

1759. ***p.arV** 'to fly, jump' > HS: S *^o/pr v. 'fly' (× N ***p.arlyV** 'to run, flee', q.v.) > Jb √frr [Jb E pf. 'fer, Jb C pf. fer(r), sbjn. 'yǝffər] v. 'fly, jump up quickly', Mh √frr [pf. fər, sbjn. yǝfre-r] v. 'fly, jump up', Hrs √frr [pf. fər, sbjn. yǝfre-r] v. 'fly, jump, spring', Sq {L} fer 'voler, planer'; *rdp*: Ar O {L} yfarfur 'voltiger' ¶ Jo. J 59, Jo. M 96-8, Jo. H 33, L LS 341-2 || Eg fOK pǝ v. 'fly' ¶ EG I 494, Fk. 87 || B *√frH-/*√fr-/*√fr v. 'fly, fly away' > Nf {Beg.} fa-r (pf. ifa-r) v. 'fly', Sll {Ds.} firri (pf. ifarra), Izd {Mrc.} afru (pf. yafu), ZAS {Loub.} афру (pf. yifly ~ yufly) v. 'fly', Wrg afər inv. (pf. yufər) v. 'fly, fly away', Ah fərərət 's'envoler'; *√frfr 'voler, s'envoler, voleter' > SrSn fərər 'voler, s'envoler', Shl Sm fərər (pf. iffair) 'voleter', ı Kb ffərffər 's'envoler, voler' (infl. of the onomatopœic verb ffərffər 'battere les ailes'), Mz ffərər 'voler, s'envoler', Wrg ffərər 'voler de ci et de là, voleter'; ? Kb √frws (inv. friwəs, pf. yəfrawəs) 'sursauter' ¶ Dl. 216, 229, Ds. 297, Fc. 355, Rn. 299, Loub. 535, Dlh. Ou 79, Dlh. M 50, La. S 313, Beg. 265, NZ 597-8 || C {AD} √p.r(r) v. 'fly, jump', {E} *par-/pir-/pur- id. > Bj {R} fir, fīr (~ bīr, bir) 'Flug', Bj {Rop.} fa-r- scv. 'hop, spring, jump', {AD} far-, {R} far- v. 'jump' ('springen, hüpfen'), fa-r (pl. far) 'Sprung, saltus' || Ag: Bln {R} fir y- v. 'fly', Aw {Hz.} pǝrr v. 'jump' || EC: Ya {E ← ?} peri v. 'fly', Sml {ZMO} fatanfarde- 'jump, gambol about', Sml N {Abr.} faranfarda'ynaya- prs. 'gambol about' || SC: -b Mb {E} pu ru v. 'fly', -pu ru pu ru v. 'hop' ¶ AD SF 45-6, E PC #65, R WBd 50, 81, Rop. 180-1, ZMO 134, Abr. S 77, E SC 321 || Om: SOm: Dm {Fl.} far(um) v. 'fly' || NrOm: Bsk {Fl.} fər, Gemu {Fl.} fir, Gm {Hw.} pira'd.o v. 'fly' ¶ Fl. OAF 89, Fl. OO 318, Hw. EG s.v. 'fly' || Ch *√pr v. 'jump, (?) to fly' (≈ {Nw.} *pərə v. 'fly, jump') > WCh: AG: Gmy {Hf.} p.a-r v. 'jump', Kfr {Nt.} pa-r id. || Hs fi'ra v. 'soar into the air' (of a bird) || CCh: Bdm {Bou.} fǝr id., Msg {Trn.} p' r' , fMSg G {MB} pǝr- v. 'jump', ?ı Gude {Hsk.} pǝr - fǝr 'flying away' (of bird) (verbal ı) || Smr {J} pa-r v. 'jump', Kwn {Lens.} pǝr' v. 'jump' (pl.) ¶ JI II 210-1, ChC, Nw. 26 [51], Abr. H 268, Ba. 323, Hsk. 184, 255, Lens. 111 ¶ Tk. I 55, Tk. SCC 75 [2.3], Tk. PAA 1 || K: (1) K {K} *p.er- v. 'fly' > Sv li-p.er v. 'fly' (UB {GP} 'start to fly'), p.er-n-i 'he flies', Sv UB na-p.r 'bird', Sv LB na-p.wr (small) bird'; (2) GZ {K} *pren-/prin- v. 'fly' > OG, G pr-in-/pr-en-, Mg purin-, Lz purtin- id.; FS reconstruct K *par- (tacitly considering *prin- to be a d) on the alleged ev. of OG prte 'wing' [which hardly belongs to the same √, cf. N ***p.urlyV** 'wing, feather(s)']; (3) ? G parpat- 'sachte fliegen, schweben, gaukeln' ¶ K 152-3, 190, K² 149, 203, FS K 247-8, 312, FS E 273, 348-9, Chx. 1450-1, TK 444, 626, GP 164, 229 || IE: NaIE *per- v. 'fly', {Bn.} 'flotter en air, se déplacer dans l'espace' > Sl *per- / *pъra- v. 'fly' > ChS перх per-o, (inf. п(ь)рати p(ь)ra-ti) v. 'fly', Sl iter. *par' / *pari- > ChS, OR inf. парити pariti 'to fly' ('πε'τεσ'αι') ({Sr.} id.: RChS ptica pare,s'taja na zemli 'πετεινα' πετο'μενα ε'πι τη' γη', Gen. 1.20), R pa'r- , pa'rit- v. 'float in the air' (birds) || Ilm {Bn.} *per- > NPrs ^daYrPa pa'ri-da'n 'to fly' ¶ Not here Ht partawar 'wing' (⇔ Trb. in Vs. III 207), see N ***p.urlyV** '¶' ¶ Bn. HR 36-41, Vs. III 207, Mikl. L 565-6, 659, Mikl. E 240-1, Srz. II 881, Chrn. II 6, VI. I 354, Bai. 231, ≠ P 817 || U *pXrV 'jump' > Sm: Ne T {Ter.} na'ptra'Ä- 'jump quickly to one's feet', {Lh.} partam- 'plötzlich aufspringen', ? {Ter.} na'pomba 'in a hurry, hurriedly', Δ na'pombaÄ- v. 'hurry', ? {Lh.} paro-, poromba- 'be in a hurry', porola- 'beschleunigen, zu Eile antreiben' ¶ Not here pObU *po-rəx- v. 'jump, fly', that belongs to N ***p.UrlyuGE** 'to jump' [q.v.] ¶ ≈ UEW 414, Ter. 449-450, Lh. 339, 358, Hl. rHt 74-5 (on distinction between the ObU reflexes of U *w and *k [{AD}: and *x-] that suggests that ObU *po-rəx- does not belong here), , Ht. #538 || A *pı-jar- > Tg (att. in NrTg) *par- v. 'float in the air' (of birds) > Ewk ha-ri- v. 'float in the air, fly together' (birds), Ewk Tng (h)arikta- 'fly high up' ('залетет- высоко'), Neg хэууэп- 'float in the air' (a bird), Lm harwançala- id., 'fly down (circling in the air) (спускает-сѣ кружат-)' (of a bird) ¶ STM II 317 || D *pa-r-/*par- ({{GS} *p-) v. 'fly, run' > Tm par.a v. 'fly, flutter', pa-r.u v. 'run, flee', Ml pa-r.uka v. 'fly', par.akka v. 'fly, flee', Kt parn- v. 'fly, run without stopping', Td po-r- v. 'fly', Kn par.i, par.u 'flying, running swiftly', pa-r., pa-r.u v. 'leap up, run, jump, fly', Kdg pa-r v. 'fly, leap', Tu pa-runi v. 'run, fly, escape', OTI {Km.} pa-r.u v. 'run, flee', TI pa-r.u v. 'run, flow, fly', Gnd parı- d porı- d pari- d paxi- v. 'fly', Kui pa-sk- id. ¶ D #4020, Km. 429 [815] ¶ The meaning 'to flee, run' may be due to the infl. of the √ *parV 'to run, flee' (D #3963) < N ***p.arlyV** id. ◆ The meaning 'to jump' implies ideophonic associations, which explains irregularities (oscillations between the reflexes of *p- and *p.-) in some lgs., e. g. in Ch. ◆ ≈ Gr. II #164 (*par 'fly' v.) [U + IE, Y, A, J, Gil words for 'feather' - without distinguishing this root from N ***p.urlyV** 'wing, feather(s)'].

1760. ***p.'A'RV** 'finger' and ***pARıVıNakV** 'finger, thumb' > HS: C {AD} *pVr- > LEC *fer- 'finger' > Af {PH} fe-ra, Sa {R} fera- id.; pSam *farr- ({Hn.} *far-) 'finger' > Sml {DSI} far (pl. farro), Sml J far (pl. far-n'a), Bn far (pl. far3) 'finger', Rn fa-r (pl. {PG} fa'rro', {Hn.} far'ro', {Oo.} fa'ro), Bs {HL} fer 'finger, toe', {Fl.} per 'finger', Elm fa'rrit, fa'rr, Arr farrit (pl. farro') id. ¶ AD SF 41-2, Bl. 117, PH 101, DSI 217, Hn. NBLK 205, Hn. S 59, Oo. 67, PG 113, Hw. A 357, ≈ HL 93 (Bs fer < C *(z)eber 'finger') || Ch: WCh *pVr- 'finger' > AG: Kfr {Nt.} furap-sa-r 'fingers' (sa-r means 'hand') || Ech: EDng {Fd.} pe-rne' 'finger' (pe-rme' in JI II 137 is a misprint), Mgm {JA} pu'rru'n (pl. po'ro'nna' ~ po'ri'nna') 'ongle, griffe', Mu {J} fe-ri' 'finger' || CCh: HgWl {Mk.} piri 'fingernail' [to be separated from the reflexes of N ***p.'a'ı'ıV** 'thumb' or 'finger' in the Higi gr. (HgWl {Mk.} pulla 'finger', HgMd {Mk.} billi, HgMk {Mk.} bull3, HgSn bulle id.) and in other CCh lgs. (see s.v. N ***p.'a'ı'ıV**) ¶ ChC, JI II 136-7, ChL, Fd. 59, Nt. 13, JA LM 117, Mk. I ¶ İ ÷ (⇔ Blz. OLBP 13 [36]) NrOm *part-/*parc-/*birad- 'finger' < N ***P.VRVc'ıııV** 'fingernail, claw' (q.v.) || IE [1]: Tc A pra-r, B pra-ri 'finger' ¶ Wn. 390,

Ad. 414-5, Ad. H 120 I ? IE [2]: *mt* : NaIE **penKro-* ({WP, Bc.} **penk^wro-*) (< N **paR₁V₁NakV*) > Gmc **fingra-* 'finger' [× NaIE **penk^wros* 'a group of five' (> OI *co'ícer* id.) <d- **penk^we* 'five'] > Gt *figgrs*, AS *fingz*, ON *fingr*, OSx, OHG *fingar*, NHG *Finger*, OFrs, Sw, Dn, NrW, NE *finger* ¶ WP II 26, P 808, FT 218, F 150, Bc. 240, Fs. 150, Vr. 120, Kb. 245, Ho. 105 II A (1) **p'a'ra'ŋa'* 'thumb' > T: NaT **hja'ŋæk* 'finger' or 'thumb' ({Cl.} **a'ŋa'k*, {Adb. SR} **a'ŋa'k*, {Adb. NPAJ} **a'ŋek*) > OT *erŋek* ~ *erŋa'*, Chg *erŋek* ~ *a'rma'k* 'finger', MU *erŋa'k* [Rbg.] 'finger', [IM] 'thumb', Alt *ergek* ~ *erkek*, Tb/QK {B}, Shor *ergek*, Xk *irgek*, Tf *erg'ek*, Yk *a'rba'χ* 'thumb', Tv *erŋ'ek* 'thumb', small finger ¶ Adb. NPAJ 1-7, Cl. 234, ET Gl 299-300, TL 253-4, Adb. SR 318, BT 193 || M **qerekeyi* 'thumb' > MM [S] *heregay*, WrM *er(e)kei*, HIM *үрхий*, Brt *үрхы*, Kl *үрк* *erka'*, Ord *ere^hxī*, Dg B *xergi*, Dg Hl *ergi* 'thumb'; but Mnr H *χuri* and Ba *χur* 'finger' belong to M **quruγVn* 'finger' ¶ Pel. 29-10 [#13], Adb. NPAJ 38-9, Adb. SR 321, H 75, MED 322, KRS 703, KW 125, Ms. O 243, T 378, T Dgl 75 || Tg **pereŋen* ~ **pu.ŋen* 'thumb' > Ewk *huruγun*, Sln *zrgu' ~ zrgz'*, {Iv.} *or'gun* ~ *ur'gun* ~ *uru'gun*, Lm *ho'gъъh*, Neg *xo'ызh*, Orc *xo'ho(n-)*, Ud *xuz*, Ul *poro* / *poron-*, *puru* / *purun-*, Nn Nh *pъrxъ*, WrMc *ferxe* 'thumb' ¶ STM II 354, Krm. 307, Adb. NPAJ 40 ¶¶ DQA #1750 [A **p'erV* 'thumb'] ||| A (2) **par₁naK₁* 'finger' > T **parŋak* ({Md.} **p'i₁a-ŋak*) > NaT **parmaq* ~ **parnaq* 'finger' > MU, Chg, XwT *barmaq*, OOsM *barmaq* ~ *parmaq*, Tk *parmak*, Δ *barmaq*, ET *barmaq* ^d *pamaq*, ET H *parmaq*, Ggz *parmak*, Az *barmaq*, Tkm, Bsh, Qmq *barmaq*, Slr *parmaχ*, VTt *barmaq*, Δ *barnaq* 'finger', Qzq, Qrg, ET *barmaq* 'thumb' || Chv *pu'rne* 'finger' ¶ Adb. NPAJ 1-7, ET B 66-7, TL 253-5, Adb. SR 319-21, Md. 113, 174, Fed. I 461-2, Dr. G 449, ≈ Jeg. 172 || Tg **pargan* > Ewk *hargan* 'unity of length (≈ 1 cm)' ¶ STM II 317 ¶¶ DQA #1648 [A **pi₁a'ri* 'finger, finger width (measure)', incl. T, Tg]. Adb. 319-21 (T, M, Tg) II E: NEI *pu-ur* 'finger' or 'thumb' ¶ HK 241-2 ◇ The difference between A **a* and *a'* in **par₁naK₁* vs. **p'a'ra'ŋa'* may be accounted for by vowel harmony (different results of regr. *as* from **paREnNakV* ~ **pa'RXNakV*). N **paR₁V₁NakV* 'finger' survives in A **par₁naK₁*, **p'a'ra'ŋa'* and probably (with *mt*) in Gmc **fingra-*, N **p.¹A'RV* 'thumb, finger' in C, Ch and Tocharian. N **paR₁V₁NakV* is probably a *cd* with **p.¹A'RV* as the first component, which is the only reason of our tentative rec. of **A* in **p.¹A'RV*. Kfr *furap-sa'r* 'fingers' points to N **p-* ◇ Cf. IS III 70-7 (**p¹a¹r¹a¹* 'fingernail', not distinguishing between the etymon in question and **P₁VRVc¹χ₁V* 'fingernail, claw') → Glh. 507.

¶ 1760a. ?? **P₁Ar₁u* 'stone, rock' > IE **perw-/peru-* 'rock, mountain' (× N **p.¹orE¹V* 'summit, top', q.v.) > Ht *peru-*, *peruna-* 'rock, cliff, boulder', ? *pirwa-* {Frd.} 'rock', {Ts.} - eine bestimmte Felsgottheit || OI *parvata-* 'rocky' (< **perwn₁to-*), *parvatah* 'mountain, rock', Av *pačrvata-* 'Gebirge' ¶ Frd. HW 68, Ts. W 63-4, CHD P 314-5, M K II 228, M E II 99, EI 547 (**peru* 'rock') II HS: Ch: CCh: Hw {ChL} *fera*, *fe're*, Jr {ChL} *vere* 'stone' : HgNk {ChC} *purre*, {ChL} *pu're*, Kps {Mch.} *pere*, {ChL} *pu're* : Gude {Mch.} *farin*, {ChL} *fa'ra*, FIM {ChC, ChL} *fara*, BtG {Mch.} *fo₁re*, BtZ {Mch.} *furra*, BtM {ChL} *fu'ra* 'stone', Bcm {Sk.} *fa'ra* 'stone, rock' : Gv {ChL} *fu'ra'd₁a*, Glv {ChL} *furd₁exa* 'stone', Glv {Rp.} *f3rd₁axa* 'rock' || ECh: Ke {Eb.} *p3rki* 'stone, rock, mountain', {Eb. in ChC} *p3rgi* 'rock' ¶ ChC, ChL, Eb. 88 II D **pa₁r₁-* 'rock, large stone' > Tm *pa₁r₁ai₁* 'rock, crag, hillock', ? (< d ?) *pa₁r* 'rock', Ml *pa₁r₁a* 'rock, large stone', Kdg *pa₁re* 'flat stone, stone slab', Tu *pa₁dæ*, Krg *ha₁de* 'rock', Prj *pa₁ra* 'skab of stone', Gnd *pa₁rum* 'rock, boulder' ¶¶ D #4121 ◇ ≈ Blz. DA 160 [#86] (D, CCh + *unc.* NrOm **pal-* 'stone').

1761. ?? **p₁era* 'ground, earth' > HS: S: Ak *parattu* 'Festland' ¶ Sd. 832 || CCh: G'nd *fi₁rta*, Bk *fu₁rta* 'ground' ¶ ChL II U: FU **per¹a₁* ~ **pora*: (1) FU **perV* 'mud, swampy place' (× N **beRV* 'mud, swamp', q.v. ffd.); (2) FV **pora* > F *porikko* 'aufgeschwollene Erde' : Mk 'pora' 'grove' ¶ UEW 374-5, MF 106, PI 215, LG 220 II A {SDM97} **p₁eri₁e*, {S, SDM95} **p₁i₁erV* 'floor, ground, earth' > M **qiru-yal* (~ **-yar*) 'ground, soil, bottom' > MM [S, HI] *hiru₁ar* [*hiru₁ar*] 'Boden, Grund', WrM *irugar* ~ *irugal* 'bottom, ground', HIM *eepool*, Ord *iro₁*, Kl *йорал* *yora₁*, Brt *oeo₁p* 'bottom (of a vessel, river, sea), base' ¶ H 76, Ms. H 60, Pel. 217 [#26], MED 415, Gl. I 196, KRS 280, Chr. 350, Ms. O 387-8, S AJ 241 (#178) || Tg **pere* 'bottom (of a vessel, river), floor' (× N **P₁erV* 'bottom, buttocks', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ S AJ 12, 281 (#160), ≈ SDM97 (A **p₁eri* 'floor, ground, earth', incl. M, Tg).

1762. **p₁erE* 'fruit' > HS: S: [1] WS **piriy-* 'fruit' > BHb (paus.) *ir^hp3* *pe₁ri*, (ctx.) *ir^hp6* *pe₁ri* 'fruit, offspring', SmHb *firi* id., Ph pr 'fruits', Ug pr ({Hnr.} = **piru* < **piryu*), Sr *αροῖπ* *pe₁r-a₁*, Md *pira*, Gz *fōre* 'fruit'; [2] WS **√pry* (*-pray) v. 'bear fruit, be fruitful, fertile' (× N **P₁Ar₁ŋ₁V* 'to bring forth', q.v.) > BHb *erf* *√pry* (pf. *erlpl* *pa₁ra₁*, ip. *er4f6i%* *yi-p₁re₁*) 'be fruitful', JEA *√pry* 'grow, bear fruit', Sr *√pry* 'be fruitful', Gz *√fry* (js. -fray) v. 'bear fruit, be fruitful', Tgr *√fry* (pf. *fera*) 'Frucht tragen' ¶ KB 907, 910-1, KBR 963-8, HJ 936-7, A 2261, Hnr. 288 (fn. 93), OAS 353, JH 234, Js. 1225, Sl. 932-3, LH 659 || Eg *fOK* pr.t 'fruit', DEg pr 'Korn, Getreide' (× Eg *fMK* pr.t 'Same, Nachkommenschaft' < N **P₁Ar₁ŋ₁V* '¶') ¶ EG I 530-1, Fk. 91, Er. 135, Vc. 39 || C: Bj *√fry* pcv. ({R} p. 'a-fri, prs. a-fanri) 'Knospen, Blüten treiben', *fa₁r* (pl. *far*) 'Blüte, Blume, Knospe' || Ag: Bln {R} *fri₁/friy-* v. 'bear fruit', *fri₁y-au₁χ* 'fruchbringend, fruchtbar', Xm {R} *fir-* 'bear fruit' (a tree); pAg **f3l-* ({Ap.} **fār-*) 'fruit' > {Ap.} Bln/Xm *f3ra*, Q *f3ri* || EC: Sa {R} -*faray* 'blossom, bear fruit', *fi₁re₁* 'Blüte, Frucht', ??φ Sml {ZMO} *birre* 'spear of grain (with husk), grass flower' (unless ÷ Rn *bi₁r* 'tip, peak of sth.') ¶ R WBd 81, R WB 125, R Ch. II 43, R S II 137, ZMO 41, PG 78-9, Ap. AV 10 || B: Gnc AFARO = {Wlf.} *a-faro* 'Korn', ? Ty *ufār*, ETwl *uffār* 'pain en farine de jujubes', ?? Rf *aferfur* 'couscous de sorgho; soupe de maïs' ¶ Wlf. 502, Z 606, NZ 606. 609 ¶¶ Cf. SSAAJ I #31 ¶ In S, Bj and Ag the verb **√pry* (>

*√fry) v. 'bring fruit' coalesced with *√pry v. 'have offspring, bring forth, beget' (see ffd. N ***P_{Ar}12V** '↑') || U: FU ***perV** ~ ***pa_rrV** 'cone, bud' (× N ***ba_rrOX** 'bud, leaf' [q.v. ffd.], whence the variant ***pa_rrV** and the meaning 'bud') || A ***p_uri** 'seed, fruit' > M ***pu_re** 'fruit, grain' [× M ***pu_re** 'child, posterity' (whence WrM **u_re**, HIM ***p** 'posterity' and Kl **u_rrn** 'child, baby', ≠ N ***p_{or}i** 'child')] > MM [HI] **hu_re** 'seed' ('semences'), [PP] **hu_re** 'fruit', WrM **u_re**, HIM ***p** {MED} 'seed, grain, fruit', {Gl.} 'fruit, grain, seed', Mnr H {SM} **furi_e** 'semence, graine, fruit', Dx **fure** 'seed, grains', Ba **fure** 'seed' ¶ Pel. 237 [#65], Ms. H 62, MED 1011, Gl. I 331, SM 110-1, Pp. PP 124, T DnJ 138, T BJ 149, T 371 || T ***h_uurug** 'seed' ({Md.} ***u_rug** 'seed') > OT {Cl.} **uru_y** 'seed, pip, kernel', Chg **uruq** ~ **uruy** 'relatives, clan', MQp **uruq** 'clan', [CC] 'clan, progeny', OOsM **uruy**, **uruq** 'seed, progeny', Qzq **u_rriq**, **ru** 'seed', Qrg **uru_r**, Ln **uyuy** ~ **oyoq** 'seed, clan', Uz **uruy**, Qq **uriq** ~ **uruw** id., 'tribe', ET **uruy** 'seed, grain', Tkm {TkR} **uruy**, Az Δ **uruy**, Nog **iruw**, VTt **iru**, Bsh **iruw**, SY **oruy** 'clan', Tk **uruk** 'tribe', Kr **uruw** 'clan, tribe', Yk **uru_r** 'relatives, kinsmen, litter of animals', Tv **uruy** 'child' || Chv: L **ba_rpa_rÄ** **v_rg_r**, H **v_rg_r** 'seed'; T -b> M: WrM **urug** 'wife's relatives; relatives', HIM, Br **ypar**, Kl **yp_r** 'relatives' ¶ Cl. 214-5, ≈ ET Gl 604-6 (err. Tkm **uru_r**, pT ***uru_r**), TL 115-6, 307-8, 323-4, Jud. 807, Ash. V 313, Jeg. 49, Fed. I 109, Md. 59, 182, ET Gl 604-6, Ra. 237 || pKo {S} ***po_ri** 'barley' > MKo **po_ri**, NKo **pori** ¶ S QK #935, Nam 260, MLC 790 || ? pJ [1] {S} ***p_z** or ***pu_a** 'ear of grain' > OJ **p_lw_lo** > J: T/Kg **ho_r**, K **ho_r** ¶ S QJ #378, Mr. 413 || ?? pJ {S} ***pu_r** 'growth, поросл_r' > OJ **pu**, J: T **pu_r**, K **pu_r**, Kg **pu_r** ¶ S QJ #1147, Mr. 416 || ? AdS of Tg ***pu_r** - ({Bz.} **po_r**) 'woman with her children, family, female with its youngs' < N ***p_{or}i** 'child', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ The meanings 'child' (in Tv) and 'posterity, progeny' (in many lgs.) of this √ is partially due to coalescence with N ***p_{or}i** 'child' (q.v.) ¶¶ DQA #1829 (A ***p_u_ri** 'seed', incl. T, M, Tg, K, pJ ***pu_r**) || IE: NaIE ***pu_ro** 'corn, grain' > Gk **π_upo_r** 'wheat', Gk D **π_uρη_v** 'stone of fruit' || Lt **pu_ras** 'grain of winter-wheat', pl. **pu_rai** 'winter-wheat', Ltv **pu_ri** id., Pru **pure** 'bromegrass, Trespe (Bromus secalinus)' || Sl **pir_r** '∈ cereal' > RChS **п_иро** **piro** 'ολυρα (∈ cereal), millet', Cz, Slk **py_r**, P **perz**, HLs **pyr** 'Triticum repens', d : R **п_ирей**, Uk **п_ир_о** й - **п_ир_о** й, Blg **п_ирей**, Cz **py_r**, LLs **pyr** id., SCr **pi_r**, Slv **pi_r** 'spelt' || AS **fyr(e)s** 'furze', NE **furze** ¶ WP II 83, ≈ EI 639 (***pu_Hro-s** 'wheat'), F II 631, Tr. 232, Frn. II 671, Vs. III 419, Brū. 402, Trof. 240, Ma. CS 409, Ho. 120 ¶¶ The unexpected ***u_r** (especially its length) seem to suggest that the word is a loan from another lge. (probably also of N origin) [cf. Schw. GG I § 58 A 3] ♦ DQA #1829 (A, IE).

1763. ***p_er_o** 'lip, edge' > HS: C ***p_rr** 'lip' (→ 'face') > Bj {R} **fir** 'face (Gesicht, Antlitz)', {Rop.} **fīr** 'face, surface' || EC: Sml **faru_r** {ZMO} 'lip', {DSI} 'lip; hare-lip', Sml N {Abr.} **fa_ru_r** 'hare-lip, (camel's) split lip', Rn {PG} **fu_ru_r** 'lip, edge' ¶ R WBd 81, Rop. 180, Abr. S 77, ZMO 136, DSI 222, PG 117, E PC #181 (***far**/***fīr** 'lower face' > Bj, Sml; i ÷ Aw **p_zn** 'face' [F AD SF 45]) || K ***p_r** 'lip, edge' > OG, G **p_r** 'mouth, edge, lip', Mg **p_iz_i** 'mouth; face; edge; bank, shore', Lz **p_iz_i** 'mouth; face; bank, shore'; (× N ***pel_re** ~ ***pe_le** 'side of body, side') Sv UB/LB/L/Ln {TK} **p_il** 'lip; edge, (river-)bank' ¶ K 153, Chik. 50-1, Q 299, Marr 179, TK 681-2, GP 253, Dn. s.v. **p_il**, Wrđ. 613, 1010-1 || IE: [1] Ht **puri** 'lip; rim, edge, border' || [2] IE ***per**- (with a hardly identifiable meaning; {P}: 'das Hinausführen über'), a noun used (in its different case forms) as adv., pv. and prep., which goes back to a merger of several N roots, including ***p_er_o** 'lip, edge'; a contribution of this N √ is the meaning 'in front, forward, before': (2a) IE ***pro**, ***pro_r** 'in front of, forward, before, forth' > OI **pra**-px. id., Av **fra_r**, **fra_r**, OPrs **px. fra_r** 'vorwärts, voran' || Gk **про_r** (pv., prep.) 'in front of, before', **π_ρο-πε_rουσι** 'two years ago' || L **pro_r** prep., **pro_r**, **pro_r** (in **cds**) 'before, in front of; for', **pro_rnus** 'inclined forward' || Gl [GLE] **hro** 'nimium' (read by Vn. as **ro**), MW **ry**, Br **re** 'too (zu)', Crn **re** (in **rewan** 'too weak'), W **rhy** 'too, very', OIr **ro-**, W **r(h)y-**, OBr **ro-**, **ru-**, MBr, Br **ra-**, pv. and px. of intensity (OIr **ro-ma_r** 'too big', W **rhy-faw_r** 'very big') || in the Gmc px. (Gt **fra-**, OSx, AS **for-**, OHG **fir-**, **far-**, NHG **ver-**) it is hard to define its exact meaning and to distinguish between semantic components of different origin: ***p_er_o** 'lip, edge' (→ 'front') and ***P_ru_rV** 'to cross, pass through' || Sl ***pra**-'Ur-', e.g. OCS **прадѣдъ** **prade_d**, R, Blg 'прадед', SCr **пра**-'дед' **pra_d-djed** 'grand-grandfather' (lit. 'for-grandfather'), Cz **prales**, P **pralas**, Uk **п_рал_о** 'c primeval forest, Urwald', Blg **пра-майка** 'mother of mankind' || Ht {Frd., Ts., CHD} **peran** ~ {Ts.} **piran** (adv., prec., postp.) 'before, in front of; previously' || (2b) NaIE ***pro_r** 'early, in the morning' > OI **pra_r**-'tar (**pra_r-tah_r**), Gk **π_ρω_r**, Gk A **π_ρω_r** id., OHG **fruo** 'early, early in the morning, soon', **fruo_i**, MHG **vru_r** 'eje adj. 'early' || (2c) IE ***prai_r**, ***p_rai_r**, ***prei_r**, ***p_ri** (dat. of direction from ***per**-) > Gk Hm **παραι_r**, Gk **πα_rα_r** ~ **πα_rα_r** 'beside, by, near', Gk **π_ρi_r**, Gk Hm **π_ρi_r**, **π_ρi_r** 'before' || pAl {O} ***para** > Al **para** ~ **pare_r** 'foreward', prep. 'in front of, before', 'pare_r' adj. 'first', adv. 'earlier', Al G {Lamp} **para** 'vor' || L **prae** (adv.) 'before, in front', (prep.) 'before', **prae** 'voran, voraus, überaus', Osc **prai**, Um **pre** PRE 'prae' || Gl **are** 'before, by, east', W **er-**, OIr **air-** 'before, for', OIr **anair** 'from the east' ('east' as the front side of anyone who orients himself towards the rising sun) || Gt **fa_r-r**, AS **fyr**, OHG **furi-** 'before', OSx, OHG **furi** 'before, for, because of, in advance' (> NHG **fu_r**), ON **fyr** 'vor, für', AS **for** id., NE **for**; cmpr.: OHG **furio** {OsS} 'der frühere, vordere', {Kb.} 'greater, more', sprl.: OHG **furist** {Kb.} 'first' (adv.) mostly, MHG **vu_rst** 'the first, most eminent', AS **fyr(e)st** 'first, vorderste' (> NE **first**) || Lt **prie_r**, Lt **Zh pry_r** 'at, by, near, in the presence of', Ltv **prie_r** (k)s'a 'das Vordere' (< ***preytia_r**), **pi_rere** 'forehead, front side', Pru **prei** 'to' || Sl ***pri** 'near, in the presence of' > OCS **при** **pri**, Blg, R, Uk **при**, SCr, Slv, Slk **pri**, Cz **pr_i**, P **przy**; Sl ***pri**- preverb (approching, adding) > OCS **при-** **pri-**, etc.; possibly Sl ***pre_r**-'Ur' > OCS

прѣотѣць pre-otъsъ 'forefather', **прѣдѣдѣ** pre-de-dъ 'grand-grandfather' || ? OI pa're- thereupon'; (3) *pr_o- (nom. or loc. without sx.?) 'hervor', *pera(:) (instr.) 'in front' > L por-tend- v. 'predict, presage, indicate' || Gt fau'r, OSx for, fur 'vor, für', AS for, ON for- 'before', Gt fau'ra, OHG, OSx fora 'in front of, before', NHG vor 'before, in front of', OSx fora and AS fore (prep.) 'before', NE before || Irm: OI pu'ra- 'formerly, before', Av para- ~ para 'before' || Ht {CHD} para- pv. 'out (to), forth, toward, further', postp. 'out of, from' ¶ P 810-4, EI 60-1 [*pr_o. 'h_Aeh_i & *pr_o. 'h_Aei- 'in front of' and 'before' (of time), *pro 'forward, ahead, away'], Frd. HW 158, 170, 173, Ts. W 59, 64-5, CHD P 109-30, 291-311, 384-6, Mer. SGA 374, M K II 310, 350-3, 376-7, M E II 173-4, 188, F II 472-3, 595-7, WH II 351-7, 364-5, Bc. G 323, 343, Kb. 295, 304-6, 825, OsS 213, 229-30, 234-5, 274, KM 225, Ho. 112, 120, Ho. S 21, 24, Fs. 145, 160, Vr. 137, 148, Frn. 652-3, Vs. III 351, 362-3, 370, StSS 497-8, Glh. 502, ESISJ-SGZ I 205-8, 210-20, Vnd.² II 313, Vn. R 35-6, Dt. 213, Billy 87, ALED 623, O 311, BFU 373, 386-7, Ç II 5, 430, Kf. 252-3, LamP 157 II U *pea-rV 'side', d *pea-rtV 'edge, side' > pY {IN} *pere 'side' > Y T pere-n 'at the side' (-n is an adverbial ending) || FU *pea-rtV 'edge, side' > Prm *berd- 'sth. near sth., wall' > Z, Yz berd-, Vt bord- 'near' in postpositions (Z berd-3, Yz 'berd-Δ, Vt bord-i 'towards', Z berd-is' 'from', Yz 'berd-in 'bei', Vt bord-oz' 'up to'), Z {W} berd, Vt bord 'wall' || ??σ ObU: Vg: Ty pa-rt, Ss pa-rt 'board' (← *wall?) ¶¶ IN 242, UEW 374, LG 39, Lt KJD 88, UR 50 II A *p'e'r- > NaT: [1] *erin 'lip; brim' > OT, MU, XwT, MQP [incl. CC] erin, Chg ≥xv ern, erin, Tkm, Qmq, QBl, Nog, Qq, Qrg, Alt erin, Qzq eri-n, Uz irin, VTt, Bsh irn, Xk irn 'lip', Kr, Tv erin id., 'brim (of a vessel)' ¶ Cl. 232-3, ET Gl 292-3, TL 226-7, Rl. I 766-7k, Bu. I 791, KRPS 665 [2] *erna- > Bsh irna- vt. 'edge\fringe with, frame (**окаймлѣтъ**, **обрамлѣтъ**)'; *erna-g 'brim, edge' > Tkm ernek, Qmq, Qzq ernew, Qq, Tk Δ ernek, Chg □0'nr0Yi {Bu.} erna-k 'edge', {Rl.} a-rna-k 'Rand, Kante', Qrg erdo- (< *ernew < *erna-g) 'brim of a cup', VTt irna-w 'thick brim of a vessel', {Rl.} 'brim of a pot\cup\barrel' ¶ ET Gl 301, Rl. I 787, 1468-9, Bu. I 191, BR 213, KumRS 377 || M *qir- > WrM ir, HIM ир 'blade, edge of a knife' ¶ MED 413 || pJ {S} *pi-a-ri 'edge, brink' > OJ p_ii-je-ri, ltOJ {Mr.} qeri 'rim, brink', J: T/Kg heri, K he-ri 'edge, verge, brink' ¶ S QJ #1560, Mr. 404 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1747 [A *p'e-ri 'edge' > T *erneg, M, J] ♦ Gr. II #123 (*pere 'edge') [IE, U, A, J], ≈ Gr. II #155 (*pir 'first') [IE, Ko, Gil + err. T, M, J].

1764. *P_{er}V 'bottom, buttocks' > A: Tg *pere 'bottom' (× N *p_{era}- 'ground, earth') > Lm h3r, Sln 3ri, Neg x3y3, Ork p3r3x, p3r3l, Nn Nh p3r3g, p3r3l 'bottom, bottom of a vessel\river', Ewk h3r3 id., 'floor', LMc fere id., 'bottom of a boat', Nn KU x3r3, Nn B f3r3 'bottom of a vessel \ pit \ river', Ul p3r3(g) id., Ud x3- id., 'foot of a hill\mountain' ¶ STM II 370-1, Vas. 511, Pt. 109, Krm. 308, Z 1049, S AJ 221 (#236) II U: FU *pera- 'rear part; bottom' > F pera- 'rear end, back end, hinder part, end', Es pa-ra 'rear; butt (end), rump; bottom (of a vessel)' : ?? pMr {Ker.} *p_ir-a- > Er p_ir pr'a, f p_ir'a, Mk p_ir pr'a- 'head, summit, ear (Ähre)' : Prm {Lt.} *ber- 'hind part' > Vt ber, Z b3r 'hind, hind part', Z b3r, Yz bo-r id. || ObU {JHl.} *pe-r-Vx ~ *pe-r-tVx 'back (zurück)' > pVg *pa-r3x > Vg: T pa-r3w ~ pu-r3w, LK pa-ri, MK/UK pa-ri, P pa-r, pa-ra-x, NV/LL pa-r 'zurück'; pOs *pe-rta-x ({JHl.} *pi-rta-x) > Os: V/Vy pe-rta-x, Ty pe-rxi, Kz pa-rta, O pa-rta id. (ObU *-tVx, -Vx - sxs. of the lative case) ¶ UEW 373, Sm. 553 (FP *pera- 'back'), LG 41, Ht. 179 [#541] ¶ This FU √ is likely to have been semantically influenced by FU *purV < N *b_uXrV 'back, rear' II D *p_ir- 'anus' > Tm p_ir_u id. (variant of D *pu-r- id. < N *b_uXrV '¶') ¶ D #4379.

1765. *p_iro-(K.æ) 'to ask' > IE: NaIE *prek^h-/*pr_ok^h- v. 'ask (a question); ask for sth.' > OI √pras^h:- 3s prs. pr_oc^hhati (aor. 3s 'a-prat.) 'asks, seeks', Av prs. act. 3s pərəsa'iti, prs. md. 3s pərəsaite 'asks, questions' || Arm harçanem harç^hanem 'I ask', aor. 3s eharç eharç^h, inv. harç harç^h || L posco (< *pr_ok^h-sk^h-) 'I ask earnestly, I reflex', precor 'I beg, entreat, request, prey, invoke', prece-s pl. 'requests, entreaties', procus 'wooer' || OIr arc- 'beg, ask' (arco fuin 'posco veniam'), W archaf, Crn arghaf 'I ask, beg', MBr archas 'il commanda' || Gmc *fresna- v. 'ask (question)', p. 3s *frax > Gt frai'hnan (p. 3s frah) id., ON fregna (p. 3s fra'), OSx fregnan, AS frez^hnan ~ friz^hnan, NE Δ frain id., OSx gi-fregnan 'to learn', OHG gi-fregnan 'to inquire', Gmc *fre-xo-, *fre-xo-n 'question' > Dt vraag, AS frez^hn, OHG fra-ga, NHG Frage id.; -d> OHG fra-ge-n, fra-go-n, NHG fragen, OSx fra-gon, Dt vragen 'to ask' || Lt pirs^hti (1s prs. pers^hu) v. 'woo, ask in marriage', pras^hy^hti 'to ask (for sth.)' (< iter.), Ltv prast^ht id., 'ask (a question)' : Sl *prosi^hti (< BSl iter.) > OCS **просити** prositi, R **про̀сигѣ**, Uk **про̀сиги**, SCr pro^hsiti, Sln pro^hsiti, Cz prositi, Slk prosit^h, P prosic^h 'to ask (beg)', Blg prs. ∅ прос^h 'ask' || pTc {Ad.} *pa-rk- > Tc A pa-rk-/prak-, B pa-rk-/prek- v. 'beg, pray, ask (a question)' ¶ P 821-2, EI 33 [*perk^h- 'ask, ask for (in marriage)'], M K II 329, M E II 183-4, WH II 346-7, Vn. A 86, Me. EAC 106-7, 114, 119, 179, IS III 112-119 (a detailed history of the stem and its ds), Fs. 161-2, Vr. 140-1, Vr. N 803, Ho. 115-6, Ho. S 22, Kb. 282, 286, OsS 218, Schz. 139-40, KM 214, Frn. 598-9, Vs. III 377-8, Glh. 505-6, Wn. 386, Ad. 371-2, Ad. H 79, 82-3 II A *p_iri^ho v. 'ask (beg), pray' (≈ {SDM97} *p_iro 'to pray, bless') > Tg *pi-ruge- v. 'pray, predict' > Neg xix3- 'pray for happiness\success', Ewk Brg hirux3-, Ewk UL/SB ir3w3- v. 'prey, bless', Ewk hiru- vt. 'scold', Sln irug3- 'pronounce a blessing of good wish for so.' (**произноситъ благопожелание**), Lm hirg3- 'prey to spirits\god for happiness\success', WrMc firu- id., 'pronounce incantations, curse' ¶ STM II 327-8 || M *qiru-xe- v. 'prey, wish well' > MM [S] hiru?er [hiru-?er] 'Gebet um langes Leben', [MA] hirebe- hanisqaqsan '(he) expressed a good wish to a sneezer' (**произнесъ благое пожелание чихнувшему**), WrM iru-ge-, HIM ep^h- v. 'wish well, bless, pray, felicitate', Ord o-ro- 'prononcer des formules de bénédictions, formuler des bons souhaits' ¶ Pel. 216-7 [#25], H 76, MED 415, Ms. O 538 || pKo *p_ir-

OIr raith id. || Lt papa^ˈrtis, Δ papar^ˈtis, Ltv paparde, papards id. || SI *paportъ id. > OR, R Δ, Uk 'папорот-', R 'папоротник', Blg 'папрат', SCr pa^ˈprat, Slv pa^ˈprat, Slk papradie, P, HLs paproc', LLs papros' 'fern' || Ht parsdu {Frd.} 'Knospe, Trieb', {Ts.} 'Trieb', {CHD} 'leaf, foliage' (× N *ba^ˈrōX 'bud, leaf' [q.v.]) ¶¶ The causes of the semantic change 'leaf' → 'fern' in Europe (Clf, Gmc, BSI) are still to be elucidated ¶¶ M K II 223-4, M E II 97 (no et. of OI par'n, am 'leaf'), Bai. 231, Ho. 99, Ho. S 18, Kb. 225, Vr. N 764, KM 184-5, Vn. R 5, Frn. 538, Vs. III 202, Frd. HW 164, Ts. W 61, CHD P 190-1, ≈σ EI 646 (OI and Gmc < *por'no-m 'wing, feather') || A {DQA} *pu^ˈre 'leaf, bud' [× N *ba^ˈrōX '↑'] > NaT *pu^ˈr ~ *pu^ˈru^ˈ '(small) leaf, bud, needle(s) of a conifer' > OT bu^ˈr 'bud', Tkm pu^ˈr 'needle(s) of a conifer; foliage (or crown) of a tree', Qzq bu^ˈr 'needle(s) of a conifer', {Tn. in TL} 'bud', CrTt, Qmq bu^ˈr 'bud', Alt bu^ˈr 'bud, leaf', Tf b^ˈu^ˈr 'leaves, needle(s) of a conifer, bud (б^ˈу^ˈт^ˈо^ˈн)', VTt б^ˈу^ˈт^ˈо^ˈн^ˈ pe б^ˈу^ˈт^ˈо^ˈн^ˈ, Bsh б^ˈу^ˈт^ˈо^ˈн^ˈ 'bud', Qrg bu^ˈr 'small young leaves', Xk, Shor pu^ˈr, Tv {TvR} b^ˈu^ˈru^ˈ, {Ra.} b^ˈu^ˈr 'leaf', > NaT *b^ˈpu^ˈr-ḡu^ˈk 'bud' > Qzq bu^ˈrs^ˈi^ˈk, Alt bu^ˈrc^ˈu^ˈk, Xk pu^ˈrc^ˈu^ˈk 'bud', Qq bu^ˈrs^ˈik 'bud, bit', VTt б^ˈу^ˈт^ˈо^ˈн^ˈ 'spot (of spotted fabric)', Bsh б^ˈу^ˈт^ˈо^ˈн^ˈ id., 'very small drop', Tk Δ bu^ˈrc^ˈu^ˈk 'bit, small grain' ¶ Cl. 354, TL 114-5, Ra. 167, TkR 538, BRS 113, Rs. W 92, TatR 93, Rl. IV 1394, Rl. IV 1394 || M: WrM borgucug, borgucuy, HlM боргоцог, боргоцой 'evergreen tree cone', Brt борбооооой 'tree cone', WrM narasunu borgucug 'pine cone' ¶ MED 121, Chr. 105 || Tg *p^ˈe^ˈr... > Ewk h3rk3n3 'leaf of tobacco' ¶ STM II 370 || pKo *pu^ˈro^ˈ 'lettuce' > MKo puro, pu^ˈru^ˈ, NKo puru ¶ S QK #1109, MLC 813 || ?φ pJ {S} *pa^ˈ 'leaf' > OJ pa^ˈ, J: T ha^ˈ, K ha^ˈ, Kg/Ns ha^ˈ, Sh qa^ˈ, Ht pa^ˈ, Y ha^ˈ ¶ S AJ 266, S QJ #41, Mr. 394 ¶¶ DQA #1683 [T, M, J] II D (in CD) *por^ˈ-r- ({GS} *p-) 'leaf' > Prj porra 'bush, shrub', Gdb pore 'leaf' ¶ D #4546 ◆ In B and Iir the √ in question coalesced with the relexes of *p^ˈu^ˈry^ˈV 'wing, feather(s)' bringing forth a pseudo-μφ: 'leaves' as a μφ of 'feather'. A *p- suggests N *p-.

1768. ?2 *P^ˈu^ˈR^ˈV 'to cross, pass through' (= *p^ˈu^ˈr^ˈE, if T belongs here) > HS: S *p^ˈry > Ar √fry (pf. Ērafa fara^ˈ, ip. -fry-) 'traverser, parcourir (un pays)' ¶ BK II 588-9 || IE: NaIE *per- v. 'cross, go through\over' (→ 'bring over, lead') > OI par- v. 'bring over, save, surpass' (prs. 'piparti, Vd aor. par-s,i), Av par-: ni-pa^ˈrayehnti 'sie führen hernieder', {EI} 'convey across' || Arm hord hord 'trodden, frequented', hordem hordem v. 'pave, trace (a road, path)', hordan tam hordan ta-m 'cause to advance, lead on' || Gk περα^ˈω 'pass through, transeverse', πει^ˈρω 'pierce quite through' || L porta^ˈ 'carry, bring, lead', Um PORTATU 'portato' || Gmc *far- > Gt faran 'wandern, fahren', ON fara, AS, OSx, OHG faran 'drive (fahren)' > NHG fahren; caus. *fo^ˈrjan 'to lead' > ON fœra, Dn føre, Sw fo^ˈra, AS fœ^ˈran, OHG fuoren, NHG fu^ˈhren | d : NaIE *poro-s 'Durchgang, Zugang' > Gk πο^ˈρο^ˈ id., 'ford', Av pa^ˈra- 'Ufer, Grenze' | d nomen loci: NaIE *pr^ˈtus, *pertus 'Durchgang' > Av pə^ˈrətu-s^ˈ (< *pr^ˈtus), pəs^ˈus^ˈ (< *pr^ˈtus) 'Durchgang, Zugang, Brücke' || OL portus, -u^ˈs 'Haustüre', L portus 'haven', angiportus 'enge Passage, Nebengäßchen'; *-a^ˈ-stem: L porta 'gate, door', Um 'p^ˈu^ˈrtam 'portam' || Clt: OW, Crn rit, NW rhyd 'ford', Gl ritu- 'ford' in n. l.: Ritomagus, Augustoritum || Gmc: OHG furt 'ford, passage', NHG Furt, AS ford 'ford', NE ford || IE *per-, *peri (instr. case?) 'across, beyond' > NaIE *per-, *peri id. (× IE *peri 'around' < N *p^ˈi^ˈh^ˈQ^ˈRE 'around', q.v. × IE *per- < N *p^ˈe^ˈr^ˈo^ˈ 'lip, edge', q.v.) > OI 'pari 'beyond, away from', Av pahri^ˈ 'über - hin', {EI} 'towards, around', OPrs pariy 'über' || Gk πε^ˈρι, περι^ˈ 'darüber hinaus', Δ πε^ˈρ id. || L per prep. 'through' → 'along, over; because of', L per- pv. 'through' || Gmc: OHG fir- [pv. of several meanings: 'across, vorbei (MMO)', perfective meaning, erroneous action (fir-faran 'vorbeifahren, vergehn', firfallan 'geraten, einfallen', fir-denken 'mit den Gedanken abirren, verdenken, verachten', etc.), NHG ver- [px. of several meanings: 'über etwas hinaus' (verschlafen), 'über etwas hin' (verho^ˈren, verleben), perfective meaning, etc.], OSx far-~ for- (similar meanings) || Ltv per 'over (über - hin)', Lt per^ˈ id., 'through, across', Pru per, par 'für, durch', Lt per- pv. 'again, anew, through', Pru par- ~ per- pv. (pareysey 'zukomme', pere^ˈit 'to come') || SI *per- pv. 'across, over, through; anew' > OCS прѣ^ˈ- pre^ˈ-, Blg пре^ˈ-, SCr, Slv, Slk pre-, R, Uk пе^ˈре-, P prze-, Cz, HLs прѣ^ˈ-, LLs ps^ˈe^ˈ- id., SI *perzъ (prep.) id. > ChS прѣ^ˈзъ pre^ˈzъ 'over, through' ('у^ˈπε^ˈρ, παρα^ˈ'), SCr Δ, Slv prez, Cz, HLus прѣ^ˈz, LLus ps^ˈe^ˈz, P przez, Blg пре^ˈз, R Δ, Uk, Blr перѣ^ˈз || Ht pariyan 'across, over, beyond; over to, across to' ¶¶ P 810-7, EI 228-9 (*per- 'pass through'), 581 (*per 'over, through, about'), M K II 216-7, 284, M E II 89-92, F II 491-2, 512-3, WH I 283-6, 343-5, Bc. G 342, Fs. 142-3, Vr. 112, 150, Kb. 149, 219, 222, 300, 307, OsS 161-70, 232, Schz. 129, 142, KM 180, 223, 225-6, 811, Ho. 98, 111-2, Ho. S 18, Vs. III 236-8, Brū. 441-2, 444, Frn. 572, En. 222-3, En. APG 147-50, KM 180, 219, 2223, 225-6, ESISJ-SGZ I 162-9, 175-8, Jak. 26, 94, CHD P 151-3 || ? A ḡḡ *pVrE v. 'wade, cross a river' > T: Az {Äz., Hüs.} ba^ˈra^ˈ 'ford', 'ferry', {Ax.} pa^ˈra^ˈ 'ford', ba^ˈra^ˈ 'ferry' ¶ Äz. 62, Hüs. AzRL 47, Ax. 31, 826 ¶ The Az word is isolated within T. Is it a loanword? || ?σ Tg *purE- v. 'dive, swim under water' > Neg xuyi-, xuygan-, Ul purin-, Nn Nh purin-, Nn KU xurun^ˈ-, f^ˈ3urun^ˈ-, Nn B furin-, f3rin-, Ork purru- 'dive', purotci- iter. 'dive', Ud xuin^ˈ- v. 'dive', Ewk hur- 'dive, swim', WrMc fura-, furi- 'untertauchen, unter Wasser schwimmen' ¶ STM II 352, Krm. 306, Z 1092, Hr. 323 ¶ The comparison is valid if we assume that the meaning 'to dive, swim under water' goes back to the meaning 'to cross a river by swimming under water' - cp. the meaning WrMc furi- 'durchwaten' reported by H. C. von der Gabelentz (WalG s.v. 'durchwaten' ← Gab. MDW) || ? E pir-: AchEl pi-ir-ik-ra 'ein Durchreisender', pi-ri-ip, pi^ˈr-ri-ba 'Marschierende, Reisende' (pl.) ¶ HK 196, 209, 217 ◆ Unless the Az word is a loan, it suggests pT, pA and N *p-.

1769. *P^ˈUgUr^ˈV 'hollow; to gap, be open (a hollow)' > K *puywr- > G puy(v)r- 'aushöhlen, ausbohren', puyuro- n. 'hollow in a tree', adj. 'hollow, empty' ¶ Chx. 1510, DCh. 1320 || HS: WS *p^ˈyr v. '(be) open' (of the mouth, sth. hollow), 'be

hollow, gape' > BHb √p̄r vi. G 'open wide (the mouth), MHb √p̄r vi. G 'open wide' (of the mouth or another hollow object), vt. 'uncover', JA [Mdr.] √p̄r G 'open wide, uncover oneself, Sr √p̄r v. G 'open wide, gape (as the mouth, the earth, sores)', *ἀροοῦπε περ' r-a-* {JPS} 'a cleft, chasm, gap', {Br.} 'fovea, caverna', Ar √fyr G 'open the mouth, be half-opened (as mouth, flower), yawn', fayr- 'opening of a half-open mouth', Jb C {Jo.} √fyr v. G (pf. fa'yar, sbjn. y3f'yar) 'open (the mouth), make an opening (in flesh, wood, etc.)', Mh f3y3rwo-t (pl. f3y3o-r3w, f3y3-rew), Hrs f3y3ro-t, Jb E f3y3'rot 'hollow below the Adam's apple' ¶ KB 898, BDB 822, Js. 1203, Br. 586, JPS 453, BK II 616, Jo. J 53, Jo. M 89, Jo. H 31 || B *-friH- 'cave, hole' > Sll, CM, Shw ifri id., Izd {Mrc.} ifri id., 'hole', Izn/Rf/SrSn ifri id., 'burrow', Wrg, Ntf ifri 'cave, grotto', BSn ifri id., 'burrow of a rabbit', Sll ti-fri-t 'burrow (of a rabbit, hedgehog, etc.), hole', Kb ifri 'grotte, abri sous roche', Tmz {MT} id., 'caverne, gîte, terrier' ¶ Rn. 298, Ds. 147, 277, 285, Ds. B 58, 160, 342, Dl. 218, MT 120, Dlh. Ou 79, Mrc. 348, NZ 601 || C: EC: ?σ Ya p̄r̄χon (pl. p̄r̄χ) 'honeycomb' [E: "it is composed of ... holes"; alternatively, "hollow (of trees)", as in Td] || SC: Brn faraxo 'gap left by an extracted tooth' ¶ E PC #292 ¶¶ mt N *g...r > B and C *r...H || D *po-r- (GS) *b-?) 'a hollow, cavity, hole' [× N *bo-r- 'to dig; a pit'??] > Tm po-r-ai- 'hole, hollow in tree', po-r 'hollow of a tree' (D *r- > Tm word-final r, ≠ An. GTJ 29), Td pi-r 'hollow of tree (where bees nest)', Kn po-r 'hole', Tl bor-ia, bor-re 'hole, burrow, hollow, pit', bor-ra 'hole, hollow, cavity in a tree', Gdb, Ku borra 'hole in tree', Knd bor-o 'hole of a crab, etc.' ¶¶ D #4604 (a). ♦ The presence of a vw. (*-U-) between *-g- and *-r- is suggested by the D cognate (D *-r- going back to a N intervoc. *-r- rather than to a cns. cluster) and by the G postcons. -v/-u-.

1770. ***P_ihXQ'RE** 'around' > HS: amb Eg fMK px'r 'turn, turn about, revolve, surround, enclose', m px'r 'im Umkreisen von' (may be adduced unless px'r < Eg OK ps'r id.); acc. to Vc., this is the source of DEg px'r 'ensorceler' > Copt L po2re pohre, O poxrl pok^hri, O peer peer 'ensorceler' ¶ EG I 544-7, Fk. 93-4, Er. 319, Vc. 167 || CCh: Mlw {Trn.} fi rki 'renverser, retourner' ¶ Trn. MVM 293 ¶¶ ≈ Tk. I 173 (Eg, Mlw + unc. Anf kirp 'turn sth. over to its mouth') || IE *peri > NaIE *peri (instr.?) 'around' > OI 'pari 'round, about', Av pahri- 'um - herum', MPrs par-, KhS pari-, para- 'around, beyond' || Gk περ-, περι- 'ringsum, um' || ?σ pAl {O} *peri > Al pe-r 'for, about' ¶ P 810, ≈ EI 581 (*per 'over, through, about'), M K II 216-7, M E II 91-2, Bai. 214, F II 512-3, O 319 ¶ IE *peri 'around' coalesced with the homonymous form *peri 'beyond, across, away from' of a different origin (< N *P_iuRV 'to cross, pass through', q.v.) ¶ The absence of traces of a lr. in NaIE may be accounted for by mt : ***P_ihXQ'RE** > *P_iRHV > IE *perH-i > NaIE *peri || U: *piRE (UEW: *pirea) 'circle, ring; to surround' > F piiri 'Kreis, Zirkel, Ring; Gebiet', Es piir 'Umkreis, Grenze, Umriß', piira- 'umgrenzen, umgeben, Kreise beschreiben' : pLp {Lr.} *pir3 > Lp: N {N} birra- (adv., postp., prep.) 'round, all round', L {LLO} pirra, Klt/T/Kld pirr 'herum, um' : Er pir'e, Mk per'a 'eingezaunter Platz (Dreschtenne, Gemüsegarten, usw.)', 'vegetable garden; farmstead', Er pir'a-, per'a-, pir-i- 'zäunen, einzäunen, umringen', Er per't', Mk per'f 'um, herum' || Sm: Slq: Tz {KKIH} pu-ri 'ring, circle', LTz {KD} pu-re 'ring', Ke {KD} pir 'circle; round', Tm {KD} po-ro-k id.; Kms {KD} p-eri 'ringsum, um' ¶ Coll. 49, UEW 384 (the √ is unconvincingly considered onomatopoeic), SK 551, KKIH 155, Ker. II 113-4, KD 52 ♦ Cf. UEW 384 (U, IE, M ergi- v. 'turn, move round', Ewk h3rk3- v. 'tie'), Lr. #927, N I 180-1, Lgc. #4949. It is tempting to equate this √ with MEI pu-ur 'Kreis, Rundhof' (??) (HK 241). ≈ Gr. II #15 (*pir 'around').

1771. ***P_ByRV(cV)** 'belly, stomach, contents of the intestines' > HS: WS *par₁V₁θ- 'contents of the guts\stomach' > Ak pars-u, BHb Sr#p3 'peres' id., 'dung', Sr *ἀγορτε* per't-a- 'undigested food in the stomach; dung', JA [Trg.], JPA, JEA aT1r^p2 par't-a-, SmA prt, Md parta 'excrements', Ar farθ- 'what is extracted from the Er0Ka (or stomach of a ruminant)', {BK} 'excréments dans intérieur des intestins', Tgy fersi 'contents of the stomach of ruminants', Amh fers 'contents of the stomach', Mh {Jo.} farθ, Hrs {Jo.} fo-r3θ, Jb J {Jo.} 'f3rθ, Sq {L} 'sort 'undigested food in the stomach\intestines of a slaughtered animal' ¶ KB 918, KBR 977, GB 663, Tal 712, Ln. VI 2538-9, BK II 561, Js. 1244, Sl. 941, Br. 609, DM 365, JPS 446, Bsn. 989, Jo. M 101, Jo. H 35, Jo. J 62, L LS 343, Sd. 836, MiK I #1.221 II ?? IE: √ Ht paratarru 'lying prone' ¶ Ts. W 60 (absent in CHD) || U *piyra 'stomach of an animal, crop of a bird' > F piira 'der zweite Magen der Vögel, Kropf', pLp {Lr.} *pire-(m) > Lp: N {N} birram ~ birran ~ birrem, birras- / -a3- 'crop, crawl', L {LLO} pire-v ~ pire-m 'der Magen des Eichhörnchen; Kaumagen, Muskelmagen der Vögel', pira-v ~ pira-m 'Kaumagen (bei Vögeln)', T {TI} pa_rram 'crop of a bird' : Er puyarma, {Reg.} purmo, Mk pa-rma 'stomach of birds' || Sm {Jn.} d *perka- (~ *pirka-?) 'belly' > Ne Т пирци, Т О {Lh.} pirc'i 'crop of birds', Ne F {Lh.} pi'3c'c'i 'Blättermagen', En d {Cs.} 'fed'iko 'Fischmagen', Slq Tz {KKIH} pe_rqi 'belly' ¶ UEW 378-9, Lr. #928, Lgc. #4955, Jn. 122, KKIH 148-9 || ? amb A: pKo *pa'i- 'belly' > MKo pa'i- id., NKO pa- 'stomach, abdomen, belly' ¶ S AJ 90, 251 (#4), S QK #4, Nam 251, MLC 743 || pJ *pa-ra 'belly' > OJ pa-ra, J: T/Kg hara', K ha-ra ¶ S AJ 90, 264 (#3), S QJ #4, Mr. 399 ¶¶ An alt. et.: Ko, J < {DQA} *pe-ylo' 'belly, liver' (S AJ 90, DQA #1632) < N *pa-iV 'internal, intestines, liver' [q.v.]. Cf. Rm. SKE 182, Mr. KJ 243, Mill. JAL 153).

1772. ***P_Ar₁iV** 'to bring forth, give birth' (of animals), 'to breed', 'young of animal' > HS: S: [1] S *parr- 'young ungulate, bull' [× N *p.or₁w₁V (female, young?) ungulate (esp. bovine), q.v. ffd.], [2] WS *√pry v. 'bring forth posterity' > BHb erf √pry 'bring forth posterity' (ubr^u urp6 p3'ru- wu-rb_u- 'bring forth posterity and multiply!' - 2p inv.), Tgr √fry (pf. f3ra) 'sich vermehren, hervorbringen' ¶ KB 904-5, KBR 963-4, 967-8, Ln. 2356, Sd. 834, LH 659 || B *√fr'?' > Kb nnufru 'accoucher,

enfanter', Izn tinəfra, BSn tanəfra, CA timənnəfra 'placenta, délivre' ¶ Dl. 551, ≈ NZ 602-3 || C: Bj √fry ({R} p. 'a-fri, prs. a-fan'ri) pcv. 'give birth, beget', {R} -t-ferə-y v. ps. 'be born', fe'ra-y (pl. fe'ray) 'child, offspring' || Ag: Bln {R} frī-/friy- v. 'multiply, have offspring, beget' (lu'wī 'frīti 'die Kuh hat viele Kälber gebracht', y-o_k.u'r frīniū_χ 'meine Söhne haben Kinder erzeugt'), Xm {R} fir- 'sich vermehren (die Herde)' ¶ R WBd 81, R WB 125, R Ch. II 43 || Ch (× N *p.or'i' 'child'): WCh: NrBc: Wrij {Sk.} vurd- v. 'bear, give birth', Cg {Sk.}, Kry {Sk.} v3'rd.3', My {Sk.} vurk-, {ChL} a' vi'rkí', P' {MSk.} v3'rd.a-, Sir {Sk.} vu-d-, Mbr {Sk.} v3'rk-, Jmb {Sk.} vu'rd-, Dir {Sk.} v3'ra' id., P' {MSk.} v3'rd.a- v. 'give birth, beget', vu'ra' 'girl, daughter' || CCh: Zm {J} fra'ʔa', {Sa.} v3'ra'ʔa' v. 'give birth, beget' ¶ ChC s.v. 'bear' and 'beget', JI II 161, ChL, Sk. NB 23, MSK. 210 ¶¶ In S, Bj and Ag the verb *√pry (> *√fry) 'to have offspring, bring forth, beget' coalesced with *√pry v. 'bear fruit' (< N *p.erE 'fruit') || IE: NaIE *per- v. 'give birth' > L pario-, parē-re (pfc. pe'pe'ri, sup. partum) v. 'bring forth, bear' || Gk πο'ριϑ (gen. πο'ριοϑ) 'calf' || W erthyl 'abortus', {YGM} erthyl(iad) 'abortion' || Lt pere'ti (prs. periu), Ltv pere't 'to hatch, brood', Lt pe'ras 'larva, hatch egg', z'uvu' pe'ras 'fish spawn', perai' 'Brut', Ltv pe'ri 'larvae of bees, grubs' || SI *(vi-, jьz-)pъr-(t)- 'give birth (prematurely)' > ChS испърътък isprъtъk 'a child cut out of the womb of its mother', Uk ѿви-порт-ок, R Δ ѿвьпорток 'premature birth', Cz s-pratek, † zpratek, Cz L vy'-par-ek 'premature-born calf', P {Chd.} wyporek 'cesarean section', wyporka 'a child taken from the womb by the cesarian section', wypro'tek 'a child/animal cut out of the womb of its mother' || AdS to N *p.or.i.wjV '(female, young?) ungulate (esp. bovine)' (q.v. ffd.) > Gk πο'ριϑ 'calf'; OHG far, farro, NHG Farre, AS fearr, ON farri '(young) bull' || IE ds for young of animals (*pr_-tV) > OI pr_ thuka-h. 'young of an animal, boy' || Arm or† ort^h, gen. -u -u 'calf, young deer', NArm Δ hort^h d f3rt d fuer^h-huert^h id. || Gk πο'ρταξ, πο'ρτιϑ 'calf' ¶ -t- in *pr_-tu- and SI *(vi-, jьz-)pъr-t- may be a sx. of pp. (*pr_-tV- 'born') ¶ P 818, EI 24 (*per- 'offspring of an animal' ← 'what is brought forth'), WH II 255-6, M K II 332-3, F II 580, YGM-1 218, Vr. 113, Kb. 221, 225, OsS 161, KM 185, Ho. 99, Frn. 573, Hü. 483, Slt. 200-1, ≈ Ma. CS 467 || D: [1] (in SD) *pa-r-, *pa-rVpp- / *pa-rVv- ({GS} *p-) 'child, young of an animal' > Kn pa-ra 'boy', Tm pa-rppu 'fledgling, young of birds, young of tortoise \ frog \ toad \ lizard, etc., young of quadrupeds', pa-rval 'fledgling, young of deer and other animals', Ml pa-rppu 'shoal of young fish, small fry' ¶ D #4095 || [2] D *pa-rVl_ ({GS} *p-) 'a young (female?) buffalo' [× N *p.or.i.wjV '¶, q.v. ffd.] ¶¶ Not here D *per_- v. 'beget, give birth' (D #4422), which goes back rather to N *berEʔa 'give birth' (q.v.) ◇ Cf. IS SS #10.7 and IS MS 361 (пожат- *p.era: IE *per- v. 'give birth', A *po-rV 'offspring', U *perV 'family, relatives', HS *pr- 'offspring, child, fruit'; does not distinguish the reflexes of this √ from those of *p.erE 'fruit' and *p.or'i' 'child').

1773. 2 *p.AriʔVj 'to take out, pull out/off' > HS *√pry~*√prʔ (< **pVriʔV) v. 'take out, go out' > Eg √ pry v. 'go out' ('herausgehen, hervorgehen'), DEg pry 'herausgehen', Copt Sd neipe peire, B φιρι p^hiri 'sortir' ¶ EG I 518-525, Fk. 90-1, Er. 134, Vc. 162-3 || C: Bj {R} √frʔ (1s: p. 'a-fraʔ, prs. afan'riʔ) '(her)ausziehen', (1s: p. a-'fraʔ, prs. atfa'riʔ) '(her)ausgehen, aufgehen (Sonne, Mond, Sterne)', {Rop.} firʔ(a) v. 'get \ lift \ pick \ fetch out/up' (ba'ru' as'si'geti u'-hanʒ'ar 'farrʔi 'he is quick to get out his dagger', ba'ru' kwire-fa'rʔibi 'he is a tooth-drawer'), firʔa (2m p. tifiʔa) vi. 'get out, up; rise (sun)' || EC: Sa {R} far- 'ausgehen' ('is'si 'dibo-l 'fartə 'sie ging in die Steppe'), 'weggehen, abweichen von der Volkssitte'; but not here Hd fir- v. 'go out' (⇔ SSAAJ I #32), which goes back to HEC *ful-, Hd -r- being a reg. reflex of EC and HEC *-l- (Hd. 71) || DhI {EEN} fir- 'take out' ¶ R WBd 81-2, R S II 17, Rop. 180-1, EEN 23 ¶¶ Cf. SSAAJ I #32 ¶¶ The separate existence of the HS roots *√pfr v. 'flee' (≠ N *p.ar.i.yV v. 'run, flee') and *√pry~*√prʔ v. 'go out, take out' is suggested by the distinction within Bj, where each of these roots is represented by a different verb || D *par_i- ({GS} *p-) v. 'tear off, pluck' [× N *p.la'riʔ'E (or *p.la'ryE?) 'to tear, split' × ?? N *P.VRft.ʔV 'to jerk, pull (out), tear off'] > Tm par_i (fts. -pp-, prts. -tt-) 'to pluck, crop, weed', par_i (fts. -v-, prts. -nt-) 'to be cut off, torn apart', Ml par_i 'pulling, tearing off', Kt payr- vt., vi. 'break by pulling both ends (as rope, flower-stem)', payr 'rag', Td par_y- v. 'pluck forcibly', par_y 'rag', Kn par_i- 'break off, tear asunder, tear', Kdg pari 'pluck', par(a)ḡkuni, parkuni 'pluck out', parpuni 'pluck, pull out', Tl par_iya 'piece, fragment, slice', Kui paʒa 'hew, cut down', Krx par'a-x- 'separate or force asunder the two parts of some object previously split' ¶¶ D ##3962, 4027 ◇ DhI *f- (for the expected p- < N *p_-) is puzzling (infl. of some paronymous word?).

1774. *p.la'ʔrE ~ *p.la'ʔrE 'to look', 'be seen' > HS: S *°√pʔhr > Ak {Sd.} pa-r-um v. 'look for' ¶ Sd. 836-7 || ?? C: Ag: Aw {Hz.} parr- v. 'be open' (eye), {Plm., Hz.} parc- v. 'open (eyes)' || ?? NrOm: Kf {C} herabo- ~ herawo-, Mch {L} p.a''rawi 'looking-glass' ¶ C SE IV 456-7, L M 45 || Ch: WCh: BT *par- v. 'look for' > Tng pari_ id., Bl {Bnt.} paruo v. 'find' || ECh: EDng {Fd.} pe'r(t)n'ε' 'examiner, regarder de près' ¶ J T 129, Bnt. 23, Fd. 59 ¶¶ AD SF 44 || IE *pehr-/ph_ō-r- > NaIE *pa-r-/pār- ({P} *pa~r-) v. 'be visible' > Gk πεπαρειν aor. inf. 'to display, manifest' || L pa-re- 'appear, become evident', appa-re- 'become visible, appear', compa-re- 'appear, be visible' || Ht parai- v. 'appear, emerge (?)' ¶ P 789, F II 508, WH II 252-3, Ts. W 60, CHD P 134 || A: Tg *peri- v. 'watch', (*'look for' >) 'try to' > Ewk h3riw3- 'watch (beobachten, verfolgen)', ?σ WrMc feri- v. 'endeavour, strive, make every effort' ¶ STM II 369, Z 1049-50, Hr. 288 || Rm. SKE 198 equated the Tg √ with Ko pi_eri-da ('commonly pronounced perida') v. 'purpose, intend to do' ¶¶ Tg *e represents A *a- || D *pa-r- v. 'look at, behold' > Tm pa-r- ({GS} *p-) v. 'see, look at', Ml pa-rkka v. 'regard, behold', Kn pa-r v. 'look for, wait for', Tu pa-ra 'gurd, custody,

keeping', Tl pa⁻ruva 'sight, glance' ¶¶ D #4091 (a) ✧ Not here Eg √ pry (a verb that means, among other things, 'appear, be seen'), that is obviously a semantic derivate from Eg pry 'to go out' ['hervorgehen, herausgehen'] (F EG I 518-525, Fk. 90-1). Neither belongs here the Eg L verb pr 'to see', which is a late form going back to Eg fP ptr v. 'see, behold' (F Fk. 96, Vc. 163 s.v. pOOre 'rêver, voir en songe' and EG I 564). The IE lr. (> NaIE lengthening of the vw.) suggests a N lr. (*?) before *r, while the D cognate suggests a lr. after *r; the Ak form may reflect *? in either position. The lr. must have been *?, because only *? can account for both the Ak and the IE reflexes. This is true, unless there are (still unknown) positional changes within IE that cause the loss of the expected lr. in Ht.

1775. ***p̥.ʼḁ.riʔʔE** (or ***p̥.ʼḁ.ryE**?) 'to tear, split' > HS: S (or CS) *√pry ~ *√pr̥r 'split, break' > Ar √fry v. 'cut, split', (HS d) √wfr D v. 'cut', √frfr (pf. farfara) v. 'split, tear, rend', BHB rrf √pr̥r Sh (pf. rif5e4 he⁻p̥.īr) v. 'break, destroy', MHB rr4p4 pe⁻rer, rp4r[^]p5 pir⁻per 'zerbröckeln', JA [Trg.] ʔit⁻par⁻per 'zerbröckelt werden', {Js.} 'crush, crumble', Ug {Grd., DrvG} √pr̥r G v. 'break' (Grd. UT #2121, DrvG 156, OLS 355), Ak {Sd.} √pr̥r D 'zerstreuen' (× √pr̥r 'auflösen', which is hardly of the same origin and is akin to Rn fura 'untie, undo, open sth. fastened, release') ¶ KB 916-7, KBR 974-5, BDB #6565, Js. 1236, ≈ Lv. T II 298, OLS 355, Sd. 830, PG 116 || ?? EC: Sml faru⁻r {DSI} 'aprire un passaggio per far defluire qs., fare un canale per deviare qs. (fiume, liquido, ecc.)', {ZMO} 'cut a channel' ¶ DSI 222, ZMO 136 || B *√frH (most probably √frʔ) v. 'tear' > Kb fri 'déchirer', Gd əfru (3m pf. ifra) 'être cassé/déchiré, se casser/déchirer; fendre (une bête égorgée)'; ??? B *fVru⁻---fVri⁻ 'sword' > Grr/Fgg {Bs.} ÊvrfT ta-fru-t 'épée', Izd {Mrc.}, Fgg ta-fru-t id., Zng {Bs.} TMYrfT te-feri-t⁻, {MH → Nic.} te.fəri 'poignard', CM tafrut, tafru 'knife, sword' ¶ DI. 229-230, Lf. I 265 & II #0412, Bs. NLB IV 342, Bs. MS I 160, Mrc. 109, Nic. 193, NZ 605-7 || ? Ch: WCh: Hs b.a⁻ra⁻ v. 'split' (ya⁻b.a⁻ra go⁻ro⁻ 'he split a kola-nut into segments') (× Hs b.a⁻ra⁻ v. 'shell, peel, strip off [bark]', which is probably of a different origin) ! Dr {J} b.er- v. 'tear', ? Krf {Sch.} b.a⁻ra⁻lu⁻ v. 'break (e.g., a stick)' ! Ngz b.i⁻ru⁻ 'separate a unitary thing into parts' ! CCh: Db {Lnh.} pu⁻r, {ChL} pur v. 'tear' ! ?? ECh: Skr {Sx.} pu⁻rse⁻ v. 'split' ¶¶ Unlike SSAAJ (I #28), I prefer to keep apart words of AG for vt. 'break', such as Gmy {SSAAJ} piar-am v. 'break' (which probably belongs together with Gmy pi⁻ye⁻n, Cp piy3n, Ang p⁻in, Su pi⁻yi⁻n vt. 'break', Fy pyan id. [ChC, ChL]) and Ang {Flk.} parp v. 'smash with noise' (which is o) ¶ ChC s.v. 'split', 'break', 'tear', Abr. H 77, ChL, Sch. DN 28 ¶¶ SSAAJ I #28, Sk. HCD 29 II IE: NaIE *(s)per- v. 'tear, be torn, break' > Arm περ⁻ p⁻hert⁻ {Bdr.} 'piece, bit' ({P} 'abgerissenes Stück') (< *sperk-to-) ! Gk σπαρ-α⁻σσω, Gk A σπαρ-α⁻ττω v. 'tear, rend in pieces, mangle', σπα⁻ραγμα 'a piece torn off, shred, fragment' ! ON spio⁻rr 'shred of cloth, rag' (< *sperro⁻) ! Lt spu⁻r-ti (prs. spu⁻r-u⁻), spury⁻-ti vi. 'to fray', Ltv Δ {ME} spurt 'ausfasern', Ltv spuro⁻tie⁻s 'to become frayed/ragged' ! Sl *por-ti / 1s prs. *porjo⁻ > ChS прати prati / порж porjo⁻ 'scindere', R по⁻рот⁻ / по⁻р⁻, Uk по⁻роти v. 'unpick, rip (clothes)', Blg 'по⁻ри 'cut into parts', Scr 1s prs. po⁻rim (-d⁻ inf. po⁻riti), Slv pra⁻ti / po⁻rjem v. 'rip up', Cz pa⁻rat⁻i, P pro⁻c⁻ / porze⁻ 'unsew, unseam, rip up' ¶ WP II 668, P 990 (the Arm word misquoted with p- for p⁻), IS II 101, F II 757, Vr. 536, Frn. 886, Kar. II 280-1, ME III 1033, Vs. III 332, Mikl. L 659, Glh. 496 II U: FU *pa⁻re v. 'break, split' (> Chr: H perə-, L perə- v. 'strike') -d> *pa⁻re-k, *pa⁻re 'kleines Stück; Span' > F pa⁻re (gen. pa⁻reen) 'Span, Kienspan', ? Es peerg (gen. peeru), pīrg (gen. pīru) 'Kienspan' ! ? Prm {Lt.} *pu⁻r 'crumb' > Z pīrig id., Vt pīri id., n⁻an⁻ pīri 'crumbs of bread' (the change of the vw. is obscure) ! ObU *pE⁻r- > pVg *pa⁻-r 'crum, piece' (preserved in cds.) > Vg: P to⁻r-pa⁻r 'rag' (lit. 'piece of cloth', to⁻r is 'Tuch'), NV tarpō⁻-r, SV torpō⁻-r, LL tarpō⁻-r id., P n⁻in⁻-pa⁻r 'crumb of bread' (n⁻in⁻ is 'bread'), SV n⁻a⁻n⁻-pō⁻-r id., pOs *pe⁻r ({Hl.} *pi⁻r) > Os V/Vy/Ty/Y/D/K pe⁻r 'crumb' ¶ UEW 366, Lt. 196, LG 236, Ht. 178 #530, Kn. VW 166 II A {SDM97} *p⁻a⁻-re v. 'split; crack, precipice' ({DQA} *p⁻i⁻a⁻-rV) 'to split, crack' > Tg *pi⁻ri- v. 'split; crack' > Ewk hiri-kt3 'crack, тресина', Δ hirk3-, sirn3- vi. 'crack (of wood/ice)', Lm hir 'crack, fissure, crevice', Ork pīri-kt3 'crack, chink (in ice)', WrMc fiyere-, fiyere-ne- vi. 'crack (образоват-сѣ тресине, трескат-сѣ)', fyeren 'crack, fissure; ravine (у-елге)' ¶ STM II 327 || ?? T *ja⁻-r v. 'split, cleave (with a sharp instrument)' (× N *z⁻a⁻-rXV 'to cut, wound', q.v. ffd.) ¶ Belongs here only if S's rec. of A *i⁻a⁻ is justified ¶¶ SDM97 s.v. *p⁻a⁻-re (T, Tg + unc. M *qergi 'steep bank', cf. N *p̥.a⁻-Rga 'to split, crack'), ≈ DQA #1783 (incl. T, Tg) II D *par⁻i- ({GS} *p-) 'to tear off, pluck' [× N *p̥.Ari⁻ʔV⁻ 'to take out, pull out/off', q.v. ffd., as well as N *P.VR⁻t⁻.V⁻ 'to jerk, pull (out), tear off?'] ✧ Cf. IS II 100-1 (*p⁻a⁻-r⁻ 'tear, break, split'; IS adduces A *p⁻o⁻-r⁻u⁻*p⁻u⁻-r⁻u⁻ (> T *hju⁻-r⁻ 'to tear, pull apart or to pieces', M *qu⁻-ru⁻ 'to rub, grate, file', Tg *puru⁻ 'to crush, chop up, crumble'), which is to be rejected because the A vw. does not correspond to those of U and D and because A *r⁻ does not correspond to D *-r---r⁻ ✧ The IE *s- mobile points to a palatal element in the N √ or its later development (*p̥.ʼḁ.ryE or *p̥.ʼḁ.riʔʔE > *p̥.ʼḁ.ryE) ✧ The glottalized cns. in Ch and the long vw. in T point to a N lr., while lack of its traces in S and IE suggests that it was *?. Acc. to Pr.' theory (Pr. M VI-VII), the stem final vowel apophony i/a and u/a suggests a pB stem-final lr. (symbolized as *H), which may reflect the same N lr. (but not necessarily so, because the root final *? may well be of positional origin, as in the case of N *mudV 'to finish', q.v.). D *par⁻i- is a reg. reflex of N *p̥.ʼḁ.riʔʔE ✧ ≈ Gr. II #385 (*peri v. 'tear') [IE, U + err. A, Ko, Ai].

1776. ***p̥.arōʔi** 'stinging insect(s)' > HS: S *para⁻- > Ar fara⁻- 'lice' coll. ¶ Fr. III 338 || Ch {JS} *√prN 'a fly' ({AD} 'a stinging insect') > WCh: SBc: Buli {ChC} f3⁻re⁻n, {ChL} fu⁻ren id., Zar K {Sh.} vurin, Zar {ChL} vu⁻ru⁻η, Dw {ChL} vuren 'mosquito' ! ? CCh: Mdr {Mch.} 'vørre (?) 'fly', Dgh vra⁻vra⁻, Msy {Mch.} v3re, Db {ChL} v4⁻rru⁻t, {Lnh.} viric⁻, Db K {Sb.}

vro't 'mosquito' ¶ ChC, JI II 148, ChL, JS 111 ¶ U: FU (att. in Lp) *^oporV > pLp {Lr.} *p^or^o- 'Oestrus' > Lp: N {N} boaro 'horse-fly, gadfly', Kld {TI} pu^ara^h 'gadfly', {SaR} nyap 'botfly', S {Hs.} boar^ou^uve, boar^ou^uje 'Rentierbremse, Oedemagena tarandi' ¶ Lr. #976, Lgc. #5150, TI 385, Hs. 354, N I 204, SaR 268, ≠ UEW 724 ¶ A *p^arⁱ 'bee' > T (att. in NaT) *ha^hri (or *ha^hrig?) 'bee' > OT [MhK] {Cl.} arⁱ, MU XIII arⁱ 'bee, wasp, hornet', MQp aru, XwT, Chg arⁱ, ET {LCq} ha^hri 'bee, wasp', ET ha^hra^h, Qq ha^hre, Tkm, Qrg a^hri, Xlj {Tn. in TL ←?} ho^hri 'bee, wasp', Ggz a^hri 'wild bee', Tk arⁱ, Az, Tv arⁱ, Tv Tj xarⁱ, Xk a^hr, QK {B} arⁱ ~ arⁱy 'bee', Ln arⁱ 'big black fly (bee?)', Qzq ara, Uz arⁱ 'wasp', StAlt aru^h 'bee' ¶ Rs. W 25-6, ET Gl 186-7, TL 186, Cl. 196-7, DTS, Rl. I 248, 272, BIG 11 ¶ The cause of preserving *h- in ET, Tv Tj and Qq is obscure. The NaT rec. is most likely without *-g, unless -y in QK is inherited; it may have been induced by analogy with some *-ig/-ig-words || pJ {S} *pa^hti^h > OJ pa^hti^h 'bee', J: T ha^hc^hi, K ha^hc^hi, Kg ha^hc^hi 'bee, wasp, hornet' ¶ S QJ 238, Mr. 401, Kenk. 411 ¶¶ S VL #32 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1755 [A *p^era^h 'bee'; incl. T, J] ¶ D: Kui par^hi 'hornet', Ku Δ pra^hri 'wasp', Δ par^hi 'wild bee' ¶ D #3985 ◇ Cf. Rs. UW 28 (U, A), IS MS 358 ('bee': U, A).

1777. ***p**.**lari**'**ŋ**'V 'to strew, spread, extend' > IE: NaIE *(s)p^h(er)-, *sprei^h-, *spreu^h- 'strew, scatter, sow' > Arm parat p^harat 'detached, desunited, dispersed' (< *p^her-), paratem p^haratem 'I dissipate, disperse, scatter', ? π^hem sp^her-em 'I spread, disseminate, disperse, scatter', σ^hi^h sp^hir^h adj. 'spread, dispersed, diffused, extended' (< *sp^her-), σ^hi^h sp^hir^hk^h 'dispersion' :: Gk σ^hει^hρω v. 'scatter, sow, strew', σ^hει^hρμα, σ^hορμα^h 'semen, seed' :: Gmc *spre^hwen > Nnr spra^h 'spröde, brüchig werden', Gmc *spre^hu^hjan > MDt spraeien 'fly about (like dust)', ζ OHG {OsS} spræjen, spræwen 'spritzen, stieben', Gmc *spro^hu^hjan > OHG sprouwen 'sprühen, sprinkle', NHG spru^hhen 'to spray, sprinkle', OHG F {ML} sprowan 'sprühen, zerstieben' -> OFr {ML} esproher 'besprengen' :: pAl {O} *spara^h > Al fare^h 'seed, semen' || Ht ispar(r)-, isparriya- 'spread, strew, scatter' ¶¶ P 993-4, EI 500 (*sper- 'strew, sow'), F II 762-3, KM 733, Kb. 945, OsS 855, ML #8188, Me. EAC 35, Slt. 387-9, O 93, Pv. I-II 441-7 ¶ ? HS: S *^hpr^h (× ***P**.**or**'**ŋ**'V 'hair, locks', q.v.) > Ar ^hfr^h (pf. fari^hsa) 'avoir une chevelure très abondante, telle qu'elle couvre toute la tête', TD 'être nombreux, s'étendre dans tous les sens' (se dit des branches d'arbre) ¶ Sd. 856, BK II 590-1 ¶ ? K: +ext. : MG, G prkv-ev- 'pour, strew, scatter' ('schütten, vergießen, bstreuen') ¶ DCh. 1316, Chx. 1503 ¶ D *par- ({GS} *p-) v. 'spread' > Tm para v. 'spread, be diffused, be flattened (as by hammering)', Ml parakka v. 'spread, be diffused, extended', Kt pard- ('small objects) spread over large space', part- v. 'spread (grain, chillies) in sun to dry', Td par- v. 'open wide (an entrance)', Kn parad^hu vt., vi. 'spread, extend, be diffused', Kdg para- v. 'crawl', parat- v. 'spread (grain)', Tu parapuni v. 'creep, crawl, spread (as a creeper)', parad^huni vt., vi. 'spread', Tl parapu, par^hapu 'broad, extended, expanded', paravu vi. 'spread', Δ par^ha^hgu, para^hgu, paragu id., Klm pa^hraken v. 'crawl' (of babies), Prj parp- (p. part-), Gnd parha^hna^h v. 'spread', Knd par^h- v. 'spread (as a mat)', Kui prahpa (p. praht-) vt. 'spread out, scatter', Ku pressali v. 'spread out paddy to dry' ¶¶ D #3949, Km. 426 ◇ IS MS (*p^h.ar^hj^h 'a v. 'spread': IE, D). The initial *p^h- is suggested by IE *(s)p^h-. IE *s^h- mobile suggests a palatal element in the prehistory of the word (***p**.**lari**'**ŋ**'V > ***p**.**larya**). The form ***p**.**larya** is also responsible for D *-r- (regularly from cns. clusters with *r). N *ŋ > S *ŋ and zero in K and Ht.

1778. ***p**.**or**'**ŋ**'U 'to heat with fire, burn' > HS: Dhl puru^h- vi. {E} 'be burnt up', {EEN} 'burn, cook', {To.} 'burn' ¶ E PC #389 (Dhl < SC {E} *pur^h- v. 'be burnt'; + err. Ag {E} *bər-/bəl- v. 'burn'), EEN 7, To. D 145 ¶ K {Fn.} *^opur- v. 'heat, heat by fire' > Mg pur- id.. 'incandescence' ¶ Q 339, Fn. KD #109 ¶ IE: NaIE *preu^hs- vi. 'burn' > OI 'plo^hs^h.ati 'burns, scorges, singes', plus^h.t^ha- 'burned, scorched, singed' :: pAl {O} *prus^ha^h > Al T/G prush 'bed of hot coals or of live charcoal, live ember', Al {My.} pru^hs^h 'brennende Kohlen, Glut' :: L pru^hna 'live coal' (< *prusna^h), pru^hri-o / -ire 'itch' ¶ WP II 88, EI 88, M K II 387, P 846, My. 355, O 348, AIED 697, Kf. 283, BFU 450, LamP 158 ¶ U: (ppU **poru? >) U *porV (in FP) ~*purV (in Sm) vi. 'burn' > FP *porV > Es Δ pøren^hd^h 'Brand auf der Schwende, Brandacker, pøren^hd^h 'mit großen Flammen brennen, pøren^ht^h (gen. pøren^hi) 'große Flamme', Lv pərändaks 'Scheiterhaufen' : Prm *pur- v. 'burn' > Vt puom- 'grow hot' (of live coal), puomit- 'kindle (firewood)', Z LL purd- 'burn (earthenware, bricks)', Prmk Zz purdi- 'pour boiling water on' ('обвариват') || pre-Sm *pura- > Sm {Jn.} *p^hra^h - vi. 'burn' > Ne T pa^hpa- 'be burnt down/round, burn oneself' ('сгорет', 'обгорет', 'обжеч-с'), па^hрада- vt. 'burn down/round, scorch' ('сжеч', 'обжеч', 'опалит'), Ne F {Lh.} parata^hmmi^h 'gebraten', En {Ter.} по^hай 'burnt down', En X (Cs.) fo^ha^hrabo 'braten' (1s aor. obj.), B (Cs.) foradabo id., Slq UKe {KD} p^hrru^hyan (1s aor.), p^hrrumba (3s) 'is bitter' ¶ UEW 737, LG 233, Jn. 114 ¶ A {SDM97} *p^ho^hre 'fire; to burn' > T *^hho^hrt 'flame, fire, conflagration, forest-steppe-fire', *^hho^hrt- vi. 'burn' > OT {Cl.} o^hrt 'flame, conflagration', Tkm NC, Qrg, Qzq, Qq, StAlt, Xk o^hrt, Tv {Bich.} o^hrt 'fire (Brand, пожар)', Tf o^h 'rt' 'forest-fire', Chg [Ab.] Êrv^h o^hrt 'flame that is spread in a field by wind', Tkm o^hrt al- 'get burnt' (of food) ('подгорат'), 'be burnt down', Bsh u^hrt, Yk o^hrt/o^hrd- 'burning out the remainder of last year's grass' ('тал'), 'steppe fire', VTt *pr^h u^hrt 'burning of last year's grass, fire (Brand), live coal', Chv virt 'steppe fire'; T *^hho^hrt^ha^h - > NaT *o^hrt^ha^h - vt. 'burn' > OT o^hrt^ha^h - vt. 'light, burn', Xk o^hrt^he- 'burn down', Qq o^hrt^he- id., v. 'set fire to, kindle', Qzq o^hrt^he- v. 'set fire to, make a fire' ¶ Cl. 201, 208, ET Gl 550-1, Rs. W 375, TatR 752, Ash. V 245, Md. 50, KrkR 513, Jud. 599, Fed. I 125, Sht. 294, Ra. 214, S AJ 191 [#158], JkR 289, Bich. 52 || M *^ho^hrt^h > Kl^h p o^hrt 'kindling, firing up (розжиг)' [aphснд 'p 'gx 'to kindle pressed dung (used as fuel)' = 'разжеч- киз(ж)']; M {DQA} *^ho^hrt^h > WrO o^hrt^h - v. 'fire up, stoke up', Kl o^hrt^h - 'kindle

(a big fire)', {Rm.} 'feuern', {KRS} hal 'рдх 'kindle fire', {Rm.} gal o'rde'd_ 'ein Großfeuer anzündend', WrM {Kow., Gl.} o'rdu's- (or u'rdu's-?) 'blaze up, take fire' ('prendre feu, s'enflammer'); other ds : WrM o'rbi-s-, o'rbi-d- to burst into flames, blaze' ¶ KW 298, Krg. 151, KRS 424, Kow. 587, Gl. I 337, MED 640, S AJ 289 [#134] || Ko {S} *pí'r 'fire' > MKo pí'r, NKo (= Ko Sl/Ph) pul, Ko ds.: PhN/Chj/Kw pul, Ks pu'l, Hm pu_l ¶ S QK #30, Nam 273, MLC 832, S AJ 252 [30] || J *p₃-i 'fire' > OJ pyi, J: T hi', K hi'i, Sh qí' ¶ Q SJ #25, Mr. 405 || ??σ Tg *puri-/píri- 'to dry (over fire)' > Ewk huri- d huriš- d hiriw- id., Neg xīwun ({STM} < *hiriwun) 'wicker device for drying fish/meat over fire', Orc xi 'shelf for drying fish over fire', WrMc fiyaringiya- vt. 'dry in the sun' ¶ S AJ 265 [#25], DQA #1828 [A *p'o're] II D: [1] *pori ({GS} *p-) 'spark, fire, fireplace' > Ml, Tu pori 'spark', Klm, Nkr poy 'herth', fireplace' || [2] *por- ({GS} *p-) v. 'parch, roast, fry; be parched, fried' > Tm pori (fts. -v-, prts. -nt-) v. 'be parched, blackened by fire', pori (fts. -pp-, prts. -tt-) v. 'fry, parch, burn (as the sun)', Kt poyr- v. 'parch (grain)', Kn puri id., v. 'dry by exposure to the heat of fire', Kdg pori-, Tl pora't,u, Gnd por's- d borsa-na- v. 'fry', ? Krx porco-, poroc 'half cooked, not sufficiently boiled' (of grain) ¶ D #4537 ◇ Cf. Fn. KD #109 (K, D) ◇ ≠ Gr. II #153 (*par 'fire') [A, Y, Ai, Gil, Ko are erroneously equated with IE *peXw-r 'fire', cf. N *p.E'y'iwA 'fire'].

1779. [† *p.orEſV-~*p.orEſU] 'summit, top' > HS: WS *parlVjſ- 'summit, upper part' > Ar farſ- 'summit, upper part', Sq {L} ferſ- 'bord', Sb frſ 'upper part, summit (of the building)', ? BHB or@p3 'peraſ 'leader, prince', Ug prſt 'high (alta, excelsa)' adj. f.; WS *prſ v. 'ascend (a mountain)' > Ar frſ id., Mh {Jo.} frſ v. 'up, ascend' ¶ KBR 971, KB 913 (BHB 'peraſ i ÷ S *parſ- 'hair of the head'), A #2276, OLS 354, BGMR 46, Jo. M 97 || B *frſ 'aiguille rocheuse, escarpement' > Ah efəri 'aiguille rocheuse', Kb ifri 'escarpement, rocher escarpé' ¶ Fc. 339, Dl. 218, NZ 608 || CCh: Gude {Hsk.} fa'ra 'rock, stone', FIM {ChL, ChC} fara 'stone' : Bcm {Sk. in ChC} fa'ra 'rock, stone', Glv {Rp.} fərd,axa (pl.) 'rock(s)', fərd,ye'xa (pl.) 'rock(s), rocky ground' : McMtk: Mofu {Ro.} pra'y 'rock' [as well as possibly MfG {Brr.} ('p₃ra'd, 'rocher plat' and Mf {BLB} p₃ra'd, id. (but these two words may be alternatively connected with MfG {Brr.} p₃rd,a'd,a', p₃rd,e'd,e' 'flat') [†? ?σ ECH (+ext.): Ke {Eb.} p₃rki 'mountain, rock, stone' (cf. Gmc ↓) ¶ ChC, RB 39, Hsk. 184, Ro. 316, Brr. MG II 219, BLB 309 [†, Eb. 88] II K: G prialo 'steep rock; steep', {DCh.} 'крутой утесъ, ѱрь', {Chx.} 'jäh, abschüssig, steil', 'steile Felswand' ¶ Chx. 1502, DCh. 1315 II IE *perw-/peru- 'rock, mountain' (× N *P.Arulu 'stone, rock', q.v. ffd.) [†> Ht per-, peruna 'rock, cliff, boulder', ? pirwa- {Frd.} 'rock', {Ts.} eine bestimmte Felsgottheit || Ol 'parvata 'rocky' (< *perwn-to), 'parvatah, 'mountain, rock', Av parvata- 'Gebirge'] [†] +ext. *k-: Gmc: Gt far'rguni 'mountain', AS firgin-~fyrzin- 'mountain-' (in cds. with -stre-am, etc.) :: Clt *r_kunios in n l. for mountainous regions: 'Αρκύνια ὄρη, Orcynia, etc.] ¶ Frd. HW 68, Ts. W 63-4, CHD P 314-5, M K II 228, M E II 99, EI 547 (*peru 'rock'), [† Fs E 102-3, GI II 614, ≈ EI 407 (unc. : connection of *perk- with *perk'u-s 'oak')] II U *p'u'rV > Sm *p_rV 'top, summit' > Slq Tz {KKIH} po_r id., Slq {Cs.} : Nr par, Ke pa'r, NP pa'ri, Y/B/Kar pa're 'Gipfel, Höhe, das Obere' : Kms {Cs.} pha'ru 'Gipfel, Höhe' ¶ KKI 153, Cs. 163, 228, 236 II A *p'o're 'top' > M *porayi 'top, summit, crown of the head' > MM {Pp.} horai, [S] horai 'forehead (?)', WrM {Pp.} orai, {MED} orui 'summit, peak, crown of the head', HIM opoi id., Brt opoi, Ord orō, Kl opa 'top (of a tree), head, sinciput', Kl {Rm.} ora ~ ora 'Gipfel, höchster Punkt' ¶ Pp. VG 11, MED 621, Chr. 361, KRS 400, KW 287, Ms. O 522, H 77 || Tg *poro-n 'crown of the head, top' > Ewk horon, Neg xoyo ~ xoyon 'crown of head/mountain', Orc xo-(n), Nn Nh poro, Nn KU xoro, Nn B foro, Ul, Ork poro(n)- 'sinciput, crown of mountain, top', Ud xo-(n)- 'space above (sth.)' ¶ STM II 334 || pJ {S} *p₃r₃ 'top (of carriage)' > ItOJ qoro id., J: T ho'ro, K/Kg ho'ro a [folding] top (hood), a calash-top, a hood, a bonnet' ¶ S VL #35, S QJ #252, Kenk. 549 || NaT *o'r 'top, high, height' (× N *erU ~ *orE 'go upwards, rise') > OT o'r 'height, high, high ground', Chg zVv o'r, o'rk 'high ground, upwards', Tkm o'r 'steep ascent', Tkm NC o'r 'upwards', Tk o'r 'high ground, hill', Qmq o'r id., 'top, ascent', QrB, Qrg o'r, SY u'r ~ ju'r 'top', Nog, ET o'r, Uz or, Bsh u'r 'ascent', VTt u'r id., 'high ground', Qq o'r 'upper waters'; Tkm o'r- 'rise', Tk Δ o'r- 'get up', VTt, Bsh u'r- v. 'sprout' ¶ Cl. 193, ET Gl 542-3 ¶ DQA #1837 (A p'o're 'top') II D: [1] D {tr.} *por_r-, {GS} pod_- 'mountain, top' (× N *poarTV 'rock, hill', q.v. ffd.) || [2] (in SD) *po-r- ({GS} *b-) '[top of a] hill' > Kn bo're 'hill, hillock', Tu bo-ræ 'top of a hill' ¶ D ##4567, 4595, GS 151 [#381], 71 [#232] ◇ T *i_hj- and CCh (McMtk *p-) suggest N *p.-. D *por_r- reflects the N √ *p.orEſU without elision of the internal vw., while D *po-r- may be accounted for by the syncopized variant *p.orſU of the N √. I am grateful to Hl. for drawing my attention to the Slq parallel. The T front vw. *o' is due to vw. harmony (infl. of the N stem-medial vw. *E?).

1780. *pu'rgU(-cV) ~ *pu'rcVgV 'flea, gnat, mosquito' > HS: S *pVrguθ-~*b'u'ryuθ- 'flea' > BHB S7or^p2 par'ſos 'flea', ? Ug pryt (p.n.), Sr mt 'no'@awπu purta's'n-a', Ar Ev(ur0Bu buryuθ-, Ak OB mt pers'azum ~ persazum id.; cp. also Ar ε(ar0Ba baryas- 'gnat' (S *o'√brys'), firao0Ba baſrað- (S *o'√bſrs') 'gnat, mosquito' ¶ The Ar words for 'gnat, mosquito' have an unexpected final sibilant s and δ that may point to ancient cds. with different second components ¶ KB 914, Hv. 29, 39, A #2278, Grd. UT #2114, OLS 355, Sd. 855-6 II A: *pu'rgE, *pu'rcE 'flea' > T: [1] *pu'rga'e 'flea' > OT bu'rgea (Cl.) bu'rga), MU, Chg [San.], Tk Δ bu'rge, ET bu'rga, Δ bu'rge, Uz burga, Qzq, Qq bu'rge, Qrg bu'rge, MOg, OOsM bu're, Osm {Bu., Zen.} %orvP ~ {Bu.} %orayP pu'ra, Tkm bu're, Tk pire, Ggz, Kr Cr pire, Az pira id. || [2] T *pu'rca 'flea' > MQP {Hts.} bu'rc'a, Tkm Δ pu'rc'e, VTt бopчa бъ'рс'a, Bsh б'рцэ бъ'rsa, CrTt {Rl.} birc'a, Kr T birc'a, Cry Cr

birc'e, Kr G birce, QrB, Qmq bu'rc'e, Brb {RL} pu'rc'a'', Nog бy-рue bu'rs'e, Chv L паӀр'а рьгз'а, Chv H {Md.} р'ъ'гз'а id.; T б> MM [L] bu'rc'e id. ¶ The loss of T *-g- in the Og lgs. is still to be explained ¶ Cl. 362, ET B 298-9, TL 182-3, Rs. W 92, Bu. I 325, Zn. I 234, Md. 57, 175 (*bu'rc'e ~ *-u-), SM 35 || M *bu'rge > MM [HI, IsV] bu'rge 'flea', HIM {OMT} б**пгнү id., {Luv.} б**пгг bu'reg 'louse, lice', Mnr H {SM} bu'rg_e id., Kl б**пр bu'rgə, bu'ru'g, WrM {SM} bu'rge 'tick (acarid)' ¶ Ms. H 45, Lg. VMI 22-3 (believes that M <b- T), Luv. 98, KRS 132, KW 71, OMT I 49, SM 35 ¶ The long u' in some modern M lgs. is puzzling || pKo {S} *pi_ə'ro'k 'flea' > MKo pi_ə'ro'k, NKo pi_əruk ¶ S QK #470, Nam 258, MLC 775 ¶¶ DQA #170 [A *bi_ure 'flea'] II D {tr.} *p'u'r_ukk-, {GS} pid_uk- 'gnat, mosquito' > Ml pir_ukku id., Kdg purrki 'mosquito', Gnd pork d porki d por'ki d par'ki 'louse' ¶¶ D #4203, GS 43 [#93] ♦ T *pu'rça'' and D {GS} pid_uk- (with *-d_ - < *-rC-?) go back to a N metathetic variant ≈ ***pu'rc'VgV**. This *mt* and variations within the √ (y ~ ɣ in Ar, reflexes of *K, ~ *k instead of *g in A and D) may be connected with ideophonic (even onomatopœic - in the case of 'gnat, mosquito') associations. The variation *b- ~ *p- may be due to the N non-emph. *p- or to ideophony. Alternatively, the element *-c'V (> S *-θ-, T *-ça'') may go back to an ancient particle (with diminutive meaning, as in T; cp. TL 182-3: "the form with -c' is probably a diminutive") ♦ IS II 99-100 (? *pur4c'Λ(gΔ) / pu'lc'Λ(gΔ) 'flea').

1781. ***p.ara'h'u''** 'weak' (or ***-ʔ-**) > HS: S *o/√pr > Ak √pr G v. 'be weak' ¶ Sd. 829-830 II IE: NaIE *pra-yu- 'lacking in energy' > OI 'a-pra-yu- 'careful, assiduous' (← *not lacking of energy') || Gk πρᾶν'υ, πρην'υ, πρᾶν'ο mild, soft, gentle, meek' ¶ WP II 86-7, M K I 40, F II 588, Ch. 933-4 (no et. of the Gk word) II A *p'a'r'i- ({SDM97} *p'a-ra) v. 'be tired' > T *{h}a-r- [{Md.} *-e-, { {Md.} *-a-)] > OT {Cl.} a-r- v. 'be tired, exhausted, weak', Tkm a-r- v. 'get tired/weak', Tkm Δ har- id., ET Trn ha-r- id., ha'rdu 'müde machen', Qq har- v. 'get tired, Qmq, QrB, Qzq, Nog, Bsh, Qrg ari- v. 'get tired', VTt ar-(u) 'get tired/exhausted', ar-t-(u) 'vt. 'tire (утомлѣт-)', Yk i-r- ~ Ir- v. 'get tired', Chv Ir- id. ¶ Pp. VG I 96, ET GI 160-2, Cl. 193, Rs. W 22, RI. II 1748-9, TatR 40-41, Jeg. 343, Fed. II 472, Md. 98, IOI ¶ Md. reconstructs pT *a., *a_ (a, a_ in most T lgs., i, i_ in Chv and Yk), which goes back to A *a or *a_ preceding a vw. *i of the second syll. or to A diphthongs || M amb *qari- > MM {Pp.} hari- v. 'get exhausted' ('erschöpft sein'), WrM {Pp.} ari- id. (the word does not appear in Kow., MED and Gl.), {Gl.} ari-su- 'come to an end, stop, disappear' [unless it is a *sd* of ari-su- 'be cleaned (очистит-сѣ, былъ очиcненным)] ¶ Pp. VG 96, Gl. I 186-7, Krg. 51, MED 53 || Tg {SDM97} *paru- v. 'be dizzy, faint' > Ewk haru-, haru'l-, haru'n'i- v. 'be dizzy', Lm ha-ru-, Ud xaun3- id., Nn B farunda- v. 'faint', WrMc {Z} fara-ka-bi (p.) 'fainted', {Hr.} fara- 'ohnmächtig werden, bewußtlos werden', ? Mc Sb {Mrm.} faraḡna- 'bestürzt sein, erstarren'; acc. to Pp. VG 96 [an *unc.* hyp.], Ewk harul- 'krank werden' is a loan from MM ¶ STM II 317-8, Krm. 305, Klz. MS 165, Z 1036, Hr. 276 || ?σ pKo {S} *parh- 'be lean/emaciated' > NKo p'ari-ha- ¶ S QK #925, MLC 1730 ¶¶ S VL #31, ≈ DQA #1727 [A *p'a'ra 'be tired'; incl. T, M, Tg, Ko] II D (in SD) *par_- ({GS} *p-) 'weak, worn out' > Tm par_ai_ v. 'be wasted, worn out, impaired', Kn par_e, par_aku 'leanness, thinness, weakness' ¶ D #4033 II ??? U: Ugr (UEW) *pXxtV- or *pXrkV 'get tired' > Vg Ss {Knn.} powrə-mat- 'ermüden, müde werden' (-mat- mom.) : Hg f'a'rad 'get tired' ¶ UEW 880-1, EWU 357 ♦ The long *a_ in IE and the type of length in A (S's 1st type > T long vw., Tg short vw., J high tone) suggest a Ir. within the N √. The only lrs. compatible with Ak data are *h and *ʔ. Acc. to my hyp., D *r_ goes back to N *r in the intervoc. position (suggesting a vw. after N *-r-). On the evidence of IE *-y- and A *-i (> M *-i) we may tentatively reconstruct a root-final N *-i ♦ ≈ Gr. II #396 (*par 'tired') [U, A, Ko, Gil + *unc.* Ch, EA + *err.* J].

1782. ***P_er'w'V** 'skin, hide, bark' > HS: S *par_lu_jw- 'leather, hide' > Ar farw- 'vestimentum pelliceum', farw-at- 'cutis capitis', 'vestimentum e pilis camelorum factum', farra_ D (denom. verb) 'pellibus suffulsit (vestem), farra_ʔ- 'pellio, qui pelles pelliceasque vestes dividit'; in MHb (Mishnah) the noun ev!r^p2 par'wa_ is found within ev!r^p2 tiB4 be't_-happar'wa_, which is the proper name of a hall in the Temple; one of the traditional interpretations of ev!r^p2 is 'hide' or 'fur' (ev!r^p2e2 tiB4 be't_-happar'wa_ 'the house of the hide/fur'), which underlies NHb ev!r^p2 par'va 'fur'; ? Akk. pa_ru 'skin' (Sd. considers it to be a loan from Sum) ¶ Fr. III 344, BY M 5143, fn. 1, Sd. 836 || Ch: ECh: EDng {Fd.} pa_rde' 'bark (of a tree), Mgm {JA} pu_rde' (pl. po_rda'), Skr {Sx.} po_rə'n'a_ga', ? {Lk.} furkia id. || WCh: ? Dir {Sk.} fu'fu'r id. ¶ JI II 8-9, ChC, JA LM 117 || ?φ C: EC: Dsn {To.} bo_rti 'bark, husk' || Q F {Flad} ber 'bark' ¶ To. DL 487, Blz. DL s.v. 'bark' II U *perV 'skin, bark' > Os Vy pe_r 'rötliche Haut auf der Innenseite der Birkenrinde' : Hg bo''r 'skin, hide, leather' || Sm: Ne T пир'і 'cambium of a birch-tree; hard excrescence; hard crust (as of bread)', Ne T O {Lh.} pır' 'rote innere Rinde der Birke, Schleimhaut des Pansens, Rinde des Brotes', Koyb {Klp.} pere 'bark' ¶ UEW 374, Coll. CG, Sm. 539 (U, FU *peri, Ugr *piri, Sm *pir 'back, cover'), MF 110-1, Ter. 470 II ? A: Tg: WrMc {Hr.} feri 'enthaarte Pferde-, Maultier- oder Eselhaut', {Z} 'abrasion, rubbed (sore) skin of a draught-horse' ('ссадина, стерга ко́жа у рабочей лошади') ¶ Hr. 288, Z 1049; IS III 78-9 rejects the adduction of this word because its original meaning seemed to him to have been 'abrasion; to rub sore', so that the word may have been derived from Tg *perk- 'produce a corn, eine Schwielle machen (намо́золит-)' (STM II 305) II D {Pf.} *perV ({GS} *p-) 'skin (of a snake), bark' > Kn pere 'skin or slough of a servant', Tu perevuni v. 'be peeled, scraped', piresuni v. 'peel, scrape, pare off', TI berad_u 'bark, rind, shell', barad_u 'bark of a tree', Krx caya_~pere_, caya_~perpere_ 'snake's old skin' ¶¶ D 4417, Pf. 135 [#1166] ♦ Cf. IS MS 344 (*p'era 'skin' > U, D), IS III 78-9, Sauv. UAW 12-3 (U, A), UEW 374 (U, A).

1783. ***p_{or}w₁V** '(female, young?) ungulate (esp. bovine)' > HS: S ***parr-** 'bull, young ruminant' [× N ***P_{Ar}1₂V** 'to bring forth, give birth' (of animals), 'young of animal', q.v.] > BHb rp2 par 'bull, steer', MHb rp2 par 'zwei- bis fünfjähriger junger Stier', Ug pr 'Stier, junges Rind', {OLS} 'novillo (young bull)', ʔalp pr 'calf' (ʔalp is 'bull'), Sr pa'r-a-, Md para 'lamb', Ar [Zhr.] farr- 'calf', Ak parru 'lamb'; S ***parr-at-** 'female young ruminant' > BHb er!p1 pa-rā-, Ug prt 'cow', Sr parə't_a-, Md parta, Ak parratu 'ewe lamb'; other ds : Ar d fura-r- 'young of sheep \ goats \ wild cows', farīr- 'a young of wild animals (gazelle, etc.)' ¶ GB 656, KB 904-5, KBR 959-60, 963-4, OLS 353, BK II 559, Br. 591, DM MD 362, Ln. 2356, Sd. 834 || ?? Eg MKL pry 'Kampfstier (?)' ({EG} pry als Bezeichnung des Kampfstiers), {Fk.} 'ferocious bull' ¶ EG I 526, Fk. 91 || B *°/qrw ({Pr.} *°/h₂rw) 'goats and sheep' > Ah {Fc.} e-here (pl. i-hərawən) 'goats and sheep', ETwl/Ty e-h̄əre (pl. i-h̄ərwān) 'bétail', ETwl {Nic.} e-h̄əre (pl. i-h̄ərwān) id., Sll hruiy 'moutons', tahruiy (pl. tihray) 'a sheep', *°/qry 'calf' > ETwl/Ty {GhA} e-heri (pl. i-h̄əran) 'jeune bœuf de 2 à 3 ans'; Pr. adduces here also *°/f₁rw 'wealth (bien matériel)' > Ah ehere (pl. i-h̄ərwān), Gh ih'ə'ri (pl. ih'ə'rawən) id. ¶ Pr. H 68 [#397], Fc. 639-40, GhA 79-80, Nh. 134 || EC: Sml {ZMO, DSI} farow, Sml N {Abr.} fa'raw 'zebra' ¶ ZMO 135, DSI 222, Abr. S 76 || Ch: CCh: Mrg {Hf.} fu'r 'buffalo', MrgL, MrgM {Mk.}, BuP {Mk.}, Klb {Mk.} fur, MrgP {Mk.} fir id., [Mbara {TrnSL} fa'ra'y 'wealth, cattle', Msg P {Trn.} fuss 'troupeau, bétail' || ? WCh: Ang {Flk.} fir 'roan antelope'l'] ¶ ChC, Hf. GML 20, 23, RK MLBM 112, Meek I 176, 210, 236, 243, 251, Flk. s.v. fir [TrnSL 260, Trn. LM 87] ¶¶ SSAJ I #141, [≈ Tk. LAA-1 124 [#145] (HS *br 'wealth, cattle')]] || K ***pur-** 'female bovine' > G puri 'female bovine (buffalo, deer, cow, etc.)', Mg puʔ'i 'female domestic bovine (cow, etc.)', Lz puʔ-i 'cow', Sv: UB pu'r, UB/Ln pirw, LB/Ln pwir, L pur 'cow' ¶ K 192, K² 206, FS K 324, Chik. 78, Chx. 1507, Q 340, Marr 195, TK 771, GP 264 || IE: NaIE ***per-** 'calf, young bull' [× ***P_{Ar}1₂V** '¶'] > Gk πο'ριϋ (gen. πο'ριου) 'calf' || OHG far (gen. farres), farro 'bullock, bull', NHG Farre 'bullock, young bull', AS fearr, ON farri (< *farh-) 'bull' ¶ F II 580, Vr. 113, Ho. 99, Kb. 221, 225, OsS 161, KM 185, ≈ EI 24 (***per-** 'offspring of an animal') || D: [1] (in SD) ***po(:)ri** '(young) bull, buffalo' > Tm pori 'calf of buffalo', Kt po'ry 'young bullock', Kn ho'ri 'bull calf, bullock', Kdg po'ri 'male buffalo', Tu bo'ri 'bull, ox' ¶ D #4593 || [2] D ***pa-rV_L** ({GS} ***p-**) 'a young (female?) buffalo' [× N ***P_{Ar}1₂V** '¶'] > Tu pa'rol.u 'a young she-buffalo', Td po'f_L 'female buffalo calf between 1 and 2 years old', Knd pa'f_L 'buffalo calf between one and two years old' ¶¶ D #4118; D *-l_L is a sx. denoting females (Tm maxal_L 'daughter', Png tor'ndal 'sister', ʔ An. SG 171) ◇ Eg p- and pMrg *-f- (rather than *p-) suggest a N ***p-** (not *p-). The original rounded vw. has been preserved in K ***pur-**, pMrg (CCh) ***fur-** and in D ***po(:)ri**, while the vw. *a in S ***parr-** 'bovine, young ungulate' and in D ***pa-rV_L** 'young (female) buffalo' is due to contamination with N ***P_{Ar}1₂V** '¶' (q.v.). A N cns. (*w, preserved in B and C?) is responsible for the D reflex *-r- (regularly from a N cluster *r + cns.).

1784. ?? ***P_{or}wV** (= ***P_{or}'wV**?) 'to turn, revolve' > ? IE: NaIE ***sper-** v. 'turn, twist' ('drehen, winden') (× N ***c'°u'P_rV** 'to twist, plait' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ The absence of *-w- suggests that the main source of the √ is N ***c'°u'P_rV** || U ***pXrw₁V** v. 'turn, revolve' (× N ***bUrV** 'to turn round, rotate') > pMr {Ker.} ***pu'x'ra-** > Er пувор- puvor-, Δ puvr'a-, Mk пувор- puvər'a-, Δ пувѣг'a- 'drehen, winden' || ? Vt Sr poryal- 'sich drehen, kreiseln', **кружит-сѣ** || ObU ***pe'xər** (× ***P_{er}'K.V₁fa₁** 'to turn round, twist'?) > pVg ***pa'~xər** 'round' > Vg T pa'wər, LK/MK pa'~wər, UK pa'wər, P pa'~wr, UL powr, Ss puwr 'rund', d : Vg T pu'wa'~rt-, LK/MK/UK pa'xrt-, P/NV/SV/LL pa'~rt-, UL/Ss powart- 'wälzen', MK {Kn.} powrit- 'sich herumwälzen'; ? pOs ***pe'~xəγə-** ({HL.} ***pi'~xəγə-**) > Os Ty/Y pe'~xəγə- 'sich umdrehen' || Hg forog- vi. 'turn, revolve' || Sm: Slq NP pirruolds'a-, Slq Ch purola- 'umwenden, sich umwenden', Slq Tz {KKIH} puril't, LTz {KD} pu'rolta- 'whirlpool (Winkel im Wasser, водоворот)' ¶ UEW 414 (***pXrk₁V**), MF 214-5, Coll. 78, , Ker. II 126, LG 38-9, 41, Ht. 175 [#504], Hl. rHt 73-4 (on conditions of the coalescence of FU *-w- and *-x- in pObU), KKI 153 || A ***p₁'j'o'rwa-** > M ***qurba-** v. 'turn around' ({Pp.} ***purba-**) > MM [HI] hurba- 'tourner, retourner', WrM urba- v. 'turn around', HIM ypba-, Brt ypba- id. (**поворачиват-сѣ, оборачиват-сѣ**), Mnr H {T} fura- 'turn around \ upside-down \ inside out', {SM} fura- 'se tourner, se retourner' ¶ Pel. 224 [#49], Ms. H 6, SM 109, MED 880, Rinch. 459, T 371, Pp. LVCM 18, Str. AOJ 240 || Tg ***pora-** vi. 'turn, revolve' > Ewk horol- id., 'turn over', Neg xoyl- ~ xoyol 'whirlpool', xoyl- ~ xoyol- vi. 'turn round', vt. 'surround', Ud {STM} xo'li-, {Krm.} xoli- vi. 'fly round', **кружит-сѣ** (a bird), 'turn round', Ul poyo(n-), Ork poyal, Nn Nh poyo- 'whirlpool', WrMc foro- vt. 'turn, повертыват-', vi. 'turn back' ¶ STM II 334, Krm. 305, Z 1065, Hr. 305 || ?? HS: Ech: Ke {Eb.} pe'rte' 'drehen' ¶ Eb. 87 ◇ Coll. 148 (U, A) ◇ If IE ***sper-** belongs here, the N vibrant is *r', otherwise the N rec. is ***P_{or}wV**.

1785. ***pa₁a₁Xi** (= ***par'ia₁Xi**?) ±'happy, dear' > HS: WS *°/prh v. 'be happy' > Ar √frh (pf. fariha, ip. -frah-) 'être gai, content, joyeux', farah- 'joie, alegresse', farih- 'gai, joyeux, content', Mh √frh (pf. fīrzh, sbjn. y3-fre'h) v. 'be happy', Jb C/E √frh (pf. 'ferzh) id. ¶ BK II 563, Jo. M 99 || C: ??? Dhl fu'r 'be satiated' (but fu'ra- 'joy' <b Swahili) [¶ || B *°/frHr > Ah ifrar 'être bon pour la marche (terrain, chemin); être bon, avoir de la valeur; être de/en bon qualité', Twl/Ty ifrar 'être bon \ de valeur \ de bonne qualité', Tdq ifrar 'être bon' ¶ NZ 601-2, Fc. 354-5, PGG 67] || IE ***prehy-** > NaIE ***pra-i-/prai-/pri-** 'wish so. well, favour so.' > OI pri'yah, 'own, dear, beloved', pri'n.a-ti 'pleases', pp. pri'tah, 'pleased, delighted', Av frya- 'lieb, wert, eigen', frīna'hti 'wünscht', Oss I ləma'n, Oss D lima'n (< *friya-mana-) 'friend' || AdS of Gk παρ'α'υ'ϋ, παρ'α'ο' mild, soft, gentle' (<

NaIE *pra-yu- 'lacking in energy' < N ***p.ara**'h'u'' 'weak') || Gmc *frijōn 'to love' > Gt frijōn, ON frja', NNR, Sw fria, Dn fri, AS fre-ō(za)n id.; Gt frijōnd-s, OSx friund, OHG friunt, NHG Freund, AS fre-ond^d friēnd 'friend', NE friend || Sl *prija"-ti 'be friendly, favorable' > OCS **приѣти** 'prijati' φρονι'ζειν, be favorable to', SCr pri`jati, Slv pri`jati 'to please, suit, be agreeable', P s-przyjac', Cz pr'a'ti 'to wish so. well, favour so.', Slk priat' 'to favour so.:', Sl d *prija"-tel' 'friend' > OCS, OR **приятель** prijatelj, R при'тел', Blg при'тел, SCr pri`jatel, Slv prija`telj, Cz pr'itel (pl. pr'a'tele'), Slk priatel', P przyjaciel id. ¶ P 844, M K II 378-80, M E II 181-2, 189-90, F II 588, Fs. 168, Vr. 143, Kb. 291, OsS 227, KM 218, Ho. 117, Ab. II 54-5, Ma. CS 490-1, 494, Vs. III 369-70, Glh. 502-3, Vr. 143, KM 218, EI 358 (*priH-ehA- 'love'), 642 (*pri'H-ehA- 'wife'), ≠ EI 214 (*pri'Ho-s 'of one's own' → 'deer'), 642 II U: FP *para 'good' > F *para -d> F parempi 'better', paras (gen. parhaan), parahin ~ parhain 'the best', paranta- 'gesund machen; (ver)bessern', parantu- 'besser werden, genesen', Es parem 'better', parim 'the best' | pLp {Lr.} *po're- 'good' > Lp N {N} buorre ~ buorre/-r- 'good, kind, pleasant', L {LLO} puorre-, S {Hs.} buo`rie, Nt {TI} pu`zr'e, T {TI} pi`r'(:e), Pa {TI} pωzrrη` 'good', Kld {TI} pu`ram`p 'better' | Er папо paro, Mk папа para 'gut' | Chr L 'poro 'good, good-hearted', H пурьпугъ id., {Ep.} id., 'healthy', {Ü} 'good', B poro id., Uf puro, poro 'good, healthy' | pPrm *bur 'good' > OPrm bur, Z bur id., Vt bur 'right (dexter)', 'good, well' ¶ UEW 724, It. #34, Sm. 553 (FP *pe`ra 'good'), SK 490-1, Lr. #1001, Lgc. #5323, It. LC 85, Hs. 386-7, TI 409, Ker. II 106, Ü 160, 169, MRS 443, 472, Ep. 95, LG 42, 205, U3S 57 II A \*bar`V > ?σ T *bar'- v. 'dare\venture to' > Bsh baδ- 'dare\venture to', VTt baz- id., 'make up one's mind to', QRb {Rs.} baz-, Uz Δ {RL.} -z'B baz- (or baz-?) 'wagen, sich entschließen' ¶ Rs. W 66, TatR 52, BRS 70, RL. 1542 || AmTg *ba`ra-ci- 'rejoice' > Orc ba`rac'i-, Ul, Nn Nh ba`rac'i- id. ¶ STM I 73 || M *barda- 'be proud, boast' > WrM barda-, HIM барда- v. 'boast, brag, be proud', Ord b_ard_a- v. 'boast, swagger', WrO {Krg.} barda- 'be proud', Kl бардмbardm. n. 'swagger, Prahlerei', {Rm.} barda- 'sicher sein (in seinen Absichten, über den Erfolg)', Brt бардамн. 'swagger, pride', Dg {T} bardan n. 'boasting, vainglory' ¶ MED 85, Ms. O 51-2, Krg. 337, KRS 8, KW 34, Chr. 87, T DgJ 124 || pJ {S} *ba`ra p- 'laugh' > OJ wa`ra p-, J: T wa`ra-, K wa`ra-, Kg wara- id. ¶ S QJ #1428, Mr. 783 ¶¶ DQA #109 [A *ba`r'āo 'rejoice, be proud'] ♦ If T *bar'- 'belongs here, we reconstruct N *-r'-, otherwise we remain we the unspecified *-R- ♦ An alt. et. of U: FP *para 'good' < N ***bar**'V 'big, much', cf. IS I 175: ? *bara 'big, good' ♦ Blz. SNE (Ar, IE; i + T), [† ≈ Blz. KM 238 [#22] (added Berber, but did not distinguish the reflexes of this root from those of N ***n'a**'pVrV 'tender, delicate, beautiful', N ***p.**'liRo- 'ask' and N ***bAr**'h'V 'be hungry, want' → 'love'),] Bru. 187 [#997] (Ar, IE), C}op IU IV 133-4 (IE, U).

1785a. ***p.ar**yJ V 'to run, flee' > HS: WS *√pr v. 'flee' > Ar √fr G v. 'flee' ({BK} 's'enfuir, se sauver, s'échapper; courir'), Sq {L} fer v. 'run, be in a hurry', Jb √fr (Jb E pf. 'fer, Jb C pf. fer(r), sbjn. 'yoff3r), Mh √fr (pf. f3r, sbjn. y3fre-r) v. 'flee', JPA {Lv.} √prw|y (pf. ar1p1 pa`ra- ~ ir%p1 pa`ri) v. 'run', Sr √pr (pf. r3a par, ip. @wUfñe ne-p.ur) 'fugere, avolare' (WS *√pr v. 'flee' has a secondary connection with WS *√pr 'fly' < N ***p.ar**V 'to fly, jump', q.v.); WS d √: *√npr > Sr √npr (pf. na`p.ar) 'consternatus fugit (equus)', ?ap'par (S} of √npr) v. 'put to flight', Ar √nfr (pf. nafara, ip. ya-nfur-u ~ ya-nfir-u) 'fugax, pavidus fuit (de jumento)', 'fugit et dispersit se (gens)'; reduplicated WS stem *√prpr > Ar √frfr 'marcher d'un pas serré, se dépêcher, aller vite', Jb C fer'f3r, fer'fer (pl. f3r'f3r, f3r'f3rt3), Jb E f3r'fer 'hasty', Mh f3rf3r 'hasty person' ¶ Br. 441, PS 3225, JPS 346, Lv. IV 96, Fr. III 325-6 & IV 311, BK II 558-9, 582, Jo. J 59-60, Jo. M 96-8, Jo. H 33, L LS 342 || C: Bj {R} -fo-r (1s: p. a-fo-r, prs. 'a-fori ~ 'a-feri ~ 'a-fri), {Rop.} -for v. 'flee', {R} 'fira, {Rop.} fira 'flight' || For semantic grounds I prefer to keep apart the HS verb *√pry~*pr? v. 'go out, take out' (F N ***pAri**'VJ 'to take out, pull out' ¶ R WBd 81-2, Rop. 180-1 ¶¶ Cf. SSAAJ I #32 II K *°p.ar- v. 'escape' (??) > G p.ar- (i-version) v. 'escape' (e.g. ga-v-i-p.ar-vi 'I escape'), (→?) (trans. form) v. 'steal'; the K √ belongs here only if the meaning 'to escape' is primary and the meaning of the transitive form ('steal') is secondary (cp. Fr voler 'to fly' → 'to steal') ¶ NCh. RKL I 46, Chx. 996-7, 1030 II D: [1] *par- ({GS} *p-) v. 'run, flow' [x N ***bar**'qV 'to go, go away, step'] > Tm pari v. 'run, go out, escape', Td pary- '(horse) gallops', v. 'ride at a gallop', Kn pari, hari, Tu pariyuni, hariyuni v. 'run, flow', Tl pa`ru v. 'run, run away', parugu, par(u)vu 'running, a run', Mlt parce, parctre v. 'run away' ¶¶ D #3963, Km. 427 [#801] (does not distinguish this √ from SD \*par-uv-/av- v. 'spread'), 429 [##813, 815] || [2] \*pa`r_/*par_ - ({GS} *p-) v. 'fly, run swiftly' [x N ***p.ar**V 'to fly, jump' (q.v. ffd.)], the meaning 'run' is represented in OTl {Km.}, Tm pa`r\_u v. 'run, flee', Kn pa`r_u, ha`r_u v. 'run' ♦ K *p.- provides evidence for N *p.-. Eg pry 'go out' suggests N *p- in the √ for 'take out'.

1786. ***p.**'uriyJ V 'wing, feather(s)' > HS: S *°√prpr > Hrs f3r'fayr (pl. f3rfo-r) 'feather' ¶ Jo. H 33 || B *fVr- wing' > Rf {Rn.}, SrSn {Rn.} afar, Izn {Bs.} aff3r, BSn, Grr {Bs.}, Mz {Dlh.} af3r, Wrg {Dlh.} af3r (pl. afriw3n), Hrw {Bs.} af3r (pl. ifriwin), Izd {Mrc.} if3r (pl. ifriwn), Kb {Dl.} if3rr (pl. if3rraw3n, afriw3n), ZAS {Loub.} aff3l(pl. aff3l3w3n), Gd {Lf.} if3r (pl. afrawn) id., Sll tif3rt (pl. tifrawin) id., if3r 'large wing'; B *fVriw- ~ *fVriw- 'wing' > Zng {Bs.} ivYrf" afriwi (pl. ^EvYrfY ifriwan), Wrs {Bs.} afriwi (pl. ifriwin), BMn {Bs.} afri ~ afriw (pl. afriwn, ifriw3n), Grr {Bs.}, Mz {Dlh.}, Fgg {NZ} afriw, Tmm {Bs.} afri (pl. ifriwn), Nf {Beg.} afriw (pl. ifriw3n) 'wing', Ah {Fc.}, Ttq {Msq.} afraw (pl. ifraw3n) 'wing, feather', Ty af_raw (pl. if_raw3n), Gd {Lf.} afraw (pl. afraw3n), ETwl af_rut (pl. if_rut3n) 'wing' ¶ Fc. 336, Lf. II #0436, Dl. 218, Bs. MS I 226, Bs. ZOu 141, Beg. 215, GhA 42, Mrc. 16, Dlh. DMB 50, Dlh. Ou 79, Loub. 535, Msq. 18, 252, Rn. 298, NZ 598-9, 645 II K: OG prte, G prta 'feather' ¶ Ser. 164, Chx. 1497 II IE: NaIE *i(s)per- 'feather, wing' > Vd par'n.am, Av

par..nəm, KhS paˈrra- 'feather, wing', NPrs rwPa paˈrr id. || SI *peˈro 'feather' > ChS, OR pero pero 'feather', OCS pero pero 'pen', R, Uk, Blg neˈpo, SCr peˈro, Slv peroˈ. (gen. pereˈsa), Δ peˈro, P pioˈro, Cz, Slk pero 'feather'; SI *perije 'feathers' > R 'пер- id., Cz perˈr 'feather' ? Blt: Lt sparˈnas, Ltv spaˈrns 'wing' || Ht partawar 'wing', (?) 'feather' [-t- due to the infl. of Ht pattar/n-wing' < N *pˈuˈtV 'feather, hair'??] ¶¶ EI 646 (*porˈno-m 'wing, feather'), M K II 223-4, M E II 97, Horn 65-6, Bai. 231, SJSS XXV 26-7, Vs. III 243, Mikl. E 241, Glh. 275, Frn. 861, CHD P198-9, ≈ Bn. HR 36-41 ['feather, wing' in SI and Ilr ← IE *per- 'flotter en air, se déplacer dans l'espace'] (see N *p.arV 'to fly, jump') || A: Tg *pu_rakī 'wing, bone of a wing (humerus of birds)' > Ewk hurakī 'wing; humerus (of birds); quill (Federkiel)', Lm huriqı 'forelimb (предплечье) of a wing', Neg xoyaxı 'humerus in a bird's wing', 'humerus (of humans), Ork xuraqı 'bone of a wing' ¶ STM II 352 || M *ıφjoˈrbelge '∈ feather(s)' > WrM oˈrbelge, HIM 'pβˈı ɾ ~ ˈp ɪ ɾ 'feather on the head (of a bird), tuft, crest; small feathers', Ord oˈrwoˈlgoˈ 'small feather', Kl {Rm.} oˈrwl.gə ~ oˈrwləg 'feathers, plumage', {KRS} 'pβɫ 'down (of birds)', Brt *pβɫɣ id., 'feathers of the tail' ¶ MED 640, Ms. O 540, KW 301, KRS 423, Chr. 509 || pJ {S} *pəɾɜ 'falcon's wings, underwing feathers' > OJ poro, poro-pa ¶ S QJ #1589, Mr. 415 ¶¶ DQA #1830 [A *pˈore ɾ -i-ˌ, -rˈ- 'feather, wing'] || D *pur- ({GS} *p-) 'feather of a peacock's tail' > Tl puri 'peacock's tail', Klm puˈrage id., Prj puˈril (pl.) 'peacock's tail feathers', Gnd puˈri 'peacock's tail', Knd puri 'feather of a peacock' ¶¶ D #3581 ◆ Blt *s- provides evidence for an IE *s- mobile, which suggests a palatal element (*y or palatality of *r) in the N √. But *rˈ- seems to be ruled out by the D reflex, unless we assume that the opposition of palatality was neutralized in the presence of a following *i. Frn. 861 believes that Baltic *s- is secondary and tries to explain it by the infl. of IE *sp(h)er- 'zucken' ◆ ≈ Gr. II #164 (*par 'fly' v.) [IE, U, Y, A, J, Gil. - without distinguishing this root from N *p.arV 'to fly, jump'].

1787. ?? *P_VRCV 'to flee, run (from, after smbd.)' (or *p.arˈyUˈ CV....., a cd with *p.arıyV 'to run, flee', q.v.) > HS: S *√prsˈsˈd > Ak √prsˈd v. N (inf. naparsˈudu) '(ent)flicchen' ¶ Sd. 735 || IE: Ht pars- v. 'flee, escape' ¶ Frd. HW 163, Ts. W 61, CHD P 179-80 || A: Tg *pˈo.ɾɔ- > Ewk Sk/Urm hoˈɾɔa- v. 'overtake' (догнать, нагнать) ¶ STM II 334.

1788. ?? *P_VRC[sˈVɫ-ɪnˈV 'heel' or '(sole of a) foot' > HS: WS *√prsˈsn (× N *P_VRVC[sˈVɫ-ɪnˈV 'fingernail, claw', q.v. ffd.) > Ar {BK} firsin- (pl. furaˈsin-) 'pied, patte (cette partie du pied chez le chameau et l'éléphant que l'animal pose sur le sol); pied de brebis', {Fr.} firsin- 'ungula cameli, elephantii', ? Tgr fərsəm 'ankle (of men), heel tendon' ¶ BK II 569-70, Fr. III 332, Ln. 2369, LH 656, ≈ MiK I #1.220 || IE *pers-naˈ, *pers-ni- 'heel' > OI paˈrs.ni-, Av paˈsˈna- 'heel', KhS paˈrra-, Sgd psˈn?, NPrs {Vl., BM} ˈna\$P paˈsˈne, {Sg.} ˈna\$P paˈsˈene 'heel' || Gt farˈrna, AS fiersn, OHG fersna, NHG Ferse 'heel' || Gk πτεˈρνη id. || L perna 'leg; ham' (← 'heel', as evidenced by the d pernioˈ, -oˈnis 'Frostbeule an den Fersen') || ?? Ht {Frd.} parsina- [*parsna-] 'Oberschenkel, Lende', {CHD} parseˈina-, parsna- 'cheek, buttock, loins, male genitalia' ¶¶ P 823, EI 265 (*persn-ehA-), M K II 261, M E II 123-4, Horn 62, Vl. I 320, Sg. 231, BM 87, Bai. 231, F II 611-612, WH II 289-290, EM 499, Fs. 141, Kb. 237, OsS 186, KM 193-4, Ho. 104, CHD P 187-8, Ts. W 62 ||?? K: OG brçˈ, al-i [OT, NT] 'heel' (Gen. 3.15, Joh. 13.18), MG [VTq.] {DCh.} 'длан-, лапа', G {Chx.} brçˈ, al-i 'fingernail, claw' ¶ DCh. 121, Ser. 17, Chx. 114 ¶ Several phonemes of the word are irreg. (b- for the expected p- or p-, a glottalized affricate for the expected sibilant, as well as probably -l- for -n-), which suggests that the word is a loan from some unknown source: one of possible conjectures is as follows: *p.VrcˈVnɪ- > K *p.VrcˈVnɪ > *bVrcˈ, Vnɪ (mte) > Zan *brçˈ, -al- (*-al- is a sx.) -b> OG brçˈ, ali. This conjecture would presuppose a N rec. *p.VrcVnˈVɪ ◆ IS MS 342 equated the abovementioned IE and K roots with FU *pers[sˈe- 'hind part' and reconstructed a N etymon with the meaning 'задний (hind part)'.

1789. *P_VRVC[sˈVɫ-ɪnˈV 'fingernail, claw' > HS: CS *ˈparas- 'hoof, cloven hoof' (× N *P_VRC[sˈVɫ-ɪnˈV 'heel') > BHb ex1r6p2 parˈsaˈ 'cloven hoof, hoof', JA [Trg.] parsəˈt_aˈ id., Sr parsəˈt-aˈ, pl. par,seˈ, parsəˈtaˈ 'hoof', SmA √prs Sh 'have hoofs', JPA Bz exrf prsh, em. etxrf prsth 'hoof, cloven hoof', Ar firs- 'hoof of a camel', ? Tgr fərsəm 'ankle (of men), heel tendon' ¶ KB 912, KBR 969-70, Tal 705-6, Lv. T II 294, Br. 600, Sl. P 449, LH 656, MiK I #1.220 || NrOm: Cha {C} harc_aˈ (h < *f is irreg.), Bdt {C} partaˈ, Kcm {CR} berad_eˈ, Gm {Hw.} biraˈd,d,e, Wl {C} berad,d,e, berad,yaˈ, {LmS, HL} birad,d,iya, Omt (= Gf?) {Mrn.} biˈrad,d,e, Dwr {Brll.} biraddeˈ, {LmS} birrade, Dc {HL} birad,d,e 'finger' ¶ Blz. OLBP 13 [#36], AD SF 41-2, Mrn. O 139, HL 93, LmS 322-3, Hw. EG || Ch: WCh: Hs faˈrcˈeˈ (pl. faˈraˈwtaˈ) 'fingernail', Gw {Mts. G} aˈˈ-piˈraˈcˈiˈ 'finger', Gw Kr fiˈraˈcˈiˈ, Gw Nm piˈrsiˈ id. || CCCh: Gude {Hsk.} p3 r3 sˈy3 n3 'hoof of animal' ? Gdr {Mch.} purˈumay 'fingernail' (˘ = δˆ or 3ˆ [?] [Mouchet does not explain the sign ˘, but refers to the transcription of the Institut d'ethnologie, which is not yet available]) ¶ Mts. G 20, Mts. GD 33, ChC, Mch. VCQP 36, Hsk. 256 ¶¶ ≈ Sk. HCD 65 || K *pr_cχa- 'fingernail, claw' > OG prcχil- 'claw', G prcχil- 'fingernail, claw', G G prcχil-, G X/T pircχil- id., Mg bircχa- 'fingernail, claw', Lz bu(r)cχa- 'fingernail, claw', cχeni-bucχa 'hoof of a horse' (lit. 'horse-claw'), Sv UB/LB/L/Ln cχa 'fingernail, claw, talon' ¶ K 191, K2 204-5, Chik. 61-2, Marr 132-3, TK 841, GP 277 || IE: NaIE (att. in BSI) *pr_st- 'finger, toe' > SI *p̃r̃st̃ (gen. *p̃r̃sta) id. > OCS pr̃st̃ pr̃st̃, OR p̃rst̃ p̃rst̃, R †, Uk перст 'finger', SCr pr_st, Slv pr̃st, Blg 'прѣст (ѣт), Cz, Slk prst, ULs porst 'finger, toe', P parst 'finger' i Lt pirˈsˈtas (1st accentual paradigm), Ltv piˈrksts, piˈrst̃s, Pru p̃irsten 'finger' ¶ Vs. III 244, ZVSZ 354-5, Glh. 507, Frn. 598, En. 227 ◆ AD GD 12, IS MS 351, IS III 70-7 (*pˈaˈrˈaˈ

'fingernail', not distinguishing between the etymon in question and *p.¹A¹RV 'thumb, finger'). The etymons *P₁VRVc¹l₁V and *p.¹A¹RV 'l' seem to be connected. It is tempting to suppose that N *P₁VRVc¹l₁V goes back to a N cd *p.¹A¹RV c¹.uyya 'finger-thorn' (F N *c¹.uyya 'thorn').

1790. ? *P₁VRic¹.V 'to break through, tear' > HS: S *√prc. > BHb √prc. (pf. ɸr@p1 pa¹rac., ip. -p₁roc.) 'make a split, make breach (in the city wall), break through', Ug prs. {KB} ? 'RiB, Spalt', {OLS} 'breach', JA [Trg.] √prs. v. 'break through', Md √prs. G v. 'breach, break through', Ar {Ln.} √frs. G v. 'cut, slit', Ak √prs. G 'durchbrechen' ¶ KB 914-5, KBR 971-2, OLS 357, Lv. T II 298, Js. 1237, DM 80, Ln. 2372 ¶ K: GZ *prec.-/pric.- vt. 'tear, rend' > G p(χ)ric./p(χ)rec.- id., 'zerreißen, zerfetzen; (die Augen) aufreißen', Mg buric.- ~ biric.-, Lz bric.- ~ bruc.- ~ bric.- v. 'tear' ¶ K 190, K² 204, ≈ FS K 60 & FS E 62 (*brec.-/*bric.-), Chx. 1523 ¶ ? IE *pers- ~ *prīs- v. 'break to pieces' > Gk πρι¹ω v. 'saw (asunder)', πρι¹ω του¹ ὀδο¹ντα¹ 'grind\gnash the teeth', πρι¹σμε¹ 'anything sawn' → [Euc.] 'prism' ¶ pAl {O} *prīs¹a > Al prish 'destroy, spoil, waste', Al G {LamP} prish 'spoil' || Ht {CHD} parsai- v. 'break up into small pieces, crumble', {Ts.} parsiya- md. 'zerbrechen, zerteilen, zerstückeln' ¶ P 846, F II 596, O 346, Ç II 49-50, 440, Kf. 282, LamP 158, Frd. HW 163, CHD P 183-4, Ts. W 61 ♦ The length of the vw. in IE and the optional lr. in G challenge explanation. Do they suggest the presence of a lr. in the N etymon (≈ *P₁VRiHc¹.V)?

1791. *p.a¹Rga 'to split, crack' > HS: CS *√prg > Ar ÔrF √frg¹ G 'split, cleave asunder', ?σ JA [Trg.] √prg D 'exchange' (if ← 'auseinander halten', as supposed by Lv.) ¶ BK II 561, Js. 1213, Lv. IV 97 ¶ ? IE: NaIE *perg- > Arm harkanem harkan-em 'beat, strike, wound' (but aor. hari hari without -k-) ¶ Clt (x *xerg¹h₁- < N *h¹i¹R₁VjgV 'kill'): OIr org- 'smite, slay', OBr teorgam 'perforo\'; on the meaning 'kill' of this Clt √ see N *h¹i¹R₁VjgV 'kill' ¶ P 819, ≈ Sl. 257-8, Vn. O 30-1, Billy 116, cp. EI 158 (*h₂erk- 'rend, destroy') ¶ A: M *øergi 'steep bank, precipice' > WrM ergi 'steep bank; steep precipice or slope', HIM ȳpȳr id., Mnr H {SM} xarg_i 'i (river-)bank, precipice' ¶ Pp. IM 153, MED 323, T 374, SM 162 ¶ D *pari- ({GS} *p-) v. 'break off, tear, cut asunder' > Tm pari (fts. -pp-, prts. -tt-) v. 'cut asunder', pari- (fts. -v-, prts. -nt-) v. 'be sundered, break off, be cut asunder', Ml pariŋguuka v. 'cut grass', Tu paripuni v. 'tear, rend', pariyuni v. 'rend', OTl pariyu v. 'wear away; fall away in shreds' (of plastering), Klm part- 'to cut up', Prj parŋg- 'to be split', paarkip- 'to split', Gdb pariŋp- 'to split (firewood with axe)', Knd para 'crumb, fragment', Ku par- 'to dig a ditch', Krx parx-, Mlt parge 'to split, cleave, rend' ¶ ¶ D ##3962, 4027, Km. 426 [799] (does not distinguish between D *pari- and D *par_i- ({GS} *p-) 'to tear off, pluck', which is likely to go back to N *p.¹a¹ri¹?¹E 'to tear, split', q.v.) ♦ IE *g (rather than *g^h) is due to the incompatibility law ruling out media aspirata and vl. stops in the same root. D *-r- < N *r + cns.

1792. *p¹b¹i¹Rk₁gV 'to dig' > HS: B *√brk-/*√qrk 'dig' > Ah əbrək, ETwl əbrəg ~ əbrək (3m pf. ibrək--k), Gd εbrək (3m pf. iḃrək), Gh əbrək 'piocher' ¶ Fc. 91, GhA 9-10, 246, Lf. I 225 & II #0120, NZ 119 || Ch {JS} *√brg, {AD} *√brg-/*√prg v. 'dig' > Ech: Ke {Eb.} f₃rgi¹ v. 'dig' ¶ CCh: Ms {ChC} vu¹ro¹k ¶ JS 85 ¶ K *obVrg- > Sv: UB {TK} -bər₃z---bar₃z- (msd. libər₃z¹e, libar₃z¹e) 'dig', Ln {TK} li-ba¹r₃z¹e 'to hoe', L {Dn.} li-bər₃z¹-e 'to dig with a hoe', Sv {Ni.} -bər₃z¹- ~ -bər₃d- 'dig' ¶ Chx. 65, TK 427, GP 148, Dn. s.v. bər₃z¹-, Ni. s.v. 'копaт' ¶ ? A: M *ø₁jirga- > WrM irga-, HIM ɹpɹa- v. 'dig hole\burrow' (of animals) ¶ MED 414.

1793. *p.u¹urVK.V 'to be startled, scared, fear' > HS: WS *√prk. 'fear' > Ar √frq (pf. fariqa) 'avoir peur; être peureux, timide', fariq-un 'qui a peur (effrayé par une chose qui survient inopinément)', Hrs f₃ro¹k. v. 'fear, be afraid', Mh fro¹k. (sbjn. y₃fro¹k.), Jb E furk., Jb C e¹frek. v. 'frighten', Jb C {Jo JL} 'ferək. (sbjn. y₃frok.) v. 'be afraid, frightened', Mh fīrək. (sbjn., prs. y₃fro¹k.), Hrs 'fayrək. (sbjn., prs. y₃fro¹k.) v. 'be afraid, timorous' ¶ BK II 583-4, Jo. M 100, Jo. H 34, Jo. J 61 || ? ? EC: pKns *fu¹r- 'fear' > Gdl hu¹r-, Kns fu¹r- ¶ Bl. 67 || ? ? CCh: Db {Lnh.} p₁rt 'fear' ¶ ChC s.v. 'fear' ¶ IE: NaIE *perk- n., v. 'fear' > Gt fau¹rhte, OHG forhta, OSx forhta, NHG Furcht, AS fyrhtu ~ fryhtu n. 'fear', NE fright; Gt faurhtjan sik 'be frightened'; OHG for(a)hten, OSx forhtian, forhton, AS forhtian 'to fear'; Gt fau¹rhts, AS, OSx forht, OHG for(a)ht 'fearing, timid' ¶ pTc {Ad.} *pa¹rsk- (< *perk-sk-) > Tc A, B pa¹rsk- 'be afraid'; d : Tc A praski-, Tc B proskiye ~ prosko n. 'fear, danger' ¶ P 820, EI 198, Fs. 146-7, Kb. 279, OsS 213-4, Ho. 112, 120, Ho. S 22, Wn. 388, JGH 29, 123, 193, 326, Ad. 375-6, 422 ¶ A *p¹u¹urke v. 'be startled\scared, fear' > T (att. in NaT) *₁h₁ju¹rk₁l₁~*₁h₁ju¹rk₁u¹ id. > OT u¹rk(u¹)- id., Chg ≥ xv u¹rk--hu¹rk- id., Tk u¹rk- 'be startled \ scared \ frightened', Tkm, Qq u¹rk-, Tkm NC hu¹rk-, Uz hurk-, SY o¹rk- id., Az, Qmq, QrB, Qrg, Nog u¹rk-, Qzq u¹rki¹-, VTt, Bsh ɤ¹rk-, Xk u¹ru¹k-, ET, StAlt u¹rku¹- id. ¶ Cl. 221, Rs. W 522, ET Gl 635-7 || M *qu¹rgu¹- v. 'be(come) frightened' > MM [MA] hu¹rgu¹- id., WrM u¹rgu¹- ~ u¹rge-, HIM *prɣ- v. 'be(come) alarmed or frightened', Brt *prɣ-, Kl *pr- u¹rgə- 'be frightened', Ord u¹rgu¹- id., Mnr H {SM} furg_{ud}i- be frightened \ shy' (of animals) ¶ Pp. MA 192, MED 1012, Chr. 511, KRS 554, Ms. O 761, SM 110 ¶ ? φ M *φurin 'anger' > WrM urin, HIM урин 'ardent passion, anger, dislike', Kl yp, {Rm.} ur ~ u¹r, b ur¹n. 'anger', Kl урн-x, {Rm.} b urn_i- 'to be angry', Brt ури гари болошон 'be in bad spirits', Ba hor, Dx ɣo¹ 'anger' ¶ MED 884, KRS 534, 537, KW 450-1, 454, T DnJ 139, T BJ 150 || ? Tg *pu¹rke- v. 'be depressed, feel miserable' > Ewk hurk₃z¹-, hurk₃z₁y¹- 'be bored\sad' ('скучат', 'тосковат'), Lm ho¹rk₃n-, ho¹rk₃t-/ɸ- id., Orc xokko(y)a¹~, xokko(i)si 'boring (скучно)', xokkosi- 'be bored', Ud {STM} xoko^Ho¹ 'it is very unpleasant\disgusting (beverage

of noise, disorder) ¶ STM II 353 || ?ϕ pJ {S} *pⁱru⁻m- 'retreat frightened, run away' > OJ p_ii_iru⁻m-, J: T hirū⁻m-, K hi⁻ru⁻m-, Kg hi⁻ru⁻m- ¶ S QJ #783, Mr. 690 ¶¶ Th loss of A *-k- in J and in M *qurⁱn is still to be explained ¶¶ SDM94 (A *p⁻u⁻r^kE), SDM97 (A *p⁻ur^kE 'be afraid, angry' > T, M, as well as Tg *pur^kE⁻ 'be bored'), ≠ DQA #1806 (A *p⁻i⁻u⁻ri 'be afraid, angry'); Rm. SKE 209, Pp. VG 83, 111, Rs. W 522 (these sources equate T *_ih_iu⁻r^k- and M *qu⁻rgu⁻- with Tg *pur^kE- v. 'jump' [STM II 353] and Ko {Rm.} pul^kin h⁻ada 'spring up, arise', which is *qu.* ; the Tg and Ko √ is better to be referred to N ***p**.**U**r⁻**u**g^E 'to jump', q.v. ffd.), though the merger of both roots at the A and even at the pN level is probable ¶ D *pir⁻Ṽkk- ({GS} *p-) 'fear' > Tm pir⁻akkam 'awe, fear', ? pir⁻appu 'fear, alarm', Kn pir⁻iki 'coward', Tl pir⁻iki 'coward; timid, cowardly'; ? connection with Tm pir⁻ar⁻, v. 'tremble' ¶¶ D #4200 (a).

1794. ?₂ ***P**.**VR**_i**V**_i**K**.**E** 'to tear out\asunder\off, detach' > HS: WS √pr^k, 'tear out\away\off' > BHb √pr^k, G v. 'tear away\off, rescue', OA √pr^k, v. 'destroy', JA [Trg.] √pr^k, G 'einlösen, erlösen', {Js.} 'untie, redeem', JEA {Sl.} √pr^k, G 'redeem, separate, divide, solve', Sr, Nbt √pr^k, 'auflösen, befreien', Md √pr^k, v. 'severe, detach, free, deliver, save', Ar √frq G 'spalten, trennen' ('split, discriminate'), Sb √frk, v. 'deliver, save', Gz √frk, v. 'save, redeem', Tgy √frk, 'befreien', Ak √pr^k, G 'abtrennen', 'separate' ¶ KB 915-7, KBR 973-4, Sd. 829, BGMR 46, L G 166, LH 657, Lv. IV 136, Js. 1239, Sl. 937-8 || C: Bj √frk pcv. ({R} 1s: 'a-frik, prs. afan⁻rik) 'dig' ¶ R WbD. 83 ¶ IE: NaIE *perk⁻ - ≈ dig a ditch\chasm', {P} 'aufreißen, aufwühlen, aufkratzen' (and -d> NaIE *pr⁻k⁻ a⁻ 'furrow') > OI 'pars⁻a⁻na-h. 'precipice, chasm' || L porca n. 'furrow' || MW rhy⁻ch 'furrow', W rrych id., 'groove', OBr Γ rec 'sulco', ro-risce_in_iti 'sulcavissent', MBr reguenn sglt. 'furrow', Br d regan⁻ 'labourer légèrement', Gl rica 'furrow' (→ Fr raie 'line, stroke') || OHG fur(u)h, NHG Furche, Sw fa⁻ra, Δ fo⁻r, Dn fure, AS furh 'furrow', NE furrow; ON for 'furrow, ditch' (< *pr⁻k⁻), NNr fere 'ridge between two furrows' || Lt pra⁻-pers⁻is, pra-pars⁻a⁻, pra-pers⁻a⁻ 'unfrozen patch of water in ice-covered surface', prapars⁻as 'ditch, Graben' ¶ P 821, M K II 228-9, M E II 100, WH II 340-1, Flr. 294, Hm. 683, Vr. 13, Kb. 303, OsS 234, KM 225, Ho. 119, Frn. 578, EI 215 (*pr⁻k⁻eh_A- 'furrow') ♦ Cf. IS II 100-1 (*p⁻a⁻r⁻ra⁻ 'tear, break, split'). It is tempting to see the same N √ in D *p⁻ir- (> Tm p⁻ir-) & D *p⁻ik- (> Ka p⁻iku v. 'pull out, pluck up, tear', Tl pi⁻:ku v. 'pull out, root up, pluck out', Klm p⁻ikej v. 'uproot', Nkr p⁻ik- v. 'pull out', Gdb p⁻ihk- v. 'pluck', ≠ D #4212), but acc. to Km.'s analysis (Km. 431 [#827]), the forms with *-k-, *-kk- go back to D *piy- rather than to *pik-.

1795. ***p**.**a**⁻**Rp**.**Vz**⁻**V** - ?₁ ***p**.**a**⁻**Rp**.**VR**_i**V** 'butterfly' > K *p⁻.erp⁻el- id. > G p⁻.ep⁻ela- id., Mg parpal(ia)- ~ papralia, Lz parpal-, Sv L/Ln {T} p⁻.erp⁻el, UB {GP} p⁻.arp⁻a⁻nd, {K ← ?} p⁻.a⁻rp⁻a⁻nd, p⁻.a⁻p⁻, old id. ¶¶ K 153, K² 14, TK 681, GP 252 ¶ ? HS: S: [1] S *^o/pr^s > Ar fara⁻s⁻ coll. 'butterflies', sglt. fara⁻s⁻-at 'butterfly'; [2] **u**: NNEA {Kal.} p⁻irpira id.; ? NHb rp⁻1r⁻p⁻2 par⁻par id. (unless an independent **u**-formation, possibly encouraged by Fr papillon, It farfalla and/or Ar fara⁻s⁻-at- id.) ¶ BK II 571, Kal. s.v. бабочка, ESh. 1103 || Ch **u** ≈ *p⁻Vlp⁻Vl- id. > WCh: Su {J} m⁻.pu⁻lpu⁻l, Kfr {Nt.} p⁻alp⁻l id. ? ? NBc: My {Sk.} a⁻?s⁻i⁻pe⁻pi⁻r, Kry {Sk.} s⁻i⁻fi⁻rfi⁻ra⁻ id. || CCh: Glv {Rp.} a⁻palapala, Mofu {Brr.} ma⁻pla⁻pla⁻ id. ¶ ChCII ?? **u** IE: NaIE {EI} *pelpel- 'butterfly' > L pa⁻pilio⁻ id. || AS fifealde, OSx fifoldara, MLG viveltere, OHG fifaltra ~ pifoltra, NHG Feifalter, ON fr⁻frildi id. || ?? Ltv Δ {ME} pledins (infl. of pledina⁻t 'to move wings' + NHG flattern) id. ¶ WP II 52, EI 88, WH II 249-50, Vr. 119, Ho. 104, Ho. S 19, Kb. 240, OsS 193, ME III 333 ¶ D: [1] *pa⁻pp(al)- ({GS} *p-) id. > Tm, Ml pa⁻ppa⁻t⁻ti, Gnd pa⁻pe⁻ d pa⁻pe⁻ d p⁻ha⁻pe id., Kdg pa⁻pili id., 'moth', Krx papla⁻ 'butterfly' || [2] *pip⁻i⁻p⁻li ({GS} *p-) id. > Nk pipuli, Prj pilpili, Gnd pipri⁻ d pip⁻li id., as well as Ku pubuli⁻ d pu⁻bu⁻li id. ¶¶ D #4083, Pf. 84 ¶ A: M {Pp.} *qerβεεkey 'butterfly' > MM [H] {Ms.} herbegei, MA [Pp.] herbe⁻kei id., WrM erbegekey ~ erbekey, HlM γρβϑυχίη id., 'moth', Ord erwe⁻χ⁻i, Brt γρβϑυχύη, Kl γρβ⁻ κ⁻, {KW} erwe⁻ke⁻ 'butterfly' ¶ Pp. IM 46, Pp. MA 184, Ms. H 60, Ms. O 248, MED 319, KW 12, Chr. 770

1796. ?? ***po**ar**TV** 'rock, hill' > HS: B: Ah e-færtəs 'rocaille' ¶ Fc. 359, NZ 644 || ? S *^o/pr^d > Ar furd⁻a⁻t- pl. 'collines que l'on aperçoit çà et là' (× √frd 'separate') ¶ BK II 565 ¶ IE: Gk πε⁻τρα⁻ 'rock, rocky terrain' ¶ F II 522, Ch. 892-3 (in both no et.) ¶ A: M *bartayan > WrM bartaga(n), HlM bapraa 'uneven terrain, broken country; hillock', Ord b⁻art⁻a⁻ 'endroit couvert de broussailles et d'arbrisseaux où ne peut avancer qu'avec difficulté', WrO barda⁻tai 'precipitous, difficult' ¶ MED 89, Ms. O 55, Krg. 337 ¶ D {tr.} *por⁻r⁻-, {GS} pod⁻- 'mountain, top' (× N ***p**.**orE**U 'summit, tip'?) > Tm por⁻ai⁻, por⁻r⁻i 'mountain, hill', Ml por⁻r⁻a 'an elevation in rice grounds', Klm pode 'high, up, the top; on', Nkr pode 'top; on', Nk por 'hill, the top', Prj podi 'top, above', Gdb poyta 'top of sth.; on, upon', Gnd parro⁻ 'on top', parro 'on, above, top', Krx parta⁻ 'mountain, hill' ¶¶ D #4567, GS 151 [#381], 71 [#232] ¶¶ This √ suggests that D {GS} *-d⁻- may go back to N *-r⁻T⁻.

1797. ???₂ ***P**.**UR**_i**V**_i**T****V** 'moisture' (→ 'sweet water') > HS: S *pura⁻t- 'sweet water' (→ 'the Euphrates') > Ar fura⁻t- 'aqua admodum dulcis; the Euphrates', mīya⁻h-un fura⁻t-un 'aquae dulces', Ak purattu, JA [Trg.] {Lv.} pə⁻ra⁻t⁻ 'the Euphrates', Aram → Hb pə⁻ra⁻t⁻ id.; S → OPrs ufra⁻tu id. → Gk Eu⁻φρα⁻τη; Ar √frt (pf. faruta) 'dulcis admodum fuit (aqua)' ¶ KB 920, KBR 978-9, Fr. III 326-7, Lv. T II 304 ¶ IE: NaIE *p⁻rd- ≈ 'wet, moist, slimy' > Gk παρδακο⁻, Gk I πορδακο⁻ 'wet, moist' || Ltv purdul⁻i 'mucus' ¶ WP II 50, F II 473 (no et. of the Gk word).

1798. ***P**.**Urt****V**_i**V**_i**V** 'to spit, vomit, fart' > HS: WCh {Stl.} *pard- v. 'spit, suck' > Ang par v. 'spit', Ngz pa⁻d⁻u⁻ v. 'suck' ¶ Stl. ZCh 146 [#22], Sch. DN 131, Flk. s.v. par ¶ K: G purtχ⁻ v. 'spit' ¶ DCh. 1318 ¶ IE: NaIE *perd- v. 'fart with noise',

*pr_o-di-s n. 'fart' > OI LSk 'pardate' '(he) farts', Av pəṛədaiti id. || Gk πε'ρδομαι, πε'ρδω v. 'fart' (1s pres.), aor. ἔπαρδον, pf. πε'πορδα; πορδῆ' n. 'fart' || pAl {O} *perda > Al pjerdh- (aor. pordha) v. 'fart' || Lt pe'rsti / 1s. pres. pe'rdz'u, Ltv pir'st / pir'du v. 'fart', Lt pir'dis 'Furz' || Sl *pārde''ti 'to fart' > SCr pr'djeti, Slv prde'ti, Cz prde'ti, R пер'дет 'to fart', Blg пьрди v. 'fart' || W rhech n. 'fart' ({P}: < *rikka- < *pr_o-d-ka-), rhechain v. 'fart', Br rec'hin' id. || ON freta, OHG fe'rrzan, NHG farzen, AS feortan 'to fart', feorting 'pedatio', NE fart; ON fretr, OHG furz ~ firz, NHG Furz n. 'fart' ¶ P 819, EI 194 (*perde/o-), M K II 225, ME II 98, F II 511-2, BFU 429, My. 342, O 330, Huld BAE 154, Cim. 16, Frn. 577, Tr. 219-20, Vs. III 235-6, Glh. 501, YGM-1 377, Hm. 681, Vr. 142, Kb. 237, KM 185, Sw. 57, Ho. 102 || D (in NED) *putVṛt- v. 'vomits' > Krx putu'r-na- (p. puttras), Mlt putre id. ¶ D #4276 ♦ Connected with *P_UR₁V₁tV 'moisture'?

1799. 2 *P_VR't, IV 'to jerk, pull (out), tear off' > HS: S *√prt, 'tear off, pick (a fruit from a tree), separate' > Ak √prt. (inf. para't.u) 'abreißen, abräumen', MHb √prt. (pf. yr@p1 pa'rat.), JEA {Sl.} √prt. G 'split, specify', ? Ar SL √frt, G 'abattre les noix, etc. (d'un arbre)' ¶ Sd. 832, GB 659, KB 910, Lv. IV 110, Sl. 931-2, Bel. 582 || NrOm: Mch {L} p.a'ri'c'a(ye') v. 'be uprooted, fall with the root (tree)' ¶ L M 45 || IE: Ht partai- {CHD} v. 'disentangle (?), unravel (?)', {Ts.} 'auszupfen, entwirren' ¶ Ts. W 62, CHD P 197-8.

1800. ? *p'a'Rt.V'h'V - *p'a't.RV'h'V 'rod, young twig, shoot' > IE: NaIE *pert^h- 'pole, rod, shoot' > Arm or't ort^h (o-stem) 'vine' || Gk πτο'ρ'ο'ϑ' 'young branch, shoot, sucker, sapling' || ? L pertica 'long pole/rod', Osc perek'ar's 'perticis', Um PERCAM acc. 'virgam', perkaf acc. pl. 'virgas' || ? (acc. to Vn.) Clt: W erhyll 'ship mast' || ? Sl *pro_otъ 'rod' (with an unexplained nasalized vw.) > OCS d прѣтихъ pro_otije coll. 'βε'ργαι, rods, ροζγῖ, OR прѣтъ prutъ, R, Uk прут 'rod', Blg прѣт, SCr pru't, Slv pro't, Cz prut, Slk pru't, P pre,t id. ¶ WP II 49, P 823, F II 615 & Ch. 950 (both: no et. of Gk πτο'ρ'ο'ϑ'), WH II 292-3, EM 500, Bc. G 341, Pln. I 216, 253 & II 38, Vs. III 390, SJSS 506, StSS 555, Chm. II 77 || HS: EthS *^obat₁V₁r- ~ ? *^obar₁V₁t- 'stick, shoot, rod' > Gz batr id., 'branch', Tgr betər, Tgy betri, Amh bəttər, Har berti, Gft bərtə, Grg So/Wl/Z bərt 'stick' ¶ L G 112, L EDG III 156 || ? D *pat_ot- ({GS} *p-) 'beam, timber, wood (Holz)' (← *trunk of a tree)', 'bough' > Tm pat.t.ai, 'palmyra timber, rafter', Kn pat.t.e id., 'areca bough', Ml pat.t.a 'areca bough', Tu pat.i 'rafter', Tl pat.t.e 'bar'spar of wood, piece of timber of door-frame', Klm pat.t.e, Nkr pat.i 'plank', Prj pet.t.i 'beam, post', Gdb pat.iya, Kui pat.i 'beam', Krx pat.t.a 'beam in oil-mill' ¶¶ D #3875, Pf. #532.

1801. ? *P_or'fV 'hair, locks' > HS: S *par₁V₁ṛ- 'hair of head' > BHb or@p3 'peraṛ' 'loosely hanging and unplaited hair on the head', Ak pe'r(e)tu 'hair of the head', Ar farṛ- id. (esp. 'woman's hair'), 'branch, bough, sprout', √frṛ (pf. fariṛa) 'avoir une chevelure très abondante, telle qu'elle couvre toute la tête' (for Ar: possibly × N *r₁p. 'ari'f'V 'to strew, spread, extend') ¶ KB 913, KBR 970, BK II 578-9, Hv. 557, Sd. 856, BDB 828, MiK I #1.218 || K *papar- 'mane' > G papar-, Mg popor-, Sv L papar, UB/L/Ln papal id. ¶ K 187, K² 198, Chik. 102, Chx. 454, TK 752 || A *p₁'jora- > Tg *^opora- > WrMc foron 'curls', {Hr.} 'Krüselung, Haarwirbel' [× foron 'a turn' < N *P_orwV v. 'turn, revolve', q.v.] ¶ Z 1065, Hr. 305 || ?? D *pu'r¹- ({GS} *b-) 'down, hair on the body' (× N *bur₁ṛV 'lock of hair, down') > Klm bur 'fur', Nkr bu'r 'down, fine feather', Gnd bu'ra- d bura 'down' d bura- 'feather', Knd bur'us d bulus 'pubic hair, feathers, hair on legs and chest', Png bu'ra 'small feathers, down, wool, pubic hair', Mnd bu'riṅ 'pubic hair', Kui bu'ri, bu'ru 'hair, fur, feather, wool', Ku bu'rka (pl.) 'down', Mlt purgu 'hair on the body' ¶¶ Png and Mnd point to D *-r- (due to the merger with N *bur₁ṛV), while Knd -r'- suggests pD -r'- (hence N *P_or'fV) ¶¶ Ffd. see N *bur₁ṛV '↑'.

1802. *r₁p.V'r'dV₁qV₁ 'to quiver, tremble, start (from fear, from suddenness)' > HS: WS *√prd > Ar, Jb √frd v. 'fear' || K: [1] *pr_otχ- v. 'tremble, quiver, be shy (animals), rouse oneself' > OG prtχ- 'rouse oneself', G prtχ- 'scheuen (vom Pferd), scheu sein (von Tieren), sich ängstigen', Lz patχ- id., Mg (p)ntχ-, tχ- 'be frightened', Sv {K} pə(r)tχ-ən--bərtχ-ən- 'tremble' ('трепетат'), {FS} χw-i-pərtχ-ən-i 'ich scheue, erschrecke', ot-pərtχ-ən-a-n 'ich scheute' || [2] *pertχ- vt. 'shake' > G pertχ-, Lz patχ- 'shake, knock out' ('трѣсти, выколачиват'), Mg partχ- vt. 'shake; clean' ('выколачиват', 'трусит', 'чистит'), Sv pərtχ-, ptχ- 'shake', Sv LB/Ln {TK} li-pərtχ-ənə 'to 'shake, knock out' ¶ K 188, 190, K² 200, 204, FS K 317, FS E 359, Chx. 1498-9, Q 245, 33, BU 379, TK 452 || IE: NaIE *sperd^h- 'move convulsively (zucken)' > Av spradka 'zappeln', BdSgd ?sprōt vi. 'trembles, shakes' || Gk σπυρ'ι'ζω 'leap, skip', {F, P} 'aufspringen, zappeln' (of donkeys) || ON spradka, NNr Δ, Sw Δ sprala, MDt spartelen, NGr Wph spraddeln 'zappeln' || Sl *pre_odati, mom. *pre_ono_oti (< *pre_od-no_o-) > ChS прадати pre_odati 'to jump, (?) tremble', OCS d въспранжѣти vъs-pre_ono_oti 'διανί'στασ'αι, to stand aloof, stand up, rouse up', SCr pre''nuti se 'to rouse up, awaken', R Δ прѣдат-, 'прѣнут' 'to jump up, aufspringen', Sl *pro_od- > R Δ прудкий 'quick' ¶ P 995-6, M K III 537, ≈ F II 772-3, Vr. 537, Mikl. E 26, Vs. I 357 & III 394 || ?? D *^opir_o- > Tm pir.ar. v. 'tremble' ¶ D #4200 (a) ¶ This D √ may belong here only if the cns. *-r_o- is due to ideophonic influences or reflects some reduction of the original √.

1803. *r₁p.'Ur'iu₁gE 'to jump' > IE: NaIE [1] *sperg^h-/*spreg^h- v. 'jump, move energetically' > OI spr_o 'hayati' 'is eager, desires eagerly', Av a'-spəṛəzata- 'war bestrebt' || Gk στε'ρχομαι {LS} 'be in haste (to do st.), hasten', 'rage' (of the sea), {F} 'einherstürmen, sich drängen, leidenschaftlich bewegt sein', στε'ρχω vt. 'set in rapid motion', στε'ρχω'ϑ' 'hasty, rapid, hurried' ||

ON springa 'springen, rennen, bersten', OSx springan 'to jump, leap', OHG springan id., 'to gush', NHG springen 'to jump', AS sprinȝan 'leap, spring back (through elasticity)', NE spring v. [?] [2] *(s)prewg-/*(s)prowg- v. ≈ 'jump' > SI *pr̥g-/pr̥g- v. 'jump' > R 'прыга́т' id., SrChS испры́жати is-pr̥g-no-ti 'hervortreten, hervorspringen' ! Lt spruḡ-ti (modern spelling spruḡkti) 'to make off, run away', Ltv spruk-t (prs. spruḡ-k-u) 'to escape, run away' !! ON frauḡi, AS frozga 'frog', NE frog ¶ WP II 675, P 998, EI 284-5 (*sperg^h- 'move energetically'), M K III 539-40, M E II 775, F II 764, Vr. 140, 538, Kb. 943, OsS 857-8, KM 732, Ho. 117, 313, Ho. S 70, Frn. 883, Vs. III 390-1, Mikl. E 241, 265 II ?? U: FU (att. in ObU) *por̥xa v. 'jump' > ObU *po^hr̥ax- > pVg *po^hr̥ax- > Vg: T pork-, UK/MK/LK pa^hr̥ax-, P porr, NV porr- ~ parr-, SV/LL/ML parr-, UL/Ss por̥x- 'hüpfen'; pOs *por̥xla- ({Hl.} *pa^hr̥axla-) > Os: Vy por̥xal-, Ty/Y po^hr̥axla-, Kz po^hr̥la-, O porla- v. 'fly' ¶ Ht. 179 [#538], Hl. rHt 74-5 (on distinction between the ObU reflexes of U *w and *k [AD]: and *x-) that suggests that ObU *po^hr̥ax- belongs here rather than to N *p.arV 'to fly, jump') II A {SDM94} *p^hu^hr̥ki- v. 'leap, jump' > Tg *pu^hr̥ke- v. 'jump' > Sln žipe^hle^h 'jump up', Ewk hurkujshin- id., 'fly up', Orc xokko- 'jump, jump on (sth.)', Ul puḡu- ~ puḡi- 'jump', Ork putta- 'jump (once)', Nn Nh puyku 'jump, jump up\over' ¶ STM II 353 || ? Ko {Rm.} pulk^hin hada 'spring up, arise' ¶¶ Rm. SKE 209, Pp. VG 83, 111, Rs. W 522 [these sources adduce T *^hhju^hr̥k- 'erschrecken' and M *^hqu^hr̥gu^h- id., which is *qu.*; the T and M ^h is better to be referred to N *p.u^hurV^hkV (~ -k.?) 'to be startled, scared, fear', q.v.].

1804. ?? *P^her^hiV^hK^hu^h '(ε) bone', 'rib' > HS: WS *pik^har- 'vertebra of the neck; neck' > Ar fiqr-at- (pl. fiqara^h-t-) 'vertebra dorsi', faqa^hr- id., JA [Trg.] pir^hk^h-a^h, pirk^hə^ht^h-a^h, purk^hə^ht^h-a^h 'joint', JPA Bz eqrvf pwrk^hh 'neck', Sr pa^hrak^h-'t-a^h 'back of the neck, vertebra of the neck', NNEA JIA bk^harta ~ pk^harta 'neck, nape', Sq {L} fik^he^hriroh 'cou, nuque' ¶ Fr. III 363, BK II 619, Js. 1172, 1240, Sl. P 427, Br. 606, JPS 465, Grl. 300, 324, L LS 340, SSL LSNP 1455, SSL CLS 94, MiK I #2§19 || C: ? SC {E} *fa^hra- 'bone' > Irq {MQK} fara, Irq {E}, Grw fa^hra (pl. fa^hdu) id., Brn, Alg fara (pl. faradu), Kz fala^hato, Asa farit, b→ Mb ifwa^hra id. ¶ E SC 150 [#10], Wh. IC 22, MQK 34 ¶¶ ≠ Tk. SCC 76 [#3.1] [(unc. equation of SC *fa^hra- with EC *laf-, SOM *lafi 'bone' and Eg yf^ht 'bone marrow'), Blz. SCL s.v. 'bone'] II IE: NaIE *perk^hu- 'rib, chest' > OI 'pars^hu^h-h^h 'rib', pa^hr^hs^hva- 'the region of the ribs, side, flank' ! Av par̥asu- 'rib', p̥ar̥asu- 'rib, side', Oss I/D fars 'side, side of a body' !! Lt Δ pi^hrs^hys (pl. pi^hrs^hiai) 'forepart of horse's chest' ! OCS, OR прѣси прѣси 'breasts' (f. pl. ← 'chest, Rippengegend'), R π, Uk ѿ перси, SCR † pr^hsi, SCR pr^hsa, Slv pr^hsi, OCz prsi, Slk prsia id., Cz prs, P piers^h 'breast' !! Al parze^hm 'breast' ¶ P 820, EI 81 (*perk^hu-s / gen. *pr^hku^h-s ≈ 'breast, rib'), M K II 229, M E II 100-1, Ab. I 423, Frn. 598, Vs. III 245, Glh. 506, O 311-2 II D (in GnD) *per^h(V^hk)- ({GS} *p-) 'rib, side' > Gnd per^heka, per^hka, per^henka 'bone', per^heka^h 'backbone, rib', Knd per^hen (pl. per^hek), Png pr^he^hn (pl. pr^he^hku), Mnd pr^he^hn (pl. pr^he^hke), Kui, Ku pr^he^hnu (pl. pr^he^hka) 'bone' ¶ D #4418.

1805. *P^her^hK^hV^hia^h 'to turn round, twist' > HS S *o^hprk^h > Ar √prk^h D 'tordre le cou à qn.' ¶ BK II 586 || B *√fr̥y 'être tordu, courbé; tourner' > Wrg əfr̥ay 'tourner, bifurquer; être tordu', Izd fr̥ay 'être tordu', s-fr̥ay 'rendre tordu', ZAS f̥l̥ay 'être tordu, courbé', Izn, SrSn, Rf U əfr̥ay 'être courbe, tordu, sinueux', Sll fr̥ay 'être tortueux', Shl {NZ} √fr̥y 'tordre', CM {NZ} √fr̥y 'être tordu', Ty, ETwl əfr̥ay id., 'devier de la ligne droite', sə-fr̥ay 'rendre tordu, tordre', Ah əfr̥ay 'n'être pas droit' ¶ Dlh. Ou 52, Mrc. 251, Loub. 536, Rn. 299, Fc. 355-7, Ds. 280, GhA 41, NZ 635-7 II ? IE: NaIE {P} *sperg-, (with a nasal infix) *spreng- 'wrap up, constrict' > Gk σπα^hργω* (att. 3p aor. σπα^hρξαν) 'swathe, wrap', σπα^hργανον 'swathing band', pl. σπα^hργανα 'swaddling-clothes' !! Lt spren^hgti 'gewaltsam, mit Anstrengung in einen engen Zwischenraum pressen', Ltv Δ {ME} spran^hga^ht '(ein)schnüren', {EI} v. 'cord, constrict' !! MHG phrengen 'pressen, drängen, bedrücken' !! Tc A, B pra^hḡk- 'restrain oneself, hold back' ¶ P 992, EI 644 [(s)pre(n)g- 'wrap up, constrict'), Frn. 879-80, F II 757-8, ME III 1010, Lx. 160, Ad. 415-6 ¶ In the prehistory of IE the N cns. *K^h was de-emphasized due to an adjacent lr. (*k^h > *k > IE *g) II U: FU (or FP) *per^hi^hk^hV v. 'turn sth. round' > Chr L inf. po^hr̥t̥-as^h, H po^hr̥te (inf. 'po^hr̥t-as^h) vi. 'turn round (вертеть-сѣ, вращать-сѣ)', vt. 'turn on a lathe', Uf po^hr̥te- 'drehen, dreheln', B po^hr̥ta- 'rotieren, umlaufen' ! Prm {LG} *berg- v. 'rotate' > Vt berga- ~ bergal- vi. 'turn/go round, revolve', Z bergal- ~ bergaw-(n̄) id., Yz bergal- id., Z bergzd- vt. 'turn, turn round\over', ? bert- (-t- is a sx. of transitivity) vt. 'turn out, root out, put out (of joint)', Vt {Wc.} bert̄i^h - 'zurückkehren' !! ?? ObU *pe^hḡar > pVg *pa^hḡar 'round' and pOs *pe^hḡar̥a- ({Hl.} *pi^hḡar̥a-) 'sich umdrehen' (the origin of *-ḡ- is obscure) (× FU *pXrw^hV v. 'turn, revolve' < N *P^hoRw^hV 'to turn, revolve' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ UEW 729 (without ObU), MRS 451-2, LG 38-9, Ht. #504 II ?? A: M *ḡergi- v. 'turn, move round, revolve' > MM [S] hergi- 'umwenden', WrM ergi-, HIM ḡpr̥y- v. 'turn, move round, revolve; circumambulate (act of devotion or worship)', Mnr H {SM} x̥rg^hi- 'tourner, tourbillonner, se mouvoir autour', ? {T} ḡarg^hi- 'go round, turn round, revolve' ¶ Pel. 262 [#15], H 75, MED 323-4, T 74, SM 167-8 || Tg *perke--*pergi- v. 'turn round, revolve' > WrMc hergi- 'fly round', 'wind threads on smth.', Ul x̥rk̥z- 'wrap\wind (sth.) round', as well as possibly in the meaning v. 'tie, tie around': Ewk h̥rk̥z- v. 'tie', Lm h̥rk̥z- v. 'tie, tie around' ¶ STM II 369-370 ♦ We can reconstruct N *r^h and *-a (both on the ev. of IE) only if IE *sperg- belongs here. Otherwise the N rec. will be *P^herK^hV^hia^h.

1806. ??? *P^ha^hs^hu^h 'root, stem of a plant' > K: GZ *pesw- or {Mach.} *pasw- 'root' > OS pesu-, G pesv-i id. ! Mg Snk posve-, Mg SmZ posvi, posi, Lz poso- 'root' ¶ Q 338, K 138, 187, K² 200; the vw. *a is reconstructed acc. to Mach. XS 265 and IS III 77 II A *p^hpesin 'stalk, handle, haft' > M *ḡesi(n) > MM [IM] {Pp.} hesi 'handle, haft (черенок), handle (руко́тка)'

(Pp. reads hesi in spite of IM's [mis]spelling: itisEa h'e'sti and insyE he'sni), WrM isi-esi, HIM иш'trunk (of a tree), stem of a plant, stalk; grip, handle' ¶ MED 334, Pp. VG 11, 63, 136, Pp. MA 438 || Tg *pesin > Ewk h3sin 'handle, axe-handle, haft, shaft', Ud {Krm} x3hi, WrMc fesin ~ fesen ~ fes'en 'handle, haft', Ewk h3sin, Neg x3sin, Lm h3sən, Nn Nh p3si~, Nn KU x3si~, Orc x3si / x3sin-, Ul, Ork p3si / p3sin- id., 'axe-handle' ¶ STM II 371, Krm. 308 II ?? D *vaca-*paca ({IS} < *p1aca) '(ε) edible root' > Tm vacam, vacampu, payampu 'sweet flag, Acorus calamus', Ml vayampu, Kn baji, baje, vace, vaje, Tu bajæ, Tl vaca, vasa id.; D b> OI vaca- 'a kind of aromatic root (Acorus calamus?)' ¶¶ D #5213, Tu. #11201 II ?? HS: C: Bj {R} bu's 'Rohr, Halm, Schilf' ¶ R WBd. 52 ◆ IS III 77-8 [#303] (*p'a'a'sa 'root' > K, A, D).

1807. ??? 2 *P_{is}V 'to remain, to stick' > HS: S *^o-puⁱis~ > JA [Trg.], JEA √pw|ys~ (pf. pa~s~) v. 'remain', Sr √pws~ (pf. pa~s~, ip. nā-p_u's~) v. 'remain, stay behind' ({PS} 'cessare, manere, quiescere, morari'), Md √pws~ 'remain' ¶ Lv. IV 18, Js. 1149, Sl. 893-4, Br. 561, PS 3075-7, DM 569 II U: FV *pise- v. 'remain, stick' ('bleiben, verbleiben, steckenbleiben') > F pysy-, Δ pisu~ 'remain, hold on (somewhere)', Es pu~si- 'stay, endure, last' : Er pezna-, Mk пезо- pezo- 'be thrust \ stick in smth. ('воткну́т-сѣ, у́вѣзнут-, за́вѣзнут-') : Chr L pi'z'a-s~ id., 'catch on sth., be glued to smth.' [(за)це́плѣт-сѣ, (за)вѣ́знут-, при́клеиват-сѣ], Chr KB pi'z'a~, U/M pi'z'a- 'sich ausschließen, klebenbleiben' | d> FV *pis₁e₁-ta~ v. 'put, set, thrust' ('stellen, setzen, legen, hineinstecken') > F pista~ vt. 'prick, thrust', Es pista- id., 'stab', pLp {Lr.} *p3ste~ 'stecken' > Lp: N {N} ba's'tet, L {LLO} paste~t : Chr B p3s'te- vt. 'put, set, lay, place', U p3s'te- id., 'thrust', Chr L p3s'ta-s~, Chr H pis'te-, 'pis'ta-s~ vt. 'put/place (somewhere)' ¶ UEW 732-3, Ker. II 110, MRS 431, 491, Lr. #870.

1808. 1 *p_{is}V 'to spray, to drip' > HS: pCh {Nw} *pəsə (i.e. *p₁us₁u) v. 'spew, spray' > WCh: Hs {Sk.} fe~sa~ ~ fīda ~ fīc'a v. 'spurt water from one's mouth' : P {MSk.} pf. pi'su~ (p. pi'sī~, ip. pi'so~) v. 'spit', Jmb {Sk.} f3s~, Kry p3c3 v. 'spit' : Glm {Sch.} p3's-a~la~, Gera {Sch.} fī sī~mi v. 'spit' : ? Wnd {ChLC} p'a~s, ? Zar {ChC} pi'ya~cō~, Zar K {Sh.} pya~ci id. || CCh: MfG {Brr.} -p3s- 'cracher dans une calebesse pour la bénir', Mf {BLB} pis~ 'cracher de l'eau pour la bénir ou pour vaporiser; pleuvoir à petites gouttes, bruiner' || Ech: Mgm {JA} pis-/pes- v. 'spit' ¶ Nw. #120, MSk. 200, Sk. NB 41, Sk. CHD 68, Sch. BTL 115, 174, ChC, JA LM 117, Brr. MG II 220, BLB 309 || B: ETwl ɤf₁su 'vomir', Ty ɤb₁su id., Shl {NZ} ssufs ~ s₁s₁ufs, CM, Shw, Wrg ssufəs, Ntf sufs, Izn siuffes, BSn sufəs, Gh sufəs (pf. yəssufəs) v. 'spit' ¶ GhA 43, NZ 120, 659 || ? S: Sr æro3па pas~r-a~ 'urine' ¶ JPS 469 ¶¶ ≠ OS #1970 (*pehas- 'wet, sprinkle'; Hs fe~sa + Ar √fhs 'wet, moisten' & Skr peso 'wet'), ≈ Sk. HCD 68 II K *ps- v. 'urinate' > G, Lz ps-, Mg (p)s-, Sv s-e~n- (UB msd. li-s-e~n-e) id.; ds : (1) GZ *ps-am-/ps-m- v. 'urinate' > G psam-/psm-, Mg ps3m-, Lz psim- id.; (2) GZ (or G) *pse-l- 'urine' > G psel-, (-b>?) Mg psela-, Lz psel~-msel- id. ¶ K 191-2, K² 205-6, FS K 322, FS E 360-1, GP 167 II U: FU (att. in FV) *pis₁sa- v. 'drip, drizzle' ('tropfen, tröpfeln') > F pisaa- 'heraussickern, tropfen', F pisara, Es pisar 'drop' : Er pi'z'e-, Mk pi'z'a- v. 'rain', Er pi'z'eme, Mk pi'z'əm 'rain' ¶ Ker. II 114, Rv. DVaM 108, UEW 732 II A: Tg *pi₁s- v. 'sprinkle' > Nn Nh pisi, Nn KU fisi-, Ul pisuri-(be)sprinkle, pour on', Nn Nh pisuri-, Nn B fusind3-, Nn KU fisuri- 'be drizzling' ('моросит-, накрапывает-'), Nn Nh pisu~ci- 'pour on', WrMc fisi- 'sprinkle, splash water on oneself by hand', fise- 'splash\sprinkle water from one's mouth'; irreg. p- in Ork pisitci- 'splash' and pis~uri- 'drizzle' is due either to borrowing (from Nn) or to onomatopœia ¶ STM II 39 || M *₁φ₁u~su~r- v. 'spout, squirt out' ({Pp.} 'besprengen, streuen') (× N 1 *p₁.¹uss¹~E¹ 'to spit, sprinkle', q.v. ffd.) || ? AdS of T: Sag/Qb {Rl.} u~sku~r- 'aus dem Munde spritzen' (< N 1 *p₁.¹uss¹~E¹ '↑') ¶ Rl. I 1880 ¶¶ Rm. SKE 212, Pp. VG 11 II D: (1) *picV- ({GS} *p-) v. 'drizzle, sprinkle' > Tm picir, picupicu id., picir 'rain drop, spray', Td pisk 'urine', Tl pisaru 'a bit, small quantity' || (2) ? (in SD) *pīcc- ({GS} *p-) v. 'squirt' > Tm pīccu v. 'squirt, milk (as a cow)', Ml pīccuka v. 'squirt, syringe', Kn pīcu id., 'squinting' ¶¶ D #4132, 4215 ◆ IS MS 332 ◆ N *p₁- (rather than *p-) is suggested by Mf and MfG p- ◆ ≈ Gr. II #301 (*pes 'pour') [FU, A + unc. σ Ht pessiya-, Yk pes~ei 'throw' + err. Ko].

1809. *p_{os}i 'be hot/warm' > HS: Eg fOK psy v. 'cook (sth.), bake, boil (Fäden kochen)' > Cpt: Sd nice pise, B φici 'hisi 'faire cuire [aliments, briques]'; Eg MKL ps.t 'das Kochen' ¶ EG I 551-3, Fk. 94, Vc. 164 || B *₁fs₁ v. 'melt' (× *p₁.¹a~y~s~r~i~ ~ *p₁.¹is~i~ 'to crush, break to pieces') > Shl {Stm., Ds.} (ə)fsi (hab. fsa~i~, Ah, BSn, SrSn, Kb əfsi, Izn əfsiy, Izd fsi vi. 'melt', Mz, Wrg əfsi, ETwl əfsəy 'se fondre, se liquéfier' ¶ Stm. 178, Fc. 362, Dl. 234-5, Dlh. M 55, Dlh. Ou 86, NZ 665-6 || Ch: CCh: Mdr {ChC} ps'a vt. 'burn, verbrennen' || WCh: Hs ta~fa~sa~ 'be boiling' (of water, etc.); WCh *₁fs 'cook, roast' (× N *p₁is'a v. 'get/make ready [cooked, ripe]', q.v. ffd.) ¶ Abr. H 836 || ? (d ?) S *^ops~r v. 'melt, be slightly warm' > JA [Trg.] ar!S6ip5 pis~r-a~ {Lv.} 'sth. (water) luke-warm, luke-warmed', √ps~r G vi. 'melt, be dissolved', vt. 'auflösen durch Zermalmen \ Kauen', JEA √ps~r G 'melt', Sr √ps~r (pf. pə's~ar) v. 'dissolve, melt, liquefy, fuse (as metals)', MHb riS5f6e5 hip~s~r 'lau machen', MdHb, NHb rS4&p po's~er 'slightly warm' ¶ ASH VI 460, Lv. IV 151-2, Lv. T II 306, Js. 1249, Sl. 945, JPS 469 ¶ JA and MHb √ps~r < √ps~r v. 'melt, be warm' × √ps~r v. 'resolve, dissolve, disentangle'; the adduction of the S √ is tenable unless *₁ps~r v. 'melt, be warm' is a sd of *₁ps~r v. 'resolve, dissolve, be disentangled' II U: FP *pos~V 'hot, heat; sweat' > Er, Mk ps~i 'hot', {W} pis~i, ps~i 'heiß, hitzig, Hitze' : Chr: L pu~z~'wu~δ, H 'pu~z~'wəδ 'sweat' (L wu~δ, H wəδ 'water'), L pu~z~alt- v. 'sweat' : Z, Vt p3s~ 'hot, sweaty' ¶ UEW 738, LG 230, Ker. II 122 (pMr *pis~a~), MRS 477, Lt. 224 II A: T *hiS-s-/hiS-su~ v. 'heat', hiS-su-γ-/hiS-su~-x- 'hot' ({Md.} *i~ssig ~ i~ssig 'warm' (× N *?u~s~V 'fire?') > OT {Cl.} isī- v. 'be hot', isig 'hot,

heat', Qrg, Qzq, Qq isi-, StAlt iz_i-, Xk ızt- 'get warm', Qmq isi- vt. 'warm', Uz isi-, Tv izi- 'get warm (**пазорпет-чѣ**)', ET Δ issi- v. 'be warm'; ↳ T *hiS-su-y-/ *hiS-su''-x- 'hot' ({Md.} *i-ssig ~ *i-ssig) 'warm' > Xlj hissī, OT isig 'hot, heat', MU isiy, MQp issiy ~ issi ~ is(s)i, MOg, XwT issi, Chg issi ~ isti ~ isry, Uz Δ, ET Δ issiq, Uz, ET issiq, Ln issiq, SY issiy, OOsM issi, Tk issi, isi, Tkm, Qzq, Qq issi, Tk Δ, Kr, QrB, Qmq, Nog issi, VTt үссэ ыссы, Bsh ыѣ, Qrg isi ~ isiq, Alt iz_u'', Xk ıztıg, Shor iziy, Tv iziy, Tf i's_iy, Yk itī 'hot', Chv аАиА ѣз_ъ, Δ ѣ_з_ъ_ъ 'hot, heat' ¶ Cl. 241, 246, Rs. W 17-4, ET Gl 668-71, TL 19-21, DT 133, BT 63, BIG 66, Md. 73, 165, Ra. 75, Jeg. 45, Fed. I 95.

1810. ***p.osV** (~ ***bosV**?) 'to fart (without noise)' > HS: S *pśw > Ak pas'u^, Ar √fsw (pf. fasa^, ip. -fsu^) v. 'fart (without noise)', Gz, Tgy √fsw v. G, Tgr G pf. fəs'a 'break wind' ¶ Sd. 846, L G 168 ¶ BK II 595, L G 168, LH 662, Bsn. 994, MiK I #2.57 II IE: NaIE *pesd- id. > Gk βδεω id. (< *βδεω) ∥ L pe'd-o-, -e're to fart' ∥ Sl {Sls.} *pezd-~*pъzd- > Blg пъз_ди, SCr ба`здети<sup>d</sup> bazdjeti, Uk нез`діти, 'бздіти (*pъzd-), R бздет- v. 'fart without noise', Slv pezde'ti, P bz'dziec', Cz bzdi'ti id. ∥ Lt bezde'ti (prs. bezdu^) id., Ltv bezde't 'to fart' ∥ MHG vist ~ vîst, NHG Fist, Dt veest, AS fisting n. act. 'farting without noise', NE adj. † fisting 'breaking wind' (e.g. fisting dog, fisting hound), † fist, NE feist v. ¶ WP II 11, P 829, EI 194, F I 230, ≈ KM 200, Ho. 106, Vr. N 768, Frn. 42, Sls. I 54, Vs. I 163, Tls. 24 II ? K: Mg buz-in- v. 'fart' (× o K *bzu- v. 'buzz' [> Lz buz-al-]) ¶ K 51, K² 15 II U: FL *poske v. 'fart' > pLp {Lr.} *počkз v., n. 'fart' > Lp: N {N} buos'ka^, L {LLO} puoskas, Kld {TI} puč_k n. 'fart', S {Hs.} d buotskethidh v. 'fart' ∥ Mk puska- v. 'fart' ¶ UEW 737-8, Lr. #987, Lgc. #5326, Hs. 388; Rédei explains pLp *c for the expected *s as a result of onomatopoeic associations II A: T (in NaT) *i_hosur- ~ *bUsar- v. 'fart': (1) *i_hosur- > OT, MT, Chg osur-, Tk osur-, ET Tr {Rl.} osar-, VTt {θRl.} usъr-, Qzq {Rl.} osur-, Yk {Pek.} utur-uk n. 'fart' ↳ uturukt- v. 'fart'; (2) T *bUsar- > Chv паАсар- pъz_ar- v. 'fart' ↳ Chr pus'ar- id. ¶ Cl. 251, Rs. W 366, Rl. I 1139-41, 1746, Pek. 3099-100, Jeg. 150, Fed. I 404-5.

1811. ?? ***p.usp** 'to spit, sprinkle' > U *puspV v. 'spit, sprinkle' > ObU *puθ- v. 'sprinkle' > pVg *pu't- > Vg: LK/MK pot-, NV/SV/LL put- 'bespritzen', LK potəs-, P puta^-s-, LL puta^-s- id.; pOs *po'fa- ({Hl.} *pu'fa-) id. > Os: V po'la-, Vy po'la-, Ty/Y/Kz po'la-, D/K pa't-, Nz po't-, O *pa'la- || Sm: Slq NP puttū 'saliva', Slq {KD} UKt puro'n- v. 'spit' ('spucken, speien'), Tm puto'n- vt. 'sprinkle water, pour, piour out' ¶ Ht. 173 [#486], KD ALS 169-170, cp. UEW 409-410 (does not distinguish between FP *pusV- v. 'blow' and U *puspV v. 'spit, sprinkle') II A *p' 'u'sV > Tg *pu.s- ({Bz.} *po's-) v. 'sprinkle, irrigate' > Ewk husu- 'sprinkle, pour water on', Lm hus-, Neg xusi- 'sprinkle', WrMc fusu-, Mc Sb fusz- 'sprinkle from one's mouth, pour water from a watering-pot' ¶ STM II 355 || M *i_qi'u'su'r- v. 'spout, squirt out' (× ***p.isV** 'to spray, to drip') > WrM u'su'r-, HIM *cпы- id. ({Pp.} 'besprengen, streuen'), Mnr H {SM} fuз_uru- 'verser, couler (des métaux)', WrM {Rm.} u'su'rge- ~ u'su'gle- v. 'water plants' ¶ pM *q- is a qu. rec., because Mnr f- may be secondary (acc. to Md.-Hl.'s law of a Mnr secondary h-/f- induced by a stem-medial voiceless cns.); S (p.c., 2001) admits a possibility of derivation from *usun 'water' ¶ SM 103, MED 1014, Rm. SKE 212 || ? T: Sg, Qb u'sku'r- 'aus dem Munde spritzen' (× ***p.isV** 'spit') ¶ Rl. I 1880 || pKo {S} *po'so'i_- ~ *pusi_- 'wash, sprinkle' > MKo po'so'i_- ~ psoi_-, NKo pusi- ¶ S QK #136, Nam 261, 265, MLC 816 ¶¶ DQA #1808 [A *p'i_u'si 'to sprinkle'] II ? o D (in SD) *pucVkk- ({GS} *p-) > Kn pucakkane 'suddenly and with a small noise, as when spittle is ejected with force', Tu pucukku 'the force, as of spitting' ¶ D #4245.

1812. ***P.EsV** 'grain, nut' > HS: B *√(y)fs 'grain, seed' > Ah {Fc.} te'fəst (pl. te'fəsin) 'seed' ('semence de végétal'), Gh {Nh., La.} c'ifəst (pl. c'ifəsin), Tmz {MT} ifs (pl. ifsan) 'grain, seed', Izd {Mrc.}, CM {NZ} ifs 'a seed' (pl. ifsan), Nfs {La.} ayfs 'seed', Zmr/Iz {La.} pl. ifsan id. (coll.), Tmz AN {La.} ifsi 'grain', Mz {Dlh.} ayəfs ~ ayfəs, Wrg {Dlh.} ayfəs 'semence, grain de semence', Nf ayfs 'graine, semence'; ?? *√fsh > Mz/Wrg {Dlh.} əfsa, Ah əfsi 'répandre, verser'; ?? IzN {Rn.} t.afsau_t_ 'sorgho, millet', Rf tafsawt 'millet', Shl {NZ} tafsut 'e wild millet', Ntf tafsut 'white sorgho' ¶ Fc. 362, La. MChB 272 (n. 1), La. S 294, Mrc. 233, Dlh. M 54, 242, Dlh. Ou 84, 380, Rn. 298, MT 132, NZ 656-7 II A {SDM97} *p'isE, {DQA} *p_t'i'sV (↖ *i_a-) 'a seed, grain' > Tg *pise-ke > Lm fisike ~ fisihe 'e millet', Ork, Ul piksз, Nn: Nh piksз, KU fixsз 'millet' ¶ STM II 38 || pKo {S} *psi' 'seed' > MKo psi', NKo s'i id. ¶ S QK #75, Nam 326, MLC 1032 ¶¶ DQA #1769 II U: FP *pa's'kV 'nut' > F pa'hkina'', Es pa'hkel, Δ pa'hke, pa'hen, pa'hkna'' id. ∥ Er пѣше pes't'e, Δ pes'c'e, Mk пѣше pa's't'ə 'hazel-nut' ∥ Chr: L/H пѣкш pu'ks' 'nut' ∥ Prm *pas'k- ({LG} *pac'k-) > Vt пашы pas'-pu 'hazel' (pu 'tree'), Z UV pas'kan ~ pac'kan 'hips (fruit of dog-rose)' ¶ UEW 726-7, Ker. II 111, MRS 478, Ep. 96, LG 217, SZ 195 II ?? K: G pac'ka 'e millet', {DCh.} 'черное, пшѣе, или боровое просо' (unless a loan from an unknown source) ¶ Chx. 1456, DCh 1299 ♦ Tg *-ke, G -ka and FP *-kV are likely to go back to a sx. ♦ Resh. NNE #7 (U, A).

1813. ***pis'a** 'to get/make ready (cooked, ripe)' > HS: Eg OK/MK {EG} fs(y) v. 'cook' ¶ EG 551-2, 578, Fk. 98, ≈ Vc. 164-5 || Ch (× N ***p.os'i** 'to be hot, warm'): WCh: Ron : DfB {J} fa's^ v. 'roast', Bks/Shā {J} fos 'kochen' ∥ CCh: McHigi {ChL}: HgB pсe'yo', Kps psa- (psa'ke'), FlG psati, HgF psa's'o', FlK wc'a 'roast' Mdr {ChC} ps'aps'a id. ∥ pBM *pca > Bu {Hf.} pca, Mrg {Hf.} pca', Ngx cз, Klб, Hld ca 'roast (rösten, braten)' ¶ ChC, ChL, JI II 55, 274-5, J R 85, 141, 214, 284, Hf. LBM 470 [#5], Hf. B 28, Hf. M 123, 133-5, Pan. NC 59 ¶¶ Tk. I 114-5 II U: FU *pis'a- v. 'roast, cook' > pLp {Lr.} *pъse- v. 'roast' > Lp: N {N} ba'sset, L {LLO} passe- id., S {Hs.} biss'edh 'roast, bake' ∥ ObU *piθ- v. 'cook' > pVg *pit- > Vg: T pit-,

LK/MK/UK/NV/LL/UL/Ss pe⁻t- id.; pOs *pa⁻l- > Os: Vy pa⁻l-, Ty pa⁻l-, D/K pa⁻t-, Nz pat-, Kz pa⁻l-, O pa⁻l- id. ¶ UEW 385, Sm. 547 (FU *pi/es⁻a⁻-, FP *pis⁻a⁻-, Ugr *pes⁻a⁻ 'cook'), Lr. #867, Lgc. #4695, Hs. 334, Ht. 173 [#485] ¶ ?? A: ?? M *i⁻q⁻is- v. 'ferment, turn sour' > Brt yhy-, Kl uc-, Ord es- id., WrM is-, HIM ycy-, icy- id., 'rise' (of dough); since the word is not attested (as far as I know) in MM and the peripheral h-|p-preserving M lgs., the rec. of M *q- and the adduction of the M stem remain *qu*. ¶ MED 416, Ms. O 248-9, Chr. 780, KRS 274 ♦ In some lgs. there is partial contamination with N *baz⁻e 'to ripen, be cooked (gar werden)', 'to cook' (q.v.).

1814. *pis⁻V 'gall' > IE: NaIE *bis-(t)IV id. > L bilis (< *bislis) id. ¶ W bustl 'gall, choler', Δ bystl, OCm bistel, MCm bystel, MBr, Br bestl 'bile', OBr [γ] bistlou id. ('humores nigri') ¶ P 102, WH I 105-6, LP § 26.5, YGM-I 61, Flr. 84 ¶ U *pis⁻a 'gall' (→ 'green, yellow') > Er piz⁻e 'green, copper', Mk mize piz⁻a 'green' || Sm {Jn.} *p⁻ta⁻ 'gall' > Ne T παῖδι ἄ Ne T O {Lh.} pad⁻e, Ne F {Lh.} pac⁻a⁻, Ng {Cs.} fate, {Mik.} hoti, En {Ter.} po⁻de, En X {Cs.} 'fore?', En B {Cs.} fode⁻ id. | Slq Tz {KKIH} pat 'bile', pati⁻l 'yellow, green, blue', Slq Tm {KD} pa⁻d⁻, Slq Ch {Cs.} pac⁻e, Slq O {Cs.} pac⁻ 'bile' | Kms {KD} p⁻a⁻da, Koyb {Sp.} пода 'bile', Mt {Hl.} *ha⁻da⁻ (Mt: M {Sp} хадъде, K {Pl.} che⁻dide 'his/its bile') ¶ Coll. 50, UEW 84-5, PI 207, Jn. 115, KKIH 147-8, Cs. 164, 226, Hl. M 273 ¶ D *picc- (/*GS) *p-) 'bile' > Tm piccu 'bile, madness', Ml piccu, Kt puc, Kn peccu, paccu, puccu, Tl picci, picca 'madness', Td pu⁻c 'anger', Nk pisak 'mad'; D -b> OI pitta- 'bile' ¶¶ D #4142, M E II 131 (OI pitta without et.) ¶¶ II ???σ HS: EC {Ss.} *pis- 'colour, flower' > Af bisu, Or bifa, Brj bi⁻s⁻-a 'colour', Sd bis⁻a 'red', Hd {C} bis⁻o 'brown', Kns pisa, Gwd piso, Hrs, Gln pis-ko 'flower' ¶ This EC root may belong here if there was a semantic change 'green' (or 'yellow') → 'colour', which is imaginable only if green (or yellow) was a colour *par excellence* in some Cushitic cultural context ¶ Ss. B 37, Ss. EC 1§4, 32, Bl. 171] ♦ AD GD 13, IS MS 340 s.v. желч *bis⁻а [†, ≈ Blz. LNA #41 [suggests to equate IE and U with EC *bis- 'colour, flower' and unconvincingly with D *pac- 'green' (D #3821)]] ♦ Gr. II #173 (*pis 'gall') [IE, U + *qu*. Ko, J, Ai, A].

1815. i *r⁻p⁻us⁻V 'to blow' > HS: S *√ps⁻θw ~ *pu⁻s⁻θ- 'breathe' > Ak pas⁻u⁻ (inf.) 'hauchen', MHb √pws⁻ G 'breathe, take a rest', ?φ Tgr √fs⁻fs⁻ D 'bluster, steam' ¶ Sd. 846, Js. 1149, LH 663, Mik I #2.56 ¶ IE: [1] NaIE *peu⁻s- v. 'blow, blow up, inflate' ('aufblasen') > Gk φυσσά 'wind, blast, wind in the stomach; (pair of) bellows', φυσσάω v. 'blow' (of the wind), 'blow, puff' (of bellows) ¶ L pustula, pussula 'blister, pimple' ¶ NNR føyssa (< *fau⁻sian) 'aufschwellen, aufgähren' ¶ Lt pu⁻sle⁻ 'blister, vesicle', Ltv pu⁻slis 'bladder', Lt † {Ruh., Frn.} pu⁻s⁻e 'Blatter', Lt pu⁻s⁻kas pustule, pimple, blister | Sl *puxati (prs. *pus⁻-) 'to blow', *opuxno⁻ti 'to swell', RChS пухъ pux⁻o⁻ 'I pant', Blg 'пъхамid, R пъхат⁻, пыет v. 'blaze', Slv pi⁻hati, pi⁻s⁻em v. 'blow, fan (fire)', LLs pychas⁻ 'to pant', puchas⁻, HLs puchac⁻ 'to blow', SCr pu⁻hati (1s prs. pu⁻s⁻e⁻m) 'to blow, puff, pant', Cz puch 'stench' ¶ WP II 81, P 848, F II 1055-7, WH II 392, ≈ Frn. 677-9, Vs. III 421, Glh. 511, Ma. CS 405, ≈ EI 72 ¶ [2] A variant (and doubtful) stem is NaIE *pe⁻s- v. 'blow' (of a person, of wind) > ON fo⁻nn (< *fazno⁻), Ic fo⁻nn, Nr fonn, Nr †, Sw Δ fann 'snow-drift (Schneewehe, feaster Schneehaufe)' ¶ ChS {Mikl.} пѣхырѣ pe⁻xir⁻ 'πομοφο⁻λοξ, bulla, Blase', Cz puchy⁻r⁻ '(water-)blister' (× <d- puchnuti 'to swell' and possibly puchr⁻eti 'to rot'), ? P † pe⁻chyrz, pacherzyna, P pe⁻cherz 'bladder', LLs puchorina 'bullia, blister', puchor⁻ id., 'bladder', HLs {Jak.} pucher 'bubble, blister' (× <d- LLs puchas⁻ 'stark blasen, pusten', HLs puchac⁻ 'paffen, pusten') ¶ Vr. 151, Mikl. L 762, HIK 305, Brü. 403, S⁻w. 323, Jak. 290, Trof. 238, ≈ P 796 ¶ K: OG ps⁻w-, G ps⁻v- v. 'exhale fragrance', OG ps⁻wa, G ps⁻va 'fragrance', G ps⁻ven-/ps⁻vin- 'leise atmen, duften' ¶ Chx. 1514, DCh. 1321 ¶ U: FP *pus⁻V v. 'blow (blasen)' > F Δ puhu- v. 'blow', F puhalta- 'blow (blasen, pusten, hauchen, wehen)', Es puhu- 'blow (blasen, wehen), breathe' | pLp {Lr.} *pos⁻ v. 'blow' > Lp: N {N} bo⁻sso⁻, L {LLO} pa⁻sso⁻t, S {Hs.} ba⁻sso⁻udh v. 'blow (also of the wind); blow up, inflate', Lp K {Gn.} pa⁻sso⁻ 'aufschwellen' | ? Chr pos⁻as⁻ 'to blow (the fire)' | Prm: Z pus⁻ki- vt. 'blow' (of wind), 'blow with bellows', 'fan fire' || in Sm there is a √ with U -s⁻: Ne pos⁻ 'a whiff (дуновение)', ?? Slq Tz {KKIH} pusqa 'snow-storm' ('пыра') ¶ UEW 409-410 (does not distinguish between FP *pus⁻V- v. 'blow' and U *pus⁻V v. 'spit, sprinkle'), Sm. 547 (FU *pus⁻a⁻, FP *pus⁻a⁻, Ugr *pu⁻θa- 'blow'), Lr. #962, LG 234, TmK 583, Hs. 294-5, KKIH 153; the Sm cognate was indicated in 1976 by Hl. (p.c.) ¶ A: Tg *pus- (??) > Ewk hus- 'blow out (fire)', Lm hu⁻s⁻en- id., 'blow (blasen)', WrMc fusxe-mbi 'I fan (with a fan)', fusxe-ku 'a fan', Jrc {Kiy.} fusxegu id. (unless in Ewk and Lm the verb is d from Ewk huw-, Lm hu⁻- v. 'blow') ¶ Z 1078, STM II 336, Kiy. 109 [#221] (s.v. hyb- I 'blow') || pJ *pu⁻su⁻-(m)pur- v. 'smoke' > OJ pusubur-, ItOJ [RJ] pu⁻su⁻bo⁻r-, J T pusubur- ¶ S QJ #1417 || ? Ko {Rm.} putc⁻hi-da v. 'fan, blow (a fire)' (acc. to Rm., < *pus-t⁻hi-) ¶¶ Rm. SKE 211-2 ♦ IS MS 339 s.v. дут⁻ *p.us⁻а (IE, A, U) ♦ ≈ Gr. II #46 (*pus 'blow').

1816. *P⁻us⁻V 'to rub, smear' > HS: S *√ps⁻s⁻ (≈ *p⁻θθ ≈ *√ps⁻s⁻) > Ak √ps⁻s⁻ v. 'smear' ¶ K *ps⁻w-en-/ps⁻w⁻-n- v. 'crumble, make friable' > OG d na-ps⁻uen- pp. 'crumb', G (da)ps⁻vn-/ps⁻ven- {Chx.} 'zerbröckeln, zerkrümmeln, zerreiben', (da)ps⁻vnet⁻./ps⁻vnit⁻ 'zerreiben, zermalmen', (c⁻a)ps⁻vnet⁻ 'zerreiben und in etwas streuen', Sv {K} purs⁻gwin⁻ 'crumble, make friable', Sv {TK}: UB pursgwin(a), LB pursgwin, purs(w)in, pərsin, LB/L purs⁻gwin, Ln purs⁻k⁻win n. act. 'crumbling' ¶ K² 209, Chx 1514-5, TK 768 ¶ IE: Ht {CHD} pes(s)- 'rub, scrub (with soap, etc.)', {Frd., Ts.} pes- 'einreiben (mit Waschmitteln)', (× N *P⁻uc⁻l⁻Vj⁻V 'to press, squeeze, crush by squeezing'): Ht pasihai- {CHD} v. 'rub, squeeze, crush', {Frd.} 'einreiben, zerreiben' ??) ¶ Ts. W 63, 66, CHD P 205, 315, Frd. HW 108, 164 ¶ D *pu⁻c- (/*GS) *p-) v. 'smear' > Tm pu⁻cu v.

'besmear, anoint, rub', Ml pu⁻cuka, pu⁻s'uka v. 'smear, daub, rub', pu⁻cal, pu⁻ccu 'smearing, daub', Kn pu⁻su v. 'smear, daub, anoint', Tu pu⁻juni, Tl pu⁻yu v. 'smear, rub, daub'; D → OI pusta- 'working clay, modelling' ¶ D #4352, Km. 434 [#841].

1817. ***P_{es}qE ~ *P_{eqs}E** 'spear', (→) 'arrow' > HS: S *^opV^sχ- (or *^opV^θs'χ-) > Ak NA pas'χu ~ pu-as'χu (acc. to Sd., possibly a spelling for *pos'χu) '∈ hunting spear (?)' ('ein Jagdspieß') ¶ Sd. 844 || WCh {Stl.} *pasa 'arrow' > BT: Kkr {Mk.} pasku, Pr {Frz.} pu'z'u'k, Dera {J} pe'k, ? Ngm {ChL} po'os'o, Krf {Sch.} fu's'i, Bl {Mk.} fəso 'arrow'; SBC: Zul {ChL} pu'se', Jm {Gw.} pussko, Plc {ChL} pyes, Grn {Jgr.} pəs'i, Gj {ChL} pi'si', Buli {ChL} pis, Dw {ChL} pis, Zr {ChL} pi's id. ¶ ChC, ChL, Frz. P 47, Stl. ZCh 144 [#7], IS Ch 26, Jgr. 183 ¶ OS #1902 II U: FU *peks'e 'arrow (with a dull arrowhead)' > Chr: L пикш piks' 'arrow, bow', H пикш piks', B piks', M piks' 'arrow'; Prm: StVt пукъне pukic' 'bow; **рѣба-стрѣла** (arrow-fish?), Vt: Sr pukis' ~ pukic', Kz pukəs' 'arrow', G puki' c' 'bow' || ObU: Os V po'x 'arrow with a dull wooden arrowhead, arrow for hunting squirrels without spoiling their skin' | Vg LK lixən-pa'xtəp-piwət 'arrow with a dull arrowhead for hunting squirrels' (lixən 'squirrel', pa'xt- 'to shoot') ¶ Coll. 108, UEW 369, MRS 429, U3S 363.

1818. ***P_{aiys}E** 'penis' > IE: NaIE *pes- id. > OI *pasa-h. id. || Gk πε'ο id. || L pe'nis id. (< *pes-ni-s) || Ht pisnatar/-n- 'male parts, penis, scrotum, etc.', ? pesna-, pisenā-, *pis(e)ni- 'man, male person' ¶ P 824, EI 507 (*peses), M K II 241, M E II 111, Dv. #260, F II 507, WH II 281, Ts. W 63, CHD P 324-9, Dlmr. 107 II HS: S *^opays' > Ar fays', fays-at- 'gland de la verge'; ?? Ak ba'stu 'penis' ¶ BK II 653 || ??φ B *^o/bs's' 'penis' (× *^o/bs's' 'urinate') > CM abəs's'is' 'pénis, verge', Fgg abs'is', Kb abbus' 'penis', CA (BMn), Nf abəs's'as' 'verge' ¶ NZ 8-9 II U: FU *pas'e (or *pas'c'e) 'penis' > pLp {Lr.} *po'c'z 'penis' > Lp: N {N} buoc'c'a' -z' 'penis of man or horse', S {Hs.} buodje, L {LLO} puohtja, Kld {TI} pu'jc' (a') 'penis' || Hg fasz id. ¶ UEW 345 (reconstructs *pac'V, though pLp *-c' and Hg -sz may go back also [and more regularly] to FU *-s's'-), Sm. 548 (FU *pa'p'oos'i, FP *pa'p'oos'i, Ugr *po'a'si 'penis'), Lr. #988, Lgc. #5289, Hs. 380, TI 410-1 ◆ Ffd. see IS III 96-7 [mentions OT [MhK] a's 'männliche Schamteile' (MKA I 181.16), which is not confirmed by either Cl. or MKD]; IS III does not take into account Ar fays' and reconstructs */p./a/se (i.e. *p, 'a's'e).

1819. ***p.^ofa'y's'i' ~ *p.is'i'f'i'** 'to crush, break to pieces' > HS: Eg fP ps'n vt., vi. 'split (spalten, sich spalten)' ¶ EG I 560, Fk. 95 || ?σ B *^o/fsy '(se) délier, (se) défaire' > Ah əfsi 'désagréger, être désagrégé', Kb əfsi '(se) délier, (se) défaire', Gd fəsyiy 'être clairséme (grain, arbre)', Tmz fsu '(se) défaire, étirer (la laine), (se) démêler', Shl {NZ} fsu 'carder', CM fsu 'défaire, étirer, nettoyer (la laine)', Rf fsu, Fgg fsa 'préparer la laine pour le tissage', Mz fsu, Wrg əfsu 'démêler, défaire' ¶ Fc. 362, DI. 234-5, Lf. II #0445, MT 131, NZ 656 || Ch *p'fV's¹, {Nw.} *fas,i v. 'break' > WCh {Stl.} *pas- 'break to pieces (**разбиват**)' > Hs fa'sa', fa's'e' v. {Ba.} 'break irregularly', {Sk.} 'break in piece', Hs fa'su' v. 'burst' | Ngz pi'psu' v. 'render into small pieces or powder' | ? NrBc: P' {MSk.} pis'a, Sir {Sk.} pə's'u, Dir {Sk.} fə's'u' v. 'break' || CCh: G'nd {Nw.} fəz' 'break' | Mrg {Hf.} pə's'v' vt., vi. 'break (pot, calabash, glass)', Hld pi's'i'na', Wmd pi's'z'w id. | McHigi {ChL}: HgNk ps'e, HgB pus'e, Kps pus'e, HgF ps'o, FIG ps'amti, FIJ fis'(i), FIM fis', FIB fis't id. || ECh: Ke {Nw.} pese 'hatch', {Eb.} pe'se' 'éclore, schlüpfen aus dem Ei', as well ?? Tmk {Cp.} pa'z' 'casser, rompre' (unless from HS *^o/pcc, cp. S *^o/pss 'destroy, break') ¶ ChL, ChC, Stl. ZCh 144 [#6], Abr. H 256-9, Sch. DN 130, Nw. 23 [#16] (*fasə 'break'), Hf. M 123, 127, etc., Eb. 87, Cp. 89 ¶ ≈ Sk. HCD 66, cp. OS #1916 [*pac- 'destroy, break'; S, Tmk] II IE: NaIE *pei_s- (?) / *pis- v. 'crush, pound' > OI pis- (prs. 3s pi'nas.t.i, 3p pi's.anti, pfc. pi'pes.a, pipis.e, pp. pis.'t.ah.) 'crush, pound', pis.'t.am 'flour', Av pis'ant- 'threshing, zerstampfend', pis'tra 'flour', NPrs {Horn} †4P i pes't, Wx po'st id. || Gk (1s prs.) πτ'ισσω (aor. ἐπτ'ισα), Gk A πτ'ιτω v. 'peel\bray in a mortar; winnow' || L pins-e're (sup. pis-tum) v. 'stamp, pound, crush, remove hulls from grain', pisto 'grinder, miller', Um pistu 'pistum' || MLG visel 'mortar' || Lt (iter.) paisy'ti 'to thresh off the awns, to awn', Ltv pa'isr't 'to swingle (flax)' | SrChS, OR **пѣхати** pēxati 'push, shove', R пихат, Δ пхат, Uk ѡпхати, пѡхати id., Slv peha'ti [pəha'ti] 'to push, thrust', OCz, Cz Δ pcha'ti, Cz pichati, Slk pichat' 'to prick'; Cz pe'chovati 'beat\stamp down', SI *pēs'eno 'crushed corn' (→ 'husked millet') > OR (and OCS?) **пшено** pēs'eno 'grain of corn (?)', Slv ps'e'no 'husked corn, husked millet', R пше'но, Uk пше'но, Cz Δ ps'eno 'husked millet', Slk ps'eno id., 'millet', P pszono 'grain of millet'; → SI *ps'enī'ca 'wheat' > OCS **пшеница** pēs'enica, Blg, R пше'ница, Uk пше'ниц, SCR ps'e'nica, Slv ps'enī'ca, Cz ps'enice, Slk ps'enica, P pszenica ¶ P 796, EI 581 (*pei_s- / prs. *pi'nes-ti 'remove the hulls from grain, grind, thresh'), M K II 281, M E II 169, Horn 71, WH II 307-8, Bc. G 342, F II 614-5, Tr. 220-1, Frn. 526, HIK 272, 303, Vs. III 269-70, 417, Chrn. II 56-7, Ma. CS 403-4, Glh. 508-9 II U: *pa's'V > FU (att. in Prm) *^opa's'V > Z {Tmk} paz-3d- 'break in pieces', Prmk paz-dī- v. 'break, crush' (**ломат**, **мелчит**); Z paz-3d- 'scatter', Vt paz'a- 'scatter, disperse' may be a sd of the same √ || Sm: Helimski (p.c.) suggested to adduce here Slq Tz {KKIH} pasis'-qo, passe' -qo 'explode, burst, crack' ¶ LG 214, Tmk 515, KKI 147 II A *p'Es_i(KV) v. 'break, cleave, peck' > M *φeske- v. 'cut' > WrM eske-, HIM γεργ-, Brt γεργ- v. 'cut, cut out (as cloth), cut off' (**кроит**, **выкраиват**, **обрезат**, **делат** **порез**), Dg herki- id., Ord es'xe- 'tailor' ¶ MED 334-5, Luv. 681, Chr. 776, Ms. O 249, T Dgl 35 (on M *s > Dg r), 175 || Tg (att. in NrTg) *pi_s(k)- 'crack; to prick' > Lm htsqa'n- vi. 'crack, burst, split', Neg htskan 'a fissure' (**сел**), xismikt- v. 'prick (a fish) with a fish-fork'. Ewk hismat/-č- id., v. 'prick, pierce' ¶ STM II 328 || pKo *pski'r 'chisel' > MKo pski'r, NKO k'il ¶ S QK #411, Nam 74, MCL 247 || pJ *pi'si' 'fish-fork' > ltOJ qí'si', J T his'i id.; pJ *pisi(n)k- v. 'break up' > OJ

p₁i₁si'g- > J: T his'i'g, K hi's'i'g-, Kg hi's'i'g- ¶ S QJ #417, Mr. 690 ¶¶ DQA #1768 [A *p'isi(KV) 'to break, cleave; peck (долбить)'] ¶ ??ϕ K *pes'-vi. 'open', (partially o) 'burst (with a cracking sound)' > Mg pas'k- ~ pes'k- 'burst (with a cracking sound), Sv {K} pis'g-/ps'g-id., Sv UB {GP} msd. li-ps'g-e, prs. pis'ge '(to) open (a vessel)', Sv {TK}: UB/L li-ps'g-e, Ln li-ps'k-e 'to untie, open' ¶ K 188-9, GP 172, 264, TK 452 ¶ A qu. cognate because of the unexpected ens. *-s'- (insted of *-s'-) ♦ Eg -s'- and Vt -z'- suggest a N lateral *-s'-, while the Z reflex -z- is still hard to explain. Prm and M point to a N *a'', while the IE diphthong *ei₁ may go back either to *i or to *Vi₁, so that a possible N source may be *a''y. Traces of the original final *i can be discerned in A, B and possibly Ch. An alt. rec. is N *p.is'i'i', that accounts for the vw. (- diphthong) in IE and A, but not in U. The discrepancies in vowels may be due to the onomatopoeic factor.

1820. ? *p.atV 'ground, plain; bottom' > HS: Ch: WCh *pVt- > Ngz pa'ta'ta' 'plain, field' † Hs fe'ta'i₁ ~ fe'ta'l ~ fe'te'te' adv. emphasizing 'clear expanse': fili fetal 'a large expanse of open country', sarari fetal id., fe'te'te' 'shallowness' (× N *p.at.hV 'to be open; open') ¶ Ba. 317, Abr. H 263, Stl. ZCh 144 [#2] ¶ IE: NaIE *ped-, *ped-om 'ground' (× *pedom 'footprint' < *ped- 'foot' < N *p.a'g'dV 'leg, foot') > Gk πε'δον 'ground, earth', πεδι'ον 'a plain, plain flat open country' † Um per'um, PERSO πε'δον, solum', L oppidum 'town', ? oppido 'quite, very much, exceedingly' (< *ob + *pedom {Ktrm.} 'bei der Grundfläche', {P} 'on the spot') † Mlr {EI}, ined, {DIL} inad 'position, place, trace' (< *eni-pedo-) † SI *podъ 'ground, bottom' > OR подъ podъ 'ground', Cz pu'da id., 'soil', R под, Uk під 'hearth-stone', Blg под, Slv po'd 'floor', SCr po''d 'floor, planking', Slk po'da 'bottom'; → SI *podъ 'under' > OCS, OR подъ podъ, Blg, R под, P, Slk, SCr, Slv pod 'under', Cz pod(e) 'below, beneath' † † Ht peda-n 'place' ¶¶ On NaIE *pedom 'footprint, track' cf. N *p.a'g'dV ¶¶ WP II 24, ≈σ EI 595 (*pedom 'footprint, track'), F II 485-6, ≈ WH II 214-5 (rejects the connection between oppidum and πε'δον), 29, Bc. G 341, Pln. 749, Vs. III 295-6, Glh. 491, Slr. 53-4, Vr. 118, CHD P 330-45 ¶ A [1] {DQA} *p'a't'a' 'ground, uncultivated land, field' > T *₁h₁atir' > OT atir 'a strip of land between two dykes', Tkm atirδ 'stripe of land, garden bed (грѣда, грѣдка), plot of land', Chg atir, Qzq {RL}, ET atir 'field', ET Tar {RL} a'tiz 'Acker, Ackerland', Shor {RL} atir 'ein Feldmaß, 1/18 desyatina', Qzq {Sht.} atir 'garden bed', {RL} atir, atanaq 'mit kleinen Hügelchen bedecktes Feld' ¶ Cl. 73, RI. I 454, 460, 493, 843, Tkr 87, TDS 58 † † M *₁φ₁atar > WrM atar 'uncultivated land', HlM, Brt arap 'virgin land, unploughed or fallow field' (acc. to Cl. 73, T b>M) ¶ MED 58, Chr. 64 † † Ko {Rm.} *path, {S} *pa't₁h₁ > MKo pat ~ pat^h, NKo {MLC} pat^h, NKo {S} pat, Ko N {Rm.} pat^h, Ko S {Rm.} pat^hi, padi 'field, plot of ground' ¶ S QK #665, Rm. SKE 192-3, MLC 741 † † pJ {S} *pa'ta' / *pa'ta' > OJ pa'ta', J: T hata' ~ ha'ta, K/Kg ha'ta' 'field, farm' ¶ S QJ #599, Mr. 401 ¶¶ DQA #1718, Rm. EAS I 53, Rm. SKE 192-3 ¶ A [2] {DQA} *p'a't'a'(-kV) 'bottom, lower side' (→ 'leg') > Tg: [1] *pata 'bottom' > Ewk hat 'basis, root; foot of a mountain', Ud h3di, Orc pata 'runner of a sledge (полоз нарты)' (b> Neg pata id.), 'end', Nn pata^d fata' 'runner of a sledge; tree that is sunk into water', Ul pata id., 'footboard of a sledge', WrMc fatan 'foot of a mountain, bottom, bottom of vessel\barrel' † [2] *pata, *pataka 'paw, hoof, sole of foot' > Lm hatıqa 'fetlock under reindoor's hoof', Ewk hata, Neg xata id., 'pad (подушечка) of the sole of dogs and other animals', Orc xaptamuki 'bird's foot', WrMc fatxa 'foot (of bird's and mammals), hoof' ¶ STM I 318, Z 1030 † † pKo {S} *pa'to'k 'bottom, lower part' > MKo pa'to'k, pa'ta'η, NKo padak ¶ S QK #317, Nam 237, MLC 703 † † pJ {S} *pa'ta' 'fish fin' (← ≈ 'leg') > OJ pa'ta' ¶ S QJ #903, Mr. 401 † † ??? T *a₁:t 'trace' {DQA} *a₁t(-k₁) [× T *a't 'step' < N *qad₁V₁ʔ'o' 'to step, walk' (q.v. ffd.) × N *?at₁ʔ₁V 'come'] > VTt Δ {DS} at 'trace' (atı da juq 'no trace <remains>'), some T lge. (Osm, Chg?) {Zn.} at 'trace (of foot)'; much less plausible is the adduction of ı Tv {DQA ← ?} adım 'handful' and Chv idam 'armful' ¶ ET Gl 88-9, Zn. I s.v. ı", DS III 24 ¶ Highly qu. as a cognate because it is easily explained as going back to N *qad₁V₁ʔ'o' ¶¶ DQA #1719 [A *p'a't'a'(-kV) 'bottom, lower side' > M, Tg, Ko, J + qu. T *atım], S AJ 70 (Tg, Ko, J), ≈ Rm. EAS I 5 (Tg, Ko), Pp. VG 11 & 50 (M, Tg, STM II 318 (Tg, M, T) ¶¶ Not here T *haδ-ak 'foot' [↔ Str. LPA 22, Mill. OJL 137-8, 201-2 and other scholars, cf. N *p.a'g'dV 'leg, foot'] ¶ D (in Gnd) *pat,a 'field' > Gnd pat,e 'small field for cultivation', Png bat,a 'a field on the hills', Ku bat,a 'pasture' ¶ D #3874 † † D *pa'tti ({GS} *p-) 'small field' > Tm pa'tti 'small field', Ml pa'tti, Kn pa'ti 'garden bed', Tu pa'ti 'nursery for plants', Tl pa-du, pa-di 'garden bed or plot' ¶¶ D *patti is likely to go back to a d form (< *pat,a + a *-tV-sx.) ¶¶ D #4078 ♦ This √ may be a semantic variant of N *p.at.hV 'to be open; open' (if the apparent phonetic difference between them is explained away). Cf. IS MS 372 s.v. **πυροκίη** *p.at.Λ, IS SS #1.32, AD GD 10.

1821. *p.atV 'basket, box' > HS: S *₀√ptn (? *pa'tan-) > Ak pitnu 'box' ¶ Sd. 869-70 ¶ IE NaIE *pod- 'box, vessel, pot' > ? OI palla 'large granary, barn', palli 'measure of grain' (if -ll- < *-dl-) † † OHG fa ð 'vessel, jug, dish', NHG Faß 'cask, barrel, vessel', OSx, ON fat 'vessel', AS fæt 'vessel, casket, cup, pot' † † Lt pu'odas, Ltv po'ds 'pot' † † ? L pot(t)us 'drinking-cup' (× L n. po'tus 'drink') > Fr, Prov. pot, etc. b> AS pot > NE pot ¶¶ WH II 351, AHD 1025, P 790, M K II 236 [no et. of the OI words], WH II 351, ML #6705, Vr. 113, Sw. 54, Ho. 97, Ho. S 18, Kb. 228, OsS 172, KM 185, Frn. 668, Frd. HW EH I 15-6 † † † IE *pot₁H₁r₀ / p₀.t₁H₁n-os 'basket' → 'dish' > Ht {CHD} pattar 'basket' (/ dat.-loc. paddan-i), Lc πατα'ρα 'Korb, Kasten', Gk πατα'ρη 'bowl, flat dish', L patera 'low bowl, saucer' ¶ F II 480, Ts. W 62-3, CHD P 241-2, EI 443 (IE *pot₁H₁r₀ / p₀.t₁H₁n-os 'shallow dish'), ≠ WH II 264 (unc. : L patera <d- L pateo 'be open') ¶ U: FU *pata 'cauldron, pot' > F pata (gen. padan) 'Kessel,

Kochtopf, Es pada (gen. paja) id. : Lp N {N} batte / -d-, L {LLO} pahte 'pot, cauldron' : Chr H pat, U pot id., B pat, pot 'pot' : ObU *pu-t 'cauldron' > pVg *pu-t 'Kessel, Grapen' > Vg: T po-t, LK/MK/UK/UL/Ss pu-t, P/NV/SV/LL put; pOs *put 'cauldron' > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y/O put, D pu-t, Nz/Kz pu-t : Hg faze'k 'cooking-pot' ¶ UEW 358, LLO 705, MF 185-6, Ht. 180 [#550] ¶ A *p'a'tV 'vessel' > ?φ T *itil' 'cup, vessel' > OT {Cl.} idis' d idis', XwT xiv idis', Chg ≥xv idis' id., Tkm Δ, Uz, Qrg idis', Qzq, Qq idis, Xk idis, Sg/Qb/Qc {Rl.} edis, Qb {Cs.} ides 'vessel', Yk isit 'cup' ¶ Cl. 72, ET Gl 328-9, DQA #1697 (T *edil') || Tg *padu 'pouch' > WrMc fadu id., Ud padu 'pouch (for tinder and flint)', Ork padu 'tobacco-pouch', Orc padu, Ul padu(n-), Nn Nh pado ~ padoa, Nn B/KU fado ~ fadu id., 'pouch' ¶ STM II 31 || pJ {S} *pi'tu 'box' > OJ pi_i'tu, J: T hi'cu, K hi'cu', Kg hicu'; pJ *pi'tu'-ki 'coffin' > OJ pi_i, j_i'tu'ki_i, j, J: T hi'cugi, K hi'cu'gi', Kg hicu'gi ¶ S QJ #979, Mr. 411 ¶ DQA #1697 [A *p'a'di 'a k. of vessel'; Tg and pJ are tentatively supposed to go back to *p'a~di-bV] ¶ The origin of T and pJ *i remains obscure ¶ D *patalV ({GS} *p-) 'pot' > Tm patalai 'large-mouthed pot', Td paθs 'large, broad-mouthed clay pot', Gnd, Mlt patli 'cooking pot' ¶ D *-t- for the expected *-t- may be due to a sx. ¶ D #3909 ♦ The rec. of N *p- is valid only if T *itil' is a legitimate cognate. Otherwise we remain with an unspecified N *P- ♦ IS MS 366 s.v. **сocyд** *p.atA, IS SS #2.18 (in both sources: IE, U, D), UEW 358 (U, IE). IS (MS 366) supposed that the ancient meaning is 'clay vessel', but the S (Ak) and AnIE data suggest that the original meaning was 'basket, box', with further development into 'vessel'. Borrowing from one lge. to another is not ruled out (Jk. UI 301 and ItK 322: FU <b- IE; → LCm. NLP 16-7).

1822. ***p.a'tV** 'to fall' > HS: WS *-pu-t- (~ *-pu-d-?) > Mh √fw̄t (pf. fo-t), Hrs √fw̄t (pf. fe-t, sbjn. -fot) v. 'die unslaughtered' (of an animal) (cp. R падѣж скота), ? Ar √fwd (pf. fa-da, ip. -fu-d-u) v. 'die, disappear' ¶ Jo. M 109-110, Jo. H 67, Fr. III 380, BK II 644 || ? EC: Sd fottok'a 'fall down' ¶ Gs. 103 || Ch: ECh: Mu {J} fa'de' / fa't v. 'fall' : WCh {Stl.} *pad-~*pid- v. 'fall' > Hs fa'd_i id. : AG: Ywm {Kr. in ChL} ya' pi'te'r (gwe) v. 'lie down' : CCh: {ChL} Mrg pida, Hld pi'da, Wmd pi'da v. 'lie down' ¶ JI II 130-1, Stl. ZCh 144 [#4], IS III 84-5, ChC, ChL ¶ Ngz mpidu' and My pi'ye'ta- v. 'put' (mentioned in IS III 84 ← Stl. ZChSSI) cannot belong here, because Ngz mpidu' is a form of the verb mpa'u v. 'put' (Sch. DN 116) and My pi'ye'ta- is a form of My pi'yo v. 'put' (ChC) || Eg fP ptχ vt. 'cast (to the ground), put down (so. carried)', vi. 'sich niederwerfen, sich zu Boden werfen', {Fk.} 'be stretched out (in obeisance)' [Tk. (p.c., 2001): may be from *ptf (a reg. sound change)], an alt. hyp. equating Eg ptχ v. 'cast' with T *at- v. 'throw' (presupposing that T *at- is from *hat-) is untenable, because T *at- has a phonetically and semantically reg. cognate in HS, namely EC *fad- v. 'throw' (F N *Oat, V 'to throw, cast') ¶ EG I 565-6, Fk. 96 ¶ ≈ Sk. HCD 62 ¶ IE: NaIE *ped- 'fall' > OI √pad-: Vd 'padyate' 'falls, descends'; Av paidya'ite 'moves down, lies down' : Gmc *fetan 'to fall' > AS (3p p.) zefetun 'ceciderunt', OHG fe-ō ō an 'wanken, fallen', gi-fe-ō ō an 'fall' : Sl *pa'sti (1s prs. *pa'do, ip. inf. *pa'dati) 'fall' > OCS пасти pasti / 1s prs. пада pado, R пасть / паду, ip. падат-, 'пада', Blg падна, ip. падам, SCr па_sti, па_dne-m, OCz pa'sti / padu, Cz ip. inf. padati, P pas'c' / pada; in Cz and Slk a derived inf.: Cz padnouti, Slk padnu't || [2] NaIE *pet(ə)/pte-/pto- 'fall' (× *pet(ə)- v. 'fly') > OI 'patati' 'falls', (× *pet(ə)- v. 'fly') 'flies, soars, rushes', aor. apaptat, Av ta'ta (< *pta'ta) 'falling (of rain)' : Gk πῖπτω 'I fall' (reduplicating prs.; long ι on the analogy of πῖπτω 'I throw, cast'), inf. aor. πετειν, Gk D/Ae aor ἔπετον ¶ IS III 85-88 (with further details and references), ≈ P 791 (erroneously identified with *pe~d- / *po~d- 'foot'), ≈ EI 192, M K II 199, 206-7, M E II 71-2, 76-7, Brtl. 841-2, F II 242-3, Ho. 102, Kb. 239, ≈ OsS 191-2, Vs. III 18, Glh. 469 ¶ U: FU (att. in ObU) *pa~t_t1V > ObU *pa~t/*pit- v. 'fall' > pVg *pa~t- v. 'fall', 'come to be, (wohin) geraten, **понаст** > Vg: T pa~t-, LK/MK/UK pa~t-, P/NV/SV/LL pa~t-/pa~t-, UL/Ss pat- id., {BV}: Ss pat-, Yk pa~t- 'fall, (wohin) geraten', Ss паттал-, Yk pa~ttal' 'let fall'; pOs *pit- v. 'fall'; , 'come to be, geraten, **понаст** > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y/D/O pit-, Nz/Kz pi-t- id.; ObU *i belongs to the alternating pair *a~/*i going back to FU *a' ¶ Ht. #551, BV 79, Trj. S 362-3, Coll. 108, UEW 386, Sm. 547 (FU, FP *pita-, Ugr *pi'ta- 'leap, hold') ¶ A *p_i'et_i V > Tg *pet-ke- 'fall' > Lm h3tk3t/č- (ip.?) 'fall, tumble' ('**падат**', **шүпат-сө**'), Lm Ol/Al/M/T h3tk3tci-, Lm A 3tk3n- (pfv. or mom.?) 'fall, tumble' ('**унаст**', **шүпнут-сө**'), Lm h3tk3t3uk3n- v. 'drop' ¶ STM II 371, Sun. G 122-3 (on sxs. of aspects: Lm -ci is considered ip.) || pKo {S} *ptə'rə- v. 'drop, fall; finish' > MKo ptə'rə-ti-, NKo t-ə-rə-zi- ¶ S QK #862, Nam 151, MLC 449 || ?σ pJ {S} *pa'ta- v. 'finish, anchor' > OJ pata-, J: T hate-, K/Kg ha'te- ¶ S QJ #737, Mr. 686 ¶ DQA #1753 [A *p_i'et_i' -t- 'to drop, fall'] ¶ D *pat- (GS) *pad- 'fall, fall in, set (as a heavenly body), be destroyed' > Tm pat_u 'perish, die', 'set' (of heavenly body)', pat_i 'settle (as dust, sediment), sink in water', pat_u (-pp-, -tt-) v. 'lay horizontally', v. 'lie down to sleep', Ml pat_u'ka v. 'fall, sink', pat_iyuka v. 'settle, sink', Kt par- (pat-) v. 'lie down, sleep', Td por- 'lie down', Kn pad_u id., 'set (as the sun), die', Kdg pad- 'lie fallow', Tu pad_a 'placing, laying', pad_ipuni 'to plunge', Tl pad_u v. 'fall, lie, recline, sleep', Klm bolla pad- v. 'lie on one's back', Nkr pat-, Nk pad-/par-, Gdb par- 'fall', Prj pad- 'fall, sink down', 'set' (of the sun), Gnd pat_t- 'lie down', Png paz- 'be caught (in snare)' || Another D etymon (a d from the first one?): D *pat_i- v. 'settle (as dust or sediment), sink' > Tm pat_i- id., Ml pat_iyuka id., Tu pad_ipuni v. 'plunge', Prj pa_rva bad_i, Ku pa_rva pad_i 'dovecote' ¶ D ##3848, 3852, Km. 424 [#784] ♦ IS III 84-89 [#367] (*p'ada; comparison between all pertinent cognates, except ECh, U and S). N *p- is reconstructed on the evidence of WCh and CCh *p-. Eg pth and NaIE *pte-/pto- suggest a N variant etymon ***p.VtXE**.

1823. ***p.EtV** 'to pass, go out' > HS: S *^o-pu⁻t- > Ar √fw^t (ip. -fu⁻t-u, pf. fa⁻ta) 'passer à côté de q'un' ¶ BK II 642-3 || B *^o/ftH > Tmz {MT} ftu (pf. ifta) 'passer, s'en aller', Shl {La.} ftu 'aller', {NZ} id., 'partir, s'en aller'; but the verb fat / fut [Wrg fat 'passer (temps)', Kb fat₋ (pf. ifut₋) 'passer, dépasser', Shl {La.} fut v. 'lose', 'elapse, be over' (of beauty, time), ZAS {Loub.} fat₋ / fut₋ 'passer, s'écouler'] may be a loan from Ar ¶ MT 137, Dlh. Ou 87, Dl. 236, La. CBM 290-1, Loub. 540, NZ 667 || C: Ag {Ap.} *fa⁻t- v. 'go' > Xm fir-/fit- v. 'go (away)', Aw fey-/fet-, Bln {R} far- id., Km fa⁻y-/fa⁻t- id. || ? SC: Irq {Wh.} puru⁻c- v. {Wh.} 'go afar/off', {MQK} 'go far' ¶ Ap. AV 9, Ap. VSA 19, AD GDS 67, R WB 116, 124, Wh. VR 82, MQK 83 || Ch *pVtV > WCh *pVtV v. 'go out' (→ 'come') (≈ {Stl.} *p.ut- v. 'go out' and *fVt- v. 'go out, come') > Hs fi⁻ta⁻ v. 'go out', Gw {Nw.} ← ? p.et ('pet') id. (= Gw [all dialects] {Mts.} bu⁻tu 'go out?') || AG {Hf.} *p.3t > Su put, Ang {ChL} pu⁻t, Gmy {Hf.} p.et, Kf {Nt.} fu⁻t, {Hf.} pet ~ pfut v. 'go out', Cp {ChL} pu⁻t || BT *fat- v. 'go out' > Bl {Lk.} fat-, {Bnt.} pa⁻t-awo, Kkr {Lk.} fat-, Dr {Nw.} pori, {ChL} pod₋, Tng {J} po⁻du, Ngm hatu, Bele fe⁻ti, Gln pa⁻z, Gera fi⁻d-, Pr pe⁻to⁻ v. 'go out' || SBc {Sh.}: Zem D fut, Ds D, Ds Bn fu⁻t, Ds Bd, Wnd fut v. 'come' || CCh: Gudu {ChC} p3t v. 'go' || G⁻nd {Nw.} p3d₋a 'go out' ¶ ChC, ChL, Stl. ZCh 147 [#29] & 159 [#127], Stl. VZCh #191, Mts. G 28, Mch. D 147, Sh. SB 34, Hf. AGG 17, Nt. 13, J S 79, J T 132, Lk. PVB II 135, Lk. TS, Sch. BTL, Frz. P 45, ChC, JI II 164, Nw. #60 (pCh *p3ta), IS Ch. 25 ¶ ≈ OS #783 (Ch *fat-/fit- 'move'), ≈ Sk. HCD 70, SSAJ I #137, AD GDS 67 (#3.21) || IE: NaIE *pe(:)d- v. 'go, walk' > OI 'padyate⁻ goes' [≠ M K II 206-7 (← padyate⁻ 'falls')] || Gk πηδᾶω v. 'leap, spring, bound' || Lt pe⁻dinu, pe⁻dinti v. 'pace, walk (slowly)' ¶ × *ped- v. 'fall' (cf. s.v. N ***p.a⁻tV** 'to fall') × (?) *pe(:)d-/pod- 'foot' [< N ***p.a⁻g⁻dV** 'leg (or part of it), foot' ¶ P 791, M E II 76-7, ≈ F II 526-7, Frn. 561 (Lt pe⁻din- d> pe⁻da⁻ 'foot') || U: FU (att. in Prm) *pEttV > pPrm *pet- v. 'go out' > OPrm pet-, Z pet- v. 'go out; rise (sun, etc.)', Vt potini id. ¶ LG 220 ◇ ï ÷ Tg *pete- 'jump' (< N ***p.Et.V** 'to fly') [unconvincingly equated in DQA #1756 (≠ A *p⁻e⁻ta 'to step, walk') with T *a⁻t- v. 'step' and M *_hada- (i. e. *adam 'pace, step'), in fact from N ***?at₁?₁V** 'come', N ***qad₁V₁?₁O⁻** 'to step, walk'] ◇ Ang, Su p- (and Eg p-?) suggest HS *p- and N *p-.

1824. ***P.itdA** 'to hold, grasp, seize' > HS: S *^o-pīd- v. 'catch' > Ak √pyd (p. -pīd, inf. pa⁻du) 'einschließen, gefangen setzen' ¶ Sd. 808 || IE: NaIE *pe(:)d- 'grasp, joint/fit together' > OHG {Kb.} fa⁻ô⁻ô⁻n 'to load, pack', MHG vaôôen 'fassen, erfassen, zusammenfassen', NHG fassen 'to grasp', ? ON fata 'lose zusammenfügen' || Ltv Δ {ME} pe⁻da 'handful, armful', linu pe⁻da 'ein Bund Flachs, eine Handvoll Flachs', Lt pe⁻das 'sheaf' || the IE nouns *po⁻d-, *pe⁻do- 'vessel, box, pot' (> OHG fa⁻ô⁻ 'vessel, casket', OSx, ON fat 'vessel', AS fæt 'vessel, casket, cup, pot', Lt pu⁻odas, Ltv po⁻ds 'pot') go back N ***p.atV** 'basket, box' (q.v. ffd.), but there may be contamination of both roots in forms like OHG fa⁻ô⁻ô⁻n, MHG vaôôen 'in ein Gefäß tun', NHG fassen 'to barrel (beer), to hive (bees)' ¶ Fs. 148-9, Kb. 228, OsS 172, Lx. 264, 287, Ho. 97, 102, Vr. 114, 118-9, 149, ME III 206, Frn. 563, cp. otherwise P 790 || U: FV *pita⁻ v. 'hold' (× N ***bit₁V₁?₁V** 'to hold') > F pita⁻ v. 'hold', Es pida (prs. pean) id. || Er ped⁻a 'sich anschließen, ankleben, sich anheften' ¶ Hardly here (for lack of reliable semantic connection) [↔ Sm 547] FU {UEW} *pita⁻ v. 'tie, tie up, bind' ('schnüren, binden') > Chr: L пидаш pi⁻d-as⁻ 'to tie, bind', KB pida⁻, U/B pida- 'binden, schnüren, stricken' || Hg fu⁻z- v. 'stitch, attach, bind' ¶ Coll. 108, UEW 386-7, Sm. 547 (FU, FP *pita⁻, Ugr *pī⁻ta⁻ 'keep, hold'), MRS 426-7 || D {tr.} *pit₋, {GS} *pid₋ v. 'grasp, hold' (× N ***bit₁V₁?₁V** '↑') > Tm pit₋i v. 'catch, grasp, carry, keep back', pit₋i n. 'hold, clutch, seizure by hand', Ml pit₋i 'grasp, hold, closed hand', Kt pir⁻c- v. 'clench (hand), pir⁻y 'handful', Kn pid₋i v. 'seize, hold', Kdg pud₋i v. 'catch, hold', Tu hid₋i n. 'hold, grasp', Tl pid₋i 'handle, hilt, handful', Prj pid₋k- v. 'embrace', Gnd pīd₋ana⁻ v. 'snatch, catch' ¶ D #414, GS 43 [#91] || ? K: Sv {Ni.} -pda⁻l 'touch, take', Sv UB {GP} li-pda⁻l 'to touch with a hand' ¶ Ni. s.v. **rporar⁻** & **bpār⁻**, GP 171 ◇ U suggests N *-t-, S suggests *-d-, while IE *-d-, D *-t₋ and Sv -d- may go back to both *-t- and *-d-.

1825. ***p⁻u⁻tV ~ *p⁻u⁻t.V** 'feather, hair' > D: [1] *pu⁻t₋a ({'GS} *b-) 'down of birds, feather, hair' > Ml pu⁻t₋a 'down of birds, wool, fine hair', Klm bu⁻r (pl. bu⁻d₋l) 'eyelash, eyebrow', Nkr bu⁻r (pl. bu⁻d₋l) 'down, fine feather', Prj bu⁻d₋ul id., 'down', Gnd bu⁻ra⁻ d bura⁻ d pul₋a 'feather', Png bu⁻ra 'small feathers, down', Mnd bu⁻riṅ 'pubic hair', Kui bu⁻ri, bu⁻ru 'hair, fur, feather, wool', Brh put₋ 'hair' ¶ D #4358 || [2] (in GnD) *putt- ({'GS} *p-?) > Gnd putga 'feather' d putga⁻ id., 'wing', Png putehiṅ, puteliṅ, butuhiṅ 'eyebrows' ¶ D #4278 || K: Sv UB/LB/Ln pa⁻tw, L patw 'hair' ¶ TK 753, GP 263, Dn. s.v. patv || ? IE *pet-Vr/n- / *pter- 'feather, wing' (× IE *pet- v. 'fly' < N ***p.Et.V** id.) > OI 'patram 'wing, feather' || Gk πτερόν 'feather, wing' || L penna (< *petna⁻) 'feather' || Arm րերի տերի⁻ 'leaf' (< *pter- 'wing'), {Slit., Juh.} րերի տերի⁻ 'leaf', ? րանիմ տերանիմ v. 'fly' || Clt: OIr ette, W adain 'wing' || OHG fe⁻dara, NHG Feder, OSx fethera, Dt ve(d)er, AS feðer, NE feather, ON fjoðr 'feather' || Ht pattar/n- ~ pittar 'wing'; some AnIE lge.b> Arm պետրի տերի⁻ 'feather' (acc. to Ach.) ¶ P 825-6, EI 646 [*pet(e)r- / *pet(e)n-], M K II 203-4, M E II 75-6, F II 612-3, WH II 282-3, Thr. § 78, ≈ RE 82, YGM-I 3, Vr. 124-5, Vr. N 766, Kb. 229, OsS 173, KM 188, Ho. 103, Ho. S 19, Slit. 38, Juh. OSK 22, 95 (on Arm րերի տերի⁻ 'leaf'), Frd. HW 166, Ts. W 62, CHD P 240 || ?? HS: CCh: Bdm {ChC} fe⁻be⁻do⁻, {Nc.} fefe⁻to 'wing', Db {Lnh.} pe⁻te⁻-pe⁻te⁻ id., ? Gudu {ChL} bib⁻e⁻d, Nz {ChL} b₋e⁻d₋e⁻ki id. ¶ ChC, ChL || ?σ A *bu⁻odV 'feather' (→ 'hair on the face') > T *mīdīk 'moustache' (× N ***P.eip₁t.V** 'lip?') > OT bīdīq, MQp XIII bīyīq ~ mīyīq, Chg ≥xv bīy ~ mīy, XwT, OOsM ≥xv bīyīq, Tk bīyīk, Δ buyīq d mīyq, Ggz bīyīk, Az bīy, Δ buy, CrTt bīyīq ~ mīyīq, Kr Cr mīyūq, Qmq, QrB, Nog, Qq, Uz Δ Qrg, Alt mīyīq, VTt, Bsh мѣуѣq, Chv мѣуѣх 'moustache',

Yk bñrk id., 'beard' ¶ Cl. 301, ET B 304, TL 223-4, Rs. W 73 || AdS of NrTg *bu_{ji} 'feather' (< N *pun_{ji} 'body hair, down, feathers') > Lm bu_{ji} id., Ewk bu_{ji} 'new feather after moult' ¶ STM I 102 || ?pJ *pi_{ji}-n-kai_{ji} 'beard' (cd with *kai_{ji} 'hair') > OJ pi_{ji}-ge_{ji}, J: Y hi_{ji} ge_{ji}, K hi_{ji} ge_{ji}, Kg hi_{ji} ge_{ji} 'bard' ¶ S QJ #691, Mr. 406 ¶ ≈ DQA #155 [A *bi_{ji} udu 'down, feather, curly'; incl. T] ♦ D {GS} *b- points to a N *p- (rather than *p_{ji}-). D *puttV and IE suggest a N *-t_{ji}-, while D *pu_{ji}-t_{ji} V, A, Ch and K point to a non-emph. *-t_{ji}-. The apparent reflexes of the emph. *-t_{ji}- in IE and D may be secondary, induced by the infl. of *pet- 'to fly' in IE and by a sx. in D (*puttV < **put_{ji}-tV) [¶ ♦ Blz. LB (D, IE), ≈σ Blz. LNA #43 (N *pp_{ji} utV 'bird / feather' > D, BSI (in fact BSI *put- is more likely to go back to N *p_{ji}.Et.V 'to fly', q.v.)].

1826. *P_{ai}tiV '∈ skin, bark' (*P_{ai}- = *p_{ai}-?) > Om {Blz.} *pa_{ai}-t- 'skin' > SOm: Ari G {Blz. <-?} fo_{ti} 'snake skin' ¶ NrOm: Na fatu 'skin', Cha {FL} fa_{ta} 'skin' ¶ Blz. OLBP #90, Bnd. PO 149 || Ch *pata 'skin' > WCh: Hs fa_{ta} id., Gw pa_{ta} id., 'leather, hide, fur' ¶ Wrj patai_{ji} 'skin' ¶ CCh: HgB, HgF pta, Kps, HgG pta_{ji} w(p)ta id. ¶ -d>: Mofu pa_{pzt}- 'éplucher', Mafa pit- v. 'bark' ¶ Msy {Mch.} pzd- v. 'skin' ¶ ECh: Ke {Eb.} pe_{te} 'schälen (Baum), entfedern' ¶ Stl. IF 32-3, ChL, ChC, Abr. H 259, Mats. 94-5 ¶ OS #1964 (HS *pat- 'skin') || ?σ,φ S: Ar fu_{ti}-at- 'waist-wrapper; napkin' ¶ BK II 646, Hv. 579 II D {tr.} *pat_{ji}-t_{ji}-, {GS} *pat_{ji}- 'bark of a tree' > Tm pat_{ji}.t_{ai}-, Ml pat_{ji}.t_a, Kn pat_{ji}.t_e, Tl pat_{ji}.t_a, pat_{ji}.t_{amu} id.; ?? SD {tr.} *pat_{ji}-t_{ji} ({{GS} *p-} 'crust of a wound' > Kt pat_{ji} 'scar', Kn pat_{ji}.t_u 'a callous spot' ¶ D ##3873, 3876, GS 98 [*269] II IE {P} *bai_{ta} 'goat-skin' > Gk βα_iτ_η 'goat-skin, a shepherd's or peasant's coat of skins, tent of skins' ¶ Gmc (<b- Gk?): Gt paida 'χιτῶν' (the garment worn next to skin), ga-paidon 'to clothe', OSx pe_{da} {Ho.} 'garment, cloth', AS pa_d 'coat', {Ho.} 'rock, Mantel', OHG pfeit 'garment, jacket', MHG pfeit ~ pheit {Lx.} 'shirt; ∈ a shirt-like garment'; Gmc F paita 'shirt' (unless an inherited cognate) ¶ pAl {O} *patika > Al petk 'clothes, garment' (<b- some other lge. with *p- < IE *b-?) ¶ P 92-3, EI 109-10 (*bai_{ji}-teh_{ji}- 'cloak'), F I 210, Fs. 381-2, Ho. 244, Ho. S 5, Kb. 758, OsS 67, Lx. 159, O 317 II ? A ≈ *p_{ai}-e_{ta} 'skin' > Tg *pe_{te} 'seal, skin of seals' (→ NTg 'fat of seals') > Ork pttt_{ji} ~ ptt_{ji} ~ ptt_{ji} 'seal', ptt_{ji}(t)tt_{ji} 'skin of seals', Ud htt_{ji}, WrMc fethi 'seal', Orc htt_{ji} id., htt_{ji}tt_{ji} 'skin of seals', Neg htt_{ji}-t_{ji}, Ewk htt_{ji}-t_{ji} dt_{ji} 'seal, fat of seals', Lm htt_{ji}-t_{ji} 'fat; fat of sea mammals', htt_{ji}tt_{ji} 'skin of seals' ¶ STM II 372, Krm. 308 || pJ {S} pa_{ji}(n)ta_{ji} 'skin, flesh' > OJ pada id., J: T ha_{da}, K ha_{da}, Kg hada_{ji} 'skin, body' ¶ S AJ 283, S QJ #161, Mr. 395, Kenk. 412 || M *iφ_{ai}adasqa ≈ 'raw hide' > WrM adasqa, HIM адсага 'raw hide used as a mat/rug', Kl адch адсѣѣ 'raw hide of a horse', {Rm.} адсѣѣ 'altes Fell' ¶ MED 11, KRS 28. KW 2 || ? NaT *et 'meat, flesh' (≈σ Hb ba_{ji}-s_{ai}-r 'meat, flesh' < S *ba_{ji}-s_{ai}-r 'skin') [× N *?itE 'eat', ≈σ: Ar lahm- 'meat' < S *lahim- 'food'] > OT {Cl., Dnk.} a_{ti}, {DTS} et, MU, XwT, MQp [incl. CC], Ch et 'meat, flesh', Tk et, Ggz y_{et}, Tkm, CrTt, Qmq, QrB, Qrg, Qzq, Nog, Qq, Uz, SY, Ln, Alt et, Az, ET, Xlj, Yk a_{ti}, VTt, Bsh, Xk it, Tv y_{et} e_{ti}, Tf e_{ti}, Chv u_{ti} 'meat' ({TL}: u_{ti} due to as in Chv u_{ti} pu_{ti} 'body' < T *et boy id.) ¶ *e on the ev. of VTt/Bsh *i, as against the inconclusive ev. of the Ar spelling without i in OT [MhK] ¶ Cl. 33, MKD 28, DTS 186, ET Gl 311-2, TL 455, DT 111, TvR 121, Ra. 183, AD EHL ¶ ≈ DQA #1757 [A *p_{ai}-e_{ta} 'meat, skin' > Tg, M, J] ¶ A *p_{ai}- < N *p_{ai}- + *? ♦ D *-t_{ji}- points to N *t_{ji}; IE *-t_{ji}- and Ar -t_{ji}- (both regularly from *-t_{ji}-) may go back to *-t_{ji}- < *-?Vt-. A *-e_{ti}- < N *-a_{ti}-?

1827. 2 *P_{ot}K_{ji}V 'to split, cut' > HS > S *°/ptk_{ji} v. 'split, break' > Ar ftq (ip. -ftuq-) 'fendre, rompre' ¶ BK II 535-6 || B *°/ftk > Ah, Ttq aft_{ak} 'fendre', Gh aft_{ak} 'être déchiré', Kb aft_{ak}, CM {NZ} /ftk 'percer, ouvrir', Tmz ft_{ak} id., 'pratiquer une ouverture', Zng {TC} oft_{ag} 'défaire, découdre' ¶ Fc. 369, Dl. 237-8, MT 138, Msq. 124, DCTC 287, NZ 669 || C: Bj {R} /fd_g (1s: p. 'afd_g, prs. afan_gd_g) v. 'split, separate', 'fid_{ga} 'Spaltung, Spalt' ¶ R WBd 76-7 II A: M *°qotqal- v. 'cut' > MM [L] hotqal- ¶ M *°qotqal- ({Pp.} *po_{ktal}-) > MM {Pp., Pel.} hoqtal- 'abschneiden, abhacken', WrM ogtul- v. 'cut, cut off, cut across, chop off, fell', HIM огтло-х id., Ord og_{ti}-t_{ol}- 'couper, trancher', Mnr H {SM} sd_{oli}- 'cut, wound by cutting', ? Brt otol- 'chop across, cut in two, cut off'; M *°qotVci- > MM {Pel.} hoqtoci- 'abschneiden', WrM ogtuci-, HIM огтчи- v. 'cut into small pieces, mince, chop up, hash', Ord og_{ti}-t_o-c_{ti}- 'cut' iter.; M *°qotVri- > MM {Pel.} hoqtori- 'abschneiden, abhacken', M *°qot_{ai}-r > WrM og(u)tur, HIM охтор, Kl ohrp oytr_{ji} 'short' ¶ The variant with *-gt- may be due to contamination with N *po_{ak}tiV (partially t) 'to split' (q.v. ffd.) ¶ Pel. 221 [#40], MED 602-3, KRS 392, H 76, Chr. 365, Ms. O 508, SM 334, Pp. L III 74, SM 338, T 359 || mt: T bu_{ti}-gt_{ai}- > OT {Cl.} bu_{ti}-gda_{ti} 'dagger' (× N *po_{ak}tiV 'to split') ¶ Cl. 325, Dr. TM II 746.

1828. *p_{ai}.at.V 'to beat, strike' > HS: WS *°/ptt v. 'crumble, break into small pieces' > BHb /ptt v. 'break up, crumble (bread)', Sr, Md /ptt v. 'crumble', Ar /ftt 'écraser, broyer qch. entre ses doigts; casser, broyer en petits morceaux; fendre (les pierres, etc.), Gz /ftt v. 'break off a piece, fracture, crush' ¶ Br. 615, BK II 531, KB 931, KBR 991, L G 171 || Eg fOK ptpt 'tread (roads), trample (enemies)' > Cpt Sd потпет potpet, B фотфет photphet 'fouler, faire tomber, tomber' ¶ EG I 563, Fk. 96, Vc. 165 ¶ Eg t (rather than d < *t_{ji}) due to as II K *petk- vi. 'break, blow up' > G petk- id. (биг-сѣ, взрывает-сѣ): petk-va ~ petk-a 'schlagen, klopfen (Herz)', petk-eba vt. 'to explode', Mg partk-al- 'palpitate, tremble', Lz pa(r)tkal- id., 'break', Sv {K} pitkw-/ptk- 'break off, erupt' ({Fn.} li-ptkw-e 'schlagen, spalten', m-i-pitkw-e 'ich schlage, spalte') ¶ K 188, K² 199, FS K 315-6, FS E 353, Chik. 328, Fn. KW-2 44 II A *p_{ai}-t_{ai}V ({SDM97} *p_{ai}-t_{ai}) v. 'strike, hit' > Tg *pa_{ti}- v. 'strike, hit' -d> (1) pa_{ti} 'beetle' (колотушка), 'wood-chopper' (колун), 'beating' > Nn Nh pac_{ti}, Ul pa_{ti} 'beetle for hammering stakes

(**колотушка** для **вбивания** **копьев**), Ork pacːv- 'wood-chopper', Orc pati 'beating (**побой**)' (with p- for the expected x- due to the onomatopoeic factor); (2) *pati-l- ~ *patu-l- v. 'beat' > Nn Nh pacːula-, Nn B facːula-, Ork pacːulla-, with p- for the expected x-, h-: Lm patul-, Orc patila- ¶ STM II 35 || M *iφatalga- 'axe, gouge' > WrM {Kow.} atalga 'тесла', **плотнический инструмент** = sorte de hache, doloire', Brt W аталга 'chisel, gouge (**долото**)', Kl атл- id., 'semicircular axe (**кривой топор, тесак**)', {Rm.} atl̥yа 'Queraxt, Hücke' ¶ Kow. 61, KRS 55, KW 18, Chr. 64 || ?? T *i_hat- (× T *at- v. 'throw, shoot' < N *Oat, V 'to throw, cast', q.v. ffd.) > Tk at- v. 'beat' (yumruk atmak v. 'beat with a fist', koːtek atmak v. 'beat with a stick') ¶ Cl. 36, TrR 76 || pKo *pat- v. 'strike against, push, gore with the horns' > NKo pat/d-; ? MKo pəːtʰəŋ 'anvil' ¶ S QK #19, MLC 721 || pJ {S} *paːtaː-k- v. 'flap, clap, slap' > ltOJ φatak-, J T hataːk-u, J K haːtaːk-uː, J KLg haːtaːk-uː ¶ S QJ #263, Mr. 685 ¶ DQA #1729 [A *pːaːtːaː 'to strike, hit'].

1829. *p.**ʁa**t.V 'to pinch, pluck' > HS: Ch: WCh *fat- v. 'pull out, tear out' > Bl fod- v. 'pull out', Gera faːd- 'take/pull/tear out' : pNrBc *pVt- {Sk.} v. 'pluck, pick, pluck out, extract' > Dir fəta, Pː pita : Ngz fiːtuː ~ piːtuː v. 'extract, pull one thing away from another' ¶ Stl. ZCh 160 [#135], Sk. NB 34, Sch. DN 57 || K: GZ *p.ut.-wn- v. 'pluck (poultry)' > G p.ut.(n), Mg p.ut.on- id., Lz p.unt.ol- v. 'pluck, tousle' ¶ K 154, K² 152, Q 299 || A *pːetːV- v. 'pinch' > Tg *pat- ~ *pet- vt. 'pinch, nip off, pluck by pinching' > WrMc fata- v. 'nip, pluck' [{Z} **шпат**, **сошпыват**, **срезат** (**колос**)], **срывают** (**цвѣты**), **обрывают** (**плоды**), Ewk PT hətukzːt-/ç-, Ewk Y hatukalaː-, Ewk D hətukzɛlː- vt. 'hook (**зацепит**)', Ewk E hətukzɛlːhin- 'take a pinch of smth. (**захватит** **шпотку**)', Lm hətɛklɛz- vt. 'pinch, nip off (**от-у-шпнут**)', hətɛkzɛt-/ç- 'pinch so., nip, feel by touching', Ul pataracːi- v. 'grasp' ¶ STM II 371-2 || M *iφete- v. 'pick, pluck out' > WrM ete-, HIM yty- v. 'pick, pluck out', Kl yt-, {Rm.} et- 'kratzen oder in der Erde graben (nicht tief), schaufeln, pflügen', {KRS} 'rake out (**выгребат**)', Mnr H {SM} sd_i_e- 'arracher, déraciner', {T} sde- 'dig (a pit)' ¶ Mnr s- < *h- (usually < pM *φ-), but acc. to Md.-Hl.'s law, South Mongolian *φ- may be secondary (due to the infl. of a stem-medial vl. cns.) ¶ MED 335, KW 128, KRS 705, T 358, SM 334 || pKo {S} *ptiː-t-, *ptɛ- v. 'pinch, pick, pluck' > MKo ptiː-t-, ptɛ-, NKo t̄it-, t̄a- ¶ S QK #525, Nam 137, 174, MLC 380, 532 ¶ KW 128 (M, Tg, T *it- 'schieben, stoßen'); Rm. ASL 4, SM 334, DQA #1752 [A *pːetːV ~ *p-, -t- 'to pinch' > Tg, Ko] || D: Tl pat.akaːru, pat.ukaːr_u 'pair of tongs, large pincers', Kn pat.akaːru 'tongs, pincers' (cf. Tl?) ¶ D #3864.

1830. *p.**Et**.V 'to fly; bird' > K *o_p.et- > OG {Abul.} p.et.i 'kalakpːetːi' (= 'urban bird?'), G p.et.i 'bird' ¶ DCh. 1011, Abul. 339 || IE: NaIE *pet- v. 'fly' > OI 'patati, paːtayati, Av pataiti 'flies' : Gk Hm πετομαι 'I fly' (aor. εἵπομεν) : OW hedant 'volant', W eh-edeg 'das Fliegen', Gl [γ] {Flr.} etnos- 'bird', OIr eːn id., Brtt {RE} *et-n/r- id. (× < IE *pet-Vr/n- 'feather, wing', cf. N *putV 'feather, hair?') > OW atar, W adar, OCrm [γ] hethen, Crm edhen, ethen, OBr etn, MBr ezn, Br evn 'bird' : BSl *put- [× IE *pu(-), *put- 'a little one' (> OI putrah, 'son')] > Sl *pъta 'bird' > OCS, OR **пѣта** pъta id.; < dim. *pъtɪːca 'bird' > OCS **пѣтица** pъtica, SCr ptiːca, Slv ptiːca, Blg, R птица, Uk птиця 'bird' : Ltv putns 'bird' and Lt putyːtis dim. 'hen, small bird'; BSl *u is due to the above merger ¶ P 825-6, 843, EI 208 (*pethA- 'fly'), M K II 199, M E II 71-2, F II 521-2, LP §§ 29, 62, 134, Dtn. 257, Flr. 168, Billy 73, Thr. § 44, Frn. 554, Glh. 509, Chrn. II 79-80 || A {SDM} *pːetːV v. 'jump' (< 'fly') > Tg *pet- v. 'jump' > Ewk hətɛkzɛn- v. 'jump', hətɛkuː- vi. 'jump aside, break off (pieces of sth.), jump over (**отскакиват**, **отлетат** (**кусками**), **перепрыгиват**)', Lm hətɛkzɛn- v. 'start running', Neg хэтэхэн-, Ud хэтэгэн- v. 'jump', Orc хэтэ- 'jump aside, recoil (**отскочит**, **отпрыгнут**)', Ul pэтэн- 'jump aside, break off', Nn Nh pэтэн- id. ¶ STM II 372, Krm. 308 ¶ It is tempting to adduce here pKo {S} *piːtuːriː 'dove' (> MKo piːtuːriː, pitarki, pitori, pituroki, NKo pidolgi) and pJ {S} *paːtuːaː 'dove' (> OJ patuːo, J: T haːto, K haːtoː, Kg hatoː) [cf. S QK #262, Nam 276, MLC 851, S QK #262, Nam 276, MLC 851], but these words are valid cognates only if for the speakers of the underlying pA dialect the dove was a bird *par excellence*; an alt. et. for them is proposed in DQA #1646 (A *piːoːltorV 'small bird') || D *pit.t.a ({}GS) *pit.t.-) 'bird' > Tm pit.t.a id., Klm, Nkr pit.t.a id., Klm pit.t.e 'young bird, chick', Gnd pit.t.e, pit.e, pitte 'bird' ¶ D #4154.

1831. *p.**Vt**.V 'fright, bewilderment' > HS: S *o_pt.w > Ar √ft.w (pf. fat.aː '6aFa, ip. -ft.uw-) 'donner une chasse vigoureuse à un animal au point de le faire courir' || K *o_pet- > G pet- 'frighten; be frightened/timid' ¶ Chx. 1526 || A: Tg *o_pat- v. 'be afraid' > Ewk hatin- 'be frightened' ¶ STM II 319 || D (in SD) *peːt- ({}GS) *p-) 'confusion of mind, fear' > Tm peːtu 'bewilderment, folly', Tu peːtu, peːtu 'fear', Kn peːtu 'confusion or distraction of mind' ¶ D #4437.

1832. 2 *p.**aHt**.E 'old man' > IE *pH.t-ter(-) > NaIE nom. *pəːteːr, voc. *pəter, gen. *pəːtr-os 'father, head of a clan' > OI piːtar- (nom. piːtaː), Av pitar- ~ patar-, OPrs pitar-, NPrs rdaP i pedaːr 'father' : Arm hajr hayr id. : Gk πατήρ (gen. πατρός), Gk A gen. πατρού, voc. πατέρ) 'father' : L pater (gen. patr-is) 'father, head of a clan', patreːs 'ancestors', Osc nom. (?) patriːr ~ patir 'father', dat. paterei 'patri' : OIr athir (< *pəteːr) id., gen. athar (< *pətros, W -atr 'father' : Gt fadar, ON faðir, OHG fater, NHG Vater, AS fæder id., NE father : pTc {Ad.} *paːcːeːr- > Tc: A paːcar, B paːcer || < NaIE *pətruːyo-s 'father's brother' > OI pitr.vya-, Av tuːrya- : L patruus : OHG fetiro, fatureo, NHG Vetter, AS fædera ¶ Vey 65-7 a. o. scholars adduce here Sl *strijъ id. [> SrChS, OR **стрѣн** strii, R Δ строй, Blr стрый, Uk стрий, P stryj, d (originally end) *strijъkъ ~ *strijъs id. > Blg Δ фстрико, SCr striːko, striːc, Slv striːc, Slk stryːc, stryːk id., Cz stryːc

'uncle'], but the supposed change *pt- > Sl *st- (and hence this et. of Sl *strijъ) has been rejected by Krtl. (Krtl. IptS 25-7) ¶ WP II 4, P 629, ≈ EI 194-5 (*ph_{oA}'te-r / *ph_{oA}'tr-os 'father'), M K II 277-8, M E II 128-9, Horn 64-5, WH II 262-4, Bc. G 321, Pln. II 698, Vn. A 100-1, F II 481-2, Fs. 133, KM 810, 820, Ho. 95, Kb. 227, 239, Schz. 130, 133, OsS 156, 171, Sl. 45-6, Vs. III 780, Ma. CS 478, Glh. 588, ≈ Brū. 521-2, Wn. 351, Ad. 365, Ad. H 18, Pohl 62-3 ¶ D (in McTm) *pa_t.t_u- 'grandparent' > Tm pa_t.t_u.a_n- 'grandfather, ancestor', pa_t.t_u.i 'grandmother, aged woman', Ml pa_t.t_u.an 'grandfather' ¶ D #4066 ¶ On a questionable rec. of A *p_ote- 'old man' (where *p_o- is based on a controversial interpretation of Mnr sd_og_u 'old man') see N *w_et_u.V 'year' ♦ NaIE *a and D *a_o point to a N lr., which also accounts for the cerebral D *-t_u- (instead of *-t- < N *-t_u-).

1833. *p_vh_t.i_v 'liquid secretions, sweat' > HS: Eg fOK fd.t 'sweat', Eg Md fd v. 'sweat' > Cpt Sd q_wre fo_ote, Cpt B q_wri fo_oti n. 'sweat' ¶ EG I 582, Fk. 99, Vc. 281 || CCh: McHigi: FIK {ChL} pe_otuku 'sweat' || S *_o/pt._o > Ar _o/ft._o v. 'defecate, fart' ¶ BK II 602 ¶ IE: NaIE *(s)po_ot-/(s)pat_o- 'dirty moisture, sweat' ({WP} 'fettig feuchtes, Schweiß') > Sl *pot_o 'sweat' n. > OCS pot_o pot_o, SCr. Slv po_ot, Blg. R nor, Uk n_o t, P, Slk, Cz pot id. || ? Gk ol'-σπωτη {F} 'the dirt that collects about the hinder parts of sheep/goats; sheep-dung', {F} 'the fat dirt on the unwashed sheep wool' ({F} < *_oφι-σπωτη with *_oφι- 'sheep'), σπατι_oλη 'thin excrement (as in diarrhoea)' ({WP} < *σπατο-τι_oλη with -τι_oλη <δ- τι_oλ_oω 'have a thin stool') ¶ WP II 683, Chrn. II 61, ≈ F II 368-9, 759, ≠ P 798 (Sl *pot- < *pek-to), ≈ Vs. III 342-3 (Sl < *poktos) ¶ K: G Rch p.at.iv/p.at.i- 'düngen, bemisten', p.it.l-i 'im Wasser aufgelöster Kuhmist, den man auf den Tennboden gießt' ¶ Chx. 1001, 1018 ♦ The IE *-s-mobile and the stem-final -i in Cpt and G suggest a final palatalizing *-i-element in the N _o√ (*-t_u.i_o > *-t_u.y-). IE *_o/ə points to a root-medial lr. (most probably *h, which is easily lost in HS and always lost in K). G p_o- (for the expected p-) is due to as (*p...t.) > p...t.).

1834. *pu_ow_ot.E or *p_u.u_ow_ot.E 'hole' (→ 'vulva, anus') > HS: S *_oput-/_opawt-: (A) *_oput- 'vulva', 'fissure' > BHb po_ot_u* with two meanings: (1) 'vulva, pudenda muliebria' [traditional interpretation] (h. l. attested with a ppa. of 3pf: Ne4t6p1 pot_u-hen 'their [f.] vulva(s)': wəs'ip'pah ʔ^ad_o-na_oy k_od_o.k_od_o bəno_ot_u c_o.iy'yo_on wə-YHWH pot_u-hen yəʔa_o-re_o 'decalvabit Dominus verticem filiarum Sion, et YHWH pudenda earum nudabit', Is. 3.17) [other (untenable) scholarly interpretations are based on the euphemistic translation of the LXX: το_o σχη_oμα αυ_oτω_ov]; (2) 'the sockets above and below, in which the door-pivots turned' (t&t7pe2 happo_o-t_uo_o_, I Kings 7.50), MHb et1&p 'slit, hole' (happo_o-t_ua_o-s_oet, ta_ohat_u hac, c_oir 'das Loch unter der Türangel'), NHb t7p pot 'vulva', JA [Trg.] cs. itaf p_oty 'pudenda muliebria' (itld itaf p_oty dlty 'das Schamglied der Mutter', Targum of Hiob 3.9 [10]); (B) S *_opawt- > Ar fawt- 'space between two fingers' ¶ KBR 983, GB 665-6, ESh II 1111, BDB ##5696, Lv. T II 252, Lv. IV 18, ≠ KB 924 (err. interpretation of Hb po_ot_u* as 'forehead' based implicitly on a misinterpretation of the LXX translation and explicitly on a phonetically unt. comparison with Ak pu_otu 'Stirn, Stirnseite') || EC: Sml N {Abr.} fu_oto 'anus', Sml {ZMO} futo 'anus, buttocks', Or {Grg.} fute_o 'anus', Or Wl {LLC, Brl.} fuc_oi 'vagina', {Ft., Tut.} fuc_oi 'vulva' || Dh1 {E} fa_ot_u- v. 'dig a hole' ¶ AD SF 247, AD KGD #2.16, Abr. S 83, DSI 238, LLC 221, Brl. 151, Ft. 20, Grg. 427 || NrOm: Gn_o {Blz.} [← Fl.?] pote 'vagina' ¶ Blz. OLBP 30 [105] || Ch: WCh: Ang {Flk.} fut 'a deep hole' || ECh: Mu {J} fu_o-di_o (pl. fo_o-da_ot) 'cuisse', ? Jg {J} pa_ote 'vulva', pa_oto 'penis' ¶ ChC, Flk. s.v. fut, J J 116 || ???φ Eg Md wft 'pierce (durchbohren)' ({Tk.}: < *_o/fw_ot) ¶ DW I 84, EG I 306, Tk. I 398 ¶ Coh. #381, AD SF 247, SSAAJ I #136, Blz. OLBP #105, OS #836, Tk. I 114 ¶ K *_oput_u- > Sv: UB {GP} put_u 'hole', UB/U {TK} put_u, LB p_ot. 'small hole' ¶ GP 264, TK 770 ¶ IE: Ht padda v. 'dig', pattessar 'excavation, hole, pit' ¶ Ts. W 62, CHD P 235-7, Frd. HW 166 ¶ U: FU *put_u 'large intestine, rectum' ('Dickdarm, Mastdarm') (× N *bu_ow_ot.V 'lower part of the body') > Lp S Tn {Lgc.} pu_oht_u'eg_o 'Mastdarm' || Vg N {Mu.} puti 'Dickdarm'; Os: Nz pu_ot_u, Kz pu_oti 'Dickdarm, Mastdarm', 'great gut (colon), rectum' ¶ UEW 410, Coll. 74, MK 487, Stn. D 1242 ¶ A *p_uu_o-t_u.V 'hole, vulva' > T (att. in NaT) *_uh_uu_o-t 'hole, aperture' > OT u_o-t id., Qrg. Xk u_o-t, StAlt u_o-yt 'narrow aperture', Qb u_o-t 'aperture', Tv u_o-t 'hole, aperture', Tf u_o-t 'narrow aperture, small hole', Yk u_o-t 'artificial (drilled) hole, round chink' ¶ Cl. 36, ET Gl 649-640, Ra. 239, Pek. 3191-2 || M *qu_otu_o-gu_on (Pp.: < *pu_otu_oku_on) 'vulva' > MM [MA] _ovKvTvE hu_otu_ogu_on, [L] hu_otu_ogu_on, WrM u_otu_ogu_on, HIM *tyr, Kl {Rm.} u_ot_ugn_o, Ord {Ms.} u_ot_uu_ou, Mnr H {SM} sd_oog_u, MMgl u_odku_on id. ¶ Pp. MA 192, Pp. VG 112, MED 1014, KW 460, SM 337, Ms. O 765, Iw. 142 || Tg {DQA} *pute_o 'hole' > Ork put_o id., put_o-, Nn {On.} put_o- 'pierce', ?σ WrM feteri 'nostrils' ¶ STM II 43, 305, On. 344 || pKo {S} *pot_u- 'vulva' > NKO poci [po_oz_oi], Δ poda_oni ¶ S QK #876, MLC 794, BKR I 562 || J: pJ {S} *p_ota > OJ poto 'vulva' ¶ S QJ #746, Mr. 415 ¶ Pp. VG 112 (T, M), KW 460 (T, M), DQA #1877 [A *p_oo_o-t_u'e_o 'hole'], Oz, NM 140-1 ¶ D *pott-/po_o-t_u 'hole' > Tm pottu 'hole, rat-hole, hollow in a tree', Ml pottu 'hole in the ground', Kn hodaru id., 'hollow of a tree', Tl botta, Prj botta 'hole', Ku pot_u- v. 'make a hole (in wood, etc.)' ¶ ≠ D #4452 (does not distinguish this _o√ from *po_o- v. 'perforate') ♦ i ÷ Ht padda v. 'dig', pattessar 'excavation, hole, pit' (Ts. W 62, CHD P 235-7), which is more likely to belong to IE *b_oed_h- 'dig, burrow' (EI 159) < N *bed_o'e_o 'to pierce, to prick' ♦ IS MS 340 (дыра *p_ut_u._o: A [M, T], U, K, HS). Ang f- and Eg f- suggest pN *p-, while T *_uh_u- points to a N *p_o- (as in pT?) ♦ ≈ Gr. II #212 (*puto 'hole') [IE, U, A, J, EA +qu. Ko + err. Y].

1835. ₂ *p_o.at_u.h_u 'to be open; open' > IE: NaIE *pet(H)- id., 'expand, be spread' > Av paθana- 'breit, weit', Phl pahan, Psh pla, Oss I/D fa_ota_on id., NPrs ñeP pa_ohn 'broad, spread' || Gk πεταννυ_oμι ~ πι_oτνημι vt. 'spread out (sails, clothes)' || L pate_o-

(pateo, inf. pate're) 'be\stand\lie open', 'sich erstrecken, offen stehen' || Clt ({EI}: < *peth_Aimeh_A-): ScGl aitheamh, OW etem 'fathom' || ON faðmr, AS fæðm 'outstretched or embracing arms, fathom', OSx fathmos pl. 'hands and arms', MDt vadem, OHG fadam, NHG Faden 'fathom', NE fathom; ON feðma to embrace' ¶ P 824-5, EI 539 (*peth_A- 'spread out'), Brtl. 843, Bai. 259, Mrg. 56, BM 98, Ab. I 464-5, F II 520-1, WH II 244, 262, EM 727, Vr. 109, 114, Ho. 97, Ho. S 18, Kb. 214, OsS 156, KM 179-80 || HS: S *√pth vt. 'open' > Hb, Ph, Ug, DA, OA, IA, JA [Trg.], JEA √pth, Ar, Sb, Gz √fth, Ak inf. petu^h, Eb √pth (in proper names) ¶ KB 926-8, HJ 948-9, OLS 358, Lv. T II 307-8, Sl. 946-7, Ln. 2327-8, Bll. 412-3, L G 170, Sd. 858-61, Krb. PE 36 || Eg N/G pth vt. 'open' ¶ EG I 565 || C: Bj {R} √fth (1s: p. 'a-ftah, prs. afan'tih) pcv. 'open' ¶ R WBd 84 || Ch: (1) WCh *√pt > Tng pate v. 'spread clothes out for drying' ? ? Gera pətuwa 'outside' ? ? Ang pu'tol 'outside' (but Flk. [s.v. poto'l 'outside'] analyses poto'l ~ puto'l as po 'with' + to'l) || (2) WCh *√bd. (≈ {Stl.} *bHd-) v. 'open' > Hs bu'd,e' || Ang {ChC} be't || Bl bi'd,a', Kkr ba'd,a', Ngm bid,a id. || Sy bud,e' v. 'open' || CCh: MfG {Brr.} -pə'th- 'open wide (one's eyes), open (the anus)' || ECh: Bdy {AlJ} pit v. 'open', Skr {Nc.} 'fiti'fiti 'öffnen, lösen' ¶ Stl. ZCh 144 [#2] (does not distinguish *√pt v. 'open' from *√pt 'plain, field'), J T 129, ChC, ChL, Brr. MG II 222, AlJ 108, Lk. ZSS 33 ¶ OS #1989 (*pitaḥ- 'open'), ≈ Sk. HCD 25 II A: [1] M *qatqu 'hollow of the hand, handful' (× N root *paCKV 'hand, hand-ful\breadth', q.v. ffd.) || [2] ?σ,φ A *padar- > M *badar- [× (?φ) *mAtVdV ~ *mAdVtV 'to stretch, to measure'] > WrM badara-, HlM бадра-, Brt бадар- (xa) id., Ord b_ad_ara- 'se répandre au loin, se propager', Kl {Rm.} badr_ 'sich ausbreiten' ¶ MED 66-7, Chr. 76, Ms. O 42, ≈ KW 27 (tries to equate the Kl word with VTt and Qzq baytaq 'weit, ausgedehnt', which is probably a derivate of *baḷ:ḷy 'much, rich' [cp. ET B 30 s.v. байраḷ]) || Tg *padar- 'stretch' > Ork pa'dda- 'stretch on a frame (a hide)', Ewk hadarga 'stretching a rope between fingers (a game)' ¶ STM II 308 ¶ ≈ DQA #1611 [A *pa'da', incl. M, Tg] < N *p.atV 'ground, plain' (q.v. ffd.) may be a semantic variant of the √ in question (if the apparent phonetic difference between them is explained away). Cf. IS MS 372 (*p.at.ḷ 'широкий'), IS SS #1.32, AD GD 10 < ≈ Gr. II #148 (*pat 'field') [IE, A, Ko, J], ≠ Gr. II #286 (*pa(n)te 'open') [IE + err. U, A (actually from *p.acV 'to open'), J].

1836. *p.ḷixḷyA 'sharp bone, sharp tool' > K *pḡa- 'fishbone, cartilage, awn of cereals' > G pḡa id., Mg ḡa 'cartilage of snake, scales of fish', Lz mḡa- 'fishbone, Sv L {Dn.} pḡa id., Sv {K} pḡa id., 'small snake', Sv UB/LB/L/Ln pḡa {TK} 'snake', Sv UB {GP} pḡa 'awn' ¶ K 94, K DE 358, K² 209-10 (pK 'frame, small bone'), FS K 327, FS E 367, TK 771, GP 264, Dn. s.v. pḡa || IE: NaIE *(s)p^(h)e(:)i_h-/*(s)p^(h)i(:)- 'pointed (spitz), a pointed piece of wood' (× *s^aabp.Eh'i 'log, piece of wood', q.v. ffd.) || P mentions ds + extensions *-g-, *-k-, *-l-, *-n-, *-r-, *-t-, which are hard to evaluate because of uncertainty of their structure and original meaning ¶ ≈ P 980-2, ≈ M K III 547, M E II 779, MW 1271, Vl. II 698, Bai. 264, F II 830-1 || U *piye 'flintstone, stone' > F pii 'flintstone', F, Es piikivi id. (kivi 'stone') || Sm {Jn.} *p^aḷa y 'stone, flintstone' > Ne T ny, T O {Lh.} pa'e 'stone, glass', F {Lh.} pa'ey id., T O tu-m-pe, F tup-pi 'flintstone, Feuerstein' (tu 'fire'), En {Cs} X fu^h, B fu ~ pu 'stone' || Slq: Tz {KKIH} pu^h, Kt/Tm {KD}, Tur {Lh.} pu^h 'stone' || Koyb {Pl., Sp.} pi Mt {Hl.} *hila^h (?) 'stone, rock' (Mt: M {Pl.} hila^h, r.ḡḡḡ 'stone', A {Ms.} 'a rock') || pY {IN} *pəy 'stone' > Y K {IN} pe^h 'stone, mountain', {Jc.} pie 'mountain, stone, rock', OY: K {Bil.} pea 'mountain', O {Mat.} nea id., 'stone' ¶ UEW 378, SSA II 352, Jn. 112, KKI 154, Hl. M #298, Ang. 208, Jc. JR s.v. pie, IN 241, 316, 333, ≈ Rd. UJ 42 [#45] (Y < b U) || HS: C: EC: Ya {Hn.} paḡa, Arr {Hw.} bah (pl. baho'), Rn {PG} bi'hi'n 'bow (weapon)' (← *arrow?) ¶ Hn. Y II 121, Hw. A 345, PG 77 || ?? WCh: My {Sk.} b.iy-, Wrj {Sk.} b.iy- v. 'stab, pierce', Kry {Sk.} b.i'ya', Sir b.i'yu^h v. 'pierce' || CCh: Lgn {Lk.} pi'ya^h v. 'cut' ¶ ChC s.v. v. 'stab', v. 'pierce', Lk. L 115 < IS MS 352-3 s.v. острѣе *p.i'H^hḷ, IS SS #10.6, AD NM #101, Vv. AEN 6.

1837. *P.ayV '(ε) fish' > ? IE: NaIE *pei_hsk(o)-/*pisk- 'fish' > L piscis || Gt fiskis, ORu fiskr, ON fiskr, Nr, Sw, Dn, OSx fisk, OHG fisc, NHG Fisch, Dt visch, AS fisc', NE fish || OIr i'asc (< *peyskos), gen. e'isc 'fish' || Sl *pisk-ar'ь-*pisk-or'ь > R пѣскарь (modern spelling: пѣскарь) 'gudgeon', SCr pi_hskor 'eelsucker (муре́на)', Slv pis'kur 'Lampetra (мино́га)', Cz piskor', P piskorz, HlS piskor 'mud loach, бѣлѣхъ' ¶ P 796, ≈σ,φ EI 604 (*pik^hsk^ho-s 'trout' - why*k^hsk^h - and why 'trout?'), Dv. #864, WH II 310, Fs. 155, Mkj. DR 123, Vr. 121, Ho. 105, Ho. S 20, Kb. 257, OsS 201, KM 199, LP § 28, Thr. § 279, Chrn. II 25-6, Vs. III 267, Jak. 225, Trof. 169 ¶ *-sk- is likely to be the adjectival sx. *-sk- || ? U *payV '(ε) fish' > Vt paya 'bream, Bramis' || ? Vg T {Mu.} pail ~ payil 'crucian carp' || ? Sm: Ne {Cs.} paja, paiha 'пеледка, Salmo peljet', StNe T пайха 'сьрок, пелѣд' (ε a fish), Ne T O {Lh.} pa'ya^h 'ein Lachsfisch', En B {Cs.} faeha 'Salmo peljet', Ng {Cs.} faḡu.ka 'Muksun' ({Cs.} u. ≈ [u^h], ≠ Cs. GSS 7) ¶ UEW 348-9, Ter. 435, Cs. 34, 70, 93, 258 || D (in SD) *payy- (GS) *p- '(ε) fish' > Ml payyatti 'a fish', Tu pai_yyæ '(ε) fish' ¶ D #3946 < AD NM #48, ≠ S CNM 11 (prefers to consider IE *pei_hsk(o)-/*pisk- to be a loan from NrCs {S} *bVs_wA 'fish').

1838. ?? *P.ḷu^hḷḡyV (= *P.ḷugyV?) 'to boil, get ready (food), ripen' > U *peye- v. 'be cooked, boil' > pMr {Ker.} *piyə- > Er piye- 'be boiled, be baked enough' (of food), Mk pi- id., 'burn/scald oneself', {Ahl.} piyə- vi. 'gar kochen' || Z pu- v. 'cook', vi. 'boil' || ObU: Vg: LK pō^hy-, P pa^hy- vi. 'kochen, sieden' || Hg fo^h- (/fo^hv-) 'boil, cook, be cooked' || Sm {Jn.} *pi- '(durch Kochen) reifen' > Ne T пѣс-, T O {Lh.} pi's', F Nl pi's', Ng (aor. 1s) {Cs} fi^hem, En {Cs.}: (aor. 1s) X fiero?, B fiedo? || Kms (1s prs.) {KD} p'u^h- 'reifen, zur Reife gelangen, gar sein\werden' ¶ UEW 368, Ker. II 112, ERV 477, PI 208, Sm. 539 (U, FU, FP

*pexi-, Ugr *pigr-, Sm *pi- 'cook', LG 232, Jn. 122-3 II A {JSDM} *p₁'ju''yi- v. 'cook, be cooked' > Tg *pu.yi- vi. 'boil' > Ewk huyuy- v. 'boil, be cooked', Neg xuy- id., Lm huy- vi. 'boil', Orc xuyuy-, Ud xui- vt. 'boil', Ul puyuy- vt. 'boil, cook', Ork puy- vi. 'boil, be cooked', puyuy- vt. 'boil, cook', Nn Nh puyuy-, Nn KU fuyuy- id., WrMc fuyey- vi. 'boil' ¶ STM II 337-8, Krm. 306 || ?? M *₁φ₁u''y₁u''- 'put food into a copper with boiling water' > Mnr H {SM} wī- id., WrM u''i- ~ u''yu''-, HIM *й- v. 'put meat, vegetables, or other ingredients into boiling water or soup', Brt *й- v. 'put tea or other food into a copper/tea-pot with boiling water' ¶ In Mnr *φw- > w- ¶ MED 999, 1002, Chr. 499, SM 484 ¶¶ Rm. EAS I 54, ≈ Rm. SKE 207 (tries to adduce Ko pugl 'boiling, bubbling') II ??? IE *speh^h y- v. 'ripen, become thick' > NaIE *sp^(h)e₁-/*spī- and *sp^he₁-/*sp^hə- > OI 'spha^h-yate^h 'grows fat, increases' || Lt spe^h'ti / prs. spe^h'ju 'be in time, have time', Ltv spe^h-t / spe^h-ju 'be able' || Sl *spe^h- 'ripen, succeed in time' > OCS спѣти spe^h-ti / prs. спѣѣ spe^h'jo 'succeed', R 'спелый' 'ripe', по'спет- v. 'be ready' (of food), SCR до'спети^d do'speti / до'спет-м^d do'spe^h-m 'be just in time, arrive at the right (last) moment; arrive at; ripen; mature', R yφспет-, P us'piec' '(succeed to) be in time for, come just in time', Blg yφспет id., 'be able, succeed', Slv uspe^h'ti 'to succeed, be successful', R, Blg yφспетх, Cz uspe^h'ch 'success' || AS spo^h-wan 'thrive', OHG spuon 'to succeed', AS spe^h-d 'prosperity, success, dispatch, speed' || ??σ L spe^h-s 'hope' ¶ P 983, EI 3, 458 & 500 [*speh₁(i)- 'flourish, prosper, be sated \ satisfied'], M K III 541-2, M E II 776-7, Frn. 866, Vs. III 73, StSS 620, Drd. 91, Ts. W 30, Pv. I-II 429-31, Pv. EA 91-2, WP II 680, P 983, EI 458, 500, Bai. 437, Ho. 312, Kb. 945-6, Vs. III 734, StSS 620 ¶ In IE there is coalescence of several roots (one of them with the meaning 'to succeed, gedeihen') II ?σ HS: S *₁φ₁yw > Ar √f₁yw (ip. -f₁yū-, pf. '9aFa faya^h) 'fade' (a plant), 'sécher' (se dit des céréales qui séchent sur pied) ¶ BK II 617, Hv. 569 ◆ IS MS 343-4 (*p₁u^hH¹ja 'кнѣт'), IS SS #10.2.

1839. ***P₁uXyV** 'to be sick; wound' > HS: S *₁pu^h- > Ar √fw^h G (ip. -fu^h-, pf. fa^hha) 'bleed' (of a wound) ¶ Hv. 578, BK II 644 || SC: Alg pi^h- v. 'suffer' ¶ E SC 144 II IE *pe^h-y- (> NaIE *pe^h(i₁)-/*pī-) 'to hurt, harm' (→ 'to blame, abuse') > OI 'pi^hyati 'reviles, blames, abuses' || ??φ Gk πηπο^h, Gk D πα^hπο^h 'disabled in a limb, maimed' || L paenitet 'es reut, tut leid', 'it makes (me) sorry', pe^h-nuria n. 'lack, want, penury', patior 'I tolerate, suffer' (<d- pp. *pə^h-to-s) || Gt faian 'to blame', Gt fijan, AS fe^h-on, fe^h-o^hzan, ON fja^h 'hate', OHG fī(j)en id., 'detest' || IE d *pe^h-mn_o (> NaIE *pe^h-mn_o) n. 'disease, illness' > OI pa^h-man- (nom. pa^h-ma^h) 'ε skin-disease. cutaneous eruption, scab', Av pa^h-man- 'Krätze, Fläche, Trockenheit' || Gk πημα 'suffering, calamity, woe; Unheil' || ? L paeminus, pe^h-minusus 'brüchig, rissig' ¶ P 792-3, EI 258 [*peh₁(i)- 'harm'], 313 [*pih₁(i)- 'revile'], M K II 255-6, 294-5, M E II 85, 121, WH II 234-5, 264, 283, F II 529, 531, Vr. 122, Fs. 135, 150-1, Kb. 241, Ho. 101 II A: Tg *pu^hye ({Bz. *po^hya^h) 'wound' > Ewk huyz, Lm puy 'wound, болѣчка', Neg xuyz, Orc xiyz ~ siyz, Ud {STM} siz, {Krm.} se^h, Ul, Ork, Nn Nh puyz, Nn KU fuyz, Nn B fui 'wound', WrMc feye 'a wound, sore' ¶ Ci. 158, Bz. 971, Vas. 490, STM II 338, Krm. 282, Z 1040 ¶¶ DQA #1815 [A *p^hoyE ~ i₁u^h-, i₁o^h- 'pain, sore'; incl. Tg] ◆ IS MS 331 s.v. болет- *p^he^hH¹ja, AD GD 11.

1840. ***p₁a^hz^hV** 'to strain, percolate' > HS: S *₁ps^hs^h v. ≈ 'strain' > Ar √fs^hs^h (pf. fas^hs^ha, ip. -fas^hs^hu) 'traire (une chamelle) avec précipitation', 'faire sortir l'air d'une outre en la comprimant', fas^hu^hs^h- 'femme qui trait une chamelle' ¶ BK II 595-6 II U: FU *pa^hz^hV v. 'strain' > Er пед- ped^ha-, Mk пед-, {Ps.} ped^ha- v. 'strain, filter (milk, etc.)' || Hg fej- v. 'milk' ¶ The primary meaning is obviously 'to strain', rather than 'to milk' (⇔ UEW), because a semantic change from 'to milk' to 'strain' is hardly imaginable and is not observed in lgs. as far as I have been able to check). Hence the Irn origin of the FU √ (cf. Av paiio^h- 'milk') is ruled out (⇔ UEW with a query) ¶ UEW 359, KC 162, Ker. II 112, PI 203 II A: T *ha^hlga^h- v. 'strain' > OT {Gbn., Rs.} a^hlga^h-, {Cl.} elga^h-, {Br. for MhK} a^hlka^h- 'durchsiehen', 'strain, filter', Qrg elge- ~ ele-, StAlt elge-, Tlt, Kū {Rl.} a^hlxa^h-, Xk ilge-, Tv ex^hle-, ET a^hgli-, Tk ele-, Tkm, Qzq, Nog, Qq ele-, Xlj ha^hi₁la^h- vt. 'screen (durchsieben, durchseien)', Chv ala n. 'sieve', alla- ~ ala- vt. 'sow (from a sieve)' ¶ Rs. VW 40, Cl. 143, ET GI 261-3, DHST 292, DT 130, Jud. 946-7, Jeg. 24, Fed. I 33, BIG 57; the quality of the initial vw. (*a^h-) is evidenced by Chv a- ◆ In all probability, T *ga^h goes back to a sx. (a root-ext.).

1841. ***P₁EH₁ja^hV** ∈ 'wild galliform bird' > U: FU *paz^htV id. > Z bayd^hg, Z N baydik, Prmk bad^hg, Yz bad^hug 'partridge' || Vg: T pal^h'ta^h, LK po^h't^h, UL po^h't^h 'Tetrao tetrix' : OHg faid, faith 'heath-hen, hazel-grouse', Hg fajd 'grouse, capercalzie' ¶ UEW 347, LG 35-6, EWH 350 II A: Tg *pi₁ala 'partridge' > Ewk he^hlak^h id., 'белаѣ тетерка', Lm ha^hlik^h, Neg xe^hlax^h, Ul pe^hla, {PSchm.} pjala 'partridge', WrMc {Z} fiyele^hku, fiyele^hgu 'mountain forest hazel-grouse [рѣбчикъ] similar to a female gray partridge', {Hr.} fiyele^hgu 'hazel-grouse (Haselhuhn)', Neg xe^hlax^h 'wild goose' ¶ STM II 320, Z 1100, Hr. 299 II ? HS: WCh: pNrbC *p₁uzV ({Stl.} *p₁au₃V) 'stone partridge (Ptilopachus petrosus)' > Cg p₁uze, Mbr p₁z₃, Jmb buzuwa ¶ Sk. NB 34, Stl. ZCh 248 [#7] || ?? S *₁ps^hs^h: Ar éo4B bs^h't (unk. voc.) 'pelican' (σ= Neg xe^hlax^h 'goose') ¶ BK I 130 ◆ FU *tV is likely an ancient sx.

1842. ***P₁oz^hlV₁OV** 'to become hard on the surface/top; hard surface' (→ 'crust, film, bark') > HS: S *₁ps^hs^h > Ar √fs^hs^h 'être sec, desséché à la cime (se dit du maïs)' ¶ BK II 596 II U: FU *poz^hV v. 'freeze; frozen hard outer layer of snow' > ObU *po^hz^h- > pOs *poy ({JHL.} *pa^hy) > Os: V/Vy poy, Ty/Y/K po^hy, D pa^hy 'frozen hard outer layer of snow'; pVg *pa^h' id., *pa^h'- v. 'freeze' ('erfrieren') > Vg: T pa^h'- / pal^h-, LK/MK/UK/UL po^h'-, P/NV/SV/LL po^h'- / pol^h-, Ss po^h'- id., Ss {Kn.} po^h'-, {BV} пол-, Yk {Vxr.} pol^h 'frozen hard outer layer of snow' ¶ Ht. #489, Hl. rHt 71, Stn. WV 103, 131, 170, 312, Kn. WV

70, WVD VII 243, BV 83, ChCh. 91II ?σ IE: NaIE *pel(1ə)- 'skin' (← *'hard film on the surface') > Gmc: OFrs filmene, AS filmen 'film, foreskin', NE film || Ltv ple[~]ve 'film, skin on milk, thin transparent fabric', Lt ple[~]ve[~] 'thin soft skin, membrane, film, skin on milk' || Sl *ple[~]va 'thin skin, membrane' > R плѣѡва, Uk пл'ѡва id., 'hymen', Slv ple[~]va 'eyelid' || with a sx. *-n- : Gk {P} πε[~]λλα[~] acc. pl. 'skins', [γ] πελλο-ρα[~]φο[~] 'sewing skins together', Gk [~]ερυσι[~]-πελλα[~] 'red inflammation on the skin' || L pellis (< *pelni-) 'hide, skin' || OHG fel / fell-es 'skin, fur', NHG Fell, AS fell, ON fjall 'skin, hide' || BSl: [1] Lt ple[~]ne[~] 'membrane, film (on milk)', Ltv ple[~]ne 'thin layer', Pru pleynis 'meninges' || Sl *pelna, *pelena (< *peləna-?) > OCS, OR пелена pelena 'σπα[~]ργανον, fascia, incunabula', R пеле[~]на '(light) cover, membrane', 'пеле[~]нка 'film', 'пеле[~]нка 'swaddle', Uk пеле[~]на 'cover', Blg пеле[~]на 'light cover, swaddle', SCr pe[~]lena, Cz ple[~]na, plena 'swaddle, thin skin, membrane' ¶ P 803, Dv. #627, WH II 275-6, Bois. 68, 763, ≈ Ch. 876-7 (Gk πελλα[~] 'seau à lait; 'coupe', Gk πελλο- in πελλο-ρα[~]φο[~] < L), Kb. 232s, OsS 176, KM 192, Vr. 123, Ho. 100, 105, Frn. 615, 620, En. 228, Bg. AS 18, Vs. III 277-9, BER V 137-8, Glh. 474-5, Chrn. II 17, SJSS XXV 25, ≈ EI 268-9 (*'peln- 'animal skin, hide') || D *pol[~]- (-{GS} *p-) 'bark, skin, crust', v. 'peel, remove the skin' > Tu pol[~]in[~]kæ, pol[~]ikæ 'bark, skin, peel, crust', puleyi a skin', Kn hol[~]acu v. 'pare off', Kui plo[~]va (p. plo[~]t) v. 'shed/cast a skin', polpa (p. polt) v. 'peel', Ku porhali v. 'peel' ¶¶ D #4561.

1843. *p.oqEg[~]V-/*p.o3[~]VqV 'thigh, haunch' > HS: WS *pVχid- (- *'piχiV[~]id-?) 'thigh' > Ar faχid-, faχd-, fiχd- 'cuisse', Sr pu[~]h[~]-d-a[~] 'femur, clunis', Sb fχd[~] 'thigh', Jb E fχed-, Jb C faχd- 'flesh & bone of upper leg from knee to hip', Mh 3fχa[~]d id.; the usually supposed connection with BHb vd1h9p2 pah[~]a[~]d[~]a[~]w (h. l., Hi. 40.17) is implausible (≠φ: Hb d is not from S *δ) and semantically qu. : according to Hieronymus' translation in the Vulgata (4th c. AD) it means 'testiculi sui', and its new interpretation as '(seine) Schenkel' is based on alleged connection with Ar faχid- and Sr pu[~]h[~]-da[~] (a vicious circle!), cf. discussion above s.v. N *P.uqdV 'leather bag' ¶ BK II 552, BGMR 43, Jo. J 67, Jo. M 110, Br. 562, KB 872, ≠ MiK I #1.211 [does not distinguish S *pVχid- 'thigh' from S *paχd- (or *pahd-) 'testicle'] || ?? amb Eg fP χpd(w) 'buttocks' (× N *qXtV - *qXp[~].lVtV 'tail, hind part' [q.v.]) ¶ EG III 270-1, Fk. 190 ¶ An unusual kind of mt ? For Eg d < N *3[~] cp. Eg 3dn 'ear' related to S *'YuδiV[~]jn- < N *'Yu3[~]V 'to hear; ear' [q.v.] || ? Ch (× N *p.a'g[~]dV 'leg (or part of it), foot'): CCh: McTr {ChL}: Hw fu[~]d[~]a[~]ra, G[~]nd fu[~]d[~]a[~]ta[~], Gbn fi[~]d[~]3[~]t3[~], Boka fu[~]d[~]3[~]t3[~] 'thigh' || ECh: Mu {Lk.} fu[~]di[~], pl. fo[~]da[~]t, {J} fu[~]di[~], pl. fo[~]da[~]t, Jg {J} pa[~]do, Brg {J} fa[~]di id. ¶ Lk. ZSS 182, ChC s.v. 'thigh', JI II 325, ChL ¶¶ Not here (⇔ IS II 102-3) Sml bowdo 'thigh', {R} ba[~]udo f. 'Hüfte, Oberschenkel', (C < b>) Amh {R} [T bat[~]-]!T baht id., Kf {C} ba[~]to[~] 'leg, hind leg', and Hrr pa[~]da[~]lla 'inside of thigh' (on their origin see N *bu[~]wjt.V 'lower part of the body' and N *p.a'g[~]dV '¶') || AdS of K *°po.q- 'thigh' > Sv UB/LB/L/Ln {TK} po.q 'thigh, side of body, crupper of a horse' (< N *bo.qX 'side of body, side', q.v. ffd.) ¶ i ÷ (≠φ) [⇔ IS II 103 (with a query and with i a[~])] K *°p.as[~]t- > Sv {Ni.} p.as[~]dw- thigh (¶¶ xka), calf of the leg', Sv UB {GP} p.as[~]dw- 'thigh-muscle', Sv {Wrd.} pashvd, pasht 'calf of the leg' || IE: NaIE {Bern.} *b[~]hed- 'thigh' > Sl *bedro 'thigh' > SrChS bedro, R, Uk, Blg бе[~]д[~]po, Slv be[~]dro, Silk bedro, P biodro id., Cz bedra ntr. pl. 'waist' || ? L femur (gen. feminis) 'thigh' (if < *b[~]hed-mor-/men-) ¶ Bern. I 47-8, SlS. I 33-4, ≠ ESSJ I 179-80 (rejects the connection of Sl with L, but proposes a less plausible connection of Sl *bedro with IE *bed- v. 'beat, split'), EM 224, WH I 477 (rejects the Sl - L connects and proposes to derive the Sl word from *bed- v. 'swell'), SPS I 199-200 (the Sl - L connection is considered not convincing, but no other et. of the Sl word is proposed) || U *poc[~]ka '€ fleshy part of leg' (≈ 'thigh' or 'calf of leg') > F pohkea, pohje 'calf of leg' (< *poc[~]keða, *poc[~]kes); ? F potka 'Schenkel, Hinterfuß', ? Es po[~]tk 'Schinken, Lende' || pLp {Lr.} *po[~]cke[~] > Lp: S {Hs.} boa[~]tskie 'Ferse (eines Menschen), Kniekehle (eines Tieres)', N {N} boas[~]ke / -sk- 'the small of the leg', L {LLO} pa[~]ske[~] 'Fußsohle (des Mittelfußes)', Snk {TI} po[~]a[~]s[~]k[~]e[~] 'Armmuskel', Kld {Lgc.} pu3[~]s[~]-k[~] 'Schenkel, Wade', {TI} pu3c[~]-k[~]-v[~]u3n[~]:jc[~]e[~] 'Schenkel', Nd {TI} po[~]a[~]s[~]-k[~]-v[~]u[~]a[~]:jc[~]e[~] 'Wade (beim Menschen)' || ? Er nykuo puks[~]o {ERV} 'buttocks, croup', {KC} ¶¶ xka, Mk nykuu, {Ker.} puks[~]ə 'meat (without bones)' (Er/Mk {Ps.} 'das dicke Fleisch, Schenkel'), Mk nykuet puks[~]ə 'muscle' || ? Sm: Slq Ch paqtur, pa[~]qtur, UO paqtur 'calf (Wade)' || pY {IN} *po[~]kc[~]i(-) 'muscles of the leg' > Y T {IN} po[~]kc[~]ido[~] id. (-d gen., o[~] 'child') ¶¶ UEW 389, ≈ Sm. 539 (U *pucki 'tube' > FU *pucki, FP *puc[~]ki, Sm *puco-), SK 588-9, Lr. #966, Lgc. #5114, Hs. 356, TI 286, Coll. 50, Ker. II 123, ERV 525, KC 179, PI 225, Tv. IA 128, IS II 102-3, IN 242 || A: Tg (in NrTg) *po.gjV 'lower part of the back, tail' > Ewk "¶ {STM} (misprint for "¶" = Ewk PT?) hogjo[~] 'the lower part of the back', Ewk D hogjo[~] 'tail', Lm hoyjt ~ howjt 'tail' ¶ STM II 329 || T *h[~]ju[~]ca 'loins, haunches, rump' [× N *hU[~]ljc[~].V or *hUwVc[~].V 'loins, lap' (q.v. ffd.) × *yUc[~].V 'bone', (?) 'backbone'] ¶¶ T *bu[~]t 'thigh, leg' (adduced as *pu[~]t in IS II 102-3) does not belong here, but rather to *bu[~]wjt.V 'lower part of the body' [q.v.] || D [1] D {tr.} *poccv 'anus, genitalia', {GS} *poc- 'vulva' > Tm poccu 'woman's pubic hair, vulva, anus', MI pocca, pocci 'membrum muliebre', Kt po3, Kn pucce, pucci, Brh po[~]s 'vulva'; D < b> Prkr posa- 'anus, vulva', posan[~]a 'anus', phosa id., Mrt pucci 'vulva' ¶¶ D #4476, Tu. #6248, GS 116 [#306], 74 [#243] || [2] D *poccc- ~ *poc[~]Vjk- ~ *pock- (< **pock-) 'belly' > Tm poccai[~] 'paunch, pot-belly', Kn bojju 'pot-belly', bojje 'belly, paunch', Tl bojja id., Prj bokka 'big intestine, large stomach of ruminants', Gnd pocca 'big intestine, stomach', Gnd Mu/Ko pohk 'intestines', Gnd Koya po[~]hku 'guts', pokku, pocca 'intestines' ¶¶ D #4478, BBh CVG #2377 ◆ IS II 102-3 [#341] (бедро *p.o3[~]qA/*p.odqA: HS [S, Eg, Ch + i ÷ C, Om], IE, U, ?A, ? K i p.a[~]s[~]t-).