

1651. *p.¹a¹ 'ille, another (animate)' > HS: Eg fOK p-, marker of m. sg. of the dem. pronouns pn, pw ~ py, pf and p3; Eg OK pw, unchangeable copula in a nominal sentence ¶ Ed. 83-8, EG I 505, Hng. 275, Tk. II 375-6, 433 || ? C: Bj {R} be⁻ (pl. balī-) 'that, ille' (sg.: nom. m. be⁻-n, acc. m. be⁻-b, nom./acc. f. be⁻-t; pl.: nom. m. balī-n, acc. m. balī-b, nom./acc. f. balī-t; Bj -b, marker of masc. (abs.) in acc., -b-, marker of masc. in the pred. case ¶ AD KJ 27, 31-2, 109-110, 116 || WS *pa⁻ (or *paw)~*bV 'here' > Hb e7p po⁻ 'here', OCn [EA] pu⁻ [po⁻] id., Pun [Plt.] PHO, Ug p 'here', Mh bo⁻, Jb C bōh, Sq boh 'here'; probably also WS *pa 'and, and then' > Ug p [pV], Ar fa-, Plm, Nbt p-, Sb, Qt f- ¶ KB 866, KBR 916, HJ 898-9, 902, A #2178, OLS 340, Jo. M 58, BGMR 42, Rk. 127-8 ¶¶ Tk. II 376 unconvincingly rejects the comparison of Eg p with WS *pV because "Eg *p- in p3 pw, pf, pn was a masc. gender marker, while the deictic function was carried out by the attached second element (-3, -w, -f, -n, resp.)". Tk.'s argument is *unc.* because the change from a dem. prn. to a gender marker is a common phenomenon in lgs. (e.g. in the history of Sl marker of masc. in adjectives, that of df. articles in NHG, Fr, Sp. etc., of HS *y- [3 m. marker in verbs], etc.; practically all masc. gender markers in lgs. go back to demonstrative elements); this is further confirmed by the unchangeable copula pw (not connected with gender) ¶ U: FU *pa⁻ 'ille, other', whence a modal or/and focalizing pc. > pOs *pa⁻ 'another', 'and', focalizing pc. > Os: Vy pa⁻ ... pa⁻, Ty pa⁻ ko ... pa⁻ ko, Sh/Kz pa ... pa 'der eine ... der andere', Ty/Y pa⁻-ko, Kz pa-χo 'ein anderer Mann', Sn pa 'and', Sh/Sn/Kz pa - focalizing (thematizing) pc. 'as for...' (R '-то') ¶ F -pa/-pa⁻, focalizing pc., translatable by R -то, а вот, -ка, же or by German doch, eben (F mutta ha⁻npa⁻ ei tiennytkā⁻a⁻n 'а он-то и не знал', F minā⁻pa⁻ tieda⁻n 'а вот ъ зна⁻', F katsokaapa 'посмотрите-ка', F koirapa sielta⁻ tulee 'da kommt doch ein Hund her'), Krl -bua(h) id. (tu⁻imbuah mie t'ei⁻a⁻ 'ich kam doch zu euch'), Vp -p (kutap void 'wie geht es dir denn'), Es -p (seep see on 'das ist es ja eben') : Prm {LG} *pe, pc. of quotation > Z p3, Vt pe id. (мол, говорит, дескат⁻) ¶ LG 227, Laan. 293-4, Stn. D 1085-7 || Sm: Slq Tz {HL} pa in na pa 'voici, вот что, вот оно как' (na is 'this') ¶ KKIИ 135 ¶ A: OJ pa > J -wa, focalizing pc. of the topic ¶ Syr. DJ 108 ♦ I am grateful to Hl. and Starostin for suggesting the F and Slq cognates (Hl. p.c.) and the J cognate (S p.c.).

1652. ?? 2 *P⁻i⁻?V 'point, blade, sharp edge' > HS: S *pi⁻?-at- 'sharp edge, blade' > Hb ea1p4 pe⁻?a⁻ 'corner, side', Ug p⁻?t ~ p⁻?at (pl. p⁻?at) {A} 'Saum, Grenze, Gefilde', {OLS} 'temple (Schläfe); limit, border', Ug (AkSc) {Hnr.} pi⁻?tu 'corner (?)', MHb ea1p4 pe⁻?a⁻ 'corner', JA [Trg.] at1ap1 pa⁻t_a⁻ 'äußerste Ende, Ecke', Sr æðo⁻pa pa⁻t_a⁻ 'side, blade (of a sword)', Ar é'aFi fi⁻at- 'portion, division, party/company of men' (← ≈'side, corner?'), Ak OA/NB pa⁻tu 'Rand', Ak M pia⁻tum, Eb {Frnz.} br⁻-a-tum (= pi⁻?atum) 'temple (Schläfe)' ¶ GB 631, BDB 802 [#6285], A #2181, OLS 341-2, Hnr. 164, Lv. T II 251-2, Js. 1130-2, Br. 554, Ln. 2326, Sd. 849, 861, Frnz. EL 138 || C: SC: Alg/Brn {Wh.} fayu (pl. faye) 'arrow' ¶ Wh. IC 22, ≈ AD SF 42-3 || ? WCh: Bks v⁻ya⁻, DfB v⁻ya⁻ h 'arrow' ¶ J R 147, 222 ¶¶ OS #788 (HS *fe⁻?- 'arrow': C, Ch, S) ¶ A: pJ {S} *pi⁻a > OJ {S} pi⁻e 'edge, shore', {ðMr.} qi⁻e 'shore, boundary, side' > J {S} -e - ending of the directive case ¶ S p.c. [≈1974], Mr. 403 || NaT *bi⁻ 'blade' > OT bi⁻ 'knife, blade', Yk bi⁻ 'blade'; -d> *bi⁻-la⁻ - vt. 'sharpen (a knife, etc.)' > OT bila⁻, XwT, MQp [incl. CC], OOSm, Chg {PC} bile-, Tk bile-, Ggz, CrTt, Kr Cr, QrB, Qmq, Nog bile-, Az bu⁻lo⁻, Kr bile-^d bila⁻ -^d bil⁻a⁻, ET bila⁻, Alt bilu⁻, Xk pto⁻, Sg pte-, Dlg bi⁻-la⁻ - -d> Tkm bilew, CrTt bilev 'whetstone' ¶ Cl. 291 (*unc.* : OT bi⁻ <b- Chn p⁻i 'split'), 332-3, DTS 97, 99, ET B 142-3, TL 398, PC 189 ♦ Cf. IS MS 352 s.v. **острие** *p.i⁻h.¹ and here N *p.i⁻xya 'sharp bone, sharp tool'.

1653. *p.u⁻zi (~*bu⁻zi?) 'tree, bush' > HS: Eg fOK b3.t 'bush' > DEG b id. > Cpt Sd/B/F bw bo⁻, A **воу** bu 'tree' ¶ EG I 416, Fk. 77, Er. 109, Vc. 24, Tk. II 16-9 || ? S: Ak {Sd.} pa⁻?u~pu⁻ 'chaff, Spreu' (< *'stalks of plants') || AdS of B *fay 'forest' (< N *p.o⁻gyV 'wooded bank', q.v. ffd.) || Ch ≈*pu⁻?i⁻ or *fu⁻?i⁻ 'tree' > WCh: Pr {Kr.} fuvo⁻? id. (but {Frz.} pu⁻ro⁻ id.) : Kkr {J, ChL} b.a⁻ 'tree' (b. < *p?) : CCh: McMrg: Cb fwa⁻, Mrg {ChL} wu, {IL in ChC} w⁻?, MrgM {Mk.} fwe, Klb {Mk.} uwa, wuwa, {ChC} wa, Bu {Mk.} fwa 'tree', Hld {ChL} wu⁻u⁻, Wmd {ChC} wu : McHigi: HgNk {ChL} f⁻w⁻e, HgF {ChL} fu, FIK {ChL} f⁻w⁻u⁻, FIJ fuw⁻, FIM fu 'tree': Gude: Nz {ChL} fo id. : McMdr: Glv {Kr.} u⁻fa⁻, {Rp.} u⁻fa 'tree', Dgh {Frk.} ?u⁻fa 'tree, wood' : Suk {IL in ChC} fwai⁻ id. ¶ ChC ChL, Mk. I 176, 210, 243, Frz. 48 ¶ U *puwe 'tree, wood' > F, Es puu 'Baum, Holz' : Chr L/H/E pu 'firewood, wood (Holz)' : Prm *pu 'tree, wood (Holz)' > Z pu id., Vt pu id., 'firewood' : Vg (within compound names of trees) -pa⁻-pa⁻-pa⁻ 'tree': {Kn.} Vg T s⁻l⁻t⁻-pa⁻ 'lime-tree', Vg P wul⁻-pə 'Pinus cembra', {Mu.} ML tip-pə, UL tippa⁻, P tippe⁻ [tipp3] 'Sandweide, тал-ник', P kho-ppə⁻, L kho-ppa⁻ 'aspen-tree' : Hg fa 'Baum, Holz' || Sm {Jn., Hl.} *pa⁻ 'wood (Holz), tree, forest' > Ne T ru, {Lh.} p⁻a⁻, Ne F Ny p⁻e⁻a⁻ 'Baum, Holz', En {KD} X fa⁻, En K fa⁻, pa⁻, En B {Cs.} fe 'tree', Ng {Cs.} fa⁻, {Ter.} xo⁻a, Slq Tz {KKIИ} po⁻ 'tree, wood (Holz), firewood', Slq Tm po⁻ 'tree, wood', Kms pa 'tree, forest', Koyb {Sp.} na 'tree', Mt {HL.} *ha⁻ 'tree, wood, forest, stick' (Mt: M/T {Mll.} ha⁻, K {Mll.} ho⁻ 'sylva', K {Pl.} chy⁻ 'tree', che 'firewood', M {Pl.} ha⁻h, r⁻l, {Sp.} xa 'tree') ¶ UEW 410-1, Sm. 539 (U *pu⁻o⁻xi⁻, FU, FP *puxi, Ugr *pu⁻gi⁻, Sm *pa⁻ 'tree'), LG 230, MK 400, 647, Jn. 117, KKIИ 151, Coll. 53, MF 174, Ü 165, MRS 462, Wc. SW 216, Hl. M #267 ¶ A *p⁻iyV '∈ tree' > ? T *⁻h⁻i⁻ 'bush, tree' > OT {Cl.} i⁻ 'bush, shrubs' (sg. or coll.), {ML.} 'forest, tree' ({Cl.} i⁻ ryac⁻ 'shrubs and trees'); acc. to S AJ, DQA and ET, T d *i-gac⁻ 'tree' ({Md.} *i⁻a-gac⁻ ~ *iga⁻) [{ET}: with an augm. sx. *gac⁻] > OT ryac⁻, XwT ryac⁻ ~ jryac⁻, Chg jryac⁻, MQp [incl. CC], OOSm ayac⁻, Tk ag⁻ac⁻, Az ayaz⁻, Tkm agac⁻, VTt ayas⁻, ET jayac⁻, SY jiyas⁻, Qzq ayas⁻, Qrg 3⁻igac⁻, Tv i⁻jas⁻, Yk mas id., Chv jiv⁻as⁻, Chv MK juz⁻-ъ 'tree, firewood' ¶ Cl. 1, 79-80, Ml. PDP 442, Ml.

PMK 106, Md. 116, 165, Jeg. 83, S AJ 184 [#85] || Tg *pi₁a 'birch tree' > WrMc fiya, Nn pi₁a, Ul, Ork pe⁻ ¶ STM II 36, ≈ DQA #1875 (Tg *po⁻y-, *po⁻y-ki- > pia-ki) || pKo *pə- 'birch' > NKO pə-n-namu ¶ S QK #799, Rm. SKE 199 || pJ *pi¹ 'Japan cypress' > OJ pi₁i, pi-no⁻-ki⁻, ltOJ [RJ] ɸi¹ > J T hi¹noki, hi¹noki id. ¶ S AJ 271 [#178], S QJ #178, Mr. 407 ¶¶ DQA #1875 [A *p¹fi₁u⁻'yu '€ tree'; incl. T, Tg, Ko, J]. Acc. to DQA, T *i-(ŋ)ga₁ is a *cd* equatable with Tg *pa₁lyk¹l'a 'wood (Holz)' [STM II 331]; the second component of the compound is related to MKo ka¹ci¹ ~ ka¹ci¹ 'branch' and (?) M *gesi-xu⁻n id. ¶¶ Not here (because of the vw. *o) M *qoyi 'forest' (cf. N *p.o₁gyV 'wooded bank') ◆ IS I 184 [#19] considers the Eg, Ch & U stems to be a *sd* from N *buHi (***buHi**) 'to grow', which is possible, but not necessarily true. In the √ in question the initial *b- is suggested by Eg (and Krkr?) only, while A suggests *p₁-, and most HS branches suggest either *p₁- or *p- ◆ Resh. NNE #6 (A, U).

1654. ₂ *p.o₁gyV 'wooded bank' > HS: ? Eg fN p¹y, p¹.t {EG} ≈ bank (of waterway) ('Ufer o.ä.'). {AnC} 'land susceptible of irrigation' ¶ EG I 504, AnC-1 ##12-3, ⇔ Tk. II 389, 423 (Eg p¹y < Eg P p¹.t 'irrigable lend') || B *fay 'forest, bank' [x N *p.u₁i 'tree, bush'??] > Ah e-fəy (pl. ifəyən) 'forest', ETwl efəy (pl. ifəyən) 'bord', Ty e-fəy (pl. ifəyən) id., 'small forest' ¶ Fc. 299, PPG 73, NZ 682 || Ch: Db {Lnh.} pa¹y, Kola {Sb.} pa¹y 'forest' :: ECh: Nd D {J} pa¹y 'bush (forest)' ¶ ChC, ChL II A *p¹oy₁V₁ > M *qoyi > MM [HI, S] hoi 'wood, forest', WrM oi, HIM oi 'woods, forest, grove', Mnr H {SM} fe⁻ 'forêt, arbres constituant un forêt', Mnr M {T} xoi, {Pot.} xoi 'forest', Dx xoy id., Ba xi 'mountain', M b⁻ Yk oy 'small forest, grove' ¶ Pel. 218-9 [#31], MED 603-4, H SMG I 9, H 77, Ms. H 61, T 369, SM 99, Pot. 416, S AJ 242 [#196] ¶¶ i ÷ T *i₁h₁o⁻y 'pit, low place, depression', which belongs to N *p¹o₁i 'cavity, valley (→ 'lowland); to hollow out' (q.v. ffd.). ¶¶ ADb. KL 2, Pp VGAS 99.

1655. *p₁.u₁oyV 'child, young (of an animal)' > HS: Eg fOK p¹.t 'men, mankind' ('die Menschen, Menschheit') (← *'children') (= {Vc.} *p¹e⁻ŋet, *p¹ai⁻ŋet, {GkSc} Ὀρπαῖ = ȳr p¹.t 'prince'), OCpt πη pe⁻ 'hommes' ¶ EG I 503, Fk. 88, Vc. 158, Tk. II 421-2 || WCh: Ron: Fy {J}, DfB {J} fye 'child, boy', Bks {J} fu¹ 'child', Kl_r {J} fo, fwe⁻ 'child, boy' : AG {Hf.} *p₁.we⁻ v. 'be new' > Gmy {Hf.} p₁.e⁻ 'new', Kf {Hf.} pfw⁻, Su {J} pwo⁻, Ang {Brq.} pwi¹, {Hf.} pwi¹ 'new' :: ?? CCh: ZmB {ChC} va¹y, ZmD {KNC} va¹y 'child', Zm {ChL} vei⁻ 'boy', LamP {ChC, ChL} vay 'son' ¶ Hf. AG 17, J R, J S 80, ChL, ChC, JI II 74, KNC 29 II IE: NaIE *po⁻u₁-/*pəu₁-/*pu⁻- 'little, child, a young of an animal; few' > Gmc *fawa-(z) > Gt fawai (pl.) 'few', ON fa¹r 'wenig, wortkarg', OHG fo⁻, fo⁻h, {OsS} fao 'wenig, dünn gesät', AS fe¹a (pl. fe¹awe) 'little, few', NE few :: Gk A [epigr.] παυ¹ (gen. παFo¹) 'child' (← Gk παi¹ / gen. παιdo¹, Gk L/B παi¹ 'child') < {Ch.} *πα¹-i-δ- :: EpL pouero, L puer (< *puwer) 'child, boy' || with sxs., e.g. *pu-tlo- 'child' > OI pu¹tra- : Av pu¹tra 'son, child', OPrs {Hinz} puc¹a 'son', Oss: I f3rt, D furt 'sun' :: Osc puklo- 'child', Pæl puclois (dat. pl.) 'pueris', Mrs PUCLE'S¹ id. || *cd* : L pauper 'poor' (< *pəwo-par-s 'acquiring little', {WH} 'wenig erwerbend') ¶ P 842-3, EI 200 (*pau₁- 'little, few'), 533 (*put¹lo-s 'son' ← *p(a)u- 'small' + dim. *-tlo-), Szem. KT #3.1, M K II 304-5, M E II 142-3, Hinz 123, Ab. I 500, Fs. 147, Vr. 112, Kb. 270, OsS 161, Ho. 98, WH II 267-8, 382-3, Pln. II 702, 715, 719, F II 462-3, Ch. GH I 29 II U: FU *poyV, *poyka 'son, boy' > F poika 'son, boy, young of an animal', Es poeg 'son, young of an animal', F poj₁u end 'little boy, sunny', F Δ poja 'son, boy' : ? Er buyo, piyo 'grandchild' : ? Chr pu⁻ in cds : Chr K pu⁻erxə, B pu⁻erxə 'male person (man or boy)', YU pu⁻erxə 'boy, male person' : Prm *pi > Z pi 'son, boy', Vt pi 'boy, a youth' :: ObU: Vg: P/TY, P pu⁻w, TCh pa⁻w, LK/MK/UK po⁻w, NV/SV/LL pu⁻, UL/Ss pi¹x 'son'; Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y pa⁻x, D/K/O pa⁻x, Nz/Kz po⁻x 'son' : Hg fiu⁻, fi 'son, boy, child, young of an animal' ¶ Coll. 108, UEW 390, It. #116, Dybo OS xxx, Sm. 547 (FU, FP *poji, Ugr *poj¹ 'boy'), LG 221, MF 206-7, Ht. #796 II A {SDM95} *po⁻yV, {SDM97} *po⁻yu, {S AJ} *p₁i₁u⁻yV 'child, young of animals' > Tg *pu₁u₁-, *pu₁y-kte 'small, child' > Ewk huyuku⁻n 'small, younger', hute 'child; son, daughter', Neg hutə (pl. xuyil), Nn Nh, Ul piktə, Ork puttə id. ¶ ≈ STM II 338, 357-8 || T *bo⁻y-tak 'young ram\goat' > Tkm {AB} bo⁻ydaq 'one-two-years old kid\calf', Qzq boydaq qoy 'castrated ram more than 1 year old' (qoy is 'sheep, ram'), Qzq boi₁daq {RL} 'young ram', {Shch.} 'two-years-old castrated ram', ET T {RL} boytaq, Chg {RL} .dYvB boi₁day 'young ram' :: Chv: пyтeк L pud₁ek, H pod₁ek, Δ pud₁ ^d p₁rd₁ek ^d pod₁ak ^d p₁rd₁ak ({Md.} pu₁d¹ek) 'lamb', ?? Blgh b⁻ VTt ba⁻ti 'lamb, young ram', Chr L пача, Chr H пaтa; this T word is to be distinguished from *boδ-tak/η 'unmarried man' (> Qzq {Sht.} boydaq, Brb {RL} poi₁daq 'unmarried man', QK {B} poydon 'bachelor, bridegroom', Shor/Sg {RL} postan 'unmarried man') ¶ Rs. W 77-8, RI. IV 1291, 1644, Jeg. 169, Fed. I 455, Sht. 55, Shch. Zh 153, Md. 47, 131 || pJ *pi¹tə 'person' > OJ pi₁i to⁻, J: T hito⁻, K hi¹to⁻, Kg hi¹to⁻, Sh te⁻u⁻ id.; OJ pi₁i⁻ku₁o 'great-grandson; prince', pi₁i⁻mi₁e 'princess' ¶ S AJ 264 [#58], S QJ #58, Mr. 410 || pKo *pu¹t¹i₁ə (presumably 'child') > MKo nu¹ns-pu¹t¹i₁ə 'pupil of the eye' (lit. 'eye child', the first component means 'eye'), NKO nun-puc¹ə 'pupil of the eye' ¶ S QK #311, Nam 116, MLC 363 ¶¶ S AJ 80, 107, 277 [#56], STM II 338, 357-8, DQA #1672 [A *po⁻yu 'child, young of animals'] [≠ II D (att. in GnD) *pUy > Mnd buy, Ku boy 'girl' ¶ D #4532] ◆ Rs. UAW 8, Suv. 27 & IS MS 360 s.v. **ребенок** *p.oja (U, Tg), Blz. LB #22 (added the D cognate). Eg p- and AG *p₁^w- suggest N *p₁-, while A *p- (which is acceptable only if T *bo⁻y-tak belongs here) points to a N *p- ◆ ≈ Gr. II #61 (*po 'child') [U, A, CK, Ai].

1655a. ???φ *paCKV 'hand' (→ handful, handbreath) > HS: S *pV₁s₁V₁k- > Sr pə⁻s⁻ek₁ / pəs⁻'k-a⁻ 'handbreath', Ak LB pus⁻ku id. (← Aram?) JPS 458, Sd. 883 || B {Pr.} *-fu¹?s- {AD} 'hand, handful' > Kb, SrSn afus, Izn, Wrg fus id., Ah, Gh

a-fus, ETwl aʼfus, Shl, Tmz afus 'hand, arm', Ntf afus, Mzb fus, Shw fus (pl. ifassən), Gd wʼfess (pl. fessen), Awj afus 'hand', Snd fus 'the right hand', Zng afusʼ 'hand' ¶ Pr. Z #308, Fc. 362, NZ 653-5 || Ch: ECh: Dng {Fdr.} piʼseʼ, {Lk.} poʼsindiŋn, pɔsiŋkəŋ 'hand', Mgm {J} piʼssiʼ, Mu {J} foʼsoʼ, {Lk.} foʼsoʼ 'arm', [ʔMnj fɔso, Kjk fusɔ, Bdy peʼseʼ 'hand'] ?? Skr {Nc.} piʼt- 'arm' [ʔ, Smr b.ɜʼsaʼy,] ¶ JI II 179, ChC [ʔ, Blz. LEch #38] ¶¶ B, Ak -u- may be due to the ass. infl. of *p- > *f- II A: M *qatqu 'hollow of the hand, handful' (× N *p.at.hV 'to be open; open' × N *p.aʼgʼdV 'leg, foot'??) > WrM adqu, HIM atra id., Ord ad_χuʼ 'closed hollow of the hand, handful', Kl atx atχʼ, Brt atxa, Dg {Mrm.} χatku ~ χatok 'handful'; -d> M *qatqu- 'hold in one's hand' > MM [S] {H, Pp.} hadqu-, WrM adqu-, HIM adra-, Ord ad_χuʼ, Kl atx- atχʼ, Brt atxa- id. ¶ Pp. VG 11, 50, H 75, MED 12, Ms. O 3, KRS 56, KW 17-8, Chr. 32-3, Klz. M 138 II ʔσ D (in NED): Krx bakkaʼ 'claws of a crab', {Hhn} 'forceps, shears', Mlt bake 'forceps' ¶ D #3814, Pf. 193-4 ♦ *-CK- > D *-kk-. Simplification of the affricate *C > HS *s, M (or pA) *t within the cns. cluster *-CK-?

1656. *paʼziʼV 'axe, hammer' > HS: S *paʼʔaʼs- 'axe' > Sr {Br.} Æʃβwɪ pɪwstʔ 'ascia, securis' (unknown vocalization), Ar faʔs- 'hache', Mh foʼs 'matchet, axe', Jb C/E fɔs id., Ak OB paʼsʼu, paʼsʼtu~paʼltu 'Beil, Axt' ¶ Sd. 846, Br. 585, BK II 529, Jo. M 86, Jo. J 511 U *paʼycʼV 'axe, hatchet' > Vg T paʼcʼt id., Vg {Reg.} pasʼting, pasʼning 'mit einem Axt\Beil versehen' : Hg fejsze, Δ feʼyse, feʼysi, feʼsi, feʼci, foʼcoʼ id. || Sm: Slq Tz {KKIH} picʼi 'axe', Slq Tur {Lh.} picʼi, {UEW ← ?}: Slq Kt pittje, Nr pedsʼ (= {MF} peʒʼ) id. ¶ UEW 416, MF 190, KKI 149 II A: T *ʔbpaʼʔsu > OT basu 'sledge hammer' ¶ Cl. 372 ♦ T *s- for the expected *-c- is still to be explained.

1657. *P.uc.VʲyʲV 'to press, squeeze, crush by squeezing' > K: GZ *pχucʼ- v. 'squeeze, crumple' > G pχucʼ- id., {K} 'to pocker', {Chx.} 'etw. faltig/runzelig machen', pχucʼ.wili 'folded (cloth)', Mg {FS} χucʼ- 'faltig machen', χucʼ- .il-i 'faltig' ¶ F KW1 36, FS K 328, FS K² 482, FS E 368, K² 210, DCh. 1322, Chx. 1527 II HS: CS *√pc.ʃ v. 'injure/crush by striking or squeezing' > Ar √fs.ʃ v. 'squeeze' ('presser une ch. entre ses doigts por l'amollir ou pour faire sortir ce qui est dans l'intérieur'), JA [Trg.], JEA √ps.ʃ v. 'split' ('spalten'); (× *√pθ.ʃ v. 'wound'): BHb ocf √pc.ʃ v. {GB} 'durch einen Schlag verwunden', {KBR} 'wound, injure' (-d> oc2p3 'pɛc.aʃ n. 'wound'), MHb {Js.} √ps.ʃ v. 'split, crack or squeeze open; wound' [the root *√pθ.ʃ is represented by Ug √pθ.ʃ G {KB} 'die Haut zerstoßen, verwunden', {A} 'aufschlitzen' ~ 'zerquetschen', {OLS} pθ.ʃ (*paʼθ.iʃu) prtc. 'el que se lacera, lacerante'] ¶ KBR 954, GB 563, OLS 360, A #2255, Lv. T II 282-3, Sp. 924, Js. 1205-6, BK II 600-1, Ln. 2405 II IE: Ht pasihai- {CHD} v. 'rub, squeeze, crush', {Ts.} 'einreiben, zerreiben' [× N *P.usʼV 'to rub, smear' [q.v.] > Ht {CHD} pes(s)- 'rub, scrub (with soap, etc.)', {Frd., Ts.} pes- 'einreiben (mit Waschmitteln)'] ¶ Ts. W 63, 66, CHD P 205, 315, Frd. HW 108, 164 II U: FU *pucʼVrtV v. 'press, squeeze' > F puserta- 'press, squeeze', Es puserda- vt. 'squeeze (out), wring (out)' : Prm *puʼzʼir- > Z пьзѣрт- piʒʼirt-, Prmk piʒʼirt- id. ('вѣжатъ, отжатъ'), Z Ud piʒʼz- v. 'squeeze out, wring', Yz piʒʼart- id., Vt пьзѣрты- piʒʼirti- v. 'squeeze out (juice, water)' :: Os {Stn., KrT}: VK/Kr posər-, Sh pusremə- v. 'press, knead' : Hg facsar- v. 'wring' ¶ UEW 397, ≈ Sm. 547 (FU *pusʼaʼ- 'squeeze' > FP *pusʼa-, Ugr *puʼsa-), Coll. 110, LG 235, KrT 743, Stn. D 1232.

1658. *p.iʼcʼV 'stalks of plants and their fibres used for plaiting' > U: FP *pXcʼV 'fibre of plants' (→ 'hemp') > Prm *puʼcʼ- 'hemp, fibre' > Z, Vt пыш pisʼ 'hemp, oakum' : Chr: L пачашпаcʼasʼ, Y {Wc.} poʼcʼasʼ 'male hemp' ('посконъ') ¶ LG 238, Lt. 196, ≈ UEW 412-3, ≈ Ber. 46 ¶ The labial vowels in pPrm and Chr Y may be due to the labializing infl. of *p- II HS: S (att. in Cn) *ʔpiθ-at- f. 'flax' > EpHb tsf psʼt, BHb tS3p4* 'pesʼet_ * 'flax, linen' (+ppa.: 1s iT5S6p5 pisʼt-i; pl. MiT5S6p5 pisʼt-īm), eT1S6p5 pisʼt-aʼ id., Ph [Diosc.] ζεραφοιστ (*zrʼ psʼt) 'seed of flax', Pun psʼt, Ug pθt 'flax' ¶ KB 923-4, A #2296, OLS 359, JH 238, HJ 947 || WCh: DfB {J} piʼs 'Totentuch' ¶ J R 219 II D *pic-/pīc- ({ʼGS} *p-) 'fibre' ¶ Tm picir id., Tl pīʼ cu 'fibrous parts of plants', Gdb (← Tl?) pīʼ su 'fibrous matter of fruits' ¶¶ D #4133.

1659. *p.ocʼV 'to plait' (→ 'sth. plaited, cloth') > HS: Ch: WCh {Stl.} *p.ucʼi 'sth. plaited' > Ngz {Sch.} buʼcʼiʼ 'mat plaited from strips of palm fronds', DfB {J} piʼs 'shroud' :: CCh: Glv {Rp.} m-bucʼa 'cloth' :: ECh: Ke {Eb.} pesi 'Gürtel, der den Lendenschurz der Frauen hält', Tmk {Cp.} buʼzʼiʼ 'natte en rônier' ¶ Stl. ZCh 147 [#34], Sch. DN 27, J R 219, Eb. 87, Cp. 50 || ?? Eg MK/NK pssʼ.t 'carpet, matting of reeds' (adduced by Stl. on the assumption that Eg ssʼ is a spelling representation of cʼ; otherwise sʼ is an ext.) ¶ EG I 555, Fk. 95, Tk. II 513-5 ¶¶ OS #1975 (*picʼ- 'cloth') II U *poʼacʼkV v. 'plait', ?? *pacʼV 'plaited cloth' > Chr: L почкычаш посʼкѣнʼcʼ-asʼ 'to spin/twist (threads)' [(c)сучитъ, (c)крутитъ], 'росʼкѣнʼcʼъмо 'spinned, twisted' (of threads), YU rockѣnce-, U sʼuʼrtʼm puʼcʼkѣнʼcʼe- v. 'plait yarn' (sʼuʼrtoʼ 'yarn'), B посʼкѣнʼcʼe- 'zwirnen (die Schnur)'; H пач pacʼ 'a piece of linen cloth, piece of cloth' : Prm *pucʼk- 'spin (сучитъ) threads' > Z, Prmk путыкы- пucʼki- id., {U} 'flechten, zwirnen (Garn)', Yz {Lt.} pucʼki-ʼnʼa 'to spin (threads)' || ? Sm: Slq Kar {Cs.} pacʼkalnam 'flechten, zwirnen', ?? patkalnam 'umwickeln' ¶¶ UEW 346, MRS 412, 449, U 304, LG 234, Lt. J 171, Cs. 164 II D *pos- ({ʼGS} *p-) v. 'plait, twist' (partially × N *bUK.c.ʼE 'to tie', 'rope, tie', q.v.) > Kn pose 'twist, plait, make ropes', Kn H hose v. 'twine', Tu poyipini 'to twist (as rope)', Kui поза v. 'pack, make a bundle', Ku poci- 'wrap', Ku P poʼza- 'tie up in a cloth', Krx poʼz- 'wrap (cloth, paper) round so./sth., Mlt poze 'wrap, twist, twine' ¶¶ D #4479.

1660. ?ф *p^hu^hc^hl^hv^hn^h/v^h 'worm, snake' > HS: S *paθan- ~ *baθan- '(=) snake' > Ug bθn 'snake', JA [Trg.] Nt3p3 'pet_{en} / em. an!t6ip5 pit_n-a⁻ {Js.} 'asp, adder', {Lv.} 'viper, adder', SmA ptn '∈ snake', Sr {Br.} 'ño4πα pat_n-a⁻ 'vipera, aspis', {PS, JPS} 'ño4opa patta_n-a⁻ 'asp, deaf adder', NNEA {Mcl.} pat_n-a⁻ 'asp, adder', Aram b→ BHb Nt3p3 'pet_{en} (pl. Min5t1p6 pət_a-nīm) 'horned viper', SmHb pl. fa^ota^onəm id.; Ar n2aBa baθan- 'snake' : ES *baθm- > Ak bas^hmu '∈ a mythical poisonous snake', Eb {Frnz.} baθmum (ba-s^ha-mu-um) (ES *m for *n is obscure) ¶ A #611, Grd. UT #546, OLS 123, KB 930, Js. 1255, Lv. T II 309, Tal 718, Br. 618, PS 3345, JPS 471, Mcl. 261, BK I 85, Sd. 112, Frnz. EL 154 || (mt) Eg fP fnc 'worm, snake' > Cpt Sd/A q^hnt fənt, B q^hnt fent 'worm' ¶ EG I 577, Fk. 98, Vc. 280, Tk. II 574-5 || U *pun^he (or *puy^hl^hn^he) > Sm *pu_{ly}n^h '∈ worm' (× N *p^h.Xya^hm^hv^h 'snake') > Ne: T {Ter} ny^h '∈ beetle's larva', T O {Lh.} pu^hy '∈ a black worm with many legs', F {Lh.} pu^hy^h '∈ small black worm'; Slq MTz {KD} pu^hn^hg^h '∈ small white vermin, worm, ant' ¶ Jn. 131 || D (in SD) *pu^hcci 'worm, insect' (× N o *b^hu^hl^hz^hv^h '∈ insect?') > Tm pu^hcci 'insect, beetle, worm', Ml pu^hcci '(any) insect', Kn pu^hci - bu^hci 'worm, insect' ¶ D #4357.

1661. *pe^hic^h.u^h '∈ coniferous tree' > K: G pic^h.vi 'pine' ¶ Chx. 1482, DCh. 1310 || IE: NaIE *pit_{ly}- '∈ coniferous tree' > OI 'pitu-da^hruh. 'Pinus deodora', pInA (Tu.) *pitsa- 'pine', ? Drd: Shm {Tu. ←-?) -wic^h in tye^h-wic^h 'pine' || Gk πι^htu^h 'pine, stone pine' || pAl {O} *pisa (Jokl) < *pi^h t-s-ya > Al pishe^h 'pine' || L pīnus, -u^hs 'fir, pine, stone-pine' (< *pit-s-nu-s) || OCrn iteu 'firelog', Crn etew id., 'firebrand' ¶ P 794, Mn. 942, Frdr. PIT 34, Frdr. PITA 31-8, EI 428 [*pit(u)- '∈ conifer' (≈'pine')], DImr. 172, M K II 293, M E II 137, Tu. #8236, LS 1409, F II 546, WH II 308, Jokl LKU 32, O 328, ECCE 241 || U: FP *pec^ha^h (~ *penc^ha^h) 'Scots pine' ('Kiefer, Föhre' = 'pinus silvestris') > F peta^hja^h id., Es pedajas id.; 'sehr harzige, harte, nicht hochgewachsene Kiefer' : pLp {Lr.} *pe^hce^h 'pine' > Lp: N {N} bæcce, L {LLO} piehtse^h 'Scotch pine, pinus silvestris', S {Hs.} biesdie, Kld {SaR} пe^hдз-пiс^hс^h 'pine, Kiefer' : pMr {Ker.} *pic^ha^h > Er пиче pic^he, Mk пиче pic^ha^h 'pinus silvestris' : pChr {Ber.} *pu^hnc^ha^h 'Kiefer' > Chr: L 'пy^hнчo, U pu^hn^hc^ho^h, KB pānc^ha^h 'pine' : Prm *pōz^hem (= {LG} *po^hz^hem) id. > Z пож^hм poz^hzm, USs poz^hzm id., Vt пуж^hм puz^him {U3S} id., Vt Δ {UEW, W} puz^him^h puz^him^h puz^him^h id., 'fir (Picea, Abies)' ¶ UEW 727, Sm. 553 (FP *pec^ha^h 'pine'), Lr. #901, Lgc. #4825, Hs. 309, Ker. II 115, MRS 478, Ber. 56, LG 223, TmK 546, U3S 361 ¶ The cns. *n in Chr and pPrm may be due to the infl. of a different √ (found in pChr as *pin 'zum Pflanzen gelassene Fichte; Kiefer', f Ber. 49; contamination of both roots is found in Chr H пь^hнуж^h pānez^ha^h 'pine forest', f Ep. 101) || ?? A: NaT *po^hq^hs^h ~ *pa^hq^hs^h 'cedar-tree, pine' > Tv n^h ш p^ho^hs^h, Tf p^ho^hs^h, Alt mo^hs^h 'cedar-tree', Yk ba^hs^h 'pine-tree' ¶ Ra. 165, TL 726, Pek. 444 ♦ IS MsN (K, U, T) → Trmt. NE 160-2 (incl. K-U-T; err. : K b→IE).

1662. *P^huc^h.v^h 'to fall' > HS: S *^hpu^hθ-, > Ar √fwδ^h v. G (pf. 7aFa fa^hδ^ha, ip. -fu^hδ^hu), 'die', fawδ^h- 'death' ¶ BK II 646 || ?ф WCh: NrBc: Wrij/Kry {Sk.} пзс^h - v. 'descend, unload' ¶ Sk. NB 18 ¶¶ ≠ Tk. PAA 17 [NrBc ÷ Sb fs.y 'enterrer' (BGM 47)] || U *pu^hc^hv^h 'fall (down/in)', {UEW} 'pour (out)' ['(aus)schütten, (aus)gießen'] > Prm: pZ {LG} *bu^hz^h- 'collapse, fall in' > Z бужды buz^hdi- 'fall in, crumble away (обвалит^hсф, осыпат^hсф)', n. act. buz^hэд, Z UV bu^hz^hed (обвал, осыг^h) : Er poc^hodo-ms, Mk 'poc^hэдa- 'scatter on (посыпат^h-, осыпат^h-) : ? F putoa- (inf. puota) 'fall (down), come down. drop', Es pudene-, pudu- 'crumble, fall off, spill'; UEW rejects the BF cognate because of its supposed identity with Lp N bo^hdo ~ bo^hdo^h 'separated from its natural connection, deviating from the rule', but even if the BF - Lp connection is right, it does not rule out a coalescence with the other source of the BF word - FU *pu^hc^hv^h || Sm: Ne: T пьдара- 'spill out (высыпат^hсф), fall off (опадат^h)', T O {Lh.} pudara^h-, pidara^h-, F Ny {Lh.} putara^h- (her)abfallen'; En {Ter., Mik., Cs.} bata- vt. 'pour out'; Ng {Cs.} ba^hbtā^ha id., 'ausschütten' ¶ Coll. 53, Coll. CG 408, UEW 399-400 [U *pu^hc^hv^h- '(aus)chütten, (aus)gießen'], ERV 507, PI 217, LG 41-2, KP 31 || ?? A: NaT *u^hc^h- 'fall' (× T *u^hc^h- 'fly') > OT [MhK] uc^h-, Tk uc^h-, Tkm, CrTt, Kr uc^h-, Xk Δ us-, Tv us^h- ¶ ET GI 612-3, Cl. 19, DTS 603-4 ♦ Rs. UAW 45 (U, A) (+ unc. Tg *pu^hc^h- 'jump' and T *u^hc^h- 'fly'), IS MS 353 s.v. падат^h *p^h.u^hc^hl^h (U, A).

1663. *p^h.ac^h.v^h 'to open' (→ 'hole, slit'), be widened, spread' > K *pec^h- > Mg pac^h- vt. 'open' ¶ Q 365 || HS: WS *^hps^hw^h (~ *^hps^hs^h?) 'spread, be open' > BHb √ps^hw^h G (pf. eβ1p1 pa^h-s^ha^h, ip. eβ3f6i% yi-p^h-s^he^h) 'spread' (of the symptoms or the development of a disease), MHb exf √psw^h v. 'spread, be extended', JA √psy (pf. ax1p6 pā'sa^h, inv. ix4p6 pā'se^h) 'spread, be extended, split, break', Ar √fs^hw^h (pf. '4aF fas^ha^h) 'sich ausbreiten', ? Ar √fs^hs^h 'be disclosed' (secret), scatter in a pasturage; open the door', Sq {L} fis^hi 'être en abondance, écarter, éteindre', Jb C {Jo.} f3s^hs^het 'squirting everywhere' ¶ KB 920, KBR 979, Js. 1194, Jo. J 64 || Eg fOK ps^hs^h {EG} (eine Laube) ausspreizen, sich über jem. breiten, über jem. ausgebreitet sein', {Fk.} 'straddle, spread oneself, spread out' ¶ EG I 560-1, Fk. 95, Tk. II 522-4 || C: Dh1 {EEN, To.} pis^h- 'lay open' || SC: ?ф,σ Kz {E} pil-it- 'take from concealment' || Or B/Or {Sr., Br1.} fac^h.c^h.a^h 'be scattered', Or {Grg.} fac^h.c^h.a^h id., 'be sown' ¶ *-c^h- under the ass. glottalizing infl. of *p^h - ¶ E SC 145, EEN 7, To. D 145, Grg. 13, Sr. 302, Br1. 139 || CCh: BM: Bu {Hf.} pas^ha 'pull aside the outer covering in order to inspect the contents', ?ф pBM *^hpsy v. 'release' > Bu {Hf.} psi, Mrg {Hf.} psia id. : Mada {BrrB} a^hpas^h 'décortiquer, écorcer, ouvrir (gousse, yeux)' ¶ Hf. LBM 470, BrrB 227 ¶¶ Cal. 63 (S, Eg), SSAAJ I #15 [S, Eg, Ang, Or], AD SCLC 204, BrrB 227, Tk. SCC 74-5 [2.1], Tk. PAA 1 ¶¶ AD SCLC 204 (C, S), ≈ Tk. PAA 1 (Dh, Ch, S *^hps^hs^h ~ √ps^hw^h 'spread' < pHS *p-S^h 'to spread') || U *pas^hs^hv^h v. 'open, widen' > Prm {LG} *pas^h 'open' ('offen') > Z Vm/I/LV/ud pas^h id., Vt

pas' id., 'hole, orifice', pas' karini v. 'open', ds : Z pas'kav-ni, Z US/LL/P/MS pas'kal-ni, Prmk pas'kav- vi. 'widen' ({UEW} 'sich erweitern, sich ausbreiten'), Vt pas'kitti- vt. 'widen' || Sm {HL} *p̥s̥i 'slit, cunnus', {Jn.} *p̥s̥z̥ 'RiB' > Ne T O {Lh.} pasĩ 'vulva', Ne F Lm pis̃-ĩ id., Slq Tz {KKIH} pasi 'crack' (**тре́щина**), Slq Tm {KD} pãz̃z̃ 'RiB, Sprung, Bost', Slq MKe pasi 'Loch, Öffnung', Kms {KD} buz_oi_, {Cs.} puzoi 'Spalt', Mt {HL} *bisigã ~ *biskã 'cunnus' (K {MLl.} bischi'gã, {Pal.} pi'siga, M {MLl.} bischi'ga, {Sp.} би́шке id., T {MLl.} bi'schigedã 'her cunnus') ¶ UEW 357-8, LG 217, SZ 276, Jn. 114, KKI 147, Hl. M #129 II??? A: T *ač- (= *h̥jač-?) vt. 'open' > OT ac̃- id., Tk ac̃- v. 'open' Tk Δ hac̃'ik adj. 'open', Tkm, Az, CrTt, Kr Cr, QrB, Qrg, ET, SY, Ln ac̃-, Alt ac̃-, VTt as̃-, Uz ac̃-, Qzq, Nog, Qq as̃-, Xk, Yk as̃-, Tv a's̃-, Tf a's̃-, Az Δ {Cf.} hac̃- v. 'open', Xlj hac̃- 'öffnen, ausbreiten', Chv: L ỹ- us̃/z̃-, H os̃/z̃- v. 'open' ¶ Cl. 18-9, DTS 3-4, ET Gl 209-210, Rs. W 3, Ra. 156, DT 123, Jeg. 277, Fed. II 292-3, Caf. AL 33 || Tg *opač- > Lm hac̃- vt. 'open (the wall of a tent), make a hole (in the wall of a tent)', hac̃'iq 'slit, gap, window' ¶ STM II 319 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1696 [A *p'ac̃'V 'to open, split up'; incl. T, Tg] ♦ ≠ Gr. II #286 (*pa(n)te 'open') [A + err. IE, U, A, J].

1664. ***P_U'c̃.U** 'a hair' > K: GZ *p̥bec̃ 'w-', {FS} *pec̃ 'w- 'a hair' > OG bec̃.v-i 'a hair', G bec̃.v-i 'a hair, fibre; fur', bec̃.v-a 'a hair, a fur hair, Mg {Q} pic̃.v-i 'eyelash', {FS} pac̃.v-i ~ pic̃.u 'fur, hair', fibre', do-pac̃.v-a 'to blink eyelids'; Fähnrich and Sarjeladze explain G b- (for p-) by *dis* ¶ FS K 318-9, FS E 357, DCh. 105, Chx. 81, Q 337 II HS: S *õps̃'s̃ > Ar {BK} fas̃'ũs̃- {BK} 'cloth of thick wool', {Ln.} fas̃'s̃-, fas̃'ũs̃- 'a garment of wool that is thick in texture and fine in the yarn' ¶ Ln. 2400, BK II 595-6 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *m-PV'c̃.̃- 'hair' > SBc: Sy {Csp.} bī's̃z̃n, Zar K {Sh. in JI} bẽz̃'īn, Zar {IL in JI} mbi's̃z̃n. {Kr.} mbṽ's̃ũṽ, Gj {Sh. in JI} mãz̃'aṽ, {IL} m̃z̃'aṽ, {Luc.} miz̃'ẽn, Gj Mg {Sh.} m̃z̃'ãṽ. Gj G {Sh.} mãz̃'ãṽ, Gj B {Sh.} mẽ's̃'ãṽ, Zem Z {Sh.} myez̃'ĩṽ, Zem Ch {Sh.} mẽ's̃'ñ, Tule {Sh.} mẽz̃'ĩñz̃ ¶ JI II 176, ChC, ChL II 183, 208, Csp. 53, Sh. SB 47 II IE: NaIE *pou_s-/*pus- 'body hair, down', fell' (× N ***pun'ṽc̃'e** 'body hair' [q.v.]) > Lt Δ pausti's 'animal hair' | SI *pũx̃ (< *pou_s-o) 'down, fluff, fine hair' > Blg nyx, Slv pũh, Cz, P puch, R 'nyx' (gen. 'nyxa, loc. в ny'xy), Uk 'nyx' (gen. 'nyxy) || pAl {O} *pus̃'a > Al push 'fluff, down' || ??σ OI 'puc̃chah, 'puc̃cham' 'tail, hinder part' ¶ ≈ WP II 82, ≈ P 849 (*peu_k-), M K II 298-9, M E II 140, Frn. 554, ≈ Vs. III 414, ≈ EI 251 [*pou_-m-s 'human body-hair'], ≈ O 351 (IE *pou_kso-) II A: M *pũ'sũ'n 'hair' (× A *p̥t̥juñ'e 'hair' < N ***P_unṽV_jya** 'hair?') > MM [HI, IsV, WrM, IM] hũ'sũ'n id., [S] {H} hũ'sũ(n) [hũ'sũ'n] 'hair (of the body, of the head)' (but [MA] already ũ'sũ'n), WrM ũ'sũ'n, HIM *c̃(γH) 'hair, fur', Ord {Ms.} ũ'sũ 'hair (of the hair/body), wool', Kl *c̃H, {Rm.} ũ'sñ 'hair', MMgl {Iw.} ũ'sũ 'hair of the head', Mgl {Rm.} ũ'sũ'n, Mnr H {SM} fũz̃_3, {T} s̃ze ~ fũze, Dx usuṽ, Ba suṽ, Dg {Pp.} ũ'sũ, {Mr.} huse, {T} χusu, ShY h̃sun 'hair' ¶ Pel. 234-5 [#62], H 80, Ms. H 62, Pp. MA 382, 438, Pp. L III 76, Lg. VMI 35, MED 1013, KW 460, Iw. 145, SM 102, T 359, T DnJ 138, T BJ 147, T DgJ 180, S AJ 235 [#39] ¶ M *pũ'sũ'n is likely to go back to earlier **pũ'c̃-sũ'n (with a M nominal sx. [Dr.'s "Singularsuffix"] *-sun/*-sũ'n, ≠ Dr. SB 62).

¶ 1664a. ***P_U'f̃a'dV(-RV)** 'long, spacious, far' > HS: EC: Sa {R} √fdn pcv. (3m pf. 'ifdinā, sbjn. af'danõ) 'ausgedehnt \ weit \ breit \ ferne sein', prtē. fi'dīn 'weit, breit, ferne', Af {PH} fidsinã 'ne 'spaciousness, wideness', fiddinõ 'we-, Af S {PH} √fdm pcv. (pf. ifdime) 'be spread out', Sml fidso- 'expand, enlarge', ? fad 'large cloud, large puece (of...)' ¶ R S II 129, PH 102, 133, ZMO 131, 139 || NrOm: Bnc {Wdk.} p.a'd 'long, tall', p.a' 'd 'long, very tall', She {Bnd.} p.ad 'long' ¶ Wdk. BY 109, Fl. CWL || ? S: Ar fawhad-at- 'jeune fille grandie et grasse', (??) fudur- 'jeune homme gros et qui est prêt d'atteindre la maturité' ¶ BK II 555, 641 || CCh: BM {ChL}: Mrg, Cb p̥id̃,im, Ngx p̥id̃,im, Wmd p̥ud̃,um 'far' || WCh: NgzB (← BM?): Ngz p̃z̃.d̃.3̃m 'distant, far', Bd {ChL} pãr...ãm 'far' ¶ Sch. DN 130, ChL II A: M *p̥uduṽ- 'long' > Mnr H {T} fudur, {MYC} s̃dur, Mnr Nr fud_ur, Dx {T, MYC} fudu, Ba {T} fdu, {MYC} ftz̃ 'long' ¶ SM 101, T 370, T DJ 138, T BJ 149, MYC 681 II D *pot̃_- (= *pod̃_-?) 'high, long' > Kn pod̃_e 'extension, length, height', Tl pod̃_uṽ ~ pod̃_uvu ~ pod̃_avu 'height, tallness, length; high, tall, long', Klm pod̃_am 'long' (of a jump), Nkr p̃(ḥ)od̃_d̃.am 'length, height' ¶¶ D #4484 II AdS of U *pĩde(-kã) 'high, long' [< N ***bĩz̃'U(ṽ-qV)-*bĩz̃'UṽJqV** 'big, high'] ♦ Bnc and She p̃_- (< *p̃_- + ?) and Ch *d̃_- (< Ir. + *d̃) suggest the presence of a Ir. (most probably *?) ♦ ≈ Blz. LB #104d & ≈ Blz. LNA #46 (both: D, NrOm, U).]

1665. ***P_a'g'dV** 'leg (or part of it), foot' > HS: ?? Eg fXVIII pd̃ 'knee' (and Eg fO p̃d id.?), DEg pt̃ 'knee, foot', Cpt Sd **ṽat** pat̃, B **ṽat** p̃at̃ 'knee, foot, leg, thigh' (< *pit̃, acc. to Till) ¶ EG I 500, Fk. 96, Er. 142, Vc. 165, Till KDG 9, Tk. II 407-10 ¶ Eg p̃d belongs here if N *-gd- may have yielded Eg -3d- || B *-fuHd- (pl. -faHdd-) 'knee, leg' > Kb afud̃ (pl. ifad̃_d̃_ān) 'jambe, membre inférieur', BSn fũd̃, SrSn afud̃, pl. ifã'dd̃_ān, Shnw fud̃_, pl. ifadd̃_ān, Izn, Rf fud̃_, pl. ifã'dd̃_ān, BMn fũd̃_, Sll 'afũd̃, pl. ifã'dd̃_ān, Zn afud̃_, pl. ifadd̃_ān, Si fũd̃, pl. ifēdd̃_ān, Skn {Sarn.} fũd̃, pl. ifã'dd̃_ān, Mz fud̃, pl. ifad̃_ān, Wrg fud̃, Ah, Gh, Ttq, Izd afud̃, pl. ifadd̃_ān, Nf {Beg.} ufẽ'd̃, pl. ifē'dden, Awj afud̃, Gd ωfēd̃ (pl. fēdden), Zng {TC} õfũd̃ 'knee' ¶ Fc. 301, Dl. 191, Lf. II #0374, La. S 243-4, La. Ch 140, Dlh. M 48, Dlh. Ou 72, Bs. MS I 226, Loub. 534, Rn. 297, Sarn. S 19, Msq. 138, Beg. 235, Ds. B 141, Bi. Ou 54, Mrc. 128, TC D 5, NZ 523-4 || C: Bj {R ← Mnz.} fedig 'sole of a shoe' ¶ R WBd 76 || NrOm: Hrr {Abb.} pã-dãllã 'inside of the thigh' ¶ CR H 656 || ? Ch [× N ***p̃.oqẼz̃'V ~ *p̃.õz̃'VqV** 'thigh, haunch' × N ***P_on'd'V** ≈ 'foot, leg']: Ech: Brg {J} fã'd̃ĩ, Jg {J} pã-dõ, Mu {Lk.} fũ'd̃ĩ, pl. fõ'd̃ãt̃, {J} fũ'd̃ĩ, pl. fõ'd̃ãt̃ 'thigh' || CCh {OS} *fVHud- 'thigh' > McTr {ChL}: Hw fũ'd̃.ã.rã, G'nd fũ'd̃.ã.tã, Gbn fĩ'd̃.3̃t̃, Bk fũ'd̃.3̃t̃ id. ¶ Lk. ZSS 189, JI II 324-

5, ChL ¶¶ Hardly connected with Hb pah^ad_ayim 'testicles' ([Vulg.] 'testiculi', {GB, KB, KBR} ī 'thigh, haunch', Ƒ GB 639, KBR 923) ¶ Cf. OS #1931 (*pah_{ud}- 'leg, thigh', but there is no unambiguous ev. of *p- rather than *f-; adduces reflexes of S *paχ_lV_d- < *P_uqdV 'leather bag, scrotum', q.v. (Hb pah^ad_ayim, etc.) II IE *pe(:)d-/ *po(:)d- 'foot' > OI pad- ('pa_t, acc. 'pa_dam, gen. pa_dah.) 'foot', Av pad- id. || Arm ot^o ot-k^h 'feet', otn ot-n 'foot' (gen. otin otin), ancient d het het (gen. hetoj hetoy) 'trace, track, foot-mark' (× NaIE *ped-o-m 'ground' < N *p_{at}V 'ground, plain', q.v.) || Gk πω^ϝ, Gk A πο^ϝ 'foot', gen. ποδ-ο^ϝ || L pe_s id., gen. pe_d-is, Um acc. per^u, abl. perⁱ PERSI 'foot' || OIr í's 'lower part' || Gt fo_{tus}, ON fo_{tr}, Nr, Sw got, Dn fod, OHG fuo_ô, NHG Fuß, OSx, AS fo_t 'foot', NE foot || BSl: Lt pe_da_{`</sub>, Δ pe<sub>d</sub>'das 'foot, sole of the foot, foot-mark', Ltv pe<sub>`}ds 'Fußstapfe, Spur', Lt pa_{`</sub>das 'sole of foot\shoe', Ltv pe<sub>`}da 'foot' || Sl *pe_{`</sub>xъ (< NaIE \*pe<sub>d</sub>-su loc. pl. 'in feet', i.e. 'by foot', or d from \*pe<sub>d</sub>-) > Cz pe<sub>`}chou, pe_{`</sub>chem adv. 'by foot', R pe<sub>o</sub>xota, P piechota, Cz pe<sub>`}chota 'infantry'; Sl *pe_{`</sub>sъ(jъ) 'walking by foot, pedestrian' (< Sl \*pe<sub>`}xъ or < NaIE {Vs.} *pe_d-syos < *pe_d-) > OCS p_{ech}ь pe_{`</sub>sъ, Blg пеш p<sub>ech</sub>ь, Slv pe<sub>`}s_{ji}, Cz, Slk pe_{`</sub>s<sub>i</sub>, P pieszy, R пеший id., SCr pje<sub>`}s_e 'by foot', d пеш_к pje_`s_ak 'pedestrian, walker, foot-soldier' || pTc {Ad.} *pei₋ne du. 'two feet' (< IE du. *'pode id.) > Tc A pem_{nom/acc. du.}, Tc B pai_{ne id.}; Tc A pe acc. sg., peyu nom./acc. pl., pes acc. pl., Tc B pai_{yye nom. sg.} 'foot' || Ht pata-, Lw {Mlc.} pa_{ta}-, HrLw {Mer.} pati-, Lc {Mlc.} pede- 'foot' || NaIE *ped-om 'footprint' (× *p_{at}V 'ground, plain; bottom'): Lt pe_da_`, OI pa_dam, Av pa_dam 'track', Arm het het 'footprint, track', L peda 'sole, footprint', ON fet (< Gmc *fatya-) 'step' ¶ P 790-1, EI 208-9 (*'po_d-s / acc. *'pod-m_{gen.} *'pe_d-os 'foot'), ≈σ EI 595 (*pedom 'footprint, track'), M K II 249, M E II 77-8, F II 857-8, WH II 293-5, Pln. II 749, Bc. G 341, Fs. 159-60, Vr. 139, Ho. 113, Ho. S 22, Kb. 302, OsS 233, KM 226, Slr. 53-4, Frn. 561-3, Vs. III 254, 257, Ma. CS 364, Glh. 482, Ad. 401-2, Frd. HW 165, Ts. W 62, CHD P 231-5, Mer. HHG 96, Mlc. CL 173-4, Mlc. L 52 II A {S, SDM95} *p_{ag}dV, {SDM97} *p_{ag}di 'foot, foot sole' > Tg *pagdi(-kī), *pagdi₋ 'sole of the foot' > Ewk Sm hagdi, Ewk hagdi-kī 'foot, sole', Ewk Y/Np hagdi-kī 'bear's foot\leg', Neg xagdi_{kt}-_d xakki_d xaki_d 'sole of the foot (of animals and human beings); animal's foot, paw', Orc xagdi, xagdiqi '(sole of the) foot, paw', Ork pag₃e, Ud {Krm.} xagdigi, Nn KU xagdi_{kt} 'sole of the foot', Ul pag₃ila- 'flee, begin to run', Nn Nh pag₃iala-, Nn KU fagdala- id. ¶ STM II 308, Krm. 303, S AJ 221 [#241] || T *ha_d-ak 'foot' > OT adaq, MU, MQp, XwT adaq ~ ayaq, Chg, OOsM, Qmq, QrB, Qrg, Alt, ET ayaq, SY, Shor azaq, Xlj hada_q 'foot', Tk ayak, Az, Tkm ayag, VTt, Bsh, Kr, Nog, Qzq, Qq ayaq, Uz ayaq, Xk Qc azaq, Yk ataq, Chv ypa ura_d ora 'foot, leg', Tv adaq 'bottom'; cf. also T *a_dil_l 'palm of hand' > Tv, Tf adis_`, Yk itis id. ¶ Cl. 45, Rs. W 5, ET Gl 103-4, TL 288, DT 123-4, S AJ 178 [#32], Jeg. 275, Fed. II 283. TvR 30, Ra. 151 || M *i_qadag 'end, estuary, lower part of a river' > WrM adag, HlM, Brt adar 'end, finish; estuary, lower part or mouth of a river', Kl ad_g ad_g id., Ord ad_{aq} 'fin, extrémité, dernier'; ?? AdS of M *qatqu 'hollow of the hand, handful' (< N ???φ *paCKV 'hand, handful') ¶ MED 9, Chr. 30, S AJ 241 [#179], KRS 27, Ms. O 3 || ???φ pJ *pi_lni_{tu}mai₋ ~ i₋a 'hoof' > OJ [RJ] qí_{tu}me, J: T hi₃ume ~ hi₃ume, K hi₃u_{me}, Kg hi₃ume ¶ S QJ #980, Mr. 413 ¶¶ i₃ Ko patak in pal-(p)patak 'sole of foot' (pal is 'foot') (Rm. SKE 180-1, MLC 703) [obviously pal-(p)patak means literally 'bottom of foot', where patak 'bottom' is from A *p_a't_a 'bottom' (S AJ 282, DQA #1719) < N *p_{at}V 'ground', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ DQA #1700 [A *p_{ag}di 'foot, foot sole'] & S AJ 282 [#169] (both sources reject the comparison with Ko patak), Pp. VG 52, Rs. W 5 (T, M, Ko), Rm. SKE 180-1 (Ko equated with Nn pata 'runner of a sledge', WrMc fatan 'bottom', etc., cf. N *p_{at}V '¶'), ≈ Str. LPA 22, ≈ Mill. OJL 137-8, 201-2 II D [1] *pat_a ({'GS} *p-) 'sole of foot' (→ 'palm of hand') > Tm pat_{am} 'instep', Ml pat_{am} 'flat part of the hand or foot', Png pat_a key 'palm of hand', Mnd pat_a kiy id., pat_a ka_l 'sole of foot', Ku pat_a naki 'palm of hand' || [2] d (?) *pat_{ai} ({'GS} *p-) 'step' > Tm, Ml pat_i 'step, stair', Kt par_{ikat} 'steps leading up to veranda, steps of ladder', Kn pad_i 'stirrup', Tl pad_i-kat_t.u 'a stair or step' ¶¶ D #3843, 3850 ◆ IS MS 368 s.v. *crynn¶) *p_{at}a, IS SS #2.23 & 10.10, AD SShS 305-6 (*p_aQdV 'ctoma' or 'hora'), Sin. OuAIE 228; Eg p and A *p₋ point to a N *p₋ - ◆ B *H provides ev. of a N lr. or uvular cns., Eg 3d and the IE lack of precon. lr. suggest a uvular stop (*-gd- > Eg 3d, IE *-d-, cf. AD SShS 305-6), while Tg *-gd- may have developed both from both *-gd- and probably *-g_hd- (cp. N *bal_iiy^U 'to swallow' > M *balgu- id. and Tg *bi_{lga} 'throat') ◆ ≈ Gr. II #166 (*pad ~ *pat 'foot') [IE, U, A, J + unc. Ko, CK].

1666. *P_uqdV 'leather bag, scrotum' > HS: CS *paχd- (or *pahd-) 'testicle' > BHb vd1h9p2 pah^ad_{-a}w 'his testicles' (Hi. 40.17) (this interpretation is based on the the Vulgata translation testiculi: Hb ug^r!¶βi[^] vd1h9f2 id4iG5 g_ide₋ p_{ah}^ad_{-a}w yəs^o-^{ra}g_u- is translated as nervi testiculorum eius perplexi sunt, while the Septuaginta does not translate the word at all: τα^δ δε^ε νε^υρα αυ^{του} συμπε^πλεκται), JA [Trg.] phdyn ~ phtyn, {Lv.} Nid5h9p2 pah^ad_{in} ~ NiD5h6p2 pah^din ~ NiT5h6p2 pah^tin 'testicles'; CS *a for the expected *u (> Hb ɔ) is probably due to the infl. of S *'paχid- 'thigh' (< N *p_{oq}E₃V ~ *p_{o3}VqV 'thigh, haunch') ¶ GB 639, ≠ KB 872 and KBR 932 (all of them translate the Hb word as 'Schenkel, Keule; thigh, haunch' on the basis of a direct etl. comparison with Ar faχδ- ~ faχid- 'thigh', which is untenable because Hb d is not cognate with Ar δ), Lv. II 258, ≠ MiK I #1.211 [does not distinguish between S *paχd- (or *pahd-) 'testicle' and S *pVχid- 'thigh'; MiK's S rec. is *paχ(i)δ- 'hip, thigh'] II U *pu_{da} 'leather bag, scrotum' > Lp N {Fri.} budda 'sacculus ex pelle factus', {N} bud_{da}-d_d- 'testicle', (pl.) 'scrotum', Lp L {LLO} pottah 'scrotum of a reindeer' || Sm: Ne T pad 'sack', Ne T

O {Lh.} pa^hðæ^h 'Beutel, Sack, Hodensack', En {Cs.} foadai 'Sack', {Mik.} ho^hðay^h Kms {KD} b^hra, b^hra, b^hra, ba^hra^h 'Sack' ¶ UEW 400, Lh. 348, KD 9, Ter. 428 II A **p^h_l'ju^hk^hta (by as from **p^h_l'ju^hk^hda) > Tg *puta 'sack' > Ewk huta-ka^hn 'small bag', huta-l- v. 'open (a bag, package)', Sln utχa^h 'a skin (for liquid)', {Iv.} utaga^hn 'suitcase', Neg xota-ka^hn 'small bag of fish-skin', Ul pota-c^han id., put^ha(n-) 'bag (мешок), paper bag', Orc xuta, xutaka, Ud X/Sm {Krm.} xuta^ha, Ud B {Krm.} puta^ha 'bag (сумка, мешочек) made of hide', Nn Nh po^hta-c^ha, Ork puta^h id., 'bag (мешок, сумка)' ¶ STM II 356, Krm. 307 || ? M *quyuta 'sack' > MM [HI] huquta (= hu^hyuta), [ZhY] fuda, [MA] 'Tv' u^hta, [IM] hu^hta, WrM uguta 'bag, sack', HIM yyt id., Dx, Ba fuda, Mnr H {SM} fu^hd_a 'sack' ¶ Pel. 226 [#54], MED 865, SM 101, T 370, Pp. MA 372, 438 II D *put^h.t^h-, {GS} *bud^h.d^h- {AD} 'testicle' > Tm put^h.t^ha^h, put^h.t^hai^h 'swelled testicle, elephantoid scrotum', Kn bud^h.d^he 'swollen testicle; rising or swelling', Tl bud^h.d^ha id., 'bubble', Prj bud^h.d^ha 'genitalia', Klm bud^h.d^he id., 'testicles', Ku {Fzg.} bu^hdda 'animal's testicle', {Isr.} bud^ha 'testicle, penis' ¶¶ D #4266, GS 106 [#276], 110 [#287]. ♦ IS MS 349 s.v. 'мошонка (scrotum)' (U, D).

1667. ??? *P.ed^h VjgV 'to break, tear, wound' > HS: CS */pdγ ≈ v. 'break (esp. a body part), injure' > JA [Trg.], JEA √pdγ (pf. pə^hd^haγ) v. 'wound', JA [Trg.] aoldp5 pid^h.fa^h n. 'wound', JEA {Sl.} pid^h.fə^ht^ha^h 'open wound', Sr √pdγ v. 'break (e.g. the head), smash', Ar √fdγ (pf. fadaγa) 'casser, briser, écraser (un corps creux en dedans, comme le crâne ou un pot)' ¶ Lv. IV 9-10, Lv. T II 255, Sl. 888, Br. 558, JPS 435, BK II 556, Ln. 2352 || ? C: DhI {To.} fu^hγfe^hd- v. 'tear, rend' (unless -e^hd- is a sx.) ¶ To. D 133 || NrOm: Omt (= Gf?) {Mrn.} ped^h.- v. 'tear' ¶ Mrn. O s.v. ped^h.- || Ch: (1) Hs {Abr.} fi^hd^h.i^hye^h- v. 'castrate' or (2) Hs hu^h-da^h d^h fu^h-da v. 'pierce', Mrg {Hf.} bda^h v. 'sting (bee), kick (donkey)', MfG {Brr.} -p^htk^h- 'percer (un bouton pour faire sortir le pus, un citron pour extraire le jus)', -p^hd^h.k^h- 'percer (un abcès)' ¶ Abr. H 265, Ba. 319, ≈ Sk. HCD 112, Hf. M 28, 118, Brr. MG II 216, 222 ¶ MfG -p- (for -f-) still needs explanation II ??? K: G pχot^h - 'sich die Wangen (vor Kummer) zerfleischen' ¶ Chx. 1522; G -t^h - is obscure II U: FU *pede- v. 'prick, pierce' (× N *bed^he^h 'to pierce, to prick' [q.v. ffd.]) II ??? A: Tg *pi^hd^hŋa (> *piŋa) 'a wound, scar (from a wound)' > Ewk Skh hiŋa, Lm hiŋŋŋn, Neg xunŋan 'scar', Ewk I hiŋa 'wounded', Ork piŋa 'wound (in a fish)', Tg (??) *p^hfe^hd^h- > Ul {PSchm.} po^hdo^hu 'strike, slaughter, kill' ¶ STM II 325, PSchm. O 275 II D: [1] D *pet^h-, ({GS} *p-) v. 'break, burst' > Ml pit^h.aruka v. 'burst', OTI {Km.} pet^h.(u)lu, ped^h.ulu v. 'break, crack, burst' || [2] SD *pet^h-, v. 'prick, insert' (× N *bed^he^h '↑', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ D #4390, Km. 435 [#845] ♦ IS MS 357 and IS SS ##3.12, 11.1 (*p.eda 'прогькат'), AD GD 15 ♦ IE *b^hed^h- 'stechen, graben' (adduced in IS MS, IS SS and AD GD) hardly belongs here (≠φ: *b^h- and no l^h), but goes back to N *bed^he^h '↑'. FU and D < N *pedgV × N *bed^he^h (q.v.), due to the loss of glottalic opposition in the U and D initial stops ♦ Qu. because of the ambiguity of the U and D reflexes.

1668. *p.Ega^h 'to pour; rain' > HS: ? S *-pu^h-g- (or *-pīg-) > Ar √fwg^h (ip. -fu^h-g^h-, pf. fa^h-g^ha) 'répandre son parfum (se dit des arômes)' ¶ BK II 643 || Ch {JS} */pg v. 'pour': CCh: McTr: Hw fe^hxu^hra 'rainy season', G^hnd fe^hhta, Gbn fe^hkte^h, Bk fe^hktz^h id. Lmn {Lk.} p3γ- v. 'pour away' Mdr {ChC} p3w-a id., Dgh {Frk.} p3a^h id., p3^h-du^hwe^h v. 'pour out', Gzg Mj {Lk.} pi (hin)eingießen' Bcm {Sk. in ChC} pu^hko^h v. 'pour' Ms {ChL} f3kamo id. ¶ JS 206, ChL, ChC, Lk. G 133 II A: Tg *pi^h.gi-n 'storm, rain with storm' > Ewk hi^hxin 'whirlwind, storm, rain with storm', Neg xi^hxin-xi^hin, Ud sī^h 'whirlwind, storm', Ork siy 'storm', Ul piw-su(n-) 'gust of hurricane' ¶ STM II 322, Krm. 383 || pKo *pi^h 'rain' > MKo *pi^h, Ko: Ph/Chs/Kw pi, Ks pi^h, Hm pi^h, Sl pi^h id. ¶ S AJ 254 [#65], S QK #65, Nam 275, MLC 848 ¶¶ S AJ 34-5, 283 [#196], ≈ DQA #1770 [A *p^hi^h age 'rain'; incl. Tg, Ko], Rm. SKE 200II ? D *pey-/poy- v. 'rain, pour' [× N *b^he^h VhyV or *b^he^hhyV 'to pour', q.v. ffd.].

1669. ?? *p^hu^hlg^h V (or *p^h.-?) 'dirt, faeces' > K: OG puna (nom. puna-y), pune 'faeces, dung', G pune {DCh.} id., {Chx.} '(cow-)dung', ¶ Abul. 448, Chx. 1506, DCh. 1318 ¶ I ÷ G XIX {DCh.} pinti 'dung, faeces', which is better interpreted as a sd of G pinti {Chx.} 'mies, miserabel, lausig, schlecht', {DCh.} дрѣн-, гадост-, гадкий, мерзкий, which is a loan from Arm անի p^hnt^hi [p^hənt^hi] 'dirty, filthy' (≠ DCh. 1306, Chx. 1475, GTG 364, Bdr. 728) II HS: ? Eg Md fgn ~ Eg BD fg^h v. 'defecate and urinate' (of human beings) ¶ EG I 580, Fk. 99, Tk. II 589-90 || Ch: WCh: Sha {J} pyaŋ 'Exkremente' ? Ngm {ChL} mbwə^hna^h 'faeces' Mnh. SH 236 mentions Hs findi 'faeces', but I cannot detect this word in Ba., Abr. H and Sk. HCD || CCh: Bdm {Nc.} pīn 'dirt' ¶ J R 288, ChL, ChC || ? C *fVnVT- 'dirt, filth' > Bj {R} findo ~ fin^hd^ho 'dirt' || Ag: Xm {R} fandi^hya^h (pl. fan^hdī, -t) 'Mist, Kot; Ag (?) b> Amh fandiya 'excrement (of horses\donkeys)' || EC: Sml fa^hnto {DSI} 'cow-dung', {Abr., ZMO} 'dung', Or {Th.} fando, {Brl.} fando^h 'horse-dung', Hd {PB} fīnda 'dung of horses', Or b> Ged {L} fa^hndo, Qbn {L} fanduta 'dung', Mch {L} qa^hndo 'dung of horses\donkeys' ¶ AD SF 41, AD GDS 59, R Ch. II 43, R SS II 151, DSI 210, Th. 128, Brl. 143, L M 45 II A *p^h_l'ju^hŋgu 'stench, bad smell' (× N *P.un^hyE ~ *P.un^hi 'smell') > M *qungu- (~ *qungga-?) v. 'break wind' > MM [LM, IsV, MA] huŋgu-, WrM uŋga-, HIM, Brt yŋga-, Kl {Rm.} uŋg^h-, Ord u^hŋgu^h-, MMgl [Z], Mgl uŋgu- id.; M *qungu-sun (~ *qungasun?) 'wind of the bowels' > MM [LM] hunqusun, [IM] hungasun (spelled with a mistake as hunra^hs'un) id., [S] {H} pl. huŋs^hi^hut 'Gestank', WrM uŋgasun, HIM yŋga^h-, Brt yŋga^hha(n), Kl {Rm.} oŋga^hsn^h-, Ord u^hŋgu^hsu^h-, Mnr H {SM} uŋg^hu^hs3 'wind of the bowels' ¶ H 79, Pp. L III 76, Pp. MA 187, 438, Lg. VMI 34, MED 876, Chr. 470, KW 287, 450, Ms. O 736-7, SM 472, Iw. 140 || Tg *pongu 'musk (of musk deer)' > Ewk hoŋgo, Ul, Nn Nh poŋgol id.; Orc puŋgu, Ud puŋu id. are probably loans from a p-preserving lge.; Ewk huŋulu^h, Orc xoŋgolo, Lm hoŋgaŋan 'male musk deer', WrMc {Z} fon^ho ~ fon^ho^h

'female musk deer, female saiga', ? {Hr.} fon'o 'doe (female roe deer)' ¶ STM II 333, Krm. 279, Z 1060, Hr. 303 || pKo {S} *paŋku_i 'wind in the bowels' > MKo paŋku_i, NKo paŋgu_i ¶ S QK #339, Nam 250, MLC 736 ¶¶ DQA #1682 [A *p_iŋga ~ -i_u- 'musk smell, bad smell'], Pp. VG 72 (M, Ko) I ??? A: ? T *_ihju_io_in_iy_v *'bog, slush' (→ 'quicksand', 'sediment in wine') > OT {DTS} u_iyu_ik 'quicksand, bog, quagmire', {Cl.} o_iyu_ik 'quicksand', {DTS} u_iyu_ik-, u_iyu_il- vi. 'stick (in bog, quicksand)', {Cl.} o_iyu_ik- v. 'sink (in quicksand)', XwT XIV □vyv_i o_iyu_ik 'sediment in wine' ¶ Cl. 271, DTS 623, Faz. II 188 II D (in CD) *p_iŋ- (GS) *p- 'faeces' > Gnd p_iŋ p_iŋ p_iŋgu_i pin 'human ordure, excrement', Knd (pl.) p_iŋgu, Png, Mnd p_iŋ, Kui piu (pl. p_iŋga), Ku piŋa p_iŋga 'excrement' ¶ ≠ D #4210 (does not distinguish *p_iŋ- from the √ *p_i 'faeces') ♦ The T √ is very doubtful because there is no internal ev. of either *h- (< N *p-) or medial nasal cns. (the attested OT and MT medial cns. -y- may go back to either *-y- or *-n'-). If Eg fgn ~ fg₃ belongs here, it provides ev. of N *p-, against the ev. of Sha p- and T *_ihju- > Ø- that point to *p- (albeit T *_ihju- > Ø- may go back to *p- as well).

1670. *p_iŋ 'cavity, valley' (→ 'lowland'; to hollow out' > K: GZ {FS} *puŋ- 'cavity, valley' > G puŋ- 'hollow of tree-trunk', ? Mg puŋ-u 'mole' (← *puŋ- 'mole's burrow') ¶ FS K 325 II A: NaT *_ihju_iy 'pit, low place, depression' (× N *qow_i 'orifice, hole; to make a hole' × N *p_iŋgy_v 'wooded bank'?) > OT {Cl.} o_iy 'hole, cavity, valley', {DTS} oy 'pit, depression' (¶ ма, углубление), MQp XIII {Cl.} o_iy, Ln oy 'valley', Tkm o_iy, QrB, Tv oy 'low place, lowland', Qzq, Alt oy 'low place, depression', Qmq, Nog, Qq, Qrg, Alt oy id., 'hollow (Talkessel)', Xk oy id., 'valley', ET oy 'depression (valley or sim.), low-lying lands', SY oy 'valley, settlement (населенное место)', VTt Δ uy 'rut (рыгвина)', Bsh uy 'broad and deep valley between mountains', NaT *o_iy- v. 'hollow out' > OT o_iy-, Chg xv oy-, Tk oy-, Az, CrTt, Kr, Qmq, Qzq, Qrg oy-, VTt, Bsh, Ln uy- id., Tkm o_iy-, Uz yÄy- oy- 'id., 'dig out', Nog, Qq oy- 'hollow out, hew/cut through', Kr, Tv oy- 'hollow out, make a hole' ¶ ET Gl 425-8, TL 98, DTS 365, BR 570, Cl. 265-6 || NrTg *po_iy 'swamp, tundra' [< *'lowland'] > Ewk ho_iy 'swamp, tundra', Sln oi 'swamp, bog' ¶ STM II 330 ¶¶ ≠ STM ibid. (≠ M *qoyi 'forest') II HS: C: Dhl fuŋŋe_i- 'bore hole/burrow' ¶ EEN 23 ♦ M *qoyi 'forest' belongs not here [↔ ADb. KL 2 (A *p_ioy 'forest (in river valleys)']], but is akin to B *fay 'forest, wood; bank' and goes back to N *p_iŋgy_v 'wooded bank' (q.v. ffd.). ADb.'s et. requires unnecessarily complicated semantic changes. Dhl f- points to N *p-.

1671. *p_iŋ 'fire' (→ 'heat' → 'daylight, day') > HS: Eg BD/L p_iw 'Feuer, Glut', {Fk.} 'flames (?)' ¶ EG I 503, Fk. 88, Tk. II 424-6 || ? S *_iphh > Ar fu_ih_i-at- 'calor (piperis)' ¶ -h- < S *-f- (devoicing due to unknown factors) < N *-y- ¶ Fr. III 319 || B ≈ *-faHw- 'fire, light' > BSn t-faw-t-, Izn t_i-faw-t-, Sll a-faw, Gd ofa 'lumière', Ah a_i fa 'lumière, clarté', BMn t_i-fa-t_i 'sunlight', Izd a-fa, Awj a-fiw 'feu', d : Ah ufu, Izd -ffu(w) 'se lever (le jour)', Sll i-fiw/i-ffaw 'être lumineux' ¶ Fc. 298, Lf. II #0768, Beg. 258, Mrc. 148, NZ 675-7 || [† Ch: [1] d (with the HS sx. *-t-): Ch {Nw.} *fati 'sun, day', {Stl.} *fati/a, *fa_iat- ~ *fawat- 'sun' > WCh: Bl {Mk.} fōti, Dr {J} pō_ih_i, Ngm {ChL} fō_it_i, Pr {Kr.} fō_ir_iy, Krf {Gw.} fiti, {Sch.} fi_ic_ic_i, Glm {Sch.} p_iz_i, Gera {Sch.} p_is_i, Grm {Sch.} fi_ic_ic_i 'sun', Tng puda id., Tng B {J} pu_id_i 'day', Krkr {J} fati_i 'sun, day' | W_i {Sk.} fa_i 'sun', P_i {MSk.} fei 'sun', Diri {Sk.} fa_ita_i 'sun, day' | Tal {Sh.} pidi, {ChL} pu_ite, Plc {ChL} pi_id_i, Grm {Sh.} fu_id_i, Buli {Sh.} pit, Sy {ChL} f_iut, Zar K {Sh.} fiti_i 'sun' | Klr {J} fat 'sun, day', Fy {J} vi-va_i t 'sun' || CCh: Tr {Nw.} f3d_ia_i 'sun, day', Pdl {ChL} fid_ia_i 'sun' ? Klb {Mk.} p3c_i, {ChL} pi_ic_i | Nz {ChL} fi_ite, FIM {ChL} fi_itu, FIJ {ChL} fiti_i, Mln {ChL} fo_ito_i | Glv {Rp.} fa_ic_iy, {ChL} fa_ic_iya, Gv {ChL} f3c_iya, Dgh {Frk.} fi_ic_ie_i | Suk {IL} p_ih_is_i | Mtk {ChC} pa_ic_i, {Sb} pa_ic_ia_iy 'sun' | Db K {Sb.} p_it_i 'sun, day' | MSg P {Mch.} fu_iti 'sun' | Ms_i J_i fa_itta_i, fa_itna_i, ZmB {J} f3t3_i 'sun' || ECh: EDng {Fd.} pa_ito_i, Mgm {J} pa_ito_i | Mkl {J} pe_id_io_i | Jg {J} qo_it, Brg {J} fo_ito_i 'sun', Mb {Lk.} fa_it 'fun, day', Mjl {DB} fa_it, Kjk {DB} fa_iti_i 'sun' || [2] ??? CCh: Lgn {Lk.} fu_i-ffu_i 'fire' (Lk. L 91); this word is a highly qu. as a cognate, because within the CCh context this word is more likely to belong to CCh *p_iŋv_i 'fire' (> Msg {Trn.} a_ifu_i, Gdr {Mch.} affa, ofo_i id.) [† ¶ Stl. IF 47, JI II 312-3, Nw. #126, ChC, ChL, Sch. BTL 155, J R 90, 352, Blz. LECh #81] ¶¶ Tk. II 424-5 II K *p_iŋw_i- 'warm, clear' (of weather), att. in ds only: (1) in words for 'summer' > G za-p_iŋ-ul-i, Mg zap_iŋ-ul-i (← G?) id., Sv L {Dn.} lup_iŋw 'springtime and summer', Sv UB {GP, TK} lup_iŋw 'springtime' and (2) in K *me_i-p_iŋ-e 'clear (sky, weather)' > Lz ma-p_iŋ-a 'fine weather, clear sky', Sv me_i-p_iŋ-e_i ma_i-p_iŋe 'clear sky', Sv L {TK, Dn.} me_i-p_iŋe 'clear sky', Sv LB/Ln {TK} me_ip_iŋe id., Sv UB me_i-p_iŋe {TK} id., {GP} id., 'clear space' ¶¶ K 194, ≈ K² 209 (*p_iŋ- 'be clear' [of weather]), K² 120, FS K 327, FS E 366-7, Chik. 188, TK 498, 570, GP 198, 218, Dn. s.v. lup_iŋv and me_i-p_iŋe ¶¶ In the light of external comparison, the meaning 'clear' is secondary (↔ K²) II IE *peXw-r/n- 'fire' > AnIE *paxur/n- 'fire' > Ht pahhur, gen. pahhwen-as, Lw pa_ihu_ir 'fire' || NaIE *pewo_i-r ~ *pu_i(:r ~ *peu_i-n- 'fire' > Gk πυρ, gen. πυρρο_i id. || Um PIR pir 'fire', acc. PUROM-E 'into fire', Osc aasai_i purasai_i 'in ara igniaria' || Pru panno (En.) < *panu id. | Sl *pir- 'glowing embers' (< *pu_irya-) > Cz † py_ir_i id., P perz, R ѿпей 'a hollow for embers in front of the stove', P perzyna 'embers, ashes'; HLs pyric_i, LLs pyris_i 'to stoke (a stove)', SCr pi_irja_in 'stew', Cz pyr_iit se 'to blush' || Gmc *feu_i-r-az ~ *fun- 'fire' > ON fyrr, fu_irr, funi, Ic funi, OSx, OHG fiur, NHG Feuer, Dt vuur, OFrs fiu_i-r, fio_i-r, AS fy_i-r, Gt fo_i-n (gen. funins, dat. funin) || Arm hur hu_i 'fire', hnoç hn-oc_ih 'stove, furnace' || pTc {Ad.} *puwa_i-r > Tc: A por, B {Ad., JGH} pu_i-war 'fire' ¶¶ P 828, EI 202 (*peh₂ur), Mlc. CL 163, ABIV I 27-31, CHD P 12-6, F II 627-9, Pln. II 702, 749, Vr. 147, 149, Vr. N 80-8, Fs. 158, Ho. 120, Ho. S 202, Kb. 258, OsS 201, KM 195, En. 219,

Ma. CS 410, Vs. III 419, Slr. 175-6, Ad. 392-3, Ad. H 34, Wn. 382-3, JGH 130-1, 207-12 || U *pa''ywa'' 'warmth, fire, sun' (→ 'day') > FU *pa''ywa'' ~ *pa''ya'' 'fire': [1] *pa''ywa'' > F pa''iva'', Es pa''ev 'day, sun', pLp {Lr.} *pe''jve'' id. > Lp: N {N} bæi've / -iv- id., L {LLO} pei've'' ~ pa''i've, Kld {SaR} ne''йив [piëy:v], {TI} pi''ei_:_v^e id., S {Hs.} biejjie 'sun, daylight, day' || [2] FU *pa''ya'' > ? Lp: N {N} ba''jan, L {LLO} paja_n 'thunder' ! Prm *bi_ly- 'fire' > OPrm bi, Z bi id., biw-/biy-: biwa kərt 'steel for striking fire' ('fire-iron'), biya iz 'flint' ('fire-stone'), Z V bia, biya 'feurig', Yz bi'a 'mit Feuer versehen, feurig' || ? Os: V pa''y, D/O pa''y 'Donner, Gewitter', Y/K pa''y 'thunder, lightning' || Sm {Jn.} *peywa'' 'warmth, warm' > Ng {Ter.} loc. sg. (тəнə) хейбыгəны'in (summer-)heat', {Cs.} d 1s aor. feabeme'am 'sich erwärmen', Slq Tm {KD} po''_ 'warmth' || UEW 359-360, Sm. 540 (U *pa''jwa'' 'sun, warmth' > FU *pa''jwa'', FP *pa''jva'', Sm *pejwa''), LG 39-40, Lr. #905, Lgc. #4834, Hs. 312-4, SaR 252, TI 350, Jn. 120 || A {SDM97} *p'ige 'hot; sun, day' ({S} *p'p'ewi 'hot weather, sun, day') > M *qexu''- vi. 'warm in the sun', 'be hot' (of the sun) (палит') (< N *p.a''k.U 'to heat (on fire)', 'be hot'?) > MM [S] he'u''- [he'u''-] (he'u''-s'iye- 'suffer from the heat', {Pel.} 'ne pas supporter le climat', WrM ege-, HIM, Kl e''- v. 'warm, dry in the sun or by fire; bake' (said of the sun), Mnr {T, SM} xe''- v. 'dry in the sun or by fire, warm oneself', Dx s''ie- 'get warm, expose sth. to be warmed', Ba he''- vi. 'warm in the sun', ShY hii- || Pp. IM 97, MED 296, S AJ 240 [#154], SM 166, T 375, T BJ 150, T DnJ 14, H 76, ≠ Pel. 216 [#23] || Tg *pi_gi- ({SDM97} *pigi-) v. 'be warmed, bask' (?? < N *p.a''k.U 'to heat (on fire)', 'be hot') > Ewk hixit-/hixiç-, Lm hixət-/hixəç- v. 'bask in the sun, bask near the fire', Ewk hixə- 'to approach [sth.] to the fire (in order to warm it). to hang [sth.] over the fire', ? WrMc fo- 'to be sun-tanned' || Z 1064, STM II 322 (does not distinguish this √ from Tg *pik'i'- 'to bake, roast, warm' < N *p.a''k.U '↑') || This Tg √ belongs here unless one can prove that (⇔ Bz. 27-9) Ewk/Lm -x- may go back to Tg *-k-, in which case Ewk hixit- and Lm hixət- belong to Tg *pik'i'- and hence not to this A and N etymon || pJ {S} *pi' 'sun, day' > OJ pi_i', J: T hi', K o'hi'san, Kg oxisa' id. || S QJ #73, Mr. 404 || pKo {S} *pa_i_ in MKo sa_i_-pa_i_ 'dawn' (with sa_i_ 'to dawn'); cp. NKO sa''-bi_ək 'dawn' with a secondary suffixation || S J 267 [#75], Nam 295, MLC 922 || S AJ 113, 277 [#69], SDM97 (A *p'ige 'hot; sun, day'), DQA #1774 (A *p'i_agV id.) || * II ?φ D *pu''v'- 'spark of fire, burning coal' > Tm pu'' 'spark of fire', Kui pu''vala id., pua 'embers', Ku pu''ya id., pui_ya^d puva 'spark', puya- 'burning coal' || D #4347 || IS MS 352 s.v. **oroh** *p.i_ywA, IS SS #10.6, AD GD 13, Blz. DA 162 [#102] (suggested to add D). The initial *p- is reconstructed on the ev. of K: the as bringing about K *pχ is more likely if the original labial stop is *p-. For M *-g- and Tg *-g- < N *-γ- cp. s.v. **bal_i_y'U'** 'to swallow' (N **bal_i_y'U'** > M *balgu and Tg *bi_lga) || ≠ Gr. II #153 (*par 'fire') [IE *peXw-r ÷ (err.) A, Y, Ai, Gil, Ko - see N ***p.or'f'U'** 'to heat with fire, burn'].

1672. ***p.a''H?u** 'to strike, split' > HS: C: Dhl pañ- {E} v. 'hit, strike', {EEN} 'hit, shoot', {To.} 'beat'; i ÷ Dhl puh- v. {EEN} 'pierce', {To.} 'sting' [interpreted by E as 'strike (with sharp instrument)'] || ?? SC {E} *puh- v. 'strike (with tool)' > Brn puh- v. 'pound (grain)', Alg puhum- id., Kz puxumis- v. 'hit', Mb -pu' v. 'break (sth.)' || E SC 144, 146, EEN 7, To. D 145, AD SF 44 || ? Eg fMK pχ 'spalten, durchschlagen' (inf. {Vrg.} ['paχ?-]) > Cpt Sd nwç po''h, B φωβ p''h_χ 'fendre, partager, déchirer' || EG I 542-3, Vc. 167, Vrg. GC Ib 42, Tk. II 496-8 || K {K} *p.u- {K²} 'chop, hack, cut to pieces' > G *p.- (inf. p.-oba) id., 'split' || Sv {K, K² ← ?} na''-p.u^d na''-p.u 'piece, lump' (literally 'chopped'), Sv UB {GP} na''p.u 'mouthful' || K 154, K² 152, FS K 249, FS E 274-5, Chx. 993, GP 229 || IE: ? *peHw-/pH_w- > NaIE *pe''u_-/*pəu_-/*pu''- v. 'beat down, force, reinforce' > L pa''vi-o'' v. 'beat, ram', de''-puv- v. 'beat down' || Gk παίω v. 'beat' || Lt pja'uti (prs. pja'uju) (< *pe''u_yo'' 'to cut, carve, slice, slaughter', Pru piucan 'sickle' || NLG {WP ← Fick} fu''en 'mit dem Fuebusch schlagen (Fastnachtsgebrauch)' || WP II 12, P 827, Mn. 933-4 (rejects the comparison with Lt pja'uju), Frn. 584, En. 227, WH II 267, Hofm. 249, F II 464, Ch. 650 (these three authors accept the present et. of Gk παίω with reservations and doubts); if the Lt and Pru cognates are rejected, the *e-grade *pe''w- loses ev. || ?? U *pa'y'e > Sm {Jn.} *pəy-, {HL.} ? *pəy- v. 'chop, split' > Ne T pγ_-ιγ-, Ne T O {Lh.} pa''e-c'e'' 'Brennholz spalten', Ne F NI {Lh.} payyes', {Sm.} pad'as' v. 'split', Ng (aor. 1s objv.) fai_s'u?ama 'zuhauen' ! Slq Tz {KKIH} pac'al- 'fell (trees), chop (up)', pac'it- 'chop (wood)' ! Mt {HL.} *ha''ya''l- v. '(?) chop' (Mt K {Pl.} chejalze [inf. or p. + 3s obx.] **рубл**, **секу**) || pY *pay- 'strike' > Y: K/T {IN} pay- id., K paydu- 'beat' || Jn. 112, KKI 145-6, Hl. M #277, IN 240-1 || The Sm √ belongs here if the U rec. is *paye rather than *paLe or *paz'e (which are equally possible) || ? A: Tg: WrMc fe- v. 'mow (grass)' || STM II 304 || pKo {S} *pə'hi' 'cut, reap, sever' > MKo {Yu, Vv.} pə'hi'-, Ko {Vv.} (pəy-) 'cut as with a sharp-edged instrument' (att. in Ko Ks/Chl {Choy} pi''- d pi-), NKO {S} pe'' 'cut, reap, sever' || S QK #494, Nam 255, Vv. AEN 6, Yu 377, Choy 1371, MLC 773 || Rm. SKE 200-1, Z 1047 || IS MS 362 (s.v. **рубит** 2), IS SS 10.27, AD GD 13; IS adduces Tg *pu''- v. 'saw', which is untenable both for semantic reasons and because in the light of extant data (STM II 336) the Tg rec. must be *pup- || T *l_hjo''y- v. 'gauge, hollow out' and Tg *pu.ye 'wound' should be kept apart, because T *l_hjo''y- is semantically nearer to N ***p'oIi** 'cavity, valley; to hollow out' (× N ***qow'i'** 'orifice, hole; to make a hole'), while Tg *pu.ye is nearer to N ***P.uIHyV** 'to be sick; wound' (q.v.).

1673. o ***puhV** 'to blow (blasen)' > HS: WS *-pu''h-, √pwh v. 'blow', vi. to smell' > Ar /fwh, -fu''h- 'répandre son parfum' (se dit d'un arôme), 'sentir (bon ou mauvais)', Tgr fəhət n. 'smell, stench'; (× S *-pu''χ-, √pwh < N ? o ***P.uqV** 'to let out

air\gas): BHb √pwh, ip. h@ufi! (ya⁻)'p_u^{-a}h 'blow' (of a wind), 'appear' (of a morning breeze) (h@ufi! M&Ie2 hay'yo^{-m} ya⁻p_u^{-a}h lit. 'the day will blow', i.e. 'the morning breeze will blow'), MHb √pwh G 'aufblasen', {Js.} 'blow, blow up', JA [Trg.] √pwh 'ausgehaucht werden', {Js.} 'evaporate', ah!up pu^{-h}-a⁻ 'wind, breath (Hauch)', JEA {Sl.} hvf √pwh G 'breathe, blow up', Sr √pwh, pf. Sr W pa^{-h} 'flavit, spiravit, respiravit, olfecit' ¶ KB 866, KBR 916-7, Js. 1152, Lv. IV 12, Lv. T II 256, Js. 1140, Sl. 888, Br. 559, LH 654, MiK I #2.54 || C: Bj {R} fu^{-?} 'Geruch', fi^{-?} scv. 'smell (riechen, Geruch verbreiten)' || ?? SC: Kz fi^{-?} v. 'sniff' ¶ R WBd 95, E PC #185 || Ch: WCh: Ang {Gr.} fi⁻ v. 'blow', Su {J} fi⁻ 'blasen (Instrument, Feuer)', Gmy {Hf. in ChC} fi⁻, Cp {ChL} fi v. 'blow' || Ngz {Sch.} fi⁻yu⁻ v. 'blow (horn)', ? fo⁻wa⁻ 'stench, terrible odour' || Bks {J} fu^{-?} 'blasen', DfB {J} fu^{-?} v. 'blow' || NrBc: Wrj {JI after SIL} fwa⁻yo⁻, Kry {Sk.} fa⁻y-, My {Sk.} fay- v. 'blow' || CCh: Bdm {Cfr. in ChC} fa⁻, Lgn {Lk.} fa id. || Ms {J} fo⁻na⁻, Bnn {J} fo^{-?}, {Sa.} fo⁻o⁻, MfG {Brr.} -f- id. || ECh: Tmk {Cp.} po⁻ id. ¶ IS Ch. 21, Gr. LC 300, J S 65, 206, J R 141, JI II 32-3, Sch. DN 58, ChC, ChL || K *pu- 'inflate, rise (as dough)' > G pu(v)- 'rise' (of dough), Mg, Lz pu- 'boil (sieden)', Sv pu-/pw- id. (msd. UB li-pw-e, LB/LSv lipue v. 'boil'), UB/L li-pu⁻-l-i, LB/Ln lipuli v. 'blow at so., st' ¶ K 192, K² 206, FS K 322-3, FS E 361-2, Q 338-9, Chx. 1505, TK 452, GP 171-2 || IE: NaIE *pu(:)-/peu⁻/pou⁻/p^hu- 'to breathe, blow, blow up' > OI phu⁻t-ka⁻ro⁻ti 'puffs, blows, shrieks' || Arm hogi ~ ogi (h)ogi (< *pou⁻yo-) 'breath, soul, spirit', heyam hewa-m (< *pewa⁻) v. 'pant, puff' (aor. heyaci hewac⁻i) || OIr u⁻an, Nlr uan, W ewyn, MBr, Br eon 'foam' (< *pow-ino-), OBr [γ] eonoc d 'spumatus, afroniosus = foamy' (÷ Br eonek) ¶ WP II 11-2, P 847, M K II 398 (denies any genetic connections of the OI word), Sl. 341, Bedr. 404, 412, 557, Vn. U 7, Flr. 169, Dnn. 771 || U *puw⁻ (or *pu⁻w⁻) v. 'blow' > Er puva- 'blasen, an-, weg-blasen' || Chr U/B pue- 'blasen, wehen' || ObU *pu⁻w⁻ (y- (Ht.) *pu⁻y-) v. 'blow (blasen)' > pVg *pu⁻w- id. > Vg: T pow-, NV, Ss puw-, LLz pu-/pu⁻w- id., pOs *po⁻y- (Hl.) *pu⁻y- id. > Os V/Vy/Ty po⁻y-, Y/K po⁻w-, D pe⁻w- id. || Hg fu⁻j- / fu⁻ v. 'blow (blasen, [an]wehen, blow\play (trumpet. etc.))' || Sm {Jn.} *pu- or *pu⁻y- 'blow' > Nn T ny-ii⁻ pu⁻ 'blasen (ein Mensch), wehen (ein Wind)', En {Cs.} X fue⁻ja-, B fuasa- 'blasen', Ng {Cs.} (Is aor. obcj.) fu⁻a⁻ru⁻ma 'I blew', Slq Tz {KKIH} pu⁻-(qo) v. 'blow', Kms {KD} p⁻u^{-?}, {Cs.} phu^{-?}?, Koyb {Sp.} ny-бл-, п⁻ъ-бл id., Mt {Hl.} d *hal- v. 'blasen' [M {Sp.} халнама 'ду⁻' ('I blow'), халзы 'надува⁻' ('I inflate'), халгамы 'пу⁻а⁻ дымь' ('I discharge smoke')], Mt K {Pl.} cha⁻sy⁻maiha 'пер⁻жу' ('I fart') || pY {IN} *puy- > Y K puy- 'blow (blasen)' ¶ UEW 411, Coll. 12, Sm. 547 (FU *puwi-, FP *puvi-, Ugr *pu⁻gr⁻ 'blow'), Ht. 174 [#495], MF 219, Jn. 128-9, Cs. 73, 95, KP #1162, KKI 154, Hl. M #255, 264, IN 244 || A *pu⁻(-) > T: OT bu⁻ 'steam' (× T bu⁻g 'steam', cf. ET B 229-30) ¶ Cl. 292, DTS 119 || Tg *pu⁻ (or *pu⁻b- with *-b- < *-w-) > Ewk huw-, Lm hu⁻ v. 'blow [blasen], fan (fire), blow out (fire)', Ewk Np huwar 'draught (wind)', Sln, Ul, Nn Nh pu⁻ u⁻gu⁻ 'blow', Neg hu⁻w--pu⁻w-, Orc hu⁻--pu⁻ 'blow out (fire)' ¶ STM II 336 ◆ IS MS 339 s.v. дут⁻ *p.u⁻ ◆ The A data (pA *p- lenis > T *b-, Tg *p-) suggest a non-emphatic N *p-. In BHb, Aram, Bj, Ch, IE, U and A (lgs. that merge N *q and *h) this √ is undistinguishable from N *P_uq⁻ 'to let out air\gas, emit smell' [q.v.] (cf. the meaning in Mt).

1674. *pik⁻u⁻ 'to press' (→ 'to crush') > HS: ?? Eg XVIII fk 'bedrückt sein (o.ä.) durch übermäßige Abgaben' (unless ← fk 'wüst sein, brach liegen') ¶ EG I 580 || K *pek⁻w-/pkw⁻ v. 'grind' > OG, G pkv- id., Mg k(u)- id. (inf. ku-ala, 1s p. do-p-kī), Lz mk(v)- id., Sv UB/LB/L/Ln pek 'flour', UB {GP} pek 'meal (flour)', d (prtc.) K *pkw-il- 'flour' (lit. 'ground [molita]') > OG, G pkw-il-i, Mg k(w)ir-, Lz pkwer--mkwe(r)- id. ¶ K 193 (*pkw-), K² 201, 208 (*pek⁻w-/pkw-); FS K 317-8, FS K² 465 & FS E 355-6 (*pek-/pk-), Ser. 165, Chik. 305, TK 75, GP 263 || ?? IE: NaIE {P} *pu⁻ k⁻ 'zusammendrängen, eng umschließen' > Gk πυκαζω 'make close, cover\wrap up thickly', πυκνοϋ 'close, compact, firm, solid', ἡμ-πυξ (gen. ἡμ-πυκοῦ) 'a woman's head-band, snood', adv. πυκὰ thickly, solidly' || ?σ YAv pusa⁻ {Brtl.} 'diadem', {Bai.} 'headdress', {P} 'head-band', MPrt T pws⁻g ≈ 'crown'; Irn -b> Arm psak 'garland, crown' || ?? pAl {O} *puca > Al T puth {AIED} 'kiss', {Kf, Ç} puth 'I kiss, embrace', {Ç} pu⁻thit, puth⁻toj 'joindre, emboîter, serrer', Al G {LP} puth 'I kiss', D {Cim.} puθ-i 'j'embrasse' ¶ P 849, Brtl. 911-2, Bai. 280, F I 96 & II 622-3, Ç II 55, 441, Kf. 287, LamP 159. Cim. 115, 160, O 352 (Al puth is o) ¶ The rec. of *k⁻ is justified only if the Irn cognate is valid, otherwise we remain with NaIE *puk⁻k⁻ || D *pīk- (GS) *p- v. 'press, crush' > Prj pīk- v. 'crush', ? Krx pīx-na⁻ v. 'press out (oil), squeeze', ? Mlt pīqe v. 'wring or squeeze out, milk' ¶ DED #3458, ≠ D #4135, Bur. PDr 67, Pf. 33 [#164] (Krx pīx-, Mlt pīqe < D *pir⁻-V-k-) ◆ The IE cognate is qu. for phonetic reasons: both *-u- and *-k⁻ (for the expected *-ei⁻/-i- and *-g^w- or *-g⁻ w-) defy explanation so far.

1675. ?? *P_oka 'side of body, side' > IE: NaIE {P} *pog-/po⁻g-, *po(:)k-s- 'Achsel, Hüfte, Lende, Seite': [1] *po⁻g- 'side of the body', (?) 'arm' > OI {MW} pa⁻jas'yam 'the region of the belly (of an animal); the flanks, side' || *po⁻g-yo- > Sl *paz'a > Cz paz'e, Cz M 'paz'a 'arm', Cz podpaz'ī 'armpit' (← 'under the arm'), Hls paz'a 'armpit, upper arm', Lls paz'a 'armpit', (in set phrases) 'arm' (na paz'oma 'auf den Armen', pod paz'u wzes' 'unter den Arm nehmen') || [2] *po(:)k-s- 'side, flank' > OI pak's.ah, 'wing; flank, side', 'paks.ah, ('paks.as) 'wing, side, side of a carriage', Oss I/D faxs 'side of body, side, slope of a mountain' || Ltv paksis 'corner of the house', (Blit -b>?) R Ng/Ar pak's'a 'left hand' || Sl *paxъ > R nax 'groin', R Δ, Uk na'xa, P pacha 'armpit, armhole', OCz pa'chy 'pendants of sleeves (pr[jive]sky vedle rukávu)' ¶ P 792, EI 517-8 [*pok⁻so-s 'side, flank' < *pog⁻so-s; *po⁻gyo-], M K II 184, 244, M E II 62, ≈ M E II 116, MW 614, Ab. I 426, Kar. II 11-2, ≈ Mikl. E 224, ≈ Vs. III 189,

220, Ma. CS 348, 358, HIK 268, Jak. 223, S³w. 225 || HS: CS *pakk- 'cheek, side' (→ 'jaw') > Sr pak'ka- {Br.} 'mala, bucca; maxilla; latus (altaris), {JPS} 'tusk; jaw, cheek; side (of the altar)', JA [Trg.] ak'lp2 pak'k-a- 'Seite, Pfoste (einer Tür)', Ar fakk- 'machie, mandibule' || Br. 567, Lv. II 264, Fr. III 366, JPS 445 || CCh: BM: Bu puku'm, Ngx p^w3h3'm 'cheek' || McHigi: HgF puki, HgNk piki, HgB piku, HgG pugiy, Flk p.ikumu? id. || ChL || The HS √ was possibly influenced by HS *buk.√ 'cheek' (> EC *buk- 'cheek', B *-bVqqa- > Mz abəqqa 'cheek', etc.) < N *buk.√ 'cheek' || ?? A: Tg (?) *po'g'V > Ewk PT/Ald/Ucr hogo 'hip' (× Tg *oga id.) || STM II 5, Vas. 483 ◆ The comparison is *qu*. If this √ (or variant of √?) did exist, its reflexes were influenced by the paronymous N words *bo.qX 'side of body, side' (q.v.) and *buk.√ 'cheek' (q.v.). If my hyp. on pMrg *p- < HS *p- < N *p- (rather than *p-) is valid, data of Bu and Ngx suggest N *p-.

1676. *P_a'h'kV 'spring of water; to spout' > HS: S *°√pky, *°√pkk 'drip' > BHb Mif5f2m6 məp_ak'k-īm D prtc. m. pl. {KB} 'dripping', {GB} 'quellend, rieselnd', MHb √pkpk 'ooze, drip' ({Lv.} 'tröpfeln, tropfenweise auslaufen', {KB} 'hervorsprudeln' || KB 875, GB 641, Js. 1174, Lv. IV 44, PS 3128, Mcl. 251 || ECh: Mu {Lk.} b.ok 'to rain, pour', ?? Kjk {DB} bu, ??? Jg {J} bo'η 'sky, god', bo'η pa'ka' 'it is raining' (lit. 'the sky is falling') || Lk. ZSS 187, 189, J J s.v. bo'η || IE: NaIE *°pa-gg- > Gk πηγῆ, Gk D πα-γα- 'spring of water' || WP II 4, F II 525, Ch. 894 || ? A: Tg *°paK- > Lm haγḗln 'intermittent rain' || STM II 308 || D *pukk- ({GS} *bugg-) > Tm pukkaī 'spring-pond', Kn bugge 'spring of water, source of a river', Tl bugga 'spring of water, fountain' || ≈ D #4533 ◆ The Ir. is reconstructed on the ev. of NaIE *a- (NaIE *a- < IE *a₁eH) and D *-gg- (from a cluster with a Ir.). N *h is preferred to all other lrs. because it is often lost in S and is more likely than *? to cause lengthening of preceding vowels in NaIE. The vw. *u in D is puzzling. Is it due to the infl. of *pp- or to a labial vw. in the N √ (then reconstructible as *P_a'h'UkV)? ◆ The √ is isolated in HS, IE and A, which diminishes the reliability of the comparison.

1677. *P_a'HakV (= *P_a'qakV?) 'hut, village' > IE: NaIE *°pa-gg-o- > L pa'gus 'community of peasants, village, country district' || WH II 236, ≈ EM 475, EI 133 || A: AmTg *pegu,la 'a building on posts (for storing food), a stand for hanging dried fish' > Orc p3ul3 'unroofed store-hut, a building on posts for storing food', Ul p3ul3(n-), Ork p3ul3, Nn Nh p3ul3~, Nn B f3ul3 ~ ful3 'a stand for hanging dried fish', Ork p3wul3n- 'to lay sth. [belongings, food] in a "labaz" (building on posts)' || STM II 360 || D *pa'kk- ({GS} *p-) 'hut, village' > Tm pa'kkam 'seaside village, town, village', Tl pa'ka 'hut, hovel', -pa'ka (sx. of village names), Knd pa'ka 'hut', D b> OI pakkan,a- 'hut of a village inhabited by barbarians' || D #4047, Tu. #8313 || HS: [+B *-buHk- > Ah {Fc.} a'-buk 'petitte tente, abri misérable', ETwl {Nic.} ə-buk (pl. i-bḥkk-ṭn 'gîte de lièvre, case misérable' || Fc. 48, Nic. VE 62, PGG 7 || [2] ??? : S: Ak papa'χ- 'Cella; Kultraum; Heiligtum' (if Ak -χ- < S *-χ- < N *-χk-) || Sd. 823 [+ || C: Bj {Rop.} bak^w 'place of shelter, repose' || Rop. 161 || WCh: Ngz {Sch.} ba'ka ~ ba'ga 'shelter made of vertical poles with cornstalks or mats' || Sch. BTL 19 || Tk. LAA-1 114 [#77] || ◆ D *a- < *a'Ha reg. NaIE *a- < IE *eh₁x < *a'Ha. Tg *-g- is a reg. reflex of N *-k-. If Ak papa'χ- belongs here (which is not certain), the pN etymon must be *P_a'qakV.

1678. *poak.VJ?V (partially 1) 'to split' > HS: S: [1] WS *√pkk v. 'break, cleave' > Sr √pkk (ip. □wUfñe nē-'p.u'k., pf. Kpa pak_) v. 'break, bruise (the head)', Ar √fkk (pf. fakka) 'dégager, défaire, briser, séparer', 'fregit, dissolvit', Tgr √fkk (pf. fēkka) v. 'split, break', Tgy √fkk (pret. fk+k+ fēk_ek_e) 'öffnen'; EthS b> Bln {R} fakak- 'öffnen, einen Spalt, Riß in etw. machen', Sa/Af {R} fak- 'öffnen'; [2] WS *√pk,? ~ *√pk,? v. 'slit, cleave' > Ar √fq? G 'fendre, rompre et séparer deux parties l'une de l'autre', EthS: Gz √fk,? ~ √fk,? v. 'cleave, split asunder', Tgr √fk,? ~ √fk,? v. 'split, hit on the head', MHb √pk,? G (pf. oq@p1 pa'k,a') 'sich spalten, auseinandergehen', {Js.} 'split, burst', JEA √pk,? G (pf. oq@p6 pə'k,a') {Lv.} 'hervorbrechen, abspringen', {Sl.} 'split, rupture, burst', Sr √pk,? (pf. Sr W pə'k,a') vi. 'burst open, break asunder; be wide open (as the legs)' || Br. 567, JPS 445, 456, BK II 617, 623-4, Lv. IV 91-2, Sl. 925-6, Js. 1210, L G 163, LH 663, 670, R S II 130, R WB 119-120 || The cns. *q of the variant root *√pk,? may have been induced by the synonymous roots *√bk,? and *√pc,? || ?? Eg N fk,? 'ausreissen, ausrotten', ?? Eg XX fk,? v. id. ({EG}: 'vom Löwen, dessen Krallen und Zähne das Wild zerreißen') || Secondary glottalization k > k₁ due to *as* with ? || EG I 578-9, Tk. II 585-6 (Eg ÷ Sb fk,l 'reap crops') || C: (1) *°√pkk > Bj {R} √fkk (p. 'afkik, prs. afan'kīk) v. 'open an infibulated girl' || C *√pk,? ({E} *fa'k,-/fīk,-) v. 'cut apart, break open' > Ag: Bln {R} fak,- 'durchbrechen, aufreißen, ein Loch stossen', ?? Aw {CR} paγ-s- 'tear to pieces, split' || EC: Rn {PG} fuχχ-, Ya {E} -pa-q-vt. 'break' || SC: Irq {E} fiqit- v. 'slice yams' || AD SF 46, E PC #178, PG 116, R WB 120 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *b.ak- v. 'cut into pieces, split' > AG: Su {J} b.a'k 'teilen, (sich) loslosen, trennen', ? Ang {Flk.} ba'k v. 'make a slit, cut with a knife' || Ron {J}: Fy b.a'k 'spalten, hacken (Holz etc.)', Sha ba'k 'zerbrechen (Töpfe etc.)', Bks b.a'k 'brechen, schneiden' || CCh: Dgh {Frk. in ChC} b.a'ka v. 'cut' || ? MfG {Brr.} '-b3'gw- 'partager, diviser, couper en deux' || Stl. ZCh [#115], J S 59, J R 84, 140, 283, Flk. s.v. ba'k, Brr. MG II 81, ChC s.v. 'cut' || The glottalized WCh *b.- goes back to *p + *? || OS #772 (*fak,- 'pierce, tear') || A *p'UgV ~ *p'l'UkV v. 'chop, cut, tear off' (one or several roots) > (1) Tg *°po-g- v. 'chop, cut off' > Ewk ho'x-, Ewk V ok-, Ewk Brg hok- 'chop/cut off', Neg xoñn- 'chop off; fell (trees)', Or, Nn χot-, Ud xuan- 'cut off'; (2) ?? Tg *°pak- > Ewk haku- 'smash, crush (e.g. nuts), break to pieces' [unless < *pak- 'kernel' (> WrMc faḡa)]; (3) ? Tg *pegde- 'be torn' > Orc, Nn x3gd3- id., ds : Ewk h3gd3l-, Lm h3vd3k-, h3vd3l-, Neg h3gd3l- ~ h3ld3l- vt. 'tear' || STM II 311, 329, 360 || ?σT *bu'gt_ea- > OT {Cl.} bu'gda- 'dagger' (× N *P_otK.V 'to split, cut', q.v. ffd.) || ?φ,σ pKo {S} pə'hi- 'cut, reap, severe' >

MKo pə^hi⁻, NKo pe⁻ ¶ S QK #495, Nam 255, MLC 773 || pJ: (1) pJ {S} 'pole\battle-axe' ¶ S QJ #771; (2) pJ {S} *pa^hnk- 'tear off' || M *qoqtal- ({Pp.} *po^hktal-) (× N *P^hotK^h.U 'to split, cut' [mt], q.v. ffd.) ¶ S QJ #764, Mr. 683 ¶¶ Pp. VG 54, 99, ≈ DQA ##1668 (A *p^ho^hk^he⁻ > M, Tg, T, pJ *p^hz^hk^hz⁻) & 1869 (A *p^hu^hge⁻, incl. Ko, Tg *po^hg-/peg-de-, pJ *pa^hnk-) ¶¶ Highly *qu*. Probably influenced by and partially coalesced with different N roots II D {Pf.} *pak- ({GS} *pag-) > Tm paku (pakuv-, pakk-) v. 'be split', paku (-pp-, -tt-) v. 'distribute, divide, cut to pieces', Ml pakuka v. 'be separate', pakukka v. 'divide', Td pax- (paxθ) v. 'be divided', pax- (paxt-) v. 'distribute, divide', paxy 'division', Tu pagiyuni vi. 'split', Tl pagulu v. 'break, crack, go to pieces', Nk pay- v. 'break', Knd pag- (-it-) vi. 'split', pag- (-t-) vt. 'split', Png pag- (pakt-) vi. 'split', pag- (-t-) vt. 'split', Mnd pak- v. 'split (firewood)', Ku pak- v. 'cut open', Krx pa^hx- v. 'expand by main strength, force open' ¶¶ D #3808, Pf. 25 [115], Zv. 119-120, ≠ Km. 422-3 (+ Kui pai⁻, Prj payp- v. 'divide', etc.; pD ī *pay-) II ? U: FU *pakka- vi. 'burst' > F pakku- 'burst, crack, burst asunder, become loose', Es pakata- vi. 'burst' || Os: Ty pa^hγ- 'crack, burst', O paχ- 'Risse bekommen (?)', V payən-, paqən-, D/O paχən- 'aufplatzen, aufgehen (Geschwür)', O paχən- 'plötzlich aufgehen und fließen (Fluß, Bach)' || Hg fakad- vi. 'spring, have its source' ¶ UEW 349-350 ♦ N *p- is reconstructed on the ev. of Eg f- and (tentatively) A *p- (> T *b- [?], M *q-, Tg *p-).

1679. *p.a^hk^h.U 'to heat (on fire)', 'be hot' (→ 'to cook, bake', 'to dry') > ??? HS: Eg NK p^hz 'den Weihrauch' räuchern', Eg G p^hz 'jemanden beräuchern', Eg G p^hz 'Weihrauch' (unless akin to Ar -fu^hg⁻ 'exale an odour', Gz √fgg 'have a bad odour') ¶ EG I 568, Tk. II 545-6 || Possibly (but not necessarily) here: B *fu^hk(k)- 'sun' (if ← *heat, hot weather) > Ah ta-fuk (pl. ti-fukk-in), Gh tafuk, Izd tafuyt ~ tafus^t, Izn t^hfu^hk^ht^h, ETwl, Ty tāfuq (pl. tāfuqən) 'sun', Zng {MH → Nic.} tau^hfukt, tu^hfukt 'sun', r^he^hffe^hk 'il fait jour', Kb t^hafuk^ht^h 'lumière du jour, lumière diffuse du soleil' ¶ Fc. 299, Dl. 201-2, NZ 547-8, Nic. 197 II K *opV^hk^hw- vt. 'dry' > Sv L {Dn.} -puk^hw-/pk^hw- id., Sv UB lipk^hwe vt. 'to dry', UB/L/Ln puk^hw-i, LB pik^hw-i adj. 'dry' ¶ TK 768, Dn. s.v. puk^hvi, GP 171, 264 II IE: NaIE *pek^hw- v. 'cook, bake, prepare food on fire' > OI 'pacati, Av pac^hahti 'cooks, bakes, roasts', NPrs dzaPa pa^hz-a^hd vt. 'boils, cooks', inf. ñtaxPu poχ-ta^hn 'to boil, cook' || Gk πε^hσσω, Gk A πε^hττω (aor πε^hττω) 'cook, bake, soften, ripen' || L coqu-o/-e^hre v. 'cook' (c- by as) || W pobi- v. 'bake, roast', Crn pobas, Br poban^h, pibin^h 'to bake' || Gmc: AS a^h-fi^hz'en 'roasted' || pAl {O} *peka > Al pjek- (aor. poqa) v. {AIED} 'bake, roast, broil' || Sl inf. *pek^h-ti/ prs. *pe^h-k-o^h 'bake' > OCS пек^hи pes^hti / пекж peko^h, Blg prs. пе^hка, SCr pe^hc^hi / pe^hc^he^hm, Slv pe^hc^hi / pe^hc^hem, Cz pe^hci / peku, P piec / pieke^h, R печ^h / пе^hку, Uk пе^hчи ? Pru {En.} pettis ({Tr.} pectis) 'oven-peel' || pTc *pa^hk^h > Tc: A, B pa^hk^h vt. 'make ready for eating: cook, boil, ripen', vi. md. 'become ready for eating: i.e. cook, boil, ripen' ¶ P 798, EI 125, M K II 185-6, M E II 64, Horn 64, Sg. 237, BM 89, F II 519-20, WH I 270-1, LP § 56, YGM-1 365, Hm. 640, 651, Ho. 104, O 329, En. 225, Glh. 474, Wn. 355, Ad. 368 II U *pa^hkk^he^h 'hot' > pLp *pa^hkk^hz^h 'hot, heat' > Lp: L {LLO} pahkka id., S {Hs.} baakke, N {N} bak^hka^h 'heat', N bakka^hs, attr. bak^hka^h 'hot', Kld {TI} pa^hjas, attr. pa^hka^h id. || ? Sm: Ng {Cs.} fekaga^h, fekutea 'hot' (of a day, stone, water), feku^htem 'be hot' ¶ Lr. #882, Lgc. #4746, N I 114, Hs. 263, TI 332, ≠ SK 468, Cs. 71, 233 II A {DQA} *p^hjek^hu 'hot, warm' > Tg *peku 'hot' > Ewk h^hzku^h d h^hzku^h, Sln d z^hxu^h-gdi, Lm ho^hk, Neg x^hzku ~ x^hz^hu, Ud B {Krm.} x^hzkuhi, Ud Sm {Krm.} x^hzkuhi ~ xukui, Ul d puk^hzuli, Ork d x^hzkusi, x^hzk^hkuli 'hot', Orc x^hzku, d x^hzkusi 'it is hot/warm (il fait chaud)', Nn Nh p^hzku, Nn B fuku ~ f^hzku, Nn KU f^hzku id., 'hot', WrMc d fiyakiyan n. 'warmth (of the sun), heat', Tg *peku- 'be hot' > Ewk h^hzku^h-, Lm ho^hk- id., WrMc fiyaka- 'be hot' (of the sun), 'be dried, sun-dried' ¶ STM II 362, Krm. 397 || M *qexu^h- vi. 'warm in the sun', 'be hot' (of the sun) (палит^h) (× A N *p^h.E^hγ^hiwa 'fire', q.v. ffd); M *-x- suggests that the main source of the M root is not *p.a^hk^h.U || pKo {S} *pukh 'warm' (of weather) > NKo p^huk^h-ha- 'be warm' (weather) ¶ S QK #814, MLC 1762 ¶¶ DQA #1737, ≈ Rm. SKE 116, 215 (Ko, Tg + *unc.* M) ♦ AD GD #88, IS SS 341 #10.11, IS MS 337 s.v. гор^hочий *p.a^hrk^h.^h (IE, U, Tg) ♦ ≈ Gr. II #76 (*peku 'cook') [IE, Y, Tg, Ko, CK, ES + *qu.* J].

1680. ? *P^h.o^hk^h.V 'to scratch, to comb' > IE: NaIE *pek^hk^h-**Ошибка!**, κτε^hι^h (gen. κτεν-o^h) n. 'comb (in the loom)' (< *πκτεν-), πεκτε^hω 'comb' || L pecten 'comb', pect-o^h / -e^hre 'comb, card (wool)', Um petenata acc. f. 'pectinatam, comb-shaped' ¶ ≈ WP II 16-7, ≈ P 717, EI 570 [*pek^h - 'pull out (e.g. wool), comb out (e.g. wool)], Dv. #721, ≈ F II 33-4, 492-3, WH II 269-70, Bc. G 341 ¶ WP, P, WH, F and EI do not distinguish this √ from IE *pek^h - 'cut/pluck out hair, shear' and *pek^hu- 'cattle' (< N *p.oK^h.u^h 'pack, wild cattle', q.v.) II D *pok(k)- ({GS} *b-) v. 'scratch' > Nk bokr^hip- id., Gnd A/B bokka^hna^h 'to itch', Gnd Mn bokka^hna^h id., 'to scratch' ¶¶ D 4464 II ? HS: EC: Or {Brl.} fak^h-u 'sconciare pelli, grattare, raschiare, scancellare', {Grg.} fa^hk^he^h 'comb', fa^hk^his- vt. 'comb', {Th.} fa^hk^hi 'conciapelli' (unless Or <b- EthS √fhk, 'scrape' < N *P.E^hγ^hk^h.V 'rub, scrape') ¶ Brl. 143, Grg. 137-8, Th. 127, L G 157.

1681. 2 *p.oK^h.u^h 'pack, wild cattle, herds of ruminant animals' > IE: NaIE *pek^hu / *pek^hwe- 'cattle' > OI pa^hs^hu^h-h. (gen. pas^h'vah.) ~ 'pas^hu^h 'cattle, animal', Av pasu- 'livestock; sheep and goats' || L pecu^h (gen. pecu^hs), pecus (gen. pecoris) 'cattle, livestock', Um PEQUO 'pecuum' (gen. pl.?) || Gmc: Gt fai^hhu 'Besitz, Vermögen', OSx fehu, NHG Vieh 'cattle', OHG fihu 'livestock, property, money', AS feoh, ON fe^h id., 'money', NE fee || Lt pe^hkus, Pru acc. pecku ~ peckan 'cattle' ¶ P 797, EI 23 (*pek^hu 'livestock'), M K II 239-40, M E II 108-10, WH II 270-1, Bc. G 340, Fs. 135-6, Vr. 1142, Kb. 240, OsS 193-4, KM 820-1, Ho. 101, Ho. S 19, Frn. 564-5, En. 221 II A {AD} *p^hok^hu^hr^h-, {ADb.} *p^hoker- 'bovine animal, bull' > T

*_lh_oo'ku'r'/*_lh_okur' - ({Md.} *o'k'u'r') 'bull, ox' > OT o'ku'z 'ox', MQp o'ku'z, Qrg o'gu'z 'ox, bullock', SY kus-qus, ET o'ku'z, Δ ho'ku'z, Uz hokiz 'ox', Tk o'ku'z, Tkm o'ku'δ, Az, Ggz o'ku'z, Kr Cr o'gu'z, Kr T o'g'u'z 'bull, ox', Qmq, QrB o'gu'z 'ox', CrTt ogu'z, Ln o'gu's 'bull', Qzq, Nog, Qq o'giz 'ox', VTt u'gыз, Bsh u'gыз 'bull, ox', Yk oγus 'ox, male domestic animal'; T б→ Ewk ho'k3s 'raw hide of a cow', Yk б→ Ewk oγus, Δ ovus, Δ зγus, Neg oγus 'bull' || Blgh > Chv ваАкаАр vэг_ыг 'bull'; Blgh б→ Hg o'ko'r 'ox, bullock, steer' ¶ Cl. 120 (qu. : T б- Tc A okso), ET Gl 521-3, TL 439-40, IS III 126-7, Sht. 291, Md. 52, 172, Jeg. 48, Fed. I 105-6, EWU 1080 || M *qu'ker 'bovine animal (bull, ox, cow)' > MM [HI, IsV, etc.] hu'ker, [MA] u'ker 'large cattle', WrM u'ker, HIM, Brt xyp, Kl u'kr, Mgl u'ka'r, Dg B xu'ku'r, Dx fugie(r), Mnr H {SM} fug_uor 'bull, ox' ¶ Pel. 240 [#77], MED 1003, SM 104, T DgJ 179, T DnJ 138, T 370 || NrTg (б- M?) *pukur / *pukun > Ewk hukur, Δ ukur, Δ ukun, Δ 3kun, Sln uxur, Lm O ho'k3n, Lm Sk ho'ko'n 'cow, (bovine) cattle' ¶ STM II 341, Iv. 143 ¶¶ Sin. ANB 315-8, DQA #1822 [A *p'o'k'ic-(r'V) 'ox, cow'] || AdS of HS: Ch: ECh: Nd D {J} pa'g3'r 'antilope' < ECh *bVgVr id. < N *buK,a 'bovines'; the infl. of N *p.oK,u" may account for Nd D p- instead of the expected b- (cp. the ECh word for 'blood': Brg {J} ba'ra', Jg {J} bar, Mgm {J} ba'ra', EDng ba'r, Nd D ba'r) ¶ ChC ♦ IS III 126-8 (*p'ok,we 'ккот'). In the original ms. text IS equated IE with A only. The editors of IS III unconvincingly added to the comparison HS *√bk,r (> S *ba'k,ar- 'large cattle', *buk,a'r- 'a bovine animal', B *√byr v. 'be rich'), which is phonetically deviant: S, B *b- for the expected S *p- and B *f-. It is preferable to equate HS *√bk,r with A *buk'a 'bull' (> T *buka, M *buqa) and IE ≈bu(:)k-/bowk- 'bull' and to draw it back to N *buK,a 'bovines' ♦ AD NM #48, S CNM 10 (÷÷ NrCs, ST), Vv. AEN 3.

1682. **1** *po'k,1V 'bladder, blister' > K {Fn.} *°pakl- > OG pakl-i 'φλυκτι' ('blister') [Ex. 9.9], G † {DCh.} pakl-i 'abscess, matter in a sore/abscess' ({NCh.} *crpyn) ¶ NCh. 393, DCh. 1297, SSO II 186, Fn. KD #19 || A *pok'V ({ADb.} *poku-) > NaT *bokak (< {ADb.} *bokagu, {DQA} *bokak) 'swelling (esp. in the throat), goitre, bird's crop' > OT {Cl.} boquq id., Tki {RI.} poqaq 'goitre', Tkm buyoq id., 'throat', Tk bog'ak 'tonsillitis, quinsy', Qmq buyaq, ET poqaq ~ poxa'k, Ln poqoq, Alt boyoq, Uz buqaq 'goitre', Qzq, Qq bu'yaq, Qrg boyoq ~ boqoq, Yk moyox id., 'double chin', Blq boyaq 'Adam's apple', Xk poγo, Bsh бэ'yaq 'bird's crop', Tb {RI.} po'q, Shor {RI.} puyaq id., Alt/Tel {RI.} poγo'q id., 'Adam's apple' ¶ Cl. 13-4, ET B 202-3, TL 150, RI. IV 1264-5, 1362, BT 32, Jud. 137, 140, MM 116, KrKr 119 || M (б- T?) *baqayu 'goitre' > WrM baqagu ~ baquu, HIM бaxyy, Ord баху' < 'goiter', Kl бaxы баху' id., 'exophthalmic goiter' ¶ MED 93, Ms. O 45, KRS 86 || Tg *pujoka(n) 'blister' > Ul poqo d puqa(n-) 'bubble, bird's crop', Ork puqa ~ puqqa 'corn (callosity), paumch', Nn Nh poqa, Nn KU foqa 'blister', WrMc fuqa 'bubble, blister' ¶ STM II 42-3, Z 1073 ¶¶ Semantic infl. of A *bUka ({DQA} *bo'ka' 'throat' ¶¶ ADb. KL 9, DQA #1676 (A *pu'k'a 'craw, crop'), #182 (A *bo'ka' 'throat') || D **1** *pokk- ({GS} *pokk- ~ [?] *bUgg-) > Tm pokut,t,u,n. 'bubble', pokku 'be blistered', pokkul,am,n. 'boil, bubble, blister', pokkul,i v. 'rise in blisters', Ml pokkul,a, pokkil,a 'blister, vesicle, bubble', Kt pogl, Kn pugul, ? bokke, Kdg pokkal,a, Tl pokku, Klm pokk, Png poka 'blister', Tu pokkæ id., 'pustule', Mnd puka 'boil', Mlt poka 'blister, blain', Krx pokk^h- / puk^h- 'get blistered, swell', Td pig, Tl bugga, Klm bugga, Ku bugga d bu'ga 'bubble'; D б→ Npl p^hoko 'blister, boil' ¶¶ Some of these forms (esp. those meaning 'bubble') are ideophonic ¶¶ D #4455, Tu. #8391 ♦ ≈ Fn. KD #19 (equates K with D *pakku 'Krätze, Räude', which probably belongs to N *p.¹a,q1V,1V 'skin, film, bark' or results from a merger of both roots) ♦ IS MS 358 s.v. пузыр *p.o'k,1A (Tg, D).

1683. (o?) *P.Eγk,V 'to rub, scrape' > K GZ *pγek,-/*pγik,- 'scrape (schaben)' > OG, G pγek,-/*pγik,- id., G a-pγek- 'scratch off (ab-/weg-kratzen)', pγak,un-i, pγak,-ur- 'scrape, scratch (scharren. kratzen), make a scraping/scratching noise', Mg, Lz +ext. γak,ar-ua 'to scrape off (hair from hide)', ??σ Sv {FS} pγək,-/pγk,- 'strike, scrape (klöpfen, scharren)', Sv UB/LB/L {TK} pγik, n. act. 'scratching' ¶ K² 210, FS E 367, Fn. KW-3 #46, Chx. 1517, 1519-20, Chik. 419, TK 772 || HS: S *°√phk, > Gz √fhk, (js. yəfhak,) v. G 'scrape, erase, scratch, polish, wipe off/away, rub off' ¶ L G 157 || EC: Sml N {Abr.} fiq- v. 'sweep; sharpen', Sml {ZMO} fiq- id., 'peel' ¶ Abr. S 80, ZMO 139 || A {S} *p'æ'k'V v. 'file, polish, rub' > T *a'ga'~, {S} *a'ka'~ v. 'rub, file' > OT {Cl.} a'ga'~ v. 'file (a metal object)', {DTS} ege- ~ ige- id., MQp xv {Cl.} a'ga'~ v. 'file', Tv exe- 'rub', Qrg ege-, VTt, Bsh iga'~ id., Nog ege- id., 'sharpen (a saw)', Qq ege- 'saw with a file', Xk ige- v. 'saw, file', Sg/Qc/Qb {RI.} ega'~, Alt/Tlt {RI.} a'ya'~ 'feilen', ET T {RI.} a'ka'~ id., 'glatt feilen'; д→ NaT *a'g-u'k n. 'file' > Chg {Brv.} ega'k, Tkm iye, Tk eg'e eje, Az a'ja'', Ggz ija, ET eka'k d iga'k, CrTt, Kr Cr, Qmq, QrB, Qzq, Nog, Qq ega'w, Uz egaw, VTt, Bsh iga'w, Qrg ego' d o'go'~, Alt egu'', Tv exe'', Yk igi', Chv йеАкев уэг_ev id. ¶ Cl. 101, DTS 165, 20, ET Gl 326-8, RI. I 676, 695 || NrTg *pi,i-ki- 'rub, rub off' > Ewk hiki- id., v. 'rub with/on (натират-), iron', Lm hik- 'rub', Neg xixi- 'rub (with/on) (на-рас-тират-)' ¶ STM II 323 || pJ {S} *pi'k- {AD} 'rub, file' > OJ pi_ik- (in d : pi_iki_i, pi_iki_i-ri 'rubbing wood for producing fire'), J: T hi'k-, K/Kg hi'k- v. 'file, saw' ¶ S QJ #254, Mr. 689 ¶¶ DQA #1810 [A *p'i'k'e'~ *k- 'to file, polish, rub'].

1684. **2** *p.¹E'K,yV 'to track (game), follow the tracks of' (→ 'look, observe') > IE: NaIE *(s)pek^- ~ *speg^- : [1] *(s)pek^- 'look, observe' > OI 'spas'ati, 'pas'yati 'sees', spat. 'observer', Vd spas^- (pfc. paspa's'e', aor. 'aspas,t.a), KhS spa's's'- 'look', Av spasyehti 'erblickt, erspäht', OI spat., Av spas- 'observer' || L specio, -e're 'look at, behold, see', specta^- 'look at carefully, watch' || OHG spe'ho'n 'to spy' (б→ MFr espier 'to spy' б→ ME spie > NE spy), NHG spa'hen, MDt spien 'scout, watch', ON

spa' 'to prophesy', OSx spa^h(i), OHG spa^hi 'clever, wise' || pTc *pa^hk- > Tc A, B pa^hk- 'intend'; pTc *pa^hkw- > Tc: A puk-, B pa^hkw- 'expect' || AdS of Gk σκεπτομαι 'I look (at)' (< NaIE *^osk^hk^hep- < N *^c₁^op^hV 'to watch, look out', q.v.) || [2] *(s)peg^h - ≈ 'look, look after' > ON spakr 'clever, experienced', spekt 'wisdom', speki id., 'Verstand' || Sl *pa^hziti (se.) 'see to, look' > ChS пазити paziti (prs. пажж paz'о.) {Mikl.} 'achtgeben', SCr pa^hziti 'be attentive, pay attention to' (Glh.: < *'look'), Slv pazi^hti id., 'take care of, see to, look after' || WP II 659, P 981, 984, EI 505 [*(s)pek^h-], Mn. 1253, M K II 240-1 & III 536, M E II 107-8, Bai. 436-7, F II 725-6, WH II 570-1, Vr. 531, 5332, Kb. 928, 931, OsS 846, 849, Ho. S 69, AHD 1251, Mikl. E 234, Glh. 471-2, Kmc. 713, O 425-6 (rejects the adduction of Al pashe^h 'I saw'), Ad. 368-9 || The voiced cns. *-g^h - in *(s)peg^h - (for the expected *-k^h-) remains obscure || HS: S *^hpk^hy^hw 'follow the tracks \ footsteps of', 'pay attention to' > Ar ^hfqw G (pf. faqa^h) 'follow the tracks \ footsteps', Ak puk^h.k^h.u inf. D 'pay attention to' || Fr. III 365, Ln. 2430, Sd. 879-80 || ??σ A *p^hEk^h'ye, {SDM} *p^hæk^h'e 'follow, be next' > pKo {S} *pə^hkí 'next, following' > MKo pə^hkí id., Nko pəgim 'the second in order, next' || S QK #151, Nam 254, MLC 758 || pJ {S} *pə^hka^h 'other' > OJ p^hu^ho^hka^h, J: T ho^hka, K ho^hka^h, Kg hoka^h || S QJ #168, Mr. 413 || ? T *^hh^hej^hkki 'two' [x N *^hy^hu^hE^h.qi 'both, two (persons)', q.v. ffd.] || SDM97 (A *p^hæk^h'e 'next, following'), ≈ DQA #1785 (A *p^hi^ho^hk^h'e id.: T, Ko, J + err. M *iki^here 'twins', cf. N *^hy^hu^hE^h.qi '1'), Rm. SKE 195, Rm. EAS I 92-3 ◆ ≈ Glh. 471-2 (IE *spek^h - ~ *speg^h - < N *p^hVygV ~ *bayk^hV) ◆ If the A ^h belongs here, the N etymon has a front vw. (*E) and an empathic *p^h. Otherwise the rec. must be less specific: *P^hVK^h.yV ◆ Not here D *paka^h-(| *b-) 'visible' (see N *baK^h.V 'to look').

1685. *p^h.u^hK^h.V^hdV 'to run' > HS: WCh: Wrj {Sk. in ChC} fə^hke^h-t-, {IL in ChL} fo^hki^hti^h v. 'run' || ChC, ChL || CS *^hpd(d) > Ar *^hfd(d) (pf. fadda) v. 'run', Sr ^hpd(d) G (pf. pad^h) 'evanuit, discessit, defecit' || Ln. 2350, Br. 557 || Eg fXVIII? pd to run' > DEg pt v. 'run, flee' > Cpt Sd po^ht, B p^ho^ht 'courir, s'en aller, fuir'; the association with Eg fXVIII pd id., DEg pt 'knee, foot' (if any) is secondary (folk-etymological) (see N *p^h.a^hg^hdV 'leg (or part of it), foot') || EG I 500-1, Er. 141, Vc. 165, Tk. II 537-9 || In the prehistory of S and Eg one may suppose as *-gt- > *-gd- and in HS a contraction *-gd- > *-dd-, (?) *-kt- > *-t- || U *pUkta- v. 'hop, run' ('hüpfen, laufen') (x N *buk^h'U 'run, run away') > Chr L nok^h't-am'drive, turn out, pursue (r^hat-, -c^h), Chr H, Chr {Ü} nok^h'ty-, Chr Uf/B pokte- 'treiben, verjagen, verfolgen' || Os V/Vy pot-ta {Trj.} 'run, run away, flee' || Hg fut- id. || Sm: Slq Tz {KKIH} pakti-qo 'to run', i^hna^h pakti-qo 'to jump up', Slq Tz/Kt {KD} pakta- 'jump', Slq Tm pakta- 'jump, hop, run', Slq Tur paktirti- 'jump over', ? Kms baktə- v. 'come' || UEW 402, Coll. 12, Coll. CG 406 (*pokta-), Trj. S 371, KKI 146, MF 223, IS I 181 (*pok-tV), SK 470 || A: Tg *pu^h.kti- ({Bz.} *po^h'kti-) v. 'run' > Ewk hukti- v. 'run, flee' (an animal), Sln uktili-utli- 'run' (of a horse), uktilzə^h 'a fugitive', Neg xukti- v. 'gallop', Orc xukti- 'run' (of an animal), Ud xukti- 'run, gallop' (of an animal), {Krm.} v. 'run jumping', Ul pukti-, Ork pukci- ~ Δ fukci- ~ Δ fukti- vi. 'gallop', Nn Nh puke^h-i, Nn KU fukti-, Nn B fukc^h-i id., WrMc feksi- ~ fekce- v. 'gallop, run at full speed' (of a horse), Mc Sb fəks^h-i, fəks^h-e 'run, gallop' (of a horse) || STM II 340-1, Vas. 491, Ci. 158, 329, Krm. 306 ◆ IS I 181 (*bok^h'a 'run away'), AD SShS 395-6 (*puQtV).

1686. *P^h.IK^h.Vz^hV 'sticky liquid, pitch' > IE: NaIE *pik- (< pPIE *pikVHV) 'tree-pitch' > pGk *piki^ha^h id. > Gk πι^hσσα (-b> G pis-i id.), Gk A πι^hττα || L pix / gen. picis 'pitch, tar' (-b> OHG pe^hh 'pitch' > NHG Pech; MLG pick, pek) || Sl *p^hky^h 'tree-pitch' > OCS пыцалъ pьcылъ, RChS пыкалъ pьклъ ~ пекълъ ~ рекълъ ~ пеколъ pеколъ 'pitch', SCr d opa^hkliti 'to smear with pitch, to resin', pa^hklina, {Glh.} pa^hklin 'pitch, tar' || Lt pi^hkis 'tree-pitch' (< NLG pik id.?) || ≈ P 794, EI 500, Frdr. PITA 31-8, F II 544, WH II 312, EM 511, KM 536, StSS 559, Srz. II 893, Glh. 463-4, ≈ Mikl. E 270, Frn. 589 || U: FU *pis^h'ka ~ ? *piks^h'a 'sticky liquid, pitch' > F pihka 'pitch, resin, gum', Es pihk 'sticky liquid, pitch' || pOs *pi^hxə^h > Os: Ty pi^hxə^h 'Flicker an einem Boote (gewöhnlich einem Einbaum)', pi^hx-i, V/Vy pi^hx-i- d 'mit Harz verstopfen (Spalten in einem Boot), mit erhitztem Harz dichten' || UEW 384-5, Coll. 107, Stn. D 1122, Trj. S 359 || D *pic- 'sticky \ viscous liquid' (x homonymous roots for 'be moist, greasy') > Tm picin- 'gum, stickiness, viscousness', picupicu 'be viscous, adhesive', picukku 'sticky substance', Tu bijibiji 'gummy, sticky', Tl pisunu 'gum, resin'; D -b> OI piccha^h - 'gum' || D #4134, Tu. ##8154, 8156.

1687. 2 *P^h.alV 'tooth (ε?)' > A {DQA} *p^hi^hala 'tooth' > AmTg *palV 'molar' > Nn Nh {Pt., On.} paloa, Nn B {Sem} falo, Ul palt, {PSchm.} pali, palu id. || STM II 313, Pt. 100, On. 323, Sem BD 195 || pKo *par in MKo ni-s-par 'teeth' (compound with ni 'tooth') > Nko vl ip^h-al 'tooth' || Rm. SKE 185, S AJ 256 [#127], S QK #127, Nam 127, MLC 1369 || pJ *pa 'tooth' > OJ pa, J: T/Kg ha^h, K ha^h, Ht pa^h || S AJ 268 #81, S QJ #8, Mr. 394 || DQA #1615, Rm. EAS I 55-6, Rm. AKE 14, S AJ 109, 278 [#77] || D {Pf., GS} *pal 'tooth' > Tm, Kn pal, Ml pal, pallu, Kt, Nk, Nkr, Gnd, Konda, Mnd pal, Td pa^h, Kdg palli, Tl pal(l)u, Prj pel, Gdb pal, pallu^h, Kui pad^h.u, pallu, Ku pallu^h, pal(l)u, Krx pall, Mlt palu 'tooth', Tu paru 'animal's tooth', Klm pal 'tooth' (esp. 'front tooth') || D #3986(a), Pf. 131 [#1118], GS 29 [#21], 33 [#46] ◆ IS III 95-6 [#370]: D, A (Tg, Ko). IS i.e. tentatively adduces HS: EC: Sml N {Abr.} fo^h-l 'incisor tooth', but this word (Sml {DSI} fo^h-l 'each of the two central superior incisor teeth') is most probably a sd of Sml fo^h-l 'front, face' < EC *fo^h-l 'front, face' (≠ DSI 234, Abr. S 81, Ss. B 175).

1688. *p^h.a^h'I^hA^h 'time (mal, fois), once, one' > HS: C: Ag: Aw Dng {Hz} ɔmpɔl 'one' || CCh: Mdr {Eg. in JI II} pa^hlle^h, {ChL} pele, Mdr Mr {Clm.} pa^hlle, Glv {Rp., ChC} pa^hlla^h, Nkc {ChL} pala^h McMtk: MfG {Brr.} pa^hl 'one', Gzg {Lk.}

pal 'eins' : BM: Mrg, Wmd pas^u, Cb {Hf. in ChC} pa^su⁻, {ChL} pa^{tu} 'one' : McHigi: HgNk {ChL} pas^e, HgB {ChL} pas^{zw}, HgG {ChL} paz^e 'one' : Ktk {Lbf.}: Ktk Af/ Mkr, Glf pal 'one' ¶ ChL, JI II 262-3, ChC, Brr. MG II 217, RpB 75, Lk. G 133 II K (in Zan only) *^opel_u > Mg {Q} palo, {FS} palo, paluo 'simple, single, only, sole, one', Lz palu 'one, simple' ¶ Fn. SK 93 [#52], Q 334 II U: FU *pa^{ll}a[~] > FP *pa^{ll}a[~] 'time, once' > pLp {Lr.} *pa^{le} > Lp: N {Fri.} bale 'tempus, aetas', N {N} *balle -a^l- '(definite) time, duration' (used in obl. cases: acc. b^a^lle ~ b^a^lle, etc.), L {Wk.} palle[~] 'Mal', S {Hs.} baalie '(bestimmte) Zeit, Mal', T {TI} pa^{ll}e[~] 'Zeit', Kld {SaR} па^лл[~] 'time, deadline, high time', {TI} pa^{ll}e[~] 'time' ¶ Prm *po^l 'a time (mal, **pa3**)' > Z p^{3v}, Yz pu^l id., Vt pol in ogpol 'once' (og is 'one'), kok pol 'twice' ¶ UEW 726, Lr. #885, Lgc. #4758, N I 125, Hs. 267, TI 335, SaR 247, LG 227, Wk. LLW 87 ◆ Blz. KM #13 (K, HS: C, Ch).

1689. ***p.al'o** 'open ground, plain' > HS: S *[√]pl^uw[~] > Ar êU} afa fala^{-t}- (pl. } Afa fala⁻, ÊU "valafa falawa^{-t}-) 'désert sans eau' ¶ BK I 635 || CCh: Gzg {Lk.} pala 'Ebene im Busch ohne Bäume', MfG {Brr.} pa^{la}'h, papala^h 'plaine, endroit plat' ¶ Lk. G 133, Brr. MG II 217 || ?^o EC {Ss.} *bal- 'field, plain' > Gdl {Bl.} pa^l-a 'a field (for playing in)', ???^o Kmb {Hd.} bali, bali-ta 'valley; cliff, precipice' (if 'valley' is the primary meaning) ¶ Ss. B 32, Bl. G 93, Hd. 309 II IE: NaIE *pol- 'field, plain' > Sl *po^l'e > OCS пол^к polje 'field, plain', R 'поле 'field, steppe', P, Cz, Slk pole, HLs polo, LLs po^{lo}, Slv po^lje / polje[~], SCr po^lje (no[~]ye), Blg no^{le} 'field' ¶ Arm {Bdr.} ho[~] ho^l 'soil, earth, land' ¶ OSw, Sw π fala 'plain', {P} 'Feld, Heide', NHG -fal- in n. l. Westfalen ¶ Derived stem *pel_ə-t- (× <d- *pelə-/pla⁻ 'broad') > Gmc *felθ > OSw d ur-fjælder 'plot (of land), OSx feld, OHG fe^{ld}, MHG ve^{lt}, gen. veldes, NHG Feld 'field', AS feld 'field, plain', NE field ¶ OIr {P} la^{thar} 'place, site, spot' (< *pla⁻) > Nlr la^{thair} 'open place, site, spot' ¶ Jah. OSK 8 [#1.211], 94, Shvl. 208 (on *I[~] in *po^le), SJSS XXVII 148, Glh. 495, ≠ Vs. III 307-8, P 805-7 (do not distinguish between the [√] in question and *pelə- 'broad and flat'), Mn. 918, Dnn. 420, Kb. 232, OsS 176, Lx. 266, KM 191, Ho. 100, Ho. S 19, ≠ EI 133 II A {SDM97} *p^a-IV, {S} *p^a-IV 'field, level ground' > T (att. in NaT) *_lh_{ala}-η 'flat open ground' > OT ala[~], Tk alaⁿ id., Tkm ala[~] 'small height, mountains', VTt {Bu.} alaⁿ 'clearing in woods, meadow', Nog alaⁿ 'open (ground)', alaⁿ er 'glade, lawn', Qzq, Qq alaⁿ 'a clearing in woods (пол^лна)', Tv ala^q id., alandr[~] 'thawed patch (проталина)', Yk ala^{-s} 'round field, clearing in woods', Alt yalaⁿ 'plain (Ebene)' ¶ ET Gl 134-5, Cl. 147, Bu. I 79, Pek. 67, NogR 36, TvR 51, Sht. 20, KrkR 36, RKazS 570 || Tg *pa^l:lin- 'level ground' > Lm Ol/P ha^llnr[~], Lm O halnra 'a clearing in woods, woodless level ground'; Tg *palaⁿ 'ground, floor' >> Ork pa^{lla}(n-), Nn Nh pala[~], Nn B qala(n-), Nn KU qala[~] 'floor', Ul pala(n-) 'floor, board', WrMc falaⁿ 'floor, courtyard within the house'; > Ud pala(n-), Neg palaⁿ id.; in addition, infl. of Chn fa-lan 'fence' (as supposed by Z) cannot be ruled out ¶ STM II 32, 313, Krm. 276, Z 1032 || pKo {S} *p^ər(h)- 'field, meadows' > MKo p^hri, Ko Ph p^əl-p^hal, NKo {MLC} p^əl, {Rm.} p^əl 'plain, open field, prairie, even ground', NKo {MLC} p^hal 'a wide expanse of land, vast plain, prairie' ¶ Rm. SKE 196, MLC 764, 1744, BKR I 545, S QK #202 || pJ *pa^{ra} 'level ground, plain' > OJ pa^{ra}, J: T/K ha^{ra}, Kg ha^{ra} ¶ S QJ #269. Mr. 399 ¶ S LV #93, DQA #1723 [*p^a-la[~] 'field, level ground (plain)'], ≠ Rm. SKE 196 (equates Ko p^əl with Ewk hilz-k³ⁿ 'open field', ? WrMc fila 'a plate', Ul, Nn {PSchm.} pila, pili id., J hira, Ai hira 'a plain') II D *pol- ({GS} *p-) 'arable field' > Tm pulam 'arable land, rice field; place, region', pulan[~], pulavu 'arable land', Ml pulam 'cornfield; place', Kn pola 'plough-field; place', Tu pula 'pasturage', Tl polamu 'field, place of cultivated land', Klm polam 'field', Prj polub, Gdb polub, pollu[~] 'village' ¶ D #4303.

1690. ***pa^lIV** 'internal, intestines, liver' > HS: Ch: WCh: Gmy {ChL} f³l³, {Sh. in ChC} f³lep^h, Tal {ChL} f³l³k, Cp {ChL} fi^ll³k, Tmbs {Sh.} fwa^ll³k 'liver' ¶ CCh: BM {ChL}: Mrg mbil, Klb m^obⁱla[~], Hld mbu^{lv} (pl. mbo^{la}), Wmd mbila id. : Mofu {Ro.} m³ve^l, MfG {Bn} m³ve^l, Gzg {Lk.} mevel id. : Skr {Sx.} pe^lsa[~] 'liver' ¶ ChC, ChL, ≈ Ro. 284 (unc. : pMM *ma-givir) || ? HEC *afale 'liver' > Sd {Ss.} affale, {Hd., Gs.} afale, Brj {Ss.} af^lfala, {Hd.} af(f)ala, Kmb {Ss.} afelita, {Hd.} afalita, Hd {Hd., Ss.} afare ¶ Ss. B 24, Hd. 93, Bnd. LE 258-9 || NrOm (<b- HEC?): Ma S {Ss.} a^{fa}-ro, Shn {Lm.} afara[~], Mch {L} aqa^{ro}, Anf {MYTY} aparo, {Fl.} afa^{ro} 'liver' ¶ L M 17, Lm. Sh 261, MYTY 120, Fl. OWL || ?? S: Ar ba^l- 'esprit', A 'cœur' ¶ BK I 180 ¶ Cf. OS #775 (*fal-/ful- 'liver, lungs', adducing WCh *ful- 'lungs' & CCh *fa-ful- 'lungs') II U: FU *pa^{ll}V 'internal, intestines' ({UEW} 'das Innere') > Prm: Vt pol-, p^{3l}-. Vt Sl polin 'in, im Inneren, zwischen', Vt Sr p^{3li}, Vt Kz pole 'in, zwischen' (direction), Z p^{3ls}--p^{3vs}-. Z Lu miyan p^{3lsin} 'among us' ¶ Hg be^l (acc. belet) 'Darm, Mark, Docht', OHg be^l 'das Innere', Hg -be / -ba into', -ben / -ban 'in', -bo^l / -bo^l 'out of' ¶ UEW 364, MF 105, LG 227 II A {SDM94} *p^l'je^{lo} (≈ {DQA} *pe[~]yo^l 'belly, liver') > M *^oqeligen 'liver' > MM [L] [~]klEa helegen, [S] helige(n), [IM] helige, [MA] eligen 'liver', WrM elige, HIM ylyr id., π 'breast, belly', Kl elkn^o, Ba helg^ə ({T} xylry), Dg {Mr.} helehe, {T} x³l³g, ShY heleve, Mnr H {SM} xali[~]ege, {T} xelige, Mnr M {T} xalige 'liver' ¶ Pel. 211-2 [#14], Pp. L III 76, Pp. MA 152, 438, H 75, MED 309, KRS 697, KW 119, SM 157, T 375, T DgJ 17, Mr. D 159 || Tg *^ope^lbu- 'be pregnant' > Ewk h³lbu- id. ¶ STM 363 || pKo *p^l'i[~] 'belly' > MKo pa^l'i[~], NKo pa[~] ¶ S AJ 25 [#4], S QK #4, Nam 21, MLC 742 || pJ *pa^{ra} 'belly' > OJ pa^{ra}, J: T/Kg hara[~], K ha^{ra} ¶ S AJ 264 [#4], S QJ #4, Mr. 399 ¶ DQA #1632 [A *p[~]e[~]yo^l 'belly, liver'] ¶ T: ǂǂ Chv {KW ← ?} al 'Niere' (not confirmed by Ash. and any other available sources) [a ghost word?] ¶ KW 119.

1691. ***p^lilV** 'a hair, tuft of hair, feather' (→ 'tail') > IE: NaIE *pilo-, pil-s- 'hair' (with as : *pulo- id.) > *pil-to 'felt' > L pilus 'a hair' ¶ Mlr ul (< *pulu) 'beard', Brtt (× N *²il[~]V 'eye?'): OW {Flr.} ail 'eyebrow', W ael 'supercilium, ora' [in the set

phrase ael y llygad 'eyebrow' (llygad 'eye']), Obr GUORAIL 'supercilium' (Flr.: *cd* with GUOR- 'upper') || Gk πύλιγγες 'hairs of the body' || OI pulaka^h, pl. 'bristling hairs of the body' ! Irn: Krd pu^r 'headhair' || ? Gmc (× Gmc *felti- 'gestampftes'): OHG filz, MHG vilz, NHG Filz, OSx filt, AS felt 'felt', NE felt || NaIE *piles-/pils- 'felt' > L pilleus (< *pils-eyo-) 'felt cap' || Gk πι^λο^ι 'wool\hair made into felt' || Sl *pъlstъ 'felt' > OR пльсть pльсть 'felt, felt carpet', Blg пльст, ScГ MN пу^лст, Slv po^lst (gen. polsti^h), Cz plst (gen. plsti), Slk plst', P pils'c', Uk повст^л (gen. повсти) 'felt', R полст^л (gen. полсти) 'felt-cloth, cloth', d пол'стина 'felt' ¶ EI 251 || NaIE *pleu^l-k-, *pleu^l-s- 'feather, hair, wool' (× NaIE *pleus- 'pluck out', *pleu^l-k- 'flock') > [1] *pleu^l-k- > Lt pla^lukas 'a hair', plaukai^l pl. 'hair', plu^lksna, Δ plu^lnksna 'feather'; [2] *pleu^l-s- > L plu^lma ({Thr.}: < *plusma) 'downy part of a feather; small, soft feather', pl. plu^lmae 'down' || Gmc {Vr.} *fleu^lsaz > MLG vlu^s, vlu^lsch, MHG {KM, Vr.} vlius, NHG Vlies, MDt vlies, vluus, Dt vlies 'fleece', AS flīes, fle^los id., 'wool, hide', NE fleece, as well as NLG vlu^s(e), vlu^lsch, NHG Flauss, Flaussch 'tuft of wool\hair, fleecy woollen material', ??σ Nr Δ {Ar.} fluret dishevelled\bristling' (of hair), {Ho.} flu^lra 'zottiges Haar' || Lt plu^lskos pl. 'tufts of hair, hair', Lt † pla^luz(d)inis ~ pla^l(u)zenis '(Deck)bett', Pru plauxdine 'eiderdown' ! ¶ P 830, ≈ 837-8, EI 569, EM 516, ≈ F II 536, WH II 303-5, 324-5, Vr. N 7920, Kb. 243, ≈ KM 197-8, KM 203, 822, Ho. 100, 108, Ar. 274, ≈ Frn. 607-9, 634, En. 227, Vs. III 318, Ma. CS 378, Flr. 198, SB 3 ({SB} pClt *aili), Bc. 220, EI 251 [*pilo-s-, *pulo-s 'a single' hair (of the human body)], 569 [*pil-so- ~ *pil-to- 'felt'] || ? HS: ?? B *bil^hh-, *bil^hh-φ-it^l- 'eyelashes, (→) eyelid' > BSn abəl, Izn a^lbəl id., BMn abəl 'eyelash', Mtm abliwən 'eyebrow', Ah abīlāt 'eyelid' ¶ Fc. 69, Pr. H #25, NZ 55 || C: EC: Arr {Hw.} fi^l 'tail' || Ag: Xm Wg {Fl} felfela 'feather' ¶ Hw. A 358, Blz. CWL II D [1] D *pīl- ({}GS} *p-) 'peacocks's tail, peacocks's feather' > Kn pīli, Kdg pi^li id., Tu pīli id., bīla 'tail', Tm, Ml pīli 'peacock's feather', Tl pīli 'rudder, peacock's feather' ¶¶ D #4226 || [2] *pilVka ({}GS} *p-) 'a tuft\knot of hair' > Tl pilaka id., Knd pilka, pilika 'pigtail, dangling ends of hair', Ku pilka 'lovelock (worn curled under the ear by males)' ¶¶ D #4179 || 2.2 K: Sv {Ni.} p, il 'tail' (not confirmed by other available sources) ¶ Ni. s.v. хвостъ ♦ The variation between *p- (IE, D) and *b- (D) suggests a N non-emphatic *p-.

bu^hla- 'to weep, shed tears; to foam a horse by fast riding'; NaT *bulak 'spring (of water)' > OT, XwT XIV, MQP [CC] bulaq, Tk bulak, CrTt, Qmq, Qq, ET, SY, Ln bulaq, Az булаг bulag, Uz bulaq id., Tkm bulaq 'irrigation ditch', VTt болак б^hlaq 'brook', Tv булак p^hulaq spring of water; brook (in a steppe); source (of a river)', Tf p^hulaq 'ice crust (налед-) near a spring'; T → M: MM [IsV, HI] bulaq, [S] bulaχ, WrM bulag, HIM булаг, Ord b_ulaq, K1 булг bul^hg, {Rm.} bul^hg, Mnr H {SM} b_ulag, Mnr H/M {T} bulag 'spring, source' ¶ Rs. W 87, Dr. TM II ##770, 809, Rl. IV 1836, Sht. 64, MM 113, ET B 257-8, Cl. 336, TvR 121, Ra. 72, 165, Lg. VMI 22, Ms. H 43, H 21, MED 133, SM 32, T 320, KW 59 || Tg: [1] *bulku- > WrMc bulqu- vi. 'spout, jet' (of a spring), 'splash', {Hr.} 'von unten nach oben hervorkommen (Wasser), heraussprudeln, hervorquellen', ? Ewk Ald/Z bulku- 'wash oneself', ? Nn Nh bolqo- ~ bulχo- v. 'rinse (one's mouth)' || ?? [2] *pulkV- > WrMc fulχa- {Z} 'suppurate, discharge pus', 'burst' (an abscess), 'bleed' (a wound), {Hr.} 'eitem', {Am.} 'lorsque le pus sort d'un plaie' || [3] *bi_lku- vt. 'moisten, wet' > Ewk bilki-, bilkiptan- 'moisten (a hide to dress leather)', Ud bea^hku-, Nn Nh bulχo- 'moisten (runners of a sledge to improve sliding)' ¶ STM I 82, IO8, Hr. 124, 315, Am. 214, Z IO88, DQA #146 (Tg *b^hu^hlku^h-) || M: [1] M *bulqa- vt. 'dip in water' > WrM bulqa-, HIM булха- vt. 'dip in water, rinse', K1 булхх bulχ^hχ^h, {Rm.} bulχa-χa^h vi. 'to dip in water'; [2] ?σ M *bilqa- v. 'overflow; be too full' > WrM bilqa-, HIM блха-; d *bilqayi- > WrM bilqai-, HIM блхай- 'be overfilled', K1 {Rm.} bilχa^h- 'dick und voll werden, über den Rand überschweben' ¶ M *bilqa- has more plausible semantic connections with the roots of T and Tg, while M *bulqa- 'dip in water' is justified in the framework of N (cf. IE *pleu_u- 'swim') ¶ MED IO5, 136, KW 45, 60, KRS 119 || pKo {S} *pur- (or *pri-) 'soak, make wet' > Nko pur-, pulli- ¶ S QK #883, Rm. SKE 211, MLC 836 || pJ {S} *pu^hr^h or *pu^hru^ha^h 'bath' > OJ pu^hr^hu^ho^h, J: T pu^hro ~ quro^h, K pu^hro^h, Kg quro^h ¶ S QJ #1658, Mr. 418 ¶¶ DQA #146 (A *bi_u-lo^h 'to soak, gush forth') || D (SD) *pul_u- v. float' > Tu pul_a-vuni, Krg bol_a id. ¶ D #4321.

¶ 1702a. *P_ul_uHu_u 'grass' > IE *peloH-/peleH-, pel_uH_uo_u- 'straw, chaff' > NaIE {WH} *pelo^h(w)-, *p_ole^hw^h- > L palea 'chaff' || Lt pe^hlu^h-s, Ltv pe^hlus ~ pe^hl(a)vas, Pru pelwo id. || SI *pelva > OCS пѣвѣ ple^hvi pl., Blg ѿпи ва 'straw', SCr plje^hva, Slv ple^hva, Cz ple^hva^h pleva, P plewa, R Δ полова^h пѣлѣва, Uk полова 'chaff' || →μ (loss of the *w-element) Lt pelai^h pl., Ltv peli id., OR instr. pl. пѣлѣми pel^h-mi id. || OI pa^hla^h-s 'chaff, husk', 'pala^hlam stalk, straw' ¶ P 802, EI IO4, M K II 233-4, WH II 238-9, Frnk. 568-9, Tr. 213, Vs. III 312, Glh. 489-90 || HS: Ch: WCh: Bks {J} fa^hla^h (h) 'Unkraut, Gras' || CCh: ? Dgh {Fk.} b_ule^h, {Kr.} b_ule^h 'grass' ¶ ChC, J R 141, ChL III IO4 || A: ?? Tg *pul > Lm Sk hul 'horsetail (Equisetum)' ¶ STM II 342 || pKo {S} *pirh- 'grass' > Mko p^hi^hr, Nko p^hul id.; ? →OKg {Mill.} pa^h(l)l^hok 'green', Mko p^hi^hri^h-, Nko p^huri id. ¶ Mill. OKA 9, QK #37, Nam 464-5, MLC 1761-3 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1836 [A *p^ho^hle 'wet, succulent; grass, plant' > Lm, Ko + err. T *o^hl 'wet' (obviously from N *p_ol^hHE (be) liquid/wet', q.v. ffd.)] || D *pul 'grass' > Tm pul 'grass; grass family (e.g. bamboo), ?ϕ pillu 'grass', Ml pul 'grass, hay, straw', Td pul 'thatching grass', Kt pul id., 'grass', Kn pul 'grass, straw', Kdg pilli, Tl pul(lu) ~ pillu 'grass', Tu pullu 'a rush, ∈ grass', Ku pilka 'grass, bunch of grass' ¶¶ D #4300 ◆ The adduction of T *o^hl 'wet' (DQA for pA, Blz. for N) is untenable: it may belong to the above pA root only if the original meaning of the latter was 'wet', but in this case A cannot be related to D *pul 'grass' and go back to a N root meaning 'grass'. The Lm word may belong here only if in some Lm (or pTg) cultural context Equisetum was/is the grass *par excellence* ◆ ≈ Blz. DLA #49 (D. Tg, Ko + err. T).]

1693. *p_ul_u 'lungs, pluck' > HS: Ch: WCh: AG: Su {J} f^hl^hok, Ang {Flk.} fwo^hlok, Gmy {ChC} fili^hl, Mpn {Frz.} flo^hk, fu^hlfu^hk 'lung(s)' || Ron: Bks {J} fo^hlo^hk id. ¶ J S 65, J R 141, Flk. s.v. fwo^hlok, Frz. DM 18, ChC ¶ Infl. of N *p_ul_uVE ~ *p_ul_uVE 'spleen' is possible ¶¶ Cf. OS #775 (*fal-/ful- 'liver, lungs', adducing HEC *afal- 'liver' & Om *afa^h- 'liver') || K: GZ *pe^hilt_w- / *pl_utw- 'lungs' > G pilt_v-i id., {DCh.} id., 'pluck', Mg pirt_v- (ir < *l_u), Zan → OG pirtw-, G pirtv- 'lungs' and [??] Sv UB/LB/L {TK, GP} p_uers^hwd_a, Sv Ln {TK} p_ueres^ht_{wa} id.; the stem-final -t_w- & -dw- may be ancient (cp. IE *plew-tyo- in BSL) ¶ ≈ K 189 (*pir(s)t_w-) & K² 201-2 (*pirt_w- 'lungs' with a "secondary substitution" l for *r in G), ≈ FS K 319-20 & ≈ FS E 358 (*pirt_w-), DCh. 1306, SSO II 193 (pirtw-), ≈ Gel. IO8 (substitution l for r), TK 681, GP 253 || IE: NaIE *pleu_u-mon-/plu-m(o)n-, *plew-tyo- 'lung' > OI klo^h-man- 'the right lung', pl. 'lungs' (acc. to P and F, dis *p...m > *k...m), Pali kilo^h-maka 'the pleura', Kls kro^h-ma 'lung' (< var. InA *kro^h-man-) || Gk πλεῦμων 'lung' || L pulmo^h, mostly pl. pulmo^h-nes 'lungs' || BSL *pleu_utya^h- ~ *plau_utya^h- > Lt plau^hc^hiai, Ltv pla^hus^has (m. pl.), Pru plauti 'lungs' || SI {Glh.} *pl^hu^ht_{je} / pl. *pl^hut_{ja} 'lung(s)' > OCS плѹа pljus^hta, [Supr.] плѹа plus^hta, OR плѹа pljuc^ha, SCr plju^hc^ha, Slh plu^hc^ha, OCz pliu^hce^h, Cz pl^hce, Slk pl^hu^hca 'lungs' ¶ P 837-8, ≈ EI 359 (*pleu_umo^hn / *plum^hn-os; BSL < *plou_u-ty-e/oh_A; unc. : <d- *pleu_u- 'float'), M E I 419, F II 558-9, WH II 386-7, Frn. 607, En. 227, StSS 452, SJSS XXV 6, Glh. 489 || ? D *por_u-VI- (GS) *p- 'lungs' > Irl por_uol_i 'lungs', AIK por_uon_di id., ? Gnd posa id., Knd poRo (= [por^ho]) 'lung(s), Png pocla, Mnd bu^hlan id., Ku bo^hla id. ¶¶ D #4569 ¶¶ D *por_u-VI- results from dis : *por_u-VI- < **p_uVI- ◆ N *p- is reconstructed on the ev. of AG *f-.

1694. *p_ui^hLV 'strong' > HS *p_ui^hLV (or *p_ui^hLV) > S: Ak B/NA ba^ha^hlu(m) 'abnormal groß, lichtstark sein', Ak YB ba^hlu 'abnormal groß' ¶ Sd. 93-4, IOO || ?? Eg fOK f^hw {EG} 'Macht', {Fk.} 'magnificence, splendour' (*fV^hwV <

*fVŋlVlWV??) ¶ EG I 575, Fk. 98, ⇔ Tk. II 558-9 (Eg ÷ Hb √pŋr D 'zieren, verherrlichen' and related S and Ch words for 'adorn, praise') || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *b.ala 'strong, big' > pAG {Hf.} *b.al v. 'be strong, hard' > Su {J} b.a'l 'fest, gewaltig, mächtig; Stärke, Gewalt', Ang {Hf.} b.al v. 'get better after illness', Gmy {Hf.}, Mnt {Hf.} b.al, Kfr {Nt.} b.a'l 'hard, strong', Cp {ChL} b.al 'strong', b.alb.al 'hard' : BT: Tng B {Kr.} b.e'l 'many', Tng {J} be.l 'full' : NrBc: P' {MSk.} b3l- 'big' (m. b3la'n, non-m. b3le'i'), Dir {Sk. in ChC} n3 b.u'la' 'big', {Stl. ← ?} bula 'size, height (величина, высота)' : SBc: Krf {Sch.} b.u'li' 'many' : CCh: BM: Mrg {Hf.} b.a'b.a'l 'hard', {ChL}: Klb ba'ba'lu', Wmd b.ab.al3w, Hld b.a'b.a'lu', Bu b.ob.3l, Cb b.a'b.3'l, WMrg b.u'b.a'l, b.tb.al, Ngx b.3b.3l 'hard' : HgNk {ChL} bilibili 'hard' : ECh: Ke {Eb.} b3blo' m. 'groß' : Nd D {J} b.3'l 'big', Smr {J} b.3'le' 'big' ¶ J S 59, Stl. ZCh 158 [#25], Hf. AGG 17 [#18], Nt. 2, MSk. 168, Sch. BTL 148, ChL, ChC, Hf. M 23, Eb. 33 II IE: NaIE *bel- 'strong' > OI 'bala-m 'power, strength, might', 'baliya'n 'stronger', 'balis.t.ha-s 'strongest' : Gk βελτιών, Gk Hm βελτερο-ŋ 'better', βελτιστο-ŋ, βελτατο-ŋ 'best' : L de-bilis 'powerless, feeble, weak' : Sl *bol'ьjъ, f. *bol'ьs'i, ntr. *bol'e(je), adv. *bol'e 'greater, bigger' > OCS болъни bol'ii (bol'ьjъ) 'größer', f. болъши bol's'i, adv. болъe bol'e 'magis, plus', R 'болъший 'bigger' (-dъ болъшой 'big'), Uk бo'лшій 'bigger', SCr bo_ljī 'better' ¶ P 96, Dv. #456, EI 550 (*'belo-s 'strong'), M K II 416-8, M E II 215, F I 232, WH I 326-7, Bern. I 72, ESSJ II 193-4, Glh. 140-1 II A *p_l'jil'a'- > Tg *pi_l- 'firm, hard' > Ork pilji 'hardy, healthy' (a person), 'firm, hard' (wood), WrMc fili 'firm, dense, hard' ¶ STM II 38 ¶ Not here WrM ila-, HIM лла-, Brt ила- v. 'conquer, win a victory, overcome', because on the ev. of MM [S] ilah- 'besiegen' the M √ has no *ŋ- (see MED 401-2, Chr. 277, H 81) II ? K *o-pl- > G pl-: pl-oba (prs. v-pl-ob) 'besitzen, beherrschen', v-i-pl-ob (aor. 1s da-v-i-ple, 3s da-i-plo) 'sich (einer Sache) bemächtigen, (v. etw.) Besitz ergreifen' ¶ Chx. 1384 II ?? D (in KK) *pVli- (/'GS) *p-) v. 'be big, high' > Ku pli- v. 'be big', plīnay v. 'grow', Kui pr'ihpa v. 'be tall, high', pr'ipa v. 'be tall', pr'isa 'tall, high' ¶ D #4192.

¶ 1694a. *p.ʼUʼEʼIV 'stinging insect' > HS: Ch: WCh: Df/Btr {Sh.} b.wa'le' 'louse', Bks {RLC} b.wele 'lice' : CCh: Glf {Lk.} felei, Mbara {TrnSL} fu'la'y ~ fu'la'y 'mosquito', ? Mlw {Trn.} a'vli', ? Msg {Mch.} avuli, {Rlf.} a'fili id. ¶ ChC, TrnSL 261, 294, Lk. ZSS 150, Tk. EDE II 411-2 || S *√ply > Ar √fly G v. 'louse (the head), hunt for fleas', faliy-at- 'black-beetle spotted with white and black', Hrs √flyw G (pf. f3lo'), Jb C √flyw G (pf. 'fe'le) v. 'delouse', Mhr √flyw G (pf. f3lo') id., 'look for and remove bugs on an animal' ¶ Hv. 575-6, BK II 635, Jo. H 33, Jo. M 95, Jo. J 58 || EC: Hr filla'yye, Glg fila'yye 'flea' (× N *paLuCV 'stinging insect') ¶ AMS 157, 199 || NrOm: pGng *p.illo 'flea, bedbug' > Kf {C} pillo', {R} pillo ~ p.illo id., Gjb {Fl.} b.illo 'flea' ¶ C SE 481, Fl. PG 158 || ? ŋ Eg Md pj, Cpt: Sd пп pe'i, B фп p'he'i 'flea' ¶ EG I 502, Crn. 124, Vc. 158 II U: [1] *pEIV > ObU *pe_ləm 'Bremse' > pVg *pa_lm > OVg W P пельма, OVg N BerG pa_llem, OVg Ber пльма, Vg T, Vg MK/UK/P/NV/SV/LL/ML pa_ləm, LK pa_ləm, UL/Ss paləm id.; pOs *peləm > Os: VK, D, Knd peləm, Y pa_ləm id. || Sm: Nn T pil'u, Nn F L {Lh.} pirn'u, Ng fil'ti id. || [2] FU: Chr H пьльмы р'у'льмъ 'bumblebee (пль-)', Chr {Szil.} pəyəlmə 'wasp' ¶ ≈ UEW 416, Ht. #515, MRS 484, Ep. 97 II A: M *qil'u'ya 'fly, gnat, gadfly' > MM [S] {H} d hilu'atu- 'von Fliegen gestochen werden', WrM ilaga(n), HIM ллаа(н) id., WrM {Kow.} ilaga 'œstre, sorte de taon, mouche', Ord {Ms.} ilo' 'taon', Kl d ил'сн 'мошка', {Rm.} ile'-sn. 'Motte, kleine Fliegen/Mücken', Brt илаахан 'midges (мошка, мошкара)', Brt W ila'han 'flies', Dg {T} χila' 'fly', {Mrm.} χila 'Bremse, Pferdebremse' ¶ Pel. 217 (MM hiluqat- 'être excité par des mouches'), H 76, MED 402, Kow. 294-5, KRS 267, KW 206, Chr. 277, Ms. O 384, T DgJ 176, Klz. D 139 || Tg *pulmi_l-(kte) 'midges' > Ewk hunmī-kt3, Lm humtə3n, Neg xunmu3kt3, Orc, Ul, Ork pumikt3, Ud xumukt3, Nn Nh purmikt3, Nn B xumikt3, Nn KU xurm3kt3 ¶ STM II 348 || pKo {S} p'h'a'ri, p'h'a'ri, NKo p'h'a'ri n. 'fly' ¶ QK #1183, Nam 463, MLC 1730 ¶¶ DQA #636 (A *p'i_ol'i 'fly, midge') ♦ The glottalized cnss. *p.- and b.- in Om and WCh lgs. and Chr -ɔy- suggest an intervocalic lr. (most probably *-ɔ-) ♦ ≈ Blz. LNA #48 [HS, U, A; i ÷ Ag {Blz.} *filut-, *fa''la''t-/fəlat- (i.e. fəllVt-), that is better explained as going back to N *paLuCV 'stinging insect'].]

1695. 2 *P.ʼEyʼLV 'to fly, soar' > HS: NrOm *pVl- > Omt (= Gf?) {Mrm.} pal- v. 'fly', Wl {C} fal-, {LmS} fa'll-, Dwr {Lm.} fal-, Ym {Lm.} ful- id., {Wdk.} fu'lu' ~ fu'lu' v. 'run off' ¶ Mrn. O 155, LmS 353-4, Lm. Y 341, Wdk. BY 123, Fl. OWL II A *p_l'Eyle- v. 'fly, soar' > M *ŋele- v. 'soar, float in the air, fly up' > HIM ʎly- float in the air', Brt ʎли- 'float in the air' (birds), Dx h3li_3- id., 'take wing, rise', Kl el-xə 'be scattered in the air (by wind), sich (im Winde) zerstreuen' ¶ KW 119, Luv. 670, Chr. 762, T DnJ 140, Cev. 875 || Tg *pi_ele- v. 'fly', 'float in the air' (of birds) > WrMc fiyele- ({Z} фyle-) id.; (× N *p.ʼilyl_X (or *p.ʼil_yl_X?) 'to fall'): Nn Nh pilu3n ~ pīru3n 'fly, float in the air', fall from a tree' (of leaves) ¶ STM II 38, Z 1100 ♦ ≈ IS III 97-106 (*p'a''jla 'to fall') [A *p_l'Eyle- v. 'fly' + IE *(s)p'h'o-l- (i.e. *(s)p'h-o-l-) 'to fall' (in fact from N *p.ʼilyl_X id.) + unc. D *ve'l- 'to fly, descend'].

1696. *p.ʼilyl_X (or *p.ʼil_yl_X?) 'to fall' > HS: S: [1] S *√npl, *-npul- v. 'fall' > BHb √npl (ip. yi-p'pol) 'fall (accidentally)', Ug √npl, BA, Sr √npl (pf. nəp'al) v. 'fall', OAk p. -ppul '(Steine) brechen (im Gebirge)', Ak napa_lu (p. -ppul) 'zu Fall bringen, (Gebäude) abbrechen, zerstören'; [2] S *√'s'_pl v. 'set' (of celestial bodies) > Ar ʔafala (ip. -ʔfil-u ~ *-ʔful-u) 'occidit (sol), abiit (lac lactentis)' ¶ Fr. I 44, KB 670-1, KBR 709-11, GB 535, 926, A #1820, OLS 326, Br. 436-7, Sd. 733-4, G OA 203 || NrOm *pVl- > Kf {C} hol(l)- v. 'fall' ¶ C SE IV 455 || Ch: WCh *pal- v. 'fall' > Ang pa(:)l 'stumble, fall', Su {J}

pal, Cp {ChC, ChL} pal, Mpn {Frz.} pa¹ v. 'fall' || CCh: McTr: Hw {ChL} fi¹ id. ¶ Stl. ZCh 147 [#26], J S 78, ChL I 43 & II 18, ChC s.v. 'fall', J S 208, Flk. s.v. pa¹l, Frz. DM 48 ¶¶ S *n- and *s¹- (> Ar *ʔ-) in S *√npl and *√s¹pl go back to stirpes-forming (verbal derivational) prefixes II IE: NaIE *(s)p^hol- v. 'fall' > ? Gk σφα¹λω v. 'make fall', aor. ps. ε¹-σφα¹λην 'I was made to fall, I fell' (probably, the basic form from which other forms of the verb developed) || Arm πλανιμ p^hlanim 'I fall, fall in, crumble' (aor. πλαι p^hlay), πυλ p^hul n. 'falling, fall; crumbling' || Gmc *falla/e- v. 'fall' (< *falna/e-) > ON falla 'to fall/fell', OSx, OHG fallan, NHG fallen, AS feallan 'to fall, perish, die' 'to fall', NE fall v. || Lt pu¹lti / prs. pu¹olu v. 'fall', Ltv pult / polu id. ¶ WP II 103, P 851, EI 191 [*p^ho¹- or *pHo¹-], Frn. 666, Me. EAC 35, Slt. 391-2, Vr. 1100, Kb. 218-9, OsS 159, KM 182, Ho. 99, Ho. S 18, ≠ F II 827-8, Ch. 1074-5 ¶ Ffd. see IS III 98-105 II A *^{or}p¹ iIX- > NaT *¹h¹il(u)- > OT il- (aor. ilu-r) v. 'descend (from sth.)' (er ta¹γdan kod¹i ildr¹ 'the man descended [-azaNa] from the mountains'), Qrg ildry adv. 'down', ? Qzq r¹ldry 'depression', Qq ildry 'low ground, dell' ¶ Cl. 125, Sht. 24, Jud. 929, KrkR 756 || A: Tg (× N ***P¹Ey¹LV** 'to fly, soar', q.v.): Nn Nh p¹luzn ~ p¹ruzn 'fall from a tree' (of leaves) ¶ STM II 38 ♦ The IE *s- mobile suggests the presence of a palatal element (*y?) within the N etymon ♦ ≈ IS III 97-106 (*p¹a¹jla 'to fall') [IE + A *p¹l¹Eyle- v. 'fly' (in fact from N ***p¹Ey¹LV** id.) + unc. D *ve¹- 'to fly, descend'] ♦ Identical with N ***p¹Ey¹LV** 'fly' ('to fly' < 'to fall', as in R ↓ летет-)?

1697. ***pel¹ʔe¹** ~ ***pe¹ʔle¹** 'side of body, side' > K: Sv UB/LB/L/Ln {TK} p¹il 'edge, (river-)bank; lip' (× N ***p¹er¹o¹** 'lip, edge') ¶ TK 681-2, Ni. s.v. край and берегъ, GP 213, ≈ K² 150-1 (Sv p¹il < K *p¹ir 'edge') ¶ Sv p¹il < *p¹ʔVl II IE: NaIE *pol- 'side of body, side, half' (× N ***P¹a¹lqA** 'half, part', q.v. ffd.) > pAl {O} *pala¹ > Al pale¹ 'fold, set, couple' || Sl *polъ > OCS полъ polъ 'side/bank of a river' [w дрѡгѣн полъ стѡа¹ a 'altera\ stantes ripa', (Legend of St. Venceslaus Nicolensis 23.37)], онъ polъ 'trans, alterum latus, altera ripa', oba poly 'ex utraque parte' (SJSS XXVII 144) ¶ Mn. 974, Vs. III 306, Ma. CS 406-7, O 309, Kf. 250-1, ≠ P 986 (does not distinguish between this IE √ and *(s)p(h)el- 'spalten') II U *pe¹le 'side' > F -pieli (gen. -pielen) in cds : suupieli 'Mundwinkel' (suu- is 'mouth'), poskipieli 'Kinnbacken' (poski 'Backe, Wange'), cf. ds : pielos, pielus 'Rand', pielta¹ a¹ 'sich seitwärts neigen' | pLp {Lr.} *pe¹le¹ > Lp: N {N} bælle -æ¹l- ~ bælle¹ ~ -æ¹l-, L {LLO} pielle¹ ~ pa¹lle¹ 'side', S {Hs.} bielie 'half, side', T/Kld {TI} p¹ell¹ e¹ 'half, side' | pMr {Ker.} *pa¹l¹ 'side' > Er postp. пеле pele 'on the side of (вѣна стороне)', Mk postp. пале pa¹l¹ e¹ 'near, y' (the vw. influenced by pMr *pa¹l¹ e¹ 'halb, Hälfte' < U *pa¹l¹ a¹ 'half') | Chr U pel 'side' (e due to the infl. of pChr *pelā 'half' < U *pa¹l¹ a¹ 'half') || ObU *^{or}pe¹le 'side' > Vg *pa¹l¹ id. > Vg: T pa¹l¹, LK/MK/UK pō¹l¹, P/SV/LL pō¹l¹, NV/UL/Ss pa¹l¹ 'side'; Vg T pa¹l¹ 'bei'; Os *pel¹ək ({}Hl.) *pa¹l¹ək 'side, half' (> Os V/Vy pel¹ək, Ty/Pm pa¹l¹ək 'side, half', D/K/Nz/O pelək, Kz pel¹ək 'half, direction'); Os *pel¹ək (*pa¹l¹ək) may either contain a sx. *-Vk- or (less probably) belong together with K *pelik- 'vierteilen' and S *√plg v. 'split' (or result from coalescence of both roots) | OHG, Hg fe¹l 'half, side' || ? Sm: Kms {KD} p¹il, p¹i¹e¹l 'side' ¶¶ UEW 362-3, Sm. 539 (U *pexli 'edge, side' > FU, FP *peeli, Ugr *pa¹l¹r, Sm *pio-j), Lr. #907, Lgc. #4842, Hs. 316-7, Ker. II 108, Ht. 716 [#508], Hl. rHt 71, Stn. D 1159-1161, MK 404-6, U3S 329, LG 227, TI 366, FF 757-7, MF 194-6, KD 53 ¶ UEW 362-3 describes both this √ and *pa¹l¹ a¹ 'half' together as one etymon, but recognizes the possibility of distinguishing between them: "Möglicherweise haben diese Wörter eine ursprüngliche Doppelform bewahrt (*pa¹l¹ a¹ 'halb, Hälfte' - *pe¹le 'Seite')". In several lgs. and branches within FU (Lp, ObU, Hg) both roots have coalesced II ? A *be¹-like 'waist, slope' (× N ***bel¹E¹g¹V** 'belly, waist', q.v. ffd. × ? N ***weHy¹LV** (or ***wel¹HV**?) ≈ 'hip, waist') II D *pe¹le¹ ({}GS) *b-) 'half' > Td pa¹l¹ 'each seed section of a jackfruit', Kn be¹le 'half of a seed of the guñja (Abrus precatorius)', Kdg be¹le 'each of the halves of a seed that can be divided', Tu be¹læ 'split pulse', bo¹læ 'seed of a jackfruit', ? Tl be¹d.alu (pl.) 'split pulse' ¶¶ D #4444 II HS: ? EC: Sml ba¹l {DSI} 'lato, estremità', {ZMO} 'side, edge', Sml N {Abr.} ba¹l 'side'; the word cannot be identic with ba¹l 'wing, feather' (different tones) ¶ DSI 33, ZMO 23, Abr. S 25 ¶ The irreg. b- for the expected f- still needs explanation ♦ ≠ Gr. II #190 (*pal 'half') [IE, U, A, Ko, qu. Ai] - no distinction from N ***P¹a¹lqA** 'half, part'.

1698. ***P¹ul¹pu¹** 'red, yellowish, pale' > HS: ? S *^{or}√plh¹ > Ak pel-u¹(m) 'to be red', pelu¹ 'red' ¶ Sd. 853-4 || CCh: Msg {Röd.} fe¹l 'red', {Mch.} fe¹l 'blood', Msg P {Trn.} fel id. ¶ ChC s.v. 'red' and 'blood', Trn. LM 87 II IE *pl¹Hw-, *pol¹Hjw- > NaIE *pl¹w-/ *pol(ə)w- 'light yellow, blond, pale, dim' > Gk πολιο¹ 'gray' || Sl *polnъ(jъ) 'light yellow, blond' > OCS плавь plavъ {StSS} 'light, of golden colour (z)lutavy:, plavy;' (fields of ripe corn)', Blg Δ плав 'light blue, light (colour), fair-haired', SCR pla¹v 'blue, blond, fair-haired', Slv pla¹v 'blue', Cz plavy¹ 'blond, fair-haired', OR половъ polovy, R поёловый 'light yellow' (of animals), P płowy 'light yellow, light gray' | Lt pal¹vas 'light yellow' || Gmc *falwa- > OHG falo 'fallow, yellow', NHG fahl 'pale, fawn-coloured, dun', AS fealu-fealo / pl. fealwe 'dull-coloured, yellow, bay' (> NE fallow), ON fo¹lr (acc. sg. falvan) 'bleich, fahl', {EI} 'fallow, dun' || L pale¹- 'to grow pale', pallidus 'pale' || ? Mr {EI} Ir¹ath, W llwyd 'gray' || Arm aki¹ alik^h 'gray beard, gray hair' ¶ P 804-5, Mn. 967, 975, EI 641-2 (*pl¹h₃- 'dull white, pale'), ZVSZ 329, Glh. 485, Vs. III 313, StSS 448, Frn. 534, F II 575-6, WH II 239-40, Vr. 150, Ho. 99, Sw. 55, Kb. 219, KM 180, Ma. CS 372. Slt. 19-20 II A {DQA} *p¹pull¹e¹ ~ *-o-e 'red' > M *φula-γan 'red' > MM [L, MA, IM], MMgl hula¹n, WrM ulagan, Dg xula¹n, Dx xulan, HM улаан, Kl ula¹n, Ba fulan, Mnr H fula¹n, Mnr M {T} hula¹n, Dx hulan, Ba felan 'red' ¶ Pel. 223-4 [#47], Pp. L III 76, Pp. MA 187, 438, MED 869, KW 448, Iw. 140, T 370, T DnJ 139, T BJ 149 || Tg *pula- 'red' > Ewk hulama, Sln ularin,

Neg xolayın, Lm holan'a, Ud {Krm.} xulala, Nn folga[~](n), WrMc fulgiyan, Mc Sb {ðY} /fɜlɜgian/ [fɜlɜgi_a[~]n] ~ /fulɜgian/ [fulgi_a[~]n] 'red', Jrc fulagiyan 'red, vermillion', WrMc fulaxun 'reddish, pink', Ud {Krm.} xulala 'brown (бурый), rust-coloured', {STM} xulaligi 'red' ¶ STM II 343-5, Y #2419, Z 1081, 1086, Kiy. 131-2 [##617, 624], Krm. 306 || pKo {S} *p[~]rk- 'red' > MKo p[~]rk-, NKO pulk- puk- 'red' ¶ S QK #66, Nam 274, MLC 844 ¶¶ S AJ 213, 236, 257, 291, KW 448, DQA #1678 II D *pulla- ({GS} *b-) 'yellowish, brown' > Tm pul 'tawny colour', pullai[~] 'dull, yellowish colour', Ml pulla 'a yellowish colour of cattle', Kt bul 'liver-coloured', Tl pula 'yellowish' ¶¶ D #4310 ◆ N final *u[~] is tentatively reconstructed on the ev. of IE *w and the A front vw. (cf. the rec. of DQA). The N lr. is suggested by the NaIE length of the syllabic sonant *l[~] and by the equality of the Ak vw., because in Ak the S vw. *a changed to e in the presence of the lost pS epiglottal cnss. *ʕ (< N *ʕ and *ɣ) and *h (< N *h and *χ). To judge from the semantic usage of the √ in daughter lgs., it denoted "warm" colours, i.e. colours of the shorter waves of the spectrum, as well as light colours.

1699. *palVgV 'settlement, home, wall' > ? HS: EC: [1] *°bal- > Kns {BISO} pale[~]ta 'village, town', pale[~]se[~] 'this village' [2] ?? LEC *bu[~]l- > Sml bu[~]l {DSI} 'capanna malfatta o rovinata', {ZMO} 'hut, nest', {R} bu[~]l 'hut, house', {DSI, ZMO} bu[~]lo 'village', {R} bu[~]lal, bu[~]lo 'village, hut', ? Or bul- {Grg.} 'stay the night, pass time, live, stay', {Th.} 'passare la notte, abitare, dimorare', {Brl.} 'dormire, pernottare, albergare' ¶ BISO 136, DSI 70, ZMO 48, Grg. 65, Th. 50-1, Brl. 66-7, R SS II 82 II IE *polH-/°pl[~]H- 'fortified settlement' > OI 'pu[~]r / (before vw.) pur- f. (nom. pu[~]h., acc. 'puram, gen. pu[~]rah., loc. pu[~]ri, instr. pl. pu[~]r-'bhiih.) 'wall, rampart', 'puram 'wall, fortified settlement, city', Λ purih. 'city, town' i Gk πο[~]λι (gen. Gk Α πο[~]λεω, D πο[~]λιω) 'city' i Lt pili[~]s, Δ pi[~]lis 'castle', Ltv pils 'castle, palace', in place- names -pils '-burg', cd pilse[~]ta 'city' (pils + se[~]ta 'fence') ¶ Hofm. 279, M K II 327, M E II 145 (IE *pl[~]h[~]), EI 210 (*pelH- 'fort, fortified place'), F II 577, Frn. 590-1, ≠ P 799, WP II 51 [the √ i ÷ *pelH- v. 'fill'; F l. c. is quite right in his evaluation of such attempts: "Die wiederholten Vorschläge, dieses uralte Wort für 'Burg' mit Verben für 'füllen' (πι[~]μλ[~]ημ[~]; seit Pott) oder für 'schütten' (lit. pi[~]lti...) zu verbinden, haben als unbeweisbare Hypothesen kein größeres Interesse"] II U: FU *palxV 'village' > Krl palvi 'Wohnstätte', F palva- [in toponymy: Palvala, a village in Finland, Palvaja[~]rvi (lit.: 'village lake'), a name of two lakes in Finland] :: pObU *pu[~]yal (or pu[~]wal) 'village' > pVg *pi[~]wal-/°pa[~]yl- > OVg: N SoG, E TM paul, S Chus beo[~]l, S Vt peo[~]l, S SSs peo[~]l, W Sol no[~]ιτ; Vg: T pawl, LK/UL/Ss pa[~]wal, MK/UK p[~]wal, P p[~]wal - p[~]l, SV/LL p[~]l 'village', +ppas.: LK/MK pa[~]yl-aw, P poyl-aw, SV/LL payl-aw 'our village'; pOs *pu[~]yal 'village' > Os V/Vy pu[~]yal, Ty pu[~]yal, Y puw[~]al, D/K pu[~]yal, O po[~]yal id. i Hg falu (pl. faluk ~ falvak) 'village' ¶ Coll. 77, UEW 351, Sm. 548 (FU *pa[~]lwa[~] 'village; idol' > FP palva, Ugr *polgr[~]), Ht. 175 [#502] II A *palVgV 'wall (of a settlement), fenced settlement' > NaT *balikg or *p[~]aligk 'wall, town' > OT, MT balıq, Chg xv balıx 'town, province', MU balıq ~ {Rl.} palıq, [OQ] baluq 'town, fenced settlement, fortress', SY {Ml.} paluq ~ palıq 'adobe wall/fence' ¶ Cl. 335-6, DTS 80-1, ET B 59, TL 485, Rl. IV 1166, 1498, Ml. ZhU 86-7 ¶ DQA reconstructs pT *bi[~]alık on the unreliable ev. of Chv pu[~]ler [name of the town of БУЛЕР < Chv pu[~]l- v. 'fence' < T *bo[~]l-, cf. Ash. X 77-9, Jeg. 171] || M (<b- eT?) *balaga-sun (pl. *balagad) 'town, wall of a fortified settlement' > MM [S, HI, IsV] balagasun (pl. balaga-t ~ -d), [IM] balyasun 'city, town', [L] ñvsqBa balqasun id., 'village', [MA] balyasun 'wall; city, town', WrM balgasu(n), HIM балгас 'city, town; ruins, site of an ancient town', WrM balgad, HIM балгад 'city, town; government department', Ord {Ms.} b[~]algasu[~] 'ville murée', Kl балгасн balɣɜsn 'city, town', {Rm.} balɣasn[~] 'village, town', Kl Ö {Rm.} balɣad[~] id., 'house', Mnr H {SM} b[~]arg[~]a[~]s[~] 'mur, rempart d'une fortification', {T} balga[~]se, Mnr M {T} barg[~]a[~]se 'wall, fence' ¶ H 12, Ms. H 38, Lg. VMI 18, Pp. MA 110-1, 443, Pp. L II 1265-6, MED 80, Kow. 1077, KRS 79, KW 31, SM 21, T 316 || Tg {ADb.} *°palga > WrMc falga 'group of houses, village' ¶ STM II 298 ¶¶ Adb. KL 14, DQA #1645 [A *pi[~]a[~]lagV 'fortress, group of houses'] II D *pal[~]l- ({GS} *p-) 'hut, settlement, village' > Tm pal[~]l[~]i 'hamlet, herdsman's village, temple, palace', Ml pal[~]l[~]i 'hut, small settlement of jungle tribes, public building', Td poly 'secret dairy, matrilineal sib, Badaga house', K pal[~]l[~]i, bal[~]l[~]i 'settlement, hamlet, village', Kdg pal[~]l[~]i 'hut of low castes', Tu hal[~]l[~]i 'hamlet, small village', pal[~]l[~]i 'mosque', OTl (inscr.) pal[~]l[~]i, Tl palli 'village, hut', Png palli 'village' (in toponymy), Krx er[~]pa[~]-pall[~]i 'household' (er[~]pa 'house'); D OI Sk palli[~], palli[~], pallika[~] 'small village (esp. a settlement of wild tribes), hut, house' ¶¶ D #4018, Tu. #7972 ¶¶ D *-l[~]l[~]- < *-lg-? ◆ ≠ IS MS 356, ≈ IS SS 340 [#10.5] (*p[~]al[~]g[~] with a different interpretation of A) ◆ ≠ Gr. II #409 (*palg[~] 'village') [IE, U, A, Ea + qu. Gil].

1700. 2 *P[~]ul[~] 'VgV' 'to blow (blasen)' > HS: WCh: Jmb {Sk.} fa[~]l v. 'blow' :: ECh: Kir {ChL} f[~]ale id., Ke {Eb. in ChC} fe[~]le[~] id., {Eb.} fu[~]li[~] 'blasen, wehen' ¶ Eb. 46, ChL, ChC || HEC {Hd.} *fo[~]l- 'breathe' > Sd fo[~]l-, fo[~]?l- id.; HEC *fo[~]le 'breath' > Sd {Gs.} fo[~]le id., 'odour, smell', Brj {Hd.} fo[~]le 'odour, smell', Kmb fo[~]li, Hd. fo[~]re 'life, soul' ¶ Hd. 31, 190, 278, 316 II A *p[~]uligi v. 'blow (blasen)' > M *qu[~]lixe- id. > MM [MA] hu[~]le[~]- id., WrM u[~]liye-, HIM *луг- v. 'blow, inflate', Dx fulie- v. 'blow', Ba file- v. 'blow' (of wind) ¶ MED 1006, Pp. MA 190, T DnJ 138, T BJ 148 || Tg *pu[~]l(i)gi- v. 'blow (blasen)' > Nn B/KU fulgi- id., Nn B fulgic[~]i- v. 'inflate', WrMc fulgiye-, Mc Sb fulgi- v. 'blow, fan (fire)' ¶ STM II 336 || pKo *pu[~]r- v. 'blow (blasen)' > MKo pu[~]r-, NKO pu[~]l- ¶ Rm. SKE 209, S QK #554, Nam 267, MLC 835 || pJ *pu[~]k- v. 'blow' > OJ pu[~]k-, J: T/K qu[~]k-, Kg qu[~]k- ¶ S QJ #515, Mr. 694 ¶¶ DQA 1852 [A *p[~]u[~]lgi ~ -o- 'to blow'].

1701. ***pal₁yV** 'mud, swamp, lake' > HS: Ch: WCh ***palV** ({Stl.} ***pali**) 'lake, marsh' > Hs fa'la'mi' 'a pond, the water of which does not dry up' : BT: Dr {Nw.} po'li' 'marshy ground', Bl {ChL} pa'li', Ngm {ChL} fa'li', Pr {Frz.} pali, Glm pal 'lake', Tng {J} pa'li 'large body of water, lake' : Klr {J} ?a'pi'li'η 'großer Teich' : NrBc: Jmb {Sk.} fa'la' 'lake' : ECh: Mu {Lk.} be'li (pl. ba'la'l 'Teich, See', Mgm ba'le' (pl. ba'lla'li) 'pool' ('mare'), Bdy {AlJ} ba'le' ~ ba'le' 'mare, marigot', EDng {Fd.} bu'la' 'large flaque d'eau près d'une rivière qui a débordé', ??σ: Bdy bo'la' (pl. bo'lo'l) 'vallée' et Mkl {J} po'le' 'fossé, vallée' ¶ Stl. ZCh 147 [#25], Ba. 294, ChC s.v. 'lake', J T 128, J LM 162, JA LM 68, AlJ 56, 59, Nw. KL 131, ChL, Frz. P 44, Sch. BTL 87, Lk. ZSS 180, Fd. 104 **II K** *obyal- > G byal- 'beschmutzen, besudeln' ¶ Chx. 126, DCh. 126 ¶ In K lrs. tend to move to position after the next (mainly initial) stop or affricate, with subsequent as of the glottalic feature (voiced ↔ vl. ↔ glottalized) and formation of a "harmonic complex". In this case it is *p...y > *pɣ- > *bɣ- **II IE** *bolH- ~ *pelH-: [1] *bolH- ≈ 'swamp, pool' > Gmc *po'la- > OHG pfuol, MHG phuol, NHG Pfuhl, Dt poel, AS po'l 'pool', NE pool; *polja > Nr pøla po'la, Sw po'l, Dn pøl po'l 'puddle'; other grades of apophony: Dt peel 'morass', AS pyll, NE Δ pill 'creek, backwater' : Lt bala' 'marsh, bog, slough; morass', Ltv Δ bala 'swampy valley', Pru *bal- (in proper names) : Sl *bo'ito 'swamp' > OCS блато blato, Blg 'блато, SCr bla_to, Slv bla'to, Cz bla'to, Slk blato, P bloto, R, Uk бо'лого id. : pAl {O} *balta- > Al balte' 'muddy place, mud; ground' : Thr and/or Ilr -b> Dlm balta 'swampy lake', Rum 'balta' 'swamp', Blg Δ балта, NGk βα'λτο id.; Blg or Rum -b> Ggz balta id. : Cf. ?? OI jam-ba'lah, 'mud, clay, marsh' (Uhl. Al s.v. jamba'la-: "OI jamba'lah, is from jam- 'earth' + *ba'la-s 'Pfuhl'", but M K II 427: "ba'lah, 'Pfuhl(?)' ist aus jamba'lah, gewiß nicht zu gewinnen") ¶ ≠ P 118-120, Ho. 248, 251, Vr. N 511-2, 534, Lx. 1600, Kb. 763§, KM 547, Ho. 248, Ç I 511-2 & II 349, O 15-6, Frn. 30-1, Tp. P A-D 184, ESSJ II 179-82, BER I 54, Glh. 134 [2] *pelH- 'swamp' > OI palva'la-m 'pool, pond, small tank' : L palu'd- (palus, palu'dis) 'swamp' : Lt pa'lios f. pl. 'vast swamp, bog', Ltv palas, pal'i m. pl. 'marshy river-side'; d : Pru pelky 'marshy ground', Lt pe'lke' 'swamp', Ltv pel'ce 'puddle' ¶ Frn. 532-3, 567, En. 222, IS II 97 (reconstructs IE *H on the basis of the intonation of Sl *bo'ito and Blt *pe'lke), ≠ P 799; ≠ M K II 237 & M E II 105 (both sources suggest that OI palva'lam goes back to IE *pel- [a name of colour], cp. Lt pal'vas 'blaßgelb') **II A**: T **pal- (~ **bal-) in ds : [1] NaT *bal-ī k 'mud' > OT [MhK] balīq, OT Ar ba'lq, Yk bilī k 'mud (in the roads)'; [2] T *pal-īk ({Md.} *be-l-īkV *ba'ī-c'īk-A) 'mud' > OT QU {Cl.}, MU, MOg balc'iq 'mud', OT Og xī balc'iq 'liquid mud', Chg xv palc'iy, {PC} balc'iq 'mud', ET balc'uq, ET S palc'iq, Uz balc'ik, Cmn balc'uk, MQp Mm, OOSm balc'iq, Qmq balc'iq 'liquid mud', Qmq {Rs.} palc'iq, Az палчыг palc'iq, Tk balc'ik, Tk Qrpp palc'iq id., Nog bals'iq, VTt балчык bals'iq, Bsh балсыг bals'iq 'clay, earth (as stuff), Tkm palc'iq 'clay', Qzq bals'iq 'clay, dirt', Chv пыпчаĀк pīl-3'ik, Chv H pul-3'ik 'mud'; T -b> M: WrM balcig, HlM балчиг 'swamp, march; mud, clay', Kl {KRS} балчг bal'cəg 'mud', R Ø Балчуг (a street in the historical center of Moscow); [3] *bal-kas' id. > Tv b_alyas' ~ malyas', Tf p'alhas', StAlt b_alqas', Qb palgas, VTt balqas' 'liquid mud', Qzq balqas' 'swampy land' ¶ Rs. W 60, Cl. 333, 336, TL 374-5, PC 154, TatR 56, BR 74, Md. 98, 173, Ra.158, Jeg. 173, Fed. I 464-5, MED 80, KW 60, KRS 80 ¶ T *p' has preserved its voicelessness in Chg, Az, dialects of ET and in some Xk ds : Tg *bu'le 'swamp' [x N *bul'V 'to stir up (liquid), turbid'] > Ewk, Lm bulz 'swamp, mud, dirt', Orc bulz 'swamp, quagmire' ¶ STM I 109 ¶ ≈ DQA #134 [A *bi_a'lu 'dirt, mud'; incl. T, M, Tg] **II D** *pal₁l'a'1 ({GS} *p-) 'low ground, pond, body of water' > Tm pal₁lam 'lowness, low land, valley, ditch', Ml pal₁l'a 'cavity, pit, hole', pal₁lam 'pit, low ground, low shore', Irl pal₁l'a 'river', Td pal₁ 'valley', Kn pal₁l'a 'depth, pit, low ground, stream', Tu pal₁l'a, palla, palla' 'shallow stream, pond, low spot', pal₁kæ 'valley, pond', Tl pallamu 'pit, low ground, wet land', Gnd palla 'plain, meadow'; not here (↔ IS) Brh pa'l v. 'get wet' and pa'lun 'moist' (see N *p.ol₁HJE 'be liquid, wet') ¶ D #4016 ◇ IS II 97-8 [#336] (*p'alā in IE, A, ?D: Brh pa'l v. 'get wet' and pa'lun 'moist'); OS RVP I 68 added WCh (Hs and BT) to the N comparison. . T *-l- and D *-l- suggest N *-l-.

1702. ? ***p.ol₁HE** 'to be liquid, wet' > A *p'o'le 'moist, succulent' (> 'succulent grass') > NaT *ho'ol 'damp, moist' > Tk Δ ho'ol, Chg -vE, Tkm Δ ho'ol^d ho'ol, Uz hool, ET, Qq ho'ol, XT {DH} he'l id.; in other Tk lgs. the word lost its h- (OT {Cl.} o'ol id., MQp/OOSm xiv o'ol 'moist', XwT xiv o'ol 'moisture', Tkm o'ol, Tk o'ol, Qrg, Xk, Tv o'ol, ET yo'ol, Alt u'ol, Yk u'ol, Chv vil, etc.) and coalesced with the reflexes of T *o'ol id. (< A *o'ol^d - < N *w'i₁l₁iqV (~ *l₁l₁k-) 'liquid, moist' [q.v. ffd.] ¶ Cl. 124 ("a recently acquired prosthetic h-"), ET Gl 524-5 (recognizes the possibility that h- is ancient), Rs. W 371, Nj. 764, BS 318, Jr. 122, Shaw 188, Rl. II 1798 ¶ Tkm and Yk suggest a long *o'ol : pKo {S} *pī rh- 'green' > MKo p^hi'ri', NKo p^huri-; -d> pKo *pī rh 'grass, herbs' > MKo p^hi'r, NKo pulh 'grass, herbs' ¶ S AJ 253 [#37], S QK #37, Nam 464-5, MLC 1761-3, Rm. SKE 215 : Tg *pul- > Ewk hulu- v. 'melt' (of ice on a river/lake) ¶ STM II 346 ¶ Rm. SKE l.c. (Ko, T + M *o'leη 'grass' [though no traces of A *p'- are found in the M word]), ≈ DQA #1836 [A *p'o'le] **II D**: Brh pa'l v. 'get wet', pa'lun 'wet, damp, moist' ¶ The quality of the vw. a- needs explanation ¶ Bray II 227-8 **II IE**: NaIE *p₁lad- > ?? Gk πλα'δοφ 'abundance of fluids', πλαδα'ω 'be wet', πλαδαρο'φ 'wet, damp' ¶ F II 547-8, Ch. 909, ≈ P 800.

1703. ***P.a'1lqA** 'half, part' > IE: NaIE *pol₁ə- 'side of body, side, half' (x N *pel₁?e' ~ *pe₁l₁e' 'side of body, side' [q.v.]) > Sl *polъ / gen. *polu 'half, side' > Slv po'l id., OCS полъ polъ, Blg, R пол, SCr po'l, Cz pu'l, P po'l 'half', -d> OR polovina, R, Uk полоф вина 'half' (on Sl *polъ 'side' see s.v. N *pel₁?e' ~ *pe₁l₁e') ¶ Vs. III 306, Ma. CS 406-7, Glh. 493, ≠

EI 83 (*unc.* : Sl *polъ is related to IE *pl_o 'th₂u- 'broad, wide' and *pleth₂es 'breadth') || U *pa₁lā 'half' > pMr *pa₁lā > Er пеле pel'e, пел- pel', Mk пеле pa₁lā : pChr *pelā 'half, one of a pair' > Chr: L пеле 'pele, Uf 'pele, B pele, H пелье pelā id. : Prm *po₁l 'half, one of a pair' > Vt пал pal id., Z поев pзv 'half, part' || Ugr (× *pe₁le 'side' < N *pel₁?e₁ or *pe₁l₁?e₁) '||' [q.v. ffd.] × *P₁a₁l₁Vk₁V 'to split lengthwise, divide' [q.v.]: Os *pel₁ak (||HL.) *pa₁l₁ak 'side, half' > Os: V/Vy pel₁ak, Ty pa₁l₁ak id., Y pa₁l₁ak, D pel₁ak 'half', Nz/O pel₁ak, Kz pel₁ak 'half, direction' (→ Slq Tz {KKIH} pe₁la₁k id.) : OHg, Hg fe₁l 'half, side' || Sm {Jn.} *pela₁, {HL.} *pele 'half' > Ne: T пелл, T O {h.} pe₁le 'half, part'; En: X {Cs.} fe₁le, B {Cs.} ferie 'halb'; Ng {Cs.} feale₁a, {Ter.} хельу id.; Slq: Vy {KD} pe₁le 'halb'; Kms {Cs.} phiel id., {KD} p₁il, p₁i₁le id., 'side' (× U *pe₁le 'side' < N *pel₁?e₁ or *pe₁l₁?e₁?), Koyb {Sp.} d пелдой 'a half'; Mt {HL.} *ha₁la₁ 'a half, half-' [Mt M {Sp.} холл 'a half, {Mue.} ha₁lla₁-chaia₁ 'meridies' (chaia₁ 'day')] || UEW 362-3, Ber. 48, MRS 416, Ep. 89, LG 237, Lt. 138, Jn. 120 (Sm *pela₁ 'Hälfte, Stück'), Ter. 457, KD 53, Cs. 71, 94, 190, KKIИ 148, Hl. M 242-3 [278], Hl. PH ##19E & 21C, Stn. D 1159-61, Stn. OV 69, 100 || D {tr.} *pa₁l, {GS} *pa₁l 'part' > Ml pa₁l id., Tm, Kn pa₁l, Tu pa₁l 'part, portion, share', Tl pa₁lu id., 'lot, fraction', Kt pa₁lm, Prj pe₁la 'portion', Tf po₁lm 'share', Kdg pa₁li ma₁d₁ 'to divide, distribute' || D #4097, GS 179 [454] || HS: CS *√plχ 'split in two parts' > Ar √flχ 'pourfendre, couper en deux', CS *p₁a₁l₁V₁χ₁ > MHb {Js.} hl2p3 'pela₁h 'slice, segment', JPA {Js.} ah1l6p5 pil₁ha₁ 'slice, portion', ? BbH hl2p3 'pela₁h, JA [Trg.] pil₁ha₁ 'millstone', cp. Ar faylaχ₁ 'meule d'un moulin à eau' || KB 878, Js. 1178, BK II 629 ◆ IS MS 356 (*pa₁lā 'half': IE, U, D + *unc.* the U reflex of *pel₁?e₁ or *pe₁l₁?e₁ 'side') ◆ D *-l suggests that N *-l₁ may yield D *-l (under not yet defined conditions, may be in pN precon. position) ◆ ≈ Gr. II #190 (*pal 'half') [IE, U, A, Ko, qu. Ail] - no distinction from N *pel₁?e₁-*pe₁l₁?e₁ 'side of body'.

1704. *pelqe 'to tremble, fear' > HS: S *√plχ 'fear' (→ 'worship?') > Oak, Ak √plχ (p. -plaχ) v. 'fear', Ak fOB puluχ-t-u(m) n. 'fear, fearfulness', Ak MB pulχu (used most in pl.) 'fearfulness', Ak LB 'fear', possibly also [× S *√plχ 'work, serve (a person)']: Ak √plχ (p. -plaχ) v. 'worship, serve', IA √plh, JEA G √plh id., BA Nh1l6p1 p₁ol₁ha₁n, JA [Trg.], JPA, Sr, MHb (→ Aram) pul₁ha₁n 'worship, religious service, ritual' || × S *√plh 'till (earth)' || Sd. 812-3, 878-9, G OA 214, HJ 914, Js. 1141, 1178, Sl. 912, KB 1765, Br. 572 || IE *pelH-/*polH-/*pleH- 'make tremble, fear' > Gk πα₁λλω (aor. ἐπηλα) v. 'poise, sway (a missile before it is thrown), brandish', παλτο₁ 'brandished, hurled', πελεμι₁ζω 'shake, make quiver/tremble' || Gmc: ON fæla 'scare away, chase off', Ic, Nnr fæla 'to fear', Nr Δ, ODn fæle 'to frighten', AS eal-fe₁lo₁ d æl-fæ₁le 'dire' (of poison), ON fa₁la 'female troll, witch', MHG va₁lant 'devil'; +ext. *-m-: Gt us-filma 'frightened, astonished' (Fs.: 'erschrocken, entsetzt'), ON felms-fullr 'scared', felmta 'to be scared', Nnr felm 'to scare' || +ext. *-s-: Sl *polxъ ({IS}: < *polHs-o-) 'fear', *polxъ (jъ) 'fearful; frightening' > RChS плахъ plaxъ id., Blg плах n. 'fear', adj. 'fearful, shy, timid', Cz, Slv plachy₁ id., SCr pla₁h 'quick, harsh', Slv pla₁h, f, pla₁ha, P płochy 'wild, wanton', R Δ {Dal} по₁лох 'alarm', Uk по₁лох 'fear'; Sl d *pols₁ i₁ti 'to scare, frighten' > RChS плашнѣ plas₁itъ, OR полошнѣ polos₁itъ, R Δ поло₁шнѣ, SCr pla₁s₁iti, Slv pla₁s₁iti, Cz plas₁iti, P płoszyc₁ id., Blg плаша 'I frighten'; R пере-по₁лох 'alarm, commotion, flurry', вс-поло₁шнѣ 'to startle, agitate' || P 801, F II 469, 497-8, Vr. 110, 117, 149, Sw. 4, Ho. 95, Fs. 530, Lx. 263, Vs. III 317-8, Glh. 482-3 || U *pele- 'fear' > F pelka₁a₁ / pela₁-, Es pelga₁ v. 'fear', F pelko n. 'fear' : pLp {Lr.} *p₁l₁z- v. 'fear' > Lp: S {Hs.} b₁lledh, L {LLO} pallat, N {N} ba₁lla₁t, Kld p₁lled id. : Er пеле- pel'e-, Mk пеле- pel'ā id. : Prm *po₁l- ({JLG} *po₁l₁-) id. > Z pov-, Z US pol-, Yz 'pul-, Vt Ks {W} puli-, Vt MU {Wc.} puwi- || ObU {Ht.} *pi₁l- id. > pVg *pi₁l- > Vg: T/LL pil₁-, LK/MK/UK/NV/SV/UL/Ss pil-, P pil- ~ pil₁-, pOs *pe₁l- ({HL.} *pi₁l₁-) > Os: V/Vy pe₁l-, Ty/Y pe₁l-, D/K pe₁t-, Nz pa₁t-, Kz pa₁t-, O pa₁l- : OHg, Hg fe₁l- v. 'fear' || Sm {Jn.} *piy- id. > Ne T {Ter., Lh.} pi₁na- pi₁na- id., pi₁l- pi₁l- 'be frightened', Ne F {Lh.} pinna- 'fear', En {Pu.} pi₁-, {Cs.} fi-, Ng {Cs.} filiti-, → Sm {Jn., Hl.} *piy-m- (or {Jn.} *piy-ъum-) 'be frightened' > En {Cs.} fim- d fim-, Ng {Cs.} fe₁m-, {Ter.} хѣм-, {Mik.} hīm-, Kms {KD} p₁im-, Koyb {Sp.} пѣм-, Mt {HL.} *hi₁l₁m₁er- (Mt M {Sp.} имер-) || UEW 370, Coll. 47, Db. OS xxxiii, Sm. 539 (U, FU, FP *peli-, Ugr *pil₁-, Sm *pij- 'fear'), SK 516-7, Lr. #855, Lgc. #4650, Hs. 332, Ker. II 109, LG 223, Ht. #509, MF 198, EWU 372, Jn. 124-5, Ter. 465, Cs. 72, KP 169, KD 53, Hl. M #300 || A: T d *bea₁li₁η n., d *bea₁li₁η-la₁ v. > OT belij ~ ba₁li₁η n. 'panic, terror', bea₁li₁ηla₁-, (BrSc) pa₁li₁ηla₁ 'be panic-stricken, terrified', Tkm belij al-maq 'to fear, be scared' (lit. 'to take fright'), ? Tk belin 'astonishment' || Cl. 343-4, DTS 94, TrR 86 || ?σ M *belbesu₁-(re)- v. 'mourn, observe mourning' > MM [MA] belbu₁'su₁le₁u₁l₁ 'express condolences', belbu₁'su₁re-n, WrM belbesu₁re-, HIM бѣлѣсрѣ 'observe mourning', Ord b₁elbesere-, Kl белѣср- belwsr₁-, Brt бѣлѣсрѣ 'become widow(er)', WrO belbesere- ~ belbesu₁re- 'be a widow'; M *belbe-su₁n 'widow' > MM [MA], WrO belbisu₁n, belbesu₁n, WrM belbesu₁n, HIM бѣлѣсрѣ, Brt бѣлѣсрѣ (н), Dg {T} belbisen, ShY {Ktw. ← Mnrh.} pelvisin id., Kl белѣсн belwsn₁ 'widow(er)', MM [IM] belbesu₁n 'unmarried woman' || Pp. MA 116, 433, H 14, Ms. H 40, MED 96, Ms. O 62-3, Krg. 34, KRS 94, KW 42, Chr. 131, T DgJ 126, Ktw. OuJ 456 || NrTg *belin(-) > Ewk b₁līn- 'be scared, startled', b₁līn 'hysterics', Neg b₁līn 'nervous disease' || STM I 124 || DQA #119 [A *belV 'hysterics, panic, mourning'], STM I 124 (Tg, T) || IS II 99 reconstructs A and pT long *e₁, which is *unc.* : Tkm belij points to a short *e₁, while the transcriptions of OT (USc, MnSc, BrSc, ArSc) provide no definite ev. (↔ IS). He reconstructs pT *p- (*pe₁li₁-) and A *p- (*pe₁li₁-) on the only ev. of OT (BrSc), as well as on

misinterpreted Tlt pa''linda'', that does not belong here because it does not mean 'be timid' (as in IS), but 'an der Nachahmungssucht leiden' (RI. IV 1244-5, the same meaning in Alt {BT} belinde-) ♦ IS II 98-9 (*pelHi: IE, U, A, S + *unc.* D), AD GD 11 (IE, U, A), Coll. 146 (U, A) ♦ N *q is reconstructed on the ev. of S *χ (> Ak χ). T *b- suggests N *p- ♦ Gr. II #144 (*pel 'fear') [IE, U, A, J].

1705. *P₁LEq_i (= *P₁il₁l₁Eq_i?) 'open, uncovered, bare' > IE: NaIE *ple₁-/*plai₁-/*plī₁- 'bare, naked' > Gmc: Nr Δ flein 'bare, naked', 'kahler Fleck', fleina 'be uncovered, become bald', Sw flen 'bloß, nackt, kahl' || Lt ply₁nas 'even, smooth, bare (kahl)', ply₁ne 'open field (without trees), uncultivated plain', Lt pli₁kas 'bald, bare, naked', Ltv pliks 'naked, nude, bare' ! SI *ple₁s₁ 'bald spot\patch' > OR плѣшь ple₁s₁, R плеш, Uk пл₁щ Slv ple₁s₁, Cz ples₁, P plesz id., *ple₁s₁-iv₁ adj. 'bald' > OR плѣшивъ ple₁s₁iv₁, R плешивый, Uk пл₁щивий, Blg плешив, C, Slk ples₁iv₁!; SI *plъx-, *ple₁x₁ > P plech 'bald spot', d Cz plechaty₁, Slk plechav₁ 'bald' ¶ P 834, Frn. 611-2, Vs. III 281-2, Ma. CS 378 II A: Tg *pile₁- 'naked, uncovered' > Ewk Brg hilэкэ₁n 'open (land) among mountains', WrMc filitaxun, filtaxun, filfin 'open, without vegetation (of land), naked', filfil beje 'naked body' ¶ STM II 324 II HS: S *₁plx₁ > Ar /flx G₁ 'make visible' ('faire voir, mettre au jour') ¶ BK II 629 II ? D *pil₁- 'be\burst open' (× D *pil₁- 'burst, crack, split' of a different origin) > Tm pil₁- 'burst open', pīl₁al 'pudendum muliebre', MI pil₁ukkuka v. 'open (the lips)', Kui plīpa (p. plīt-) 'cause to open, hatch, create', ?? Png prī₁- 'be split open', 'hatch' (egg) ¶¶ D #4194 ♦ If the D root belongs here, the N lateral is *-l₁- or *-l̥₁-, otherwise one must reconstruct an unspecified lateral *-L₁-.

1706. ***pʼaʼl**, XV 'spade; to dig; pit (sth. dug)' > IE: NaIE: [1] ***bel**₁ə₁- ~ ***bəl**- v. 'dig, hollow' > Arm **pe**-em **petem** v. 'hollow, excavate; dig, delve' ∥ Vd 'bilam' 'cave, hole, pit; hollow (of a dish), bowl (of a spoon\ladle)', OI Λ **billa**- 'pit, hole, reservoir' ∥ ?σ OIr **belach** {P} 'Kluft, Paß, Weg', {Vn.} 'passage, défilé, route' ∥ ? L **pa**-la 'spade' [< IE ***paHl**- *mt* < N ***pʼaʼl**, XV?]; L **b**→ Crn **pa**-l 'shovel', B: Sil {Ds.} **a-fa**-la (pl. **i-fa**-la-tən) id. ('pelle à fourrer') ∥ P 96, M K II 431-2 & M E II 225 (no et. of bilam), MW 732, Tu. #9245, WH II 236 (no et. of L **pa**-la), ≠ EM 723, ECCE 277, Ds. 216, Vn. **B** 29 ∥ U: FU ***pʼaʼl**, V 'spatula, spoon, small hammer for shamanistic rituals' > Os: V/Vy **pa**₁ə₁n't'ip, Ty/Y **pa**₁ə₁n't'əp 'Rührlöffel, Teiglöffel, Spatel, Schlegel zum Zaubertrommel' ∥ Lp {Fri.} **ballem**, Lp L † **ba**'llem 'a small hammer of reindeer horn with which the shaman drum was beaten' ∥ Coll. 74, Stn. D 1159-61, Stn. OV 69, 100 ∥ The phonetic irregularity (the vw. in Lp does not correspond to that of Os) may be explained if we suppose borrowing in Lp ∥ The authors of UEW (p.c. to Stn.) reject the comparison between the Os word and Lp **K balle(d)em** 'take part or assist at the shamanistic performance' ∥ HS: CS ***plh** 'dig, till' > MHb **plh** G id., JA [Trg.] **plh** G, Ar **flh** 'till' ∥ Lv. T II 267, Js. 1178, BK II 628-9.

1707. *pal̥'ix'a'' '∈ fish' > U: FU: Krl Ld pa'íí' (gen. pa'íí'a'') ~ pa'll (gen. pa'lla'') '∈ salmon', Vp pal'í' 'Salvelinus lepechini, lake char (∈ trout)', BF б→ R 'палиш id., R 'пеллд-'Coregonus peled (a salmonide freshwater fish in Northern Russia and Northern Siberia)' ¶ i ÷ Vg T {Mu.} pail, payil 'crucian carp' (UEW: < U *payV '∈ fish') ¶ UEW 348-9, ZM 397, ≈ Coll. 47

II A {DQA} *pa'li > T: [1] *pa'lík 'fish' > OT balıq, MQP XIII, Tkmb ba'lıq, Δ pa'lıq, Tk balik, Qzl {Jk.} pa'hıx, CrTt, Kr, Qmq, QrB, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, Ln, Tb, Yk balıq, VTt, Bsh bal'eq, Az balıq, Alt, Tf b_alıq, ET beliq, Slr balıx, Ln balıq ~ baluq ~ waliq, Xk palıx, Chv пулаÄpul̆^d pol̆; T б→ Kl balıx zaγasn̆. '∈ fish', Brt bal'u' zagahun id.] [2] ? NaT *bel 'Salmo taimen' > Tv b_el, Tf b'_el, Xk pil, Yk bil, VTt {Rs. ←?} ĭ bəl id., Alt b_el 'salmon', Δ 'Salmo taimen' ¶ Cl. 335, ET B 59-60, TL 177, Rs. W 61, 68, Ra. 159, 161, Ash. IX 278, BT 29 || Tg *pa_lılu '∈ fish' > WrMc falu {Hr.} 'Schwarzbrasse', {Z} 'a flat and broad bream-like fish', ? Ewk palwa_ne^d pulwa_ne id., 'orfe (Leuciscus idus, ♂♂)' ¶ Hr. 207, Z 1033, STM II 298 || pKo {S} *par- 'carp' > MKo parkan'i, NKO palganı ¶ S QK #793, Yu 368, ≈ MLC 724 (← 'the red one', which is *err.*, because its MKo vowel is a, not ʌ as in the word for 'red') || pJ {S} pi'ra'ma'ı_ ɾ *-ı_a' 'fluke, plaice' > OJ pı_ı_jiramı_ı_e, J: T hi'rame, K hi'ra'mé', g hira'mé ¶ S QJ #335 ¶ ≈ DQA #1624 [A *pa'li '∈ fish'; incl. T, Tg, Ko, J], ≈ Rs. W 61 (T, Mc + *err.* Kl & Brt [which are loans from T]), ≈ Rm. SKE 185-6 (Ko, T + M balgu zıgasun) II HS: EC: Sml fo'thun (df. fo'thunta) coll. '∈ fish' ¶ ZMO 143 ♦ Krl, Vp -líí' (V) < *-lyV < N *-LiXV. A *a~ - with compensatory lengthening due to the loss of the lr. The vowels *e in T *bel and *a~ in Krl Ld pa'íí' ~ pa'll are due to the infl. of the next syllable(s) ♦ Coll. 146 (U, T *bel).

1708. ***ɾʰɪ̯oʰ** **χq̣ɪa** 'broad and flat' > HS: B ***√fɪH(y)** > Izd fliiy (pf. -flay-), CM {NZ} -fliiy 'être large', CM ufliiy 'large', Zn t_i-fɪu-t (pl. t_i-fəu-in) 'planche, porte' ¶ Mrc. 153, Loub. 540, NZ 575 **||** IE ***plex-** 'broad' > Ht palhi 'wide, broad' || NaIE ***pla̯-**/***pələ-** 'broad and flat', +ext. *-no-: ***pla̯-no-**/***pələ-no-** 'flat' > L **pla̯-nus** 'even, level, flat' || Clt: Gl Medio-la̯-num ({P} lit. 'mitten in der Ebene?') || Ltv **pla̯-ns** 'flat, even, thin', Lt **pló-nas** 'thin' | Sl (× SI ***polnina** 'mountain region' × ? {Ma.} ***polnъ** 'empty, unfruitful'): HLs **plon̥** 'plain', Cz **plá-n̥** 'plain, prairie', **plany̯** 'unfruitful, Feld-, Wald-', Slv **plá-n**, f. **plá-na** 'frei vom Bauwuchs' || ĺ Gk **πε̅'λανοϝ** (if Solmsen's and P's interpretation as 'flache Opferkuchen, flache Münze' is right) ||| +ext. *-k-: NaIE ***pla̯-k-**/***pələ-k-** > Gk **πλα̅κ-Ϝ** (gen. **πλακ-ο̅ϝ**) 'flat surface, flat land' || AS **flo̅-h** 'flagstone', OHG **fluoh** 'rock, cliff', {OsS, KM} 'wall of rock', NHG **Fluh** 'mass of rock; layer', ON **flaga** 'thin layer of earth', Ic **flaga** 'plate, flat piece of stone', Sw **flaga** 'abgespaltene Scheibe', ON **flá** / pl. **flæ̅r** 'Felsabsatz; Tal im Hochgebirge mit schwacher Neigung' (< Gmc ***flax-iz** ÷ Gk **πλα̅κ-ε̅ϝ**), **flo̅** 'layer' || L **pla̅-ca-** v. 'soothe, calm, quiet' || Lt **pla̅-kanas**, Ltv **plakans** 'flat', Ltv **pla̅-cenis** 'flat cake', **plu̅-oku** / **plakt** v. 'become flat' | ? SI ***ploskъ**(jъ) 'flat' (< ***plak-sko-**?) > OCS **плоскъ** **ploskъ**, Blg **ϣлосък**, Slv **plo̅-sk**, R, Uk

'плоский, Cz, Slk plosky', P płaski id., d SCr plo"san id. (< *plosk-нъ) || Tc: A, B pla-k- 'be in agreement' (< *'be even') ¶¶ EI 205-6 [*pelh_Ak- 'spreadout flat', *pleh_Anos], Frd. HW 156, Ts. W 58, CHD P 65-6, P 806, 831, WH II 318, F II 493-4, 550-1, Ho. 109, Vr. 127-8, 1320, Kb. 268, OsS 208, KM 210, ≈ Frn. 602-3, Kar. II 57-8, Vs. III 284-5, Glh. 484, 488-9, Brü. 422, Ma. CS 370-1, Ad. 423 || ? A: T: OT bulaq 'broad-backed' (of a horse) (cp. NaIE *pla-k-/ *plə-k-) ¶ Cl. 336.

1709. *p. **olXE** 'to fill' > HS: WS √plh Sh v. 'have eaten just enough' (→ 'satisfy oneself, succeed') > Mh √flh Sh (pf. fle^h, ip. y3fo^hl3h, sbjn. y3hafl3h) v. 'have eaten just enough', Jb E √flh (pf. fla^h) id., Jb C √flh Sh (pf. e'fla^h, ip. 'yfola^h, sbjn. 'yefla^h) v. 'eat just enough', v. 'satisfy oneself, be happy' : ?σ Ar √flh Sh {BK} 'réussir; avoir du bonheur, du succès' ¶ Jo. M xxxvii, 93, Jo. J 57, BK II 628 || IE *pelh^h-/*pleh^h- v. 'fill' > NaIE *pelə-/ *ple- > OI 'piparti / pipr_o'mah., pr_o'n.a^hti ~ pr_o'n.ati v. 'fill, nourish, sate', aor. 'apra^ht (< *ple-, cf. Gk aor. πλη^hτο), inv. pu^hr'dhi, Av par- 'fill' || Gk πι^hμπλη-μι 'I fill' [< *πι^h-πλη-μι, with -μ- on the analogy of πι^hμπρημι 'burn (up)'], ft. πλη^h-σ-ω, aor. πλη^hτο 'füllte sich' || L ple- v. 'fill', (in cds : comple-, imple- v. 'fill', reple- 'fill up'again) || Lt pi^hlti (pres. pilu^h) v. 'fill', i Ltv {ME} pilt (unknown accentuation) v. 'become full (?)' || NaIE pp. *ple^h-to- 'filled, full' > OI pra^h-ta- [prtc.] || L -ple^h-tus [in cds such as re-ple^h-tus 'filled, full', com-ple^h-tus 'complete'] || pAl {O} *pla^h-ta > Al T plote^h 'full' || NaIE *ple^h-no- ~ *pl^h-no- (< IE *pleh^h-no- ~ *pl^h-no-) 'full' > OI pra^h-n.a-, Av fra^h-na- 'Füllung', OI pu^h-r'n.a- 'full', Av pəra^h-na- 'filled' || L ple^h-nus 'full' || Gt fulls, ON fullr, OHG fol / foll-, NHG voll, OSx, AS full 'full', NE full || OIr d Ir^h-n-aim 'I fill', Ir^h-n(t) pp. 'filled', OIr Ir^h-n 'number', OIr la^h-n 'full', Gl {Evn.} *lano- (in n. pr.), Brtt {RE} *la^h-nos 'full' [> OW laun, MW, W llawn, Crn lu^h-n ~ len ~ luen ~ leun, OBr (in cds) -lon, MBr, Br leun], Crn {LP, ECCE} lanwes 'abundance', {ECCE} lenwel 'to fill, replenish' || Lt pi^hlnas, Ltv pil^hns 'full', Pru pilnan 'whole (ganz)' : Sl *p^hl^h > OCS пльнъ pльнъ 'full', R 'полон 'is full', полный, Blg пльнъ, SCr pu^h-n, Slv po^hln, Cz, Slk plny', P pelny 'full' || Tc B pa^h-llew 'full-moon' || *ple^h-yo- > Arm li li || Gk Hm πλει^hοϛ, Gk A πλε^hοϛ 'full' || *ple^h-mn_o n. act. 'filling' > Gk [Hs.] πλη^hμα id. || L [γ] d ple^h-mina^h-bantur 'replebantur' ¶ WP II 55, P 798-800, IS IA 74 (on *pl^h-no-s), EI 201 (*pelh₁- 'fill'), 214 (*pl_oh₁-no-s 'full'), M K II 282-4, 324, M E II 89-90, F II 537-8, WH II 322-3, LP §§ 12, 32, ≈ § 19, Thr. §§ 43, 58, 215, 267, RE 98, Evn. 215, Billy 92, Flr. 246, ≈ 237 (on Crn lanwes), ECCE 264, 266, Fs. 171-2, Vr. 146, Ho. 118, Ho. S 230, Kb. 270, OsS 231, KM 223, 824-5, O 335, Slt. 93-4, Frn. 591-2, En. 226, VW AI 117, 119, Glh. 512, O 335, Ad. 379 || D (in CD) *po^h-l- (GS) *p-) > Prj po^h-l- v. 'finish, complete', Gdb po^h-l- v. 'finish, be finished' ¶ D #4598 ◆ > Gr. II #172 (*pal 'full') [IE, U, Ko + unc. Y, J, Gil, CK - does not distinguish between this root and *p.al^hyu 'much, superfluous'].

1710. *p.al^hyu 'much, superfluous' > ? HS: Ch: Ang {Flk.} pi^h-l 'very' ¶ Flk. s.v. || ? S *°√pwl > Ar √fwl TD (pf. tafayyala) 'grow up' (plant, youth) ¶ BK II 655, Hv. 582 || IE: NaIE *pelu- 'great many, amount' / *p_o. 'lu- 'much' > OI pu^h-ru-, Av pouru-, OPrs {Hiz} paru^hw 'much' || Gk πολυ^h id. : OIr (h)il 'much' : Gmc {Vr.} *felu > Gt filu 'much, very', OSx, OHG filu, filo, NHG viel 'much, many', AS fela (/felu-), feala, feola id., 'very', ON fio^h-l 'much', 'Menge' (in compd. nouns) || d {P} *ple^h-yo-s 'more' > OL plous, L plus 'more' || OIr li^h-a id. || ON fleiri id. || Av fra^h-yah- 'more', OI pra^h-ya- 'mostly, commonly' || d {P} *ple^h-yo-s-tos 'most' > Gk πλει^h-στο^h 'largest, most' || Brtt {RE} *lia^h-stos 'many' > OW, MW liaus, W lliaws, Crn ly^h-es, OBr lios, Br lies || ON fleistr 'most' ¶ P 800, ≈ EI 3 (*pelh₁u-s / gen. *pl_o'h₁ou^h-s 'much', *pleh₁yos 'more'), M K II 311, M E II 148-9, Hinz 118, WH II 327-8, LP §§ 29, 164, RE 111, Vr. 1300, Kb. 242, KM 821, Sw. 55, Ho. 100, F II 577-8, Fs. 152-4, Vr. 125, Ho. 100, Ho. S 20 || U *pal^hlyU ({UEW} *palyV) 'much; thick (dense)' > F paljo, paljon 'much, a lot', Es palju 'much, plenty (of), a lot' : Chr: KB pu^h-la^h 'rather much\many', H {Ep.} пелеае, {MRS} пелеа 'rather much, rather great' : pVg *pa^h-l^h > Vg: LK pō^h-l^h, Yk {Vxr.} pa^h-l^h, P/Ss pa^h-l^h 'thick' (of forests, grass), 'dicht, dicht belaubt' (UEW: pVg *a^h- < *a due to the infl. of *-ly-) || Sm {HL.} *pāl^h > Nn T пал^h- / пал^h-d- pal^h? / pal^h-d- 'thick' (of a forest, liquid), 'fine-tooth' (of a comb), Nn T O {Lh.} pal^h? 'thick' (of a wood, hair, porridge), En {Cs.} fod^h-e-me ~ fod^h-e-ma 'dick werden', Mt {HL.} *ha^h-ldi 'dicht' (Mt M {Sp.} халды^hгустой) || pY {IN} *poy- 'much, many' > Y: T {IN} poy- id., {Krn.} poyūo- 'be many\much': poyūon^h 'many' (kedeḡ poyūon^h 'homines multi sunt', lit. 'homo multus est'), poyūod^h-e-gzdek yabel 'many people died', poyūoler 'many (people)', {Ku.} poyumu vi. 'become more numerous' ¶ Coll. 46, UEW 350-1, Ep. 97, MRS 478, BV 76, Ter. 440, Lh. 337, Cs. 95, Hl. M 243, Krn. JJ 193, Ku. 224, ≈ Rd. UJ 41 [#42] (Y <b- U) || D *pal^ha^h, *palav^h (GS) *p-) 'many, several, diverse' > Tm, Ml pala id., Td pes^h- id., 'a large number, many', Kn pala, palavu 'many, several, various', Tl palu id., Mlt palware v. 'be multiplied, be bred' ¶ D #3987 || ?? A: (1) ? A *°lp^hal^h > T *lh^hal^h- v. 'enlarge, increase' > OT as^h- v. 'enlarge, increase (sth.)', Uz as^h- vi. 'increase', ET, Alt as^h- id. (Cl. 255, ET Gl 212-4, UzR 312, Nj. 38, BT 23); ET Gl does not distinguish it from NaT *a^h-s^h- v. 'cross (a mountain)' [< A *a^h-l^h-a- id. < N *?°l^hal^h (= *hal^h?) 'on the other side' (q.v.)]; this supposed cognate is doubtful, because there the initial A *p^h is only possible, but not evidenced || (2) A *p^hul^he 'large' > M *qu^h-le- v. 'be too much\big, be superfluous', *qu^h-le-xu^h- 'superfluous, left over', *qu^h-lemzi 'more, much, many' > MM [L] hu^h-lu^h-wu^h-lebe 'vermehrte sich', [S] hulegu 'übrig sein', WrM u^h-le-, HIM *лy- v. 'be left over, be superfluous', WrM u^h-lemzi, HIM *лyмж 'more, much, many; great, huge', Ord ilu^h-, ilgu^h-, u^h-lgu^h- 'superflu, plus de, davantage', Mnr H {SM} fuliū^h 'superflu, en surplus, plus de, de trop' ¶ Pel. 236-7 [#64], MED 1004-5, H 78, Iw. 144, Ms. O 384, SM 107 || Tg *pule- ({Bz.} po^h-la^h-) v. 'be superfluous' > Ewk hul^h- ~ h3l^h- 'happen to be superfluous (остат^h-сѣ в излишке)', Lm hul^h- id., 'be(come)

superfluous', Sln ul3- id., ul3x 'the remainder, surplus', 'magnificent', Ul pu, Ork pull3 - pul3 ~ pul3x3 'sth. superfluous, surplus', Neg xul3x3 id., 'extra, more, better', Orc xul3 'superfluous, surplus', xul3 aya 'the best', Ud {STM} xul3a 'superfluous', Nn Nh pul3, Nn KU ful3, ful3k3, Nn B ful3x3 'superfluous, surplus, redundancy', WrMc fulu 'superfluous, surplus; too much' ¶ STM II 364-5 || ??? NaT *h₁ulug 'great, big' (× N *wu₁ol₁a 'big, large, multitude', q.v. ffd.) ¶ The M and Tg supposed cognates are doubtful because their basic meaning is 'to remain superfluous', which is different from the primary meaning of the N √; the A √ *p^ule is doubtful as belonging here because its vowels defy explanation ♦ IS MS 348 (*p₁al₁ 'much, many' > IE, A, U, D, Ch, unc. K *pr-), IS SS #10.3, AD GD 11, Coll. 145-6 (U, A), UEW 350-1 (U, A, IE).

1711. ***p₁leLi₁ya** 'to split, separate' > HS: WS *√ply > Gz, Tgy √fly, Tgr √fly (pf. fēla) G 'divide, separate' (-b> Sa {R} falay- 'scheiden, sondern, trennen'), BHb √plyw N : ... Nm5 unil5f6n5v[^] wə-ni-p₁l₁-nu⁻ min... 'and we shall be distinct from...', Sh 'make separate, set apart', MHb √plyw G (pf. el1p1) 'search; search one's garment for vermin', JA √ply (pf. il4p6 pə⁻le⁻, al1p6 pə⁻la⁻) 'split, open up', Ar √fly vt. G 'scrutinize (an affair), study the meaning of (a poem); louse (the head)' ¶ L G 161, KB 878, BDB 811, Js. 1181, Sl. 912, Hv. 575, Ln. 2445, R S II 133 || B *√fly (× *√fIH < N ***P₁ol₁ØV** 'to split') > Ah {Fc.} əfli (pf. ifløy) 'fendre', Ttq {Msq.} fallar[^] 'fendre (du bois)', Tnsl ifla⁻ 'déchirer brusquement', CM {NZ} fley / fli id., déchirer, lacérer, Si fli 'fendre' ¶ Fc. 324-5, Msq. 124, NZ 574-5 || C: LEC *fil- {Ss.} 'separate' > Or {Grg.} fil- 'comb', Or Wl {Brl.} fil- v. 'chose, separate, discern; comb' (:Ss.): not akin to Brj sil-2- 'to comb'), Kns {BISO} fil-, Rn {PG} fila v. 'comb', Arr {Hw.} fil- v. 'comb, separate out', fil-ad- v. 'comb one's hair', fila[^] n. 'comb', Af {PH} fīl-o ~ fil-o 'act of combing'; ?? Sml fulla[^] vi. 'detach, be separated, come off' ¶ Ss. B 166, Bl. 166, PH 102-3, Grg. 144, Brl. 147, PG 115, Hw. A 358, BISO 32, ZMO 144 ¶¶ ≠ OS #845 (S + B *fVIVw- 'pierce') || IE: NaIE *(s)plei₁- , *splei₁-d- 'split, split off' (? × ***P₁ol₁ØV** 'to split' [q.v.]) > Ltv Δ {ME} plī⁻tes 'small crumbs (kleine Brosamen)', plivī^a 'abgelöste flatternde Baumrinde; Schelfer' || OIr {Vn.} sliss 'copeau, éclat de bois', d⁻ slissiu 'copeau, éclat; planchette' || MHG splīōen, OFrs splīta, MDt splī⁻ten, Dt splijten vi., vt. 'split, be split', MDt, Dt splitten vi. 'split' (-b> NE split [{OED}: originally a nautical term]); d⁻ Gmc *splita- > MHG splitter, d⁻ v. MLG splitteren, Sw splittra ¶ WP II 684, P 1000, Vn. S 136, Vr. N 681, OsS 853-4, OED X 645, ME III 347, 349 || U: FU (att. in Prm) *pe⁻l⁻ ∇ 'divide, split, crush' > Prm *pe⁻l⁻ - ({LG} *pe₁l⁻ - 'slit' > Z пел⁻ - pe⁻l⁻ - vt. 'split, slit off lengthwise', Yz pe⁻l⁻-d- 'scale off', Vt пил⁻ыны pil⁻-inī vt. 'split' [hardly from FU *po⁻δ⁻3 [= *poz⁻∇] 'Span, spalten, splittren' because of its vw. (⇔ UEW)] || ? Sm: Ng {Cs.} filmia, filmi²a 'little bit, fragment' ¶¶ Coll. 49, LG 219, ≠ UEW 389-90 ♦ On the origin of IE *sp- cf. s.v. ***p₁u⁻l⁻uy⁻∇** 'to wash'.

1712. (t?) ***puLy⁻∇** 'bubble, blister, round swelling' > HS: WCh: Tng {J} po⁻l⁻ 'tuber' ¶ J T 133 || IE: NaIE **u⁻bul⁻/*bou⁻l⁻** 'round swelling' > L bulla id., 'water bubble' || Gmc: OHG {OsS} paula 'pustule, blister', but words with b- (AS by⁻le, by⁻l 'boil, carbuncle', OHG bu⁻lla 'pustule, blister', MLG bu⁻le, NNr bulle, Sw bula 'bump, lump, Beule', NHG Beule) may be of L origin (or influenced by L) || Slv bu⁻la 'tumour, bump, a boil, carbuncle' (unless <b- L) || OIr bolcha acc. pl. (< NaIE dim. *bulaka⁻) 'pimples, pustules' ¶ × IE *b^heu⁻l⁻ 'to swell' (in lgs. without the opposition *b- <→ *b^h-) ¶ WH I 122, Frn. I 63, M K I 439-40, Bern. I 100, Vr. 340, Kb. 130, OsS 90, 683, KM 71-2, ≈ Ho. 39, Vn. B 66, Vs. I 239 || U: FU *pu⁻l⁻ y⁻∇ 'bubble' > F Δ **u⁻pullo** 'bubble, soap-bubble', Es {W} pull pul⁻l⁻ 'blister, vesicle' ('Blase, Wasserblase'), Vo pullu ~ pul⁻l⁻u 'bubble', Lv bu⁻l⁻ ({Kt.}: < *puli) 'vesicle' (in F and possibly in other BF lgs. there is infl. of Sw bula?) : Lp {Fri.} buljaras, buljokas 'bubble' ('bulla, bobble'), Lp N {N} bul⁻l⁻-ja⁻ra⁻s n. 'bubble' : Prm *po⁻l⁻ ({LG} *po₁l⁻) 'bubble, round swelling' > Vt пул⁻ы pul⁻i 'bubble, blister', Yz po⁻l⁻ 'bubble', Prmk va-po⁻l⁻ 'water-bubble' (va 'water'), Z пол⁻ое po⁻l⁻z 'a young (bulb of) onion', d⁻ пол⁻к po⁻l⁻k 'bubble' || OHG xviii, Hg † buggy 'Luftblase' ¶ SK 636, W EDW 890, Kt. 31, Fri. 97, N I 249, LG 224, EWU 144, Sándor Sf. VII 173 || A: Tg *pu⁻l⁻∇n 'boil, abscess, furuncle' > Lm hula⁻n id., Orc po⁻l⁻onko 'ulcer, unhealing wound', ??p WrMc furdan 'wound, ulcer' ¶ STM II 344 ♦ Hl. (p.c., 1976): IE, U.

1713. ***p₁u⁻l⁻uy⁻∇** 'to wash' > HS: WCh: Tng {J} pal⁻ v. 'wash (body)' || ECh *p⁻i⁻l⁻ v. 'wash' > Kwn {J in JI} pe⁻le⁻ v. 'wash (body)' : Kbl {Cp. in JI} p3⁻l⁻, Ll {Grgs. in JI} pī⁻l⁻ v. 'wash' : Tmk {Cp.} p3⁻l⁻ id., Nd {J} p3⁻l⁻ v. 'wash (things)' : Mgm {JA} (inf.) ʔa⁻pi⁻lo⁻ id. (passé abs. ʔa⁻pi⁻le⁻, progr. ʔa⁻pa⁻lla⁻) : Mkl pfv. ʔu⁻pi⁻le⁻ v. 'wash' [subj. (t)o⁻pi⁻le⁻] ¶ ChC, AIJ 53, JA LM 54, 66, J LM 241, JI II 339, Cp. 90, Nw. #140 || ? IE: NaIE (att. in WGmc) *°spel⁻ > OHG ir-spuolen 'to rinse', MHG spu⁻elen, NHG spu⁻len, MLG spo⁻len, Dt spoelen, AS a⁻spylian 'to rinse, wash', MLG Sw spola, Dn spula, NNr spyle id. ¶ OsS 860, Lx. 2070, Kb. 945, KM 733-4, Ho. 314, Vr. N 681-2, Hlq. 1048 || U: FU *pi⁻u⁻l⁻∇w⁻∇ (or *piw⁻l⁻∇?) v. 'bathe' > Prm *po⁻l⁻ v. 'bathe' > Vt пълас⁻к-, Vt Ks pulas⁻к- v. 'wash oneself, bathe in a river', Z пьвс⁻ы pivs⁻i-, Z Ss pils⁻i-, Yz pu⁻ls⁻i- take a steam-bath (in a sauna), Z пьвс⁻и H 'sauna' || ObU *pe⁻γ⁻al⁻ 'sich baden' > pVg *pa⁻γ⁻l⁻ id. > Vg: T pa⁻wl⁻, LK/MK/UK/P/NV/SV/LL pa⁻γ⁻l⁻, UL/Ss puwl⁻ id.; pOs *po⁻γ⁻al⁻ ({Hl.} *pō⁻γ⁻al⁻) id. > Os: V/Vy po⁻γ⁻al⁻, Ty pa⁻γ⁻w⁻al⁻, Y pa⁻w⁻al⁻, D/K peγ⁻at⁻, Nz pew⁻at⁻, Kz pew⁻at⁻, O pew⁻al⁻ id.; ObU *γ⁻al⁻ may go back to FU *l⁻δk⁻, -l⁻δγ⁻ -l⁻δw⁻ : ? Hg fu⁻ro⁻d⁻, fu⁻rd⁻ 'baden, sich baden', fu⁻ro⁻szt⁻ vt. 'baden' ¶ UEW 380-1 (*pilk⁻∇ (*pu⁻lk⁻∇)), LG 234-5, Lt. J 172, Ht. 175 [#502] || D *pul⁻∇m- ({GS} *p-) v. 'wash\ clean' > Tu polampuni v. 'clean, wash, rinse', Tl pulumu v. 'rub and wash with

the two hands, scour' ¶¶ D #4549, Km. 433 [#836] ◇ Acc. to IS's hyp., IE *sp- < N *p₁-...-y- or *p₂- + palatal sonorant. Since the stem-medial lateral is not *-l'- (to judge from the U and D ev.), the only solution is to suppose a stem-medial N *y.

1714. ?***paLuCV** 'stinging insect (flea, mosquito, tick)' > HS: C ≈ *fVIIVt- 'flea' > EC: Gdl fille't id. (coll.); ?? Hr {AMS} filla'yye, Gwd {AMS} filla'ye 'flea' [(× N *p₁U?EIV 'stinging insect')] || Ag *f3lHVt- [= *f3lVt-], {Ap.} *f3lVt- > Bln {R} fəlu'ta, Xm {R} fəltə, Q {R} peleyə, {Flad} pelea, Km {Ap.} fa'la'y id. ¶ Ap. AV 9 (Ag *f3lVt-), Ap. WLQ 8, AD SF 45 (Ag *fVIIVt- or *fVrrVt-), Bl. G 20, AMS 157, 242 || Ch [(× N *pu'rgU(-c'V) ~ *pu'rc'VgV 'flea, gnat, mosquito?')] > CCh: Gudu {ChL} vɛ'nzū, Msy {Mch.} vɛrc, Db {ChL} vi'rrut, {Lnh.} vɛrɪc', Kola {Sb.} vr'ut, Bdm {Cy.} ba'la's'i, {Nw.} pe'lac'e', {Lk.} hɔ'lac'i, Lgn {Bou.} f3'la's3'', {Lk.} v3'la'se'n, Ms/BnM {ChL} furutna, Ms {J} hu'ru'tta', Zm {ChL} vursu 'mosquito' || WCh: Dir {Sk.} avu'ltu' id. ¶ ChC, ChL, Lk. B 104, IS II 99 (Ch. *bVIVc') || IE: NaIE *b₁lus- ~ *plus- 'flea': [1] *b₁lus- > Lt blusa, Ltv blusa | Sl *blъ'xa > OR блъха блъха, R, Uk бло'ха, Blr блы'ха, Blg бъл'ха, SCr бу'ha, Slv bo'lha, Cz blecha, Slvj blcha, P mt pchla || Arm lu lu (G luoj luoy) id. || Gk mt θυ'λλα id. (or to [2]) || [2] *plus-/pleu-s- id. > OI plus, i-h, | Irn: Prc ruc', Psh 'wr3z'ca (< *frus'a), Ydg friyo (< *frus'i-ka) || pAl {O} *pleu-sta > Al T plesht id. || ? L mt pu'lex (< *pusl-ek-) / gen. pulic-is ¶ ≠ P 102, EI 206 (*plus- ~ *b₁luseh_A- 'flea'), M K II 386-7, M E II 197-8, Mrg. 91, Slr. 41-2, Frn. 51-2, Bern. I 62-3, Vs. I 177, ESSJ II 129-30, Glh. 155-6, F II 1140, WH II 385, O 333 || A: Tg *pal'c'uka ~ *balcuka 'tick (insect)' > Neg balcuxa ^d balcuka, Ul balc'uqsa ~ belc'uqsa, Nn Nh paltoxa ¶ STM I 71 ◇ The variations are due to ideophonic, euphemistic and other factors (F II 1141 on IE: "die vielen Varianten beruhen auf euphemistischer, spielerischer und volksetymologischer Verdrehung") ◇ IS II 99-100 (? *pur4c'Λ(gΛ) / pu'lc'Λ(gΛ) 'flea').

1715. ?***p₁ul₁i'c'**, **IV** (or *-l'-?) 'gray, gray-haired' > IE: NaIE *pelit- 'gray' > Gk πελιδνο'ϑ, Gk A πελιτνο'ϑ 'livid' || OI pali'ta-h. 'gray, hoary, aged', pali'tam 'gray hair' ¶ F II 498, LS 1357, M K II 234-5, M E II 103-4 (IE *pelh₂it- without explicit justification of *h₂), ≠ EI 641-2 (the above words i < *pl₁h₃- 'dull white, pale', cf. N *P₁ul₁h₃'u' 'red, yellowish') || D *pul₁Vc- '(become) gray' > Nkr pul₁s-, Klm pul₁s- (p. pulust-), Prj pulc-, Gnd pir's- ^d pid₁cana^d pir'cana^d pir'c-, Koya pin'sk- 'become gray' (of hair), Krx pun'd₁na^d 'become hoary, gray in hair', Mlt pond₁e id. ¶¶ D #4325, ≈ Pf. 170 ◇ N *-l'- is more plausible than *-l'-, because the latter is likely to cause IE initial *s mobile.

1716. ***pal₁UK₁u'** 'axe, hammer' > IE: NaIE *pelek₁u- 'axe' > OI para's'uh. 'axe', pIr *parasu- > OPrs {Bai., Ab.} *paraθu- > KhS pad'a 'axe' & Oss fa'ra't 'axe, hatchet' || Gk Mc pe-re-ke-we, Gk πε'λεκυ'ϑ 'axe' ¶ EI 37, Mn. 915, Dv. #462, M K II 213-4, M E II 87, Ab. I 451, F II 497 || HS: S *√plk₁ 'axe' > OAk {G} d naplak₁tum 'battle-axe', Sr 'qolte pel'k₁a 'axe' (unless < b- Gk) ¶ G OA 215, Br. 569-71, 574, Sd. 813, 863 || A *paluk₁V 'hammer' > NaT *bal₁u₁ka id. > Brb {Rl.} palya, Qq, Qzq balya, SbTt {Tm.} palya ^d palka'', {Gig.} balya, Qrg, ET {Rl.} 'qlB balqa, ET {KtnM} balaqa, ET Δ {Jr.} bolqa, Ln baloqa, balqa, Uz бол'а balya id., Bsh balya 'sledge-hammer', QrB balqa id., hammer-axe', Chg {Rl.} '9lB balya 'eine Keule mit einem langen Stiel'; T > M: Kl {KRS} балh balъy, {Rm.} balag, balya 'large flat knife, table-knife' ¶ ET B 57-8, Rs. W 61, Rl. IV 1169, 1498, 1500, UzR 80, Jud. 105, Tm. 167, KRS 79, KW 31 || M *qaluqa(n) > MM [IM] {Pel., Pp.} haluya (misspelt '9lEu), WrM aluqa(n), HIM алх(аh) 'hammer, mallet' (-> Sln alxa), Ord alu'χu< ~ alu'χα 'small hammer', Kl алх алхъ, {Rm.} алха 'hammer', Dg xaldugu id. (× reflex of N *pal₁V₁t₁V 'to split', 'axe'?), Brt алха 'small hammer' ¶ Mel. 153, Pel. H #90, Pp. MA 434, MED 34, Ms. O 18, Chr. 45, KRS 37, KW 7, T DgJ 173 || Tg *paluka 'hammer' > Ul pala(w)u(n-) ~ paloa(n-), Nn Nh paloa, Nn B falo(n-), Orc xalu(w)a, Ud xaluga, Ewk halka ^d aluka, Lm halqъ, Neg xalka, WrMc folxo ¶ STM II 313, Krm. 306 ¶ Pp. VG 11, DQA #1617 [A *pa'luk₁V 'hammer'], Ci. EApk 30-1, ≠ Rm. SKE 185 ◇ If the pN word was trisyllabic (*pal₁UK₁u'), the loss of *-K₁u' in pU (or pFU) may be accounted for by the adaptation of the word to the reg. U √ pattern (if the U √ is inherited or borrowed). But if A *p₁baltu 'axe' belongs here (rather than to N *pal₁V₁t₁V 'to split; axe' [q.v.]), the pN etymon in question is to be reconstructed as *pal₁U(-K₁u'). Several scholars have treated this lexeme as a Wandervort and have tried to explain its occurrence in many lgs. by borrowing (Krtm. E 105f., Dr. TM II #710, KW 31, Rm. SKE 185, Pp. AKAS, Mng. ZAL 300ff., etc.). This is only partially true. The long-hold hyp. about the Mesopotamian (Ak and Sum) origin of IE *pelek₁u- 'axe' had to be rejected when it was found that Ak pilak₁k₁u meant 'spindle' rather than 'hammer', and Sum balag meant 'ein paukenartiges Musikinstrument' (see Wüst IAB). In fact, the spread of the word throughout vast regions of Eurasia is due to both inheritance and borrowing.

1717. ***P₁a''l₁V₁k₁V** 'to split lengthwise, divide' > HS: S: [1] CS *√plk₁ 'to split' > Ar √flq v. G 'split, cleave, divide lengthwise' (-> Mz fəlləg 'chop/split [wood, etc.]), JEA √plk₁ G {Sl.} 'split, smash', {Js.} 'split, create a gaping wound', JA [Mdr.] aq'l6p2 pal'k₁a' {Js.} 'fissure, wound', {Lv.} 'Riss, Spalt', Jb {Jo.} √flk₁ (3s sbjn. 'yɔ-fl3k₁.) 'split, crack (like a skull)', intens.-conat. e'folk₁ 'split into pieces'; [2] S *√plk₁ > Ak {Sd.} √plk₁ G '(Gebiet) abteilen', pilku 'Abgrenzung, Gebiet' > MHb K6l3p3 'pelek₁', JA [Trg.] {Js.} K12p6 pə'lak₁ ~ K6l3p3 'pelek₁ / em. ak1l6p5 pil'k₁a 'district'; [3] *√plg₁ 'to split, divide' > Ar ΔlF √flg₁ G 'divide', BHb √plg₁ N pf. gl2f6n5 nip₁'lag₁ 'was divided', D (pf. gl'4p5 pil'leg₁, imv. gl'4p2 pal'leg₁) vt. 'split, furrow', gl3p3 'peleg₁ 'division' [Gn. 10.25, I Chr. 1.19], EpHb/IA {HJ} √plg₁ 'half', MHb gl3p3 'peleg₁ 'part, share', Ug √plg₁ G or N vi. 'be divided, disintegrate', IA, Plm √plg₁ G or D, JA √plg₁ vt. G, D 'divide, share', JA [Trg.] gl2p6 pə'lag₁ / em. aG2l6p2

pal'ga-, Sr 'golpe pel'ga- 'part, half', Sr √plg vt. G 'divide, separate', Gz √flg (js. -flæg) G 'divide, split', Cn -b→ Eg (EgSSc) pa-la₂-ga 'to divide, share' [†; -d→ S *'palag- 'ditch, canal, small stream' > Ak fOB {Sd.} palgu 'ditch, channel', BHb gl3p3 *peleg-, Ug plg 'canal, small stream', IA {HJ} plg? s. e. 'canal', Ar ΔlaFa falag-, Δl0Fa falg- 'streamlet, brook', Gz falag 'river, brook, valley' (-d→ Gz √flg G 'flow'), Mh {Jo.} fəle-g 'watercourse', Jb E {Jo.} 'fe'leg 'stream', Jb C {Jo.} 'fe'leg 'oasis' ¶ OLS 349, GB 641-2, KB 877, HJ 913, Ln. 2437, BK II 627, L G 159, Jo. M 93, Jo. J 57, Sd. 815-6, ± Blz. LB #60 (equates S *'palag- 'canal, stream' with the reflexes of N *pULu 'to spring forth, flow', q.v.) ¶ ¶ The causes of depalatalization *k > *k and voicing *k, > *g are not yet clear ¶ OLS 349, Fr. III 70, BK II 627-8, 631-3, Ln. 2436-8, 2441-3, Sd. 813, 863, KB 877-8, HJ 911-3, Js. 1175-6, 1182, 1185, Lv. IV 57, Lv. T II 266, 270, Sl. 914, Br. 569-71, Jo. J 57, L G 159. Hlk. #73, SivCR 79 II K: G pelik-i 'Stück der Fleischseite des Schlachtviehs; Viertel eines geschlachteten Tiers', G R pelik-i 'Hälfte eines der Länge lang halbierten Schweins' ¶ Chx. 1460 II U: FU *pa~lVnk > pOs *pelVnk- ({Hl.} *pa~lVnk-) 'half, side' (× U *pa~l'a~ 'half' < N *P.a~lqA 'half, part' [q.v. ffd.] × U *pe~l'e 'side' < N *pel'p'e or *pe~l'e 'side') II D *paLVk- ({GS} *p-) v. 'cut lengthwise' > Krx palk- id., 'split', 'crack (the earth, a wall)', Mlt palke v. 'cut up (as fruit/vegetable)', ? Prj palva 'split piece of wood'; D -b→ OI phalaka-m 'board, lath'? (unless -b→ OI 'phala- 'burst' ¶¶ D #3991, M K II 392-3 ♦ An etl. connection with N *palUK.u~ 'axe, hammer' is possible, but not certain.

1718. *pal~Vjt.V 'to split', 'axe' > HS: SS *√plt. 'split' > Gz √flt. G 'separate, divide, split', Sb √flt. 'assign (land)' ¶ L G 161, BGMR 44 || EC: Sa {R} √fld. (p. 'a-flel.a, sbjn. a-'flal.o~, prtc. fa'le~l.) 'split (spalten, entfalten)' (influenced by or borrowed from EthS?), Sml fallid. 'splinter, chip' ¶ R S II 132, ZMO 133 II ? K *plet-/plit-/pl_t- 'tear to pieces' > G plet-/plit-id., 'wear out', (Chx.) 'zerreißen, zerfetzen, zerfleischen', G da-plet-il- 'worn out', G X da-pit-a aor. 'he wore/tore out', Mg {K²} pat- 'wear out (?)', Lz plat- 'get worn out, tear to pieces', Sv pet-/pt- v. 'scutch wool' (UB/L li-pt-i, Ln li-pet-i, L ft. 1s oχ-pot-ne ~ oχ-pet-ne) ¶ GM S 200, FS E 358, ≈ K² 202 (*plet-/plit-/plt- 'wear out'), Chx. 1485, TK 451-2, Dn. s.v pt- ¶¶ The deglottalization *t_ > t is still to be explained II A *p'alt'a~u 'axe' > NaT *paltu~a 'axe' > OT baltu ({Cl.} baltu~), MQp, XwT balta 'axe, battle-axe', OT Og baldu 'axe', Chg baltu, Tk balta, Tkm, Qmn, SbTt palta, Tb {B}, Brb {Dm.} palta ~ balta, Slr palto 'axe', CrTt, Kr, QrB, Qmq, VTt, Bsh, Nog, Qrg balta, StAlt {BT}, Shor malta, QK {B} malta ~ palta, Uz balta, ET palta ~ palda~, Δ {Jr.} paltu ~ paldu, ET X {Ml.} palta ~ paltı, Ln paltı ~ palto, Xk paltı, Tv baldı, Chv purt'x 'axe', Qzq, Qq balta 'axe, battle-axe', Yk balta 'forge hammer, molar' ¶ TL 397, Cl. 333, MKD 64, Jr. 223, Nj. 245, TkR 512, Tm. 167, Jud. 106, 605, B DK 240, B DChT 106, 143, B DLT 185, BIG 142, Dm. JBT 133, 173, Ln. 249 || M *balta (<- T?) > WrM balta, HIM балт 'big hammer, sledge hammer, axe', Brt балта 'hammer, sledge hammer', Kl балт balt'x 'battle-axe'; M (or Yk) -b→ Ewk balta 'hammer' ¶ MED 81, Chr. 84, KRS 80, KW 31-2, STM I 71 ¶¶ KW 31-2.

1719. *p'p'laLqat.V ~ *p'p'laL.VqV 'broad and flat' > HS: EC *bald.-/ *balla~d.- 'wide, broad' > Rn {PG} ba'lla~'d.d.i~, {Hn.} bal'la~'d.-i 'width', {PG} ba'lla~'d.d.a~'n, Sml balla~'d.-an ~ bala~'d.-an, Bn bad.a~'r-, Or {Grg.} bal?~a~ ~ ball-a~, Or H {Ow.} ba'lla~' (f. ba'llo~') 'wide', Or B/O {Sr.}, Or M {LLC} balla~, Or Wt {Hn.} balla? 'broad, wide', Or B {Bl.} bald.-, ? Or Gj {LLC} badda 'wide', Or Wl {Brl.} balda 'spiazza, largura', Kns, Gdl pald.- 'broad', Bs {HL} bald.-, Brj bal?~ v. 'be broad', {Hd.} 'be wide', bal?-an-e~ {Ss.} 'broad', {Hd.} 'wide', Ged {Hd.} bad.d.a (< *bald.a) 'wide', bad.d.-at- 'be wide' ¶ Bl.196, Ss. PEC 7, 22, Ss. B 33, Grg. 33, Sr. 270, LLC 26, 231, Brl. 41, Vnt. 17, Hn. W 58, 64, Hn. S 53, PG 74-5, HL 83-4, Hd. 167-8, 179, 232 || B (mte ?) *√flt > Ah {Fc.} fəltəχ v. 'be broad and flat', ETwl, Ty fəltəχ (pf. fəltəχ) v. 'be flat', fəltəs id. ¶ Fc. 330, GhA 39, NZ 572 II IE *pletHu-/ *pl_tHu- > NaIE *plet(h)u-/ *pl_t(h)u- 'broad and flat', IE *pletH-/ *pl_tH- > NaIE *plet(h)-/ *pl_t(h)- v. 'extend, spread' > Gk πλατυ~ 'wide, broad, flat, level' || Arm lajn layn 'broad' (< *pl_tə-no-) || W lled, Crn les, Br led 'breadth, width', Br ledan~, OIr leth- 'extend, spread, widen'; MW {SEv.} llet, W lled (< *plet-is), OIr lethra 'broader, wider', d lethet 'breadth, size'; *pl_t-no- > OIr lethan 'broad', Brtt {RE} *litanos 'wide' > MW, W llydan, Crn {RE} ledan, OBr letan ~ litan, MBr, Br ledan 'wide, broad', Gl n. l. Litana silva (lit. 'Wide forest') and Litanobriga || Lt platu's, Ltv plats 'broad', Lt plo~tis 'width' || Ir *plet(h)u-/ *pl_t(h)u- > OI pr_t(h)u-, Av adj. pərəθav- 'broad, wide' (adv. pərəθu), OI 'pra~thati 'spreads, extends', 'prathas-', Av fraθah- 'width' ¶ P 833-4, EI 83 (*pl_t(h)u- 'broad, wide'), M K I 333-4, 362-4, M E II 161-2, Brtl. 892-3, 983, Bai. 302, F II 553-4, LP §§ 7.1, Thr. §§ 215, 226, 259, RE 146, SEv. 41, Slr. 224-5, Flr. 241, 244, Hm. 509, Frn. 606-7 II ? K: GZ *p.rt., q-el- 'flat' > G brt., q-el-i, G Δ p.rt., q-el-i 'flat, even', Mg birt., qa- 'flat (and round)' ¶¶ As *t.q > *t.q ¶¶ K² 19, 151, Chx. 107, DCh. 119 II ? A: M: WrM baltai-, HIM балтай- v. 'be(come) flat' ¶ MED 81 ♦ The N stem may be akin to (<-d-) *p'p'o~l'xql'a 'broad and flat'. If IS is right in assuming that N *I' yields G r, N *L is to be interpreted as *I'.

1720. 2 *P_VLhV'3~V or/and *P_VLhVc.'c'.V- 'to split up, separate' > HS: S: [1] WS *√plc. > MHb {Js.} √plc. N 'be split/cracked', Ar √fls_ D 'délivrer, sauver', Gz √fls, G 'divide in two, split, separate', fəls, 'broken piece'; EthS √fls. -b→ Aw {Hz.} felec- v. 'separate' [2] CS *√plhd v. 'separate' > Sr √plhd (pf. palhed_) 'dispersit, separavit', Ar 3ÁlaFa falaða, 3ÁIWFa fallaða 'couper en morceaux', 3l0Fi filð- 'morceau' ¶ Js. 1185, Br. 571, BK II 629-30, L G 161, ≠ AD SF 42 (pC *√plc~ v. 'separate, divide'; C -b→ Gz √fls.) II IE: NaIE *ple~s-/ *pləs- 'to splinter off, tear off' > ON flasa 'dünne Scheibe, Splitter', NNr

flasa 'to splinter off, split off', Ic flaska 'be split' || Lt pla~skanos pl. 'dandruff' ¶ P 834, Vr. 129, Frn. 604 ♦ The IE √ includes a lr., which points to a connection with CS *√plhδ.

¶ 1720a. ***P_{el}l_uV** (= ***pel_ll_uV**?) 'dove, pigeon' > IE *p^el- (~ *bel-?) > Gk πε'λαια 'dove\pigeon', esp. 'rock pigeon, Columba livia' || L palumbe's wood-pigeon, ring-dove' (infl. of L columba 'dove\pigeon') || Pru poalis 'dove\pigeon' || ? OI ba'la-gra 'dove-cot' ¶ P 805, ≠ F II 496, ≠ WH II 242 (all of them *unc.* : 'dove' ← *'grey'), Dv. #860, EI 169 ¶ The root may have been influenced by *pel- 'grey', but it is hardly its main source (cf. the D cognate) || D *pel_u- ({GS} *b-) 'dove, pigeon' (× N ±± ***bVLV** pigeon \ dove') > Kn bel.ava, bel.uva 'wild pigeon', Tl bel.a-guvva, bel.ava 'ring-dove' ¶¶ D #4420 ♦ If OI ba'la-gra 'belongs here, it suggests an IE *b- < N ***p-** ♦ ≈ Blz. 160 [#] (equates D with HS ***bVIV** (see N ±± ***bVLV** pigeon\dove') and does not take account of the IE cognate.]]

1721. ***pe_lu_lu_u~(-n'E)** 'dust, ashes' > HS: Eg P f3.t 'dust (?) (unless akin to Mkl {J} pu're' 'dust') ¶ EG I 575, Tk. II 553 (Eg, Mkl) || WCh: NrBc {Stl.} *p.uli 'ashes' > Wrj {Sk.} p.3'li'-na', {IL in ChC} p'w3'le'-na', Kry {Sk.} pi'li', My {Sk.} p3'li', {ChL} pi'li', Jmb {Sk.} bu-li' id. : SBc: Plc B {Sh.} b3'll3'η, as well as possibly Zar GL {Sh.} bi's'a'r, Zar {IL in ChC} b.i's'a'r, Sy B b3s'e'r3 'ash' ¶ Sk. NB 13, Stl. ZCh 248 [#10], ChC s.v. 'ashes', JI II 4, ChL s.v. 'ashes', Sh. SB 20 II ? K: G perpl-i 'ashes' (*dis* *l...l > r...l), perpli χorblisa 'husk of wheat' ¶ DCh 1302 II IE: NaIE *pel(w)-, *pe'lo_u-s / pel'w-os 'dust' > L pulvis (gen. pulvis), VL pulver 'ashes' || Gk πα'λη 'fine dust, the finest meal', παλυ'νω v. 'strew, sprinkle (meal, dust, snow, etc.)' || Clt: OIr lu'aith 'ashes', Brtt {RE} *lou_utwos id. > W lludw, Crn lu''sow, Br ludu id. | *pel-en- < N ***pe_lu_lu_u~(-n'E)** with depalatalization *-n'- > IE -n- (still to elucidate) or < N ***pe_lu_lu_u + genitive *nu** > L pollen, -in-is 'very fine meal (Staubmehl)' (< nom. *polen, gen. *poln-es with subsequent as *polnes > *polles and generalization of the stem variant *poll-) || ? Blt [× IE *pelH-/*pleH vi. 'burn, be warm' < N ***p'ai_ll_uV** 'burn' (intr.): Pru pelanne, Lt pelenai~ (pl.), Ltv pe, lni 'ashes' ¶; but hardly here SI *pīl_u and *pīl_u 'dust' (> R пыл-, Cz pyl id., etc.), which is derived from *p^hu- 'blow, blasen' (so Vs. III 418, HIK 307 ⇔ Ma. CS 409)] || I am not sure that IE *polt- 'soup\porridge of meal' (> Gk πο'λτο 'porridge', L puls / gen. pultis 'porridge of flour', OIr {P} littiu 'soup of meal, pulmentum', W llith 'pap, mash') belongs here || ???σ (here?) *p^el_u- 'chaff, husk' > L palea 'chaff' ('Spreu, Stroh, Getreidehülse') || OI m. pl. pa'la-v-ah, 'chaff, husk', ?? pala-'li-, palala 'stalk, straw', Λ palah, 'straw' (unless loans from a pre-IE source) || BSI *pelu-, *pe'lwa- 'chaff' > Lt pl. pe-lu's, (pl.) pelai~ (sg. pe-las), Ltv pl. pe,lus, pe,lavas, pe,le,vas, Pru pelwo, Ltv pelvas (pl.) id. : SI *pelva 'chaff' > OCS плѣвы ple'vi (pl.), R, Uk по'лова, R Δ по'лева, SCr пле'ва plje_u-va, Slv ple'va, Cz ple'va, pleva, Slk pleva, P plewa id. ¶ P 802, EI 104 (*pelo/h_A- ~ *pelou_u- chaff), 441 (*polt- 'pap, porridge'), M K II 233, M E II 103, F II 467, 470, WH II 238, 331-2, 388, LP § 162, RE 79, ECCE 266, Frn. 566-9, En. 226, SJSS XXV 58, Vs. III 312, Glh. 489-90 II ? U: FP *pel me 'dust, ashes, dirt' > F pelme (gen. pelmeen) 'dirt', pulmua- 'aufwirbeln, qualmen, aufstauben' || Prm {LG} *peym, *peyn- 'ashes' > Z поем p3im, Z LLe p3in, Vt пен- pen' id. || ¶ ?σ,μ F po'ly, Krl, Vp po'lu'' 'dust' ¶ UEW 728, U 341 ¶, SK 696, SSA II 467] || A *p_l'uL_n'E 'ashes', (→) 'gray' > M *q_u'ne-su''n 'ashes' > MM [MA, IsV] hu''nesu''n, [S] hu''nesu'', WrM u''nesu''n, HIM *нс(үн), *нүс, Kl *мн u''msn_u, Ord u'nisu', Mnr {T} funise, Mnr H {SM} funi_u3_u, {Pot.} фунисы Mnr M {Pot.} хунисы Dx funi_uesun, Mgl {Iw.} u'nesu'n, Dg xuns, ShY henesən id. ¶ Pel. 238-9 [#70], MED 1009, Iw. 144, H 79, Pp. MA 191, Lg. VMI 35, T 71, T DnJ 138, SM 111, Pot. 414, S AJ 233 [#2] || Tg {S, DQA} *p_ul_n'e 'ashes' > Ewk hul3-pt3~n, Neg xul3-pt3~n, Sln ulukt3~, Lm hult3~n, Nn Nh pun'3kt3~, Nn KU fun'3t3, Orc xul3pt3, Ud {Krm.} xul3pt3(n) ~ xun3pt3, Ul pun3kt3(n) ~ pun'3kt3, Ork pun3kt3(n-), WrMc fuleñi, Jrc fuleñi id. ¶ STM II 347, Krm. 307, S AJ 207 [#3] || NaT *o_l:j_n'y 'dun' (colour of horse's coat), 'dush' or ash-coloured' > OT o_l:j_y ({Cl.} o'y) 'dun', MQp XIII oy 'dush- or ash-coloured', Xk oy 'dun, light bay (буланый, соловый)', Shor {RI.} ay-oy 'light bay', Tv oy 'dun' ¶ Cl. 266, RI. I 969, BIG 124, TvR 315 ¶¶ S AJ 257 [#167] and SDM97 (s.v. *p_ul_n'E) adduced pKo {S} *pun'3- 'gray, ash-coloured' (> Nko puy3-t^ha id.), but in DQA the Ko cognate was not mentioned ¶ DQA #1824 [A *p'ol'n'e 'ashes, gray' > T, M, Tg], Pp. VG 12 II Gil: Gil A pl3ng 'ashes, soot' ¶ ST 263 ¶ ♦ ≈ Blz. LB #4b (IE, U, A, Ch), ≈ Blz. LNA #45 (N *p_uelV 'ashes' > IE, U), ≈ Blz. DNA #50 [N *pu'IV 'ashes, dust'; i ÷ D: Tm pu'ri 'ashes, sacred dust' (transcribed as pu'li), Tu puyye sand']].

1722. ***pol'V** 'hollow, empty' > HS: Ech: Smr {J} po'l, Nd D {J} p3'la^, Kwn {J} pe-', Kbl {Cp.} pa-'l v. 'hollow out' (= 'creuser, évider') ¶ JS 140, ChC s.v. 'hollow out' II IE: NaIE *bel--*poal-: [1] *bel- 'hollow out, dig' > Arm pe'em pele-m v. 'dig' || OIr belach 'passage, defile, route', Nlr bealach 'road, way, path, mountain pass', Clt {P} *bolko-/a- > W bwlch 'gap, notch', Br boulc'h 'entamure, entaille, brèche', OIr bolg 'fente, crevasse, brèche' || [2] *poal- 'hollow, bare' > OR полъ polъ, R польй 'hollow', OCz polo 'empty place' : Blt: the Blt word ≈ *palya-s (nom. sg. m.) has not been found so far in the attested Blt lgs. and dialects, but is preserved as a loan in BF: F, Es paljas 'bare, uncovered, naked', Vp pal'í'az id., Lv po_u'l'az (pl. pal'эд_u) 'kahl, nackt' || ? L palam 'openly, publicly' (← *'uncovered') ¶ Vn. B 29, 67, YGM-1 62, Hm. 97, Dnn. 59-60, Chrn. II 54, ≠ Vs. III 320, SK 473, Kt. 307, ZM 397-8, Ach. HGB 919-20, Jah. 21, 52, ≠ WH II 237, *unc.* : EI 255 (L palam < *'polh_Am_u 'palm of hand'); I am grateful to Hl. for drawing my attention to the F loanword II A: T *bol' 'hollow, empty, free' >

OT [MhK] bos˘ 'free, loose, empty', Tkm, CrTt bos˘ 'empty, hollow', Tk bos˘, Az, Qmq, ET, Slr bos˘, Kr bos˘ ^d bos, Bsh bus˘, Alt b_os˘, Nog, Qzq bos, Xk pos, Xlj bo_s˘ 'empty', Uz boos˘ 'empty, without a load, vacant, unoccupied, free', QrB bos˘, SY, Alt Δ {Vrb.} pos, Tf b_ɔ˘s˘ 'empty, loose', VTt, Bsh bus˘ id., 'without a load, non busy, free' (↳ Chv пyш pus˘ ^d pos˘, пyшÄ puz˘_т ^d poz˘_т 'empty'), Tv b_os˘ 'loose, shaky', Qq bos, Qrg bos˘ 'empty, weak' ¶ ET B 203-5, STM II 203-4, Cl. 376, Ra. 164, Rs. W 82, DHST 190, DT 94, Jeg. 170, ≈ Fed. I 458 ¶¶ Not here Tg *pile- 'naked, uncovered' (belonging rather to N *P_iLEqi (= *P_iL_iLEqi) 'open, uncovered, bare', q.v. ffd.).

1723. *p˘u˘i˘V 'slit' (→ 'anus, vulva') > HS: C: Sa {R} bo˘l 'Kluft, Erdsplatt, précipice' ¶ R S II 79-80 II IE: NaIE *bul_i- 'anus, vulva' > BdhSk bu'li-h., OI Δ bu'ri-h. 'buttocks, vulva' :: Lt {Frn.} buli˘s, bu˘le˘, bule˘˘ 'Hinterer, Gesäß', {EI} 'rump' ¶ P 99, M K II 439-40, Frn. 63-4, EI 88 (*bulis ≈ 'rump') II U: FU *pil˘V 'slit, cunnus' > F pillu 'cunnus', Vp piṭu, Es pilu 'slit' :: Vg N {Mu.} pil˘ 'Bunze' ('cunt'), pileyaxti v. 'copulate with' ¶ Coll. 108, SK 564, ZM 418, MK 440 II A: pKo {S} pi_ər- 'precipice, road above precipice' > MKo pi_əro, pi_ər, NKo pi_əraṇ, pi_əre, pi_əru ¶ MLC 775, Nam 258, MLC 775 || ?σ Tg *pile 'thawed patch (проталына)' > Ewk hilz, hilzəkz, Lm hilzəṇz, Neg xilzəxəz id., Ud siləṇzəṇzi- 'to thaw out' (a patch of ground amidst a frozen snow-covered country), WrMc fili-ta-χun 'open (ground)' ¶ STM II 324 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1793 [A *p˘i_o˘lo 'way, path; patch, precipice' > Tg, Ko].

1724. *P_uL_iV_iV '∈ tree (poplar or sim.)' > HS: S *°bul_i a_iV_h- (~ *p-?) > Ak MA bula˘u ~ bulu˘ ~ pulu˘ 'firewood, dry wood and reed' ¶ CAD II 312-3 || SC ({E} *paʔal- 'wood'): Irq paʔal-mo 'board, slat, lath', Kz paʔaluko 'stool' ¶ ≈ E SC 143 (adduces Dhl po˘laʔi 'medicine in the form of an amulet', which strains the credulity) II IE: NaIE ? *pel- 'poplar' > Oss D fa˘rwa, Oss I fa˘rv 'alder-tree' :: L po˘pulus 'poplar' :: ?φ Gk Δ [Hs.] ᾰπελλο˘ν · ᾰ᾽ιγειροφ 'black poplar' ¶ WH II 340, Ab. I 455-6, Bois. 920, LS 185, ≠ WP II 55 II A *p˘uLV 'poplar, aspen' > Tg *pula id. > WrMc fulχa moo 'aspen, poplar', Ork pulu, Nn Nh polo, Nn KU xolo, Nn B folo. Sln ulv, Lm hul id., Ewk hula id., 'ash-tree', Ud xulu, Ul puli ~ pulu 'aspen' ¶ STM II 342-3, Krm. 306 || M *quliya-sun 'poplar, aspen' > Dx {T} χulasun 'aspen', WrM uliya-sun (and {Rm. EAS ←-?} ḷ ulagasun), HIM улиас (ан), Brt ул аһа (н) ul˘a˘ha(n) 'asp', ? ул ангир ul˘a˘ngir 'poplar', Ord {Ms.} u˘la˘su˘ 'poplar', WrO {Krg.} ulasan 'aspen, poplar', WrO ula˘sun 'aspen', ulasun 'quaking poplar, aspen', Kl уласн 'poplar', {Rm.} ula˘sn id., 'aspen' ¶ MED 873, KRS 531, Chr. 468, KW 448, Krg. 171, Ms. O 829, T DnJ 139 ¶¶ Rm. EAS I 55 (Tg, M), ADb. KL (*p˘uli 'aspen, poplar': Tg, M), ≈ DQA #1801 [A *p˘i_ule 'ash tree'; incl. Tg, M] II D *pul_iL- ({GS} *p-) 'smallstick/twig, piece of (dry) wood' (× N *bu˘iL_iV 'a shoot', q.v. ffd.).

1725. *P_oL˘O˘V 'to split' > HS: S *°pL˘ > Ar √fl˘ G 'fendre, couper' ¶ BK II 631 || B *°fLH > Ah əfləh 'fendre', Kb əflu (pf. yəfla) 'trouer, perforer' (× B *°fly 'split' < N *P˘.leL_iyA id.) ¶ Pr. H #58, Fc. 324, Dl. 204, NZ 567 || ? C *°fL˘ v. 'bore hole, pierce' > Bj {Rop.} fil˘(a) pcv. 'bore, pierce; deflower' :: EC: Or {Grg.} fullaʔ- vi. 'break through, pierce through' :: SC: Irq ful- v. 'bore hole' ¶ Rop. 180, E PC #512, Grg. 149, Brl. 153 II IE: NaIE *(s)p˘el- ≈ 'split' (? × N *P˘.leL_iyA 'to split, separate' [q.v.]) > OI 'phalati 'bursts, splits' (↳ OI phalaka-m 'board, lath' < B D *paLVk- v. 'cut lengthwise', cf. N *P_a˘iLVk.V 'to split lengthwise') :: Gk [Hs.] σφαλα˘σσειν · τε˘μνειν, κεντε˘ν 'to cut, hew, prick', ? Gk Ae σπαλι˘, Gk A mt ḷαλι˘ (gen. ḷαλι˘δοφ) '∈ pair of scissors' || (× N *P_uL_iV_iV '∈ tree') > Gmc *felo˘ > ON fjo˘l 'Diele, Brett', Ic, Sw fjo˘l, Dn fjæl, Nr fjel, Δ fjøl 'board (Brett)' :: SI *pole˘no 'billet (split piece of wood)' > ChS, OR полѣно pole˘no, R, Blg по˘лено, Uk по˘л˘но, Slv pole˘no, Cz, Slk poleno, P polano id.; amb SI dim. *poli˘˘ca 'shelf, board' > ChS/OR полница polica, R Δ по˘лица, Uk по˘лиц, Slv poli˘ca, Cz police, Slk, P polica 'shelf', Blg по˘лица 'shelf, cornice', SCr po˘lica 'lath in a wall', SI amb d *pol˘ka > R 'полка, P po˘ka 'shelf'; amb ḷ SI (in ESI only) *°pol˘ 'board' (unless < SI *pod-l˘) > OR полъ pol˘ 'basis, bottom, floor', R пол (gen. 'пола) 'floor', Uk п˘л (gen. 'п˘лу), Blr {Prb.} поyÄ 'plank-bed' :: OI phalaka- 'board, lath' (see above) ¶¶ WP II 677, P 985, M K II 393-5, M E II 201-2, F II 1128 (on ḷαλι˘ without et.), Ch. 1285, Vr. 125, Hlq. 217, Bv. 172, Vs. III 306-10, Glh. 493, Prb. II 101, Chrn. II 50-3, Kmc. 730, ≈σ EI 512-3 (IE *spelō-~*spelha- 'shield') II U *poz˘V 'split, divide' (possibly × N ??? *bUc˘.ṽ ≈ 'to tear to pieces') > FU *poz˘V > Lp: N {N} bo˘ḍḍā- 'take to pieces; separate from; cut loose/away', bo˘ḍo 'separated from its natural connection', L {LLO} pa˘ddi- 'ein geschlachtetes Stück Vieh zerlegen, zerstückchen; in mehrere Teile teilen', Kld {TI} poḍa 'los, getrennt', (pl.) 'zerstücktes Fleisch' :: pObU *po˘l˘- > pVg *po˘l˘- 'span' > Vg: {Mu.} T/P po˘l˘, K {Mu.} pal˘, NV {Kn.} po˘l˘, LK {Kn.} pal˘, SV/LL {Kn.} po˘l˘ (pl. po˘l˘t), 'Span', Ss {ChCh.} poli˘- 'in small pieces' ('намелько, на кусочки, раз-') || Sm {Jn.} *p˘y- 'chop, split' > Ne: T d пy˘-ι- 'chop firewood', T O {Lh.} pa˘e- id., F {Lh.} pa˘y-es˘ ^d pa˘y-as˘ id.; Ng {Cs.} d 1s obc. fais˘uʔama 'zuhauen'; Slq Tz {KKIH} pac˘al- 'chop', pac˘it- 'chop, split', Mt {Hl.} *ha˘ya˘l- 'hauen' (Mt K {Pls.} chejalze 'рубл˘, секу') ¶¶ ≈ UEW 389-90 (+ unc. Prm *pel˘- 'split off'), MF 176, Lr. #942, Lgc. #5202, N I 215-6, Kn. WV 178, TI 389, Stn. WV 131, 239, ChCh. 91, Jn. 112, KKI 145-6, Hl. M 242 [#277] II A: T *i_hu˘la˘- 'divide' > NaT *u˘la˘- > OT {Cl.} u˘la˘- 'divide into shares and distribute', Tkm, Alt, Xk, Tv, ET {Rl.} u˘le-, Tb {B}, Brb {Rl.} u˘lo˘- id. ¶ Cl. 127, Rs. W 520, ET Gl 627-9, Rl. I 1845, 1849 II D (in SD) *pol˘- ({GS} *p-) v. 'split' > Tm

pol.i v. 'chisel, split (as a stone), dig', Ml pol.i v. 'split, chip', Kdg pol.i- vi. 'break' (of a stick-like thing, tree), Tu poliyuni 'be broken', polipuni vt. 'break' ¶ D #456O.

1726. *p^hal^hl^h √ 'to burn' (intr.), 'to be heated on fire' > HS: B *√fIHw ~ *√fIHly v. 'shine, sparkle' > Ah fəluwət 'scintiller', Izd s-fili 'briller', Kb flali 'briller' (the meanings 'surgir', 'subiter' of the same Kb verb seem to go back to a different HS & N root) ¶ Fc. 326, Mrc. 39, Dl. 208, NZ 574 || WCh *√fyI ~ *√fwI v. 'boil' ({Stl.} *fawyl- vt. 'cook, boil') > AG: Su fi'l, Ang {ChC} fūl, Kfr {Nt.} fyal, Cp {Kr.} fi'yel, ? Gmy {Kr.} fulc v. 'boil' : BT: Gera pili-, Bl {Lk.} ?i-fulo, ? Krkr {Kr.} fu'ltə id. : SBc {ChL}: Kir fule, Gj hu'lu'wi', Buli fulu, Plc i'r fu'lu' id. ¶ Stl. ZCh 16O-1 [#143], ChC, ChL, Nt. 14 II IE: [1] *pelH-/pleH vi. 'burn, be warm' > NaIE *pelə-/ple⁻(w)-/*plo⁻(w)- > ON flo'r 'warm, luke-warm', Nr flø 'luke-warm' :: SI *pole⁻ti > OCS полѣти pole⁻ti vi. 'φλε'γεσ'αι, to blaze', Slv pole⁻ti id., SCr Ch spoli⁻ti 'to kindle, light', caus.: SI *pal⁻i⁻ti (1s prs. *pa⁻ ljo.) > палити paliti vt., vi. 'to burn', R палити, Uk палити, P palic', SCl, Slv pa⁻liti vt. 'to burn', Blg пали vt. 'burn'; SI *polmi / G *polmene 'flame' > OCS пламя plami / пламене plamene (бъ R 'пламя / пламени), OR полѡма polome, R f, Δ φ πολμη, Δ φ πολομη, Uk φ полуми, Blg плам, SCl pla⁻m, pla⁻me⁻n, Slv pla⁻men, Cz plamen, Slk plamen', P płomien' [2] if the N internal lateral was *-l⁻, then the expected form with initial *(s)- has coalesced with some other roots in NaIE *(s)p^hel- v. 'shine' > OI sphulin'ga 'spark' (M K III 545 without definite et.), Arm тајл p^hayl (gen. тајлиц p^haylic^h) n. 'shine, brilliancy, glitter', тајлем p^haylem v. 'shine, glitter, gleam' ¶ WP II 59-60, 679-80, P 805, 987 (the Arm forms misquoted with p- for p^h-), Vr. 133, Hü. 500, Me. EAC 35, Stt. 210-1, StSS 441, 448, 474, Glh. 465, Vs. III 192-3, 273, Chr. I 617-8 & II 38 II U: FV *paLa- vi. 'burn' > F, Es pala- id. : pLp {Lr.} *po⁻le⁻ > Lp: N {N} buolle / -l- vi. 'burn, be on fire, burn down, up', S {Hs.} buo⁻l⁻edh, L {LLO} puolle⁻ vi. 'burn', Kld {SaR} пу⁻лле, {TI} пу⁻ll⁻e- id. : pMr {Ker.} *pal⁻ъ- vi. 'burn' > Er пало- palo, Mk пало- palə- id. and possibly the (d ?) verb Er пулта- pulta-, Mk пихта- pəhta- vt. 'burn', which most probably belongs together with F polttaa id. ¶ In FU there is also a √ *pal⁻a- v. 'freeze' (a homonym of a different origin or a semantic development of the √ in question) > F palele- 'Kälte empfinden, frieren', Lp N {N} buola⁻s⁻ / -ll- 'frost', Mk пало- palə- 'erfrieren, frieren', Hg fagy 'Frost, frieren', Vg: T pa⁻l⁻, LK, P po⁻l⁻, Ss po⁻l⁻ 'erfrieren'; for semantics cf. R от мороза горит лицо, the μφ being based on similarity of physiological reactions to intense heat and frost ¶ Coll. 106, UEW 352 (FU *pal⁻a 'Eiskruste, Frost, frieren, gefrieren'; he considers the meaning v. 'burn' to be secondary), Lr. #994, Lgc. #5310, Hs. 382-3, TI 407, SaR 270-1, Ker. II 104-5 II D *pal⁻ √ ({GS} *p-) v. 'glitter, shine' > Tm pal.apal.a id., Ml pal.apal.a 'gleaming', pal.unuka v. 'glitter', Kn pal.akane, pal.ac(c)ane, pal.an'ce 'with a glitter, with pure brightness', Tu pal.lena v. 'light, shine', Tl pal.apal.a 'glitteringly' ¶¶ D #4012 ♦ AD GD 11 (IE, U), IS MS 337 (*p.al⁻ 'ропет'), IS SS #10.15 (in both latter sources IE, U, D); WCh (AG) data suggest initial *p-.

1727. *p^h.a^h.l^h √ 'thumb' (or 'finger, toe') > HS: Ch: CCh: MrgP, Mrg L {Mk.} pil, Klb {Mk.} pilu 'fingernail' : HgMd {Mk.} billi, HgMk {Mk.} billə, HgSn bille id., HgWl {Mk.} pilla 'finger' : Suk {Mk.} pilak 'fingernail' : ECh: Jg {J} fi'illo', Jg Kf {J} pi'illo' id. ¶ Mk. I, ChC, ChL II K: Sv: UB/LB/L/Ln p^hxule, U p^hxole 'finger' ¶ TK 773-4, GP 265, Dn. s.v. p^hxule ¶ In K the lr. was attracted to the initial stop, bringing about a "harmonic cluster" *p^hp... √ II IE: NaIE *po⁻l⁻ 'thumb, big toe' > L pollex, -icis id. (with -oll- < -o⁻l-, acc. to WH II 333) :: SI d *pal-ък-ъ > *pal-ъс-ъ id. > ChS {Mikl.} пальць pal⁻ъs id., Blg 'палец, Cz, Slk, Slv palec, SCl pa⁻lac id., P palec, OR palčeb pal⁻ъs, R 'палец, Uk 'палец⁻ 'finger, toe'; underived SI *pal⁻ъ is found in R бес- 'пальый' 'fingerless', шести- 'пальый' 'having six fingers' ¶ WH II 332-3, EI 255 (*poliko-s 'finger, thumb', *poliHo-s 'pertaining to a finger'), ZVSZ 300, Ma. CS 350, Vs. III 191-2, Glh. 464-5 II U *pa⁻l⁻ √ 'thumb' > FU d *pa⁻l⁻-ka⁻ id. > pLp {Lr.} *pe⁻lke⁻ 'thumb, great toe' (suggests FU *-e-) > Lp: N {N} bæ'lge / -lg-, L {LLO} piel⁻ke⁻, Kld {TI} piēl⁻g id., S {Hs.} bielgie 'thumb' : pMr *pa⁻l⁻kə > Er пел⁻ка p⁻el⁻ka, Mk пил⁻хк⁻ pa⁻l⁻kə (suggests FU *-a⁻) : Prm *pEl(k) > Z pev / pevy-, Z UV/US/LL/P/MS pel, Vt Sl pəl⁻i, Kz po⁻l⁻ъ id. || Sm *pi⁻ly-, {Hl.} *piy- 'thumb' (< U *pEl⁻yl⁻l⁻l⁻e) > Ne T O pīk'e, En X fi⁻u, B fi⁻d⁻u, Ng fe⁻aya, Kms pidi, Mt {Hl.} ≈ *hegəbti id. (Mt K {Pl.} егебти) ¶ UEW 363, Lr. #909, Lgc. #4840, Hs. 316, LG 217, Lt. 226, SZ 278, Ker. II 109 (postulates pre-Mr *pe⁻lə-ka⁻ > pMr *pa⁻l⁻ə-ka⁻ > *pa⁻l⁻kə), Jn. 123, Hl. M #275.

1728. ? *pAl⁻l⁻ √ 'spleen' > IE *b⁻l⁻l⁻l⁻ Hg⁻hen- ~ * (s)pl⁻l⁻ Hg⁻hen- > NaIE *b⁻l⁻l⁻l⁻l⁻ Hg⁻hen- ~ * (s)pel⁻l⁻l⁻g⁻h(-en, -a-) ~ * (s)pleng⁻h- ~ * (s)ple(:)g⁻h- 'spleen' > ? Blt: Lt bluz⁻ni's, bluz⁻ne', Pru blusne 'spleen' : SI *selzena, {Vln.} *slezena > SrChS слѣзена sle⁻zena, Blg 'слезен, d 'слезенка, 'слезка, SCl slezi⁻na, Slv sle⁻ze⁻n, sle⁻ze⁻na, Cz, Slk slezina, Cz Δ slezena, OP s'leziona, P s'ledziona (secondary 3'), R d селе⁻зеенка, Uk d селе⁻з⁻нка :: OI plī⁻ha⁻ / plihan-, Av spərazan-, KhS s.puljei, MPrs spurz, NPrs zrPusu soporz ~ zrPus⁻u osporz id. :: Gk σπλην / gen. σπληνός id. (< *σπληγγ, ср. σπλάγγνα nom. pl. 'intestines') :: Arm тајца-н p^hayca⁻n 'spleen' (бъ G pac.al-i, Lz panc.ala) :: L lie⁻n / gen. lie⁻nis 'spleen' :: OIr selg, OBr, MBr felch, MBr felc⁻h ¶ The deviations from the expected reflexes in several lgs. are due to simplification of a complicated proto-form (and possibly to tabuistic replacements of sounds) ¶ WP II 680, P 987, ≈ EI 538 (*spelg⁻h-), M K II 385-6, M E II 196-7, Bai. 415, Vl. I 89 & II 204, Horn 155, F II 769-70, Ch. 1039-40, WH I 799, EM 357-8, Vn. S 81, Flr. 170, Frn. 52, En. 153, Tp. P A-D 236-8, Vs. III 594-5, Vln. SS 66-7 (IE *spl⁻l⁻ Hg⁻hen- with

simplifications in branches of NaIE), Brū. 530-1 || D *pal_L- (or *pall-) ({}GS} *b-?) 'spleen' > Tu pallæ, Prj bella, Ku balla^d bella^d bela 'spleen', Tl balla 'enlargement of the spleen' ¶¶ D #3995 || HS: WCh: AG: Tal {IL} fə'lə'k, Cp {Kr.} fi'lə'k, Tmbs {Sh.} fwa'lə'k, Gmy {Kr.} fə'lə'k 'liver' ¶ ChC, ChL || ?σ,φ U °paL_LV_YV > Ne: T naÄnaÄ 'gut', T O {Lh.} pa_L·a·~ 'großer beutelartiger Darm, wohl Dickdarm' ¶ Ter. 437, Lh. 335, UEW 364 ◆ IE *(s)- suggests the presence of a palatal cns., i.e. N *l', so that we expect *-l_L- in pD, but the extant ev. of the D lgs. does not distinguish between D *-l_L- and *-ll-. The zero reflex of *g in Sm suggests a vw. begore *g (because the N intervoc. *-g- yields U *-y- > Sm *Ø). If the AG word belongs here (in spite of the semantic distance), the initial N cs. is *p- (on the ev. of AG *f-), otherwise it is an unspecified *pp-. ◆ The IE, D and Ch data allow a rec. of either N *-l'- or *-z^-, but Sm *-l- rules out N *-z^- (which regularly yields Sm *-y-, cf. N *su°Øg_Z°V > U *suz^'a' 'finger' > Sm {Jn.} °təya°, {Hl.} °təya id., N *bUyz°V 'fur-bearing animal' > U *poyz°V 'ermine' > Ne T пш, N *s^u°z^fa° 'heart' > U *s^u°z^a° (me) id. > Sm {Jn.} *seyu° or {AD} *s^eyu° id., N *waz°V 'valley, river bed' > U *waz°V > Nn F yaxaw wa°ey 'пшco').

1729. ??? UA₂ *pAl'gV (sole of) foot' > U: FU *pa'ikV 'foot' > pMr {Ker.} *pīl'gə > Er пшге pil'g'e, Mk пшге pil'g'ə 'foot' || Vg: LK po'a'ikənt, MK po'al'kənt 'side hoof, false hoof (of a reindeer), kleine Klaue (bei der Kuh, dem Elentier, dem Rentier)' || ?? Sm: Slq Tz {KKIH} pa'li 'thigh' ¶ UEW 364, IS III 67, Ker. II 113, KKI 148 || A {DQA} *pa'lgə 'foot' > NaT *balak 'trouser leg, sole of foot' > Osm {Rl.} balaq 'trouser leg', Tk balak 'trousers', Qmq, Qzq, Nog, VTt, Bsh balaq, Az balag 'trouser leg, ankle', QrB balaq 'sole of foot, trouser leg', Qzq balaq 'trouser leg, leg of an animal (esp. bird)' ¶ Rs. W 59, ET B 51-2, Rl. IV 1492, Dr. TM #762, ≈ TL 478 || Tg *palga-n 'sole of foot' > Nn Nh palga~ 'sole of foot or of shoe', Ul palz'a(n)-, Orc xagga(n)- id., Nn B falga 'sole of foot of a bear', Neg xalgan, Sln alga(n), Ork palz'a(n)- 'sole of foot', Ewk halgan 'foot, hoof, sole of foot' ¶ STM II 312, IS III 67-8 || pKo {S} *pa'r 'foot' > MKo p^hwat [*pal], NKo pal 'leg (lower than the ankle)', pal-gup 'hoof' (kup 'hoof'), Ko Δ: Ph/SI pal, Ks pa'l, Hm pa_l ¶ S QK #33, Nam 245, MLC 722 || pJ {S} *pa'ni 'foot, shin' > OJ pa'gi 'i' {Mr.} 'shank (lower leg)', StJ {Kenk.} hagi 'leg' ({S} J: T/Kg hagi', K ha'gi' 'shin'), J: Ns ha'gi', Ht pa'N, Y ha'N 'foot' ¶ S QJ #131, Mr. 395, Kenk. 414 ¶¶ DQA #1616 ¶¶ A *-l- for the expected *-l'- may be due to the precon. position ◆ Cf. IS III 66-70 (*pal'qa 'sole of foot': U, A + i ÷ K *perq-~*berq- 'foot, step'). IS III adduces M *iφalku- 'step', which is in fact *alqu- < N *haL_LU.K.V 'to step, walk' (q.v.). The rec. of N *q is *unt.* because N *q never yields U *k and M *k. The whole comparison is very doubtful, because the U and Tg stems may well belong to N *r_p.a'ikV 'thumb'. T *pal'mak 'shoe' (> OT bas'maq, Tk bas'mak etc.) and Ko parmak 'footgear worn by small gentry' apparently suggests an A word *pal'mak ('e) shoe', which cannot be derived from A *p_L'alKV (because of the cns. *l' in *pal'mak). In this case an infl. of N *r_p.a'ikV may be a solution.

1730. *p.al'Higa 'palm of hand' > IE *pl_LHm- > NaIE *pl_Lma~ 'palm of hand, hand' > Gk παλαμῆ, Gk D παλαμά id. || L palma~ id. || OIr {Thr.} la'm 'hand, arm', Nlr la'mh, Brtt {RE} *la~ma~ 'hand' > OW lau, MW llau, llaw, W llaw, OCrn lof, lau, MCrn lef, læf, Crn lu'f, OBr lom-, lou- 'hand' || OHG folma, AS folm(e) 'palm of hand', OSx folm 'hand' ¶ WP II 62, Mn. 965, EI 255 (*polh_Am / *pl_Lh_Am-os 'palm of hand'), WH II 240-1, F II 466, Ho. 112, Ho. S 210, Kb. 274, OsS 212, LP §§ 12.2, Thr. § 215, RE 102, Flr. 237, Bc. 238-9 || A {AD} *p'a'l_lga ({IS} *p'a~l_liga, {S, SDM95} *p'a~l_lga) with length of the 1st type (yielding a T long vw. and a Tg short one), {SDM97} *p'a~l_lgo, {ADb.} *p'aliga 'palm of hand' > M *qalaga(n) 'palm of hand' > MM {Pel.} halaqan, [L] halaga, [MA] alaqan, WrM alaga(n), HlM алга, Brt алга(н), Mnr {T} xalga, Mnr M xar_Lga, Mnr H {SM} xarg_a, Dx hanga, Ba xalge, Dag alaga, ShY halayan id., Kl {KRS} алхн ал'хн id., {Rm.} al'xan 'palm of hand, handful'; M b> WrMc falangu 'palm of hand', Mc Sb falandu 'clap one's hands' ¶ Pel. 209 [#11], T 372, T DnJ 139, T BJ 149, Iw. 147, SM 161, Pp. MA 97, Pp. L III 76, Pp. MDG 5, KRS 39, MED 26, KW 7, STM II 312 || ? pKo {S} *pa'r 'armful' > MKo pa'r, NKo pa'l ¶ S QK #990, Nam 245, MLC 723 || NaT *ha'ig'a (or *ha~ya?) 'palm of hand' [× N *p.aØigU 'palm of hand, (sole of) foot' (q.v.)] > OT aya id., MU, XwT, MQp XIII, [CC] XIV, OOSm zxiv, Chg zxiv aya, SY xaya, xayan, Tkm, Uz Δ, Uz XrOg a~ya, CrTt, Qmq, Nog, Xk aya, Tk Δ aye 'palm of hand', Qzq aya 'the middle of the palm of hand', Bsh aya 'comb (for carding goat-down)' ¶ Cl. 267, ET GI 100-1, TL 252, [†THDS-DS] I 413, Rs. W 10 || Tg *pan'ga or *payga 'palm of hand' [× N *p.aØigU 'l'] > Nn Nh payga, Nn B fai_Lnga, Nn KU fan'ga~, Orc xaḡa ~ xaḡḡa, Ud {Krm.} xan'a?, Ork pana ~ pan'a, Ul pan'a 'palm of hand', Ewk hanḡa ~ han'ḡa, Lm hanḡ id., 'hand' ¶ STM II 314, Krm. 304 ¶¶ DQA #1725 [A *p'a~l_lga 'palm of hand'], Rm. SKE 213, Adb. SR-D 259 || ??? HS: Ch: WCh: Su {Kr.} pa'l, Mpn {Frz.} ba~l 'arm' || CCh: FIK {Mk.} pulla, {ChL} pi'la, HgB/HgG/HgNk {ChL} pi'la 'arm' ¶ ChL, Frz. DM 5, Mk. I 306, ChC s.v. 'hand' & 'arm' ◆ IS III 93-5 (*aliHma 'palm of hand' > IE, U, A) ◆ Gr. II #291 (*palaḡ 'palm') [IE, U, A, Ko].

1731. *p.Xya°mV ('b'V) (with the component *bA of animal names) 'snake' > A *p_L'iUyVmV 'snake' > Tg *p'u'yumr 'dragon, monster' > Ork pomoi 'a mythical monster resembling a boa', Nn Nh puymur, Nn B himur ~ simuru 'dragon, a crocodile-like monster', Orc himu ~ simu 'e monster', Neg himḡu^d himu 'e mythical monster resembling a sheat-fish' ¶ STM I 466 || T °i_Lhuman > Chv aÄman ṡman, Δ ṡman 'earthworm' ¶ Ash. IV 39 || pKo *p_L'ya'm 'snake' > MKo p_L'ya'm, Ko pa'm (spelled paym) ¶ S AJ 255 [#109], S QK #109, Nam 242, MLC 756 || J: pJ {S} *pa'i_Lm(p)V° 'snake' > OJ pe'mi', J: T

he'bi, K he'bi', Kg he'], Ns ha'bu', Sh ha'bu', ? Ht pa'ku' id. ¶ S AJ 91, 269 [#103], S QJ #103, Mr. 404, Mr. KJ 251 || ??φ
M: WrM {Rm. <-?} yamu, Kl {Rm.} yama 'worm (i.a., causing tooth-ache), disease', {KRS} JM 'disease of the teeth' (= or × M
*yama > WrM yama 'strangles, glanders', HIM JM {MED} id., {Luv.} 'glanders?') ¶ Valid only if the meaning 'worm' is primary
¶ KW 214, KRS 709, MED 426, Luv. 693 ¶¶ DQA #1876 [A *p. 'o'lyamV 'snake'], S AJ 91, 278 [#96] II D *pa-mpo ({GS}
*p-) 'snake' > Tm, Ml pa-mpu, Kt pa'b, Tf po'b, Kn pa-vu, Kdg pa'mbi, Tl pa-mu, Klm pa'm, Nk pa-m, Prj ba-m, Gdb
ba-m^d ba-mb id., Tu pa-mbolu '∈ flat, long fish' ¶¶ D #4085 II HS: Eg Md pnd '∈ intestine worm' ¶ EG I 511, Tk. II 455-6 ||
Ch: pAG {Hf.} *pañ '∈ snake' > Gmy/Mnt {Hf.}, Su {J} pañ, Ang {Hf.} p~añ id., Ang {Flk.} pañ '∈ poisonous large snake',
Mpn {Frz.} pa'ñ 'Gabon viper' ¶ Hf. AG 17 [#1], J S 78, Flk. s.v. pañ, Frz. DM 48 II ? U: Sm: Slq Tz {KKIH} pu''na'' '∈
mythical monster' ¶ KKI 154 || U *pun'e (or *puy|'n'e) > Sm *pu₁y|n'ъ '∈ worm' (× N *p'u'c'Vjñ'V 'worm, snake' [q.v.
ffd.]) ¶ ❸ ≈ Blz. LNA #47 (unc. equation of D and A with Su/Fy pu'pwa'p 'fish') ¶ ❹ ≈ Gr. II #352 (*pam 'snake') [A, Ko, J +
unc. Ai].

1732. *p.i'nV 'piece of wood, trunk' (→ 'beam, bord, pole, bar') > HS: B *°/fnyt > Ah a.fənyatut (pl. ifənyətat) 'grosse
pièce du bois mort', Tdq afa~nyā tot 'grosse pièce de bois' ¶ Fc. 332, NZ 583 || ? DEg pn.t 'threshold' (pn.t n pr 'Schwelle des
Hauses'), Cpt Sd пни pñe, пни pñe, Cpt B венни benne 'montant de la porte, seuil, marche', ?? Eg N bnn 'Balken', Eg L
bnn.t 'threshold (of a door)' ¶ Er. 131, EG I 460, Vc. 160, Tk. I 44 (Eg bnn, bnnb < HS *bVI) & II 231-2 II K: G {Chx.} pin-i
'dicke Stange, Barre', 'Balken' II IE: NaIE *pin- 'piece of wood, trunk' > OI 'pina-ka-m 'staff', later 'bow, club' :: Gk π'υαξ (gen.
π'υακοϑ) 'wooden board, plank (of a ship); tablet for writing on; panel, picture' :: OHG witu-fīna 'pyre, pile of wood', MLG
vī'ne 'pile of wood' :: Sl *pъnъ > ChS {Mikl.} пьнь pънь 'truncus', OR пьнь pънь, R пен (gen. пн) 'tree-stump', P
pien' 'trunk/stock of a tree', SCr pa~nj (gen. pa'nja) id., 'tree-stump', Slv pa~nj (gen. pa'nja) 'tree-stump, stock', Blg пьн 'tree-
stump, block of wood, log', Cz pen' 'trunk of a tree' ¶ P 830, EI 44 (*pin- ≈ 'shaped wood'), M K II 281-2, M E II 132, F II 539,
Kb. 1217, Mikl. L 758, Vs. III 233, Ma. CS 361, Glh. 467 ¶ L pīnus 'fir, pine, stone-pine' is kept apart because of the long vw. ī
which suggests a following cluster of cnss. (*pīt(s)nos, pīt(s)nus or *piksnos) (÷ Gk π'υτϑ 'pine' < N *pejic'u '∈ coniferous
tree' [q.v.], see WH II 308) II U: FU *pEnñV '∈ coniferous tree' > Chr H {Ü} пьн pən 'pine-tree', {Ep.} пьн-жъ
pənz'ə 'pine forest' : Prm *pəñel' 'young coniferous tree' > Vt pumel' 'sprout; young tree, young growth (поросл-)', Z ponzl'
'young coniferous trees, young fir-tree/spruce' :: Hg fenyo'' 'pine, spruce, fir-tree' ¶ UEW 416-7, Coll. 78, LG 225, TmK 551, Ep.
101 II A: Tg *pi-na 'wooden yoke behind the shoulders which is used for carrying load' > Ewk hina, Neg xina, Ud sina, Ul, Nn
Nh pına, Ork pına id., Orc xina ~ sina 'knapsack', WrMc fiyana (< *fina?) {Hr.} 'zwei durch Stricke verbundene Bretter, die
zum Tragen von Lasten auf dem Rücken dienen' ¶ STM II 325, Krm. 285, Hr. 297 II ?? D *pUn_n- ({GS} *p-) 'mast-wood, trees
Calophyllum and Rottlera tinctoria' > Tm pun_n-ai ~ pin_n-ai 'mast-wood, Calophyllum inophyllum', Tl ponna id., Ml punna id.,
'Rottlera tinctoria', Kn punnike, ponne, honne 'Terminalia tomentosa', Tu ponnæ 'Rottlera tinctoria'; D -b> Sk pum'na-ga id.,
'Calophyllum inophyllum' ¶¶ D #4343, Tu. #8244 ❹ The initial cns. is *p.- (rather than *p-) if Eg pn.t belongs here.

1733. *P_o'nV 'path, ford' > IE *ponto-h-s, gen. *pn. 'th-os 'crossing, passage' > OI panthah., -a- (instr. sg. patha-) 'path',
Av panta°, panta 'path, space', OPrs acc. sg. pañim 'path', KhS pande 'way, path, road', NPrs dn0pa pa'nd 'road', Oss I/D
(<-dim.) fa'ndag 'road'; Ilr -b> ? FU {UEW} *pa'ntV 'way, path' > Z pad- in pad-vez' 'cross-roads' (vez' 'cross, across'), ? Os:
D pe'nt 'Weg (der Menschen/Tiere), Kz pa'nt 'way, path, tracks (of an animal)' :: Arm hun hun (gen. hni hni) {Bdr.} 'ford,
shallow passage, way' :: Gk πο'ντοϑ 'the (open) sea' ({EI}: <- 'path through the sea'), πα'τοϑ 'path, trodden or beaten way' :: amb
Al NG pe'nde'' 'weir, dam' (unless a loan from L) :: L po'ns (gen. sg. po'ntis, gen. pl. po'nti-um) 'bridge, gangway, deck of a
ship, Steg, Prügelweg durch Sümpfe' :: OSx fa'thi, fo'thi (io-stem) 'going, step', OHG fendo 'pedestrian, infantryman' : Gmc
*paθa- 'path, way' (<- another IE daughter-lge.?) > OHG pfad ~ phad, MHG phat (gen. phades), NHG Pfad, MDt pat (pad).
Dt pad, AS pæð, NE path :: pBSl {Rsm.} acc. sg. *pant-in, gen. sg. *pin't-es > Sl *po'ť (gen. *po'ťi) > OCS пѣть po'ť
(gen. po'ťi) 'road, highway', R пѣт (gen. пѣти), Uk пѣт, Blg пѣт, SCr pu'ť, Slv po'ť, Cz pout, Slk pu'ť, P pa'c' 'way' : Ltv
pan'ťs 'line of verse', {ME} 'row, line, rank of soldiers', Pru pintis 'way' ¶ Acc. to Rsm. AT 82, IE nom. sg. *ponto-h-s > Av
panta°, IE gen. sg. *pn. 'th-os > Av paθo-, OI pa'thah.; in OI nom. 'panthah. the cns. th is due to generalization ¶¶ P 808-9, ≈
EI 202, 487 (*ponto-h₂-s / *pn. 'th₂-os 'untraced path'; unc. : <d- *pent- 'find one's way' > Gmc: Gt finpan 'recognize, learn',
ON finna, AS findan 'find', NE find, etc.), Mn. 975, Mn. AHG 40, M K II 210-1, M E II 81-3, Bai. 211, Ab. I 445-6, UEW 364-
5, Coll. 135, WH II 336-7, F II 578-9, Ho. S 18, Ho. 244, Kb. 234, 757, OsS 177, 671, Lx. 158, KM 540, Vr. N 500, Me. EAC
36, 181, Slr. 175, Rsm. AT 82, Vs. III 413, Glh. 513, Kar. II 16-8, En. 226, ME III 78, ≈ Frn. 537 (Lt pantas <- P bant) II HS: S:
Gz fənnā 'way, path', fəno't 'way, path, road, journey' ¶ L G 163 II K *p'o'n- ≈ 'ford' > MG, G pon-i {Chx.} 'ford', † 'reisender
Bach', {DCh.} 'ford, pond', eNG {SSO} pon-i 'mdinaris gasavali' ('passage through a stream?'), Sv {Ni.} la-pa'n 'ford' ¶¶ Chx.
1488, DCh. 1312, Ni. s.v. бродъ ❹ The origin of IE *tH is obscure (the second component of a N cd?). If FU *pa'ntV is not a
loan from Ilr but its inherited cognate, the N rec. must be *P_a''n't.VI_HjV, but then the loss of *t. in S and K is puzzling.

1734. ***P_{un}ṛa** 'red colour, fox' > U: FU (att. in BF) ***pun**ṛa 'red colour, fox' > Es **punane** 'red animal, fox', 'red', 'blood', F **puna** 'red colour, blood', Lv **pu**ṛni 'red' ¶ SK 640-1 ¶ ? A ***p_uṛne** > M ***ṣu**ṛnegen 'fox' (< N ***p_{en}ṛijyV** 'small dog, whelp') > MM [MA, IM, S, HI] **hu**ṛnegen, [L] **ñ0**kn0Eu **hu**ṛngen, WrM **u**ṛnege(n), HlM ***h_uṛ**, Brt ***h_uṛṣ** (H), Mnr H {SM} **funig_e** ~ **ṣunig_e**, {T} **funige**, Dx {T} **funiēge** 'fox', Kl ***h_uṛn** **u**ṛngn_o id., 'female (wild animal)' (e.g. ***h_uṛn** **čoh** 'she-wolf') ¶ Pel. 235-6 [#63], Pp. L III 76, Pp. MA 191, 438, H 79, Ms. H 62, MED 1008, KRS 551, Chr. 508, SM 108, 183, T 371, T DnJ 149 ¶¶ Against Pp. VG 70, Yk **u**ṛnuṛgaṣ 'puppy' ('Junges eines Hundes') does not belong here, but rather to A ***p_{en}ṛi**ṛ-(kV) 'whelp, dog' (< N ***p_{en}ṛijyV** '¶' [q.v.]), cp. Shor {Rl.} **u**ṛnaṛgaṣ, Tb **o**ṛnoṛgoṣ 'puppy' ¶ ?? HS: WCh: AG ***b_uṛ**ṛṇ 'red' > Gmy {Kr.} **b_uṛṇ**, {IL in ChC} **ba**ṛṇ, Tal {IL in ChC} **ba**ṛṇ : NrBc {Stl.} ***m**-binV 'red' > Wrj {Sk.} **m_u**ṛbīnaṛ, Kry {Sk.} **mbī**naṛ, My {Sk.} **bī**ṛniṛ, P⁺ {MSk.} **biha**ṛn, Cg {Sk.} **banan** ¶ Stl. ZCh 249 [#18], Sk. NB 25, ChC, ChL ♦ We cannot rule out the possibility that this ṛ is identic with ***P_{un}ṛEjya** 'hair (on animals)' (as suggested at the A level by Pp. and at the FU level by Rédei and IS III), their common ancient meaning being 'abundant hair, fur, fur of a fox'. If the WCh ṛ belongs here, the primary meaning of the etymon is 'red'. Neither can we rule out the possibility that the A ṛ is identical with A ***p_{en}ṛi**ṛ-(kV) 'whelp, dog' and thus belongs to N ***p_{en}ṛijyV** '¶' (q.v.).

1735. ***p_aṛijne** 'to put, lay' > HS: CCh: Msg (Trn.) f⁺ṛn⁺, {Mch.} **fa**ṛnaṛ, **ma**ṛy, Msg Ng {GKrs.} **fa**ṛna v. 'lie' ¶ ? WCh ({Stl.} ***p_uṛn**- v. 'give'): AG: Ang {ChC} **p_uṛn** v. 'give', {Flk.} **pu**ṛṇ, pan, Tal {IL in ChC} **pen**, {Sh.} **p⁺en**, Mnt {J} **p⁺ṛ**, Gmy {Luc.} **p⁺i**niṛ, Kfr {Nt.} **p_uṛn** v. 'give' : NrBc {Stl.} ***p_uṛ**ṛn- v. 'pay/ransom' > My **pu**ṛn-, Sir **punu**, Jmb **b_uṛn**- ¶ Stl. ZCh 148 [#36], ChC, ChL, Nt. 33, Sk. NB 34, IS ChL 22 [#2.13] ¶ ? S ***o**ṛpṛṇ > Ar **ṛifyaṛanna** ({BK.} for **ṛiftaṛanna**) pf. 'stand up' ('se dresser, se mettre debout') ¶ BK II 530 ¶ K ***o**ṛp_aṛn- > Mg **p_uṛn**- vt. 'put/lean (against)' ¶ Q 299 ¶ U {UEW} ***pane**- v. 'put, lay' ('legen, stellen') > F, Es **pane**- 'setzen, legen, stellen' : Prm ***p_uṛn**- ({It.} ***p_uṛn**-, {Lt.} ***p_uṛn**-) v. 'lay' > Vt **poni**-ni v. 'lay, put on', Z Le/I **p_uṛn**- v. 'copulate with' ¶ ObU ***p_uṛ**ṛn-a- 'put, lay' > (1) **pVg** ***p_uṛ**ṛn-a- 'stellen, legen' > Vg: T **pon**ṛ-, **pon**ṛ-a-, LK/MK **pon**ṛ-, UK/P/NV/SV/LL/ML **pun**ṛ-, UL/Ss **pin**ṛ-; pOs ***pa**ṛna- ({Hl.} ***p_iṛ**na-) 'lay' > Os V/Vy/Y/D/K/O **pa**ṛn-, Ty **pa**ṛn-, **pa**ṛna-, Kz **po**ṛn- ¶ Sm {Jn., Hl.} ***p_uṛn**- 'legen' > StNe T **p_uṛ**ṛn-3-, T O {Lh.} **p⁺ṛ**ṛn-c- id., Ne F L {Lh.} **p_iṛ**ṛn-nt 'put (it)' imv., Ng {Cs.} **fanu**ṛama (1s aor. obj.) 'I put (it)', En {Cs.} **fuṛabo** id., Slq Tm {KD} **p_uṛnnab** id., Slq Tz {KKIH} **pin**- v. 'put, lay', Mt {Hl.} ***h_uṛn**- 'legen' (Mt M {Sp.} **хенна́мъ** 'кладу', анна́мъ **закладыва́**) ¶ pY {IN} ***po**ṛn- 'put, lay' > Y: K/T **po**ṛnī- id. (sx. ***i**- of vt.), T {Krn.} **pon**ṛi(l) 'leave (оставит)', K {Krn.} **poni**- id., K {IN} **pon**ṛo-, {Krn.} **pon**ṛo-, T {IN} **pon**ṛa- 'remain', OY {Wts.} **ponkatsj** imv. 'leave (verlasse)', **poniatsjok** 'we leave' ¶¶ UEW 353-4, Sm. 539 (U, FU ***pini**-, FP ***p⁺ṛni**-, ? Ugr ***pini**-, Sm ***p⁺ṛn**- 'put, lay'), LG 228, Ht. 177 [#521], Jn. 118, KKIH 149-50, Ptp. 75, Hl. M #288, IN 24, 318, Krn. JJ 276, 283, ≈ Rd. UJ 41-2 [#43] (Y < b- U) ¶ ?? D ***pan**ṛ- v. 'lie, lie down' within 3 ds : [1] (in SD) ***pan**ṛṇaiṛ ({}GS) ***p**- 'lair of an animal' > Tm **pan**ṛai 'lair', **pan**ṛnṛai 'lair, sleeping place of a best', Kn **pan**ṛe 'haunt or lair of wild beast' ¶ D #3893 ¶ [2] (in SD) ***pan**ṛi ({}GS) ***p**- v. 'be low in height, bow' > Tm **pan**ṛi (fts. -v-, prts. -nt-) id., v. 'be lowered, make obeisance', **pan**ṛi (fts. -pp-, prts. -tt-) v. 'lower, lead down', Ml **pan**ṛiyuka v. 'worship, salute, acknowledge superiority', Kn Δ **h_uṛnuku** v. 'bend, bow' ¶ D #3888 ¶ [3] ***pan**ṛt_u- ({}GS) ***p**- v. 'lie down' > OTl **pan**ṛd_u v. id., 'sleep', Tu **pa**ṛnṛt_u, **pa**ṛnṛt_u 'fatigue', Prj **pand**ṛ- v. 'be(come) tired', Gdb **pand**ṛ- v. 'be(come) tired' ¶¶ D #3900, Km. 425 [#788] ¶¶ D ***n**- < ***n**- < ***i**-n-? ♦ K, NrBc ***p**ṛ- < ***p**ṛ...? ♦ IS MS 344 ***p_aṛn** **к_ласт**ṛ, IS SS #10.17 (Ch, K, U).

1736. ?? ***P_uṛINV** 'meat, blood (as food)' > HS: SC: Irq {Mgw.} **fu**ṛṇiṛ, pl. **fu**ṛṇaṛy, {Wh.} **fu**ṛṇiṛ-fuṛṇaiṛ 'meat', {MQK} **fu**ṛ(u)ṇaṛy id., **fu**ṛ(u)ṇi 'piece of meat', Grw {Dmw.} **fu**ṛunaṛiṛ, {+Alg {E} **fu**ṛumi, } Brn {Dmw.} **fu**ṛunaiṛ, {E} **fu**ṛumaiṛ, } id. ¶ Mgw. 100, Wh. SI s.v., MQK 36, Dmw. 310, {+E SC 386, Blz. SCL s.v. 'meat'} AD GDS 61 [#2.22] ¶ ? U: FU (att. in FP) ***pXn**ṛṇe or ***pXn**ṛṇye 'meat' (?) > ? Chr H **pay** 'meat' : Prm ***pun** > Prmk **pun** 'sinew' ¶ LG 232 ¶ A: Tg (att. in NrTg) ***puṛṇ** > Ewk **huṛṇ**ṛl 'dried blood as food', Lm **huṛṇ**ṛl 'blood' ¶ STM II 350-1 ♦ Doubtful (the semantic connections are *qu.*; the stems are isolated within HS, U and A).

1737. ***p_{en}ṛijyV** 'small dog, whelp' > K: G **pinia** 'small dog', Mg **pinia**, **pinie**, **pina** 'small dog, poodle' ¶ Q 336, Chx. 1475 ¶ U: FU (att. in FP only?) ***pen**ṛṇe (or **pen**ṛṇi) 'dog' > F **peni** (gen. **peni**-n) 'whelp', **penikka** 'puppy', Es **peni** 'dog', pLp {Lr.} ***p⁺ṛn_uṛk** 'dog' > Lp: N {N} **b_aṛna**ṛ, L {LLO} **pa**ṛna, S {Hs.} **bie**ṛṇje, Kld {TI} **pi**ṛennaṛṣṣ : pMr {Ker.} ***pen**ṛṇ > Er **pin**ṛe, Mk **pin**ṛe **pin**ṛṇ id. : Chr L **pi**ṛij, E {Ps.} **pi**ṛij, H **pi**ṛi, KB **puni**ṛ, K **p⁺ṛṇ**ṛṇ 'dog' : Prm {LG} ***po**ṛṇi id. > Z **pon**, **poni**ṛ-, Z US **p⁺ṛṇ**, Yz **pun**, Vt **puni**ṛ ¶ ??? Hg **fene** 'wild, graulich, scheuſſlich' ¶¶ UEW 371, Sm. 553 (FP ***pena**ṛ 'dog'), SK 517-8, Lr. #911, Lgc. #4853, Hs. 318-9, Ker. II 113, PsS 93, Wc. TT 83, LG 224-5, TI 369 ¶ A ***p⁺ṛenu**ṛ-(kV) 'whelp, dog' > NaT ***h_uṛenu**ṛk 'whelp, puppy' > OT {Cl.} **a**ṛnuṛk, {DTS} **enu**ṛk 'the young of a carnivorous animal (cub, puppy, etc.)', MQp **enu**ṛk, OOsM **enu**ṛk - **enik**, Tk **enik**, inik 'young animal (dog, bear, etc.)', Chg □ **vnuY**ṛi **enu**ṛk 'young of a carnivorous animal', Az Δ **a**ṛnixṛ, Ggz **jenik**, Tv, Tf **enik**, Shor {Rl.} **u**ṛnaṛgaṣ id., Tb {B} **o**ṛnoṛgoṣ 'young dog', QK {T} **o**ṛnoṛṛṛek, Yk **u**ṛnuṛgaṣ 'puppy' ¶ ET Gl 281-3, TL 190-1, Rs. W 44, Cl. 183, B T 142, B DLT 183, Bu. I 214, Rl. I 1820, Shch. Zh 129 ¶ Tg: Ewk **h_uṛnnuka** 'dog (returned from the hunt)' ¶ STM II 30 ¶ AdS of M ***ṣu**ṛnegen 'fox' (< N ***P_{un}ṛa**ṛ 'red colour, fox' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶¶ Pp. VG 70, Rs. UAW 24 ¶ ??σ D ***pen**ṛ- 'female animal, a female (woman, girl)' > Tm **pen**, id., M **pen**, 'a female

(woman, girl)', Kt pen', Klm pen't̪i 'female', Td pen' 'woman', Kn pen. 'female, woman', Kdg pon'n'i 'wife, female', Tu pon.n.u 'girl, female', Tl pen.t.i 'female animal\plant', Gdb pen't̪i 'female sheep', Nkr penli, Gnd pend.ul 'marriage', Prj pind.rul, Kui pond.ri rind.i 'married couple' 𐌿𐌿𐌿-𐌸 (?φ) D *pet.t̪- 'female animal, female young animal' > Tm pet.t̪.ai 'female animal, woman', Ml pet.t̪.a 'female of birds\asses\camels', Krb pot.t̪i 'hen', Tl pet.t̪.a, Klm pet.t̪.a 'female of birds', Nkr pet.y. 'female animal\bird', Png pet.i 'female kid', Ku pet.i mila 'female young (of sheep, pig)', Mlt bat.go 'female of birds', bat.g 'virginal' 𐌿𐌿𐌿 D *pen'- belongs here only if the primary meaning was 'female animal' (← *small animal') 𐌿𐌿𐌿 D #4395 𐌸 IS MS 366 s.v. 'собака' *p.enV (U, D, K), Rs. UAW 24 (U, A).

1738. ***P_{un}yE** ~ ***P_{un}i** 'smell' > HS: C: Bj {R} fīn 'Geruch', fīn- 'schnüffeln, nach Geruch in der Luft fangen (das Wildtier), riechen, schnuppern' || Ag: Bln {R} fu'n y- 'smell'; Ag -b> Tgr {LH} 5N bl fin bēle v. 'sniff\scnt', {R} %N bl fun bēle id., ? (× EC *sun- < N *su''ŋe 'to smell') Or fu'nf-ad.d a v. 'smell sth.' 𐌿 RWBd 79, R WB 122, LH 666 || AdS of B *fVnfa'n 'museau, nez (d'animal)' [< N *pVn-c'V ~ *pVn-c'V 'nose' (q.v. ffd.)]; the absence of reflexes of the N affricate may be accounted for by the infl. of N ***P_{un}yE** ~ ***P_{un}i** 𐌿 The apparent traces of this √ in Ch are highly doubtful: Ch: Ngz {Sch.} (3s p.) fa'u_nu', sbjn. fa'wa'n (Sch. DN 57) v. 'smell at, sniff at' is probably to be analyzed as fa'u-n-u' (cp. Ngz fo'-wa 'stench, terrible odor') || A {DQA} *p'un'e v. 'smell; nose' > M *φu'nir- 'odour' > MM [IM, MA] hu'nir, WrM u''nu'r, HIM *нүр 'odour, smell, fragrance, aroma', Kl *нр u'nər, Brt *нүр, Mnr H {SM, T} funir, Mnr M {Pot.} хунир 'odour'; M *φu'nis- v. 'smell sth., smell at' > MM [MA] hu'nis- id., WrM u''nu's-, HIM † *нс- (γх) v. 'kiss, smell', Mnr H {SM, T} funis- v. 'smell sth.' 𐌿 Pel. 237-8 [#68], S AJ 240 [#152], Pp. MA 192, MED 1010, KRS 552, T 37, SM 108, Pot. 414 || Tg *pu'n- v. 'smell' > Ewk Brg hun'gukt3- v. 'smell sth.', Sln u'~: 'odour', Lm hīn3msi 'bad odour (of mouldy meat)', Neg xun 'odour', Orc xu'(n-) ~ xu'n', Ud xu(n-), Ul, Ork pu'(n-) Nn Nh pu'~, Nn KU fu'~, Nn B fu(n-) id., WrMc fun 'aroma' 𐌿 STM II 349, Krm. 305, S AJ 220 [#207] || ?? pJ *pa'na' 'nose' (× N *p.Vnc'.c'V 'nose' [q.v.]??) > OJ pa'na', J: T ha'na, K ha'na', Kg ha'na, Ht pa'na' id. 𐌿 S AJ 267 [#55], S QJ #55, Mr. 397 𐌿 S AJ 78, 277 [#53], DQA #1679 𐌿 A (d ?) *p_l'ju'ngu 'stench, bad smell' [× N *p'f'u'lg'gV (or *p.-?) 'dirt, faeces', q.v. ffd.] || D *pu'n_1- (/'GS) *p-) v. 'know' > Klm, Prj, Gdb, Png, Ku pun- id., Gnd pund- 𐌸 pun-, Kui punba id. 𐌿 D #4344 (a) 𐌸 Connection (or even identity?) with N ***p'un'gyu** 'to breathe, wind, smoke' (q.v.) cannot be ruled out.

1739. ***P_{un}Ejya** 'hair' > HS: S *o/ɸny~*ɸpyn > ArīnaF0à ʔafna~ (ɸfny) 'très abondant' (en parlant de la chevelure, des cheveux), fanwa ʔ- f. 'qui a une chevelure abondante (femme)', fayn-a-n- 'qui a une chevelure abondante' 𐌿 BK II 636, 640 || U: FU *puna 'hair, wool, feathers' > pMr {Ker.} *p'na > Er пона pona 'wool', Mk пона pona 'wool, body hair' ! Chr L pun 'wool, feathers, body hair' || ObU *pu'n 'hair' > pVg *pu'n id. > OVg: N SoG, E TM pun, W P/Sl, S Vt пунь, S SSs bunn; Vg: T/LK/MK pon, UK/P/NV/SV/LL/UL/Ss pun 'hair'; pOs *pun id. > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y/O pun, D pu'n, Nz/Kz pu'n ! Hg fan, Δ fon 'pubic hair', Δ fanos' 'hairy' 𐌿 UEW 402, Coll. 78, Sm. 547 (FU *pu/a'na° 'hair' > FP *puna, Ugr *pa'na), Ker. II 117, ERV 498, PI 215, MF 181, Ht. #520, KrT 706-7, PD #1958, Trj. S 383 || A *p_l'jun'e 'hair, feather' > STg *pu'j'n'e- > WrMc fun'exē 'hair, wool, fur, down', Mc Sb {Y} f3n'x {fenixə}, {Mrm.} funixe 'hair', Jrc {Kiy.} funirhei., {Md.} fu-nir-xie 'hair, fur' 𐌿 STM II 303, Klz. MS 171, Z 1069, Hr. 320-1, Y ##2, 2282, Kiy. 124, 126 [##493, 515], Md. ChF 135 || M *φu'su'n 'hair' [× N *P_U'c'U 'a hair' (q.v. ffd.)?] || pJ {S} *pa'na'i_ 'feather' > OJ pa'ne', J: T ha'ne, K ha'ne', Kg ha'ne, Ns ha'ne', Ht pa'_ni' 𐌿 S QJ #24, Mr. 398 𐌿 S AJ 275 [#22], DQA #1858 (A *p'u'n'e 'hair, feather'; the unambiguous rec. of A *p'- is not justified, because M *φ-, Tg and J *p- may go back both to *p'- and to *p- 𐌸 Cf. IS III 81-4 [#366] (*p/u/n~/a = *p'u'n'a). IS adduces D *p_l'u't̪.a 'hair, wool, down, small feathers', which is unacceptable; the D stem can be better traced to N ***p'lu'tV** 'feather, hair' [q.v. ffd.]. The adduction of D is based on IS's hyp. about N *-n' (IS's *n~) > D *-t̪-. But in this N √ there is no *-n' (as unequivocally proved by U and namely Os), and the very hyp. about N *-n' > D *-t̪- is hardly provable 𐌸 Gr. II #146 (*puna 'feather') [U, A, Ko, J].

1740. ***P_{un}Vjya** 'to turn, twist, tie' (→ 'plait') > HS ***ɸp_{un}y** v. 'turn, twist, spin' > S ***ɸp_{un}y** v. 'turn' > BHb ɸpny (pf. en11p1 pa'na~) 'turn to the side, turn round, turn to [sth.], Ug {A} ɸpny (pf. pn) (not in OLS), JA [Trg.], Sr ɸpny (pf. an1p6 pə'na~ ~ in4p6 pə'ne~, 'ноп pə'na~) vi. 'turn to\from', 'sich wenden', Ar ɸfny (inaFaa) v. 'turn, pass away', Gz ɸfnw D (pf. fnw pannawa) v. 'send', Ak OA panu^ 'sich wenden an', Ak B panu^ 'vorangehen' 𐌿 KB 885, KBR 937-8, GB 645-6, A #2230, Js. 1187-8, Lv. T II 272-3, Ln. 2451, Ls CDG 163 || Eg P/G ifn ≈ 'umwenden', '(das Gesicht) zuwenden', 'sich umwenden' [EG I 70] (× N ***p.a''ŋV** 'forehead' [q.v.]); possibly Eg OK pn ≈ 'spindle' (Name eines spindelartiges Gerätes) (EG I 508, Tk. II 436-7) || Ch ***ɸpfn** > Hs fu'ni' 'covering mouth and nose with the long part of turban' || ECh: Mu {J} ʔa'wa'n, ? Brg ʔu'na'yi' v. 'tie' (< *ʔVpVn, where *ʔV- is a px.) || CCh: Lgn {Lk.} b.3'n v. 'tie' (< *ʔVpVn), Bdm {Cfr.} fa'na'i_ id. 𐌿 Abr. H 273, Lk. ZSS 29, 40, 170, ChC s.v. 'tie' 𐌿 Cal. 62 (S, Eg), Vc. HÄ 43 (Eg, Ch) || IE: NaIE *(s)pen- v. 'plait, spin, tie' > Arm hanum hanum (aor. hanay), henum henum (aor. heni), hinem hinem v. 'weave, warp, plait' || Ltv pr-^t (prs. pinu) 'to plait, braid', Lt pi'nti (prs. pinu) id., 'to weave, twine', Lt pa'ntis, Ltv pinekls, pineklis 'hobble, horse-lock', Pru panto 'Fessel' ! Sl *po.to > OCS пѣта po.ta pl. 'πε'δαι, fetters', R pl. 0 пѣты Uk 0 пѣто, SCr pu.to, Slv po.to. (pl. po'ta), Cz pouto, Slk pu'to, P pe.to 'fetters'

|| Gmc (< *spenwo-): ON spinna, Gt, OHG, AS spinnan, NHG, Dt spinnen, v. 'spin', NE spin ¶ P 986 and Vr. 535 (both do not distinguish this √ from the homonymous √ *(s)pen- v. 'stretch, strain'), ≈ EI 571-2 [* (s)pin- 'draw, spin'], Slt. 258-9, Frn. 59, En. 219, Vs. III 412-3, Fs. 445-6, Vr. 535, Ho. 310-1, Kb. 936, OsS 852, KM 727 || U: pre-U **pun₁V₁ya- > U *puna- ~ *pun'a-: [1] U *puna- v. 'spin, plait' > F puno- 'drehen, zwirnen' i pLp {Lr.} *pone- > Lp N {N} ba'dne ~ bo'dne / -n-, Lp L {LLO} pa'tne- 'Sehnenfaden spinnen, die Sehnenfasern zu einem einzigen Faden zusammendrehen, Garn spinnen', S {Hs.} bu'dn'edh 'spinnen, zwirnen (Sehnenfaden); spleißen' i pMr {Ker.} *pъna- > Er пона- pona- v. 'twist (a rope), plait', Mk пона- pona- v. 'twist (a rope), braid' i pChr {Ber.} punъ- ({JBer.} *punā- 'zwirnen, flechten' > L pune (inf. пуна-ш 'puna-s'), KB {Ber.} pъne- (inf. пьна-ш pъ'na-s'), U/B pune- 'twist (ropes), 'braid (one's hair)' i Prm *pu'n- 'twist, plait' > Vt puni- id. ('winden, flechten'), Z Le pin- 'twist (ropes)' || ObU *po'n- > pVg *pō'n- > Vg T/Ss pon- 'drehen, winden, bauen', pOs *pon- ({JHL.} *pa'n-) 'zwirnen' > Os: V/Vy ponəl-, Ty po'nəl-, Y po'ntəl-, D/K punttə-, Nz puntəl-, Kz pō'ntəl- id. i Hg fon- v. 'spin, plait' || Sm {Jn.} *pъn- v. 'plait' > Ne T (augm.) панор-ц-, {Lh.} pan'o'r-c' id., {Lh.} paan'i'r' 'Gezwirntes', Ne F L {Lh.} panmō't'a>s' 'straff zwirnen', Ng {Cs.} 1s aor. obj. fonu'ama, {KD} fonu'a- id., Slq {KD} LTz/MTm par-, MKe panpa- v. 'plait', Slq Tz {KKIH} pañis' 'braid, braided hair', Slq Tm {KD} pan'ъs' id., Kms pu'n- 'zwirnen', Koyb {Sp.} пандлмъ 'верчу' ('I twist, ich drehe') || ?σ Y: K {IN} pundu-, {Jc.} pundu-, punedu vi. 'erzählen' I [2] FU {UEW} *pun'a 'Windung, ? gedreht; wickeln, winden' > F puna 'Windung, gedreht' i pLp {Lr.} *pon'z > Lp: N {N} bo'dnja'-/nj- v. 'twist, turn, screw; turn, change direction', L {LLO} pa'tn'a- 'drehen (Faser, Rute), zusammendrehen, sich drehen/wenden', S {Hs.} bu'dnj'edh id., 'winden (z. B. eine Weidenrute), zwirnen', Pa {TI} po'n'n'a- 'drehen, winden (z. B. eine Rute)', Kld {TI} po'n'n'a- 'drehen, winden', {SaR} po'ñne- 'twist, twist together' i ? Chr yeπ-py'ñem 'plaited hair, braid', {Szil.} u'p-p'ñem 'Haarflechte' (yeπ u'p 'hair') i Prm *pin'- (< *pu'n-) vt. 'curve, twist, wrap' > Vt bin'-ini 'twist together, wrap, wind together \ around', Z pin'ov '(wood) with slanting layers, knotty', Z Ud/Le pin'ovt- 'bend', Prmk pin'la- vt. 'bend, rumple' || Os: V po'n'-, D pa'n'- 'wickeln, umwickeln' i Hg bonyolo'd-, Δ banyali't- 'become complicated, get entangled \ involved in' ¶ UEW 402-3, Sm. 539 (U *puna°/i-, FU *puna°, FP *puna, Ugr *pu'na-, Sm *pe'n- 'plait'), Lr. ##949, 952, Lgc. ##4663, 5073, Hs. 376-7, LG 221-2, 236, TI 394, SaR 261, It. #196, SK 643, Ker. II 118, MRS 468, 486, ERV 498, PI 215, Ht. #519, MF 213, Jn. 113, KKIH 146, Ang. 219, IN RJS s.v. **рассказат**-, ≈ Rd. UJ 43 [49] (Y < U) || A: NaT *a'ejir- > OT {Cl., Gbn.} a'jir- v. 'spin', Chg ejir- 'surround'; there may be a partial merger with NaT *egir 'spin' (ffd. see ET GI), which is responsible for the unexpected vw. *eja'- ¶ Cl. 113, Gbn. ATG 298, ET GI 227-31 || pJ {S} *pi'ni_a r- 'twist, twirl' (× N *p.in₁V₁ya 'to turn, spin, plait', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ DQA #1805 [A *p'i_u'ni 'to twist, twirl'] || ?? D (in SD) *pun'a- ({GS} *p-?) v. 'tie, unite' > Tm pun.ai_ v. 'unite, tie', pun.ai_ v. 'bind', pun.ai_ ~ pun.ai_ 'fettlers', ?? Kn pon'ar 'be joined/united' ¶¶ D #4160 (b) ♦ On the possible etl. connection between this √ and *p.in₁V₁ya 'to turn, spin, plait' see s.v. *p.in₁V₁ya; F IS SS #10.8 (HS, IE, U, D), IS MS 354 (**πνεστι** *p.u'ny'λ > HS, IE, U, D). IS does not distinguish between the two roots (IS SS #10.8 adduces Eg pn' without explaining the lr. ι) ♦ Gr. II #298 [← IS] (*pin 'plait') [IE, U, A, J].

1741. *pun₁pyu 'to breathe, wind, smoke' (× N *P_{un}yE ~ *P_{un}i 'smell' [q.v.]) > ?? HS: C: Ag: Q {R} fingiya- [(EthSc) FNgiʔ fəngiya-] 'Wind, Sturm' (acc. to R, a derived relative noun analyzable as fingi-ya- and related to Xm fig ya- 'wind') || Dhl {EEN} funt- 'breathe' ¶ R QW 57, EEN 23 || WCh: Kfr {Nt.} f3foŋ 'south wind', Gmy {ChC} fan'u't 'storm'; ? AG *f'wan 'rain, (*←) storm' > Gmy {Hf.} fə_a'n 'rain', Su {J} fwan 'rain', Ang {Brq.} fwa'n, {Hf., Flk.} fwan id., {ChC} k'w'i f'wan 'storm', Mnt {Hf.} fan 'rain' ¶ Nt. 12, Hf. AGG 18 [34], J S 66, ChC, ChL, Flk. s.v. fwan, Brq. AP, Pod. AWL || IE: NaIE *pneu_ 'to breathe, blow' > Gk πνε'ω (ft. πνευ'σομαι) 'to blow' (of wind and air), 'to breathe', πνευ'μα 'a blowing, a wind, breath, spirit' || Gmc: (1) *fne(:)h- 'to breathe, pant' > OHG fne'han 'breathe, snort', MHG phne'hen 'to breathe, pant, gasp', (2) *fne's-/fno's-/fnas-: AS fnæ'st 'breath, breathing, panting', OHG fna'sto'n 'gasp, snort; anhelare', as well as partially onomatopœic words: ON fny'sa, fnasa, fncsa 'to pant, puff', MHG phnu'sen id., 'to sneeze' (ph- [= pf?] for *f- due to onomatopœic infl.), AS fne'osan, fnesan 'to pant, sneeze' ¶ P 838-9, F II 566-7, Kb. 269, OsS 209, Lx. 160, Ho. 110, Vr. 136, ≈σ EI 82 (*pneu_ - ≈snort, sneeze) || A {S AJ} *pp'un'V, {DQA} *po'n'e (× *p'-) 'smoke' ({AD} 'smoke, snow-storm') > M *quni-n 'smoke' > MM [HI] hunin, [S] hu'ni id., [IsV] huni, WrM d uniyar {MED} 'mist, haze, vapor', {SM} 'vapeurs qui s'élèvent du sol échauffé par le soleil', HIM d униар 'mist, haze, vapor', Brt un'eŋ, Dg xon'i, Dx funiē, Mnr H {T, SM} funi 'smoke', Ba {SM} fune, {T} f3n3 'smoke' ¶ Ms. H 60, SM 107, T 371, S AJ 237 [85], ≈ Pel. 238 [69] || Tg: (1) *pu'n- v. 'smoke, emit smoke' > Ork pun- id., Orc pun'a 'smoky', Ud punkisi- vt. 'smoke out' (a loan from a p-preserving lge.), Ul pun'a-pun'a adv. 'emitting smoke, raising dust, pun3'ic'i v. 'smoke (**дымт**)', pun3uc'u- vt. 'smoke (food)', Nn Nh ponki-, Nn B/KU fonki- v. 'smoke, smoke out', (2) *pun'ge 'snow-storm' > Ewk hun3- ~ hu3 id. (**в'та, метел**), hun3- ~ hu3- 'begin/be a snow-storm, block the road with snow', Lm hu'ñ3- ~ hu'ñ3- 'storm, snowstorm', Neg xun'ñ3, Orc xu'ñ3 'snowstorm' (**в'та**), Ud xun3- 'be a snow-storm, skim over the ground (snow)', Ul pun'aalul 'whirlwind (carrying sand \ snow \ leaves)', Ork pu'nd3 'snowstorm, blizzard, blizzard with ground wind', Nn pu'ngiktu- 'covered with snow/sand brought by the wind' ¶ STM II 43-4, 348-9, Krm. 307, S AJ 225 [297] ¶¶ S AJ 295 [517], DQA #1680 (M, Tg + unc. pKo {S} *pi'n'ə'k

'kitchen' ({S} ← 'smoking place') ✧ This N √ may be connected (or identical) with ***P_{un}yE** ~ ***P_{un}i** 'smell' (q.v.). N *p- is suggested by WCh data.

1742. ***pVn^c·V** (or ***pVn^c·V?**) 'nose' > HS: Eg fOK fn3 'nose' ¶ EG I 577-8, Fk. 98, Tk. II 575-8 || C: unknown C source → Amh aFN^a ʔaf3nc[˘] 'a 'nose' and possibly Gz fəs.əm 'front, forehead' and Grg: Ms/Go/So f3nc[˘].v, Ch/Ed/M finc[˘].v, En/Gt fīnc[˘].v 'forehead' ¶ L G 169, L EDG III 729 || ? B: (1) *fVnzVr 'nose', v. *√fnzr ≈ 'have the nose injured' > Egg funzər 'nose', Kb ffunzər, SrSn, Rf funzar, Shw funzər, Gd fənzər 'saigner du nez', Ah fun'hər 'avoir la narine coupée', ETwl, Ty fənz'ər 'avoir le nez déchiré', Ty efinz'ar 'coupure de narines', Gd fənzər, Awj fənz'ər 'saigner du nez' ¶ Fc. 1355, GhA 39, Dl. 211, Pr. H #60, Lf. II #0399, NZ 587 || (2) ? Kb afənnis[˘] (pl. ifənnis[˘]ən) 'homme au nez trop court, aplati, camard', ffunnəs[˘] 'avoir le nez camard, écrasé', CM {NZ} fənnəs[˘] 'avoir le nez épaté', Shw afənnis[˘] 'camard; camus' ¶ Dl. 209, NZ 578 || ? K: OG p.inc[˘]i, G † p.inc[˘]vi, p.inc[˘]i 'nostrils'; K (and/or another lge. of the Caucaso-Mesopotamian region?) → Arm pinč pinc^h 'nostrils', Oss I f3n3, Oss D fin3(a[˘]) 'nose, tip', Abkh a-p3nc.a 'nose' and even Blc p^hon3 'nose' (an argument for the ancient migration of the Baluchis from a more western area) ¶ Abul. 339, Chx. 1006, DCh. 1001, Ab. I 497, Bai. 236, Ach. IV 83 ¶ The glotalizaion in p.- is probably secondary. Alternatively, the K word may be a loan from Arm pinc^h || IE: ? NaIE {P} *bend-/ *bn_d-no- 'vorspringende Spitze' > OIr benn 'mountain peak, horn, point, tip (of a lance)' (< *bn_d-no- or *bend-no-?), bennach 'pointed, horned', Nlr beann, MW bann 'mountain peak, horn, point' (< *bn_d-no-), OBr bann 'horn', MBr ban 'éminence, saillie, hauteur', Br bann 'ray' :: Dt Fl W pint 'Spitze', MHG {WP} pinz 'subula', MLG, MNG {Lx.} pint, NNR {P} pintol, ODN, AS pintel 'penis', NE pintle ¶ The IE √ belongs here if *-nd- may be an IE reflex of N *-nc[˘]- ¶ WP II 09-10, P 96-7, Vn. B 35-6, Flr. 78, Hm. 65, Dnn. 61, Lx. 160, Ho. 246, Vr. N 522-3 || ?? A: pJ *pa'na' 'nose' (× N ***P_{un}yE** ~ ***P_{un}i** 'smell') > OJ pa'na', J: T ha'na, K ha'na', Kg ha'na, Ht pa'na' _ ¶ S QJ #55, Mr. 397; S AJ 78 and DQA #1679 prefer to derive it from A {DQA} *p_l'u'ne 'nose, smell' (< N ***P_{un}yE** ~ ***P_{un}i**, which is phonetically preferable because the J word has no traces of N *c[˘] or *c[˘]). ✧ Cf. AD LRC #109.

1743. ?? ***P_{on}d[˘]V** ≈ 'leg' > HS: WCh: BT *pundV 'thigh' > Bl {Bnt.} pundo, Krf {Sch.} fo'ndo, Glm {Sch.} pe'nda', Gera {Sch.} fi'ndi', Dr {J} pu'd[˘]o', Krkr {Kr.} fu'nt3'w 'thigh', {J} fu'ndo' 'leg', {Al.} p3'nto', Pr {Frz.} pu'nde', Krf {J} f3nta'w 'leg', {Jl ← Sch.} fo'ndo' 'thigh' :: ECh [× N ***p.a'g[˘]dV** 'leg (or part of it), foot': Jg {J} pa'do, Brg {J} fa'di' 'thigh', Mu {J} fu'di' (pl. fo'da't) 'thigh', {Lk.} fu'di' (pl. fo'da't) 'Schenkel' :: ?? CCh [× N ***p.a'g[˘]dV** '¶': McTr {ChL}: Hw fu'd[˘]a'ra', G'nd fvd[˘]a'ta', Gbn fi'd[˘]3't3', Bk fu'd[˘]3't3' 'thigh' ¶ ChL, JI II 324-5, Bnt. 19, Frz. P 47 || U: FP *pontV 'leg, foot' > Prm *pod 'foot, leg, basis' > Vt pid 'foot, paw, hoof', Vt Shm puden, Vt B po'do'n ({JLG} po-do-n) 'by foot', Z pod 'leg' (in: pod vu3'3rs3 oz a3'3'i 'has very weak eye-sight', lit.: 'does not see the shade of his own legs'), 'stem (of a mushroom)', pod3n 'by foot', Z US pod 'basis', Yz 'puda 'pedestrian', 'pud3n 'by foot' :: Er/Mk poŋks ({U}: < *pondXks) 'trouser leg', pl. poŋkst 'trousers' ¶ LG 223, U3S 369-70, UR 256, Wc. WC 93-4, U SC, U 117, Wc. SW 210, Ps. M 112.

¶ 1743a. ***P_{Vn}l[˘]V_J-s[˘]V** (~ ***-3[˘]V?**) 'insect' > HS: CCh {ChL}: BM: Br, WMrg pin3'u, Cb pi'nzu', Ngx pi'n3'u 'mosquito' :: McHigi {ChL}: HgG fi'ye'nzi', HgNk, Kps vi'nze', HgF vi'nzo', HgB vi'gi'nz3w, FlK vi'nzu'm, FlG vi'nzu' id. || CS *pa_{is}'p'a's[˘]- 'in bug' > MHb {Dlm., Lv., Js.} Sp1S6p5 pis'pa's[˘], {Esh.} Sp4S6p5 pis'pe's[˘], NHb Sp4S6p5 pis'pes[˘] 'bed-bug', Sr {JPS} '3op3πa pas'pə's[˘]a- 'small reddish bug', {Br.} '3op3πe pes'pə's[˘]a- 'bug', Ar fasfas- 'bed-bug' ¶ Dlm. 339, Lv IV 150, Js. 1248, ESh. 1110, Br. 613, JPS 458, Nld. BSS 122 (unc. : Ar < b- JA), BK II 594 || U ± *pan[˘]CV > FU: Mk панжам 'panz'am 'ant' || Sm: Ne T BZ {Ter.} па́нзе[˘] i'Ä panz'e'ə, Nn {Cs.} pansie, panz'e, pand'e 'louse' ¶ PI 199, Ter. 441 || ? A: Tg *punzi[˘]m- > Nn pon3'um[˘] ~ p3nzim3 'small winged blood-sucking insects (мошка+, мелкаѣ мошкара, гнус)', WrMc funzima {Z} 'white insects on dung (навознаѣ бѣлаѣ мошка)', {Ha.} 'in Kriebelmücke, Simulium', ?? funima {Z, Ha.} id., {Ha.} 'giftige Sandfliege' ¶ STM II 41, On. 3, Z 1069, 1071, Ha. 320-1 [|| ??σ,φ pKo {S} *pa'nto' 'firefly' > MKo pa'nto', pa'nto'i[˘], Nko pandi ¶ S QK #294, Nam 243, MLC 716] ¶ ≈ DQA #1860 (incl. Tg + unc. parallels in M, Ko and J) || D *pe[˘]n_lV_J 'louse' > Tm pe[˘]n, Ml, Kn pe[˘]n, Kt, Klm pe[˘]n, Td po[˘]n, Kdg pe[˘]ni, Tu pe[˘]na, Nkr, Nk, Gdb pe[˘]n, Prj, Knd pe[˘]ni Png, Mnd pen, Ku pe[˘]n, Krx pe[˘]:n, Mlt {Drs.} pe[˘]nu 'louse', Kui pe[˘]nu, Ku pe[˘]nu[˘] 'flea' ¶ D 4449 ✧ D *-n_l- (regularly from intervocalic *-n-) suggests a vw. after N *n (with loss of the final syll. *-s[˘]V or *-3[˘]V) ✧ There may have been a change *ns[˘] > n3[˘] (in some Ch, U, Tg lgs.) due to post-nasal affricatization of sibilants (a typical phenomenon in lgs., cp. Yd menc[˘] < *mens[˘] 'person', un3 < *unz 'us'), the voicing *ns[˘] > n3[˘], nz may be due to as ✧ It is tempting to adduce here Fr punaise, [¶ Occ {Alib.} punaisa[˘] penaisa (Alib. 568),] Gsc pu'z'naze and Frl pudi[˘]ese 'bed-bug', but ML #6879 derives this word from VL *pu'tina[˘]sus 'stenching' ✧ Schrd. DU 93 [#30] (D, U), Blz. LB #105b & Blz. LNA #44 (in both: BM, D, U).]

1744. ??? ***P_{ant}VhV** 'belly' > ??? HS: ı B *√f[˘]q[˘]d_n ({Pr.} *√H[˘]z[˘]d_n) 'middle' > Ah a-had_{un} 'the 15th night of a lunar month' (× N ***bu_lw_lt_lV** 'lower part of the body') ¶ Fc. 518, Pr. H #296 || IE *pant(V)x- > NaIE *pant- ~ *pVnd- 'belly' > Ltv Δ {ME} penderis[˘] penders 'stomach (Magen)' :: L pantex 'belly, paunch', pl. pantic-e[˘]s 'bowels' || Ht panduha- {Ts.} 'stomach (?)', {CHD} 'bladder (?)' ¶¶ The NaIE variation *t ~ *d may be due to the lr. (surviving in Ht) ¶ ≈ EI 2 (*pant- 'stomach, paunch'), ≠ WH II 248, EM 479-80, ME III 199-200, Frd. HW EH II 19, Ts. W 59, CHD P 95 || D *pan[˘]t_lV > Tm pan.t.i,

pan.t.am 'belly, paunch, body', Ml pan.t.i 'stomach', Ku band.i 'belly' ^d ban'd.i 'stomach'; D -b> Sk pha~n.d.a- 'belly' ¶¶ D 3898 ◆ D *-t_u- (< N *t_u reg.) is due to the de-emphatizing infl. of the lr. *h (N *-t_uh- > *-t-).

1745. ? *P_uYN₃V '∈ part of the leg of animals' > HS: B *√fnz 'foot (of ungulate animals)' > Sll {Ds.} a-fənzū (pl. i-fənz-a) 'pied de veau', ta-fənzū-t (pl. ti-fənz-a) {Ds.} 'pied de mouton', {La.} 'sabot des chèvres et des moutons', BSns θi-fənzi-θ (pl. θi-fənz-a), Ntf i-fənzi (pl. i-fənz-a), Mz tifənzət id., CM {NZ} ifənzi 'pointe de pied (les orteils)' ¶ Ds. 219, La. S 291, NZ 586 ¶ U *pun'c'a ≈ 'knee-cap' > Lp N {N} bu₃es~bu₃os-: b.-dak'te 'the small bone in the pit of the femur in the hind leg of a reindeer, the patella (knee-cap)' (dak'te is the Lp for 'bone'), Lp L {LLO} puttje's 'the Kniescheibe (patella) des Rentiers' || Sm: Ne T O puncu- 'weiche grubenförmige Stelle unterhalb des Kniescheibes des Rentiers' ¶¶ UEW 403-4 ¶ A _u*p_ui'insa ({SDM95} *p_uinsV) > pJ *pi'nsa 'knee', > OJ pi_i'za 'knee', J: T hi'za, K hi'za, Kg hi'za 'knee', Sh φi'sa 'foot' ¶ S QJ #96 ¶¶ SDM95 s.v. "? *p_uinsV 'knee'".

1746. *p_a~n'V 'hollowed-out vessel' > U: FU pen'V 'spoon' > Er/Mk пенч p'en'c', Er Δ {Ps.} p'a'nc' id. | Prm {Lt.} *p_a~n'- > Vt пун'ы pun'i, Z pan' id., Z Vm/LV/ Ud pan' 'spade, small spade (лопата, лопаточка)' || ObU *pe~n'V (or *pi~n'V) > Os *pe~n' ({Hl.} *pi~n') 'spoon, scoop' > Os: V/Vy/Lk/MY/Ty/Y pən' id., Lk/MY ya'tte-pən' 'flache Schöpfkelle, mit der Fische aus dem Kessel geschöpft werden', Vy kō'yəm-pən' 'Trommelschlegel' ¶ UEW 372, Coll. 106, LG 216, Ps. M 108, ERV 470, PI 204, SZ 274, Stn. D 1183 ¶ A {S, SDM97} *p'a~n'V 'vessel, boat' > NaT *_uh_an'ak 'vessel' > OT ayaq 'vessel' (particularly 'a drinking vessel: cup, goblet, bowl'), Yk ay'aq 'big goblet for frinking fermented mare's milk', Tf ay'aq 'big cup, bowl', Tv a_uk ayaq 'cup, drinking bowl (чашка, пиала)', Qrg, Qzq, ET, SY, Ln ayaq 'cup, bowl (чашка, чаша)', Uz ay_uq, Xk ayaq id., QrB ayaq 'bowl, bowl of wood', Bsh ayaq 'big bowl' ¶ Cl. 643, Rs. W 265, S AJ 193 [#186], ET Gl 105, Pek. 55-6, JkR 33-4, Ra. 152; Tf and Yk -y- provides ev. for a nasal *-n'-; OT, Tv and Xk medial -y- proves that the internal cons. is not pT *-δ- || pKo {S} *p_ui' 'boat' > MKo p_ui', NKo pa' id. ¶ S AJ 257 [#164], S QK #164, Nam 251, MLC 743 || pJ *pu'na-i 'boat, vessel' > OJ pu'ne', J: T φu'ne, K φu'ne', Kg φune' ¶ S AJ 272 [#193], S QJ #193, Mr. 418 || ? M *φayi-zagan > MM [IM] '9jyE hayizaya 'ship' ¶ Pp. MA 437 ¶¶ S AJ 67, 288 [#296], DQA #1775 (*p_ui'oi_un'V 'vessel, boat': M, Ko, J), SDM97 (A *p'a~n'V id.: T, Ko, J) ¶ D *pa~n_u ~ *pa~n'V 'pot' > Tm pa~n_i 'large earthen pot', pa~n_a 'large rounded pot', Ml pa~na, pa~ni 'water pot', Kt pa~n'y (a measure of capacity), Kdg pa~ni id., K pa~ne, ha~ne 'pot (of metal/earth)', Tu pa~n_i, pa~n_a 'a large pot', Tl ba~na 'a large earthen pot, boiler, kettle' ¶¶ D #4124 ¶ ?? HS: Eg fOK pnk, {EG} 'schöpfen', {Fk.} 'bail (out of s boat)' > DEg pnq, pnk 'schöpfen, ausschöpfen', Cpt Sd пвнг po~ng ~ пвнк po~nk ~ пвнб po~nc, B фвнк p^ho~nk 'puiser', Cpt понкq ponkf ≈ 'bottle' [with the sx. -f] ¶ EG I 510-1, Fk. 89, Er. 132, Vc. 160 ◆ The D permutation *-n_u / *-n'- may be explained as follows: in the word-final position all nasal cnss. yielded D *-n_u (the only nasal admissible in this position); in the intervoc. position D *-n'- is the reg. reflex of N *-n'-; later *-n_u- was generalized in some stems (whence -n- in those lgs. where *n_u yields n).

1747. *p_u.exQn'a 'to keep, protect' > HS: WCh {Stl.} *pan- v. 'keep' (хранит-) > Ang {Flk.} pan v. 'keep' | Ron: DfB {J} fen 'Kornspeicher' ¶ Stl. ZCh 146 [#18], Flk. s.v. pan, J R 214 ¶ IE *peXy- v. 'protect, keep, take care of' > NaIE *pa~(y)-/*po~(y)- / *pī- v. 'protect, graze (cattle)' > OI pa~(y)- v. 'protect, preserve, keep', 3s prs. pa~ti 'protects, preserves, keeps', Av pa~hti 'protects', OPrs pa~diy 'beschützen', pa~tuv 'er soll beschützen', KhS pa~ v. 'protect', Sgd p₂y- id., Ilrn d *pa~y-us > OI pa~yuh, 'protector', Av pa~yus' id.; Irn *pa~θra- > Av pa~bra-(vant-) 'Schutz (gewährend)', NPrs %oraepa pa~hre (coll. rePa pa~hr) 'guard, watch of the night; protection', {Vl.} 'custodia, vigilia' || Gk πω~υ, gen. -εοϋ 'flock (of sheep)', ποιμν 'herdsman, shepherd', ποιμν 'flock' || Gmc *fo~ðra- 'sheath, covering, cover' (< NaIE *po~trom, cf. OI pa~tram 'holder' × Na IE *po~ v. 'cover' < N *p_u.oqi 'to cover, close', q.v. ffd.) || L pa~sco (pfc. pa~vi, sup. pa~stum) v. 'graze (cattle)', pa~stor 'herdsman' || W pawr 'meadow' || Lt piemuo~ 'herdsboy, herdman' | Sl *pa''sti (1s prs. *pa~s-o_u) v. 'graze (cattle)' > OCS пасти pasti / пасж pas-o_u, SCr pa'sti († pa''sti) / pa'se, Sln pa'sti / pa'sem, R пас'ти / па'cy, Arm hayran hawran 'herd' || pTc {Ad.} *pa~sk- > Tc A pa's-, B pa~sk- v. 'guard, protect' || Ht pahs- / pahhas- 'protect, keep, guard' ¶ P 839, EI 198 (*peh₂- 'guard, protect, cause to graze'), 268, Mn. 897, 905-7, 971-2, M K II 250-3, M E II 112-3, Bai. 228, F II 573, WH II 260, Frn. 585, Glh. 469-70, Slr. 173-4, Wn. 353, Ad. 367, Ad. H 20, Ts. W 58, CHD P 2-10; IS III 106-8 considers NaIE *pa~(y)- to be a different root, but it may be suggested that NaIE *pa~(y)- is an *e-grade of the same root, NaIE *a~ going back to *ex (the non-palatalized lr. *x is explained by its original precon. position); this attempt to distinguish between *po~(y)- v. 'graze, protect' and *pa~(y)- v. 'graze, feed' is at variance with the observed distribution of these two meanings: NaIE *poy-wa~ 'means 'fodder, meadow grass' (> Gk ποι'η, ποι'α, πο'η 'meadow grass', Lt pi'eva 'meadow of mowing grass', f Mn. 972), while Ht pahs- / pahhas-, which acc. to IS III l.c. belongs to *pa~(y)-, means v. 'protect, keep' ¶ U *pīn'a-/*pun'a ({}UEW} *pXn'X, {IS} *pi_un'a [= *pīn'a] < **pe~n'a) v. 'observe, protect' > Lp: T {TI} pīn'a- 'bewahren, verwahren, schützen, beobachten', Kld {SaR} пьнне 'keep, take care of (береч-, хранит-)', {TI} pīn'a- 'bewahren, hüten, pflegen' || Sm {Hl.} *p_u~n'a-r v. 'graze, guard, keep' (-r is a sx. of multiple action) > En {Cs.} X fon'elo (1s prs. fo'negero), B fon'iro (1s prs. fo'n'ine'do) 'hüten, weiden', X fonedde, B fon'idde 'herdsman', En T {OSIPL} poner- (1s prs.) ponenedo' 'be busy with, maintain, hold', Ne {Cs.}

prs. 3s paer-ŋa 'hold, use, protect', Ne T O {Lh.} pa^h e^r-c' 'tun, sich beschäftigen' ¶ UEW 413-4, Cs. 95, IS III 108-110, TI 356, SaR 277; the variant *pun'a- (> Sm *p^hn'a-) is probably due to labializing *as* caused by the initial *p- ¶ D *peⁿ- ({{GS}} *p-) v. 'protect, take care of' > Tm peⁿ. 'protection', peⁿ.u v. 'treat tenderly, protect, care of', Ml peⁿ.uka v. 'foster, take care of', Tl pen(u)cu v. 'nourish, foster, support' ¶¶ D #4436, Km. 436 [#848] ¶ ?? A: T *^hjaⁿ'a v. 'preserve (sth.), look after sth. carefully' > OT {Cl.} aya⁻ id., v. 'treat (so.) with respect' (OT QU xī ol toⁿm aja⁻dī 'he looked after his clothing [etc.] carefully'), Tkm, Uz, Qmq, QrB, Kr, VTt aya- 'keep, spare', Qzq, Nog, Qq, Bsh, Xk aya- 'spare, take care of', Ln aya- id., 'preserve, guard', Chv: L yī- uya-, H oya- vt. 'keep (customs), preserve, respect' ¶ Cl. 267-8, Rs. W 11, ET Gl 101-2, TkR 62, UzR 47, Ash. III 171, Jeg. 280, Fed. II 298 ¶ The vw. *a of the first syll. is probably due to vowel harmony: *^hjaⁿ'a < **pen'a ◇ Ffd. see IS III 106-111 [#373] (*p^heHn'a 'пастн [graze], за^hч^hат-, заботит^h-c' > IE, U, D). Cf also IS MS 354 (*p^hiHn'a 'пастн > IE, U) and IS SS #10.26 (IE, U). The meaning 'to graze (cattle)', although present in two sub-branches (NaIE and Sm), should not be ascribed to the pN level, but rather considered a parallel development in IE (or even NaIE) and in Sm (or U?).

1748. ? ² *P^hayn'V^hqV^h 'to press, squeeze, close' > U *payn'V vt. 'press' > F paina- v. 'press, weigh down; stamp', Es paina- v. 'press' → 'obsess, haunt' ¶ Prm {Lt.} *pon'- > Z pon'tav/-^h pon'tal- 'pressen, weigh down', Vt SW pun'n'a--pu'n'n'a- v. 'lock', Vt Kz pan'ьрт- 'drücken, zerdrücken' ¶ Vg: T po'n'əwt-, LK pan'əyt-, P pon'ət-, Ss pon'ixt- 'drängen, drücken', LK pan's-, P/Ss pon's- v. 'press/weigh down' ¶ ? Sm: Kms paŋdə-, paŋgorə- id., v. 'press' ¶ Coll. 105, UEW 348, LG 225 ¶ A: M *qani- 'close' (of an opening), 'close one's eyes', *qanisqa 'eyelid' > MM [MA] hanisba niduⁿni 'closed his eyes', WrM ani-, HIM ани- v. 'close one's eyes', vi. 'close' (of a wound, crack, fissure), WrO {Krg.} ani- v. 'close up, close eyes, squint', Kl аh⁻-, {Rm} аh'ь- ~ аh'-, Brt ани- 'blink/close one's eyes', Ord {Ms.} аh⁻ 'close one's eyes', MM [HI, MA] hanisqa, [L] hanis'qa, [IsV] hanasqa, Mnr H {SM} xanasga, {T} xanesga, Mnr H/M {Pot.} ханиска 'eyebrow', WrM anisqa, HIM анисга, WrO {Krg.} anisxa 'eyelid'; the etl. connection between *qani- 'close (one's eyes)' and the noun *qanisqa suggests that the latter originally meant 'eyelid' (as in WrM, HIM and WrO) rather than 'eyebrow' (as in the MM texts and in Mnr) ¶ Pp. L III 31, Pp. MA 181, Ms. H 60, Lg. VMI 31, Pel. 206-7 [#9], MED 46, Krg. 2, KRS 45, KW 11, Chr. 53, Ms. O 25-6, SM 155, ≈ T 373, Pot. 411 ¶ ? HS: S *^o/pnχ > Ar √fnχ v. G 'bruise (a bone within the body), contusionner l'os dans le corps', 'soumettre, abaisser et humilier' ¶ BK II 637, Hv. 573 ¶ ?? WCh {Stl.} *f^hwjn vt. 'close' > Krkr f3na, Klr fwan [unless d from WCh *f^hu^h- (Krkr {Lk.} f-, Klr fu v. 'close', etc.)?] ¶ Ak {Kr., ChL} fum id. ¶ Stl. ZCh 160 [#137], Chc, ChC ◇ Cf. IS MS 364 s.v. 'сжимат' *p.aj'n^h (U, A), Rs. UAW 45.

1748. ?? *P^hin^hV^hja 'to turn, spin, plait' > HS: Eg fP pn^h v. 'turn upside down, turn the eyes' ({{EG}} 'umwenden, sich umwenden') ¶ EG I 508-9, Fk. 88f., Tk. II 437-9 ¶ K: GZ *pχin- v. 'spin, weave' > G X pχin- 'weaving instrument', Lz pχen- ~ mχen- 'spindle' ¶ Fn. KW-2 44 [#34] ¶ A: pJ {S} *pi^hni^ha^hr- v. 'twist, twirl' (× N *P^hun^hV^hja 'to turn, twist, tie?') > OJ pi^hi^hne^hr-, J: T hine^hr-, K hi^hne^hr-, Kg hi^hne^hr- ¶ S QJ #1345, Mr. 689 ¶ D *pin'- ({{GS}} *p-) v. 'plait, weave' > Tm pin.n.u v. 'plait, braid, lace, knit, weave, entwine, bind', Ml pinnuka v. 'plait, twist, wreath', Td pin- '(hair) is matted', v. 'weave (basket), plait (hair)', Brh pinning v. 'be twisted'; ?? D {Km.} *pin'- ({{GS}} *p-) v. 'entwine, tie together, link', *pin'-aŋk- v. 'be twisted' > Kn pen.e v. 'unite/tie different things together, interwine, twist, plait, braid', pin.il 'braid of hair', Tm pin.ai^h (fts. -v-, prts. -nt-) vi. 'entwine', v. 'unite; to tie, fasten', pin.ai^h (fts. -pp-, prts. -tt-) 'to link, unite, tie'; Ml pin.a 'tying, yoke', Kt pi^hn^h- 'to become entangled' (of ropes, wrestlers' legs), Tl pena 'a twist of ropes, tie, bond', OTl {Km.} pena^hcu 'to twist', Tl {BE} penu vt., vi. 'twist, entwine', 'to twist two or three single threads into a thick thread' ¶¶ D ##4207, 4160 (a), Km. 435-6 [##846-7] ◇ Cf. Blz. KM 117 [#15] (adduces the K √ to the Nostratic compairson). Some kind of etl. connection between this √ and *P^hun^hV^hja 'to turn, twist, tie' is possible. It may be explained by supposing that one of these two roots goes back to a compound, or by pre-Nostratic derivation ◇ The K vl. harmonic cluster *pχ- goes back *p- + *χ rather than to *p.^h- + *χ (where no *as* could have brought about a vl. unglottalized cluster).

1749. ? ² *P^hayn'V^hqV^h 'to press, squeeze, close' > U *payn'V vt. 'press' > F paina- v. 'press, weigh down; stamp', Es paina- v. 'press' → 'obsess, haunt' ¶ Prm {Lt.} *pon'- > Z pon'tav/-^h pon'tal- 'pressen, weigh down', Vt SW pun'n'a--pu'n'n'a- v. 'lock', Vt Kz pan'ьрт- 'drücken, zerdrücken' ¶ Vg: T po'n'əwt-, LK pan'əyt-, P pon'ət-, Ss pon'ixt- 'drängen, drücken', LK pan's-, P/Ss pon's- v. 'press/weigh down' ¶ ? Sm: Kms paŋdə-, paŋgorə- id., v. 'press' ¶ Coll. 105, UEW 348, LG 225 ¶ A: M *qani- 'close' (of an opening), 'close one's eyes', *qanisqa 'eyelid' > MM [MA] hanisba niduⁿni 'closed his eyes', WrM ani-, HIM ани- v. 'close one's eyes', vi. 'close' (of a wound, crack, fissure), WrO {Krg.} ani- v. 'close up, close eyes, squint', Kl аh⁻-, {Rm} аh'ь- ~ аh'-, Brt ани- 'blink/close one's eyes', Ord {Ms.} аh⁻ 'close one's eyes', MM [HI, MA] hanisqa, [L] hanis'qa, [IsV] hanasqa, Mnr H {SM} xanasga, {T} xanesga, Mnr H/M {Pot.} ханиска 'eyebrow', WrM anisqa, HIM анисга, WrO {Krg.} anisxa 'eyelid'; the etl. connection between *qani- 'close (one's eyes)' and the noun *qanisqa suggests that the latter originally meant 'eyelid' (as in WrM, HIM and WrO) rather than 'eyebrow' (as in the MM texts and in Mnr) ¶ Pp. L III 31, Pp. MA 181, Ms. H 60, Lg. VMI 31, Pel. 206-7 [#9], MED 46, Krg. 2, KRS 45, KW 11, Chr. 53, Ms. O 25-6, SM 155, ≈ T 373, Pot. 411 ¶ ? HS: S *^o/pnχ > Ar √fnχ v. G 'bruise (a bone within the body), contusionner l'os dans le corps', 'soumettre, abaisser et

humilier' ¶ BK II 637, Hv. 573 || ? WCh: Gmy {Kr., ChL} fum 'close'; ??? WCh {Stl.} *f₁w₁n vt. 'close' > Krkr fəna, Klr fwan [unless d from WCh *f₁u⁻ (Krkr {Lk.} f-, Klr fu v. 'close', etc. < Ch *√pH < N *p.oqi 'to cover, close', q.v.)?] ¶ Stl. ZCh 160 [#137], Chc, ChC ◇ Cf. IS MS 364 s.v. 'cъмат' *p.aj'n¹Δ (U, A), Rs. UAW 45.

1750. *p₁un¹n¹c¹e (more plausible than *p₁un¹n¹c¹e) 'body hair, down, feathers' > K: GZ *pac¹w- 'hair', esp. 'hair on the body' > G {DCh.} pac¹vi 'hair on human body', OG {Abul., DCh.} pac¹unieri 'hairy', MG, G pac¹vnieri 'hairy, shaggy', Zan **poc¹kw- 'hair' influenced the vw. of G Gr poc¹vi 'hair', G Gr/I {Chx.} poc¹vi, G {DCh., NCh., Chx.} poc¹i 'fringe hair/fibres (бахрома)', tassell', {DCh.} 'leaved branch' ¶ DCh. 1299, 1313, NCh. 396, Chx. 1456 ¶ To be distinguished from GZ *pec¹w- 'a hair' (< N *P₁U¹c¹.U 'a hair', q.v.) II IE: NaIE *pou_s-/*pus- 'body hair, down', fell' (× N *P₁U¹c¹.U 'f¹' [q.v. ffd.]) II U: FV *punc¹e 'down, feathers' > Es S puts (gen. pudzu) 'down' : lPp {Lr.} *poncz 'feather' > Lp: S {Hs.} baddse, K {Gn.} pon:3, Kld {SaR} по¹нц по¹n:c id., N {N} boz¹za¹ 'lower, thick end of a feather; large wing-feather, flight-feather' : Chr: L пы¹тып py¹s-t¹ы, E, U py¹s-t¹ol 'feather' (pChr *s¹ for the expected *c¹ because of the precon. position?) (t¹ы, t¹ol < U *tulka 'feather') ¶ Tv. IA 207, Lr. #947, Lgc. #4610, Hs. 276, N I 210, SaR 265 II A (infl. of N *p¹u¹t¹V 'feather, hair?'): M *¹bozugu > WrM bozugu, HIM бозго 'small bird feathers; tufts on the head of birds' ¶ MED 123 || NrTg *buji 'feather' > Lm buji id., Ewk buji 'new feather (after moult)' ¶ STM I 102-3 ¶¶ The voicing of the initial cns. still needs explanation II D *poc¹o- ({GS} *boc¹c¹-) 'hair, down, wool' > Tm poccu 'quantity of hair', Kn boccu 'wool, fine hair, down', Tl boccu 'hair, down, wool', Nkr bucur¹a 'knot of hair', Prj bocca 'eyebrow' ¶¶ D #4477 ◇ M and D {GS} *b- suggests a non-emphatic labial cns. ◇ Ffd. IS III 80-1 [#365] (*p¹unc¹E 'body hair' > IE, K, U, D). The variant rec. with *n¹ can explain the loss of the nasal cns. in IE.

1751. *p₁a¹η¹V 'forehead' (> 'face', 'head') > HS: S *pan- > BHb pl. Min5p1 pa¹nīm 'front (of the head), front, surface, face', M¹b l-pny 'in front of', Ph l-pnm 'earlier', Ph cs. pn 'face', Pun cs. fffpn, FANE, FENH 'face', Ug pl. pnm 'face', l-pn 'in front of', IA pnh 'in front' (lit. 'his front'), Sr d p¹an¹t¹a¹ 'Seite, Gegend', Ar Y¹nafi fina¹?- 'Vorhof', Sb fnw 'space outside, immediate surroundings, front (of building)', Mh fənz- (in cds): fənzənw- 'in front of, before', fo¹n3h 'earlier, before', Hrs fe¹n 'before, in front of; earlier', Jb E 'fəne 'face, front part', fə¹n-ə-, fə¹n-ə-, Jb C 'fəne ε 'in front of, before' (ε is 'of'), Sq {Jo.} 'fan3, 'fənzən 'face, front part', Ak pa¹nu 'front side', pl. 'face'; the vi. *√pny 'to turn' (in Hb and several other S lgs.) is likely to belong to N *P₁un¹V₁ya 'to turn, twist, tie' [q.v.] ¶ KB 886-890, KBR 938-44, GB 646-7, JH 229, HJ 918-20 (err. rec.: pS *√pnh), A #2230, OLS 351-2, BGMR 45, Sd. 818, Jo. M 96, Jo. H 33, Jo. J 59, SSL LSNP 1455-6, MiK I #1.215 || ??? Eg P/G ifn ≈ 'umwenden', '(das Gesicht) zuwenden', 'sich umwenden' (× N *P₁un¹V₁ya 'f¹' [q.v.]?) ¶ EG I 70 || B *fVnfā¹n 'museau, nez (d'animal)' (× *pVn¹c¹.V or *pVn¹c¹.V 'nose') > Ah a¹funfan, ETwl afənfan, Ty (pl. t.) ifənfanən id., 1 Wrg ffənfən 'nasiller, parler du nez, avoir le nez bouché' ¶ Fc 331, GhA 39, Dlh. Ou 78, NZ 578 || C ({AD SF} *p₁Vn- 'forehead') > Ag: Aw {CR} feni, fen 'forehead, face' : SC: Alg {Wh.}, Brn {Wh.} pa¹n-da 'forehead' ¶ AD SF 45 || ECh: Ke p3¹na¹y 'temple (Schläfe)' ¶ Eb. 88 ¶¶ ≈ OS #417, ≈ MiK I #215 II U *pa¹ηe 'head' (× N *ba¹n¹OE ≈ 'head' [q.v.]) > F pa¹a¹, Es pea, Δ pa¹ id. : ? Lp N {N} bagne / -a¹η- 'the thickest part of the reindeer antler, by the head' : pMr *peə > Er ne p¹e, Δ p¹a¹, Mk ne pe 'end, edge' ('конец, грань') : Prm {Lt.} *pəη 'end' > StVt pum, Vt Uf/MU/Y/M puη 'end [bout, fin], limit', Z pom 'end, tip' (Ende, Spitze), Z LL/Sk/MS/US, pon 'end [bout, fin]', Prmk pom 'end', Yz pon id. : pObU *pe¹η₁k₁ > pVg *pa¹η₁k ({Stn.} *pe¹η₁k) 'head' > Vg: N {MK} puηk ~ poηk, ULz {Kn.} puηk, Ss {Kn.} puηk, {Stn.} poηk, ML/LL {MK} pəηk ~ pa¹η₁k, P {MK, Stn.} pəηk, LK/MK/UK {MK, Stn.} pa¹η₁k, T {MK, Stn.} pəη id. : Hg fej, fo¹ (acc. fejjet) 'head' || Sm: Ng feai, feae 'Ende, Gipfel, Äuβertes', Sm {Jn.} *pa¹ v. 'begin (?)', {Hl.} *pa¹ 'tun, vorhaben' > StNe T ru¹-c¹, Ne T O {Lh.} p¹a¹-s¹, Ne F Ny {Lh.} p¹e¹a¹-s¹, Ng {Cs.} -fa¹ ~ -fea¹, sx. of inchoative (e.g. ~amafantuma 'ich gehe essen', ~atadafeatem 'ich gehe zaubern'), En {Mik.} 3s aor. obcj. peza 'he began it', Slq Tm (1s aor.) {KD} p¹ə¹ab¹ 'tehda' (v. 'do'), Kms (prs. 1s) {Cs.} phal¹im, {KD} hal¹am (Jn.: <b- Mt M) 'machen', Koyb {Sp.} палемь 'I do', Mt {Hl.} *ha¹- 'do, make, be able' (Mt M {Sp.} алмь 'дѣла', 'мѡгу') || Y (<b- Vg??): K {IN} puηkə, {IN RJ} pu¹ηke, {Jc.} punke 'hill', T {Ku.} punke 'hillock, hummock' ¶ UEW 365-6, Coll. 47, It. #263, Sm. 548 (FU, FP *pa¹ηi, Ugr *pa¹ηkr¹ 'head'), Ker. II 106, LG 224, Wc. SW 211-2, TmK 549-550, KPR 355, Lt. J 166, SZ 291-2, U3S 64, Stn. WV 268, Kn. VW 33, MK 479-480, MF 188, Jn. 117-8, Hl. M #268, IN 276 (Y ÷ Vg), IN RJ s.v. xolm, Ang. 219, Ku. 237, Rd. UJ 42 [#44] (Y <b- U) II A *p¹o¹η¹V (~ p¹a¹η¹V?) > T *h₁o¹η¹ 'face, front' > OT {Cl.} o¹η 'the front (of anything)', Qrg, Qq, ET o¹η 'face', Qzq o¹η 'face, right side (of cloth)', StAlt, Yk o¹η 'right side (of cloth)', Tk o¹n 'front, space in front of sth.', Az, Tkm o¹n 'front', OT a¹η 'cheek', Osm {Rl.} a¹η 'complexion', Chv ym um¹ om¹ 'front, breast' ¶ Cl. 166, ET Gl 534-5, Rs. W 372, Rl. I 710, TrR 702, Jeg. 274, Fed. II 280 ¶ The labial vw. *o¹ is probably due to the infl. of A *p¹- || ? pJ (?) *opin- > J Kg binta¹ 'head' ¶ S QJ #152 ¶¶ M *emu¹ne 'front, south' [> MM [S, MA] emu¹ne 'in front of', [HI] emu¹ne 'south', WrM emu¹n-e, HIM 'MH', Kl¹ 'MH o¹mnə 'front, south', WrM emu¹nesi, HIM 'MH' m¹ m¹forward, southward', Kl¹ 'MH' c 'from the front side' (H 44, MED 314-5, Pp. MA 155, Ms. H 54)] hardly belongs here, because in the MM documents there are no traces of the expected M *q-II D: ??amb Tm pamparam 'top', Ml pamparam 'top for play' (unless <b- OI Sk bhramaraka 'humming-top') ¶¶ D #1, 410(a), 494, 557(a), 3930.

1752. ***P₁ḡu** (or ***P₁uḡE**) '∈ a game bird of medium size (grouse or sim.)' > ? HS: Eg bn hier. *'∈ bird (wagtail [Bachstelze]?) (pictorial representation for bn), '∈ a holy bird in Heliopolis' ¶ EG I 457, Hng. 252, Tk. II 195-6 || ? B: Shl {Stm.} walbeḥna, talbenna 'wagtail' (← cd ?) ¶ Stm. 229, 240 ¶¶ Wlf. EAW 144, Tk. II 195-6 || **U** *puḡe ≈ 'grouse' > F ppy {Coll.} 'hazel-grouse, wood-grouse' ({UEW} 'Hasel-, Rothuhn'), peltopyy 'partridge', Es puḡuḡ, Es S puḡvi 'Feldhuhn, Rebhuhn', Lv {Kt.} piḡki, Lv W ḡ {Kt.} W puḡḡki, Lv E piḡukḡi 'Feld-, Reb-, Haselhuhn', pLp {Lr.} *pəḡkōy 'hazel-grouse' > Lp: N {Fri.} baggoi [= baḡgo], L {LLO} pakkoḡi, K {Gn.} peḡḡgav, Klt {TI} pəḡḡaḡi pMr {Ker.} *puḡḡ > *puvə > Er пово povo, Δ pov 'Tetrao bonasia (hazel-hen)', Mk (dim.) повну {Ps.} pov-n'aḡ 'partridge' || Os V/Vy peḡḡk 'hazel-grouse' | Hg fogoly, fogumada'r 'partridge' (mada'r 'bird') || ?φ Sm: Slq {KD}: LTz peḡke, MKt paḡke, Tm peḡkaḡ 'hazel-grouse' | Kms {KD} p'uḡz'e id. || pY {IN} *poḡ- > Y K poḡz'u-bə 'capercaillie' (-bə is a sx. of animal names, cf. N ***bA**, pc. of nomina qualitatis and animal names) ¶ Coll. 53, UEW 383, Sm. 547-8 (FU, FP *puḡḡi, Ugr *puḡḡḡkḡ 'grouse'), Kt. 296, Lr. #86O, Lgc. #462O, TI 326-7, Ker. II 121, Stn. D 1188, KD 55 || **A**: Tg *piḡu 'hazel-grouse' > Ewk hinu-kī, Δ inz-mī, Lm hini-ki id., Orc xi(m)mui, Ul pinu-pin'u-pimu, Ork pinu ~ pin'u, Nn Nh pimu, Nn B fimi, Nn KU xiḡ-ki id., Neg xīnkī-xiḡ-kī id., 'female wood grouse, female black grouse' ¶ STM II 325 ♦ The HS word for 'wagtail' is a qu. cognate (the semantic distance and the unexpected *b-)

1753. ***P₁aḡḡu** 'palm of hand, (sole of) foot' > HS: S *'paḡḡV₁m- (~ *'paḡḡV₁n-) 'foot, step' > Ph p'm 'foot', p'm p'm 'step by step', Pun p'm 'foot; time (Mal)', BHb Mo2p2 'paḡam 'foot, step, time (Mal)', Ug p'n 'foot', ? p'amt (pl.) 'times (Male)', Mh {Jo.} fēḡm, Hrs {Jo.} faḡm, Jb C {Jo.} faḡm 'foot, leg', Ak fOB {Sd.} peḡmu ~ peḡnu 'thigh (Oberschenkel) [of humans and animals]' ¶ KB 807, HJ 928-9, A #2185, 2243, Grd. UT #2076, OLS 342, Jo. M 87, Jo. H 31, Jo. J 51, Sd. 854, MiK I #1.207 || SC: Kz paḡamuko 'foot' ¶ E SC 147 || ?σ WCh: Grn {ChC} fwage, {Hrn.} fuḡḡ v. 'walk' ¶ ChC, Hrn. G #25O || **U** *p'eyḡV (f'AD) *p'eyḡU??) 'handful, palm of hand' > F pivo 'handful', Δ piḡo, pio 'handful, middle (дно) of the hollow of the hand, palm of hand', Krl Tv p'ivo, Krl L pivo ~ pio ~ piyo, Vp N/S piyo, Vp C pio, Vo pivo 'handful, piho 'hollow of the hand, handful', Es pihu, Δ peo, pego, poḡgo 'palm of hand, handful', Lv piḡuv, piḡu, pzu 'handful' || Sm {Jn.} *peḡ 'flat hand (flache Hand)' > Ne T neḡ p'eḡ, Ne F {Lh.} p'iḡeḡ, {Ppv.} p'eḡ, Ng {Cs.} feaḡ, {Mik.} h'aḡ, En {Cs.} X feo, B fe ~ pe, Slq MKe {KD} piḡga, Kms {KD} p'ḡḡ 'palm of hand' {Cs.} pheḡ id., Koyb {Sp.} пмь 'моḡ ладон' ('my palm of hand'), памь 'ропсч' ('hollow hand'), Mt {HL.} *hoḡḡ 'flat hand, hollow hand' (Mt M {Mll.} huḡḡḡde 'his hand', {Sp.} yḡmь 'my hollow hand', oy'me 'my palm of hand') ¶ Coll. 49-50, Coll. CG 143, Sm. 539 (U *piḡḡḡi 'hollow hand' > FU, FP *piḡi, Sm *peḡ), Jn. 121, Ter. 46O, KD 52, Ppv. 99, Hl. M #309, ≠ UEW 384 (*piḡV) || **A** (× N ***p.alḡḡa** 'palm of hand' [q.v. ffd.]) NaT *haḡḡ'a (or *haḡya?) 'palm of hand' and Tg *panḡa ~ *payḡa id. || ?σ D: NED *bonḡ- > Krx bonḡ-na 'to run, run away', Mlt bonḡe 'run, flow' ¶ Pf. 194 [#180], D #4473 ♦ The SC and T cognates point to a pN *p-, but the T ev. is not decisive (because the T word is of ambiguous origin). S *-m--*-n- and the labial elements in C, Ch and probably U suggest a final labial vw.

1754. ***p.aḡḡiḡkV** 'joint, shoulder joint' > HS: S *oḡpnk > Ar fanīk-, ḡifnīk- 'endroit où les mâchoires se joignent; racine de la queue d'un oiseau' ¶ BK II 639 || **U**: FU *paḡka 'shoulder (Achsel), shoulder-bone, wing' > F pankka (gen. panka-n) 'arm, shoulder (Achsel), wing' | ? Z bugun 'playing' knuckle-bone' || ObU *paḡkəl > pVg *paḡkəl 'shoulder-bone' > Vg: T paḡkəl, LK poḡxəl, MK/UK/NV/LL poḡkəl, P poḡḡkəl; pOs *paḡkəl 'shoulder-blade' > Os: V/Vy paḡqəl, Ty/Y paḡḡqəl, D paḡḡḡət, Nz poḡḡḡət, Kz poḡḡqəl ¶ UEW 355, SK 482, LG 41, Ht. #528 || ? **A** *p'Eḡs'aḡ ({ADb. SR-D} *p'aiḡsa) 'shoulder-blades or part of the back' > NaT *ḡḡeḡsaḡ 'shoulder (?); back side of the neck/head' > MT aḡḡensaḡ (ásK", ενσεḡ, énsé) 'back of the head, nape of the neck', Chg ásKnY" eḡsaḡ 'withers (of a horse); nape of the neck (Nacken)', MQp {Houts.} aḡḡsaḡ 'back of the head', [CC] eḡse id., 'nape', OOsM, Osm eḡse 'upper part of the back; behind, after', Az aḡḡsaḡ 'occiput, withers of a horse', Ggz ensaḡ id., 'neck', Tkm jeḡḡe 'occiput, withers, back (dorsum)', CrTt {RI.} aḡḡsaḡ 'nape', Slr eḡse(ḡ) 'occiput', Kr aḡḡsaḡ ~ eḡsa ~ ense id., 'back of the neck', VTt ḡḡeḡ ḡḡsaḡ 'shoulder', Δ 'occiput' (→ Chv eḡse 'occiput'), Nog eḡse 'part of the back between the shoulder-blades', Qzq 'body', {RI.} 'Nacken', StAlt eḡze, Qmn {B} aḡḡze 'hunch', QK {B} eḡze 'shoulder' ¶ ADb. SR 126-8, 186-91 (T *aḡḡḡse), TL 236-8 (T *aḡḡḡsaḡḡe), RI. I 718-9, 748-9, TkR 307, Jud. 956, B DLT 230 || Tg *pisa {ADb.} 'shoulder-blade as part of the back' > Ewk I his'aki 'shouler-blade', Ewk V/Tk/Tmt/Tng isakī id., 'wing', Ewk Ald/Z/Urm/Uch 'shoulder-blade, bird's humerus', Sln isaxi, Neg (PSchm.) хесаки, Orc xisai, Ud {STM} sḡaḡi, {Krm.} saḡḡḡi (~ saḡḡḡi), Ul, Ork, Nn Nh pisa, Nn B ḡisa(n-) 'shoulder-blade', Lm fisa, Mc Sb fisa, Jrc {Kiy., Md.} fisa (feḡi-saḡh) 'back (dos)' ¶ STM II 329, Krm. 282, Kiy. 125 [#503], Md. ChF 135 ¶¶ ADb. MSR 9 [#9] (*p'eiḡsa), ADb. SR 47, 306 [#9], ADb. SR-D 455 || **D** *paḡḡk- ({GS} *p-) 'side' > Tm paḡḡku, paḡḡkar, Ml paḡḡku, paaḡḡḡu 'side', Kn paḡḡḡu 'manner, form', Knd paḡḡi in: gitonḡi paḡḡi 'temple of head' ¶¶ D #4053 ♦ The A stem belongs here if *-s- goes back to a sx. (*p'Eḡs'aḡ < *p'Eḡk-s'aḡ). The vowel narrowing N *aḡḡ (evidenced by U and D) > T *e and Tg *i still needs elucidation. It is likely to be due to the impact of a N internal front vw. (presumably *i), possibly through the stage *paiḡḡ... (cf. A. Dybo's rec. of an A *p'aiḡsa and a pT **aḡḡḡse).

1755. ***P₁oḡs'V** 'dust' > HS: WCh {Stl.} *p.uci 'ashes' > NrBc: Cg {Sk.} p.u'sz'n, Sir {Sk.} vḡcḡki, {IL in ChC} vḡci'ki 'ashes' | SBc {Sh.}: Grn buḡ's'i, Mbaru buḡ's'i, Zem mboḡcḡḡ 'ash' || CCh: BM {IL in ChC}: Bu pḡnzū, Mrg

pyi^hn3dɔw i (?) McHigi {ChL}: HNk pcuri, HgF psid.i, Kps psud.i, FlG psur..., HgG wsuri i (?) McMdr: Glv {Rp.} a^hfc.a^h, Gv {IL} fc^h.a^h, {ChL} fica^h, Dgh {Frk.} fcu^h.d.e^h, {ChL} f(i)cud.e^h, Nkc {IL} fcu^h, {ChL} fica i McMtk: pMM {Ro.} *vitay > Mada {Ro.} ʔfta^h, {BrrB} a^hfta^h, ʔfta^h, Myn {Ro.} v3te^h, Mkt {Ro.} fcka^h.l, Mlk {Ro.} vi^hte^h, Zlg {Ro.} bi^hte^hk^we^h, Gzg {Lk.} ʔafco, {Ro.} fu^hc^hu^h, Gzg Mj {Lk.} fuc^hu^h 'ashes' ¶ Stl. ZCh 147 [#31], Sk. NB 11, Sh. SB 20, ChC s.v. 'ashes', JI II 4-5, ChL, RpB 4, Lk. G 117, 122, Ro. 203, BrrB II IE: NaIE *pe^h-s-, *pe^h-ns- 'dust, sand' > OI pa^h-m^h-su-h. 'dust, sand, crumbled soil', Av pa^hsnu-s^h 'dust, rubbish', KhS pha^h-na 'dust, mud', Oss I fa^h-n3k, Oss D funuk 'ashes' ¶ SI *pe^h-s-^h k^h 'sand' > OC, OR **пѣсѣкъ** pe^hs^hek^h, Blg ^hпѣсѣкъ, SCr ne^hcak^h d^h pi^hje^hsak, Slv pe^h.sək, Cz pr^hsek, Slk piesok, P piasek, R ne^hco^hk, Uk n^hco^hk ¶ P 824, M K II 243, M E II 114-5, Bai. 261, Ab. I 449, Vs. II 249-50, Glh. 478 II U: FU *pus^h-c^h-v-n^h or *pus^h-n^h 'flour', v. 'strew' ('schütten') (× N ***bUs^h-c^h-v** 'to rub, grind' [q.v. ffd.]) II A: Tg *po^hṣa-(n-) 'dust' > Nn B fo^hṣan^h 'dust', Nn Nh po^hṣoṣṣo^hqo/v, Nn KU fo^hṣa^hqut^h 'turbid, smutty (**закопченный**)', Nn KU fo^hṣang^h- 'get dusty', WrMc fo^hṣon, fo^hṣong^hgi ~ fo^hṣung^hgi 'dust, soot', fo^hṣo- 'be covered wuth soot' ¶ STM II 41.

1756. ***p.oqi** 'to cover, close' > HS: S (1) *^o√pχy^hw > OAk pa^hχa^h-um, Ak pe^hχu^h ~ pa^hχu^h 'verschließen'; (2) CS *pa^hχχ- 'trap' > BHb hp2 pah 'trapping-net', JA [Trg.] {Js.} pa^h-ha^h id., 'snare', Sr 'xotaa pah^h-a^h 'laqueus, snare', Ar fa^hχχ- 'snare for birds' ¶ Sd. 853, KB 871, KBR 921, Js. 1150, Lv. T II 258, Br. 562, Fr. III 321 || Eg N pχ^h 'Vogelfälle aus Holz' [× Eg fOK pχ^h 'Platte'] ({EG}: -b> Hb & Aram, {Vc.}: <b- S) > DEg pχ > Cpt Sd **паш** pas^h, B **φаш** p^has^h 'lacet, trappe, piège' ¶ EG I 543, Vc. 166, Tk. II 498-9 || Ch *^h√pH > WCh ({Stl.} *pah) > AG: Ang {ChL} pe^h, Su {J} pa^h- v. 'cover' i BT: Gera {Nw.} fe^h, {ChC} fe-, Grm {Lk.} f-, {ChC} fa-, Bl pa^h-, Krkr f- i Ron {J}: Klr fu, Fy pa v. 'close', Bks vo v. 'close, cover', DfB voh, Klr fu, Sha vu v. 'close' i NrBc {Sk. NB and Sk. in ChC}: Cg, P^h, Jmb, Mbr pu(w)-, My pu^hwa^h vt., vi. 'hide', Kry pa^hgwu^h vi. 'hide' ¶ CCh: Lmn {Nw.} fo, {ChC} f- v. 'close', ? Lgn {Bou.} fa^hga^h v. 'cover' ¶ Nw. 24 [#25], Stl. ZCh 147 [#27], ChC, J S 78, J R 88, 147, 289, 352 ¶ SSAAJ I #23 (S, Ch, Eg) II ?? K: G P p-ev-/pi- 'sich eine Wunde mit etw. ausstopfen (zur Blutstillung)' ¶ Chx. 1458; the absence of the expected G -χ- (< N *-q-) defies explanation, therefore it is doubtful if the K √ belongs here II IE: NaIE *po^h- v. 'cover' > Gk ^hπω^hμα (< *po^h-mn^h) 'lid, cover' ¶ Gmc *fo^h-dra- 'sheath, covering, cover' (× NaIE *po^h-(i^h)-/i^h*pāi^h-/*pī^h- 'hüten, schützen, 'Vieh weiden' < pIE *peXy- v. 'protect, keep, take care of' < N ***r^hp.^hex^hQn^ha** 'to keep, protect' > Gt fo^h-dr^h 'ῥήκη, sheath', ON fo^h-ðr case (Futteral), sheath', AS fo^h-dor id., 'container (Behälter)', MLG vo^h-der 'Futter (des Kleides), OHG fuotar 'Futteral, case', fedar-fuotar 'tube of a plume (canna)', NHG Futter 'lining, coating; sheath' ¶ P 839, M K II 252-3, M E II 119, Vl. I 385, Sg. 261, Horn 76, F II 634-5, Fs. 157-8, Vr. 136, Ho. 110, Kb. 229, 302, OsS 232, KM 227 II U *^opoyV (or *^opol^hV?) > Sm {Jn.} *pa^hy- 'be wrapped' > StNe T d^h n^hyðra-c^h 'be wrapped, get tangled', Ne T O {Lh.} p3pta^h- 'wickeln, verwickeln', Ng {Cs.} (1s aor. obej.) fuikal^hi^h?ema v. 'wrap', En {Cs.} X 'foho^htabo, En B 'foho^hrabo id., Slq Ch {Cs.} pu^huang, Slq NP {Cs.} pu^hugan^h 'sich verwickeln', Slq Tm {KD} aor. 1s pu^h-dag^h 'svepa in sig' ('wrap oneself') ¶ Jn. 115, Ter. 500, Cs. 168, 170 ¶¶ Here only if the U etymon is *^opoyV < AG *p- and Eg p- (unless the Eg word is a loan) suggest N *p^h-.

1757. ? o₂ ***P.uqV** 'to let out air\gas' > HS: S *^o-pu^h-χ-, √pwx > Ar √fwχ, -fu^h-χ- 'se répandre partout' (se dit d'une odeur), 'lâcher des vents'; [× WS *pu^h-h-, √pwh v. 'blow', vi. to smell < N o ***puhV** 'to blow (blasen)']: Sr √pwh (pf. pa^h-h) v. 'exhale, give out odour' ¶ BK II 644, Br. 559, JPS 436, MiK I #2.54 ¶¶ S *^h√npχ 'breathe, blow' (originally a cd N ***nop^hE^h** 'breathe' + ***P.uqV** 'let out air', see s.v. ***nop^hE^h**) II K *^opu.q- > G da-pu.q- 'aus etwas (Aufgeblasenem) entweicht die Luft' ¶ The glottalization *q > *q may be due to the onomatopœic factor ¶ Chx. 1510 III Cf. also N ***puhV** 'ḥ', especially for Bj, Ch, IE, U and A cognates (where one cannot distinguish between N ***puhV** and ***P.uqV**, because in these lgs. the reflexes of *h and *q merge).

1758. ***r^hp.^ha.q^h.V^hJ^hV** 'skin, film, bark' > HS: S *^opak^h.lV^hJ^h- > Ar faq^h- 'membrane envelopping the head of the fœtus', faq^h-at- 'membrane envelopping the head and the nose of the fœtus' ¶ BK II 618, Hv. 570 || C: SC: Kz {E} pa^huko 'bark' ({Tk.}: -ʔ- < *-k, -ʔ) ¶ Dhl {EEN} pa^hk.o 'tree bark' ¶ ? EC: Kmb {Hd.} buku(ta) '(piece of) bark' ¶ Ag: Aw pa^h-q 'bark' ¶ E SC 143, E K 2, Hd. 312, Blz. CWL, Blz. CL 176, EEN 7 || NrOm {Bnd.} ≈*pok^h- 'bark' > Omt {Bnd.} fok.o, Ym {Bnd.} fo^h-c^ha id., GnJ/Kcm {Si.} po^hko id., Wl {Ala} pok^h.-uwa, {LmS} fokuwa, Gf {Ala} fok.o, Gm {Hw.} pok^h.o^h ~ pek^h.e^h, {Ala} p.ok.eð, Drz/Cnc {Ala} p.ok.o, Dwr {Ala} p.ok.-uwa, {LmS} fokoa 'bark'; NrOm *pok^h- v. 'peel' > Gm {Hw.} po^hk.o, Wl {LmS} fo^hk.k.-, Dc {LmS} fok.k.-, ?? Ym {LmS} fo^h-c^h- 'rub, peel, whittle' (unless = Ym {Wdk.} fo^h-c^ha^h v. 'wipe, massage'); SSAAJ I #18 mentions Omt foq (= fok.-?) 'to tan leather' (without indicating the dialect and the source) ¶ Bnd. PO 149, Blz. OL #149, Si. ACh. 3, Ala ODS 5, Hw. EG s.v. 'bark' & 'peel', LmS 351-3, Wdk. BY 122 || Ch: WCh: DfB {J} fa^hku^ht, Klr {J} fakut, {IL in ChC} fa^hk^hω^h-t^h 'skin' i Ang {Flk.} pok v. 'peel, skin' ¶ Ngz {Sch.} pa^h-pku^h 'scrape (bark)' ¶ CCh: Dgh {Frk.} v^h.xa^h, v^h.xe^h, {ChL} vu^hxe^h id. i ? Mofu -pok^h- v. 'peel', to-pok^h 'husk' i Bnn {ChL} p3k t3nu^h 'skin (of body)', Zm {KNC} bo^hk 'peau que les vieux attachent comme cache-sexe', Ms {Cait.} ba^hk (df. ba^hk-ṇa^h) 'skin', Azm {Pc.} ba^h-ka^h 'animal skin' ¶ Ech: Tmk {Cp.} p3g hum 'to skin' (hum 'skin'), ?? b.o^hgo^h-n 'bark' i ? Ke {Eb.} po^hke^h 'auszupfen, Baumwolle ernten' i EDgl {Fd.} po^hkki^hye^h 'décapsuler' i ? Mkl {J} pa^hki^hrte^h 'écorce' ¶ Stl. IF 31-2, Cp. 51, Eb. 88, ChL, KNC 2, Cait. 48, Pc. 81 ¶¶ Tk.

SCC 75 [#2.5]; OS #1935 (Ar, CCh, Dhl), ≠ SSAAJ I #18 || K *^op^rq¹a > G pχa 'Nagelhäutchen' ¶ Chx. 1517, DCh. 1321 ¶
 *^rq¹ for the expected *.q due to as : **p^r.q¹ > **pq || IE: NaIE *pok^ho-/*pek^ho-, *pek^hu- 'fleece' (→ 'wool, hair') > Gk πο'κοϑ
 'sheep's wool, fleece', πε'κοϑ / gen. -ουϑ 'fleece', ποκη', Gk Mc poka 'sheep's wool' (× <d- πε'κω v. 'comb\card wool') || AS
 fieht ~ feht 'fleece', Dt vacht 'wool, hide', OSw fæ't (< *fahti-) 'wool, fleece', Gmc *faxsa- > OSx fahs, AS feax '(head)hair',
 OHG fahs id., 'curl (Locke)', ON fax 'mane' || Arm asr asr (gen. asu asu) 'sheep's wool, fleece' || NPrs μ4Pa pa's'm 'wool, pubic
 hair', OI paks,man- ntr. 'eyelashes', Av pas'nəm 'eyelid' ¶ P 797, M K II 184, M E II 62-3, F II 492-3, Ch. 872, Vl. I 366, Me.
 EAC 82, 142, 152, Slit. 125-6, Ho. 100, 103, Ho. S 17, Vr. 114, Vr. N 762, Kb. 216, OsS 158, ≈ M K II 184 (IE *pek^h- 'Wolle
 zupfen'), ≈ EI 570 [the above words < *pek^h- pull\comb out (wool)], Grgv. BEO 128 (derives Arm asr from IE *pok^hu- 'Vieh' +
 *-r-, but believes that Arm asr goes back to a Phr loanword from Daco-Moesian - because Arm -a- is a reg. reflex of IE *-o- in
 DM, but not in Arm); in some IE lgs. there is a merger: N *^rp.¹a.q¹V¹?V × IE *pek^h- v. 'comb, pull out (hair, wool)' (< N
 *^rP.Eχk.V 'to rub, scrape' [q.v.]) and IE *pek^hu / *pek^hwe- 'cattle' (< N *^rp.oK.u'' 'pack, wild cattle' [q.v.]) || D *pakk^o ({'GS}
 *p-) 'scab, crust (dried portion of a bodily secretion)' > Tm pakku 'scab of a sore, dried mucus of the nose', Kn hakku 'crusted or
 dry mucus of rheum, scab', hakka¹e 'an incrustation', Tl pakku 'scab', Gdb pakku 'dried portion of any bodily secretion, scab' ¶
 D #3811 ◇ Ang pok v. 'peel\skin' provides ev. for N *p¹-, but this is not enough because the Ang word is isolated within WCh
 and because its meaning (alternatively derivable from different roots, e.g. *^rP.Eχk.V '↑') makes the connection qu. Tg *pu''g- v.
 'flay' (> Nn Nh, Ork puyi-, Ul puyu-, Orc, Ud si-, Ewk, Lm hiχ-, Neg. xiχ-, ƒ STM II 323, Krm. 283) hardly belongs here
 because both its vw. and its voiced medial cns. are not expected in reflexes of N *^rp.¹a.q¹V¹?V. On the Altaic connection of this
 Tg root see DQA #1799 (A *p¹i¹u¹g¹V 'to flay, cut').