

1522. ***n'a''**, prn. of collectivity and plurality > U: FP ***n'a''** 'these, they', plurality prn., correlating with the sg. pronouns of the ***t**-series and with the prn. ***c'e** 'that' > F **na''ma''** pl. 'these' ↔ **ta''ma''** 'this', nuo pl. 'those' ↔ **tuo** 'that', ne pl. 'those' ↔ **se** 'that', Es **nemad** ~ **nad** 'they' ↔ **tema** ~ **ta** 'he/she/it', need 'these' ↔ **see** 'this', nood 'those' ↔ **too** 'that', Vo **na''ma''** 'they' ↔ **ta''ma''** 'he/she' : pMr {Ker.} ***na''** - > Er **n'e, n'et', n'etn'e** 'these' ↔ **t'e** 'this', nonat 'those' ↔ **tona** 'that', Mk **n'a'', n'a''t** 'these' ↔ **t'a''** 'this', nona(t) 'those' ↔ **tona** 'that' :: Chr: L **нуно** **nuno**, H **нѣнѣ** **nənə** 'they' ↔ L **тудо** **tuđo**, H **тѣдѣ** **teđə** 'he/she/it'; L **нине** **nine**, NW {IT} **nenə** 'these' ↔ L **тиде** **tiđe**, NW **teđə** 'this'; K {Wc.} **'ni:nə** 'these' ↔ **'ti:ðə** 'this', **'nənə** 'those, they' ↔ **'təðə** 'that, he', U {Wc.} **'ni:nə** 'these' ↔ **'ti:ðə** 'this', **'nu:nə** 'those, they' ↔ **'tu:ðə** 'that, he' :: Prm: Z **naɪz** (/na- in the obl. cases) 'they, those' ↔ **siɪz** (/ obl. si-) 'he/she/it, that', Prmk **h'ɪ** **niya** (/ obl. ni-) ↔ **c'ɪ** **siya** (/ obl. si-) 'he/she/it, that' ¶ UEW 300-1 [**na''** (~ ne ~ ?ni) 'dieser, ?der, jener'], 306 [***no** 'jener'] (does not recognize that the ***nV**-pronouns have plurality meaning even at the pFP level), SMJM 135-6, Ker. II 93, Lt. KZJ 290, Lt. KPJ 307-8, LG 185, 193, Wc. TT ##645, 652, 1190, 1222, PsS 78-9, 149, 151 ¶ In most cases the vw. of the ***n**-pronouns coincides exactly with that of the corresponding sg. pronouns, hence it is system-induced rather than original. The only exception is Z **na-**, **naɪz** 'they, those' < pPrm ***na-** (Lt. 169), which suggests that the pFP prn. was ***na''** (Prm ***a** < FP ***a''** *reg.*) II HS: Eg **pə** 'this, the' m. ↔ **tɜ** f. ↔ **nɜ** abstr. (Eg M pl.), **pw** 'this' m. ↔ **tw** f. ↔ **nw** abstr. (Eg M pl.), **pn** 'this [near me]' m. ↔ **tn** f. ↔ **nn** abstr. (→ pl.), **pf** 'that' m. ↔ **tf** f. ↔ **nf** abstr. (Eg M pl.); in Eg O [cf. Ed. 83-9, EG 216, 251] **nw**, **nf**, etc. were abstract pronouns: **nw** 'Dieses, Dieses da', **nf** 'Jenes' ({Lopr.} 'this, these things') probably going back to collective pronouns, but later they acquired the function of pl. forms of pronouns [see Gard. 85]; the original connection of the Eg O **n**-pronouns with plural is evidenced by their syntactical agreement with pl. of prtcs. and relative forms; in Eg M they function as pl. only ¶ Ed. 83-9, EG 216, 251, Lopr. AE 68-71 II IE: "primary" verbal ending ***(e)nti** 3p [↔ ***ti** 3s] (e.g. ***bhero-nti** 'they carry' > OI **bharanti**, Gk **φέρουσι**, L **ferunt**, Gt **baírand id.**, OCS **берѡтъ** **berotъ** 'they take', cp. the AnIE ending of 3p: Ht **-nzi**, Lw, Pal **-nti**), "secondary" ending ***(e)nt** 3p [↔ ***(e)t** 3s] (e.g. NaIE ***(e)bheront** 'they carried' > OI **'abharan**, Gk **ἄβηρον id.**, cp. OCS **везѡ** **vezo** 'they transported'; AnIE: Lw, Pal **-nta**, Lc nasalized vw. + **-te**) ¶ Brg. KVG 592-6 (incl. a synoptic table), Bks. 232-49, Rsk. 80-1 II K [× N ***n'i'**, dem. dual prn., 'they (two)']: [1] GZ ***-en**, sx. of 3p > OG **-en** (c'am-en da swam-en 'edunt bibuntque'), Mg **-an** (**koχen-an do koγurc'** ul-an 'they sit and sing') [2] OG **-(e)n**, sx. of the plural of objects: **v-i-χil-en** 'I saw them' (↔ **v-i-χil-e** 'I saw him'), **gw-i-χil-n-a** 'he saw us [originally incl.]', **m-i-χil-n-a** 'he saw us [originally excl.]', **g-i-χil-n-a** 'he saw you [pl.]' ¶ K 79, FS K 114-5, FS E 123, Deet. 44-6, 61-5, Shan. GAG 75, Fn. GAG 81 III Nominal endings of pl. in some branches of N: K ***-n-**, marker of pl. in the casus rectus (subject of vi. and object of vt.) > OG **-n-** (**k.ac-n-i** 'men') :: Mg **Sn -en-**, sx. of pl. in the ergative and dative: erg. **gur-en-k**, dat. **gur-en-s** ¶ K S 10-1, Marr GDGJ 34, Q O25, O30-3 II HS: S ***-a-n-** > Ar **-a-n-**, sx. of collectivity (**fursa-n** 'riders' ↔ **fa'ris-** 'a rider'), Gz **-a-n** (pl. of masc. nouns and adj.: **k.asis-a-n** 'priests'), Ak nom. **-a-n-u** (later **-a-n-u**) / acc.-gen. **-a-n-i**, sx. of "individualizing plural", denoting a number of individually recognizable objects [OB **il-a-n-u** 'personal gods (each with its own name)' (↔ **il-u** 'gods in general, Pantheon'); but Aram pl. f. ending **-a-n** hardly belongs here, it is rather an innovation (rare on OA, but typical in later Aram) based on the analogy of pl. m. **-in** (< obl. pl. ***-i-** + df. art. ***-ma**, like BHb **-im**); S ***-na**, marker of the rel. mood in 2pm and 3pm of verbs > CS ending of ip. indc. (in 2pm and 3pm) > Ar **-na** (**ta-ktub-u-na** 'you [2pm] write \ will write', **ya-ktub-u-na** 'they [m.] write \ will write'), BHb **-n** (optional ending added to the ip. form of 2pm and 3pm of verbs) ¶ MSUS 91-2, ≈ Lip. 239-40, Gtz. AMP 121-30, Sd. G 77, Cer. ArJ 214, Zewi ∇ || LbB: B pl. ending {Pr.} ***-an**, ***-in** > Ah {Pr.} **-a'n** ~ {Fc.} **-in** (= {GhA} **-en**), in most other B lgs. **-ən**, **-in** (Shw **irgaz-ən** 'homines' [↔ sg. **ərgaz**], Sll **tiləym-in** 'she-camels' [↔ sg. **talyəm-t**], BMn **ifri-wən** [↔ sg. **afri**], Kb **isəlm-an** 'fishes' [↔ sg. **asəlm**], Si **it'ar-ən** 'legs' [↔ sg. **t'ar**], Gd **durar-ən** 'mountains' [↔ sg. **adurar**], Zng {TC} **tanqud-ən** 'points' [↔ sg. **tanqud**] :: Gnc {Mi.} **-en**, ending of plural and collectivity: Gnc GC **ta-har-en-em-en** 'dry figs', **ta-hau-n-en-en** 'ripe figs', Gnc T **i-rich-en** 'wheat, corn' (≠ B ***ird-Vn**), Gnc GC **ta-moc-en** 'barley' :: ONum **-n** [***-Vn**], pl. ending (**nbb-n** 'workers' in one of the Dhougga inscriptions) ¶ Pr. M IV-V 50-2, 55-61, TC Z 312, AiM 175, 209-10, Fv. LJ 420 || C ***-Vn-**, nominal marker of pl. > Ag ***-An** > Bln **-an**, Q/Km {R, CR} **-ən**, Xm **-a-n**; ***-t-An** > Xm {R} **-tan**, Xm {R} **-ta-n**, Km {CR}, Q {R} **-tən** :: EC ***-an(V)** pl. > Sml **-an**, **-a-n**, Rn {PG} **-n'e** (**a'btin'e** 'maternal uncles'), Bn **-n'i**, O **-an**, **-a-n**, Gdl **-ana**, Arr **-n**, Dsn **-anu**, Dbs/Gln/Gwd **-a-ne**, Gwd/Cm **-ine**, Ya **-an**, **-en**, **-nV**, Brj **-ana**, **-a-ni**, Sd **-ane**, **-anna**, Kmb **-annu** :: ? Dhl **-ni** ¶ Zab. MNP 73-5, 82-3, 92-3, 111-2, 128, 138-41, 169, 179-80, 191-4, 211, 238-40, 255-9, 295-6, PG 60, Hw. A 170-1, To. DL 91 || Ch {PorS} ***-Vn**, pl. sx. of nouns > WCh: Hs **-una**, **-anni**, **-ina**, **-oni** : BT: Dr {Nw.} **-i'n**, **-a'n**, **-en**, **-yen** (and enlarged [due to metanalysis?] **-iya'n/-uya'n**, **-n'e** **z'e'n** / **-n'e** **z'i'n**, **-ngin**), Gera {Sch.} **-na'**, **-ni'**, **-ne'** : Bd **-3n**, Ngz {Sch.} **-i'n** (with *rdp* of the stem: **wa'ka'k-i'n** 'trees' ↔ s. **wa'ka'**) : Fy {J} **-an** :: CCh: Lgn {Lk.} **-en** :: ECh: Jg {J}, Tmk {Cp.} **-na'n** ¶ PorS 335, Sch. BTL 94-5, Sch. DN XVIII, Nw. KL 82-4, Lk. L 18-9, Cp. 28 I HS: plural marker in pers. pronouns: Ch pl. marker ***-n** in pers. pronouns: [1] {Kr.} ***mu-n** ({Blz.} ***muni**) 'we, us, our' incl. > {Kr.} CCh ***mun** id. > BM: Mrg **na-mə'r** 'we' incl., **mə'r** 'our' incl., Cb **muri** 'we, us' incl., **-mu'ri** 'our' incl. (**-r**, **-r** < ***n**), Wmd **na-mu'n** 'we' incl., **-mu'n** 'our' incl., Klb **-muvn** 'our' incl., **muvn** 'us' incl.; FJ **ma'mun** 'we' incl., FIM **-mu'** 'our' incl. : BB: G'nd **gu'mu'n** 'we' incl., **-muvn** / **-m3n** 'our' incl. : McMdr: Mdr **mi'ya'** 'our' incl., Dgh **mi're** 'us' incl.,

(here?) munda 'we' excl. || {Kr.} WCh *mun 'we, us, our' (without distinction between incl. and excl.) > Hs mu- / (completive past) mun 'we' : Dr mini 'we', mi'ni 'us', mu' 'our', Tng (ha)mi'ni 'we', mu' 'our', Ngm mwu'ni 'we' : SBc: Zul min 'we' : AG: Gmy {Kr.} i-mi'ni 'we', mi'ni 'our', Ang {Kr.} muni 'we', mun 'us', Su {J, Kr.} mun 'we, us'; [2] Ch *ku-n 'ye', 2p prn. > Hs ku-, Ngz kun, Tr kun, Mgm {JA} ku'ŋ, Mkl {J} ku'ne, etc.; [3] WCh *su-n 'they' [> Hs su-, Dw suŋ]) ¶ Kr. RChP 74-94, AD EPCChL, J S 75, Brq. PS || ?? EC: Dsn mu'ni 'we' incl. ¶ To. DL 211-2 ¶¶ Blz. PPChl 2-4 (Ch-Dsn parallel: Ch *muni, Dsn mu'ni) ¶ HS *-nV, marker of pl. (~ f. pl.) in pers. pronouns: [1] S *?antin-na 'ye' f. pl. > Ak attina, BHb en'T4a2 ?at'tenna ~ NT4a2 ?at'ten, BA *?an'ten, Sr ?at'ten (spelled NΔ4eñ-æa ?ante'n), Ar ?antunna, Gz ?antən ¶ AD SPM || C: EC {Ss.} *ati-n (~ *iti-n?) 'ye' pl. > Sa a'tin, Rn ati'n, Sml idi'n-ku, Dsn {To.} *?iti'ni, Gdl inna-t, as well as the var. ± *isi-n id. > Af i'sin, Or isani ~ isini, Kns i'sina ¶ Bl. 131, Ss. PEC 11, PG 70, To. DL 483 || [2] S *s'in-na 'they' f. pl. > Ak s'ina, Ug hinna, BHb hen, BA ?in'nan, JEA Nun'a5 ?in'nu'n, Sr Njñe'e hen'ne'n, Ar hunna ¶ AD SPM II A *-(V)n, sx. of pl. > M *-n, pl. sx. > MM -n ([S] noqan 'dogs' [↔ noqay 'dog'], [PP] {Pp.} e'lc'i-n 'messengers', yabuqu-n 'those going' [↔ sg. yabuquy sg.], PCIWrM -n (with nomina actoris ending in -gei and nomina actoris futuri in -qun [pl. qu-n]), in WrM -n, pl. of a few nouns: gergen 'wives' (↔ sg. gergei), with professional names (u'yledbu'rici-n 'workers'), WrM -ta-n (from nouns with -tai: mori-ta-n 'equestrians'), HIM -n with professional words: x' d' lM pчи-n 'workers'), Ord gaḡa-n 'hogs' ¶ Pp. IM 175-7 || T *-an/*-en > OT [MhK] rare pl. morpheme: a'r-a'n 'men', oyl-an 'sons' (probably with the meaning of collective plurality), preserved in ethnonyms: suvarin, quman ¶ SIGTJM 15-6, Prc. TschPS § 35, Nm. QQ 100, Kon. PSM 146, Rs. MTS 54, Br. OTG 150, Gbn. ATG §§ 56, 171 || Tg *-(a)na / *-(e)ne, pl. of kinship terms and other animate nouns: Nn, Ul ama-na 'fathers', Nn aga-na 'elder brothers', bariana 'comrades', anda-na 'friends'; Tg *-na~n/*-ne~n, dual-plural (× N *n'i, dem. dual prn.) > Ewk Z/Ucr/Skh -na~n / -nə~n / -no~n, sx. od du.pl.: aku-na~n 'brothers, two brothers', girki-nə~n 'friends, two friends', Ewk Skh goxina~n 'twins' (goxi 'pair') ¶ Ci. 254-5, Ci. MChT V, Vas. 778, ≠ CiL MA 225-31 (unc. : the Tg sx. < Tg. {CiL} *nay, i.e. Tg *n'i_ari~*n'ari 'man', cf. N *n'Vya'r'V 'man') || Ko: MKo -nai-, NKO {MLC} -ne-y [-ne] {MLC} 'the group, all of', {Mazur} sx. of the "representative pl." of animate nouns ¶ Rm. SKE 224, MLC 337, Mazur KJ3 376 ¶¶ ≈ Rm. VAJ §§ 25-6, Pp. PSA 74, Mng. TLP 111 II ? U: a pl. sx. *-nV can be seen in the pl. forms with ppas.: Vg K ku'a'l-a~n-em 'my houses' (↔ ku'a'l-em 'my house'), Vg Ss xa'p-an-uv 'our boats' (↔ xa'p-uv 'our boat'), Er c'ora-n-t 'thy sons' (↔ c'ora-t 'thy son'); Ser. tries to explain in a similar way the Z forms with ppas.; Sin. supposes a similar situation in Ancient BF || Sm: Slq Nr {Cs.} loga-ni-l 'thy foxes' ↔ sg. loga-l 'thy fox', loga-ni-t 'his foxes' ↔ loga-t 'his fox', etc.; pSm {HL.} *-nъ- (sx. of pl. possessi + 1s possessoris) in *-y-nъ id. (with the pl. marker *-y-): Mt {HL.} *ayə-nE 'my children' (Mt M {Sp.} айне) ↔ *ayam 'my child' (Mt M {Sp.} айм), Ng {HL.} n'u'ə-n'ə 'my children' ↔ n'u'ə-mə 'my child' ¶ Sin. UAP 206-7, Ser. IMPJ 106, Hl. M 145, Cs. [GSS-GDS] 304-25 ♦ IS's hyp. about *-NA as a sx. (rather than a separate word) does not bear scrutiny, it is refuted by the position of FP *-n- and Eg n- as the first elements of dem. pronouns, which proves the original mobility of *n'a and hence its original status as a word. IS supposed that *-NA marked pl. of animate nouns only; this hyp., although not immediately concincing, deserves investifation. The hyp. of the opposition of *-NA to {IS} *-tV (pl. of inanimate nouns) is based on unproved (and probably erroneous) interpretation of {IS} *-tV as connected with inanimateness (see s.v. *tV - postnominal marker of plurality) ♦ ≈ IS II 94-6 [#333] (*-NA, pl. suffix of animate nouns), Sin. UAP (U, A), Heg. MÜ 79-81 (U, HS, K, A + very qu. parallels in IE nouns).

1523. *n'i, dem. dual prn., 'they (two)' > HS: S *-ni, marker of df. in dual (nom. *-a~ni, acc.-gen. *-ay-ni) > Ar nom. -a~ni, gen.-acc. -ayni (ending of du. abs.), Ak nom. -a~n, gen.-acc. -in, Ak OA gen.-acc. -e~n (du. abs.), Aram -e~n in tre~n 'two' ¶ Sd. G 76, 81 || ? B: Tz {Stm.} məra~w-i-n 'twenty' (cp. məra~w 'ten') ¶ Stm. 101, AiM 214 II U *-n, marker of du. (mainly in pers. pronouns → du. of ppa., du. subjecti of verbs) > Lp Pt {Coll.} bo'diimen 'we two came', bo'dalimen 'we two would come', bo'diiden 'you two came', bo'daliden 'you two would come' || ObU *-in, du. marker of pers. pronouns > [1] pVg {Stn.} *-in id.: *mīn 'we' du. (> Vg: Ss {Rmb.} me~n, Ss/UL {Stn.} ← Kn.} me~n, ML/LL {MK} min, K {MK} mīn, T {MK} me~ŋ id.), *nīn 'you' du. (> Vg: Ss/LL {Rmb.} ne~n, ML/LL {Vrt.} ← Mu.} nin, K/P {Vrt.} ← Mu.} ne~n, T {Vrt.} ← Mu.} ne~ŋ), *tīn 'they' du. (> Vg: Ss {Rmb., Ht.} te~n, {Ht.}: LK tin, MK/UK/NV/LL ten, P tin ~ ten, SV/UL te~n); [2] pOs *-in, du. marker of pers. pronouns: pOs *min 'we' du. (> Os {Stn.}: V/Vy/Ty/Y/D/O min, Nz/Sh men, Kz/Sn mi~n), pOs *nin 'you' du. (> Os {Stn.}: V/Vy/Ty/Y/D/O nin, NMz/Sh nen, Kz/Sn ni~n); Os {Ht.} *tin 'they' du. (> Os {Ht.}: V/O lin, Vy yin, Ty tin, D tin, Nz ten, Kz ti~n) || Sm *-i'n, dual marker: [1] dual in pronouns and ppas. > Ne T -?~ du. in mani-?~ 'we' (du.), pidari-?~ 'you' (du.), pidi-?~ 'they' (du.), En 1d 'modini?~, 2d u'di?~, 3d budi?~ (↔ 1p 'modina?, 2p u'da?, 3p budu?), Ne T -?~, [2] dual possessoris of nouns and dual subjecti in verbs (-m'i-?~ 'our [du.], we [du.], -r'i-?~ 'vester [du.], you [du.], -d'i-?~ 'their [du.], they' [du.]), En -?~ id. [1 du. -y?~ ~ -b'i?~, 2d -r'i?~, 3d -di?~], [3] possibly in (compound?) dual markers of nouns: pSm {HL.} *-kən' > Ne T -ha?~ / -g(a)?~ / -k(a)?~, En -hi?~ / -gi?~ / -ki?~ ¶¶ Coll. CG 301-2, Ter. EJ 442-51, Ter. NJ 380-8, Ter. SJ 324, Ter. V 369-70, Rmb. MJ 99, Stn. WV 220-1, Stn. D 884, 1004, MK 305, 337, 642, Vrt. tables I and II, Ht. ##142, 393, 430, Hl. M 134 II K: GZ *-en, sx. of 3p, OG -(e)n, sx. of the plural of objects (× N *n'a, prn. of collectivity and plurality, q.v. ffd.)

II A: Tg *^o-naⁿ/*-neⁿ, dual-plural (× N ***n**^{ta}, prn. of collectivity/plurality) > Ewk Z/Ucr/Skh -naⁿ / -n³n / -noⁿ, sx. or du.pl.: aku-naⁿ 'brothers, two brothers', girki-n³n 'friends, two friends', Ewk Skh goxinaⁿ 'twins' (goxi 'pair') ¶ Vas. 778.

1524. ***n**ⁱ 'not' > HS: Eg n 'not', Cpt nⁱ ʔn 'not' II K: [1] *nu, *numa prohibitive > OG/G nu, Mg nu, numu, n³m³ id., Sv UB/LB/Ln no 'do not' (prohib.), UB {GP} nom id., UB/L {TK} no^m ~ nu^m, LB {TK} nem 'do not' (prohib.), UP num(a) - negation with inv. and sbjn. ¶¶ K 148-9, K DE 173, K² 144, FS K 243, FS E 267, Top. SJ 90, TK 635, P 237 II IE *nei₁, *ne 'not', *n_o- 'un-, -less': [1] *nei₁ negative pc. (not a clitic) > Av nae⁻ 'not, no-' (in cds with encl. particles and pronouns: nae⁻-cⁱs 'none, keiner', nae⁻-kay 'nobody, nothing', nae⁻-c^a 'and not, etc.') || OL nei, L nī 'not, that not, unless', Osc nei 'not' || Gt nei 'not', ON, OHG {Vr.} nī 'no' ('nein') (= OHG {Kl.} ni 'nein')? || Lt nie⁻-kas 'nobody, nei[~] ... nei[~] 'neither ... nor', Ltv Δ {ME} nei ... nei id., nei 'auch nicht, nicht einmal' || Sl *ni 'not' > OCS ni 'not' (stressed: ni ni 'or not'), 'and not', OCS ni ... ni ni ... ni 'neither ... nor', Blg, R ni ... ni, SCr, Slv, Slk ni ... ni id. || [2] sentence negation *ne (→ word negation in some lgs.) > OI 'na 'not', Av, OPrs na- id. || Gk ve- 'un-, -less' + adjectives with initial vowels (contraction of -ε + the initial vw. of the adj.): vη'κουστο 'not hearing' (< ve- + 'ακου- 'hear'), vω'νυμ(v)ο 'nameless' (< ve- + 'ονυμ- 'name'), vηλεη' ~ vηλη' 'pitiless, ruthless' (< ve- + 'ελεο' 'pity'), vη'κεστο 'incurable' || L ne- in cds: ne-scio 'I do not know', neuter 'neither (none of two)' [< ne-uter 'not any of two'], etc.; L ne-que, Osc ne-p, nei-p 'and not', Um neip 'non', neip ... nep 'neither ... nor' || Clt: CltI ne-, Gl ne, OIr nī, Brtt {RE} *ni > OW ni, MW, Crn ny, W ni, OBr ni, ne, MBr, Br ne || Gt ni, OHG, OSx ni, ne, AS ne 'not' || Pru ni, Lt ne 'not' || Sl *ne ~ *ne[~] 'not' > OCS ne ne, SCr ne[~], Blg, R ne, Slv, Cz, Slk ne, P nie 'not', OCS nē ne[~] (< *ne je) '(there) is not' || [3] *n_o- 'un-, -less' (privative and negative px.) > OI, Av, OPrs a- (before cns.) / an- (before vowels) || Gk α- (before cns.) / 'av- (before vowels) || OL en-, L in-, Osc AN-, Um A- / AN- || OIr in- (before mediae) / e'- (before tenues) / an- (before vowels), W, Crn, Br an- || Gt, OHG, NHG, OSx, AS, NE un-, ON o'-, u'-, NNr, Dn u-, Sw o- || Tc: A a(n)-, B e(n)- 'un-' || Ht {Ts.} cd natta 'not', nawi 'not yet' ¶ P 758, Bks. 222, EI 395 (*ne 'not'), M K II 120, Brtl. 1030-5, F I I & II 314-5, Ch. 1-2, 336, 750-1, WH I 686-7 & II 150-1, 166, Bc. G 320, 339, Pln. I 319-20, 369-70, 563-4 & II 469-70, 676, 726, Billy 112, LP § 8, RE 116, Fs. 374-5, 516, Vr. 415, Ho. 376, Kb. 724, OsS 647-8, 1001, KM 803, Frn. 488-9, 491, ME II 715, Glh. 435-6, Vs. III 52, 71-2, ESSJ XXIV 91-3, ≈ XXV §96-7 (err.: Lt nei & Sl *ni < *ne + *i 'and'), Frn. 48-9, En. 214, Ad. 83, Ts. V 56, CHD L-N 400-19, 421-24 II U *nⁱ 'not' > FU *nⁱ, *nⁱm 'not' > Hg ne[~], ne[~]m 'not' || pOs *n^{em} ~ *n^om ({HL.} *n^am ~ *n^om) > Os: Nz n^{em} χ^{ya}-t, Kz nem χ^o-yat 'nobody' (χ^{ya}-t, χ^o-yat means 'anybody'), Nz n^{em}χ^o-t:z, Kz n^{em}g^o-tⁱ 'nowhere' (χ^o-t:z, χ^o-tⁱ 'whoin'), Nz n^{em}χ^o-t:z, K n^{em}χ^o-t 'nothing'; Vg: N ne^m-xa^o tpa^o 'nobody, ne^m-mat xa^o tpa^o id. (xa^o tpa^o 'somebody, anybody', mat 'some-any-thing'), Ss ne^m-mat 'keinerlei' || ? Prm: Vt G no-kin-no 'nobody', no-mir-no 'nothing', Vt G no-ki[~] tⁱ s[~] 'nowhere' (kin 'who', mar 'wahet', ki[~] tⁱ s[~] 'woher'), ?? Z P nⁱ-n³m 'nothing' (n³m 'a bit, ч^yт') [unless nⁱ- is a loan from R ni] || Sm negative verb: En nⁱ- (~ n^o-), Ne n^e. 'do not' (unless loans from R) ¶ Coll. 38, MF 464, ≈ UEW 301 (unc.: the neg. stem may go back to U *na[~] ~ *ne ~ [?] *ni 'this'), LG 196-7 II A: pJ {S}: [1] *na[~] 'lacking, non existent' > OJ na, J T naⁱ, Kt naⁱ, Kg na-ka[~], Ns ne[~], Sh ne[~]; [2] *(a)n- 'not' (verbal negation) (× N ***?**^a^{yn}^v 'nothing, there is no...', q.v.) > OJ -(a)n-, J: T -na-, Ns/Sh -n, Ht -ne[~] ¶ S AJ 267 [#56], S QJ #56, Mr. 835 ¶ ≈ DQA #74 (reconstructs pJ *na[~], but unconvincingly derives it from A *a[~]ni 'not', negative verb) ◇ AD GD #3 (Eg, IE, U, A, EA, Ai), Gr. I 212-3 ("negative N" in IE, U, A, EA, Ai).

1525. ***nu**, postp. and pv. 'from', postp. 'of' > U *-n, genitive case marker > F -n, Vp -n / -n', pLp *-n > Lp S -n, Chr L -n, -ɲn, Chr H -n, -ɲn, -ɲn, Er/Mk -n' (F kala-n, Lp S guole-n, Chr L kol-ɲn 'of [the] fish', Er kudo-n 'of the house'), Ne T, En -ɲ', Slq Tz, Kms -n, Mt M -n, Y T/K {Krn.} -n (distinguished by IN from the indf. gen. -n/-d < *-nsa[~]); the unabridged allomorph *-nu survives in pronouns: F mi-nu-n 'my', si-nu-n 'thy' (-nu- is a presuffix in all oblique cases), Es mi-nu 'my', si-nu 'thy' ¶ Coll. CG 282-4, Hl. SelJ 364-6, Hl. MTKJ 377, Krn. JJ 36, IN 191 II A: M *-n^u, genitive case marker > WrM (reflecting OM norms) -nu (modunu 'of the tree'), MM -ni [+; pM {Pp.} *mi-nu[~] 'my' (> WrM minu), *ci-nu[~] 'thy' (> WrM cinu), *ma-nu 'our' (> WrM manu), *ta-nu 'votre' (> WrM tanu), *i-nu[~] 'his/her' (> WrM inu) ¶ Pp. IM 185-94 [+ , 219-22] || Tg {Bz.} *-nī id. (< *-n + adjectival *-ki, related to WrM -ki in ende-ki 'being here, belonging to this place' from ende 'here') > Nn, Ul -nigi, Orc, Ud, Ewk -nigi, Sln -nī, Neg -ni ~ -nigi, WrMc -i / -ni ¶ Bz. 78-9 || T *-n (presumably < *-n + an adjectival sx., as in Tg), gen. ending > OT {Gbn.} -n^d -n, after cnss. -nⁱ / -nⁱ ~ -anⁱ / -an^d -Vn, in later Og lgs. -n / -in / -in / -uⁿ / -un, in most other lgs. -nⁱ / -nⁱ / -nuⁿ / -nuⁿ (with a denasalized allomorphs in some lgs.: -dVn or -tVn) ¶ Gbn. ATG 87, Sev. KP 47-8 || Ko: Rm. mentions traces of the ancient gen. ending -n in the form hai_n (from hai_n 'day') ¶ Rm. VAJ 35 || J: postposition of genitive: pJ {S} *n³ > OJ n³ > J no; in J the ancient N genitive marker still remains as an analytical postposition ¶ The ablative meaning 'from' survives in T *-t_an/*-t_an 'from, out of' (< N ***d**_{ioy}^a 'place inside' + ***nu**) as compared with the T locative ending *-t_an/*-t_an 'in'; this *-t_an/*-t_an is represented in all T lgs: OT (after l, n, r) -tan / -taⁿ, (after other cnss. and vowels) -dan / -daⁿ with a dialectal var. -tin / -tin / -din / -din; the var. -dan/-daⁿ/-tan/-taⁿ survives in most later NaT lgs., in Yk it is -tan/-taⁿ/ton/-toⁿ (due to palatal and labial harmony of vowels), in Xk and Shor it is -dan/-tan/-den/-ten/-don/-ton/-nan/-nen; in Chv the same ending has the form -ran/-ren/-tan/-ten. The variant with closed

vowels (-dm/-diŋ/-tiŋ/-duŋ/-duŋ) survived in ET and Chg ¶ Gab. ATG 88-9, Sev. KP 55-7, Kon. GJTRP 158-9, Andr. ChJ-66 48, Karpov XJ 432, BabD ShJ 470-1 ¶¶ Rm. VAJ 33-5 ¶ IE: *-n 'from' within *-d^he-n survives in Gk πο'-'εν 'where from?', ο'υρανο'-'εν 'from the sky' as compared with the loc. *-d^he in OI i'ha, Pali idha 'here', OI 'ku-ha, OCS кѣде кѣ-de 'where?', OCS сѣде сѣ-de 'here', Gk ὑνερ'ε 'under' ¶ Brg. KVG 454-5 ¶¶ *-n- as the marker of oblique cases (presuffix, a morpheme preceding the case endings) in the heteroclitic nouns, e.g. IE {Bks.} *'wed-n_o-s 'of water' (↔ *'wod-or 'water') > Ht wetenas, Gt watins, Gk ὕδατοŋ gen. (↔ *'wod-or nom. 'water' < Ht 'wa-tar, Gt wato-, OHG wa Ô Ô ar, Gk ὕδωρ) ¶ Bks. 188, 220 ¶ NaIE adv. *no- 'from, away' > Blt prep. (with gen.) (> Lt nuo- 'from, off, out of', Ltv no [nu o] id.) and preverb 'hinaus-' (> Lt nuo-, Ltv no-) ¶ Msp {Mlw.} no 'from' ¶ The long vw. *o- suggests that NaIE *no- goes back to a compound with a N deictic *hV (most probably *nu he 'from this', i.e. 'from here'), but this is not necessarily the case with Msp no, that may also represent N *nu 'from' without additions ¶ Frn. 511, Kar. I 629-30, Mlw. M 206 ¶ D *-Vn-, a presuffix of oblique cases ("inflectional increment"): OTm, Tm, Ml, Kn -in- (OTm {Shanm.} kanav-in-a¹ 'by the dream', n'a¹n_r-in-ot^u 'with time', Kn gen. guruh-in-a, instr.-abl. guruh-in-inda from guru 'guru'), Toda -n- (instr. ir-n-al from nom. ir 'buffalo'), Kdg -n- (acc. bat_ue-n-a, instr.-abl. bat_ue-n-inzi from bat_ue 'road'), Tu -n-, Tl -n_i- / -n_a- (pustaka⁻n_i-ki 'to the book'), Klm, Nkr, Gdb, Png -n-, Prj -n-, -in-, Gnd -n-, -n_u-, -in_u-, Kui -ni-, -n-, Ku -n-, -na- id., Brh -n-, -an- in gen. ¶ An. SG 184, 189-91, Shanm. IID, Shanm. DN 196-249, Zv. CDM 18-19 ¶ HS: N *nu with the ablative meaning survives in B *n, an ablative (en)clitic 'from' (after a verb or a chain of other clitics); in Tmz, Sll, Tz, Dmn, ASgr, Kb and many other B lgs. the ablative n 'from' is opposed to the directional d 'toward' (< N *d_{lo}y_a 'place', q.v.): Kb awi-n 'carry away' ↔ awi-d 'bring', Tz idda-n 'go away' ↔ idda-d 'come', Ntf əks'əm n v. 'come out' ↔ əks'əm d 'come in', Ah a¹ns-in 'lie down there' ↔ a¹ns-a¹d 'lie down here' ¶ AiM 226-7, Ai. MCB 117-8, 208 [table 26], Pr. M I-III 208ff. ¶ Om: *-nV, genitive ending: NrOm: Ym {Lm.} -ni (asu¹-ni 'eines Mannes'), {C} -n, -ni; *-n(V) as a generalized marker of oblique cases > NrOm *-n(V), marker of accusative (Ym na¹-ni 'a child' acc., Mj {All.} we¹te-n 'vaccam', k_uankas-n 'dogs' acc., Kf {C} ya²o⁻-n 'pontem', Shn {Rtl.} bi¹-n 'him' acc., ta¹-n 'me' acc.); in Ym {Lm.} -ni- is the initial element of some oblique case markers: dative-benefactive -ni-k (asu¹-ni¹-k 'to/for a man'), directive -ni-ki (asu¹-ni¹-ki 'zu einem Mann') [just as in the IE heteroclitic nouns]; a similar origin may be supposed for Kf «caso modale» -ne and for the marker of the instr. case in Kf {C} (-na¹) and in Shn {Lm.} (-nə) ¶ SOm: dative-benefactive (Ari ki¹-n 'for him', i-n 'mihi', Dm is-in 'for me', Hm {Ldl.} s'onya-na 'to the guests', tsin-na 'for sorghum': tsin-na wo muda ye?e 'Let us go on an exchange-trip for sorghum!') ¶ Hw. CO 22-31, Lm. Y 65, 73, Lm. Sh 65, 86, Rtl. 193-7, Zab. CO 621, C SE III 50-1 & IV 299-301, Ldl. H 410-2, Fl. D 518 ¶ EC: Sd {C} -ni, Ged -n-ka (m. possessi) / -n-ta (f. possessi), Dsn -n (genitive marker in two nouns; not mentioned in To. DL) ¶ Zab. CO 621, Mrn. S 86, Ss. D 206 ¶ Much more questionable is the origin of the prepositional *nota genitivi* *nV, found in LbB, Eg and Ch, but the transformation of the N postposition *nu 'of' into a preposition is only one of the alt. explanations, less plausible than the hyp. drawing back the *nota genitivi* to N *n¹U¹ 'thing' [q.v. ffd.] ¶ K: the element *-n in K *o-gan > OG, G -gan 'from, out of' (used as a postpositional ending) [< a cd, possibly N *gayV nu 'from the side' or N *ga¹nhV nu 'from the side' (with N *gayV 'side' or *ga¹nhV 'side of sth.', q.v.)] ♠ In pN the genitive marker *nu could be followed by other postpositions (former nouns) or by nouns serving as postpositions. Such constructions (Noun + *nu + case postpositions) underly the IE forms for oblique cases of the heteroclitic nouns, the corresponding D forms with the presuffix *-Vn-, as well as some forms in the Om lgs. These constructions are explained as former genitive phrases (noun + *nu + another noun) ♠ ≈ IS I 10 & II 78-81 (N *-n of oblique cases in IE, K, HS, U, A, D), Gr. I 130-7 ["genitive N" in A, J, U (incl. Y), IE, Gil, CK, Ai]. IS treated this morpheme as a suffix, although its mobility [its functions as a postnominal case marker as well as an analytical particle (in B and Blt)] and its analytical status (in B, in the Blt prep. and in J) prove that it was originally a word rather than a sx.

1526. *nV 'we' excl. > K: Sv n-, nə- 'us' excl. (object px. of verbs), Sv UB na¹y, L nay, LB/Ln na¹ 'we' excl., Sv UB ni-s'gwe-y, Sv LB ni-s'gwe ~ ni-s'ge 'our' excl.; the element -s'gwe goes back to K *c'we- (a component of possessive pronouns) < N *c¹u¹ 'that of...', that which' [q.v. ffd., cf. also N *wVyV 'we' and *g¹u¹ 'we' incl.] ¶ Top. SJ 83-4, Tt. 18-9, 22, TK 626, GP 229, 237, Dn. s.v. nay, Dt. 34 ¶ IE *ne-/no- 'we' (stem of oblique cases), e.g. [1] acc. *no⁻-s ~ *n_o-s > Ht anzas, nas, OI nas, Av na^o, L no⁻s (acc. → nom.), Gt uns(is) (uns < *n_os), OCS нѣ ni (and насъ nasъ < *n_os-om, originally gen. with the gen. pl. ending *-om), Clt (obl. cases stem → nom.): OIr snr' (< NaIE *s-ne⁻s), ni, Brtt {RE} *ni(s) > OW, MWE, W, OBr, Br ni, Crn ny⁻ 'we'; *n_os-me- > Gk Ae ὅμμεŋ, Gk A ὅμμεŋ, OI as'ma¹n 'we' nom.; Lw {Mlc.} a¹nza 'we, us' (dat., acc. and possibly other cases); [2] other oblique cases: Ht dat. anzas, nas, L dat.-abl. no⁻-bis, Gt dat. uns(is), OCS dat. намъ namъ, [3] poss. prn. 'our' > HrLw azis (< n_oso-), L noster, OCS насъ nasъ, Gt unsar, IE *n_os-mos > Gk Ae ὅμμοŋ, OI as'ma¹ka-, Av ahma¹ka-, [4] acc. du.: OI nau_u, OCS на na 'us two', as well as Gk A वो¹ id. (Cowg.: < *vow¹ ε') and OI a¹va¹m acc. 'us two' (Gk *vow¹ ε' and OI a¹va¹m are from IE {Cowg.} *n_oH'we < N *nV 'we' excl. + the N dual pc. *h¹u [q.v.]); Cowg. postulates here a morpheme *-we (probably from N *h¹u) ¶ Bks. 208-11, Brg. KVG 410-3, BD II/2 412 (i: OI a¹- in a¹vam is an IE px. *e⁻), Cowg. EG 169-70 & fn. 57, EI 454 (*noh₁ 'we two, us two', *n_oh₁ 'we 'us two'), M K I 67, M E I 176, LP §§ 337-57, Vn. S 150-1, Thr. § 403, RE 144 [†, Mlc. CL 20] ¶ HS: [1] HS *nV-, px. of 1p in verbal conjugation: S {Hz.} *ni-

(verbs G, active voice) > Ak ni-, BHb ni-/na-, Ug nV-, BA, JA ni-/nə-, Sr nə-/nə-, Ar na-, Gz nə-, etc. [acc. to Hz., in the WS lgs. the original vw. *i in *ni- (G, active voice) was partially replaced by the reflexes of *a due to levelling within the conjugation paradigm, while in the ps. voice and in the derived conjugations the vw. *i was replaced by other vowels (Ar u, etc.) due to morphological processes] || B *nV- > Ah, Kb, Shl, Si n(V)-, 1p px. of verbs || C *nV- (1p in verbs of prefix conj.) > Bj ni-'liw 'we burned', ni-d'bil 'we collected', EC: Af n-udu-reh 'we returned', n-a-du-reh 'we return', Sa {Wlm.} n-anu 'we are', Bn a'-n-v'hu'ṣ 'we ate', Sml N n-id,i 'we said', Rn n-imiy 'we come', n-ahe ~ n-ehe 'we are', as well as the Cushitic 1p presuffix *n-, i.e. personal px. of the former aux. verbs in periphrastic constructions underlying the suffix conjugation in EC, Bj and Ag (e.g. Aw {Hz.} des-n-a'ya 'we study', Km {Ap.} was-n-ək^w 'we hear', Af miṣi-n-oh 'we are good' ↔ miṣi-t-oh 'thou art good', Bs day-n-e 'we descended', Rn karsanne < *kars-ad-n-e 'we cook') || [2] HS *nV, short prn. (mainly sx. or clitic) of 1p: S postnominal *nV (= *nu ~ *ni?) 'our' > Ak OB -ni, BHb -nu, Ar -na; S postverbal *nV 'us' (direct object): Aram, Ar, Gz -na, BHb -nu, Mh -n; S *nV, marker of 1p subiecti in predicative nomina (WS perfect) > Aram, Ar, Gz -na, BHb -nu, Mh -3n, Ak -a-nu, Ak A -a-ni || C: EC: Sa {Wlm.}, Af {PH} ni 'our' (prenominal prn.) || EC: Sa {Wlm.} ni, Af {PH} ne / ne' 'us' (preverbal prn.), Dsn {To., Ss.} n'í - 'we, us' excl., Bn J/K nu' - 'us' (preverb), Bj {RHD.} -n 'our', Ya {Hn.} -ni' 'our', -ini- 'us', n-...-Vn 'we' (combination of a px. and a sx. in verbal conjugation) || Eg -n 'we, our' (postverbal and postnominal sx.), n 'we' (dependent prn.), OEg ny 'we' du. (with the dual marker -y) || [3] HS prn. [a] *ʔanihEn-n'u¹ 'we' excl. [aut. prn.] (*ʔan- [focalizing topic pc. → marker of autonomous pers. pronouns] (< N *ʔonV 'self, the same') + *(i)hen- (< N *XAnlV, fV 'together') + HS n'u¹ (< N *nV 'we, our') (survives in S, B and C) and [b] the var. *ʔanV-n'u¹ (*ʔan- + *n'u¹) (preserved in Eg and possibly in C): S *ʔa'niḥnu¹ 'we' [aut. prn.] > BHb unh6n2a9 ʔa'naḥnu¹, Ph ʔnhn, BA an1h6n2a9 ʔa'naḥna¹, IA ʔnhn(h), Plm ʔnhnw, JA an1h6n2(a9) (ʔa)naḥna¹, JEA {Sl.} an1h6n2a9 ʔa'naḥna¹ ~ Nn@a9 ʔa'nan, Sr Nxañ nəhan ~ Nnaxñ 'ʔənaḥnan, Ar ñuh0Na naḥnu, Gz nəḥna, Mh/Hrs {Jo.} nəḥa¹, Jb E 'nha, Jb C 'nhan ~ 'nha, Sq {Jo.} han ~ 'hanhən, Ak (a)nīnu || C: Bj {RHD.} hi'nin, {Rop.} he'nnen 'we, us', {R} ha'nan, han'in, he'nin 'we', {R} he'ne-b 'us', {RHD.} -ho'n, {Rop.} -hon 'us', {R} han'ne¹ d he'ne¹ 'our' || Ag: Q {R}, Km {CR} anən, Km {Ap., Ss.} an-di¹ d an-ni¹ d {Ss.} anən-di¹ [-di¹ is a pl. marker, cp. 3ntə(n)di¹ 'you' pl., naydi¹ 'they'], Bln {Hz.} y3'n, Xm {Ap.} yí'n 'we' (obl. yina ~ yine-, poss. yina- 'our'); Km {Ap.} ane 'our' || EC: Sa/Af {Wlm., PH} nanu 'we' (aut. prn.), Dsn {To.} n'í ni 'we' excl., Arr {Hw.} ʔono¹ 'we', -na (bound subject prn.), Rn na'h 'we' excl., inno¹ 'we' incl., Sml N {Abr.} anna-k-u ~ anna-g-u 'we' excl. (↔ inna-k-u ~ inna-g-u 'we' incl.) (-k--g- is a marker of m., -u is a nom. ending), anna-k-a ~ anna-g-a 'us' excl. (-a is an acc. ending), Bn K ano, J un(ə) 'we' (focus-marked K ano¹, J un-e¹), Bs {Hw.} no 'we, us' (dat.-ben. no¹n), Kns {BISO} i¹no 'we, us', Gdl {Bl.} i¹no 'we' (i¹no-obl.), Or B nu¹, nu(h), {Sr.} nu¹ (nom. nuya, nuwini¹), Or O nu¹ (nom. nu¹ti, nutini¹), Or Wt nu¹ (nom. nuti, nuti¹), Or Wl nuy (obl. nu-), Or H nu 'we', 'us', Hr/DBs {AMS} i¹no, Gln/Gwd {AMS}, Cm {Hab.} i¹ne 'we', Hr/DBs/Gln {AMS}, Cm {Hab.} -inna- ~ -ino-, Gln {AMS} -ine- 'us' (verbal second px.), Brj {Hd.} na¹nu, Ged {Hd.} noʔo, Kmb {Hd.} naʔo¹ti, Brj nin-si, Hd/Kmb {Hd.} ne(¹)-s 'us' (whence Hd ne¹se 'we'), Sd {Hd.} ninke 'we, us' (from gen. with the marker of masc. possessi *-ke, cp. Brj nin-ka m. 'of us, noster' ↔ nin-ta f. 'of us, nostra'), Ya n'í ni¹ 'we' || Dhl n'a n'í 'we' || Rn na'h and Bj hinin certainly reflect HS *ʔanihEn-n'u¹, while some of the forms without clear traces of a lr. may reflect *ʔanV-n'u¹ || Eg N inn 'we' (= {Satz.} *yanan, {Vc.} *yana¹-na) 'we' > DEg inn > Cpt: Sd/B aḥon, A/F aḥan || [4] HS *ʔanihEn-n'u¹-k.V (and *nV-k.V?) 'we' du. > Ch: Ron {J}: Klr yig¹i¹n, Fyer kon 'we' du., Sha g3'n id., proclitics: Klr g¹i¹, Bks ku¹ id. || ECh: Mgm -(y)eg 'us' du., -t-e¹ḡ 'our' du. (-t- is a marker of possessive forms) || B *hana¹-ḡ 'us, to us' > Tw {Pr.} a¹nḡy¹ d ha¹nḡy¹ id., postnominal sx. *naḡ 'our' > Tw -nḡy, Kb, Shl -nəḡ, Si, Wrg -nnəḡ, etc., postverbal sx. *-Vḡy¹ d *(V)nVḡy¹ 'us' (> Ah -nḡy, Kb, Shl, Wrg -aḡ, Si -anaḡ, Zng {MH→Nic.} -nəḡ^h || This compound prn. is likely to go down to HS *ʔanihEn-n'u¹ (and *nV?) + reflex of N *yuE.qi¹ 'two' [q.v.] || AD SF 174 (C, Om, S, Eg, Ch), Tk. I 125-6 (id.), Blz. PPCh2 40-53; on S: KB 69, 1669, Sl. 144-5, PS 250, Jo. M 290, Jo. H 95, Hz. VP 35-40, Lip. 360-1, 370-1, 378-83, Sd. G 41-6, 5*, 8*-9*; on Eg: EG I 97 & II 194-5, 200, Satz. EIPP 53-4, Ed. 70-9, Er. 35, Vc. 13, Lpr. 64-7; on B: AiM 216-7, 221-2, Pr. M I-III 164, 167, 170-3 & VI-VII 11, 16, Stm. 52, Hz. VS 12-7, Wlm. 250-1; on C: R BdS §§ 157-165, Rop. 197-8, RHD. B 111-2, 119-22, PH 234-8, 259-83, Hz. AL 49-50, PG 40, HL 132, Grg. 178, Sr. 119-20, Ow. 98, BISO 46, Bl. G 42, PG 40-52, Hw. A 215, 220-1, Hw. B I 553-66 & II 110, Ss. D 207, Hb. S 30, AMS 97-8, 280, Hd. HEC 256-9, Hn. Y II 39, 42-50, E SC 386, Eld. SC 289, To. D 37, EEN 40, To. DL 211-4 || [1,2,3] NrOm: prn. of 1p (hard to make etl. identification with the above points [1], [2] or [3]): Kf {C} no¹, nu 'we, us, our', Shn {Lm., Rtl.} no¹ / no¹ 'we', no¹ 'our', Anf {MYTY} nus¹i 'we', nuna 'our', Cha {C} nu, no¹ka, Bsk/Zl/Gf {C} nu, Wl, De nu- 'we', Bdt {Hw.} nu 'we' (clitic with verbs), nu-mba 'we' (abs.), 'us', nu¹us, nu-ni nom. 'we', Gm {Hp.} nuni nom., nuna acc., {Hp., Hw.} nu¹ (gen. and short form), Zs {Hw.} nī¹ 'we' excl. [and nu(y) 'we' incl.?], Gnḡ {Si.} nu¹na, Kcm {Si.} nuna, Krt {Si.} nunt, Zrg {Si.} 'nuna, Male {Si.} 'nu¹ni 'we', Bnc {Wdk.} nu¹, nu¹na¹ 'we' excl. (abs., subject). {Brz.} nu¹ 'we' excl. abs., nu¹n 'we' excl. (subject) [and {Wdk.} ni¹n, {Brz.} ni¹n 'we' incl., ni¹¹ {Wdk.} 'our, us' incl.?], Ym {Wdk.} i¹nno¹ d i¹nno¹ 'we', HzMa {SiW} nunga¹ 'we' excl. || Dzd: Mj {All.} inu 'we', in 'us', n¹- 'our', Sk {AY} na¹ta¹ 'we', n¹- 'our' (px. of nouns), 'we' (px. of verbs), Na {AY} na¹kis 'we', na¹kna¹ 'us' (-na is acc. marker), na¹kn¹¹ 'our', n¹- 'our' (prenominal) || C SE III & IV 53-9, 477, Mrn. O 33, Lm. Sh 365, Rtl. ShM 196, Hp. 371, Hw. EG, Hw. CO, Hw. NKL 229, Hw. NZL 266-9, MYTY 105, Wdk. BY 108, 126, 182, Brz. PhGG 11-4, All. D 383, AY ShM 3, 7-8, AY NG 6-7, Si. Ach 22, Si. M 11, SiW AB 17 ||

Ch: prn. of 1p excl. (hard to identify with the points [1], [2] or [3] - because of phonetic reduction and the complicated morphological and phonological history): [a] absolute (aut.) prn.: [a] WCh {Kr.}: Bd a-ʒ'a, Ngz ʒ'a 'we' excl. || CCh: Higi {Kr.}: HgNk ye, HgF ʒ'a-g-yo, HgG n̄i'ye, HgK ʒ'a-ŋʔye, HgB ʒye, FIK ʒi'y, FIG ʒu'yi, FIJ ʒi'yi, FIM yid.(u), FIB yid.i || BB {Kr.}: Gude (ʔ)in, Gudu in, Bcm, Mln yi || BM {Kr.}: Wmd na-ʔya, Mrg, Klb na-ʔya, Hld na-ya-ŋ, WMrg yʒʔa, Cb (i)ya r, Bu yeru (BM *-r- < Ch *-n-) || Tr sb. {Kr.}: G'nd ŋgaʔan, Boka ka-nʒ, Hw ka'n || Lmn {Wl.}: na'yi ŋ (abs. prn.), -yiŋ 'we' excl. (postverbal subject sx.) || ECh: Mkl {J} ka'ye (abs.), ʔa'y- / ʔa'y- (subject pref.) 'we' excl., Bdy {AlJ} -ni'ŋ / -ni'ŋ (suffixed subject marker of 1p excl.), Mgm {JA} ni', ni'-ta (abs.), ni' / ni' (subject prn., clitic), EDng {Fd.} ni, {Ebob.} n̄i'n(i)ŋ 'we' excl. (abs.), {Ebob.} ni' 'we' excl. (subject) || [b] possessive 'our' excl.: WCh: Bd -ʒ'a, Ngz (-a)-ʒ'a || CCh: BB {Kr.}: Bcm -ayno, Gude -giyin / -ge'n, Mln -guyno || Higi sb. {Kr.}: HgNk -ye, HgF -ŋig-yo, HgG -ŋiye, HgB -ŋgye, FIK -ŋyi, FIG ʒ'a'yi, FIJ -ŋgi, FIM -kud.(i) || BM {Kr.}: Hld, Klb -ʔya, Wmd -ʔya, WMrg -ʔa, Cb -ya r, Bu -yeru, Ngx -yeru || Tr sb. {Kr.}: G'nd -yaʔa n / -ʔʒn, Gbn yʒʔʒn, Hw -nʒn, Boka na'ni || Msg G/P {MB} -yi, Mlw {Trn.} -yi, Mbara {TrnSF} -i || Lmn {Wl.} -yiŋ || ECh: Mkl {J} -ye'y- (m. possessi), -d-e'y- (f. possessi; -d- is f. marker), Mgm {JA} (-t)-i'ni || [c] 'us' excl.: Ngz/Bd {Kr.} ʒ'a || CCh: BB {Kr.} Bcm ne-yno, Gude -g-tyin / -k-en(a), Gudu bi-in (ne-, g-, k-, bi- are objet markers) || Higi sb. {Kr.}: HgNk ye, HgF n̄i'g-yo, HgG i'ye, HgK ʔye(-nde), HgB ʒye / ri, FIK ʒi'y, FIG n̄yi, FIJ ŋʒa-yi, FIM ge-d.a (ŋʒa-, ge- are object markers) || Tr sb. {Kr.}: G'nd -gaʔan-c'i (-c'i is an accus. marker), Hw -kʒ'n, Boka -ʔani || Msg G {MB} -i, Msg P -yi, Mbara {TrnSF} -i || Lmn {Wl.} -ni(y)- || Mkl {J} -a'yn(i)-, Bdy {AlJ} -ni'ŋ, ʔini'ŋ, Mgm {JA} -ni || Blz. PPCh2 40-53, Kr. RChP, AD EPCCChL, MB SMSM 106, TrnSF M 166, Trn. M 183, Wl. L 85, J R, JA 32-42, AlJ 35-9, Fd. 217, Ebob. MVOd 30-4 || HS *ʔanihEn-n'u' 'we' [aut. prn.] is likely to go to a *cd* *ʔan- [focalizing topic pc., forming aut. pers. pronouns] + *(i)hEn- 'together' or *(i)hVn- 'other' + *n'u' 'we, our'. The element *(i)hEn- 'together' (if it appears here) is cognate with Eg fP hn' 'together' (EG III 110-1, Fk. 172) and goes back to N *XAnVJfV 'together' [q.v.]. In this case *(i)hEnV-nV originally means 'we together'. An alt. conjecture is to suppose here the presence of the element *(i)hVn- 'other' < N *hinV (= *XinV?) 'other' [q.v.]. In the latter case the original meaning of the pronouns is 'nous autres' (like Sp nosotros and Ctl nosaltres 'we' < L acc. pl. nos alteros 'us others') || Gil: Gil A n'ʒ, Gil ES niŋ 'we' excl. || Pnf. I 231, ST 219 || ? D *na-m / (obl cases) *nam- 'we' incl. > OTm na-m, Tm, Ml na-m, OKn na-m ~ na-vu, obl. nam-, Tu namo, Krx, Mlt na-m 'we' incl, Brh nan 'we' (without distinction between incl. and excl.) || Zv. CDM 37-8, 47, An. SG 251-5 || ? A {S} *na 'I' > M *na-, stem of the obl. cases of the prn. of 1s || Ko {S} *na 'I' > MKo na, Ko Ph/Chs na, Ko S na, Ko Kw/Chj na, || S AJ 253 [#44], S QK #44, Nam 85 ◆ The original meaning of 1p excl. survives in K, C (Dsn, Rn, Sml), Ch and Om (e.g. Zs), but in D we find the meaning of 1p incl. ◆ Both the D and the A pronouns may be explained as a shortened form of D *mana-mu (> Tl mana-mu 'we' incl.) and A *ma-na- 'we' incl. < N *mi ʔa 'we' incl. (q.v.) + *nu genitive. D *-a-mu / *am- may be explained by analogy with D *ta-m (obl. *tam-) 'they' and *ya-m 'we' excl. A *-a in **ma-na- is probably a case marker. If this is true, D *nam 'we' incl. and A *na 'I' do not belong here ◆ IS I 7 (D, IE, K, HS), ≈ Gr. I 70 (hesinantly connects IE and Gil markers of 1p)d).

1527a. *nV, marker (pronoun) that formed analytic equivalents of passive participles (→ derived passive verbs): IE: NaIE *-no-, sx. of passive partiples and deverbal adjectives: NaIE {Brg.} *pl̥o- 'no- ~ *ple-no- 'filled, full' > [1] *pl̥o- 'no- > OI pu-r'n.a-h, Ir la'n, Gt fulls, Lt pi'inas, OCS плънъ plъnъ, [2] *ple-no- > L ple-nus, OI pra-n.a-h, || Productive sxs. of daughter-languages: OI bhind-a-na-h, and pf. prt. bibhid-a-n-s <d- bhid- 'bind', Gmc *-ono-/eno-: Gt wau'rþ-an-s, OHG gi-wortan, ON orðenn 'geworden', Gt bit-an-s 'bitten', OCS несе́нъ nes-en-ъ 'carried, getragen', за́бъвѣнъ za-b'v-en-ъ 'forgotten || Brg. 316-7 || HS: S px. of passive-reflexive derived participles and verbs: [1] *na-, px. of passive-reflexive participles and (in WS lgs.) of the new perfect (← verbal adjectives) of the passive-reflexive N -pattern (Hb niph'al, Ar 'infā'ala, 7th form): BHb rB1S6n5 ni-s'ba-r 'broken', rB2S6n5 nis'bar pf. 'was broken', Ak naprusu [verbal adj.] 'divided'; [2] *-n- (following the personal px.) in the finite verb (Ak præt., WS new imperfective): Hb rb4[1i% yis's'a-'b_er (-s's- < *-ns-) 'is \ will be broken' (new imperfective), rb4[1i%v@ wayyis's'a-'ber '(and) was broken', Ar ya-n-qat_ilu 'is \ will be killed', Ak ipparis (-pp- < *-np-) 'was divided'. In Ar the pf. form was restructured on analogy of the ipf., hence -n- in the pf.: ʔin-kasara 'was broken into pieces', ʔinhazama 'was beaten' || Br. G 536-7, Br. AG 38-, Sd. G §90 (117-8), Dk. JDPa 293-4 || K {K} *na-, px. of past passive participle: OG na-ban-i 'washed, gewaschen', na-guem-i 'beaten', na-k_uet-i 'abgeschnitten', na-s'ob-i 'born', Sv na-k_wem 'getragen' (of garments), na-sdug 'geflochten' || K 145, Shan. G 157, Dt. 227-8 || A: Tg: Ewk {Vas.} -na-/nʒ-/no, result of an action: duku-na-w 'written by me' (lit. 'my written') <d- duku- 'write' || Vas. 706 || T {Cl.} *-(V)n, e.g. OT [MhK] {Cl.} tevre'n 'threads which are twisted to make waistbands' <d- tevir- v. 'twist' || Cl. xliv, 443 || ??σ M: WrM {Pp.} -n, sx. "denoting a quality caused by an action" (in Pp.'s words): WrM singen, HIM шингүн 'thin (in consistency)', 'weak' (of liquid) <d- WrM singe-, HIM шингү- 'be dissolved' || Pp. GPMJ 101, MED 711-2.

1527. *nafi 'to go' (→ 'to go to do sth.') > HS: Eg v n̄y v. {EG} 'go/move/sail (somewhere)', {Fk.} 'travel' || EG II 206, Fk. 126 || S: [1] *-nu-ŋ- vi. 'move, shake, dangle' > BHb /nwŋ G (ip. o@uni/ ya-nu-ŋa) 'shake' (intr.), 'dangle', MHb, JA

{Trg.} √nwɪ G 'move' (intr.), ? Ar √nwɪ G (ip. -nu-ɪ-) 'expand the wings for darting on one's prey' (of a falcon), TD (pf. tanawwaɪ) 'be shaken' (bough), 'walk ahead' [2] S *√nɪy|w > Gz na'a (f. nāṣ-ī, m. pl. nāṣ-u-) 'come!', (with loss of *ɪ): BHb an! na- (particle of request or encouragement) ≈ 'please', Ug n, Amr na, Sr ne- id., Ar √nwy 'se proposer une ch., avoir l'intension de ...', as well as possibly CS *-nu-ɪ- > Ug {A} n- 'verlangen' (absent in OLS!) and Ar √nwɪ (ip. -nu-ɪ-) 'demander, solliciter', nu-ɪ- 'thirst' ¶ Ls. G 382, JB ES 18, KB 620, Grd. UT #1586, A #1804, Hff. 236, Lv. T II 98, Br. 410, BK II 1368-9, 1373, Hv. 808 II K *n- v. 'want, desire, wish' > G, Lz n- id., Sv US/L/Ln n- id. (χ-o-n-i 'er will, er ist dafür') ¶ K 145, K² 135-6, FS K 234, FS E 257-8, Dn. s.v. n-⁵ II ?? IE: NaIE *na- 'help, be useful' (× N *n⁻Vqa 'to assist [help, protect]' [q.v. ffd.]) II A: Tg *-na-/*-ne- (verbal sx.) 'go to [do sth.]' > Ewk duku-na- 'go to write' (from duku- 'write'), Ud k3pt3-n3-mi 'I go to lie down' (from k3pt3-mi 'ich liege'), wakc'a-na-mi 'I go to hunt', WrMc taci-ne- 'go to learn' (taci- 'learn') ¶ Vas. 777, Shn. 77, 141, Hrl. 251 ♦ ≈ AD NEPGF 237-40.

1528. ² *n⁻aX₁V₁bV (or *n⁻aObV?) 'hungry and thirsty; sober' > HS: C: Ag: Bln {R} na'ab- 'be hungry/sober', 'na'eb n. 'hunger, sobriety' ¶ R WB 279-80 || Eg MKL/NK nħb.t n. 'wish, desire' ¶ EG II 294 II IE: NaIE *na⁻b⁻ 'sober, hungry and thirsty' (× NaIE *na⁻g^{wh}- 'sober, hungry and thirsty' < N ???ϕ ² *n⁻aHgU ~ *n⁻agV?U) 'hungry, thirsty'? > Gk vñ'φω, Gk D vα'φω 'drink no wine, be sober' || Arm nōṭi no't'i (< *nawt^{hi}) 'fasting, hungry, famished, starved' ({F}: <d eArm *nawt^h < *na⁻b^h-t-) ¶ F II 318-9 (*na⁻b^h-), Sl. 355-6, ≠ WP II 317 and P 754 (both reconstruct IE *na⁻g^{wh}- without explaining the Arm cns. w), ≠ EI 175 (vñ'φω < *n⁻e⁻g^{wh}-e/o- 'not drink') ♦ The Eg ev. suggests a voiceless lr. (*X > Eg ħ), while the voiced lr. ʕ in Bln is probably due to as (*ħb > *ʕb).

1529. *nAXiba 'thin, meagre' (→ 'weak') > HS: WS *√nhp ~ *√nXb 'be thin \ meagre' > [1] WS *√nhp > Ar √nhf G (nahifa / -nhafu ~ nahufa / -nhufu) 'be naturally lank \ meagre', nahif- 'lank and meagre', Mh/Jb √nhf: Mh n3'hayf, Jb E/C 'nhif 'lean, thin'; [2] S *°√nXb > Sr √nhb G 'grow lean, waste', nā'heb- 'lean, meagre' ¶ BK II 1216, Jo. M 291, Jo. J 186, Br. 422, JPS 336 ¶ as *√nhb < *nhp || C: Bj {R, Rop.} pcv. √nhw {Rop.} 'become weak/thin', {R} 'schmachtig, mager, schwach sein' ({R} p. 'anhaw / prs. anan' hīw) ¶ R WBd 182-3, Rop. 223 || Ch: CCh {Stl.} *nuf- 'soft' > Wmd {ChL} nō nō fu 'softness' || Mf {BLB} ne'f-ne'ffe?e ~ na'f-na'ffa?a 'fin, moulu finement (pour une farine), léger\fin (pour un tissu); Ch -b> Ar Ng nafnaf 'soggy, moist, soft'; CCh *nuf partially contaminated with CCh *luf- soft' < (?) N *LabV 'be soft', q.v. ffd.), whence Msm {Vnb.} louloufout 'softness' and Mf {BLB} le'f-le'ffe?e ~ a'f-la'ffa?a 'fins (pour les cheveux)' ¶ Stl. IF 131, ChL III 217, BLB 211, 251 II IE: NaIE *(s)ne⁻b^h-ri- / *(s)no⁻b^h-ri- 'narrow, thin' > Arm nurb nurb 'subtile, fine, slender, thin, slim; narrow' || Dn snever 'eng, knapp', NNr Δ snøver, snøv id., ON snœfr 'flink, rasch', snæfr 'rasch' ¶ WP II 698, P 973-4, Vr. 527-8, Sl. 440 ¶¶ IE *s- mobile points to a presence of a palatal element in the pre-IE dialect of N: *(s)ne⁻b^h- < *h⁻ne⁻i⁻bV < N *nAXiba II A: T *jubka 'thin' (of flat objects) > OT {MKD} juwqa 'thin', {Cl.} juvka⁻ ~ juvga⁻ ≈ 'slender, insubstantial, thin', MQp xiii {Cl.} jupka⁻, xiv [CC] joga, Chg xv jupya 'thin, slender', OOsM xiv juḡa 'thin', Osm {Rdh.} éqfvY yufqa 'thin (of flat objects), poor', Tk yufka id., 'fine, weak', Tkm ju⁻qa ~ juqwa, Az juḡa, Nog, VTt juqa, Bsh йо'а jъ'qa, SY juqa, Kr G juwya, Uz jupqa, ET jupqa^d z'upqa^d juqa, Qmq juqqa, Qzq, Qq z'u⁻qa, Qrg z'upqa^d z'uqa, Alt z'uqa, Xk, Tv c'uḡa, Tf c'uḡa, MChv {Md.} *s'u⁻xa > Chv L/MK ʔḡxe s'u⁻x⁻e 'thin' (of flat objects) ¶ Cl. 874, MKD 235, ET J 241-2, Rdh. 2216, AzRL II 585, Ra. 198, Rs. W 209, Md. 62, 134, 162 (T *z'uyka ~ *z'ubka), ≠ DQA #2630 (unc. : T < A *z'u⁻jbe 'weak, bad', cf. N *z'o⁻1jwV *≈ of poor quality; weak, bad'). The rounded vw. *u in pT may be due to the infl. of the adjacent *b ¶¶ Comparison with M *nimgen 'thin' (of flat objects) and Tg *nem(i) 'thin' is hardly acceptable [↔ SDM97]. M *nimgen and Tg *nem(i) seem to be equatable with T *jinč- 'be narrow, thin' (Cl. 945-6) II D (in SD) *navur- 'tender, thin' (× N n'a⁻pVrV 'tender, delicate, beautiful', q.v. ffd.) ♦ IE *s- mobile before an initial sibilant may be interpreted as a palatalized variant of pIE *'- (see Introduction §§ 2.2.5-6).

1529a. ???² *Nec⁻V 'to plait, tie together' > HS: S +ext. *√nsk ~ *√nsg (< N *Nec⁻V × *s'a⁻k₁V₁2u 'to plait, bind, wicker' [q.v.]) > BHb √nsk (pp. f. G ekluxn[^] nəsū⁻k⁻a⁻) v. 'entwine, plait, weave', IA √nsk 'plait, weave', JA ak⁻1x6in5 nis⁻k-a⁻ {Sl.} 'thread of a woof', {Lv.} 'Gewebe', Ar AasaNa √nsg⁻ v. 'weave' ¶ KB 664, KBR 703, Js. 917, Lv. III 408, Sl. 752, Fr. IV 272 || B (+ext.) *°√nsl > Si sənšəl v. 'plait (leaves) in order to plat baskets' ¶ La. S 305 || C: Ag: Aw {Hz., Plm.} ənce'w- (1s ənce'p-) v. 'tie, bind', Bln {R} ins'aw- v. 'tie, tie together', Q {R} ens'e⁻w-, Km {CR} ans'a⁻w-, Xm {R} iecuw- v. 'tie' ¶ Hz. VS 105, Plm. VSA 293, R WB 41, AD SF 299 II D {Pf.} *nec-/ney-, {Km.} *nec-/ec- > *ne(:)y-, [GS] *n'e⁻s⁻l- v. 'weave, plait' (× N *rec⁻V₁qa 'to tie, plait, knit', q.v. ffd.) ♦ Qu. , but indispensable to explain the S cns. *s (reg. from N *c⁻).

1530. ???² *N'a⁻c⁻ 'falcon' > CS *na⁻ic.ac.- > BHb ɕn4 nec., (BbV) ɕen nec., SmHb na⁻s. 'falcon', JA (BbV) [TrgO] ac⁻ná nac.⁻c.⁻a⁻ id., JA [TrgJ] accn rb br nc.c.? ~ accin br nyc.c.? (*[nic.ə'c.a⁻]) id. (lit. 'son of a falcon'), JA [Trg.] {Lv.} ac1n! na⁻c.⁻a⁻ or ac1n\$ ne⁻c.⁻a⁻ 'Habicht' or 'Sperber', JEA {Sl.} acn ns.? (unk. voc.) 'falcon', Sr æcoñE nes.⁻s.⁻a⁻ {Br.} 'hawk (accipiter)', Sma ns., ns.s., ns.s.h 'ē bird', Ug ns. {Grd.} 'falcon', {OAS} 'ē 'bird (of prey?)' (possibly 'hawk, falcon'), ?σ Ar écWNa nas.s.-at- 'female sparrow', OHb fem. *nec.⁻c.⁻a⁻ (> *nic.⁻c.⁻a⁻) 'female falcon' (Job 39.13) was transcribed in LXX as νεσσα and translated by Aquila as ἰε'ραξ and by Hieronymus (Vulgata) as accipiter, while the Tiberian Masoretes read (and

vocalized) the word as ec17n no⁻c,a⁻, interpreting it as a wrong spelling for Et1c17n no⁻c,a⁻t_ah 'its (= stork's) feather' (Et1c17n in their "Masora parva" comment) within the context ecnv edixh h^asīd_a⁻ wnc,h which they understood 'stork and its feather', while acc. to Aquila and the Vulgata it meant 'stork and [female] falcon'. This Masoretic misinterpretation is responsible for the strange vocalization (with unexpected o⁻ and lack of gemination of c.). KB 676 preserves the traditional Masoretic vocalization as ec17n no⁻c,a⁻, but accepts (after G. Hölscher) the semantic interpretation of ecn nc,h as 'female falcon'. The LXX translators were probably not sure about this difficult place and preferred to transcribe it (instead of translating) as ασιδα καὶ νεσσα. The vw. of the first syll. of the word is not clear: both its Tiberian and Babylonian vocalization of BHb point to pS *i (*'nic,ac,-), while SmHb and Ar suggest pS *a (*'nac,ac,-) ¶ KB 674, 676, KBR 714-5, Hölscher H 99, Yv. II 779, Grd. UT #1682, OAS 333, Lv. T II 123, 126, Spr. BA I 181 (Lev. 11.16), 316 (Deut. 14.15), Sl. 771, Br. 442, Tal 545, BK II 1267 ¶ amb A: ? M *nacin ~ *lacin 'falcon' (unless ← 'Latin or European falcon' a European word for 'Latin') > MM [HI] lac'in 'falcon' WrM nacin, HlM нач, Kl начн nac'on id., Brt нацн 'gyrfalcon, falcon' ¶ Ms. H 73, MED 556, KRS 370, KW 272, Chr. 325 || NaT *la⁻cin 'falcon' (?) > OT, Chg, XwT, MU, MQp lac'in 'falcon', Qzq las'in, Sg/Shor {Rl.} lac'in, Xk ilac'in, Az, Qmq, Tv, Shor lac'in, Tkm la⁻c'in, VTt las'in, Bsh lac'in ~ ɫlas'in, Nog, Qzq, Qq las'in ~ ɫlas'in, Alt lac'in, ET lac'in id., Osm {Rh.} lac'in 'female peregrine falcon', Tk lac'in (i because of a folk-etl. connection with European lgs.) ¶ The irreg. initial *l- (for the expected *j-) may be explained either by borrowing (from which source?) or by internal phonological processes (not identified so far). The unexpected preservation of the final *-in (which is not typical in T) suggests a borrowing either from some unknown lge. of the Altaic family or from a non-Altaic lge. ¶ Cl. 763, Rs. W 313, TL 170, 651, Rh. 1617 || ?? Ko {Rm.} nac'en 'a special kind of hunting falcon' ¶ Rm. SKE 135 ¶¶ KW 272, Rm. SKE l.c. ¶¶ This word in M, T and Ko may be a loan from the European word for 'Latin' ('falcon' ← "Latin falcon") or represent a merger of the A word with the loanword. In the former case the N etymology is to be rejected.

1531. *NAdV '(the whole) clan' > HS: S *°/ndw|y > Ar /ndw G 'assist at a meeting' ¶ Hv. 760 ¶ K: GZ *nad- 'collective assistance in agriculture' > OG, G nad-, Mg nod-, Lz node(r)- id. ¶ K 145, K² 136 ¶ D *na⁻t_u-, {GS} *na⁻d_u- 'village' > Tm na⁻t_u 'country, district', Kn na⁻t_u 'cultivated land; the country (↔ 'city)', Ml na⁻t_u id., 'kingdom, district', Kt na⁻t_u 'country, settled are', Td no⁻t_u 'sacred place', Tu na⁻d_u, na⁻d_u 'district, village', Tl na⁻d_u 'a country', Gnd na⁻r_u na⁻r_u, Knd na⁻r_u, Png na⁻z / na⁻s (obl. na⁻t_u-), Mnd na⁻y (obl. na⁻t_u-, Kui na⁻zu, Ku nai_u-y⁻ na⁻yu 'village'; D -b> Mrt na⁻t_u 'place' ¶¶ D #3638, GS 161 [#395].

1532. *NidV ≈eye; to look' (→ 'to look for, seek') > A: M *nidu⁻n 'eye' > MM [LM, MA, IM, IsV, HI, S] nidu⁻n, WrM nidu⁻n, HlM нид(γн), Ord {Ms.} nu⁻d_u-, Brt нидγ(н), Kl нидн, {Rm.} nu⁻dn_u-, MMgl {Iw.} nidu⁻n, Mgl {Rm.} nu⁻du⁻n, Dg {T} nidu⁻, Dx {T} nudun, Ba {T} nedon, Mnr H/M {T} nudu, Mnr H {SM} nud_u; *nidu⁻le- 'to look' > WrM nidu⁻le-, HlM нидлγ- id., Dg {T} nidle⁻ id., 'examine', Kl нидл-х 'to notice', {Rm.} nu⁻dl_u- 'mit den Augen sehen', Brt нидлγ- v. 'recover one's sight, get the habit (of visiting, going somewhere)' ¶ Pp. L III 72, Pp. MA 249-51, 442, Lg. VMI 57, H 116, Ms. H 78, MED 578, Chr. 342-3, KRS 388-9, KW 282, Rm. M 35, SM 287-9, Iw. 120, T 353, T DgJ 157-8, T DnJ 131, T BJ 144 ¶ D *nit_u-, ne⁻t_u- > Kn nit_u 'look at', as well as (× N *I⁻ewdA 'to look for, find') Tm ne⁻t_u 'seek, look out for', Ml ne⁻t_u 'uka 'obtain, get', Kdg nō⁻d_u- v. 'earn' ¶ D #3766 ¶ K *nd- 'to wish' > OG nd-, G nd- 'wish' (OG, G msd. nd-oma, 3s prs. u-nda), Sv χwi-ndwn-e 1s 'I wish'; × K *n- 'wish' (OG, G, Lz, Sv n-) ¶ The adduction of K is legitimate unless *nd- is derived from *n- ¶ Abul. 326, Fn. KD #5 (*nd-), K 145 (*n-), FS E 257-8 (*n-) ◇ ≠ Fn. KD #5 (equates the D √ [inaccurately reconstructed as *na⁻t_u-/ne⁻t_u-] with K *nat_u-/net_u- [without specifying its reflexes; he obviously means G nat_uvr/nat_ur- 'wünschen, ersehnen, begehren', Chx. 927-8]).

1533. ? *n⁻i_lʔu_jda ~ *n⁻i_lʔu_jda 'to tie' > IE: NaIE *ned^h- id. > OI *nad^h-, pp. nad'dha- (< *nad^h-ta-) 'tied', 'nahyati 'binds' :: L no⁻dus 'a knot' ({KM, Vr.}: < *noz-do- < *nod^h-do-; WH rejects this hyp.) :: OIr naidm 'fait d'attacher \ de lier, contrat', nasc- (< *n_o-d-sk⁻) v. 'tie, attach', Br naska- 'attacher (les bestiaux par les cornes)' :: ON nista 'to attach' (with the sx. *-st-), OHG nestilo, nestila 'lace, band', ?φ AS nistle 'fillet, band' ¶ WH II 172-3, EM 772-3, M K II 147-8, M E II 31-2, Vn. N 1-4, Vr. 408, 410, Kb. 723, OsS 647, Ho. 238, ≈ P 758-9, ≈ WP II 825, ≠ EI 336 (L no⁻dus < IE *ned- 'knot' with *unj.* *d) ¶ U: FU (or FP?) *n⁻i_lʔa⁻- (or n⁻i_lʔa⁻-) 'bind together' > F nito- v. 'stitch, sew, bind', Es nidu- 'connect, bind together' ! pLp {Lr.} *n⁻ʔde⁻ vt. 'fasten, join\stitch together' > Lp: L {LLO} njate⁻t id., N {N} nja⁻ḏḏe⁻ / -ḏ- 'tack\lash on\together, join together by tacking\sawing (skin traps etc.), fasten (scythe) on the handle', Kld n⁻a⁻d_u-te- 'binden (mit einer Wurzelfaser), nähen' ! Mk нид- n⁻ed⁻a- vi. string (as beads), Er нид- n⁻ed⁻a- id., 'hang on\up, haft', {Ps. [not in ERV]} n⁻et⁻a-, n⁻a⁻t⁻a- 'anfügen, aufreihen, umbinden, mit Stricken befestigen' :: Ps. FI 23 adduces here Hg nyala⁻b 'bundle', but MF 476 and UEW 713 reject it and (rather unconvincingly) connect nyala⁻b with Hg nyolc 'eight' ¶ The hyp. of the IIr origin of the FU √ is hardly acceptable because it fails to account for the palatalized *n⁻ and for the vw. *i in FU ¶ ≈ UEW 713 (FU pre-IIr *n_o-d- or *ned^h-), Set. FUD 382, SK 386, Lr. #751, Lgc. #4300, TI 292, ERV 408, Ker. II 95, PI 178, Ps. FI 23 ¶ HS: Ch: WCh: Zar {ChL} n⁻ʔttu, Zar K {Sh.} nid, v. 'tie' || CCh: Mdr {Mg.} ɲwod_a / ɲud_a, {Mch.} ɲud, {ChL} ɲudanajuda, Glv {Rp.} ngud-, Gv {ChL} ɲgu⁻d_aenu⁻fa⁻, Dgh {Frk.} ɲgw⁻d_a id. ¶ ChC, ChL || Eg fMd nwd.t 'baby's napkin' ¶ EG II 225, DW 451-2 ◇ Ps. FI 23 (FU Ary), IS II 88

(*f'n'ida) (IE, FU) ✧ The Ch and Eg data suggest the presence of *w or *u. The initial ŋ- and the glottalized *d̥ in Ch may point to a lr., most probably *ʔ (i.e. N ***n̄iʔuɟda** > ***n̄'iʔuɟda**). In IE the lr. *ʔ is regularly lost without traces (such as vowel lengthening). The rec. ***n̄iʔuɟda** is justified if the FU palatal *n' goes back to *n- with ass. palatalization (caused by *i). The alt. rec. ***n̄'iʔuɟda** presupposes pre-IE depalatalization *n' > *n- (neutralization of the palatality feature before the palatal vw. *i?).

1534. **??ʔ₂ *n̄aHgU** (or ***n̄agVʔU**) 'hungry, thirsty' > HS: Eg fMK n3 v. 'parch with thirst', n. 'thirst' ¶ EG II 377, Fk. 144 || S *o/ŋgr > Ar ŋgr 'être pris d'un violent accès de soif', nag'ar- 'accès de soif violent' ¶ BK II 1202-3 ¶¶ Tk. I 56 II IE: NaIE ***naḡ^{wh}**- 'sober, hungry and thirsty' (× IE ***na^b**- 'sober, hungry and thirsty' < N ***n̄aX₁V₁bV** 'hungry and thirsty; sober', q.v.) > Gk νῆφω, Gk D νᾶφω 'drink no wine, be sober' || OHG nuohturn ~ nuohtarn 'sober, with an empty stomach', NHG nu'chtern, MDt nuchterne, Dt nuchter id. ¶ WP II 317, P 754, Kb. 738, OsS 661, KM 515-6 (qu. : OHG nuohturn <b- L nocturnus 'by night, nightly', F II 318-9 (rejects the Gmc cognate and reconstructs IE ***na^b**-), Vr. N 47, ≠ EI 175 (νῆφω < *n̄'eḡ^{wh}-e/o- 'not drink') ✧ The comparison is valid unless the primary meaning of the Eg word is 'ersticken' (cp. EG: n3 'ersticken, verdursten; Dursten, Durst') and the IE √ is ***na^b**-.

1535. ***nig₁V₁XE** v. 'butt, push' > HS: CS *√ngħ, *-ngah(-) v. 'butt' > JA [Trg.] √ngħ G (pf. nəḡah) id., JEA √ngħ G 'gore', BHb hgn √ngħ (ip. -ggah) 'gore' (of oxen), ? Ar √ng'h Sh ʔang'aħa {Fr.} 'superavit et vicit' ¶ KB 630, KBR 667, Js. 873, Sl. 729 II IE: NaIE {IS} ***nei₁g^h**- v. 'pierce' > OIr nes(s) 'coup, blessure' (< ***nig^h**-s) (× N ***n̄oK₁V** 'to hurt') || Sl *nъz-/niz-, *nъz-ti 'penetrate, pierce' > OCS нистн nisti (prs. нъзѣ нъзо) 'penetrate', OR низти nizti (prs. нъзѣ) nъзу id., 'pierce', OCS вѣннѣсти вѣ-nisti (prs. вѣнъзѣ вѣ-нъзо) 'I stick/thrust into'; caus. ***noziti** > R Δ ѡзѣити- ѡзѣити 'be a draught, penetrate' (of wind), RChS вѣнозѣити вѣ-noziti, R во-нѣзити v. 'stick/thrust into'; Sl ***noz-** (acc. to IS, an apophonic *o-grade based on the analogy of other verbal roots, like ***bъrati** / ***borъ**): R за- 'ноза 'a splinter in one's hand, foot, etc.', Uk за'нѣз (gen. за'нозы) 'a stick put through the ox-yoke'; Sl ***nozъ** (< pre-Sl ***noz-jo-s**) 'knife' > OCS, OR ножъ nozъ, Blg нож, ScR no^zъ (gen. no^zъa), Slv no^zъ (gen. no^zъa), R нож (gen. но^жѣ), Uk нѣж P no^zъ (gen. nozъa), Cz nu^z id. ¶ P 760 (***neg^h**-), ≈ Vn. N 11 (Ir nes(s) < IE ***nek-**, Vs. I 348-9 & II 78 & III 80, Glh. 443, SJSS VI 307, ESSJ XXVI 19, 68-9, ≈ EI 537 (OCS nozъ and Mlr nes(s) < IE ? ***h₁neg^h**-es 'spear' < IE ***h₁neg^h**- 'stab') ¶ The N lr. must have coalesced with ***g^h** without leaving traces (N ***gH** > IE ***g^h**) II U: FU ***nikka** vt. 'stick (in), pierce' > pLp {Lr.} ***n3kke^t(t)e** vt. 'stick (in), push' > Lp: S {Hs.} na^{kkiedidh} 'schieben, einherschieben, stoßen', N {N} na^{kketi}- v. 'stick, put', Kld {TI} na^{kk}ʔe- 'hinein-stecken\-schieben' || ObU {JHl.} ***ne^k**- > pVg ***na^k**- > Vg MK na^k- in əl-na^k- 'fortschieben', n3kna^k- 'aufrütteln, erwecken' and possibly na^k-kəs- 'stoßen, rasseln (?)' [unless the last one belongs to N ***n̄igesV** 'to butt, pierce']; pOs ne^k- 'stoßen' > Os: Ty/Y ne^k-, Kz na^ki- '(leicht) stoßen (z. B. beim Aufwecken)', d : Kz na^kəmə- 'anstoßen', Ty ne^kəmtə-, VK ne^kəmt- '(an)stoßen' ¶ Coll. 101, Coll. CG 79, UEW 304-5, Lr. #701, Lgc. #4058, Hs. 967, TI 272, ≈ Ht. #424 (pObU ***na^k**-/*ne^k-, + unc. Vg T n^aˊk- 'treten'), WVD VII 210, MK 350 (Vg n^aˊk-ˊ n^aˊk- 'treten') ✧ IS II 96-7 [#334] (***NEg₁ʔ** **ʔon3at**ˊ: HS, IE). IS adduces here S *√ngp, *√ngs and B *√ngs, which is less convincing because of the unexplained third cns. I prefer to equate S *√ngs and B √ngs with IE ***nei₁k^h**- (> OI 'niks,ati 'pierces', etc.) and to reconstruct N ***n̄igesV** '¶' as a separate N etymon. The rec. ***nig₁V₁XE** enables us to equate S and IE with FU ***nikka** v. 'stick, pierce' (where ***kk-** is likely to go back to ***għ-** [or ***gh-**?]). The connection between N ***n̄igesV** and ***nig₁V₁XE** (if any) belongs to the realm of pre-N (or N?) derivation.

1536. ***n̄igesV** (= ***n̄igesV?**) 'to butt, pierce' > HS: S *√ngs > JA [Trg.] √ngs G (3m ip. S7Gn^i% yin'gos) v. 'attack, gore'; ?? S *√nks (as ***ks**- < ***gs**-) > SmA √nks G gore', Ar √nks (ip. -nkus-) 'renverser' ¶ KB 633, Lv. II 92, Js. 876, Tal 528, BK II 1341 || B *√ngs > Ah əng'əs, SlI əngəs v. 'butt so.', Kb √ngs: nəjjəs 'bousculer' ¶ Fc. 1339, Dl. 556 II IE: NaIE ***nei₁k^h**- v. 'pierce' > 'niks,ati id., Av naeˊza 'point (of a needle)', CINPrs {Sg., VI.} %əzayN neˊza, NPrs {BM} %əzayNa neiˊze 'short spear, demi-lance, javelin, dart, pike', {VI.} 'lancea, hasta' ¶ M K II 158-9, M E II 41, VI. II 1386-7, Sg. 1442, BM 576 II D ***nik-** ({GS} ***g-**?) > Tm n̄icuni v. 'go through, pierce', Tl iˊgu 'enter, penetrate', ? Klm ikeŋ 'pierce, thrust in (knife)' ¶ ≠ D #3686 II ? U: FU: Vg MK {Kn.} na^k-kəs- 'stossen, rasseln (?)' (unless derived from Vg MK na^k-, cp. əl-na^k- 'push') ¶ WVD VII 210 ✧ If Vg MK na^k-kəs- belongs here, N *S may be identified as ***s** ✧ IS II 96-7 [#334] (***NEg₁ʔ** **ʔon3at**ˊ: HS, IE).

1537. ***n̄u^uˊ, E₁-*n̄u^uˊw₁E₁** 'now' > IE ***nu₁** 'now' > Ht {Ts., CHD} nu 'now, and, but', {CHD} nu-wa- 'still, yet' || NaIE ***nu** 'now' > OI 'nu, nu', Av nu 'now' || Gk νῦ 'now' (as well as νῦν, νῦν id. < ***nu-m**?) || L num 'nun noch, nun jetzt', → 'whether' (interr. pc.), nudius (< ***nu-** + dyeu_s 'day'): nudius tertius 'the day before yesterday' (lit.: 'it is now the third day'), nudius quartus 'it is now the fourth day', etc. || Gt nu, ON nu, OSx nu, OHG, AS nu ~ nu, NGr Δ nu, NHG nun 'now', NE now || Lt nu 'now, today', Ltv nu ~ nu 'now', Pru -nu in tei-nu 'now' || Sl ***nъ** 'but' > OCS нъ nъ, Blg нъ, нѡ, R нѡ, ScR Δ no, Slv no || pTc {Ad.} ***nu** > Tc: A nu {Wn.} 'now' → 'just, but', B {Ad.} no 'however, but' ¶ Ts. E II 339-43, CHD L-N 460-70, P 770, EI 397 (***nu**), M K II 175, M E II 52-3, WH II 184-6, F II 325, Fs. 380, Vr. 412, Ho. 239, Ho. S 56, Kb. 737, OsS 660,

KM 516, Frn. 509-10, En. 264, Vs. III 77, ESISJ-SGZ II 508-10, ESSJ XXVI 50-1, Wn. 320, Ad. 347 (Tc B no 'however, but'), Ad. H 19, 26, 34 (Tc nu^d no 'now, therefore') || A: Tg *ne⁻ 'now, immediately' > Ul n3, Nn n3⁻, Ork ni ~ n3⁻ 'immediately', Ud n3 id., 'without fail (непрерывно)', WrMc ne 'now' ¶ STM I 614, Krm. 266 || U: FU (att. in FP only) *nⁿu⁻ 'now' (partially × FU *nⁿu⁻kV < N *nⁿu⁻kV ~ *nⁿukE 'now') > F nyt, F Δ ny, nyy 'now, at the [resent time]', Es nu⁻u⁻d, Δ nu⁻u⁻ 'now', Lv ni id. || Er n⁻ey, Mk n⁻i id. || Prm *n⁻i ~ *ni 'already' > Vt ni, ini, Z Ud n⁻i ~ ni id. ¶ SK 406-7, ≈ UEW 707, LG 192 || N *nⁿu⁻.iE₁nu (*nⁿu⁻.iE₁ + genitive pc. *nu) '(of) the present time' > IE *nuh-nV > NaIE {P} *nu⁻-no- 'jetzig' > OI nu⁻nam 'now', MPrs nu⁻n, NPrs ñvno⁰ a a⁻k-nu⁻n, ñvno⁰ku ko-nu⁻n id. || BSL: [1] Lt {Herm.} nu⁻n ~ nun 'now', [2] a fossilized case form of the adj.: Lt nu⁻nai⁻ 'today, now' || SI *nine⁻ 'at the present time' > OCS, OR нѣнѣ nine⁻, R 'нѣнѣ, Blg ѣнѣ, OP, OCz nynie, C, Slk nynie, P nynie, var. *nⁿne⁻ > OR нѣнѣ nⁿne⁻, R Δ ѣнѣ || ? L nunc 'now' (< *nun-ke or *num-ke) ¶ P 770, M K II 176-7, VI. I 117 & II 902, WH II 187-8, Frn. l.c., Herm. LS 365, Vs. III 77, 82, 91, ESISJ-SGZ II 510-2, ESSJ XXVI 57-63 || HS: C: Ag *nVn 'now' > Bln/Q {R} na⁻n, Xm nan 'now (jetzt)' ¶ R WB 284 || U: Z n⁻in, Z Δ nin 'already' ¶ LG 192 ◆ IS II 97 reconstructs here *Nu⁻qA 'now' (> IE, U). The N cns. *-q- was reconstructed by IS on the alleged ev. of U *Nu⁻kV 'now' > F nyky- adj. 'present [time]', supposing that U *-k- is a reg. reflex of N *-q-, which is at variance with the numerous cases where N *-q- yields U zero (e.g., N *p.oqi 'cover' > U *poyV 'be wrapped', N *toqUzV 'plait, wattle' > U *tosV 'basket, vessel', N *s⁻a⁻lVqV 'cut asunder' > U s⁻a⁻lu⁻ 'cut' a. o.) as against two or three cases of U *k < N *q in U cns. clusters (N *s⁻anqa 'stalks' > U *s⁻anqa ~ *s⁻anV 'bough, branch', N *p.o3⁻lVqV 'thigh, haunch' > U *poc⁻ka 'Schenkel', N *muq⁻E₁i 'shoulder' > U *mVrkV id.). N *-q- is ruled out by the Ht cognates nu and nuwa, because the reg. Ht reflex of N *-q- is -h-. F nyky- may be equated with Ht nukku 'now' and Ag *nVkk- 'today' and hence go back to N *nⁿu⁻kV ~ *nⁿukE [q.v.]. On the possible connection (or identity) of the N etymon in question with N *nⁿEw₁yV 'new' see s.v. *nⁿEw₁yV ◆ ≈ Gr. II #280 (*nu 'now') [IE, Ai, Gil + qu. EA + err. U + err. A, J, that belong to N *nⁿEw₁yV].

1538. ? *nⁿi⁻hwV (or *nⁿi⁻hwV, *nⁿpo⁻hiwV?) 'to lead, direct (oneself) towards' > HS: S √nhw 'lead, guide' > BHb √nhw G (pf. eh4n⁻ na⁻ha⁻, imv. eh4n⁻ na⁻he⁻) 'lead, guide', Ar √nhw G (pf. haNa na⁻ha⁻, ip. -nhuw- ~ -nhaw-) 'direct oneself towards', na⁻hw- n. 'side, tract' ¶ KB 647, GB 497, BDB 634-5 [#5148], Fr IV 252-3, Hv. 756 || IE *nei₁-h- ≈ 'lead, direct towards' (× N *gan⁻V 'take so. with oneself, lead') > NaIE *nei₁- > OI 'nayati' (he) leads', pp. nī⁻ta- 'led (ductus)', Av nayehti 'brings, leads', OPrs a-naya 'he led/brought', Phl nītan 'führen, treiben' || Ht {CHD} nai-/ne- vt. 'send, dispatch' (and also vi., vt. 'turn?'), {Ts.} 'lenken, leiten, richten, schicken, wenden', [× N *ḡæn⁻i 'go (away)'] nanna- vi. 'treiben, ziehen, marschieren, fahren', vt. 'treiben, fahren' ¶ WP I 321, P 760, EI 346, Dv. #452, M K II 137, M E II 17-9, Ts. E II 253-7, 271-3, CHD L-N 347-50, 357-8, Sturt. CG 215, 247 (believed that nanna- is a rdp of nai- 'lead') || ??σ A: Tg *ḡeb- 'carry away' [× N *ḡib⁻pV 'to bend down, sink' (q.v.)] > Ewk ḡzw- id., Ud {Krm.} ḡzugi- 'bring/carry back, carry away' ¶ STM I 667, Krm. 268 || ??φ U: FU: pPrm {LG} *nu- 'carry, lead' > Z ny- nu- 'lead', Vt ny- nu- (inf. нуны) 'carry, lead, lead away' ¶ LG 196, ≈ It. #105, ≠ UEW 710; both It. and UEW adduce [with hesitation] F nouta- 'follow the traces' and reconstruct FU *o; for F nouta- see N *nⁿoḡuda 'to follow in the traces, hunt, pursue' ◆ If the Tg word belongs here, the N rec. will be *nⁿi⁻hwV. N *ḡ- regularly yields S *n- (rather than *ḡ-) in the presence of a lr. Something similar seems to happen in IE, but the positional reflexes of N *ḡ- have not yet been investigated. If the Prm word belongs here, the N rec. may be *nⁿpo⁻hiwV, but in this case the absence of any trace of a lr. before *i₁ in IE and the vw. *e in Tg are puzzling.

¶ 1538a. *NAkV 'woman' > IE *neK- > Ht nega- ~ neka- 'sister' ¶ Ts. W 56 || HS: EC *na⁻k⁻ > Sml na⁻g 'woman, wife', ? DI: Gwd {Bl.} naha⁻y⁻e, Gwd/Grs {AMS} nahaye, Hr/DbS {AMS} nahte (pl. nahad.d.e) 'wife' ¶ The DI words belong here either if {AMS} h (for the expected h) is due to inaccurate recording or if h of the DI lgs. may go back to EC *-k- under still unknown conditions ¶ ZMO 301, Bl. 306, AMS 238 || D *na⁻k- 'female' > Tm na⁻ku 'female calf/fish/snail, heifer, female fish; femininity', Ml a⁻na⁻ku 'heifer', Kt na⁻g, Td no⁻x 'female buffalo between two and three years old', Tu na⁻ku 'female calf', Tl ela-na⁻ga 'damsel' (ela < D *il₁a 'young'), Prj ne⁻va 'female pig' ¶ D 3634 ◆ ≈ Blz. DA 157 [#49] [equated D with EC and IE + err. Tg *neku⁻n 'younger relative' (see N *nⁿEK₁U 'relative of a younger generation')].

539. *nⁿE₁kU 'to open(?)', to bare, to uncover' > IE: NaIE *nog^w- (-d> *nog^wod^ho-, *nog^w-no-) 'naked' > ON nøkkva 'to denude, bare' || *no⁻g^w-os- > BSL: Lt nu⁻ogas, Ltv Δ no⁻gs [nūogs] 'naked' || SI *na⁻g⁻ / *nag⁻-j⁻ id. > ChS nag⁻ nag⁻, SCr, Slv na⁻g, Cz, Slk nahy⁻, P nagi, R na⁻ro⁻i (pradj. нар), Uk na⁻ro⁻ий [-d> *nog^w-od^ho- (~ *nog^w-to-) > L nu⁻dus 'naked' || Gt naqap-s, ORu {Krs.} nAkda, ON nøkkuiðr (< Gmc *nakwiðaz), OHG na(c)kot, NHG nackt, MDt naect, nake(n)t, Dt naakt, AS nacod id., NE naked || *nog^w-to- > OIr nocht, W noeth, Crn noeth, noyth, no⁻z, MBr noaz, Br noazh || d *nog^w-no- 'naked' > OI nag⁻na-, Av mt ma⁻na- id. || Gk mt γυμνο⁻ id., 'bare', [Hs.] λυμνο⁻ γυμνο⁻; Gk Cp [Hs.] d ἀπολυγματο⁻ ἀπογυμνωσι⁻ 'stripping bare' || ON nakinn, NNr, Sw naken, Dn nøgen, OFrs naken, Dt nakend 'naked' || Ht nekumant- (nikumant-) 'naked' (of humans, gods), 'uncovered' (of horses) ¶ WP II 339-40, P 769-70, EI 45-6 (*ne/og^hno-s 'bare, naked'), Vs. 370, Vr. 404, 414, Vr. N 461, Krs. R #54, Mkj. 135, Kb. 714, OsS 638, KM 501, Ho. 229, Frn. 511-2, Glh. 432, ESSJ XXII 70-3, WH II 185, Vn. N 19, Ern. 446, M K II 126-7, M E II 5-6, F I 332-3, Ch. 241-2, Ts. E II 307-

9, CHD L-N 433-4 II HS: S *^o/nk? ~ *^o/nky G 'uncover' > Ar [Qam.] √nk? G {Hv.} 'take off the scab of (a wound)', {Fr.} 'eschara nudavit (ulcus) antequam sanatum esset', {BK} 'enlever la croûte de la plaie avant qu'elle soit guérie' (with the acc. denoting the wound); Ar √nky (pf. ikaNa naka⁻, ip. -nkiy-) {Fr.} 'escharam detraxis (ulceri)', {BK} 'ôter la croûte qui recouvre la plaie' ¶ Fr. IV 330, 336, BK II 1336, 1345, BKIG IV 617, Hv. 796 || C: Ag *ʔznk- vt. 'open' > Bln {R} enk-, ink-, Q {R} ens⁻, Xm {R} iek-, ek- ¶ R WB 37II A *n'e'k_e- > M *neve- vi. 'open' > MM [S] {H} neke- [nege-], WrM nege-, HIM, Brt HØY- ne⁻, Kl hee- ne⁻, {Rm.} ne⁻, Ord, Ba {T} ne⁻, Dx {T} nie-, Mnr H {T} ne⁻ id., {SM} niē⁻ 'ouvrir, déboucher' ¶ H 114, MED 568, KRS 374, KW 275-6, Chr. 341, SM 272, T 349, T DJ 130, T BJ 144 || Tg ≈ *nig'i⁻ vi. 'open, uncover' > Ud X {STM} ḡigi-, Nn n'ix3li-, Orc, Ul, Ork n'ī-, Ewk, Neg nī-, WrMc ney- vt. 'open' ¶ STM I 588.

1540. *n⁻u⁻ku (or *n⁻u⁻k₁ʔU??) 'darkness, night' > HS: S *nīk- 'sleep with (a woman), copulate' (← *spend the night with) (× N *n⁻u⁻k₁ʔU⁻ 'to lie down, sink, low') > Ak prm. -nīk (inf. nia⁻ku(m) > na⁻ku) {Sd.} 'copulate', {CAD} 'have illicit sexual intercourse', Ar √nyk G (ip. -nīk-) 'copulate with' (Fr.: 'fuit, inivit mulierem'), Jb C/E {Jo.} √nyk G (pf. ne⁻k, 3m sbjn. yink), Hrs {Jo.} √nyk G (pf. n3yo⁻k, 3m sbjn. y3'nek) 'sleep with (a woman)', Mh {Jo.} √nyk G (pf. n3yu⁻k, sbjn. y3nye⁻k ~ y3nīk) id., 'copulate with' ¶ Rms. 265, CAD XI/1 197-8, Sd. 784, BK II 1376, Fr. IV 358, Jo. J 199, Jo. H 100, Jo. M 309, MiK I #2.53 II IE: Ht {CHD, Ts.} neku- 'es wird Abend', 'to become evening', {Ts.} neku- 'evening', nekut 'evening, night', {CHD} nekuz(a) 'evening, nightfall; dawn, twilight', {CHD, Ts.} nana(n)kuss- 'be(come) dark\obscure\gloomy' || NaIE *nok₁^wjt- / *nuk₁^wjt- 'night' > OI nom. nak, acc. 'nakt-am, Wx nayd id., Av d upa-naxtar 'an die Nacht angrenzend' || Gk nom. νύξ, gen. νυκτ-ος 'night' || L nom. nox (gen. noct-is, gen. pl. noct-ium) id. || OIr in-nocht, MBr he-noez, Br he-nozh, MW he-noeth 'tonight' (lit. 'this night'), MW peu-noeth 'every night', W beunoeth 'nightly'; Brtt {RE} *noxts, {P} *noKt-stu- 'night' > OW, MW, W, OCm, OBr, MBr nos, Br noz, Crn no⁻s id. || Gt nom. naht-s (gen. naht-s), ON na⁻tt, no⁻tt, NNr natt, nott, Dn nat, Sw natt, OFrs, Dt nacht, OSx, OHG naht, NHG Nacht, AS niht ~ neaht 'night', NE night || pAl {O} *nakti- > Al nate⁻ id. || Lt nakt-i⁻s (gen. pl. naktu⁻), Ltv nakts, Pru acc. nakti-n id. || Sl *no⁻kt⁻ь id. > OCS нокъ nos⁻тъ, Blg нощ, McdS нок⁻ нок, SCr no⁻c', Slv no⁻c', Cz, Slk, P noc, R ноч-, Uk н⁻ч || Tc A nokte 'at night', noktim 'last night', B nekciye 'last night, at night' || NaIE *nug^hg^h- or *nuk^hg^h- 'night' > Gk [Hs.] νύχ⁻α⁻ ~ νυκτωρ 'by night', Gk d νύχιοϛ, νύχειοϛ, νου⁻χαι⁻οϛ 'nightly'; the quality of the cns. χ (< *g^hg^h- or *k^hg^h-) is still puzzling || NaIE *neu⁻K- > Lt niu⁻kso⁻ti 'appear/be gloomy, be murky', ? niauku⁻s 'cloudy, dark, dim' ¶ Ts. E II 273-4, 301-9, CHD L-N 394-5, 432-7, WP II 337-8, P 762-3, EI 394 (*nek^wt-~*nok^wt-), M K II 121-2, M E II 2-3, F II 327-8, WH II 181-3, LP § 52, Thr. § 221, RE 115, Flr. 271, Ern. 558, Fs. 368-9, Vr. 405, Vr. N 462, Ho. 236, Ho. S 54, Kb. 713, OsS 636, KM 500, O 282-3, Frn. 481-2, 499, 505, En. 213, ESSJ XXV 175-7, Glh. 439-40, Vs. III 86-7, Ped. TIE 222, Wn. 319-20, Ad. 342, JGH 50, 103 ¶ The unusual apophony *o/*u in NaIE is explained by AD's hypothetic prehistory of the IE vowels (*noKt-/nuKt- < *nu⁻oKt-/nuKt- < *nu⁻αKt-/nuKt- < N *n⁻u⁻ku-⁻t⁻a⁻ [cd with *t⁻a⁻, dem. prn. of inanimate objects, like 'das Dunkle, the dark?'], cf. AD NGIE 17-9). Ht neku < *nu⁻αKu < N *n⁻u⁻ku II U: FU (att. in FL) *n⁻ukku⁻ 'sleep' > F nukku- v. sleep, be asleep', Vo nukku⁻ id., Krl A nukku⁻ ~ n⁻ukku⁻, Krl Ld n⁻ukku⁻, Vp {ZM} nukta⁻ nukku⁻ 'be drowsy', Es {SK} nukku- id., 'be slumbering, sleep' || pLp {Lr.} *nok3- 'be drowsy/sleepy, fall asleep' > Lp: S {Hs.} na⁻kkedidh 'be sleepy/drowsy/asleep', L {LLO} na⁻hka⁻t 'fall asleep', N {N} no⁻k⁻ka⁻t / -kk- id., 'go to bed', Kld {SaR} nohke- 'be drowsy' ¶ The vw. *u for the expected *u⁻ may be due to vw. harmony (infl. of the back vw. of the next syll.) ¶ SK 397-9, ZM 367, Lr. #734, Lgc. #4204, Hs. 966, LLO 654, N III 119, SaR 215, ≈ Blz. SNE #18 [err. rec. FU *n⁻ukku- + err. Hg nyugod- 'tranquil' (belonging together with nyugsz- 'lie, take a rest, repose'), which in fact goes back to FU *n⁻u⁻ruhen', cf. UEW 328] II A: Tg: Lm n⁻333n⁻3- 'dark, black' ¶ STM I 650 || Yk nukta⁻ 'be drowsy' and nukariy- v. 'fall asleep' (Pek. 1759-60) are likely to be loans from some Uralic (or unknown Altaic?) source; they cannot be inherited T words, because in that case the original initial *N- would have yielded Yk s-II CK: ChK {Md.} *naki 'night' > Kor naki-, nakinak, Aly naki-, Chk nki-, naxirit id.; Itl nk3nk || Im W nk3nk id. ¶ Md. ECK 98, Zh. RKS 275, MolII 85-6, KEMGU NS, MolI IR s.v. нк3нк ♦ The unexpected gemination of *k in U and the cns. -χ- in Gk seem to suggest the presence of a l⁻ that is likely to be a "light" one: *h or ʔ, because *ʔ leaves no traces (*ə) in the intercons. position in NaIE, *h may have infl. the quality of the velar cns. (*Kh > NaIE *k^h > Gk χ) and because *ʔ and *h can disappear in S (and Eg) ♦ ≈ Blz. SNE #18 (IE, U, Yk <b- U), Glh. 439-40 (IE, U, CK, EA: Esk unuk 'evening', unuak 'night') ♦ ≈ Gr. II #278 (IE, U, CK + qu. EA + unc. J).

1541. ? *n⁻u⁻kV ~ *n⁻ukE 'now' > HS: C: Ag: Bln {R} ni⁻kī 'to-day, then, now', Dmb {R} neki, Q {R} ney 'to-day' ¶ R WB 283, R QW 106 || ?? S: Gz ʔanka 'yet, now then' (unless ← ʔən-ka 'so, then?', therefore' ← ʔən [÷ Ar ʔinna 'behold', BHb hen₁ + -ka) ¶ L G 29-30 II IE: Ht nukku 'jetzt, sofort' ¶ Ts. E II 345, ≈ CHD L-N 471 [nukku = nu conj. + -(k)ku] II U: FU *n⁻u⁻kV 'now, already' (× FU *n⁻u⁻l₁ < N *n⁻u⁻l₁E₁ 'now') > F nyky- 'present' (in cds: nyky-aika 'the present time', nyky-polvi 'the present generation', nyky-kansa 'the people of to-day'), nykya⁻a⁻n 'at present, now', Es nu⁻u⁻d, Δ nu⁻u⁻ 'now', Vp nu⁻gu⁻d 'now' || Er ней n⁻ey 'now, at the present time', Mk ни n⁻i 'already' || Prm {Lt, LG} *n⁻i ~ *ni 'already' > Vt ни n⁻i, Z нин n⁻in, Z Ud n⁻i ~ ni id. ¶ UEW 707, ERV 409, PI 180, LG 192.

⌈+ 1541a. (alt. rec.) ***n⁻akur⁻V** 'body of water' (see ffd. ***l⁻aK⁻u⁻** 'body of water (lake, river, etc.)']

1542. ***n⁻AK⁻a** (= ***n⁻aK⁻a**?) 'fell, skin' > IE: NaIE ***nak**-id. > Gk *ναΐκοϋ* 'fleece', *ναΐκη* 'wooly/hairy skin, goatskin', [Hs.] *νακυΐ(δ)ριον* 'δεΐρμα' 'skin' || AS *næsc* {Ho.} 'deerskin', {Sw.} 'skin' (< ***nak-s-ko-**) || Pru *nognan* 'leather' ¶ WP II 316, P 754, F II 287, Ch. 733, Ho. 230, En. 216, Sw. 122, EI 269 [? ***nak(es)** ≈ 'pelt, hide'] || HS: Eg *fMK nkn* {EG} 'mit Fell bespannter Schild', {BnH} 'Fell (beim Schild)' ¶ EG II 346, BnH s.v. *nkn* || +ext. : S ***√nk⁻p** > BHb *√nk⁻p D* (pf. *FQ\$% nik⁻k⁻ep⁻* 'schinden\zerfetzen (Haut)' (Job 10.28), Gz *√nk⁻f G* (pf. *nak⁻afa*, sbjn. *yänk⁻əf*) v. 'peel, bark', Tgr *√nk⁻f G* (pf. *nek⁻fə*) 'detach \ strip off (the leaves)', Tgy *√nk⁻f G* (pf. *nəx⁻əfə*) v. 'bark', Sq {L} *√nk⁻f G* (pf. *neqof*) 'scrape', Jb C {Jo.} *√nk⁻f* (pf. *nk⁻əf*, sbjn. 'yunk⁻əf') 'pick off', 'fall off' (scab), e'nuk⁻əf 'uncover, pick the scab off' ¶ KB 681, ≈ BDB 668 [#5362], L G 399, LH 329, Jo. J 190 || A: M ***nekeyi** 'sheepskin (\goatskin?) with its wool' > MM [S] {H} *nekei* 'sheepskin', [HI] {Ms.} *nekei* 'fourrure', [IM] 'k3N {Pp.} *nekei⁻* 'fur coat', [MA] *nekei⁻ de⁻l* 'fur coat made of sheepskin', *nekei⁻n ebesu⁻n* 'grass used for tanning sheepskin', WrM *nekei*, HIM *нүхий* 'sheepskin with its wool', Ord {Ms.} *ne^hxī* 'peau de mouton préparé servant de fourrure', WrO *nekei⁻* 'sheepskin', Kl {KRS} *нек⁻ neka⁻* 'untanned sheepskin (with its wool)', Kl Ö {Rm.} *neke⁻* 'bereitetes Schaffell', Brt *нүхүй* 'made of fur', *нүхүид⁻*, 'long-haired' (of sheep), *нүхү дүгүл* 'fur-coat, sheepskin coat', Mnr H {SM} *nik⁻i⁻ id⁻*, 'goatskin; fur (fourrure)', {T} *nikī* (di⁻el), Mnr M {T} *nekei⁻* 'fur coat' ¶ H 114, Ms. H 78, Pp. MA 248, 442, MED 572, KRS 374, KW 274, Chr. 341, Ms. O 489, Krg. 214, SM 276 || ? Tg ***nakita** 'bear's hide' > Ewk *nakita*, Neg *naḡata*, Ud *nḡata*, Ork *natta id⁻*, Lm *naḡət id⁻*, 'bear', Ewk *Skh/Tt/Urm/Chmk nakita* 'bear'; the cognate is valid unless the primary meaning was 'bear' ¶¶ DQA #1393 (pA ***nak⁻jo** 'a k. of skin', i.e. '∈ hide') ◇ If the Tg cognate is valid, the N rec. must be ***n⁻aK⁻a** (and *e in M ***nekeyi** is due to vowel harmony), otherwise we remain with the unspecified *A = ***a⁻** (***n⁻AK⁻a**).

1543. ***n⁻æk⁻E** 'to pursue (the enemy), wage war' > IE: NaIE ***nek⁻** 'to kill; corpse' [× N ***n⁻oK⁻V** 'to hurt' ('to peck, to harm'), q.v.] > OI 'nas'yati' 'is lost, disappears, perishes', Av *nasyeyiti* 'verschwindet', *nas'ista* 'verderblichst', *nas-* 'calamity', *nasu-* 'corpse' || Gk *νεΐκυϋ*, *νεκροΐ* 'corpse', [Hs.] *νεΐκεϋ* 'νεκροί' 'corpses' || L *nex*, *necis* 'death, murder', *neca⁻* v. 'kill' || pTc {Ad.} ***na⁻k⁻** > Tc A, B *na⁻k⁻* vt. 'destroy', vi. 'perish' || (× N ***qENK⁻V** 'to strangle, kill', q.v. [?]): OIr *e⁻c* (< ***n⁻o⁻k⁻(u)-**) 'death', Btn *ankou*, Crn *ancow*, MW *angheu*, W *angau*, Crn *ancow*, Br *hano id⁻* (< ***n⁻o⁻k⁻(t)u-**), Ir *e⁻cht* {P} 'Totschlag', {EI} 'killing' ({EI} < ***n⁻o⁻k⁻(ti)-**) || Gmc **aḡhto⁻* ({EI} < ***onk⁻teh⁻A-**) > OHG *a⁻hta* 'hostile persecution', AS *o⁻ht id⁻*, 'oppression', NHG *Acht* 'outlawry, ostracism' ¶ WP I 60, P 782, Dv. #469, EI 150 (***nek⁻** 'death', ***nek⁻-u-s id⁻**, 'dead'), M K II 146-7, M E II 28-9, F II 299-300, WH II 153-5, LP § 8, OsS 7, KM 6, Kb. 11, EWA I 118-20, Schz. 83, Ho. 241, Wn. 313, Ad. 335 || HS: B ***√nyH** v. (prm. ***-nyIH**) 'kill' (× N ***n⁻oK⁻V** 'to hurt', q.v. ffd.) || ?? S (+ext.) ***√nk⁻m** 'take vengeance' ¶ GB 520, L G 274, Br. 446 || A: M ***neke-** > MM [S] *neke-* 'verfolgen, hetzen, überfallen', [HI] *neke-* 'fondre à l'improviste sur', WrM *neke-*, HIM, Brt *нүхү-*, Kl *нек-* *nekə-* 'pursue in order to seize, seek, require', Ord *ne^hxē-* 'exiger la remise de qch., réclamer' ¶ MED 572, KRS 374, KW 274, Chr. 341, Ms. O 489 || Tg: Ewk PT *nəḡə-* v. 'fight, wage war' ¶ STM I 618 ◇ IS MS 357 (***n⁻a⁻k⁻ḡ⁻** 'pursue [the enemy]', M, Tg, S, B, IE ***Hnek⁻** - + err. IE ***Henk⁻** - [actually belonging to N ***qEnK⁻V** '↑']).

1544. ***n⁻EK⁻U** 'relative(s) of a younger generation(s)' > HS: S (+exts.): [1] WS ***n⁻ai⁻k⁻u⁻d-** 'progeny' > BHb *dk3n#* 'nek⁻ed⁻ 'progeny, posterity', (+ppa. 1s) *iD5k6n# nek⁻dī* 'my posterity', MHb *dk3n# nek⁻ed⁻* 'offspring, grandson', Gz *nagad* 'tribe, clan, kin, progeny', Tgr, Amh *nəḡəd* 'race, tribe'; [2] S ***n⁻ag⁻u⁻l-** > Ar *-j0Na nag⁻l-* 'genus, stirps, propago', 'natus, filius' [a merger with Ar *-jN ng⁻l* v. G 'beget' (unless the verb *ng⁻l* is derived from *nag⁻l-*)] ¶ KB 658, BDB 645 [#5220], Js. 910, L G 391, Fr. IV 246, Hv. 752-3 || A ***na⁻ek⁻u(n)** 'younger relative' ⌈+ (× N ***Nik⁻u** 'small, little'?) > T ***jegen** > OT {Cl.} *jəḡ⁻gen* 'son of a younger sister or daughter', Tk *yeg⁻en* 'son of a sister or another female relative', SY *jeḡ⁻en*, ET Δ {Mal.} *ja⁻gin*, Uz *жун* *ḡ⁻yan*, Δ *ḡ⁻i⁻ḡ⁻a⁻n*, Alt *ḡ⁻e⁻n*, Tb {Rl.} *n⁻a⁻n*, Xk *c⁻e⁻n*, Tf *c⁻e⁻n* 'nephew', Tv *čy⁻en* *c⁻e⁻n* 'nephew, niece', Nog *jien*, Qq *z⁻i⁻en*, Qrg *ḡ⁻e⁻n* 'nephew, grandson (daughter's son)', Bsh *ey⁻n* *j⁻ya⁻n* 'grandson', Yk *si⁻a⁻n* 'daughter's sister's child\grandchild', *siyan* 'cousin, second cousin' ¶ T ***-g-** (for the expected ***-k-**) is still puzzling ¶ Cl. 912-3, ET J 166-7, TL 291, Rl. III 317, 631, 1960, Ra. 73, TvR 561, Pek. 2189-90 || Tg ***nekun** 'younger relative' > Ewk *nəḡu⁻* 'grandchild', as well as a word used when addressing younger relatives, Sln *nəxu⁻*, Orc, Nn *Nh nəku*, Nn *KU nəku⁻* 'younger sibling', Ul *nəku*, Ork *nuk(k)u id⁻* (address word), Lm *no⁻ id⁻*, 'younger cousin from mother's side' (used with ppa.), Neg *nəxun* ~ *nəkun* 'younger sibling\cousin, nephew, niece', Jrc {Kiy.} *niyohun* 'younger sister'; ?? Ewk *n⁻iki⁻* 'a relative', ??φ Lm *n⁻o⁻ḡ⁻ə⁻ḡ⁻ə⁻* 'younger sister's child; a child of father's\mother's younger sister', Lm *O n⁻o⁻ḡ⁻ə⁻ḡ⁻ə⁻* 'member of ego's clan' ¶ STM 617-8, 637, 644, Kiy. 113 [#291] || M: {Pp.} ***neku⁻n** '(male\female) slave' > MM [S] *neku⁻n* 'servants, slaves' ({H} 'Hausleute, Dienstboten, Sklaven'), [L] Ö0vBu *ñvkNi* {Pp.} *niku⁻n* *bo⁻l* 'female slave'; ?? ***nekeleyi** > WrM *nekeleyi*, HIM *нүхлий*, Mnr H {SM} *nik⁻i⁻lī*, Qrg T (←b- M) *nikeley* 'bastard', 'illegitimate' (of a child), Kl *некл⁻ nekla⁻* 'adoptive child', {Rm.} *nekə⁻le⁻* 'unechtes Kind'; M *ḡ⁻ə⁻ḡ⁻ə⁻ (?) Qzq {Rl.} *neka⁻si* 'illegitimate child' ¶ Pp. VG 38, Pp. L III 72, H 114, MED 572, SM 276, KRS 374, KW 274, Jud. 556, Rl. III 671 ¶¶ Pp. VG 38 (M, Tg), ≈ SDM97 s.v. ***n⁻i⁻a⁻ḡ⁻ə⁻** 'nephew' [T, M ***nekeleyi**, Tg: they adduce only Ewk *n⁻iki⁻* 'relative' rather than Tg ***nekun**], ≠ DQA #2380 [pA ***nek⁻o** (*unc.* : 'friend, relative') > Tg ***nekun**], ≈ DQA #1484 [pA ***n⁻i⁻o⁻ḡ⁻ə⁻** 'son-*

in-law, nephew', incl. Lm n'o^o-xз, T) II ?? IE: NaIE *nepo^t- 'grandson, nephew' (if < cd **nekpo^t- with the second element *po^t- induced by other words referring to the clan membership, such as *dems-po^t- 'head of the clan') > OI 'napa^t- 'offspring, son, grandson', Av napa^a nom. / napa^t-, OPrs napa^a nom. / napa^t- obl. 'grandson, descendant', NPrs %oda^avNa na^ava^ade 'grandson' || Gk Hm νε^aποδε^a pl. 'offsprings (?)' || L nepo^s (gen. nepo^t-is) 'grandson, nephew' (b> Al nip id.) || Olt nepuotis {Frn.} id. || Gmc {Vr.} *nefo^d ~ *nefe^d > ON nefi 'nephew, relative', OSx nevo 'nephew', AS nefa 'sister's son, grandson, step-son', OHG ne^ovo, ne^ofo 'grandson, kinsman, maternal/paternal cousin', NHG Neffe 'nephew' || OIr nia ~ niae 'sister's son, grandson', MW nei, W nai, MBr ni, Crn noi 'nephew' || d : SI *nestera (< *nept-ter-a^o) 'niece' > RChS, OR нестера nestera, SCr ne^ostera, OP nies^ociora id. || d> *nept-yo- > Av naptya 'offspring' || Gk ἀνε^aιτο^a 'first cousin, cousin' (< *sm^o-neptyo-) || SI *net^ajъ ({ESSJ} *неп^aтъjъ) 'nephew' > ChS, OR не^aт^aи netiji ~ не^aт^aи neti 'nephew', Cz Δ net^a, OP niec^a, Uk не^aт^aий, SCr † gen. netja, d : SCr ne^oc^aak, Slv nec^aak id. || d> *nept-i- 'granddaughter, niece' > Av napti- 'granddaughter', OI nap^atⁱ-h, id., 'daughter' || L neptis 'granddaughter, niece' || Olt nepte^a id. || OIr necht, MW, W, OBr nith, MBr niz, Crn nyth 'niece', Br niz id., 'nephew' || Gmc {Vr.} *nefti > ON nipt 'female close relative, niece', OHG nift id., 'stepdaughter' (d> niftila 'niece' > MHG niftel id.), MDt, MLG nichte, NHG (b> NLG) Nichte 'niece' || WP II 331-2, P 764, Dlmr. 40, EI 239 & 392 [*nepo^t-s / gen. *nepot-os 'grandson', (?) 'sister's son'], 394 [*neptih^a- 'granddaughter', (?) 'niece'], M K II 132-3, M E II 11-2, Horn 234, VI. II 136O, Sg. 1429, F I 106 & II 307-8, WH II 161-2, O 300, Vn. N 15, Ern. 445-6, YGM-1 342, 345, Vr. 406, 410, Kb. 718, OsS 643, 650, KM 506, 510, Ho. 233, Ho. S 55, Zh. IN 355, Frn. 494, Glh. 436, ESSJ XXIV 224 & XXV 18-9, Mikl. E 214, Szr. II 433, Vs. III 67-8.

1545. *n^aЕК.у^a 'to carry, bring' > IE: NaIE *nek^a-/*n^ok^a-/*enk^a- 'carry' > Gk ps. aor. η-νε^aχ^a-ην 'was carried', Gk A act. aor. I ηνε^aκα (Gk I ηνε^aικα, Gk Ep ηνε^aικα) 'bear, carry', aor. ηνε^aγκον id. || BSL: Lt ne^os^a-ti (1s prs. nes^a-u^o), Ltv nes^a-t 'carry, bring' || SI *nes^a-ti (1s prs. nes^a-o^o) 'to carry, bear' > OCS, OR не^aсти nesti (prs. neso^o), SCr ne^osti, Slv ne^osti, Cz ne^osti, Slk niest^a, R, Uk не^aсти id., Blg не^aса 'I carry'; iter.-dur. *nos^ai^o-ti (1s prs. nos^a-o^o) > OCS нос^aити nositi (prs. nos^ao^o), SCr no^ositi, Slv no^ositi, Cz nositi, Slk nosit^a, P nosic^a, R ho^ocит^a 'to carry', Blg нос^a 'I carry' || pTc *enk^a- > Tc: A ents-, B enk^a- 'take, grip, seize' || ? Ht ninink- {CHD} 'mobilize \ set (people) in motion; move, remove, transfer (sth., so.); set in motion', {Ts.} 'in Bewegung setzen, antreiben; bewegen' || F I 512-3, Frn. 497-8, Vs. III 67, 85, ESSJ XXV 19-23, Glh. 441, ≈ P 316-8, Ad. 77-8, Ts. E II 328-32, CHD L-N 438-41, ≠ EI 35 (BSL, Gk, Tc < *h^aenek^a- 'attain') || HS: C *√nk^a > Ag *nV^ak^a- {Ap.} 'give here' > Bln {R} na^a-x, 'give', Xm {R} nak^a- 'geben, darreichen', Aw {CR} na^a- 'give (here)'; +ext. *nV^ak^a-s- 'bring' > Bln {R} na^a-q-s-, Xm {R} na^a-s- id. || SC: Irq {Mgw.} nuqu^a-s- 'pick up' || ?σ EC: Or B {Sr.} nak^a- 'put on\into, pour into', Or {Grg., Brl.} nak^a- id., 'add to', Arr {Hw.} nak^a-ad- vi. 'return' || R WB 284, R Ch II 85, Ap. AV 16, Mgw. 116, E PC #457, E SC 185 (adduces Dhl {E} nik^a.k.id- 'raise the eyebrows' = {To.} nik^a.id- 'wink at\to'), To. D 144, Brl. 318, Grg. 299, Sr. 373 || Ar √nql G 'convey, transmit, transfer is doubtful as a cognate (because of the unexplained ext. *I and a plausible interpretation of *n- as a historical px.) || A: Tg *neku^a- 'carry, lead' (× N *I^a√V^akU 'to let, let go, move (tr.)??') > Nn KU nuku^a-^d noku^a- id., Ud {STM} nэхu^a- id., 'bring', ? Lm нэ^aкэр 'a present (подарок, гостинец)', {CiR} нэ^aкэр 'a present, sweets; reserve\stock (запас)' || STM I 619, CiR 152 || T *ju^a-k 'a load' > OT ju^a-k id., Tk yu^a-k, Tkm, Qmq, Nog, ET, SY, Ln ju^a-k, VTt, Bsh jь^a-k, QrB z^a-u^a-k, Alt з^a-u^a-k, Xk c^a-u^a-k, Tv c^a-u^a-k, Tf c^a-u^a-k, Chv: L ~a^aк s^a-ъk, H s^a-ъ^a-k || ≈ Cl. 911-2 (unt. : T *ju^a-k <d- pre-T **ju^a- 'carry' - a conjecture based on comparison of *ju^a-k with T *ju^a-δ- 'carry' [in fact from N *z^aidu 'to pull, drag, draw'], ET J 262-3, Ra. 199, Md. 69, 163, Serg. 120.

1546. *neK.V 'to plait, tie' > U: FU *n^ae^akkV (att. in Ugr) 'tie, plait' > Ugr {UEW} *na^aekV > Os Kr {KrT} newəy- 'die Zettelfäden des Gewebes «flechten»'; pVg *nīx- 'tie' > Vg: LK/Ss ne^a-x-, P ne^a-w- 'binden' || OHG x nye^a-k '(?) hedge (Zaun, Hecke)' (< *wattle fence'), XIII nye^a-k 'hedge (Hag); enclosed place in a wood (e.g. 'kitchen-garden)', Hg Δ nye^a-k 'wattle fence' || UEW 874, Stn. D 1026, KrT 564, EWU 1038 || A: M *neke- v. 'knit, weave' (× *ræ^aw^aK.E 'sinew, cord, rope; bind, tie?') > MM [MA, IM, S] neke- 'weave', WrM neke-, HIM нүхү-, Brt нүхү- 'weave, knit', Ord ne^ahe- v. 'tisser, tresser', Mnr H {SM} nik^a-i-, {T} neki-, Dg {Mrm.} neku^a- 'weave', Kl не^a- in ds : не^aкх не^aкə-хə 'cloth, weft', не^aк^a ч 'weaver', не^aклнн. act. 'weaving'; M b> Ewk Brg/Np нэ^aкэ- v. 'knit (stockings)' || H 114, Pp. MA 248, 442, MED 572, Chr. 341, KRS 374, Ms. O 489, SM 276, T 350, , Klz. D II 124, STM I 618 || HS: Eg {Mks.} nc 'ficeler', Eg fOK ncc v. 'fetter, be fettered', {Mks.} 'ficeler, entraver', Eg fP ncc n. 'fetter', Eg ME {Fk.} ncc.w 'bonds', Eg G {EG} ncc 'das Seil an der Harpune' || Mks. I ##2257, 2274, EG II 367, Fk. 143 || ? Ch: Zar {ChL} ηgun, Zar K {Sh.} ηge^a-n v. 'plait', ? Kir {Csp., ChL} ηane, Kir Mn {Csp.} ηa^a-n v. 'tie' || Msg {ChC ← Mch.} na^aga v. 'tie', {GKrs.} nigi- 'binden' || ChC, ChL, Csp. 69, Lk. DQM 71.

1546a. *Nik.u 'small, little' > K: GZ *nek^a.u^a- 'little finger' > OG, G nek^a-i id., G X nik^a.ora titi id. (titi 'finger'), M nak^a.u- id. || K² 141, Abul. 327 || HS: [I] (+ext.) HS *√nk^a.s 'little, small' > WS *√nk^a.c 'be small\insufficient' > Md √nk^a.s 'decrease', Ar √nqs^a G vi. 'decrease', ɿ Sb {Bll.} √nk^a.s Sh (h-nk^a.s.) vt. 'diminish' (but BGMR interpret the word as 'cede, concede'), Sb {BGMR} d mk^a.s-m 'loss, damage', ??σ Tgr √nk^a.s G 'become weak, deteriorate', Jb C √nk^a.s G (pf. nk^a.as.) 'become short, of small amount', 'to do sth. petty and undignified', Sq {Jo.} √nk^a.s G (pf. 'nэ^aк.ас.) 'grow less', Jb C {Jo.} нэ^aк^a.s.un 'insufficient' (of milk, water), Mh √nk^a.s G (pf. nэ^aк^a.aws.) 'be of small amount \ incomplete, be disgraced, do sth.

mean' ¶ BK II 1326, Bll. 400, BGMR 98, Jo. J 191, Jo. M 298, L G 400, LH 329 || Eg fP n3s 'klein, gering' (× N ***ḡu** 'C.V 'small, few'?) ¶ EG II 384-5 || C: Bj {R} √nks (p. an'ka-s) 'be(come) small \ short', ne'ka-s 'small, short', {Rop.} nakas ~ nakas' 'short, small in stature' || EC: Sa {R} √nqs (p. 'unqusa) 'weniger \ geringer sein' ¶ R WBd 183-4, R Sa II 291, Rop. 224 || [2] ?? Bj {R} na'ku' 'zart, schwach, dünn', {Rop.} n'akw 'soft, fin', a-n'a'kw p. s'be soft'fine' ¶ R WBd 183, Rop. 224 || A: M *nigun 'boy' > MM [HI] {Ms.} ni'un 'boy', WrM nigun ~ nugun, HLM нугуун 'boy, son', Brt †, b nугan id. ¶ Ms. H 81, MED 580. 595, Chr. 333 ¶ The de-emphatization *k. > *k (underlying M *-g-) is still to be explained].

1547. ***n'UK.V** 'to strike, to peck, to hit' > HS: WS *√nky (prm. *-nkiy-) 'hurt, hit' > OA √nky G (inf. nkh) 'beat, hit', Sr √nkwy v. G (pf. 'koñ nə'k_a-) 'harm, hurt, injure', EpHb √nky Sh (3p pf. hkw) 'beat, hit', BHB √nkyw Sh (pf. ef1e5 hik'ka-) 'strike, smite', ek4n^ nə'k_e- adj. sg. cs., Mik5n\$ ne'k_im adj. pl. 'smitten, stricken', d ef1m2 mak'ka' (< *ma-n'k-at) n. 'blow, wound, slaughter', Ar √nky G (pf. ikaNa naka-, ip. -nkiy-) 'wound, hurt' ({Fr.} 'afficit noxā, nece, vel vulneribus'), Gz √nky (pf. nakaya, 3m js. yə-nkī) 'injure, hurt, damage, harm', Qt {Rk.} nky v. 'injure, diminish', Sb d nky, nkyt 'mischief (malveillance, tort)', Jb C {Jo.} √nkyw (pf. en'ke) 'hurt, hit on a sore spot', Sq d {Ls} 'monke? 'coup (de couteau)' ¶ HJ 730, BDB 645-6 [#5221-3, 4347], Br. 428, JPS 339, Fr. IV 336, Hv. 799, L G 397-8, L LS 267, Rk. 105, BGMR 96, Jo. J 189 || ?? S ***nk**-. +exts. : [1] CS *√nk.d 'stechen' > MHb √nk.d id., Ar √nqd G 'peck (a grain)' (bird), 'crack (a nut)', [2] S *√nk.r 'to peck, prick' > BHB √nk.r 'dig out, peck out', √nk.r D 'to gouge out (the eyes), pierce', Ar √nqr G 'strike', Gz √nk.r v. 'peck, prick, pierce', Ak √nk.r v. 'hew out', (× N ***Nu** 'K.V-***NuK.E** 'hole') Ar √nqr G 'hollow out (a stone)', [3] ? WS *√nk.z 'puncture' (× N ***Nu** 'K.V-***NuK.E** '†', q.v. ffd.) ¶ KB 679-82, KBR 722-3, Hv. 791, L EDG 399-401 || B *√nyH v. 'kill' (× N ***n'æk.E** 'to pursue (the enemy), wage war') > Ah, Gh əṇy (3m pf. iṇya), ETwl/Ty ɔnyu (3m pf. ETwl iṇya, Ty yənyə), Kb nəy (pf. yənyə), Izd nəy (pf. iṇya), Mz, Wrg nəy (pf. yənyu), Nf/Si {La.} əny, Gd enn (pf. yennw) ¶ Fc. 1401-2, GhA 143, 246-7 (on ej. 1 A 7), Dl. 267, Dlh. M 138, Dlh. Ou 222, Lf. II #1072, Mrc. 256 || IE: [1] NaIE *neu_k-/nuk- 'hit, push' > Gk νύσσω, Gk A νύττω 'touch with a sharp point, prick, spur, pierce' (< *nuky-) || Lt niu`kinti 'push, urge on', niu`kas, niu`ksas 'punch, cuff' || SI \*n'uk-/nuk- (× <d- interj. \*nu) > ChS нукати nukati 'hortari', R по-ну'кат- (× <d- instigating interj. ны), Uk 'нукати, 'н\_окати 'to drive on, urge on', Cz nuknouti 'to impel', P nukac' 'to drive on, impel, set to work', SCr nu`kati 'to persuade, talk into (doing sth.)' || Gmc *nukk- > MLG {Paul, KM} nucken 'drohend den Kopf bewegen', {KM} nuck(e), NHG {KM} Nu`cke, pl. Nu`cken 'versteckte Bosheit, unfreundliche Laune', MDt nucke 'cunning, guile', Dt nuk 'whim, caprice' || [2] NaIE *nek- {Dv.} 'harm; to kill', {P} 'kill', *nek_u-s 'dead person, corpse' (× N ***n'æk.E** '†', q.v. ffd.) > OIr nes(s) 'coup, blessure', ?σ Brtt: W {Vn.} nych 'peine, chagrin', Br nec'h 'peine, angoisse', MBr nechif 's'affliger' || for other cognates within IE see N ***n'æk.E** ¶ F II 329, ≈ Frn. 505 (Lt niuk- as o), KM 516, Paul 439, Vr. N 477, ≈ IS III 64, ESSJ XXVI 43-4 (SI *nukati <d- interj. *nu), Vs. III 326, Vn. N 11 || U: FU *n'okke v. 'peck', *n'okkV 'beak' > F nokkia- v. 'peck', nokka 'beak' || Lp Kld {TI} nu`\_ək'a- v. 'peck' (acc. to SK, a loan from F, bur acc. to Db, a genetic cognate of F) || ObU \*n'u`k- v. 'peck' > pVg *ni`k'- > Vg: LK na`k'-, MK/ML n3`k'-, P n3`k-, Ss na`x'-; pOs *n'ək- > Os: V n'əṅ-, n'əṅa-, Vy n'əṅ-, Ty n'əṅ-, Y noq-, D/K/O nox-, Nz nuṅ-, Kz n'əṅ- id. ¶ Db. OS xxvii [#102], Ht. #425, Trj. S 288, SK 390-1, TI 288 || D *nokk- v. 'indent, scratch' > MI okkuka v. 'indent', Tu okku v. 'scratch, make furrows', TI nokku v. 'pinch, indent' ¶¶ D #3780.

1547a. ? ***NUK.V** '∈ canine' > U *n'ukV ≈ 'fox' > Sm {Jn.} *noka 'fox' > Ne: T нохо, T O {Lh.} нохо 'polar fox', T acc. pl. носи (> *noka -y), F L {Lh.} ноха id.; Kms {Pl.} nagabai 'lynx', Koyb {Pl.} nagameida, {Sp.} нагамайна id. (майна 'bear') || ? FU {UEW} *n'ukV-s/V or *n'uks'e 'sable, marten' (<- *fox'?) > F nois in a n. l. Noisniemi = R Соболино (<d- собол- 'sable'), F nokko 'sable', Es nugis 'Mustela Martes (Baummarder)' || Z Lu {UEW}, Yz n'iz, Vt {W} niz ~ naz 'sable' || ObU *n'o`kəs 'sable' > pVg \*n'əkəs > Vg: T n'oks, LK/MK/LL n'oxs, UK/P/NV n'ox'ws, SV n'ax'ws, ML/UL/Ss n'oxəs id.; pOs \*n'o`ṅəs > V/Vy/Ty n'o`ṅəs, Y n'o`wəs, D/Nz/Kz n'o`ṅəs id. || Hg nyuszt 'marten' ¶ Coll. 102-3, UEW 326-7, LG 190, Lt. 180, Ht. #449, MF 491-2, Jn. 84 || A *n'ḡokV 'dog, wolf' > M *noqayıj 'dog' > MM [L, MA] {Pp.}, [IsV] {Lg.} noqai_, [IM] {Pp.} noqai_, MMgl {Iw.} noqai_, WrM noqai, HIM нохой, Ord {Ms.} нох_-, Kl ноха, {Rm.} ноха_-, ноха_, Mgl {Rm.} noqei_, Dg {Pp.} nogo, Dx {T} nogi, Ba {T} nogui, Mnr H {T} нохуе-, {SM} нохуе-; there may be a merger with N ***I'uk.V** 'canine, lynx' [q.v.] ¶ Pp. L III 72, Pp. MA 259, 442, Pp. MDG 186, Lg. VMI 58, Iw. 119, MED 592, KRS 382, Ms. O 495, KW 278, Rm. M 34, SM 282, T 352, T DnJ 130, T BJ 144 || Tg *n'o`ke ~ \*ḡoke. ({SDM} \*n'o`ke, {DQA} *ḡoke) 'wolf' > WrMc niyoxe, Mc Sb {Y} yux3, yuxu 'wolf', Lm ḡo`k3 d ḡo`ka d ḡoka ~ ḡu3k3 d ḡ3`3k3 'male canine (dog, wolf, fox, polar fox)', Orc ḡo`ksyo' 'wolf' ¶ STM I 665, Z 223, Y #2203 ¶ The front vw. in Lm and Orc may be due to as (infl. of the next syll.) ¶¶ SDM97 (A *n'o`\_k'o 'dog, wolf'), ≈ DQA #1540 [pA ḡi\_a`k'u; incl. Tg, M] || ?? D *nakkV 'fox, jackal' (× N ***I'uk.V** '∈ canine, lynx'?) > Kn nakke, TI nakka 'jackal', Klm nakka 'fox', Gnd nakka, Ku nakka ~ naka 'jackal', Knd naka id., 'fox' ¶ ≈ D #3606 ¶ The vw. *a may be due to the infl. of *nari 'jackal, fox' (> Tm nari, etc., cf. D #3606) || ? HS: WCh: Bg {J} n'a'ḡ, Kir {Sh.} n'ḡ, {ChL} n'ḡ 'dog' ¶ ChC, ChL ¶¶ Cf. S: Ar naqa'ḡi 'hyena' (or to N ***n'UK.V** + an addit. root/sx. '∈ small fur-bearing animal') ♦ The initial ḡ- in Lm and Orc and the final ḡ in are puzzling. Should we suppose something like N ***nVToK.V** (*ng- or ny- > Lm, Orc ḡ; *-ḡK- > Bg, Kir -ḡ)?

1548. ? $\text{N}^2\text{Nu}^*\text{K}_\text{V} \rightarrow \text{Nu}^*\text{K}_\text{E}$ 'hole' > A: M nu^*ken 'hole, grave' ($\times$ ppM lu^*ken < N $\text{I}^*\text{owK}_\text{V}$ 'hole, opening') > MM [MA] nu^*ken 'pit', [IM] nu^*ken 'grave', [L] {Pp.} nu^*ket pl. 'holes', [IsV] nu^*ken 'hole', WrM $\text{nu}^*\text{ke(n)}$, HIM, Brt $\text{h}^*\text{x}(\text{yH})$ 'hole, pit, chink, crevice, opening, orifice', Kl h^*KH 'hole, opening, pit, burrow', {Rm.} nu^*kn 'Loch, Öffnung, Mündung', Ord {Ms.} $\text{nu}^*\text{h}^*\text{x}^*\text{e} \sim \text{nu}^*\text{h}^*\text{x}^*\text{u}$ 'trou, enfoncement, terrier, fosse', Mnr H {T} noke 'pit, hole', {SM} nok^*u^0 'hole, opening, pit, well', Dg {Pp.} nu^*gu , $\text{nu}^*\text{k}^*\text{e}$, {Mrm} nugu , nug , nuh 'Öffnung, Loch', Dx {T} nukun 'pit, hole, opening'; d $\text{nu}^*\text{ke-le}$ 'make/drill a hole, pierce' > MM [S] {H} nukete- 'ein Loch bohren', WrM $\text{nu}^*\text{kele-}$, HIM $\text{h}^*\text{xly-}$, Brt $\text{h}^*\text{xyl-}$ 'make holes, drill a hole, pierce, perforate', Kl $\text{h}^*\text{KL-}$ {Rm.} nu^*kl - 'male a hole, pierce', Mnr H {SM} $\text{nok}^*\text{u}^0\text{olo-}$ id., Ord $\text{nu}^*\text{h}^*\text{x}^*\text{ele-}$ $\sim \text{nu}^*\text{h}^*\text{x}^*\text{ule-}$ 'trouer'; d $\text{nu}^*\text{ket-}$ v. 'pierce' > MM [LM, IM] $\text{nu}^*\text{ket-}$ id. ¶ Pp. MA 262, 443, Pp. L III 72, H 120, Lg. VMI 59, Pp. MDG 89, MED 597, KRS 389, KW 282, Ms. O 503, SM 282-4, T 352, T DgJ 158, T DnJ 131, Klz. D I 125, Chr. 335 II HS: S $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.k}$ 'cleft, crevice' > BHb $\text{qiq5n!}^*\text{na}^*\text{k.k}$, * (att.: pl. cs. $\text{iq5iq\%n}^*\text{n}^*\text{ek.k}$, e^*) 'cleft', Pun nk 'cave, rock cleft (?)', Gz $\text{n}^*\text{ek.k}$ 'cleft, crevice'; +exts.: [1] WS $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.f}$ > MHb $\text{oq\%n}^*\text{n}^*\text{ek.k}$ 'cleft, cavity, ravine', Sr $\text{0oqñe n}^*\text{ek.k}$ 'cave, hole', Gz $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.f}$ G 'be split, cleft', (?σ) Ar $\text{nu}^*\text{qñ}$ 'tear', {Fr.} 'diffidit, laceravit (sinum indusii)'; [2] [$\times$ $\text{n}^*\text{UK}_\text{V}$ 'to strike, to peck, to hit'] $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ 'dig, hew out, make a hole' > BHb $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ v. G 'gouge, pick out (e.g. the eyes)', D 'gouge, bore out', MHb {Js.}, JA [Trg.] {Js.} $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ v. G 'dig, chisel', JEA {Sl.} $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ G 'pick out, hew, pluck out', Sr $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ G {JPS} 'hew out, hollow out', Md $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ 'dig', Ar nu^*qnr G 'hollow out (a stone), engrave (stone/wood)', 'pierce the egg for letting out the chicken' (of a hen), Gz $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ (pf. $\text{n}^*\text{ak.wara}$, js. $\text{y}^0\text{-nk.w}^0\text{ar}$) 'prick, pierce, make a hole', Mh {Jo.} $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ (pf. $\text{n}^*\text{z}^*\text{k.kawr}$) 'dig with an entrenching tool/adze', Jb C {Jo.} $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ (pf. $\text{n}^*\text{nk.or}$) 'dig with a small tool or the fingers', Ak fOB $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.r}$ G (p. ik.k.ur) 'hew out, carve' (and 'tear down, demolish?'); [3] CS $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.d}$ 'stechen, picken, hacken' ($\times$ N $\text{n}^*\text{UK}_\text{V}$ 'to strike, to peck, to hit') > BHb d $\text{d7qn! na}^*\text{k.od} / -\text{Dq8n}^*\text{n}^*\text{ek.udd-}$ (pl. $\text{n}^*\text{ek.ud'd-im}$, $\text{n}^*\text{ek.ud'd-o-t}$) adj. 'speckled', t&Dq8n^ $\text{n}^*\text{ek.ud'do-t}$ n. pl. '(glass-/silver-)beads', MHb $\text{eD1q8n}^*\text{n}^*\text{ek.ud'da}$ 'point, dot, drop', Sr $\text{æ}^0\text{odæwñu nuk.d}^0\text{t.a}$ id., Ar $\text{é}^0\text{aqNu nuqt.at-}$, Md nuk.t.a 'point, dot' (as -qd- > -qt-, -k.d- > -k.t-), Ar nu^*qd 'crack (a nut) with the fingers'; [4] WS $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.z}$ ($\times$ N $\text{n}^*\text{UK}_\text{V}$ 'to strike, to peck, to hit') > MHb $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.z}$ G v. 'puncture', Sh (pf. ziQe5 hik.k.iz) 'let blood, be bled', JPA {Js.} $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.z}$ Sh (pf. ziQ5a2 ?ak.k.ez) id., Sr $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.z}$ G v. 'point, add vowel-points', $\text{æ}^0\text{odæwñu nuk.z-a}$ n. 'point', nuk.za-naya adj. pl. 'with vowel-points', Ar {BK} nuqz- 'well', Sb $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.z}$ 'excavate/dig (as a grave)', Qt nuk.z n. 'well', Gz $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.z}$ G 'be worm-eaten'; [5] S $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.b}$ 'pierce' > BHb $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.b}$ G 'bore, pierce', Md $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.b}$ id., 'make a hole', JEA $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.b}$ G 'pierce, perforate', Ar nu^*qnb G v. 'pierce (a wall), bore', Sb {BGM} $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.b}$ 'cut/excavate (a channel)', 'creuser (un canal)', Qt {Rk.} $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.b}$ 'bore a hole, pierce', Mh {Jo.} $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.b}$ (pf. $\text{n}^*\text{ik.3b}$) 'be cracked', Jb E/C {Jo.} $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.b}$ (pf. $\text{n}^*\text{ik.3b}$) 'crack, break', Ak fOB $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.b}$ G (p. ik.k.ub) 'deflower, rape'; hence d (ps.) adj. f. with the meaning 'female' ($\leftarrow$ 'perforata'): BHb $\text{eb1q5n}^*\text{n}^*\text{ek.e}^*\text{b.a}$, Md nuk.(u)bta , Sr $\text{bo.qñe n}^*\text{ek.}^0\text{b.a} / \text{æ}^0\text{ob}^0\text{qñe n}^*\text{ek.}^0\text{b.t.a}$ 'female'; d $\text{nak.t}^0\text{jb-}$ 'hole' > Md nik.ba 'hole, stone bored with a hole', BHb $\text{bq\%n}^*\text{n}^*\text{ek.eb}$ 'tunnel, mine', MHb $\text{bq\%n}^*\text{n}^*\text{ek.eb}$ 'hole, perforation, incision', JA $\text{aB1q}^0\text{n}^*\text{n}^*\text{ek.b-a}$ id., JEA {Sl.} $\text{aB1q6in}^*\text{n}^*\text{ek.b-a}$ 'perforation, body orifice', Sr $\text{n}^*\text{ek.b-a}$ 'hole, opening, hollow, burrow, tunnel', Ar q0Na naqb- 'hole in a wall, breach; tunnel; ulcer', Sb nk.b 'channel, passage', Qtr nk.bn 'channel' ¶ KB 678-82, HJ 756, Js. 931-5, Sl. 753, 772, 776, L G 399-401, Br. 444, JPS 350-2, DM 294, 299, 396, Fr. IV 318-26, BK II 1318-24, Hv. 790-2, BGMR 97-8, Rk. 111, Jo. M 296-7, Jo. J 187, 190, CAD XI/1 328-9 || ?? B (with an ext.) nu^*nyr > Kb nyr G (imv. ony^0ar) 'perforer, trouer' (unless borrowed from Ar nu^*qnr), Wrg nyr 'raciner, s'enfoncer, se perdre dans le sol', ? Ah d $\text{ænnæy}^0\text{ar}$ 'serrure en bois' ¶ Dl. 570-1, Dlh. Ou 223, Fc 1409.

1549. $\text{na}^*\text{K}_\text{V}\text{JhE}$ 'to see, perceive' > HS: S $\text{nu}^*\text{nk.h}$ > Ar nu^*qnh G (pf. naqaha , ip. - nqah-) 'catch the meaning of', {Fr.} 'intellexit (sermonem)', imv. $\text{?anqih l}^0\text{ sama}^0\text{fka}$ 'listen to me!', 'lend me thy ear!', naqih- 'intelligens, percipiens sensum verborum', nu^*qnh Sh (pf. ?anqaha) 'make so. understand (a speech)' ¶ Fr. IV 329, Hv. 796 || Ch {JS} nu^*ng 'see' > WCh: Hs n^0ga 'perceive' : ($\times$ N $\text{n}^*\text{e}^0\text{cha}$ 'see') Su {J} na , Ywm {IL} na ?, Kfr/Gmy na 'see' : Mbr {Sk} nay- , Wrg {Sk.} na^0ha , Kry nah3 id. || CCh: Lmn {Lk.} ny- : Glv {Rp.} nay- , Dgh {Frk.} $\text{ny}^0\text{ne} / \text{nya}$: Lgn {Lk.} ng^0a , {Bou.} $\text{?}^0\text{ng3}$ ¶ JS 219, $\approx$ JI 144-5 (Ch nu^*ngn 'see') & II 284-5, Ba. 519, ChC, ChL II U: FU na^*ke 'see' > F $\text{na}^*\text{ke-}$ 'see, notice', Es $\text{na}^*\text{ge-}$ 'see' : pLp {Lr.} $\text{ne}^0\text{k3}$ n. 'dream', $\text{ne}^0\text{k3-}$ v. 'dream' > Lp: S {Hs.} $\text{nie}^0\text{gedidh}$ v. 'dream', L {LLO} niekati- id., niehko n. 'dream', N {N} niekko / - g- id., niega^0dit v. 'dream', T {Gn.} $\text{n}^0\text{ikka-}$ id. : pMr {Ker.} $\text{n}^0\text{a}^0\text{xe-}$ > $\text{n}^0\text{a}^0\text{ye-}$ > Er hee- $\text{n}^0\text{eye-}$, Δ $\text{n}^0\text{ii-}$, Mk he- $\text{n}^0\text{a}^0\text{y}^0\text{-}$ 'see, catch sight of' : Vt B {Wc.} $\text{na}^0\text{al-}$ v. 'look at, regard' : ObU {Ht.} $\text{n}^0\text{i-}$, $\text{n}^0\text{iy-}$ > pVg d $\text{n}^0\text{ix-l-}$ 'be seen/visible' > Vg: T $\text{n}^0\text{a}^0\text{wl-}$, LK/MK/ML niyl- , P/LL $\text{n}^0\text{i-}$, UL/Ss $\text{ne}^0\text{yl-}$; pOs {Ht.} $\text{nu}^0\text{-}$, $\text{nu}^0\text{y-}$ id. > Os: Ty ni- , $\text{niy}^0\text{-}$, Y $\text{nu}^0\text{-}$, D/K niw- , Kz $\text{ni}^0\text{-}$, O ni- : Hg $\text{ne}^0\text{z-}$ (with a sx. -z-) 'look, see' ¶ Coll. 101, UEW 302, Db. OS xxxiii, It. #257, Sm. 546 (FU, FP $\text{na}^0\text{ki-}$, Ugr $\text{na}^0\text{kr-}$), SK 410, Lr. #731, Lgc. #4190, N III 32-3, Ker. II 93, ERV 408, PI 184, Ht. #418, Trj. S 294, MF 470 II A: pKo {S} $\text{ni}^0\text{e}^0\text{ki-}$ $\sim$ $\text{n}^0\text{e}^0\text{i}^0\text{ki-}$ 'consider, regard' > MKo $\text{n}^0\text{e}^0\text{ki}$, ni^0eki , NK0o $\text{y}^0\text{egi-}$ ¶ S QK #774, Nam 103, 106, MLC 316, SKE II D nek- (fGS) ne-g- > Tm nikar v. 'shine, be visible', Kn negar 'become manifest/notorious/well-known, cause oneself to appear', Tl negad.u 'be published, be well-known' ¶ D #3659, Zv. 66-70 (on D e and *i in SD and TI) II AdS of K $\text{na}^0\text{y-}$ (< N ?? $\text{n}^*\text{e}^0\text{cha}$ 'see', q.v. ffd.) ♦ The de-emphatization of the original *K in the prehistory of U and D is due to as (*K.h-> U, D *-k-). It is worth paying attention to S nu^*nkr [> Ar nakr- , nukr- 'acuteness of mind', BHb nu^*nkr Sh (pf.

rif5e5 hik'kīr, ip. rif5i@ yak'kīr) 'recognize, erkennen', JA, ChPA √nkr Sh (JA pf. rf2a2 ʔak'kar) id.], though it cannot be ruled out that the √ goes back to √n-kr with the ancient prefix *nV- ◆ Gr. II #328 (U, Ko + qu. J).

1550. ?? ***n^hohl^hV** 'to walk\lead\nomadize; way' > HS: S √nhl D 'lead (esp. to a watering-place); lead (a herd), guide' > BHb √nhl D 'lead to a watering-place; lead\bring to a station\goal', lIle9n@ nah^alal 'pasture' (or 'watering place'), MHb √nhl D 'lead', Ar manhal- 'watering-place', {BK} 'aiguade, endroit dans le désert offrant quelque verdure et de l'eau', {Dz.} manhal-at- 'station, stage of the road', Ar na^hal-at 'going to the water' (of men\beasts), Sb mnhl 'watering-place, well' ¶ KB 638, BDB 624-4, Js. 881, BK II 1358, Hv. 804, BGMR 94 II A: T *jo^l 'way, road' > OT {Cl.} jo^l, {TL} jol, MQp, MU, XwT, Chg, OOsm jol 'road, way', Tk yol, Tkm, XT {DH} jo^l, Xlj {DT} ju^l, Ggz, Az, Kr, Qmq, Nog, ET, Slr, Ln jol, Uz jwl, VTt, Bsh ʔl jul, QrB, Qrg ʔ^ol, Qzq, Qq ʔ^ol, Alt ʔ^ol, Xk c^ol, Tv c^ol, Tf c^ol, Qzl n^ul, Yk su^ol, Chv L s^ul id.; T -b> AncM *ʔo^l > WrM ʔol, HIM ʔol 'good luck, fortune', Kl Ö {Rm.} † ʔol 'Glück; glückliche Reise, Erfolg' ¶ Cl. 917, Rs. W 205-6, Ra. 102, ET J 217-9, TL 531, DT 229, KW 475 || ? Tg *nulgī- 'to nomadize' > Ewk, Neg nulgī-, Sln nu^llgī-, Lm nu^llgə-, Orc nugguwu-, Ul n^ulʔ^ui-, Ork nuldī- ~ nulji- id., Ewk, Neg nulgī-, Lm nu^llgə, Ork nuldī ~ nulji n. 'nomadizing, distance of one day's migration', Orc nuggi, Ul n^ulʔ^ui 'family' ¶ The Tg stem belongs here unless it is borrowed from M (WrM negu^llge- 'move, cause to nomadize', cf. MED 569) ¶ STM I 609-IO ◆ Qu. because of the semantic distance, but preferable to alt. comparisons (e.g. T *jo^l ÷ Ar -zu^l- 'leave, abandon, go away' [that does not explain the T long vw.]).

1551. ***n^uOm^uV** 'pleasant (food, water), gentle, fine' > HS: S (or CS) √nfm > BHb √nfm (3 m ip. paus. yi-nfa^m) 'be pleasant, lovely, charming', Amr {G} √nfm 'be pleasant', Ar √nfm 'be green and tender'; BHb Mio5n! na^lfm 'pleasant', Ph, Pun nfm 'agreeable, good, favourable', Ug nfm {A} 'lieblich, gut', {OLS} 'apuesto; agradable; benéfico; bueno', Amr {G} na^lfm-um, ni^lfm-um 'pleasant', ? Eb na-im (in pr. names), Cn -b> Eg [EgSSc] na^l-mu, na^l-a-ma4 (= {Hoch} *na^li^lmu) 'dear, pleasant'; Ph, Pun nfm n. 'good, fortune', Ug nfm 'gracia, donaire; delicia', Amr {G} na^lfm-um, nu^lfm-um 'pleasure' ¶ KB 666, HJ 738-9, A #1806, OLS 314-5, G A 26-7, BK II 1298, Krb. PE 98, Hoch #244 II U: FP *numV (~ *n^uumV?) 'soft, tender' > Chr H ньмыж 'n^um^uʔ^uz^u 'tender' ; Prm *nu^umil^u ~ *n^uumil^u > Z UVc n^uimles 'soft, free of lime' (of water), Vt numiles ~ n^uumiles 'soft' (of water), 'not tightly twisted' (of yarn) ¶ Prm *n^uumil may have a palatal *n^u- due to the infl. of FU *n^ua^umV 'soft' (see N ***n^ua^uOm^uo^l** 'soft') ¶ MRS 364, LG 199 II A: M *nomu-qan 'peaceful, meek, gentle' > MM [MA] nomuqan ~ nomuqan {Pp.} 'смирный' (translating Chg jabas^u 'tame, docile' or 'kindly, peaceable'), [HI] nomuqan 'doux', WrM nomuqan {Kow.} 'doux, tranquille, apprivoisé', {MED} 'peaceful, meek, gentle', HIM номхон id., WrO {Krg.} nomoyan 'quiet, peaceful', nomoyon 'bland, placid, calm, peaceful', Kl {Rm.} nomxan ~ nomuqan 'friedlich, zahm', {KRS} номһн номуън 'quiet, tame (смирный, спокойный, тихий)', Brt номгон id., Dg {T} nomxon id., {Pp.} nomxa^uη, {Mrm.} nomokon, {Mr.} nomehon 'gentle, mild' ¶ Pp. MA 259, Ms. H 79, MED 591, KRS 381, KW 279, Krg. 223, Klz. D II 125, Mr. D 200, T DgJ 158, Chr. 330 || T {M^ud.} *jimV^lca- ({AD}: or *ju-?) -d> T {M^ud.} *jimV^lca-k ({AD} or *ju-?) 'soft' (× N ***n^ua^uOm^uo^l** 'soft', q.v. ffd.) || Tg *n^uum- > Lm n^uumən- 'quiet' (of water surface) (n^u- due the infl. of Tg *n^uem^ul^u- 'soft' < N ***n^ua^uOm^uo^l** 'soft') ¶ STM I 646, 652-3 || ?σ,φ pJ {S} *na^umi^ua^u 'slippery, smooth' > OJ na^um^ui^u e^u, J: T name^uraka, K na^um^ue^u ra^uka^u, Kg nameraka^u (× N ***n^ua^uOm^uo^l**?) ¶ S QJ #457, Mr. 492 ¶ ≈ DQA #1487 (A *ni^uma^u 'warm; soft, mild'; incl. T, M, J, Tg *n^uum-).

1552. ***nim^uV** 'name, word' > IE *no(:)m-n(-)/*n^um-n(-) 'name' > OI 'na^uma, Av na^uma, OPrs na^uman- :: Gk: A ὄνομα, D ὄνομα, in proper names D ὄνομα- :: pAl {O} *e^uinmen > Al T eme^ur, Al G eme^un, {LP} e^ume^un :: Arm anun anun (Me.: < *anuwn < *onomno-), gen. anuan anuan :: L no^umen, Um NOME, numem :: OIr ainm n- (gen. anme, pl. anman), Brtt {RE} *anman > OW anu (pl. enuein), MW enu, enw, W enw (pl. enwau), Crn hanow (pl. hanwyn), MBr hanu, hanff, Br anv; W e- on the analogy of the pl. forms :: Gt namo^u (acc. pl. namna), ON nafn, NNr, Sw namn, Dn navn, OSx, OHG namo, NHG Name, AS nama id., NE name :: Pru емnes (ce. for emens?), emmens, acc. emnen ; Sl *jъ^ume^u, (gen. *jъ^umene) > OCS има^u ime^u (gen. имене imene), Blg ѿимѣ, SCr i^ume (gen. i^umena), Slv ime^u, R ѿимѣ (gen. ѿимѣни), Uk имѣл, P imie^u, Cz jme^uno, Slk meno :: Tc A n^uom, B n^uem (pl. n^uemna) 'name' || Ht la^uman (dis from *na^uman) ¶ WP I 132, P 321, Mn. 851, ≈ EI 390 (*h^u1nomn^u ~ *h^u1enh^umn^u ~ *h^u1neh^umn^u 'name'), M K II 153, M E II 35-7, F II 396-7, Ch. 803-4, WH II 173-4, Bc. G 339, LP §§ 8.2, 75.4, Vn. A 36-7, RE 113, Hm. 38, Antt. SA 126-7, IS II 82-3, Fs. 369-70, Vr. 403, Kb. 715, OsS 639, Ho. 231, Ho. S 54, KM 502, O 87, Huld 61-2, LamP 148, Ivn. PiILX, Me. EAC 48, 142-3, 150, Me. AAE 55, Slr. 23-4, Grgv. BEO 128 (believes that Arm anun is a Phr loanword from DM - because Arm a- is a reg. reflex of IE *o- in DM, but not in Arm), Fs. 369-70, Ho. 231, Vr. 403, En. 165, Tp. P E-H 28-30, Stang VG 225, ESSJ VIII 227-8, Glh. 276-7, Vs. II 129-30, Vn. A 36-7, Wn. 327-8, Ad. 270-1, Ad. H 28, 117, CHD L-N 31-6, Ts. E II 27-9 ¶ The initial vw. in Arm, Al, OIr and Pru (and possibly in Gk?) is based on *n^umen or *n^umen (with an initial non-phonemic vocoid). On the possible prosodic origin of Gk ὄ- (and on IE and N -) see Introduction, § 2.2.6. The initial long vw. in L, Ilr and Ht is a grade of apophony or is due to the influence of *g^uno^u- v. 'know' (in L). The existence of an initial lr. is ruled out by the ev. of OI [RV] cds 'sa-na^uman, sap'ta-na^uman, 'ahi-na^uman etc. without lengthening of the final vw. of the first element (≠ Cowg. EG 152). I agree with Cowg. and Bam., who reconstruct the IE stem as *nomn^u / gen. *n^umen-s and do not see any reason to suppose the existence of a lr. in

either the initial or the medial position ¶¶ On the discussion see Cowg. EG 156, Bam. SLT 140-1, Hamp GPV 60 and Wnt. TE 202-3 (both hypothesize * $\text{a}_1\text{nomn}_0 = \text{*Enomn}$), Szem. S 238-49, Ei. UWHM 162 (fn. 77) (* $\text{a}_1\text{no}_3\text{mo}^{\sim}\text{n}$), Schn. ANS 263 (* $\text{a}_1\text{ne}^{\sim}\text{a}_3\text{mn}_0$), Jas. NS 376 (* $\text{a}_1\text{no}_3\text{me}^{\sim}\text{n}$) and Bks. IELG 47, 229-31 (* $\text{o}_3\text{me}^{\sim}\text{n}/\text{*en}_3\text{-men-m}_0/\text{*n}_0\text{-mn-o}^{\sim}\text{s}$), CHD L-N 31-6, Ts. E II 27-9 ¶ HS: SOm: Ari {Bnd.} $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{m-}$, $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{mi}$ 'name', {Fl.} nam id. , Gll {Fl.} $\text{la}^{\sim}\text{mi}$ 'name' (in Gll *dis* from $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{mi}$, as in Ht), Hm {Ldl.} nam- ~ nab- 'name', Dm {Fl.} $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{b-}$, {Bnd.} $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{p-}$ 'name' ¶ Bnd. AL 155, Bnd. LE 263-4, Bnd. MO 168, Fl. Somot. ms. || S * $\sqrt{\text{nb}}?$ v. 'name, give a name' > Ak $\sqrt{\text{nb}}?$ (inf. $\text{nabu}^{\sim}$) v. 'name, give a name, appoint', BHb $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{b}_i^{\sim}$ (spelled $\text{aib}_5\text{n}_1\text{ nby}?$) 'prophet' (originally ps. prtc. 'named one, appointed one') [-b> BA, JA $\text{alb}_5\text{n}^{\sim}\text{ n}_3\text{b}_i^{\sim}\text{y}^{\sim}\text{a}^{\sim}$, Sr 'jobiñ $\text{n}_3\text{b}_i^{\sim}\text{y}^{\sim}\text{a}^{\sim}$, Ar $\text{nab}_i^{\sim}\text{y-}$ 'prophet' -b> Gz nabiyy id.), Ar $\sqrt{\text{nb}}?$ G , D 'announce' (semantic infl. of $\text{nab}_i^{\sim}\text{y-}$?), Jb $\sqrt{\text{nby-}}/\sqrt{\text{nb}}?$ v. 'name', Sq {Jo.} 'зnbз?' ($\sqrt{\text{nb}}?$) v. 'name'; in S we must assume a *dis* * $\text{n...m} > \text{*n...b}$ ¶ CAD XI/1 32-9, Sd. 697, 699, KB 622-5, KBR 661-2, Br. 411, Nld. NB 34, BK II 1179, Fischer 131, Jo. J 179, L LS 255, L G 385 ¶ U * nime 'name' > F, Es nimi 'name' : pLp {Lr.} * $\text{n}_3\text{m}_3 > \text{Lp: N}$ {N} $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{mma}^{\sim}$ 'name, reputation', S {Hs.} $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{imme}$, L {LLO} namma , Kld $\text{n}_3\text{mm id.}$: pMr {Ker.} * lim_3 'name' > Ер лем $\text{I}^{\sim}\text{em}$, Δ $\text{I}^{\sim}\text{a}^{\sim}\text{m}$, Мк лем $\text{I}^{\sim}\text{em}$: Chr H l_3em , Chr U/B $\text{lu}^{\sim}\text{m}$: Vt/Z $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{im}$ 'name' : pObU * $\text{ne}^{\sim}\text{m id.}$ > pOs {Ht.} * nem (= {Hl.} * $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{m}$) > Os: V/Vy/D/Nz/Kz nem , Ty/Y $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{m}$, pVg * $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{m}$ > OVg S Kg $\text{na}^{\sim}(\text{m})\text{m}$, OVg S Vt nam_b , OVh S Tr nam , OVg N Ber nem , Vg: T/LK $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{m}$, MK/UK/NV/SV $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{m}$, LL $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{m}$, UL/Ss nam : Hg $\text{ne}^{\sim}\text{v}$ 'name' || Sm * nim- * $\text{nu}^{\sim}\text{m}$ {Jn., Hl.} 'name' > Ne T $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{im}?$, $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{um}?$, Ne F, Ng $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{im}$, En $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{i}^{\sim}?$, $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{u}?$, Slq Tz {KKIH} ni_3m , Slq Ke nim , Kms nim , n_3m , Mt {Hl.} * Nim ~ * $\text{nu}^{\sim}\text{m}$ 'name' (Mt M {Sp.} нуммеде 'his name') || pY ** nim ({IN} * niw) 'name' > OY xvii {Wts.} nim , OY K {Merk} niiv , {Bil.} newe , OY Ch {Mat.} нъва; Y: K {Krn.} $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{i}_3$, {Jc} niu , {IN} $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{u}$ 'name' ¶¶ Coll. 39, UEW 305, Sm. 538 (U, FU, FP * nimi , Ugr * $\text{ni}^{\sim}\text{m}$, Sm * nim), Lr. #702, Lgc. #4066, Hs. 980-1, Ker. II 77, Ht. #428, Jn. 102, KKI 136, Hl. M #756 (misprint: * $\text{nu}^{\sim}\text{m}$ for * $\text{nu}^{\sim}\text{m}$), IN 240, 318, Krn. JJ 236, Ang. 182, $\approx$ Rd. UJ 40 [#35] (Y U) ¶ A: Tg * $\text{nim-}\eta\text{an}$, {Brk.} * $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{im-}\eta\text{a}$ 'fairy tale', * $\text{nim-}\eta\text{a}^{\sim}$ v. 'shamanize' > Ewk $\text{nim}\eta\text{a}^{\sim}\text{-ka}^{\sim}\text{n}$, Lm $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{im-}\eta\text{an}$, Nn Nh $\text{ni}\eta\text{ma}^{\sim}$, Orc $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{ima}$, Ud {STM} $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{im}^{\sim}\text{a}\eta\text{ku}$, Ork $\text{ni}\eta\text{ma}^{\sim}$ - $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{imga}$ 'fairy tale', Ul $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{i}\eta\text{ma}(\text{n})$ 'fairy tale; beginning of an extatic incantation (камлине)' ¶ STM I 594, S AP II 224-5, Brk. LDK 66-7 || ? ϕ pJ * $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{i}_3\text{n}_1$ 'name' > OJ $\text{na}^{\sim}$, J: T $\text{na}^{\sim}(\text{mae})$, K $\text{na}^{\sim}$, Kg $\text{na}^{\sim}$, $\text{nama}^{\sim}\text{e}$, Ht $\text{na}^{\sim}\eta$ 'name' ¶ S AJ 69, 266 [#50], S QJ #50 ('all modern dialects point unanimously to $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{n}$ '), Mr. 490 || ? ϕ pKo * $\text{ni}^{\sim}\text{i}_3\text{aki}$ 'tale, story' > MKo * $\text{ni}^{\sim}\text{i}_3\text{aki}$, NKo $\text{ii}^{\sim}\text{agi}$ ¶ S QK #916, Nam 123, MLC 1333 || ? M: [1] * nim in MM [MA] nim niken 'each other' (niken is 'one') ¶ Pp. MA 253-6 [2] WrM nim 'mark, sign'; but the variant * im id. [> WrM im , Kl im , Ord em - im 'sign (a cut in cattle's ear)'] is akin to T * im 'mark, sign' and to Ewk him id. (Rm. W 171 traces it back to A * pim) ¶ MED 409, Kl 269, KW 208, Ms. O 237, ET Gl 632-3, STM II 324 ¶¶ S AJ 24 and SDM equated Tg * $\text{nim-}\eta\text{an}$ and the J words with T * jom 'omen, legend, tale, magic device'. DQA adduced pKo * $\text{ni}^{\sim}\text{i}_3\text{aki}$ 'tale, story'. Earlier (S AJ 24) Starostin interpreted the sound corr. of T * o- * u and Tg * i_3 (- i_3) as a reflex of the pA diphthong * i_3u ; later (StDM95) S, ADb. and Md. reinterpreted it as a reflex of A * $\text{a}^{\sim}$ before * o of the second syll. In SDM97 they preferred to reconstruct pA * $\text{I}^{\sim}\text{a}^{\sim}\text{mo}$ [$\rightarrow$ DQA * $\text{I}^{\sim}\text{i}_3\text{o}^{\sim}\text{mo}(\eta\text{a})$ 'name; spell, divination']. Actually T * jom , M * dom (T) and pJ {S} * $\text{n}_3\text{m-}$ (> OJ nom- v. 'pray') belong to N * $\text{I}^{\sim}\text{um}$ 'magic, spell' (q.v.) and not here ¶¶ S AJ 69, 276 [#48], $\approx$ SDM95 (A * $\text{n}_3\text{e}^{\sim}\text{mo}$ 'name; spell, divination'), $\approx$ DQA #1213 [* $\text{I}^{\sim}\text{i}_3\text{o}^{\sim}\text{mo}(\eta\text{a})$, incl. Tg, Ko, J] ♦ Cf. AD LRC (IE, U, J), IS II 82-3 (* nimi 'name' > IE, U, S with an inaccurate semantic interpretation of the S $\sqrt{\text{ }}$; the SOm and Altaic cognates were not adduced [then the SOm cognates were not yet recorded]) ♦ On N and pIE * - see Introduction, § 2.2.6 ♦ Gr. II #273 (* nim ~ * nom 'name') [IE, U, Y, J, CK].

1553. * $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{Vn}^{\sim}\text{c}^{\sim}\text{V}_1^{\sim}\text{V}_1^{\sim}$ 'high, big, strong' > HS: $\approx$ * $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{V}^{\sim}\text{I}^{\sim}\text{s}^{\sim}\text{V}^{\sim}?$ > Eg N $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{s}^{\sim}\text{v}$ $\approx$ 'be strong' ¶ EG III 209 ¶ It is likely that Eg I may go back to * η || S * $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$ v. 'be high, lift up' ($\rightarrow$ v. 'carry') > Ar $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$ v. 'grow up', 'become older' (of a child), 'be high in the sky' (of clouds), Sb $\text{ns}^{\sim}?$ v. 'arise, take action; build up, raise', OCn $\text{nas}^{\sim}\text{s}^{\sim}\text{a}^{\sim}/\text{yinas}^{\sim}\text{s}^{\sim}\text{i}$, BHb $\text{a}\eta\text{n}$ $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$ 'carry, lift, lift up', Ug $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$ G 'lift up, put on', Ph, Pun, M'b, OA $\text{ns}^{\sim}?$ $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$, IA $\text{ns}^{\sim}?$ [= $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$] v. 'lift up, carry', BA $\text{a}\eta\text{n}$ $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$, JA [Trg.] axn ~ ixn $\sqrt{\text{nsy}}/\text{w}$ G 'hoch halten', SmA {Tal.} $\sqrt{\text{nsy}}$ G 'take, carry', Sb $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$ 'arise, take action', Mn {MA} $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$ 'entreprendre; édifier', Gz $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$ v. 'lift', Ak $\text{nas}^{\sim}\text{u}^{\sim}$ v. 'lift, carry', Eb $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$ $\approx$ id. ¶ KB 683-4, 1749, KBR 724-7, HJ 760-4, A #1859, Grd. UT #1709, DrG 153, OLS 334-5, Lv. III 402-3, Lv. T II 114-5, Tal 533, BK II 1255-6, HJ 760-3, L G 404, Sd. 762, BGMR 98-9 || C: Bj {R} $\sqrt{\text{ns}}?$ (1s: p. $\text{a-n}^{\sim}\text{sa}^{\sim}?$, prs. $\text{atnas}^{\sim}?$) pcv. md. 'get up, rise' ('sich erheben, empor-auf-steigen') ¶ R WBd 185 ¶¶ In addition, there is a WCh word deserving attention: WCh {Stl.} * nan 'big' > AG: Su {J} nan , Ang {Flk.} nan 'big, large', Mpn {Frz.} $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{n}$ v. 'grow big', $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{na}^{\sim}\text{n}$ 'large' : SBc: Sy {Sh.} $\text{nu}^{\sim}\eta$, $\text{no}\eta$ 'big' : ? Ron: Fy {J} $\text{na}^{\sim}\text{n}$ 'brother' ¶ Stl. ZCh 235 [#821], J S 76, Flk. s.v. nen , Frz. DM 41 ¶ U * $\text{nh}^{\sim}\text{Xn}^{\sim}\text{c}^{\sim}\text{V}$ 'big, strong, hard' > Hg nagy 'big' : {UEW}: ? σ Z US/LL/LV/MS, Yz $\text{na}_3^{\sim}$ 'stingy' (<- *'hard'), Z LV/Sk $\text{nac}^{\sim}$ 'completely' || pY {IN} * $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{an}^{\sim}\text{c}^{\sim}\text{a}^{\sim}$ > Y K {Jc.} $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{anc}^{\sim}\text{e}$ 'big' ($\text{n}^{\sim}\text{an}^{\sim}\text{ce}$ 'poluteufel keul 'Ein großer Greis ist gekommen') ¶ UEW 310, MF 461, Lt. J 150, SZ 103 s.v. дзик, 340 s.v. скып, Ang. 172, IN 238 ¶ A: M: WrM naicigar 'coarse, thick' ¶ MED 1207 || ??? ϕ T: MQp [BMTQ, L, AH] $\text{yu}^{\sim}\text{c}^{\sim}\text{e}$ 'high', Tk $\text{yu}^{\sim}\text{ce}$, Kr {Rl.} $\text{yu}^{\sim}\text{z}^{\sim}\text{a}^{\sim}\text{id.}$, ? Az $\text{u}_3^{\sim}\text{a}^{\sim}\text{id.}$ ¶ Rs. W 212, Zaj. VAKBM I 27, TAG 109, Rl. III 614-5, ET J 263.

1554. * $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{igu}$ 'hair (of animals)' ($\rightarrow$ v. 'unhair, pluck out hair/feathers') > U * $\text{n}^{\sim}\text{iga-}$ 'unhair; lose hair' > F nivo- 'deprive of hair, unhair a skin; shed hair', Krl nivo 'Stelle, wo die Haare abgenutzt sind' : pLp * $\text{n}_3\text{ve-}$ 'shed/lose hair, deprive of hair' > Lp: S

{Hs.} n̄jyvv 'edh 'sich) haaren, die Haare verlieren', L {LLO} navve-t 'ein Fell) enthaaren, «pälen» (man reißt zuerst die Haare aus, dann schabt man sie mit dem Messer)', N {N} na-vve- / -v- 'pluck off the hair of a skin', T {TI} nav-v'ede 'unhair a skin' | Eg nevle- n'evle' e- 'grow bare (облезт)', lose hair/feathers', Mk {Ahl.} nevila- 'sich abnutzen' || ObU: Vg {Kn.}: P na-x't-, Ss noxt- 'das Leder/Fell schaben'; Os: Kz n'ow-, O naw- 'free of hair, unhair (a reindeer-hide)' || Sm: [1] Ne F P {Lh.} n'ewa- 'be worn out (as the hair of fur boots)'; [2] Sm {Jn.} *niŋk- ~ *niŋk- 'pluck out (rupfen)' > Ne: T ni-ḡa- c- 'pluck (a bird), pluck out (feathers, hair, grass)', T O {Lh.} niŋka-, F Ks {Lh.} n'ŋka-s' 'pluck (a hen), pluck out (grass)'; Slq Tz {KKIH} n'ŋqil- 'pluck out (feathers, grass)'; ? Kms niŋgə- 'reißen, scharren', Koyb {Sp.} 1s prs. ньнгылъ мь 'деру'; Mt {HL.} *Niŋgə- 'pluck out (rupfen)' (Mt M {Sp.} ниңгилъ мь 'шпиг') ¶ UEW 306 (*niwa- or *niŋa-), Coll. 39, Coll. CG 73, 127, 166, ≈ Sm. 546 [FU *niwa-, FP *niva-, Ugr *niŋga- 'unhair (skin)'], Lr. #706, Lgc. #4087, Hs. 1012, LLO II 585-6, TI 1205, ERV 406, Jn. 101-2, Ter. 314, Lh. 288, KKI 141, Ptp. 38, 99, Hl. M #761 II A *nuŋX ({DQA} *nuŋu) 'wool, down' > T *juŋ 'wool' > OT, MQP XIII juŋ, Tk Δ, ET, Slr juŋ, Az Δ, Kr T/G, SY, Ln juŋ, Uz z'un, Tkm ju'ŋ, SY juŋ ~ ju'ŋ ~ ju'x, Tk yu'n, Ggz ju'n ~ u'n, Qrj, Qmq, Nog ju'n, Qzq z'u'n, Tv c'uŋ, Xk nuŋ, Tb {RI.} n'uŋ, Yk suŋ, Chv: L ~aÄm s'ŋm, H s'ŋ m 'wool', Qrg z'u'n, Qq z'u'n, VTt йонъ j'ŋ, SbTt, Bsh j'ŋ n 'wool, hair (on human body)', Alt z'uŋ 'feather', Yk suŋ 'wool/feathers that were shed from animals' ¶ Acc. to Cl. 941 and TL 146, the variant with u' is due to the infl. of T *ju'ŋ 'feathers' ¶ Cl. 941, Rs. W 211, ET J 267, TL 148, TatR 190, Md. 58, 163 (T *z'um ~ *z'uŋ), BT 58 || M [1] *nuŋga-sun 'wool' > MM [S] {H} nuŋgasu (spelled nuŋh.asu) 'wool (of sheep)'; [2] *noŋu-sun 'wool, down' > WrM nogusun, HIM ноос (он) 'wool, down', Ord no's, Br нооһон, WrO no'sun, nosun, no's 'wool', Kl ноосн no'sn, {Rm.} no'sn 'wool; hair (of human body)', Dx {T} nogosun, Shrn {Pot.} ногусун, Ba {T} nogsun 'wool'; M *noŋulur > WrM nogulur, HIM ноолуур 'soft wool, down', Br Δ ноолуур 'down', Kl Ö {Rm.} no'ŋr 'soft fine hair, down', Kl D {Rm} no'lu'ŋr 'Flaum, Hauthaar, Daune', Ord no'lu'ŋr 'duvet laines (des chèvres)'; ? M *noŋur-sun > WrM nogur-sun, HIM ноорс (он) 'down, fluffy feathers' (× M *noŋura- 'become tattered, threadbare, worn out, frayed') ¶ The M cognates with *-ŋ- are valid if A *-ŋ- yields M *-ŋ- (as suggested by S and ADb.) or if *n...ŋ < *n...ŋg by dis ¶ Clauson (Cl. TMS 234, Cl. 941) unconvincingly claimed that MM nuŋgasu is a loan from T (being an ardent anti-Altaist, Clauson tried to ascribe most common elements of T and M to borrowing) ¶ H 120, MED 588-9, Ms. O 496-7, Krg. 222, KRS 381-2, KW 279-80, Chr. 330-1, 431 T DnJ 130, T BJ 144, Pot. 422 || Tg: WrMc nuŋgari {Z} 'down, soft wool', {Hr.} 'Flaum', {Z} nunneri 'down, fluffy thin hair', {Hr.} nuŋneri funiyehe 'Flaumhaar', Mc Sb nuŋan 'downy hair, floccus; down, pile, eider down' ¶ Z 239-40, Hr. 723-4, Y #144, 2283 || pJ {S} *nu'nu'a' > OJ nu'nu'a' o', J: T nu'no, K nu'no', Kg nu'no 'fabric, cloth' ¶ S AJ 271 [177], S QJ #177, Mr. 502 ¶¶ DQA #1514, Pp. VG 73, 123, S AJ 285 [235], KW 279, STM I 611 II D (in SD) *nin- 'string, tying, bondage' > Tm nin.a v. 'tie up, fasten, braid', nin.avai 'tying, bondage, that which is plaited', Td nm 'twisted string', Kn Hl nene, Kn G {KG} nEn.E, Tu nin.æ, nen.æ, ninæ 'a wick' ¶ D #3668 ◇ Cf. also Jb C 'noŋ 'long fine hairs' (more plausibly from N *n'a'wga 'hair, down' [q.v.]).

1555. *NapV 'to move to and fro, winnow' > HS: WS *-nu-p- > BHb √nwp Sh (pf. Fin5e4 he-nip-) 'move to and fro, wield, brandish', MHb √nwp G 'move in the air, soar', JA [Trg.] √nwp v. Sh (pf. Fin4a1 2a-ne-p-) 'erheben, schwingen', JEA {Js.} √nwp vi. G {Js.} 'wave', {Sl.} 'sway to and fro, vt. Sh {Sl.} 'wave (an offering)', Sr √nwp G (pf. na-p-, ip. nə-nu-p-) 'bend, waver to and fro', Sh 'lift up, beckon', MHb ef1n1 na-p.a-, JEA {Sl.} ai1f6n2 nap-'y-a- n. 'sieve', Sq {L} √nwf G (pf. nef) 'make a sign (with the hand?)', Mh {Jo.} √nwf Sh (pf. h3nwu-f) v. 'beckon so.'; with rdp : MHb Fn5f6n% nip-'nep- 'swing, fan' ¶ KB 644, HJ 741, 744-9, Lv. T II 98, Js. 888-9, 922-3, Sl. 738, JPS 333, L LS 262, Jo. M 306 II D *na-v- v. 'winnow' > Tm na-vu v. 'winnow, clear grain from stones', Ml na-vuka 'cleanse rice from stones', Krx na-b- v. 'thresh rice, winnow' ¶¶ D #3769, Pf. 99 [727] II A: M *nabta-: WrM nabtalza-, HIM навталза- v. 'wiggle, sway/move from side to side (as a dog)', O nab_t'a- 'pendre et flotter au gré du vent', Brt набтагана- v. flutter' (about sth. hanging down) (infl. of M *nabtayi- > WrM nabtai-, HIM навтай- 'hang, hang down') ¶ MED 555, Ms. O 479, Chr. 316.

1556. *nop'E' 'breathe, blow' > HS: Eg N nfy v. 'breathe out, exhale (ausatmen, hauchen)', Eg fNK nf 'breath (Hauch des Mundes, Atem)', Cpt: Sd nife nife, B nifi nifi 'to breathe', n. 'wind' ¶ EG II 251, Vc. 149-50 || S (+ext., originally from cds?): [1] S *√nps' 'breathe' (< N *nop'E' 'breathe' + *fp.usV 'to blow' [q.v.]) > BHb √nps' N 'draw breath, breathe freely, recover', Sr √nps' G 'breathe, be alive, have life', Gz √nfs G 'blow' (wind, spirit), Sq √nfs' G 'respirer, vivre, se ranimer', Mh pf. n3fh 'recover from a faint', Ak √nps' G 'breathe freely, relax'; < S *napas- n. 'breath, soul' > BHb Sf3n# 'nep.es' 'breath, breathing, throat; soul, person, self', EpHb nps' 'life, soul, person', Ug nps' 'throat, gullet; soul', Ph, Pun, OA nps' 'person', Yd nps' id., 'soul', JA [Trg.] Sf2n6 nə'p.as' / aS1f6n@ nap.s'a- 'soul, person, will', JEA {Sl.} nap.s'a- 'soul, body, self', Sr #feñ nə'p.es' / 3ofñā nap-'s-a- 'breath of life, soul', SmA nps' 'soul', Ar Bf0Na nafs- 'soul, person, -self, BfaNa nafas- 'breathing', Mn nfs' id., Sb, Qt nfs' id., 'life', Gz nafs 'soul, person, breath', Sq {L} 'nofos' 'selves' (rf. prm., in pl.), Ak LB naps'u 'life, breath', OAk napas'tu, Ak √ naps'tu 'breath; life, vigour, good health; person', ? SES (if *s' > *h > zero): Mh no-f / df. h3-no-f 'self', h3no-f-i 'myself', h3naf-k 'yourself', h3n'fayh3m 'themselves', Hrs {Jo.} h3-no-f- 'self' (no-fi 'myself', no-f3h 'himself'), pl. h3-ny3ho-f- 'selves', Jb C {Jo.} 'nuf / df. 'e-nuf 'self', 'ha-nuf 'to oneself', Sq {Jo.} nōf-, nhōf- 'self'; [2] S *√npχ

'breathe, blow, inflate' (< N ***nop^rE** + ***P_{uq}V** 'to let out air/gas' [q.v.]) > Ar, Mh, Jb E/C $\sqrt{\text{nf}\chi}$ G 'blow, inflate', Hrs $\sqrt{\text{nf}\chi}$ G 'blow', Gz $\sqrt{\text{nf}\chi}$ G 'blow, breathe on', Ak $\sqrt{\text{np}\chi}$ G 'blow upon; blow (st.), hiss', amb BHb/Aram/Sr $\sqrt{\text{nph}}$ v. G 'blow' (× CS $\sqrt{\text{nph}}$), $\leftarrow$ WS **man^rpaχ-* 'bellows' > Ug mpχ, du. mpχm, BHb hplm2 map^rpa^rh, Gz mānfa^rχ id.; [3] CS $\sqrt{\text{nph}}$ v. 'blow' (< N ***nop^rE** + ***puh^rV** 'to blow' [q.v.]) > Ar $\sqrt{\text{nf}h}$ G 'blow' (of wind), Gz $\sqrt{\text{nf}h}$ G 'blow', (× S $\sqrt{\text{np}\chi}$) amb BHb/JA/Sr $\sqrt{\text{nph}}$ v. G 'blow' and SmA $\sqrt{\text{nph}}$ G 'become swollen', Sh vt. 'blow (breathe of life), inflate'; [4] WS $\sqrt{\text{np}\theta}$ > Ar $\sqrt{\text{nf}\theta}$ G 'puff/blow upon', Qt {Rk. D} $\sqrt{\text{nf}\theta}$ 'spit out; proclaim', {Rk.} 'appoint' $\leftarrow$ 'spit, blow on sth.'; [5] Ar $\sqrt{\text{nf}g}$ G 'blow strongly' (wind) ¶ HJ 744-9, KB 669-74, BDB 655-6, 659-61, A ##1815, 1826, OLS 285, 327-8, Lv. T II 122-3, Js. 922, 926-7, Sl. 770, Br. 435, 441, JPS 346-7, BK II 1304-6, 1309-11, Tal 536-7, 541, Hv. 785-7, BGMR 93, MA 66, Rk. D 157-8, Rk. 110-1, L G 388-9, L LS 271, Jo. M 283-6, Jo. H 94, Jo. J 181-3, CAD XI 263-70, 288-91, 296-304, ≈ MiK I #1.200 (**napa/is^r-* 'throat'), ##2.45-6 (**npχ, *nps^r*) || C: LEC {Bl.} **nef^r* ≈ 'breath, soul' > Sml na^rf 'soul, self', Sml N {Abr.} *ne^rf* 'breath', Arr {Hw.} nafa^r 'body', Or {Th.} na^rfa, Or B/O {Sr.} naf-a, Or Wt {Hn.} nafa^r id.; ≈ **nef^rbs-* 'breath, soul' (unless $\leftarrow$ b-Ar): Or B {Bl.} 'nabse? 'soul', Rn {PG} *ne^rbsi^r* 'a breath', Rn *ne^rbs-ad^r-*, Sml *ne^rfso* v. 'breathe' ¶ Bl. 166, Bl. G 86, Sr. 372, Hn. W 57, Th. 253, PG 233, ZMO 307, Abr. S 188, Hw. A 387, AD SF 177 II U: FU **no^ro^rpt^rV* > ObU {Ht.} **nopət* 'lifetime' > pVg **na^rt* id. > Vg: T/P/NV/SV/LL nat, LK/MK na^rt, UL/So not; pOs {Ht.} **nopət*, {Hl.} **na^rpət* [$\leftarrow$ **no^rpət*] > Os: V/Vy nowət, Ty/Y no^rpət, D/K/Nz nupət, O nopət id. ¶ Ht. #435 II A **n^ro^rb^rV-* > M **no^rvele-* 'come in gusts' > WrM no^rgele-, HIM H^r 'л' -x id., WrM no^rgele-ku^r salkin 'a gust of wind' ¶ MED 592 ¶ ≠ DQA #2735 (pA **ni^ralobo*; M + semantically *unc.* comparison with T, Tg and J).

1557. ***n^ro^rpi** 'fog, cloud' > HS: Eg G nfy 'fog' (?) or 'darkness' (?), Cpt Sd/B *nif* 'fog' ¶ EG II 251, Vc. 149-50 [≠] || EC: Dsn {Flm.} *n^reb.o* (~ *n^rad.o?*) 'cloud' ¶ Fl. GO, Blz. DL s.v. 'cloud' || IE **nebh^r-* $\leftarrow$ [1] IE **nebh^ros* / **nebh^res-* ntr. 'cloud, fog, sky' > OI 'nabhah, / obl. 'nabhas- 'vapour, cloud, mist; sky', Av nabah- pl. 'air space, sky' || Gk *νε^rφο^rn* (gen. *νε^rφεο^r*) 'cloud' || W, Crn *nef* 'heaven', Br *nen^rv* id., 'sky', ?φ OIr *nem* 'sky' || Clt: OI *nem* (s-stem), W *nef* 'heaven' || Sl **nebo* / obl. **nebes-* / pl. **nebes-a* 'sky' > OCS *небо* *nebo* / obl. *небес-* *nebes-* / pl. *небеса* *nebesa* [$\leftarrow$ R *небо*], Blg *не^rбе* / pl. *небе^rca*, SCr *ne^rbo* / pl. *nebe^rsa*, Sln *nebo^r* / pl. *ne^rbesa*, Cz *nebo* / pl. *nebesa*, Slk *nebo* / pl. *nebesa^r*, P *niebo* / pl. *niebiosa*, Uk *небо* 'sky', R *нѣбо* 'palate (roof of mouth)' || Lt *debesi^s*, Ltv *debesis* 'cloud', debess 'sky' (Blt **d-* due to the contamination with a different word, possibly the Blt cognate of Gk *δνο^rφο^r* 'darkness, dusk, thick clouds') || Ht *nepis-*, *nepisa-* 'sky' || [2] NaIE **nebh^r-ela^r* 'cloud, fog' > Gk *νεφε^rλα^r* 'cloud' || L *nebula* 'vapour, fog, mist' || OIr *ne^rl* 'cloud'; W *niul*, *nifwl*, Crn *niul* id. ($\leftarrow$ L *nebula*?) || Gmc **neβla-*, **niβula-* 'fog, mist' > OSx *neval*, OFrs *nevil* id., OHG *nebul* 'fog, darkness', NHG *Nebel* 'fog, mist', AS *nifol* 'dark', ON *nifl-* id. (in *cds* : *niflvegr* 'dunkle Straße', *niflhel* 'underworld'), njo^rl 'fog, night', AS *nofol* 'dark' ¶ P 315-6, EI 110 (**nebh^res-* ~ **nebh^r-el-* 'mist, cloud, sky'), Bc. 52-3, 1484, M K II 134, M E II 13, F II 309-10, WH II 151-2, YGM-1 342, Vn. N 8, LP § 97, Schz. 220, Kb. 718, OsS 642, KM 505, Ho. 236, Ho. S 55, Vr. 409-10, Vs. II 53, ESSJ XXIV 100-4, Glh. 436, Frn. 85, Ts. E II 310-5, CHD L-N 448-53 II A **no^rp^rbi-* 'to smoke, smell' > Tg **nup-* v. 'smoke' > Ewk *nuw-*, Lm *nu^rb/p-* 'be smoked (elaborated by smoke)' (of a hide), Ewk *nuw^r3-* 'smoked hide, **повдуга** (leather made of reindeer hide)', Neg *nu^rp-* vi. 'smoke' (of a lamp), Lm *nu^rbgit-* vt. 'smoke (a hide to dress leather)', Neg *nu^rpkit-* id., 'smoke (fish, meat)', Orc *n^ruc^ri* id., Ud {θSTM} *n^ru^rpc^ru-* vi. 'emit smoke', vt. 'smoke (sth.)', n^riupti- 'be smoked', Ork *nu^rputc^ri-* ~ *n^ru^rpc^rci-* 'be smoked' (of a hide), 'be covered with soot', Nn *n^rupc^ri* vt. 'smoke, elaborate by smoking' ¶ STM 607-8 || pKo {S} **na^ri* 'smoke' > MKo **na^ri*, NKo *na^r* ¶ S QK #80, Rm. SKE 158, Nam 102, MLC 315 || pJ **ni^rp3^rp-* 'to smell' > OJ *ni^rpo^rp-*, J: T *nio^r-*, K *ni^ro^r-*, Kg *ni^ro^r-* ¶ S QJ #234, Mr. 736 || ? T **jīpar* 'smell, fragrance' (→ 'musk') > OT {Cl.} *jīpa^r* 'scent' (in QB), 'perfumes, musk' ([QB]: *jayiz jer yīpar toldi* 'the sweet scent (of flowers) has filled the brown earth'), XwT xiv, MQp xiv [CC] *jīpar* 'musk', Tk Δ *jīpar*, Qq *z^ru^rpar*, Qrg *z^rīpar* 'scent, pleasant odour', Yk *sībar* ~ *sīmar* 'odour, stench', Bsh *йодар* *j^rfar*, SY *s^ruvar* 'musk' ¶ Cl. 878-9, KW 469, ET J 284 ¶ Rm. EAS I 77, Rm. SKE 158 (Tg, Ko), S AJ 297, ≈ SDM97 (A **no^rbi*, incl. Tg, Ko, J), ≈ DQA #1477 (A **ni^rbi-* 'to smoke, to smell', incl. Ko, J) ♦ If Dsn {Fl.} *n^reb.o* 'cloud' is a reliable recording (albeit absent in To. DL), it may point (together with Eg nfy and Ht nepis) to N ***n^ro^rpiy^r** [***piy^rV** > **pi^rV* > Dsn -b.o], with loss of **-Vy-* in NaIE ♦ ≈ Gr. II #67 (**nep* 'cloud') [IE, CK, EA].

1557a. ?? ***NVP.VRV** 'bank, shore, edge' > HS: Eg fMK {EG} *npr* 'edge; bank, shore', {Fk.} *npr.t* 'brim (of well)' ¶ EG II 249, Fk. 130 II K: G *nap.ir-* 'bank, shore; edge' ('Ufer, Küste, Gestade; Rand'), {DCh} id., 'border (of a country)' [unless *d* from K **p.ir-* 'lip, edge' with the px. of pp. **na-* (K 145), although the semantic interpretation of *nap.ir-* as a ps. participle is hard to understand] ¶ Chx. 92, DCh. 958.

1558. ***n^ruq^rU^r** 'to bend, swing, sink' > HS: S **-nu^rχ-* 'lie down, sink; rest, repose' (→ 'have rest') > OCn [EA] *nuχ-* 'be at rest' (of so. who is in safe condition), BHb $\sqrt{\text{nw}h}$ G (hn! na^rh / h@uni! ya^r-nu^rah) 'settle, rest, repose; have rest, wait', Ph Sh 3m pf. *ynχ* 'erect (an altar)', Ug {A, OLS} $\sqrt{\text{nw}χ}$ 'rest, have a rest', nχt {A} 'Ruhesitz', {OLS} 'diván', Amr {G} $\sqrt{\text{nw}χ}$ v. 'rest', nu^rχum 'rest', IA *d nyh* n. 'rest, tranquility; resting place', EpJA $\sqrt{\text{nw}h}$ 'be at rest', JA [Trg.] {Js.} $\sqrt{\text{nw}h}$ G 'rest, lie', JEA {Sl.} $\sqrt{\text{nw}h}$ G 'rest, be calm, place', Sr $\sqrt{\text{nw}h}$ G (na^rh/-nu^rh) 'rest, be at rest, stay quiet', Ar $\sqrt{\text{nw}χ}$ (na^rχa/-nu^rχ) 'kneel' (of a camel), 'lie down upon one's breast', μ $\sqrt{\text{n}χχ}$ G 'make (a camel) kneel', Mh {Jo.} $\sqrt{\text{n}wχ}$ Sh (pf. *h3wne^rχ*) 'give so. a rest from working',

sʷəwneχ v. pf. 'rest', Hrs {Jo.} 'sʷəwneχ / yəsʷoːnəχ, Jb E {Jo.} 'sʷinəχ id., Gz √nwχ (pf. noːχα, js. yə-nuːχ) 'repose, linger', Ak √nwχ (inf. naːχu ~ nuaːχu, p. inuːχ) 'be slow/still; relent, be appeased; rest, repose' ¶ HJ 721-2, 729-30, KB 642-3, 1745, A #1772, Grd. UT #1625, OLS 323, Hff. 237, G A 27-8, Js. 885-6, Dlm. 265, Sl. 735-6, Br. 419, JPS 331, BK II 1219, 1363-4, Ln. 2864, L G 409, Jo. M 307, Jo. H 99, CAD XI/1 143-50, Sd. 716-7 || Eg XX nχnχ 'knock down (the attacking enemy)' (of a lion), 'throw back (an enemy) with its horns' (of a bull), Eg G nχχ 'repulse (an attacking enemy)' ¶ EG 312, 314 ¶ Semantics: ← vt. 'sink, fell, knock down' || C: Bj {R} nuʔ- scv. 'senken, sinken lassen, niederlassen' :: ??φ Ag: Bln {R} naː y- 'auf den Rücken liegend emporschauen', naː-s- vi. caus. 'auf den Rücken legen' ¶ R WBd 178, R WB 279 || Ch {Stl.} *nVχ- 'wait' > CCh: {ChL} HgB naː yuːd, ɔː, Kpf nuː yuːtəː 'wait' ¶ Stl. IF 124, 211 ¶¶ ≈ OS #1837 (HS *nah- 'bend' [intr.]: S, Bln), ≠ #1907 (HS *nVwVq- 'rest' v.: S ÷ AG *nuk-, see N *r̥nuː "K. r̥nuː" 'to lie down, sink, low') || IE *neu-H- > NaIE *neu-ə- vi. 'bow, nod' > L nuː-tus 'gravitation, downward movement', nu-oː / -eːre (pfc. nuī, pp. nuː-tum) v. 'nod', nuː-men 'a nodding with the head, nod' :: Gk νεύω (aor. νεύσαι) 'bow the head, nod, beckon, bow in token of assent' (< NaIE *neu-s-) :: Lt {Frn.} niauː sti (prs. niausiuː) 'neigen, beugen' ¶ The absence of the Ir. (or its traces) in the stem *neu-s- is accounted for by IE morphological laws (NS PK 301) ¶ The editors of IS III (← P 767) adduced OI 'navateː' 'moves', which, acc. to M E II 23, does not exist; in any case, the Ir words for 'move' (adduces by P and the editors of IS III) are not semantically close enough to justify the comparison ¶ P 767, EI 394 (*neu- 'nod'), WH II 189-90, F II 309, Frn. 500 ♦ Ffd. IS III 61-6 (*Nuqʷuː in HS, K, IE + *unc.* A + *err.* [?] NED *nuːk- 'bow, droop'). IE *n- provides ev. for a N *nː- (*n̥nː-) and rules out N *nː-.

1559. ?₂ *nVqa 'to assist (help, protect)' > HS: Eg fMK nχ v. 'protect (so.), help' ¶ EG II 304 || IE: NaIE *naː- 'help, be useful' > Gk ὀνιː-νῆ-μι, -ναː-μεν (ft. ὀνηːσω, Gk D aor. ps. ὀναːσεν) 'profit, benefot, help, assist', ὀνησιϋ (Gk D ὀναːσιϋ) 'use, profit', Gk Mc ono 'profit' ¶ i ÷ OI naː-tham 'help', naː-th- 'Zuflucht suchen' (which is better explained as going back to NaIE *netH- 'help, grace, favour' < N *n-at. V 'seek, seek aid' [q.v.]) ¶ WP II 315, P 754, M K II 151-2 (no definite et. of 'naː-tha'), M E II 33, F II 395-6 & Ch. 803 (both find no convincing IE et. of ὀ-νιː-νῆ-μι) ♦ On pIE and N *- cf. Introduction, § 2.2.6.

1560. *nar̥uː 'thin, narrow' > IE: NaIE: Gmc *narwa 'narrow' > OSx naru adj. 'eng, kummervoll', nar(a)wo adv. 'eng', AS nearuþo (gen. nearwes) 'narrow, confined', NE narrow; d : MHG naːrlich 'gering, wenig, notdürftig' ¶ Ho. S 54, Ho. 232-3, Sw. 123, Lx. 149 || A *nar- 'thin' > M *narin 'thin, narrow, fine (not coarse)' > MM narin [L, MA, IM] {Pp.} 'thin', [IsV] {Lg.} 'mince', [S] {H} 'fein, genau', WrM narin, HIM нарийн 'fine (not coarse); narrow, tight; thin', Mnr H {SM, T} narin id., Brt нарийн 'thin, narrow', Kl hː p̥n naːr̥n id., {Rm.} naːr̥n 'fine, narrow', Ord {Ms.} nar̥in 'fin, effilé, étroit', MMgl [Z] naːrin, Mgl {Rm.} noːrin 'thin, fine', Dg {T} narin 'thin, narrow, flexible', {Pp.} nar̥in 'thin', Ba {T} naron, Dx {T} narun id.; M *narida- > WrM narid(a)-, HIM нарийда 'become thin, slender, narrow, tight', Kl hː p̥d- 'become thin', Brt нарида- 'become thin/narrow', Ord narid_a- 'être trop étroit/fin', Mnr H {SM} narind_i- 'être/devenir fin/étroit/menu' ¶ Pp. L III 71, Pp. MA 246, 442, H 114, Lg. VMI 56, MED 565-6, KRS SM 258, Iw. 118, T 348, T BJ 144, T DnJ 130, T DgJ 156, Chr. 322-3 || Tg: WrMc narχun 'thin', Jrc {Kiy.} narhun 'slender' ¶ STM I 585-6, Kiy. 134 [#672] || ??? T *jar- > Qrg ʒːaroː 'wiry, lean, поджарый' (of a horse) (unless from T *jara- 'be fit', whence 'be well trained' - of a horse); ? T *jargak 'lean', 'dressed hide without hair' (if ← 'thin hide/skin') > Qrg ʒːaryaqtay 'lean', Qmq Δ jaryaq 'lean, skinny', Uz Δ ʒːaryaqtay 'dressed hide of a lean goat/sheep', Tkm, Nog, Bsh jaryaq, Qzq, Qq ʒːaryaqtay 'dressed hide without hair', Qrg ʒːaryaqtay id., 'membrane (перепонка)', ET ja(r)yaqtay id., 'parchment', Alt {Rl.} jaryaq (ʒːaryaqtay) 'shabby hide', Chv sːurχax 'membrane, treadbare/shabby coat' ¶ T *jargak belongs here if its primary meaning is 'lean, thin' rather than 'hide' ¶ ET J 141-3, TL 384 (NaT *jarry 'hand-made leather'), Jud. 236, MaM 162 || ??φ pKo *yəːrp- 'thin' > MKo yəːrp-, NKo yəːlp- ~ yaːlp- ¶ S QK #110, Nam 376, MLC 1182 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1437 (pA *neːra 'thin, flat' > M, Tg, T, Ko) || K: MG [VTq.] narnar-i 'tender', G narnar-i 'zart, fein, sanft' (× N *nːaːr̥E ~ *nːaːr̥E 'unripe, tender, weak') ¶ DCh. 959, Chx. 923.

1561. *nāherV 'day, sun, daylight' > HS: WS *nahaːr- ~ naːhar- 'day' (× *ḡehːUːr̥iː 'light, fire?') > Sr @haño naːhar 'morning', Ar nahaːr- 'day, day-time', Mh, Hrs nəhoːr 'day', nəhoːrən (at) midday', Sq {Jo.} 'ənhor 'days', Jb C 'nhəːrə? 'at midday' ¶ Fr. IV 343, BK II 1354-5, Jo. M 290, Jo. H 95, Jo. J 186 || A *narV 'sun, dawn, day' > M *naran 'sun' > MM {MA, IM, IsV, PP}, MMgl naran, WrM naran, HIM нар(ан), Kl narn, Ord, Mnr nara, Mgl, Dx, Ba naran, Dg. nar ¶ Pp. MA 245, 442, Pp. KP 154, Lg. VMI 56, MED 565, KRS 368-9, KW 272, SM 357-8, Iw. 118, T 348, T DnJ 130, T DgJ 185, T BJ 144 || T *jarin 'early in the morning' > OT jarin 'early in the morning; to-morrow', Tk yarın, Kr Cr, SY jarin, Yk sarsin 'to-morrow', Ggz jaːrin 'morning, to-morrow', Qzq Δ, Qq ʒːarin 'next year', Chv iran 'to-morrow' ¶ Rs. W 190, Cl. 970, DTS 241, ET J 147-9, Jeg. 343, Fed. II 473 || pKo {S} naːr 'sun, day, weather' > MKo naːr, NKo nal ¶ S QK #186, Nam 95, MLC 302 ¶¶ SDM97 (A *narV (~ *neru) 'day, sun' > T, M, Ko), ≈ DQA #1439 [pA *ḡeːraː 'day, sun, light'; incl. T, M, Ko] || D *neːr- 'sun, day, time' > Ml neːram 'sun, day, time'. Tm neːram 'time, season, opportunity', Kdg neːra 'sun, time', Brh deː 'sun, sunshine, day, time'; the pD meaning 'daylight, morning' may be discerned in Kdg neːrate and Tu neːrdæ 'early in the morning' ¶¶ D #3774, ≈ GS 178 [#451a] (D *neː- 'time, sun') ¶¶ D *-eː- < N *-ahe- ♦ IS MS 339 s.v. деи- *nahr̥ (> A, S), ≈ IS II 85-6 [#320] (pN *nːara 'fire; to flame'; does not distinguish between the reflexes of N *nāherV and those of *ḡehːUːr̥iː 'light, fire').

1562. ***n^eq'irV** 'forehead, front of the head' > HS: B √*nyr ~ √yrn ~ √rny 'forehead' > Izn {Rn.} t_a-nye~r-t_a (pl. t_aaniriwin), {La.} t_i-ni_a-er-t_a, Kb Ir {Pic.} anyir, Rf A {Rn.} mt ayna~r, Gd inar, Sw {La.} i-nīr (pl. inīrən), Tmz {MT} -i-nir, Zw {La.} anir, Izd ayirni (pl. iyrnan) ~ ai_arri (pl. ii_arra), Nf arnay, Mz arnay (pl. irnayən) ¶ La. S 242, Mrc. 123, Rn. 391, Dlh. M 174, La. MChB 112 [fn. 2], Pic. 432, MT 495 || C: Ag *ḡar-, {E} *ḡar- 'head' > Aw {Hz.} ḡa'ri, Kfl {TBZAC} ḡk'uri, Dmt {CR, R} ḡarī' id. || LEC {E} *n'a~r- 'forehead' > Arr {Hw.} n'a~r id., Or {Grg.} n'a~ra 'eyebrow' ¶ E PC #466, Hw. A 388, Grg. 301, Brl. 321 || ?? S √nχr: *o'nuxar- > Ar nuxar-at- 'snout, forepart of the nose', nuxar-at- 'nose', nuxar- 'nostrils'; S *naχ(r)ir- 'nose, nostrils' > BHb Mi%_{or}@ih5n^* nāhī'rayim* du. 'nostrils', JPA, JEA {Sl.} ar'ih5n^ nāhī'r-a- 'nostril', Sr nāhī'r-a- 'nose, nostrils', Ak naχīr- 'nostril'; SES *naχrīr- 'nose' > Sq {L} nahrīr, {Jo., SSL} 'nah'rīr, Mh {Jo.} nāχrīr, Hrs naχ'rer, Jb C {Jo.} naχ'rer, Jb E {Jo.} nāχ'rer id.; d : Ar mana~riχ- pl. 'nostrils', but these nouns or part of them may have also derived from √nχr 'snore, snort' [o?] or √nχr 'to pierce' [*nahīr- as pp. 'pierced'] (cp. Ar √nχr [pf. naχira] 'être usé et troué', na~χir- adj. 'percé et offrant un passage au vent') ¶ KB 648, 651-2, Lv. III 371-2, Sl. 741, JPS 335, BK II 1220, L LS 265, SSL LSNP 1468, Jo. M 308, Jo. H 99, Jo. J 199, Sd. 714, MiK I #1.198 || U: FU *n^ere 'nose, beak, foremost' > pLp {Lr.} *ne~re 'cheek' > Lp: L {LLO} nierra, Kld nīrr id., N {N} nierra^ id., 'side of face' : Er n'er', Mk n'a~r 'beak, snout, mouth (of animals)' : Chr L/E/H ner 'nose; hill between depressions' : Prm {LG} nu~r > Z, Vt нѣр nīr 'nose, beak, snout, muzzle' || ObU *o'n^enīr > pOs *o'n^eir > Os: V/Vy n'ir 'cap/promontory in a river (мѣ; Kap, Landzunge, Vorsprung des Steilufers zwischen zwei Bächen)' (like in R нос 'nose' → 'cap') || Sm {Jn.} *n'erъ 'point, extremity (Spitze, Ende)', 'in front (of)' (adv., prep.) > Ne: T нѣрш, T O {Lh.} n'ī_ern'e 'in front', T нѣр'ī 'earlier', нѣр'ыadj. 'front, preceding, former', T O {Lh.} n'e~r?ə adj. 'front', F Nl {Lh.} n'ī_er 'vorher'; Ng {Hl.} n'erə 'place in front (of sth.)', {Mik.} n'erə loc. 'in front'; Slq (cd ?): Tz {KKIH} n'enna~ 'forward, in front', Tm {KD} n'enne 'forward'; Kms {KD} n'e~r 'Gipfel, Spitze', {Cs.} n'er 'Spitze, njerimna~ 'forward, front (впередъ, передн'й)', Koyb {Sp.} +ppa. нѣрде 'its end'; Mt {Hl.} *irən 'earlier, long ago' (Mt M {Sp.} герен, ирен), *irnE- 'in front' (Mt {Mll.} : M irne~nde, K i~rning, T o~rning 'antrorsum', {Pls.} i~rnjadu 'in front' (-nde, -ing, -nde are case endings) || pY {IN} *naδ- (misprint for *n'aδ-?) > *n'aδ-yə 'face' (with the nominal sx. *-yə) > Y {IN}: K n'as'ə, T n'ac'ə id.; OY: K {Bil.} neatsha, {Klc.} нчага, Ch {Mat.} нча, {Boe.} н'тј no id. ¶ Coll. 39, UEW 303-4 [*nere (*ne~re)], Db. OS xix, ≈ Lr. #732, Lgc. #4192, SaR 213, LG 197, Lt. 195, It. #361, Trj. S 310, Stn. D 1070, Jn. 110, Ter. 302-4, KKI 140, Cs. 185, Hl. US 125, Hl. M #80, 353, 355, 359, IN 238, 312 || D ≈ *ner_ri, {GS} *net_i 'forehead, head' > Tm ner_ri 'forehead, front', Ml ner_ri, Kt nec, Tf nity, Kdg, Klm, Nkr netti 'forehead', Kn netti id., 'head', Gnd ne~c, Knd neti, Mlt nitlu 'crown of the head', Tu netti id., 'forehead', Tl netti 'head', Gdb nedid_e 'scalp' ¶¶ D *-r_r- < *-r_r- (from *-r_r- + a sx.?) ¶¶ DED #3118, D #3759, GS 59 [166] ♦ Ag *ḡ- suggests the presence of a lr. or uvular cns. (*nH- or *nq-> *ḡ-), which accounts for the length of the FU *e~. If the S cognate is valid, the N rec. must be ***n^eeqirV**, otherwise the rec. is less specified (***n^eHirV**) ♦ IS MS 354 s.v. *neqra **перѣд (головы)**, IS II 82 (*ne'rH'i 'front part of the head, forehead'.

1563. ? ***nⁱXRv** 'hollow, cave, pit' > IE: NaIE *nə̯or-/ne~r- 'cave, hollow in the ground' > BSl: Lt na~ras 'cave, hole' : Sl *nora 'animal's hole' > OR нора nora, R, Uk нo'pa, Cz nora, P nora, nura || Gk {Hs.} νηρι'δαχ· τα'χ κοι'λαχ πε'τραχ 'hollow rocks' acc. pl. || ? OI 'na~ra'ka- ~ naraka-h, 'hell, underworld', Pali naraka- 'Abgrund, Spalte' ¶¶ W II 334, P 766, Frn. 495, ESSJ XXV 184-5, Vs. III 82-3, Chrn. II 577, F II 315-6, M K II 138, M E II 37 || HS: S *o/nhr > Jb C {Jo.} 'naħar (pl. 'nħehr) 'hole in a tree-trunk in which animals may nest', naħ'run 'having a big hole' ¶ Jo. J 186-7 || A: Tg: Ewk niru ~ niru~ 'small hollow/pit' ({Vas.} **ѡмжа, впадинка**) ¶ Vas. 296, STM I 600.

1564. ***nⁱur'V** 'to penetrate' > IE: NaIE *ner- 'to penetrate, plunge, dive' [x N ***nⁱXRv** 'hollow, cave' (q.v.)?] > Lt ne~rti (prs. neriu~) 'to dive, plunge' > na~ras 'diver (ε duck), Ltv ni~rt 'to dive', nire~t, nirda~t 'to plunge' : Sl *ner- / nor- / (R-gr.) *nъr-~*nъr- 'dive, plunge' → L-gr. (iter. stem) *nir-~*nir- id. > Cz nor'iti, Slk norit' 'to dip', SCr Δ {Chrn. <-?} no~riti 'id. (?)', ChS cd **вънрѣти** vъ-nre~ti / **вънръж** vъ-nyro~ 'παρεισδύεσθαι, penetrate', **изньреть** iz-nyret' 'εκδύει, emerges (from)', Slv pondre~ti / pondre~m vt. 'dip'; > Sl iter.-dur. *nir'ati ~ *nirati > RChS **нирати** nirjati, R нѣр'итъ, Uk нир'ити 'to dive', Blg Δ 'норвам I dive', 'норна 'dive', SCr po~nirati 'to lose oneself into subterranean passages of the chalk formation' ¶ W II 334, P 766, Tr. 197, Frn. 495, BER IV 653, 685, ESSJ XXV 188-9, XXVI 65, Vs. III 91-2, Chrn. II 581-2, Drd. 525 || D: [1] *nur'V 'creep in, penetrate; insert' > Tm nu~rai~ 'creep through a narrow passage, penetrate', nu~untu 'insert, stick in', nu~ai~ 'narrow way, opening, cave', Ml nu~ayuka 'creep in, squeeze through', Kn no~re 'creep in', Tu nu~ru- id., nurumpæ 'hole', Knd r'ug 'enter, steal in, get into, enter through a passage', Png, Kw r'ug- vi. 'hide', Kui r'upka- (< *r'uk-p-) / r'ukt- 'thrust in between, insert', Krx nur~, Mlt nud_e- 'hide, conceal' ¶¶ D #3714 I [2] ? *nu:(r)- 'force one's way through, shove in' > Kn nu~ru 'force one's way through', Krx nuru~g- 'push back into the fire unburnt ends of logs protruding', nurg- 'shove in, insert', ?σ Mlt nurge v. 'drag, draw (as a net)'; the decerebralization *-r- > *-r- (or earlier depalatalization *-r'- > *-r-?) may be due to a suffix (reduced to zero acc. to the laws of D phonology that rule out cns. clusters) ¶¶ D #3711 ♦ IS MD 357 (*nura: IE, D).

1565. ***nⁱVya'r'V** 'man, male animal' > A ≈ *n'ī_a-r'i ({SDM97} *n'a~riā, {DQA} *n'ī_a-r'i) 'man, young man' > Tg *n'ī_a-ri~*n'ari 'man, young man' > Nn nat-nay 'person', Nn KU nur'a 'male animal', nir'a бэуз 'male person',

Ork nart, Orc n'a'~n'i' 'man (person, male person)', Ud {STM, Krm} nī, Ud A {Shn.} n'e'-'hombre!' (address word for a person), Ul n'i' 'person', Ewk A n'o'ri-, Ewk V/Np n'e'rawi-, Ewk PT/I nirawi- ~ n'irawi- '(young) man, husband', Neg n'e'yawi-, Lm n'art, Sln niro- 'male person', Jrc {Kiy.} niyarma 'person' (in phrases: hadi niyarma 'nobleman', hehe- niyarma 'woman', fas'i niyarma 'carpenter', andahai niyarma 'guest', etc.), WrMc niyalma 'person', Mc Sb {Mrm.} n'alma ~ nalma ~ n'alm ~ nalm 'person, man, somebody' ¶ STM I 598-9, Krm. 266, Kiy. 112-6 [##273, 281, 299, 330-333, 336-7, 339], Z 244-6, Klz. MS 231, S AJ 213 [92] || pKo {S} *nā'r-na' 'brave' > MKo nā'r-na', NKo nalla- id.; ?? MKo {Nam} nāi_ > NKo nā' 'man, person' ¶ SDM95, S QK #615, Nam 96, 102-3, MLC 303, Rm. SKE 158; the enigmatic loss of *-r (F IS II 93) suggests a change of the word-final *-i_r into -i_ || T: [1] T *ja'rmV̄k > Chr ᾿αρμα᾿Ακ s'armāk ~ ᾿αμρα᾿Ακ s'amrāk 'young, young man', Blgh ḅ: OHg gyermek 'young man, child' (> Hg gyermek 'child'), VTt/Bsh Jerma'k p.n., Oyr B {Vld.} 3'ermegi_ 'young person, child' ¶ Rs. W 198, Ash. XII 36-7, 66, Md. 36, EWU 495-6, Rm. SKE 28 || [2] ? T *jer'ne '(elder) brother-in-law' > NaT *jezne > OT {Cl.} ja'zna' 'e' the husband of one's elder sister or of one's father's younger sister', MQp XIII {Cl.} jezna' 'son-in-law, bridegroom', XIV [CC] jezne-jizne 'brother-in-law', Chg 2xv ja'zna' 'sister's/daughter's husband', Tkm Δ jezne, Az jezna', VTt Изни z'izni, Kr G jezn'e, Kr T jezn'a, Bsh e&h' jьdna', Nog. SY jezde, Uz 3'ezna' ~ 3'ezda', Qzq, Qq z'ezde, Qrg 3'ezde, Alt 3'este, Tv c'este, Xk c'iste 'husband of an elder sister or an aunt' ¶ Cl. 988, ET J 169-70, TL 298, Pokr. 64-5; TatR 761 ¶ S AJ 291 [394] (*n'i_ari) (Tg only), ≈ SDM97 (incl. Tg, Ko), ≈ DQA #1471 (incl. Tg, Ko, T) II IE *ner- 'man, male animal' > Vd na' (< *na_r) (acc. naram, nom. pl. 'narah.) 'man, person', Av na- / nar-id., μ: OI 'narah. 'man, husband, hero', Av naro- 'man'; Blc nar, Phl nar 'male', NPrs rNa na'r 'husband, male', Oss na'l 'male animal, man (vir)' (< Ird d *nar-ya-) || Arm ajr ayf, gen. a@n ar'n 'man, husband' (< *n_r-?) || pAl {O} *nera > Al nje'ri 'man, human being', Al SG/D/P/Be/Ç n'e'ri, A 'n'er || Phr αναρ 'man' || Gk α'νῆρ, gen. α'νδρoς 'man (male person)' (probably a merger of the expected nominative *vnp with the stem variant of the oblique cases: gen. *α'ρ-o'ς < *n_r-o's) || L [γ] nerio'sus 'resistens, fortis', Osc niir 'vir, princeps, procer (title of rank)', gen. pl. NERUM 'virorum' || OIr ner 'wild boar', MW {Flr. <-?} ner 'lord', W ne'r 'lord, Lord; hero' || ?? Lw annarummi, Ht innarauwant- 'strong' ¶ P 765, EI 366 (*hAner / gen. *hAn_ 'r-os 'man, person'), Mn. 837-8, IS II 92-3, M K II 138, 148-9, Bai. 174, Ab. II 165-7, F I 107-8, WH II 164-5, Bc. G 320, Vn. N 10, YGM-I 343, Flr. 266, O 304, Huld 100-1 (IE *A_ner- > pAl *neri), Slt. 121, Pv. I-II 366-73, Lar. 27 II HS: C: Ag: Aw ɣ3ɣ3'i 'male person' || EC: Arr n'erde' 'young man' and/or EC {Bl.} *nirig- 'camel foal' > Dsn n'ir-in' 'newborn donkey/camel', Sml nirig, Sml N ni'rig, Rn n'i'raç 'male camel foal' ¶ E PC #470 (pC *gerz' 'man, young man'), Bl. 260, ZMO 308, Abr. S 188-9, Hw. A 389, PG 237, To. DL 522 || ??? Eg nr 'people (homines)' (mentioned in IS II 93) is *qu.* according to EG II 279, nr.t is a "spielende Schreibung für rmt_ 'Menschen'" II K *nar- > G nar-i 'male camel' ¶ DCh. 959, Chx. 923 ◆ AD LRC #19: IE, Tg; IS MS 349 (*najra 'male person') and IS II 92-3 (*NajRa 'male person, male') [in both: IE, A (Tg, Ko), HS (Eg, C)]. IE *n- rules out pN *n'-, hence the Tg palatal cns. (or cluster) *n'-n'i_- must be explained by postulating an root-internal *y in pN. It may be also responsible for Arr *n'- and pAg *ηV- (< **nV?V- < *nVyV-) ◆ On N and pIE *- see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

1566. *n-usV 'to breathe' > HS: S (+ext.): [1] CS *√ns'm 'breathe' > Sr, Md √ns'm v. G id., BHb √ns'm v. G 'pant, puff', JA {Lv., Js.} √ns'm v. T (pf. ʔit_nə's'am) 'take breath, rest', Ar √nsm v. G (ip. -nsim-) 'blow gently' (breeze), 'diffuse itself' (aroma); < CS *nas'a'm-at- > BHb am1S1n^ nəš'a'ma- 'movement of the air; breath, breath of life; living being', MHb nəš'a'ma- 'soul', BA Kt1m6S6n% nis'mə't_a_k_ 'thy breath of life', JA [Trg.] am1S6n% nis'ma-, at1m6S6n% nis'mə't_a-, Sr nəš'am't-a- 'breath, spirit, soul', Md nis'imta 'soul', Ar nasamat- 'breath of lime, soul; asthma'; words of the root √nsm in Mh, Hrs and Jb (Mh n3se'm 'breath, soul', etc.) are loans from Ar || [2] S *√ns'p 'blow, winnow' > Ak √ns'p v. G 'blow away, winnow', BHb √ns'p G 'blow, blow upon', JEA {Sl.} √ns'p G 'blow', JPA Bz {Sl.} √ns'p G 'blow, breathe', Ar √nsf G 'winnow', 'scatter (dust) (of wind) ¶ KB 730, 1749, Js. 941, Lv. T II 131-2, Sl. 779, Sl. P 361, Br. 451, DM 300, 307, BK II 1250-3, Hv. 766-7, CAD XI/2 56, Sd. 758, MiK I ##2.50-1 || EC *nVss- 'breath' (× EC *nebfs- id. < N *nop'E' 'breathe, blow?') > Arr {Hw.} nasse' 'breath', Kns nessa 'soul, breath', Gdl nass 'voice, character', pSam {Hn.} *nas v. 'rest' > Sml, Rn nas- id. ¶ Hn. S 69, ZMO 305, Abr. S 187, PG 231, Hw. A 387 II IE: NaIE *neu_s- v. 'smell sth.' (× N *n-is'u 'smell, breathe heavily' with *mt*) > Sl *n'uxa- ({ESSJ *n'uo_xa-) v. 'smell sth. deliberately, take a smell' > R 'н'ха-т-, Uk 'н'хати, P niuchac', Blg 'н'хикам, 'н'хуна, SCr nju_s'iti, nju_s'kati od., Cz c'i-nichati v. 'smell at sth.' (of animal) || Gmc: AS ne'osian, niusan 'to find out, visit', OSx niusian, niuson, OHG niusen 'to try, endeavour', NHG nu'schen 'mit der Schnauze wühlen', ON ny'sa 'untersuchen, spähen', njo'sna 'spähen', Gt bi-niuhspan 'κατασκοπήσαι, to spy out', niuhseins 'επισκοπή', visitation' ¶ Vs. III 93, ESSJ XXV 156-9, P 768-9, Ho. 234, 237, Ho. S 56, Kb. 730, OsS 654, Vr. 410, 413, Fs. 93, 377 II ?φ U: FV *nuska 'to sniff, breathe heavily' > F nuuskaa- v. 'snuff', nuuski- v. snuff, smell, scent', Es nuuska- 'blow one's nose', nuuski- 'sniff, snuffle, snuffle' ! ErMr носка- noska- v. 'pant, breathe heavily & moistly through the nose' ¶ UEW 711, SK 405-6, SSA II 244-5.

1567. ***n^uu^usⁱy^jV** 'woman (general term), 'woman from of the opposite moiety' > HS: S *nis^u- 'woman' (used in pl. and with pl. endings only) > Ar nis-u-na 'women', nisa^u?- id. (and through metanalysis: √nsw, whence niswaⁿ-un 'women', nisw-at-un ~ nusw-at-un 'woman'), Sr '3'=ñe nes^u(s^u)-e^u, SmA ns^uyn 'women', BHb MiS5n! na^us^u-im (*a^u < an apophonic *a-plural from *nis^u-, cp. *ban- 'sons' - a plural stem correlating with *bin- 'son'), Ak nis^u-u^u 'people' (-u is a pl. marker; semantic contamination with *ʔinas^u- 'person' - *ʔuna^us^u- 'people') ¶ KBR 93, 729, Br. 450, Tal 550-1, BK II 1254 || CCh: McMdr: Dgh {Frk.} ni^us^ue^u, Gv {Kr.} nu^usa^u, Gdf {IL} nō^usa^u, Glv {Kr.} nu^usa^u 'woman' ! Tr {Nw.} nus^uu id. || K: GZ *nusa 'son's wife' > Lz nusa, Mg nosa^d nisa id., OG nusa-dia 'uncle's wife' (lit. 'grand daughter-in-law') ¶ Ch. 988, Q 289, ≠ AD IEH 21, K KON ¶ The word may be either a loan from IE or an ancient K inherited lexeme. In the latter case GZ *nusa must go back to pre-K **nus^uV < **nus^uya < **nusya < N ***n^uu^usⁱy^jV** || IE: NaIE *snuso-s 'son's wife', {EI} id., 'brother's wife' > OHG snur, NHG † Schnur, Yid runs s^unur^d s^unir, AS snoru, ON snor ~ snør 'son's wife', Gt Cr *schnos (cn. for schuos) 'sponsa, fiancée' || Gk voo^u 'son's wife, bride' || Arm nu nu (gen. nuoj nuoy) 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, brother's wife' || L nurus, -u^us id. (μ < *nurus, -ī on the analogy of socrus, -u^us 'mother-in-law')] → μ *snus-a^u > OI snu^us^ua^u 'son's wife', Sgd s^uwns^uh, CINPrs^u nuSu sunuh, d : CINPrs^u r'enS sunha^ur, NPrs sonha^ur, Psh nz^uo^ur 'daughter-in-law' || Sl *snъ^uxa (*snъ^uxo^u) id. > SrChS, OR снѣха snъха, Blg снѣха, Slv sná^uha, sné^uha, R снѣха id., P d sneszka id., SCr sna^uha 'son's/brother's wife' ¶ Acc. to IS's hyp., the IE initial *s reflects a palatal element (*y) within the original √. Another explanation is phrasal metanalysis: in phrases *...-(o)s nuso-s ('so. 's) son's wife' (where *-(o)s is the genitive ending of the preceding noun) *-s was reinterpreted as belonging to the following noun *...-(o)s nuso-s > *...-(o)s snuso-s ¶ In OI and Sl the word got a standart feminine ending *-a^u ¶ WP II 697, P 978, EI 148 (*snu^uso-s), M K III 535, M E II 771, Sg. 704, Mrg. 57, F II 328, WH II 190, Fs. 414, Kb. 923, OsS 841, Ho. 305, Vr. 528, Vs. III 700, Glh. 568, O 302-3 (Al nuse 'bride, young daughter-in-law' <b- L *nu^uptia, a local variant of nu^upta 'married womn, bride'), Sl. 194-5 || U: AdS of FU *nīs^uV 'woman, wife' (< N ***n^uiz^uʔ^uu^u** 'female' [q.v. ffd.]) ♦ The vw. *ī and the cns. *-s- in FU do not correspond to *u in K and IE, therefore the etl. connection of FU *nīs^uV with N ***n^uiz^uʔ^uu^u** 'female' is preferable ♦ ≈ AD NM #98, ≠ S CNM 12 (unc. : IE *snusi- <b- NrCs *nu^usa; ++ NrCs *nu^uo^usa 'daughter-in-law', ST *no^u 'female relative').

1568. ***n^uis^u** 'smell, breathe heavily' > HS: S *^uns^uw > Ar √ns^uw v. 'smell (sth.)', nas^uwat- 'odour', nus^uu^u?- 'good smell' ¶ Fr. IV 278, 284 || ?? B *√nzw v. 'sneeze' > Nf, Si ənzu (pf. inzu) id., Sil, Nf, Si tinzi 'a sneeze' || IE: NaIE *neu^u-s v. 'smell sth.' [with mt] (× N ***n^uus^uV** 'to breathe') || ?φ U: FU *n^un^uis^uʔ^uta^u- (more plausible than *n^un^uista^u-) v. 'pant/puff, snuff (e.g. a fire), blow one's nose' > F niista^u- v. 'snuff, blow one's nose', Es niista- v. 'snuff ('a candle, etc.)' ! Chr: L нѹеи҃галаш U/B nu^us^utala-, H нѹи҃галашv. 'blow one's nose' ¶ UEW 708, SK 378 ¶ Rd. (UEW) reconstructs *s (*nista^u-) on the ev. of the alleged Lp cognate: Lp N {N} nisteti- v. '(happen unintentionally, because one is not careful enough →) 'let go, let slip out of one's hands, let fall', Lp T nis^ute^ue- 'wegschnappen'. But the adduction of the Lp word is to be rejected for semantic reasons (even Rd. is close to recognizing it: "Die Zugehörigkeit des lapp. Wortes is aus semantischen Gründen sehr unsicher"), hence there is no reason to reconstruct *s. More than that: *s^u- in the Eastern dialects of Chr (U, B) usually (but not always) goes back to FU *s^u or *s^u rather than to *s || A: M *nisun 'nasal mucus' (× N ***Lizu** 'saliva, mucus, q.v. ffd.) || ?φ D *ne^uc- ~ *ne^un^uc- (or *ne^uk^u- ~ *ne^un^uk^u-) v. 'breathe, breathe heavily' > Tu ne^usa 'asthma', Prj ne^un^u(3)-, Gdb, Png, Mnd, Ku ne^un3-, Gnd ne^u3-, Kui ne^un3a v. 'breathe', Knd ne^unz- v. 'sigh, respire when exhausted or tired', ? NED: Krx na^ux-na, Mlt ne^ugye v. 'breathe' ¶¶ D #3765. The velar reflexes x in Krx and g in Mlt seem to point to a D *k^u (= lateral *c^u?).

1569. ***n^uat^u** 'to bend, bow, incline (intr.)' > HS: S: [1] CS *√nt^uw 'bend, incline' > BHb √nt^uy^uw G (pf. ey^uln! na^ut^ua^u, ip. ey^u3i% yi^u-t^u.t^u.e^u) id., EpHb √nt^uy^u vt. Sh (pf. ht^u.h) 'incline', JPA √nt^uy^u ~ √nt^uw G (pf. iy4n^u nāt^u.e^u ~ ay1n^u nāt^u.a^u) 'incline, hang over', JEA √nt^uy^u 'incline', ? Ar √nt^uw G 'weave (a fabric)'; [2] μ *^unu^ut^u- > Ar √nwt^u G (pf. nāt^u.a, ip. -nu^ut^u-) vt. 'hang, suspend' ¶ KB 654-5, HJ 728, Lv. III 377-8, Js. 890, Sl. 744, Hv. 779, 808, BK II 1287, 1367-8 || B ***n^uṽ^uH^uṽ^u** 'pli', *√wnd^u 'plier, tourner' > Sil {Ds.} i-nid^u-i (pl. i-na^ud^u-a^un) n. 'pli', v. caus. snu^ud^u.u^u 'plier', Wrg {Dlh.} ənnəd^u 'tourner, entourer', Kb {DI.} ənnəd^u '(s')enrouler; tourner, tourner autour', Ah ənnəd^u (pf. {Fc.} innəd^u.d^u) vt. 'tourner, changer de direction', Twl/Ty {GhA} ənnəd^u (pf. innəd^u.d^u) 'enrouler, envelopper, tourner (dans une autre direction)' ¶ Ds. 222, DI. 546, DIh. Ou 212, Fc. 1298, GhA 140, 346 (on the conj. 1 A.2), ≈ Pr. #531 || IE: NaIE *^unet- 'lie down, rest' > Gmc (× NaIE *netH- 'help, favour' < N ***n^uat^u.V** 'seek, seek aid'): ON na^uða 'Ruhe', pl. na^uðar 'Ruhe, Ruhe des Schlafens' (ganga til na^uðar 'sich zur Ruhe legen'), OHG {OsS} gina^u-da ~ gana^u-da 'Niederlassen in der Absicht zu ruhen; Ruhe', MHG gena^u-de 'Ruhe', (× NaIE *netH- 'help, grace, favour' < ***n^uat^u.V** 'seek, seek aid'): N NHG Gnade, Dt genade 'favour, grace, clemency, mercy', OSx {Ho.} (gi-)na^u-tha 'Gnade', gi-na^u-the^uri 'Erbarmer' (e^u = Umlaut of a) ¶ ≈ WP II 327 (does not distinguish between this IE √ and the abovementioned IE *net- 'help, support'), Vr. 403, Vr. N 195, OsS 259, Lx. 61, KM 263, Ho. S 54 || A: NaT *jat^u- 'lie down' > OT jat^u- 'lie down', 'lie down to sleep', 'settle down' (of nomads), MQP XIII ja^ut- ~ jat^u-, Chg xv jat^u- 'sleep', XwT XIII jat^u- 'lie (down)', Tk yat^u-, Ggz, Qmq, Nog, VTt, Bsh, ET, SY, Slr, Ln jat^u-, Xlj jat^u--ja^ut-, Qq z^uat-, Qrg 3^uat-, Alt 3^uat-, Xk c^uat-, Tv c^ur^ut-, Tf c^ur^ut^u-, Yk sīt- 'lie', Tkm, Az, Kr jat^u-, Uz eer- jat^u-, Qzq z^uat- 'lie, (go to) sleep' ¶ Cl. 884, Rs. W 192, ET J 156-8, Ra.

200, DT 221, Md. 105, 160 ¶ Cf. ***3'a'ʔa** 'to lie (liegen)' || M *^onatuyi- > WrM natui-, HlM натай- 'bend down, hang, hang over', {Kow.} 'pendre, être suspendu' ¶ MED 567, Kow. 613.

1570. ***n̄at.ʔo** 'woman (of ego's generation) belonging to the opposite moiety' (→ 'sister-in-law') > HS: B *nVHd̄- > Izn/Rf/SrSn {Rn.} t̄anut̄u (pl. t̄inud̄in), Kb {Dl.} t̄a-nuθ̄ (pl. t̄i-nuθ̄-in) 'husband's brother's wife' ¶ Dl. 546, Rn. 392 [¶] || C: EC: Or {Grg.} nad̄.d̄ēn (pl. nad̄.d̄ō) 'woman, lady', Or B {Sr.} nad̄.ēni 'woman (married)', nad̄.itt̄i 'woman' || Dhl nat̄.a 'woman' ¶ Grg. 298, Sr. SO 372, Th. 252-3, To. D 144, Blz. CL 181 || ??φ NOm: Mc {L} nu'tā 'one of two wives of the same husband in relation to the other one' ¶ L M 44 ¶ U *n̄n'ato 'sister of husband\wife' > F nato 'spouse's (husband's \ wife's) sister; brother's wife', Es nadu ~ nado 'husband's sister' : Lp: Rr {Lgc.} no:t̄ ʔ 'younger sister of one's wife', Vfs {Lgc.} no:t̄ ʔ 'elder brother's wife' : Chr: H {Ep.} нуды нуδ̄ 'spouse's sister', L нудо 'нудо, Uf/B нудо 'spouse's younger sister' || Sm {Jn.} *nā t̄c̄ 'sibling-in-law' > Ne: T надo, T O {Lh.} nāδ̄ū 'spouse's younger brother', F L {Lh.} nāttu id., 'spouse's elder brother's son', T {Ter.} не надo, F n̄'ēn nāttū 'spouse's younger sister' (не n̄'ē 'woman'); Kms {KD} nadō, {Cs.} nado, nadu 'spouse's brother' ¶ Coll. 38, It. #30, UEW 299-300, Sm. 539 (U, FU *nātiw, FP *natiw, Sm *nāto- 'in-law'), Lgc. #4238, Lgc. SL #1366, MRS 361, Ep. 77, Ü 135, Ps. OT 78, Rm. BT 88, Jn. 98, KD 42 ¶ U *t- (rather than *-tt-) reflects postcons. *t II D *nāt-/nātt-/nānt- 'husband's sister, brother's wife' > Kn nādani, nādini, nāduni, Ml nāttūn id., Tm nātti, nāttūn, nāttan̄ār 'husband's sister', Kt nātūpy 'a woman's sister-in-law \ female cross-cousin', Knd nānr̄a, Mnd nān̄ar 'wife's younger sister', Ku {Isr.} nān̄zo id., {Fzg.} nan̄zo 'sister-in-law', Kui nān̄za 'younger sister-in-law', Krx nāsgo 'elder brother's wife'; D → OI nanāndr̄ō-, nand̄ini-, nandā- 'husband's sister' ¶ D #3644, Pf. 74 [#455] (D *nāt/-tt-, *nāt/-t̄t̄-/nt̄-, *nāt̄-Vk-), Tu. #6946 II K: Sv: {Ni.} nati **свои́йственникъ** (relative-in-law?), UB nāti, LB/Ln nāti, L nāti 'kinsman' (unless somehow connected with G natesavi id.) ¶ TK 632, GP 226, Ni. s.v. **свои́йственникъ**, Dn. s.v. nāti II ?? A: [¶] [1] Tg: Ewk PT/Skh/Uc n̄'āti 'female relative', 'daughter, sister', Ewk B n̄'āt̄ 'sibling, one's child' ¶ STM I 627] [2] ??? Tg: WrMc nece 'wife's elder brother's wife' (vowels influenced by WrMc neye 'wife's younger brother's wife', see N ***nayE** 'woman') ¶ Z 220 ♦ B and D provide ev. for an emphatic *t̄. The U and K cognates point to *t̄ (most probably from *t̄, under the de-emphatizing ass. infl. of *. (= vl. *h̄ or *h̄?) ♦ In Sm and K the word broadened its meaning: 'female relative-in-law' → 'relative(\sibling)-in-law (irrespective to his/her sex)', and in ds̄ of Sv: → 'kinsman' ♦ IS II 81-2 (*nat̄'ō in U, D), [¶ ≈ Blz. KM 17-8 [#20] (added Ewk n̄'āti and Mc nu'tā)].

1571. ***n̄at.∇** 'seek, seek aid' > K {Fn.} *^onat̄- 'wish' > OG nat̄.r- 'beatum/am dicere, benedicere' (Lc. 1.48, ¶ 71.17, ¶ 143.15) ({Ser., DCh.} **ублажа́т**), G {DCh.} nat̄.ra n. 'wish', {Chx.} nat̄.vr-/nat̄.r-/nat̄.rul̄- v. 'wish, long for, desire' ¶ Chx. 927-8, DCh. 963, Ser. 124, Fn. KD #5 II IE: NaIE *netH- 'help, grace, favour' [× NaIE *^onet- 'lie down, rest' < N ***n̄at.ʔU** 'to bend, bow, incline (intr.)'] > OI nā'tham n. 'help, refuge', nā'th- v. 'seek aid, Zuflucht suchen' || Gt nīpan 'to support', [L-gr.] ON nā'ð 'grace, favourable attitude, compassion', Sw nā'd 'grace', OHG gināda 'merci, grace, reconciliation', NHG Gnade, OSx (ge)nā'tha 'favour, favourable attitude, grace' || ? Ht nut̄- ≈ 'Glück, Wohlbefinden, Ansehen' or sim., nūt̄- ~ nū- '∈ desirable condition', 'contentment (?)' ¶ Mn. 839, ≈ WP II 327 (does not distinguish between this IE √ and IE *net- 'lie down, rest'), M K II 152, M E II 33-4, Fs. 376, Vr. 403, Kl. 361, Ho. S 54, Ts. E II 352-4, CHD L-N 476 II U: FU (att. in ObU) *^on̄at̄V- > ObU {Ht.} *n̄'āt- 'help' > pVg *n̄'āt- > Vg: T n̄'āt-, LK/MK/UK/UL n̄'ōt-, P/NV/SV/LL n̄'ōt-/n̄'ot-, Ss n̄'ot̄-; pOs {Ht.} *n̄'at̄- id. > Os: D/K n̄'ot̄-, Nz/Kz n̄'ot̄-, O n̄'at̄- ¶ Ht. #477 II ? D *nāt̄- ({}GS) *nād̄- 'seek, look' (× N ***rodE** 'to seek, wish' × ***IewdA** 'to look for, find') > Tm nā't̄u v. 'seek, inquire after', Ml nā't̄.uka 'follow with the eyes, covet, seek', Tu nā'd̄.u- 'search, seek', Gnd nā'r̄- 'see, look at' ¶ nā'd̄- 'gaze' ¶ D #3637 ♦ ObU (or pFU, pU) *n̄'- may result from palatalization *n̄n̄- > *n̄'- caused by unknown factors. If D *nāt̄- belongs here, D *t̄- (the reg. reflex of N *t̄-) for the expected *-t̄ (< *t̄-) may be due to the de-emphatizing infl. of the Ir. *. or to coalescence with N ***rodE** ♦ Fn. KD #5: K, D *nāt̄-/-nēt̄- 'see, look').

1572. ***n̄a'h̄w̄i** 'vessel' > HS: S *^onwy > Gz n̄awāy 'vessel' ¶ L G 410 II IE: NaIE *nāū- 'vessel (made of a trunk), boat' (→ 'ship') > OIr nā'u 'ship', MW {Vn.} noe 'large vase, auge', W noe 'kneading-trough, flat vessel, dish', Br neo id. (< *naūyā) || Gmc: Nr nu 'a trough hollowed out from a tree trunk', ON π nō-r 'ship', AS d̄ nōwend 'shipman', OHG nuosc 'slot, tub, canal', {Kb.} 'Nüsch, Röhre, Rinne', {OsS} 'gutter (Rinne), gutter-shaped trough for cattle', MHG nuosch id., 'tube', NHG † **Nūsch**, OFrs nō-st 'trough', MLG nō-ste 'cattle-trough, water-trough' || OI nā'u-h. 'boat', OPrs d̄ nā'viyā 'fleet', OPrs nā'vāz̄'a-, Av navā'za- 'shipman', Phl nā'v, CINPrs {Sg.} v̄N nā'v 'trough; drain-pipe, boat, small ship', NPrs {BM} v̄N nav̄ 'channel; ship', KhS nō 'boat', ChrSgd nw, BdSgd n̄zwh 'boat', Oss I naw, Oss D nawā 'ship' || Arm nay naw 'ship, vessel, boat' || Gk Hm νηϋ̄ (gen. νηϋ̄ < *nāwō's), Gk A ναῡ (gen. νεω̄) 'ship' || L nā'vis id. ¶ WP II 315, P 755-6, EI 74 (*neh̄A-s / gen. *nh̄A-w-os 'boat'), M K II 181, M E II 59, Bai. 192, Ab. II 162, Sg. 1382, BM 557, F II 292-3, WH II 148-9, Vn. N 5, YGM-I 3, Vr. 411, Ho. 238, Kb. 738, OsS 661, Lx. 154 ♦ The Clt and Gmc data prove that the primary meaning of the IE word was 'wooden vessel, trough', whence later 'boat' and 'ship'. Therefore the tempting comparison of IE *nāū-s 'ship' with Eg n̄, n̄y 'to come, go, arrive, journey, travel, sail' (where the meaning 'to sail' is by no means the primary one) [BmK #569] is untenable: serious etymology cannot be based on comparison between secondary derived meanings. Hence this comparison cannot

serve as an argument for V. Ivanov's daring hyp. of paleolithic navigation (Ivn. LDDM 236). On the Eg verb cf. N ***n^haſi** 'to go' ✧ N ^h is the only lr. that may be lost in S and causes lengthening of vowels in NaIE.

1573. ***n^hEw₁y₁V** 'new' > IE ***newo-/nowo-** 'new' > OI 'nava-, new, fresh, young', Av nava-, CINPrs vNa nau₁, NPrs vNa nou₁, Oss na^hwa^hg 'new' || Gk νε^h(^h)o^h 'new, young', Gk Mc ne-wo || L novu-s 'new' || OLT ***nava-s** (in n. l. Navikai), Pru nauns (influenced by jauns 'young'), dadj. neuwenen || Sl ***no^hvъ(-jъ)** id. > OCS **новъ novъ**, Blg нов, SCr, Slv no^hv, Cz, Slk novy', P nowy, R 'нов-ый (pradj. 'нов), Uk 'новий || pTc {Ad.} ***n^ha^hwe** > Tc: A n^hu, B n^huwe id. || Arm d nor nor 'new, fresh' || Ht newa- || Lw {Melch.} na^hwa/i- || id. || NaIE ***newyo-/nowyo-** 'new' > OI 'navya- || Gk I νε^ho^h 'new' || Clt: Gl nevio-, novio- in n. l. Neviodunum, Noviodunum (lit. 'new town'), OIr nuae, no^he 'new', Brtt [RE] ***nowiyos** id. > OW nouid, MW, W newydd, Crn nweth, newyth, nowyth, OBr [γ] nouuid, neuid- id. (in the d neuidter 'nouveau'), MBr, Br nevez 'new' || Gmc ***niu₁jaz** > Gt niujis, ON ny^hr, Dn, Sw, NNR ny, OSx, OHG niuwi, NHG neu, AS nīewe, nīwe 'new', NE new || Lt nau^hjas id. || WP II 324, P 769, EI 393 (***newo-s**), M K II 144-5, M E II 25, Horn 234, Ab. II 175, F II 306-7, WH II 181, Vn. N 23-4, RE 115, Flr. 266, Fs. 377-8, Vr. 413, Ho. 236, Ho. S 56, Schz. 224, Kb. 730, OsS 655, KM 509, Frn. 487-8, En. 213-4, ESSJ XXV 225-39, XXVI 7-14, Glh. 441-2, Slr. 229-30, Me. EAC 50, 91 (on Arm nor), Wn. 328, Ad. 269, Ad. H 34, Frd. HW 150, Ts. E II 320-3, CHD L-N 455-8 || Lw {Melch.} CL 157, Ivn. SA 154 || A {DQA} ***ne^hbi** 'new' > Tg {S} ***ni₁ab-** 'young' > Ul n^haw^hz^ha(n-), Nn Nh naon^hz^hoa^h, Nn KU naon^hz^hoa^h 'young', Ud I/Sm {Krm.} n^ha^hula, Ud K {Krm.} n^haola 'boy/girl (adolescent)', Ork naon^hz^hoqqa(n-) 'boy'; Lm n^hz^hyi 'new, fresh' || STM I 616, 636, Krm. 269, S AJ 221 [#223] || pJ {S} ***ni^hpi^h** 'new' > OJ ni^hpi^h, J: T ni^hi-, K ni^hi-, Kg ni-ke, Ht ni^h- id. || S AJ 270 [#130], S QJ #130, Mr. 497 || ??σ pKo {S} ***n^hs-** 'younger relative' (in cds) > MKo n^hs-s-harmi 'wife of grandfather's younger brother', NKo n^hs- 'younger brother (in cds)' || S QK #772, Nam 105, MLC 336 || S AJ 110, 279 [#121], DQA #1418 (incl. Tg, J, Ko) || ?? HS: B ***√yny** (prm. {Pr.} ***-yna^hy**) 'be new' > Tw inv. inai₁ (3m pf. {Pr.} i₁a^h-i₁nai₁) 'be new \ recent', Ty inv. iynay (3m pf. y^h-ynay) 'be new' || Fc. 701-2, 2000, Pr. M VI-VII 157, GhA 206 || It is tempting to equate it with IE ***yow-en-** 'young', but it is hardly tenable because IE ***-en-** is a sx. || ? NrOm (unless akin to C ***√ng^hw** 'suck' [acc. to Lm. W 481-2]): Gm {Hw.} na^hza 'child, boy', Wl {Lm.} na^hza 'boy, son', Malo/Zl/Gf/Bsk {Lm.} na^hza 'boy, child', Dwr {Lm.} na^h, naho id., 'son', Kcm na^hza, Zl {C} na^hye^h, Gmr {Bnd.} n^ha^h 'boy', Bnc {Wdk.} n^ha^h 'child', Ym {Bnd.} na^ho, {C} na^ho 'boy', {Wdk.} na^h-ni^h 'our child', {Lm.} na^h 'boy, son', Shn {Lm.} na^hza, Bdt {Lm.} na^hza, na^hye 'boy, son', Mch {Lm.} 'na^ho 'child, boy', Kf {C} nao^h 'slave, servant' (← 'boy'), Cha {Lm.} na^h 'child', Anf {MYTY} na^ho 'baby' || Bnd. PO 156, Wdk. BY 108, 132, Lm. Y 369-70, ≈ Lm. W 481-2, L M 43, Hw. EG s.v. 'boy' & 'child', C SE IV 477, MYTY 118, Hw. EG ✧ An ancient connection between N ***n^hu^h.E₁** or ***n^hu^hw₁E₁** 'now' [q.v.] and ***n^hEw₁y₁V** 'new' (the latter supposedly derived from or identical with the former) is hardly plausible because of the different vowels of these roots (reconstructed on the U and A ev.) ✧ ≈ Gr. II #280 (***nu** 'now') [IE, A, J words for 'new' + err. : no distinction from words for 'now' - see ***n^hu^h.E₁** or ***n^hu^hw₁E₁**].

1574. ***nayE** 'woman' > IE: NaIE ***-nī-**, derivational marker of feminine sex (deriving words for women from the corresponding words for male beings): ***pot-nī** 'domina' (← ***pot-** 'dominus, owner') > OI 'patnī, Av pañnī-, Gk πο^hτνια (transformed into a standard female -a^h-stem), OLT -patni (in cds : vies^hpatni 'Frau' ← ***hostess, hospes** [f.]), as well as OLT vies^hnī 'female guest' (← vies^his 'guest'), OCS **-ын^hи-inji**: **богын^hи boginji** 'goddess' (← **богъ bogъ** 'god'), **другын^hи druginji** 'amica', **господын^hи gospodinji** 'δε^hσποινα, domina' || BD II/1 215, 283, Frn. 551, 1244-, Vnd.¹ I 424 || U: FU {UEW} ***naye** 'woman, wife', ***naye-** v. 'marry' > F d nainen (gen. naisen), Es naine (gen. naise) 'woman, wife', F nai- v. 'marry' || ObU {Ht.} ***na^hy** > pVg ***na^hy** > OVg S SSs naije, Vg: T na^hyī, LK/MK no^hy, P/NV/SV nay, UL/Ss na^hy 'gentlewoman'; pOs ***na^hy** > Os: Sh nay 'wife/daughter of a hero/prince', VK na^hy 'wife of an official', V na^hy, Ty/D/K na^hy 'queen (in playing-cards)' : ? Hg no^h 'woman, wife', neje 'his wife' || Sm {Jn.} ***ne** 'woman' > Ne {Ter.} ne, Ne T O {Lh.} n^he^h, Ne F n^he, Ng {Mk.} nī, {Cs.} ne^h, En {Ter.} ne, {Cs.} ne^h, Slq Ch/UO nea^h 'Frau', nie 'Tochter', Kms {KD} ne^h - ne^h 'woman, wife', Koyb {Sp.} ny 'woman' ('баба, жена'), Mt {Hl.} ***na^h** 'woman' (Mt A {Msr., Strl.} nah 'ein Weib', Mt K {Mll.} ne 'wife', Mt M {Mll.} ne 'woman') || UEW 297-8, Sm. 539 (U, FU, FP ***na^hxi**, Ugr ***na^hgi**, Sm ***ne** 'woman'), Ht. #420, Jn. 100, Cs. 139, KD 44, Hl. M #727 || A: Tg: WrMc neye 'wife's younger brother's wife' || Z 216 || ? HS: WCh: Sy {Csp.} n^hi^h 'daughter' || Csp. 46 || ??σ possibly Eg G ny 'ein Klageweib' || EG II 201.

1575. ? ***n^hiz^hi^hu^h** 'female' > K ***nez^hzw-** > G nezv-i 'female animal (esp. pig, goat, sheep)', (b→) Mg nezv-i 'female' in nezvi ye^hz^hi 'sow' || Chx. 951, Q 288, 350 || U: FP ***nīsV** 'woman, female' (× N ***n^hu^hsyV** 'woman') > Lp {Lr.} niso^hn 'woman' > Lp: U {Schl.} niisuna, L {LLO} niso^hn, N {N} niso (gen. nisson), Klt nezzan, Kld nī zan, S {Hs.} n^hu^hjsen- in cds : n^hu^hjsen^ha^hjjaa 'woman, wife', n^hu^hjsenes-tjuppe 'woman's hat', n^hu^hjsenes-vuoddeh 'womn's boot-laces' : Er n^hiz-an'a 'wife's mother' (n^hiz- 'wife' + an'a 'mother'), {Ps.} n^hizaka 'female animal' || It. VFUMr 264 (***nīsV**), UEW 708 (***nīsV**), Lr. #729, Lgc. #4180, Hs. 1018-9, Stn. FUV 61 || ?σ HS: S: Ar nuzza^h- (pl. 'female animals (sheep, etc.) agitated by sexual desire' - possibly × ***n^hz^h** 's'ébranler et se mettre en mouvement (surtout avec une agitation qui témoigne d'un désir)' || BK II 1235-6 ✧ The lr. in the N etymon explains the length of the U vw.. If the S word does not belong here, the rec. may be ***n^hpi.zu^h** or

***niz.ɬu**. One may consider adducing here WrMc neye 'wife's younger brother's wife', but it is more plausibly connected with N ***nayE** 'woman' (q.v. ffd.).

1576. ***Ne3ʹi** 'finger, toe; ? knuckle of finger' > HS: B √nsy 'toe, foot of ungulate animals' > Ah ti-nse (pl. tinsawīn), Gh cʼincʼi id. (pl. cʼincʼawin) 'toe', Wrg {Dlh.} ti-nsi (pl. ti-nsa) 'pied et bas de la patte d'un quadrupède (la chèvre, la brebis, l'âne, le chameau, etc.)', Mz {Dlh.} ti-nsi (pl. ti-nsa) 'pied d'animal (surtout ovin)', Kb t_i-nsa pl. 'sabots de bovidés', Shl {La.} tinsit (pl. tinsa) 'pied de toute bête de somme' ¶ Fc. 1415, Nh. 184, Dlh. Ou 225, Dlh. M 140, Dl. 576, La. MChB 120 (fn.3) ¶ A {AD} ***nʹeʹli** 'finger's breadth, knuckle of finger' > T ****ijel**-lig (> ***illig** ~ ***ellig**) (ADb.) > OT **elig** 'finger's breadth', Chg aʹli(k) 'finger's breadth as unit of length', ET Δ {Jr.} **ilig** id., 'finger', ET H {Ml.} **elek** 'finger's breadth', ET **ikki** **elik** 'breadth of 2 fingers' (ikki is 'two'), QrB, Nog. Qq, Qrg **eli**, Qzq **eli**, VTt **illb**, Brb {Rl.} **iliy**, Bsh **ilb**, Alt {BT} **elu**, Alt{Tlt} {Rl.} oʹlu, ET X {Ml.} **elek**, Qb/Sg {Rl.} **elix**, Tv **ilix**, Yk **ilī** id., Alt oʹlu 'vershok (Russian measure of length, ≈ 2 inches)', Uz toʹrt **elli** 'breadth of 4 fingers' ¶ Rl. I 814, 816, 819, 1248-9, 1489, Cl. 140-1, ET Gl 263-4, TL 259, Ml. X 90, ADb. SR 178, BT 119, 191 || Tg {ADb.} (att. in AmTg) ***nʹijju** (= ***nʹi**.**ijju** < ***nʹi**.**ijju**) > Orc **nʹijī** 'finger (as measure of length)', Ud X **nijī**, Ud Sm **nʹini** 'finger knuckle's breadth (measure of length)' ¶ STM I 639, Krm. 267 ¶ ADb. MSR 13 [#61] (A ***nʹilju**). ADb. SR 47 (A **ei**.**lgi**) ¶ D **i** ***net**.**i** or ***not**.**i** 'crack/snap of the thumb and middle finger; cracking of the finger joints' > Tm, Ml **not**.**i** 'crack/snap of the thumb and the middle finger', Tm **not**.**i** - v. 'snap with the thumb and the middle finger', Ml **nʹot**.**i** 'snap of fingers', Tl **net**.**ika** 'a knuckle cracking or snapping of the knuckles' ¶ D #2936 ♦ ADb. MSRM 22 [#31] (N ***nʹe**lu > A, D).

1577. ***nʹabʹʹV** 'warm, heat' > HS: Eg **fP nby**, fBD **nby.t** 'flame, live coals', fP **nby** vi. 'burn' ¶ EG II 244 || C: Bj {R, Rop.} √nbʹ pcv. ({R} **ls** p. 'ambaʹ, prs. **anam**biʹ, prtc. 'nebʹa) 'be/become hot', {R} 'be hot' (sun), 'nebʹa 'heat, heat of the sun', {Rop.} **nabʹa** 'hot' || ? +ext. : Ag: Q {R} **embelaw**-, Km {CR} **anbelau**- 'be hot' (<b- EthS?) ¶ R WBd 179-80, Rop. 221 || ? +ext. or **cd** : S *√nblʹʹ 'flame' (× N ***bælʹʹXʹ** 'to boil, cook') > Ug **nblʹu**, Gz **nabal**, Ak **nablu** id. ¶ A #1739 (Ug **nblʹʹat**), OLS 316, L G 383, Frnz. LS7 626, CAD XI/1 25-7 ¶¶ ≠ Tk. I 90 (HS *√nbl > Eg **nbj**, S, Ag *√nbl, as well as *√bl in C, B and Ch, actually N ***bælʹʹXʹ** 'fl' and ***bilʹʹV** 'be warm; warm') ¶ A ***nʹaba** > NT ***jaba** > OT {Cl.} **java** 'warm' ([MhK] **java** jeʹr 'warm place', **jawa** 'warm'), Yk **saba**-n ~ **sama**-n 'heat', 'warm summer', 'warm' (of summer) ¶ Cl. 872, MKD 219, Pek. 2006, 2061 || Tg ***nʹama** 'warm' (as ***nʹ**...**b** > ***nʹ**...**m** and × N ***nʹa**ʹʹ**omʹo**ʹ 'soft') > Ewk, Orc, Ul, Nn **nʹama**, Lm **nʹam**, Neg **nʹam**, **nʹamagdi**, Ud {Krm.} **nʹamahi**, Ork **nama**- 'warm, warmth', Sln **namagdi** 'warmth' ¶ STM I 630-1, Krm. 269 ¶¶ ADb KL (A ***nʹapa** 'warm'), STM I 631 (Tg, T); ≠ SDM97 (***nʹamo** 'warm, soft, mild') and ≠ DQA #1487 (A ***ni**.**u**maʹ id.) [in both the Tg root ***nʹama** 'warm' is equated with M ***nomu** 'soft', and with J and T reflexes of N ***nʹa**ʹʹ**omʹo**ʹ].

1578. **??φ** ***nʹacʹ.χV** 'wet, moist' > HS: S *√nθ.ḥ > Sb √nθ.ḥ v. 'provide irrigation (?)' ¶ BGMR 102 ¶ U: FU ***nʹacʹkV** 'wet, moist' > F **nahkea** 'damp' (but not **nahkea** 'leathery' <d- **nahka** 'leather') | pLp {Lr.} **nʹo**ckʹ 'wet, raw' > Lp: N **njuoska**ʹs, **njuoska**ʹ- 'get wet', S **njuotskes**, L **njuoskas**, Kld {Gn.} **nʹu**ckʹas 'wet, raw' | Er **nacʹko**, Mk **nacʹka** 'wet, moist' | Chr: L **ночко** 'nocʹko, Uf **nocʹko**, H **nacʹkʹ** id. || Os: Kz **nʹa**sʹax, O **nʹa**sʹax 'raw' ¶ Coll. 102, UEW 311, Lr. #787, Lgc. #4471, MRS 358 ¶ ??σ IE *yes- v. 'stir, seethe, ferment' (× N ***nʹapocʹ.VlqV** v. 'moisten', q.v. ffd.) ♦ A phonetic var. of N ***nʹapocʹ.VlqV** v. 'moisten, be moistened'? *Qu.*, because the HS root is represented by uncertain data of one lge. only.

1579. ***nʹapocʹ.VlqV** v. 'moisten, be moistened; sprinkle' > HS: WS *√nsʹ.χ v. 'sprinkle' > Ar √nδʹ.χ 'aqua\ conspersit', naδʹ.χ-at- 'une ondée', Sb **ncʹ.χ** v. 'defile, sprinkle with impurity' ¶ Fr. IV 291-2, BK II 1278-80, BGMR 92 ¶ U: FU ***nʹapocʹV** 'moist' > pPrm ***nʹucʹ** id. > Z **nʹu3ʹ** 'moist', 'viscid' (of clay), 'flexible', Yz **nʹu3ʹ** 'moist' ¶ LG 200 ¶ ??σ IE *yes- v. 'stir, seethe, ferment' (← *v. 'become moist') (× N ***nʹacʹ.χV** 'wet, moist') > OI **yas**- (prs. **yas-yati**) v. 'boil, become hot, foam', Av **yah**-, KhS **jis**-. v. 'boil' || Gk ζεʹω 'I boil, seethe' || OHG {OsS} **ie**ʹsan 'to boil, foam' (= {Kb.} **jesan** ~ **gesan** 'gären, to ferment') || W **ias** n. act. {LP 'boiling, intense heat/cold', {YGM} 'thrill, shiver, temper'}, ? OIr **es**(s) 'cataract' (← *'foam') || Gmc: OHG **jesan** 'to ferment', {OsS} 'effervescere', AS **gist** 'foam, yeast', NE **yeast** || ?? Ht **is**(sa)na-, **essana**- 'dough' ¶¶ WP I 208, P 506, Mn. 444, EI 77 (*yes- 'boil'), M K III 13, M E II 406-7, Bai. 111, F I 612, OsS 464, Kb. 330, LP § 20, YGM-1 295, Wn. 595, Pv. I-II 381-5 ♦ If the Ht word belongs here (which is not certain), S *-χ- must be an extension, because it cannot reflect N *-q- for lack of the expected correspondence in Ht. But if the Ht word (or IE *yes-) is not a legitimate cognate, *-q- (> S *-χ-) belongs to the etymon.

1580. ***nʹugV** ≈ 'deer, antelope' > HS: Eg OK/MK **nw3w** 'addax antelope (Addax nasomaculata)' ¶ EG II 226 || ? Ch: Mdr {ChL} **cd** ? **na**gi gu reʹ 'antelope' ¶ ChL ¶ U: FU (att. in ObU) ***nʹu**χwV > ObU ***nʹo**ʹχw 'elk' > pVg ***nʹo**ʹw 'Elch' > Vg: T **nʹo**ʹ (Ht. misprint **no**ʹ), MK **nʹow** id.; pOs ***nʹo**ʹχ 'elk' > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Sl **nʹo**ʹχ, Y **nʹo**ʹw, K/Kr {Stn.} **nʹo**ʹχ id. ¶ Ht. #442, Hl. rHt. 73-4 (on the reflexes of FU *-χ- and *-w- in ObU), Stn. D 1029, Trj. S 317.

1581. ***nʹEhagʹu** 'drive, chase' > HS: WS *√nhg (prm. *-nhag-) 'drive (game), follow (tracks)' > BHb √nhg G (ip. -nhag.) vt. 'drive (an animal), drive away, drive on; lead, lead out', JEA {Sl.} √nhg G vi. 'follow a practice/custom, lead', Ar √nhgʹ G (pf. **nahagʹa**, ip. **ya-nhagʹ-u**) 'follow (the tracks of)' <b- Δe0Na **nahgʹ**- 'plain road' <b- √nhgʹ G 'trace a road', Gz √nhg G (pf. **nahaga**) 'lead to pasture', Sh (pf. **ʔanhaga**) 'push forward (herd), drive (herd)' ¶ KB 637-8, Js. 880-1, Lv. III 347-8, Sl. 731-2, Hv. 802, BK II 1352-3, L G 393 ¶ IE: NaIE ***ya**-gʹh- 'chase, hunt' > Gmc: OFrs **jagia**, OHG **jago**-n 'to hunt,

persecute; jagen, treiben, verfolgen', NHG, Dt jagen 'to chase, drive, hunt'; <→ OHG jagid > MHG jaget > NHG Jagd n. 'chase, hunt, pursuit', MDt, Dt jacht id. → Dt jacht 'yacht' (← 'hunting ship, Jachtschiff') || ?? Vd yah'va {MW} 'restless, swift, active' [but {Bt.} 'der jüngste, neueste', {Cpl.} 'der jüngste, ewig jung\munter'], {MW, Bt.} yah'vat(-ī) 'ever-flowing' (of a river)', {MW} pra-yaks.ati '(?) is quick, speeds on', {Bt.} 'vorwärts eilen, streben; (einer Sache) nachtreiben, erstreben, erreichen', {Cpl.} 'vordringen, eilen, streben'; the OI words are valid cognates if their interpretation by MW (& WP, P, partially Bt. and Cpl.) is right ¶ WP I 195-6, P 502, Kb. 519, OsS 461, M 329, Vr. N 284, MW 838, 849, Bt. V 114, 134, Cpl. 343, 349, M K III 1-2, 13-4 & M E II 391, 407 (interprets Vd yah'va as 'young, vigorous', yah'vat-ī as '(?) youngest', and 'pra-yaks.ati as 'displays', rejecting the connection of the OI words with Gmc) || ? A: M *neʰu- 'drive the herd to other pasture grounds, trek, nomadize, move from place to place, migrate' [× N *ǵæn-ī 'go (away)'] > MM [HI] {Ms.} neʰu- 'transhumer', [LM] {Pp} neʰu- 'reisen', [MA] {Pp.} nuʰye- (Pp: read neʰu-), nuʰ- 'nomadize away', [IM] nuʰ- 'wegfahren', [S] {H} neʰu- neʰu- 'sich auf den Treck begeben, trekken', d neʰuri neʰu-ri 'Treck, (Karren-)Zug, Karawane', WrM neguʰ-, HIM, Brt H**-, Kl H**-, nuʰ- v. 'nomadize, move from place to place; trek, migrate', Ord nuʰ-: 'déménager', ? Wro {Krg.} neʰ- 'move, go past', Dg {T} neu- 'nomadize, migrate' ¶ Ms. H 78, Ms. O 503, Pp. L III 73, Pp. MA 262, 443, H 116, MED 569, Chr. 335, KRS 390, KW 282, T DgJ 157, Krg. 212 ♦ If the M ʰ belongs here, the N must be ***nʰEhaguʰ**, otherwise we remain with some unspecified vowels (***nʰVhagE**).

1582. ***nʰoguʰl V** (or ***nʰogUlʰV?**) 'tear out/asunder, pinch, tatter' > HS *ʰngl > S *ʰngl > Ar ʰngʰl G (pf. ʰajaNa nagʰala, ip. -ngʰulu) 'rip up, skin (a beast) from the hocks, till (the ground); ʰngʰl G (pf. ʰajaNa nagʰala, ip. -ngʰilu) 'erase (a writing)', 'strike off pebbles' (camel), 'pierce (with a spear)' ¶ Fr. IV 246, Hv. 752-3, BK II 1207 || Ch: MfG - 'ngʰl- 'cueillir, arracher', Mf {BLB} nʰgʰalala 'fête de récolte' ¶ Brr. MG II 211, BLB 262 || ? Eg G ngʰ 'die Glieder zerfleischen, den Augapfel ausreißen', Eg P ngʰ 'kill, slaughter' ¶ EG II 348 ¶ ≈ OS #1896 (ʰ Ar ʰngʰl 'mow, reap' ÷ Mf ngʰl- 'cut') || A: M *noʰyʰula- vt. 'tear to pieces, tatter' > WrM nogula-, HIM нооло- id., Kl ноол- 'pull (at/about), pluck' (**тормошит**, **трепат**, **теребит**), Brt нооло- 'pull (at/apart)' (**теребит**, **раздергиват**); <→ *noʰyura- > WrM nogura-, HIM нооро- 'become tattered, worn out', Brt нооро- 'become worn out' ¶ MED 588, KRS 381, Chr. 330 || D *nulʰl- v. 'pinch, pluck, nip' > Tm nulʰl id., Ml nulʰl uka v. 'pinch, pluck', nulʰl a 'a pinch, bit', Kt nulʰy-, Kn Δ nulʰl u v. 'pinch', Tl nulumu id., nul(u)cu v. 'pinch, nip off, squeeze' ¶¶ D #3717 || ?σ,φ U: FU *nʰuʰlke- ≈ v. 'skin, flay, lose hair' > F nylke- v. 'skin, flay, strip the skin off', Es nuʰlge-, nuʰlgi- v. 'skin, flay' ¶ Lp {Lr.} *nʰʰlkʰ 'get the hair separated from the hide' > Lp: S {Hs.} njaʰlgedh 'die Haare durch Auswasern der Felle lösen\abtrennen', N {N} njaʰl'gaʰ / -lg- 'get the hair\feathers torn or scraped off in a certain place' ¶ Er нелʰге- nʰelʰge-, Mk нелʰго- nʰelʰgə- 'take away, take by force (entreißen, wegnehmen)' || pOs *nʰeʰyləm-, {ʰHl.} *nʰiʰyləm- > Os {Ps.}: Y nʰeʰyləm-, K nʰeʰyləm- v. 'moult, lose\shed hair' || pY {IN} *nʰel- 'flay' > Y K nʰel-bə-t id. ¶ UEW 319, ≈ 329, SK 407, Lr. #755, Lgc. #4310, PI 179, Ker. II 93-4, PD #1461, IN 238-9 ♦ If the problematic U cognate is valid, the N lateral cns. is likely to have been *lʰ, which is responsible for both D *lʰ and U *lʰ (< *lʰ in precons. position). Otherwise the N rec. must be ***nʰoguʰlʰV**.

1583. ??σ,φ ***nʰaʰgoRV** (or ***nʰaʰgoRV**) 'groin, small abdominal organs (kidneys, pancreas and sim.)' > ? IE: NaIE *negʰro-s 'kidney(s)' > Gk νεφροί (pl.) 'kidneys' || Itc {Mul.} *neʰro- 'kidney' > L Δ [Fest.] nefrende-s 'kidneys' or 'testicles', L Pm [Fest.] nefro-ne-s, L Ln [Fest.] nebrundine-s id. || Gmc {Vr.} *neu_r(i)an > ON nyʰra, OSw niuʰre, ME, MLG neʰre 'kidney', OHG nioro id., 'loin', NHG Niere 'kidney' ¶ P 319, Dv. #263, EI 329 [(h₁)negʰro-s], F II 310, WH II 156, Mul. 285-6, Vr. 413, Kb. 728, OsS 651, KM 511 || ?? U: FU *nʰaʰrmaʰ 'groin' [× N ***nʰV...** + ***ʰar.VmV** (= ***hʰ**?) 'upper part of a limb' (q.v.)] > FP *nʰaʰrmaʰ > F naʰaʰrvaʰ 'Leiste, Weiche', Δ naʰaʰraʰn (gen. naʰaʰraʰmen) 'Leiste des Pferdes', Es naʰaʰre (gen. naʰaʰrme) 'Halsdrüse' ¶ Lp T {Gn.} nʰaʰrme 'Schambug, Schamleiste' || pObU {Ht.} *nʰiʰrmV > pOs *nʰarəm 'Leistengegend, Ende des Oberschenkels' > Os Nz nʰorəm, Os O nʰarem id.; pVg *nʰiʰrəm 'Schulter, Hüfte' > OVg N SoO Hʰpmʰ, Vg N {Mu.} nʰaʰreʰm ≈ [nʰaʰrəm] ¶¶ U *aʰ < **aʰ < *aʰgo- ? ¶¶ Coll. 101, UEW 312, Sm. 546 (FU *nʰirmaʰ, FP *nʰeʰrma, Ugr *nʰirma 'groin, hip'), TI 571, Ht. #475; U *aʰ < **aʰ < *aʰgo- || A: NrTg ≈ nʰerun 'gland' > Ewk nʰzrin, Ewk Ald nʰirun, Lm nʰirunʰ, Lm B nʰzrunʰ id. ¶ STM I 654 || M *noyir (= *noʰyʰir?) 'fat adhering to the intestines, pancreas' > WrM noir, HIM {MED} нойр id., {Gl.} 'long piece of fat adhered to guts of a pig', HIM {Luv.}, Brt {Chr.} нойр 'pancreas', Kl {Rm.} noʰr 'Darmfett', {KRS} nʰ p noʰr 'pancreas' ¶ MED 589, Luv. 270, Chr. 329, KW 280, Gl. II 44, KRS 384 ¶ M *-oʰyʰi- (is presumable from *-oʰyo- < (by as) *-aʰyʰyo- ♦ The discrepancy between IE *n- (regularly < N *n- or *nʰ) and *nʰ- in FU and Tg may result either from pre-IE depalatalization *nʰ- > *n- (caused by unknown factors) or by secondary palatalization *n- > *nʰ- (caused probably by some lexical interaction, e.g. infl. of ***nʰV...** ***ʰar.VmV**) ♦ Ernits KSTM, Ernits PSTM (Lp, TM).

¶ 1583a. ***nʰakʰkV** or ***nakʰkV** 'to laugh, be amused' > U: FU ±nʰakV (or *nakV-) 'laugh' > F nauraa, Δ nakraa id., Ing nagraʰ, Krl K nakroa, Krl Ld nagrada, Lv naʰgrə id. || pOs *nʰaʰy- 'laugh' > Os: Ag/Ty nʰaʰy-, Nz/Kz/O nʰaʰy- id., Ag/Ty/Y nʰaʰy, Nz/Kz/O nʰaʰy 'laughter, a joke' ¶ ? OHg ≥ xvi newet-, Hg nevet- id. [influenced by (albeit hardly cognate with) OHg ≥xv mewet- id. < Ugr *mekʰyV- 'laugh' (> Vg: T maʰvənʰtʰ-, LK/P maʰyənʰtʰ-, Ss mowint- id.)] ¶ SK 369, SSA II 209-10, Stn. D 1028, Trj. S 300-1, ≈ UEW 872, ≈ EWU 1024 || D *nak(k)- v. 'laugh, smile' > Tm naku id., nakkal 'laughing, mockery', Ml nakekka v. 'laugh', Kn naku, nage, Tl naku v. 'laugh, smile', Prj nav-, Gdb

nag-^d nagg- 'laugh' ¶¶ D #356, Zv. 119, 129 ¶ ? IE: NaIE *^{yek}-/*^{yok}- 'laugh, play, be amused' > L iocus (gen. ioci) 'a joke, jest' ¶ Gk εἶπα, εἶπα 'game played with pebbles' ¶ Lt juo~kas 'laughter, joking', Ltv jo~ks 'jest, joke, fun' (unless borrowed from L iocus, as supposed by WH, WP and P; but, acc. to Bu'ga, this is an inherited L-grade of the IE stem), -d Lt jukdy'ti, juokinti, Δ ju~kinti 'make laugh' ¶ Better (for semantic reasons) than the alt. hyp. (of WP): L iocus < NaIE *^{yek}- 'speak' (< OHG je~han 'say, speak, MW ieith, Br iez 'language', etc.) ¶¶ ≈ P 503, WH I 716-7 (both: L iocus < IE *^{yek}- 'speak'), Frn. 197, Bg. SBE #88 (= Bg. RR I 446), Bg. PDK 432 ◇ If IE *^{yek}- belongs here, the N et. has *-K-, otherwise *-k- is more plausible. Os n'- and IE *y- point to a N *n'-, while D (and Hg?) suggest a N *n- (depalatalization due to a still unknown cause?) ◇ Schrđ. DU 95 [#45] (D, U), ≈ Blz. LB #97 (U, D).]

1584. *ⁿukE ~ *ⁿu~kV 'to shake, swing, tremble' > HS: WS *[√]nkknk > Gz [√]nkknk v. 'shake, agitate', Ar [√]nkknk v. 'importune a debtor', [√]nkkn (pf. nakka) v. 'pester, annoy', ? Sq {L} negneg v. 'shake' ¶ L G 396-7 || Eg N (XX) nwc ≈ to tremble' ¶ EG II 225 || ?? C: Ag *[√]ngw'd v. 'tremble' > Bln {R} na~gu~a~d- 'zittern, beben die Erde' (× Ag *[√]ngw'd 'thunder' < C {AD} *[√]nk~d id.) ¶ R WB 281-2, AD SF 176, 240, L G 182 ¶ U: FU *ⁿu'k'V v. 'tremble' > pObU *ⁿo~y-/n~u~y- > pVg *ⁿo~w-/n~u~w- > v. 'tremble (beben)' > Vg: T n'owz~t-, MK n'owt-, P n'owæt-, Ss n'owit- ~ n'uwit- 'schaukeln'; pOs *ⁿoya- ({HL} *ⁿa~ya-) > Os: V/Vy/Ty n'oya-, Y n'owa-, Kz n'oxa- vi. 'move'; V/Vy n'oyal-, Ty n'o~yał-, Y n'o~wał-, D/K n'o~xattə-, Nz n'o~xat-, Kz n'o~xatł-, O n'o~xał- 'schaukeln' ¶ Ht. #443 ¶ D (in NED) *ⁿukk- v. 'shake' > Krx nuk-na- v. 'shake, cause to oscillate', Mlt nuke v. 'shake' ¶ D #3696, Pf. 192 [#147] ◇ IS II 91 (*ⁿu~k~a 'трѣсти, теребѣ' > U, D).

1585. *ⁿok₁V₁XV 'be in front, take the lead, precede, be first' > HS: S *ⁿok₁V₁h- > BHb hk27n 'nok₁ah n. cs. 'in front of, facing' ¶ Hb h is regularly from *h or *χ, but *-k₁v₁χ- is ruled out by one of the S incompatibility laws ¶ GB 505, KB 660 || (+ext.) B *[√]nknd > Ah ənkəd 'aller en avant' ¶ Fc. 1368 ¶ A: Tg *ⁿo~g- (~ *ⁿo~k-?) 'taking the lead, precede, be first' > Sln n'o~gu- 'first, former', Lm n'o~y adj. 'front, first', Ewk n'o~y^d n'o~wu- id., n'o~v. 'precede', Neg n'o~yu- ~ n'o~wu- 'first, taking the lead, front', 'in front', Orc n'o~ki adj. 'front, initial', Ud H/A n'au~χe ~ n'ou~χe, Ud Sm n'o~xo 'first, front', Ork n'owu 'first, going in front of others (a reindeer in a team)' ¶ STM I 641-2 ¶ Gil: Gil: A nuxi-, ES {Krn.} nuxind adj. 'front', A nuxi adv. 'in front' ¶ ST 213, Krn. N 479 ¶ D: GnD *ⁿo~k- 'be in front of others, precede' > Png no~k- 'go first, precede', Kui no~ka 'precede, go ahead of', no~ki 'ahead, in front of', Ku no~k- 'precede'; ? Kn no~T'. 'precede, take the head' ¶¶ D #3799 ◇ The Tg vowel length is compensatory (*-ok₁V₁X- > Tg -o~k-).

1586. *ⁿ'a₁K₁U 'soft parts of the animal's body (liver, marrow, suet)' > HS: S *ⁿok₁y/w > Ar niqy- 'marrow', naqw- 'bone of the arm, one full of marrow', [√]nqw/y v. 'extract marrow from a bone' ¶ Fr. IV 329-30 ¶ IE: NaIE *^{yek}-r_o(t-) / gen. *^{yek}- 'n-es 'liver' > OI 'yakra_o t (/ gen. yak'nah.), Av ya~karə, NPrs rgaJi ɜ~ega~r, Oss iga~r, Ydg ye~yən ¶ Gk ἥπαρ (gen. ἥπατος) ¶ L iecur (gen. iecoris ~ iecinor-is) ¶ Blt *^{yek}na- > Olt ja~knos, Lt (j)e~knos, Ltv pl. aknas (-d) bf sg. akna), Δ je~knos pl., Pru {En., Tp.} iagno (emendation of the ms. ce. Lagno) ¶ ?σ SI *^yakno ~ *^yakra 'hard-roe': [1] *^yakno > LLs jikno id.; [2] *^yakra id. > ChS, OR икра ikra, Blg 'икра, Scr i~kra, Slv i~kra, Cz jikry pl., jikra, Slk, P ikra, R и'кра, Uk °'кра ¶ P 504, EI 356 [*^{yek}r_o(t)], M K III 1, M E II 391, Brtl. 1282, Horn 95, Vl. I 521, Ab. I 541-2, Bai. 108, F I 639, WH I 673, Frn.192-3, En. 183, Tp. P I-K 11-4, ESSJ VIII 216-20, Glh. 275 ¶ U: FU *ⁿok₁ywV(-z'V) > ObU {Ht.} *ⁿo~yaz^ 'meat' > pVg *ⁿa~xəl- > Vg: T n'a~wł, LK n'owl', n'uwl', MK/P/NV/LL/UL n'owl', SV n'awl', Ss n'o~wł; pOs *ⁿoyi ({HL} *ⁿa~yi) id. > Os: V/Vy n'oyi, Ty n'a~y^wi, Y n'a~wi, D/K n'o~xə, Kz n'o~xi, O n'o~xa ¶ Ht. #445 ¶ A: NaT *^jakri 'suet, fat (of an animal)' > OT jaqri ({Cl.} yaqri) 'fat, suet' (semantic infl. of T ya~y 'fat') ¶ Cl. 905, DTS 238, ≠ Rs. W 177 (jaqri within the entry of ja~y 'fat'), ≈ ET J 59 (jaqri <d- ja~y 'fat?'), AD NM 26 (*ⁿ'a₁K₁U > T *^yakri), ≈ Vv. AEN 18 (misunderstanding of my inconsistent notation: the entry quoted in NM was written long ago, when I used different phonetic symbols; in fact T *^yakri = *^jakri; Vv. points to a morphological problem: the element *-ri is not a living sx. in OT, but it may go back, just as extensions in IE, S, etc., to earlier structures, including N derivation or composition of word groups, cf. IE *^{yek}-r_o- 'liver' - ≠ AD NMI § 5).

1587. ?? *ⁿUK₁V (+ an addit. root\sx.) '∈ small fur-bearing animal' > U *ⁿukV-s'e (or *ⁿuks'e) 'marten, sable' > FU {UEW} *ⁿukV's'e or *ⁿuks'e 'marten, sable' > F nois 'sable' in the n. l. Noisniemi (= R Соболино <d- R собол- 'sable'), Δ {Kll.} nokko 'sable', Es nugis (gen. nugise) pine marten, Mustela martes' ¶ Prm *ⁿi3' 'sable' > Z Lu {UEW} n'iz', Yz n'iz', Vt ниез- niz' id., Yz va-n'iz' 'otter' (lit. 'water-sable') ¶ ObU {Ht.} *ⁿo~kas 'sable' > pVg *ⁿo~kas > Vg: T n'oks, LK/MK/LL n'oxs, UK/P/NV n'ox^ws, SV n'ax^ws, ML/UL/Ss n'o~xəs id.; pOs *ⁿoyəs ({HL} *ⁿa~yəs) > V/Vy/Ty n'o~yəs, Y n'o~wəs, D/Nz?Kz/O n'o~xəs id. || pY {IN} *ⁿoqθ'ə- 'sable' > Y {IN}: K noqsə, T noqsə, K {Jc.} noxs'a, noxs'o id. ¶ Coll. 102-3, UEW 326-7, SK 389, LG 190, Lt. 180, Ht. #449, MF 491-2, IN 237, Ang. 184, ≈ Rd. UJ 41 [#40] (Y <b- U) ¶ A: pKo {S} *ⁿəkori 'badger' > MKo nəkori, NKO nəguri ¶ S QK #773, Nam 103, MLC 329 ¶ ? HS: S *ⁿokθ > Ar naqa~θi 'hyena' ¶ BK II 1320 ◇ This etymon may be genetically identical with (or derived from) N *ⁿUK₁V '∈ canine'.

1588. ? *ⁿ'u~K₁'u~ 'to lie down, sink, low' > U *ⁿ'ik'u~ vi. 'bow, bend down' [× *ⁿga'?'igu 'to bow, bend (down), hang (by sth.), hang down?'] > FU: pLp *ⁿ'əkv- 'bend down' > Lp: N nja~kka~ / -g- 'bend down, stoop down' (of person), 'sink, settle,

get crooked' (of a house), L {LLO} njake⁻ti- vi. 'bend, bow, writhe' (of a tree, person), Kld {SaR} нигк⁻л⁻у v. 'bow, bend down'; pLp {Lr.} *n'эке⁻ 'crooked, bent' > Lp: N nja⁻kke, K {Gn.} n'г⁻hk || Sm: Sm {Hl. → IS III} *n'iku ~ *niku, {Jn.} *nikъ ~ *nikъ- 'bend \ bow (the head), nod' > Ne T {Ter.} d нихи-ра-с⁻ ~ нихи-р⁻л⁻с⁻ 'to turn back one's head (был с откинутой головой)', Ne F {Lh.} n'ihu-w-^d n'ihu? -^d n'ihw-, Ne F P {Lh.} n'ixiβ-s⁻ 'bow, bow low (before so.)', En {OSIPL} nixu-s⁻ 'to pray', Ng {Cs.} n'igutm v. 'beten, den Kopf biegen', Slq Tz {KKIH} nikaltimpi- v. 'nod' || pY {IN} *niy(i)- vi. 'bend' > Y K nigi-bu-y- id. ¶ Coll. CG 402, UEW 317-8, Lr. #752, Lgc. #4380, Hs. 1000, N III 46, Gn. 1091, TI 301, Ps. B 284-5, Jn. 101, Ter. 316, Lh. 323, KKIИ 138, SaR 211, IN 236-7 II A: T *ju⁻ku⁻n- 'bow, kneel' > OT juku⁻n- 'bow, do obeisance to; worship', XwT XIV ju⁻ku⁻n- v. 'bow, worship', MQp XIV ju⁻ku⁻n- 'serve kneeling', MQp XIV [CC] ju⁻gu⁻n-, OOSm XIV-XVI ju⁻ku⁻n- 'kneel', ET ju⁻ku⁻n- v. 'bow, kneel', Qq z⁻u⁻gi⁻n-, Qrg z⁻u⁻gu⁻n- v. 'bow', Qzq ж⁻г⁻н- z⁻u⁻gi⁻n- 'sit cross-legged; worship, admire', Qmq ju⁻gu⁻n-, VTt Δ z⁻ъгън-, Bsh jъ⁻гъ⁻n-, Uz jukun-, Yk su⁻gu⁻n-, su⁻gu⁻y- 'kneel', Chv: L аАкаАн- s⁻ъгън-, H s⁻ъ⁻гъ⁻n- 'bow, drop curtsies' ¶ Cl. 913, ET J 264-5, Sht. 107, Jud. 972, Pek. 2379-81, Ash. XIII 8, IS III 64-6, RI. III 504 II D (in NED) *nu⁻k- 'bow, droop' (× N *n'ow⁻Ha⁻K⁻i 'to bend, be crooked') > Krx nu⁻x-, nu⁻k⁻h- 'bow (the head), keep down (the eyes); silence, defeat, put down', Mlt nu⁻ge v. 'droop, walk\behave without energy' ¶ The length of *u results from D morphophonemic alternation (probably "the rule of Krishnamurti", Zv. 184) and/or from coalescence with N *n'ow⁻Ha⁻K⁻i ¶ D #3723, Pf. 193 [#149] II ?σ HS: WCh: Hs no⁻k⁻e⁻ 'draw back (as a tortoise drawing its head into its shell), retire, withdraw' || AG: Mpn {Frz.} no⁻k v. 'stop (doing sth.)', Su {J} нō⁻k 'stehenbleiben, bleiben, aufhören' (but Su нō⁻k 'ausruhen' is likely to be akin to Mpn no⁻k 'breathe') ¶ J S 77, Frz. DM 44-5, Ba. 822 || ?σ S *n⁻ik-, *nyk 'copulate' [× N *n'ū⁻kU (or *n'ū⁻k⁻V?JU??) 'darkness, night', q.v. ffd.] ◇ ≠ IS III 61-6 [T and D + unc. HS, K and IE reflexes of N *n⁻uq⁻U 'to bend, swing, sink' (q.v. ffd.); reconstructs N *Nuq⁻u⁻] ◇ In daughter-lgs. (e. g., T) contamination with the reflexes of N *n⁻uq⁻U '↑?

1589. *n'ow⁻Ha⁻K⁻i 'to bend, be crooked' > U: FP *n'okke 'crooked, bent' > Mk нокла 'nokla 'slope, declivity (as of a road\way)', {LG} nokzł, nokzła, {Jh.} nokol, nokola 'sloping, inclined' ! Prm: Z н⁻кыл⁻ n'ukil⁻ n. 'bend, curve (сгиб, изгиб, выгиб, загиб)', Z V n'ukil⁻, Z Ud n'ukil⁻ 'Biegung, Krümmung, Haken; krumm, gebogen', Z Ud n'ukir-n'ukirэн 'writhen, huddled up (from pain)' ¶ UEW 714, PI 181, LG 200 II A: M *naki-yi- > WrM naki-, HlM нахий-х v. 'bend; cave in, be shaky', Kl naki- vi. 'bend, bow, incline forward', {Rm.} nakī- 'sich ein wenig seiwärts biegen; schaukeln, schwanken', Brt naxi- vi. 'be bent, bend down, cave in'; M *naki-gar > WrM nakigar, HlM нахигар adj. 'bent, bending, flexible', Kl {Rm.} nakjya⁻ r 'ein wenig schief gebogen' ¶ MED 561, KRS 366, KW 270, Chr. 324 II D (in NED) *nu⁻k⁻k- v. 'bow' (× N *n'ū⁻K⁻Gu⁻ 'to lie down, sink, low', q.v. ffd.) ◇ The length of the D vw. suggests the presence of an additional element (*w or lr.).

1590. 2 *n'ū⁻K⁻V (or *n'ū⁻k⁻V?) 'tear, tear out' > HS: Eg BD nk, 'tear out (the heart)' ¶ EG II 343 || WS *n⁻nk, 'tear' (→ 'split') > Ar nqf v. G 'tear (a garment), slaughter (a camel for guests), kill', Gz n⁻nk, v. G 'be split, have cracks, become torn'; d- WS *nak, laj⁻ 'a crack, split' (× *Nu⁻K⁻V ~ *NuK⁻E 'hole') > Gz nak, id., Sr nek, 'a- 'cave, hole', MHb oq2n# 'nek, a⁻ 'cleft, cavity, ravine' ¶ L G 399, ≈ KB 681, Js. 934, BK II 1329 II U: FU *n'ū⁻k⁻V v. 'tear, jerk' > F nyki-, Vp nu⁻ka⁻- id. || pObU: pVg *n'ū⁻w⁻ 'pluck (rupfen, zupfen)', {BV} v. 'nibble (grass)' > Vg: T n'ū⁻w-, LK n'a⁻w-, P n'a⁻w-, Ss, MK {BV} n'aw- id. ! Hg Δ nyu⁻ -^d nyo⁻ 'shred (flax), pluck (raufen), wear out (a garment)' || Sm {Jn.} *nek- ~ *nēk- 'pull out' > Ne T нүхү- id., Ne F {Lh.} нэ⁻хи-, En X {Cs.} Is aor. obj. ne'hibo 'take', Ng {Mik.} n'ak- 'take, seize'; Slq Tz {KKIH} na⁻ka⁻ 'pull (т⁻нут-, дергат-)'; Koyb {Sp.} небл⁻ нат⁻гива⁻ (I stretch) ¶ UEW 318, Coll. 103, Sz. 152, SK 406, Kn. WV 201, Stn. WV 25, BV 68, Jn. 100, KKIИ 136, Hl. M #338.

1591. 1 *n'a⁻IV 'tongue' > U: FU *n'a⁻lma⁻ id. > pLp {Lr.} *n'a⁻lme⁻ 'mouth' > Lp: S {Hs.} njaalmie, L {LLO} njal⁻me⁻, N {N} njal⁻bme⁻ /-lm-, Kld n'a⁻l⁻m id. ! Chr: P {Gn.} n'əlmə, H {Ep.} йѣлмѣ уѣлмѣ, L йѣлмѣ уѣлмѣ, Uf/B уѣлмѣ 'tongue, language' || ObU {Ht.} *n'ilm⁻V 'tongue' > pVg *n'ilm⁻V id. > OVg S: ChusO nelma, Kg нелма, Ss neelme, Tr нилма, OVg E TM, OVg N SoG njelm, Vg: T/P n'il⁻əm, LK/MK/UK n'il⁻əm, NV/SV/LL n'il⁻l⁻əm, UL/Ss n'e⁻ləm; pOs {Hl.} *n'a⁻ləm, {Ht.} *n'a⁻ləm id. > Os: V/Vy n'a⁻ləm, Ty/Y n'a⁻ləm, D/K n'a⁻təm, Nz n'atəm, Kz n'atəm, O n'a⁻ləm ! Hg nyelv id., 'language' ¶ Coll. 43, Db. OS xxx, UEW 313-4, It. #287, ≈ Sm. 546 (FU, Ugr *n'elma⁻, FP *n'a⁻lma⁻ 'mouth'), Lr. #763, Lgc. #4352, ≈ Ber. #24 (pChr *yilmə, but *y- is at variance with the ev. of Chr P n'əlmə), MRS 161-2, 166, Ep. 34, Ht. #463, MF 480-1 II D *na⁻IV-(kV) 'tongue' > Kt na⁻lg, Kn na⁻lage, na⁻lige, Tu nalayi, nala⁻yi, Tm, Ml na⁻kku, Tl na⁻lika, na⁻luka, na⁻lka, Klm na⁻lka, Nkr na⁻lka, Knd na⁻lika id. ¶¶ D #3633, Zv. 128, 131 II HS: WCh: Grn {Hrn., Sh.} n'a⁻la⁻ 'tongue', as well as possibly Wnd {Sh.} nge⁻s⁻, {IL} nges⁻ and Dw {ChC} ngus⁻ id. (unless going back to *nV-IVs <d- IVs 'tongue', cp. Bg {J} n3l3s 'tongue') ¶ JI II 328, ChC, Hrn. EG s.v. 'tongue' II ? IE: 1 Ht lala⁻ 'tongue', Lw {Lar.} lali⁻ 'tongue (?)', {Mlc.} la⁻la/i- 'tongue, gossip'; but Ht lala⁻ 'harmful speech, slander', lala⁻ v. of speech, HrLw lali⁻ 'word, speech' and Ld {Gsm.} la⁻le⁻ '(aus)sprechen' do not necessarily belong here, but may be independent onomatopœic stems ¶ I- for the expected *y- is due to the ideophonic factor ¶ Ts. E II 20-1, CHD L-N 21-6, Mer. HHG 78, Lar. 62, Mlc. CL 122.

1592. ***n'oOIE** (or ***n'aOIE**) 'sinew' (→ 'bow' → 'arrow'), 'to tie together' (→ 'to put on shoes', ? 'to clothe') > HS: S: [1] *'na₁∇₁l- 'sinew', → 'tie' (noun) > Ar na₁l- 'nerf, boyau, morceau de cuir avec lequel on entoure l'arc au haut de la cambrure ou sur les côtés; chaussure, soulier, sabot', BHb lo2n2 'na₁al 'a sandal', Ug {A} n₁l 'sandal' (but OLS 313-4 and Mrgl. BM 18f. interpret Ug n₁l otherwise), Sr na₁l-a- 'horse-shoe', Md nala 'shoes, sandals', Mh {Jo.} n3₁a₁l, Jb E n₁al 'sandals', Sq {Jo.} 'na₁al, {L} na₁al 'chaussure'; [2] *√n₁l v. G 'tie' > BHb √n₁l v. 'secure (a door by straps), fasten sandals on one's foot', Ug n₁l 'binden, schließen', JA [Trg.] √n₁l v. 'tie a shoe', Md √n₁l v. 'shoe a horse, bind up, tie', Ar √n₁l v. 'give shoes to so.', Gz d nə₁u₁lt 'widow whom the late husband's brother marries by levirate' (lit. 'a tied one [f.]') ¶ BK II 1296, KB 666, KBR 705, A #1805, Lv. T II 118, DM 283, L G 382, L LS 629 II U *n'o₁le 'arrow' (← **'bow' ← **'bow-string' ← **'sinew') > F nuoli 'arrow', Es nool 'arrow. bow' | pLp {Lr.} *n'o₁l3 'arrow' > Lp: S {Hs.} njuole, L {LLO} njuolla, N {N} njuolla^h, Kld n'u₁ll | Er/Mk нал nal id. | Chr L ноелое no^hlo^h 'arrowhead made of bone' | Prm *n'o₁l / *n'o₁ly- 'arrow' > Z n'zv / n'zvy-, Yz n'u₁l, Vt n'3l, Vt B n'el, Vt SW n'o₁l || pObU *n'i₁IV 'arrow' > pVg *n'i₁IV > OVg: S ChusO n'io^hla, S VT nela, S SSs njela, E TM njel, OVg N SoG nja₁l, N SoO нлѣ, Vg: T/P/NV/SV/LL/ML n'e₁l, LK/UL/Ss n'a₁l, MK/UK n'3₁l; pOs *n'al > Os: V/Vy/O n'al, Ty/Y n'a^hl, D/K n'ot, Kz n'3₁l | Hg nyi₁l (acc. nyilat) || Sm *n'3₁z₁y (Jn.} *n'e₁zy-) 'arrow' > Ne T -ни {Lh.} -n'i in туни tu^hn^h'n^h'i 'gun' (lit. 'fire arrow'), Ne F {Lh.} -n'i in нѣ n'i 'Stellbogen' (nin^h 'bow'), En {Mik.} -n'iy in tu^hn'iy 'gun', Slq Ch {KD} -n'i^h in q'e^hs^hen^hi^h 'arrow for shooting at birds', Kms {Cs.} nea^h, nja^h 'arrow', {KD} 'n'a^h 'bull', Koyb {Sp.} ne 'arrow; **копейцо у стрелы** bull', Mt {Hl.} *n'ey or *ney 'arrow' (Mt: K {Mll.} ne'i, M {Mll.} ne'i id.) ¶ UEW 317, Sm. 539 (U *n'ixli, FU *n'ihli, FP n'ooli, Ugr *n'ihl^h, Sm *n'e^ho-j), Lr. #789, Lgc. #4462, Hs. 1009, LG 197, Ht. #459, Jn. 108-9, Hl. M #729, 746 || Another line of semantic change: FU *n'olV (or *n'alV) v. 'tie together' > Hg nyala^h 'Bündel, Bund' | pOs *n'ula 'together' > Os: V/Vy n'ula, Ty n'ula, D n'uta, Nz n'uta, Kz n'o^hla ¶ MF 476, 488 II ? A: Tg *n'u₁lge (or *yu₁lge) > Ewk Tmt n'ulga - julga - yulga, Ewk Z/Tng/Urm/Ucr yu^hlg3 'arrow, iron arrowhead' ¶ STM I 350.

1593. ?? ***n'uO₁V** 'pluck, pull out, tear out (hair, branches), pinch' > HS: S *√n₁l > Ar man₁al- 'arraché de son tronc avec enlèvement de sa base (rameau, branche)' ¶ BK II 1296 II A {SDM97} *n'u₁li 'to shave, pluck' > NaT *ju^hl(i)- > OT ju^hli- 'shave', MQp xiii [LM] {Hou.} ju^hli-, XwT xiv, MQp xiv [CC] ju^hlu^h-, OOsM ju^hlu^h~-ju^hli-, Tk yu^hlu^h-, Qmq 𐤊𐤍𐤏𐤔 ju^hlu^h-, Tv ч*л*- c'u^hl'u^h- ¶ Rs. W 11, Cl. 919, KumRS 383, TvR 551 || ?φM *zulmu- 'pluck (a bird); shed skin\hair\feathers' > WrM zulmu-, HIM зулма- id., Brt зулма- 'shed hair' (of wool), 'shed skin' (of snakes), 'scale off' (of skin) ¶ MED 1079, Chr. 262 ¶ Valid if M *3- regularly represents A *n^h-. Otherwise it may be a loan from a T d of *ju^hl(i)- || Tg *n'u^hli- v. 'scrape (hide)' > Ewk, Lm n'u^hl- 'scrape (the inner side of hide)', Neg n'ul- vi. 'soften (the hide by scraping it)', Ork n'ulu- 'scrape off hair from the hide' ¶ STM I 645 || ? pKo {S} *n₁jir- 'clear out, rinse' > MKo ir-, NKo il-, Δ nil- ¶ S QK #1453, Nam 405, MLC 1351 ¶ i ÷ T *jala₁ 'naked' (> OT jala₁, jali₁) that is equated in SDM97 with M *zul(m)- 'exuviate, fade', Tg *n'iwl- id., pJ *ni^ha^h 'to tan' (> J neru) and Ko *nir- (= the abovementioned Ko *n₁jir); in fact T *jala₁ (and Tg *n'iwl-?) may be equated with N ***n'agl₁V** or ***n'agl₁V** 'to fade, be worn out, be spoilt' 'to fade, be worn out, be spoilt' [q.v.] ¶ ¶ DQA #1507 [Tg < A n'o^hlo -u- 'to pluck, pick out (срывать, выдергивать)] II ? U *n'f₁u^hIV- ≈ 'get loose (bark, skin), peel off, bark' > F {SK} niloa, nilota 'get loose (bark, skin)' | pLp {Lr.} *n'3₁l v. 'bark a tree' > Lp: S {Hs.} njalledh 'separate, loosen', L {LLO} njalla- '(leicht) losgehen, sich (leicht) lockern, lösen (Rinde in der Saftzeit)', N {N} nja^hlla^h 'flake off, get loose and peel off' (of skin, part of body), 'peel' | Prm (?) *n'u^hl- > Z P n'ildini, Z Ud n'ivdini 'to skin (an animal), Z LV n'ivmini 'be barked', Vt Sr n'ilal-, Vt Kz n'3alal- v. 'bark a tree', Vt нѣлд- n'ild- 'to scrape off, bark, skin', Vt Kz n'3l 'bark of a tree' || pOs {Ht.} *n'a^hl-, {Hl.} *n'i^hl- > Os {Stn.}: VK n'a^hl-, Vrt n'a^hl-, Nz n'o^hl-, Kz n'o^hl- 'lose Birkenrinde'; pOs {Ht.} *n'a^hl-, {Hl.} *n'i^hl- v. 'bark' > Os: VT/Vy n'a^hl- id., Os ps.: Lk n'a^hθam-, Nz n'o^hθam-, Kz n'o^hθam- 'vi. 'peel off (birch bark)'; Vg: T n'al-, LK/SS n'il^h-, P n'il^h, nil^h 'schälen, ausnehmen (Fische)', N n'olip- 'sich abtrennen (z. B. Baumrinde)' || Sm: Nn T O {Lh.} n'al^he- 'lose/shed hair' (of reindeer, dog, fur) ≈ UEW 29, SK 380-1, Lr. #754, Lgc. #4314, Stn. D 1041-2, LG 191, U3S 309, KKIИ 139 II D *nul₁l- v. 'pinch, pluck' [× N ***n'ogu^hl₁V** (or ***n'ogU₁l₁V**?) 'tear out/asunder, pinch, tatter', q.v. ffd.] ♦ IS II 91-2 [*n'u^hla > D, A + U *n'u^hlke (cf. N ***n'ogu^hl₁V** (or ***n'ogU₁l₁V**?)].

1594. ***n'agl₁V** (or ***n'agl₁V**?) 'to fade, be worn out, be spoilt' > HS: S *√n₁l > Ar √n₁l G (pf. na₁ila, ip. -n₁alu) 'be spoilt in tanning' (hide), 'be ulcered' (wound) ¶ Fr. IV 308, Hv. 784-5 II U: FU *n'al₁V- 'get spoiled' (skin) > Prm {LG} *n'o₁l^h- > Z нѣлзѣ- n'ol^hz^h-, Z HS n'ol^hz^h-, vi. 'become flushed because of sweat\damp' (of skin, particularly of a baby), 'spoil because of sweat\dampness' (skin), 'rub off' (skin) || ObU {Ht.} *n'a^hl₁-, {Hl.} *n'i^hl₁- > Vg K {Szil.} n'a^hl₁tt- 'become leprous', Vg {Coll. <?} n'ult 'leprosy, scab, totter'; pOs *n'a^hl₁ə- (Hl.} *n'i^hl₁ə-) > Os: VT n'a^hl₁ə- 'come out, fall out' (hair), n'a^hl₁əy- vi. 'scale, peel off', O n'a^hl₁əm 'sich lösen (Schleimhaut im Mund), ausgehen (Haare)', Kz n'o^hl₁mə^h- 'fall ill with scrofulosis', Ty n'aləmtə-, Nz n'o^hləmt-, Kz n'ol₁əmt- 'fall out' (hair from a poorly dried hide), 'have a disease in which the skin (esp. that of the head, behind the the ears and on the temples) scales off, bleeds and festers'; Coll. 41 (<?) quotes Os Sr n'a^hθam- and Os S n'otəmt- id., which (if not mistakenly recorded) points to a pOs (and hence pFU and pN) *-l- rather than -l₁-, evidenced

by more reliable data of Stn. D ¶ Coll. 41, LG 189, Stn. D 1051-2 ¶ D *nal- > Tu nalagu- 'fade, wither, be reduced by sickness', Tm nali v. 'waste, pine away, suffer, fail', nalaṅku 'grow faint, wilt, lose stiffness', Kn nalagu, nalugu 'become tumbled \ ruffled (as cloth)', nalavy, naluvu 'weakness', Tl nala~gu, nalugu, naliyu 'be crumpled \ rumped', {Km.} 'fade, wither' ¶¶ D #3611 ✧ There is conflicting ev. about the quality of the lateral cns.: D and Coll.'s data on Os point to a plain *-l-, while Stn.'s Os data provide ev. of a postalveolar *-l̥-. Is the solution connected with the infl. of the adjacent *g or of a final *i (suggested by the Prm palatal *l') or with contamination of two roots in D (e.g. **nal̥- 'fade, wither' × D *nal- 'crush, squeeze' [> Knd nalp- id., etc.], which may go back to N *naP.IV > Jb √nfl v. 'break off a chip, splinter of stone, cut a sliver [of wood]])?

1595. *n'oga~l̥y.V 'slime, tears, moisture, fluid; raw' > HS: SES *√nyl > Mh n̥y̥l̥it̥ (pl. n̥y̥a-l̥), Hrs ɜ̃n̥y̥a-l̥, Jb C nãyl̥t̥, Jb E ɜ̃n̥yl̥t̥ 'sweat' ¶ Jo. M 288 || ? ECh: Smr {J} nu-l̥, Nd D {J} nu-l̥a 'weep' (if ← *'shed tears' <d- a word for 'tears') ¶ IE *yeh̥-lo-/yeh̥-lo- > NaIE *ye-lo-/yalo- 'unripe, raw' > Ltv je~ls 'raw; undercooked; sore', je~lsa vieta 'sore/raw place' : ?? Sl *ja~lov̥ 'unfruitful' (soil), 'barren' (× *a~lov̥ id.) > ChS ɰalov̥ɰ jalov̥ɰ 'sterilis', OR ɰalov̥ɰ jalov̥ɰ, R 'ɰalov̥ɰ', Uk 'ɰalov̥ɰ', Blg 'ɰalov̥', 'ɰl̥v̥', SCr ja~lov̥, Slv ja~lov̥, Cz, Slk jalov̥y, P jałow̥y 'unfruitful' :: Clt: W {P} ial 'clearing, glade' (← *'waste plot'), Gl ialo- *'clairière' in n. l., e.g. Nanto-ialo- 'valley-glade' > Fr Nanteuil ¶ P 504-5, Kar. I 355, Vs. IV 554-5, Glh. 286-7 & ESSJ I 66-70 (Sl *a~lov̥ɰj̥), Mikl. E 99 (*jal-), Mikl. L 4, Billy 88, Dtn. 262 ¶ U: FU *n'o̥l̥.V 'moisture, slime, fluid' > Er XVIII {Dms.}, Er Δ nola 'sap' : Chr: L nolo nolo 'moisture, moist, sap', nol̥k 'season of sap flowing (when the bark is separated from the tree)', H {It.} nal̥, Uf/B nol̥ 'sap' ('juice') : Lp I njale 'sap, birch sap' :: Os: V n'a~li, D n'a~t̥a 'rust', K n'a~t̥a 'slime', Kz n'o~li 'rust, slime' ¶ UEW 318-9, Ps. B 92, ERV 415 ¶ A *n'a-l̥.V > T *ja-l̥ 'fresh, moist; moisture' > [1] *ja-l̥.V > NaT *ja-l̥:s 'fresh. moist' > OT jas̥ id. (jas̥ tanan̥i 'fresh sesame seed', jas̥ ot 'fresj forage'), jas̥ su~ṅu~kla~ri 'moist bones', jas̥ 'green vegetables', XwT XIV jas̥ 'young, fresh, MQP XIII ja~s̥ 'green', Osm {Rh.} ɣ'Ya jas̥ 'wet; moisture', Alt ɰas̥ 'fresh, green', Bsh ja~s̥ 'fresh', Ggz jas̥, Qzl {Jk.} s̥as̥ 'fresh, moist', Xk c̥as̥ 'fresh, young', Tk yas̥, Az jas̥ 'moist', CrTt, ET jas̥, Uz jas̥. VTt ja~s̥, Nog jas̥, Qzq, Qq z̥as̥, Qrg ɰas̥, Tv c̥as̥ 'young', Kr T/G jas̥ id., 'moist, juicy'; [2] T *ja-l̥ > NaT *ja~s̥ 'tears' (× N *ɰal̥.XV or *ɰal̥.HV 'dripping fluid' [q.v. ffd.]) > OT {Cl.} ja~s̥, XwT XIV jas̥ 'tears', Tkm, Uz Δ, Xlj ja~s̥, Tk yas̥, Ggz, Az, Qmq, ET jas̥, Uz eej̥jas̥, Kr jas̥ ~ jas̥, Qzq, Qq z̥as̥, Xk c̥as̥, Tv c̥as̥, Tf cas̥ 'tear(s)' :: Chv L ky~ul̥ kus̥-s̥ul̥ id. (compd.: kus̥ 'eye' + s̥ul̥) ¶ Cl. 975-6, Rs. W 192, ET J 161-4, Rh. 2186, BRS 243, BT 50, BIG 312 || Tg *n'a-l̥ 'moist' > Ewk n'alikin 'moist' (wood), 'not dry' (undressed hides, raw leather), Neg n'alix̥n 'raw, not cooked/baked sufficiently' (food, bread), 'unripe', Nn Nh n'a~lo~ n'a~lu~ n'i~alo~ n'i~alu~ 'fresh, raw, uncooked' (meat, fish), 'moist' (wood), Ud {Krm.} n'aligi, {STM} n'a~ligi, Ul n'a~lu(n-) ~ n'e~lu(n-) 'moist, raw' (meat, fish, wood), Lm n'a~l̥ɰa, n'a~l̥ɰ id., 'undressed' (hide), Ork n'a~lu ~ na~lu ~ n'a~luw id., 'uncooked' (food), 'unripe' (fruit, vegetables) ¶ STM I 630, Krm. 268 || pKo {S} *na~r 'sth. raw, moist' > MKo na~r, NKO nal̥ ¶ S QK #140, Nam 96, MLC 302 ¶ S AJ 256 [#140] ¶¶ S AJ 76, 280-1 [#145] ¶ D *n'o~l̥.a 'saliva, sticky liquid' > Tm n'o~l̥.a 'saliva', no~l̥.a 'slaver; glutinous fluid in fish/fruit/snails', Kn lo~l̥.a, lo~l̥.i, lo~l̥.u, lo~l̥.e 'saliva, slaver, tenacious mucus, phlegm', no~l̥.i 'sticky (juice)', Tu no~n̥.e 'saliva, spittle', n'o~li 'anything sticky, gummy, viscous; saliva'; D b̥OI la~la- 'saliva, spittle, slobber' ¶ D #2937, Tu. #11027 ¶ The cns. l- in words for 'saliva' may be due to the ideophonic factor [l̥] ✧ IE *h̥ points to a following front vw., while T *a~ may go back to *-oHa- < N *-oga~ - rather than to *-oHe-; hence the tentative rec. of *a~ in the N etymon (*n'oga~l̥y.V). T *-l̥ and D *-l̥- point to a N palatalized *l', while U *-l̥- may go back only to the plain N *l̥; the discrepancy may be solved by postulating a N cluster *-ly- ✧ ≈ IS MS 365 s.v. *n'o̥l̥Hj̥la 'ɰl̥ɰɰ' (IE, A, D + unc. U *n'ol̥ke 'slime, saliva, mucus and ? U *n'o~le- 'to lick').

1596. *n'ihla 'moist, slippery' (→ 'the moist internal layer of bark/hide') > HS: S *o̥/nhl 'give water, make wet, give to drink' > Ak LtB √n̥l̥ (inf. na~a~lu) v. 'water, make wet', BHb d̥ Mil5¶le9n@ nah̥lo~l̥-īm pl. 'watering-places', Ar √nhl G (pf. nahila, ip. -nhalu) 'drink a first draught; quench (thirst)', {BK} 'goûter un peu d'un breuvage; étancher la soif, avoir bu à sa soif' ¶ CAD XI/1 6, Sd. 694, KB 638, BK II 1358, Hv. 804 || Ch: CCh: Ms {OS ←?} ṅul 'moisten', {ChC} ṅulumo 'moist' (OS: Ms ṅ < *n?), Azm {Pc.} ṅu lo~b̥ a~ 'damp' :: ECh: Mgm {JA} n'a~lo~ 'couler (la pluie à travers le toit)', ɰ Smr ("Sibine") {OS ←?} ṅwɰl̥ɰ 'rain' ¶ JA LM 112, ChC, Pc. 322 ¶¶ OS #400 ¶ U: FU *n'ila 'slime, mucus' > F nila 'bast, bass', 'slime, mucus', koivun nila 'birch-tree sap', nilja 'slime, mucus', Krl n'ila 'sap', ? Es nilane (gen. nilatse) in nilane lats 'helpless baby' (if ← 'snivelling child') : amb Lp: L {LLO} njalle~ 'etwas Glattes oder Schlüpfriges; der Baumsaft, wenn er sich zwischen Stamm und Rinde gesammelt hat, so daß es «rinnt»', Nt {TI} n'a~l̥a / -l̥ 'slippery/smooth place' : ?φ Er {Rv.} nolaz̥a 'smooth' (soil, ice, etc.) :: ObU *n'īl̥ / *n'īl̥ > Vg N {Mu.} n'a~l̥ 'slime of a tree', Os: O n'el 'sap-wood (Splint), sap (of willow, birch-tree)' || Sm: Ne T {Cs.} nyl̥ u 'juice', ho-nyl̥ u 'sap of a tree' (y = [i]?), Ne F L {Lh.} n'īl̥ id.; ?φ Nn T O n'alu~ 'white, soft and moist layer under the bark of a tree' ¶ IS II and the editors of IS II adduce here FU words for 'slime, moisture, sap' with back vowels in the first syll. (Er {Dms.}, Er Δ nola, Chr nolo d̥ nal̥, etc.), explaining their back vowels by the infl. of the stem-final *-a (while Rd. in UEW explains it by onomatopœia), but external comparative ev. suggests the presence of a different N etymon, reconstructible as *n'oga~l̥y.V 'slime, tears, moisture, fluid; raw' [q.v.]; contamination with the latter may account for o in Er nolaz̥a and a in Nn n'alu~ ¶¶ Coll. 102, UEW 318-9, 329, ≈ Sm. 546 (FU *n'ila°, FP *n'ila, Uhr *nīla 'sap-wood'), SK 380-1, TI 294, LG 198-

200, Ht. ##789, 790, Cs. 18, 27, Lh. 295 II A: M *nil(a)- > MM [MA] {Pp.} nila- v. 'plaster (walls with alabaster)', nilaqu 'plasterer's trowel', Kl {Rm.} nila²- (< **nila-yi-) 'be sticky, slimy, watery (klebrig \ schleimig \ wässrig sein)', Dg {Mr.} niolon 'smooth' (Mr.: ← 'mucus-like, tery, spitty; snotty'), WrM {Kow.} nilcuim 'glutineux, visqueux (comme les phlegmes, la colle, la bile, etc.)', 'кле́йко́й, кле́еваты́й, липко́й, слизисты́й', {MED} nilcuim-a 'sticky, adhesive', HIM нилцайм id., WrM {MED} nilcai-, nilcui-, HIM нилцай- 'become sticky, clammy', {Luv.} нилцай- 'be sticky, slimy'; M *nilbu ~ *nilmu > MM [IM] nilbu 'a spit', Dg {Mr.} nioleme ~ niolome 'spit, spittle, saliva', M *nilbu-sun ~ *nilmu-sun 'saliva, spittle, mucus, tears' > [HI] nilbusun 'saliva, tears', [S] {H} nilbusu(n) 'tears', [LM] ⁰vsbul0Na nalbusun (fallacious vocalization for ⁰vsbul0Ni nilbusun?), [MA] nilbusun 'spittle', WrM {Kow.} nilbusu(n) 'larme; saliva, bave', {MED} nilbusun, nilmusun, HIM нулмас id., 'mucus', {Luv.} нулимс (ан), Kl {Rm.} нул²msn. 'tears', Brt нѣлбохон 'tears', MMgl [Z] nilbusut pl. 'tears', Mgl {Rm.} nilbusun, Mnr H {T} nilbuse, Mnr Nr {SM} nump²u3_3, Ba nemsoŋ 'tears', Dg {Mr.} niolemose, {Pp.} n'ombosu, {T} n'om(b)os; (bf ?) *nilbu- ~ *nilmu- v. 'spit' > MM [LM, MA] -vblyN nilbu-, [S] nilbu-, WrM nilbu- ~ nilmu-, HIM нулма-, {Luv.} нулима- ¶ Pp. L III 72-4, Pp. MA 253, 442, Ms. H 79, H 117, KW 276, Rm. M 34, Kow. 663, MED 583, Gl. II 38, Luv. 276, 269, Iw. 119, SM 290, T 351, T BJ 144, T DgJ 158, Mr. D 199-200, Klz. D II 125 || Tg: Ewk nilli ^d n'ili ^d nildi 'slime (on fish)' ¶ STM 593 ◆ IS II 88-9 (*n'ila > U, A), Rs. UAW 49-50 (U, A).

1597. ??? *n²'eq²lajIV 'bed of a torrent, valley' > HS: S *naḫal- 'wadi, gorge, ravine' > Ak naḫallu, naḫlu id., BHb lh2n@ 'naḫal 'torrent, torrent-valley, dry bed of a torrent', Ug nɔl {A} 'torrent, wadi', {OLS} 'torrent', [AkSc] {Hnr.} naḫalIju 'wadi, ravine (?)', JA [Trg.] lh2n^ nāḫal / al1h9n@ naḫ²l-a² id., 'valley', JEA {Sl.} al1h6n@ naḫ²la² 'wadi, stream', Sr Lxeñ nāḫel / \oxña naḫ²l-a² id., 'gorge'; Cn -b> Eg [EgSSc] {Hlk.} na-ḫa-l 'stream, brook' ¶ KB 648-9, BDB 636, A #1773, OLS 323, Hnr. 152, Js. 894, Sl. 741, Br. 423, CAD IX/1 124-5, Hlk. #143, SivCR 82 II D *n'a²l-, {GS} *n'e²l- 'field, flat land' > Gnd ne²li^d ne²l^d le²li 'field', ne²l 'ground, earth, flat land', Tm, Ml n'a²lam, tl ne²la 'earth, land', Klm e²l, Nkr el 'earth', Knd ne²le id., 'ground', Png ne²la 'ground, Png, Mnd ne²l 'hill-field', Kui nela 'plot of high ground for cultivation', Ku ne²la {Fzg.} 'field (for cultivation)', {Isr.} 'dry field', Krx na²l 'fields, terraced fields'; D -b> OI na²la- 'field under cultivation' ¶ D #2913, GS 143 [#364] II ? K: G (<b- Zan?) nol-i 'fruchtbare Anschwemmungsland an einem Fluß; mit jungem Gras bewachsenes Wiesland' ¶ Chx. 964 ¶ The vw. o (< K *a) suggests the Zan origin of the word, but the loss of the expected χ (< K *q) is puzzling.

1598. Regional 2 *n²'a²lyV 'four' > U: FU *n'elya² id. > F nelja², Es neli (gen. nelja) i pLp {Lr.} *ne²lye² (or *n'e²lye²?) > Lp: S {Hs.} nieljije, U {Schl.} ne²l'ja, L {LLO} nieljje, {UEW} nieljya, N {N} njel'lje², I {It.} nelji, Klt {Lr.} nellj, Kld n²ie ll² / Er n²il'e, Mk n²il'a² / Chr L нѣл нѣл, H нѣл nāl : Prm {LG} *n'o²l' ({LG} *n'o²l²) > Z neel- n'ol², Z US n'o²l², Yz 'n'ul², Vt нѣл n'il², Vt Shm/Kz/B n'u²l, Vt: Sr n²i²l, Y n²il², Kz n'u²l² :: ObU {Ht.} *n²i²IV > pVg *n²i²IV / *n'a²l(V)-: *n²i²IV > Vg: T n²il²i, LK/MK/UK n²il'a², P nil'a², NV/SV/LL/UL/Ss n²ila 'four', *n'a²l(V)- is represented in the word for 'forty': Vg T n'e²lāw, LK/MK/UK/Nv/SV/LL n'a²lmān, P na²lmān, UL/Ss naliman; pOs *n'e²la² ({Hl.} *n²i²la²) 'four' > Os: V/Vy n'elā, Ty/Y n'e²lā, D/K n'e²tā, Nz n²i²tā, Kz n'a²lā, O n²il² : Hg ne²gy ¶ Coll. 102, It. #322, UEW 315-6, Db. OS xxxi, Sm. 546 (FU, FP *n'elja², Ugr *n'ilji²), Ker. II 96, Ht. #460, Lr. #720, Lgc. #4372, Hs. 978, Schl. 99-100, Ep. 78 II D *na²l- 'four' > Tm/Ml/Kn na²l, na²lu, Kdg na²li, Tu na²lā, Tl na²lugu, na²lugu, Gnd na²luŋ, Kui na²lgi, na²l 'four', Klm na²liŋ 'four things', na²ludul 'four days', Nkr na²liŋ 'four things', Nk na²li, Knd na²lgi 'four' (non-masc.), Prj nel 'four', na²lu(k) 'four things', Gdb nalug ^d na²lig 'four' (neut.), Krx na²x '4 things', naib 'four' (of animals and things) ¶ D #3655, Zv. 133.

1599. *n²'u²l²u²ṛṇKjV (= *n²'u²l²u²ṛṇKjV?) or *n²'u²l²u²ṛṇKV 'marrow, brain' > HS: S: Gz na²la², Tgr, Tgy, Amh nala 'brain, skull || ? Ch: WCh: Krkr ndulaka, Ngm nda²la²ku 'brain' i Wrj {Sk.} nds²li²na², Kry nds²la²y, My nds²li², Sir {Sk.} nds²li²m : Zar z²onga² id. : Ngz {Sch.} z²a²na²k (pl. z²a²na²ni²n), Bd a²z²a²n² id. ¶ ChC, ChL II A {ADb.} *n²ulṇi > NaT: [1] *julun ~ *ju²lu²n (< pre-T **ju²lu²n?) 'spinal marrow' > OT julun {MKD, Cl} 'spinal cord', {DTS} 'spinal marrow', ET Δ {Jarr., Mng., Rl.} julun, Uz Δ ju²lu²n^d ju²lu²ṇ, Nog julun, Qzq жълън z²u²lṇ, Qq z²u²lṇ, Qrg z²u²lu²n, Alt z²u²lu²n, Tf {Cs.} c²ileṇ, Yk su²lu²n 'spinal marrow', Tv c²u²n id., 'nerve', Bsh Δ j²ṛ²l²ṇ² id., j²ṛ²l²ṇ² 'spinal cord', Shor {Rl.} c²ilṇ (spinal\bone) marrow', Xk c²ilṇ, QK {B} ju²lu²n 'marrow' [2] *ju²lik or *jilik 'marrow of bones' > OT, MU, MQp [incl. CC], XwT jilik, Chg (j)ilik, Tk ilik, Uz Δ ju²lik^d ju²lu²k^d jilik, Tkm ju²lu²k ~ jilik, VTt z²ilṇk ~ jṇṇk, Az, Kr, Uz ilik, QrB z²ilik, Alt z²ilik ~ juluq, Tv c²ilig², Yk sila²k ~ sa²lī ~ silī id., Qmq jilik, Qrg z²ilik 'hollow bone', ET jilik ~ z²ilik 'marrow, hollow bone', Nog jilik, Qq z²ilik 'shin-bone' ¶ Though MhK translated the word as Ø'xaNu = spinal cord', the ev. of many other T lgs. suggest that the original meaning was 'spinal marrow' ¶ Cl. 927-8, 930, MKD 233, ET J 265-6, TL 263-4, ADb. SR 314, DTS 278, Rs. W 245, Jr. 160, Mng. G 739, Rl. III 556, 2086 & IV 170, Jud. 274 || Tg *n²u²ṇi (< **n²u²ṇi) > Ewk PT n²uṇi, Ewk Tk nuṇi 'marrow' ¶ STM I 646 || M *ziluga (ADb.} *z²iluga 'brain' (or 'brain, marrow') > MM [IM] z²ola² id., Brt жо́лоо 'baby's fontanel' ¶ Pp. MA 439, Chr. 232, ADb. SR 314 ¶¶ ADb. SR-D 448 [#35], 453, ADb. SR 47, 314 II ? D *nu²LVgV ~ *mu²LVgV 'marrow, brain' > Prj nulli, nu²lgum, nu²lgut², Kt mi²l, Tl mu²laga, Klm mull, Gnd mur²e^d mur²gonzi, Knd mur²va, Krx murma² 'marrow', Tm mu²l.ai², Ml mu²l.a id., 'brain', Brh mi²l id., 'kernel of nut', Tu

mu₁l.e, Mnd mu₁r'a 'brain', Kui mula id., ? nīli 'bone marrow' ¶¶ D #5051 ¶¶ D *m- (side by side with the expected *n-) may result from the infl. of D *mu₁l₁V 'bone' (D #5050) ◇ If D *mu₁l₁VgV belongs here, the N rec. is with *-l₁- (*n₁ul₁U₁n₁V), otherwise it has an unspecified *-l₁- ◇ ADb. SR 314 (A, D).

1600. ??₂ *n₁vl₁l₁V '∈ insect' > A: AmTg *n₁eile- 'nit, small louse' > Ul n₁il3-kt3 'nit', Ork n3lɪv3, Ud n₁33'ig3 'small louse', Nn n₁il3k3 id., 'nit' ¶ STM I 616, Krm. 271 ¶ Tg *n₁- for the expected *ŋ- may be due to the infl. of N *n₁a₁yu(-ŋV) 'larvas, worms, nit(s)' ¶ D *nul₁- 'stinging insect' > Tm nul₁l₁al, nol₁l₁al 'gnat, eye-fly, mosquito', Kn nol₁a, nol₁avu 'a fly', Krg nurŋgi, Prj nur₁n₁i₁ ur₁n₁i₁, Gnd DM nule₁, Gnd HMSr nu₁le 'mosquito', Gnd B {Tr.} nulle₁ 'a flea (esp. one which damages kodon & kutki flowers)', Gnd M nulle 'gnat, Klm nulle 'a fly' ¶¶ D #3715 ¶ HS: B: Ah a-nəllug₁ 'ant', ETwl a-nəllug 'small ant' ¶ Fc. 1387, GhA 147.

1601. ??₂ *n₁iqu₁l₁V 'scrape, scrape off, polish' > HS: S *₁nyxl > Ar nɪxli₁y- 'morceaux de chair qui sont restés sur la peau d'un animal écorché et qu'on enlève en préparant le cuir', ? ₁nyxl G 'trier/séparer les parties viles et enlever les meilleures' ¶ BK II 1223 ¶ A *n₁iwl₁X 'scrape, polish' > T *jil₁- 'rub' (× N *z₁il₁fa 'to shove, stir up'?) > NaT *jis₁-, *jis₁- v. 'rub': *jis₁- > SbTt {Tm.} jis₁- v. 'wipe, smear, rub, plane (wood)', SbTt Tb/Tr {Rl.} jis₁- 'glatt machen, polieren, hobeln', StOir дѣлѣ 3'is₁-, Xk c₁is-, Qb {Rl.} jis₁- v. 'rub, rub on', Qrg жыш- 3'is₁- id., 'rub off', QrB, Qmq is₁-r, Qzq, Qq is-, Alt 3'is₁-, QK {Rl.} jis₁-, Qb {Rl.} jis₁-, Xk c₁is- 'rub (on sth. with)' (нате́реть); NaT *jis₁-r > Qrg 3'is₁-r, QbB is₁-r, Qmq is₁-r id. ¶ eT *jil₁lg₁- b> M *zilgu₁- v. 'wipe, polish, dust; rub\brush against' > WrM zu₁lgu₁- ~ zilgu₁-, HIM, Brt Δ 3'лг₁-r, Kl 3'лг₁- id. ¶ Rs. W 202, ET Gl 667-8, BT 62, Rl. III 496, 498, Tm. 92, BIG 327, Jud. 285. MED 1085, KRS 259, Chr. 268 || Tg *n₁i₁u₁l₁a₁- 'rub, polish, smear, dye' > WrMc nila-, nile- 'rub, polish', Neg n₁ɪl₁- ~ n₁ɪ₁l₁- 'smear, rub', Ul n₁ili₁- v. 'smear, dye', Nn Nh n₁iul₁3- ~ n₁ul₁3- v. 'dye', Ork n₁ilit₁-i- ~ n₁ilic₁-c₁-i-, Ud X {STM} yzul₁3- v. 'dye' ¶ Z 232, ≈ STM I 638.

1602. *n₁am₁U₁ 'to squeeze, seize' > IE: NaIE *yem-/ym₁- 'hold, hold fast, grasp' > OI yam- (aor. 'yamati, yamat, prs. 'yacchati [₁ IE *ym₁-sk₁e-], pp. ya'ta- [₁ IE *ym₁-to-]) 'hold, lead, controle', Av yam- (ayamahte 'mag sich zuziehen'), Av, OPrs yasa- (Av yaso₁-is₁ 'du sollst zulassen', OPrs a₁yasata₁ 'nahm an sich'), Av, OPrs pp. yata- || pTc *ya₁m- > Tc A yom-, B ya₁m- 'achieve, obtain; reach' || ??? Gk ῥημεροῖ, Gk Δ ῥαμεροῖ 'tame, tamed' (← *held') || Sl *jъm-o₁ / inf. *je₁-ti 'take' (× N *ʔa₁emV 'to seize, hold', q.v. ffd.) ¶ P 505, EI 270-1 (*yem-), Mn. I 443, M K III 2-3, M E II 399-400, F I 235-6, Wn. 27, 503-4, Ad. 497-8, Ad. H 22, JGH 61-2, 303, IS I 133, ESSJ VI 71 ¶ U {IS} **n₁amo > *n₁oma- ~ *n₁amV- 'squeeze, hold fast' > Lp L {LLO} nja₁m₁mo- 'umschlingen, umfassen, mit den Händen um etw. greifen' | Chr {Szil.} n₁umorgem 'zusammengepreßt werden', {Ü} numurgem c₁хима₁c₁- ('I am pressed together' or 'I am squeezed'), {LG ← Trc.} n₁umergem 'I squeeze (c₁хима₁c₁)' | Prm: Z н₁мравны n₁amrav-ni, mom. н₁мртны n₁amirt-ni 'to squeeze', Prmk n₁amlav-ni 'to knead (dough, clay)' || OHg XIV nyom- 'pressen, (zusammen)drücken', Hg nyom- v. 'press' || Sm: Nn T O {Lh.} n₁ama₁- grasp ('fassen, ergreifen, packen'), En {Cs.} no₁a- v. 'catch' || pY {IN} n₁o₁m- 'squeeze, press' > Y K n₁um-us₁əy- ~ mum-us₁əy- id. (-us₁əy- is a sx.) ¶¶ Coll. 40, 103, UEW 322 (U *n₁oma- 'fangen, ergreifen' > Lp, Sm), 330 (FU *n₁XmV 'zusammendrücken' > Chr, Prm, Hg), ≠ 876 (Hg nyom- < Ugr *n₁olV 'drücken'), Sm. 546 (FU *n₁oma₁-, FP *n₁oma-, Ugr *n₁a₁ma- 'seize, grasp'), Ü 135, LG 202, TmK 479-80, EWU 1045, ≈ MF 488-9, Lh. 296, Cs. 86, IN 240 ¶ D *n₁am- 'squeeze, press' (× N *l₁j₁am₁X₁V v. 'be weak, soft; make soft, knead') > Ml n₁amunt, uka 'squeeze, knead', Tm n₁emir / -pp- / -tt- 'press with the hands, n₁emir / -v- / -nt- 'be crushed \ compressed', n₁emi vi. 'break, give way as under a weight' (← *be crushed'), n₁emit, u vt. 'crush, press out with the hands', Kdg n₁avn₁d₁- ({IS} < *n₁amn₁d₁-) 'squeeze', Tu nauntu 'squeezing, pinching', , naunt, uni 'to pinch', Ku nabgali ({IS} < *n₁amuk-) 'press down' ¶¶ D #2926, Km. 187 ◇ IS II 85 (*n₁ama; IE, U, D), IE MS 339 (*n₁oma₁ 'to hold': IE, ʔA [M *, T], U, D + unc. ʔA [M *nomu-qan 'peaceful, calm', T *jum- 'press']).

1603. 1 *n₁a₁Øm₁o₁ 'soft' > HS: S *₁nɪm 'be soft \ smooth' > Mh {Jo.} n3'aym, n3'aym3t 'soft, smooth', Jb E n₁sim, Jb C ne₁sim id., Hrs n3'ɪlm id., ne₁fa₁m v. 'soften', Ar ₁nɪm (pf. na₁fuma, ip. -n₁famu) 'be soft \ mellowy', {BK} na₁sim- 'doux, souple, moelleux (vêtement, etc.), doux au toucher, tendre' ¶ Jo. M 278, Ho. HL 92, BK II 1298 ¶ U {UEW} *n₁a₁mV ~ *n₁XmV, {Sm.} *n₁a₁mVkkV 'soft' > Lp S {LÖ} nemok id. || ObU {Ht.} *n₁a₁m₁ək id. > pVg *n₁a₁m₁ək, *n₁a₁m₁əkəm > Vg: N {Mu.} n₁a₁m₁ək, LK {Kn.} n₁a₁m₁ək, MK {Kn.} n₁o₁m₁ək id., pOs *n₁a₁m₁ək > Os: V/Vy n₁a₁m₁ək, Ty/Y/D/K n₁a₁m₁ək, O n₁am₁ək id. || Sm {Jn.} *n₁a₁mV- (or *n₁ɪmV-?) 'soft' > Ng {Cs.} d 'n₁aman, n₁amaga₁ id., Slq Tz {KKIH} n₁amik, Kms {Cs.} d n₁o₁m₁u₁r, {KD} n₁3₁m₁ɪr id.; acc. to UEW 330, the Sm vw. is irreg. and is a reflex of a back vw.; the irregularity of the Sm vw. (if any) may be explained by the ideophonic factor or by the infl. of *n₁- ¶ Coll. 38 (*n₁EmV), UEW 314 (*n₁a₁mV), 330 (*n₁XmV on the ev. of the questionably adduced Ne T O n₁u₁ŋk 'hurtig, flink, geschickt' and En B n₁uggo 'soft'), LG 201, Ht. #464, Jn. 106, KKI 139, Cs. 185 ¶ A *n₁EmV ({SDM97} *n₁amo) 'warm, soft, mild' > T [1] NaT *l₁j₁im 'quiet' (× N *dumV 'to be motionless, silent, quiet', q.v.) > QK {Rl.} c₁im, {B} s₁im 'quiet', {Rl.} c₁imc₁a- v. 'be silent', Qmn {B} c₁im 'quietly, without stirring', Tb {B} c₁im 'quietly', StAlt {RAS} c₁im 'motionless' (adv.), 'quietly', Tv ч₁мааргай c₁ima₁ɣay adj. 'quiet, shy', ч₁маарап- c₁ima₁rar- v. 'become quiet, shy' ¶ Rs. W 201, Rl. III 2102-3, B DLT 224, 227, B DK 271, B DChT 166, RAltS 756, TvR 557; [2] *j₁um₁u₁-l₁ca- v. 'be/become soft' [× N *n₁UomV 'pleasant (food,

water), gentle, fine', q.v.] > NaT *ju|imiujs'a- 'become/be soft' > OT, XwT xiv, Chg xv jums'a- 'be soft \ quiet', Qmq, Ggz jimis'a-, Tk yums,a-, Osm {Rl.} jum(u)s'a-, Tkm, Uz, ET jums'a-, Qq jims'a-, Qrj Cr jims'a-, Nog jumsa-, VTt jъms'a-, Qzq жѣмса- z'ũmsa-, Qrg з'ums'a-, Qb/Qc {Rl.} jimja-, Alt {Bu.} з'имиз'a-, Xk нѣмза- nimza-, Tv c'ĩmc'a-, Tf c'ĩmз'a-, Yk simna- 'be/become soft', Alt {B.} Tlt {Rl.} з'ĩmз'a- vt. 'soften', Chv ѣмѣ - s'ẽmьs'/z' - 'become soft'; d> T *jimi-l'čak (< *n'ĩmĩl'čaq) ({Md.} *з'ĩmVl'c'ak, {SDM97} *jim-l'c'ak) 'soft' > OT {Cl.} jims'aq ~ jums'aq, Xk nimzaχ, MQp XIII, Chg xv, Tkm, ET, Ln jums'aq, Ggz jimis'ak, Osm {Rl.} jum(u)s'aq, Tk yums,ak, Az jums'aq, Uz jums'aq, SY jumsaq, CrTt jims'aq, Qmq jimis'aq, VTt, Bsh jъms'aq, Qzq, Qq z'ũmsaq, Alt з'ĩmз'aq, Sg c'ĩmз'aq, Qb/Qc {Rl.} jimjaq, Tv c'ĩmc'aq, Chv ѣмѣ s'ẽmз'ẽ id.]? Chv s'ъмъl 'light (in weight), easy' ¶ MKD 233, Cl. 938-9, ET J 252-3, DTS 279-80, Ra. 200, Rs. W 201, Rl. III 500-1, 580-6, GAJ 181, Bu. II 384, Ra. 200, BIG 120, RXS 385, 801, Ash. XIII 26, Md. 83, 161 || M *nemeχu'n > WrM nemegu'n, HIM нѣмъ'н 'soft, gentle; pliable', Kl {Rm.} nemu'n 'soft, pliable' ¶ MED 574, KW 275 || Tg *n'emV- > Ewk n'zmu-mз 'soft, tender (to the touch)', Nn n'ẓṃẓri, WrMc nemeri 'soft' ¶ STM I 652-3 || ??σ,φ pJ (S) *na mi_a' > OJ na ṃi_a'ẽ, J T nameraka 'smooth' [x N *n'UØmV'ĩl', q.v.] ¶¶ Rs. W 201 (T *r'j'Im ÷ WrM nomugan, i.e. nomuqan 'peaceful, meek, gentle, calm', cf. MED 591) ♦ IS II 86-7 (ι *n'a'ma > U, A).

1604. *n'ain'jč'č'V 'grass' > U *n'ac'V '€ grass' > Lp: N {Fri.} njuo'cco-rasse, -rase 'horsetail (plant)' ('equisetum, kjaeringrok, kjæringsnelde'), L {LLO} njohtso' blättrige Pflanze, die in Mooren ... wächst und nach der der Rentier gelüstig ist' ; Prm *n'ac'a > Z Ud нѣтѣ n'ac'a '€ soft low grass in wamp meadows', Z LV n'ac'a 'мокрица (Stellaria media, winterweed)', Yz n'ac'a id., 'звездчатка (Stellaria, chickweed)' || Sm *n'a'c'ĩa' 'grass' > Ne T тѣда, Ne T O {Lh.} n'a'đa~, Ne F {Lh.} n'z_a'tta'ə_ 'Rentierflechte', Ng {Mik.} n'otə 'moss', En X {Cs.} 'nara, En B {Cs.} 'nada id., Slq Tz {KKIH} n'ũ'ti 'grass, hay', Slq Tm {KD} n'ũ'z', Kms {KD} no'?, {Cs.} no'd, no'n 'grass', Koyb {Sp.} нотъ 'grass', но 'hay', Mt M {Pl.} нотъ id. (mentioned by Jn., but absent in Hl. M) ¶ UEW 311, Fri. 496, LG 202, Jn. 105, KKI 142, Cs. 185 II A: Tg *n'ajaka ~ *n'ancVka 'grass' > Ul, Nn Nh n'aз_аха, Nn KU ṇaз_аха 'grass, weeds', Lm n'anciχa 'grass, greens' ¶ STM I 627 II D *ṇn'an'c- 'poison' (< *poisonous grass', like NE grass for 'marihuana') > Tm, Ml nan'cu, Td noз, Kn nan'ju, Tl nan'ji, nan'ju, Prj nen'z 'poison', ? Krx ma~n'z 'vegetal poison used for intoxicating and catching fish', ? Mlt manзraha 'benumbed'; D b> Mundari manzom 'prepared poison; to poison' ¶¶ D #3580, Pf. 114 II ?σ K *nac' - > G nac' -i, G G nac' a 'green shell of a hazel-nut' ¶ Chx. 942, DCh. 974.

1605. *n'ũqV 'rest, slumber, sleep' > HS: S *-nu-m-, */nwm 'slumber, sleep' > BHb, JEA */nwm, prm. -nu-m- 'slumber, be drowsy', Sr */nwm, prm. -nu-m- 'slumber, sleep heavily', Ar */nwm, prm. -nu-m- 'sleep', 'abate' (wind, sea), Gz */nwm, prm. -nu-m- 'sleep, take a rest', Ak OB {Sd.} */nwm (inf. na'mu) 'slumber', Ug d nhmmt 'sopor, desvanecimiento' ¶ KB 643, Lv. III 359, , Sl. 737, Js. 887, JPS 332, Ln. 3040, Hv. 809, OLS 321, L G 409-10, Sd. 729 II U *n'ũ:ũqV 'take the rest, repose, sleep' > FU *n'ũ:ũqV 'take the rest, repose' (UEW: 'ruhen, rasten') > Er, Mk ныва- nuva- 'slumber, doze' ({PI} '(по)дремат'), Er нувсе- nuvs'e- vi. 'doze', {Rv.} 'dösen, vor sich hin träumen', ныва- nuva- 'doze' (in ds : нывазл 'sleepy, sleepy-head, drowsy-head', нывазеве- inch. 'doze', etc.) || ObU: pVg *n'ũ-nt- 'take a rest' [x pVg *n'ũ-n- 'stretch' > Vg {BV}: Ss нънс-, MK n'uns- 'stretch oneself', Ss нънъл-а`кбе, MK n'uns' - ~ n'us' - 'draw out, вы́лут' > Vg: LL n'ont-, N n'ũ-nt- vi. 'rest', T il-n'õ-nt- 'sich ausruhen (bzw. ausstrecken)', Vg {MK}: N/ML n'unti, LL n'onti, T n'ontant- ~ n'õ-ntant- '(take a) rest' [= 'ruhen', (Hg) 'pihen']; Os N {PápB} n'oyol-, n'oyol- vi. 'sleep, rest' : OHg xiv nyug- vi. 'rest, lie, sleep', xv nyug- 'Ruhe halte, ruhig verbleiben', Hg nyug(o)sz- (/ nyugod- / nyugv-) 'lie (liegen), take a rest, repose', OHg ≥xiii nyugol(o)m, Hg nyugalom 'rest, stillness, quiet(ness), peace', nyugta 'peace' || pY *n'ũqe- 'sleep' > OY NW {Lnd.} nu'ngnee 'I am asleep' ¶ UEW 328, PI 182-3, ERV 420, MF 489-90, EWU 1047-8, MK 374, IN 240, 314.

1606. *n'Ayŋi'ĩ '€ coniferous tree' > IE: NaIE *yoi_ni- > L iu'niperus 'juniper' ({Ld.}: < *yoi_ni-peros) || ON einir, Sw en, Dn ene, Nr einer id., Nr eineber, Dn eneber 'juniper berry', MLG eynberenholt, NLG, e'n(e)ke 'juniper', NLG e'nberen 'juniper berry' ({Ped.} < *yai_nia-) > ¶ WP I 208-9, P 513, ≈σ EI 481 (I & Gmc < *yoi_ni-s 'reed, rush'), WH I 731, Vr. 97, Hlq. 183 II U *na'ũqV 'larch (Larix sibirica)' > Z U/I n'ia, Sk ni-pu, Lu n'eya-pu || ObU {Ht.} *nĩŋkV 'larch' > pVg *n'ĩ k > Vg: LK/MK/UK/P/NV/SV/LL/ML n'ix; pOs *na'ŋk > Os: V/Vy na'ŋk, Ty/y/D/K/O na'ŋk, Nz/Kz nanŋ ¶ UEW 302, LG 190, Ht. #432 II A {ADb.} *ŋa'ŋe ({DQA} *ŋi_a'ŋe) 'fir-tree (Abies)' > Tg *ŋa'ŋt'a' id. > Ewk ŋa'ntз, Lm ŋa'ŋt'ь d n'a'ŋta id., Neg ŋa'ŋta 'Abies, Picea', Ud ŋanta 'coniferous tree (Abies, Picea, etc.)', Ul, Nn Nh waŋta, Nn KU ŋanta 'Abies', Ork waŋ(ũ)ta mo'n'ĩ 'Abies, Pinus', WrMc waŋtaqa 'coniferous tree' ¶ STM I 657-8, Krm. 272 || pJ {S} *mз'mi' or *mu_ami 'fir-tree' > OJ ṃi_u_omi > ltOJ [RJ] mo'mi, J: T mo'mi, K mo'mi', Kg momi' ¶ S QJ #270, Mr. 484 ¶¶ ADb NN 35, ≈ DQA #1528 (> Tg, J; rec. of Tg *ŋi_a'ŋ-ta with an unjustified *i_ũ) ♦ If D *van_n_i 'prickly tree' (D #5330) belongs here (as suggested by ADb.), the N rec. may be ≈*niwAyŋi'ĩ (cp. w- in some Tg lgs. and Eg w'n 'Nadelholz') ♦ A *ŋ- is due to as (*n'...ŋ > *ŋ...ŋ) ♦ ADb. NN 35 (N *n'ayŋV > A, U, IE + qu. D).

1607. *n'ĩŋHV ≈ 'woman' (and 'woman from the opposite moiety?') > U *n'ĩŋa' 'woman, wife, female animal' > FU: pLp {Lr.} *niŋe'ləs > Lp: S minn'eles, L niŋŋe'lis, Kld нѣмъ'лүсс 'female animal', N njĩŋŋala's ~ njĩŋŋe'la's id., 'a female' ! Er нѣ

n'i 'woman, wife' : Z Vm n'in 'female' (n'in c'eri 'female of salmon [сѣмѣа]) || ObU {Ht.} *nī > pVg *nī > Vg: T nī, LK/MK/UK/P/NV/LL/UL.Ss ne- 'wife, woman, female animal'; pOs *ni > Os: V/Vy ni, Ty/Y/Nz/Kz ne, D/K neŋ, O niŋ id. : Hg no- 'woman, wife', neje 'his wife' (× N ***nayE** 'woman?') || Sm {Jn.} *ne 'woman' (× N ***nayE** 'ŋ', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ Coll. 41, UEW 305, Lr. #727, Lgc. #4388, SaR 213 || A ≈ *neŋV 'female relative (sister or brother's wife)' (partially LI) > T *jeŋa- 'wife of one's elder brother or of one's father's younger brother' > OT {Cl.} ja-ŋa- , {DTS} jeŋga- id., Chg xv jeŋga- 'woman who adorns the bride and presents her to the bridegroom', ET ja-ŋga- , Uz jeŋga- , Qzq, Qq 3'ēŋga- 'elder brother's wife', Tkm jeŋŋe, Slr {Tn.} jeŋgo ~ -u ~ jeŋqo ~ -u, Nog, SY jeŋge, VTt Уиґг' z'-iŋga- , Ln jeŋŋa- , Alt 3'ēŋe, Xk nige, Tv c'ēŋge id., 'wife of an elder relative', Yk saŋas 'wife of an elder relative', Az jeŋŋ' yeng'a- 'bridesmaid (woman accompanying a bride to her bridegroom's house)', Tk yenge id., 'brother's/uncle's wife' ¶ Cl. 950, ET J 189-90, TL 313, Rs. W 197-8, TatR 769, MM 175, Hüs. 121. Pokr. TR 65 || Tg ***neŋn'e** > Ewk n3ŋn'3 'sweetheart' [but hardly here Ewk nono 'grandmother' and Ewk {Rm.} n'3n'3-ge ~ n3n3-ga- 'aunt', {STM} n'3n'3-k3- 'grandmother', actually <d- Ewk {Rm.} n'3n'e ~ n3ne 'mother', {STM} n'3n'3 'grandmother, mother' (obviously Lallwörter)] ¶ STM I 605, 622 ¶¶ i ÷ (≠φ) M *nagacu 'maternal uncle; relatives on mother's side' (MED 556) and pKo {S} *nu'i- ' (boy's) sister' (> MKo nu'i- , NKo nui- , see S QK #345, Nam 115, MLC 358) ¶¶ ≈ SDM97 s.v. *neŋu 'brother's wife', ≈ DQA #1434 [pA *ne-ŋu 'female relative (sister or brother's wife)'], Rm. EAS I 76, Df. IV 207 ('kaum annehmbar... Lallwort') || IE: NaIE *yenə-ter / y.nətr- 'wife of husband's brother' > OI ya-ta- / ya-tar-, CINPrs ir'Y ya-rī, Psh yo-r (pl. yu-n'e-) id. : Gk 'ενατῆρ id. (pl. Gk A εἰνατῆρες) || Phr acc. ιανατῆρα id. (?) || L ianitrices 'wives of brothers' || Arm ner ner (etymologically correct n'ér ne'r) / gen. niri niri 'wife of husband's brother or another wife of the same husband' || Lt jente- (gen. jenters) 'husband's brother's wife', Ltv i'etere, Cur jentere id. : Sl *je-ŋtri / gen. *je-ŋtrve 'wife of husband's brother' (*-i/-ŋve due to the infl. of *svekrī/-ŋve 'husband's mother') > ChS жтґры je-try, Blg еѳтрѣва d ѳтрѣва, SCr je-ŋtrva, Slv je-ŋtrva, OCz jatrev, P † ja-trew, R †, Δ ѳтґров, Blr d ѳтґроуАка, Uk d ѳтґр вка ¶ P 505-6, ≈ EI 522 (*h₁yen_hA-ter-), Szem. KT 26, M K III 15-6, M E II 410, Mrg. 100, Sg. 1525, F I 464, Ch. 323, WH I 668, Frn. 193, ESSJ VIII 188-90, Glh. 300, Slr. 193-4 ♦ ≈ ADb. NN 35 (A, U, IE + err. D van- 'elder brother's wife', cf. N ***LVJwa-n'V** 'relative [of a younger/the same generation] of the opposite moiety', ffd. see N ***wa-n'V**).

1608. ***n'ojuda** 'to follow in the traces, hunt, pursue', 'to move quickly' > HS: CS *-nu-d- > BHb √nwd G (ip. -nu-d-, pf. na-d-) 'sway', 'be/become homeless', Sh 'shake', MHb √nwd G 'move, be unsteady', JEA √nwd G id., 'shake', Md √nwd G 'shake, quake, tremble', Sr √nwd G id., 'sway to and fro (as a reed/branch), stagger', Ar √nwd G (ip. -nu-d-) 'move one's head; nod the head from sleepiness', TD (pf. tanawwada) 'swing (bough)'; (?) μ: WS *√ndd ~ *√ndnd > BHb √ndd G 'wander about; flee, take to flight', Ug ndd G 'go, wander, be in a hurry', {Lip.} 'go to and fro', MHb/JA {Js.} 'move, shake, chase', Ar √ndd G 'flee', Tgr √ndnd 'shake' ¶ KB 635, 640, Lv. III 353, Js. 877-8, 883-4, Sl. 734-5, A #1755, Grd. UT #1615, OLS 318, JPS 330, DM 293, Fr. IV 257, 350, BK II 1364, Hv. 806, L ESAC 33 || Eg fMd nwd vi. 'move; step back, retreat; ≈ stagger (wanken)' ¶ EG II 225 || B: Tmz {MT} nyuddu ~ nwuddu 'marcher, se promener', Iz {Loub.} ni-uddu 'se promener', n. act. tani-uddut ¶ MT 544, Loub. 577 || Ch: WCh: Krkr {Lk.} nd-, Krf {Sch.} ndo'po', Ngm {ChL} ndon, BI {Lk.} d'i 'go' : Wrij {Sk.} n_o'da k- : Wnd {IL} *n_o'zi 'go' : ECh: Mu {Lk.} n3'a-, n3'au 'go' ¶ JI II 162-3, ChC, ChL ¶¶ SYv. ES IV 72 (S, Eg), OS #1826 (S, Eg, B, WCh, CCh) || IE: NaIE *yeu_d- / *you_d- / *yud_h- 'stir, move' ({P} 'in heftiger Bewegung sein') > OI 'yudhyati 'moves, fluctuates' (as water)' (≠ 'yudhyati 'fights'), ud-yudh- 'boil up' (as water), Av {Brtl.} yaoz- 'in unruhige Bewegung geraten', OPrs {Brtl.} yaod- id., {Hinz} yaud-atim apr. acc. f. sg. 'in hellem Aufruhr', Blc {Brtl.} 3'uzay vi., vt. 'move' || Lt jude-ti 'move, stir, budge', Ltv ju-d i-r'at 'zanken machen, verhetzen', ju-d i-r'at 'langsam treiben, unruhig machen' : Sl *judi-ti ≈ 'instigate, beckon' (< 'cause to move') > P Δ judzic', Uk 'дѣити 'to instigate, incite, seduce', Blg 'дѣ 'beckon, seduce' || L jubeo- 'order' (< 'cause to move') || ? Tc A yutk- 'be anxious' ¶ i ÷ (≠σ) OI yudhyate-, Av yu-hdyehiti 'fights' and related words [↔ WP, P, EI and IS] || Possibly also (with pre-IE depalatalisation *n'- > *n-?) Ht {Ts.} nuntar- 'Eile, Hast', {CHD} nuntaras adv. 'promptly, without delay, soon', nuntaras gen. 'of haste, of swiftness', nuntariya-, nu(t)tar(r)iya- adj. 'swift', nuntariya-, nuntariye- v. 'hasten, be quick', nu(n)tarnu- v. 'hurry, hasten' ¶ WP I 203, P 511-2, Mn. 446, 453-4, MW 854, Brtl. 1231-2, Hinz 152, ≈ M K III 20, WH I 724-5, Frn. 195-6, ESSJ VIII 191-2, ≈σ EI 201 (*yud_h- 'moved, stirred up, fight'), CHD L-N 472-4, Ts. E II 347-50 || U ***n'ojwda**- 'follow (the tracks of)' > F nouta- / nouda- id., 'fetch, overtake', Krl A nou_o-to- ~ nou_o-do- 'follow (e.g. the tracks of)', Es no-uda- 'strive for, aspire to, be intent (on), require', no-ue / no-ude 'requirement' || ObU {Ht., [Hl.]} *n'u-wal- v. 'pursue, hunt' (more likely than *n'u-ŋal-) > pVg *n'iwal- / *n'a-wl- 'pursue' > Vg: T n'awl-, LK n'a-wl- / n'a-wl-, MK n'owl-, UK/P/NV/SV/ML n'iwl-, UL/Ss n'a-wl-, pOs *n'oŋal- > Os: V n'uŋal-, Vy n'oŋal-, n'uŋal-, Ty n'oŋal-, n'uŋal-, Y n'owal-, D/L/O n'oŋal-, Nz n'uŋal-, Kz n'owal- id., 'chase, hunt' || Sm: [1] Sm {Jn.} *n'orV- 'pursue' > Ne T нґпаку-и-, Ne T O {Lh.} n'o-rok-u-c' 'pursue, overtake', Slq Tz {Prk.} n'ori- 'treiben, verfolgen'; [2] {Hl.} *n'ota-, {Jn.} *n'ota- 'pursue' > Ne T нґда-с-, Ne T O {Lh.} n'o-da-, Ne F {Lh.} n'o-tta-s', Slq Tz {KKIH} n'o-ti- 'pursue, overtake', Mt {Hl.} *n'oda-, *noda- 'pursue, chase' [Mt M {Sp.} **мнежа**нода гайгыгьмь 'I pursue a beast' (мнежа 'beast'), нодашам'I chase'] ¶¶ But Sm {Jn.} *n'o- 'pursue' and pY {IN} *na-w- 'watch, follow/pursue (an animal)'

belong rather to N ***n'olɪwV** 'hunt, pursue' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ Coll. 41, Coll. CG 408 (*n'owda- = *n'zɔwda-), UEW 323-4 (*n'owda- or *n'owda-), ≠ Sm. 539 (U *n'oxi-, FU, FP *n'uxi-, Ugr *n'ugi-, Sm *n'o- 'pursue' without distinction between the reflexes of N ***n'olɪwV** and ***n'olɪwV**), SK 385, Ht. #446 (*n'u-ɣəl-), Hl. rHt. 73-4 (on pObU *w and *ɣ), ≈ Jn. 111, Hl. M #766, Prk. 119, ≠ IN 236 and IN UASJu 84 (the above U √ ÷ pY *na°w- 'следит', 'преследоват'), ≠ Rd. UJ 40 [#37] (Y *na°w- U *n'olɪwda-) II ? A: Tg: Lm ɲɜ̄di 'track' ¶ STM I 667 || ??φ OT {Cl.} jind- 'search (sth.), seek (sth.)' ¶ Cl. 946 ¶ The front vw. in both Tg and T is puzzling II D (in SD) *nōn̄t̄- vt. 'stir, obtain (sth. out of sth.), dig out' > Tm nōn̄t̄.u 'stir, dig out, grub up, root out, pick off as the scab of an ulcer, pick out as wax from the ear, pilfer, pluck as an ear of grain', Ml nōn̄tuka 'to stir, dig, tease', Tu nōd̄.avu-, nōd̄.ad.ru- 'to rake up, stir' ¶ Semantics: 'stir' ← *'make move' ¶ D #3795 ♦ The cns. *-ŋ- was lost (partially due to *dis*) in NaIE and HS ♦ The original meaning (connecting with hunting) still survives in U and Tg, but is lost in HS, IE, D and T (due to the loss of the hunters' way of life?) ♦ IS II 90-91 s.v. *n'owda (all cognates, except Ht and A).

1609. ***n'angu** 'tongue' > IE: NaIE *yn̄g̃hu- ~ *dn̄g̃hu-/*dn̄g̃hwa- ~ *ln̄g̃hu- id. > Arm lezu lezu id. (× IE *leīg̃h- v. 'lick') || OL *lingua*, L *lingua*, Osc {Vtr.} FANCVA, FANGVAM || Clt {RE} *tangwa-to- > OIr *tengae*, Brtt {RE} *tawatos > MW {Vn.} *tauawt*, {RE} *tafawt*, W *tafod*, OCrm *tauot*, Crm *tavas*, MBr *teaut*, Br *teod* id. || Gt *tuggo*, ON, NNr, Sw, OSx *tunga*, Dn *tunge*, OHG *zunga*, NHG *Zunge*, AS *tunze* id., NE *tongue* || BSl *(y)inz̄u- (< IE *yn̄g̃hu-) > Pru *insuwis* [inzuvis], Lt *liez̄u* vis id. (× *liez̄u* 'to lick') || Sl *lj̄ez̄i- 'кѣ 'tongue' > OCS *языкъ* *jezikъ*, Blg *език*, Δ *jazik*, McdS *јазик*, SCr *jezik*, Slv *jezik*, Cz, Slk, Hls *jazyk*, Lls *jezyk*, Plb *joze* k, P *język*, R, Blr *язык*, Uk *язик*; in pSl the initial *ē is regularly preceded by prosthetic *j-, hence here the rec. of Sl *j- is synchronically superfluous, but etymologically justified || pTc {Ad.} *kāntwo (*mt* < *dn̄g̃hwa-) > Tc A *kāntu*, Tc B *kantwo* 'tongue' || ? Ilr: OI *jih'va*, Av *hizu*-, *hizva* ({P} < as *g̃ig̃hwa- and Im *sizva- < *zizva- due to *dis* of sonorants), OPrs *hizan*-, Phl *uzva*-, Oss: I *zvag*, D *āvzag* id. ¶ WP I 1792, P 223, GI 814, EI 594 (*dn̄g̃hu-), M K I 436-7, M E I 591-3, Bai. 290, Ab. IV 279-80 WH I 806-7, EM 360, Mul. 147, Vn. T 50-1, RE 140, Fs. 482, Vr. 600, OsS 1301-2, Schz. 337, KM 892, Ho. 355, Ho. S 76, Kb. 1266, Frn. 369-70, En. 184, Tp. P I-K 55-9, Fs. 482, ESSJ VI 74-5, ≈ Glh. 300-1, Slr. 159-61, Wn. 204, Ad. 139. Ad. H 118 ¶ The variants *dn̄g̃hu- and *ln̄g̃hu- are accounted for by ancient *dis* (prior to the denasalization *n' > *y, i.e. *n̄l̄Vn̄g̃hu- > *dn̄g̃hu- ~ *ln̄g̃hu-); in the case of *ln̄g̃hu- the ideophonic factor and the infl. of NaIE *leīg̃h- 'to lick' and esp. of its nasalized present stem *ling̃h- have played a role (cf. N ***Lig̃IJE** 'to lick, sip, suck'). The voiceless *t- in Clt is still puzzling II K *nena- 'tongue, word' > OG *ena*- 'tongue', G *ena*- id., 'language', Mg *nina*-, Lz *nena*- id., 'word', Sv UB/KB/Ln *nin* (/ pl. UB/KB/Ln *nən-a* r, L *nən-ar*) 'tongue, language' ¶ K¹ 147, K² 141, Q 289, TK 635, GP 237; FS K 239 & FS E 264 (*nen-) ¶ The palatal vw. *e may be due to the infl. of the former palatal *n'-II U *n'ajkc'e(mV) 'tongue' (→ 'hard palate', 'gills') > pLp {Lr.} *n'okc'əm 'tongue' > Lp: S {Hs.} *njuoktjeme*, L {LLO} *njuoutjav*, N {N} *njuovc'a* / -k'c'a-m-, Kld {SaR} *n'uχχc'em*, K {Gn.} *n'uχ:c'em* id. || ?σ Chr: L/Uf/B *nos'mo* 'hard palate', H *нашмы* *nas'mt̄* 'gills' || ?σ Prm *n'okc'im (= {LG} *n'okc'im) 'gills' > Z *нѣкчим* *n'okc'im* id. || ?σ ObU *n'ij̄kc'əmV ({Ht.} *n'ij̄kc'əmV) 'gills' > pVg *n'ij̄kc'Vm id. > Vg: UK *n'x̄s'əm*, P *n'ax̄s'əm*, NV/LL *n'a'x̄s'əm*, UL/So *n'a'x̄s'am* id., pOs *n'ajkc'əm id. > Os: D *n'ajχs'əm*, K *n'aχs'əm*, Nz/Kz *n'ox̄s'əm* id. || Sm: Ne: T *ниѣѣ* *n'in'z'i?*, T O {Lh.} *n'in'c'i?*, F NI {Lh.} *n'in's'ki*, F {Ppv.} *n'ins'iku* 'palate'; Kms {KD} *nēni?*, *nēni*, {Cs.} *nēni*, Koyb {Sp.} *ни* id. ¶ The primary meaning of the U √ must be 'tongue' (↔ UEW), whence (by metonymy) 'hard palate'; the meaning 'gills' appears in pFU due to fishing as the primary economic occupation of the pFU community ¶ Coll. 40 (*n'ajkc'e 'tongue'), ≈ UEW 311-2 (*n'ajkc'e [?] 'hard palate', [?] 'gills'), Lr. #788, Lgc. #4458, N II 104, SaR 222, MRS 351, 359, Ep. 75, Ū 133-4, LG 189, Ht. #444, Ter. 313, Lh. 235, Ppv. 67, KD 44, Ptp. 44, Cs. 184 II ??σ A *n̄n̄ij̄V 'curse, swear' > Tg *n̄n̄ij̄i- v. 'curse, invoke a harm to' > Lm *n̄ij̄i*-, Ork *n̄ij̄i*- id., Ewk *n̄ij̄i* ~ *n̄ij̄i*- v. 'curse, swear', 'omen harm', Sln n. '(religious) curse' ¶ STM I 598 || pJ {S} *n̄z̄n̄s̄i-r- 'curse, swear' > OJ *no'no'si-r*-, J: T/Kg *nonos'i-r*-, K *no'no'si-r* ¶ S QJ #950, Mr. 737 ¶ ≈ DQA #1469 [A *nīā'ne 'to curse, swear'; incl. Tg, J] ♦ The U cognate goes back to a *cd* (or *d* ?) ♦ IS MS 373 (*n'an'g̃l̄ 'tongue'; IE, U, K).

1610. ***n'Egs'i** 'dirt, dirty liquid' > HS: S *°ngs̄ v. 'be dirty' > Ar βj0Na *nağ's*- 'sale, malpropre; impar, immonde', √ngs̄ v. 'be dirty' ¶ BK II 1204 II IE: NaIE *n̄si- 'dirty-coloured; dirt, mud' > OI *asi-tah*, 'black' || Gk ᾠσiō (gen. ᾠσiō) f. 'mud (of a river), slime', ᾠσiō 'muddy' ¶ P 771, M K I 64, F I 162 II U: FP *n'EsV '(dirty) liquid' > F [Agr.] *nesi* 'liquid, juice', F *neste* id., Krl A *n'ezeva*-, *n'ezevu* 'moist', *n'estu* o v. 'become wet', Es *nestu* tada, *nestutada* v. 'moisten' || Z Vm/I/UD *n'asti* 'dirt' ¶ BF *e suggests to a FP *e, while Prm *a points to a FP *a II A: Tg *n'aj̄s'a 'dirt' > Ewk *n'aj̄n'a* 'dirt, dirty', Lm *n'aj̄s̄*, Orc *n'aj̄sa*, *yāj̄sa* ~ *n'aj̄sa*, Ork *nāj̄sa* ~ *nāj̄sa*, Nn *yāj̄sa* ~ *n̄aj̄sa* ~ *n'aj̄sa* id. ¶ STM I 633-4 ¶ ≈ DQA #1405 (Tg < pA *n'ā'ja 'dirt; to smear').

1611. ?***n'a'pa** 'nose' (→ 'face', 'front') > HS: EC: Sa {Bl. <?} *nef*, {R} *nef*, *nif*, Af *ne'f* / *ne'f*- 'face' ¶ ≠ Bl. 166, R S II 286, PH 174 || S *°n̄ip- > Ar AT/Mrc {Bss., DMA} *nif* 'nose' Kb *nnif* 'nez, amour-propre' ¶ DMA I 102, Dl. 548 II A *n'a'bV 'front, in front' > T: [1] *n'a'b- ≈ 'front, forward' > Ewk PT *n'a'wd̄s* 'in front', 'forward', Orc *n'auka* ~ *n'auki* id., 'at first', Ork *n'awra* ~ *n'aorra*- 'go forward \ in front (of others)' ¶ But Tg *n'o-g- 'be in front, first' is more likely to belong to N

***n'ok₁V₁XV** 'be in front, precede, be first' (q. v. ffd.) ¶ STM I 627, DQA #1483 (Tg *n'o₁b- ~ *n'a₁b-) || ?φ pJ {S} *ma₁pi₁a₁ 'front, before' > OJ {S} ma₁pi₁e₁, {Mr.} mape, J: T ma₁e, K ma₁e₁, Kg mae₁ id., {Kenk.} 'the front' ¶ The change *n'- > *m- still needs elucidation (as *n'...p > m...p??) ¶ S AJ 267 [#65], S QJ #65, Mr. 469 ¶¶ SDM97 (A *n'a₁ba), S AJ 297 [#585], ≈ DQA #1483 (A *n'i₁o₁po 'front, in front, front side'; incl. J, Tg *n'a₁b-).

1612. ? ***n'a₁pVrV** 'tender, delicate, beautiful' > HS: Eg ∇ nfr 'good, be good, (be) beautiful' ({Vc.} acp. *na₁fir), Cpt: Sd **ноуҕе** nufe, B **ноуҕи** nufi 'good, beautiful' ¶ EG II 253-6, Vc. 150 II D *navuru 'fine, tender' (× N ***nAXiba** 'thin, meagre'??) > Kn navuru, navaru, naviru 'that is tender \ soft \ fine', Tl navuru, nauru 'soft, delicate' ¶¶ D *-r- for the expected *-r₁- suggests that in pre-D the root was followed by a sx.-cns. ¶¶ D #3618 II **mt** U {Coll.} *n'a₁rpa₁ 'thin (not dense), sparsed' > pLp {Lr.} *n'a₁rpe₁ id. > Lp: S aadj. nja₁a₁rb'es, U nja₁rbee, , N d njar'ba₁d, L njar'pe₁ id., Kld h̄happn 'thin' (of liquids), 'sparse' (hair, wool) || Sm: Ne F N {Lh.} n'i₁e₁rβ̄α₁ 'lichtmaschig' (Netz) ¶ Coll. 4O, SSA II 254, Lr. #767, Lgc. #4367, SaR 2O9-1O, TI 294-, Lh. 315.

1613. ***n'i₁q₁U₁** 'grind, crush, rub, rub down/off, rub to powder' > HS: Eg fOK n3 ({Vc.} *√n3y) id. (EG: 'ver-/zer-reiben, mahlen') > DEg nt id. > Cpt: Sd/B **ноуҕт** nut / Sd **нат**- nat-, B **нот**- not v. 'grind'; Cpt F stt. **нат** nat < Eg {Vc.} stt. *nazyew; -d> Eg fMK n3, n3y.w ({Vc.} *nazyaw) 'flour' > DEg nyt > Cpt: Sd **ноҕиҕт** noeit, B **нуйт** no₁t, F **найт** nait id. ¶ EG II 369-7O, Fk. 143, Er. 131, Vc. 141, 145 || Ch {JS, JI} nV₁k₁- 'grind' > WCh {Stl.} *nik₁- 'grind' > Hs ni₁k₁a₁ || Fy {J} nik₁, Bks {J} nuk₁; Bg {Sh.} nok, Zar K {Sh.} nik ¶ JS 125, JI I 82 & II 17O-1, Stl. ZCh 235 [#818] || ?? B (with ext.) *√nyd 'écraser, broyer, réduire en poudre' > Tmz {MT}, Kb {Dl.} √nyd G (inv. Tmz ənyəd, Kb ənyəd₁) id., Mz {Dlh.} √nyd G 'broyer, piler', Izn {Ds.} √nyd₁ G 'écraser', BSn {Ds.} √nyd G (inv. ənyəd₁) 'broyer' ¶ MT 479-8O, Dl. 368, Dlh. M 138, Ds. B 52, 1O8 ¶¶ OS #1871 (HS *nik₁- in Eg and WCh) ¶¶ Tk. I 32O II K: OG na₁q₁- v. 'pound' (DCh.: **толоч**), G na₁q₁- '(zer-)stampfen/-stoßen, kleinstoßen, klopfen (z. B. Steine)' ¶ Chx. 933, DCh. 967 ¶ The vw. a is probably due to apophony II A *n'ik₁u₁ 'grind, gnaw' > NaT *jik₁- 'crush, grind' > OT jiq₁- 'demolish, destroy', MQp XIII jiq₁- 'demolish', XwT XIV, Chg XV jiq₁- 'destroy', Tk yik₁, Ggz jik₁-, Tkm, Qmq jiq₁-, Az jix₁- 'destroy, demolish', Xlj juq₁-, VTt Δ {θRL.} z'ṛṛq₁- 'destroy' ¶ To distinguish from T *jik₁- 'throw down' (in some lgs. contamination of both roots) ¶ Cl. 897, Rs. W 2OO, ET J 273-4, Rl. IV 116, Bu. II 358, GRMS 221, TkR 376, Hüs. 161, KumRS 158, DT 23O || M *niku₁- 'rub, crumble' > OM *niku₁- (-b> Ewk niku₁- v. 'grind'), WrM niqu₁- ~ nuqu₁, HlM nyxa₁- v. 'rub, massage; mash, press; crumble', Brt H₁xa₁- n'uxa₁- 'knead, mash, rub, mix by rubbing', Ord {Ms.} nu₁χu₁- 'pétrir, malaxer, masser', Kl hyx₁- 'knead, rub, mix by rubbing', Kl {Rm.} nu₁χu₁- 'kneten, zerreiben, zermahlen', Mnr H {T} nugu₁- 'knead' (**мечит**, **замечит**), {SM} nu₁g₁u₁- 'pétrir, broyer qch. entre les mains', MMgl [Z] {Iw.} nuqu₁- v. 'pound', ¶ MED 586, KRS 388, Ms. O 5OO, SM 288, T 353, Iw. 12O, Chr. 346 || Tg *n'U₁ 'ki- ≈ 'gnaw, pound' > Ewk n'zki₁- 'gnaw, crack (by teeth)', Sln n'uxu₁ṅki₁ n. 'pestle', WrMc d niyo₁xu₁-, niyo₁xule₁- v. 'pound (in a mortar)', niqca₁- 'destroy, demolish' ¶ STM I 591, 637 || pKo {S} *ni₁ki₁- 'knead, mix' > MKo ni₁ki₁-, NKo igi₁- ¶ S QK #777, Nam 119, MLC 1319 ¶¶ DQA #1451 (A *ni₁k₁u₁ 'to grind, crunch; knead'), Pp. VG 39 III A reduplicated variant is attested in WCh (Su {J} nu₁ṅ, Sha {J} nu₁ṅ, Kl₁ n'ṅ) and pJ {S} (*n₁z₁nk₁z₁-p- ~ *nu₁nku₁-p- 'rub, wipe (off)' > OJ no₁go₁p- > J: T nugu₁-, K nu₁gu₁-, Kg nu₁gu₁-, cf. S QJ #682, Mr. 738) ♦ The B and Ko cognates are *qu*. because they are not attested in their pure form (without extensions).

1614. ***n'o₁qa** 'lowland, depression' > K (GZ?) *no₁qa- > G no₁qa- 'bog, marsh, swamp', ? G G/I no₁qo 'langsam fließendes, sumpfiges Wasser'; Tümpel'; {acc. to K and K²} Mg no₁ya-, no₁yo- 'branch of a river, plain', {K} 'low place, river-bed', Lz no₁ya 'lowland, bank' (K believed that the change *-q- > Zan -y- is reg. [cf. *d(l)a₁qw- 'elbow' > Lz xe-duy- id.], but FS refer this Zan word to the K √ *no₁y- 'lowland, swamp') ¶ K 148, ≈ K² 144 (*no₁ya-), Chx. 965, FS K 242 II U: FU *n'okka 'ravine, depression' > Prm {LG} *n'uk id. > Z MSs n'uk, Z n'ukz₁ 'depression/ravine with a river', Vt n'uk 'ravine (**овраг, лог**)' ¶ LG 2OO, Lt. 2O8.

1615. ***n'a₁RU** 'swamp' > U *n'or₁o₁ 'swamp' > ? F noro 'swampy valley' || pPrm {Lt.} *n'u₁r 'swamp' > Z n'ur, n'urviv, Vt SW n'ur, Vt n'ur id. (Prm *u₁ for the expected *u due to the palatalizing infl. of *n'-?); but Vt n'ur 'dampness' may go back to N ***n'ṛo₁u₁rV** 'moist; to gush' [q.v.] as well || ObU {Ht.} *n'u₁rmV > pVg *n'u₁rmV 'meadow' > Vg: ML n'urəm id.; pOs *n'orəm 'swamp' > Os: V/Vy n'orəm, Ty/Y n'orəm, D/K/Nz n'urəm, Kz n'ω₁rəm id.; UEW suggests a different Vg cognate: pVg {UEW} *n'i₁r > Vg: T/P n'e₁r, LK/Ss n'a₁r 'swamp' || Sm: Slq: Tz {KKIH} n'ari 'tundra', UTz {KKIH} n'ari 'swamp', Ke {Cs.} nja₁r 'tundra', Tm {KD} n'a₁r 'swamp, Moorwald' || pY {IN} *n'orə 'swamp, puddle' > Y: T {IN} n'or-il₁ id., K {IN} n'oro-l₁ 'puddle', {Jc.} n'oro-l-ca(ge) 'swamp', ? n'orod-o₁zi 'puddle (Wasserpflütze)' (o₁zi 'water') ¶ UEW 324-5 (U *n'orV), SK 393, ≈ LG 2O1 (Prm *n'Er), Lt. 221 (Prm *n'u₁r), Ht. #476, KKI₁H 129, Ang. 184, IN 239, ≈ Rd. UJ 41 [#38] (Y U) II A: Tg *n'a₁ru 'swamp' > Ewk n'a₁rut₁ narut₁ n'a₁ru 'small swamped lake, swamp, swampy glade in a forest', Lm Al n'arvqa₁y₁ n'arvqa₁w 'swamp, puddles', Nn n'aro₁ n'aru₁ n'aro₁ n'aru₁, Ud n'au 'swamp, swamp in taiga (**мап**-), WrMc niyari 'marsh, quag' ¶ STM I 636, Krm. 269 ¶ S AJ 257 [#169] II ? HS: S (+ext.): Ak OB, LB na₁rit₁- 'morass, marshland' ¶ CAD XI/1 353 [†] || EC: Arr {Hw.} n'o₁r 'mud' (× N ***n'ṛo₁u₁rV** 'moist?') ¶ Hw. A 389 ¶♦ U *-o- due to *as* (infl. of the final rounded vw.)? ♦ Gr. II #376 (*nur 'swamp') [U, Y + *err.* A, J, Gil].

1616. ***n'irV** 'to rub, scratch, draw\make a sign' > U ***n'irV** 'scratch, scrape' > Prm ***n'ir-** 'rub' > Z нирт- **n'irt-** 'rub, scratch', Δ **n'irav-** ^d **n'iral-** v. 'rub, massage', Vt {U3S} ниры- **n'irya-** 'anoint', нирт- **n'irt-** 'rub sore, wipe off' || ?σ OHg XV, Hg nyr'ir- v. 'clip, trim, cut, shear' || Sm: Ne F {Lh.} **n'ira-** 'gnaw; plane with a scraper' ¶ UEW 320-1, LG 192, U3S 301, EWU 1042-3, Lh. 324 || A ***n'irV** > Tg ***n'irV** 'draw (a picture, lines)' > Sln **niru'xan** 'a drawing', Neg **niyuyit**, **niyu-**, Orc **n'iru-** ~ **n'uru-** v. 'draw, write', Ul **n'uru-** ~ **n'uri-**, Ork **nur'i-** ~ **n'iru-** ~ **n'uru-**, Nn Nh **n'iru-** v. 'write', WrMc **niru-** 'draw (a picture), draw lines, paint' ¶ STM I 600, Hr. 709-10 || T ***j'ir-** ~ ***jar'-** ({Md.} ***ja,r'-**) 'draw a sign' (× N ***yarV** 'to draw\scratch a sign', q.v. ffd.); the variant ***j'ir-** is represented by Blgh ***j'ir** > Chv **ъп s'ir** 'write' and the M loanword **ziru-** 'draw, paint' || ??σ pKo ***ni'rk-** > MKo **ni'rk-**, NKO **ilk-** v. 'read, recite, chant', Ko Ph **ik-** 'read' ¶ S QK #724, Nam 125, MLC 1361 ¶¶ SDM97 (A ***n'a're** 'draw' > T ***jar'** ~ ***jir'**, Tg ***n'iru-** 'draw' and MKo **ni'rk-** to read'), ≈ DQA #1470 [T, Tg and Ko < A ***n'i_a r'e** ~ ***-I'-?** 'to draw (zeichnen)'] || HS: S ***nir-** > Ar **nir-** 'marque de fabrique à l'étoffe; tracé bien distinct de la route', √nyr (ip. -**nir-**) 'marquer une étoffe de la marque ryNi' ¶ BK II 1375-6.

1617. ***n'urV** 'to become very hot, shine' > HS: S ***nu-r-** 'light, fire' (× N ***geh'U'r'i'** 'light, fire') > Ak fOAK **nu-ru** id., Eb **nu-ru₁₂-um** (= **nu-rum**) {Krb.} 'Licht', IA F nwr, JA [Trg.], JEA **er!un nu-r-a-**, Sr æ@owñu **nu-r-a-**, Md **nura** 'fire', BHb **m4 ne'r** 'small clay lamp filled with oil' (< adj. ***na'wir-** 'shining'), Ug {DLS} **nr**, {AkSc} {Hnr.} **ne'iru** 'lamp (?)', {OLS} 'brillo, resplendor' → 'lámpara', BHb **rin5 nir** 'light, lamp', **er!&nm6 mənō-ra-** 'lampstand', Ar **nu-r-** 'light, luminous body', √nwr (ip. **ya-nu-r-u**, pf. **na-ra**) 'shine, glow', Mh **nawr** 'light, glamour', Gz **na-r**, **nu-r** 'light, fire' ({L}: <b- Ar), √nwr D {L} 'be lit\lighted, illuminate'; a secondary variant: WS ***nir-**, √nyr > BHb **rin5 nir** 'lamp', Ar **na-r-** 'fire', **na-r-** ~ **niya-r-** (pl. of **na-r**) 'lights', Jb **e'nyer** v. 'glow' (of light) ¶ GB 489, 494, KBR 600. 697, 723, A #1850, DLS KTU IV 284, Hnr. 152, OAS 331, Lv. III 363, Lv. T II 99, Sl. 738-9, Br. 421-2, DM 294, Nld. MG 118, Fr. IV 350-1, BK II 1364-5, Hv. 806-7, Jo. M 307, Jo. J 198, L G 401, 410, CAD XI/2 347-51, Frnz. LS3 144 || A: NrTg ***n'u-re-** 'incandescence' (of metal) > Ewk **n'u-r3 vi.** 'incandescence, become hot', Neg **n'uy3-** id., Lm **n'o-rgi-** ^d **n'o-rgi-** ^d **n'o-rga-** ^d **n'u-rgi-** vt. 'incandescence, n'o-rgi- vi. 'incandescence' ¶ STM I 649 || Ko: [1] Ko {Rm.} **nur-** vi. 'burn (as cloth before a fire)', {MLC} **nulli-ta** 'scorches, burns, singes'; [2] ? pKo {S} ***nu'ri-** 'have a burnt smell' > MKo **nu'ri-** id., NKO **nuri-**, **nori-** 'be rank, foul-smelling' ¶ Rm. SKE 173, S QK 911, Yu 162, MLC 364-5, 342, 357, S QK #911 || M ***nurma** 'hot cinders, embers; bonfire' (× N ***geh'U'r'i'** 'light, fire', q.v. ffd.) || pJ {S} ***ni'ra(n)k-** 'temper (meta) by putting heated metal into water' > OJ **ni'ra-g-** ¶ S QJ #967, Mr. 736 ¶¶ DQA #1448 [A ***ni_o'ri** 'to heat (нагреват-, накаливат-)] > M, Tg, J] ♦ IS MS 337 s.v. **гопет-** ***n'ura** ♦ Qu., because S ***nu-r-** may alternatively go back to N ***geh'U'r'i'**.

1618. ?? ***n'a?RE** (or ***n'a''RA?**) 'pungent, strong' (of sensations, feelings, etc.) > HS: S ***n'r** > Ar **√n'r** v. 'être excité au point de se jeter sur quelqu'un' ¶ Fr. IV 226, BK II 1176 || U: FP ***n'a'ra** 'heartburn' and sim. > F **na'ra** 'angina, ardor stomachi, na'ra'stys 'heartburn, acid dyspepsia' : Z **n'zra** in set phrases: Lu/Skt **n'zra viy3**, Z UV **n'zra viye** '[it makes] heartburn, sinking sensation in the pit of the stomach (сосут под ложечкой)' (viy3, viye 'kills, strikes') ¶ UEW 713, LG 190, SK 415 || A: Tg ***n'ar-** > Orc **n'arakta** 'very' ¶ STM I 635 || IE: NaIE ***yo-r-** (an apophonic grade of ***ye-r-**?) 'strong, violent' > Gk ζωρο'ϑ 'pure, sheer, strong' (of wine without water) || Sl ***jarъ(jъ)** > OCS **jarъ** **jarъ** 'amarus, austerus', Scr **ja r** 'hot, cruel', **ja r** 'anger, fury; passion', Slv **ja r** 'ardent, furious', Cz **jary'** 'fresh, ardent', Slk **jary'** 'full of strength, fresh', Hls **je'ry** 'pungent', P **jary** 'pure, bright, vigorous' (woda **jara** 'pure water', s'wiatłos'c' **jara** 'a pure unadulterated light', dzien' **jary** 'bright day', stary **ale jary** 'old but vigorous' [of an old man]). OR, RChS **jarъ** **jarъ** 'anger', R **jarъ** 'ardent, violent'; Sl ***jarъkъ(jъ)** 'bright (esp. of colours)' > Blg **jarъk**, Scr **ja rak**, R **jarъkij** id., Slv **ja rek** id., 'shining', OR, RChS **jarъkъ(jъ)** **jarъkij** 'severe, furious; bright' (but Cz **jary'** 'young' is connected with N ***n'ayr'E** ≈ 'young', q.v.) || ? CINPrs "rY **ya-ra-**, NPrs **yara** {Sg.} 'boldness, courage; strength, force', {Vl.} 'robur, potestas, audacia' ¶ Mn. 452, Vl. II 1501, Sg. 1525, F I 618, ESSJ VIII 176-80, Bern. I 447-8, Glh. 288, Vs. IV 562-3 ♦ It is tempting to adduce here T ***jaru-** 'be(come) bright, shine' > OT **jaru-** id. (Cl. 956-7), but for semantic reasons it is more plausibly connected with N ***z'ahrV** (or ***z'ahrV**, or ***z'ahrV**) 'to shine' [q.v.]. In any case, a coalescence of both etymons in T ***jaru-** remains a possibility.

1619. ? ***n'or'u'rV** 'moist; to gush' > HS: S ***n'r** > Ar **√n'r** G 'gush forth', **na'ra-r-** 'wound gushing with blood, vein spurting with blood' ¶ Hv. 781, BK II 1293 || EC: Dsn **n'uru** 'wet', (?) Arr {Hw.} **n'o-r** 'mud' (× N ***n'aRu** 'swamp') || SC: Irq {MQK} **na-r-** 'be wet', **na-rari** 'wet land along river bank', Alg {EC} **na-r-** 'get wet' ¶ Hw. A 389, To. DL 523, E SC 352, MQK 76, Blz. DL s.v. 'wet', Blz. SCL s.v. 'wet' || A: M ***no₁-r-** > MM [IM] {Pp.} **nor-**, WrM **nor-** 'become wet, soaked, damp, moist', Ord {Ms.}, Kl **nor-**, Brt **hopo-**, Mnr H {SM} **no-ri-**, {T} **nori-**, Dx {T} **noro-** 'get wet', M d (caus.) ***no₁-rga-** > WrM **norga-**, HlM **hopo(-x)** vt. 'wet, moisten, soak', Ord **norgo-**, Kl **noph-** **noryъ-**, {Rm.} **norya-** ~ **norya-**, Brt **hopo-**, Mnr H {SM} **no-rga-** vt. 'wet' ¶ IS II 89 reconstructs M ***o-** on the ev. of Mnr **o-**, but the regularity of the Mnr reflex of the pM vowel length is not yet evident ¶ Pp. MA 443, MED 591, KRS 382, KW 279, Ms. O 497, Chr. 331, SM 284, T 352, T DnJ 131 || pJ {S} ***nu'ra-** 'get wet' > OJ **nu'ra-**, StJ **nurasu** 'to wet', **nureru** 'get wet', **nureta** 'wet, soaked', J: T **nu-re-**, K **nu're**, Kg **nure-** 'get wet' ¶ S QJ #491, Mr. 738 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1490 (M and J < A ***ni_u'r'e** 'become wet, soak') || D (in SD) ***nu'or'a'mb-** > Tm

nurambu 'mud, mire', Tu nurumbu 'alluvium' ¶ In pSD before a derivational sx. *a the contrast *u ↔ *o was neutralized (Zv. 65-6) ¶ D #3707 II ? U: FU: Vt n'ur 'dampness' (for other possible connections of Vt n'ur cf. N *n'aRu 'swamp') ¶ ≈ LG 201 ◇ ≈ IS II 89-90 (*n'ohra 'humid; to flow'; equates M *no-r(u)- 'soak, moisten' with S √nhr 'river, stream', U *n'orV/*n'o-rV 'moist, swamp, flow', ? D *n'ir 'moisture, water' - on which cp. N *n'ihra 'to stream, a stream, liquid').

1620. *n'AΓVrV or *n'eΓVrV 'sprout' > U {UEW} *n'ErV ~ *n'XrV ~ *n'Xrke, {IS DU} *n'a-rV, {Db.} *n'o-rV 'rod, young sprout' > Chr {Szl.} no`rxa 'sprout' ('Sproß, Sprößling'), no`rxo` 'twig' ('Zweig'), Chr L {Üp} hoeproe 'young sprout', {MRS} 'young (of a sprout)', Chr H {Rm.} no`rxa 'young tree', {Ep.} no`ra, no`rxa 'flexible sprout, young sprout' ! Pm *n'o-r ({LG} n'o`r) 'rod, twig (лоза, ветка, прутик)' > Z н-оер n'эр / n'эry- id., Yz n'u'r 'rod (прут)', Vt н-оер n'эр 'twig, branch, birch rod (ветка, розга)' || ObU {Ht.} *n'i-r 'Rute' > pOs *n'e-r(i) [{HL.} *n'i-r(i)] > Os: V n'e-rām id., D n'e-rām id., 'Zweig, dünne Weide', Ty n'e-r 'auf einem abgebrannten Platz aufgewachsener Hain', Kz n'a-r 'Laubholzain', Laubhozdickicht', n'a-rām, Y n'e-r 'gerissener Baum'; pVg *n'i-r 'Rute' > Vg: T n'a-r, LK/MK/UK/P/NV/SV/LL/ML/Ss n'ir ! Hg nyi'r 'birch tree', Δ nyi'r 'young sprout (junger Schößling)', meg-nyi'r-ez- v. 'mit Ruten schlagen' || Sm {Jn.} *n'эр- 'willow (Weide)' > Ne Т неpo, Ne Т O {Lh.} n'e-ru, Ne F {Lh.} n'e-r.u; Sm {Jn.} *n'erka° (~ *n'Vrka°), {HL.} *n'эрka ~ *n'Vrka id. > Ng {Adl.} nerki, En {Cs.} nigga, {Mik.} niga, Ne Т нерка, Ne Т O {Lh.} n'e-rk-a° id., Slq Tz {KKIH} n'arq̃, Kms {Cs.} narga, {KD} na`rga d nъrga, Mt {HL.} \*n'nergV id. (Mt T/K {Mk.} ne'rge, M {Mil.} ne'rgo` 'salix', K {Pl.} nerga` тал', M {Sp.} нарга 'ивнѣк, тал-ник') ¶ Coll. 43, UEW 331, ≈ Sm. 546 (FU, FP n'eri, Ugr n'iri 'twig'), IS DU, Db OS xxii, xxiv, Ü 134, MRS 360, Ep. 77, Ht. #470, Hl. rHt 75, KrT 629, PD 1466-7, Jn. 108, KKIИ 139, Hl. M #748 II D *n'a-r- 'sprout', {GS} *n'e-d- 'to appear, sprout, shoot forth' > Ml n'a-r_u 'young plant fit for tansplanting', Tm na-r_u v. 'sprout, shoot forth', n'a-r_u v. 'appear, arise', Kt na-t, Knd na-ru 'seedlings for transplantation', Knd ne-r- v. 'rise from the seed' (a plant), Kn Gl na-t_u v. 'sprout', Kdg nэ-r- 'become tall, straighten oneself so as to become tall' (of a plant), 'rise up and come to view', Tu ne-ji 'nursling, young plant of rice', Tl na-r_u 'young sprouts or plants which are to be transplanted', Gnd ne-r 'rice-seedlings', Png ne-z-, Mnd ne-y-, Ku ney- v. 'sprout', Kui ne-za- id., 'germinate and shoot up' ¶ D #2919, GS 142 [#363] II K џ*noyr- (× *n'ayr'E ≈ 'young, new-born') > G Gr {IS ← ?} noyr- 'young grass' ¶ IS MS 349 ◇ IS II 83-5 (includes the D √ into the etymon *n'a-ra 'young, new-born'), IS MS 349 (D *n'a-r- and G noyr- < N *n'a-ra). In the light of my recent phonological research (proving that D *-r- goes back to N *-r- and is not akin to T *-r-) D *n'a-r- 'sprout' is to be kept apart from T *n'a-r' 'springtime'. In U *n'orke 'sprout' *-ke is a sx.. G Gr noyr- is absent in the standard dictionary of Georgian dialects (Ghl.) and therefore remains qu. Hence *Γ in the N rec. is within uncertainty brackets ¶ 1. If GS's rec. of a pD *e is right, the N etymon had to have been *n'eΓVrV. D *-r- (the reg. reflex of the intervocalic *-r-) points to a vw. before N *r.

1621. 2 *n'eHrV 'plain, ground' > HS: B *ne-r > Ah tenere, Gh c'iniri 'plain, desert', ETwl, Ty ten_ere (pl. tin_ariwen) 'plaine désertique' ¶ Fc. 139, Nhl.150, 190, GhA 149 II A: T *jer 'earth' > OT jer ({Cl.} je-r) 'ground, earth, land, soil', Tk yer, Az, Tkm, Uz, SY, Nog, CrTt jer, Ggz jer', ET ja` (r), VTt z`ьr, Bsh ep уьr, Qzq, Qq z'er, Xk чир c'ir, Xlj jer ~ je-r, Tv c'er, Tf c'er, Yk sir, Chv `eÄp s'эр 'earth, land', Kr jer, Alt 3'er id., 'country' ¶ Cl. 954, ET J 191-2, TL 87, Rs. W 198, S AJ 177 (#23), BIG 317, Sht. 67, Ra. 195, DT 222-3, Jeg. 211, Fed. II 110 || Tg: Lm n'эрkэ 'place under the hearth or near it; hearth' ¶ ≈ STM I 355 || ??φ pKo {S} \*na`ra(h) 'country' > MKo na`ra`h, NKO nara ¶ The vowels still defy explanation ¶ S AJ 257 [#169], S QK #169, Nam 87, MLC 287 ¶ ≈ S AJ 290 [#359] (A *na`r\_lj 'earth, land': Ko, Tg \*na` 'earth, land, dry land'), ≈ DQA #1441 [T and Tg < A *n'e-ra 'earth, floor'], STM l.c. II ??φ U: Chr: L нур nur, H ньр нър 'field' (unless to U *n'or'o' 'swamp' < N *n'aRu id.) ¶ Ü 135-6, Rm. BT 88.

1622. *n'ihra 'to stream, a stream, liquid' > HS: S *na'har- 'stream, river' > BHb reIn! na`ha-r id., Ug nhr {OLS} id., {A} id., 'flood', OA nhr 'river, water-course', JA [Trg.] ar!e9n@ nah'a-r-a- 'stream', JEA {Sl.} ar!e6n@ nah'r-a- 'river, canal', Sr nah'r-a-, Ar nahr- ~ nahar- 'river', Sb ?nhr pl. 'irrigation channels', Ak na-ru 'river, canal; vein'; WS *√nhr v. 'stream' > BHb, Ar √nhr G id., Gz √nhr G 'flow, go down' ¶ KB 639, GB 489, A #1762, OLS 321-2, HJ 720, Lv. T II 95, Js. 882-3, Sl. 734, Br. 417, BK II 1354, BGMR 94, CAD XI/1 368-76, L G 394 II U *n'i-ra 'stream, liquid' > FU (att. in BF) *Nira 'brook' > F nira 'small brook with a rapid current, brook in a forest', Es nira 'brook' || Sm {Jn.} *n'e|3r 'liquor' > Ne Т неp̃ 'egg-white', Ne Т O {Lh.} n'er?ə_ 'sap of a tree', Slq Ke {KD} n'эр 'liquid produced during copulation (vātska, som alstras vid samlag)' ¶ SK 384, Jn. 109-10 II D *nir, {GS} *n'ir- 'water, liquid' > Ml nir 'water, juice, moisture', Tm nir id., 'sea, liquor', Kt, Td ni-r, Kn nir, niru, Kdg ni-ri, Klm i-r, Nk, Nkr ir 'water', Knd nir masu 'mist, dew', Kui niru 'juice, sap', Brh dīr id., 'water, food-water' ¶ D #3690, GS 144 [#368] ¶ II?φ A: It is worth paying attention to Ko: OKo Sl {Lee} *narih, MKo na-i_ / na-i-h-, NKO na`- 'river' ¶ The unexpected vw. a needs explanation! an alt. hypothetical origin os N *l.aK.u' 'body of water (lake, river)', q.v.) ¶ Lee GKS 80, S QK #229 (pKo *na-i_h). Nam 101, MLC 315 ◇ IS MS 369 (*n'i(h)rV 'to stream, flow': ?U, D, S).

1623. *n'aXlirU(-KE) 'cartilage' (→ 'cartilage of the vertebra', 'backbone') > HS: S (WS?) *naḥlVr- > Ar nahr- 'clavicule et la partie du corps entre le bas du cou et le sternum', ? Tgr neḥar 'breast', ? Jb C {Jo.} 'naḥar 'windpipe and lungs', Sq {L} 'naḥar 'avoir mal à la gorge' ¶ BK II 1213, LH 324, Jo. J 187, L LS 264, MiK I #1.196 II U: FU *n'o-rke, {Db.} *n'orke

'gristle' [× N ***muḡiH'or'K.V** (or ***muḡi Øar'K.V?**) 'gristle, horn' > pLp {Lr.} ***n'o-rke-s** > Lp: N {N} njuorges / -r'ga id. (also of separate rings of the windpipe), L {LLO} L {LLO} njuorakis ~ njuor'ke-s 'cartilage in the nose, nose meat of fishes', K {Gn.} n'oargas 'cartilage' : Chr L ноергое no'rxo", Uf/B no'rxo", H {Ep.} ноергъе no'rxa 'cartilage' :: ObU {Ht.} ***n'i-rkV** id. > pVg {Ht.} ***n'i-rax** > Vg: T n'e-rkz-^d n'e-rax, MK n'z-ri, P n'e-rix, Ss n'a-rix; pOs {Ht.} ***n'arək** > Os: Vy n'arəq, Ty/Y n'a-rəq, D/K n'orə, Nz n'orə, O n'ar id. : ? OHg xvi nyi'r, Hg Δ nyi'r (+ppa. 3s nyi'rja) 'flesh ("frog") in the horse-hoof' ('Strahl am Pferdehuf') [semantic infl. of nyi'l id. ← nyi'l 'arrow', which is a loan-translation from Sl or German] || Sm {Jn.} ***n'zr** 'gristle' > Ne: T нepⁱ, T O {Lh.} n'e-r?ə id., F NI cd puyyen⁻ n'i_e-rrī⁻ 'gristle of the nose', d n'o_e.ɬ:ək_u 'gristle'; Ng {Ter.} нip id.; En {Ter.} нѣⁱ ni? / нѣp- nīr- id.; Slq {KD}: LTz n'z_ɹ, Ch n'z_r id. ¶¶ Db. reconstructs the pFU (and pU) vowels as *o...e on the basis of his theory (Db OS xxvi-xxxiv) of two corr. sets for pU *o: [1] in *-e-stems (those with a final *-e) *o > F o, Lp N uo, Mr o, Chr u", o", Prm *u, Vg z (~ a), Os a, o (preceding y?), Hg i', [2] in *-a-stems FU *o > F o, Lp L oa, Mr u, Prm {JLt.} *u, *o, Vg u- / a- (/ u-) , Os a (/o- / u / a-), Hg a (/ a'). UEW reconstructs here U ***n'zrkV** = {JUEW} ***n'e_rkz** or ***n'o-rke** ¶¶ Coll. 43, Db. OS xxvi, UEW 317, It. #62, Sm. 546 (FU ***n'irki**, FP ***n'e-rkV-**, Ugr ***n'irkt'** 'cartilage'), Lr. #794, Lgc. #4467, N II 99, LLO 628, ≈ Ber. 43, MRS 360, Ep. 77, Ü 134, LG 187, Ht. #317, MF 485, EWU 1043, Jn. 108, Ter. 305, Ter. SILSJ 287, Lh. 314, KP 144 **II A** ***n'iru(KV)** (or ***-r'-**) > Tg ***n'n'i-ri(-kta)** 'vertebrae, spine' > Ewk niri ~ n'iri, Sln n3rd3, Orc, Ud {STM} n'ikta id., Ud {Krm.} 'vertebra, spine', Lm n'uri id., 'back (dos)', Neg ni_kta, nuyikta, Ul n'er'aqta ~ n'e-ri_aqta ~ n'uriqta, Ork n'urikta, Nn Mh/KU n'uriqua 'spine' ¶ STM I 639-40, Krm. 266 || M ***niruyun** 'back (dos), spine' > MM [S] {H} niru_vun ~ niri_vun id., [IM] {Pp.}, [IsV] {Lg.} niryun, [L, MA] {Pp.} niru_n 'back (dos)', [HJ] {Ms.} nirisun (err. spelling of niriyun?) 'spine', WrM nirugu(n), HLM нурру(н), Brt н-пра(н) 'back, spine, backbone', WrO {Krg.} niru_u_n 'spine', Kl нурһн нурғһн id., 'back', {Rm.} nuryan 'Rücken', Ord nuru_ 'back (dos), vertebra', Dx {T} nurun 'back (dos)', Dg {T} niro_ id., 'spine', Mnr H {T} nuru 'back (dos)', {SM} nuru id., 'fish-bone', nuru yas3 'spine' (yas3 'bone') ¶ H 117, Pp. MA 257, 442, Pp. L III 72, Lg. VMI 57, Ms. H 79, MED 585, Krg. 221, KRS 386, KW 282, Chr. 343-4, Ms. O 502, SM 291, T 353, T DgJ 158, T DnJ 131 ¶¶ ADB. SR-D 306 (A ***nirux-** 'back, backbone'), Pp. VG 39, 116 (M, Tg + qu. : OT {Cl.} jir 'north' [acc. to Pp., 'north' ← 'behind one's back'], ≈ DQA #1457 (M and Tg < A ***ni_-'ra** 'spine') **II D** {Pf.} ***nar-** 'sinew, tendon, nerve' > Tm narampu, Ml n'arampu, Kn nara, naravu id., Kt narb 'muscle, sinew', Td narb 'muscle, vein', Tl naramu 'vein, nerve, tendon', Tu nara id., narambu 'sinew, nerve', Klm, Knd naram, Prj nerub, Gdb narub, Gnd naral 'vein', Kui d_rambu 'tendon, sinew', Kw nromi 'nerve', Mlt na_ru 'the veins', ?? Krx narī 'pulse' (unless <B InA: cp. Ol na_d_i 'pipe, tube, pulse', Npl, Ass na_ri 'pulse', Hnd na_r_i, na_r_i 'vein, pulse') ¶¶ Ml ***n'-** may suggest a pD ***n'-** (< N ***n'-**), but the existence of this D phoneme in the initial position is by no means evident ¶¶ D ***-r-** goes back to ***r**-clusters (in this case to ***-Xr-**; if pN had ***-XVr-**, the vw. was syncopized in pre-D) ¶¶ D #2903, Pf. 174 [#8] (Krx narī <B InA).

1624. ***n'a_r.E** (or ***n'a_r.E?**) 'unripe, tender, weak' > HS: NrOm: Kf {C} niro_ 'soft, tender', Mch {L} ni'ra(ye') 'be soft, loose, flexible' ¶ C SE IV 150, L M 44 **II K**: MG [VTq.] narnar-i 'tender', G narnar-i 'zart, fein, sanft' (× N ***n'ar'ru'** 'thin, narrow') ¶ DCh. 959, Chx. 923 **II U**: FU ***n'a_rE** 'raw, unripe' > F Δ, Krl Ld, Vo, Es Δ na_rE 'young fir-tree' : pPrm ***ner** (= {LG} ne_r) > Z ner 'weak, unripe, not grown up' (**невозмужалый**), Vt nored 'unripe, young' :: ObU {Ht.} **n'a_r** 'raw' > pVg ***n'a_r** > Vg: T n'a_r, LK/MK/UK/NV n'o_r, P/SV/LL/ML n'o_r, UL/Ss n'a_r 'raw'; pOs ***n'a_rəx** > Os: V/Vy n'a_rəx, Ty/Y n'a_rəx, D/K n'a_rə, Nz n'arə, Kz n'ar, O n'a_r id. ¶ SK 414, LG 199, Ht. #469 **II A**: Tg: WrMc niyere {Z} 'weak, feeble, thin, not solid', {Hr.} 'ungefüttert, dünn (Kleider)', Mc Sb nīrə 'weak, weakly, feeble' ¶ Z 249, Hr. 718, Y #2502 **II D** ***nar-** 'be deficient in growth' > Tm narunku id., 'grow lean as a child', narunkal 'stunted growth', Kn narat_u 'become deficient or stunted in growth', Tu narad_ 'stunted(ness)', Krx narma_a- 'soften down, reduce in point of stoutness' ¶¶ D #3608 ◇ D ***-r-** is a reg. reflex of ***r**-clusters, therefore we may suppose the presence of a lr. (preferably after ***r**, otherwise we would have to expect lengthening of the preceding vw.); K suggests that the lr. was *. (= ***h**h), because the "strong" lrs. ***χ** and ***γ** survive in K.

1625. ? ***n'ra'RK.a** (= ***n'ra'R.qa?**) 'e deer' > IE: NaIE ***yorkk** 'roe deer' (× N ***XirgV** 'male horned arteodactyl' [q.v.]) > Gk ζο'ρξ, ζορκα' id., 'gazelle', NGk ζαρκα'δi; the variant δορκα' id., 'gazelle' is being explained by F and P by folk-etl. connection with δε'ρκομα 'see' :: Clt: W {YGM} iwrch, iyrchyn 'roe buck', iyrches 'roe', OCm yorch 'caprea', Crm yorgh 'roe buck', Br yourc'h 'roe deer'; {F}: Gk [Opp.] ιορκο', [Hs.] ιορκε', ιορκε' id. may be loans from Galatian (a Clt lge. in Asia Minor) ¶ WP I 209, P 513, EI 155 [***york-s** 'roedeer (Capreolus)'], LP § 3.2, YGM-1 298, ECCE 310, Hm. 837, LS 445, F I 410, Ch. 293-4 **II A**: Tg ***n'arkg-** 'young elk' > WrMc niyar_xuca id., Ewk Tmt n'argu_, Ewk M/Urm n'arguca_n 'two-years-old male elk', Lm n'ar_ā_n, Neg n'at_ā_n, Orc nagu_ā, nagu_ka 'first-year young elk' ¶ STM I 635 || T ***jargun** > OT {Cl.} jaryu_n 'e wild quadruped'; Early pT → M ***zorgul** > WrM zorgul, HLM зоргол 'one-year-old deer' ¶ Cl. 963, MED 1071 ¶¶ DQA #1409 (A ***n'argu** 'young male deer/elk' > T, M, Tg) **II ??** HS: B ***√nHr** 'antelope Mohor' (= {Pr.} ***√nH_3r**, where ***H_3** is a "strong" lr.) (< ***nVqr-** < ***nVrqr-** resulting from de-emphatization of ***n'ra'RK.qa?**) > ***nir-** > Ah {Fc.} e-nir id. (pl i-nir-ən), Tns {ABs.} ti-nhir-t, Twl/Ty {GhA} en_er (pl in_er_ən), Twl {ABs.} inir, tinirt, anər, Ty {ABs.} enir (pl inir_ən), anir ¶ F c. 1399, Pr. H #559, GhS 149.

1626. ***n'aor'E** ≈ 'young, new-born' > HS: S: Cn ***naŋiVr-** 'young person (boy, a youth)' > BHB **naŋar id.**, Ph n'r 'servant', Ug n'r 'boy; servant'; Cn (pl.) **-b** Eg [EgSSc] {Hlk.} **na-fa-ru'-na** 'warriors, soldiers' ¶ KB 668, A #1808, OLS 315, HJ 739-40, Hlk. #136 **II IE** ***yeh-r-** > NaIE ***ye-r-** / ***yo-r-** / ***yər-** 'springtime' → 'year', 'young' > OI ***ya-r-** 'year' in parya-rin.ī '(a cow) that calves for the first time in a year', Av ya-r- 'year', OPrs dus'(i)-ya-ra- 'unfortunate year (Miß-Jahr)' ¶ Gk ὥρα 'season, hour' (**-b** L ho-ra 'hour'), ὥροϋ 'time, year' ¶ L ho-rnus adj. 'of this year, this year's' (< **-d** *ho-yo-r- 'in this year') ¶ W ia-r, Br yar 'hen' (< ***yər-a-**) (< 'young hen', ≡: below Blg) ¶ Gmc {Vr.} ***je-ra-** 'year' > Gt jer, ON a'r, Sw, Dn, NNr a'r, OSx ja-r ~ ge-r, OHG ja-r, NHG Jahr, AS ȝe'ar (ȝ- = [y-]) 'year', NE year ¶ Sl ***jaro** ~ ***jara** ~ ***jarg** 'springtime' > RChS, OR **jar** **jar**, R Δ **jar** **jar**, SCr **ja-r**, Cz, Slk Δ, LLs, OP **jaro**, P **jar**, Uk Δ **jar id.**; **d** ***jarg** f. > Slk **jar f.**, Uk **jar f.**, P **jarz id.**, OR **jar** **jar**, R Δ, Uk **jar**, Slv **ja-r f.**, Cz **jar** 'spring crop', SCr **jar** 'spring barley'; Cz **jary** 'young'; **d** ***jargka** 'young animal' > Blg **jar** **jar**, Slv **ja-rka** 'young hen', SCr **ja-rka** 'a hen that laid for the first time', Slk **jarka**, Uk **jar** **jar** 'year-old sheep', OR **jar** **jar**, R, Blr **jar** **jar** 'young sheep' || Lw {Mlc.} **a-ra/i-** 'time' ¶ P 296-7, ≈ EI 654 [**(h₁)ye-ro/eh_A-** 'year, new season'], M K II 227-8, M E II 98-9, F II 1150-1, WH I 658-9, LP § 119, YGM-I 295, Hm. 835, Ho. S 4, 25, Ho. 141, Vr. 12, Fs. 301, Kb. 520, OSs 4622-3, KM 330, ESSJ VIII 175-81, Glh. 288-9, Vs. IV 559, Ad. 271, Mlc. CL 24, Mlc. LL 41 (fn. 28) **II U:** FU ***n'o-re** 'young, new-born; springtime' > F nuori / nuore-, Es noor 'young' (**-b** Lp N nuora- id. [↔ SK 401]) i pLp {Lr.} ***n'o-rz** 'weak, tender' > Lp: U {Schl.} **njuaras**, MI {Schl.} **n'uaras** 'thin', L {LLO} **njuoras** 'tender, soft, not yet hard' (of plants, children), 'fresh' (of vegetables), N {N} **njora's** 'soft, not woody yet' (of plants), 'weak in the body, not able to stand' (of babies), Pa {TI} **n'uo-re's** 'weak', 'tender' (of babies, reindeer calves); **-d** Lp: U {Schl.} **njuarahka** 'zart', **njuarahkadtja** 'Kind im zarten Alter', L {LLO} **njuorak** 'tender, little' (of babies), N {N} **njora'k** 'young reindeer calf', **njuora'k-** (in cds) 'new-born, suckling, baby' i Chr {Ber.} ***no-rz** > L {Ü} **ноерое** 'no-rz', E {Ber.} **no-ro** 'flexible & weak', H **ноерье** 'no-rz' 'flexible and young' (of a sprout, a tree); ***no-rz** [x N ***n'a'ΓVrV** or ***n'e'ΓVrV** 'sprout', q.v.] > L **ноерое** 'no-rz' 'young sprout; young', H **ноерье** 'no-rz' 'flexible & young' || ? Sm: Mt {Hl.} ***n'arha**, ***narha** 'new' (Mt K {Pls.} **nja'arha**, Mt M {Sp.} **napa**); possibly also (↔ Jn. & Hl.) Mt ***nara** 'springtime' (Mt K {Pls.} **na-ra id.**, {Mll.} **na-ramua** 'it is springtime') ¶ ≈ SK 401, Lr. #793, Lgc. #4469, Schl. 101, LLO 628, N II 98, TI 309, Ü 134, Ep. 77, MRS 360, ≈ Ber. 43, ≈ Hl. M 314-5 [##722, 724], *unc.* Jn. 98 **II A** {SDM97} ***n'a-r'a**, {SDM95} ***n'a-rV** 'young; spring, summer' < T ***n'a-r** > NaT ***ja-z** 'summer, spring' > OT **ja-z** 'summer', MU **jaz id.**, 'spring', MQp [CC] **jaz**, Tkm **ja-ð**, Az, VTt **jaz**, Bsh **jað**, Qrg **z'az**, Alt **z'as**, Xk **c'asχi**, Tv **c'as**, Tf **c'as**, Yk **sa's** 'spring', Tk **yaz**, Ggz, Kr, Nog **jaz**, Qzq, Qq **z'az**, Blq **zaz**, Uz **jaz** 'summer' ¶ Chv L **s'ur** 'spring', Blgh ***n'a-r** **-b** Hg **nya'r** 'summer' ¶ Cl. 982, ET J 71-2, TL 73-4, Ra. 134, Jeg. 219, Fed. II 138-9, EWU 1037 || M ***nirayi** 'new-born; new, fresh' > WrM **nirai**, HlM **napai**, Kl {Rm.} **nira** ~ **nira**, Brt **napai id.**, ?φ: Mnr H {SM} **narg_e-** 'jeune, en bas-âge, tendre', {T} **narge** 'young' (of trees); M **-b** Yk **nira-y** ~ **n'ira-y** ~ **n'iray** 'new-born, baby' **-b** Ewk **niray** ~ **n'iray id.** ¶ MED 585, KW 277, STM I 639, SM 258, T 348 || Tg ***n'argu** 'young, new' > WrMc **niyaraxun** ~ **niyarxun** 'new/fresh' (of grass, vegetation), 'young', 'greens', **niyarxuca** 'young of an elk', Lm **n'arca'n**, Neg **n'atcan**, Orc **naguca** 'young elk (of the first year of life)', Nn **n'argi** ~ **ni₂argi**, Orc **n'argi** 'young willow' ¶ STM I 635, 639 || pKo {S} ***ni₂a-ri-m** 'summer' > MKo **ni₂a-ri-m**, Nko **i₂erim id.** ¶ S QK #190, Nam O7, MLC 1163 || pJ {S} ***na-tu** id. > OJ **natu**, J: T **nacu**, K **na'cu**, Kg **na'cu** ¶ S QJ #241, Mr. 494 ¶ S AJ 74, SDM97 (A ***n'a-r[a]**), DQA #1476 (A ***ni₂a-r'a**) 'young; spring, summer' **II** **z** K amb ***noyr-** (x N ***n'a'e'ΓVrV** 'sprout', q.v.) > G Gr {IS ← ?} **noyr-** 'young grass' ◆ IS II 83-5 (***n'a'ra** 'young, newborn') and IS MS 349 (***n'o'ra** 'young'). IS adduces here D ***n'a-r-** 'young plant, sprout', which is preferably connected with a different N etymon (see N ***n'a'e'ΓVrV** '¶') ◆ S ***-r-** < N ***r** or ***y**. Lw **a-ra/i-** 'time' suggests a weak Ir. (***r**), while G **noyr-** (if real) points to a N ***y** ◆ On N and pIE ***-** see Introduction, § 2.2.6 ◆ Gr. II #362 (***nyar** 'spring [season]') [IE, U, A, Ko + *qu.* Gil + *err.* J + *unc.* Ai, CK].

1627. ***n'utduRV** **q'V** 'fist, knuckles of fingers; to strike with the fist/knuckles, hold in the hand' > U: FU (att. in BF) ***Nu-rkkV** 'fist, knuckles of fingers' > F **nyrkki** 'fist', Δ {Lnr.} **nyrkka**, Vp {ZM} **n'u-rk** 'fist', Krl **nu-rkki**, Es K **nu-rk** 'knuckles of fingers' ¶ SK 408, ZM 370 **II A** ***n'it₂ur₁ukga** 'fist' > T ***n'ut₂uruk** ~ ***n'it₂uruk** > NaT ***jut₂uruk** 'fist' > OT {MKD} **judruq**, {Cl.} **j₁dr₁uq** **j₁dr₁uq**, {DTS} **j₁dr₁uq** **j₁dr₁uq**, MQp [CC] **juruq**, Tkm Δ **judruq**, Kr **juduruk** ~ **juduruχ**, Qzq, Qq **z'u₂dr₁uq**, Nog **дърък** **jud₁uq**, VTt **юдрък** **j₂dr₁uq**, Bsh **j₂dr₁uq**, Qrg **z'uduruq**, Alt {B} **дудрук** (new spelling **judрук**) **z'udruq**, Qmn {B} **judruq**, QK {B, Rl.}, Brb/Tlt {Rl.} **judruq**, Tv **c'uduruq**, Tf **n'udruq**, SY **uzruq**, Yk **suturuk**, as well as Qmn {B} **n'unduruq** ~ **n'unturuq** and Xk **munzuruχ** (< ***n'un'd₁uruq** < ***n'ut₂uruk** (possibly x T ***jumruk** 'fist' [lit. 'clenched'] < ***jumur-**, caus. of ***jum-** v. 'shut, clench') ¶ TL 253 and ADb. SR 182, 317 (both: T ***j₁dr₁uq**), Cl. 892, MKD 232 (OT **judruq**), DTS 265, 277, ET J 248-9, Rl. III 565, BT 57, KrkR 259-60, BR 222, B DK 213, 235, Ra. 210 || M ***nidurga** 'fist' > MM [HI] {Ms.} **nudurga**, [MA] {Pp.} **nudurqa** ~ **nudurya** [nudurga], WrM **nidurga**, HlM **нудрага**, Ord {Ms.} **nu₂d₁u₂rga**, Brt **нудрага**, Mnr H {SM} **nudurg₂a**, {T} **nudurga id.**, Kl {Rm.} **nudr₂ya** 'geballte Faust', **d**: Kl **нудрма**, {Rm.} **nudr₂ma** 'fist' ¶ Ms. H 80, Pp. MA 261, MED 578, KRS 385, KW 280, Chr. 342, SM 288, T 353 || Tg ***n'urga** 'fist' > Ewk **n'urka**, Sln **nor'ga** **d** **nuru'ga**, Neg **nelga** ~ **noyga**, Ork **nugga**, {PSchm.} **nurka**, Ul **n'ug₂a**, **n'ug₂aku**, ? WrMc **nuzan id.** ¶

STM I 590 || ?σ pJ {S} nī'nkī'r- 'hold in the hand' > OJ nī'gī'ī'r-, J: T nī'gī'r-, K nī'gī'r-, KLg nī'gī'r- ¶ S QJ #948, Mr. 735 ¶¶
SDM97 (A *nidurgi 'fist' + 'hand'), KW 280 (T, M), DQA #1463 (A *ni_u'durgi 'fist' > T, M, Tg, J), ADb. SR 317 (T, M, Tg)
II K: MG, G rt.q- 'beat, hit' ¶ DCh. 1042 II ?? HS *√trk. ~ *√t.rk. ~ (Ak) *√trk > Ph trk. G 'strike', JEA √t.rk. G 'strike
(with the knuckles of fingers)' ([BT] trk. lyh b?sk.wt.l? {Lv.} 'er schlug ihn mit dem Fingerglied'), Ar √t.rq G 'knock (at the
door), beat, play with the fingers upon (a musical instrument)', Ak fOAK √trk G (inf. tara'ku) 'schlagen, klopfen' ¶ HJ 1233-4,
Lv. II 198, BK II 75-6, Hv. 431, Sd. 1324-5 ¶ The initial *n- was lost probably due to its reinterpretation as a derivational px. of
the N -pattern; *t, (alongside the expected *t) is due to regressive as : *t...k. > *t...k.; Ak -k- is due to progressive as
(*t...k. > t...k) ◇ If G rt.q belongs here, we reconstruct a N cns. *q, otherwise we remain with an unspecified *K.
(*n'ut|duRVK.V) ◇ ADb. SR 317 (A, U).

1628. *n'et.V 'stalk, stem, trunk' > A: Tg *n'eti 'log, beam' > Ewk n'ztij 'cross beam on the ground in the middle of a chum
(Tungusian tent)', 'seating place (made of rods) near the walls of a chum', Ud Sm {Krm.} n'esigi 'the lower part of the wall of a
chum', Ud X/Sm {Krm.} n'esigi 'a log near the inner wall of a hut that serves for keeping bedclothes, a log for keeping dishes' ¶
STM I 655, Krm. 271 II D (in McTm) *n'et.t. 'stalk' > Tm net.t.u 'stalk, peduncle', Ml n'et.t.u, n'et.t.i 'footstalk of a leaf or
fruit' ¶ D #2925 ¶ D *t. for the expected *t (due to a sx.: *n'et.t. < *n'et.t.) II HS: S: Ar É'6aNa nat.a-t- (pl. ?ant.a?) 'stalk
of unripe dates'.

1629. ?? 2 *n'olɿwV (or *n'oywV?) 'to hunt, pursue' > HS: Eg fOK nw 'hunter' ¶ EG II 218 || ? S *√nɿɿw ~ *√nwɿ >
Gz √nɿw G (js. -nɿaw) 'hunt, lay snares', Tgr pf. G nɿa 'hunt', Ar √nwɿ G ip. -nu-ɿ-u) 'expand the wings and dart on its prey'
(of birds of prey) ¶ L G 382, BK II 1368 II U *n'owe > Sm {Jn.} *n'o- 'pursue' > Ne T d nɿra-c- 'to pursue (гнѣтѣ за
кем/чем)', Slq: Tz {KKIH}, Tm {KD} n'o- 'pursue, chase' || pY {IN} *na'w- 'watch, pursue' > Y: K {IN} nob-dī- 'watch
(следит-), pursue (преследоват-)', T {IN} naw-rī- id., {Ku.} nawrī- 'watch, observe' (-dī d -rī is a sx. of vt.) ¶¶ The U (Sm,
pY) √ does not belong (⇔ Rd., IN) to U *n'onɿwɿda- (that goes back to N *n'onguda 'to follow in the traces, hunt, pursue') ¶¶ Sm.
LM #115, Sm. 539 (U *n'oxi-, FU, FP *n'uxi-, Ugr *n'ugr-, Sm *n'o- 'pursue' without distinction between the reflexes of
*n'olɿwV & *n'onguda), Jn. 111, Ter. 308, KKI 141, ≠ UEW 323-4 (Sm *n'o- < U *n'owda- 'follow, pursue'), ≈ IN 236 (pY
*na'w- < U *n'owda-), Ku. 164, ≠ Rd. UJ 40 [37] (Y *na'w- < U *n'onɿwɿda-) ◇ If the S lr. is of N origin, it is most likely to
go back to N *ɿ (rather than *y), because the loss of the "light" lr. in Eg is more plausible (though still enigmatic) than that of the
"heavy" cns. *y.

1630. *n'a'wga 'hair, down' > HS: S {Jo.} *√nwɿ > Jb C {Jo.} 'noy 'long fine hairs (not only of camels)' ¶ Jo. J 198 II U
{IS} *n'a'wa 'hair, down' > F naava, Krl n'oava, Krl Ld n'uav 'beard-moss' (← 'fine hair, down'); the ancient meaning is
preserved in Lp {SK} (ɿ- eF): L na'vva- 'down, fine hair', Ar navva 'hair on a human body' || Lp: N {N} njavve / -v- 'long
hair \ beard under the throat of a male reindeer \ he-goat', L {LLO} njaaive 'long hair under the throat of a reindeer' || Sm {HL}
*n'a- (< *n'a'wa with the reg. loss of *-w-) > d : Ne T nɿ nɿz n'anz, Ng n'ansa, En X nod'o n. 'down', Ne T nɿ nɿr n'a'ng'a
fine hair of nap (ворсинка), nap (начѣс), Slq Tz n'algi n. 'down' ¶ SK 364, LLO 986, N II 65, Ter. 352-3, KKI 139 II D (in
SD) *navir 'man's hair' > Tm navir id., navitam 'man's tuft of hair, (crown of) head', Kn navir(u) 'hair' ¶ D #3615 II A: ?? T (<
cd ?): OT {Cl.} jowlac 'fine goat's hair', {MKD} jowlic (= jowlic) 'goat's down' ¶ Cl. 876, MKD 231 ¶ o for the expected a is
due to the infl. of the adjacent w (?) ◇ Schr. UDM 756 (U, D), IS II 87 (?n'a'fwh'a 'hair': U, D).

1631. ?? *n'e'ɿxa 'to see' > A: [1] ?? A {DQA} *ni_a- 'eye' > Tg {DQA} *n'i_a-sa, {AD} *n'i_a-sa(l) 'eye(s)' > Nn
KU/Nh nasal, Nn KU i'sal, Orc isa, Ud {Shn.} yeHæ, Ud X/A/B/Sm {Krm.} ya'h ~ yeh'a', Ud I {Krm.} ya'h, Ud K {Krm.}
yaha', Ul tsal, Ork i'sa, i'sal(a), Ewk e'sa d i_e-ha, Sln i'sal d es'a d yesa, Lm æ'sɿl d ya'sal, Neg e'sa, WrMc yasa, Mc Sb
yasa, Jrc {Kiy.} yas'i, {Md.} ni_ac'i ({JMd} niac'i) id. ¶ STM I 291-2, Krm. 242, Kiy. 124 [#496], S AJ [#38], DQA #1473 ||
M: Mnr H {SM} nu'- v. 'look'; but M *nidu'n 'eye' goes back to N *NidV ≈ eye; to look' (q.v. ffd.) ¶ SM 287 || ?? pKo {S}
*nu'n 'eye' > MKo nu'n, NKO nun, Ko Hm nu'n ¶ S AJ [#27], S QK #27, Nam 115, MLC 359 ¶¶ SDM97 (A n'a': 'eye'), DQA
#1473 (Tg, Ko) || [2] The A cd {DQA} *n'i_a-*mi_u'ri 'tears' (← *n'i_a- 'eye' + *mi_u'ri 'water') [the first component going
back to N *n'e'ɿxa 'to see', to *OoyñV 'to see, look' (or 'eye'), or to *NidV '↑'] > Ko: MKo nu'n-mi'r 'tears' ¶ SDM95 || pJ
*na-mi(n)ta 'tears' > OJ nami-ta ~ namida, [RJ] na'mi'da ~ na'mi'ta ¶ S AJ 88 ¶¶ The Tg words *in'a-mu- v. 'weep' and
*(i)n'a-mu-kta 'tears' are likely to go back to N *OoyñV + *muhi 'water, fluid' (ffd. cf. N *OoyñV '↑'). The M and T words
for 'tears' are of different origin (⇔ DQA #1473): M *nil-mu-sun 'tears' is identical with M *nilbu-sun ~ *nilmu-sun 'saliva,
spittle, mucus' (< N *n'ihla 'moist, slippery', q.v. ffd.), T *ja'ɿ 'tears' > NaT *ja's, Chv L ky'~yl- kus's'ul' (< *kus'-s'ul-ɿ, lit.
'tears of the eye'; Chv ky' is 'eye') is identical with T *ja'ɿ 'fresh, moist; moisture' (< A *n'a'ɿV < N *n'oga'ɿyV 'slime,
tears, moisture, fluid; raw', q.v. ffd., probably × N *3'al'XV or *3'al'HV 'dripping fluid' [q.v. ffd.], cf. Cl. 972, 975-6, Rs. W 192,
S AJ 195 [#230], Jeg. 120-1, Fed. II 13, Rh. 2186, BR 243, BT 50, BIG 312 ¶¶ ≈ S AJ 30-1, 275 [#21] (A *n'ia' 'eye',
*n'ia'(l)-mu'ri 'tears'), ≈ DQA #1473 II K *naɿ- > OG {Abul.} naɿ- 'see', G naɿ- / naɿul- / naɿv- 'see (so.), look at, visit',
{Chx.} id., 'find' ¶ Abul. 325 & SSO I 586 (OG & eNG naɿ-, providing ev. for -ɿ- rather than -q-), DCh. 974-5, Chx. 945-6 II HS

*√nh̥y v. 'see' > S *°√nh̥y > Ar ihN √nh̥y (ip. -nh̥iy- ~ -nh̥ay-) v. 'direct one's looks towards' (with semantic infl. of the paronymous verb vñN √nh̥w v. 'direct oneself towards' < N *n̥^hi^hwñ 'to lead, direct towards') ¶ BK II 1218, Fr. IV 257-8 || B *°√ny₁H₁ (× N *Øoyñ^h 'ñ', q.v. ffd.) > Ah əni (habit. ha^h-nei₁) v. 'see' ¶ Fc. 1357 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *nah- v. 'see' (× N *na^hK₁V₁hE 'to see, perceive?') > Su {J} na^h, Ywm {IL} na^h?, Kfr/Gmy na^h 'see' : Mbr {Sk} nay-, Wrj {Sk} na^hha^h, Kry na^hh^h id. : Gmy, Kfr na^h, Cp na^h, Su na^h : Krkr na^h, Krf ne^h, Gera ni^h, Grm ne^h : CCh: Glv na^h, Dgh n̥x-i^hne^h, n̥ya 'see' : McTr: Pdl na, Gbn ni, Hw na^hd̥ən : HgB n̥yo^h : Bcm na^h v. 'see' ¶ ChC s.v. 'see', ChL, J S 76, Stl. ZCh 235 [#820] || ??φ Eg XVIII nw v. 'see, look' ¶ EG II 218, Fk. 127 ¶¶ Tk. I 126 ◆ Cf. AD AltAD #3.

1632. *n̥^ha^hyu^h(-ñV) 'larvas, worms, nit(s)' > U *n̥^hi^hwñe 'maggot(s), worm(s)' > FU *n̥^hi^hwñe id. > Lp: N {N} n̥jiw^hdnja^h / -wnj- 'nits', n̥jiwnja^h / n̥jiw^hdnja^h-g- '∈ a small white/grayish insect found e. g. in books; ∈ an insect which come on thick sour milk', L {LLO} n̥jim^hnja 'young louse' : ObU {Ht.} *n̥^hi^hñk ~ *n̥^hu^hñk 'maggot' > pVg {Ht.} n̥^hi^hñk^w- > OVg S Vt n̥^hx̥, OVg N BerK n̥h̥ñk̥, Vg: LK n̥ix, n̥ex^w, MK/NV n̥ix, UL/Ss n̥iñk^w; pOs *n̥^hi^hñk id. > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y/O n̥iñk, D/K n̥iñk, Nz n̥iñk, Kz n̥iñk id. (Os Kz n̥- still defies explanation) : Hg nyu^h (acc. nyu^h-v-et) 'maggot', Δ 'worm, louse' || Sm: Slq: Tz {KKIH} n̥^he^h-n̥^hi 'earthworm', Tm {KD} n̥^he^h-n̥^h 'worm', Nrm {Cs.} n̥^heu, MO/Ch {Cs.} n̥^hei, UO {Cs.} n̥^ha^hi, NP {Cs.} n̥^heu, Ke {Cs.} n̥^hei^h, B {Cs.} n̥^hen^he, Kar {Cs.} n̥^hin^h 'angle-worm'; Kms {KD} nei₁m̥, nei₁me id. ¶ Coll. 93, UEW 320, Ht. #467, MF 493, KKIh 140, Cs. 141, 197, KD 44 || A *n̥^heyñV or *n̥^ha^hñV 'louse' > Tg *n̥^hey- > Ewk n̥zyk̥^h n̥^hzyk̥^h n̥^hzyk̥^h n̥^hzyk̥^h 'small louse' ¶ STM I 616 || pKo {S} *n̥^hi^h 'louse' > MKo ni^h, Ko: Ph i, Sl/Ch/Hm/Chj/Kw i, Ks i : ¶ S QK #50, Nam 119, MLC 1316 ¶¶ Rm. SKE 165 tried to reconstruct pM **ni-su^h 'n̥ louse' on the ev. of its presumable d̥ *n̥isel- (actually *n̥isal-) 'kill lice, crush with the thumb' (> WrM n̥isal-, HIM n̥^hasl̥-, Kl n̥isl- n̥isl̥-), but Rm.'s hyp. is untenable because in fact M̥ *n̥isal-, *boges^hu^h n̥ n̥isaci- 'kill lice with fingernails/fingers' is a sd̥ from *n̥isal- 'hit/snap with the fingers', *n̥isci- 'press/squeeze with fingernails or between fingers' (cf. MED 586, Gl. II 33, KRS 379, KW 277) ¶ S AJ 253 [#50], DQA #1422 (A *neyi 'louse, nit', incl. Tg, Ko) || ??φ D *n̥^ha^hñk...- 'worm' > Tm na^hñku^h, na^hñku^h, Ml n̥^hañgu^h, n̥^hañgu^h, n̥añgu^h 'earthworm', Kn Hl n̥zn̥zuli, Kn B n̥akkili-hul̥a, Gnd M na^hrva^hn̥z 'earthworm' ¶¶ D #2906 || HS: WCh: Tng {J} ñaṇa (df. ṇaṇi), Krkr {ChL} n̥^hzw-n̥^hzw 'mosquito' ¶ J T 126, ChL.

¶ 1632a. 2 *n̥^ha^hñir^h 'sun', ± 'sunshine, heat (hot weather)' > A: M *nazir^h 'summer' > Brt n̥aṇap naz^har, Dg {T, MYC} naz^hir, {Mr.} naz^hire, {Mrm} naz^hir ~ nad^hir id. Chr. 317, T Dg 156, MYC 463, Mr. D 194, Klz. D 122 || ? pKo {S} *na^hc 'day, day-time' > MKo na^hc, NKo nac nat ¶ QK {S} #992, Nam 101, MLC 312 ¶¶ But T *ja^hy 'summer' is more likely to go back to N *z̥^hay^hñ 'summer' (q.v.) (⇔ Blz. LNA) || D (in SD) *n̥^ha^hcir̥-, {GS} *n̥^he^hsir̥ 'sun' > Tm n̥^ha^hyir̥_u ~ na^hyir̥_u, Ml n̥^ha^hyir̥_u ~ n̥^ha^hyar̥_u, Td no^hr̥-, Kn ne^hsar̥(u), Tl ne^hs̥r̥g̥ 'sun' ¶ D #2910, GS 221 [#540] ◆ Suggested in Blz. LNA #40 (M, Ko, D ÷ T).]

1633. *ñ^hU^h [1] 'thing', [2] 'what?' (most probably, a phonetic reduction or an ellipsis from *yñV ñV or *?eyñV ñV 'which thing?') > HS: C: Ag: Xm {R} ṇa^h 'property, thing' : Bj {R}, Bj B {Alm.} na 'thing', Bj {R} na^h 'which?' ¶ R Ch II 86, R WBd 177, Alm. III 49 : ?? EthS: Gz n̥əwa^hy 'vessel, utensil, property' (← *thing'), Tgr ~Y nay 'belonging to', 'of' (nota genitivi), Tgy ~Y nay 'of' (nota genitivi) ¶ L G 410, LH 337 || ? WCh: Ang {Flk.} ne 'who, which, whom' (rel. prn.) : Tng n̥z̥ñ 'what?', nu^hñ 'who?' : SBc: Wnd ni^hni^h, Zar n̥^hne^h 'what?', Wnd nu^hno^h, Zar n̥^hno^h 'who?' ¶ Flk. s.v. ne, ChL ¶¶ *ñ^hU^h may be one of the possible sources of the LbB, Eg and Ch prepositional nota genitivi: LbB *ñV > ONum nota genitivi n̥ : B *n̥₁V₁ id. > Tz n̥ 'of' (afus n̥ tmyart 'the hand of a woman'), Zgg, ASgr, Izn, Wrg, Ah, Gd, Nf, Si, Zng n̥, Shw ən 'of' ¶ AiM 181, 230, Ai. MCB 170-6 || Eg n̥, nj (f. n.t) 'of' (nota genitivi), Cpt n̥- ən- px. of gen. ¶ EG II 196-7 || Ch {Gr.}: Msg na, Lgn n̥, Mrg r̥ (< *n̥) id. ¶¶ Gr. LA 47 ¶¶ This source of the LbB, Eg and Ch nota genitivi is more plausible than N *nu^h 'of' [q.v.] || K *n̥^hV > Lz na, na-mu (pl. na-ni) 'what' (relative), Mg ni 'that, which' (relative), Mg namu 'which, what' relative (Marr: na + 3 pers. marker mu) ¶ Marr 32, 172, Q O47, 289 || A {SDM97} *ñ^ho^h 'what?, who?' > NaT *ne 'what?' > OT nea^h (Cl. na^h), XwT, MQp, Chg, OOs̥m ne, Tk ne, Az na^h, Qmq, Nog, Qq, Qzq, StAlt ne, VTt, Bsh ni id.; a cd̥ *n̥EmE > OT {Cl.} na^h-ma^h 'something, anything', Chg {Cl.} n̥ema^h 'thing', MQp {Cl.} n̥eme 'thing, anything', in later lgs. 'what?': Tkm na^hme, Qzq nemene, Bsh na^hma^h, Uz nima, ET nima^h, Xk nime 'what?'; another cd̥ is found in Xk, Shor no^h 'what?' ¶ Cl. 774-5, 777-8, Rs. W 352, Isx. M 235-6 ¶ The presense of the nasal sonorant in the initial position in T contradicts reg. phonetic laws. One of possible explanations is to suppose that in ppT the word still preserved an initial vw. (ppT *ñne < *yñV ñ^hU^h 'which thing?' or *?ayñV ñ^hU^h id.) || Tg {SDM97} *ñu^h 'who?' > Ewk ñ^h (the higher synharmonic series), Sln n̥i-x̥z̥, Lm n̥^hi^h ñ^h, Orc n̥^hi^h, Ud {Krm.} n̥i^h, {STM} n̥i^h ñ^hi^h, Ul ñui ~ ñuy ~ uy, Nn Nh/B ui ~ uy, Nn KU n̥^hi^h, WrMc we, Mc Sb {Y} v̥z̥ id. ¶ STM I 660-1, Krm. 266, Y #2895 || pKo {S} *nu^h 'who?' > MKo nu^h-, Ko: Ph/PhN/Chj nu^h-gu, Chs/Ks/Sl n̥u^hg̥, Hm nu^h-gwa^h ¶ S AJ 255 [#101], S QK #101, Nam 114, MLC 356 || pJ {S} *ñV 'what?' > OJ na^hni^h, J: T na^hni^h, K na^hni^h, Kg na^hi^h, Rk ds̥ : Ns nu^h, Sh/Ht/Y nu^h id. ¶ S AJ 104, 268 [#88], S QJ #88, Mr. 493 ¶¶ S AJ 55, 278 [#84], SDM97 (A *ñ^ho^h 'what, who'), DQA #1552 (A *ñ^hi^hV^h 'what?, who?') ¶¶ SDM97, DQA and S AJ adduce here M *yañun 'what?' (and *yañuma id.) without justification (if they had been right, it would have been the only case of M *y- < A *ñ-). On M *yañun cf. s.v. N *ya 'which?' || ? U: Y K/T n̥eme 'what?' (Y T {Krm.}

nem-η, neme-leη) ¶ IN 271, Krm. JJ 87-9 ¶ D: Krx ne- 'who?', Mlt {SKD} ne-re- 'who?' m., ne-ri-, ne- 'who?' non-m. (ne-k obl. for both m. and non-m.), Brh de-r, de- 'who?' (sg. and pl.) [if Emeneau is right in postulating that Brh d- is from *n-, which he attributes to the "NDr." proto-lge.] ¶ D 467 [#5151], Hahn KG 29-30, SKD 44-5, ≠ Pf. 49 ("Original PNDR *e- was enlarged by *n-), Em. BDCG 14-5 ["We must assume that ... this whole NDr. group has n- (of whatever origin) as its one secondary peculiarity"], 65 ♦ IS MsN s.v. *na interrogative (T, K, D, C, Ang), ≈ Gr. I 232-4 ("interrogative N" in T, Y, J, Ai, EA + *unc.* Ko + *err.* Ugr).

1634. ?? ***ḡibpV** 'to bend down, sink' > IE: NaIE *knei_h-b- ≈ 'bend down, decline' > Gmc *xnīp-/xnip- > ON hni_hpa 'hang one's head, be despondent, sully, gloomy', AS hnipian vi. 'to droop, bend down', MHG nipfen 'einnicken' || Lt kni_hbti (1s prs. knumbu_h 'to fall, descend, lose elasticity, decline' ¶ P O8, Vr. 243, Ho. 166, Sw. 91, Lx. 151, Ju. III 183, ≠ Frn. 277-8, ≈ IS III 57 ¶ HS: S *-ḡīb- > Ar √ḡyb (3m ip. ya-ḡīb-, pf. ḡa_hba) 'set, disappear' (of the sun), 'be absent, hidden from' ¶ Hv. 540 ¶ Belongs here if the meaning 'to set' is primary ¶ ??σ A: Tg *ḡeb- 'carry away' [× N ***n_hi_hhwV** (or ***ḡi_hhwV**, ***n_hḡohiwV**?) 'to lead, direct (oneself) towards', q.v. ffd.].

1635. ??? ***ḡuc_hc_hV** (= ***ḡuc_hc_hV**?) 'late, evening, night; delay' > HS ≈ *ḡ^hu^hc- > S *^o√ḡs_hs_h: (G prm. *^o√suss- √ *^o√us_hs_h), *^o√ḡws_hs_h (G prm. *^o√u_hs_hs_h) > Ar √ḡss G (ip. ḡuss-u) v. 'patrol \ go to the rounds by night', 'come late' (of news)', ḡass- 'patrol, night-watch', √ḡws (ip. ya-ḡu_hs-u) 'prowl about by night' (of man, wolf) ¶ BK II 248-9, 407, Hv. 471, 509 || Ch: Ngz ḡ_he_hstu_h 'be late' ¶ Sch. DN 126 ¶ IE: NaIE *^owes- 'sunset' > OSx west 'in the west', AS west id. ('westlich'), NE west; ON vestr 'west, to the west', OSx, OHG westar 'westward'; OHG westan, NHG Westen 'west'; ON vestan, OSx westan(a), AS westan(e) 'from the west', OHG westana id., {Kb.} 'westward'; OHG westar, AS westerra 'western', NE western (unless ≠ OI a_hvas 'down' (direction) < d- NaIE *au_h- 'down') || NaIE *^owesperos 'evening' > Gk ἄσπερο_h id. || L vesper (gen. vesperis) id. || It is possible (but not certain) that this etymon took part in the creation of IE *wes- 'dwell, spend the night' > OI 'vasati 'stays, spends the night', OIr fo_h(a)id 'spends the night' ¶ P 73, 1170-4, Vr. 658, Ho. S 87, Ho. 391-2, Kb. 1185, OsS 1132, Schz. 321, WH II 770-1, F I 575, EI 184 (*^owespero-s ~ *^owek_hero-s 'evening') ¶ A *ḡ^ho^hc^hV 'evening, late' > pKo {S} *n_hi_hc- 'late' > MKo n_hi_hc-, NKo n_hi_hc-, Ko Ph n_hi_ht- / n_hi_hz_h-n id. ¶ S QK #212, Nam 90, 118, MLC 375 || ? Tg: Ewk uḡe_h 'long time ago' ¶ STM II 295 || pJ {S} *n_hz_hti_h { ~ n_hz_hti_h? } 'after, afterwards' > OJ no_hti_h, J: T noc_hi_h ~ no_hc_hi_h, ?K no_hc_hi_h, Kg noc_hi_h ¶ S QJ #288, Mr. 501 || ? NaT *oḡig 'youngest, latest, smallest' (× N ***ḡu_hC_hV** 'small, few', q.v. ffd.) ¶ It is tempting to adduce here WrM o_hcigen 'yesterday' and the related M words, but this is *unt.* in the light of h- in MM [IsV] ho_hcken, [LV] hec_hegen and MM [McSc] xecige udur (P SD I 10) suggesting an initial pM *q- (≠ Lg. VMI 33, Pp. L III 74, Iw. 436, T 379) ¶ ≈ SDM97 (A *ḡoc_he_h 'late, evening'), ≈ DQA #1420 (A ***n_hlec_he_h** 'late', incl. Ko, J) ¶ ? K *^oVn_hz_h > Mg on_hz_h- 'to fall (night), **вечерет**', on_hz_hua ~ on_hz_hwa ~ on_hz_hua 'evening' ¶ Chik. 303, Q 293-4 ¶ D *nacc- > Tm naccu 'delay, procrastination', Tl naccu 'delay, slowness' ¶ D #578 ¶ The vw. *a is puzzling ¶ ???φ U: FP {UEW, Sm.} *n_hoc_ha 'slow, sluggish (träge)' > pLp *n_ho_hce_h id. > Lp: L nja_hhtse_h 'langsam, träge (beim Gehen)', N njoacce 'slow, dilatory', Nt n_hu_hv_hs_hs_h 'langsam (beim Arbeiten)' ! Prm {LG} *n_ho_hz_h- > Vt неежы- n_hoz_hya- v. 'stretch out (words)', Z Vm/I n_hz_hz_h, StZ н-оеж- n_hz_hz_h 'slowly, quietly' ¶ UEW 713, Sm. 553, Lr. #777, Lgc. #4420, LG 198 ¶ The U cognate is doubtful because U *-c_h- is not the reg. cognate of S *-s_hs_h- and K *z_h. The palatality of FP *n_h- needs explanation ♦ Cf. ADb. NN 35 (N *ḡ_ho_hc_hV 'late, slowly' > A, D, U *n_hoc_ha + *err.* IE *na_hs- 'live, dwell') ♦ The whole etymology is tentative, because both IE *wes- (in Gmc) and the T word have alt. explanations. T oc_hi ~ oc_huy is found only in the T lgs. neighbouring the Mongolian language area and may be a loan from M (≠ WrM o_hcu_hken, HIM_h ч_h*x_hγ_h 'little, small'). If the K (Mg) word belongs here, the N rec. must be ***ḡuc_hc_hV** ♦ On N and pIE *- see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

1636. 2 ***ḡu_hC_hV** 'small, few' > HS: Eg fP n_hz_hs 'klein, gering', fOK n_hz_hs 'der Kleine' (× HS *_hnk_hs 'little, small' < N ***Nik_hu** 'small, little') ¶ EG II 384-5 || ?φ S *^o√wy_hz_hS. > Ak fOB/OA -wīs_h- (inf. wi_ha_hs_hu) 'wenig, (zu) gering sein\werden' ¶ Sd. 1496, DRS 482-3 ¶ A: Tg {S, SDM} att. in AmTg) *ḡu_hci_h- 'small' > Orc ḡic_hi, Ud X/Sm {Krm.} ḡic_ha?, Ud B/I {Krm.} ic_ha?, Ud A {Shn.} ic_ha, n_hic_ha, ? Ul nuc_hi ~ n_hu_hc_hi, ? Ork nu_hci_h 'small' ¶ STM I 589-90, Krm. 272 || M *u_hcu_hken ~ *o_hcu_hken 'small, little' (× ***X_hu_hnCV** 'thin, narrow') > MM [HI] u_hcu_hg_hken id. ('petit'), [IM] u_hcu_hgen ~ u_hcu_hken, [S] {H} ucugen ~ ucugan, [MA] o_hcu_hken id., [MA] o_hcu_hken 'peu', WrO u_hcu_hken, u_hciu_hken, u_hco_hu_hken, u_hcu_hu_hken 'small, little', u_hcu_hu_hgu_hken 'trifle', WrM u_hcu_hken ~ o_hcu_hken, o_hcu_hgu_hken, HIM_h ч_h*x_hγ_h, Kl *ч_h*к_h 'small, little; few', MMgl u_hc_hika_h 'light (levis)', Dg {Pp.} u_hc_he_hk, {T} uc_he_hk, {Mrm.} uc_he_hke 'peu', {Pp.} u_hc_hike_hn, u_hc_hixen, {T} uc_he_hken 'small, little' ¶ Ms. H 107, Pp. MA 273, 449, H 157, Krg. 195, MED 629, KRS 558, Iw. 142, T DgJ 171 || NaT *o_hci_hg (probably *o_hci_h-g) 'smallest, youngest, latest' > Qb {RI.} oc_huy, Sg {RI.} oc_hi, Shor {RI.} oc_ha, QK {RI.} o_hz_hi 'youngest, smallest, latest', Xk {BIG} очы oc_hi 'smallest, youngest (child in the family)', Tb {B} oc_hi 'the youngest (girl)', ?σ Alt {BT} oc_ho_hc_hec_hen 'fourth finger', *^oo_hci_h > Yk {JkR} u_hohun-, {Pek.} u_hosun- v. 'diminish, reduce', {JkR} n. act. u_hostu_h 'diminishing, reduction' ¶ Rs. W 356, RI. I 1133-7, B DLT 179, 182, B DChT 141, BIG 133, BT 118, BIG 133, JkR 440, Pek. 3051 || pJ *u_hsu_h 'thin' > OJ u_hsu_h, J: T u_hsu, K u_hsu, Kg u_hs_hi, Ns u_hsu_h ¶ S QJ #104, Mr. 843 ||

[#117], S QJ #117, Mr. 387, 678 ¶¶ S AJ 279 [#109], SDM97 (A *amta 'to give' - rec. based on the external comparison with U) II D *amm- v. 'sell, give away' > Tm ammu v. 'sell, send', Gnd amana-, mamana-, omm- v. 'sell' ¶¶ D #186 ♦ We reconstruct N *ḡ- on indirect ev.: a N *ḡ- is the only phoneme responsible for the correlation S *n- ÷ U, D *Ø-.

1642. ***ḡæn'i** 'go (away)' > HS: Eg P/CT nny v. 'go, go away' ¶¶ EG II 276 II ambIE: (× N ***n'i'hwV** 'to lead'?) Ht nanna-, nanniya- vi. 'drive, ride in an animal-drawn vehicle', vt. 'drive (animals, persons, evils)' ¶¶ CHD L-N 391-3, T E II 271-3, Sturt. CG 215, 247 (believed that nanna- is a *rdp* of nai- 'lead') II A *ḡa'eni ({DQA} *ḡe'ni) v. 'go' > Tg *ḡene- 'go, walk' > Ewk ḡənu- 'go (gehen, fahren), walk', Ewk ḡənz-, Neg, Ud ḡənz-, Ork ḡəz(n)z- vi. 'move (somewhere), go', Sln nənz- 'set off, leave (отправит-сѣ)', Lm ḡəz- ḡəz- vi. 'move, go away', Ork ḡəz- 'go away', Ul ḡənz-, Nn zənz- vi. 'move, go, go away', WrMc ḡene- 'go, set off' ¶¶ STM I 670-1, Krm. 273 || pKo {S} *na'n(ʾ) 'go, move forward' > MKo na'n-, na'nʾ-, na's-/nan-, NKo nas- = nat-, na-ka- ¶¶ S QK #174, Nam 88, 99, 101, MLC 292, 311 || pJ {S} *i'n- 'go away' > OJ i'n- id. ¶¶ S QJ #214, Mr. 697 || ? M *neḡu- 'drive the herd to other pasture grounds, trek, nomadize, move from place to place, migrate' (× N ***n'Ehag'u** 'drive, chase', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1533 [A *ḡe'ni 'go (down, away)', incl. Tg, Ko, J, M], S AJ 18, 72, 257, 292.

1643. ***ḡan'V** 'take so. with oneself, lead' > HS: S *√ḡny|w > Ar 'T'oa ḡa'ni-n 'captive' ¶¶ BK II 390-1, Hv. 505 II IE *nei- > NaIE *nei(ə)-/ *nī- 'to lead', Ht {CHD} nai-/ne- vt. 'send, dispatch' [× N ***n'i'hwV** (or ***ḡi'hwV**, ***n'pohiwV**?) 'to lead, direct (oneself) towards', q.v. ffd.] II A {DQA} *ḡa'n'i 'take so. with oneself' > AmTg *ḡa'ni- v. 'fetch, go to take so./sth.' > Nn Nh ḡa'ni-, Ul ḡanḡ'v-/t- 'go to fetch sth.' ¶¶ STM I 657 || ?σ pKo {S} *nīn- 'combine, continue' > MKo nīn-, NKo is- = it- ¶¶ S QK #998, Nam 127, MLC 1369 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1529 [A *ḡa'n'i 'take so. with oneself', incl. Tg, ?σ Ko] ♦ ≈ ADb. NN 35 (N *ḡ₂An'V 'take so./sth. with oneself' > IE, A {DQA} *ḡa'n'i + *err.* D nan- 'approach, join').

1644. ***ḡLVwjan'V** 'sky, cloud' > HS: CS *ḡana-n- ~ *ḡanan- ~ *ḡaf'w'ann- 'clouds' > BHb Nn!ol ḡa'na-n 'clouds, cloud-mass (Gewölk)', BA Nn!o9 ḡa'na-n, Sr 'nono0 ḡa'na-n-a 'cloud', Ar ḡa'nn-(at-) 'cloud(s)' [< *ḡaf'w'ann-], ḡana-n- 'rain cloud' ¶¶ KB 811-2, Br. 533, JPS 420, BK II 377 II A {DQA} *ḡan'a {AD} 'sky, clear sky' > Tg *n'aḡn'a 'sky' > Ewk, Neg, Orc, Ud n'aḡn'a, Lm n'aḡn ḡa'n, Ork na'ḡna 'sky', WrMc niyaḡniya 'sky, clear sky' ¶¶ STM I 634, Krm. 269 || T *a'n' > [1] *a'n'ar 'cloudless sky' > OT [MhK] {Cl.} aya'sz 'cloudless, bright', MQp xv ayaz 'clear weather', xiv [CC] ayas/z, Chg xv ayaz 'a clear cloudless night', Qmq, ET ayaz, Tv ayas, Bsh ayaḡ, Chv L uyar 'clear weather', Tkm ayaḡ, Tk ayaz, Az, VTt, Qzq, Nog, Qq, Qrg ayaz 'frost'; [2] Bsh Δ ayat- 'become clear' (weather), [3] SbTt ayḡq 'clear' (of weather); ? [4] *ayn'iq- 'become clear' (of sky, weather), 'recover (from illness), get sober' > Qzq, Qq, Qrg ayiq- id. (× T *aḡi- represented by OT aḡiḡ sober) ¶¶ Cl. 46, 276, ET Gl 102-3, TL 13, Rl. I O, 218 || ?? pJ {S} *a'ma'i 'sky, rain' > OJ a'me', J: T a'me, K a'me, Kg ame', Ns a'mi', Sh a'mi', Ht a'mi', Y a'mi' ¶¶ S QJ #59, Mr. 381 ¶¶ DQA #1526 *ḡa'n'a 'clear sky' II D *va'n'a 'sky, cloud, rain' > Tm va'n-, va'n.am, Gnd KM {BB} va'na id., Ml va'n(am), Kt va'nm, Td po'n ~ fo'n, Kn ba'n(a), ba'n.a, Tu ba'na, ba'n.a, Krg ba'n'a 'sky', Tl va'na, Klm va'na, Nk va'na, Prg va'n-i, Gdb va'yin 'rain' ¶¶ D #5381 [¶¶ Cp. D *vin' 'sky' < ***wEyn'V** ~ ***wEn'yV** 'daylight' (q.v. ffd.)] ♦ ADb. NN 34 (N *ḡa'n'V 'sky' > A, D).

1645. ***ḡeh'U'r'i** 'light, fire' > HS: CS *√nhr 'light', v. 'shine' (× N ***n'aherV** 'day, sun, daylight' and N ***n'uRV** 'become very hot, shine') > BHb √nhr v. 'shine, be radiant', er!eIn^ nəha'-ra 'light' ('Licht, heller Schein'), BA ar!&en^ nəho'-ra, JA r&en^ nə'ho-r, em. nəho'-ra, Sr æ@o'wū nuh'r-a- (cs. @Σ.hñ nə,hor), Md nhura 'light', Sr, Md √nhr v. 'give light, shine', Ww ?nhr v. Sh 'illuminate', Plm nhyr 'illustrious' ¶¶ JI 720-1, KB 639-40, 1744, KBR 676-7, BDB 626, Br. 417-8, DM 291, Nld. MG 118 II A [1] *ḡe'rV 'light (lux)' > Tg *ḡe'ri 'light' > Ewk ḡə'rī, Lm ḡəri ~ ḡərin n. 'light (lux)', adj. 'light (hell)', Sln nə'rī 'daybreak (aurora)', Nn Nh ḡə-run- v. 'be dawning' ¶¶ STM I 671-2 ¶¶ Pp. IAL 25, S AJ 18, DQA #1439 [pA *ḡe'-ra 'day, sun, light': Tg + *unc.* T, M and Ko roots that belong to N ***n'aherV** 'light', q.v. ffd. + ??φ J *a'ri- 'dawn'] I [2] A: M (d ?) *nurma 'hot cinders, embers; bonfire' (× N ***n'uRV** 'light') > WrM nurma, HlM hypam, hypma 'hot cinders, embers; bonfire, campfire', WrO nurma 'cinders, ashes', Kl † hypm nurm, Brt hypma 'hot cinders, embers' ¶¶ MED 59, Krg. 229, KRS 386, Chr. 333 II D: [1] *ne'yu'r- > Krx niyu-r 'embers, live cols, brand', Mlt nare 'flame' || Ml n'eri 'heat, burning, pungency', Tm neruppu, Ml n'erippu ~ nerippu 'fire', Kt, Td nep 'live coal' || Tl nippu 'fire', Nkr nirkip- v. 'kindle', Gdb nirik- ~ niruk- v. 'light a lamp', Gnd nirwa'na- vt. 'burn', Kui dre- 'ignition, a flare' ¶¶ D #811 I ? [2] *erli- 'fire', vi. 'burn' > Tm eri 'fire', eri- vi. 'burn', Ml eri 'heat, burning, pungency', Kt erv- vi. 'shine brightly' (of anything except sun), Td er- 'be very bright', Kdg eri- 'have burning/astringent sensation' (of mouth), Tu eri 'the glare/heat of fire', eriyu- 'glare, be hot', Tl eriyu v. 'burn, grieve', Klm, Nkr, Nk erk- v. 'light (fire)', Prj erip- 'burn the mouth', Gnd ers-ḡars- v. 'taste pungent', Knd, Ku er-, Kui e-rpa v. 'kindle, light' ¶¶ D #2929 ♦ ≈ IS II 85-6 [#320] (*n'ara 'fire; to flame'; does not distinguish between the reflexes of ***ḡeh'U'r'i** and those of ***n'aherV** 'day, sun' [q.v.])".

1646. ***ḡa'qas'a** 'nose' > HS: the S root *√nxs^ ('nose?') is attested in a derived noun meaning 'bone of the nose': Mh nəḡs'i's^, Jb E nəḡs'e's^, Jb C naḡs'e's^, Hrs naḡs'i's^ id. ¶¶ Jo. M 308-9, Jo. J 199, Jo. H 100 II IE *nehs-, in oblique cases *nhos- 'nose' (*H = traditional *H₂) > OI 'na'sa- f. 'nose' (Vd [RV] gen. du. na's-oh-, [AthV] instr. sg. na's-a-), OPrs acc.

na^hham, Av na^hgha ~ (?) na^hh-, BdSgd nns || L na^ris 'nostril' (pl. na^re^s 'nostrils, nose'); OL nasum, L nasus ({WH}: < ex. gem. *nasso-) || Gmc: ON no^s, Nr nos, Dn næse, Sw na^s 'nose', Sw nos 'muzzle, nose', OHG nasa, NHG Nase, OFrs, MDt nose, Dt neus, AS nosu 'nose', NE nose || Lt no^sis 'nose', Ltv na^{ss} 'nostril', Pru nozy ({En.}: = *[no^si]) 'nose' || Sl *no^sь id. > OCS носъ nosъ, Blg, R нос, Uk н^с, SCr, Slv no^s, Cz, Slk, P nos ¶ The structure of the word and its paradigm were reconstructed by Lub. on the basis of archaic forms: nom. *nehs- > Ltv na^{ss}, Vd du. 'na^sa', acc. *nehs-m_o > Ltv na^{si}, OPrs na^hham, L na^{rem}, obl. *nhos- > ChS, OR носъ, Vd gen. du. na^{soh}, ¶ WH II 143, 145-6, Lub. AP*a 60, P 755, ≈ EI 395 (*Hnas-s ~ *Hna^s / *Hna^s-os), Mn. 827, M K II 146, 157, M E II 30-1, Gersh. G 39, 139, Bai. 210, WH I 143-4, Kb. 716, OsS 640, KM 503-4, Ho. 238, Vr. N 469, Vr. 415, Hlq. 707, 717-8, Frn. 509, En. 217, ESSJ XXV 212-6, Glh. 440-1 || A *ḡa^{ksa} 'nose' > Tg *ḡi^{aks}a¹, *ḡi^{aksi}-n 'nose' > Nn Δ ḡoqso 'nose', Orc ḡi^{iqso}, Ud {Krm.} ḡuho[~] ~ ḡo^h, Ork naqsa, Ul ḡaksa ~ waqsa id., Lm A n^es ~ ḡe^s 'nose, beak', Neg n^{asin} 'bear's nose' ¶ STM I 587, 636, Krm. 273, S AJ 218 [#173]; on the reflexes of Tg *i^a and *ks cf. Ci. 106-8, 194-7, 229 || pKo *na^{ch} 'face' > MKo na^{ch} ~ na^s, Nko nac^h [nat] id. ¶ S AJ 257 [#182], S QK #182, Nam 100-1, MLC 313 || ?? M *nakcar-: derivatives with this √ denote some part of the nose: WrM nagcarqai ~ nagcirqai, HlM nagc^{ir}hay 'posterior (internal) nostrils', Kl nakcr^{χa} 'bridge of the nose', Brt narcarap 'having a flat bridge of the nose' (F Cev. 362, Luv. 258, KW 270, Chr. 317, KRS 367, S AJ 244 [#240]), the cns. *c in M seems to go back to a sx. and not to belong to the pA stem (unless we accept SDM's hyp. of a pA *c[~] > M *c and Tg *s) ¶¶ SDM97 (A *ḡa^{kc}a), S AJ 18, 293 [#454]), DQA #1538 (pA *ḡi^{akc}∇ 'nose, some part of the nose') ◆ The IE reflex *n- (rather than the expected *kn-) may be due to the presence of a lr. The a-coloured IE lr. *Hn points to a N vw. *a after *q. ADb reconstructs the N etymon as *nayḡkCV 'nasopharynx' ◆ Cf. AD PNPh, AD AltAD #8.

1647. ?? *ḡEtH^a '∈ sharp instrument, sharp tooth; to bite/cut' > A *ḡnat^a (~ *ḡnit^a??) '∈ knife' > NaT *ḡa^l:t 'big knife; weapon' > Osm {Rh.} ḡ^{Ya} yat 'arms, weapons; armour', Tk yat 'armour', as well as possibly d: Tk yatag^{an}, Az yataḡan '∈ long knife' ¶ Rs. W 192, Rh. 2179, AzRL I 516, Rl. III 190, 199 || less plausible (??σ): NaT *ḡitig 'sharp' > OT ḡitig, ḡit(t)i, Kü/Qb/Qc {Rl.} ḡidig id., Xk c^{itig}, Tv c^{idig} ¶ Cl. 889, Rl. III 526-7 || pKo {S} *na^t > MKo na^t 'sickle', Nko nas nat id., 'scythe' ¶ S QK #409, Rm. SKE 162, Nam 94, MLC 311 || pJ {S} *na^{ta} > J: T na^{ta} ~ nata¹, K na^{ta}, Kg na^{ta} 'hatchet' ¶ S QJ #416, Mr. 494 || ?σ M *nitul- v. 'cut' > MM [S] {H} nitul- 'cut' ('ab-¹durch-schneiden'), WrM nitula-. HlM ntla- 'kill, slaughter (cattle)', Ord nu^t 'u^l- 'kill' ¶ H 117, MED 586, Ms. O 503 ¶¶ SDM97 (A *net^a > T, M, Ko, J), Rm. SKE 162 (Ko, J), ≈ DQA #1461 [A *ni^ta¹ 'sharp weapon', '∈ knife': Ko, J, M, T ḡiti] || IE: NaIE *kne^d- / *ken^d- 'bite, cut with a sharp tooth\instrument' > Gk κνω^dδον (gen. -οντο) 'sword' (originally an acp. *biting'), pl. κνω^dδοντε¹ 'two projecting teeth on the blade of a hunting spear' || Lt ka^{sti} (1s prs. ka^{ndu}) 'to bite' [< *kon^d-], Ltv kost (1s prs. ko^zu, ko^{du}) id., 'be sharp, cut', Lt kan^{dis} n. 'bite, sting' ¶ ≈ P 560, ≈ F I 887-8, ≈ Ch. 349-50, Frn. 227 ¶ The apophonic grade *ken^d- (< *kenH^d-) is a secondary formation based on *kneH^d- ¶ The IE form suggests a mt *ḡEtH^a > *ḡEht^a || HS: Ch ≈ *ḡad[∇] 'bite; eat (hard food)' (in some lgs. contamination with the reflex of N *ḡite 'to eat' [q.v.]) > AG: Su {J}, Gmy at, Tal a^t, Ang {ChL} ḡa^t, Cp {ChL} ḡat 'bite' || BT: Grm {Sch.} a^d- 'bite', Dr {J} ad⁻, Krf {ChC} a^d.d.a⁻wo⁻, Pr {Frz.} a^d.d.o⁻ 'eat (hard food)', ? Krkr {Lk.} had⁻ id. || CCh: BB: BtG {Mch} ado, Bem {Sk.} a^{do}-, Gudu {ChL} o^{du}, ? Nz *ḡid- 'bite' || ECh: Brgt {J} ḡa^d.d.i¹ 'eat (hard food)', Mkl {J} ḡa^d.d.i^{ma} / ḡa^d.d.i¹ id., ḡa^{ḡi}da¹ 'bite' ¶ ChC, ChL, J LM 55-6, Frz. P 18 ◆ The emphatic cns. in A (*t¹) and Ch (*d¹) goes back to the cluster *tH.

1647a. ??? *ḡit.U 'worm(s), maggot(s), nit' > NaIE *knid- ~ *k^hnid- 'nit, louse' (× *k^h.ENitV 'louse, nit') || HS: S *ḡVt^t.t- > Ar SL ḡat^t.t- 'moth, tick, mite' ¶ Hv. 451 || WCh: AG: Gmy n^{it}, Chip nⁱ yet 'worm' ¶ ChC, ChL || A: M *o^{tu}n 'worms, maggots' (unless with *ḡ-) > WrM o^{tu}-(n), HlM 't id., Kl 'tH o^ten, Brt *ḡy(H) 'worm(s); M *o^{tu}- v. 'develop maggots' > WrM o^{tu}-, HlM 't- id., Brt *ḡy- id., 'begin to breed' (of maggots/worms), Kl 't- o^t- id., {KW} *o^to- 'Würme haben' ¶ The absence or presence of pM *ḡ- cannot be checked on the extant data. M *o⁻ < *i- (as. infl. of *-U) ¶ MED 646, Chr. 516, KRS 427, KW 302 ◆ Qu., because IE *knid- ~ *k^hnid- has a good alt. et. and with the extant data the absence of pM *ḡ- cannot be proved.

1648. ? *ḡaOwⁱ 'dead, dead person' > HS: S *ḡnfyw > Ar ḡnfy (pf. ḡoana na^{fa}-, ip. -nfy-) v. 'declare so. dead, announce the death of so.' (the direct obj. being the dead prs.) ¶ BK II 1300 || IE: NaIE *na^u- 'dead body; death' > ON na^r 'corpse', Gt nau-s (gen. nawis) 'dead person', AS ne^(o) id., 'corpse', ne^{obed}d 'death-bed' || Sl *navъ, *navъje > ChS, OR навъ navъ, SCr nav, R Δ нав⁻ 'dead person', OCz nav (gen. navi) 'grave; next world', d unaviti v. 'kill', Slv na^v 'soul of a dead person', Slv na^vje, Blg Δ Ѡнави 'souls of unbaptized children', Blg Ѡнави '∈ evil spirits' || Ltv na^{ve} 'death', Pru nowis 'Leib' 'body' (< *corpse); ? Lt no^{ve} 'death, pangs of death', no^{vyti} 'destroy, torture to death' (× no^{ve} 'Bedrückung', no^{vyti} 'bedrücken') ¶ P 756, EI 150 (*neh^awi-s 'corpse'), Fs. 372, Vr. 405, Ho. 232, Frn. 509, En. 217 (nowis 'trunk of the body'), Vs. III 35, ESSJ XXIV 49-52 || A {SDM97} *ḡa^{we} ({DQA} *ḡni^abi) 'dead person' > Tg *ḡi^abi- 'dead person' > Ewk ḡe^{wi} id., 'spirit of a dead ancestor', Lm ḡsbi 'invisible person', Ul n^{zu}- ~ n^{zu}- v. 'bury', n^{zu}wi 'burial' ¶ STM I 658 || ? pJ {S} *m³ or *mu^a (or *m³, on the ev. of modern J ds) > OJ m^uu^o, J: T mo⁻, K/Kg mo⁻ 'funeral, mourning' ¶ S QJ

#1071, Mr. 484 ¶¶ SDM97 (A *ḡa^hwe 'dead man'), ≈ DQA #1539 [Tg, J < A *ḡi^ha^hbi 'deceased'] ¶¶ S, Md., ADb. (SDM97) and DQA adduce here an alleged pT {SDM, DQA} *je^hbeg (i.e. *jebeg) 'cemetery, grave', presumably yielding Yk sibā^hn 'ghost' and Chv s'ṭva 'cemetery, grave', which is *unt.* : in fact Chv s'ṭva is akin to OT jo^hγ 'funeral feast' < pT *jo^hg < ppT ≈*do^hg, as attested by the Gk gloss δο^hγτα [MenP, 3rd c.]; cp. OChv *s'uva (-b) R Δ c^hba 'Chuvash cemetery' [Dal IV 382]) (≠ Rs. W 197, Cl. 895, Jeg. 204, Fed. II 89, Mrv. II 112) ◇ ≈ ADb. NN 35 [A, IE + *unc.* SD *nav-ai^h - 'be troubled, perish' and an *unc.* OHg-F parallel: OHg nyuvad- vi. 'ersticken, ertrinken' and F nuutua 'be tired' cf. EWH 1049, SK 406].

1649. ?? *ḡuwa^hy^h 'long hair' > HS: CCh: Mrg ḡ^hi 'beard' ¶ ChL II A *ḡuye- ≈ 'long hair (of animals)' > Tg *ḡuye-lse, *ḡuye-n 'long hair under the neck' > Ork ḡi^hw3lt3 ~ nī^hw3lt3 'long hair under reindeer's neck', Lm Sk ḡo^hyy3ldo^h, Lm M ḡo^hy3ldə, Lm O ḡo^hy3llə ~ no^hy3llə, Lm Ol mo^hy3lrə ~ ḡo^hy3lrə, Ewk muya^hll3^h d mu^hy3ll3^h d muya^hlr3 id., muyan^h d mu^hy3^hn id. ¶ STM I 551 || ??φ pJ {S} *b3^h (≠ *bu^ha^h) 'tail' > OJ wo^h, J: T/Kg o^h, K o^h, Sh yu^h id. ¶ S AJ 267 [#75], S QJ #75, Mr. 503 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1545 [Tg, J < A *ḡu^h-ye 'long hair'] II U *wa^hya^h 'long hair (of animals)' > Chr H wa^hya^h {Szil.} 'die längeren Haare an Fellen', {Rm.} 'Verbrämung aus Lammfell' || Sm: StNe T eḡre-, Ne T BZ {Lh.} ye^hjīt t' e^h-, Nn F β^hi^heyy3- v. 'adorn with long white hairs of a reindeer', '(mit Rentierbart) Muster sticken', Ne T O {Lh.} ye^hjīt t' e^h- '(mit Gam) Muster sticken' ¶ UEW 562, Ter. 91-2, Lh. 107 ◇ ADb. NN 34 [N *ḡi^hAyV 'long hair of an animal' > A *ḡo^hye, U].

1650. *ḡuhy^ha^h 'to rest, lie, repose' (> 'to sleep') > HS: S (att. in EthS) *°^hnhy 'repose, be quiet', (?) 'lie down to sleep' > Gz √nhy v. G (pf. nāhya, js. -nhay) 'repose, feel relieved, be quiet; recover', Tgy √nhy ~ nhw G (pf. nēhayə ~ nēhawə) 'feel relieved, relaxed', Har n'e^hṭa 'sleep', Amh an'n'e v. Sh 'put to sleep', Grg {L} (v. G 3a pf.): Ch n3ya, Ez n3yyə, Ed n'eṭə, Gt n'iṭə, En neṭə 'sleep, lie down to sleep' ¶ L G 394, L EDG III 466 || ??φ AdS of Eg fMK ṣṣw v. 'sleep', Eg {Mks.} ṣṣw n. 'sleep, drowsiness' (< *ḡaw^hy^h - *ḡawi^h?V 'to spend the night, sleep' [q.v.]) ¶ EG I 169, Mks. I #0587 & II #0647 || C: Bj {R} nay-scv. 'spend the night, sleep, rest' ¶ R WBd 187 || Ch: WCh: Klr {J} n'a^h vi. 'lie, sleep', Sha {J} n'a^h (pf. n'a^hh-i^h) vi. 'sleep', {IL} n'a^h vi. 'lie (liegen)', ? Dr no^hn 'sleep' || CCh: Mtk {Sb.} n'unə 'to lie (liegen)' || ECh: Tmk {Cp.} n'e^hḡ 'se coucher' ¶ J R 267, 354, ChC, ChL II A *ḡu^hya^h - {S} *ḡu^hya^h vi. 'sleep' > Tg {S} *ḡu^hya^h v. 'sleep' > Ork ḡua^h - Ud {Shn.} ḡu^ha^h - {Krm.} ḡua^h id., d ? Ewk nina^h - d n'ina^h id. ¶ STM I 597, 666, Krm. 272, S AJ 221 [#227] || M *noyir n. 'sleep; drowsiness' > MM [S] {H} noyir n. 'sleep', [MA] {Pp.} noyur 'sleepy', WrM noir, HIM, Brt noḡp n. 'sleep; drowsiness', Klm n' p no^hr, {Rm.} no^hr, Mnr H/M {T/SM} no^hr, MMgl [Z] {Iw.} noṭir, Ba {T} nor, Dx {T} no n. 'sleep', Mgl {Rm.} noir ~ neir id., 'drowsiness' ¶ Pp. 260, H 120, Ms. H 80, SM 284, T 352, T DgJ 158, T DnJ 130, T BJ 144, Chr. 329, KRS 384, KW 280, Rm. M 34 || NaT *u^h n. 'sleep' > OT u^hi^h, Xlj u^h, Yk u^h id. ¶ Cl. 2, 42-3, Pek. 3064-5, DT 209 ¶ T *u^h may be (but not necessarily is) somehow connected with T *uḡi^h v. 'sleep' (*u^h - d *uḡi^h or bf: *uḡi^h - d *u^h??); cp. N *hu^hod^hṽ^h?V 'be motionless, sleep' || pJ {S} *u^hi^h n. 'sleep', *u^hi^h v. 'sleep' > OJ i n. 'sleep, dream', wi-na- v. 'sleep', ltOJ [RJ] wi^h-ne^hbu^hri^h, J: T inebu^hri ~ ineburi^h, K i^hne^hbu^hri^h, Kg ineburi^h 'drowsiness', T ne- (< *i-ne-) v. 'sleep' ¶ S QJ #150, Mr. 697 ¶¶ ≈ DQA ##1551 (A *ḡu^h-yu 'to sleep', incl. M, Tg, J) II U *n'u^hi^hḡV 'take the rest, repose, sleep' [× N *n'uḡV 'rest, slumber, sleep', q.v. ffd.].