

1953. *rV (< *?VrV) - theme-focalizing (topicalizing) pc. > **A** [1] *t'e-r'a' id. (marked topicalizing case, sg. of *t'e- 'der, das' [dem. prn. that is neutral in the deictic distance opposition *hic* ↔ *iste* ↔ *ille*]) > M *te-re (theme-focalizing case ↔ stem of obl. cases *te-gu'n) 'that' (used also as 'he') > MM tere, WrM tere, HlM, Kl terə, Brt, Ord tere, Dg tərɜ ↔ stem of obl. cases: M *teu'n > MM te'u'n, WrM tegu'n, HlM/Brt {Pp.} tu'n, KlM tu'n ¶ Pp. IM 225-8, Iw. 136, Rm. M 40, SM 416, T 364, T BJ 148, Rkh. 379, Chr. 459 || Tg *tere ~ *tarV 'that, he', distance-deictically neutral dem. prn. (< **te-r'a' due to vowel harmony) > WrMc tere (pl. tese) 'that, he', Mc Sb (terə) [tər] 'that, he\it', (tesə) [təs] 'they' (↔ (erə) [ɜr] 'this', (esə) [ɜs] 'these'), (te'rə) [tɜr] 'that', Ewk tar, tare, tari, Neg tay 'that, this, he\it', Sln taya, tari 'that' ¶ In Tg the pronouns *tere 'that, it' and *ere 'this' lost their former meaning of the nom. case and were generalized throughout the case paradigm ¶ Mc tere cannot be a loan from M (as some scholars believe), because it has an irreg. form of plural (tese) with an ancient et. and without parallels in M ¶ Pp. IM 225-8, Iw. 136, Rm. M 40, SM 416, T 364, T BJ 148, Rkh. 379, Chr. 459 ¶ STM II 165-7, Y ##2878-83, Hrl. 42-3 ¶ [2] Tg *e-rV 'this' < Ewk PT ɜr, ɜrɛ, ɜri 'this', Sln ɜr ~ ɜri 'this', Lm ɜr 'voilà, voici' (**BOT, BOH**), Lm A ɜr, Neg ɜy ~ ɜyɜ 'this', Ork ɜr ~ ɜri 'this, voici' (**BOT**), WrMc ere (↔ pl. ese) 'this' ¶ STM II 460-2 ¶¶ SDM97 s.v. *t'a (*t'e) 'that', S AJ 52, 289 [#311], Gr. I 101 ('substantivizer RE' in M, Tg, as well as {Gr.← Sns.} OJ -re in itu-re 'which?', na-re 'thou', etc.), Sns. 74-5 II IE: nom.-acc. ending *-r in heteroclitic nouns: nom.-acc. sg. *wodo(:)r 'water' (> Ht watar, Gk ὕδωρ, AS wæter, OHG waôôar, etc.) ↔ gen. sg. *wed-n-os ~ *ud-n-os (> Ht wetenas, Gt watins, Gk ὕδατος [α *udn̥tos], etc.), nom.-acc. sg. *yek^w-r 'liver' (> L iecur, OI 'yacr̥t, Gk ἥπαρ) ↔ gen. sg. *yek^w-n-os (> L iecinoris [< earlier *yekinis], OI yak'nah, Gk ἥπατος [α < *n̥]), etc. ¶ Bks. ONI 3-6, Bks. 187, Szem. IEL 173-4 II HS: ? Eg ır 'as for' (topicalizing pc., preceding the topic word), ır (emphasizing pc., used esp. with optative, imv. and in questions) ¶ EG I 103, Lopr. 151, 188 III The pc. *rV may be the source of the nominal *-r-extensions in daughter lgs., such as *-Vr- in IE *kai_s-Vr- '(long) hair' (see N ***K.ayCa** 'hair'), M *kicir 'ends of a bow' [cf. N ***K.ec** 'a' 'tip, end (extremity)'], WS *k̥s̥r 'scales' (< N ***k.a'c** 'U' 'scratch, scrape off scales'), WS *k̥VdVr- 'earthen pot' [< N ***k.adV** 'to wicker, wattle' (→ 'make pottery')], NaIE *kla⁻-ro- 'piece of wood, board' [< *kelə-/ *kla⁻-v. 'hew, chop' < N ***k.al** 'fa' 'to cut, hew, chop', q.v.] ♦ The Eg cognate (if valid) suggests an earlier var. *?VrV of the N pc. in question.

1954. *rU?V 'to go (away), [?] run' > **HS**: Eg OK rwy 'go away, leave' ¶ EG II 406-7 || C: EC: Ya {To.} re?, {Hn.} -re?e 'run away' || DhI ro? - {EEN, To.} 'go', {E} 'go\pass by' || C (SC?) -b Mb -ro 'leave' ¶ EEN 40, To. D 146, E SC 220, Hn. Y II 132, BlzT D 3 || WCh: AG: Mpn {Frz.} ru' 'disappear suddenly', Su {J} ru' 'untertauchen' ¶ Frz. DM 52, J S 81 ¶¶ Tk. SCC 101 [31.3] II **K** *^or- > MG [VTq.] r- 'go, walk', G r- v. id., 'ride, travel' ¶ Chx. 1043, DCh. 1035 II ?? **IE**: NaIE *reu⁻/*erw⁻/*ru⁻/*r- 'move, hasten' (× (?) N ***rAyi**?V 'follow, accompany, drive' × NaIE *or-/r⁻ 'arise' < N ***erU** ~ ***orE** 'go upwards, rise') > OI r⁻-n̥o⁻-ti 'arises, moves', 'arvan- 'hurrying (eilend)', Av ər.naohti 'moves', aurva, aurbant- 'schnell, tapfer' || L ru-o⁻ / ru-e⁻re/rui/ru⁻tum 'rush, hasten' || AS earu 'bereit, flink', OSx aru 'ready, ripe', ON o⁻rr {Bae.} 'quick [rasch, schnell (zufahrend)]', {Vr.} 'generous (freigebig, milde)', ørvi 'Freigebigkeit', Ic o⁻r 'quick (**быстрый, резвый**)' ¶ WP I 141, P 331, ¶ EI 506 (*h₁er- 'set in motion'), M K I 122, WH II 453, Ho. 86, Ho. S 4, Vr. 683, 688, Bae. 811-2, Bv. 922.

1955. ??₂ *rV?i 'to see' > **HS**: WS *r̥r̥y (prm. *-r̥ay) 'see' > BHb r̥r̥y (ip. ea3r̥i% yi-r̥?e⁻, pf. ea1r̥ ra'ʔa⁻) id., M'b 1s ip. ʔr̥ʔ, DA imp. 2pm r̥ʔw, Ar r̥r̥y (ip. îraYa, yara⁻, pf. îara raʔa⁻), Sb r̥r̥y, Gz r̥r̥y (js. yərʔay, pf. rəʔya) id., Mh d̥ {Jo.} ra⁻y, Jb E/C {Jo.} 'ri? 'opinion' ¶ KB 1079-80, HJ 1041-2, Br. AG § 44b, BGMR 112-3, L G 458-9, Jo. M 311, Jo. J 201 || ?ϕ C: Bj {Rop.} reh- ~ erh- 'see' || HEC: Sd laʔ- {Hd.} 'see', {Gs.} 'look at' (unless < HEC *lak⁻ 'know') ¶ Rop. 228, Hd. 130 ¶¶ OS #447 (S, Bj) II **IE**: NaIE *re⁻/*rə⁻, *r̥i⁻/*re⁻i⁻ {Mn.} 'be mindful, think' (× NaIE *ar-, are- 'arrange' > Lt {Prs.} re'ju / re'ti 'lege in Ordnung \ schichtenweise?') > L reor / ratus sum / re⁻ri 'reckon, think, be of opinion, suppose', ra-tio 'reckoning, account, computation', r̥i⁻tu-s '(religious) custom, usage, ceremony' || Gt pp. ga-raḫana 'counted', rapjo⁻ 'number, account', OSx re 'account', OHG redia, reda 'speech, word, mind, opinion', NHG Rede 'speech', OSx re-n, OHG red(i)o⁻n 'to talk, speak', NHG reden 'to talk'; OHG r̥im 'row, number, calculation', NHG Reim 'rhyme' (× < b- OFr rime 'rhyme, poetry' < b- OLF *r̥im ÷ OHG r̥im; × < b- Gk 'ρυ⁻μo⁻ 'rhythm'), AS r̥im 'number, counting', OSx un-r̥im 'Unzahl', ON r̥im 'Berechnung, Kalender' || OIr r̥im 'number', do-r̥i⁻mu 'I count', Brtt {RE} *r̥ima⁻ 'number' > W rhyf, OBr rim id., Crn pl.

ryvow 'numbers', MW riuaw, W rhifo v. 'count' ¶ WP 73-5, P 59-62, Mn. 1068-9, Prs. WF 635, 741, 858, WH II 429, RE 87, Fs. 394, Vr. 446, Ho. 260, Ho. S 60, 81, Kb. 775-6, 793, OsS 697, 716, KM 589, 593, GH 516, Vn. R 30-1, ≠ EI 472 (L < *reh₁- 'put in order') ¶ This √ suggests that in some conditions (postvoc. position at the end of a stem or before a final *i₂?) N *? yields an IE lr. that underlies a NaIE *ə and a vowel lengthening ◇ Qu. , because the meaning of the IE root ({Mn.} 'be mindful, think') is controversial ◇ BmK #479 (IE, S + *err.* Eg ury 'see' [in fact <d-ir 'eye'])).

1956. *raʃV 'to remain, stay' > **HS:** C: EC: Af {PH} raʃe scv. 'remain over \ behind', Sa {R} raʃ- scv. id. ('bleiben, verweilen, zurückbleiben hinter' || DhI {EEN} raw- 'stay' || SC: Asa {E} raʃ- 'stay, remain' ¶ PH 179, R S II 204, E SC 219, EEN 41 || **K** *r- 'be' > OG, G r- 'be' (v-a-r 'I am', a-r-s 'is'), Mg r- 'be' (r-e 'is', r-in-a ~ r-in-i 'to be'), Lz r- 'be' (r-en 'is'), Sv UB/LB/Ln/L r- 'be' (m-i-r-i 'mihi est, I have', χ-o-r-i 'ei est, has'); K *a-r- 'be' (< *r- with the former version px. *a-) > OG ar- 'be' (ars is.), G ar-, Mg, Lz or- 'be' (Mg v-or-ek, Lz b-or-e 'I am', Mg or-d-as, Lz or-t-as 'let him be'), Sv χw-a-r-i, 'I am', χ-a-r-i 'thou art' ¶ K 154-5, K² 3, 153, FS K 250, FS E 275-6, Chik. 307, TK 653 || **R:** Tg *-ra / *-re, verbal sx. of aorist [{Sun.} = prs.-ft.] > Ewk -ra / -r3 / -ro id. (duku⁻-ra-n 'il vient d'écrire', duku⁻-ja-ra-n 'he is writing'), Neg -ya / -y3 (used in analytical negative forms: conjugated negative verb 3- + -ya/-y3-forms), Lm -rə / -rə / -r (aorist of active verbs), Nn -ran / -r3n id., WrMc -ra / -re / -ro, sx. of prtcs. ¶ Bz. 1071-2, Mng. TTra √, Mng. TS 38, 80, Y TsM √, Sun. G 33-57, 152-7, Sun. V 62, Vas. 785, Avr. GNJ II 102-3, 286, Ci. N 24, Nov. EJ 97.

1957. *rabV 'much, big' > **HS:** S *rab₁y- > Akk rabiu, Eb ra-bu 'big', ? Ar ribw-at- (pl. ribawa-t-) 'myriad, 10000 drachmas' (-b> Gz rabbawa-t 'myriads'), JPA {Sl.} vbr rbw (pl. Nwbr rbwnn) 'myriad, 10000', JA [Trg.] {Js.} ubr[^] rəb₁u⁻, em. atlubr[^] rəb₁u⁻t_a⁻, Sr E {SK.} rəb₁u⁻t_a⁻ 'greatness', JEA {Sl.} atlubr[^] rəb₁u⁻t_a⁻ id., 'superiority, exceptional thing', WS (or CS) *rabb- 'numerous, many, much, great' > BHb, BA, JA [Trg.] rab₁, rabb- id., JEA rab₁ (f. rannə⁻t_i) 'great, large', rab₁ba⁻ 'master, teacher', M¹b, Amm rb-m pl. 'many', Pun rb 'big', JA rab₁ba⁻ 'big, eldest', Ug rb 'big'; → BHb rab₁, Ph., Pun, Ug, IA, Plm rb, Ak rab - rabi (cs. of rabu[^], in cds) - designing of persons of high position: BHb rab₁be⁻t_o 'Palastbeamter', Ug rb k₁rt 'governor of a city', MHb rab₁ 'teacher, rabbi', Ar rabb- 'lord (maître, seigneur); God'; WS adj. *rabb- > WS rabba v. pf. > BHb 3m rab₁ 'is much, big', 3p rab₁ba⁻ 'are many', Sr rab₁ 'became big', etc.; S *√rb₁yw¹ G 'be big/large' > Ak inf. G raba⁻ʔu(m), rabu[^](m) id., Ar √rbw G 'increase (wealth); grow up', MHb {Js.} √rby G (pf. eb1r¹ ra⁻b₁a⁻ ~ eb3r¹ ra⁻b₁ε⁻) 'be much\many, grow'; WS *√rbv v. > Hb, JA, Md √rbv 'be(come) numerous, big', Sr √rbv 'become big' ¶ KB 1092-4, 1777, KBR 1170-3, OLS 383-4, HJ 1045-51, Sl. 1052-6, Sl. P 513, Js. 1438-41, Lv. T II 397-9, BK I 798-800, 813-4, Ln. 1002-7, 1023-4, Sd. 933, 936-40, L G 462 || ??φ EC {Ss.} *laeb- 'big, many' (HEC {Hd.} *loba) (× N *LayP₁V 'good, beautiful', q.v.) > Brj la¹b-o, -o⁻ 'many, much', labad⁻ 'to be abundant', Sd lowo 'big, many, much', lop.p.- v. 'grow', Hd lob 'big', lob-akata 'many, much', lop.p.o 'majority', Ged nop.p.- v. 'grow (up)', as well as probably words for 'male': Ged labba, Elm lep, Dsn ya¹b ¶ Ss. PEC 22, Ss. B 131, Hd. 27, 209, 252, 257, 291-2, 383, To. DL 532 || **R** (× N *LayP₁V '↑'): Tg *labdu 'much' > Nn labdo, WrMc labdu id. ¶ STM I 485 || ??σ M *lab > WrM, WrO lab, HIM лав, Brt лаб, Ord lab₁ 'sure(ly), definite(ly), authentic(ly)', Kl {Rm.} lab₁ id., {KRS} лав id., 'fast' (лав уй- 'bind fast'), ? WrO la - la⁻ 'indeed'; WrM, WrO labta, HIM лавт, Kl лавта 'exactly, precisely; indubitably', Brt лабтай 'for sure, certain(ly)', Ord lab₁d₁u⁻n 'indubitably, vraitment; certain', Kl {Rm.} lawχa⁻n 'ganz, gewiß' ¶ MED 513-4, SM 442, Krg. 582, KRS 333, KW 250-1, Chr. 285 || ??φ M *nay 'very' > MM [S] {H}, [HI] {Ms.} nai, [HI] {Lew.} nai₁ 'very', ?σ Kl н⁻ na⁻ 'okay!, agreed!' ('ладно') ¶ H 113, Ms. H 77, Lew. II 62, KRS 370 || pJ *na¹p¹ 'better, more' > OJ na¹po¹, J: T/Kg na¹o, K na¹o¹ ¶ S QJ #677, Mr. 493 || ??σ pKo *na¹boi₁ 'again, better' > MKo na¹oi₁ ¶ S QK #771, Nam 93 ¶¶ DQA #1166 (A *la¹bo¹ 'more, better'), S AJ 68 (M, Ko, J).

1958. *ribV 'to cover' > **HS:** CS *√rbd v. 'cover' > BHb √rbd {BDB} v. 'prepare a couch, make up a bed', Ug {OLS} √rbd G 'cover a bed with blankets', Ar √rbd G 'become cloudy (sky)' ¶ KB 1097, KBR 1176, Grd. UT #2300, DLS KTU I 92, 132, OLS 384-5, BDB ##7234-5, Hv. 236 || **IE:** NaIE *reb^h- 'cover with a roof' > Gk ῥεφω v. 'cover with a roof, cover with a crown, crown', ῥοφῆ 'roof of a house, ceiling of a room' || OHG hiri-re⁻ba 'skull' (lit. 'brain-cover'), {OsS} 'Hirnschale, Gehirn', ? ON ra¹f, ra¹fr '∈ roof' ({Vr.} 'Sparrendach') P adduces here also the Gmc and Sl words for 'rib' by interpreting 'rib' as 'cover of the chest cavity' ("die Rippen bedecken die Brusthöhle, wie das Dach das Haus"): OHG rippa, rippi, OSx ribbi, AS ribb, ON rif, Sl *rebro ¶ P 85, EI 488 (*h₁reb^h-), P Vr. 431, F I 556, Kb. 470,

OsS 402 II U: FU $\dot{\iota}$ {LG} *riwita 'ice crust' > F riite 'thin ice crust', Δ {Lnr.} riive 'frozen snow-crust' ('**наст**') : Prm *re > Z ri 'unfrozen patch of water in the midst of an icebound river' ('**польно**') :: ? OHg re't 'Sumpfland, Ried, Moor', Hg re't 'meadow' (< *'land covered with water?') ¶ LG 246, SK 793, EWH 1258 II A: Tg *li.pk- v. 'stop up, shut up' > Ewk lipki-, Lm nipka- $\dot{\iota}$ l'ik- $\dot{\iota}$ lipkz- $\dot{\iota}$ nipka-, Neg lipku-, Ork likpi- ~ lipki- v. 'stop up' ('**заткнут**'), Orc lippi-, Ud likpi- v. 'stop up, shut, cover', Ul likpic'i- v. 'shut, close', Nn Nh likpi- ~ lipki- v. 'to bar\stop so.'s way' ¶ STM I 499, Krm. 256 ♦ On N and pIE *- see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

1959. ?? *r^hv^b 'to move, shake [vi.]' > HS: WS * $\sqrt{rpp}$ > BHb $\sqrt{rpp}$ (3pm ip. paus. uffl&ri[^] yəro⁻ p_a p_u) vi. 'shake (schwanken)', MHb $\sqrt{rpp}$ G (pf. f2r! ra⁻ p_a p_u) 'be loose, vibrate, vacillate', Sr $\sqrt{rpp}$ G (pf. []@a rap_u) vi. 'move', JA [Trg.] $\sqrt{rpp}$ {Lv.} G or {Js.} D 'shake', Ar $\sqrt{rff}$ G (pf. fWra raffa, ip. -riff-) 'twinkle' (of an eye), 'flutter' (of a bird)', Mh {Jo.} $\sqrt{rfrf}$ 'flap in the breeze (as a flag)' ¶ KB 1192-3, BDB 552, Lv. T II 434, Js. 1491, Br. 740, Hv. 260, Jo. M 316 II IE: $\dot{\iota}$ NaIE *reb^h- vi. 'move' > NPrs n̄taFra ra⁻ f-ta⁻ n 'to walk, go, depart' (prs. -vra row-) :: Gmc *reb- > $\dot{\iota}$ MHG reben {P} vi. 'move' (not registered in Lx!), {OsS} 'von eimen starken übeln Geruche ... in Bewegung sein' (misinterpretation of MHG reben 'to dream' <b- Fr re⁻ver?), eNHG sich reben 'to move' (intr.), Nr B {OsS} rebisch, rebig 'beweglich, rührig, munter', Nr Δ rava 'hin und her taumeln' ¶ WP II 370, P 853, BM 247, Vl. II 44-5, 60, Sg. 581, ≠ Horn 137-8 (NPrs ra⁻ f-ta⁻ n ÷ L repo 'crawl'), OsS 704 II U: FU (att. in ObU) *r^he^h v^h (× N *r^hv^h v^h 'to turn [sth. round], mix' [q.v.]) > ObU {Hl.} *ro⁻ w- vt. 'shake, swing' > pVg {Ht.} *ra⁻ w- vt. 'swing' > Vg: T ra⁻ w-, MK/UK ra^o w-, P/SV rō⁻ w-, NV *rō⁻ w- id.; pOs {Ht.} *ro⁻ y- > Os: K rewəy-, Nz rewīy- vt. 'swing', V/Vy ro⁻ xim, Kz rewemə- vt. 'shake', Y ra⁻ wisv- id. ¶ Ht. #555 (ObU *ro⁻ y-), Hl. rHt 73-4 (on ObU *-w- and *-y-) ♦ The devoicing *b > S *p is hard to explain.

1960. *r^ha^hb^h 'tremble' (→ [1] 'be disquiet, fear', [2] 'rage against so.' → 'attack') > HS: S * $\sqrt{rhh}$ 'tremble, be disquiet \ furious, attack' > Ak fOB $\sqrt{r2b}$ G (inf.) ra²a⁻ bu vi. 'tremble, be angry with', BHb $\sqrt{rhh}$ Sh (pf. bie5r^e5 hir^hib_u) vt. 'trouble, confuse', G (imv. be2r[^] rə^hab_u, 3pm ip. ube9r[^] % yi-rh^ab_u) 'assail, importune, attack', Sr $\sqrt{rhh}$ Sh (pf. f^e@æa 2ar^heb_u) vt. 'trouble, disquiet; inspire awe\terror; hasten, make hasten', bAi[@] rə^hib_u adj. 'disquieted, agitated; hasty, hurried', predicative prtc. 'hastes', Ar $\sqrt{rhh}$ G (pf. rahiba, ip. -rhab-) 'fear' ¶ Sd. 932, GB 747, KB 1112-3, JPS 530-1, BK I 935-6, Hv. 273 || ?? WCh: Hs ra⁻ wa⁻ 'be shaky, dance', rawar duniya 'earthquake', rawar 3'i⁻ ki 'shivering from cold, trembling from fear or intense pleasure' : Ron: Bks {J} ro[^] (ip. rwa⁻) 'tremble; shake; hasten', DfB {J} rō (ip. rwa⁻ h) 'schnell sein, sich bewegen' ¶ J R 145, 220, Ba. 847 II IE: NaIE *ra^heb^h- / r^o.b^h- 'rage' > L rabie⁻ 'rage, fury, madness', rabio⁻ / rabe⁻re 'be mad' :: OI 'rabhas- ntr. 'violence, impetuosity', rabha'sa- 'impetuous, violent, fierce' :: amb OIr recht 'sudden attack, rage' (unless ÷ L rapio 'seize, snatch, tear away' < NaIE *rep-) :: Tc A rapurne⁻ {Wn.} 'désir, cupidité', {JGH} 'passion' ¶ WP II 341, P 852, EI 22 (? *rab^h- n⁻ 'ferocity'), M K III 43, M E II 435, WH II 413, Vn. R 12, Wn. 401, JGH 179, 181 II A: NTg *lab- > Ewk lawka⁻ n⁻ $\dot{\iota}$ lapka⁻ n- vt. 'attack' (of a dog), Neg lawti- 'bark and fight' (of a dog) [× Tg *lab- 'bark' (of a dog)], Lm nawti- 'cry, shout' (of a shaman) ¶ STM I 486, 576 ♦ The loss of the lr. in IE is not yet explained ♦ AD GD 4 (S, IE), IS MS 334 (*r_hl(h)b_h 'волнение [душевное]'; S, IE).

1961. ?? *r^hi^hc^h 'small pieces; to crush' > HS: S * $\sqrt{rss}$ > BHb Mix5ix5r% rəsi⁻ s⁻ im pl. 'fragments', MHb xix5r! ra⁻ s⁻ is, JA [Trg.] xix5r[^] rə⁻ s⁻ is 'broken piece', MHb Nix5ix5r% rəsi⁻ s⁻ in 'groats of lentils', MHb $\sqrt{rss}$ D (pf. MHb xx⁻ 4r% ris⁻ ses), JA [Trg.] {Lv.} G or {Js.} D 'crush, break into small peces', Md $\sqrt{rss}$ G 'break into pieces', Ak YB rissu, (?) rīsu 'Zerschlagung', ? OAk ra²a⁻ su ~ ra²a⁻ s⁻ u 'to smite', Ak fOB $\sqrt{r'y}$ s (inf. ra⁻ su ~ re⁻ su ~ ra²a⁻ su) 'erschlagen, zerschlagen' ¶ KB 1164-5, Js. 1484-5, Lv. T II 429, DM 436, G OA 233, Sd. 959, 989 || WCh (pWCh {Tk.} *rus- 'destroy'): Hs ru⁻ s⁻ e⁻ 'demolish, cause to collapse' : Klr {J} rya⁻ s ti 'break into pieces' : Bl {Lk.} ru⁻ s⁻ 'zerstören' : Ngz {Sch.} ra⁻ su⁻ v. 'act an object with force \ violently' ¶ Abr. H 746, J R 354, Lk. PVB II 137, Sch. DN 137) || Eg fOK w₃sy ({Tk.} *w₃sy) 'be ruined\decayed, verfallen sein' ¶ Fk. 55, EG I 260-1 ¶¶ Tk. I 396 (Eg, WCh) II A: M *^onica > WrM nica, HlM н_иц_а n⁻ ac 'asunder, into small pieces', WrM nicala- ~ nicula-, HlM н_иц_ах v. 'break into pieces' ¶ MED 577 ♦ Ch *-u- and Eg w- suggest a labial element on the $\sqrt{\quad}$ (N *r^hi^hc^hU or *r^hi^hw^hc^h?); *ru⁻ c^h is ruled out by the M cognate ♦ On an alt. et. (N *ra⁻ c^h and *ric⁻ a) see s.v. N *ra⁻ c^h E 'break into pieces'.

1962. *r^hv^hg^hv^h (= *r^hegac^h?) n⁻ 'to add' > HS: S * $\sqrt{rys}$ > Ar β(0ra rāys- {Ln.} 'increase, abundance' ({BK} 'accroissement; surcroît, abondance; avantage, profit'), $\sqrt{rys}$ G (ip. -ryas-) vt. 'make sth. increase and multiply; multiply to so. his property' (of God) ¶ Ln. 1113, BK I 889, Hv. 259-60 II K

*racχ- v. 'count' > OG racχ- id., OG ricχw-, G ricχv- n. 'number', Mg k.o-rocχ- v. 'count' (k.o- [< *ok.o-] is a sx. of reciprocity), Lz k.o-(r)ocχ-, k.o-recχ- id., ?φ Sv {K} li-cχ-e 'to count, suppose' ¶ K 155, K² 154, FS K 252-3, FS E 278-9, Marr OT 2, Chik. 297 ¶ A: ? Tg *IEas 'much, 'very' > Nn KU I'as 'very (much)', Nn Nh has 'constantly, incessantly', Ud {STM} lea'si^d la'si 'very (much)', Ork, Ul les ~ les-s 'much', Neg les, les-s 'much, very (much)' ¶ STM I 496 ¶ Qu. because of the sibilant *s for the expected *c ◆ If Tg *IEas belongs here, the N rec. may be specified as ***rEgac'V**.

1963. *rec'V.qa 'to tie, plait, knit' > HS: S *_√rks 'to tie' (× N ***ru** .q_lV_l'z'V 'to tie; loop' [q.v. ffd.] with *mt*) ¶ K: G rc.q- 'set a trap (for an animal)', ? rc.q- vi. 'unite' ¶ Chx. 1091, DCh. 2048 ¶ IE: NaIE *resg- □ 'weave; rope' > OI 'rajjuh. f. 'rope, cord' : Ydg rozy 'woman's cloak', Prs %oz(r ra'zye '∈ woolen cloth', Sgd rzyz '∈ (woolen) cloth' ¶ L restis 'rope, cord' (< *resg-ti-s) ¶ Lt re~kstis = re~zgtis 'netzartiges Heusack, Heutrage, Korb' (← *'plaited'), re~gz-ti (prs. rezgu) 'to knit, do network', Lt rezgamasis 'knitting', rezge'jas 'knitter', Ltv rez'g'it 'to tangle', rez'gis 'grating, lattice, grid' ¶ Gmc: NNr rusk, ryskje 'hair-grass', MLG risch 'rush (as a plant used in plaiting)', MHG rusch(e) ~ rosche, MDt rusch, Dt rus, AS risc(e), rysc(e) 'rush', NE rush ¶ WP II 374, P 874, EI 571 (*resg- □ 'plait, wattle'), M K III 35, M E II 427, Bai. 371, Sg. 580, WH II 431, Frn. 713, Sw. 142, Skeat 529, Ho. 261, Vr. N 597-8 ¶ D {Pf.} *nec-/ney-, {Km.} *nec-/ec- > *ne(:)y-, [GS] *ne's^l- v. 'weave, plait' > Tm ney- v. 'weave (as clothes); to string, link together', necavu 'act of weaving', Ml neyka-, Kt nec-, Kn ne(:)y-, Td nes-, Tl ne-yu, Gnd ne-cc- v. 'weave', Td nic- v. 'darn', Kdg ne-y- v. 'spin (thread)', Tu neyuni v. 'weave (as a spider)', neyupini, ne-yuni v. 'weave, plait, braid', Kn ney- v. 'weave, thatch the roof with leaves', Knd ney- 'weave or thatch the roof with leaves', Kui nehpa (p. neht-) v. 'build a fence', Ku {Slz.} neh'nai v. 'interweave', Krx ess- v. 'weave, entwine into a fabric', Mlt ese v. 'plait, do mat-work' ¶¶ D #3745, Pf. 125 [#1051], Km. 420-1 [#765], GS 59 [#170] ¶¶ GS 59 reconstructs here D *ney-, probably supposing that -c- in the descendant lgs. belongs to a sx., but external comparison suggests that the pD √ was [in GS's notation] □ *nes- ◆ In all branches other than K the N cns. *q merged with *k, i.e. ***rec'V.qa** changed into *reçc'k.V, whence by *as* *reçc'ka yielding S (*mt*) *_√rks and IE resg-. This is valid as long as we accept the K cognate. Otherwise the N rec. must be ***rec'V.jka**.

1964. ?₂ *rac'V 'dirt' > HS: CS *_√rθθ (*raθθ-?) 'mud; dirty, shabby' > Ug rθ 'Schmutz, Kot', {OLS} 'mud (lodo, barro)', Ar raθθ- 'vieux, usé, sale', Ak YB rus'umntu, rus'undu 'Schlamm', ?σ Ak fOB rus's'u 'red' (if ← 'colour of mud') ¶ A #2556, OLS 395, BK I 819, Sd. 996-7 ¶ U: FU (att. in FL only) *^orac'ka > F rahka 'foam of sweat or of dregs; yeast', Es rahk (gen. raha) 'mould, (purulent) matter' : Lp N {N} ræk'ce / rævce 'coating of mildew (on milk, etc.)' ¶ Coll. 110, Coll CG 413.

1965. ₂ *ru^lc'V 'to run' > HS: S *ru^l- v. 'run' > BHb çvr _√rw. (ip. çuri! ya⁻-ru^c.) id., Ug _√rwθ. (juss. urθ.) v. 'run', TD trθ.θ. v. 'hurry', OA *_√rwθ. v. 'run' (1s pf. ter rθ.t 'I have run'), SmA Sh yira ?ryt, 'he made run' (Targum of Ex. 15.4), Gz _√rws. (js. -ru^s., pf. ro^s.a) v. 'run', Ak p. -ru^s. (inf. ra^s.u) 'zur Hilfe laufen'; Cn b→ Eg (EgSSc) {Hlk.} ra-wa-cr 'to run'. In Aram there is a (secondary?) var. of the √ with a medial h: IA, Md _√rht. v. 'run, hasten oneself', JA [Trg.] _√rht. G 'run, be swift', JEA {Sl.} _√rht. G 'run, act in haste', Sr _√rht. G v. 'run' ¶ KB 1126-7, KBR 1207-8, HJ 1061-2, 1064, OLS 396, Lv. IV 430, Lv. T II 410, Js. 1454, Sl. 1060-1, DM 426, GB 752, Sd. 960, Hlk. 149, SivCR 83 ¶ IE: NaIE *ret^h- v. 'run' > OIr rethid, W rhed 'runs' ¶ Lt ritu^h / ri^hsti 'rollen' (< *r^h.t^h-) ¶ d→ NaIE *rot^h-o-s 'a running, a course', *ro^ht^h-o-s 'a runner', *rot^h-a^h 'a set of runners' > Av raθa- 'chariot, wagon', Vd 'ratha-h. id., 'two-wheeled war-chariot' ¶ L rota 'wheel' ¶ OIr roth id., W rhod 'course, wheel' ¶ OSx rath, MDt rat, Dt, OHG rad, NHG Rad 'wheel' ¶ Lt ra^htas 'wheel', pl. ratai^h 'wagon' ¶¶ Rsm. has shown that IE *t^h cannot go back to pIE *t^h, because a lr. would have been preserved as a vw. between *t and *s in OIr s-formations, which is not the case in OIr 3s sbjn. p. -ressed < *ret^h-se-to and in similar cases ¶¶ P 866, Rsm. SAT 87, □φ EI 491 (*reth₂- 'run' -d→ *roth₂eh_A- ~ *roth₂-o-s 'wheel'), M K III 38-9, M E II 429-30, WH II 443-4, Vn. R 23, 45-6, Frn. 703, □ 730, Ho. S 59, Kb. 767, OsS 696-7, KM 577, Vr. N 557-8 ◆ IE *e may be explained in the framework of my hyp. of the origin of the IE vowel system (AD NGIE) as follows: *ru^lc'V > *ru^hc'V > *r^hc'V > *ret^h- ◆ ≠ IS MS 330 (*ru^lc'V^h 'run') and AD NGIE 27 [#116]; both authors equate S *_√rwθ. with IE *rews- v. 'move quickly' (P 992). In the light of recent research it has become clear that N *-c'- regularly yields IE *-t^h- and never *-s-, hence the old et. has been rejected.

1966. *rac^hE 'to spread, stretch' > **HS:** S *^o/rs^hs^h > Jb /rs^hs^h (pf. res^hs^h) v. 'spread out' ¶ Jo. J 215-6
 II K *rec^h/*rc^h- v. 'spread' > OG, G rec- id., 'make a bed', Mg rc^h-, Lz (r)c^h- id., Sv rs^h-/ras^h- 'spread, make a bed' (Sv UB/L msd. li-rs^h-i 'to spread') ¶¶ K 159, K² 157, FS K 253, FS E 279-80, GP 166, Dn. s.v. rs^h-
 II U: FV {UEW} *rac^he- v. {AD} 'spread' > Lp N {N} rac^hc^ha^h-/ra^hc^hc^h- v. 'stretch (a skin which has been removed whole in one piece)', Lp L {LLO} raht^htja 'den Balg eines Pelztieres mit dem Balgspanner (aus)spannen' : Er {ERV} ращ^hны adj. 'spreading, branchy, **развесистый, раскидистый**' (of a tree/shrub), ращ^hкадо- 'get many branches, **разветвит^hся**' (of a tree), {Ps.} rac^ha-kado-, Mk {Ps.} rac^ha-kado- 'sich verbreiten' ¶ UEW 743 (its semantic rec. 'ausspannen [z. B. den Balg eines Pelztieres]' is based on Lp only and does not take in consideration the meaning of the Mr cognate), LLO 838, ERV 540.

1967. *ra^hc^hE 'to break into pieces; piece, part' > **HS:** CS *ras^h.s^h- 'piece' > BHB ɕr2* rac.* 'piece' (Fx3k3 iC4r@ rac^h.c^he^h 'k^hesep^h 'pieces of silver'), Ar ɔwra raδ^hδ^h- 'dattes dont on a ôté les noyaux et qu'on macère dans du lait'; CS */rs^h.s^h v. 'break into pieces', ? BHB /rc^h.c^h v. G 'mistreat, oppress', /rc^h.c^h v. D 'smite, strike down, shatter, smash', JA [Trg.] /rɪɪ G 'shatter, break', JEA {Sl.} /rɪɪ Sh 'break', Sr /rɪɪ G v. 'bruise, bray, crush', SmA /rɪɪ T (Itp^hel) 'destroy', Ar ɔwr /rδ^hδ^h v. 'break in large pieces' ¶ KB 193-4, 1199, KBR 1285-6, BDB ##7518, 7533, BK I 872, Lv. IV 460-1, Lv. T II 432-3, Js. 1488, Sl. 1090-1, Br. 737, Tal 845 || B */rz^h.h^h v. 'break' ('casser, romper') > Ah ərɹ^h, Izn, Rf, SrSn /rɹ^h.id., Zng {TC} arɹ^h.i ' (se) casser, (se) briser' ({TC Z}: pf. yar^hθ^ha 'il a cassé' / aor. int. yir^haz^h.a) ¶ Fc. 1676, Rn. 331, DCTC 294, TC Z 316-7 II U: FU {UEW} *ra^hc^h∇ 'piece, bit' > Chr H реэык 'rez^hык, Chr L рэыык 'rəz^hык, Chr E {Ü} рээык 'part, share', рээы 'share' : Prm: Z роеч рэс^h 'piece', Z Ud n'an-rэс^h 'piece of bread' :: Vg: P/Ss -ris^h, N {Mk.} -ris^h ~ -re^hs^h (= -rəs^h?) ~ -ra^hs^h, sx. of diminutives: Ss piɹ^h-ris^h 'Jüngelchen', N {Mk.} a^hte^hr-ris^h-e^hm 'mein Fürstenheldchen' : Hg re^hs^h 'part, piece; share' ¶ UEW 420-1, Ü 185, MRS 502, 501 II D *nac-, {GS} *naɹ^hɹ^h- v. 'be crushed, cut up into small bits' > Tl najju id., najju 'a bit, fragment', Tm naci (p. -v-) v. 'be crushed', Kn najugu v. 'squash, crush', Kui nasa v. 'crush' ¶¶ D #3574, ≠ Km. 406-7 [#690] (equates Tl najju with Kn naggu v. 'become bruised', Tm n^heri v. 'break, be crushed', etc.) ¶¶ It is highly probable that this D √ results from coalescence of several N roots, including one (or some) meaning v. 'press, squeeze' (whence this meaning in the D √ in question: Kiu nasa v. 'press', Δ nacc- id., Tm naci v. 'bruise'). This probability of coalescence is increased due to the sincretism of the initial sonorants in D: N *n-, *n^h-, *l-, *l^h- and *r- coalesced in D *n- ∙ The position of FU *ra^hc^h∇ and D *nac- is ambiguous: they may be alternatively equated with S */rss 'break into pieces' and allow the rec. of a N √ *ra^hc^h∇. On the other hand, S */rs^h.s^h may be equated with M *nica 'asunder, into small pieces', which will lead to a N *ric^h.a. This ambiguity is due to the instability of vowels in S verbs and to the neutralization of oppositions between several affricates in U and D. See N *r^hi^hc^h∇ 'small pieces; to crush'.

1968. ?? *r^he^hc^h∇ 'to please, be pleased; pleasant, acceptable' > **HS:** WS */rs^h.y^hw 'be pleased' > BHB /rc^h.y^hw v. 'take pleasure in, be favourable (to so.), accept with pleasure, become friends with', JA [Trg.] /rɪy^hw G (ior r^hy, aor r^h?) 'desire, take delight in, welcome', JEA /rɪy G, SmA /rɪy G (3s pf. eor^hh) 'desire', Sr /rɪy D 'please', Ar /rδ^h.y (pf. ʔaɪ ra raδ^h.iya, ip. -rδ^h.ay-) 'be pleased with, consent to', Sb /rs^h.w^hy v. 'please, satisfy; 'content', Mh /rs^h.y (pf. 'rays^h.i, sbjn. yɹs^h.a^h) 'be acceptable, agreeable', Hrs ars^h.o^h v. Sh 'console, charm', Jb E 'res^h.i, Jb C er^hs^h.e vt. 'accept', er^hs^h.i ps. v. 'be acceptable, agreeable', Sq {Jo.} 'ris^h.i 'find acceptable' ¶ BDB #7621, BGMR 115, Lv. T II 430-1, Lv. IV 459, Js. 1486, Tal 842, Sl. 1090, Br. 738, JPS 545, BK I 875-6, Hv. 256, Jo. M 336-7, Jo. J 220, Jo. H 108 II K *rec^h.c^h- > G rec^h- 'erwerben, verdienen' ¶ Chx. 1060, DCh. 1036 II U: FU *rec^h.c^h∇ 'beautiful, good' > pChr {Ber.} *riz^h > Chr H {Ep.} рѣж рəz^h 'comeliness (**пригожест^h**)', {Wc.} rəz^h, ə^hrəz^h 'Zierlichkeit, Schmuckheit; Nettheit, tadellooses Äußere; Zierde, Verzierung', {MRS} L рѣжле 'rəz^hle, H рѣжлы 'rəz^hl^h' 'beautiful, of pleasant appearance' (**красивый, благовидный, пригожий**), {Rm.} rəz^hlə 'schön, gut, vortrefflich' :: Vt z^hec^h z^hec^h 'good, firm', Vt {W}: S z^hec^h, K z^hec^h 'gut, schön', G z^hec^h id., 'happy, happiness' ¶ UEW 744, Ber. 57, MRS 511, Ep. 104, U3S 159-60 II ?? A: Tg *^ol^hnaɹ^hik > WrMc naciɹa- v. 'console' ¶ STM I 587.

1969. *r^h∇c^h.l^h∇ɹ^h∇ (or *r^h∇ɹ^h.l^h∇c^h.∇) 'to wash' > K *rec^hɹ^h/*rc^hɹ^h- v. 'wash' > OG rcɹ^h- id., NG recɹ^h- v. 'wash, launder', Lz c^hɹ^h- 'wash', Mg rc^hɹ^h- v. 'launder', Sv /rc^hɹ^h- 'rinse' (msd. li-rc^hɹ^h-əne; la^hy-rəc^hɹ^h-n-e 'er spülte im Wasser') ¶ K 159, K² 158, FS K 258, FS E 285-6, Q 312, Chik. 310, 380 II **HS:** S */r^hs^h. v. 'wash' > BHB /r^hs^h., Ug r^hs^h., IA /r^hs^h G, SmA /r^hs^h G, /Ar /r^hs^h G, Sb /r^hs^h., Sq /r^hs^h. v. 'wash', Gz /r^hs^h.

G v. 'sweat, wash, soak', Jb, Mh $\sqrt{r}hs^{\wedge}$ v. 'bathe, wash', Ak $\sqrt{r}xc$ v. 'rinse' ¶ GB 756, KBR 1220-1, HJ 1075, Tal 845-6, OLS 389, L G 466, L LS 398, JH 278, HJ 1072, BGMR 116, Jo. M 322, Jo. J 210, Sd. 942-3 || ?ϕ B * $\sqrt{(y)r}Hd$ > Gd a $\bar{r}$ əd (3m pf. ya $\bar{r}$ əd) 'be washed', Ah {Fk.} iv. irəd id., caus. sirəd 'wash', Gh arəd 'be washed', sirəd 'wash', Izd, Wrg, Mz irid 'be washed', Izd ssird, Wrg, Mz ssirəd 'wash', BSn irīd iv. 'wash, be washed' (3m pf. i-yīd), Izn, Zkara irīd iv. 'be washed', Izn, Rif, SrS, Hlm, Assh caus. sired 'wash', Wrs, Nfs sired id. (long ī points to a Ir., denoted as *H), Zng {TC} pf. yərəd / aor. yerəd '(se) laver' ¶ Fc. 1566, Lnf. II #1335, Ds. B 194, Rn. 290, Bs. ZOu 95, Mrc. 153, Dlh. Ou 269, Dlh. M 169, DCTC 285 || ? Eg fMK rxt v. 'wash (clothes)' > Cpt: Sd ρwze ro $\bar{h}e$, B $\rho w\eta$ ro $\bar{\chi}i$, A ρwze ro $\bar{\chi}_2e$ id.; the cns. t is preserved in Cpt Sd ρaze raht, B $\rho a\eta$ raht 'washer (blanchisseur)' (< Eg rxt.y id.) ¶ EG II 448, Fk. 152, Vc. 180 ¶¶ Vc. l.c., Tk. I 309 ¶¶ The de-empatization of the affricate *c̣ in Eg and B is still puzzling (as caused by the adjacent Ir.?) || A: ? M: WrM nisqa-, HM нисра- v. 'wash a corpse' ¶ MED 586 ♦ N *-c̣ χ - > K *-c̣ χ - (deglottalized *c̣ due to as).

1970. *rodE 'to seek, wish' > **HS:** S * $\sqrt{r}u$ -d > Ar $\sqrt{r}wd$, -ru $\bar{d}$ - 'chercher, demander (de la nourriture, du fourage)', L ra $\bar{w}$ ada 'vouloir' || C: EC: Sa {R} $\sqrt{r}dy$ (pf. 'i-rdiy-a) 'bestärken eine Meinung, beistimmen, einverstanden sein', Af {PH} -irdiyē pcv. 'accept, be willing', Sml {ZMO} ra $\bar{d}$ i- scv. 'search\look for, seek', as well as v. 'track' (× N ***raydV** 'foot, track; to walk'); C $\rightarrow$ Tgr $\sqrt{r}dy$ G (pf. rəda) v. 'agree, be willing, take pleasure, dare' ¶ R S II 298, PH 137, , ZMO 391, LH 162 || **IE:** NaIE *red $\bar{h}$ -/*rod $\bar{h}$ - (or *rad $\bar{h}$ -?) v. 'seek, find, get; care\provide for' > AS redian v. 'reach, find, effect; make ready', Gt ga-re $\bar{d}$ an 'προνοει $\bar{\sigma}$ αἱ, Vorsorge treffen', und-re $\bar{d}$ an 'to provide for' || OI ra $\bar{d}$ h-no $\bar{t}$ i 'achieves, prepares, makes ready', Av ra $\bar{d}$ - 'zum guten Ende führen, zustande kommen', ra $\bar{d}$ a-, ra $\bar{d}$ a- 'Fürsorger' || ? OIr rad- 'fournir' (imv. rad 'fournis' (unless a secondary variant of OIr rat- 'donner, livrer') || Sl *radi $\bar{t}$ i > OCS, OR радити raditi, OR родити roditi, R радет, Slv ro $\bar{d}$ iti 'to care for', SCr ra $\bar{d}$ iti 'to be busied with, work (upon), perform', OCz neroditi v. 'not to seek\want', Hls rodz'ic', Lls roz'es' 'to wish, strive for' || Lt inf. ra $\bar{d}$ sti, prs. randu $\bar{t}$, p. radau $\bar{t}$ v. 'find', Ltv rast (prs. ro $\bar{d}$ u) 'find, discover' ¶ Mn. 1062, EI 472, M K IV 54, Ho. 252, 256, Fs. 199, Vn. R 3, 7, Trt. 235, Frn. 700-1, StSS 565, Vs. III 430, Glh. 515-6, ≠ EI 472 (OI, Av, Sl < *reh $\bar{t}$ - 'put in order') || A: M *no $\bar{t}$ sid (< *no $\bar{t}$ did) > WrM no $\bar{t}$ sid 'lust, sensual desire, degrading passion' ¶ MED 594 || D *na $\bar{t}$ u, {GS} *na $\bar{d}$ u- v. 'wish, look for, match' (× *n $\bar{a}$ t $\bar{u}$ v. 'seek, seek aid' × *I $\bar{e}$ wdA 'to look for, find') > Tm na $\bar{t}$ u 'seek, inquire, desire, know, understand', Ml na $\bar{t}$ uka 'follow with the eyes', Tu na $\bar{d}$ uni 'search, seek', Gnd M na $\bar{r}$ - 'see, look at', {Ph.} na $\bar{d}$ - 'gaze' ¶¶ D ##3637.

1971. *raydV 'foot, track; to walk' (→ 'to ride, fahren') > **HS:** S (or CS) * $\sqrt{r}dy$ > Sr æð $\bar{r}$ rd? {Br.} 'ambulavit, cucurrit, vectus est', {JPS} v. 'journey, go forward', '≈a $\bar{r}$ Σ'u $\bar{t}$ æð $\bar{r}$ rāda $\bar{t}$ bə $\bar{z}$ urhā $\bar{t}$ 'he went on the road, travelled', Md $\sqrt{r}d$? v. 'travel on, journey, move on, flow, pursue a way', Ar D $\sqrt{r}dy$ v. 'run', ?σ Ak {Sd.} $\sqrt{r}dy$, inf. redu $\bar{t}$, Ak A inf. rada $\bar{t}$ u 'begleiten, (mit sich) führen; gehen'; hardly here BHb $\sqrt{r}dy$ v. 'tread (the wine-press)', which is better explained as a transformation of * $\sqrt{r}dd$ v. 'trample' ¶ GB 746, KB 1110-1, KBR 1190, Br. 714, JPS 529-30, Lb. 1231, Sd. 965-8, DM 425 || Eg fP rd 'foot' > DEg rt id. (> Cpt: Sd/B $\rho a\tau$ rat, A $\rho e\tau$ ret, F $\lambda e\tau$ let 'foot, leg') $\rightarrow$ Eg fP rd.w 'Treppe' (← 'Tritte, Stufen') ¶ EG II 461-2, Fk. 154, Vc. 178-9 || C: EC: Sml N ra $\bar{d}$ 'footprint', Sml {ZMO} ra $\bar{d}$ 'footprint, trail', ra $\bar{d}$ i- v. 'track' (the latter: × N ***rodE** 'to seek, wish'), ? Arr ro $\bar{c}$ it- 'travel on foot' || SC $\rightarrow$ Mb irira $\bar{t}$ 'tracks of an animal' ({E}: < *re $\bar{d}$ -) ¶ E SC 329, AD SF 241, Abr. S 207-8, ZMO 337, Hw. A 391 || Om *r $\bar{v}$ dt- 'foot' > SOm: Hm B {Fl.} roti / ru $\bar{t}$ / rro, Hm K rro 'foot, leg' ¶ Bnd. AL 150 ¶¶ Vc. 178 (Eg, S), OS ##2083-4, Tk. I 242-3, Tk. SCC 101 [#31.6] || **IE:** NaIE *rei $\bar{d}$ h- v. 'travel, move (fahren, in Bewegung sein)' > OIr ri $\bar{d}$ adam v. 'ride, drive, travel', n. act. ri $\bar{d}$ ad, W rhwyddhau 'hurry', W † cd go-rw $\bar{y}$ dd ('horse' →) 'steed' ÷ Gl *wo-re $\bar{d}$ os 'horse' (*wo- 'under, at' + *re $\bar{d}$ a 'Reisewagen') $\rightarrow$ L vere $\bar{d}$ us 'post-horse' $\rightarrow$ cd para-verē $\bar{d}$ us 'extra post-horse' $\rightarrow$ OHG pfarifrit 'ē horse' > NHG Pferd || Gmc *ridjan > OHG rītan 'drive, ride', MHG rīten, NHG reiten, ON ri $\bar{d}$ a, OSx, AS rīdan 'to ride', NE ride || Lt riede $\bar{t}$ i 'to trundle, roll', Ltv raid $\bar{t}$ 'send, direct', {Frn.} 'eilig senden' ¶ WP I 75 & II 348, P 861, Mn. 1067, EI 485 (? *rei $\bar{d}$ h- 'ride'), Vn. R 26, Thr. 377, YGM-1 382, Bc. 168, Ho. 259, Ho. S 60, Kb. 758, OsS 718-9, 799, Lx. 170, KM 543, 594-5, Frn. 729 || A: NaT *ja $\bar{d}$ a- v. 'walk', *ja $\bar{d}$ a-k (ja $\bar{d}$ a-g) 'on foot, pedestrian' (× N ***ya $\bar{d}$ V** 'to go' [q.v. ffd.]) || Tg: Nn KU nada- 'to walk' ¶ STM I 576 ¶¶ ET J 69 || D {Km.} *na $\bar{t}$ u-a-, {GS} *n $\bar{a}$ d $\bar{u}$ - v. 'walk, go, pass' (× N ***z $\bar{a}$ 'Ki $\bar{d}$ V** 'to move, go?') > Tm nat $\bar{a}$ id., Ml nat $\bar{a}$ akka, Kt nar $\bar{v}$ -, Td nar $\bar{v}$ -, Kdg nad $\bar{a}$,

Tu nad.apuni, Klm ad.g- (p. adakt-), Nk, Nkr ar'g-, Knd nar'i v. 'walk', Tl nad.a 'walking' (n.), nad.acu v. 'walk, pass' ¶¶ D #3582, Km. 407-8 [#696], GS 140-1 [incl. #355] (on the reflexes of pD *n').

1972. ? *rVgiVJfV 'to quake, move in agitation' > HS: S *rǵf (~ *rǵf) > BHb √rǵf G 'stir up', {BDB} 'disturb', {GB} 'in unruhige Bewegung versetzen, aufschrecken', MHb √rǵf Sh 'move to and fro', Ar mt √rǵf G (pf. ΔOara raǵag'a, ip. -rǵag-) vt. 'disquiet', {BK} 'agiter, ne pas laisser tranquille' ¶ GB 745, HAOT 255, BDB 920-1 [#7280], KB 1108-9, BK I 880, Hv. 257 II IE *h^herg^hi_h (× N *r'z'a''rga 'to ram, strike' [q.v.]) > NaIE *erg^h- ∅ 'tremble, leap, fidget' > OI r_ogha-yati 'trembles, rages' ∥ Gk {LS} 'ορχε'ομαι 'I dance, leap, bound', 'ορχε'ω 'make dance\leap' ∥ Sl: R Δ ep'ra 'a fidget', R 'еерзаеt 'fidgets, moves restlessly' (the palatalization *g > R з is still to be explained) || Ht argatiya- 'stoop to rage, come to violence' ¶¶ WP I 147-8, P 339, M K I 119, M E I 249, F II 433, Ch. 830, LS 1258, Vs. II 22, 24, Pv. I-II 147-8, *σ EI 508 (*h.org^hei_h ~ *h.r_og^hor 'mounts, covers') II K *re.q-/r_o.q- 'oscillate, shake' (× *ri.qa|E 'to shake (vi.), be shaky', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ K *-q- may have resulted from *-gǵ- (glottalization caused by *ǵ) < *-gǵ- (uvularization of *g by as to the pharyngeal ǵ) ◇ S *ǵ and the absence of lrs. in Ht and K suggest a pN *ǵ ◇ IS MS 339 [*rAga (?) 'двигатцѣ' > IE, S].

1973. *rig'h'a (or *rigfa?) 'a scratch, line' > HS: S *rǵf > Ar øj0ra rag'ǵ- 'line (drawn by a painter or a calligraphist)' ¶ BK I 827 II IE *rei_okH- > NaIE *rei_ok^h- 'line, row; scratch' > OI re-'kha- ~ le-'kha- 'a stripe, line, scratch', ri'khati 'scratches' ∥ Gmc: NNr reig 'row, line (in a book, etc.)', OHG riga 'line', NHG Riege 'section'; Gmc {Vr.} *riho > MHG rihe 'line', NHG Reihe, MDt rie, Dt rij 'row'; OHG d rīhan 'auf einen Faden ziehen' ∥ ? Lt rie~kti, Ltv ri'ekt 'to plough up virgin soil' (× Lt riekti, Ltv riekt 'to slice [bread]') ¶ P 858, EI 354 (*rei_ok-), ∅ M K III 58, M E II 457, Kb. 790, OsS 713-4, Lx. 168, KM 592, 599, Vr. N 575-6, Frn.729 II K: *(^o)rig- > G v. rig- 'arrange', {Chx.} '(ordentlich) aufstellen, ordnen', G rig-i 'row, sequence, order, Sv {Ni.}, Sv UB/A {TK} rig 'row' (ǵb G?) (× N ?? *r'i'k'E' 'straight, row?') ¶ Chx. 1065-6, DCh. 1037-8, TK 689 II ?? R: Tg *l'n'igbV- 'a scratch' > Lm n'ibga-kv 'a scratch (on the skin)', Ud {Krm.} n'3gb3g3-, n'3gb3li- v. 'scratch oneself, hurt one's skin, get slightly wounded', ¶ STM I 637, Krm. 271 ◇ The K ev. rules out N *χ or *γ. NaIE *-k^h- suggests a N voiceless lr. *h (N *-g- devoiced by the adjacent vl. *h), hence one must suppose an as *gh > *gǵ in S.

1974. ? 2 *rigiVJL'E (or *L-) 'foot, paw' > HS: WS *rigi_ol- 'foot' > BHb (TV) lg3r3 'reg el 'foot, leg' (+ppa.: il5g6r2 rag_l'i- 'my foot\leg', &lg6r2 rag_l'o- 'his foot\leg'), (BbV) lágár 'ra'g_a'l (+ppa.: iilgír rig_l'i 'my foot\leg'), SmHb {BH} re_gəl (pl./du. re'ga'ləm) id., Ug (AkSc) {Hnr.} riglu, Yd mt lgry du. cs. 'feet', IA, Plm rgl 'foot', BA (TV) du. Nil5g6r@ rag_l-in 'feet', (BbV) Niilgír rig_lín id., JA [Tgr.] lg3r#, em. allg6r% rig_l-a-, JEA allg6ir% rig_l-a- 'foot, leg', Sr \o©@e reg_l-a- 'foot, hoof', Md mt ligra, dis nigla 'foot, leg', Ar -j0ri rig_l- 'leg, foot; hind leg', Sb rgl 'foot', Mn rgl 'foot, leg' ¶ KB 1105-7, 1779, Yv. I 832, HJ 1060, Hnr. 176, Lv. IV 424-5, Lv. T II 405-6, Js. 1449, Sl. 1073-4, DM 235, Ln. 1044-5, MA 77, MiK I #1.228 || C {AD} *rVgVd- (dis < **rVgVl-?) > Bj {R} ra'gad (pl. 'ragada) 'leg, foot', {Rop.} ragad ~ lagad 'foot', Bj A {AD} ra'gad 'leg' ∥ EC: Sa {R} ri'gid 'foot', √rgd (p. -irgid-) pcv. 'stoßen mit dem Fuß auf die Erde, hüpfen, trampeln, tanzen', Af {R} -irgid- 'dance', {PH} -irgid- pcv. 'dance in line' ∥ ??φ mt SC: Irq {MQK} digir 'footprint, step', Brn dagara 'footprint' ¶ AD SF 170, Blz. EDB I 23, R WBd 190, R S II 299-300, R A II 100, PH 137, E SC 324, MQK 30 ¶¶ Coh. EC #419, AD SF 170, OS #448 [⋄ || ??φ mt ECh: Nd da'g3l 'leg', Tmk de'g3l 'leg, foot', Smr {J} d3'g3la'y 'foot' ¶ ChC, Cp. 52, Blz. LECh #31] II U: FU (in Ugr only) *LXxlV (or *LXklV, *LXLx|kV) 'foot, paw' > ObU *Li_y|V > pVg *li_y|V / *la_y|V 'foot' > OVg SoG lagl, OVg TM lja'le, OVg S Vt/Kg лалъ, Vg: T la_yəl, LK la'l (pl. la_ylət), MK/UK l3'l (pl. la_ylət), P/LL l3'l (+ppa.: layləm 'my foot'), Ss la_yəl 'foot'; pOs *Layəl 'paw (Pfote)' > V/Vy Layəl, Ty La_yəl, Y la_yəl, D laxəl id. ∥ OHg lollya 'ham', Hg Δ loll, lolu, lolya, lolva id., '∈ Schweinsbraten' || ? Y: T {IN} laqil, {Ku.} лахил 'buttocks, hind part; tail; back side (of garments)' (× N *LVK.a|E 'leg') ¶¶ UEW 865 [Ugr *IXlkV 'irgendein Glied (Fuß, Hand, Pfote, Tatze)'], Ht. #357, Stn. Wv 196, MF 407-8, EWU 906 II ? IE: OIr ({LP} Mlr) lurga 'shin-bone' (× N *LVrkV 'stem, stick, club' [q.v.]) ◇ Cf. also P's IE *r_oksa- 'fetlock, pastern (of hoofed animals)' > OI r_ok's.ala-, r_o'cchara- 'the part of the animal's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof' (MW 224-5), which P and M K equate with Lt i're's'a 'Kötengelenk' (P 875, M K I 118, but not M E I 248). The trouble is that in fact the Lt word is ri'es'a(s) 'wrist, tarsus, pastern-joint of a horse', which can hardly be drawn back to *r_oksa-. Frn. 730-1 compares it with MDt wrighe, Dt wreeg 'Fußbiege', MHG rihe 'Rist des Fußes' and other related Gmc forms and derives it from IE

wrei_k'o-/a- 'der sich Drehende, der Gekrümmt' ♦ The original N etymon was either ***rig_LV_LLE** (whence as FU ***_LXyl_LV**) or ***lig_LV_LLE** (whence *dis* S ***_Lrig_LV_Ll-**).

1975. ??? *rogU 'incline, incline towards' > **HS:** S ***_o-ru_y-** > Ar **√rw_y** (ip. ya-ru_y-u) 'se pencher, se tourner vers qn. ou qch.; se détourner de la droite ligne' ¶ BK I 954, Hv. 278-9 **II U:** FU ***_orox_yw_y** > ObU {Ht.} ***ro_y-** ({HL.} ***rox_yw_y-**) 'approach' > Vg ***ra_w-** / ***ro_y-** 'heranschleichen lassen (vom Wild)' > Vg: T raw-, LK/UK/NV row-, MK/UL ro_w-, P ro_w- / row-, LL row- / ra_x-, Ss rō_w- [unless this Vg word belongs to FU ***rak-** / ***rakk-** 'near', whence Vg MK ra_okās- 'zu jemandem kommen'] and pOs ***ra_y-** ({HL.} ***ri_y-**) v. 'approach' > Os: Km/Nz/Kz/O ra_χ- v. 'approach', V ra_χam, Ty/Y ra_χam, K/Nz/Kz ra_χam 'Verwandte' ¶ Ht. #553 **II K** ***r_yw-** 'collapse' > G r_yv- 'fall in, collapse', Sv r_yw-/re_yw- 'collapse, fall down', {Ni.} **валиг_oс_o**, Sv UB {GP} re_yw- (msd. li-re_yw): a- + re_yw- 'collapse', es- + re_yw- 'fall down', Sv L {Dn.} li-re_yw- 'to fall, descend', 1s prs. χwa-r_yw-eni 'I fall\descend', 3s aor. es-ra_yw 'he fell, fell down (упал, свалилс_o)' (× K ***r_yw-** 'destroy' < ***rAwg_LU** 'destroy; tear', q.v. ffd.).

1976. *rAwg_LU 'destroy; tear' > **HS:** S ***_o-ru_y-** > Ar **√rw_y** (ip. ya-ru_y-u): ra_ya fal ... bi... 'rushed on (so.) with (blows)', *TL*: "v(uva)raTa tara-wayu- 'they struggled together' ¶ BK I 954 **II K** ***r_yw-** 'destroy' (× K ***r_yw-** 'throw' and K ***r_yw-** 'collapse' < N ??? ***rogU** 'incline, incline towards') > OG r_yw- 'destroy', Sv UB r_yw- 'destroy', msd. li-r_yw-e 'to destroy sth.' ¶ **□ K** 158, **□ K²** 156, FS K 257, FS E 283-4, Ni. s.v. **валиг_oс_o**, GP 165-6, Dn. s.v. re_yv- **II ?? A** ***IA:b-** (× N ***rep_LV** 'to tear off, break', q.v. ffd.) > Tg ***le_b-** ~ ***lab-** 'tear, wear out' || M ***Iabtara-** ~ ***nabtara-** 'torn clothes' **II?? IE** ***reu_LH-** > NaIE ***reu_L-** / ***ru_L-** 'tear to pieces, tear out' [× N ***row_LV** (or ***row_LHV?**) 'to dig, scratch, carve', q.v.] > OI rav- / ru- 'break\dash to pieces' (Vd prtc. ru-ta- 'broken to pieces') || Lt ra_uti (prs. ra_uju) 'to tear out, root up', Ltv Δ rau_t 'to jerk, pull' || Sl ***r_yva_L-**ti (prs. ***r_yvo_L**) 'to tear' > SrChS **ръвати** r_yvati / **ръвж** r_yvo_L, Slv rva_ti / ru_jem, Blg **ръвам**, OR **ръвати** r_yvati / **ръвоу** r_yvu, R рвати / рву, Uk (i)рвати / (i)рву, Cz rva_ti / rvu, P rwac_L / rwe_L id., Scr r_yvati / r_yvem 'strain oneself', r_yvati se 'fight' || ON ry_ja 'to pluck out sheep's wool' || pTc ***ruwa_L-** > Tc A ruwa_L-, B ru-, ruwa_L- 'pull out (from under the surface)' ¶ The intonation in Blt suggests the presence of a pIE lr.; the absence of the expected traces of the lr. in OI is likely to be due to contamination with N ***row_LV** '↑' [q.v.] ¶ WP II 351-2, P 868, Mn. 1095-6, 1099-1100, 1104, **□σ** EI 570 [***reu_L(H)-** 'pull out (from under the surface)'], M K III 63, M E II 440, MW 881, WH II 453-4, Frn. 798-9, Vs. III 452, Glh. 528-9, Vr. 455, Ad. 537.

1977. *A_yi_L?V 'follow, accompany, drive' > **HS:** EC: pSam {Hn.} ***ra_L-** 'follow' > Sml ra_L-, Sml J ra_L-/rah- 'follow', pBn ***ra_L-** id. (> Bn: Bi/Sa/J/Kj ra_L?) follow, accompany', Rn ra_L- 'go\travel in procession with, follow' || ??? (acc. to E) Bj {R} ra_L- 'join, follow after, accompany' ¶ ZMO 337, PG 245, Hn. S 72, Hn. BD 107, E PC #508, R WBd 191-2 || S ***√r_y** > BHb **√r_yw_L** G 'associate with', Ak ra_L?u 'Genossen werden'; S ***ri_L-** > BHb o₂r₄ 're_Laf 'fellow, companion, friend', Ug r_L id., Amr {G} ri_Lum id., IA r_L {HJ} 'friend, colleague, neighbour', Ak ru_L?u Gefärte, Freund', ? Ebl {Krb} ra_Lum **□** id., ? Sb r_Lyn 'guidance, assistance' || ? S ***√r_y** vt. 'graze' (< 'drive cattle?') > BHb eor **√r_yw_L**, Ar **√r_y** G, Ak re_L?u id., Ph/IA/Plm {HJ} **√r_y** G vt. 'pasture, graze', JA [Trg.], Sr **√r_yw_L** G (JA pf. io₄r_L r_Lae_L ~ aol_L r_Lae_L, Sr. pf. r_Lae_L) 'feed, graze', JEA **√r_y** G 'graze', Ug d r_Ly 'herdsman' ¶ GB 767, KB 1169-70, 1174-7, BDB 945-6, HJ 1178-80, A #2521, OLS 382, G A 30, Js. 1486, Sl. 1090, JPS 545, BGMR 113, Sd. 954, 998, Krb. PE 104, BK I 885-7, Ln. 1109-10 **II A:** M ***nai** 'friendship, accord' > WrM nai, HIM най 'friendship', Ord na_L 'marque d'amitié', Kl ni id., 'accord', {Rm.} na_L 'friendship, friend'; WrM nair, HIM найр, Ord na_L-r 'accord, harmony, friendliness', MM [HI] {Ms.} nairaiqui 'justice, bienséance', WrM naira-, Ord na_L-ra-, Brt найрамда- 'be in harmony, agreement', Kl {Rm.} na_L-r- 'agree' ¶ MED 55-9, KRS 376, KW 273-4, Ms. H 77, Ms. O 485-6, Chr. 319 **II K** ***re_Lq-** 'drive a herd' > G rek_L- id. (-k_L- due to contamination with ***rek_L-** 'knock, strike?'), Mg ra_L-, Sv re_Lq- 'drive the herd' ¶ K 155; FS E 282 & FS K 155-6 (FS reject the G cognate) **II ?σ IE:** NaIE ***reu_L-** / ***erw_L-** / ***ru_L-** / ***r_L-** 'move, hasten' (× N ***rU_LV** 'to go (away), [?] run', q.v. ffd. × NaIE ***or_L-** / ***r_L-** 'arise' < N ***erU** ~ ***orE** 'go upwards, rise') ♦ K ***q** < ***y?**.

1978. *rV_Li (= ***rV_Lhi**?) 'thing' > **IE** {Bur.} ***re_Lhi_L-** > NaIE ***rei_L-** / ***re_Li_L-** 'thing' > OI ra_Ly- / rai_L- in ra_Lyih. (acc. sg. ra_Lyim, instr. sg. ra_Lya, gen. sg. ra_Lyah.) 'goods, wealth, property', Av acc. sg. rae_Lm, instr. sg. raya, OAv gen. sg. ra_Lio id. || L re_L-s (gen. sg. rei_L) 'thing', Um dat./abl. sg. ri id., RE-PER 'pro re' ¶ WP II 243, P 860, EI 637-8 (***reh_Li-s** / gen. ***re_Lh_Li-os** 'possessions'), Bur. SL 178, 245, Kur. EIE 35ff., M K III 45-6, M E II 438-9, WH II 430-1, Bc. G 132-3, 344 **II HS:** C: HEC {Hd.} ***r-** 'thing' > Sd ra id., Sd r-ic_Lc_Lo,

Kmb ir-ic'c'u id., 'thing, nameless thing' (with the singlt. sx. -ic'c'o, -ic'c'u), Hd l-uc'c'o 'thing' (l < LEC *r) ! ?μ Rn re-'m 'thing' ¶ Hd. 152, 292, 324, 389, 419, PG 246-7 ¶ ? K *°ra- > OG ra- 'what?' (nom. ra-y, dat. ra-s, ra-sa, adv.c. ra-d), raoden 'when?', OG, G romel- 'which?', rel. prn. 'which' ¶ For the semantic change 'thing' → 'what?' cp. It cosa ¶ Fn. GAS 71-5, Shan. G 52-4, Ser. 131 ♦ If G ra- belongs here, the N lr. must have been *h, *ŋ or *h.

1979. ?? ₂ *°r'i'k'E 'straight, row' > IE: NaIE *°reg- - □ 'straight; to stretch straight forward', *reg-ī- 'direction, line' > Vd 'raji id. (?)', ra'ji- '(?)' geradlinig', r. 'juh. 'straight, upright, right', r. 'jyati 'stretches, stretches out', ra's.ti 'rules', Av arəzus 'gerade, richtig', ra'zaye'ti 'richtet', KhS rray- 'to direct' ¶ Gk 'ope'γw v. 'reach, stretch' ¶ L reg-o- / -e're 'guide, direct' ¶ OIr reg- 'tendre, diriger', reraig 'direxit', Nlr righim I reach, attain', {Ped.} 'ich strecke aus' ¶ Gt uf-rakjan 'ἐκτείνωαι, to stretch out', OHG rekken id., 'to rack', NHG recken, ON rekja 'to stretch, extend', AS rec'c'an id., 'to stretch out' ¶ Lt re'z'-ti 'straffen, recken', rf. re'z'-ti-s 'to exert, strain oneself', int. ra'z'y'-ti-s 'to stretch oneself, stretch one's limbs', Ltv rie'zt 'emporstrecken', ro'zi't (o = [uo]) 'strecken, recken' ¶ pTc {Ad.} *ra'k- > Tc: A, B ra'k- 'extend (over), cover' ¶ ? NaIE *rei_g- > OHG, NHG reichen 'reach, attain', AS ræ'can id., 'extend', NE reach ¶ Lt re'iz'ti 'stretch, tighten' ¶ WP II 362-5, P 854-7, EI 187 [*rei_g- 'extend, stretch out (a body part)'], 329-30 [*h₃reg- 'stretch out the arm', *h₃reg- (3s prs. *°h₃re_g-ti, 3p prs. *°h₃reg-n_oti) 'direct, guide, rule'], M K I 121 & III 35, M E II 425, Bai. 358-9, F II 412-3, WH II 426-7, Vn. R 13-4, Bur. SL 178, Ped. VGKS II 593, Dnn. 570-1, Fs. 513, Ho. 256, Kb. 785, OsS 710-1, KM 589, 592, Vr. 440, Frn. 711, 715, 726, Wn. LE 106, Wn. 402, SSS 461, Ad. 529-30 ¶ ? HS: S *°rkk > Ar {Ln.} √rkk G 'put one part of the thing upon another', ? Ak YB raka'ku G '?' ([Tempel] ina ... uk.ni (Lapis) ra-a-ka-at) (Sd. does not translate the Ak word, but compares it with Ar √rkk 'auflegen') ¶ Ln. 1141, Sd. 945 ¶ ? AdS of K *(°)rig- > G v. rig- 'arrange', {Chx.} '(ordentlich) aufstellen, ordnen', G rig-i 'row, order' (< N *°rig'h'a 'a scratch, line', q.v.) ♦ On N and PIE *- see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

1980. ? *°rVke 'moist' > IE: NaIE *°reg- 'moist' > L riga- v. (prs. rigo-, inf. riga-re) 'lead\conduct water; wet, moisten, bedew', ir-riga- id. ¶ pAl {O} *reza > Al rrjedh- / aor. rrodha v. 'flow, flow by; leak; pour in\out, stream' ¶ ON raki, Nr Δ rake 'moisture, wetness', Ic raki 'moist' ¶ WP II 365-6, P 857, EI 639 (*reg- 'moist, make wet'), WH II 435, O 387, Pis. SLS 130, Vr. 432 ¶ HS: [1] S *°√rk'w'y' > Ar {Ln.} ÉvaK0ra rakw-at- 'ε a certain thing for water', 'small drinking-vessel', markuw- 'a large watering-trough or tank', éyWKari rikayy-at- 'a well containing water' (× Ar √rkw 'dig'), ? Gz √rk? (pf. rak?a) 'be satisfied (with a drink)', Amh rekka 'be sated (from drinking, or a plant from being watered), be satisfied'; [2] S *°√rgy 'be moist' or 'moisten' (with an unexpected voiced *g) > Sr √rgw'y G (pf. '©o® rə'g_a-, ip. '©erñe nē-r'gē-) 'moisten', D J©i®a rag'gi id. ¶ Ln. 1149-50, Fr. II 189, Hv. 268, L G 469, Br. 711-2, JPS 527-8 ¶ ?σ K: G Kx rok-i 'dregs, wine-yeast', {Chx.} 'Bodensatz, (Wein-)Hefe' ¶ Chx. 1074.

1981. *°rVklU?jV (or *°rVwklV?jV?) 'ε horn' > HS: S *°rawlVjk- > Ar Év0ra rawq- (pl. *°arwa-q-) 'sheep's horn' ¶ Fr. II 212 ¶ IE: NaIE (att. in BSl) *°rog^hl- or *°rog^hl- 'horn' > Lt ra'gas, Ltv rags, Pru ragis id. ¶ Sl *ro'gъ (gen. *ro'ga) 'horn' > OCS роrъ rogъ, Blg, R, Blr por, SCr ro'g, Slv ro'g, Cz, Slk roh, P ro'g, Uk p'or id. ¶ Frn. 684, En. 237, Vs. III 489, Glh. 530 ¶ K: GZ *rka- 'horn' > OG, G rka-, Mg ka-, (× *kra- < N *°k.æRV 'horn' [q.v.]) Lz kra-, kia- 'horn'; d GZ *rk-in- v. 'butt (with horns)' > OG, G rkin-/rken- id., ? Mg rc'- v. 'butt, damage'; Lz nkin-, nkir- butt (with horns) ¶ K 157-8, Ser. 134 ♦ The Ar emphatic q suggests the presence of a glottal stop (N *°kV? > *°k?- > S *°k- > Arn -q-) ♦ IS MS 361 s.v. por *°rAkA (IE, K).

1982. *°rfa'K.U 'speak, shout, say' > IE: NaIE *°rek- / *°re-k- 'speak, shout' > Sl *rek-ti / prs. *rek-o. 'say' > OCS ре□и res'ti (prs. рекж reko, inv. рьци rьci) 'say, tell', OR реyni rec'i / prs. рекоу reku id., Blg prs. pe'ka, SCr re'c'i / re'c'e'm, Slv re'c'i / re'c'em, Cz r'ici / r'ku, P rzec' / rzeke id.; d Sl *re'cъ (< *°re-k-i) 'speech, word' > OCS, OR рѣнь re'cъ id., R реч□, Uk p'č 'thing', Cz r'ec', Slk rec' 'speech', Blg реч, SCr pe'č r'ijec' 'word', Slv re'c', P rzecz ¶ Lt re'kti (prs. re'kiu) 'to cry, shout', Ltv re'kt 'to roar, howl' ¶ Tc: A rake, B reki 'word, command' ¶ □ P 863, EI 535 (*rek- 'speak'), Vs. 465-6, 478, □ Glh. 522 (derives the Sl √ from IE *°wrek-), Tls. 518, Frn. 617-8, ME III 519, Wn. 400, Tr. 243, Ad. 539 ¶ The labial element of the expected *°k- was probably lost in the morpheme boundary ¶ HS: Ch *°rok- 'ask (a question), beg, implore' > WCh *°rVkl'w- 'ask (for)' > Hs ro'k.a' 'request, ask for' ¶ NrBc {Sk.}: Cg

ro⁻k-, Mbr ro⁻k.i, Jmb ru⁻k.a, (?) Wrj ra⁻w-, Kry ro⁻, My rawa- 'ask for' || CCh: MfG 'rzk- 'beg, cadge' ('mendier, quémander') || ZmB ra⁻k 'se vanter' || ECh: Bdy {J} lo⁻k-lo⁻k 'implorer', Mgm {JA} lo⁻lliko⁻ 'demander avec beaucoup d'insistance' || Stl. IF 206, ChC, Ba. 861, Brr. MG II 224, ■ Sk. HCD 220 || ?ϕK *rek⁻w/*rk⁻w- 'say' > OG rk⁻w/rk⁻ 'tell, say, speak', Sv UB re⁻k-/ra⁻k⁻w- 'say, speak' (ra⁻k⁻w 'he said', rwe⁻k-ar 'I said', re⁻k-a 'speak!') || K² 156, FS K 256, FS E 283, Ser. 134, Chx. 107, GP 255, TK 688, 808 || K *k for the expected *k. (or *q) is still to be explained.

1983. *r'a'K.X 'time, term' > IE: NaIE *rok⁻u⁻ > Sl *rokъ 'time appointed beforehand' > OCS рокуъ rokъ id. ('ποροῦμαι'), SCr ro⁻k, Slv ro⁻k id., 'time', OR рокуъ rokъ id., 'year, age, fate', R рок 'fate', Uk p⁻к, Cz, Slk, P rok 'year' || Tr. 243, Vs. III 450-1, 496-7, ■ Glh. 522 || HS: Eg fOK rk 'time', m rk.f 'at the time of (so.)' [(unless ← Eg m rk.f 'neben [jemandem], um [jemandem]) (see N *l.a'kU 'circle') || EG II 457-8 || K: G rak.i {DCh., NCh.} 'as soon as, when', {Chx.} 'da, weil; sobald, wenn, als' || Chx. 1044, DCh. 1032, NCh. 334 || R: Tg *-raki/*-reki 'when' (sx. of the temporal-conditional gerund): Ewk -rak(i) / -rzk(i) / -rok(i): змз-рзкi-w 'when I came' [← *my (-w) time (-rзki-) of coming (эмэ-)], duku⁻-rak-wun 'when we wrote', Lm -rэк / -rэк: зм-рэк-u 'when I came' || Vas. 786, Nov. EJ 102.

1984. *r'o'k.U 'shelled animal (e.g., tortoise, crayfish)', 'shell (of an animal)' > HS: S *rak.k- 'tortoise' > Ak rak.k.u(m) '(small) tortoise', Sr ѿоѿа rak 'k.-a⁻, Md rik.a 'tortoise', Ar æwra raq⁻ {Ln.} 'tortoise, great tortoise, crocodile, ∈ an aquatic reptile' || Br. 743, JPS 549, Sd. 958, DM 433-4, Ln. 1130 || IE: NaIE *ro⁻a⁻k⁻u⁻ > Sl *ra''kъ 'crayfish' > Blg, McdS, R пак, SCr ra''k, Slv ra⁻k, Cz, Slk, P rak id.; Sl *raki (*rakъve) 'shell (of an animal)' > R d 'раков-ина 'shell (of a shellfish)', Cz rakv-ice id., (× eSl *raka 'coffin' [OCS, OR рака raka id., etc.] ← Gt arka id. and L arca 'box') > Cz rakev, Slk rakva, Slv rakev ra⁻kān 'coffin' || Nr Δ ræke 'cancer squilla' (unless ← Sl) || Brū. 453, ZVSZ 358, Vs. III 437-8, Ma. CS 413, ■ Glh. 517, P 531 (denies any connection between Sl *rakъ and IE *erk- [found in insect names of Blt, Arm and Al]) || K *rk.u- 'tortoise, turtle' > OG k.uw- 'turtle', G k.u / k.uv- id., 'tortoise', G Δ rk.u-, Mg k.u id., Sv {Ni.} k.u (gen. k.w-is⁻) 'tortoise' || K 157 (GZ *rk.u-), ■ K² 103 (GZ *k.u-), Chx. 635, 1072, DCh. 1040, Q 262, Ni. s.v. черепаха || ? R: Tg *⁻lokV > Neg loka 'fetal membrane' || STM I 501.

1985. *rVrk.V 'to skip, hop, dance' > HS: S: [1] S (+ext.) *√rk.d (ip. -rk.od.) v. 'skip, hop, dance' > BHb √rk.d G 'jump, skip', G 'skip, dance', Ug d mrk.d-m {A, Grd.} 'dancers', {OLS} 'musical instruments for dancing (castañuelas?)', JA {Trg.} √rk.d D, JEA √rk.d G, D 'dance', Md √rk.d G 'dance, waggle, rock to and fro, move rhythmically', Sr √rk.d D, G 'dance', Ar raqada⁻n- n. 'leap (of a lamb \ kid)', Jb C {Jo.} √rk.d (pf. er⁻k.äd, rät⁻k.äd) v. 'dance', Sq {L} ?erk.id 'se précipiter', Ak OB √rk.d Gtn 'herhüpfen, springen', Ak NA/YB √rk.d G (inf. rak.a⁻du) 'dance, skip'; [2] WS +ext. *√rk.c. > Ar √rq⁻ G 'dance', Mh √rk.s. (pf. rə⁻k.aws., sbjn. yə⁻rk.a⁻s.) 'jog up and down', Hrs √rk.s. (pg. rək.o⁻s., sbjn. yə⁻rk.a⁻s.) v. 'dance' (us. of camels); [3] SES *√rk.t. > Hrs √r.k.t. GT (pf. ratk.et.) 'dance with hopping steps', Mh √rk.t. (pf. aro⁻k.ät., sbjn. yaro⁻k.ät.) 'do a hopping dance', Jb E √rk.t. (pf. rk.ät.) id. || KB 1201-2, A #2540, Grd. UT #2351, OAS 291, Lv. T II 435-6, Js. 1486, Sl. 1093, DM 437, Jo. M 325-6, Sd. 937 || B *√rk.d > Ah, Gh ərkəd v. 'dance', Tmz {MT} rkəd 'danser (en tapant du pied)', Kb ərkəd 'piétiner, fouler', t⁻ir.əmmüt (pl. t⁻ir.əmmüt.in) 'marque de pas', Gd ərəkəd 'stimuler une monture, galoper' || Fc. 1626-7, MT 579-80, ■ DL 721 (unc. : Kb. ← Ar), Lf. II 312-3 [#1359] || K: G rok. - v. 'dance' || Chx. 1073 || U: FU *r'i'kke- ({LG} *rEkEntE) 'run quickly, skip' > Prm *rEd- > Z rədti- v. 'trot' || BF: F rianta⁻a⁻, Δ rikenta⁻a⁻ v. 'hurry, hasten, speed', Vp r'igeta v. 'hurry', rigo n. 'hurry', F Δ {UEW} rikeva⁻, rikea⁻ 'in a hutty, quickly' || Os Vy ru⁻š- 'run with big strides' ('бежат, делаю широкие шаги', 'große Schritten machen'), V {Trj. VD, Stn.} ro⁻š-, {Trj. S} ru⁻š- v. 'skip, jump' ('springen, hüpfen') || LG 243, SK 777-8, SSA III 71, ZM 470, Stn. D 1268, Trj. VD 185, Trj. S 408, UEW 423.

1986. *ræ,wJ.K.E 'sinew, cord, rope; bind, tie' > HS: Eg fP rw3 'cord, bow-string', (pl.) 'sinews' (× ?? N *Oar'K. 'u' 'sinew' (→ 'bow-string, bow') × ?? N *l.o'K.a 'to bend' [→ 'a bow']) || EG II 410, Fk. 148 || Ch ■ *rVnK ~ *IVnK 'shooting bow' (× *l.o'K.a '↑', q.v. ffd.) || Gr. LA 53, Tk. I 249-50 || R M *neke- 'weave, knit' (× *neK.V 'to plait, tie', q.v. ffd.) || IE: NaIE *rek⁻ 'to tie; rope, strap' > OI ras'ana 'rope, cord, bridle, girth', NPrs nSara ra⁻sa⁻n 'rope, string, cord, thread', Xwr rs'yn 'rope, cord (Strick, Seil)', Oss ra⁻ta⁻n '∈ thick rope'; OI ras'mih. 'string, rope, cord, bridle'; OPrs or Med b BHb Nx3r# 'resen 'rein, bridle', (?) 'halter', JA [Trg.] en!x6r% ris'n-a⁻ 'bridle' || Gmc *rak⁻kk- ■ 'strap' and *rekend- 'fetter, chain'

(× N ***ru** ***qV** ***zV** 'to tie', q.v. ffd.) ¶ WP II 347, 362, P 863, M K III 47, Horn 132, Sg. 576, Ab. II 382-3, ¶ Bai. 214-5, KB 1165, Vr. 432, 440, Ho. 251, GWNT 1618, KB 1165, BDB 943, Js. 1484 ¶ **E**: AchEl ra'k-qa 'geknüpft' ¶ HK 1026 ♦ Ch {Stl.} *-q- suggests that pN ***K** may be interpreted as ***q** (provided that Stl.'s tentative pCh rec. of ***q** proves to be certain and Ch ***q** is a reg. reflex of N ***q**).

1987. *raK.aXV (= ***rak.ahU**?) 'arrange, put in order' > **HS**: S ^o/rk.h > Ar /rqh D 'order \ arrange, put (sth.) into good \ right \ proper state, manage (sth.) well' ¶ Ln. 1134, Hv. 264 || CCh: Msg {Rlf.} raga ~ rga ~ rgan ~ rgi 'make (pots, mats, etc.), build (houses)', Msg P {Trn.} sg. r3ga, pl./inf. rigi 'to build', (here?) 'to tie', Gdr {Mch.} rka 'build' ¶ ChC, Trn. LM 112, Lk. DQM 73 ¶ **IE**: NaIE ***rek-** ~ ***re**-k- {P} '(an)ordnen' > OI racana- {M} 'Einrichtung, Ordnung', {MW} 'act of making \ forming \ arranging', racayati {M} 'produces, forms', NPrs {Sg.} 'jara ra'z'e 'row, cloth-line', {VL} 'series, ordo', {BM} Ôra ra'z' 'row, order' || Gt rahnjan 'to reckon', ragin 'Rat, Beschluß (γνω'μην)'; ***re**-k- > Gt ga-re'hsns 'προ'εσμι'α, time appointed beforehand; determination, plan' || ?σ SI ***rac**'iti > OCS ρα'чити rac'iti, SCr, Slv ra'c'iti 'to wish, want', Cz rac'iti 'to deign', P raczyc' 'to deign, condescend, be pleased', R † 'рачит' 'take care\pains, be zealous', Blg 'пача 'I want' ¶ WP II 362, P 863, M K III 23, BM 242, Horn 136, Vl. II 23, Sg. 570, Fs. 199, 392, Tr. 243, Vs. III 450-1, ¶ Glh. 522 ¶¶ The reflex of the lr. (***ə**) was lost in the stem-final position ¶ **U**: FU ¶ ***rakkV** 'prepare, put, put in order' > F rakenta- 'prepare, build, erect, establish', Es rakenda- v. 'harness, put to' || Hg rak-, Δ rok- v. 'lay, put, set, place; stack, superpose' ¶ Coll. 110, UEW 419, MF 524 ¶ ?σ **K**: G rk.ve(v)- /rk.vi-/rk.v- 'distinguish clearly, make clear' ¶ Chx. 1071-2 ♦ If the G verbs belongs here, the rec. of the N etymon ***raK.aXV** may be specified as ***rak.ahU** ♦ IS MS 368 s.v. **строит** ¶ ***ra**'k. 'a (IE, U, Ch), Ps. FI 27 (IE, U).

1988. *rUmV 'quiet; to rest' > **HS**: WS ***rmm** 'be silent, quiet' > Gz /rmm Sh (pf. ?armama) 'keep silence, be tranquil \ quiet, be at rest', Ar /rmm Sh (pf. ?aramma) 'be\become silent' ¶ L G 471, BK I 919-20, Ln. 1150 ¶ **IE**: NaIE ***r**rem(ə)- 'rest, be calm, quiet' > OI 'ramate- 'calms, stops, rests, abides', Av ra-man- 'Ruhe', ra-mo'idwam 'verweilet!', ra-mayehiti 'bringt zur Ruhe', NPrs ~r ra-m 'quiet; tame, domestic; obedient', ~rA a-ra-m n. 'rest, tranquility, quiet', dyM rA a-ra-mi-da'n 'to rest, repose' || Gk 'ηρε'μα 'stilly, quietly, gently, softly; slowly' || OIr fo-rim- 'to set, put', W araf 'quiet, calm, gentle' || Gt rimis 'ησυχ'α (stillness, rest)' || Lt rem'ti (prs. remiu) 'to support, back up', ramu's adj. 'calm, quiet', {Nsl.} ra-mas 'Ruhe', Ltv ra-ms 'quiet, calm', Lt ri'mti (prs. ri'mstu) 'be quiet\calm', Ltv rim't 'to calm down, quiet down, stop, cease' ¶ P 864, ¶ Mn. 1070-1, M K III 43-4, M E II 435-6, Horn 5, 134, Sg. 32, 564, F I 642-3, Vn. R 31, Fs. 398, TF 339, Frn. 695-6, 718, Nsl. 441, ¶ EI 474 (***h₁erh₁-m-** 'to rest, support' > ***h₁erh₁-** 'quiet, at rest') ¶ **A**: Tg: WrMc lumbu {Hr.} 'plötzlich ruhig fließend, beruhigt', {Z} 'peaceful stream', lumbu muke {Hr.} 'ruhig fließendes Wasser', lumbur 'floß plötzlich ruhig, war beruhigt' ¶ STM I 510, Z 860, Hr. 630 || M ***nomu-** > ***nomuyi** > WrM nomui, HIM номой 'inert, lifeless, slow', Brt номой 'quiet'; M ***nomu-qan** ~ ***nomu-gan** > MM [MA] nomuqan, nomuyan 'quiet, tame (**смирный**)', [HI] {Ms.} nomuqan 'doux', {Lew.} 'vertueux, doux, avantageux', WrM nomuqan, HIM номжон, Brt номгон ~ номжон 'peaceful, calm', Ord nomoχon 'doux de caractère, doux et docile', Brt номгон, Kl номнн ному'п 'quiet, calm (**смирный, спокойный, тихий, кроткий**)', Kl {Rm.} номхан, номхан 'friedlich, zahm'; M ***nomuqara** > WrM nomu-gara- ~ -qara-, HIM номгоро- ~ номкро- 'be peaceful \ calm; calm down', Brt номгор- 'become quiet\tame', Ord nomoγoro- 'devenir doux de caractère, devenir traitable, dompter', Kl номпар adv. 'quietly'; MM [HI] {Ms.} nomuqat- 'rendre doux, apprivoiser' ¶ Pp. MA 259, MED 591, Ms. O 496, Ms. H 79, Lew. II 65, KRS 381, ¶ KW 279, Chr. 330 ¶ ? **D**: GnD ***r**lo-m₁b₁- > Gnd rom- v. 'rest', ro-m- v. 'rest after labour', Knd ro-mb- v. 'rest, take rest', Png zo-m- v. 'stop, rest, cease', Kui za-mb(a)- v. 'rest, cease, subside', Ku zo-m- v. 'rest', ? re-mb- id. ¶ D #5178.

1989. *rumV (or ***rumVnV**) ¶ 'vein, muscle, strap' (> 'string, rope') > **IE**: [1] NaIE ***reu_{mn}** ^o/*rou_{mn} > Gmc ***reu_{man}** > OHG riomo 'strap', {OsS} 'Band, Gürtel, Riemen', OSx riomo, NHG Riemen 'leather strap, thong', Dt riem id., AS re'oma 'skin, ligament' ({Ho.} 'Haut, Band') || Lt raumuo~ (gen. raumens) 'muscle' ¶ [2] NaIE ***remn_o** > SI ***remi** / gen. ***remene** 'leather strap' > OCS ремень remeň id. ('μια'ῖ), Blg 'реме'н, SCr re'me'n, Slv ré'men, Slk remen', P rzemen', R pe'me'н, Uk 'pe'm' H ¶ Mn. 1075, ¶ WP II 360, ¶ P 873, OsS 719, KM 509, Vr. N 574-5, Ho. S 61, Ho. 257, Sw. 140, Kb. 796, ¶ Frn. 707, Vs. III 468, Glh. 524 ¶ Acc. to AD NVIE, both ***reu_{mn}** and ***remn_o** (< ***ru_{em}n_o**) are reg. reflexes of N ***rumVnV** ¶ **HS**: S ***rumam-** > Ar rumm-at- (pl. rumam-) 'remains of a rope after it

has become ragged; piece of an old rope' ¶ Ln. 1151 || EC *rVmVd- 'vein, artery, root' > Af {PH} ramad ~ ramid id., Sa {Wlm.} rimid (pl. rimīda), {R} ri'mid (pl. ri'midda) 'root', bi'lī ri'midda 'vein, blood vessel' (bi'lo- 'blood'), HEC {Hd.} *rumud 'root' > Sd rumus's'o (< *rumud-c'o) 'root', pl. rumudda, Sd Hb {C} rumis'o id. ¶ PH 180, R S II 304, Hd. 126, 390, Gs. 280, AD SF 172 ¶ The semantic connection between 'root' and 'vein, sinew' is based on the functional similarity of roots and sinews, because both served as ropes and strings || A *lu'u'mV > M *lumun (> *numun) 'bow (weapon)' (< *'bowstring' < 'sinew') > Mnr H {SM} lumu, {T} lumu ~ numu, Mnr M {Pot.} lumu, MM [L, MA, HI, IsV] numun, [S] numu(n), [IM] numu, Dg {T} nem, Dg HI {Pp.} nzm, Ord nu'mu, Brt номо, Kl нумн num'н, Kl Ö {Rm.} numn. 'bow (weapon)', WrM numun, HIM нум(ан) id., 'arch' ¶ SM 227, T 353, T DgJ 157, Pp. L III 73, Pp. MA 261, 443, Pp. D 87, Ms. H 80, Ms. O 501, Lg. VMI 59, H 120, MED 595, Chr. 330, KRS 386, KW 281 || ?φ Tg: NTg: Ewk nзmkī 'bow (weapon)', d : NrTg *nemkV- > Ewk nзmkī-, Neg nзмku-, Lm nзмkа-, nэмkа- 'to shoot arrows'; Tg *lai-mV- 'string of bows and similar kinds of weapon' > Lm na'm 'string of bows, string of self-shooting hunting bows', Ewk Sm † le-man 'loop of a bow-string', Ork lai_matci 'strap for tying together parts of harpoon' ¶ STM I 496, 620-1 ¶ The vowels of the Tg words are still to be elucidated || T *ju'm- > Sg {RL} c'u'ma, Xk {BIG} c'u'me 'arrow (children's toy)' ¶ RL III 2203, BIG 325 ¶¶ DQA #1214 *li_o'mu 'bow (weapon)' || pJ {S} *du'mi 'bow' > OJ yu'mi_i, J: T yumi, K yu'mi, Kg yu'mi ¶ S QJ #266, Mr. 579 || E: NEI {Bork} ri-mu 'Riemen' ¶ Bork Z 18, HK 1039 ♦ NaIE *reu_mn_/*remn_-, S *rumam- (as from **ruman-), EC *rVmVd- (as from **rVmVn-) and M *numun may go back either to N *rumVnV or to N *rumV + genitive pc. *nu.

1990. *rumV or *ra'wmV 'chew' > HS: WCh: NrBc *rum- 'eat (hard food), chew' (< 'chew the cud') > Wrj/Cg/Kry/My/Diri {Sk.} rzm-, P' {MSK.} ru-ma, Sir {Sk.} rзmu-, Mbr {Sk.} rzm--rem- id. || pAG {Hf.} *rzm 'eat (powdery things)' > Gm {Hf.} rem, Kfr/Anf {Hf.} ro-m, Su {J} ru'm ¶ Stl. ZCh 260 [#176], Sk. NB 19, Hf. AG #115, J S 81, ChC, ChL || S *rmm > Ar rmm (ip. -rimm--rumm-) 'dévorer, avaler; enlever avec le bout des lèvres des bourgeons des arbres ou des plantes' ¶ BK I 919 || IE: NaIE *reu_men-/rou_men- 'rumen, ruminate' [x N *raXumV (= *raXumV?) 'womb, belly, stomach of ruminating animals'] > L ru'men 'rumen, first compartment of the stomach of ruminant animals', ru'mina- v. 'chew the cud, ruminate' || OI ro'mantha-h, Wx ramo't 'rumination' ¶ Mn. 1075, WP II 360, P 873, WH II 450, M K III 79-80, M E II 470 || U: FP (in Prm only): Prm {LG} *ro'mEc's'- > Z роємидз rэмиз' 'cud', rэмиз'tini 'to chew the cud', Vt з'оместини id. [x N *raXumV (= *raXumV?) '¶] || ? D *nam'u'l- 'chew' > Kn namalu 'chew, masticate, chew the cud', Tu nauntuni, naumpuni 'chew', nauntu 'chewing', TI namalu 'chew, masticate', nemaru 'rumination, chewong the cud', Gnd K {Sbr.} nalm- 'to chew' ({D}: <b- TI), Knd namli- 'munch with noise, ruminate' ¶¶ D #3595 ♦ If D *nam'u'l- belongs here, we have to postulate N *-a'w-, otherwise we may reconstruct N *rumV.

[[+ **1990a.** 2 *r'u'mV 'ant(s), vermin' > HS: S *rimm- > Ak rimmat-um 'maggot (?)', BHb ерм'lr% rim'ma 'maggot', DA rmh 'vermin', Sr æðm@e rëmmə't_-a 'worm(s)', Md rima 'worms, maggots', Ar rimm-at- 'winged ant' ¶ Sd. 986, HJ 1077, KB 1157, JPS 544, Br. 732, BK I 920, DM 433 || EC: Sa {R} 'rimme 'worm, termite', Or {Grg.} rimma 'termite, ε small ant', ra-mo 'worm; germ, parasite', Rn riri'm 'termite(s), white ant(s)', Arr ririnb. 'termite' ¶ R S II 305, Grg. 339, 344, PG 348, Hw. A 391 || Ch: CCh: ZmB {Sa.} ru'mu's 'ant' || ? Bdy ?i'ri:rimo 'insect', ?i'ri:ri'η 'petit termitequi sert le jour' ¶ ChC, ALJ 82 ¶¶ OS #2119 (HS *rim- 'insect') || D: SD *er_ump- 'ant' > Tm er_umpu, er_umpi, ir_umpi, Ml er_umpu, ir_umpu, ur_umpu, Kt irb, Td irb, Kn ir_umpu, ir_umpe, Kdg urupi 'ant' ¶ D #864 ♦ One of the examples suggesting a D vowel prothesis preceding N *r- (N *r- > D *Vr_-). Cp. N *r- > Tm Vr- in N *rL'ay'mV (q.v.) ♦ Blz. DA 159 [#71].]]

1991. *ru'HmV (= *ru'gmV?) 'dark' > HS: WCh *rim- 'dark(ness)' > pBT {Stl.} *rimV 'darkness' > Tng ri'm, Dr rim id. || pNrBc {Stl.} *rim-in 'black' > Wrj rзнна, Kry ri'mi'na, My rinni id. || ECh: Mu {J} ra'm v. 'darken, become black' ¶ Stl. ZCh 247 [#51], 260 [#175], ChL, ChC || ?? S *rym > Ar rym Sh (pf. *?aryama) 'rendre q'un noir de visage' ¶ BK I 890 || K: GZ *rum- v. 'get dark' > OG d m-rum-e 'dark', G rum- 'get\grow dark', Mg rum- id. ¶ K 157, K² 160, FS K 260-1, FS E 288, Abul. 295, Q 310 || IE: NaIE *re-mo- 'dark' > OI ra'ma- 'dark, black', ra'ma- ntr. 'darkness' || OHG ra-mag 'dark, black, dirty', AS ro-miz 'dirty, sooty', MHG ra'm 'dusty dirt, soot' ¶ P 85, EI 160 (*re-mo-s or *reh'mo-s 'dirty; dirt, soot'), M K III 54-5, M E II 449 (IE *Hre-mo-), Ho. 263, Kb. 769, OsS 699, Lx. 163 || U: FU

*r'u'mV 'dusk, dark' > Lp L {LLO} ram'ko 'closed' (only of the eyes), Lp S {Hs.} tramke- 'shut (one's eyes), get dusk, get dark' : Chr L ru'm'balge, Chr H рьмалгы гь'malgъ 'twilight' ('**сумерки**') : pPrm *ro'mit 'twilight, dusk' (n.) > Z рнмид rэmid id., 'dusk' ('**сумерки, сумрак**'), Vt жеомыг з'omit id., 'semi-darkness, darkness' ('**сумерки, сумрак, полумрак, потъмни**') :: Os: V/Vy rimək, Ty rimki, Km rimxə, Nz/Kz. riməx, O ra'məx 'Dämmerung' (acc. to Steinitz: Os ? <b Z) ¶ Coll. 110, LLO 824, UEW 747 (rejects the Lp cognate because of the cns. cluster *-mkk- and [unconvincingly] because of the semantic distance), Stn. D 1272, LG 244 II ?? R: Tg: Ewk Skh lumri 'evening', lumri- v. 'get dark (in the evening)' ('**вечерет, смеркат, темнет**') ¶ STM 511 ♦ The long vw. in IE suggests the presence of a lr. If Ar ʔaryama belongs here, the lr. seems to be *g (which is at var. with the K evidence) ♦ Cf. AD LRC #31 (IE, FU, K).

1992. *raXumV (= *raXumV?) 'womb, belly, stomach of ruminating animals' > **HS:** S *rahim- 'womb' > BHb mh3r3 'reḥem, SmHb re'm, DA rhm, JA [Trg.] amlh9r@rah'm-a-, Sr rahma-, Ar μHyra rahim- (~rihm-), Mh, Jb E/C rahim id., Tgr rəḥəm 'womb, descent', Ak fOB re'm-um 'womb', Eb rehm-um, rihm-um (ri'-eḫ-mu) 'id.(?)', Ug rhm {A} 'womb', {OLS} 'vientre; muchacha núbil, doncella' ¶ AD PSH 93, AD EHL 160, KB 1136, HJ 1070, A #2503, OLS 388, Lv. T II 417, Js. O56, Br. 724, Jo. M 321, Jo. J 210, LH 146, Sd. 970, Krb. EG 14, MiK I #1.231 || C {1467, Br. 724, Ln. 1AD} *riHjm- 'uterus' > EC {Ss.} *rim- 'uterus' > Sml {Ss.} rim-ay, {ZMO} rimmay id., {Ss.} rim-an, {ZMO} rimman 'pregnant' (of animals), Rn {PG} rim- 'become pregnant, conceive', Or BI {Sr.} rīm- 'be pregnant', Or {Grg.} rīm-a- 'pregnant' (of animals), Brj {Ss.} rīm-a-, {Hw.} ri'm-a 'intestines', {Hw.} rimay k.af- 'become pregnant' (of cattle) ¶ AD SF 50, PG 248, Ss. B 160, ZMO 343, Grg. 343, Sr. 381 II **IE:** NaIE *reu-men-/*rou-men- 'rumen, belly' (× N *rumV 'chew') > Clt: W rhumen {YGM} 'belly', {P} 'belly, udder' :: ? L ru-men 'rumen, first compartment of the stomach of ruminant animals' ⇨ ru'mina- v. 'chew the cud, ruminate' :: OI ro-mantha-h., Wx ramo't, Blc ro-mast 'rumination' ¶ EI 2 (rejou-mn- 'rumen'), Mn. 1075, WP II 360, P 873, WH II 450, M K III 79-80, M E II 470, YGM-1 382 ¶ P 864 mentions IE *remi-ə- 'Latte, Leiste' in Gmc, which is unconvincingly based only on Sp (allegedly <b Gt) randa 'Leiste' ¶¶ NaIE *reu-men-/*rou-men- is likely to go back to IE *reHumen-/*roHumen- II R: NaT [1] *jamir 'groin' > OT jamiz id., Tkm jamirδ 'groin (depression between animals haunches)', Nog jamiz, SbTt Tb {Rl., Bu.} jamuz, QrB z'amiz, Yk simis 'groin', ? Az janbız '**костреч** (leg of beef)' || [2] T *°jamdu > OT {DTS} jamdu 'lower part of the belly, groin', cp. also ? OT ja'mdu 'pubic hair' ¶ Cl. 935, 940, DTS 143, ET J 110-1 ¶ T *-r' may have been a marker of dual.

1993. [r] *rL'ay'mV (or *rLElyma) (most probably *rayma) '∈ (big) fish' > **HS:** Eg fOK rm 'fish' (= {Vc.} *rimey, pl. *rimy-u-) > DEg rm - rym id. > Cpt Sd раме, рааме, Cpt B рами 'perche de Nil' (= Ar Eg {El.} i6il0Bu 'Tilapia nilotica') ¶ EG II 416, Er. 246, 421, Vc. 172, El. 74 ¶¶ ≠ Vc. 172 (connecting Eg rm with S verbs for 'flow, stream'), ≠ Tk. AAEF & AEF (equating Eg rm to S *√rmm 'rot, worm') II R {SDM97} *li_amba, {DQA} *li_a'mba'o '∈ (big) fish' > Tg *li_amba 'salmon' or 'fish' > Ewk le'mba 'salmon', Nn B/KU umaḫa 'fish', Nn Nh/KU n'imo '**ленок** (∈ fish)', Ul n'umob id., WrMc nimaxa 'fish', Jrc {Kiy.} liwaxa or limaxa, {SDM} limwaxa id. ¶ STM 496, Kiy. 106 [#163], ≠ Pp. VG 61, 140 (Mc nimaxa < *z'irmagai.) || pJ {S} na'ma(n)tu 'sheat-fish' > OJ na'ma'du > J T na'mazu, K na'mazu', Kg namazu' id. ¶ S QJ #341, Mr. 492 ¶¶ DQA #1207 [÷ II ? D *iJra'm- '∈ fish' > Tm ira'ma-muriyan 'silvery seafish, Triacanthus strigilifer', Tl ra'malu (pl.) '∈ fish' ¶¶ D #5166 ♦ If the D word belongs here, it suggests a prothetic vw. either in pD (later lost in Tl) or in Tm. In this case the rec. is *rayma ♦ Blz. 159 [#68] (Eg, D)] ♦ N *-ay- is tentatively reconstructed on the assumption that Tg *i_a goes back to N *-ay-.

1994. *riNjc^V '(tuft of) hair' (→ 'eye-brow\lash, beard', 'stalk of grass') > **HS:** CS *ris^- 'eyebrow', 'tuft of hair' > MHb xir% ris, JA [Trg.] {Lv.} 'eyebrow', Ar ɣyri ris^- 'feathers', éayri ris^-at- 'feather' ¶ Lv. IV 447 (xir% 'eyebrow'), 487 ({Flsch.} xir% 'eyelid or 'eyelash'), Lv. IV 447, Lv. T II 422, Js. 1475, BK I 961-2 || ? EC *riz- 'beard' > Sa rīd, Alb rīza 'beard', Af {PH} radid (< *radid) ~ ridid (pl. radid-a) 'full beard, barbe abondante', Ya {Hn.} ris-in-i (pl. ri's-i'n) 'hair'; EC ⇨ Amh riz. The phonetically similar √ *√rz ~ *√hrz 'beard, hair' (> Or are-da^d hare-da 'beard, chin', Bs adar 'beard', Brj orda 'hair', Alb orz-ata) is hard to explain because of the unexpected *ʔ- ¶ Ss. WOKS 138, PH 180, Hn. Y II 127, L Z 128, L EDG III 86, Hd. 25, 75 ¶ EC *-z- was voiced probably under the ass. infl. of *-n- (□ *riNc^V > rins- > *rinz- > *ri-z-) II **IE:** NaIE *rens- (or *renk^-) □ 'eyelash, fringe' > Sl *re_sa (acc. *re_so_) 'eyelash' > ChS paca re_sa, McdS peca, Cz r'asa, Slk riasa, P rze_sa 'eyelash', Blg pe'ca, R † ɸpica ~ pɸca 'tasseled

fringe of clothing (бахрама)', SCr re'sa (gen. re'se-) id., 'catkin (of a tree)', Slv re'sa 'fringe, tassel, awn, beard'; д Sl *re_s-yna, *re_s-yn-ica 'eyelash' > ChS расница re_snica, OR рясница rjasnica, R, Blg рес'ница, Uk рсѣница, Cz r'asnice ¶ Glh. 525, ▢ Vs. III 473-4, 538 ¶ The IE √ belongs here only if it is *rens- rather than *renk- II U: FU (att. in FP) *ri'e'iv 'stalk of grass, brushwood' > Prm: Z EV riž' stalk of grass', ? Vt жѣзъ ž'iz'i 'stubble' !? Chr E rez' 'twig with leaves' ¶ ▢ LG 241 (i ÷ F risu 'lopped off branch, dead branch', which is a loan from OSw riiss ~ riss 'twig', cf. SK 814).

1995. *rep.√ 'to tear off, break' > HS: S *°rpp > Ar √rff G (pf. raffa) 'break', +ext.: Ar √rft 'break, break in pieces, crush', √rfs' 'casser', {Ln.} ∞F0ra rafδ' 'act of breaking (a thing)' ¶ BK I 892, 893, 895, Ln. 1118, 1120 || ? B: Kb {Dl.} æfi 'être écrasé' ¶ Dl. 712 ¶ But Ah {Fc.} ruffæt 'casser menu, briser en tout petits morceaux' (Fc. 1584) is a loan from Ar II IE: NaIE *rep- ▢ 'seize by plucking, tearing off, etc.' > Gk 'ερ'πτω v. 'pluck', 'ερ'πτομαι v. 'feed on', 'essen, fressen' ({F} ← *'abrupfen, an sich raffen') || pAl {O} *repa- > Al rjep- ~ rjep- 'remove the outer layer (to peel off, to skin, to pluck [fowl]), to gouge, to gouge out' || L rapio- / rape-re 'seize, snatch, tear away', rapax 'seizing, snatching, greedy' || Lt re'p-ti (prs. re'piu) ~ re~p-ti (prs. re'piu) 'snatch much, clasp much' ({DLKZ} 'daug griebti, daug apimti', {Frn.} '[zusammen-]raffen, umfassen, umschliessen'), ap-re'p-ti 'embrace', reple's 'tongs, pincers, crayfish's\crab's claws', Pru raples ~ "Zange" 'tongs, pincers' ¶ P 865, EI 564 (*h₁rep- 'snatch, pluck'), F I 552-3, AlbED 754, O 372, WH II 417-8, DLKZ 669, Frn. 721-2, En. 238 II U: FU *reppV- 'to tear, burst, split (vi.)' > F repi- vt. 'tear, rend', repa'ise- id., 'tear out', Es rebi- 'tear, rend' : pLp {Lr.} *rəpə- vt. 'take the cover off, open' > Lp: N {N} ra'ppa- -b---v- id., L rahpa- vt. 'open', S {Hs.} d r'ippesidh, r'ippelgidh vi. 'open' || Vg: MK ript- vi. 'be reduced \ destroyed, disappear', vt. 'bruise (zermalmen), wound', P yal-re-pət- 'kill' || OHg reped- 'burst, split, be torn', Hg reped- 'tear, slit', 'crack, burst, split' || pY {IN} *lepe- > Y T {IN} lepe-gəy- vi. break off' ¶¶ UEW 427, SK 768-9, Lr. #1009, Lgc. #5491, Hs. 1075-6, LG 240, 242, MF 529, EWU 1253, IN 247 II A *leb- ~ *lab- (× N *rAwg'U' 'destroy, tear' [q.v.]) > Tg *le'b- ~ *lab- 'tear, wear out' > Ewk ləwgi- 'wear out (clothes)', lə'p- 'be worn out' (of clothes), Lm nəbdə- 'tear out, jerk out, tear off', ? Nn ləbər 'rags, worn out clothes'; Ewk lap- 'be torn, worn out' (of clothes), Lm nabdə- 'torn' (of a hide, clothes), Neg lap- 'be torn to tatters' ¶ STM I 493, 518 || M *labtara- ~ *nabtara- > WrM nabtara- ~ {STM} labtara-, HIM набтра-х, Brt набтра-ха 'wear out, tear, become shabby\tattered', Kl лавтра- lawtra- id., WrM {Kow.} labtar sabtar 'des morceaux déchirés, lambeaux, haillons'; *nabtarqayi > MM [S] nabtarqai- 'torn \ tattered clothes', WrM nabtarqai, HIM набтархай 'worn out, shabby, torn, tattered', Ord nab_t'arxa- 'vêtements tout en lambeaux' ¶ H 112, MED 555, STM I 493, Chr. 317, KRS 333, Ms. O 479, Kow. 1960 ♦ AD NGIE 24 [#71] (IE, FU, Tg) ♦ On N and pIE *- see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

1996. *repf√ 'to make one's way with effort' (→ 'climb, crawl') > HS: WS *°rpf v. G 'climb; raise' > Jb E/C √rf (pf. 'refaš, sbjn. 'yərfaš), Mh √rf (pf. ru'fa, sbjn. yərfa-), Hrs √rf (pf. ro'fa) id., Ar √rff G (pf. rafaša, inv. -rfaš-) {Ln.} 'raise, elevate, uplift', √rf G (pf. rafaša, inv. -rfaš-) 'be \ become high \ elevated, exalted \ of high or exalted rank' ¶ Jo. M 316, Jo. J 204-5, Jo. H 102, Ln. 1121-4, BK I 897-9, Hv. 262 II IE *ren'p- (mt of **rVpH-?) > NaIE *re'p- 'creep, crawl' > L re'p-o- / -e're id. || Gmc {Hlq.} *riþo-(n) > OHG re'ba 'creeping shoot, vine', MHG re'be 'creeping shoot, shoot of a creeper (Schlingschößling)', NHG Rebe 'vine tendril', MLG win-ra've, Sw vin-ref id., reva 'sprout of plants' || Lt re'plio'ti, re'plinti 'to crawl, creep', rop(l)o'ti 'to creep, crawl', Δ ropu eiti 'kriechend gehen', ropu stove'ti 'to be in a creeping position', Ltv ra'pa't id., ra'p-tie'-s id., 'to scramble; to climb \ clamber up' ¶ WP II 370, P 865-6, EI 141 (*re'p- 'crawl'), ▢ Mn. 1072, WH II 430, Kb. 774, OsS 704, Lx. 164, KM 588, Hlq. 832, Frn. 720 II U: FU *r'e'p'e'- > Z US rob- 'drag oneself (бредти) through snow\mud\mire\water' : ??φ,σ BF: F rype-a", Δ ryve-ta" 'wallow (in mire, filth), welter', eF rypo"a", Krl A ru'pie, Es ru'bel(e)da id. ¶ LG 241, Lt. 95, SK 899 ♦ The N rec. is *repf√ rather than *repy√ because *-py- is likely to undergo assimilation (*-py- > *-by- or *-pχ-).

1997. *ri.qaE 'to shake (vi.), be shaky' (= 'wackeln, wackelig sein') > HS: S *°rik- > Ar √ryq (ip. -rīq-) {Ln.} 'be agitated, moved to and fro', {Fr.} 'agitata fuit huc illuc in superficie (terrae aqua)' ¶ Ln. 1202-3, Fr. II 217, ▢ BK I 963-4 II IE: NaIE (att. in Gmc) *°rei_kk- vi. 'shake' ('wackeln') > ON riga / -aða vt. 'move to and fro, make waver (zum Wanken bringen)', NGr Sw rigelen 'schwanken', NNr rigga 'to shake violently (ertshüttern)', NNr rig(l)a 'schwanken', Nr, Sw Δ rikka 'schütteln, wackeln', Frs

E rikke(l)n vi. 'to move to and fro, shake' ¶ WP II 346-7, P 962, Vr. 445 ¶ K *re.q/*r.q- 'oscillate, shake' (× N *rVg.VJfV 'to quake, move in agitation') > OG re.q/r.q- id., G re.q/r.q- id., 'shake, swing, stir, make shaky' ({Chx.} 'rütteln, schütteln, lose \ wackelig machen', {DCh.} 'трѣсти, качати, певелити, поколебат, колебатсѣ') (b> Mg r.q-eba id.), Mg raſ- 'shake' (of nut trees), Sv {FS} re.q/rə.q/r.q-: li-r.q-əni 'to shake (schütteln), tremble', ad-rə.q-n-e 'er schüttelte, ließ schwanken' ¶¶ K² 156-7, Schm. 130, FS K 257-8, FS E 285, Chx. 1082, DCh. 1045.

1998. *ru".qLVJ'z'V 'to tie; tie (an animal) with strap; loop' > HS: S *√rks v. 'tie, bind' (× N *rec'V.qa 'to tie') > BHb √rks G 'tie on, bind', Ug √rks {OLS} 'bind, belt', {A, Grd.} 'bind', Ak √rks 'tie, bind; SmA G xkrks 'wrap, cover', Ar √rks G 'tie (a camel)', rika-s- 'rope fastening a camel's head to his feet' ¶ Fr. II 187, BK I 916, BKG II 324, KB 1154-5, KBR 1237-8, GB 760, A #2513, Grd. UT #2332, OLS 390, Tal 836, Hv. 267, Sd. 945-7 ¶ S *-k- < *-k- [-< N *-q-] (reg. HS de-emphatization and/or infl. of *-k-s- < *-c'-q- in N *rec'V.qa?) ¶ K: G {SSO, DCh., Chx.} ma-r.quz'-i {DCh.} 'loop', {Chx.} 'Schlinge, Schleifen, Schlange', {NCh.} maryuz'i 'loop', {Chx.} mar.quz'- ~ mar.qus'- v. 'eine Schlinge um etw. liegen, einem Tier eine Schlinge um den Hals legen' ¶ Chx. 721-2, DCh. 674, NCh. 269, SSO I 443 ¶ IE: [1] IE *rei.g[giH]- > NaIE *rei.g[gi]- 'tie, bind' > Clt: OIr reg-/rig- v. 'tie, bind' in cds: ad-riug 'alligo', con-riug 'colligo', do-riug 'nudo', fo-riug 'sisto'; OIr cenn-rach 'halter (Halfter), W pen-rhe 'head-band'; (*ad-rig[go- >]) OIr a'rach, Br ere 'fetter'; (*kom-rig[gom >]) OIr cuimrech 'fait d'attacher, attache, lien', Br keore id., W cyfre 'leash'; OW ruimmein 'vincula', W cyfrwy (< *kom-rei.g-) 'saddle', OBr anre 'bandage', Br kevre 'bond'; Brtt {RE} *rei.g-/rig- v. 'tie' > W rhwymo (< *rei.g[giH]-), Br eren (< *en-rig-); W rhwym (< *reig[giH]-smn.) 'fetter' ¶ L corrigia 'shoe-string, boot-lace; strap, thong' (÷ OIr cuimrech) ¶ MHG ric (gen. rickes) 'band, fetter, knot', ricken 'anbinden' ¶ [2] IE **reg[giH]- (× N *ræwJKE 'sinew, cord, rope; bind, tie') > NaIE (att. in Gmc) *reg[gi]- a 'tie' > AS racca 'cord forming part of rigging of ship', Dt rak id., ON rakki id. ({Vr.} 'Strop um die Rahe mit dem Mast zu verbinden'), OSw raka 'Band'; ON rekendi ntr., rekendr f. pl., AS racente, OHG rahhenza 'neckchain, fetter', ? Dt reeks 'row, chain' ¶ WP II 347, P 861-3, WH I 278-9, EM 258, Vr. 432, 440, Vr. N 567, Sw. 138, Ho. 251, Kb. 768, Lx. 167, LP §§ 33.5, 603, Vn. C 13-5, 272, RE 139, Ern. 68 ¶ IE *g[gi]- rather than *-k[gi]- (regularly from N *-q-) is due to ass. de-emphatization: N *-qz- > pre-IE **kH- (whence regularly IE *-g[giH]-) ¶ A: Tg *luks- ~ *lusk- 'trace (of a harness)' [× N *IuK.Uz'V (or *IukK.s'V) 'twig, strap, lash, whip', q.v. ffd.] ♦ The G irreg. sibilant (-z' ~ -s') suggests borrowing from Zan (N *3 > K *3' > Zan z'). The vl. *s in S and Tg is due to the ass. infl. of *k. IE *H < N *z reg. The G vw. u is due to as (with the preceding syll. in *ru".qLVJ'z'V) or to vocalic mt.

1999. *ra"s'V 'to sprinkle', (→?) 'dew, moisture' > HS: S (or WS) *√rs^s' > Sr √rss G v. 'besprinkle', JA [Trg.] √rss G 'besprengen, träufeln', JEA {Sl.} √rss Sh 'sprinkle', Late BHb √rss G 'splash, splay' (Ez. 46.14), Ar √rs's' G 'arroser, asperger', ras's'- 'pluie légère', Hrs r3s' (√rs^s') v. 'sprinkle', ?σ,φ,μ Ak russu' inf. '(durch Wasser) aufweichen' ¶ GB 764, KB 1165, KBR 1249-50, Lv. T II 429, Sl. 1089, Br. 429, Fr. II 151, BK I 864, Jo. H 106, Jo. M 329-30, Sd. 996 ¶ IE: NaIE *ro(s)-, *ros-a' 'moisture, dew' > OI rasa' 'moisture', rasas- (nom. 'rasah.) 'sap, juice, liquid, essence' ¶ L ro's, gen. ro-r-is 'dew, moisture' ¶ Sl *ro'sa (acc. *ro"s-o.) 'dew' > OCS роса 'dew, rain', R, Uk, Blg poŕca, Scr ro'sa, Slv ró'sa, Cz, Slk, P rosa 'dew' ¶ Lt rasa, Ltv rasa id. ¶ Mn. 1088, P 336, EI 158-9 (*ro's / acc. *ros-m. 'dew, trickling liquid, moisture'), M K III 49, M E II 441-2, P WH II 442-3, Vs. III 503, StSS 585, Glh. 531, Frn. 690 ¶ U: FU *ra"s'V v. 'sprinkle; moisture' > Prm {Lt.} *rez- > Z, Yz rez- v. '(be)sprinkle' ¶ pVg *ra"s'-id. > Vg Ss rasalt-, Yk ræ's3l't-, r3s3l't- v. 'pour water on, sprinkle', Ss rasgalt-, Yk ræ'sy3l't- ~ ræ'sg3l't- v. 'splash', ML {MK} ras' 'Nässe', ra"xw-ras' 'rain water' ¶ Lt. 137, Lt. J 173, LG 240, BV 92, MK 493 ¶ A: ? M: WrM nesi 'blood from an animal or an arrow', HIM нш 'blood from an animal' ¶ MED 57, Gl. II 10, Rinch. 150, Cev. 401.

2000. *rVhVt.V 'branch, stem, rod' > HS: CS *√rht., *r'ahu't., *rahVt.- '(?) long bough\rod', 'rafter' > BHb ra'hīt. * 'rafter' ({Joü.} 'solive'), {Nld.} 'Bretter' (+ppa: 1p uny4ie5r@ rahi't.-e-nu-), MHb {Js.} tie5r! ra'hīt. 'rafter' or 'floor beam', Sr "toΣ@a raw't.-a' 'flexible thin branch, loth' (< *rahut.-), i Sr {Br.} "to'@a rah't.-a' or "to'@o ra'h't.-a' {JPS} 'rafter', {Br.} 'tabula assis' [= {Joü.} misreading of "toΣ@a raw't.-a' 'branches']; Aram b> Ar Zhl {Joü.} 6v0ra rawt. 'poplar trunks used as rafter' ¶ KB 1114, GB 747, Js. 1454, Br. 717, 719, JPS 532, 534, Joü. NLH-2 421 ¶ B *rVt.t.- > Ah tarət.t.a 'branch of a coniferous tree', Wrg tarət.t.a (pl. tirədwin ~ tirət.twin) 'stick, stem of a plant, flagstaff' ¶ Fc. 1576, Dlh. Ou 271

II IE *reh^h-t-/*roh^h-t-/*rh^h-t- > NaIE *re^h-t-/*ro^h-t-/*rät-**h** 'rod, stem' > ON ro^hða 'rod, cross (crucifix)', Ic ro^hða 'cross (crucifix)', NNR roda 'pole (Stange)', OHG ruota 'rod, staff, stick', NHG Rute 'rod, twig', OSx ro^hða 'rod, pole, gallows', AS ro^hd id., 'wooden cross (for crucifixion)', NE rood; *gem.* AS rodd 'stick, rod' > NE rod || Sl: ChS рати^hє ratis^hte, ратови^hє ratovis^hte 'shaft of a lance, spearstaff' (b> R † ратови^hє), OCz, Cz † ratis^hte, Slk ratis^hc^h id., Uk 'рати^hє 'spear' || L ra^htis 'raft', ?? L re^htae 'trees standing on the bank \ in the bed of a river' ¶ WP II 368, P 866, EI 442 (*reh^h-t- 'post, pole'), ≠ Mn. 1074, WH II 420, 431, Vr. 450, Bv. 553, Kb. 815, OsS 732, KM 617, Ho. 262, Ho. S 61, AHD 1124, 1127, 1537, Vs. III 448, Mikl. E 273, Ma. CS 416, Srz. III 105-6 || K: OG rt.o-y (pl. rt.oni, rt.oebi), G rt.o 'branch, bough' ¶ Abul. 349, Ser. 134, Chx. 1075.

2001. *rowV (or ***rowHV?**) 'to dig, scratch, carve' > IE: NaIE *reu^hl^hə^h-/*ru^hl^h- 'dig' (x N ***rAwg^hU^h** 'destroy, tear' [q.v.]) > L ru-o, ru-e^hre (prtc. ru^h-tus) 'dig up, scrape', rutellum 'a small spade, shovel' || OIr ruam 'spade (pelle, bêche)', ro^hmar, ruamor n. act. 'digging' || Sl *ri^h-''-ti (prs. *rijo^h ~ *r^hjo^h.) 'dig' > SrChS р^hyti riti / р^hyi^h ri^hjo, SCr ri^hti / ri^hje^hm, Slv ri^hti / ri^hjem, OR р^hyti riti / р^hyo^h ri^hju, R 'ры^h□ / 'ро□, Blr 'ры□ / 'ры□, Uk 'р^hyti / 'р^hyi, Cz ry^hti / ry^hji, Slk ryt / ryju^h ~ ryjem, P ryc^h / ryje^h id. ¶ On OI rav- / ru- 'break\dash to pieces', Lt ra^huti 'to tear out' and Sl *r^hva^h-''-ti 'to tear' see N ***rAwg^hU^h** ¶ The short u in OI ru^hta- points to the absence of lrs., while he reflex of a long *u^h in Sl *ri^h-''-ti and L ru^h-tus may be due to contamination with N ***rAwg^hU^h** ¶ WP II 351-2, P 868, Mn. 1095-6, 1099-1100, 1104, WH II 453-4, Vn. R 48-9, Vs. III 531-2, Glh. 528-9, Ma. CS 55 EI 570 [*reu^h(H)- 'pull out (from under the surface)'] || U: FU *rowV (or *ro^hkv) 'cut, score, trim' > pChr {Ber.} *ruā- > 'hew, chop' > Chr H roe- (inf. роаш 'ro-as^h'), L rue- (inf. руашru-as^h), Uf/N rue- id. || pOs *ro^hγ- ({**HL**}. *ra^hγ-) > Os: V {Trj.} ro^hγam- 'cut out, cut through', O {KrT} ro^hγat- 'ein Stückchen abschneiden' : OHg rov- 'score, incise ([ein]kerben, [ein]schneiden)', Hg ro^h- / rov- 'cut, score', OHg rovat 'Einkerbung, Aufzeichnung' ¶ Coll. 111, UEW 425, Ber. 57 [#300], Ep. 103, MRS 505, 508, Trj. VD 183, KrT 799, Hl. rHt 73-4 (on the Os reflexes of FU *-w- and *-γ-), MF 553-4, EWU 1273, 1285 || A: Tg *^hlo^hib- > Ewk lo^hwa- 'look (for sth.) by rummaging' ¶ STM I 500 || HS: Ch: CCh: Tr {Nw.} ra 'dig' : FIM {ChL} ri, Bcm {ChL} ra^h, Gude {Hsk.} ra, Gudu {ChL} ra^h : Mtk {ChL} ra id., Hrz {Ro.} ra id.id., 'bury' ¶ ChC, ChL, Nw. WLT 48, Hsk. 263, Ro. ##101, 195 || ? Eg Am rwrw.ty 'lion's cave' (if it is a *cd* of rw 'lion' and *rw 'cave' < N ***rowV** 'dig?') ¶ EG II 409 ♦ IS MS 362 (*row^h 'р^hyi□': IE, U).

2002. *rVwV 'water, stream of water; to drink (one's fill)' > HS: WS *^hrw^hy (prm. *-rway-) 'drink one's fill' > BHb evr ^hrw^hy G (3pm ip. Ni^hv^hr^hi^h% yi-rwā^hy-u^hn, 3f pf. etlv^h^r^h! ra^hwāt^ha^h id., JA [Trg.] ^hrw^hy G (pf. av^h!r^h^ rā^hwa^h ~ iv^h%^ rā^hwī), Md ^hrw^hy G 'be filled with wine, be drunken', JEA ^hrw^hy G 'become untocarted', Sr ^hrw^hy G (pf. æ^ho^h® rā^hwa^h ~ Ô^hΣ^hi® rā^hwī, ip. æ^hΣ^he^hne ner^hwe^h) 'become drunken', Ar ^hrw^hy G (pf. rawiya, ip. -rwayu) 'be well watered' (of cattle, land)', OYmn {Slw.} d ÉvrM mrw^h ({Slw.} marwa^h) 'Bewässerungsanlage', Gz ^hrw^hy G (pf. rawaya ~ rawya, js. yā^hrway), Jb C {Jo} ^hrw^hy G (pf. 're^h ~ 're?) 'to have had enough to drink', Sh (pf. er^hbe, sbjn. 'yerbe) 'to give (so.) a drink', Mh ^hrw^hy (pf. 'raywi, sbjn. yz^hwe^h) 'have one's thirst slaked, drink to repletion', Hrs {Jo.} ^hrw^hy (pf. rā^hwo^h ~ re^hwī, sbjn. yā^hrwi) 'have had enough water', Sq pf. G {Jo.} 're, {L} re 'to drink'; WS **h** *^hriway- '(abundant) water' > Ar ivari riwa^h 'abundant water', BHb ir^h% rī {NPet.} 'Wassermenge', {GB} 'Bewässerung, Wasserfülle' or {KB¹} 'moisture' ('Nässe, Feuchtigkeit') (h.l.: Job 37.11), MHb [Sir. 31.28] iar r^hzy **h** id., Sq {Jo.} rihoh, {Nak.} 'rīho, {L} riho 'water'; Ar SL ^hwra rayy- 'rain'; Ar d ^hrw^hy G (pf. ivara rawa^h) 'carry \ draw water', Sb {BGMR} ^hrw^hy Sh (yhrwy) 'provide a water-supply', Qt {Rk.} d mrw^h(-hw) '(his) irrigation system' ¶ KB 114-5, 1141, KB LVT I 888, GB 757, NPet. BJ 421, Js. 1459, Lv. IV 433, Sl. 164, JPS 532, DM 427, Hv. 279-80, Slw. 100-1, L G 478, L LS 395-6, Nak. ##166, 765, Jo. J 218, Jo. M 333-4, Jo. H 106-7, BGMR 119, Rk. 153 || ? Eg fMK nwy 'water', Eg fP nwy.t 'water, flood'; i÷ Eg r^h 'Rand eines Gewässers, Wasserlinie' [probably a *sd* of r^h 'mouth'] and Eg wrrw 'pit with water, tank' (both adduced by Blz) ¶ EG I 334 & II 221, 392 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *ruwa^hly^h > Hs ru^hwa^h 'water', Glm {Sch.} rwa^h 'river' || CCh: Kps {Srp.} ro^ha^h 'brook, river' ¶ ChC, ChL, Ba, 871-2, Sch. BTL 88 ¶ i÷ (⇔ Blz KM I #17) Ah ta^hrait 'the level of water-line in a vessel' (actually {Fc.} 'ligne laissé par par un liquide sur le paroi intérieure d'un vase dont il a été versé' ← ta^hrait 'escarpement rocheux formant un anneau sur tout le partour d'une montagne' [cf. Fc. 1619]) ¶ OS #2140 (HS *ru^hw 'water': S, Eg, WCh), **h** Sk. HCD 222 (WCh, S, Eg + *err.* comparison with some other Ch and Afr lgs.) || K: G ru 'irrigation ditch\channel, brook' ¶ Fn. KW-2 43 [#22], Chx. 1077 || E: AchEl ra^h-hi-um 'Trankspende' ¶ HK 1124 ||

A: Cl. 872 mentions an OT Og [MhK] word ja'ba'' 'moist, moisture'; the word is read in DTS as jaba, and in MKD as jiba; if goes back to T *jibi moist', it belongs to N *LibhV [= *I'ibhV?] 'wet' and not here ¶ Cl. 872, MKD 224, DTS 221 ♦ Blz KM 118-9 [#17] (K, HS [S, Ch, *unc.* B Ah ta'rait, Eg r: 'water-line' and wrw 'pit with water, tank']).

2003. **rVhwV* 'to turn (sth. round), mix' > **HS:** S **√rhw* > Ar *√rhw* G 'turn (an arm-mill)' ¶ Hv. 243 || B **√rwy* > Ah *ərwi* (hab. raggəy) 'mélanger', Kb *ərwi* 'remuer, mêler', Tmz *rwəy id.*, 'mélanger', Wrg *d arway* 'brouet, farine diluée dans l'eau et bouillie' ¶ Fc. 1651, Dl. 741, MT 595, Dlh. Ou 281 || K **rew-* > MG, G *rev-* / *re-* / *ri-* 'mix' ¶ Chx. 1054-7, DCh. 1035 || ? **U:** FU (att. in ObU) **r'e'wV* v. 'shake' (× N **rVb'V* 'to move, shake [vi.]' [q.v. ffd.]).

2004. **rVwXV* 'broad' > **HS:** WS **√rwh* 'be broad' > *√rwh* G (pf. hv@r! ra'wah, ip. -rwaḥ) 'become spacious, easy', hv@r# 'rəwah 'space, interval', JA *√rwh* G (pf. rə'wah, ip. -rwaḥ) 'be wide, extend', h'2r^ ra'wah, em. ah1^r@ raw'h-a- 'open space, room', Sr *√rwh* G (pf. rə'wah, ip. -rwaḥ) 'be enlarged, relieved, expand', '≈oΣ@a raw'h-a- 'a space, interstice', Ar *√rwh* G (pf. Óavira rawiḥa, ip. -rwaḥu) 'be large, wide', rawah- 'width between the feet', rawh- n. act. 'being large\wide', 'rest, joy', Gz rawiḥ - rawh 'affable, kindhearted', Sb *√rwh* *Sh* (pf. hrwh) 'increase, extend, enlarge' ¶ KB 1115-7, GB 748, Js. 1457, JPS 533-4, BK I 946-8, Hv. 276, L G 477, BGMR 119 ¶¶ *unc.* : ÷ Eg MK wəh 'live long, endure, dauern' (⇔ Tk. I 396, based on the controversial Belova's law - cf. Blv. SKES, Blv. VAA) || **IE** **reu_H-* / **ruH-* > NaIE **reu_ə-* / **ru-* 'spacious, broad', *d* *rewes-* 'space, wide' > Av *ravah-* 'open space, free space', *ravas-c'ara-t-* 'living in the open spaces' (of wild animals), KhS *rrain* 'plain' || L *ru-s* (gen. *ru-r-is*) 'country-side' (⇔ 'town') || OIr *ro'e*, *ro'i* 'field, 'open land' ({Vn.} 'terrain découvert, champ'), *re'* 'espace, surtout de temps' || Gmc **ru-ma-* > Gt *ru-m-s* 'spacious, wide', ON *ru'mr*, OFrs, AS *ru'm*, MHG *ru'm* 'roomy, spacious', ON *ru'm-r* 'spacious', Gt *ru-m** (gen. *ru-m-is*), ON *ru'm* 'room, space, place', OHG *ru'm* 'space', NHG *Raum*, OSx, AS *ru'm* 'room, space', NE *room* || Sl **orv-ьпъ*, **orv-ьпъ-жъ* 'even, flat, equal' > OCS *равьнъ* *равьнъ*, OR *ровьнъ* *говьнъ*, R 'ровный', Uk 'р'вний, Blg 'равен', SCr *ra'van*, Slv *raven ra'van*, Cz, Slk *rovny'*, P *ro'wny*; Sl **orv-es-* > R *po'вес-ник*, Cz *rovesník* 'person of the same age', P *rowies'ny* 'of the same age' : ?? Lt † {Ju.} *arvas* 'free', Pru *arwis* : "wahr, gewiss" (← *'equal' ← 'even') || Tc A, B *ru- vt.* 'open' ¶ WP II 356, P 874, EI 534 [**reu_Hes-* 'open space' < **reu_H-* '(be) open'], Brtl. 1512-3, Bai. 368-9, WH II 454, Vn *R* 10, 38-9, Vs. 400-1, Vr. 453, Ho. 264, Ho. S 61, Kb. 809, OsS 728, KM 587, Tr. 14, Vs. III 488-9, Glh. 519, En. 144, Tp. P A-D 111-2, LKZ I 323, ≠ Frn. 15-6, Ad. 536-7 ♦ AD GD #30, IS MS 373 (**rawh_Λ* 'broad': S, IE).

2005. **rV yE* (= **rV y'i?*), a compound prn. of plurality \ collectivity > **IE** **e-r/*-r_*, 3p ending of the non-active paradigm of the verb (> Ht hi-paradigm, NaIE perfect) > OI '-ur, Av -arə, Tc {KT}: 3p (past I) B -a're, A -ar, 3p (past III) A -ar, B -a'r, Tc B {Bks.} -a're, L -e're, -e(:)runt, Phr -aren [both latter forms from **e-r* + **n_*t, generalized ending of 3p.], OIr -at-ar id., e.g. NaIE **wid-r_* ~ **wid-e-r* 'they have seen' > OI *vi'dur*, Av *viðare id.*, L *vide're* 'they saw'; Tc B *kauta're* 'they split' (p.), Phr *dakar(en)* 'they have made', OIr -ga'datar 'they prayed' || Ht -ir (3p p.): *er-ir* 'they arrived' ¶¶ Bks. 238-9, Szem. IEL 243-5, Thr. 432-3, Wt. GIV § 21, KT 269-70 || **K:** Sv -a'r^d -a'r^d -ar, -īr, -e'r, -a're, sx. of nominal pl.: Sv UB *qana'r*, *f qana're* 'oxen' (⇔ sg. *qa'n* 'ox'), *gezlir* 'sons' (⇔ sg. *gezal* 'son') ¶ Top. SJ 81, GP US 50-1 || ?? **HS:** HEC: Sd {Mrn.} -ri, -re, pl. of adjectives and pronouns: *lowo-ri* 'big' pl. (⇔ sg. *lowo*), *duc'c'uri* 'all' pl. (⇔ sg. 'duc'c'u 'all'), *kore*, *kore-re*, 'kururi' 'these' (⇔ 'konne', 'kunni' 'this') ¶ Mrn. S 26, Zab. NPC 242-23 || **A:** Tg: WrMc -ri, pl. sx. of nouns: *mafa-ri* 'grandfathers, ancestors' (⇔ sg. *mafa*), *mama-ri* 'grandmothers, female ancestors' (⇔ sg. *mama*) || Nn *məpə-ri* acc. pl. of the refl. pr. 'sich, **себѣ**' (⇔ acc. sg. *məpi*), as well as in all other oblique cases: dat. pl. *mənduə-ri* (⇔ dat. sg. *məndui*), instr. pl. *məndiə-ri* (⇔ instr. sg. *məndii*), etc.; Ul **-r(i)/*-r(i)*, marker of pl. possessoris in the nominal forms of reflexive possession ('one's own, **своѣ**'); pl. possessoris -*ba-r(i)*/-*bə-r(i)*/-*wa-r(i)*/-*wə-r(i)* ⇔ sg. possessoris -*bi/-bi/-i/-i*, e.g. *kuc'zmbə-r(i)* 'knife of several people' (⇔ *kuc'zmbi* 'one's [sg.] knife'), *gidawar(i)* 'spear of several people' (⇔ *gidai* 'one's [sg.] spear') || Ewk, Lm -r, pl. sx. of n-nouns: Ewk, Lm *oro-r* 'reindeers' (⇔ sg. *oron*), Ewk *muri-r* 'horses' (⇔ sg. *murin*), Lm *hərkə-r* 'knives' (⇔ sg. *hərkən*) ¶ Ci. 254-5, Bz. 1024-6, Hrl. 33, Z 872, 874-5, Avr. GNJ I 256-8, Sun. UJ 33-5 || T **-r'*, pl. marker in pers. pronouns: **mi-r'* 'we' (OT, Az, Qmq, Nog, Uz, ET, Qrg *biz*, Tk *biz*, Tkm *биз* *bið*, Qzq, Qq *bi'z*, VTt *без* *bəz*, Bsh *бѣд*, Alt, Tv *bis*, Tf *b_i* 'z, Xk *n'c* *pis*, Shor *pis*, Yk *bihigi*, Chv *ҫмр* *e-b_ir*), **si-r'* 'ye, vos' (OT {Cl.} *siz*, Tk *siz*, Az, Qmq,

Nog, Qrg, Uz, ET siz, Tkm сиз θið, Qzq, Qq si^z, VTt сєз sьz, Bsh һьð, Yk ehigi, Chv үсир e-z_{ir}); this morpheme is also present in the endings of 1p and 2p of verbs and in the possessive\predicative markers of 1p (MT XIII biz ol miz 'it is we') and 2p of nomina (ffd. see Sev. KS 18-21, Sev. KPr ѱ, Dmt. KP 25-32) ¶ Cl. 388, 860, Rs. W 77, 424, Isx. M 208-35, Ra. 163 || pKo *-ri in {S} *u'-ri 'we' > MKo u'ri', NKo uri ¶ S AJ 255 [#98], S QK #98, Nam 389, MLC 1238 || ?? J -ra, sx. of pronouns and nouns (denoting human beings) with the meaning of plural and associative plural ('and those connected with...': kimi-ra 'you and the others', kore-ra 'those people and others') || ?? U: FU *-rV, sx. of collectivity: Chr H/Y {Wc.} lu^lper 'alder-grove, alder-forest' (<d lu^llpa 'alder'), Chr H pister, Chr T pis^{ter} 'grove\forest of lime-trees' (<d pistā 'lime-tree'), Chr H tumer 'oak-forest' (<d tumā 'oak') ¶ Lh. PUAS 184, Wc. TNB 15-6 || ?? Y: OY O {Mat.} миръ 'we' ¶ IN 310 ¶ This form resembles very much T *mi-r' 'we' and pKo *u'-ri' id. || D: [1] D *-V_r, sx. of nominal pl. (mainly of animate nouns) > Tm -r, -ir, Ml, OKn, Klm, Nk, Prj, Gdb, Gnd, Knd, Png, Krx, Mlt -r, e.g. OTm makal-ir 'girls, women', pen^t-ir 'women', ke^l-ir 'relatives', Tm arasa-r 'kings' (↔ sg. arasan_r), Ml {An.} taccar 'carpenters' (↔ sg. taccan_r), OKn kal.lar 'thieves' (↔ sg. kal.lan_r), Tl allun.d_r-ru ~ allu_r-ru 'sons-in-law', de^{varu} 'gods', Klm ko^lavar 'persons of the Kolami tribe' (↔ sg. ko^lavan), Klm ma^s-ur 'men', budiak-er 'old men', Prj muttaker, Gdb muttakor id., Prj kummaler 'potters', toler 'brothers' (↔ sg. tolen), Nk to^ler id. (↔ sg. to^len), Gdb iler 'bridegrooms' (↔ sg. ilen^d), Gnd A kandir 'boys' (↔ sg. kandi), Gnd K an^{er} 'sons-in-law' (↔ sg. an^e), Knd t_on^dar 'friends' (↔ sg. t_on^da), Png kar^{der} 'boys' (↔ sg. kar^{de}), Kui a^{ba}-ru 'fathers', a^{poru} 'sons', Krx kukkor 'boys' (↔ sg. kukkos), a^{lar} 'men', mukkar 'women', Mlt maqer 'sons' (↔ sg. maqeh), maler 'men', peler 'women' || [2] D *-(V)r, pl. ending of the personal gender in dem. pronouns and nouns, e.g. *ava-r (pl. of *avan_r 'that man') > Tm avar 'those people', Ml avar 'those persons', Kt avr, Kn avar, Tu a^ra id., Klm, Nkr avr, Prj, Gdb o^r 'those men', cp. Tl va^{ru} 'those persons', Knd va^r 'those men', Kui a^{ru} id., Krx, Mlt a^r 'those persons' || [3] D *-r in D {Zv.} *-N-ti-r, pers. ending of 2p non-past > OTm -tir, Kui ft. -d-eru, Krx prs. female -d-ay, Knd non-past -n-ider ¶¶ An. SG 173-7, Zv. CDM I 15-6, Bloch S 8-9, Zv. DL 36 ♦ T *-r' regularly goes back to N *r' and *-ry-. D *-r(-) is a reg. reflex of a N *r-cluster. It leads us to a *ry-cluster'. But cns. cluster are never found in the initial position, which suggests N *rVyV. We suppose that this pluralizing particle goes back to a N compound: theme-focalizing *rV (q.v.) + pluralizing *yE (= y'i?) 'these, they' (q.v.) ♦ Sin. UAP 116-8 (U, A), ▢ Gr. I 110-4 ["plural R(I)" in IE, CK, A, *err.* Gil (-r in mer 'we' incl., while in fact -r < *-t)].