

1844. *qabʔV 'to scoop (schöpfen), draw water' > **HS:** S *^o√χbʔh or *^o√χbw > Ak OB/NB/A χabuʔ v. 'draw (water)' ['(Wasser) schöpfen'] ¶ Sd. 306 || **K:** G χap.- v. 'scoop out liquid' [Flüssigkeit herausschöpfen], χap.-i 'gourd, a gourd scoop for scooping wine' ¶ Chx. 2299, DCh. 34 (amoxap.va), 1722 (χap.i) || **U:** FU *^oappV (att. in FL only) > F appaa, Krl appa- 'to lade, scoop; to eat voraciously' : pLp *vo-pp- > Lp: {N} vuop'pot -pp- v. 'gobble up, eat greedily', Lp Sw vuoppet, vuoppot 'fill up the mouth with berries', L vu-ə-_{pa}-te- v. 'poke (food) into one's mouth' ¶ SK 21, N III 816 || ? **A:** M **a'β'u- 'scoop out, drain' > WrM agu- id., 'éviser, vider en puisant', Mnr H {SM} u- <- 'scoop, draw (water) from a well, dig out (sth. that has been hidden in earth)' ¶ MED 15, Kow. 31, SM 462 || **Gil:** Gil A (gob-) = gov- / qov- / gov- v. 'scoop, lade' ¶ ST 73 ♦ S, M and Gil point to a N *b or *p. K *-p.- is not a reg. reflex of N *-p.-, but goes back rather to a N cluster *-bʔ-. U *-pp- < *-p.- < *-bʔ-.

1845. *qUbzʔV (< *qUp.iVjzʔV?) 'food maid of ground cereals', 'flour' (→ 'bread') > **K** *qweza- 'loaf' > OG queza-y 'loaf of bread' (a word used to translate Gk ἄρτος 'loaf of wheat-bread' in I Sam. 25.18, Matt. 14.17 and Mark 6.38), G {KEGL} χvez-a 'round loaf of bread', {K} 'flat cake, lozenge' (according to Srj., Umlaut e < *a), Mg χozo 'oblong small cooked bread', χozo-k.vari 'ceremonial cone-formed bread baked at the first Monday of the Lent (with a wooden stick in it)' (Mg k.vari is 'small loaf of bread, flat bread') ¶ K² 336, FS K 496-7 (*qwez-), Srj. FLK 84, FS E 564-5 (*qwaz-), Ser. 224-5, KEGL VIII 1439, DCh. 1743, Q 254-5, Srj. UK'K 197-9 (Umlaut K *a > G e) || **HS:** WS *χubz- 'bread' > Ar χubz- 'bread', χubzat- 'un pain cuit dans les cendres', √χbz G (χabaza / -χbizu) v. 'make bread', Jb E χōz v. 'bake' (*-b- > ∅ reg.), Mh √χbz (pf. χ3bu-z / sbjn. y3χbe-z), Hrs √χbz (pf. χ3bo-z) id., Gz √χbz (js. yaxbəz) v. 'bake', χabz 'bread', χabast (pl. χaba-wəz) 'bread' [but Mh, Hrs χabz, Jb E/C χəbz- 'bread', singulative Jb E/C χab'zet, Hrs χ3b'zet 'a bread' may be Arabic loans, as suggested by their phonetic shape] ¶ L G 257, Ln. 697, BK I 533, Jo. M 437, Jo. J 297, ≠ Nld. NB 56-7 (unc. hyp. of an Ethiopian origin of Ar χubz- under the false assumption that "das Brot ist für die Bewohner Arabiens ein seltner Luxus, für die Abessinier die Hauptnahrung"; Nold's hyp. was refuted by Landberg [Lb. 553-5]) || ? **D** *oppVt.V 'grain as food' > Tm oppat.i 'harvest', Tl obbid.i 'threshing of corn' ¶¶ D #982 ♦ ▢ AD NM #65 (adduces A *^oup'a 'flour', which in fact belongs to N *^oop.a '▢ powder').

1846. *qga'cʔV '(leafy) branch, bough' > **HS:** S *^oχga'ʔss- > Ak M {CAD} h_{ass}-u 'leafy branch', ?? Ar yus_n- (pl. yis_{an}-at-) 'branch' [¶ BK II 473, CAD VI 128 || ??σ C: Ag: Xm {R} χas.a- (pl. χas.), Bln {R} a's'a- (pl. as'), {Bnd.} a's'a-, Q {R} as'a-, Aw {CR} χas.i, {Bnd.} yuci 'leaf' || EC: Kns {BISO} ha-s's'a- id., ?σ Hr/Dbs/Gln {AMS} ha-s'e 'Kaffeeblatt, Kaffeepflanze', Cm {Bnd.} ha-s'e 'leaf' ¶ AD SF 157, R WB 55, BISO 34, AMS 163, 253, Blz. CL 179 || ??σ NrOm: Dwr {Bnd.} hayca, Anf {Gt.} e-c'o or e-3'o, She {Bnd.} aisi id., Omt (= Gf?) {Mrn.} hayca id. (× or ← hayca 'ear, orecchio') ¶ AD SF 157] || **IE** *Xosd-o- 'bough' > Ht {Pv.} hasduer- 'twigs, sticks, brush(wood)' || NaIE: Arm ost ost (*o-stem) 'branch, bough' || Gk ὄσθον, Gk L [Sappho] ὄσδοθ, Gk Ae ὄσδοθ 'bough, branch, twig, shoot' || Gt asts, OHG, OSx ast 'branch, bough' ¶¶ EI 80 (*h₂osdo-s 'branch'), Pv. III 239-40, Mn. 893, F II 353, Fs. 60, Ho. S 4, Kb. 47, EWA I 373-5, Schz. 91, KM 34, Sl. 324, IS I 277, ≠ P 785, || **A:** M *acan 'bifurcated branch of a tree' > WrM aca(n), HlM au(ан) id., 'fork', Ord ac'a 'fourche de bois, branche fourchue, bifurcation', Brt aca 'fork (in a tree\boughs), pitchfork', Kl au ac' 'bough, branch; bifurcated, double', {Rm.} aca 'Ast, Gabelung', Mgl (ArSc) {Wr.} a-c'a- 'Astgabel, Gabelstock (für Zelte)' ¶ MED 7, Ms. O 34-5, KRS 58, KW 18, Chr. 6 Wr. B 118 ♦ ≠ IS I 276-7 (*_{Λ3}'a 'branch'; IE ÷ ÷ S *^od {IS's interpretation of S *^ois-} 'tree' and allegedly related Eg, B, C and Ch words). See AD PNCPh § B (discussion of the problem).

1847. ? ?₂ *qicʔV 'shadow, shade' > **HS:** S *^o√χswʔh > Ak StB χasuʔ v. 'darken', χasuʔ 'dark, cloudy' ¶ CAD VI 143, 145 || EC: Sml ho-s (pl. ho-sas), Sml N {Abr.} ho-s 'shade', Rn o-si'm 'shadow, shade' ¶ Abr. S 110, AD SF 90, PG 242 || **U:** FU {UEW} *ic'e ~ *is'e 'shadow, shadow soul' > ObU {Ht.} *is 'Schattengestalt' > pVg *i-s id. > (within cds) Vg MK/P/Ss is; pOs *is 'Schattensee' > Os: K/O is, Nz/Kz i-s : ?σ Hg Δ i'sz id. sz d iz 'Brand (Krankheit); cancer' || ?? FP *ic'e 'oneself' > F itse, Es ise 'oneself', Vp ic'hine 'epilepsy' : pLp {Lr.} *ye-c'z 'oneself' (himself, etc.) > Lp: N ies' ~ jies', L ietj, U jiihtja, Kld ic'c' id. : Er yc□ es', Δ {Ps.} a-s', Mk yc□ es' id. : Chr: H {Ep.} БѢЩУ ѡс'ке, L шке s'ke, Uf (ѡ)s'ke, M is'ke, B s'ke id. : Prm {LG} ac'/*as'- id. > Z, Vt ac'-: Z ачѣм ac'-im, Vt ачим ac'-im 'myself', Z ачѣд ac'-id, Vt ачид ac'-id 'yourself', Z ачѣм as'ni, Vt ачѣм ac'-meos 'ourselves', etc., Z ачѣт ac'-t3 'you yourself (du \ dich selbst)' || Y: K {Jc.} eizi ({Rd.} ei_zi) 'shaman's spirit, Teufel', {Krn.} ed'ul 'life, alive', T {Jc.} izie ({Rd.}

iʒi.e) 'self', {Jc.} eʒi ('eʒi) 'animated, living', {Krn.} eḏil 'life; to live' ¶ Ht. 66, UEW 79, Rd. UJ 45 [#60] (Y ḏb U), Lr #264, Lgc. #1601, Ker. II 38-9, MRS 710, Ep. 169, Ang. 53-4, 64, 81, Krn. JJ 280, 284.

1848. ?? ***q'i'cV** 'wear out, be weakened' > **HS:** S *^o-χīss- > Ar √χys G (pf. χaṣa / ip. -χīss-) 'be spoiled' (food), 'stink' (carcass); S *^o√χs? (or *^o√χsʔ) > Ar √χsʔ G (pf. χasaʔa / ip. -χsaʔu) 'be weakened' (sight) ¶ BK I 571, 654 || ?φ Eg fMK xʔz(y) ({EG} h_{sj}) 'be weak, feeble', Eg fLMK xʔzy 'weakness'; z for the expected s is still unexplained ¶ EG III 398-9, Fk. 204 **II K** *qecʔ-/ʔqcʔ- v. 'wear out' > Mg χicʔ-ua 'wear out', Sv {TK} -qcʔ-/qicʔ-, {Top., TK} msd. li-qcʔ-e id., Sv UB {GP} -qcʔ- v. 'wear [sth.] away, digest [sth.]' ¶¶ FS K 498, K² 336 (refers the above words to *qecʔ-/ʔqcʔ- 'tear to pieces, torture' > OG mqec-, G mχec- 'wild animal'), TK 487, Top. Sh III 266, GP 190.

1849. ?? ***q'o'c'V₁?V₁** 'to remove' > **HS:** S *^o√χssʔ > Ar √χsʔ (pf. χasaʔa, ip. -χsaʔ-) 'drive away (a dog)', χaṣiʔ- 'chassé, éloigné avec mépris (p. ex. chiens, cochons); éloigné, écarté et inhabité (pays, endroit)' ¶ BK I 571 **II K:** GZ *qoc- v. 'remove, clear from, destroy, exterminate', {K²} 'sweep, wipe' > OG qoc-: mo-qoc-a (3s aor.) {DCh.} 'exterminate, wipe off', c.ar-qoc-a {Ser.} v. 'wipe (one's feet)' (Luc. 7.38, Joh. 11.2), OG a(y)-qoc-a v. 'exterminate, destroy' (Luc. 9.54, Joh. 11.48), v. 'remove' (Luc. 1.25), qoc- 'wipe', G aχ-χoc-a (3s aor.) 'mit Stumpf und Stiel ausrotten', amoxoca 'umbringen, töten, vernichten', gamo-χoc- '[jemandem etwas] ausputzen\saubermachen', {K} χoc- 'wipe up, rub; sweep', Lz χos-: o-χos-u v. 'peel fruit', b-χos-um 'I peel fruit' ¶¶ FS K 499, K² 340, Chx. 2382-3, Ser. 13, 209 **II B:** Tg *oṣ- vi. 'retreat, move aside (from), vacate (a place)' > Ewk, Lm oṣ- id., Neg oṣ- vi. 'move aside from; clear (a road)', Ul, Nn osi- 'remove, clear (a place in the woods)', Ork oṣsi- 'retreat, vacate (a place)', Orc osu- 'have the ice broken up' (of a river) ¶ STM II 25-6 || pJ {S} *us- 'lose, get lost, disappear' > OJ u'sa'-, u'si'-na'p-, J: T use'-, u's'ina-, K u'se'-, u's'i'na'-, Kg use'-, us'ina'- ¶ S QJ #978, Mr. 780 ¶¶ DQA #676 (A *i_u-c'u 'become free, retire, disappear' > Tg, J + *unc.* T *i_c-kin- 'let fall\disappear', see N ***q'E'c'V₁?V₁** 'to sink').

1850. ***qicʔE** 'see' > **HS:** S *-χīʔ- > Ak Λ inf. χiaṣ'u 'see, find'; ? BHb -huṣ- 'aufmerken' [§ 141.1] (× Hb -huṣ- 'feel pain' < S *huṣ- 'feel') ¶ CAD VI 14, KB 266 **II B:** Tg *iḥe- 'see' > Ul, Nn Nh/KU icʔz-, Nn B icʔz-, Orc icʔz-, Ud isʔz- 'see (увидеть)', Ewk icʔz-, Lm it/ḥ- id., 'notice', Sln is(s)ʔz- 'look (посмотреть)', try' ¶ STM I 334-5 ¶¶ ≠ DQA #588 [A *icʔV 'hope, see' > Tg + M *ica- 'hope' (cf. N *o'ḥi'cʔV 'seek, look for')].

1851. ? ***q'E'c'V₁?V₁** 'to sink' > **HS:** S *^o√χsʔ > Ar √χsʔ 'baisser, abaisser' ¶ BK I 576, Hv. 168 **II U** *ecʔcʔV v. 'sink, fall' (× N ***ecʔ**. 'U' 'to sink, dip' [q.v. ffd.]) **II IE:** ?? *AdS* of NaIE IE *ʔeṣ- v. 'sit (down), be seated' [< N ***ʔisV** (or ***ʔiʔsV?**) v. 'sit', n. 'seat' (q.v.)] > NaIE *eṣ- (md.) id. > OI 'aṣ-teṣ, Av aṣ-te, Gk Α ἡσται 'is seated' ¶¶ But N ***q'E'c'V₁?V₁** is not involved in Ht es-, as- v. 'sit, remain (seated), reside' (see N ***ʔisV** 'U') ¶¶ P 342-3, M K I 84, Ch. 411-2, F I 633-4, Pv. I-II 291-300, Ts. E I 110-1, Oett. IGS 112 **II ? K** *qχwec.ḥ- > G χvec- 'herunterrutschen (z. B. Socke)' ¶ Chx. 2353 ¶ K *w seem to point to a N rounded vw. of the first syll.; the emphatization of the affricate is probably due to *ʔ (something like *-cʔ- > *-cʔ- > *-cʔ- > K *-cʔ- > G -cʔ-) **II ? B:** M *ice- v. 'retire into hibernation' (× N ***ecʔ**. 'U' 'U' [q.v. ffd.]) || NaT *i_c-qin- v. 'let fall' > OT icʔyin- id., 'let (sth.) slip' (uzun-tonluy koʔzpuʔsin kolke icʔyinmīs 'a woman let her mirror fall in a lake'), XwT XIV icʔgm- 'release, let go, lose', MQp XIV [CC] XIV icʔqin-, MQp XV isʔqin- 'escape', Chg XV icʔqin- 'let [sth.] slip (from one's hand)', VTt ЫНҚЫН ЫС'ҚЫН-, Bsh ЫСҚЫН- 'fall (from one's hands)', Alt icʔqin- 'drop (sth. from one's hands), let slip', Xk ЫСХЫН- isχin- v. 'fall, fall out; drop, let fall', Yk ЫСЫГЫН- isigyn- v. 'let fall\slip, Tv ЫСЫГЫН- isʔqin- v. 'let fall, drop'; NaT *i_c-qin- v. 'let slip, allow to disappear' is probably a *sd* (broadening of meaning) from v. 'let fall'. But if 'to allow to disappear' is the original meaning, the word is not valid as a cognate. The derivational prehistory of the stem is obscure (according to Cl., "a reflexive form [-n] but with no known basic form"); the underived hapax legomenon icʔ- (the Namangan codex of Qutadgu Bilig, p. 120, l. 10) interpreted in DTS as 'скрытатсѡ, исчезатѡ', is not confirmed by Cl. ¶ Cl. 23, DTS 216-7, ET GI 672-3, BT 188, BIG 332, TvR 601, Pek. III 3835-6.

1852. ??? ***qV'c'V** (= ***qa'c'V**. 'i') 'to conceive, give birth' > **HS:** ?? SC: Irq {E} χacʔ.i, {MQK} χaṣcʔ.i(?) 'afterbirth of animals', ?φ Asa {E} har- to give birth' ¶ MQK 118, E SC 370 (adduces Asa har- and reconstructs SC *χacʔ- or *χansʔ- > pRt *χacʔ- v. 'give birth' [of animals]) **II ?? IE** *Xeḥos- > Ht has(s)-/hans- 'beget, procreate, give birth', HrLw has(a)- 'beget', has-mi- 'progeny, issue', Lc esedenneve <

Lw *hassatanna- 'progeny' (unless < *hams- 'procreate', reconstructed in Pv. III 217-8 on the basis of comparison with Ht hammasa- 'grandchild'; if we reject the adduction of hammasa-, -n- in hansa- may represent a reg. IE *-n-infix, as in the NaIE present tense) ¶ Pv. III 212-8, Frd. HW 61, Ts. E I 191-2 ¶ ? **¶** *ā*azi (SMD95) ? **ā*z'i) *ā* 'child, first-born' > Tg *aji- 'conceive, give birth; child' > WrMc aʒigan 'child, boy', aʒigala- v. 'conceive (зарожда́т, зачина́т)', aʒige, Mc Sb aʒ'ige 'small', WrMc aʒi 'first-born', Lm aʒun 'first-born' ¶¶ SMD95 (s.v. ? **ā*z'i ? v. 'conceive, give birth') reconstructs a long vw. **ā*- at the pTg and pA levels, which is *unj.* because the length of vw. in Lm may be (and often is) secondary.

1853. *₂* *qada 'to hurry, run' > HS: S **√*χdw|y > Ar *√*χdy G (idaXa χada- / ip. -χdī) v. 'go at a quick pace' (of a horse)' (Fr. 'celeriter incessit') ¶ Fr. I 468, BK I 548, Hv. 159 || Eg fp χdy 'travel downstream' ¶ EG III 354-5, Fk. 199 || C: Ag: Bln {R} haded- v. 'run', 'hurry', 'gallop' (of a horse) ¶ R WB 187 ¶¶ **¶** Coh. #144 (S, Eg + *unc.* Shl əddu go') ¶ **¶** M: M *adaga- (or *qadaga-?) 'hurry' (← *run, walk quickly) > WrM adaga-, HIM адга- v. 'hurry, speed, strive', WrO adaʒa- 'be in a hurry, hasten', Kl adʒa- id. ¶ MED 9, KW 1, Krg. 20 ♦ **¶** IS MS 338 s.v. 'двига́т(сѡ)' *q'o'da, IS SS ##3.11 and 8.3 (both: M, D, K, HS).

1854. ?? *qAdV 'belly' > K: Sv {Ni., GP} qa'd 'belly' ¶ GP 311, Ni. s.v. животъ ¶ HS: SC: Irq {E} χiri 'waist', {MQK} χiri(:)w 'lower back' (according to E, Irq -r- < SC *-tʰ- -> *-t-) ¶ E SC 258, MQK 118 || Eg fp x't {EG} h_t) 'belly, body' > Cpt: Sd ʒu he-, A ʒen ʒ₂ei 'belly, stomach', ʒит- he-t-, B ʒит- ʒe-t- id. ¶ EG III 356-8, Fk. 200, Vc. 285 ¶¶ The Irq and Eg words belong here only if their *-t- goes back to *-d-t (with the formative *-t of fem. gender) ¶ ? **D** *at- 'flesh' (← *body' ← *belly') > Kn ad.agu, ad.abala 'flesh, meat', Mlt ar'age 'curry made of meat, fish, or vegetable' ¶¶ D #60.

1855. *₂* *qe|dV (← *g-) 'speak' > HS: S **√*χid- > Ak Λ χa-du ḏ χia-du 'speak, make an utterance', χittu 'utterance' ¶ CAD VI 28, 208 ¶ **D** *e|t-, {GS} *e|d- 'speak, tell, let know' > Klm id.d- 'tell, show', Nkr id.d- 'say', id.ip- 'show', Nk id.uk- id., Krx er- (p. ed.d.as) 'call, summon, invure\command to come\assemble, rouse from sleep', Mlt er'ye 'speak with fluence' ¶¶ D #786, ≠ Pf. 80 [507].

1856. *qad₁V₁ʔo' 'to step, walk' > HS: S **√*χt.w > Ar *√*χt.w G (ip. *-χt-u-) v. 'step, make steps', χut.w-at- (pl. i6AXu χut.a), χat.w-at- 'a step' ¶ BK I 597 || Eg NE χtyw - a verb of going, ?σ Eg fp χty.w 'Terrasse mit Treppe' ¶ EG III 348, Tk. I 86, 232 ¶¶ Tk. l.c. (Eg, S) || C: EC (× N **√*odU 'go'): EC: Sa {Wlm.} -ad/-ed- 'go', Sml N {Abr.} a'd- 'go to', ?φ Sd {Mrn.} had- 'andare', {Hd.} haʒr-, {Gs.} har.a 'go'; ? Arr pcv. -iʒit- pf. / -eʒet- ip. / ?i't imv. m. 'go' ¶¶ AD SF 242, Abr. S 4, Mrn. S 220, Hd. 369, Gs. 147, Hw. A 451-9 || SOM: Ari {Fl.} ada 'go', Male {Fl.} ad- 'come?') (× N **√*odU) || AdS of B **√*wdH 'go' and SC (Asa adi 'go') < N **√*odU) ¶¶ Contamination with N **√*at₁₂V 'to come' in C and SOM? ¶ IE: NaIE **√*ae|ot- 'go, walk' (× N **√*at₁₂V 'to come' [q.v.]) > OI 'atati 'goes, walks' ¶ **¶** P 69, M K I 26, ME I 56, EI 228 ¶ **K** *qed-/qid-/qd- 'go, come', ? 'move, bring' > Lz χt- ~ χt- 'come, appear', Mg rt- 'go', Sv qad- (qed-, qid-) / qd- (inf. li-qed) 'come'; possibly also with caus. meaning: OG qad/qd-, G χad-/χd- 'take, take out', Sv qad- (qed-, qid-) / qd- [inf. li-qde] 'come, bring, take\draw out' ¶ K 263, K² 335, FS K 491 & FS E 557-8, Chx. 2311-4, Chik. 426, Marr 234, Top. SE 75, GP 190 ¶ **¶** **¶** *a-t'V ~ *a₁:t|d- v. 'step, walk' > T *a-t- v. 'step' > M *adam 'pace, step' (× N **√*at₁₂V 'to come' [q.v. ffd.]) || M *od₁u₁- 'go' (× N **√*odU 'go', q.v. ffd. × N **√*wd₁V₁V 'go, walk?') ¶¶ S AJ 280 [142] (pA *a-tV); SMD97 (pA *a₁|e-tV), ≠ DQA #1756 [A *p'e-ta 'to step, walk': equates T and M *adam with Tg *pete- 'jump'] ¶ ? **D** *a-t- vi. 'move' (× N **√*at₁₂V 'to come', q.v. ffd.) ♦ The discrepancy between the apparent reflexes of *-t- (IE *-t-, S *-t-, Mg -t-) and of *-t- (Eg -t-) are due to the Ir. *ʔ (*-dʔ- > *-t-). The Ir. may be also responsible for the long vw. in T (< pA?) and D ♦ IS MS 343 s.v. 'идти' *q'a't₁Λ (IE, S, Eg) & IS SS 1.38 ('go') [both: IE, S, Eg]; **¶** IS MS 338 s.v. 'двига́т(сѡ)' *q'o'da, IS SS ##3.11 and 8.3 ('move') [both: A, D, K, HS, incl. *err.* S **√*χdy 'go to a quick pace', cp. N *qada 'to hurry, run'].

1857. *qag₁ʔja 'to fear' > HS: CS **√*χgʔ v. 'fear, be confused' > BHb aG₁h₁ hōg'ga- {GB} 'fear' (h.l. Is. 19.17, LXX: φοβήτρον 'terror'), Ar *√*χgʔ G (pf. χag'iʔa) 'was ashamed' ¶ GB 213; ≠ KB 278 (interprets the word aG₁h₁ as 'Beschämung' on the basis of comparison with Ar), ≠ KBR 290 (aG₁h₁ 'shame, confusion'), Fr. I 463, BK I 542 ¶ IE: NaIE *agʰ- v. 'fear', 'sorrow', *aḡʰ- 'dread, terror' > AS eʒ'e n. 'fear', ON agi 'fear, horror', Gt agis id., og 'is afraid' ¶ OIr ad-aḡ- v. 'fear' ¶ ?σ OI a'gha-h., Av ayo- 'bad', aya- 'evil'. OI a'gha-m n. 'evil' (infl. of N **√*ʔa-ka 'be evil?') ¶ ?σ Gk ἄχοϋ (gen. ἄχοϋ) ntr. 'mental pain,

distress', $\alpha\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\chi\nu\upsilon\mu\alpha\iota$ 'be grieved, distressed' || OIr ad-a'gor 'I fear' ¶ P 7-8, Mn. 2-3, Vn. A 23, Vr. 3, Ho. 89, Fs. 14, 58O, M K I 1, F I 2O2-3, EI 198 & 247 (*h_{Aeg}^b- 'be afraid \ downcast', 'be afflicted; grieve') || D *ak- v. 'fear, tremble' (× N *Øayka 'move (quickly), jump', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ A possible prehistory of D *-k-: N *-g?- > *k. > D *-k-.

1858. *q'a'l_i 'to extend one's hand, seize, take, hold' > HS: S *°√χll > Oak, Ak OB p. -χlul, inf. χala^llu v. 'hold'; ??? S *°√χlf > Ar √χlf G 'retirer\ôter une chose de dessus une autre' ¶ CAD VI 34, BK I 616, Hv. 181 || C: EC: Sam {Hn.} *hel- 'get, obtain' > Sml hel-, Rn hel- ~ el-, Bn hel- id. || Dh1 he^l- {EEN} 'seize, catch hold of' ¶ E SC 3O7, EEN 15, Hn. S 63, Ss. PEC 4O, PG 145 || Ch: CCh: Gzg {Lk.} hal- 'nehmen (Hirse, Erdnüsse)' || WCh: Ang {Flk.} e^l ~ el 'seize, catch', {J} ?el 'ergreifen, schnappen' ¶ Lk. G 123 ¶¶ According to AD WIL, EC *h- corresponds to S *χ-, i.e. goes back to N *q- ¶¶ Hardly here Eg MK h_{3y} {EG} 'angreifen, (den Gegner) annehmen', {Fk.} 'charge down upon (enemy)', because Eg h is not cognate with S *χ, and the semantic connection is not reliable (⇔ Tk SCA 98 [#28.3], Tk I 146) || A *al'i^l-, {DQA} *a^lla 'take, receive' > T *al(i)- 'take' > OT {Cl.} al-, {Md.} *a^l- 'take, seize, receive', MQp [CC] al- 'take, receive', Tk al-, Az, Tkm, CrTt, Nog, Qq, Qzq, Qrg, Alt, Tv, Tf, Xk al-, Yk il-, Uz al-, Chv il- 'take' ¶ Cl. 124-5, DTS 32, Rs. W 14-5, ET Gl 127-9, TL 335-7, 699-700, Ra. 152, Md. 100, 159, Jeg. 68, Fed. I 163-4 ¶ According to Md. 98, pT *a. goes back to A *a influenced by the vw. *i (i.e. originally *i) of the second syll. || Tg *ali- v. 'take, receive, extend one's hand' > Ewk PT al- id., Ewk Y ali- id., v. 'hold one's hand for sth.' ('подставит[□] руку'), Sln ali- v. 'accept (принимат[□])', Neg to extend\hold one's hand for sth., Lm ali- id., 'hold one's vessel for sth.', 'shield oneself with the hand\shield', Orc ali- v. 'shield\cover oneself with the hand', Ud ali- id., 'extend the hand to receive sth.', Ul alv- v. 'extend the hand, defend oneself', Nn Nh/B alv- v. 'hold one's hand\stick in order to defend oneself', Ork d allv- 'pass (sth. to so.), give (подават[□], вручат[□])', WrMc ali-, Mc Sb ali- v. 'receive, take'; Tg b> Dg ali- v. 'take, receive' (hardly a genetic cognate of T and Tg, because it is isolated within M) ¶ STM I 26-7, T DgJ 12O || ?σ M *ali (or *qali?) 'give me!, (?) 'take for me!' inv. > WrM ali, HIM, Kl al[□] alj id., Kl {Rm.} al', al 'gib her, nimm!', Ord {Ms.} ali 'donne-moi, passe-moi', Brt ale[□] ale^l 'give!' ¶ MED 31, KRS 38, Ms. O 16, KW 6, Chr. 42-3 || ??φ pJ {S} *a^l- 'receive' > OJ u^l, J: T/K/Kg e^l id. ¶ S QJ #754, Mr. 681 ¶¶ KW 6, SDM97 s.v. *ala, DQA #2O || ? D: [1] *a^ll_i- v. 'take up in the hollow of the hand' > Tm al^lu, Ml al^luka id., Tm al 'handful, anything contained in the hollow of the hand' || [2] *a^ll_i- v. 'get, own' (→ v. 'rule') > Ka a^ll- v. 'get, possess, rule', Tu a^lluni v. 'govern, reign', Td o^ll_i- to own (buffaloes), to rule', Tm a^ll- v. 'rule, reign', Ml a^lluka v. 'possess' (comparison proposed in Km. 313 [#191]) || ??φ D *e^l- v. 'receive, take' > Tm e^lid., Ml e^llka v. 'receive, take in charge, admit', Kt e^l- v. 'catch in sth. held up', Tl e^lu v. 'accept, admit, take'; the connection is valid only if the D √ in question is different from *e^l- 'to happen', 'to suit' ([GS] *e^ll_i-), or if the latter is a *sd* of *e^l- 'to receive, take'; the vw. e^l is puzzling and casts doubt on the et. of D *e^l- ¶¶ D ##29O, 9O5, GS 257-8 [#392a], Km. 313 [#191] (ties in Tl e^lu v. 'rule, govern' within the first D √ [Ka a^ll_i-, etc.] and reconstructs pSD *ya^ll_i-, but in my opinion, Tl e^lu v. 'rule, govern' may well be a *sd* of Tl e^lu v. 'take') ◇ N *q- and *f- are justified provided the Ar cognate is legitimate.

1859. *qalV 'bottom, down' > IE: Ht halluwa- 'deep': hallu^lwas witas kat^ltan^l 'in deep water' (unless from halluwa- {Pv.} 'hollow, pit'), but haliya- v. 'kneel, genuflect' is more likely to belong to IE *Xol- 'elbow, knee' < N *TULV id. ¶ Pv. III 28-9 (s.v. haliya-), 47-9 (s.v. halluwa- 'hollow, deep'), EI 96 (Ht < IE *h₂elwo-s ~ *h₂eu^llo^s 'elongated cavity, hollow') || HS: S *°√χly > Sq {L} √hly v. 'throw down, sit under sth.', di-'hale 'under', 'hele 'deep', Mh {Jo.} anχa^lli 'under, underneath', ? Jb C a'yahl 'down, downwards' ¶ L LS 175, Jo. M 3O8, Jo. J 2 || U *ala 'bottom, place under sth.' > F, Es ala- (first part of *cds*) 'under, lower', F al-la, Es all 'under', F, Es ala 'territory' | pLp {Lr.} *vo^lleⁿ 'down, lower part' > Lp: S {Hs.} vuo^llie, L {LLO} vuolleⁿ, N {N} vuolle id., 'the space\part under sh.', vuol^lde ~ vuold ~ vuol postpos. 'under', Kld ву^lллен[□] vu^lll-en^l 'below, under' | Er/Mk ал al 'lower (das untere, unter befindliche)', Er alo, Mk ala 'below, under' | Chr L у^lлан u^ll-an, у^lлно^l 'u^ll-no^l', Uf/B u^ll-no^l, H u^ll-nə 'below', L u^lləl 'bottom, lower, B/H u^ll-, Uf u^ll^lo^l-, u^ll- 'lower' | Prm {LG} *ul 'bottom, place under sth.' > Z yb, Z Δ, Vt ul id. || ObU: pOs *il 'lower, down' > Os: V il, D it, O il id., pOs *il-ən loc. 'below' > Os: V ilən id., D itən id., 'on the ground floor', O ilən 'on the floor'; pVg *ya^ll-ən loc. 'below' > Vg: T ya^llən, LK y^ll^lən, P yalən, Ss yolən id., pVg *ya^ll-ṽk 'the lower' > Vg: T ya^ll^lṽk, LK yalx, P yalk, Ss yolik; according to UEW, Vg

*y- is prosthetic; the corr. Os *i ÷ Vg *ya~ may be due to the presence of *y- : OHg al 'lower, underneath, lower part', Hg al- (in *cds*) 'lower', ala', alatt 'below, underneath, under' || pSm {Jn.} *il~ 'ground, bottom (Boden, das Untere)', *il~n 'down, under' > Ne: T dat. ~ьлн гил?~, T O {Lh.} гил?~, F {Lh.} гил id., T ~ьлаАл 'bottom (дно, низ)'; Ng {Mik.} гил'а 'down, under'; En {Ter.} ir?~ 'under' (direction), iron 'under' (place); Slq Tz il 'under'; Kms {KD} i~it 'lower part', i~il'gən 'below', i~it'də~ 'untenthin' || pY {IN} *al 'bottom' > Y K/T al postp. 'under', K al-bə 'foot of a hill\mountain' (-bə is a sx. of nomina loci) ¶¶ Coll. 2, UEW 6, Sm. 536 (U, FU *i-la°, FP *e~la, Ugr *i-la 'under'), Lr. #1432, N III 802-13, Hs. 1457, SaR 56, MRS 642, LG 295, EWU 19-20, Jn. 24, Ter. 408-9, Ter. EJ 454, KKIИ 195, KD 183, IN 214-5, ▢ Rd. UJ 34 [#1] (Y 4b- U) ▢ ▢ {DQA} *ale 'lower, below' > T: [1] *alt 'base, bottom' > OT {Cl.} alt (i) 'bottom, lower surface of sth.', Tk alt 'base, bottom', Az, Ggz, CrTt alt, Tk Δ a~t id., Qrg, Alt, Tv ald(i), SY, Xk alr, Tlt, Brb alt 'under', [2] ? NaT *al 'below, bottom' > Alt/Tlt/QK/Shor {Rl.} alm 'Unterteil, Stelle unter einem Gegenstande', Yk alm 'bottom, lower part'; the √ *al 'below' coexists with the homonymous √ *al 'front'; the meaning of al in OT is *qu.* : Gbn., DTS, Rs. find here two meanings: 'front' and 'below', while Cl. recognized the meaning 'front, in front' only ¶ Rl. I 373-6, 400-2, DTS 32. Gbn. ATG 293, Rs. W 14, Cl. 121, 130, ET Gl 124-5, 140, JkR 39 || pKo {S} *a'ra'i~ > MKo a'ra'i., NKo ara~ 'below, lower side' ¶ S QK #652, Nam 336, MLC 1069 || pJ {S} *z'r3~ > OJ o'ru v. 'lower, go down', J: T ori~, K/Kg o'ri~ ¶ S QJ #590, Mr. 742 || ?? Tg: WrMc aligan 'Untersatz, Untergestell, Postament, Sockel' ¶ Z 34, Hr. 36 ¶¶ DQA #25 (T, Ko, J), Rm. SKE 6, ▢ Pp. VG 75 ◆ IS MS 351 s.v. 'нижний' qal (with further literature) and IS SS 336 [#8.1.] (in both: HS, U, A, IE + i ÷ Ht haliya-) ◆ Gr. II #406 (*ala 'under') [IE, U, Y, A, Ko, J, ES + *unc.* Ai].

1860. ?₂ *qa~l~V 'hand' > K *qel- 'hand' (a short *e) > OG qel-, G xel- 'hand', Mg, Lz xe id., Mg xu handful', Sv UB {GP} qa~l 'arm', Sv {FS} qa~l (pl. qala~r) 'length of two outstretched arms' ¶ FS K 495-6, FS E 562-3, ▢ K 264 & K² 334-5 (GZ *qe-), Chik. 58, GP 311; on Mg/Lz xe < *qel- with the loss of l and Umlaut see GM S 93 and 160; on the correspondance of G el with Mg/Lz u see Schm. 25-6 ▢ ▢: T *a~l(ig), {Adb.} *a~lg 'hand' > OT, MU a~lig, MU [KB], Chg el ~ elik 'hand', MQP XIII elig 'hand', XIV [CC] el, Osm XIV a~l 'hand', Tk el, Ggz i~el, Az, Uz XwOg a~l, Tkm, Slr el, CrTt e~l, Xlj a~l 'hand', Yk a~li → ilī 'hand, arm' ▢ Chv al, al~ id., 'foreleg' ¶ Cl. 140-1, DTS 169-70, Rs. W 39, ET Gl 140-1, TL 251, ADb. SR 199-215, Md. 34, 164 (*a~l(ig)), DT 109 || ? Tg *elge- v. 'lead by the hand' (→ 'lead [an animal] by holding the rein') > Orc 3gg3-, Ork 3l'd3- 'lead by the hand', Nn, Ewk, Neg 3lg3-, Lm 3lgə- id., 'lead by holding the rein', Ul 3l33- 'lead by the hand (an old\sick\blind person)', Sln 3lg3- v. 'lead', WrMc elgi- ~ elge- 'lead by holding the rein' ¶ STM II 446, Vas. 553, Bz. 969, ADb. SR-D 449 ¶¶ Rm. SKE 57, ADb. SR-D 455-6, S AJ 17, 47, 282, DQA #1527 (A *ḡa~li 'hand' > T + Tg *ḡa~la 'hand') ▢ HS: CCh: MfM {Brr.} x3'la'y ({▢Brr.} xə.'la'y) 'arm', pMM {Ro.} *ahal > Mada {BrrB} a-ha'l 'hand, arm', Mkt {Ro.} a'ha'l, Myn/Zlg {Ro.} a'ha'r 'hand' ¶ Brr. CM 42, BrrB 125, Ro. 266 [#343] ◆ It is hard to say if Tg *ḡa~la 'hand' belongs here. It depends on the investigation of the problem of Tg (and N?) *ḡ-. For a possible solution see N *gog~q~H~AIV 'forearm' ◆ IS SS #8.7, IS MS 362 (*qela).

1861. ??₂ *qVL~V~V 'knee; to kneel' > HS: S *~χl? > Ar ~χl? G 's'agenouiller et ne vouloir pas boyer ni se relever (par obstinance, les chameaux)' ¶ BK I 609 ▢ K: GZ (d?) *muql- 'knee, corner' > OG muql-, K muxl- 'knee', Mg muxur- 'corner, edge' ¶ K 138, K² 127, FS K 224, FS E 246.

1862. *qa~li~V 'to melt, dissolve, be wet\moist' > HS: S *~χul- ~ *~χll > Ak ~χwl (inf. xa~lu, p. -xu~l-) 'become liquid, dissolve; exude (a liquid)', Mh {Jo.} ~χll (pf. xlu~l) 'be penetrated by rain, let in rain' (of a roof), 'penetrate, come through' (of rain, water)', Jb C {Jo.} xell- id., xal'lun 'wet', ~χll Sh (pf. ax~lel) 'let in rain' (of roof), Jb E {Jo.} ~χll G (pf. 'xlel, sbjn. 'yexx3l) 'let in rain' (of a roof)' ¶ CAD VI 54-5, Jo. J 299, Jo. M 439 || ?? B: Ah əlyəm vi. 'dissolve' ¶ Fc. 1020 ▢ U: FU *el~V 'moist, wet' > Chr: B ile ~ il'e, M/P il'e, Chr L yle id. ▢ Prm {LG} *El' > Z yл ul' id., Vt ыл il' 'raw (not baked enough), wet' ▢ Vg: N il' 'wet' (il' yiw 'wet tree'), P il', N il 'juice' || Sm *3~ 'melting\soft snow' ({Jn.} 'melting snow') > Ne: T ~'лil' гил? 'soft, locker' (of snow)', T O {Lh.} г3~il' cirt3~ 'soft melting snow', F {Lh.} г3~Hāt xirr3 'rather thin soft snow'; Kms {KD} ε~lege~n 'damp soft snow in spring-time' ¶ Jn. 21, Ter. 420, KD 19 || Y T al'a- v. 'melt' (of snow, ice), 'be warmed', 'dissolve' ¶ Ku. 24-5 ▢ D (in SD) *alij- v. 'melt, dissolve' > Ml aliyuka vi. 'dissolve (as salt)', alikka, aliyikka vi. 'melt', aliccal, alivu 'melting, compassion', Kdg ali- vi., vt. 'dissolve', Tu aliyuni vi. 'to dissolve, decay' ¶ D #250 ▢▢ ?? D *al~ak- ▢ 'liquid, fluid' >

Tm al₁akam 'water', Kn al₁aka, al₁laka 'neither thick nor thin, as applied to liquids', ? Tl anuku 'semiliquid, semifluid' ¶¶ D #298 ♦ The vw. is controversial: S points to a rounded vw. (but in the framework of the S morphology this *u/*ụ may be secondary), D suggests *a or *ạ, while FU points to *e. There is also conflicting ev. about the lateral cns.: FU *el'v and D *al₁ak- suggest *l'-, while SD *al₁i- points to a plain *l-. A possible solution is N *qạ'liyV; the group *-liy- contracted to *-ly- > FU *l'-, D *-ḷ-; FU *e- for *ạ- may be due to the palatalizing infl. of *-i-).

1863. ?φ₂ *qVLCV 'to tear/be torn' > K: GZ *qlec̣-/qlic̣-/qḷc̣- 'tear off, be torn off/apart' > G qlec̣-/qlic̣- 'tear off, be torn off (zerreißen, zerfetzen)', G M {Kavt.} na-qlec̣- 'scrape, fragment', G X {Ghl.} na-qec̣ 'fragment of tree', Mg xarck-/xorck-/xirck- 'tear off, burst', Lz xreck-/x(r)ock-, xroc.k-, xrosk- 'burst', 'die' (of animals) ¶ K 266 (*qlec̣-), K² 339, FS E 487-8 and FS E 553 (*qlec̣-/qlic̣-), Kavt. M 294, Ghl. 419 ¶ HS: CS *√χlc̣- 'be broken, tear out' > Ar çlh √χlṣ (χaliṣa / -χlaṣ-) 'be broken in the flesh' (of a bone), BHb √hlc̣. çlh G 'withdraw, pull off', JA [Trg.] {Js.} √hlc̣. G 'take off, undress; withdraw', JEA √hlc̣. G 'bare the shoulder (as a sign of mourning)', SmA √hlṣ. v. 'extract', eclh hlṣ.h n. act. 'plundering', OYmn {Slw.} √χlṣ G, Ar Y √χlṣ G 'draw out (ausziehen)', ? Ak √χlṣ. (inf. χalạṣ.u) 'clean by combing'; but hardly here Ak √χlṣ. (inf. χalạṣ.u) 'press, squeeze out' and Ug √χlṣ. 'squeeze out' ¶ KB 308-9, GB 233, Js. 472-3, Lv. T I 262-3, Sl. 466, Tal 275, CAD VI 40, Sd. 311, BK I 613-4, Ln. 785-6, Slw. 77, OLS 192-3.

1864. *qVL₁VJ₁K₁E 'blister, pimple' > IE: NaIE *elḳos- 'sore, ulcer' > OI ars'ah / ars'as- ntr. 'hemorrhoids', Sgd ʔrsχ, ʔrsʔnx id., KhS ạṣi, ạṣi 'itch' ¶ Gk ἔλκο (gen. ἐλκεος) ntr. 'wound' ({F}: h- due to the infl. of ἔλκο 'draw, drag') ¶ L ulcus / gen. ulceris 'sore, ulcer' ¶ WP I 160, P 310, M K I 53, M E I 122-3, Bai. 28, F I 496-7, WH II 811, EI 523 (*h₁elḳeṣ 'ulcer') ¶ HS: S *χVlḳ- > Mh χəwḳạt- (pl. χəlḳẹḳ.), Hrs χəlḳạt, Jb E 'χow'ḳet 'mole, pimple' ¶ Jo. M 441, Jo. H 140 ¶ C: pAg {AD} *lak-an / pl. *lakk-an 'wound' > Bln {R} la'gạn (pl. la'kạn), Xm {R} le'χan, Aw {R} lagan, Q {R} nagan id. ¶ AD SF 261, R WB 251 ¶ A: M *o₁liqay blister' (or *φ-?) > WrM {MED} oliqay 'blisters on animals', {Gl.} uliqay 'water blisters on skin (an illness of animals)', {Kow.} oliqay id. (among the Buryats) [the word has not been found in modern dictionaries of Brt], Kl {Rm.} ulχạ 'Blase, Beule (im Fleisch oder Gehirn) ¶ Since the word has not been detected in MM and in the h/φ-preserving lgs., one cannot know if there was an initial *φ- in the word. It belongs here if there was no pM *φ- ¶ MED 609, Gl. I 244, Kow. 402, KW 448.

1865. *q'ạ'V 'to strike, pierce' > K *qal-/q̣l- {K²} 'drive in, push' > OG qal-/q̣l- 'drive in, aufschlagen', Sv qal-/q̣l- 'drive in, fill with' (at-qal-e 'du hast hineningebohrt', c'wat-qal-e 'er bohrte, stieß hinein', χe-q̣l-i 'es wird ihm hineingebohrt') ¶ K² 333, FS K 491-2, FS E 558 ¶ HS: CS *√χll 'pierce' > Ar √χll (pf. -WXa χalla) 'pierce, perforate, make a hole', BHb √hll (pf. ll2h1 hạ-lal) 'be pierced', prt. pl. Mil5l9h2m6 māhal^llīm 'pierced through', MHb ll1h1 hạ-lạl 'hollow, cavity', Sr \ojli≈ hālī-l-ạ 'cavus', √hll (pf. òxel≈a hāl'hel) 'pierce', hālạ-l-ạ 'cave' ¶ BK I 606, GB 234, Klein 219, Br. 23-2 ¶ A: T *ạ'l- v. 'dig, penetrate (the soil)', 'row' (<-dig water') > Osm xvii ạ's- 'dig', Tk eṣ- 'dig', {Rh.} 'dig up slightly, scratch the soil', Ggz yeṣ- 'dig with a foot', Az eṣ- 'dig', Tv eṣ- (inf. γερ eẓ-er) v. 'shovel up (as snow); row', Tf e'ṣ- 'shovel (παζρεβатар), row', Xk iṣ- is- 'draw (water), row', Uz, ET, Qrg, Alt eṣ-, VTt, Bsh iṣ-, Qzq, Qq, Nog eṣ- v. 'row' ¶ Chv {Ash.} al- v. 'plough virgin soil with a wooden plough', Chv alt- 'dig' ¶ Cl. 255-6, ET Gl 315-6, Rh. 124, TvR 607, Ra. 183, BIG 64, Ash. I 104, ¶ Md. 34, 164 ¶ Hardly here T *ụ'l- pierce' (Cl. 256-7, Rs. W 523) because of the unexpected labial vw. *ụ.

1866. *r'q'o'V 'fur, mane' (> 'wool') > HS: S: Ar χulf-at- 'vêtement', χulf-at- 'robe d'honneur' ¶ BK I 617 ¶ Eg: [1] Eg MK χəw.t {EG} 'hide of wolf', {Fk.} 'hide of animal', Eg OK {EG} χəw 'Haut und sonstiger Abfall von Kleinvieh' ¶ [2] DEg x̣ity 'a garment' > Cpt: Sd ɔerre hoeite, A ɔaerre χəaeite, P 9orre χəoite id.; ?? Eg fP {EG} ḥity 'Hülle, Kleid' ¶ EG III 35, 225, Fk. 184, Vc. 293, 315, Vc. VLE I 30-1 (on the phonological value of Cpt P 9), Crn. 299 ¶ ? K: G χvirtli 'Winterhaar, Winterpelz (der Tiere)' ¶ Chx. 2355 ¶ A: Tg: Ewk Bnt olmin 'mane' ¶ STM II 15 ¶ ?? M: WrM oil, HIM oñl 'tuft of hair' (unless with *φ-) ¶ MED 604 ¶ D (in McTm) *o₁l- 'mane, hair of head' > Tm ul₁ai id., Ml ul₁a 'mane (of horse\lion), man's hair' ¶ D #701; in Tm and Ml before the vw. *a of a d the opposition *o ↔ *u is neutralized (Zv. 65-7).

1867. *qamV 'cry, make noise' > **K**: GZ *qama/*qma 'voice', *qam-/qm- v. 'call' > OG qma, Mg χ uma d χ 3ma d χ oma 'voice', Mg χ umini 'noise', OG qma-w.qaw 'I cried', mo-qm-ob-a 'herbeirufen', Mg χ um-ap-a 'call, call up' ('rufen, locken') ¶ FS K 492 & FS E 559 (*qam-/qm-), K 266 and K² 339 (*qma-), Q 405 || **HS**: S * $\sqrt{\chi}$ mm (× N ***qumV** 'to prey, ask for') > Ar $\sqrt{\chi}$ mm v. G 'wail, weep violently', χ amma θ iya-bi 'praised (so.)'; n. 'bitter weeping' ¶ Ln. 806-7, BK I 628-9, Hv. 184 || **D** (in SD) *ama(-l)- 'tumult, uproar' > Tm amal.i id., amalai 'noise, din', Ml amal.i 'tumult, affray, cry, wail', Kn amakkal.a 'tumult' ¶ D ##166, 1055.

1868. ?₂*q'a'mV 'to dry' > **K**: GZ *qam-/qm- vi. 'dry, wither' > OG qem-/qm-, G χ m- id., OG ganm-qm-ar-i adj. 'dry', Mg χ om- ~ χ um- (inf. χ om-ap-a ~ χ um-ap-a), Lz χ om- id.; $\rightarrow$ GZ *qm-el- adj. 'dry, dry land' > OG qmel- id., G χ mel-, Mg χ umla-, χ omyla, χ omila, Lz χ om(b)ula- 'dry' ¶ K 263, 266, K² 335-6, 339, FS K 492-3, FS E 559-60 || **HS**: Eg Md χ m 'become too dry' (of liniment) ¶ EG III 277 || S * $\sqrt{\chi}$ mr > Ak fOB $\sqrt{\chi}$ mr (inf. χ ama $\bar{r}$ u) vi. 'dry up' ¶ Sd. 315.

1869. ?*qAmV 'to grasp, seize' > **IE** NaIE *em-/m- 'take, acquire, have' (× N ***emV** 'to seize, hold' [q.v. ffd.]) × N ***HoNVmV** 'take hold of' [q.v.] ¶ WP I 207, P 310-1, WH I 400-2, Frn. 184-5, En. 184 || **HS** $\sqrt{*}\chi$ m 'grasp' > Eg fP χ m $\bar{s}$ 'seize, grasp' ¶ EG III 231, 281-2, Fk. 191 || S * $\sqrt{\chi}$ mm > Ak $\sqrt{\chi}$ mm G (inf. χ ama $\bar{m}$ u) 'pluck and gather (barley [a primitive technique of harvesting without the use of a sickle]), gather to oneself', D (inf. χ ummumu) 'collect, pick up'; but Gz $\sqrt{\chi}$ my v. 'chain, tie, bind, shackle' (adduces in IS III) hardly belongs here (≠σ) ¶ CAD VI 58-9, Sd. 315, L G 262-3 || SOm: Hm {Bnd.} h χ am- 'hold, keep' ¶¶ Cal. 76, Ember ESS 36, ¶ Tk. I 123-4 || **D** (in SD) *am-(ar-) 'seize firmly' > Kn amar id., 'embrace', Tu amaruni 'seize, hold', ama $\bar{r}$ uni 'embrace, hold' (and in contamination with *am(-u $\bar{g}$ k)-/*am(-uk $\bar{k}$)- 'press down': Kn amuku, amiku 'press\hold firmly', amucu id., 'embrace', Tu amepuni 'press, hold in the arms'); D *am(-u $\bar{g}$ k)-/*am(-uk $\bar{k}$)- ({GS} *am-) 'press down' (D #169, GS 108 [#282]) hardly belongs here, it may rather be equated with S: Hrs $\sqrt{h}$ mz 'press [smb.'s hand]' (Jo. H 60) ¶ D #169, Km. 282 ◆ ¶ IS III 128-30 (*qam λ 'grasp': HS * χ m-, D *am- 'press, squeeze' + i ÷ IE *am- in names of vessels and handles [*unc.* semantic rec. as 'grasp'] & i ÷ IE *me- 'grasp').

1870. *qumV 'to prey, ask for' (← *'to exercise magic in order to obtain sth.') > **HS**: S * $\sqrt{\chi}$ mm (× N ***qamV** 'cry, make noise') > Ar $\sqrt{\chi}$ mm G (pf. χ amma) 'louer, combler d'éloges', χ amm- 'éloges excessifs' ¶ BK I 828-9 || Eg fP χ m 'heilige Stätte, Kultstätte eines Gottes' > Eg fXVIII χ m 'shrine, temple' ¶ EG III 280, Fk. 191 || **K** *q $\bar{w}$ am- v. 'prey, thank' > Lz χ om-: o- χ om-al-a 'religious feast, angel's day; prayerhouse', Sv q $\bar{w}$ am-: la-q $\bar{w}$ am 'prayerhouse', ma-q $\bar{w}$ am v. 'thank' ¶¶ FS K 496 || **A**: NaT *um- v. 'ask for, covet' (× N ***XumV** 'to wish, covet', q.v. ffd.) || **D** (in TmM) * $\circ$ u $\bar{m}$ al 'rumour' > Tm, Ml $\circ$ mal id. ¶ D #1055.

1871. *q'u'mV 'to drink; beverage' > **HS**: S * χ im $\bar{a}$ -at- ¶ 'coagulated milk, butter' > Ug χ m $\bar{t}$ 'butter, curd', Hb ea1m6h3 $\bar{h}$ em'a $\bar{a}$ 'thick curdled milk, sour cream', {GB} id., 'butter' (translated in LXX as βούτυρον), MHb ea1m6h3 $\bar{h}$ em'a $\bar{a}$ 'butter', JA [Trg.] at1a9m6h3 $\bar{h}$ em $\bar{a}$ $\bar{t}$ -a $\bar{a}$ 'cream, butter', Sb χ m $\bar{t}$ 'coagulated milk, butter, ghee', Sq {L} $\bar{h}$ ami 'butter', Ak χ ime $\bar{t}$ u, Ak A χ ima $\bar{t}$ u 'ghee' ¶ KB 312, BDB #2529, GB 238, OLS 193, Js. 475, A #1040, BGMR 61, L LS 179, Sd. 346, CAD VI 189-90 || **K** * $\sqrt{q}$ χ m- > G χ mev-/ χ mi- v. 'taste, drink' ('kosten, trinken, zu sich nehmen') ¶ Chx. 2375 || **A** *umV- 'drink' > Tg *um(i)- v. 'drink' > Ewk um-, Sln, Orc imi-, Neg om-, Ud umi-, Ork umi- / umu-, Ul u $\bar{m}$ i- / u $\bar{m}$ u-, Nn omi-, WrMc omi-, Mc Sb omi-, Jrc {Md.} umi- $\bar{t}$ la, {Kiy.} omi-ra id. ¶ STM II 266, Kiy. 126 [#534], Md. ChF 134 || M *umda- 'to drink', $\bar{d}$: [1] *umdala- > MM [S] {H} undala- 'den Durst löschen', WrM umdala-, HIM ундла-х v. 'drink, quench one's thirst', [2] M *umda- $\bar{y}$ an 'a drink' > WrM umdagan, HIM ундаа(н), унда, MM [S] undan id., [MA] unda $\bar{a}$ $\bar{n}$ [unda $\bar{a}$ $\bar{n}$], MMgl unda $\bar{n}$ 'ayran (sour buttermilk)', Mgl {Rm.} undo 'drink, beverage', {Lg.} unda $\bar{n}$ 'babeurre, petit lait', Kl {Rm.} unda $\bar{n}$ 'beverage', undn $\bar{u}$, unda, {KRS} ундн und $\bar{u}$ n, Kl D {Rm.} umdn $\bar{u}$ 'id., 'thirst', [3] M *umdayas- 'be thirsty' > MM [MA] unda $\bar{a}$ $\bar{s}$ -, [S] umda $\bar{a}$ $\bar{s}$ - ~ unda $\bar{a}$ $\bar{s}$ -, [IM] undus-, WrM umdagas-, HIM ундааса-х, ундааса-х, Kl {Rm.} unda $\bar{s}$ -, {KRS} ундас- undas-, Dx undasu- id. ¶ MED 874, Pp. MA 364, 449, Iw. 140, H 164, KRS 533, KW 449 || ? pKo {S} *ma $\bar{a}$ - v. 'drink' > MKo ma $\bar{a}$ -si $\bar{a}$ -, NKo masi- ¶ S QK #20, Nam 193, MLC 563 ¶¶ SDM97 (A * $\circ$ me), DQA #642 (A *u $\bar{m}$ omV 'drink'), Pp. VG 69, S AJ 45, 285, 290, T DnJ 137, Rs. UAW 41, KW 457, IS I 248 ◆ Cf. AD LRC (Eg, U, T), and IS I 248 [*H'E'mi 'suck' > U, A (T, M)].

1872. *qamh^hbV 'other, different, else, more (than)' > **IE:** NaIE *amb^ho⁻(u₋) du. 'both' > Gk ἄμφω id. || L ambo⁻ m., ntr., ambae f. id. || NaIE loc. *amb^hi / *m_ob^hi 'from both sides. around' > Gk ἄμφι- 'around', ἄμφι-ϛ 'on both sides' || L amb-, am-, an- pv. 'around' (amb-i⁻o⁻ 'go around'), Osc am- 'amb-' (amfret 'they go around'), ampt 'around', Um AM-, AMBR- pv. 'around', amprehto 'ambito' || NaIE *m_ob^hi > OI a'bhi-tah. 'on both sides', Av aiwito 'ringsher', OI abhi- 'around' || Clt: Gl ambi- (Ἀμφι-δρανοὶ 'those living on both sides of the river Dravos'), W am(-), Crn, OBr, Br am-, em-, OIr imb-, imm- 'around' || ON umb, OHG, OSx umbi, NHG um, AS ymb, ymbe 'around' || with absence or loss of *m: ?? OI ubha⁻u₋, Av uwa- id. || ? BSl: Lt abu⁻, Ltv abi, Pru abbai id. || Sl *oba id. (m., ntr.), *obe⁻ (f.) > OCS oба oba / f. oбѣ obe⁻, R, Blg oба / oбѣ, SCr o⁻ba / o⁻bje, Slv oba⁻ / obe⁻, Cz oba / obe⁻, Slk oba / obe, P oba / obie ¶ The loss of the labial cns. in IIr and BSl is obscure ¶ P 34-5, Bk. G 312, 327-8, F I 100, WH I 37-8, Bc. G 327, Flr. 60, YGM-1 12-4, M K 41-2, 107, Frn. 1, Glh. 446, Vr. 633, Ho. 412, Ho. S 80, Kb. 1064, Schz. 294, KM 802, ≠ EI 400 (*b^ho⁻u₋ 'both') || **HS:** S *√χnb > Ar χana⁻b-, χinna⁻b- 'long, big, high', Ak √χnb (inf. χana⁻bu, p. i-χnub) 'grow abundantly' ¶ BK I 636, CAD VI 75-6 || **U:** [1] FV *ompa 'other, other (further) side' > Er ombo ombo, Mk omба 'omba', {Ker.} omba, {Ps.} omba⁻ 'other, that of the opposite side', Δ {Jh.} oma⁻ id. || Chr: B umpal 'the other side', Chr {Szil.} umpake 'hinüber', L умбале, умба⁻лан 'far away' ('палан 'far away') || [2] U *-mpV⁻ 'more', sfx. of cmpr. > F -mpi / -mpa- (uudempi / uudempa- 'newer'), Es -m / gen. -ma (nooree-m 'younger') || Lp N -b / -b⁻bo (odda⁻sa⁻b / odda⁻sa⁻b⁻bo- 'newer'), Lp S {Hs.} -be (nuore-be 'younger') || Hg -bb (u'jabb 'newer') || Sm: Ne -мбой 'rather' ('арка-мбой 'rather big' <д- арка 'big') ¶ UEW 332, Coll. CG 260-1, Hs. 109-10, Ker. 100, Jh. 107, Ter. 385-6 ¶ The vw. *o- (for *a-) in *ompV may be due to the labializing infl. of *m.

1873. ₂*qam₁V₁LV 'fur, fell' > **HS:** S *√χml > Ar χaml- 'tapis à haute laine; plumage de l'autruche; cils', χaml-at- 'tapis à haute laine; garni d'un effilé, de franges' ¶ BK I 634 || B: Ah eləm 'skin; hair of animal', Sll ilē⁻m, BSn, Ntf iləm, Izn ayləm d iləm, Rf iləm, Zng {TC} iyəm 'peau', pl. ellammu⁻n; ?ϕ (B *g < N *q??): Ah ag⁻lim (pl. ig⁻limən) 'peau ouverte, tannée', Kb ag⁻lim (pl. ig⁻elman), Wrg aglim, CM {NZ} ag⁻lim d aglim d awlim, Nf uglim, Awj glim 'skin' ¶ Fc. 1075-6, Dl. 257, Ds. 215, Dlh. Ou 96, TC D 5, TC Z 317, NZ 780-1 || **K** *qaml- 'skin (of legs) of sheep\goats' > OG qaml- 'footgear', G χaml- 'ε soft shoes', Sv qamr-, qemər- 'skin (of legs) of sheep\goat\calf' ¶ K 263, K² 333, FS K 493.

1874. ₂*qENK₁V 'to strangle, kill' > **IE** *x⁻enk⁻k⁻ - a 'wage war, kill' > Ht henkan-, hinkan- 'death, deadly disease' || ? NaIE *enk⁻k⁻ (x **n_ok⁻ < N *n⁻æK₁E 'to pursue (the enemy), wage war' [q.v.]) > Gmc *aŋhto⁻ ({EI} < *onk⁻teh_A-) > OHG a⁻hta 'hostile persecution', AS o⁻ht id., 'oppression', NHG Acht 'outlawry, ostracism' || OIr e⁻c, Nlr eag, MW angheu, W angau, Crn ancow, Br ankou 'death' (< NaIE *n_ok⁻(t)u-), OIr e⁻cht 'Totschlag' ({P} < *e⁻anktu- - n_oktu-) ¶ Pv. III 296-301, P 45, EI 150, OsS 7, KM 6, Kb. 11, EWA I 118-20, Schz. 83, Ho. 241, LP § 8.1, Thr. § 31, YGM-1 9 || **HS:** S *√χnk, v. 'strangle' > Hb qnh √h⁻nk., Sr h⁻nk., Ar √χnq G, Mh, Hrs, Jb. E/C √χnk., Sq {L} √h⁻nk., Gz √χnk., Ak χana⁻k⁻u id. ¶ KB 322, Br. 244, Hv. 187, Sd. 320, CAD VI 77, L G 263, Jo. M 44, Jo. H 141 ◇ Cf. IS MS 357 s.v. *n⁻a⁻k⁻ 'pursue [the enemy]' (equates IE *Henk⁻ with M, Tg neke-, S *√nk⁻m and B *√nyH, see N *n⁻æK₁E '↑').

1875. *qant₁V 'forehead, front' > **HS:** S *√χnt. 'front' > Jb C χan⁻t⁻i 'front, front part of anything', Mh χzn⁻t⁻ay 'front udder of a camel', Hrs χzn⁻t⁻i 'one of the four fore-teats of the camel' ¶ Jo. J 303, Jo. M 445, Jo. H 141 || Eg fP χnt 'face, the front part of the head' (t < *-t⁻, where *-t is the well-known HS sx. of singularity) < Eg fP χntw, χnty 'in front, in front of' ¶ EG III 302-3, Fk. 194 ¶ ≠ Cal. 184-5, Coh. 107 and Pilshch. HChS 124 - all of them connect Eg χnt with Hs hanc⁻i 'nose', which is untenable in the light of Chadic etl. studies (Stl. ZCh 185 [#364], OS #441); Ember PAOE § 6.2 and OS #1340 (Eg χnt i < Hb *hot⁻em and Ar χatm- 'nose, beak' - comparison rejected in Cal. 184-5) || **IE** *xant- ({Pv.} *A₁ent-) 'forehead, front' > Ht hant- 'forehead, front(age), frontlet', (originally nom.-acc. sg. ntr.) hanza 'in front') || NaIE *ant- > Gk ἄντι prep. (fossilized loc.) 'opposite, against', ἄντα (fossilized acc.) 'face to face', ἄντα⁻ω v. 'face, meet' || OI 'anti 'before, near', 'anta- 'end, limit' || L ante 'in front of', ante⁻s 'front rows', antiae 'forelock' || OIr e⁻tan 'forehead' (< *antono-) || Gt anda- 'opposite, against', and 'entlang, über ... hin', OHG endi, ON enni 'forehead' || Lt an⁻tis 'bosom, breast', an⁻t on, upon; towards' || pTc *a⁻nte > Tc: A a⁻nt, B a⁻nte 'surface, forehead' ¶ Pv. III 89-96, Ts. E I 149-53, P 48-50, EI 209 (*h₂ent- 'forehead'), 60 (*h₂enti 'in front'), WH I 53-4, M K I 36, F I 113-4, Fs. 46, Vr. 103, Kb. 199, EWA II 1068-9, Frn. 11-2, Wn. 163, Ad. 43 || **A** *ant⁻V 'the foreside, sunny side' > Tg *antV >

WrMc antu 'the foreside, the sunny\southern side of a mountain', Ud anta 'the southern slope of the mountain' ¶ Z 15, STM I 44 || pJ {S} antuma 'east' > OJ aduma id. ¶ S QJ #105, Mr. 389 || ?? Ko: according to Rm., Ko ant^ha^ː, ant^he 'for, fore, before, in the presence of' (locative) ¶ Rm. SKE 11, Rm. KG 150 ¶¶ d- A {SDM97} *ant'a'k'ʷ 'slope, hill' (if ← *'front slope') > Tg *antaga 'southern slope of the mountain' > Ewk antava id., Ewk, Neg antava 'place in the full blaze of the sun', Neg antavaḡda^ː, a^ːntavida^ː, antayida^ː 'southern slope\side', Lm ant^hax 'southern woody slope of the mountain', Nn Nh antaḡia 'sunny side' ¶ STM I 44 || ?σ pKo {S} *əntək^hh 'hill' > MKo ənt^hək, NKO əndək ¶ S QK #220, Nam 366 ¶¶ Rm. SKE 11, SDM97 (A *anta'k'a 'hill, slope'), DQA #38 (A *ant'a id.) ♦ IS MS 354 s.v. 'nep^hḡa' qant^h and IS SS 336 [#8.4] - in both sources IE is compared with A (Tg and Ko) and with HS (Eg and Hs hanc'i). The S facts (Jb etc.) were unknown to IS, because in 1960's most SES lgs. were not yet described. The discovery of the word ʒan'ti 'front, front part' in Jb was a brilliant confirmation of IS's historical phonology and of his rec. of the etymon *qant^h, comparable with the discovery of lrs. in Ht (confirming Saussure's hyp. of "sonantic coefficients"). Both are linguistic paramounts of Leverrier's prediction of the existence of Neptune long before it was actually discovered ♦ ¶ Gr. II #35 (*hant 'before').

1876. ² *qapV 'to stream, flow' → 'water course' > HS: Eg MK {Fk.} ʒfʒf v. 'flood', Eg G ʒfʒf v. 'pour, let stream (a stream)' (of gods), Eg fP ʒfʒf.t 'streaming out' n. act. (metaphorically of fire) ¶ An alt. cognate: Eg fP h^hpy 'stream (the Nile), flood' ¶ EG III 42-3, 273, Fk. 164, 190 II IE *xap- ({M} h₂ep-) ~ *xab- ({Pv.} *A₂eb-) 'river, (stream of) water' > Ht hapa-, Pal ha^ːpnas, Lw ha^ːpa/i- 'river', hapa/i- v. 'irrigate, water' || NaIE *ab- ~ *a(:)p- 'river' (× *ʔa^ːbHV 'water, water course' [q.v.]): *ab- > OIr ab (gen. abae) ~ aub ~ ob 'river', Brtt {RE} *abona id. > W afon, OCrn auon, Crn avon, MBr aupn, auen, Br aven 'river'; OBrtt Abona (name of a river), * Aβo^h 'the Humber (river)' [in Ptolemy's *Geography*] ¶ L amnis '(^ː *abnis) 'stream of water, river' ¶ NaIE *a(:)p- > OI ap-/a^ːp-, Av ap- (nom. sg. af-s'), OPrs ap- 'water' ¶ Pru ape 'creek, small river'; ??σ Lt u^ːpe^ː, Ltv upe 'river, stream' (u- is irreg., see Tp. P A-D 97-8) ¶ Tc A/B a^ːp- 'water, river, stream' ¶ Pv. III 114-5, Frd. HW EH II 11, Ts. E I 159-60, Mlc. CL 54, P 1, 51-2, EI 486 [*h₂eb^(h)- 'river'], 636 (*h₂e^ːp- ~ *h₂ep- 'living water, river'), WH I 40, M K I 74-5, M E I 81-2, Vn. A 4-5, RE 122, Hm. 55, Frn. 1169, En. 142-3, Tp. P A-D 97-8, Wn. 166 II **z** **A**: T *^ːab- (× N ***ḡaw**V 'to spurt, rain', q.v. ffd.) > OT U **z** h. l. ab- v. 'spurt out' (Cl. considers it to be a misreading of aq- in the Uyguric script) ¶ U2 27 (line 22), Cl. 4, DTS 1.

1877. *qup.V (or *qupV?) 'to cover, to close; a lid, a cover' > K *^ːq^hup- 'a lid, a cover' > G ʒup- 'lid (of a vessel)'; ʒup- 'to provide [sth.] with a lid\cover, to cover' ¶ Chx. 2411, DCh. 1760 II HS: WS *^hʒp^hw^h v. 'cover' > BHb ^hhpw^h (pf. aflh^h ha^ːp^ha^ː) v. G 'cover, veil', JEA ^hhpw (pf. aflh^h h^ha^ːp^ha^ː) 'cover, provide with a roof', Sr ^hf^h ^hhpw v. G 'cover', Ar ^hʒfy (ʒafiya / -ʒfay-) vi. G 'hide', f^hXa ʒafi(n) 'hidden, cladestine', Amh ʒfiya 'lid (of box), cover (of pan)' ¶ KB 325, Br. 249, Lv. II 93, BK I 604-5. L CAD 155 || EC: Or {Th., Brl.} uffac^ːu 'cover oneself, wear clothes', {Grg.} uffisa vi. 'clothe', ufad.d.a- 'be dressed, wear', {Grg., Brl.} uffata 'clothes' (but Or uwwisa ~ uyyisa vi. 'clothe', Or Wt {Sr.} u^ːwisa vt. 'cover' belong to N *^hq^huyV ~ *^hq^hEwV 'to wrap, drape', q.v.) : HEC {Hd.} *if- 'be covered' (× N *yabE ~ *yapE 'to cover, fence, protect', q.v. ffd.) ¶ Th. 305, Brl. 407, Grg. 392, Sr. 399 II **D** (in SD) *uppa > Kn ubban.a 'wooden beam for locking a door; a club', Kdg ubba 'poles in slots forming a gate' ¶ DED #544, **D** #683 (i ÷ the ^h of Tm u^halay 'horizontal bar') II **A**: pJ {S} *^ːap- 'put on clothes (on the upper body), cover' > OJ op-, o^ːpo^ːp-, J: T o^ː-, K/Kg o^ː- ¶ S QJ #1047, Mr. 742-3 ¶¶ A **d** **a** *up-si > Tg *upsi 'clothes' > Neg upsi 'clothes, skirt (of shamans)', Ul upsi 'shaman's clothes', Nn B ufsi 'belt (made of badger's skin)' ¶ STM II 281 || pKo {S} *psi^ː- 'put on (a hat)' > MKo psi^ː-, si^ː-, NKO ssi^ː- ¶ S QK #900, Nam 317, 319, MLC 1024 ¶¶ DQA #644 [pA *i^ːo^ːpe 'to cover, wear'; incl. J, Ko, Tg].

1878. *qap^hV 'bank, shore' > HS: Eg WP/L/G ʒf^hz.t 'bank(s) of waterway' ¶ EG III 271, Fk. 190 || CS *ʒa^ːp- (~ *ʒayp-?) 'bank, shore' > BHb F&h ^hho^ːp^ː (pl. MHb ^hho^ːp^ːim), Ug ʒp 'shore/bank', Aram ^hha^ːp^ː- (→ MHb {Js.} Fh^h 'border, shore' [to rely on Js.'s vocalization] and Ar ha^ːf-at-, ha^ːffat- 'margin, border, side'), Ar fy0Xa ʒayf- 'declivity of a mountain, side' d- ^hʒyf (pf. ʒayafa) v. 'come down and settle in a plain'; S b- Eg (EgSSc) {Alb., Hlk., SivCR} ʒa-pu 'shore'; Ug (AkSc) pl. ʒuppa^ːtu (pl. of Ug ʒupp(atu)?) does not necessarily mean 'shore' and belong here, it may be a pl. of Ak ʒuppu 'depression, hole'. Alternatively, the S word may be reconstructed as *^hʒawipu, which will account both for Hb ^hho^ːp^ː- and for Ar ʒayf-, as well as for Ug (AkSc) {Hnr.} ʒuppa^ːtu if it is read as ʒo^ːpa^ːtu ¶ KB

286, A #1064, OLS 195, Fr. I 399-400, 444, Hv. 131, 192, Ln. 672, 832-3, Hnr. 139, Alb. ARI 220, SivCR 10, 84, Hlk. #518, Js. 490 || ? **K**: G I χ abo 'bank of a river\stream' (<b Zan?), Mg χ abo 'ravine' ¶ Chx. 2289, Ghl. 735, K² 335 || ???¶ **IE**: Arm $\alpha\pi\eta$ $\alpha\pi^h\eta$ 'bank, shore' of uncertain etl. history [unless it can be traced to IE * α -per-o- 'shore', 'mainland' < N * $\emptyset$ VPVrV 'bank'. q.v.] ¶ Ach. I 365, EI 515◇ Ach. l.c. (connection between Arm $\alpha\pi^h\eta$ 'shore' and the S √).

1879. ??₂ **ι** *qVpɿV (more plausible than *qVpɿV) 'to seize, hold' > **HS**: Eg fP χ f 'grasp, make captures in war', χ f 'fist' ¶ EG III 272-3, Fk. 190 || C: SC: Irq {Wh.} -hu'w- v. 'take' || ? **ι** DhI {EEN} hap 'snatch quickly' ¶ Wh. SI s.v., EEN 26, AD SF 228 ¶¶ Not here (⇔ OS) Ak χ apu'm 'verpacken' (Sd. 322), which goes back to S * $\sqrt{\chi}$ py 'cover' ¶¶ Cal. 76 (Eg χ f $\dot{\iota}$ ÷ Ar $\sqrt{\chi}$ f 'être saisi de vertige ... et tomber par terre; porter a qn. un coup de sabre'), ≠ OS #2032 (Eg, $\dot{\iota}$ ÷ Ak χ apu', $\dot{\iota}$ ÷ WCh: Bd gaf, Ngz gafau 'seize', etc.), ¶ Tk. I 118 || **IE**: NaIE * α p-/e $\bar{p}$ - **π** 'touch, grasp' (× N ***ʔa**'p.**ʔ**V 'take, seize', q.v. ffd.) || **π** {DQA} * α p'-v. 'take, hold' (× N ***ʔa**'p.**ʔ**V 'ʔ', q.v. ffd.) ◇ IS SS 345 [#10.10] (Eg, Ar $\sqrt{\chi}$ f, IE, A * α p'-) ◇ Qu., because both supposed cognates of HS (NaIE * α p-/e $\bar{p}$ - and A * α p'-) have an alt. et.

1880. *qapURV ~ *qapU-(RV) 'to protect, help' > **HS**: S * $\sqrt{\chi}$ pr, prm. *- χ pur- > Ar $\sqrt{\chi}$ fr (ip. - χ fur-) 'protect, guard from injury' ¶ Ln. 772, BK I 600-1 || **π**: M *abura- v. 'save, rescue, help' > MM abura- [S] id., [HI] 'rescue, save', WrM abura-, HIM α pa-x id., 'help', WrO abura- 'save, rescue, deliver', Kl α bp-, {Rm.} awr-, Brt α ap-, Dg {T} awra- id., 'protect', Ord awu'ra- v. 'save' ¶ H 2, Ms. H 33, MED 6, Ms. O 38, Chr. 21, KRS 22, KW 20, Krg. 13, T DgJ 118 || **U**: FU (att. in BF) * α pV 'help' > F α pu n. 'help, aid', Krl A/Ld, Vp abu, Es abi, Lv α 'b- id. ¶ SK 22, SSA I 80 ◇ The element *RV may be either an integral part of the √ (lost in FU) or an optional component (second element of a *cd*).

1881. *q'a''rV '(wild) ox' > ? **K**: GZ *qar- 'bull, ox' > OG qar-, G χ ar-, Mg, Lz χ o $\bar{z}$ - ¶ FS K 294, FS E 561, K² 334 || **D**: [1] SD *e $\bar{r}$ - 'bull' (× N ***he**₁ $\sqrt{y}$ r'E' 'male', q.v. ffd.) || [2] *eru- ~ *er- 'buffalo, bull, cow', used with sxs. denoting sex (× N ***ʔerq**'i' '∈ ruminant', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ D ##815-6, 917, GS 209 [##529, 530] || **HS**: EC: Rn $\dot{h}e$ -r 'ox', Brj {Hw.} har $\dot{z}$ ay 'plough ox, bull' ¶ PG 139, Ss. B 92 || ? Eg fOK χ ry.t 'Schlachtvieh' (× χ ry.t 'butchery') ¶ EG III 322-3, Fk. 196.

1882. *qur'e' 'to strike, chop' > **HS**: S * $\sqrt{\chi}$ rr, * $\sqrt{\chi}$ urr- > Ar $\sqrt{\chi}$ rr *G* (ip. - χ urru) 'fendre, couper', *Sh* (pf. $\dot{z}$ axarra) 'cut down', Ak Λ χ ara $\bar{r}$ u 'to grind', Ak NB χ arru adj. (describing flour ground in some special way) ¶ BK I 551, CAD VI 91-2, 114 || ? Ch {JS} * $\sqrt{wr}$: WCh: Dr {Nw.} wa $\bar{r}$ e' v. 'beat (so.)', Fyer {J} wuri $\bar{h}$ 'schlagen' || ECh: Jg {J} $\dot{z}$ or 'schlagen' ¶ Nw. KL 134, J R 90, J J 116 || **π**: NaT *ur- > OT {DTS} ur-, {Cl.} or- v. 'strike (so. or sth.)', MT, XwT, Chg, MQp [CC], Osm ur-, MQp {TAG} wur- ~ u $\bar{r}$ -, Tk vur-, Az, CrTt vur-, Tkm, Ggz, Kr, Qmq, QBlq, Qq, Nog, Uz, ET, Ln, Tv ur-, Qzq u $\bar{r}$ -, VTt, Bsh $\dot{z}$ °r-, Chv Δ v $\bar{b}$ r- v. 'strike' ¶ DTS 614, Cl. 194-5, ET Gl 599-601, Jeg. 48-9, Fed. I 107-8 || **D** *ur- v. 'strike against, butt, gore' > Kui ubga- (< *ug-ba-) id., Ku ur- v. 'butt, gore', Prj ud- v. 'crush (nits, lice)', Knd ur-, Png uz-, Mnd uy- v. id., 'butt, gore (with horns)' ¶¶ D #706.

1883. ? *qURE 'to bend, incline' > **K**: MG, G χ r- 'bend' ¶ Chx. 2385-6, DCh. 1754, Kl. 261-2 || **HS**: Eg G χ 'bend one's back in respect' ¶ EG III 223, ≠ Tk. SCC 93 [23.4] || **π**: Tg *u $\bar{r}$ - vt. 'bend' > Lm A/O uru-, Ork urru-, uru-, Nn Nh urili-, urizw $\bar{z}$ n-, Nn KU ur $\bar{z}$ i- vt. 'bend', Ewk urik $\bar{z}$ n-, Neg uyix $\bar{z}$ n-, Ul urin-, Nn Nh uriz-, Nn KU ur'z- vi. 'bend, bend down', WrMc ur χ u 'crooked', ur χ u- vi. 'bow, bend, incline' ¶ STM II 285.

1884. *qurV 'to pierce, make a hole; hole, pit' > **HS**: S * χ urr- 'hole, aperture; pit' > Sr α @ow $\approx$ u hura $\bar{h}$ 'hole, aperture', Ug χ r 'cave, pit, grave' (OLS: 'caverna, fosa, tumba'), χ rt 'cave, grave' ('caverna, sepultura'), Ar χ urr- 'mouth of a mill, the place of a mill into which the wheat is thrown', Hb r7h ~ r&h ho $\bar{r}$, Ak $\forall$ χ urru, Eb χ ur- 'hole'; Gz $\sqrt{\chi}$ rw v. 'pierce, perforate, make a hole'; Ak fOB χ ara $\bar{r}$ u 'to dig, to groove', χ arru adj. 'dug up' ¶ Br. 253, JPS 134, OLS 196, 199-200, Ln. 715, Sd. 359, CAD VI 91-2, 114, 252-3, L G 265 || **K**: GZ {K} *qwer-/qwr-, {FS} *qur- 'make holes, pierce' > Mg rxu-, rxv-, χ ur-, χ vir- (msd. rxuala) 'make a hole, pierce', Lz χ v-, χ - (msd. o- χ -u) id., Sv qwir- / qwr- id., la-qwr-a 'window'; <b GZ {K} *qwrel- 'slit, hole' > OG qurel- 'animal's hole', G χ vrel- id., 'cave, hole', eMg *quru > Mg χ uru (in the place-name tuntis' χ uru 'Bärenhöhle, Bärenschlucht'), Sv quru (<b eMg) 'hole, hollow in a tree, cave' ¶¶ K 265-6, K² 337-8, FS K 500-1, FS E 569, DCh. 1746, Chx. 2356, Dn s.v. qwir-, GP 312 || **π**: T *or- v. 'dig' > Xk or- id., Chv Δ var- id., Chv var- 'bury [sth. in the ground], bury sth. in the mud\ground by trampling it down'; T *or 'ditch' > Tk or, Tkm, Qmq, Qzq or 'ditch, trench', Nog or id., 'storage pit

dug in the ground', CrTt, Qrg, Qq or, Bsh ur 'ditch', Chv var 'narrow gully (ложбина)' ⇨ NaT *oru ~ *ora 'pit' > OT {Cl.}, Qp xiv {Cl.} oru 'a storage pit dug in the ground', Sg {Rl.} ori, Chg, ET, Xk, Shor ora 'grain pit'; T б Klm {Rm.} ur ~ uṛ 'pit, depression' ¶ Cl. 197, ET Gl 466-8, Serg. 14, Jeg. 47, KW 450 || M *oṛuṁ 'borer' > WrM oṛuṁ {Kow.} 'perçoir, alésoir, vrille, tarière, foret', {MED} 'borer, auger, gimlet', HIM 'p' m, Brt *pym, [+Mnr E/H {MYC} urəm] 'borer, drill, auger', Ord uṛuṁ 'tarière, vrille, vilebrequin, foret', Klm 'pm oṛm. 'Bohrer (kleiner als buryu)' ¶ Kow. 584, MED 644, Ms. O 764, KW 300, Chr. 514 [+ , MYC 549] || Tg *uri- v. 'scoop, dig out' > Ewk uri-, Neg oyi- 'draw out, dig out', Ork uri- 'take out, draw out meat from a cauldron', urikku 'hook for drawing out meat from a cauldron', Ewk urīwun id., 'stick for digging edible tubers', Lm uri- 'draw out meat/fish from a cauldron', Sln oru- 'pull out', Ud ui-, (?) WrMc vara- 'v. 'scoop, ladle, pour out food from a cauldron into a dish', Nn Nh/B ori 'a scoop', Nn B ori- 'pour in', Nn Nh oriṛ- v. 'scoop, dig out' ¶ STM II 23, 284 ¶¶ DQA #2532 (A *oṛiḡ 'to dig': T, M, Tg) || D *urV 'pierce' > Tm uruvu 'pierce through, penetrate (as an arrow, needle)', Ml uruvuka id., Kn urcu, uccu 'enter into and go out on the other side, penetrate', Tu urumbuni v. 'bore', Krx hur-, hur- 'strike at and penetrate, goad, thrust' ¶¶ D #663 ¶¶ The unexpected *-r- (instead of *-r-) is still obscure ⇨ IS MS 357 (*qurā), IS SS #8.2.

1885. ??? 2 [+ *qeṛṛV or *qeṛṛV *qVRV] 'brook, stream' > HS: EC *har- 'pond, brook' > Sa ar-a 'river, brook', Sml har-o 'lake, pond', Rn {PG} haṛ 'hollow where water collects in the rainy season; (dry) pond', Arr {Ss.} har-u 'river' (not in Hw. A), Or har-o- 'swamp, artificial pond', {Th.} haṛo 'swamp', {Brl.} har-o- (nom. haron) 'palude, stagno, lago', Or E {Hw.} har-o- (nom. har-i) 'lake', Gdl har-tot 'reservoir', Kns haṛ-ta id., 'artificial pond', ?? Brj har- v. 'flow' ¶ Ss. B 91, ZMO 183, PG 136, Th. 191, Brl. 203 [+ || S *ḡarr- > Ak ḡarru 'watercourse' ¶ CAD VI 114 || D: SD *eṛi 'lake, reservoir for irrigation' > Tm eṛi id., 'large tank', Ml eṛi 'stakes to support banking work. bank', Kn eṛi 'tank, bank of a tank, raised bank', Kdg eṛi 'parapet of well, bund of tank (in paddy-fields)', Tu eṛi 'a bed for planting vegetables' ¶ D #901 || K *qḡVrlc- > Mg ḡarṛc-i 'brook, stream' ¶ Q 410 ⇨ D *-r- is a reg. reflex of N *-r-clusters rather than of an intervocalic *-r-, which suggests that N *-r was either preceded or followed by another cons., most probably by *ʔ or *h (that are lost in Ak) ⇨ ÷ Blz. LNA #21 (suggested to add Ak and D + *unc.*: the FU and IE reflexes of N *ḡari 'valley, hollow in the ground, cave', q.v.). || ~~N *q- is reconstructed on the assumption that EC *h goes back to HS *ḡ (see AD WIL); otherwise the N rec. must be *qḡVRV.~~

1886. *qarP_V 'to harvest' (→ 'cereal') > HS: S *ḡarp v. 'pluck, harvest' > Ar frX ḡarf G (ḡarafa / ḡrufu) v. 'pluck and gather (fruit)' ({Fr.} 'decerpit collegitque de arbore (fructus), collegit fructus humi jacentes'), OYmn ḡarp TD {Slw.} 'Traubenlese halten'; S *ḡarup-, *ḡarp- 'autumn and winter' (← *'harvest-time') > Ak ḡarpu 'early autumn', BHb Fr37h 'horep_ 'winter', Ug {OLS} ḡrpnt 'autumn', Ar fruXu ḡuruf- 'tempus quo ad autumnum exeunt', ḡarīf- 'autumn', OSA ḡrf 'autumn, autumn crops' ¶ KBR 356, Fr. I 478, Hv. 163-4, Slw. 76, OLS 198 || IE *xarP- > Ht harpas, harpiyas {Ts.} 'feast of harvest' ('Erntefeste'), {Pv.} 'feast of winter and summer' ¶ Ts. E I 181, Pv. III 183-4 || A: NaT *arpa 'barley' > OT arpa ({Cl.} arpa-), MQp, MOg, XwT, Chg arpa, Tk arpa, Tkm, Az, Ggz, CrTt, Kr, QrB, Qzq, Nog, Qq, VTt, Bsh, Uz, Xlj, Qrg arpa, ET a(r)pa, Alt, Xk arba, Ln aypa, Slr arfa ~ arpa, Chv urpa id. ¶ Cl. 198, ET Gl 176-7, TL 460-1 || M *arbay (← T?) 'barley' > MM [MA] arbay, WrM arbay, HIM арбай, Brt арбай id., WrO arbai id., arba id., 'oats', Mnr H {SM} sḡb_e<, {T} spe- 'spelt' ('épautre'), Kl D {KRS} арба, {Rm.} arwa- 'oats', Kl Ö/T {Rm.} arwa- 'barley'; MMgl arpa 'barley' is certainly a loan from T; M б Tv arbay ¶ P MA 104, MED 49, SM 370, Iw. 87, T 358, KRS 47, KW 15, Chr. 55, Krg. 53 || Tg: WrMc arfa 'oats, barley' ¶ STM 52 ¶ S CNM believes that arfa is a loan from M, but f suggests that it is not || pJ {Vv., S} *aḡa 'millet' > OJ aḡa, J: T aḡwa, K aḡwa, Kg awaḡ ¶ S QJ #76, Mr. 388 ¶¶ Pp. VG I 87, DQA #51 (A *aḡp'a 'barley, millet') ⇨ AD NM #15, Vv. AEN 3, ■ S CNM 12.

1887. *qURṛV.t.V 'to cut into, incise, make a hole' > K: GZ {K²} *qwret-/qwrit- 'make holes, pierce' > OG qurit- [qwrit-], G ḡvret-/ḡvrit-, Mg ḡvirat-/ḡvirit- id., ḡvirat.e 'hole' ¶ K 265-6, ■ K² 338 (*qwret- is *qwer- +ext.), FS K 500-1, FS E 569 || HS: CS *ḡhrt. 'cut into, incise' > MHb ḡhrt. v. 'chisel, engrave', Sr ḡhrt. [Psh.] 'cut into' ('incidit' - Lv. 21.5, Dt. 14.12), {JPS} 'scrape, scratch', BHb yrḡh3 'heret. 'graving tool', Pun hrt.yt {Ldz.} 'sculpture, engraving, engraved object' (?), {HJ} n. of unknown meaning, d from ḡhrt. 'engrave' ¶ GB 259, KB 338-9, Js. 501, Br. 256, JPS 157, HJ 404, Ldz. I 21 || ?

A: NaT *ort_u 'animal's hole' > OT {Cl.} ordu 'hole of a rodent'; (× T *orta 'middle'): Qzq/Brb {Rl.} orda, Tlt {Rl.} ordo 'hole of an animal', Qq orda id., 'lair', z'ılannın ordası 'snake's hole' ¶ Cl. 203, Rl. I 1072, KrkR 498, ET Gl 474-6 ¶ The NaT lax *t_u (for the expected tense *t'), if true, has not yet been explained (positional change in a cluster?).

1888. *qar'i2V (or *qasEr'i2V?) 'filth, dirt, faeces' > **HS:** WS *√χr? 'defecate' > Hb Mia5r!h9 h^ara'ʔ-im pl. 'dung', Ug √χr? v. 'defecate', χr²u 'faeces, excrement', Sr √hry v. G 'mute (as birds)', 'Δor≈e her'y-a-', JEA {Sl.} airh hry-ʔ (unk. voc.) 'excrement', Ar √χr? G (pf. χariʔa, ip. -χraʔ-) 'relieve one's bowels', χurʔ- 'excrement', Ar SL χaraʔ- id., Tgy √hr? G (pf. 1Rae harʔe), Tgr √hrʔ (pf. 1R0 harʔa) [with a secondary ʔ for ʔ] 'cdefecate', Tgr 1R) harʔʔ, Sq {L} har'yomoh 'excrement' ¶ KB 335, OLS 197, Ln. 715, Dlm. 151 (JEA air%h2 har'y-a-), Sl. 482, Br. 253, JPS 155-7, LH 70, L LS 191, MiK I #1.136 || Eg {Crn.} hry.t, hry.(t) 'faeces, dung', DEg hr.t, h²yr.t 'filth, faeces' > Cpt: Sd ʔoeipe hoeire, B ʔoip² hoiri 'faeces, dung' ¶ Vc. 292, Er. 325, Crn. 291 || EC: Af {PH} ha'-ra, Sa {R} ha'ra- 'faeces', Sml {ZMO, DSI} ha-r, Sml N {Abr.} ha-r 'faeces, excrement', Sml ha-r- v. 'defecate', Bn ha-r 'diarrhea', Rn {PG} ha-r id., 'faeces, dung', ? Or M {AD} ho-ri 'tartar (on teeth)', ? HEC: Hd hara-, Kmb haro- 'mud' || SC: Irq {Wh.} hu'ro'nda 'sediment (of wine)', {MQK} horonda 'solid left-overs of beer after straining' ¶ AD SF 158-9, PH 123, ▢ Hn. S 62 (pSam *ha-r 'diarrhea'), PG 133, MQK 52 ¶¶ AD SF 158-9, OS #1334, ▢ #1336 || **K** *qχr- > G χr-il-i 'dirt on a grinding-stone' ¶ DCh. 1755 || **D** (in SD) *ar'ukk- 'dirt, filth' > Tm arukku id., 'excrement, stain', Ml arukku 'dirt, filth', Td o'ʔk 'dirty', Tu ad.(a)ka 'an unclean place' ¶ D #283 || ?? **IE:** Ht harra- 'verunreinigen, beflecken' (Frd. HW EH 4) or 'verunreinigen' (Ts. W 16, Ts. E I 169-70) ¶ Valid unless this verb (or this semantic variant of the verb) is interpreted as 'spoil' and identified with har(r)a- 'crush, pound, ruin, destroy' (Pv. III 135-7) ♦ DEg h²yr.t, Cpt ʔoeipe ^d ʔoip² suggest the presence of a N word-medial *-ʔE-, which can also explain the unexpected cns. h- (for\besides the reg. h- < HS *χ- < N *q-) in Sml and Af (HS *χʔ > [as] *hʔ > *h).

1889. *qa'sV 'to remember, have in mind' > **HS:** S *√χʔsʔsʔ > Ak χasa-su 'remember, recall'; i ÷ Gz √χsʔsʔ v. 'seek, look for' (which would have pointed to a pS *√χsʔsʔ) ¶ Sd. 329-30, L G 266 || EC: Sa {R} hensu- 'thought, remembrance', hensu-s- vt. 'remind' ¶ R S II 190, 410, 418 || **K:** GZ {K} *qs'-o(w)- v. 'remember' > OG ga-qso 'you do not remember' (Mt. 16.9), msd. qsowna, G χsoy- v. 'remember', Mg s'3- ~ s'u-, Lz s'u- id.; ð GZ *qs'-en- v. 'remind' > OG moiqsena '(he) remembered', G χsen- v. 'remind, recollect; inform', Mg, Lz s'in- v. 'remind so., remember' ¶ K 267, K² 341-2, FS K 500 (*qs'-) || **A:** T *a's 'memory' > CrTt, Qmq, QrB, Nog, Qq, Qzq, Qrg, Alt, Uz, Ln es, ET, Uz Δ a's, VTt ʔs, Bsh ʔθ 'memory, mind', Chv as 'memory', Tkm Δ a'θ-t- v. 'remember'; to be distinguished from T *us > OT us 'intelligece, the power of discrimination' ¶ Chv a- points to a pT a'', while VTt and Bsh ʔ- suggest NaT *e- ¶ ET Gl 306, NogR 439-40, KrkR 199, BN 50, Cl. 240, Jeg. 33, Fed. I 60-1, Md. 35, 164 (pT *e-s- v. 'remember') || M *asara- 'take care of (so.), have concern' > MM asara- [S] {H}, [MA] {Pp.} 'take care of' ('besorgen, in Obhut nehmen'), [IM] 'keep, guard (хранит)', [HI] {Lew.} 'protéger, aider', {Ms.} 'élever', WrM, WrO asara-, HIM acpa-, Kl acp- asr_o- 'take care of, be compassionate', Ord asra- 'take care of'; d : M *asara- 'care, protection; concern' > WrO asara id., WrM asara, HIM асрал id., 'compassion', Ord, MMgl {Iw.} asara 'protection, soins dévoués' ¶ H 9, P MA 107, 433, Ms. H 37, Lew. II 11, MED 56, Iw. 87, Krg. 15-6, Ma. O 32-3, KRS 5, KW 16 ¶ M *a- < *a''- due to vw. harmony || ?σ NrTg *eske- 'praise, glorify' > Ewk ʔskʔ-, Lm ʔskʔ- id. ¶ STM II 468 || pKo {S} *a's-ka-b- 'be regrettable\pitiful; be precious\valuable' > MKo a's-ka p/w-, NKo ak-ap/w- id., pKo *a's-ki- v. 'spare, grudge; value, esteem' > MKo a's-ki-, NKo ak-i- id. ¶ S QK #629, Nam 349, MLC 1067 || ??σ pJ {S} *i'sa'm- 'encourage, admonish' > OJ i'sa'm-, J: T/Kg isame'-, K i'sa'me'- ¶ S QJ #1076, Mr. 699 ¶¶ DQA #468 (A *e'-s'i 'take care of').

1890. ??₂ *qatV 'in corn' > **HS:** Eg G χtyw 'corn, cereals (?)' ¶ EG III 349 || **IE:** NaIE *ades- / *ados- 'in corn' > L ador (gen. adoris) 'in grain, spelt' || Gt atisk '(?) Saat', OHG eô Ôisk, MHG eô Ôisch 'seed', NGr Δ Esch, NGr Sw Δ Aesch 'Feldflur eines Dorfes' || Tc A {JGH} a-ti 'grass' || Ht hat(t)ar (∈ grain) [× IE *Het(e)n- < N *χα'n-Vt.V 'kernel, grain', q.v.] ¶ WP I 45, P 3, Fs. 61, Schz. 127, Kb. 214, EWA II 1191-4, OsS 33, Lx. 52, WH I 14, JGH 221, Ts. E I 220, ≠ Pv. III 247 (Ht hat(t)ar < d hat- 'dry up').

1891. ?? *q'i'tV 'to appear, become visible' > **K:** Sv {Ni.} -qed-/qwd- v. 'appear' (× Sv qad-/qd- 'come' < N *qad₁V₁?o' 'to step, walk?') ¶ Ni. s.v. поѣвити¶ **U:** FU *ita v. 'appear, become visible' > F ita v.

'germinate, sprout, shoot', itu 'shoot, sprout', ita' 'east, morning' (← *'sunrise'), Es ida, ide (gen. ideme), idu, ite (gen. itte, itme) 'sprout, shoot', ida 'east' || pOs *et- ({HL.} *a^h-t-) > Os: V et- 'become visible' (of moon), D et- 'sich erheben, hervorkommen, herausspringen, wachsen', O et- v. 'stand up, appear (from behind sth.)', 'rise' (of the sun) || Sm {HL.} *ytV- 'be seen\visible (sichtbar sein)' > Ng 1s aor. (obj. conj.) ḡadi?ema id., Ne T ḡad'ā- v. 'be seen', Mt {HL.} *adā-, *adām- 'be seen, sichtbar sein' (Mt K {Pl.} emgy^h 'a dream was seen'; emgy^h is 'a dream'), Mt M {Sp.} 3s adbmga 'it seems') || pY {IN.} *ye₁n₁d- > K/T {IN.} yed- 'appear' (Y T -d- suggesting *-nd-); ÷ ÷ (⇔ IN) OY {Bil.} iendu, {Merk} ientu, {Lind.} je'ndyl 'thunder' ¶ UEW 85-6 (FU only), Jn. 16 (Sm *yt^h- v. 'see'), Hl. M ##7-8, IN 252, ¶ Rd. UJ 45 [#61] (Y < U) || HS: ?σ Eg BD/G χty 'sehen, erblicken' ¶ EG III 348.

1892. ??₂ *qXtV (or *qXp₁V₁tV) 'tail, hinder part' (probably '∈ tail of a certain animal') > IE: NaIE o^ha^hd(e)g^hjo- 'tail' (or 'stalk') > Lt uodega^h 'tail', Ltv odega^h 'tail, mane' || ? OI adga [AthV] {MW} 'a cane, stalk (?)' ¶ WP I 175, P 773, Frn. 164-5, MW 19, M K I 29 ¶ A valid cognate unless its primary meaning is 'stalk'; in the latter case it belongs to N *HU₁P₁tV₁kV (~ -VgV) 'stalk, haft' [F N *HU₁P₁V₁(tV₁kV)] || HS: Eg RT/XIX χtw, Eg fP m χt 'behind' (unless ← χt 'through') ¶ EG III 344-7, Fk. 198 | An alt. cognate is Eg fP χpd 'hinder part of a body, tail (of a fish)', Eg MK χpd.w 'buttocks' [unless with mt to N *p.oqE3^hV~*p.o3^hVqV 'thigh, haunch' (q.v.)] ¶ EG III 470, Fk. 190 || Ch: ECh: Smr {J} wu'di'n 'tail' || WCh: Hs wu'c.i'ya^h id. ¶ JI II 316-7, Ba. 1095 || ???σ K: G χet.ar-i 'Holzgriff, Stiel' (-t.- < *-p.t.- < *-p.t-?) ¶ Chx. 2343 ◇ Highly doubtful.

1893. ??₂ *q'a^ht.V '∈ tree, stick' > HS: S *χat.t.- 'stem, stick' > Ug χt. 'staff, scepter, stem', Ak χat.t.- id., 'branch, twig', Ar χat.t.- 'line, streak, strips' ¶ CAD VI 153, Sd. 337, A #1016, OLS 202-3, Ln. 759-60 || Eg fP χt 'tree, stick, wood (Holz), forest', {Vc.} *χit > DEg χt 'wood (Holz)' > Cpt: Sd/B u^he s'e, A z^he χ₂e id., 'tree' ¶ EG III 339-41, Er. 370, Vc. 254 ¶ Eg t (rather than d, the usual reflex of HS and N *t.) suggests a phonetic rule: N *q...t. > Eg χt (cp. Eg fMK χty 'retire, retreat' < N *qæt.i^h 'to turn back' [q.v.]) || C: EC: Af {PH} ḡad^ha^h 'tree', ḡa'd^hd^ha 'stick' & Sa {Wlm.} ḡad^ha, {R} ḡa^hl^ha^h 'tree, wood (Holz), stick' (unexpected ḡ) || ?? SC: Irq {E} χuray 'palm tree' (E: < pSC *χit^h-); SC b^h Mb {Mnh.} m-χato^h ~ m-χatu ~ mu'-χa^htu 'tree' ¶ PH 124, R S II 185, E SC 260, Mnh. Mbg 313, 315 || ? Ch: [≠ CCh:]Lgn {Lk.} χo'd^hga^h 'tree, wood (Holz)', Gmrg {Gr. < ?} xatta 'tree' [≠ ECh: Mb {Lk.} a'du^hwo', {J} a'du^hwo', Mjl {DB} ?a'de'o^h 'tree', as well as possibly Ll {Grgs.} ḡi'da^h, EDng {Fd.} e'to^h, Mgm {J} ?e'ttu^h, Jg {J} ?e'to^h, Bdy ?i'to^h 'tree'] ¶ [≠ ChC, Blz. LECh #90,]Lk. L 103, Gr. LA 63 ¶¶ Tk. I 231-2, 308, Gr. LA 63 || ??φ A: Tg *a^hia-kta (*ci < *ti?) '∈ tree' > Ewk a^hakta 'maple, rowan-tree', Neg a^hakta 'maple', Nn Nh/B ac^hiaqta, Nn KU ac^haqta 'filbert nuts', Nn Nh ac^hianqora 'nut-tree' ¶ STM I 59 ¶ *ci < *ti.

1894. ? *qæt.i^h 'to turn back', 'return' (itr.), 'again' > HS: Eg fMK χty 'retire, retreat' ('zurückweichen'), Eg fP χtχt vi. 'turn back', Eg L/G χty r, Eg G χtχt vt. 'zurücktreiben', Eg RT/G χtw, χtyw 'those behind so.', Eg fP m χt prep. 'behind', Eg fXXII r χt 'be behind so.' ¶ EG III 342-7, 353-4, Fk. 198-9, Crn. 256 ¶ Eg t (rather than d, the usual reflex of HS and N *t.) suggests a phonetic rule: N *q...t. > Eg χt (cp. Eg fP χt 'tree, stick' < N *q'a^ht.V '∈ tree, stick' [q.v.]) || B *√Hd^h vi. 'return' > Sll {Ds.} ad^hv (pf. yvd^ha), Tz {Stm.} a^hd^hu id. ¶ Ds. 249, Stm. 158, La. S 289 ¶ The traces of the root-final lr. *H suggest a possible contamination with the reflex of N *?ac.VhV 'back (dos)' [q.v.] || A: Tg *e^hf^he- 'look back, glance back, turn back to look' > Ewk 3t3^hn-, Ewk Brg 3s3^hn-, Ewk Nr/Ucr 3c3^hn-, Ewk PT 3t3^hsin- id., Ewk 3t3^ht-, 3t3lu- id. (itr.), Lm 3^hs3lu- id., Ud 3t3ḡi- 'look back' ¶ STM II 470-1 || IE: NaIE *eti / *oti 'again' [× N *qEt.U 'to cross', 'over\through [direction]', q.v. ffd.] > L et 'and', Plg, Um ET id. || Gl ETI {Billy} 'et', {P} 'also, further', Clt {Vn.} *at^hie- pv. 'again, re-' > OIr aith-, W ate-, ati-, OBr {Flr.} at-, Br ad- 're-' (OIr aith-ge'n, W adwaen 'I recognize', OIr aithirriuch, Br adarre 'again'), OIr a(i)th- 'very' (ath-chian 'very far') || Gt ḡp 'δε', καί', {Fs.} 'aber, wenn', AS, OSx ed- 're-, again' (AS ed-nīwian 'to renew', ed-byrdan 'to regenerate'), ON ið- id., 'more than' (ið-gno'gr 'über-genug', ið-jagroenn 'erneut grün') || Pru et- 're-, again' (et-ku'mps 'again', et-skisnan 'resurrection'), 'de-' (etwe're 'to open') || Phr ετι- 'again' | Perhaps an AdS of Gk ετι 'yet, further' and OI 'ati' 'beyond, over' (< NaIE *eti 'over' < N *qEt.U 'to cross', 'over\through', q.v.) ¶ ¶ WP I 43, ¶ P 344, Mn. 254, M K I 27, M E I 57, F I 582, WH I 421-2, Bc. G 334, Billy 73, Vn. A 53, Flr. 76, F I 582, Ch. 382, Fs. 297, Sw. 49, Vr. 283, En. 173, Tp. P E-H 100-20, EI 215 (*h^heti 'and, in addition').

1895. *qEt.U (= *qEt.u^h?) 'to cross', 'over\through' (direction) > HS: Eg fOK χt 'through' ('durch (ein Land) hin', etc.), 'throughout' ¶ EG III 343, Fk. 198 || IE: NaIE *eti 'over' (direction) ('darüber

hinaus') [× N *qæt.ʔi 'to turn back', 'return' (itr.), 'again' (q.v. ffd.)] > OI 'ati 'beyond, very', Av aiti- (YAv aiti-bar- v. 'carry over'), OPrs atiy- ('atīy-a-is- 'er zog, begab sich'), KhS ata, ata- 'excessively' || Phr ετι- in ετι-τετικμενοῖ 'cursed' || Gk ἔτι 'yet, still; more (noch), further' ¶ The final *-i is accounted for by the infl. of N *qæt.ʔi or by the original final *-u- ¶ P 344, M K I 27, F I 582, ■ EI 215 (*h_ieti 'and, in addition') || On NaIE *eti 'again' see N *qæt.ʔi || A: T *o-t- (= *o-t-') 'pass through \ over \ by' > OT o-t- 'pass through\over', Tkm, Az o-t-, Kr, Qmq, QrB, Qzq, Nog, Qq o-t-, VTt, Bsh, Ln u-t-, ET, Ln, Slr, Qrg, Alt, Tv, Yk o-t-, Uz ot-, SY yu-t- 'pass by\through\over', Chv vit- id., penetrate'; Tk Δ et-en 'past, passed away' ¶ Cl. 39, Rs. W 376, ET Gl 554-5, Jeg. 55 ♦ T *o- (explained by ass. infl. of the rounded vw. in the second syll.) points to a final *-u.

1896. *qo_haj.t.X 'to burn (tr., intr.), kindle; fire, glowing coals' > **HS:** WS *√χtw, prm. *-χtuw- 'be kindled, kindle, burn' > Gz √χtw G (pf. χatawa, js. ya-χtu-) 'be kindled, burn, be alight, shine', BHb √htw_y G {JB} vt. 'kindle' (kī_gcha-līm ʔat'ta-ħo-t_ε-ʔal-ro-s'o- 'so you will kindle coals on his head' [Prov. 25.22]), MHb {Js.} √htw_y G 'take out coals with a pan', D 'stir embers', JA {Lv., Js.} htyw G (pf. it5h9 h^at_i ~ at1h9 h^at_a-) 'take out coals from the hearth', JEA {Sl.} √hty D 'stir\rake coals' ¶ KB 349, L G 268, JB W 24, Lv. T I 289, Js. 512, Sl. 489 || Eg CT hwt 'fire, embers', Eg MK hwt 'be burnt', Eg L hwt vt. 'burn (verbrennen)' ¶ EG II 485, Fk. 158 ¶ Does it mean that Eg h- may go back to N *q-? || Om: NrOm: Kf {C} at- 'set on fire, kindle (accendere)', {Bnd.} ʔa-tt-, Mch {L} ʔa-t.t.ayē 'burn, be set on fire', Mao {Bnd.} [= Anf?] ac, Wlt {C} ett- (not registered in LmS), Chara {C} ec-, Bdt {C} e-c-, Drz {Fl.} ec-, Male {Fl.} et- 'burn', Gdc {Fl.} 3c-, 'kindle' || DzD: Mj at-/ac- 'burn' || SOM: Ari {Bnd.} (ʔ)a'-c-, Dm {Fl.} ac-, Hm B {Fl.} ac-, Hm {Fl.} at- id. ¶ Bnd. PO 145 (NrOm *at- 'burn'), Bnd. AL #12, Fl. OO 317, Fl. OWL, C SE IV 407, L DM 20 || WCh: Hs wu'ta- 'fire' || SBc: Kir/Buli {Sh.} wut, Tala {Sh.} wudi, Gj {Sh.} wutu, {IL} wu'tu', Tule {Sh.} wuti, Zar {Sh.} wit 'fire' ¶ JI II 138, ChC, Abr. H 936, Stl. ZCh 238 [#846] ¶¶ OS #1187, Tk. I 147 || **IE:** NaIE *a-t-, *(w)a-t-r- 'hearth' > Av a-tars- (a-θro-), Phl a-ður, a-tur, NPrs a-zar (spelled rāā a-ðar), Oss art 'fire' || Clt {Vn.} *a-ti- > OIr a-ith 'oven, kiln, stove', W odyen 'kiln' || La-trium 'a hall or entrance room in a Roman house' (← *a room with a hearth', cp. [Serv.] 'ibi et culina erat, unde atrium dictum est') || Arm ajrem ayrem vt. 'I burn' || Al: T vate'r, G vote'r 'hearth, fireplace' || Sl *va'tra '(bon)fire' > SCr va-tra, Uk 'batpa 'bonfire, hearth', P watra 'fire', watzysko 'fireplace, hearth', Slk vatra 'bonfire', R d' ba'tpyka 'curd tart, cheese-cake'; Sl d' *vatralb 'poker' > P watral, Slk vatra'l, Blg ba'tpal; a possibility of borrowing from Rum cannot be ruled out ¶ P 69, Ab. I 69-70, Vl. I 22, Horn 4, Slt. 365-6, Vn. A 54, YGM-1 347, EM 54 (L a-trium: 'ce serait un souvenir de l'ancienne maison où la fumée du foyer s'échappait par un ouverture ménagée dans le toit'), WH I 76-7 (no et. for a-trium), ■ O 495-6 (suggests that the Al word is a loan from Irn, which fails to explain Al v-), Vs. I 279, ■ Glh. 663-4 (Sl *a'tra without explaining *v-), Ma. CS 557, Brū. 604, ■ EI 202 (*HeHtr. 'fire') || A {DQA} *o-t'a (- *t-) 'fire; hot, warm' > T *o-t 'fire' > OT, Tkm, SY o-t, Tk ot, Az od, ET, CrTt, Kr, QrB, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, Alt, Xk, Qb, LN, Tv ot, Tf ot, Uz yÄr ot, VTt, Bsh, SY ut, Yk uot, Chv L byt vut id. ¶ Cl. 34, Rs. W 34, ET Gl 483-4, S AJ 187 [#117], Md 40, 132, 172, Ra. 213 || Tg: Ewk otu- 'hearth, bonfire' || NrTg *u.tinje 'forest-fire, subsoil fire' > Ewk utingz id., utingə- vi. 'burn, smoulder (in forests, under the soil)', Lm uto'ngə- 'smell of a subsoil forest-fire' ¶ Vas. 329, STM II 294 || ?σ M *ocin (< **otin?) (unless it is *φocin) 'spark' > WrM, WrO ocin, HlM oc, Ord oc'i, Kl очн, {Rm.} oc'n, Brt omo(н) id. ¶ The word is not attested (⇔ S AJ 240) either in the available sources of MM and the h/φ-preserving peripheral M lgs. or among the WrMc Mongolisms, so that the absence or presence of pM *φ- cannot be checked ¶ MED 599, Ms. O 523, Krg. 116, KRS 407, KW 291, Chr. 366 || pJ {S} *a'tu- 'hot' > OJ atu-, J: T/Kg acu-, K a'cu- id.; pJ {S} *a'ta- > d: OJ atatake-, ItOJ [RJ] a'ta'ta'ka, J: T/Kg atataka-, K a'ta'ta'ka- 'warm' ¶ S AJ 268 [#85], S QJ #85, Mr. 387, 826 || ? pKo {S} *tA- > d: MKo tA-sA-, NKo t-at-it-ha- (spelled t-at-is) 'warm, hot' ¶ S QK #96, Nam 136, MLC 381 ¶¶ DQA #1609, S AJ 102, 268 [#85] (T, M, Tg, J, Ko), Pp. VG I 49 ♦ The length of the vw. in NaIE and A and its quality (*a-) in NaIE may be accounted for the presence of a root-medial lr. followed by *a. The lr. was most probably *-h-, which is responsible for the initial h- (rather than χ-) in Eg (as) and is easily lost in S. The labial sonant *w- in the NaIE variant stem *wa-t-r- may go back to the initial *qo- ♦ IS MS 352 s.v. **oro** H *H'o'tA, IS SS #1.34, AD GD 8 (all of them: IE, A) ♦ ■ Gr. II #154 (*t'a 'fire') [IE, A, J + err. Ko, Gil].

1897. *qu_hi_t ∇ 'intestines, sinew, thread; to tie' > **HS:** WS *χ_ut- 'sinew, thin flexible bough, thread', *χ_vyt- 'thread' > BHb yuh hu_t- 'thread, cord', IA hwt- 'string', JA [Trg.], JEA ayluh hu_t-a- 'thread', Sr hu_t-a- 'thread, string', Md hut.a 'thread, sewing', Ar χ_ut- 'green bough, young flexible twig', χ_{ay}t- 'thread, string', Mh {Jo.} 'χ_it.ayt (pl. 3χ_iyet.) 'thread', Jb E {Jo.} 'χ_et.3t, Jb C {Jo.} 'χ_it.et (pl. 'χ_et.) 'thin thread made of fibre'; WS *-χ_it- v. 'sew, sew together' > IA √hw/yt. *G*, BA √hyt. *G* or *Sh* (3pm ip. uyih5i@ ya'h_it.u-) 'repair' or 'join together'(?), JPA {Dlm., Lv.} √hwt. *G* 'sew', *D* {Dlm.} 'sew together, plait', {Lv.} 'sew, plait', JEA {Sl.} √hwt. ~ √ht.y *G* 'sew', Md -hit- *G* 'sew, stitch up' (nihit.ia Itagia 'he shall sew up to the crown', ƒ DM 135), Sr √hwt. (prm. -hu_t-) *G* id., 'patch, mend', Ar √χyt. (ip. -χ_it-) 'sew up (a garment)', Mh √χt.w *G* (pf. χ₃t., 3m sbjn. y3χt.a-), Hrs {Jo.} √χyt. (pf. χ₃yo_t., 3m sbjn. y3χa_t.), Sq {Jo.} 'h3yat. 'sew', Jb E {Jo.} pf. 'χa_t.e, Jb C {Jo.} √χyt. *Sh* (pf. aχ_iyet.) 'sew, stitch' ¶ KB 282-4, 1705-6, KBR 296-7, BDB 296, 1092, HJ 353, Dlm. 131, Lv. II 21, Sl. 436, JPS 130-1, DM 117, 135, Ln. 831-2, BK I 647, 655, Hv. 189, 192, Jo. M 454, 458, Jo. H 145, Jo. J 312 || Eg ∇ mx'tw 'intestines, guts' > DEg mx'tw 'intestines' > Cpt: Sd ma2T maht, B ma2T maht, L me2Te mehte 'intestines, umbilical cord' ¶ EG 2.135, Er. 177, Vc. 132 || EC *hid- v. 'tie' > Af hid- 'attach camels in Indian file', -id.hid- v. 'sew', Or {Bl., Grg.}, Kns, Gdl, Arr {Hw.} hid-, Dsn {To.} Ói_t, Bs {HL} hi?- v. 'tie', pSam {Hn.} *hid- 'close, shut, tie' > Sml hid- 'tie together, fasten, shut, close', Rn hid-, pBn *hir- > Bn Bi/J/Ba/K hir- 'tie, shut, close'; Ya hed- 'tie'; Brj hid- id.; *d* *hid-tu- > Brj hitto- 'belt made of cotton', Bs *d* hitu 'girdle (worn by women)' ¶ Bl. 195, 201, 260, 304, Ss. PEC 36, 59, Ss. B 95-6, Hn. S 64, PG 140, Sim 11-2, Hn. BD 127, ZMO 428, Grg. 206-7, Hw. A 367, Hd. 198-9, HL 102-3, To. DL 507 ¶¶ The corr. EC *h- ÷ S *χ- is still to be investigated (cf. Tk. I 300-1, AD WIL #43) || **D** (in TmM) *u_t- (-) '∈ thread' > Tm u_t.u, u_t.ai. 'woof, thread woven across the warp', Ml u_t.a woof, cross thread' ¶ D #738 || **σ** **Α**: Tg *u_t.e- '∈ woman's robe' > Ewk ut3m3 'woman's long tunic of reindeer hides', Ul ut3su, Ork uttsuri, Nn Nh utesu- 'woman's robe (χαλαρ) of fish skin' ¶ STM II 295 || J: **σ** OJ ito- ({Mr.} = itwo) 'thread, string' > J: T i_to', Ak i_to', K/Kg i_to', Ty/Sz i_to', Ns i_to', Sh i_tc_u-, Is i_tu', Ht i_tu' id. ¶ Mr. 426, TS 32, 63 || **φ** **IE:** NaIE *e_t(e)r-/*o_t(e)r- 'intestines; [?] '∈ thread' (× N *X_il₁L₁l₁Vr₁V 'vein, sinew, root') > Gk Hm ἡτορ 'heart', Gk ἡτορον 'abdomen, part below the navel', as well as [?] Gk ἡτριον, Gk D ἄτριον 'the warp in a web of cloth', Gk ἡτρια βυβλων 'leaves made of strips of papyrus' || ON æðr 'blood vessel, vein', NNr a_ðder, Sw a_ðder, Dn a_ðre id., AS ædre, æder, OFrs e_tdre, OSx a_tthiri, OHG a_tdra, NHG Ader id., MLG, MDt ader 'intestines' || OIr {P} inathar id. (< *en-o_ttro-) ¶ P 344, F I 645, **□** Vr. 680 (ON æðr < pScn *a_ði + *unc.* : Ic æð, NNr æd 'small creek', interpreted by Vr. as 'Wasserader'), Ho. 9, Ho. S 4, Kb. 5, , EWA I 54-7, OsS 3, **□** KM 7, **□** EI 359 (*h₁eh₁tr- **□**lung, internal organ') ♦ The long vw. in NaIE and D point to a Ir. (most probably *h in view of its loss in HS and its deglottalizing effect in pre-D, whence D *-t_l- [< ppD *-t- < *-ht_l-] rather than *-t- [< N *t. *reg.*]). The loss of the expected glide (*u_l and/or *i_l) in IE remains puzzling.

1898. *qow'i 'orifice, hole; to make a hole' > **K:** GZ *qew- 'ravine, deep river-bed between mountains' > OG qev-i 'deep river-bed in mountains' (the word used to translate χαίμα'ρρουξ 'torrents' [III Kings 17.7 of the Septuaginta]), qevnebi 'ravine (φάραγξ)' (Luc. 3.5), G qev-i {KEGL} 'deep river-bed, small river between mountains', {Chx.} 'Schlucht, Bergbach', {DCh.} 'балка, оврагъ', Mg χabo id. ¶ K² 335, Fn. KW-1 38 [#97], FS K 495, Chx. 2322, DCh. 1730, KEGL VIII 1367 || **HS:** SS *χ_vw- (~ *χ_vwh-?) 'door, gate, orifice' > OSA {CR} χ_w 'ianua, porta, foramen in pariete', Qtb {Rk.} χ_w 'door, gate', Mh {Jo.} χ_a-, (contextual form?) χ_{ah} (pl. χ_ot3n) 'mouth, entrance, opening', {Jahn} χ_o id., Hrs {Jo.} χ_{ah} (pl. 'χ₃w3h) id., Jb C/E χ_{oh} (pl. 'χ_et3) 'mouth', Jb C χ_e- 'interstice, space, hole' (× Jb √χ_{wy} 'be empty?'), Sq {Jo.} h3h (pl. h3h3t3n), {L} h3e (dim. hauha) interstice, hole'; WS *χ_{away}(-at)- 'orifice' > Hb Mih5v₁h9 hawa₁h₁im ~ Mih5&h ho₁h₁im 'holes, crevices', Ar χawχ-at 'lucarne dans un mur; petite fenêtre\ouverture pratiquée dans la porte; ouverture, communication sans porte entre deux maisons; anus', Sb {BGMR} χχ 'passageway, corridor', Gz χ_oχ_{at} (pl. χ_oχ_{at}) 'door, doorway, goat' ¶ KB 284, KBR 296, BK I 644, BGMR 64, CR CAME 154, Rk. 71, L LS 158, L G 260, Jo. H 144, Jo. M 454, 456, Jo. J 310-1 || Eg fP χχ 'throat, neck' > DEg x'x' 'neck' (+ppas.) > Cpt: B χ_{ah} χ_{ah}, Sd 2a2 hah 'neck, nape' ¶ EG III 331, Fk. 197, Vc. 283, 320, Crn. CED 268, Er. 396 || NrOm: Zrgl {Bnd.} ha₁ʔe 'mouth' || WCh: NrBc: P' {MSk.} h₁a₁ (pl. h₁i₁), Sir {Sk.} h₁u₁li₁ 'door(way)' ¶ MSk. 182, Sk. NB 18, ChC s.v. 'door(way)' || **U** *owe 'door' > F ovi, Krl ovi 'door' ! Chr: YO/U/B op'sa, M op'sa id., as well as possibly ?

StChr L omca om'sa, StChr H amaca amasa 'door', Chr Y a'masa; -sa ~ -s'a is probably a sx.; the origin of -m- is obscure (contamination with another word, or borrowing from another lge.?) || ObU {Hl.} *i-wV 'door' ({Ht.} *u-yz = *u-yV) > pVg {Ht.} *i-wV > OVg: S ChusO a'u've, S SSs auwe, E TM a'au, N Sog a'ui, N Chd ави; Vg: T a'yiw d ayaw, LK a-w, UK/P/SV/LL i-w, Ss a-wi; pOs {Ht.} *y 'door' > Os (partially within cds): V/Vy ay, Ty oyw ~ oy, Y ow, D/K aw, Nz/Kz ow, O uw ~ o-w ~ a-w id. || Sm {Jn.} *o (= *o-b?) 'door' > Ne T hee 'door, entrance of the tent', Ne O {Lh.} n'o-, Ne F {Lh.} n'o- ~ n'o-w, Ng {Cs.} ~o'a, {Ter.} nua, En X {Cs.} ~ia, En B {Cs.} no, nu 'door', Slq Tz {KKIH} -a in mo-ta 'door of a tent' (mo-t means 'tent'), Kms {KD} d a-i-e. ~ a-i-a, Koyb {Sp.} d ai, Mt {Hl.} *n'o 'door' (Mt: K {Mll.} njo, M {Mll.} no, {Sp.} no id., T {Mll.} njo'da 'his door') ¶ UEW 344, Coll. 45, SK 446, Ht. 124 [#10], Hl. rHt 73, Hl. M #765, Stn. WV 188, Stn. OV 123, Jn. 29, KKI 132, KD 4, Ter. SILSJ 288, Ter. 307, KP 145 || **A:** NaT *o-y 'hole, cavity' and *o-y- v. 'hollow out' (x N *r'p'o'i 'cavity, valley; to hollow out', q.v. ffd.) || **D** *a-v-, *a-v-V/l- v. 'gape, yawn' > Tm a-vi v. 'gape, yawn, open the mouth so as to express loudly', Ml a-vi it-, Td o'pu-l-y-, Kdg a-val-ic-, Tu a-v-id-, Krg a-val-su, Prj a-v-, Krx aula'a-na, Mlt a-wole v. 'yawn', Gnd a-vi, Kt a-vaz, Tu a-val-b, Tl a-vulinta 'a yawn', Tl a-valincu, a-vulincu v. 'yawn, gape' ¶¶ D #392, Pf. 86 ♦ IS III 130-1 [#377] (*qowe 'orifice' > HS [S, Pa'a], U, D), Blz. KM 118 [#16] (added K, Eg and Om to the N et. of IS).

1899. *qaw'h-V 'lack, be empty\incomplete' > **HS:** S *xwy|w, prm. *-xwiy- 'become empty \ devoid' > Ar xwy G (pf. iwaXa xawa-, 3m ip. ya-xwi) id., Sb xwy v. 'make void', Mh {Jo.} xwØ (pf. xzwu-) 'have a space left uncovered' (of a door, etc.), 'have one's limbs uncovered', Jb C xwy (pf. xē-) 'be empty' ¶ Ln. 827-8, BK I 651, Jo. M 456, Jo. J 311 ¶ BK I 644, BGMR 64, Jo. M 454, 456, Jo. J 310-1 || **K:** GZ *qw- 'remove, throw away, deprive of' > OG qw- 'remove, deprive of', Lz xw- / x- 'throw away' ¶ FS K 496, FS E 563-4 || **IE:** NaIE *eu-a-, prtc. *eu-a-n- 'empty, wanting' > OI u-na-h., Av u-no- 'defective, wanting', NPrs onova va-ng 'empty, poor' || Arm unajn unayn 'empty' || Gk εἶναι 'left of, bereaved of' || L va-nus, ? va-cuus 'empty, void', ? va-c-o- / -a-re 'be empty\void' (a < *ə), ? Um antervakaze, ANDERVACOSE 'intervacatio# \ intermissio# sit' || Gt wans, ON vanr, OHG, OSx, AS wan adj. 'lacking, missing'; ON ntr. van-t n. 'absence, want', vanta- 'be lacking' -> ME wanten > NE want v., n. || Ltv va-nckars, Δ van-s-kars {ME} 'barren egg', {Turk.} 'addle egg', Lt van-s-kariai 'unhatched eggs' ¶ WP I 108, P 345, EI 179 [*h₁eu-(h₁)- 'empty, wanting'], M K I 115, Vl. II 1433, Hü. 484, F I 589, WH II 723, 731-2, Bc. G 328, Fs. 550, Vr. 644, Kb. 1140, Bj. 225, Ho. 382, AHD 1443, Slr. 233-4, ME IV 462, Frn. 1196 ¶ The absence of traces of *ə in Gk is puzzling || ? **Gil:** Gil A q'au- 'be absent, not to be' ¶ ST 148 ♦ NaIE *ə points to a N Ir., which was most probably *h (the only one easily lost in S, but yielding *ə in NaIE).

1900. *qaw₁V₁yV - *qawi 'to protect, defend, help' > **HS:** Eg fP xwy vt. 'protect (schützen, behüten)', Eg fXVIII xw, Eg fOK xw.t 'protection' ¶ EG III 244-5, Fk. 196 || C: Bj {R} jwy (1s: p. a-?away, prs. a-t-?awi), {Rop.} 1s p. '?awi, 2m p. 't?awai_ya, 1s prs. at?awi 'help, assist', caus. {R} -s-?aw (p. a-s-?aw) 'zu Hilfe senden' ¶ R WBd 36-7, Rop. 157 || **IE:** NaIE *aw- 'help, take care' (x NaIE *aw-, *awe-i- 'gern haben' < N hawV v. 'desire, love' [q.v.]) > Av avaiti takes care, helps', avah- n. 'help', OI o-ma- / o-man- 'help, protection', 'o-man- 'helper, protector', Av aoman- adj. 'helping, assisting' || OIr con-o'i 'il protégé, défend' ¶ P 77-8, M K I 57, 133, Vn. C 197 || **A:** Tg *ay- v. 'help', *ay n. 'help, cure, repair' > Ewk ay id., ay- 'help, save (retten), cure', Lm ay- ~ ayi- id., Orc aigi- v. 'repair, cure, help', Ud {STM} aisigi-d a-sigi- v. 'repair, cure', {Krm.} ayasifi ~ a-sigi- vi. 'recover', Ork ayu- 'help so. out of trouble', ayuhtc-i- 'repair' ¶ STM I 17-8, Vas. 20, Krm. 205 || ? M *abura- v. 'protect, save' [x N *qapURV 'to protect, help', q.v. ffd.] ♦ IS MS 342 s.v. зашиаго *qawA (IE, U, HS).

1901. *r'q'uyV - *r'q'EwV 'to wrap, drape' (→ 'to cloth'), 'to tie\bind to', 'to cover' > **HS:** EC *ho₁uw- v. 'drape (so., oneself) in a garment' > Sml {ZMO, DSI} huwi- 'cover with a cloth, drape', {ZM||OI} huwo/huwad- 'wrap (a cloth) round oneself, cover oneself wuth cloth\blanket', Sml N {Abr.} huwwi- vt. 'dress in a cloth', huwwan- 'drape oneself in a garment', Or {Grg.} uwwisa- vi. 'clothe', Or S {Sr.} u-wisa- ~ u-yisa- vt. 'cover', uyifad.d.a v. 'dress oneself' (cp. Or uffisa- 'clothe', etc. < N *qup.V or *qupV 'to cover', q.v.) ¶ ZMO 197, DFSI 320, Abr. S 113, Grg. 392, Sr. 399 || AdS of Eg fP xwy vt. 'protect' (< N *qaw₁V₁yV - *qawi 'to protect, defend, help' [q.v. ffd.]) || **K** *q₁xw- > Mg xw- 'wrap', Lz xw- v. 'bury, cover with sth.' ¶ Chik. 423 || **IE** NaIE *eu-/*ou- vt. 'dress, put on (clothes)' (← 'tie [around], wrap') > Arm aganim aganim (1s aor. agaj agay) v. 'clothe, dress oneself, put on' || L ind-u-o- / -e-re 'get dressed

in, put on (a garment)', ex-u-o⁻ / -e⁻re 'divest oneself (of)', induviae 'clothes', sub-u⁻cula 'a man's garment, shirt', Um ANOVIMU 3s inv. {Pln.} 'induimino' (< *an-ou⁻yo⁻) || Lt au⁻-ti (1s prs. aunu⁻), Ltv a⁻u-t 'put on (footwear)', Lt ave⁻ti (1s prs. aviū⁻) 'wear (footwear)' || Sl *u⁻ti (1s prs. *ujo⁻) with pxs.: [1] *ob-u⁻-ti 'to put on (footwear)' > OCS, OR обѣти obuti, R о'буті, Uk о'бути, SCr o⁻buti, Slv obu⁻ti, Cz abouti, Slk obut', P obuc' id., Blg о'бул 'put on (footwear)'; б> RChS обѣвъ obuvъ, R 'обувъ, Cz, Slk obuv, P obu⁻w, obu⁻wie 'footwear'; [2] *jъz-u⁻-ti 'to take off (footwear)' > OR изѣти izuti, SCr i⁻zuti, Slv izu⁻ti, Cz zouti se, Slk zut', P zzuc' id.; [3] *roz-u⁻-ti id. > OR розѣти rozuti, R pa'зыт, P rozzuc' | д> NaIE *ou⁻-tla⁻ 'bandage, sth. tied around, wrapping' > Av aōtra- 'footwear' || L sub-u⁻cula 'a man\woman's underwear, shirt' || Lt au⁻kle 'bast-shoe string\lace, foot-cloth', Ltv a⁻ukla 'string, cord', Pru auclo 'Halfter' 'halter' | NaIE d⁻ *ou⁻-to-s d⁻ 'wrapped around, clothed' > Lt au⁻tas 'foot-cloth', Ltv {ME} a⁻uts 'Tuch, Binde' || Sl *ob-utъ (pp. of *ob-u⁻-ti) 'wearing footwear' > R о'бутый, etc. || L ex-u⁻tus (pp. of exuo) ¶ The ancient NaIE meaning 'to tie, tie around, wrap' is preserved in some derivatives in Blt (Lt aukle⁻, auklis, Ltv a⁻ukla, a⁻uts, Pru auclo, etc.) ¶ WP I 109-10, P 346, EI 109 (*h₁eu⁻- 'put on clothes'), WH I 434-6, 695-6 & II 620, Bc. G 328, Pln. II 251, 310, 726, Hü. 411, Sl. 237-8, 442-3, Tr. 21-2, Frn. 27-8, En. 147, Tp. P A-D 156, Vs. II 124 & III 109, 435, Glh. 447-8, Brtl. 42 || ? ¶ *uyV {AD} 'to attach, wrap' > Tg *uyi- v. 'attach, wrap' > Sln uyi- 'attach, wrap', Ewk uy-^d uyi-, Lm, Neg, Ork uy-, Orc uyi-, Ul, Nn ui- v. 'attach' ¶ STM II 250-1 || ??? T *o₁:i⁻y'a > Tk oya 'embroidery', Osm {Rl.} oya 'Fransen, Stickerei' (unless from *ōda and derived from oy- 'carve, cut out') ¶ Rl. I 1033 ¶ ¶ SDM97 (A *uyV 'to bind, sew') & DQA #2542 (pA *o⁻yV 'sew, pierce', incl. Tg, T) ♦ EC *h- goes back to HS *χ- < N *q-. If the Tg √ belongs here, the N rec. is *r⁻q⁻uyV, otherwise it may also be *r⁻q⁻EwV.

1902. *qV, pc. of collectivity (→ plurality) > K *-qe, marker of plurality of the indirect object of the 2nd and 3rd person > MG, G F/X/P/Lch/LI -qe, G In -q id. (MG ge-u-bn-ebi-qe 'I tell you [pl.]' ↔ ge-u-bn-ebi 'I tell thee') ¶ Dt. 60-1, Dt. AKS II 40-1, Chik. Q 32-62 || ? IE: NaIE *-ko > Gmc *-xa / *-ya, sx. of collectivity > Gt bro⁻pra-ha-ns coll. 'brothers', OSw (RunSc) faþr-ka-r, ON feð-ga-r 'father and son', OSw (RunSc) muþrku, ON mōðgar 'mother and daughter', ?? Yid Ka2- -aχ pl. in l-diminutives (Ka2lodΔjm 'meyd-el-aχ 'girls' ↔ sg. 'meydele') || ??φ Arm pl. ending -⁻-k^h ¶ Fs. 107, ¶ Vr. 114 and 400 (believes that the Gmc sx. is originally adjectival); Kron. VLFH 126 and IS OS II 105 (both adduce Arm -k^h) || U: [1] FU *-kkV, sx. of collectivity > F -kko / -kko⁻ id. (koivikko 'birch forest', ma⁻nnikko⁻ 'pine forest') || Hg -k, pl. suffix of nouns | [2] FU *-k as marker of pl. in pers. endings of 1p and 2p [× N *kU, pl. particle (mainly of pronouns), q.v. ffd.] || D *-k(k)V, pl. suffix of nouns > Kdg -ga / -ya [< *-ka] (a⁻η-ga 'men', a⁻z⁻z⁻i-ya 'grandmothers'), Knd -ku, -gu, -k (ga⁻lu-k 'daughters' ↔ sg. ga⁻lu, ilku 'houses', me⁻mar-gu 'husbands'), Gnd -k, -v⁻k (pa⁻l-k 'teeth', a⁻z⁻i-k 'father's mothers', d⁻uvva-l⁻k 'tigers'), Koya -k, -ku (mar-k 'sons', manasu⁻r⁻ku 'men'), Nk -k⁻gu, -g, -k (pa⁻l-gu ~ pa⁻l⁻ku 'teeth', pa⁻m⁻ku 'snakes', elli-g 'rats', u⁻tu-k 'ropes'), Ku -ka (himborka 'clothes' ↔ sg. himbori), Kui -ka / -ga (kor-ka 'buffaloes', ka⁻ga 'eyes'), Brh -k, -a⁻k (xal-k 'stones' ↔ sg. xal, lo⁻ta⁻k 'sacks' ↔ sg. lo⁻t) ¶ An. SG 177-8, D #3986, Shanm. DN 52-103 || ? HS: C: Ag {Hz.} *-kV, plueal suffix of nouns > Aw -ka (gse⁻n-ka 'dogs'), Km -z⁻k, -kz⁻, Kw -ki (yir-ki 'men'), -k {Zab.←?} (gi⁻lu-k 'men', gi⁻ru-k 'hens'), -ke (gi⁻r-ke 'days' ↔ sg. griy-a⁻); according to Ap., Km -z⁻k, -kz⁻ is related to the Km suffix -z⁻k, -ki 'all' (added to pronouns and numerals: nay-z⁻k 'all of them', ni-ki 'all of it', andi⁻w-z⁻k 'all of us', li⁻ay-z⁻k 'both') || Dhl {Zab.} -uka, -uke, -eka, -eki, pl. suffixes of nouns (se⁻n-uka 'tongues' ↔ sg. se⁻na; k⁻a⁻na⁻?-u⁻ka⁻ 'scorpions' ↔ sg. kwa⁻na⁻?a; wa⁻ra⁻w-u⁻ke 'hyenas' ↔ sg. wa⁻rawa ({To.} wa⁻ra⁻ba); munteka 'fields' ↔ sg. mu⁻nta; z⁻o⁻z⁻o⁻?-e⁻ki 'jackals' ↔ sg. z⁻o⁻z⁻o⁻?o) ¶ Hz. AL 16, Zab. MNP 209, 259-61, 298, Ap. K 322, To. D 162 ♦ IS II 105-6 [#345] (N ? *qa).

1903. *qa⁻bV 'jaw' > K {K} *qba-, {FS} *qab- 'jaw' > OG, G qba- 'jaw', Mg sviba- 'man with a stupid face', Sv (h)a qba-, qab(w)- 'cheek' ¶ K 209, K DE 358, K² 238, FS K 360 & FS E 404 (adducing Sv qab 'beard' < K *qab-) || HS: S *o⁻k.apk.ap- > Ar qafqaf- 'camel's cheek' ¶ Fr. III 481, BK II 791 || Ch (× N *kep⁻.l⁻.V 'jaw, chin'): [1] DfB {J} ka⁻pa⁻k (pl. kapa⁻k) 'cheek' | [2] ??φ Ch {Stl.} *gobi (why not *gob.i?) 'chin, cheek' > WCh: Hs ha⁻b⁻a⁻ 'chin' | P {MSk.} ga⁻ba⁻-c⁻anga⁻ 'chin, lower jaw' | Gj {ChL} gi⁻s-gi⁻b⁻a⁻ 'chin' || CCh {Stl.} *gyobi > Cb {ChL} ngubæ 'cheek' | HgF {ChL} yub.i 'chin' || ECh: Ke {Eb.} ga⁻bi 'cheek' ¶ J R 216, Stl. IF 113 || D *kavul⁻ 'cheek, jaw' [× N *gabV (l⁻.l⁻.V) 'head' (> 'top', 'skull')?] > Tm kavul⁻ 'cheek, temple or jaw of elephant', Ml kavil⁻, Tu kaul⁻u, ? Kui ku⁻lu 'cheek', Prj gavla, galva 'jaw'; D б> OI

kapoˈla-h. 'cheek' ¶¶ D #1337, Tu. #4324, M K I 158 (kapoˈlah. "vermutlich austroasiatisch"), M E I 303 (mentions the D and Austroasiatic parallels with scepticism).

1904. *r.qʷabV 'belly, stomach' > **HS:** WS (or S) *k.i'b-at- id. > BHb eb1q\$ k.eˈb_aˈ 'belly; fourth stomach of ruminants', JA [Trg.] at1b6iq\$ k.eb_ə't_-aˈ {Lv.} 'der rauhe Magen der Widerkäufer, echinus', {Js.} 'maw', JPA Bz ebiq k.ybh 'stomach', JEA {Sl.} at 1b6q@ k.ab_t-aˈ 'stomach of a ruminant', Ar ébaQi ~ ébWQi qib(b)-at- 'ventricle', Tgr qbT k.əbət 'midst; lower part', k.əbbət 'a stuffed goat's stomach', ?σ,φ Tgy k.obo 'hernia', ?? Ak kukkubaˈtu, kukkubaˈnu, k.uk.k.ubaˈtu, k.uk.k.ubaˈnu 'part of the animal stomach' ¶ KB 992, BDB 866-7, Dlm. 360, Lv. T II 339, Js. 1307, 1313, Sl. 982, Sl. P 489, Fr. III 388, BK II 657, Ln. 2478, LH 249-50, Bsn. 262, L ESAC 46, CAD VIII 499, MiK I #1.158 ¶ **K** *ʷip.- > G yip.i 'paunch' ¶ *Mte* : y...p. < *q...b ¶ Chx. 1623, DCh. 1362 ¶ **A:** M *kebeli > WrM kebeli, HlM хувлий 'belly, stomach; paunch; womb', Ord {Ms.} k'eweli 'womb (matrice, sein)', WrO kebeli 'belly, stomach; womb', Kl кевлэ 'belly, womb', {Rm.} kewl. 'belly'; M *keveli 'womb, belly' > MM [HI] keˈveli 'ventre', [L] keiˌli 'belly', MM [IM] ˌek kehˌeˌli, [IsV, MA] kehli, WrM keveli, HlM хеел 'womb, belly', Mnr H {SM} k'eˈlie, {T} kelie 'belly, paunch' ¶ MED 438, 442, Ms. O 419, Ms. H 70, Pp. L III 69, Pp. MA 439, SM 198, T 338, Lg. VMI 48, Krg. 715, KRS 287, KW 229 ¶ Tg *kepel- 'belly' > Lm kəˈbəl 'stomach (Magen) of a squirrel\calf with its contents', WrMc xefali ~ xefeli 'belly, entrails', Jrc {Kiy.} hefuli 'abdomen' ¶ STM I 387-8, Kiy. 125 [#508] ¶ NaT *k'aˈeˌp- 'be swollen' (of a belly), 'be pregnant' > Tkm gaˈbe 'swollen' (qarni gaˈbe 'with a swollen belly'), MQp xiv [AH], Chg {PC} ˌbg gebe, Tk gebe, Ggz, CrTt gebe 'pregnant'; NaT *k'aˈeˌpber- (with an unexplained *k-) 'be swollen' (of a belly) > Tv xewer-, Tki {Zn.}, MQp xiv [AH] ˌMrbk keber-mek, Chg {PC} ˌMrbg geber-mek 'to swell, be swollen' (of a belly) ¶ ET VGD 36, PC 455, Zn. II 735 ¶¶ DQA #789 (A *keˈpˈV 'belly') ¶¶ The de-emphatization N *.q- > A *k- is still to be investigated.

1905. *qubʷiˈE 'basket' (→ 'vessel') > **K:** G {Chx.} .qivaro '∈ basket for millet', G .qivari, G Im .qiviri '∈ small vessel for wine (dug into earth)', G Llm .qivira '∈ small wine-jug', G {DCh.} .qivari 'pot used for storing cheese' ¶ Chx. 1686, DCh 1378 ¶ **HS:** S *k.ubbaʷ-, (?) *k.ubʷ- 'basket, vessel' > Ug k.bʷt '(∈) drinking-vessel', {OLS} ˌcáliz, BHb cs. to2B2q8 k.ub.baʷat_ 'cup', Ph k.bʷ 'cup, goblet', IA k.bʷ? 'small jar', Ak {CAD} k.uppu '∈ wicker basket ot wooden chest; cage; box for silver and precious objects' (× N ***K**.uP_V 'box, basket), as well Sr W {Br., PS} ˌʷowœu k.ub(bə)ˈaˈ 'calix (of a flower)', 'Blumenkelch' and Ar qubʷat- {Fr.} 'calix, folliculus florum' (BK: 'calice ou enveloppe de la fleur'). The Sr and Ar cognates are *qu* : Br. and KB connect the Sr word with Hb to2B2q8 k.ub.baʷat_ 'cup' (KB: 'Becher, Pokal') and interpret it as a μφ from 'cup' (as in L calix and in NHG Blumenkelch), while JPS interprets this Sr word as 'covering\sheath of a flower\fruit' and connects it with the homographic (or even homonymous?) ˌʷowœu k.ubˈaˈ 'hood' (÷ JA [Trg.] k.oˈb_ʷaˈ 'turban', Hb ob2&q k.oˈb_aˈʷ 'helmet'); if she is right, the same interpretation must be preferred to Ar qubʷat- ¶ KBR 1062, 1081, BDB 867 [#6907], 875 [#6959], OLS 361, HSI 983, Br. 644, PS 3480, JPS 492, Fr. III 392, CAD XIII 307-10, Sd. 890, ≠ KB 994 (the word of the S lgs. ï < b- Eg: *unc.* for lack of arguments for the loan hyp., while there are arguments against it: if it had been a loan, we would not have expected a uniform rendering of Eg h as ʷ in all WS lgs. and we would have expected χ (= h_) in Ak - which is the usual Ak rendering of foreign h) ¶ Eg XVIII k.bhw 'libation-vase' ¶ EG V 27, Fk. 278 ¶ C: [1] EC: Af {PH} kafaʷ 'large palm-leaf basket' ¶ Ag: Xm {R} qefaˈ 'cylindrical box, beehive'; C (Ag?) b> Amh k.əfo 'wicker basket used as a beehive' b> Sa/Af {R} k.afo 'beehive'; [2] EC: Sa {R} qaˈaˈboˈ ~ qaˈeˈboˈ (pl. 'qaˈeboˈb) 'ein großer irdener Krug' ¶ PH 142, R S II 230 ¶ ?? Ch: WCh {Stl.} *kab.V 'basket' (× N ***K**.abʷiʷV 'wickerwork, bag, vessel' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶¶ OS 307 [#1407] (HS *kab- 'gourd, calabash vessel' > Eg kb, Dh1, Hs), 332 [#1526] (> *k.ab- > Ak, Ron, Eg k.by) ¶ ?? **IE:** NaIE *kap- 'vessel, box' (× N ***K**.abʷiʷV 'wickerwork, vessel' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ ?σ **U:** FU *kopp'a 'vessel' > F koppa 'Korb, Schale', Es kopp (gen. kopa) 'Schale, kleines Gefäß' × < b-Sw kopp 'cup' ¶ Coll. 93, ¶ UEW 181-2 ¶ F koppa 'front part of the skull, forehead, box, vessel' goes back to two N roots (this one and N ***k**.aˈl_wj_p.E - ***k**.aˈl_wj_p.VyV 'skull') ¶ **A:** *kUpˈE > NaT *kˈuˈiˌp [× N ***K**.uP_V 'box, basket'] > OT kuˈiˌp 'large earthenware jar\jug', Az, Gg, Kr, Qzq Δ kuˈp id., Tk kuˈp (+ppa.: kuˈp-uˈ) 'large earthenware narrow-necked jar'; *kˈuˈpˈaˈ 'earthenware jug' > Tk Δ kuˈpe, Az gˈyˈpaˈ, Uz kuwa ¶ Cl. 687, DTS 328, TkR 581, Hüs. 176, GRMS 30, ET KQ 143-4 ¶ M: [1] M *qobdu 'case, long and narrow box; quiver' (× N ***K**.uP_V '¶', q.v. ffd.) ¶ [2] M *koˈbke > WrM koˈbke, HlM xˈ bx 'box, chest; basket', WrO koˈbkeq 'cage, basket' ¶ Pp. MA 299, MED

476, 949, Krg. 271, 736, KRS 591, KW 171, Ms. O 347 ♦ In some cases the resemblance is due to borrowing. Coalescence with N ***K,upV** 'l' may be supposed for many descending lgs.

1906. *qacV 'gray (esp. of hair), white' > **K**: GZ *mqc'-(e) 'gray hair' > OG mqce, G (m)χce 'gray hair', Mg (r)c'-'c'e- 'white', tuta-rc'ela 'white moon', gaarc'ielu vt. 'whitened', Lz χc'e--(k)c'e- 'gray-haired'; ↳ GZ *mqc'-oan- 'hoary with age' > OG mqcovani, G mχcovani id., Mg rc'inu 'old man, old woman', Lz χc'in- ~ kc'in- 'old woman' ¶ *m- is likely to go back to a px.; as **qc > *qc ¶ K 267, K² 135, Chik. 40, 343, Abul. 316 || **HS**: ? CS *√k.s's'v. 'be old' (of a person), *k.as's'- 'old man' (× N ***K,UsE** 'grown-up man, old (person)', q.v. ffd.) || C: Dhl {To.} kīzo 'village elder' (pl. 'kīzo-ma'), {EEN} kīzo [pl. 'kīzo-ma] 'elder, old man', {E} kī'zo 'old man' ||?? SC: Asa {E} ki3'umo, pl. ki3'umaku 'male impala' ¶ E SC 244 [adduces the Dhl word and Mb mzi'me 'old man' and reconstructs SC *kī3- 'old man'], EEN 11, To. D 140 || **IE**: NaIE *kas-, *kas-no- (or *k'as-, *k'as-no-) 'gray, white' > L ca-nus (< *kas-no-s) 'white-haired, gray-haired, hoary', Osc, Pæl CASNAR 'old man' || OHG hasan {Kb.} 'gray, polished, smooth', {P} 'grau glänzend', ON ho:ss 'gray' (< *kas-wo-), AS hasu 'dark, gray, ash-coloured', MHG heswe 'blass, matt' ¶ P 533, Mn. 602, WH I 156, Pln. II 688, 717, Vr. 282, Ho. 149, Kb. 439, OsS 375, Lx. 88, EI 240 (*k'as- 'gray') ¶ The stem is usually reconstructed as *k'as-, which is based on a doubtful adduction of the stem *k'oas- 'hare' (> OI s'a's'a-, Pru sasins, OHG haso, AS hara 'hare'). But there is no proof that the two stems are etymologically identical, so that the hyp. of an initial *k'- remains unfounded || **R**: NaT *k'aq's- 'gray (hair), white' > Tv k'az'arar- v. 'grow gray (hair), be seen as white', Tf qa'f'ar- id., Xk xaz-ap- χaz-ar- id., Tlt {RL} kaχa° 'weiß, grau werden (von Haaren), in der Ferne weiß erscheinen', Brb {RL} qas'qai- 'grow gray' (of hair) ¶ RL II 395-9, Ra. 217.

1907. *qud'i 'house, hut' > **K**: GZ *qud-e 'house' > Mg fud-e 'house', G cd kva-qud-e 'stone house', d sa-qud-el- 'cloister, refuge', ?? OG sa-qud-ar-ni pl. '{?} Wohnsitze' ¶ K² 245-6; ▢ FS K 367-8 & FS E 412 (*qwed- + *unc.* : Sv qwedi 'ruhig, gemütlich', the OG/G words with the √ qud- 'be quiet') || ? **HS**: Ch: Ngz {Sch.} ku'di'mdi'm 'square room\house with flat roof' ¶ Sch. DN 97 || **IE**: NaIE *k'k'ud'ya- ({KM} *kud'ya-) > Gmc *xuðjo-n- > OHG hutta, MHG hu'tte, NHG Hu'tte 'hut'; MHG hu'tte ↳ OFr hutte (> Fr hutte) ↳ NE hut ¶ Hardly here NaIE *ket-/k'ot- 'room in a house' ← 'Wohngrube' (P 586-7) both because of its original meaning and because IE *k- points to the following N *a rather than to the expected *o ¶ Schz. 172, Kb. 494, OsS 435, Lx. 97, KM 323, AHD 644 || **D** *kut.i ({GS} *kud.i - *gud.i) 'house, hut' > Tm kut.i 'house, home, family, town', Ml kut.i 'house, hut, family, tribe', Kt kur'z 'shed, bathroom', Td kus_ 'room (in dairy or house)', kud.s_ 'outer room of dairy', Kn gud.i 'house, temple', Kdg kud.i 'family of servants living in one hut', Tu gud.i 'small pagoda\shrine', Tu gud.i 'temple', kot.ika 'hamlet', Gnd kur'ma 'hut, outhouse', gud.(d.)i d gur'i 'temple', Klm gud.i, Gdb gud.i id., Prj gud.i id., 'village resthouse', Kui gud.i 'central room in house, living room'; D ↳ OI kut.a-, ku't'a-, kut.i- 'hut' ¶¶ D ##1655, Tu. ##3232-3, 3493.

1908. *qıUyignU 'cold' > **K** *qııgn- 'to freeze, feel cold' > OG, G qin- id., Mg fin-, Lz qin- ~ in-, Sv qəgn-/qəgn- id. ¶ K 212, K² 243, Chik. 190, FS K 371, FS E 416-7 || **U** *kV'n'V ▢ 'be cold, freeze' > Sm {Jn.} *kən(tV)-, Ne T xā-нй ha'n'uy 'kalt werden', Slq Tz {Hl.} qo'n'i 'frost', Kms k'a'n- 'frieren' ¶ *-n' < *-yñ- || ??φ Y kan-: T {Krn.} qand'eñ, {IN} qanz'ə 'cold, winter' (*qan-yə; -yə is a sx.) ¶¶ UEW 176-7, KKIИ 164, Cs. 224, KD 26, Krn. JJ 273, ≠ Jn. 53 (*кѣнтѣа- 'frieren, erfrieren'), IN 245, ≠ Rd. UJ 38 [#23] (Y ↳ U; *unc.* adduction of F kontta 'Starrheit, Starre') || **R**: Tg *xiñu- 'cold' > Ewk, Neg iñin 'cold, frost', Nn KU iñi n. 'cold', WrMc singiya 'severe cold, hard frost', Ewk iñi 'hoar-frost', iñin-, Lm iñi-, Neg ini- ~ iñi- 'be cold', Ork singu- v. 'freeze', Orc iñzni, Ud iñinshi, Ul singu(n-) adj. 'cold', Nn singmu- 'cool' ¶ In the s-words there may have been coalescence with N ***s'u"ñU** 'snow' ¶ STM I 321 || ?φ M *ku'yi-ten 'cold' > MM [MA, LM] ku'yten, [HI] {Ms.} ko'yiten, [S] {H} koyiten, WrM ku'iten, HIM x'йгүн, Kl {Rm.} kītñ., Ord k'u'-'t'o'n, Dx kuic'i_en, Dg {Mr.} ku'yten, Mnr H {SM} k'uid_i_a'n, {T} kuīten, Ba kitañ ¶ Ms. H 73, Pp. MA 226, Pp. L II 69, H 105, MED 498, SM 210, T 341, T BJ 141, T DnJ 124, Mr. D 31 || ?σ T *Kuoyañ 'rheumatism' > Tkm qoyañ, ET Δ, Tv quyañ id., Qzq {RL} quyañ, Qq, Qrg {Jud.} quyañ {Jud.} 'ischias', Tf huyañ 'rheumatism of the back' ¶ T *-a- (for *-i- in the expected **Kuoyñ) may be due to the infl. of T *Kuyañ ▢ 'pelvis' (> Qrg quyañ 'pelvic cap', ET {RL.} 'Sehnen in der Seite') ¶ ET Q 30-1, RL II 902-3, 52, Jud. 457 || pKo {S} *ki_ə'n'í'r 'winter' > MKo ki_ə'n'í'r ~ ki_ə'n'á'r ~ ki_ə'ər, NKO ki_əul ¶ S QK #210, Nam 42, MLC 112 ¶ pKo *k- (for *k'-) is not yet clear || pJ: [1] pJ {S}

*k3nk3(r)- 'freeze' > OJ kogo- 'freezing', kogor- 'freeze', J: T kogor-, ko'goe-, kogoe'-, K ko'go'e'-, Kg ko'go'e'- 'freeze' ¶ S QJ #1195, Mr. 711 ¶ [2] ? pJ {S} *k3yu- > OJ k1u_oyu- vi. freeze' ¶ S QJ #1194, Mr. 711 ¶ S AJ 53-4, 290 (Tg, M), DQA #1054 [pA *k'i_o'j3o 'cold' > Tg, M, T, Ko, J *k3yu-; questionable phonetically (absence of traces of *ŋ in M) and semantically (in T)] ¶ D *kin_ŋ- ({}GS} *k-) 'cold' > Klm kinani, kina_m 'cold', Gnd kinan id. ¶¶ D #1601 ¶ Gil: Gil A k3ŋ- v. 'freeze' ¶ ST 126 ¶ ◇ IS MS 371 (*.qir'n'1a 'cold'), IS SS #7.5 [*, Blz. LB #26a,] Gr. II #354 (*kon 'snow') [Sm, M, Tg, J kogor-, Ai, Gil, CK, EA]. ◇ If the pA rec. of DQA and the M, T, Ko and J cognates are valid, the N rec. is *.qUyignU. Otherwise it is something like *.qignU.

1909. *.qufka (or *.qukfa) 'to squat' > K *.qu.q- id. > G K/Ms .qu.q- id. ('sich kauern, sich [auf den Boden] hocken'), Sv .q.qw- 'squat' ¶ K² 247, Chx. 1742-3, Ghl. 618 ¶ HS: S *°√k.ŋy v. 'squat' > Ar √qŋy *Sh* (pf. ʔaqfa-) 'être assis le derrière sur le sol' (of dogs and other carnivorous animals), 'être assis, accroupi de manière à avoir le fondement sur le sol, le dos appuyé contre qch. et les jambes dressées', 's'asseoir de manière que le fondement porte sur les talons ou sur le sol' ¶ BK II 785 ¶¶ A possible phonetic prehistory of S: N *.qufka > (ass. uvularization of *k) *.qufqa > (as) *.qufpa > S *√k.ŋy ¶ IE: NaIE *°keu.g- v. 'squat' > ON hu'ka 'to squat (kauern)', MHG hu'chen id., NHG hocken to crouch, squat' ¶ P 589, Vr. 265-6, Lx. 94 ¶ D *kukk- ({}GS} *k-) v. 'sit, squat' > Tm kukku id., Kt kukir- 'sit down', Kn kukkarisu v. 'squat', Tl kukun.d.u v. 'sit', Kui kopka (< *kok-pV) / p. kakt- v. 'sit, sit down', Ku kug- v. 'sit' ¶¶ D #1628.

1910. *.qalV 'neck' > HS: C: Ag: Xm {Ap.} qil'ma (pl. qilim), Xm T {CR} qalma- 'neck'; [°not here Ag {AD} *°√klm throat, nape' (see N *kUri'h'u 'throat, neck')] ¶ EC: Kns {BISO} xolm-a-, Msl {BL} xolma id. (x- < EC *k- with an obscure deglottalization *k.- > *k-) [*, Sa, Af kalma, Ya kilimi? 'uvula' ¶ SC: Kz kolima 'nape' ¶ BISO 215, E K 13, Blz. CWL #58 [*, Blz. CL 179, R WB 227, PH 143] ¶ K *.qel- 'neck' > OG .qel-i id., G .qel-i 'throat, neck of a vessel', Mg fal- 'neck, neck of a vessel' (-d-o-fal-es- 'collar'), Lz (.q)al- d fal- 'neck', Sv d m9.q-l-a 'neck, throat' ¶¶ K 209, K² 238, FS K 365-6, FS E 410 ¶ IE: NaIE *kol-so- 'neck' > OL collus, L collum id. ¶ Gt, ON, NNr, Sw, OFrs, OSx, OHG hals, NHG Hals, AS heals id. ¶ Lt ka'klas 'neck', Ltv kakls id., 'throat' ({}Ndr.: < NaIE *k'ol-tlo-) ¶ EI 392 (*kolso-s), Vr. 206, Fs. 241-2, Ho. 151, Kb. 427, Schz. 158, KM 285, WH I 245, Frn. 205, ¶ WP I 514-5 & P 639 (*unc.* *k'ol-so- < d *k'wel- 'drehen').

1911. *.qola 'to kill' > K *°qwVI- v. 'kill' > Mg fvil- d fviy-, Lz .qvil- ~ fvil- ~ fil- ~ yil- ~ -il- v. 'kill' ¶ Chik. 353, Schm. 119, Q 418 ¶ HS: C *k.VI- > EC *k.al- v. 'slaughter' [× N *k.al'fa 'to cut, hew, chop, stab', q.v. ffd.; lack of the expected labialization (*k.w-) is due to this contamination] ¶ D *kol(l)- ({}GS} *k-) v. 'kill' > Tm kol, Ml kolluka, Kn kol, kolu, kollu v. 'kill\murder', Kt kol 'act of killing', Td kwaly 'murder', Kdg koll-, Krg koru, Tl kolli v. 'kill'; this N √ may have also influenced D *kol-, {}GS} *gol- v. 'strike, hit', whence Tm ko'l. 'killing, murder' (see N *K.ol'la 'to beat, strike') ¶¶ D #2132 ◇ IS MS 370 (*.qo(H)la 'kill' > K, D + i ÷ IE *g^we₁H₁l- v. 'torture, die' & U *ko'la- v. 'die'), ≠ Cald. 593 (D ÷ R κολλ 'I stab' & NE kill, quell), 618 (D, U: F kuole, etc.). Cf. N *kol'pa 'to die; end' ◇ Sl *ko'l-ti 'to slaughter' hardly belongs here because its acute intonation indicates an IE √ with a lr. It is probably a *sd* from Sl *ko'l-ti 'to stab\prick' (< IE *kel9- < N *k.al'fa '†', q.v.).

1912. ?? *.qul'a 'boy, child' > K: Sv L .qlaw- 'child, boy' [× N *r'ogUIV (or *.o.qUIV) 'offspring, child???'] ¶ Dn. s.v. .qlaw-, ≠ K² 243-4 (*unc.*: Sv *.ql- < K *.qle- 'penis') ¶ HS: Ch {Stl.} *χolu 'young man, slave' > WCh: Diri galu, Cg ga'lun, P' h'alin-c'iki, Wrj galu-z3:3-na, Kry, My galu-z3h3 'slave' ¶ CCh: Flj mu-gula 'slave', Mf {BLB} g'wala, Mada {BrrB} gawla ~ guwla 'young man', MfG gu'wla id. (with connotation of sexual power), Lgn yule-maze' 'slave', yuke-g'was'i 'girl', Glv {Rp.} yu'la 'bride' ¶ Stl. IF 107, 289, BLB 158, BrrB 118, Brr. MG II 121 ¶ ? S: Ar χall-at- 'one-year-old young of a camel' ¶ BK I 608 ¶¶ HS deglottalization: N *.q- > **q- > Ch *χ- ¶ A {S} *ku'IV 'servant, slave' [× N *kulV 'to work' × N *K.ul'a 'clan, village' → 'everybody'] > NaT *k'ul id. (ffd. see N *kulV '†') ¶ D *ku'li ({}GS} *k-) 'working for wages' (× N *kulV '†', q.v. ffd.) ◇ Highly doubtful, because the supposed Sv, A and D cognates have alt. etymologies, while the Ch rec. is rather shaky.

1913. *.quI?l.V 'to speak, call' (→ 'to ask for') > HS: WS *k.u'l- v. 'speak' > Amr {G} √k.wl v. 'speak', Ar √qwl G (ip. ya-qu'l-u) v. 'say', qawl- 'word', Mh kawl 'speech, k3wo'l 'improviser of poetry, singer'; ?? S *k.a'l- 'voice' > Ph, OA k.l, BA, Gz k.a'l, Sr k.a'l-a-, Md k.ala, Ar qa'l- id., Ug k.l 'voice, cry,

thunder', Hb. l&q k.o'l 'voice, noise, noise made by animals', Gz k.a'l 'voice, speech, word', Tgr, Tgy k.al 'word' ¶ G A 29, Fr. III 516, Jo. M 246, KB 1013-5, KBR 1084-5, 1774, OLS 365-6, L G 426 || ??φ Eg χrw 'crier', Eg fO χr 'says he, says N', Eg NK χrt.w 'utterance (of a god, a king), oracle' (χ < HS *q, deglottalized *q) (× N *gorV 'to cry, speak') ¶ AnC-1 10 || C: EC: Sa {R} -k.al- ~ -kal- v. 'say, think (sagen, meinen)' (p. 'ak.ala ~ 'ak.ela, prs. 'ak.a'la ~ 'ak.ala ~ 'ak.ela); HEC *kul- v. 'tell' (deglottalization *k,- > *k- due to contamination with N *k'a'ul.X'o' 'to call, rufen') > Sd, Kmb, Ged kul-, Hd kur- id. || SC: Kz k.wa?aliko 'voice' ¶ R S II 232, Hd. 150, C SE II 209 (Sd kul-, Hd kur- 'dire, raccontare'), E SC 268 || Ch.: ? ECh: Kbl {Cp.} kuw3l3', Ll {Grgs.} ko'lo', Smr {J} g'a'le' 'word', Ke {Eb.} ke'l 'Worte', whence Kbl y3' kuw3l3', Ll ya~ ko'lo', Ke wa~te' ke'l v. 'talk' ('say words') [¶ CCh: Glf {Lk.} kal 'leg', {Röd.} kel (pl. ka'le) 'foot'] ¶ ChC s.v. 'word' & 'talk', Eb. 64 [¶, Lk. ZSS 147-9] || K: [1] Sv UB † li.qle 'to say sth.', prs. .q3le, ipf. .q3la, narrative prs. l3-m- q3lwe~n (the dictionary GP mentions the ip. ft. form i.qwle~nni, but it fails to indicate whether it belongs together with the masdar li.qle 'to crow' [of cocks] or with li.qle 'to say sth.'), Sv LB (verbal noun of result) na.q3l 'called' ¶ GP 120, 177, 204, 231, 271 || [2] *.qu'l- v. 'cry, shout' > Sv {Ni.} .qul- id., Sv UB {GP} .qu'l- v. 'moo', G G {Ghl.} rdp .qur.qul-i 'howling of wolves\dogs' (× K *.qur- howl' < N *.qur'h'V 'to bark, howl; cry'); but G .qvir- 'cry' is likely to belong to N *.qur'h'V only ¶ K 211 (adduces G .qvir- v. 'cry' and reconstructs *.qwir-), K² 246 (*.qur-), Ghl. 617, Chx. 599, IS MS 345 (K *.qwil- / .qw(i)r-) || D (in SD) *k'u'l.ar_- ('GS' *k-) v. 'cry out' > Tm kul.ar_u v. 'howl, yell', Kn kil.ir, kil.ir v. 'sound, neigh', kel.ar v. 'cry out, roar'; ÷ Tm kul.ar_u, Ml kul.ar_uka v. 'stammer' ¶ D #1831 || E {HK} ku-la, gu~lu '(an)rufen, bittflehen' ¶ HK 509-11, 560-2 || A: NaT *k'l_ol- v. 'ask for' > OT, MQp, Chg, Kr qol-, SY qol- ~ q'ol- id., ds : Qrg qoluqtu, ET qulas'liq 'bride' (< *'asked in marriage'); it is not clear if NaT *kolt- id. (> Kr qoltqa ~ qoltxa 'a request', Tv koldan- v. 'ask') belongs here ¶ Cl. 616-7, ET Q 36-7, Rs. W 277, KRPS 369, TvR 246 || ? pKo {S} *kA'ro'- 'say' (× N *K.a'yLa 'to shout, call' and *K.ælya 'tongue', q.v. ffd.) || U: pY {IN} *qol- (× N *K.e'h'uliyE 'hear') > Y K {IN} qol-il 'sound (sonus)', {Krn.} xolil 'sound of a knock (cryk)', {Jc. → Ang.} xolil 'Geräusch, Laut, Klopfen, Läuten' (-l is a nominal sx.) ¶ IN 246 (equates it with FU *ku'le 'hear; ear'), Krn. JJ 284, Ang. 256, Rd. UJ 38 [#24] (Y < U *ku'le) ♦ IS SS #7.8 and IS MS 345 (*.qula in HS and K) [¶, Blz. LB #100c (suggested to add Glf)]. A lr. *? can explain -? in Kz and the vowel length in K.

1914. *qawIV (or ***qawElV**) 'leg, bone of a limb' > HS: NrOm: Anf {Gt.} kelli 'bone' ¶ Gt. 354 || Ch: CCh: ? Glf {Röd.} kel 'foot', {AF} kale' 'feet', ?? Afd {Stz.} kulla'm 'Hüfte' || ? ECh: McSmr: Tmk {Cp.} de'g3'l 'foot, leg', Nd D {J} da'g3'l 'leg', Smr {Nc.} di'gel-an 'my leg', {AF} degel-a'm 'thy leg' ¶ Blz. DA #39 analyzes the ECh forms as having a px. *dV- ¶ Lk. ZSS 77, 147-8, Sö. 261, Cp. 117, JI II 221 || ? B *yil-/yall- 'arm' [× N *gon'qH'a'IV (~ mt : *gol'qH'Vn-V?) 'forearm', q.v. ffd.] [¶ || ? C: ? EC: Dsn gi'l 'hand' ¶ To. DL 500, Blz. DL s.v. 'hand'] || K: GZ {K} *.qwliw-, {FS} *.qwil- '∈ bone' [× N *.qu'U (or *.quLyU) '(hollow) stalk, reed, hollow (tubular) bone'] > G {DCh., Chik.} .qvliv- 'shoulder bone (humerus)', G I/R .qvliv- 'large bone, shin', Mg fvil-, fvil-e 'bone, arm', Lz .qvil-i^d fil-i^d il-i 'bone' ¶ K 211-2, K² 242, FS K 370, FS E 415, Ghl. 609, Chik. 71, DCh. 1379 || IE: [1] NaIE *kau₁-/*kul- 'hollow bone', (?) 'leg' [× N *.qu'U or *.quLyU '†'], → μφ 'stalk' > Lt ka'ulas, Ltv kau~ls, Pru caulan 'bone' || Gk καυλοϝ 'stem (of a plant), spear-shaft, tubular structures in animals (e.g., quill part of a feather), hilt (of a sword)' || L caulis, caulis 'stalk of a plant (esp. that of cabbage-plant), quill of a feather' || OIr cu'aille 'poteau' (< d *kau₁līnyo-) || NaIE zero-grade: OI Λ kulyam 'bone' (M K has doubts about the real existence of this word), OI [MBh] kulyam 'a receptacle for bones left from a burnt corpse' (if = *kul'ya- 'place for bones' < d *kulya- 'bone'), Vd maha~ku'la- 'eine große Höhlung habend (?) || Gmc *xol- > ?σ ON holr, OHG, AS hol, NHG hohl 'hollow', NE hollow; Gt us-hulo~n, ON hola, AS (a~)-holian, OHG holo~n 'to hollow out' (unless it belongs to IE *k̥k̥ew- 'hollow') || [2] NaIE *k₁w₁el- 'limb' > Sl *c'elnъ 'limb, joint of a limb' > ChS члѧнъ c'lanъ 'limb' ('artculus')^d члѧнъ c'le'nъ id., 'part of body', OR c'elonъ, McdS член, Cz c'len id., P czlon id., 'part', Slv c'le'n 'joint, limb'; in ChS and in modern Sl lgs. there is a secondary meaning 'member' || Gk κο~λον 'limb, leg' ¶ ME II 175-6, M K I 242-3, M E I 377, WH I 188-9, F I 802-3 & II 60-1, Vr. 248, Ho. 168, Kb. 475-6, Schz. 168, KM 314, Fs. 533, P 537, ≠ 639-40, ¶ Vn. C 260-1 (OIr cu'aille < d cu'al 'fagot' ÷ Gk καυλοϝ, L caulis), Frn. 230, En. 191, Tp. P I-K 273-8, Bern. I 139, Mikl. L 1119, SPS II 125-6, Bern. 139-40, ESSJ IV 44-5, Me. SC § 81, Srz. III 1536, Vs. IV 369-70, ≠ EI 542 (Blt < *kau₁-lo-s 'stalk') ¶ The meaning 'joint of a limb' in Sl may go back to an

ancient association with Sl *kole'no 'knee', Lt kely's, Ltv celis 'knee' || **II** **A** {DQA} *k'o'yli {AD} 'limb (leg, arm)' > T *k'ol 'arm' > OT qol ({CL} qo'l), Chg, MQp, OOsM qol, Tk kol, Az, Tkm, Slr gol 'arm', Qzq, ET qol, Yk xol 'hand, arm, foreleg', Ggz kul, ET, Qq, Qmq, QrB, Qrg, Alt, Shor qol, Bsh qul, Tf qol 'hand, arm', VTt qul 'arm, foreleg', Xk xolid., 'arm', Nog, Blq qol 'arm, hand', Uz qol, Xlj {DT} qol, Chv L хул xul, {Ash.} xul' 'arm, shoulder', T xol 'arm, foreleg' ¶ IS AG 340 (on pT fortis *k'- evidenced by Tv x- and the variation q--g- in Og), Cl. 614-5, ET Q 37-43, ADb. SR 146-53, 199-215, Ra. 220, Sht. 265, Jeg. 303, Fed. I 353, Ash. XVI 149 || M *ko'l 'leg, foot' > MM [MA, IsV] ko'l, WrM, MMgl ko'l, HIM x' л, Kl, Mgl {Rm.} ko'l, Mnr H {SM} k'uor, {T} kol, Mnr M {T} kor', Dg {T} ku'li, Ba kul id. ¶ Pp. MA 221, Lg. VMI 51, Iw. 113, Rm. M 30, MED 483-4, SM 214, T 340, T BJ 141, T DgJ 31 || Tg *xoldan 'thigh, side (of body)' > Ewk Y oldo'n 'thigh', Ewk oldo'n, Sln oldo~, Lm olda~n, Neg oldon, Orc ogdo(n), Ul, Ork, Nn B xoldo(n), Nn Nh xoldo~ 'side of body, side']? Tg d *xu.l-kse 'sleeve' > Nn Nh xu'ks3, Orc uks3, Ud {Krm.} ukihe, Ul w3sk3 ~ u3sk3, Ork w3sk3, Ewk, Neg u'ks3, Sln utcil ~ u'cil, Lm o's, WrMc ulxi, Mc Sb {Y} vilixi id. ¶ STM II 13, 254, Ci. EApk 96-7, Y #228, Krm. 300, Bz. 977 (*xo'~ksa' 'sleeve' without taking into account Mc -l-) || pKo {S} *ku-i-mə'ri' 'ankle' (lit. 'leg-head') > MKo*ku-i-mə'ri' ¶ S QK #332, Nam 65 || pJ {S} *kuru-n-pusi 'ankle' > OJ kurubusi, J: T kuru'bus'i, K ku'ru'bu's'i', Kg kurubus'i' id. ¶¶ S AJ 286, S QJ #798, Mr. 465 ¶¶ {SDM97} *k'oli, DQA #1112 (A *k'o'yli 'limb, extremity') || **II** **D** {tr., GS} *ka-l- ¶ 'leg, foot' > Tm, Ml ka'l, Kt ka'l, Td ko'l, Kdg ka'li, Tu ka'r, Tl ka'lu, Klm ka'l, Kui ka'du 'leg, foot', Kn ka'l 'foot, leg down to the knee', Prj ke'l, Gnd, Knd, Png, Mnd, Ku ka'l 'leg' ¶¶ D #1479, GS 31 [#32] ♦ The meaning 'arm' (attested in B and T) is secondary: 'limb, leg (of an animal)' → 'arm' ♦ The alt. rec. with an internal *E (*qawElV) is suggested by K *qwil- and B *yil- ♦ Blz. DA [156 [#40]#39-] (D, HS [without B], IE, K, M, Tg).

1915. *qAl'AbpV (? *to cover' →) 'to hide, conceal, conceal oneself' (→ 'to steal', 'to lie, deceive') > K: G qalb- v. 'cheat, deceive, lie', qalb-i 'false, fake' ¶ Chx. 1663-4, DCh. 1372 || **HS:** S *o'χlb > Ar √χlb G (χalaba / χlubu) {BK} 'tromper par des paroles caressantes', D (pf. χallaba) 'deceive', L (pf. χal'aba) id.; Ar CA χelba'ti 'liar' → EDng {Fd.} ka'lba'ti'na'w 'a lie' and ka'lba'ti'ne 'liar'; S *χ < *q (de-emphatization of N *q) ¶ BK I 609, Hv. 179, Fd. 276 || ?? Eg fXIX k3p v. 'hide oneself' [× N *K.ERVp.V 'to cover' (→'roof')] > DEg k.p 'verbergen, sich verstecken' > Cpt Sd kwɒn ko'p, Cpt B xwn k'ho'p vi. 'hide, be hidden', vt. 'hide'. The initial k may be explained by *dis* *k.V? > k3 (or to HS de-emphatization?) ¶ EG V 103-4, Fk. 28, Er. 53, Crum 113-4, Vc. 84 || **IE:** NaIE *klep- v. 'hide, conceal' → 'steal' > Gk κλέπτω 'I steal' (< *κλέπι_ω), pfc. κέκλοφα; κλέποθ 'theft' || L clep-o-, -e're / clepsi / cleptum v. 'conceal oneself, steal' || Gt hlifan v. 'steal' || OIr clu'ain (< *klopni-) 'ruse, tromperie, flatterie' || Pru auklipts (< *kl.pto's) v. 'conceal' || Tc B ka'lyp- v. 'steal', klepe ¶ 'theft' ¶ WP I 497, P 604 (unjustified rec. of *k-), σ EI 595 (*klep- ¶ 'lay hand to'), Dv. #547, WH I 232-3, F I 870-1, Vn. C 126, Fs. 263, En. 147, Tp. P A-D 149-50, Wn. 203, Ad. 175-6, Ad. H 16, 34-6, 42 || **D** *kalav-, *kal- ({GS} *k-) v. 'steal, deceive' > Tm kal- v. 'rob, steal, deceive', Ml kal.avu 'theft, lie, cheat', kal.kukka v. 'steal', Kt kal.v-, Td kol-, Ka kal-, Kdg kal-, Mnd kar-, Tu kalu 'false, untrue, fraud, cheating, lie', kal.avu 'theft, robbery', Tl kalla 'falsehood, lie, deceit', Krx xar'-na v. 'steal', xalb 'theft', Krx xalbas 'theft', xalbas 'thief', Mlt qale v. 'steal', qalwi 'theft', qalwe 'thief' ¶¶ D #1372 ¶¶ The variant *kalav- is likely to be primary.

1916. o? *q'o'L'p'p'u' - *q'o'L'a'p'p'u' 'to gulp, swallow' > K *qlap- / *ql.p- v. 'swallow' > G qlap-, Mg řulip-, Sv qəlp- v. id. ¶ K² 243 || **HS:** S *o'k.lp'i? ~ *o'k.lph id. > Ar √qlfh v. 'swallow whole', Gz √k.lp. G 'devour, swallow, catch with the mouth sth. that has been thrown'; EthS → Sa {R} qu'lu'b pp. 'verschlungen, verschluckt mit Hast' ¶ BK II 805, L G 429, R S II 232-3 || ?? Eg RT χ3f ¶ 'essen von etw.', Eg fP χ3ff ¶ '∈ food', Eg P/BD/G χ3f.t 'meal-time, meal', {Fk.} 'food' ¶ These words may belong here if χ- goes back to *q- resulting from pHS deglottalization of *q- ¶ EG III 230-1, 271, Fk. 190 || **IE:** NaIE *g^hleu_b- > Gmc *gleu_p- > Dn gylpe, gulpe, Frs E, MDt gulpen 'to swallow eagerly' (> Dt gulpen) → ME gulpen > NE gulp; Sw glupande, Dn glubende 'voracious' ¶ Hlq. I 288, Vr. NEW 226 || **A:** M *ko'ibu' > WrM ko'ibu' 'swallow without chewing, gulp', ?φ Brt xu'ld (ideophone for gulping) ¶ MED 484, Brt 617 ♦ IE *b, M *b and Eg f point to a N *p. G and Gz p. are likely to go back to the cluster *p?, but h in Ar √qlfh remains puzzling (an ext.?).

1917. ?₂ ***.qULpV** 'hot ashes, embers; to roast\heat on embers \ hot stones' > **K** *.qwelp- 'hot ashes' > OG *γwelp-*, G *γwelp-*, Mg *γwalp-* id., Sv *.qwelp* 'ashes' ¶¶ GZ **γ-* (for the expected *.*q-*) is puzzling; K² 240 suggests a possible ppK **g-* (presumably yielding GZ **γ-* and Sv *.q-*), but it is at variance with the external comparative ev. ¶¶ K KE 21, K² 240, FS K 368, FS E 413, Abul. 464 II ? **HS**: S **°*/k.lb > Ar *.qlb Sh* (pf. *ʔaqlaba*) 'be baked from one side' (of bread), *.qlb G* 'become red' (of ripening dates) (←**°*'get singed by the sun'), *ébal0Qu qulb-at-* 'couleur rouge intense' ¶ BK II 796-7, Hv. 622-3 || Eg: (× HS *.q.rp* [> S **.q.rp* 'burn'] and N ***.qoRbV** 'hearth, stove; to bake (clay, etc.), roast' [q.v.]) Eg fN 33f vt. 'burn' (e.g. 'burn meat\myrrh as sacrifice, burn houses, ships, enemies'), Eg Md 33f v. 'heat\boil swine blood', {DW} 33f 'burnt (or overroasted) meat', DE 33f, Cpt Sd/B *ṣoṣṣ 3uf*, *ṣwq 3oṣ* vt. 'burn' ¶ EG V 522, DW 995, Er. 677, Vc. 333, Tk. I 60.

1918. ***.qul'U** (or ***.quLyU**) '(hollow) stalk, reed, hollow (tubular) bone' > **K**: GZ {K} *.qwlw-, {FS} *.qwil- '∈ bone' [× N ***.qawIV** – ***.qawElV** 'leg, bone of a limb', q.v. ffd.] II **HS**: B **°*/yll (**yalal-?*) > Ah *e-γələl* (pl. *i-γələl-ən* *yalal-* id. ¶ Fc. 1729, Lf. II #1222 II **IE**: NaIE **kau₁-/*kul-* 'hollow stalk, tubular bone' [× N ***.qawIV** – ***.qawElV** '†', q. v. ffd.] II **A** **k'ul'V-(gun)* > M **qulu-sun* 'reed, rush' > MM [MA, IM, IsV] *qulusun* id., WrM *qulusun*, HIM *хулс*, Mnr H {SM} *χulu₃-3* id., 'bamboo', Kl {KRS} *хулсн χулсн* 'rush, reed', {Rm.} *χулс[°]sn_° ~ χулсн_°* 'Schilfrohr' ¶ MED 985, Pp. MA 309, 445, Lg. VMI 46, KRS 608, KW 196, SM 182 || Tg **xu₁lgu, *xu₁lgu-hta* 'reed' > Ewk *ulgukta*, Neg *oygokto*, Orc *ugukta*, Ul, Nn Nh/B *χolgaqta*, Nn KU *olgoqta*, Ork *xulduqta*, WrMc *ulχo ~ ulχu* ¶ STM II 258-9 || T **k₁'Xl₁-gu_n* (most probably **k'ul₁-gu_n*) > OT [MhK] *ḥv94Q qXs₁-gu_n* 'tender cane used as fodder' ('/60ra /caQa') ({DK} *qus₁gu_n* id., {DTS} *qus₁yun* id., {Cl.} *qXs₁-gu_n* 'fresh reeds which are eaten by cattle') || A further possible cognate (more doubtful for semantic reasons): T **k₁'ulga* 'sprout, rod' > Xk *χulya* 'sprouts', VTt *колга қы[°]lγa* 'pole (пест, жердп)', Chv L *хулаÄ хулс* 'twig, rod (пурт)' ¶ MKD 149, DTS 471, Cl. 672 (OT *qis₁gu_n* without justification for the rec. of *i* in an unvocalized text), Rs. W 298, BIG 292, TatR 270, Ash. XVI 149 || pKo {S} **ko₁r* 'reed, rush' > MKo *ko₁r*, NKo *ko₁-p^hul* ¶ S QK #680, Rm. SKE 121, Nam 51, MLC 160 || pJ {S} **kəzə* > OJ *koro* '∈ reed' ¶ S QJ #1050 ¶¶ STM II 259 (Tg, M, OT *qus₁yun*), ADb. KL 4 (M, Tg), Rm. SKE 121 (Ko, Tg, M), DQA #1138 (A **k'ul(g)o* 'reed, rush' > M, Tg, Ko, J, Tk **Kulga*) II **D** **kul₁l-* ({GS} **k-*) 'stalk of leaf, stem, shaft' > Prj *kulu_n* 'stalk of leaf, handle of spoon', Kui *klū₃zu* 'handle, haft, stem, shaft' ¶¶ D #1807.

1919. ***.qAl'ULSV** 'to break, tear, pluck' > **HS**: S **°*/k.lf 'pluck, pull out, root out, tear' > Ar *.qlf* v. *G* 'pluck, snatch off; root out (a tree), extract (stones)', Gz *.k.lf G* vi. 'be torn, tear', Jb C {Jo.} *ṣk.3'tolaṣ* 'pull up by the roots', *s^hk.3'laṣ* 'be able to be pulled out' ¶ BK II 802-4, Hv. 624, L G 426, Jo. J 144 II **K**: Sv {Ni.} (*χwa-*) *qlawi* 'I break' ¶ Ni. s.v. *ломат* II **IE**: NaIE **k₁l₁-* > *αGk κλα₁ω* (ft. *κλα₁ω*, aor. *ἔκλα₁σα*) v. 'break, break off' || (× N ***k.al'fa** 'to cut, hew, chop, stab', q.v. ffd.) > Lt *ka₁-ti* 'to forge, mint, coin', Sl **ko₁-ti* (prs. **kol₁-o₁*) v. 'prick\stab, slaughter' ¶ F I 866-7, P 545, F I 866 II **D** [tr., GS] **kal₁-* v. 'pluck, uproot' (× N ***kal₁l'V** 'to bark, remove vegetation') > Tm *kal₁* 'weed, pluck', *kal₁ai₁* 'weed, pluck out', Ml *kal₁a.n* 'weed, tares', *kal₁ayuka* 'get rid of, abolish', Kt *kal₁l₁-v* 'take\scoop out', Kn *kal₁e* v, 'pull off', n. 'weed', Tu *kalepi-*, *kalepu-* 'strip off, remove', Kdg *kal₁e*, Tl *kalupu* 'weeds', Tl *kalvat'am* 'act of weeding', Krg *kal₁e ~ kale* 'remove', Brh *xalli_n* v. 'uproot' ¶¶ D #1373, GS 167 [#420] ♦ Because of the coalescence of *.*q* and *.*k* in most descendant lgs. (outside K) a homonymic merger with N ***k.al'fa** '†' [q.v.] is possible.

1920. ***.qUl'VJ'f'fV** 'penis; to urinate' > **K** {K, K²} *.qle-, {FS} *.qal- 'penis' > G *.qle-*, Mg *fole-*, Lz *.qole* d *ole-* d *k.ole* 'penis', ?? (× N ***f'f'ogUlV** – ***.o.qUlV** 'offspring, child'): Sv *.qlaw-* 'male baby' ¶¶ K 212, K² 243-4, FS K 362 II **HS**: NrOm: Anf {Gt.} *k.alla'c'o* 'corona con phallus (portata dal re)'; Bdt {C} *k.olobo₁* 'membro virile', {Hw.} *k.o'lop.p.o* 'testicles' (× ***K.o'y₁l'VJIE** 'testicles', q.v.) ¶ C SO 63, Hw. NKL 215, Gt. 358 || CCh: BM {ChL}: Bu *k^wa₁l*, Cb *k^walæ*, WMrg *k^wa₁l, k^w3₁l*, Klb *k^wa₁l*, Hld *k^wa₁lu*, Mrg, Wmd *k^wa₁l*, Ngx *k^w3₁l* 'penis' : Higi {ChL}: HgNk, Kps, HgG, FIG *k^wala*, HgB *k^wa₁l(a)*, HgF, FIK *k^w3la* id. : BB: Mln {ChL} *k^wa₁lo₁*, Nz *k^w3₁r3* id. ¶ ChL || ? Eg Md *χ₃r* ({EG} *h₃r*) v. 'urinate' (unless it is a *sd* of Eg fp *χ₃r* v. 'throw') ¶ EG III 229 II **U** **kULE* 'penis' > F *kulli*, Vo *kulli*, kul'f₁ id. : Vt {SK} *kul'f₁* (¶ *ku₁f₁*) id. || Sm: Ne Kn {Bd.} *h₁r₁le* (¶ *hile*), Kms {KD} *k₁i* 'penis' ¶¶ SK 234, KD 30, Cs. 182, ≠ Set. FUS 55 and UEW 175 (both equate this Sm *√* with FU **kol₁e* 'testicle(s)' - *√* s.v. N ***K.o'y₁l'VJIE** id.) II **A**: T *ʔ_h *k₁'jal'a-* 'urinate'

> OT {Cl.} qasʿa-n- rf. v. 'urinate' (esp. of horses), Chg, XwT, MQp qasʿan-, Az gasʿan- v. 'urinate', Tk kasʿan-, Nog qasan- id. (of animals); MU qasʿan '(?) urine', Tk kasʿan n. act. 'urinating' ¶ Cl. 673-4, ET KQ 348, Hüs. 77, DTS 431 II ? D (in SD) ({ʿGS} *k-) *kol.l.e 'anus (of males)' > Ka gol.l.e 'anus of males', Kdg gol.l.e 'anus' ¶ D #2159 ♦ The comparison is *qu.*; some of the words ascribed to this √ may belong to ***K.ɔʿyɫVJIE**. On the other hand, there may have been here two different roots, one (with a labial vw.) meaning 'penis/vulva', and the other (suggested by Eg and T and having the vw. *a) meaning 'to urinate'.

1921. *qalʿruʿʾPv 'to bark (a tree), cut off; bark, peel' > **HS:** S: [1] S *√k.lp v. 'bark (a tree)' > MHb {Js., Lv.} √k.lp G (pf. Fl2q! kaʿlap., ip. -klop_) 'peel, pare, scrape off, bark', JA [Trg.] {Js.}, JPA {Js.} √k.lp G (pf. Fl2q6 k.əlap.) id., JEA {Sl.} G 'peel, scrape off', Sr √k.lp G (pf. k.əlap., 3m ip. İwluqne nek.lup_) id., Ar √qlf G (pf. qalafa, ip. -qlif-) 'bark (a tree)', Mh √k.lf G (pf. k.əlof), Jb C √k.lf G (pf. 'k.əlof) 'peel (dry sardines), bark (a tree)', Gz √k.wlf G (pf. k.walafa, js. -k.wlof) 'peel, decorticate', Ak √k.lp G (p. -k.lip) vt. 'peel, peel off, skin'; S *kilap- n. 'bark' > MHb {Js., Dlm.} Fl1q6 k.əlaʿp_ (əb-Aram) or {Js.} Fl3q# 'k.əlep_ 'ē parchment', JA {Trg.} ap1l6q% kilʿp-a- ~ ap1l6q@ kalʿp-a- id., pl. 'scales', JEA {Sl.} afliq k.ylp? (unk. voc.) 'scale', ap1l6iq% k.ilpa- 'parchment', Sr kəlaʿp_-a-, k.əlaʿp_.ət_-a- 'bark, rind; husk, peel; scale', Ar qilf- n. 'bark', Ak k.ilpu 'skin\peel (of a fruit), peeled off skin'; S *k.ulip_i-at- > Ak k.uliptu 'scale, scaly skin (of a snake\fish); husk, rind, bark, peel', MHb {Lv., Js., Dlm.} eflil5q^ k.əliʿp_a- or {ESH} ep1l5q\$ k.əlipʿpa- 'skin\peel (of a fruit, plant)', JEA at1p6il5q^ k.əlippəʿt_a- 'peel, shell', Ar qulf-at, Gz k.wəlfat 'foreskin', Grg Z k.əlfı 'bark of a tree', Mh k.əle-fuʿt, Jb E Jo.} kizʿfət 'bark of a tree', Jb C {Jo.} k.izʿiʿfət (pl. 'k.izʿəf) 'fried bark', Sq {Jo.} 'k.əlifoh 'bark of a tree, skin', Hrs k.əlfəʿt 'ē bark of certain trees'; [2] ?? *√glb-~*√glp > Ar ébal0Ju gʿulb-at- 'peau mince qui couvre la plaie en voie de guérison', Ar √gʿlf fJ (ip. -gʿlif-) v. 'bark, skin' (a loan from some lge.\d. with g- < *k.-?), ?? JA NiB516G2 galʿb-īn pl. {Js.} 'scales', {Lv.} 'Kerben, notches' (unless əb-Gk γλυφι 'notched end of the arrow') ¶ Lv. IV 318-9, Js. 243, 1381, Dlm. 363, Lv. IV 318-9, Lv. T I 139 & II 366, Sl. 1013, 1019, 1021, ESh. III 1197-8, Br. 679-80, JPS 507, F III 490-1, Hv. 625, Sd. 893-4, CAD XIII 58-9, 251, 296-7, Jo. M 230, Jo. H 75, Jo. J 145, L G 427, L EDG III 476, MiK I #1.77 [S *gu/alb- '(piece of) skin'] & I #1.162 [*k.VIVp(-at)- 'scale, shell, (hard) skin', foreskin ?, bark] || EC {Ss.} *k.olf- n. 'bark' > Sml qoloʿf, Kns qoʿlf-a-, Gwd k.əʿfolto id., Or k.əlofa 'foreskin' | ?φ EC *galb- > Af {PH} galbo 'hide, skin (of cattle)', Bs {Lm.} galba 'leather', Sml gibil 'skin' || Bj {Rop.} gale id. ¶ Rop. 185 [⌈+ ⌋] pBn {Hn.} *kuʿbuʿl 'skin' > Bn: Ba kuʿbuʿl, Bi kuʿbʿl, J/Kj kuʿbʿl, Sa kuʿbʿl ¶ Ss. PEC 48, ≠ 22, Bl. 144, 293, R A II 850, PH 109 [⌈+, Hn. BD 128, Blz. CL 180] || ?φ NrOm: Cha {C} galba- 'skin (pelle)', Wlt/Dwr/Gm galba 'skin', Dc galba 'human skin' ¶ C SE III 168, LmS W 368 ¶¶ OS #1585, MiK I #1.77 II K *qwlēp- / *qwlip- / *qwlip- 'strip\scratch off, fade' > G .qvlēp- / qvlip- v. 'bark, skin, strip off, pluck', Sv .qwēp- / qwp- 'fade' ¶ GM S 201 (on the loss of *l in Sv), □ K² 242 (*qwlēp- with a "parasitic" l in G), □ Fn. KW-4 42, □ FS E 413 (*qwlēp- / *qwlēp- 'abnehmen, abziehen, entfernen'), Chx. 1689-90, DCh. 1379 ¶ K *qwlēp- / *qwlip- < ppK *qlwēp- / *qlwip- (a morphophonemic rule: in a labialized cns. clusters the labialization is ascribed to the obstruent rather than to the sonorant cns.) II IE: NaIE *gleu_bʰ- / *glubʰ- 'peel, take off the bark, strip, split off' > L glu_b-o- / -eʿre id. || Pru gleuptene 'Strichbrett am Pfluge, das die aufgerissene Erde umwendet' || Gk γλυφω 'carve, cut out with a knife' || ??σ Gmc ('split' ← *'split off, cut out?'): ON kljuʿfa, NNr kluva, klyva, Sw klyva, OHG klioban^d chlioban, NHG klieben, OSx klioan, MDt clueven, Dt kluiven, AS cleoʿfan 'to split, cleave', NE cleave.; NNr Δ kluva, OHG kluʿboʿn, NHG klauben 'to split'; d: ON klauf 'cleft of foot', Sw kloʿv 'cloven foot', OHG, Dt kluft, NHG Kluft 'cleft, fissure', NE cleft ¶ WP I 661, P 401-2, Mn. 276, 282, WH 610-1, F I 315, Vr. 315, 317, Ho. 51, Ho. S 42, Kb. 548, OsS 498, KM 374, 377, En. 179, Tr. APS 34, Tp. P E-H 263, EI 143 (*gleu_bʰ- 'cut off\out') ¶ *g- for the expected *k- due to the IE incompatibility of vl. and asp. vd. cnss. within the same √ II U: FU *kaʿepV □ 'film' > Prm: Z колип kolʿip, Z Ud kolʿəb 'thin ice' (i.e. "ice bark of a river/lake") | BF (× N ***K.əlʿruʿʾ** 'skin, film, bark') > F kalvo 'film, membrane', Es Δ kale, kalu, Lv kaʿg_ 'cataract' || ObU {Ht.} *kaʿlʿəp > pVg *kaʿlʿəp > Vg: Ss {Kn.} xaʿəp., {BV, Mu.} xaʿp, Yk {BV} xaʿp 'the outer white film of birch-bark'; pOs {Ht.} *kaʿlʿəp-, {ʿHL.} *kiʿlʿəp id., 'dandruff' > Os: Vy kaʿlʿwa, Ty/Y kaʿlʿəp, O xaʿlʿəp- id. | Hg haʿlyog, Δ hajag, halyag, haʿlog 'cataeact' ¶ LG 130, Ht. #265, KrT 382, Hl. rHt 71-2, BV 133, Tv. FUI 66, MF 256-7, Coll. 85, Coll. CG 405, UEW 121, Db. OS xxxi ♦ i ÷ Tg *xalu- v. 'bark' and *xalu(-kta) 'film, pellicle' (cf. N ***K.əlʿruʿʾ** 'film'). N ***K.əlʿruʿʾ** and N ***qalʿruʿʾPv** may be etymologically connected.

1922. *qom'i (or ***gi?om'i**?) 'be hungry\thirsty' (→ 'to wish') > **K** *.qem-/*.qm- 'be thirsty' or 'be hungry' > OG si.qm-il-, da.qm-oba- n. 'hunger', da.qm-eda- v. 'fast', Mg ſum-en-, Lz o-(q)om-in-u 'be thirsty', Sv .qm- (msd. li.qnm-e) v. 'choke' ¶¶ K 212 (*.qm- 'be hungry'), FS K 362-3 & FS E 406-7 (*.qam-/qm- id.), K² 238-9 (*.qem-/*.qm- 'be thirsty'), Abul. 129, Chik. 355 **HS**: S *^lχ^lwm (prm. *-^lχ^lu^m-) > Hrs √χwm (3m sbjn. y3χo^m) v. 'want', Hbt √χwm id., Mh √hwm (3m sbjn. y3ho^m); Ar √yym (ip. -yīm-) 'be thirsty' ¶ Mh h- (for χ-) suggests that Mh √hwm is a loan from a related lge. with *χ > h (like Sq). S *χ- < *q- < *.q- (HS deglottalization) ¶ Jo. H 145, Jo. M 194-5, BK II 526 **HA** *k'omi- > NaT *k_i'omi- 'long for (sth.)' > OT qomi- id., XwT qoman- (rf.?) id. ¶ Cl. 626 || Tg *xomi- 'be hungry' > Ewk omī-/ċ-, Lm omēt-/ċ-, Ud omisi-, Ul xomc'ī-/v-, Nn Nh xomīc'īc'ī- Nn KU omc'ī-, WrMc omixolo-, Mc Sb omixulu- v. 'hunger'; Ewk omīkin, Neg omī xīⁿ, Nn KU omkī[~], WrMc omixōn, Mc Sb omixun 'hungry'; Nn B xomī, WrMc omin n. 'hunger' ¶ STM II 17 ♦ The variant rec. ***gi?om'i** accounts for Ar -yīm- (as going back to *gīm- < *gi?om-), while *.q- (and its reflexes in K and A) may go back to a cluster *g?.

1923. *qa'h'n 'to dig' > **IE** *kHen₁H₁- > NaIE *k^henā-/*k^hn_o- ~ *ken₁ə₁- **Q** 'dig' > OI 'khanati 'digs' (inf. khaⁿitum, pp. khaⁿ-ta-), khaⁿ-na-, khaⁿ-ni- 'wühlend', OPrs kan-, Sgd qn- 'dig', MPrs kan-dan, NPrs ^hdnK kaⁿ-daⁿ-n 'to dig', YAv us-kənⁿ-ti 'digs out', ni-kainⁿ-ti 'digs in', KhS kan^a-re 'they dig out' || Lt kini^s 'lair of swines and other animals (WP: 'eingewühltes Schweinelager)', kiⁿis id., Ltv cinis 'mound, hillock' ¶ WP I 399, M K I 301, M E I 445-6, Bai. 51, ≠ P 634 (rejects the hyp. of *k^h- and suggests that the OI stem belongs to *kenā- 'to scrape'), Frn. 254-5 (prefers to connect Lt kinis to L caenum 'dirt, mud') **KK** *qan-/qn- v. 'plough' > OG qn-, G χun-/χan-, Mg, Lz χon-, Sv qan-/qn- ¶ K 262, FS K 593-4, FS E 560-1 ¶ N *.q- was deglottalized in K by the adjacent *h (**.qh- > K *q-) **HS**: S *^o√k.ny > Ar √qny L (pf. îNaQa qaⁿ-naⁿ) 'mix, be mixed' ¶ BK II 827 **U** *kanⁿ v. 'dig, shovel, sling' > Prm: OPrm kund- 'bury (a corpse)', Z kundī-ni 'bury (a thing, a corpse)', Δ v. 'earth up (potato plants)', Yz kunⁿ-di- v. 'strew' || ObU *kuⁿ- ~ *kiⁿ- 'dig, take\ladle out of the kettle' > Vg *kuⁿ- 'spoon out' (Stn.: 'mit dem Löffel schöpfen') > T koⁿ-, LK/Ss xuⁿ-, UK/P/NV/SV/LL kuⁿ-; pOs *kinⁿ- ~ *kanⁿ- 'dig, dig out, shovel (snow)' > V/Vy/Ty qinⁿ-, Y qinⁿ-, D/K χen- id., Kz χōnⁿ-, O χan- id., 'ladle\take out of the kettle to a bowl (soup, meat, fish)', Ty qaⁿ-n^l- 'to dig' (momentaneous: **κολλητ**) ! OHg haⁿ-ny- 'throw one after the other' ('werfen, schleudern', 'dobál, hajigál'), 'throw out', Hg haⁿ-ny- 'throw, cast, fling, vomit, puke' ¶ UEW 125 (suggests that the FU word is a loan from Iir), LG 146, Ht. #280, Stn. WV 208, Stn. D 508, KrT 315, 318, EWU 525, MTE II 49 ♦ The N lr. *h is conjectured on the ev. of IE, S and K: *h is the only lr. that is easily lost in S and regularly in K, but is able to produce a voiceless affricate in IE and affect an adjacent stop in K.

1924. ?₂ *quⁿīc 'to crawl' (> 'to squat'), 'to climb' > **K** *.qu(n)c-, {FS} *.quc- v. 'squat, sit on the hind legs' > G {Chx.} .qunc-i 'hockende\kauernde Stellung (des Tieres)', .qunc-deba '(ein Tier) setzt sich auf die Hinterbeine, kauert sich nieder', {SSO, DCh.} .qunc- v. 'squat' (said of dogs), {Chx} .quncul- 'mit kleinen Schritten gehen, trippeln', 'hopsen' (von Vögeln), G Lc .qunc- v. 'fidget (sitting)', Mg ſuc- v. 'squat' ¶ K² 246, Q 422, FS K 375 (postulated the change *.quc- > G .qunc- without explaining it), DCh. 1387, Chx. 1737-8 **U**: FU {Coll.} *kucⁿīcⁿīⁿ-, {Ber.} *kucⁿīⁿ- v. 'climb (klettern), ? crawl' > pMr {Ker.} *kuⁿ-zⁿ-/*kuⁿ-cⁿ- > Er кыз- kuzⁿ-e-, Mk куч- kucⁿ-e- 'klettern' ! pChr {Ber.} *kucⁿ- > Chr: L {MRS} кыⁿzⁿ-aⁿ 'lo climb (klettern)', {Ü} кыⁿzⁿīⁿ- id., E {Ps.}, U/M kuⁿ-zⁿ-e-, H {Ep., Rm.} kuza- v. 'climb (a tree, etc.)', {Ü} кызⁿīⁿ- v. 'climb (ascend)' || Hg kuⁿ-sz-ik v. 'climb, crawl' ¶ Coll. 97, Ker. II 73, Ber. 28, KC 114, PI 137, MRS 257, Ep. 48, Ü 83, 89, Ps OT 57, Bá. 181, EWU 854 || ï ÷ FP {UEW} *kocⁿ- 'langsam gehen, kriechen' (> Lp L {LLO} kuohtsa- v. 'run [on four feet], crawl', Vt gizⁿ - interjection of slow walking and training on the earth), possibly Chr L {Ü} кыⁿzⁿīⁿ- v. 'climb, climb in [влезати]', Chr B {Ps.} kucⁿ-e- 'steigen, klettern' (≠ UEW 667). ¶ The front-vowel variant kuⁿ-ze- in Chr and the irreg. k- in Hg kuⁿ-sz- (reg. in a front-vowel word, but not expected before a back vw., ≠ Lakó PFUH 49) find no satisfactory explanation so far. They are likely to suggest the presence of a front-vowel variant of the FU √.

1925. ?₂ *qUnt 'to fall, descend, plunge' (→ 'to fall asleep, drop off to sleep') > **HS**: NrOm *kⁿuⁿ-nd- id. > Gf {Mrn.}, Zs {C}, Zl {L, Lm.}, Hrr {CR}, Gamu/Gf/Kcm {Lm.} kund-, Wl/Dc {Lm.} kuⁿ-nd-, Wl {C} kund-, Dwr {L, Lm.} kunda-, Ym {C} gaⁿ-ndoⁿ ~ gaⁿ-ndoⁿ v. 'fall', Kf {C, Lm.}, Mch {Lm.} kind- v. 'descend', 'hinuntersteigen, untergehen', {L} kīndi id., Shn {Lm.} kīⁿ-nd- v. 'enter, go in' ('eintreten, hineingehen')

¶ C SE III 75 & IV 462, Lm. Sh 327 ¶ K {K} *q̣wint-, {FS} *q̣went-/q̣wint- v. 'sink\plunge (into water)' > MG, G q̣unt- v. 'dive, plunge into water', G q̣vint- id., v. 'plunge into drowsiness (погружатся в дремоту)', Mg q̣vint- v. 'plunge into water; to doze', Sv q̣weñt-/q̣unt- v. 'plunge' ¶ Chx. 1687, 1737, K 211, FS K 368-9, FS E 413-4 ¶ U *kuḡonñtV > pSm {Jn.} *konta°, {Hl.} *konta- v. 'drop off to sleep (einschlafen)', {Jn.} *konṭ-, {Hl.} *kontō- v. 'sleep' > Ne: T хона-с□, {Lh.} хоñ'a-, F {Lh.} koñ'a-s' v. 'drop off to sleep', T хонег-с□, {Lh.} хоñ'o- v. 'sleep', F {Lh.} koñ'o-s' id.; Ng {Cs.} kun'da²am (1s aor.) 'go to sleep', kunduatum (1s aor.) v. 'sleep', {Mik.} kuntud'a v. 'fall asleep (elaludni)'; En X kodduaro² {Cs.} & En B {Cs.} kodduado (both 1s aor.) v. 'sleep', En {Ter.} кода-с□ id., kodida (prtс.) 'sleeping'; Slq Tz {KKIH} qonti- v. 'sleep', Slq Tm {KD} (1s aor.) q'onda-g id.; Kms {KD} kuno'lam 'I am asleep', Koyb {Sp.} конолдамь 'I am dozing (дремлю)', конолламь 'I am asleep', Mt {Hl.} *kondā- 'sleep' (Mt M/K/T {Mll.} choñda, T {Adl.} chonda v. 'sleep', M {Sp.} хондашгамь, {Mll.} chonda'schtam 'I am asleep') || pY {IN} *kontā- 'lie (liegen)' > OY {Mll.} konda'k, {Merk} kontok id.; Y: K/T qodo- id., kude- v. 'lay', T kudorā- id. ¶ Jn. 73, Cs. 50, KKI 162, Hl. MTKV 24, Hl. M #543, IN 229, 320 ¶ R: NaT *k'on- 'settle' (of a bird), 'stop for the night on a journey' > OT {Cl.} qoñ- id. (length supposed only on the ev. of the Ar plene spelling), Tk kon-, Tkm gon-, Ggz kon-, Qmq, Qrg, Qzq, Qq, Nog, Ln, Alt qon-, Uz qon-, VTt, Bsh qun-, Xk, Tv xon-, Tf qon- 'alight, settle' (of birds, insects)', OOs XIV qon- 'stop for the night on a journey', Tf qon- 'stay for the night in taiga', Tk kon-, Qmq, Qzq, Qq, Nog, Qrg qon-, VTt, Bsh qun- 'pass the night', MQP XIII, Chg XV, Qmq, Qrg, Qq, Alt qon-, Tkm gon-, Uz qon-, Xk, Yk xon- 'settle down, take up residence in a house' ¶ Cl. 632, ET Q 55-6, Ra. 220 ¶ D (in SD) *kant- ({GS} *k-) v. 'sink' > Kn kantu v. 'set' (of the sun), Tu kantu v. 'sink; set' (of the sun), Krg kontappa 'prostrate' ¶ D #1211 ♦ IN 229 (U, A).

1926. *qUḡa(-pV) 'nose' > R ({S AJ, SDM95} *k'uḡaḡa, {SDM97} *k'oḡḡa, {DQA} *k'iḡḡa 'nose' > Tg *xoḡo- 'nose, prow' > Neg oḡo-kto 'nose', Ewk, Neg oḡo, Nn xoḡḡo, Ul xoḡḡo 'prow (of a boat)', Nn xondaxa 'nose bridge'; a variant with initial *k-: Neg koḡ-towki-, koḡ topki- 'nose (of a deer, elk, bear)', Nn qontoro '(wild-bore's) nose' ¶ STM II 22 & I 413, 470, SDM95 s.v. *k'uḡaḡa || M: the √ *qaḡ- ~ *qoḡ- is represented in derived (or compound?) stems: [1] *qaḡbar 'nose' > WrM qabar ~ qamar, MM qabar [(ArSc) r'b'q qabar, (ChSc) xa-bar], HlM, Ord, Brt xamar, Kl, Dg xamr., Shrn xabar, Mgl (Rm.) qabar, Mnr H {SM} xawar, Dx qawa 'nose'; b> Tlt qamar 'Nasenscheide'; [2] *qaḡ-siyar 'nose bridge' > WrM qaḡsiyar, HlM, Brt xans'a-r id., b> StAlt qoḡz'o-r 'nose bridge', Yk xansa-r 'nose, nasal septum'; [3] *qoḡ-siyar > WrM qoḡsiyar, HlM, Ord xons'o-r 'nose, muzzle, snout', Kl xons'a-r 'muzzle, snout, beak' ¶ MED 895, 929, H 54, Ms. H 85, Pp MA 284, Rm. M 31, KW 164, 186, T DnJ 124, Mr. D 156, SM 165, Klz. MJ 33, Klz. D I 137, Pek. 3313-4, RAIS 474, S AJ 236 [#66], Rs. W 232 || NaT *k'aḡḡa'y > Tf h'aḡḡy, Tv xaḡy 'nose, beak, muzzle', Yk xaḡmay 'snuffle'; in other lgs. there are d words (*kaḡir/r- ~ *k'aḡir/r- a. o.): Tlt qoḡir, qaḡiriq, Yk xoḡuru-, xaḡir-, kaḡḡa-rir 'bridge of nose', SY qaḡiriq 'nose', Bsh Δ qaḡyḡḡḡq hard palate', Qrg qaḡiriq 'parched nose', Tkm goḡurḡa 'reek', Tk geniz 'nose cavity', Az g'añiz, g'añzik 'back part of the palate, nasopharynx', Tkm d genz-ew- 'speak through one's nose', StAlt qoḡḡoq 'hook-nosed' ¶ TL 215-6, Ra. 187, Rl. II 82, 521, Pek. 3317, TvR 458, S AJ 189 [#135], BT 87 ¶ In some lgs. there is a merger with Mongolisms (ffd. see Tl 216, fn.1) || Ko *ko'h 'nose' > MKo ko' / ko'h-, NKo kḡo ¶ S QK #61, Nam 45, MLC 1673 ¶ S AJ 253 [#61] || pJ *kan-k- v. 'smell (sth.)' > OJ ka'g-, J: T/K ka'g-, Kg ka'g- ¶ S AJ 271 [#181], S QJ #181. Mr. 701 ¶¶ S AJ 43-4, 286 [#246], StrM AOJ 36-8, SDM95 s.v. *k'uḡaḡa, SDM97 s.v. *k'oḡḡa, DQA #1057 ¶ HS: S *ḡuḡnn- 'nose' > Ar xunn-, xunn-at- 'nasal voice', ma-xann-at- 'nose, tip of the nose' ¶ BK I 635-6 || C *ḡk.ḡḡḡḡḡp- 'nose' > pAg *k.ḡḡḡḡḡp- 'nose' ({Ap.} *qḡḡḡḡḡ-/qḡḡḡḡḡ- 'nose, mouth') > Bln {R} k.ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ- k.ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, pl. k.ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, Q {Ap.} xumba ~ xḡḡḡḡḡḡ, {Beke} kumba-, {R} humba-, komba-, Km {Ap.} xḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, {CR} xumba- 'nose', ?? Aw {Ap.} yzm'bi 'mouth' || ? Bj {R} genuf 'nose, beak' ¶ Ap. AV 17, Ap. WLQ 14, E PC #379; Ehret's assumption that Bj genuf goes back to C *ganf-/ginf- 'face' (> Bln ganba-r 'forehead' and pRt *ganf- 'chin') is semantically doubtful || B *yḡḡḡ 'face', *yḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ 'beak' (× N *K.ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ 'forehead, front part', q.v.) > Izn a-yḡḡḡḡḡḡ 'visage', Rf Tz a-yḡḡḡḡḡḡ 'visage, figure', Tmz Iz a-yḡḡḡḡḡḡ - a-yḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, Izd pl. i-yḡḡḡḡḡḡ - i-yḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, Wrg, Mz a-yḡḡḡḡḡḡ (pl. i-yḡḡḡḡḡḡ), Mz a-yḡḡḡḡḡḡ (pl. i-yḡḡḡḡḡḡ) 'beak' ¶ Rn. 364, 383, MT 194-5, Dlh. Ou 240, Dlh. M 152, Mrc. 33 ¶ K: OG, G qnos- v. 'smell (sth.)' ¶ DCh. 1381, Chx. 1699-1700; -os- is likely to go back to a sx. II ? IE: NaIE *kḡeḡn-, {Ped.} *kḡeḡḡḡḡḡ- 'head' (← *muzzle, snout' ←

*'animal's head') > Clt {Vn.} *k^wenno- > OIr cenn 'head', Brtt {RE} *pennon id. > MW, OBr penn, pen, W, OCrn, Crn pen, Br pen id. ¶ Ped. VG I 457, Vn. C 65-6, RE 103 ♦ The initial N cns. is *q- provided that the K cognate is valid. Otherwise the rec. will be *K.Uṇa (where *K. = *q|k.). Cf. AD #18. The element *P^V (preserved in B, C and M) may be identical with N *bA (pc. for names of quality bearers) [q.v. ffd.] or go back to the second component *P^VR^V of a *cd* (as suggested by M *qaṇbar 'nose' and possibly Bln ganba'r 'forehead') [= N *p.eR'o¹ (q.v.) in the sense of 'edge?').

1927. *qap^V 'to divide; a part' > K: G qop- v. divide' ¶ DCh. 1384 ¶ A: M *qubi n. 'part, share' > MM [S, MA, IM] qubi, WrM qubi, HlM хува-, Ord ху^wi, Brt хуби id., WrO хуби, хубii, Dg хоби 'part, portion, lot', WrM qubiya-, HlM хубаа- vt. 'divide, share', WrO хуба- 'divide up', Kl хуба-, {Rm.} хуwa-^d хова-, Brt хубаа-, Dg хобо-, Ba хуа- 'divide', MM [HI] qubiyaqda- 'etre partagé', MMgl {Iw.} quba- 'portion' ¶ H 69, Pp. MA 306, 445, Ms. H 91, Ms. O 374-5, MED 976-7, Iw. 128, Krg. 289, KRS 605, KW 191, Chr. 595-6, T DgJ 176, T BJ 150 ¶ ?? U *kupsa- 'deprive so. of his share' or 'be deprived of one's share' (< *d* ?) > Lp N {N} go^k'se- / -vs- 'do so. an injustice by taking the lion's share' || Sm: Ne T {Lh.} хад'o-, Ne F {Lh.} kat'o- 'ohne etw. bleiben, ohne Anteil bleiben' ¶ Coll. 13, UEW 214.

1928. *qa^rrV 'smell' > HS: C: Ag {AD} *k.ar-/k.ir- ({Ap.} *qar-/qir-) v. 'smell' > Bln {R} k.īraⁿ n. 'smell', ex.a^r- vi. 'smell', Xm {R} хар- vt. 'smell', Xm T {CR} хар- 'smell at', Q {Ap.} хера, Km {Ap.} хера ~ qera n. 'smell', Aw {Hz.} gar- v. 'smell' || SC: Irq {Wh.} ха^araṇ^w, {MQK} хараⁿṇ^w (pl. хареⁿri) n. 'smell' ¶ Ap. AV 16, Ap. WLQ 17, AD SF 89, 202 (C *√.qi^r), MQK 117 ¶ K: GZ *qar-/qr- v. 'stink' > OG, G qar-/qr- v. 'stink, reek', Mg *d* for-ad-/for-id-/for-d- vi., vt. 'rot', vi. 'stink' ¶ K 209, K² 237, Vogt SVG 75, FS K 364, FS E 409 ¶ ?σ IE: NaIE *krem-us- / *kerm-us- '(plant) emitting strong smell' > Gk κρο^uμμυον, κρο^uμμον, [Hs.] κρε^uμμον 'onion' || OIr crem ~ crim 'wild garlic', Nlr creamh, MBr cram, MW, W † craf 'garlic' || AS hramsa (pl. hramsana) 'Allium ursinum', {Ho.} hramesa, hramse id., 'onion', NNr, Sw, Dn rams, MDt ramese '∈ leek', OHG ramusia 'Bärenlauch', NGr B rams 'broad-leaved garlic, Allium ursinum', NE ramsons || Lt kermu^s'e, Ltv se^rrmukslis 'wild garlic' || Sl: [1] (NaIE *kerm-us- >) Sl *c'erm^scha > OR чeрeм^sxa c'erm^scha 'bird cherry (tree), Prunus padus', R Δ че^rh^mxa, bf че^rh^mxa, Blr ча^rom^sxa, R Δ, Uk че^rem^sxa, SCr цpe^mxa (× Sl *c'erm^scha), Slv c're^mha, OCz tr'e^mcha, Cz str'e^mcha, P trzemcha id., Slk c'rem^scha 'Padus racemosa'; [2] (NaIE *kerm-ou^s-) > R че^rh^mxa 'bird cherry (tree)', Cz c'ermucha id., P trzemucha id., Allium ursinum', SCr Δ cri^jemus'a 'Allium ursinum'; [3] *c'erm^scha, *c'erm^schъ > Slv c'e^mz' ~ sr'e^msa 'bird cherry', c'e^maz' d c're^moz', R чeрeм^sxa 'Allium ursinum' ¶ WP I 426-7, P 580-1, EI 620 [*kremHu-s / gen. *krm^uHou^s-s '(wild) garlic'], F II 23-4, Sw. 93, Ho. 172, Kb. 770, LP § 50, Vn. C 229, YGM-1 101, Flr. 121, Frn. 243, ESSJ IV 66-8, Vs. IV 339, Tls. 658 ¶ In the IE precon. position N *k. + front vw. yields IE *k-*reg.* (IE *krem-), whence by analogy *kerm- ¶ U: FP *ka^rrV '(unappropriate) smell, taste' > F ka^r'ry, ka^r'rty, Es Δ ka^r'rde-hais '(smoky\burnt) smell', Vp kard^d kardeh id., 'smell of sth. burning' || Prm *ko^r 'smack, unappropriate smell' > Z koep kəz id., Yz ko^ra 'tasty', Vt ko^rel 'tasty, saltish' ¶ FP *a^r (for *a) may be due to vw. harmony ¶ LP 141, ¶ SK 262 (the FP word is *u*), ZM 164, 180 ¶ D (in SD) *ka^r:r^u- ({GS} *k-) 'be rancid, stale' > Tm ka^ru v. 'taste bitter \ musty \ rancid' (of stale food), Ml ka^ruka 'grow stale \ rancid', Kn ka^ral 'saltishness, brackishness' ¶ D #1504 ♦ IS MS 354 s.v. пахнут *qar^u & IS SS #3.6 (IE, C, K).

1929. *qoRu (or *quRV?) 'to copulate' > K: Sv qur-/qwir- (msd. li-l. qwir) 'copulate' ¶ K² 239-40 ¶ HS: B: Ah aṇar 'copulate' (of a man) (× aṇar 'ride') ¶ Fc. 1760 ¶ IE: NaIE *kou^ru^u- ¶ 'fornicate' > Sl *kuri (gen. *kur^uv-e) 'meretrix, whore' > ChS коу^rьва кур^uва ~ коу^rьва кур^uва 'meretrix', OR коу^rва kurva, Blg, R 'кур^uва, SCr ku^rva, Slv ku^rba, ku^rva, Cz, Slk kurva, P kurwa 'whore, libertine woman' || ?φ Gmc *xo^r-az m. 'adulterer', *xo^r-o^r 'whore' (× IE *ka^r- 'beloved', cp. L ca^r-us / -a; the merger accounts for the long vw. and the loss of both medial *u^u and stem-final *u) > Gt ho^r-s, ON ho^r-r 'fornicator, lover, adulterer', ON ho^ra, OHG huora, NHG Hure, MLG, AS ho^re 'whore', NE whore ¶ ESSJ XIII 132-3, Glh. 362, Ho. 170, Vr. 249 & Fs. E 199 (all of them deny any connection between Gmc and Sl words), Schz. 172, Kb. 490, KM 322, Mikl. E 149, Bern. I 651, cp. EI 214 [Gmc < IE *keh^uaro-s ~ *kh^uaro^s 'friendly'] ¶ A: Tg: Ork хори- 'copulate (of deer)' ¶ STM I 471 ♦ IE *kou^r- may go back either to N *quRV (which is at variance with the Tg ev.) or to N *qoRu (*u supported by the Sl reflex). The infl. of *u on the N vw. *o in IE (N *o^u > pre-IE *u^u) is discussed in AD NGIE 17 (rule 4) and 28. Connected with N *quyVrV 'love, covet'?

1930. *qoRV 'frog, toad' (→ 'tortoise') > **K:** OG, eNG m₁quar-i 'βα'τραχοῖ, frog', G m₁qvari 'toad' ¶ Abul. 537, SSO I 537, DCh. 916 **HS:** Eg N/L k₁rr 'frog' [> (AkSc) p.n. Pak.ruru], DEg k₁rr, Cpt: Sd κροῦρ k₁rr, B κροῦρ k₁rr id. ¶ EG V 61, Er. 544, Vc. 86 || S *^ok₁u₁rr- > Ar qurr-, qurr-at- ~ qirr-at- 'frog' ¶ BK II 700 || B: o Izn {Rn.} qarqriw, Rf A {Rn.} aqarqur, Mtm {Ds.} umg^wərg^wər 'toad', SrSn {Rn.} aqarqur, BMnc {Ds.} amqərqu₁r 'frog' ¶ Rn. 371, Ds. B 83, 158 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *kurV 'tortoise'. {AD} 'tortoise, frog' > pAG {Hf.} *k₁ur id. > Gmy k₁ur, Kfr {Hf.} (da)kur, Su {J} (da¹)ku₁r, Ang (ka)kur id., Mpn {Frz.} da¹ku₁r 'turtle' : Zar L / Plc / Buli / Wnd {ChL} ku₁rbi¹, Zar {ChL} ku₁rvi¹ id., Zar K {Sh.} ku¹-kurbi 'tortoise', ? Wrj {ChL} ku₁rsi¹ 'frog' : Bd {Mch.} karenakau 'frog' : CCCh: Bcm {Sk.} k^opo¹ro¹we¹ 'tortoise' : Klb {ChL} k^owa¹-ku₁ru¹m, Hld {ChL} k^owa¹-ku₁ru¹mu¹, FK {ChL} k^owa¹-ku₁ru¹m, Bu {ChL} k^owa¹-ku₁ru¹mu¹ 'turtle' : ? Gv {ChL} ki¹re¹, Dgh {Frk.} kr^oda¹ 'frog' : Db {Lnh.} ki¹ri¹n, {ChL} ki¹-ri¹id. : Skr {Nc.} ko¹ringe¹, Mu {J} ki¹re¹ni¹ (pl. ke¹re¹n) 'frog' ¶ Stl. ZCh 210 [#602], Hf. AG #206, J S 62, 71, Nt. 6, Frz. DM 11, ChC, ChL, Lk. ZSS 35 ¶¶ OS #1547 (HS *k₁ir- 'frog') **IE:** NaIE {WP} *g^wred^h- 'frog, toad' > MLG kre¹de, krode, OHG kre¹ta, chreta, c(h)rota, MHG kre¹te, krote 'toad, frog', NHG Kro¹te 'toad', NHG Schildkro¹te 'tortoise, turtle' : Gk βα'τραχοῖ, Gk I βο'ταχοῖ, βα'ρακοῖ 'frog' : ? VL {ML} *bru¹scus 'toad' ({Ert.}: <b- OscU < *g^wrot-skos) > MdL [γ] bruscus '∈ frog (ranae genus)', Rm broasca¹ 'toad', McdRm broasca¹, Olt Ml broasca 'tortoise', <b- Al breshke¹ 'small turtle' (of course, VL/MdL bruscus is not [⇔ WH] <b- Frosch) ¶ ML #1329, Ert. ED 128, WP I 698-9, Kb. 562, OsS 516, Lx. 117, KM 408, ≠ WH I 117, F I 226-7, Ch. 169-70, O 36, Ç II 314-5 ¶ *g^wred^h- for **k^wred^h- due to the *ked^h-incompatibility law **II A:** Tg *xere 'frog' > Nn Nh/B, Ork xəzə, Ul xəzə; d¹ *xere-kī > Orc xəzəkī (<b- Nn), Ud əxi¹, Orc e¹ki, Neg əyxi¹, Lm əriki¹, Ewk əzəkī id. ¶ STM II 466-7 || ?μ NaT *k₁ur-baKa '∈ frog\toad' (*kur- '?' + *baka 'frog') > OT qurbaqa, MQp qurbaya id., Tk kurbag¹a 'frog, toad', Tkm qurba¹ya, Az gurbaya, Qzq qu¹rbaqa, Qq, Uz qurbaqa 'frog', Qmq, Nog qir-baqa, Qrg qurbaqa 'toad', VTt qəb baqas¹ 'grass frog', Chg (Rl.) qurbaya 'tortoise' ¶ Cl. 646-7, ET Q 160-1, Rl. II 918 || ?σ,μ pKo {S} *ko¹r¹oa¹η¹i¹ 'snail' > MKo ko¹r¹oa¹η¹i¹ ¶ S QK #1136, Nam 51 ¶¶ Tg *e of the first syll. remains puzzling ¶¶ DQA #1136 (pA *k¹er¹o¹ 'frog, toad') ♦ If NaT *k₁ur-baKa belongs here, the N etymon may be reconstructed as *qUrV.

1931. ? *qURV 'to reach, enter', (→) 'happen' > **HS:** CS *¹k₁ryw 'happen; meet, encounter' [× N ***k**₁ar¹iwu¹ 'to come in contact (to meet, come across, touch)', q.v. ffd.] **II K:** Sv L {Dn.} ma¹-qer, me¹-qar 'it happen to me', li¹-qre 'to happen', li¹-qer 'to take place' ¶ Dn. s.v. ma¹-qer, me¹-qar- **II ? D** (in NED) *^okor₁r- 'enter, go in' > Krx ko¹r-, Mlt kore id. ¶ D #2236 **II ? A:** M *ku¹r₁u¹- 'reach, touch' > MM [MA, IM] ku¹r-, [ISV] ku¹ri- 'reach (дойти, достичь)', WrM ku¹r-, HIM x¹py-, Dx kuru-, Ba kur- id., Ord k¹u¹r- 'toucher à, atteindre, arriver', Mnr H {SM} k¹uru- 'arriver, parvenir, atteindre, toucher', {T} kuri- 'reach; suffice' ¶ Pp. MA 229, 441, Lg. VMI 52, MED 936, Ms. O 538, SM 216, T 341, T DnJ 124, T BJ 141 ¶ An alt. M cognate is *qargu- 'to meet'; if it is true, M *qargu goes back to N ***qURV** × N ***k**₁ar¹iwu¹ '¶ [q.v.] ♦ The D and M qu. cognates suggest a rounded vw. in the first syll. (*qUrV), which seems to be at variance with the Sv data (unrounded q-), but the expected K *w could have been lost in Sv. ♦ Further connection of the etymon are difficult to detect both because of phonetic reasons (*q coalesced with *k. in all daughter lgs. outside K) and because of the abstract and "futile" meaning. It would be interesting to connect it with T *k¹r, but phonetic reasons prevent it: T lax *k¹ is not from N q.

1932. ? *q¹o¹w¹?V¹rV 'tooth, large\canine tooth, tusk' > **HS:** C: Bj {R} ku¹re (= k¹zre), {Rop.} kwire 'tooth' ¶ R WBd 145, Rop. 209 : EC: Elm {Hn.} ka¹rris 'molar, cheek', Arr karis-o¹ pl. 'molar(s)', Or {Grg.} k¹arri¹fa¹ 'canine tooth' ¶ Grg. 31, Hw. A 372 || SOM: Ari J {Bnd.} k¹ari 'tusk, tooth of hippo or elephant' || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *ha¹-qori or *ha¹-qawri 'teeth' > Hs ha¹k¹o¹ri¹, Klr {J} ?ag¹e¹r, Sha {J} ?agaha (-h- < *r-), Fy {J} ha¹gor, Bks {J} ?a¹gu¹r ¶ *ha- is a px. of body parts ¶ Stl. IF 112 ¶¶ OS #2070 (HS *qor- 'tooth'), Blz. DA #10. But SnSr {Rn.} a-qarrus¹ 'tooth' cannot be a genuine B word (⇔ Blz.), but rather a loan from an Ar source (possibly √qrqs¹ 'gnaw hard [bread]', identical to the source of Mz √qrqs¹ 'crisser sous la dent, grincer' and Kb √qr₁s¹ 'grincer les dents') (see Rn. 370, Dl. 674-5, Dlh. M 259, Hv. 601) **II D** *ko¹r₁V ({GS} *k-) 'tusk, fang' > Kn ko¹r₁e id., Kdg ko¹re 'tusk of elephant\boar', Tl ko¹r₁a 'tusk, fang, tooth', Gnd ko¹ru 'tusk' ¶ D #2257 ♦ If WCh {Stl.} (and pHs?) *q reflects N *q, the N rec. must have an initial *q, otherwise it is an unspecified *K-. The long *o¹ in D suggests the presence of an additional cns. in N (*w, ?*, *h?), while D *r₁- (< N *r- outside cns. clusters) suggests a vw. between this *w¹ and *r- ♦ Blz. DA [153] [#11] (D, HS).

1933. ***quw₁ṽrṽ** 'blind, one-eyed' > **K** *^o.qwa^r- 'blind' > Mg fvere id. ¶ Q 418 **HS:** S *^ok.a^{wir}- 'one-eyed' > Ar qawira v. G 3m 'was one-eyed' ¶ Fr. III 513, BK II 833 || Ch: Mgm {JA} ko^r-i^wo^r inf. '(s)aveugler' (pf. ko^r-i^we^r, ip. ko^r-i^wwa^r), ko^r-r^r 'blind man', ko^r-r^a 'blind woman' ¶ JA LM 100 **II D** *kurut₁- 'blindness' > Tm, Ml kurut₁.u, Kt kurd₁ ~ ku^r, Kn kurud₁.u, kurad₁.u, Tl grud₁.d₁ id., Kdg kurid₁, Tu kur(u)d₁.u, Nkr, Gnd gud₁.d₁ 'blind', Tl g(r)ud₁.i 'blind(ness)', Klm gud₁.d₁ 'blindness'; Tm, Ml kurut₁.an, Kt kurd₁.n^r, Kn kurud₁.a, kurad₁.a, Kdg kurid₁.ə, Tu kurud₁.e blind man', Mlt qot₁.ri 'blind person'; Tm, Ml kurut₁.i, Kt kurd₁.y ~ ku^r-y, Kn kurud₁.i, kurad₁.i, Kdg kurid₁.i 'blind woman'; Mlt qot₁.re v. 'become blind' ¶¶ D #1787 **II ?? R:** M *qoruyun > WrM {Kow., Gl., MED} qoruu ~ {MED} qorgu, HlM xypyy 'cataract\spot in the eye', WrO xoruu 'cataract\cast in the eye', Kl xopnn 'cataract in the eye, wall-eye', {Rm.} xorya^r 'Star, weißer Flecken am Auge', Br xopro 'wall-eye' ¶ MED 965, 970, Gl. II 187, Kow. 962, Krg. 284, KRS 598, KW 187, CI 45.

1934. ? ***q^ra^ryo^rrṽ** 'heap of stones, bank (rampart), stone wall, walled settlement' > **K** *^o.qor^r- > G .qore 'heap of stones (forming a boundary), rampart, stone wall', ay^r.qor^r-va {DCh.} 'загромождать', {FS} 'Steinmauer errichten, verschließen, versperren', OG .qore '?' [contextual meanings: 'street, corner'], Mg for^r-ua 'to erect a stone wall', for^r-an-s '(he) builds', Sv UB .qor^r 'door' ¶ FS K 372-3, FS E 418, Chx. 1713, GP 271, Abul. 470 **II HS:** [1] CS *^k.iyṽr^r- > BHb riq% k^r.ir 'wall (Wand, Mauer)', Ug k^r.r 'wall (muro, pared)', MHb riq% k^r.ir {Lv.} 'Umzäunung, Mauer', Yd k^r.yrh (pl. k^r.yrt) 'town' (in the early Ph-Yd script there were no matres lectionis, hence y denotes a cons. (y), so that Yd k^r.yrh is not connected with WS *^k.ar-at- 'town, settlement'); [2] WS *^k.ar-(at-) 'town, settlement' > BHb tr#q# 'k^r.eret₁ 'city', Ug k^r.rt 'city, the City (= Ugarit)', JA {Trg.}, JPA aTl^rq@ k^r.ar^r-t-a^r 'city', Jb C {Jo.} s^r.i^re^rt town, collection of houses', Sb k^r.r '∈ town (outside South Arabian culture area)'; d: CS *^k.ariy-at- / (in pl. forms) *^k.ar^r-a^ry- 'town' > Ug (AkSc) {Hnr.} k^r.ar^rit₁ 'town', BHb eil^rq% k^r.ir^r-ya^r 'settlement, town, city', JA {Lv.} atlj^r6^rq\$ keryə^r-t₁-a^r, {KB} (originally pl.) atlj^rl^rq% k^r.iry^r-a^r-t₁-a^r 'settlement (Ortschaft), town, village', JEA at^rl^rq@ k^r.ar^r-ta^r, atlj^rr^rq\$ k^r.iryə^r-t₁-a^r \town, village', Sr æreə k^r.ə^re^r, em. '4oΔriə k^r.ə^ri^r-t₁-a^r (cs. k^r.er^rya^r, pl. k^r.er^r-ya^rn, k^r.er^r-t₁-a^r) 'town, village, district', Ar éyar0Qa qaryat^r- ~ éyar0Qi qiryat^r- (pl. irAQ^u qura^r) 'village, city' ¶ KB 1027, 1065-7, 1072, KBR 1142-3, 1149, A ##2443, 2462, OLS 370, 373-4, Lv. IV 302, Lv. T II 388, Js. 1428, Sl. 1043, HJ 1009, Jo. J 150, Hnr. 175, Br. 695, JPS 517, Lv. IV 379, BK II 731, BGMR 107 **II U:** FU *^k.r^ra^rṽrṽ 'town, fortified place' > Prm *kar^r 'settlement, fortified settlement' > Z kar^r 'town', '(ancient) settlement' (e.g. c^rud kar^r 'settlement of ancient Chudians'), 'nest' (ko^ruvkot kar^r 'ant-hill'), Vt kar^r 'nest', 'ancient settlement', 'town' ¶ LG 116-7 ♦ Alternatively, one may suppose here two N etyma, e.g. ***qEyoRV** and □ ***K^rARV** ♦ ≠ Fn. KD #72 (equates K with D *go^r- 'Mauer', which is un fact *ko^r-t₁-, cf. D #2207b).

1935. ***quyṽrṽ** 'to love, covet' (→ 'to prefer') > **K:** GZ (or pK?) *^o.qwar^r- 'love' > OG .qwar^r-, G .qvar^r-, Mg for^r-, Lz (q)or^r- id., ??σ Sv .qur^r-/.qwir^r- (msd. li-l^r.qwir^r) 'copulate' ¶ K 210, K² 239-40, FS K 366-7, FS E 411-2 **II ?φ HS:** WS *^o.xayar^r 'goodness' > Ar xayr^r- id. (gen. xayr^r-i following a noun means 'good'), 'good, better, the best' (e.g. xayru^r-n-na^r-si 'the best of man', 'the best man') (-b> Sq {L} xayr^r adj. 'meilleur', adv. 'mieux', Mh/Hrs {Jo.} xayr^r 'good, health', Jb C {Jo.} xer^r 'best interest', Mh xa^r-r^r 'better', Mh xzyor^r, Hrs {Jo.} xzyo^r-r^r 'best', Jb E/C {Jo.} xar^r 'well-being, good', Sb {BGMR} xyr^r 'nobleman, noble' (pl. ?xyr^r), Qt ?xyr^r pl. {Rk.} 'elite', {MA} 'noblemen', Gz xe^r-r^r 'good, excellent, good thing'; S *^o.x^ryr^r (*-x^r-) 'prefer, choose; be(come) good' > Ar x^ryr^r G (ip. -x^r-) id., 'be propitious to', Gz x^ryr^r G (pf. xayara^r - xe^r-ra), Mn {MA} x^ryr^r 'choose, authorize', Ak x^ryr^r G (inf. xia^r-rum ~ xa^r-ru, 3m p. i-x^r-) {Sd.} 'choose, select', {CAD} 'pick and take as mate' ¶ Ln. 828-31, Hv. 191, L LS 173, L G 270, Sd. 342-3, Jo. M 457, Jo. H 145, Jo. J 311, BGMR 64, MA 45, Rk. 72-3, CAD VI 119-20 ¶ S *^o.x^r- goes back to *^o.q-, resulting from pHS deglotatization of of *^o.q-. Ar -ay- and Gz *-e^r- reflect pS *-aya- (AD PSH §§ 9-10) **II R** *^o.k^rur^r- 'desire, love' > M *^o.qurica^r- 'desire, love passionately, lust after' > □WrM qurica^r-, HlM xyp^r□a^r- id., WrO xurica^r-, Kl xyp^r-, Brt xypica^r- v. 'desire, lust after', Ord xu^r-rac^r-ilc^r-i- 'copulate' ¶ MED 989, Kow. 956-8, Gl. II 185, Krg. 298, KRS 613, Chr. 602, Ms. O 371 || Tg: [1] WrMc uru^r-, Mc Sb uru^r- 'feel\get hungry'; [2] ??σ Tg *xur^r- 'be jealous, envy' > Nn B xoro(n)- n. 'envy', Nn Nh/B, Ul xoralst^r-, Ork xuralt^r-, Neg oyalt^r-, Lm urlt^r-, ? Ewk orgolī^r- d^r orgalī^r- 'be jealous', Lm urlq^r 'jealous', Ewk urīn^r 'rival (in love), second wife', Orc xora^r-, Nn Nh xoria^r~ 'co-wife (in respect to another one)' ¶ STM II 985, 987 ¶¶ But hardly here (⇒SDM97 s.v. A *^o.r^r-A 'covet, be irritated' and IS III 131-4) the T root of Qrg qozu^r- 'be irritated', Tkm goḍya^r- 'move', etc., because OT qozr^r- does not mean 'have appetite' (as in IS) or 'be hungry' (as

in SDM), but 'be dry' and the primary meaning of the T root *qor'- is 'to move' (cf. Cl. 681, MKD 148-50, ESTJ Q 21-2) **II D** *ku_r_- ({"GS"} *k-) 'covet, love' > Tm ku_r v. 'covet, hanker after', Ml ku_r_, ku_r_u n. 'love', ku_r_uka v. 'love, mind', Kn ku_r_id., 'be attached to', Tl ku_r(i)mi 'friendship, love, affection', ku_r(u)cu 'be lovable\coveted' **¶¶** D #1897 **◇** IS III 131-4 (*_qurE 'to love' > K, D, A + *unt*. T *_ko_r_-) **◇** The D long vw. suggests a presence of an additional element, which in view of S *-y- is likely to have been *-y-. But D *_r_- suggests a N intervocal *_r- (rather than a cluster *-ry- → *-yr-). The most plausible conjecture is to reconstruct N ***_quyVrV**.

1936. *_qorlŋV 'gourd' > **HS**: S *_k.arlVŋ- 'gourd' > Ar qarŋ-at- (coll. qarŋ-) id., Sr k.ar'ʔ-a- id., k.ə'raʃ / k.ar'ʃ-a- 'pumpkin gourd' **¶** Nld. (p.c. to Löw): the variant k.ar'ʃ-a- is typical of Sr W; it is not necessarily an Arabism (⇔ JPS, Löw); the change ʃ > ʔ occurs in some dialects of Sr **¶** BK II 718, JPS 517, 520, Löw A 351 **II IE** (< *cds* ?): [1] NaIE *_kʷerkʷ- > OI karkat.ī '€ gourd' **||** AS hwerhwe'tte 'cucumber' [2] ? NaIE *_k₁ʷerbʰeto- 'gourd' > OI carbhat.ah. 'Cucumis utilissimus', cirbhat.ī, cirbhat.am '€ gourd' **||** L cucurbita 'gourd' (*rdp* under the infl. of cucumis?) [unless a WW of Munda origin, as suggested by M K I 378 on the ev. of the element bhat.a- in OI] **¶** WP I 426, WH I 300, M K I 169, 378, Ho. 181 **II K** (< *cd* ?) {K} *_ha.qar-, {K²} *_a.qare- 'gourd' > Mg .qo.qore-, Lz .qo.qore-, oyore-, ore-, Sv (h)a.qar, a.qa_r 'gourd', ?ϕ G a.qiro- 'gourd Lagenaria vulgaris' **¶** K 46, K² 5, Chik. 148, Chx. 47, DCh. 76.

1937. *_qaru.V (= *_qaruhV?) 'to keep [sth.] out of sight, hide' > **IE** ^okruH-/^okrouH- > NaIE ^okru-/^okrowā- v. 'cover, hide' > Sl *_kri"-ti 'to cover, hide' > OCS крѣти kriti id., Blg 'криш vt. 'cover, conceal, hide', SCr kri"ti 'to hide, conceal, keep', Δ 'to roof', Slv kri'ti 'to conceal, hide, roof', Cz kry'ti, Slk kryt', P kryc' 'to hide, conceal, cover', R крѣтѣ 'to cover'; -d > *krovъ > OCS кровъ krovъ 'roof, roof over one's head (place to live); secret place', OR кровъ id., 'dwelling; protection', R кров 'roof over one's head, shelter', (in set phrases) 'roof', SCr krȏv, Cz krov 'roof, roof over one's head; refuge, shelter', Slk krov 'roof', Slv krȏv 'roof, lid' **||** Lt kra'uju / kra'uti (p. kro'viau) 'pile, heap up, load; build (a nest)', Ltv kr,aȗnu (~ kr,auju) / kr,aȗt id. **||** Clt (× IE *_k̑rȏpo- 'roof' < N ***_K.ERVp.V** 'to cover' [q.v.]?): OIr cro' 'stall, pigsty, wooden partition', MW creu 'stall, pigsty, enclosure', W crau 'pigsty', Crn crow 'hut, pigsty', Br kraou 'étale' **¶** Tr. 139-40, ESSJ XIII 20-1, 71-2, Glh. 349, 352, Frn. 291, **¶** WP I 477, P 616-7, Vn. C 240-1, YGM-1 102, SB 96 **¶** The accentuation of the Lt verb points to an NaIE ^o (*krowā-, as reconstructed in ESSJ XIII 72) **II HS**: S ^o /k.rw̑y > Mh k.ʒru- (1s pf. k.ə'rək, ps. k.ə'ray) v. 'hide', Jb C √k.ȓy (pf. 'k.e're, sbjn. 'yʒ'k.ʒr) 'hide, be hidden' **¶** Jo. M 237, Jo. J 150 **||** C: EC: Sml qari-vt. 'hide, conceal' **||** SC: Kz {E} k.ulum- vi. 'hide' (according to E SC 34, Kz -l- is from *-r-, and the SC stem is *_k.u_r-) (× N ***_K.oHri** 'to cover, protect, guard') **¶** DSI 491, ZMO 325, Abr. S 201, E K 14, E SC 254 [#42] **||** WCh: Hs ka'ré- v. 'protect, guard; interpose [sth.] to screen from view', ka'ri'ya' 'protection; interposing an object to prevent [sth.] from being seen\hit; screening off a place' (× N ***_K.oHri** '¶') **¶** Ba. 567, 570 **II K**: G .qr- 'in die Erde vergraben (Weingefäß), pflanzen (Reben, Obstbäume)' **¶** Chx. 1721 **II D** *kar- ({"GS"} *k-) vt. 'hide, steal' > Tm kara vt. 'conceal, steal', vi. 'hide, lie hidden, keep oneself out of sight', Ml karappu 'covering, hiding, concealing', Kt o'garv- 'listen without speaking, be silent when called' (*o'k- 'hear' [D #1032] + *kar-), Td kar- vt. 'steal, hide', Kn kare vt., vi. 'hide', ?? Tl kar.at.i 'deceiver, cheat'; D -b > OI kharpara- 'thief' **¶¶** D #1258 **◇** The N lr. (reconstructed on the IE ev.) was most probably *h, because this lr. tends to be lost in the intervoc. position in S.

1938. *_qur'hV 'to bark, howl' (of canines), 'cry, noise' > **K**: GZ *_qur- 'howl' (of wolves, dogs), 'cry' > G G *rdp* .qur.qul-i 'howling of wolves\dogs' (× K *_qu-l- v. 'cry' < N ***_qUṽlV** 'to speak, call?'), Mg ŋur- id., Lz (q)ur-, qu(r)- v. 'cry; be angry'; ? G .qvir- 'cry, be angry' **¶** K² 246, **¶** K 211 (K *_qwir- 'shout'), FS E 420, Chik. 359 **II U**: FU (att. in ObU) *kurV > ObU *_ko_r(ət) v. 'bark' (of dogs) > pVg *_kō-rt- id. > Vg: T/NV/ML kort-, Ss xort- id., d : P kortənt-, NV kortant- id.; pOs {Ht.} *_kō-rəyt-, {Hl.} *_ku_rəyt- > Os: D/K/Nz/Kz/O χȏrət- 'aufbellen', V/Vy kȏrəytəyəl-, Ty kȏrəytəyəl- 'wütend anbellen' **¶** Ht. #329 **II D** *kur- ({"GS"} *k-) v. 'bark' (of dogs), shout, groan' (× N ***_kuRhV** 'to shout, cry') > Tm kurai v. 'bark, shout', kurai n. 'noise, roar, shout', Ml kura 'disagreeable sound, barking', kurekka v. 'bark', Kt kerv-, Td kwarf-, Kdg kora- v. 'bark', Tu korapu-, korepi-, korepu- id., 'roar', Prj ku_r- v. 'groan', Gnd {Tr.} kuhasca-na- 'to bark, growl, groan' **¶¶** D #1796 **II ?σ HS**: S ^o /k.ȓh > Ar √qrh (+ ʃala-) *GT* (pf.

ʔiqtaraha) 'ask sth. importunately from', ʔiqtarah- msd. 'extemporate speaking', Ar SL ʔqrh G 'incite so. to' ¶ BK II 707, Hv. 597 II ?? IE: NaIE *k^wer-, *k^wr- > L quirito / -a-re 'utter a cry of distress, shriek, scream, cry out' || SI *krikъ n. 'cry, shout' > OCS крикъ krikъ 'clamor', SCr kri^hk, Cz kr'ik, P krzyk, R крик 'cry, shout'; *kric'ati 'to cry, shout' > OCS кричати kric'ati 'clamare', SCr kri^hc'ati, Cz kr'ic'eti, P krzycieć, R кричат□ 'to cry, shout' ¶ □ WH II 409 (no convincing et. of quirito), ≠ ESSJ XII 149-50, 154-6 (SI *krik/c'- is o) ♦ D *-r- suggests the presence of a N cns. cluster (*r + lr.?).

1939. ***quRlWJ** (= ***qur'lwJ**?) 'ear' > K ***qu**- 'ear, edge' > OG, G **qur**- id., Mg ʔu3ʔ-, Lz (q)u3ʔ- ʔ ʔu3ʔ- ʔ yu3ʔ- 'ear', ? Sv **qo**-r- 'door, yard' (← 'edge?'); ʔ ***qur**-u 'deaf' (lit. 'ear-less') > OG **qru**-y, G **qru**, Mg ʔur-u 'deaf' ¶¶ K 213-4, K² 246-7, FS K 374-5, FS E 420 II **A** ***k**-ur- > Tg ***xurum** 'internal ear, ear-wax' > Ewk urumṣa id., Lm urumṣ, Neg oyomṣa, Ud uṣa, Ul, Nn Nh ʔoromsa, Nn KU oromsa, Ork ʔoropsa 'ear-wax' ¶ STM II 288 II **U**: FU ***korw** 'ear, leaf' [× N (??) ***koR'lwJ** 'external ear' (q.v.)] > F korva, Es ko~rv 'ear' : Lp N {N} bæ'l'je-goar've 'ear-hole' (bæ'l'je is 'ear') : pPrm ***kwor** (¶LG ***kwo**,r) 'leaf' > Z kor / kory-, Z US ko~r-, Yz 'kur, Vt kwar 'leaf' || OHg, Hg harap 'dry leaves\grass' ¶ UEW 187, MF 266-7, It. #97, LG 133, EWU 528 II ? **D** ***kur**- ({GS} ***k**-) 'ear-ring, ear' [× N (??) ***koR'lwJ** '↑' and ***goR'X'E** 'track (game), smell, hear; ear'] > Tm kuṛai-, Ml kuṛa id., Kn B kōḍige, Tu kodan'gæ, Klm kudka, Gnd kur'ka 'ear-ring', Tu kudka, kudki 'female's ear ornament' ¶¶ D #1823 II ? **HS**: Ag: Xm {Ap.} qa~riz, Xm {R} qa~rus ~ qe~ru's, Xm T {CR} qarəs, Xm Wg {Beke} ke~rez 'ear' || ?? EC: Or {Th.} k.a~rru 'ear-hole' [unless ← k.a~rru 'entrance, hole', cp. Or {Th.} k.a~rru 'bucco, vuoto dei denti (carie)' and Or {Brl.} karru 'spazio tra i denti incisivi; orificio delle orecchie; entrata'] ¶ R Ch. II 67, Blz CWL, Th. 272, Brl. 228 || ? S ***χurr**- > Ar ʔurr- 'base, naissance de l'oreille' ¶ BK I 551 ¶ ***χ**- < ***q**- from de-emphasized ***q**- ♦ ≠ Blz. DA #13 [D ***kur**- ÷ HS ***gur**(y)- 'ear, to hear', see N ***goR'X'E** 'to track game, smell, hear; ear'].

1940. ***qoRb** 'hearth, stove; to bake (clay, etc.), roast' > K: GZ ***qwerb**- (~ ***qwerp**- ?) 'hearth' > OG **querb**-, G **qverb**-, G P/X **qwerp**-, Mg **qebur**- ~ ʔebur- ʔ **kebur**- id., Lz **d** p-k.rebul-e ~ o-**kebul**-e 'place around the hearth' ¶ K 211 & K² 241 (***qwerb**-); □ FS K 367 & FS E 412 (***qwebr**-); Chx. 1686 II **HS** Ch: WCh ***qa**lw~r- ({Stl.} ***qaru**-) vt. 'fry, roast' > Hs k.a'wra'ra- 'fry without oil or grease', k.a'wri' 'smell of burning rags\hair\flesh/etc.' : BT: Krk {Lk.} ka~r- vt. 'burn' : Cg {Sk.} k.~r- id. : AG {Hf.} ***kuyur** {AD} 'burn', 'burning coal' > Gmy k.u~r v. 'burn', Mnt kugur, Krf {Nt.} ku~gur 'burning coal', Su/Ang {Hf.} ku~r : Bks {J} ʔag~o~r 'verbrannte Reste am Gefäßboden' ¶ Stl. IF 111 (WCh ***qaru**- > ***qawar**-), Stl. ZCh 222 [#715] (WCh ***qa**w~r-), Ba. 589, Hf. #209, Nt. 21, J R 129, ChL, ChC || Eg fMd 33f vt. 'boil\heat (pig blood), burn' (× HS ʔc.rp [> S ***ʔc**.rp 'burn'] and N ***qULp** 'hot ashes, embers; to fry\heat [q.v.]) II IE: NaIE ***kk**~arb^h~ (or ***kk**~ard^h~) > L carbo~ (gen. carbo~nis) 'charcoal' ¶ EM 99, □ WH I 165-6 II **U** ***korpe**- 'burn, be scorched, prepare [food] on fire, singe' > F korventa-, korpea- (inf. korveta) 'singe, scorch', Es ko~rbe- 'burn, be burnt, singe, be singed', ko~rb (gen. ko~rve) 'Versengen, Anbrennen' : pLp ***ko**~rpz- 'be burnt\scorched, be devastated by fire' > Lp: S {Hs.} guorbesje adj. 'devastated by forest fire', L {LLO} kuor'pa- 'be devastated by forest fire', 'remain with half-burnt pieces of wood' (of an extinguished fire), N {N} guor'ba~ / -rb- 'be scorched' : Er kirva- kirva-, Δ {Ps.} kurva- v. 'flame, blaze', Mk крѡѡсте- kər'va's'tə-, {Ps.} kər'v'es'tə-, Er крѡѡсте- kirvas'tə-, Δ {Ps.} k'urvas'tə- 'set fire to, set on fire', Mk крѡѡзе- kər'va'z'ə- 'catch fire' || ? OHg xv heruad- ~ hiruad- 'bleich werden, welken', Hg he~rvad-, Δ hirvad- v. 'fade, wither, dry up' (× N ***kUrUjwa** 'to fade, rot, decay' [q.v.]) || Sm: Slq {Cs.}: NP ku~rra-, UO ku~ra- 'singe (wood)' ¶¶ Coll. CG 401-2, UEW 186, Lr. #535 (pLp ***ko**~rpz 'palomaa, пожога, waste land after a forest fire'), Lgc. #2919, Hs. 691, ERV 264, PI 132, □ Ker. II 62, Ps. M 87, MF 282-3, EWU 552, Cs. 125.

1941. ??? ***qERlQUm** 'weasel, ermine' > IE: NaIE ***k**~ormen id. > VL {ML} ***karmo** / obl. ***karmo**-n (unc. : {ML} ʔb-Gl) > RhR Srs carmun [kar'mun] 'weasel' ({EI}: ʔb-Vnt or Ilr) || Ltv sermulis, Lt s'armuony~s 'ermine', Lt s'armuo~ ~ s'ermuo~ id., 'weasel' || OSx harmo 'ermine', OHG harmo id., 'weasel', MHG harm(e) 'ermine', AS hearma 'shrew (Spitzmaus), weasel'; ʔb (dim.): OHG harmili~ 'weasel' [b> MdL hermelinus, It ermellino, OFr (h)ermine (× L mu~s Armenia 'Armenian rat') > Fr hermine 'weasel' b> NE ermine] > MHG 'hermelin > NHG Hermelin 'ermine' ¶ P 573-4, EI 638 [***k**~ormon- 'weasel, ermine\soat (Mustela erminea)], □ ML #1700, VielD 99, Frn. 965, Ho. 152, Ho. S 31, Kb. 436, OsS 273, Lx. 82, 87, KM 305, Dauz. 388, AHD 444-5 II **K**: MG [VTq.] **qar**.qum-i 'ermine' ¶ DCh. 1373, DCh. RGS 73 II ? **A**: T: Osm

{Rh.} μ q'Q qaqım, Tk kakım, Az {Ax.} qaquım, {Dr.} gagum 'ermine'; cp. NPrs μ qu'Q ya-yom 'ermine (fell)'; this is certainly a Wanderwort, but the directions of borrowing are not clear (Dr. TM does not mention it among the Turkic loans in NPrs) ¶ Rh. 1419, Shch. Zh. 142, Vl. II 707 ♦ Cf. N ***k.un**√(r'V) 'small carnivore (marten or sim.)'.

1942. ***qUr₁V₁s'V** 'to be(come) silent\dumb' > **K:** GZ ***qurs-** 'become dumb, be silent' > G P/X qurs- 'become dumb', Mg furs- id., 'be silent' ¶ K² 246, FS K 375, FS E 420-1, K² 246, Chx. 1741 ¶ **HS:** CS * $\sqrt{\chi}$ rs' 'be deaf\dumb' > BHb Sr4h4 he-re-s' 'deaf', $\sqrt{hrs}$ G (3m ip. Sr@h=i# ye-h'ras') 'be deaf', MHb $\sqrt{hrs}$ D 'deafen, make deaf', $\sqrt{hrs}$ Sh (pf. Sir%h=e3 heh'e'ris') id., 'be silent' (Sh with inch. meaning), Sr3h3 'heres' 'silence', Sr4h4 he-re-s' 'deaf, dumb, deaf & dumb', Ug (AkSc) {Hnr.} χ a₁r₁ras'u 'deaf', DA hrs'n pl. 'deaf; deaf and dumb', IA hrs' 'deaf', JA [Trg.\ NiS5r'h4 her's'in, em. al!S2r'h2 hars'ay'ya' pl. 'deaf (persons)', JEA aS1r'h2 har's'a- 'deaf person', Sr $\sqrt{hrs}$ G (pf. $\langle$ ra $\approx$ hə'ras') 'be dumb\silent, be deaf', Sma srh hrs' 'deaf', Ar $\sqrt{\chi}$ rs G (pf. χ arisa) 'be dumb' ¶ N ***q** > (HS de-emphatization) ***q** > S * χ ¶ KB 343-4, HJ 409, Hnr. 130, Js. 507, Sl. 485, Tal 297, Dlm. 153, Br. 259, BK I 557, MiK I #2.32 ¶ **IE:** Ht karus(siya)- 'be\fall silent; keep quiet (about)' ¶ Pv. IV 116-7, Ts. E I 529-30.

1943. ***qa.r'V** [(= ***qaħr'V**?)] 'hard, firm, sharp' > **HS:** B * $\sqrt{\chi}$ hr 'be hard, harden' > Ah iyar (3m pf. yaqqur) id. (Fcj. 86 = Pcj. II B 4), ETwl/Ty iyar (3m pf. Ty yaqqur, ETwl iqqur) 'be hard (dur)', Gh adj. iqqor, f. taqqorət, Izn/Rf {Rn.} i-qqur 'is hard', BSn qu'r 'be hard', Sll {Ds.} qor (pf. qqu'r) 'be hard', Gd {CM} iqqor 'dur' ¶ Fc. 1751, 2007, Pr. H #348, Pr. M VI-VII 155, GhA 71, 251, CM 118, Ds. 100, Rn. 361 ¶ pB *: ({Pr.}: = *w-) goes back to a prefix of verbs of state || C: ? Bj {R} $\sqrt{2}$ kr pcv. 'be strong, hard' (1s: p. a?a'kir, prs. a?an'kir), 'a'kri 'strong (mächtig)' [= EC: Sml qarāh 'dryness, dry' || SC: Irq {MQK} qoro?o-t v. 'dry'] ¶ R WBd 13 [= ZMO 325, MQK 87, Blz. SCL s.v. 'dry'.] ¶ **K:** GZ ***m.qar-** 'solid, firm, strong' > OG m.qar- 'solid, strong', G m.qar- id., 'firm', Lz pez'- id. ¶ K² 127, DCh. 916 ¶ **IE:** NaIE ***k^har-** 'sharp, pointed, rough' (× possibly N ***k.ar₁V₁s'V** 'pointed, sharp' × N ***c'orV** 'tip, top, edge' [q.v.]?) > OI khara- 'hard, rough, sharp', NPrs 'r'X χ a-ra- 'very hard stone, flint, rock' and possibly r'X χ a-r 'thorn, thistle' || Gk $\kappa\alpha\rho\chi\alpha\rho\phi$ 'sharp-pointed, jagged' || ? Tc A {Wn.} tsa-r 'hard' ¶ WP I 355, M K I 302, Vl. I 634-5, Sg. 487, Horn 102, F I 796, Wn. LE 146, Wn. 528 ¶ NaIE ***k^har-** < pIE ***kHar-** < (mt) N ***qa.r'V** ¶ Its main source is hardly N ***k.ar₁V₁s'V** 'pointed, sharp' (q.v. ffd.) because of the aspirated ***k^h**- that is the reg. reflex of N ***k** | q- + lr. (other than *?), as well as probably of N ***c'**- ¶ But NaIE ***k^h**ers- 'hard' belongs elsewhere (see N ***k.URVc.V** 'hard [q.v. ffd.]'), as suggested by the lack of traces of the lr. and by the final sibilant ¶ **D** (in SD) ***ka-r'**- ({GS} ***k-**) 'hard, firm' > Tm ka-r 'become hard\mature, become firm\strong in mind', Kn ka-rime 'obstinacy, haughtiness', ? Td ko.s'f 'be envious', ?? Ml ka-rampu 'pulp of fruit, pith, essence' ¶ D #1491 ♦ The etymon is hardly identical with N ***k.ar₁V₁s'V** '¶', because these two roots have different initial stops and different *r-consonants (as evidenced by the K and D reflexes).

1944. o ***qu₁?sE** 'to belch, vomit, cough' > **HS:** Eg Md/G k₁ys - k₁ys v. 'vomit' (× HS ****k₁ls** > Ar $\sqrt{qls}$ 'vomit, spit') ¶ EG V 17, Vc. 247, Tk. I 66 (Eg, Ar), BK II 800-1 || ? Ch: Ke kisi v., n. 'cough' ¶ Eb. 72 ¶ **K** ***qwVs-** > Sv {Ni.} qwa-s' 'cough' (n.) ¶ **IE** ***k^wehs-** > NaIE ***k^wa-s-** v. 'cough' > Vd ka-s- 'cough' n., OI ka-sate- 'coughs' || Lt kos-mi 'I cough', ko'se'ti v. 'cough', kosuly-s 'cough' n., Ltv ka-se-t v. 'cough' || pSl ***ka**"s(ы) n. 'cough' > OR **кашель** kas'el', R, Uk 'кашель' (gen. 'кашл'), SCr ka-s'alj (gen. ka-s'ljā), Slv ka-s'elj (gen. kas'ljā), Cz kas'el (gen. kas'le), Slk kas'el', P kaszel (gen. kaszlu) 'cough' n. || OBr pas 'catarrhus', Br paz n. 'cough', pasaat 'to cough', W pa's 'whooping-cough', peswch 'cough', pesychaf v. 'cough', Crn pa'z, OIr {LP} casachtach 'cough' || OHG huosto, huosta, AS hwo-sta, NE Δ whoost, MDt ho-ste n. 'cough, coughing', OHG huosto-n Δ huasto-n, NHG husten, AS hwo-san* (att. 3s hwe-st 'coughs, is coughing'), MDt hoesten, ON ho'sta 'to cough' || pAl {O} ***ka-sla-** [< IE ***k^wa-s-la-**] > Al kolle- 'cough' ¶ Dv. #224, Dlmr. 265, P 649, EI 133 (***k^weh_As-**), M E I 346-7, LP § 25.5, Flr. 281, YGM-1 354, Hm. 620-2, Frn. 283-4, Vr. 250, Ho. 182, Kb. 491-2, Schz. 172, OsS 433, ESSJ IX 160-1, Vs. II 214-5, Srzn. I 1201, Glh. 313, O 189, Huld 81 ¶ **U:** FU ***kuse** v. 'cough' > pLp {Lr.} ***kos** id. > Lp: S {Hs.} gusse-, L {LLO} ka'ssa-, N {N} gossa- / -s-, K {Gn.} ko'sse- id. || Er, Mk коз коз n. 'cough', Er козо- козо-, Mk козə- v. 'cough' || Prm ***ku-z-** > Z, Vt кьз- kiz-, Yz ka'zat- id. || ObU: pOs ***kol** n. 'cough' > Os: V kol, D xut-, O xol id.; d: D xutes-, O xutətli- v. 'cough', V lolim- v. mom. 'give a cough' || Sm {Jn.} ***kot** n. 'cough' > Ne: T хоѣб хo? / ход- xod-, Ne T O {Lh.} xo-?, Ne F NI {Lh.} ko-t, Ng {Cs.} ku? (gen. kudan), En X {Cs.}

kuʔ (gen. kuroʔ), En B {Cs.} koʔ (gen. kodo) id., Slq Nr {Cs.} kot n. 'cough', Kms {Cs.} kuʔd, kuʔd id.; Sm {Jn.} *kot- v. 'cough' > Ne T ḍ̌ холѡмба̌, Ne T O {Lh.} ɣoʔdomb_a-, Ng {Mik.} kutɛdɛsa id., {Cs.} kutaʔdandum 'I am coughing', En X {Cs.} koruŋaroʔ, En B {Cs.} koduŋadoʔ, Slq Ch {KD} qo_nʔaŋ, Kms {KD} kʰuʔlaʔm id.; Sm ḍ̌ {HL.} *kot-or-, {Jn.} *kot-ɣyr- v. 'cough' > Ne T ходор-, Ne F {Lh.} kotoor-, En {Cs.} 1s prs. korunaroʔ ḍ̌ fodunado, Slq Tz {KKIH} qotar-, Mt {HL.} *kodor- id. (Mt M {Sp.} кодоpгoмъ n. 'cough') ¶ UEW 223, Coll. 13, Sm. 537 [U *kosi(-), FP *kusi-, Ugr *kuʔr̄], It. 217, Lr. #461, Lgc. #2577, LG 150, Ker. II 66, Lt. KY 130, Jn. 74, Cs. 120, 182, 237, KKIИ 163, KD 33-4, Hl. M #517 ¶ A: T *kʰi_ʔus- v. 'vomit' (× N *gusʔVʃa ~ *gusʔVʃV 'belch, vomit') > OT qus- id., Tk kus-, Tkm quθ-, Az gus-, Ggz kus-, Uz, ET, Kr, Qmq, Nog, Qq, Qrg, Alt, SY qus-, Qzq quʔs-, VTt qʔs-, Bsh qʔθ-, Xk ɣus-, Chv xaʔc- xʔs/z_- id. ¶ Cl. 666, Rs. W 301, ET Q 174-5 || Tg *xuʔse- v. 'feel nauseated, vomit' > Ul, Ork, Nn xusɜ-, Orc isɜ- ~ isiɜgi- ~ isɜgi-, Lm is-, Neg isɜ-, Sol isʔiri- id., Nn Nh xusɜ, Ewk isɜ, Lm isʔn 'nausea, vomiting' ¶ STM I 332 ¶ DQA #1095 (A *kʰi_uʔso 'to vomit').

1945. *quʔytV 'bright; to shine' > K *q̄wit- 'yellow' > G qvita 'yellow dye\paint', qvit-el-i 'yellow', MG [Visr.], G qvitl- 'become yellow' ¶ Chx. 1686-7, DCh. 1378, ≠ K² 424 ¶ HS: C: Bj {R} ket- scv. 'be bright\clean (klar\rein\hell sein)', 'keʔta 'bright' ¶ R WBd 150 || Ch ɒ *kud- > CCh: Mtkm {Sb.} kuʔd.kuʔd.ɛʔe 'white' :Msy {Mch.} koʔde.kkoʔde.k id. :Gv {ChL} kʰuʔdʔer(iya) id. : ? Lame {ChL} kaʔuʔtu 'cleanness' ¶ JI II 345, ChL III 126, 200 ¶ IE: [1] NaIE *kʰwei_d-/kʰwid- v. 'shine, be white' > OI sʔvit- (3s pres. sʔvinate-) 'be bright\white' ¶ Gk Πιʔδοϑ, name of a mountain (lit. 'the white one') ¶ Gmc: (NaIE *kʰwei_d- >) Gt heits, ON hvītr, Dn hvid, Sw vit, OHG (h)wiō, NHG weiß, OSx, OFrs, AS hwīt 'white', NE white; (NaIE *kʰwid-no- >) MLG, MDt, Dt wit ¶ Lt sʔviedruʔs 'shining, bright'; [2] NaIE *kʰwei_d-t- > *kʰwei_t- > OI sʔveʔta-, Av spaēta- 'white, bright', OI sʔveʔt-ya- id. ¶ BSL: Lt sʔvieʔsti (1s prs. sʔvieciū) 'to shine, hold a light to', Pru swaigstan 'Schein' acc., Lt sʔviʔsti (prs. sʔvint-) 'to dawn', sʔvitruʔs 'bright, shining'; (with *k- < NaIE *k-, precons. depalatalization of *k-) Ltv † {ME} kviteʔt (1s prs. kvitu) 'glänzen, flimmern' :Sl sʔveʔtʔn. 'light, world' > OCS, OR свѣтъ sʔveʔtʔ, R свет id., Blg свет (df. свеʔт-ѣт), SCr свеʔt ḍ̌ svijeʔt, Slv sveʔt, Cz sveʔt, Slk svet, P sʔwiat, Uk свʔт 'world', ḍ̌: Blg светли'на, SCr свеʔтло ḍ̌ svijeʔtlo, Cz sveʔtlo, Slk svetlo, P sʔwiatlo, Uk 'свʔтло n. 'light'; Sl {Gh.} *sviʔtati 'to dawn' > OCS, OR свитати, R свеʔтати, Uk свʔтати, SCr sviʔtati, Slv svitati, Cz sviʔtati, Slk svitatʔ, P sʔwitacʔ id.; (with precons. depalatalization *k- > *k-): *kveʔtʔ 'flower' > OCS, OR цвѣтъ cʔveʔtʔ, Blg цвѣт, SCr цвеʔт ḍ̌ cvijeʔt, Slv cvet, Cz kveʔt, Slk kvet, P kwiat id., Uk цвʔт 'flowers', R цвет 'colour', †, Δ 'flower', R цвѣтыpl. 'flowers' ¶ WP I 469-70. P 628-9, EI 641 (*kʰwei_to-s ~ *kʰwitro-s 'white'), M K III 404-6, Vr. 273-4, Vr. N 843, Fs. 284-5, Ho. 182, Kb. 1218-9, OsS 440, Schz. 387, Tr. 373f., Frn. 1043-6, En. 259. ME II 355, Vs. III 575-6 & IV 292-3, Chrn. II 145-6, 362-3, StSS 595-6, 771, Gh. 169, 599-600 ¶ D (in SD) *kit_i ({GS} *k-) 'spark' > Td kirʔy, Kn, Tu kid_i, Δ ked_i, Kdg keʔd_i, ced_i ¶ D #1528, Sakth. 285.

1946. ??₂ *qEwV 'bark, crust, shell' > HS: SC: Irq qaway {E} 'strip of hide', {MQK} 'leather strip, leather whip' ¶ DhI kawe 'eggshell' ¶ E SC 252, MQK 86, EEN 19, To. D 138 ¶ K: Sv quwa 'bark, crust' ¶ Ni. s.v. **коpa** and **корка** ¶ A {SDM97} *kʰebaʔ 'husk, shell' > T *kʰebaʔk ~ *kʰepaʔk ({DQA} *kʰebuʔk) > OT {Cl.} kaʔpaʔk 'bran, scurf, dandruff', MQP [CC] xiv kebek 'bran', Tk kepek, Az kaʔpaʔk, ET kaʔpaʔk ~ kepaʔk 'bran, dandruff', Tkm, Ggz, Ln kepek, Uz kepaʔk, Qz, Qq kebek, Qmq gebek, Tv xewek 'bran', Qrg kebek 'bran, husk of millet\barkey', Nog kebek 'husk of millet', SY kevek, VTt kibaʔk 'chaff (мкйна)', Bsh kaʔbaʔk id., 'bran', kaʔwaʔk 'dandruff', Xk kibek 'eggshell, nutshell', Chv кибек kib_ek 'husk'; T б>M: WrM kebeg, kebig, HIM хыбур 'husk, peel, chaff; bran', Ord kʰewek 'bale des céréales' ¶ Cl. 688, ET KQ 47-8, Dr. TM III #1615, Jeg. 113, MED 438, ɒ SM 197 ¶ Acc. to SDM97, the variant *kʰepək (in T) is secondary (due to as or to the infl. of T *kʰaʔpuk 'bark, shell' < A *kʰaʔpʔa 'bark, skin', cf. N *K_o.apʔU 'bark') || ? pKo {S} *ki_ɛʔ > MKo ki_ɛʔ 'rice husks' ¶ SDM97 s.v. A *kʰeba || pJ {S} *kaʔpiʔ 'shell, egg' > OJ kaʔpiʔ id., J: T kaʔi, K kaʔi, Kg kaiʔ 'shell', OJ kaʔpiʔ_i gu_oʔ, Ht keʔ, Ns kuʔgaʔ, Y kaʔi nuʔ 'egg' ¶ S QJ #149, Mr. 433 ¶ SDM97 (A *kʰeba ~ *o 'husk, shell': T, Ko + J *ka(m)piʔ 'rice ear'), DQA #1008 (A *kʰeʔpbaʔ id.: T, M, J *kaʔpiʔ).

1947. o *quwiʔʔV 'to shout\cry\utter sounds' (i. a. of an animal) > K: GZ *qiw- 'crow' (of a rooster) > OG, G qiv-, Mg fi-, Lz q̄i- ~ k_i- v. 'crow' (a rooster) ¶ K {K, K²} *qu-, {Srij.} *quiw_j- v. 'cry, howl' > OG/G qiv-, G P qu- / quil- / quvl- 'cry', 'howl' (a beast) (qu-o-da 'he cried, howled', aʔ-i-quv-i-a

'er schrie auf'), Sv .qu- (li-qu-li 'schreien, heulen', .qu-l-i 'er schreit', mu-qu-li 'schreiend') ¶ FS K 370-1 & FS E 415-6 (*.qiw- 'shout, crow'), Srj. KE 25 [#42] (K *.quw-), K 212, K² 242-3 (GZ *.qi-w- v. 'crow'), 245 (K *.qu- 'howl'), Chx. 1735, 1737 ¶ HS: S *^o/k.wɪ > Ar qawwa- 'qui hurle (loup)' ¶ BK II 835 || B *^y/wH > ETwl/Ty {GhA} ɣwu (3m pf. ETwl yə-ɣwa, Ty i-ɣwa) v. (Pcj. I A 7) 'miauler, bêler', Ah ɣəwih-ət v. 'cry' (of a camel); Rf SnSr AA ɣuy 'call (appeler)', Izn/Rf {Rn.} s-ɣuyu 'shout', Rf s-ɣuy 'shout', 'howl' (a dog); ?? Ah səqqəy-ət v. 'call' ¶ Fc. 1710, 1745, Rn. 358-9, GhA 74, 246-7 || ? Eg fP 3wy v. 'call (rufen), call upon' [× *ga^o-wɪV (or *ga^o-wɪV?) 'to call', q.v. × HS *^y/c.wy > S *^y/c.wy v. 'command'] ¶ EG V 550-1, Fk. 321 ¶ D *ku-v- ({GS} *k-) 'cry aloud, call' > Tm ku-vu v. 'crow', 'scream' (peacock), 'cry' (birds), call out', ku-val 'crying aloud, bawling, crowing', Ml ku-val, ku-vu, ku-ppu 'a cry', Td ku-b- 'shout, bawl out', ku- 'shout to a distance', Kn ku-vi 'cry out', Kdg ku- / ku-v- v. 'crow', Tl ku-yu v. 'cry out, shout', Klm kuy- 'crow' (cock), Prj ku-y-, Gdb ku-y-, gu-y- v. 'cry, call' ¶¶ D #1868.

1948. *qewyV 'to stay, lie, rest motionless' > K *.qaw-/*qw- 'be, be in so.'s possession' > G .qv-/qav- 'be', i-qo (< *i-qw-a) 'he was\became', v-i-qav 'I was', m-qav-s 'mihi est', Mg ɣv-/ɣu-/ɣ-: ɣ-un-s 'ei est, he has', ɣ-un-d-u 'ei erat, he had', Lz .qov-/qv-/q-: u-qo(v)-u-n 'he has', u-q-on-u-t-u 'he had', i-qu 'it happened, became', ? Sv .qa-/qw-/q-: m-a-qa 'mihi est' (contamination with other K roots) ¶ K 208-9, K² 236 (*.qaw-/*qw- 'lead, have'), FS K 360-2, FS E 404-6, Chik. 351-3, Q 097-0101, 420-1 ¶ HS: S *^y/k.wy ¶ 'remain, wait' > Sr æwə /k.wy D (pf. k.awwī) 'remain, wait', BHb evq /k.wy D (pf. eu!q% k.iw'wa-) 'wait, lie in wait', G prtc. pl. cs. iv\$7q k.o^o,we- 'waiting for, looking forward to, hoping', Amh k.wəyyə ~ k.oyyə 'wait, await, last, be late', Ak k.uɔu 'to wait, trust in so.' ¶ GB 706, KB 1011-2, L CAD 79, CAD XIII 328-32 || C: Ag {Ap.} *ki- 'spend the night' > Bln/Q/Dmb {R} ki-, Q {Ap.} kaw-, Xm {R} c-i-, Km {CR} ke- ~ ki-, Aw {Plm.} c'-id. || Bj A {AD} pcv. -ki-/kay-/ke- 'be', {R} -kay 'be' (1s: p. a-ka-y ~ 'a-ke, pqp. i-kata ~ i-kte, prs. a-ka-ti ~ 'a-kati 'become, be' ({R}: refl. vb.) || EC {Ss.} *ki- 'be' > Sa, Af ki- (copula), Ya ke id., Kns, Gdl ki- 'be, exist'; Brj -k.a (uninflected positive affirmative copula); LEC {Bl.} *ka-y- 'put down' > Kns xa-y-, Gdl ha-y-, Or B ka- id. ¶ AD SF 221, Ap. AV 13, Ap. WLQ 14, R WBd 153, Ss. B 120, Bl. 192 || NrOm: Mch {L} k.e-yi- 'sleep, spend the night', Kf {C} k.e- / k.e-y- id., 'lie down to sleep', Shn {Lm.} k.e-y- 'lie, sleep' ¶ AD SF 221, C SE IV 481-2, L M 49, ¶ Lm. Sh 347 || ? Ch: Lgn {Lk.} -ki 'remain' in ndo u'ki yahz 'ich bleibe zurück' (ndo 'I, yahz 'nach, zurück') ¶ Lk. L 101 ¶ IE *k^oei- 'lie (liegen)' > OI 's'e-te, 's'ay-e, Av sae-te 'lies', OI s'ayate, s'ayati 'lies, rests, repose' || Gk κει-ται 'lies' || Ht ki- 'lie; be laid\set, be in place', Pal ki-i-ta-ar 3s prs. 'goes with' (of food) [+, Lw ziy-ari v. 'lie'] ¶ WP I 358-60, P 539-40, EI 352, M K III 303-4, F I 809-10, WH II 406, Pv. IV 169-73 [+, Iv. SA 133] ¶ DQA {keybe} *keybe 'lie (liegen)' > M *kebe- 'lie down, recline' > MM [L] kebe- 'lie, sleep', [S, MA] kebe- 'lie', WrM kebe-, HLM xyβry- 'lie down, recline', WrO kebe- id., 'die', Kl κевт- 'lie', Brt xyβry- 'lie, lie down'; M б> Ud kəptz- 'lie' (animal, person); ? M *kebeli- > MM [HI] {Ms.} kebeli- 'incliner vers' ¶ H 96, Pp. L III 66, Pp. MA 212-3, MED 439, Krg. 716, KRS 288, Chr. 638-9, Ms. H 69, STM I 452, ¶ T 339 (does not distinguish between M *kebe- and *kete-, cf. N *K.eytV 'to fall') || Tg *keb(i)- > Ud kəptz- 'lie' (of humans \ animals), Ul kəbilz- 'bend down to the ground (пригнутцѣ, пристап к земле), hide, lie down, lie prone' ¶ STM I 442, 452 || pKo {S} *ki'bu-r- 'bow down, be sloping, decline' > MKo ki'u-r- id., NKo kiul- 'be slanted \ sinking\ declining' ¶ S QK #986, Nam 79, MLC 272 || pJ {S} *kəyz- > OJ koy(o)- 'lie' ¶ S AJ 272 [#221], S QJ #221, Mr. 711 ¶¶ S AJ 294 [#499] ¶¶ DQA #A 750 ¶¶ De-emphatization *.q- > A *k- is still to be explained ¶ D *ke- ({GS} *k-) 'lie (liegen)' > Tm ce- 'dwell, lie, remain, sleep', Ml ce-(k)kuka v. 'roost', Kn ke- 'lie down, repose, copulate with', Tu keton.u, katon.u 'lie down', kedon.uni id., v. 'rest', Klm ke-p 'to make (child) to sleep', Krx kīd-, kīdʔa- 'allow\invite one to lay down for rest\sleep, put to bed, lay in the grave', Mlt {Drs.} kī'de 'lay down' ¶¶ D #1990 ♦ An alt. solution is to adduce here IE *k^oei- 'behaglich ruhen', U *kuyV 'lie, repose' and Ar qa-h- 'commode, aisé' [see N *K.uyhV 'to rest (from work, etc.), repose, be comfortable'] and to reconstruct N *.qewihV, but then one has to explain both the vw. *u in U and the lack of Ir. in S *^y/k.wy and IE *k^oei- ♦ ¶ IS I 357-8 [*K.oyal покоицѣ (ruhen)] > HS, IE, D, ? A], IS MS 355 (*k^o.luya покоицѣ), AD GD #135.

1949. *qoyV 'to heap up, build, make' > K: GZ *.qaw-/*qw- 'make' > OG .qv- (msd. .qopa), G .qav-/qv-, Mg ɣv-, Lz .q(v)-, ɣv-, y(v)n- id. ¶ K 209, K² 236-7, FS K 360-2, FS E 404-6 ¶ IE: NaIE *k^ooi- 'pile up, gather, build, make', {EI} k^oei- 'pile up, build' > OI ci'no-ti, 'cayati 'gathers, piles up', ci'ta-

'layer', ? Av c'ayehti 'choses. selects', NPrs ndy* c'ida'n 'to gather, arrange, put in order' || Gk ποιέω 'I make, produce, create; do', 'compose' (of poets) || Sl *c'īnъ 'order' > OCS чинъ c'īnъ id. ('ταξι'), R чин, Slv c'īn 'rank', Blg чин id., 'class', SCr c'īn 'kind, form', Cz c'īn 'deed, exploit', P czyn id., 'act'; д- Sl *c'initi 'to arrange' > OCS чинити c'initi 'to arrange, formare', OR чинити c'initi 'to arrange', R чинити 'to repair', SCr c'īniti, Slv cini'ti 'to make', Cz c'initi, Slk c'init', P czynić, Uk чинити id., 'to act' ¶ P 637-8, EI 87, M K I 388, F II 570-2, ESSJ IV 112-5, Vs. IV 362-3 II ?? **А:** AdS of M *kī- 'do, act' < N *kefi 'make, do', q.v. ffd.??) ¶¶ IS I 309 adduces T *kīl- 'do' (actually *kīl- with *k' evidenced by Tv/Tf qīl- 'do') and Yk kīn- id., which is hardly convincing || ? AdS of D {tr., GS} *key- 'do, make' (< N *kefi '↑', q.v. ffd.) ♦ The adduction of M and D is valid if M *-ī- and D *-ey- may go back to *-oy- (ass. palatalization of the vw.?), otherwise they belong only to N *kefi ♦ IS I 309 [#182] (*Кеуа 'делат' in D and A [T M]).

1950. *qaywE(-LV) 'exclusively one's own' (→ 'alone', 'entire') > IE: NaIE *kai_w(-elo-) id. > OI ke⁻vala- {MW} id., 'alone, one, isolated', 'entire, whole, all' || L caelebs (gen. caelibis) 'unmarried, single' (of men) (< *kai_{welo}-lib^h-s 'alone living') || *kai_{lo}- 'entire, whole' (reduces variant of *kai_{welo}-), d *kai_{lu}- > Gmc: Gt hails, ON heill, OHG heil 'healthy, whole', NHG heil 'unhurt, sage and sound, whole', AS ha^l d hæ^l 'whole, uninjured, healthy', NE whole || Pru kailu⁻stiskun acc. 'health', kails! - pats kails! 'Heil! - selbst Heil!' (drinking one other's health); Ltv kai^ls 'naked, bare', Δ {ME} 'unarmed; childless' || Sl *ce^lъ (jъ) 'whole, entire' > OCS чѣлъ ce^lъ, Blg шл, SCr ci^o d ce^o, cije^l, Slv ce^l, Cz, Slk cely', P cały, R цел pradj. / 'целый aadj., Uk 'ц'лий; Sl *celi (ce^lъve) 'health' (< *kai_{lu}-) > OCS чѣлы ce^li / чѣлъве ce^lъve || NaIE *kai₋ko- 'one-eyed' > OI ke⁻kara- 'squint-eyed' || L caecus 'blind' || OIr caech 'one-eyed, blind', W coeg-ddall id., OCrn [γ] cuic 'luscus et monophthalmus' || Gt haihs 'one-eyed' ¶ WP I 326, 328, P 519-20, EI 12 (*kai_{welo}-s 'alone'), M K I 264, 267, MW 309-10, WH I 129-30, Vn. C 6, Fs. 232-3, Kb. 444-5, Schz. 161, Ho. 148, ME II 133, En. 187, Tp. P I-K 142-3, Kar. I 367, Glh. 163, ESSJ III 179-81, Vs. IV 297 || **К** *qowEl- 'all, one' > OG qovel-i 'all, whole', qowl-ad 'completely, wholly', MG [VT] qovl-i 'all', G qovel-i / qovl- 'every, all', Mg, Lz ir- 'every', Sv qwil 'one (of a pair)' ¶ K 213 (GZ *qowel-), K² 244 (GZ *qowl-), ¶ FS K 372 & FS E 418 (GZ *qowl-) [all of them do not take account [for] the Sv cognate], Chx. 1700-1, Dn. s.v. qwil, GP 270 || **HS:** EC *kaw(w)- 'alone' > Sml, Bn kow, Rn {PG} ko⁻w, ko⁻, {Hn.} kow 'one', Kns xaww-a⁻, Gdl haww- 'alone, separate', Or ko-e⁻sa (f. ko-e⁻ti), {Th.} koesa (f. koetti) 'alone', ko-om 'lonely', caus. kof-sīs- 'make lonely', ? {Grg.} ko[?]-o⁻ma be overly busy, lonely' ¶ Ss. PEC 44, Hn. S 66, PG 200, 202, Th. 73, Grg. 248 ¶ i ÷ S *kull- 'all, whole' (see N *kalwV 'together, whole') || **А:** M *qayi-dag 'lone, single' > WrM qaidag, HIM хайдаг id., WrO хайдаг 'alone, isolated, solitary', Kl {Rm.} ха⁻dag⁻ 'immer nur derselbe\einer, allein (ohne Kameraden)', Brt хайдаг 'melked without a calf' (a cow), Ord {Ms.} ха⁻d⁻u⁻l 'bestiaux qu'on trait et dont les jeunes sont morts' ¶ MED 912, Krg. 256, KW 179, Chr. 533, Ms. O 345 ♦ In view of the OI and K data the apparently distant meanings 'alone' and 'entire' can hardly be etymologically separated ♦ Bm TPN (S, IE), AD rTPN (S, IE, K, M), [≠ IS SS 349 [#13.12] [K ÷ HS *k(w)l 'all' (Coh. #115), see N *kalwV '↑']].

1951. ?? *qEZu 'to shape (an object) by chopping, beating, etc.' > **К** *q^or.q^lez- > Lz qaz- (d^l yaz-, xaz-, az-) v. 'trim, plane (wood)' ¶ Marr 202 || ? **U:** FU: [1] {UEW} *keskV ~ *keksV 'to whet, sharpen' > Prm *kes- > Z kesli-, Yz 'kesli- 'whet', Vt kisk- 'sharpen on a lathe' || Vg: T ku⁻wt-, LK/P kiwt- 'sharpen' || [2] (att. in Ugr) *kEs'V 'whet, sharpen, polish' > Vg T {Mu.} ke⁻si^h ku 'whetstone' (ku is 'stone') || Hg ko⁻szo⁻ru⁻l- 'whet, sharpen', 'grind (schleifen)' ¶ The variation *-s- ~ *-s'- needs elucidation ¶ UEW 151, 862, LG 123, Lt. Y 125 || **IE** *kexw-/*kx_w- > NaIE *ka⁻u⁻/ *kəu⁻ v. 'form an object by chopping\hammering' (× NaIE *kəw-/*ka⁻w-/*ku⁻ v. 'strike, hew' < N *k_{axu} ~ *k_{axy}U 'to strike\push') > OHG houwan / hi⁻o (> NHG hauen) 'hew, cut down', AS he⁻awan / he⁻ow (> NE hew), ON ho⁻ggva / hio⁻ v. 'chop' || Lt ka⁻uju (pret. ko⁻viau, † kavau⁻, inf. ka⁻uti) 'to beat, fight, kill', Lt ku⁻jis 'smith's hammer', Pru cugis 'hammer' || pSl *kova- (inf.) / *kuj-o⁻ (pres.) v. 'forge' (ffd. see N *k_{axu} ~ *k_{axy}U) || pTc *kau⁻ > Tc: A ko-, B kau⁻ 'strike down, kill, destroy' ¶ WP I 330, P 535, EI 549 (*keh⁻au⁻ 'strike, hew'), Vr. 280, Ho. 153, Kb. 483, Schz. 170, ESSJ XII 10-1, XIII 257-8, Frn. 232, En. 198, Tp. P K-L 238-41, Vs. II 231, Ad. 208 ¶¶ The velar *k- (for the expected palatalized *k⁻-) may be explained by generalization of the pre-lr. *k- in *kx_u- > kəu⁻ (because in precons. position the palatalization

of *k is sometimes lost) || ? **HS:** S *°√k.zw > Ar √qzw 'frapper la terre avec un bâton et y laisser une trace du coup' ¶ BK II 734.

1952. *q'u'zV 'intestines, pluck (as an item of food)' > **K** {K, K²} *qwi3'l_o-, {FS} *qwi3'- 'liver' > OG ywi3l-, G yvi3l-, G Δ yvirzl-, Mg *.qviz'il- b> G .qviz'il- 'black-violet', Mg i-.qviz'in-an-s 'has unhealthy yellow complexion', Sv UB/LB/L/Ln {TK} .qwi3'e, Sv {K} .qwi3'e ~ .quz'e 'liver' ¶¶ K 211, K² 242, FS K 369-70, FS E 415, TK 808 || **IE:** NaIE *keu_s-/ku(:)- s- ■ 'intestines, abdomen' > OI ko_s.t.ha- 'abdomen', 'kis.t.hika' 'Inhalt der Gedärme' :: Gk κυ'στιθ, -εωθ 'bladder' :: W cwthr 'anus, rectum' (< kUSD^hro-) :: Sl *kis'-ьka 'gut' > OR киш(ь)ка kis'(ь)ka, R кишка, Uk 'кишка, P kiszka, Cz kys'ka 'gut'; without sx.: Plb k'oi_{sa} 'kidney' ¶ P 953, Bern. I 629, ESSJ XIII 278-9, M K I 247, 273, M E I 404-5, F II 56 || **A:** Tg *_{lxj}u_{ja} > NrTg *u_{ja}- > Lm O u_{ja}- v. 'disembowel (a bear)', Lm Ol u_{ji}mcin 'pluck of a bear', Lm O u_{jam}cin, Neg u_{ddo}-nin id.; Tg *xu_{jik} 'bladder' > Ewk ujik (acc. ujik-w3), Lm ujik^d ujo'ko'n, Neg ujix, Ork xudu ~ xudu^{xu}-, Ul xu3'u, Nn NH/KU xu3'u⁻ id., Sln ujixi 'anus' ¶ STM II 249-50, ≠ Vv. AEN 11 (qualifies pTg *x- in *_{lxj}u_{ja} as "spurious"; in fact it is uncertain, because the NrTg lgs. do not distinguish between pTg zero and *x-, which is duely denoted by *_{lxj}-; for such cases no presumption of zero is legitimate) || ?σ M *°quzirqayi > Ord χu[<]3'irχa[~] 'la partie charnue de la panse des ruminants', HlM хужирхай 'thick part of the border of a scar (from a healed wound)' ¶ Ms. O 364, Luw. 561 ¶¶ DQA #1154 (A *k'u3V 'part of stomach, bladder') || ?φ **D** *kut_o- ({GS} *k-) 'intestines' ¶+ (× N *g'u[~]ldV or *g'u[~]ltV 'belly, middle', q.v.) > Tm kut_{ar}, kut_{al} 'bowels, intestines, entrails', Ml kut_{ar}, kut_{al} 'bowels', Kt kor'n', Td kwir' 'small intestine', Gnd kun_dalī 'a stomach of ruminants' ¶¶ D #1652 ♦ AD NM #67, S CNM 7 (÷÷ NrCs, Yn).