

2006. *sE 'he\she' > HS: S: [1] S *s_u-ʔa 'he, that' > Hb aue hu⁻ (spelled hu⁻?), Ug hw, {Hnr.} huwa id., Ph, Pun, M'b ʔ% hʔ, OA ʔ% hʔ ~ Â% hw, IA ve hw (BA aue hu⁻), Sr W ʔ'u hu⁻, SmA ve hw ~ ave hwʔ, Ar vaEuu huwa, OSA: Sb ae hʔ ~ aue hwʔ (obl. Tue hwt) 'he', Qt uS s⁻w (obl. TuS s⁻wt) 'this', Gz WAtU wəʔtu⁻ 'he' (rebuilt on the basis of the obl. *ʔuʔV-tV < *s_u-ʔa-tV), Mh he⁻, Hrs hah, Jb E/C s⁻ɛ(h), Sq yhe, hye, Ak s⁻u⁻ (gen.-acc. s⁻u(w)a⁻ti); [2] S prn. *s_u- 'him' (after a verb), 'his' (after a noun), that becomes a sx. in the daughter lgs., with *s_u- > s⁻, h, Ø in some descendant lgs. > Ak -s⁻u, BHB -o⁻ ~ -w ~ -hu⁻, Ug -h, {Hnr.} -hu(:), BA -(e)h ~ -hī, Sr -h ~ -(h)ī, Ar -hu (gen. -hi), Sb -hw ~ -h, Mn -s⁻w ~ -s⁻, Qtb -s⁻w(w) ~ -s⁻, Gz -hu⁻ ~ -o⁻, e.g. BHB &nB6 bəno⁻ 'his son' (< *bi'na-hu⁻ < pS *'bin-a s_u-) and vib5a1 ʔa⁻bī-w 'his father' alongside with the more conservative variant ueib5a1 ʔa⁻bī-hu⁻ id. (both from *ʔa⁻bī s_u- < *ʔa⁻bi s_u-), [3] S *s_i-ʔa 'she, that (f.)' > BHB aie5 hī (spelled hīʔ), Ph, M'b, OA ʔ% hʔ, Pun È% hy, [Plt.] HY, Ug hy (= *hi:ya), IA ie hy (BA aie5 hī), Sr W Ô:i hī, SmA ie hy ~ aie hyʔ, Ar ʔaEi hiya, OSA: Sb ae hʔ ~ aie hyʔ (obl.. Tie hy-t), Qt (obl..) TiS s⁻y-t, Gz YAtI yəʔti (rebuilt on the basis of the obl.. *ʔiʔV-tV < *s_i-ʔa-tV), Mh se⁻, seh, Hrs se⁻h, Jb seh, Sq se (in the SES lgs. s- for the expected i s⁻ or i h- for unknown reasons - infl. of the following *iʔ), Ak s⁻i (gen., acc. s⁻u(w)a⁻ti); [4] Similar representations of *s_u- are found in the reflexes of the postnominal and postverbal prn. *s_i- 'her' (turned to a sx. in the daughter lgs.) ¶ Vg. PP, OLS 170, Hnr. 86, 120, 293, Tal 199-200, 203, MSUS 102-7, Seg. AAG 165-72, GBr. JJAP 88-90 || Eg -f (< *sw-) 'he' (f- < *sw-, acc. to Dk.'s hyp.) [† (× N *s_sʔEwV 'oneself, self', q.v.)], -s 'she', aut. pronouns: swt 'he', stt 'she' ¶ Ed. 70-81, Tk. I 290 (wonders if the change Eg -f < HS *-s^w was conditioned by a following *-u) || EC {Ss., AD} *ʔus-u⁻ 'he' (aut. prn.) ~ {AD} *ʔis-ʔa id., {Ss.} *ʔis-ī 'she' (aut. prn.) > Sa u⁻su⁻k, Af usuk, Sml isa⁻gu, Bs usu, Rn {PG} u⁻su⁻, Arr {Hw.} ʔu(s)su⁻ / nom. ʔu(s)su, Or B i⁻sa, Kns i⁻s'a, Gdl iyy, Gwd u⁻so, HEC {Hd.} *isi (> Sd/Ged/Kmb/Brj {Hd.} isi) 'he', Sa ise, Arr {Hw.} ʔe(s)se⁻ / nom. ʔe(s)se, ? Sml iya⁻du, Or B i⁻seʔ / i⁻s-ī, Or Wl i⁻s'eʔ / i⁻s-ī, Kns i⁻s'e-tta, i⁻s'e-nna, i⁻s'e-d.d.a, Rn {Bl.} is⁻, {PG} i⁻c'e⁻, Bs ise⁻, Gwd i⁻so; Arr ʔes(s)e⁻ 'she', HEC {Hd.} *ise > Sd/Ged/Kmb ise, Hd isi, Brj is⁻i 'she' ¶ Ss. PEC 34-5, Ss. B 106-7, Bl. 170, 174, 240, 247, 253, 297, PG 148, 286, Hw. A 215, Hd. 77, 132, 414 || IE: [1] NaIE *so 'he, this', m. nom. (< *to-T 'it', ntr. nom.-acc. and *to-, non-nominative cases of both masc. and neuter) > OI sa, Av ha, Gt sa, ON sa⁻id., Tc B se 'this' m., Gk df. art. m. nom. 'o (< OI tad, Gt ʔata 'it, this' ntr., Tc B te 'this' ntr., Gk df. art. ntr. nom.-acc. to⁻); OL sum / sam acc. 'this one' ¶ Szem. IEL 202-6, Bks. 202-3, M K III 410, KT 163-4 || [2] IE *-s, nom. case ending of the animate gender (> NaIE nom. m., f.) > sg: NaIE *-s > OI (-s) (allophonic variants -h-, -s, etc.), Gk -σ, L -s, Gt -s, ON -r, Lt -s, etc., e.g. NaIE *wl_ok^wo-s 'wolf' nom. (> OI ('vr_okas), Gk λυ'κοϛ, L lupus, Gt wulfs, Lt vilkas id.), OScn stainaR, NaIE *su⁻nu-s 'son' nom. (> OI su⁻nu-s, Gt sunus, Lt su⁻nu⁻s), NaIE *nepti-s 'niece' (> OI nap'tis., L neptis); AnIE *-s nom. (animate gender) > Ht, Lw, HrLw, Pal -s, e.g. Ht, Pal aruna-s 'sea', HLw {Mer.} washa-s 'lord', Pal anna-s mother' ¶¶ Ffd. Brg. KVG 376-7, Bks. 172-92, Szem. IEL 160-92, EI 457; for AnIE: Mer. SGA 275-319, Mer. HHG 151, Rsk. 54-5 ¶¶ The nom. form goes back to a nomen with a thematisizing focalizer (wl_ok^wo-s nom. 'wolf' ← lit. 'wolf-that = БОЛК-ТО' = 'as for the wolf') ¶¶ *so (unlike other dem. pronouns and *o-nouns) has no nominative ending, because *so and the nominative marker *-s are historically identical || U: FU *sE 'he, she' > F ha⁻n 'he, she, it', 3s prn., Krl heā⁻n, Vo ha⁻n ~ ha⁻n || Lp: N {N} so⁻n (obl. su⁻) 'he, she', S {Hs.} sa⁻dne ~ sadne, Kld {SaR} co⁻HH so⁻n: (acc.-gen. co⁻H, dat.-dir. coHHye) 'he, she, it' || Er/Mk son 'he, she, it' || Prm: Vt so 'he; that', ? Z ziyz 'he' || Hg o⁻ 'he, she, it' || pObU *θE:-n 'they' > pVg *ta⁻n > Vg: T ta⁻n, LK/P/NV/SV/LL tan, MK ton, UK tō⁻n, UL/Ss ta⁻n || ? pObU {Hl.} *θo⁻w⁻ 'he, she' > pVg ta⁻w > Vg: T tu⁻w, LK ta⁻w (acc. ta⁻wə), MK/UK/NV/SV/LL ta⁻w, P ta⁻w (acc. ta⁻wa), UL/Ss taw; pOs ʔo⁻γ 'he, she' > Os: V lo⁻γ, Vy yo⁻γ, Ty ʔeγ^w, Y ʔe⁻w ~ ʔo⁻w, D/K te⁻w, Nz tu⁻w, Kz ʔu⁻w, O luw id.; pOs *ʔe⁻γ ({Hl.} *li⁻γ) them⁻ > Os: V le⁻γ, Vy ye⁻γ, Ty ʔe⁻γ, D te⁻γ, Nz ti⁻γ, B {Ahl.} li ¶ Acc. to Rédei, BF *h-is from *-s in an unstressed syll. The final cns. -n in BF, Lp and Mr may go back to a very ancient generalization of *-nV of the oblique cases (< N *nu, genitive pc.) ¶ UEW 453 (*sE), Coll. 80-1, Hs. 118, SaR 547, TI 514-5, Vrt. tables i, iv, Ht. ##114, 125 || A *s_sʔV 'he, this' > T (after stem-final vowels) *-si / *-si 'his\her\their' > OT {Ajd., Kondr.} -si / -si, {Gbn.} -si / ?-si, MQP [CC] -si / -si / -su, XwT/Chg {Eckm.}. OOSm {Mans., Gz.} -si / -si, Tk -si / -si / (after stems with labial vowels) -su⁻ / -su, Az, Ggz, Qmq, QrB -si / -si / -su⁻ / -su, Tkm -θi / -θi, CrTt, Brb {Dm.}, Nog, Qq, SY {Tn.} -si / -si, Qzq -ci / -ci (-si⁻ / -si), VTt -s⁻ / -s⁻, Bsh {Dmt.} -h⁻ / -h⁻ / -h⁻ / -h⁻, ET, Uz -si, Alt/Qmn {B}, Xk, Shor {BabD} -zi / -zi, QK/Tb {B}, Tv -zi / -zi / -zu⁻ /

-zu, Chl {Dlz.} -zi / -zi / -zu", Yk -ta / -ta" ¶ This T sx. is likely to go back to N *sE 'he\she' + T *-i/-i 'his\her' [< N *yi 'he, (?) that' (q.v.)] ¶ Xak. 61 quotes Blgh {Xak.} -si (ba'liku'si 'his gravestone'), but Bz. HB does not mention this sx., and Erd. 89-90 denies its existence in Blgh; the form ba'liku'si is probably Qp rather than Blgh ¶ SrbG SIGTJ 94-5, S AJ 196 [#240], Ajd. 144-6, Kondr. 8, Gbn. ATG § 191, Gbn. CC 61, Eckm. ChT 122, Eckm. T 149, Mans. AO 170, Gz. 41, Kon. GTJ 74, Dmt. GBJ 56-7, B DK 79, B DLT 23-4, B DChT 57-9, BabD 470-1, Dlz. ChTJ 250, Tn. SJJ 51, Xak. 62, Ktw. PLA 46-7, Bz. BT 1-17, Rs. MTS 21-5, Dmt. KP ∇, Sev. KP ∇, Pokr. GJ 117, Mag. 198, Ra. MYJ 22 || pJ {S} *s3-'this' (deictic ∇) > OJ so'-, J: T so'-re, K so'-re', Kg so'i; OJ si > J s'i (focalizing. pc. and conjunction) ¶ S AJ 268 [#78], S QJ #7, Syr. DJ 155, Kenk. 1644 ¶¶ S AJ 277 [#74], DQA #2145 [A *s3'v' 'this, that, he\she'] III The genitive case ending in IE and K may belong here as well: IE *-os/*-es (preserved best in the nominal inflection of consonantic stems) > OI -as (gen. of consonantic nouns, e.g. rajn-as 'king's'), Gk -oŋ (id.), L -is (< *-es), Olt -es (a'kmen-es 'of stone', mo'ter-es 'mother's', dukter-e's 'daughter's'), Lt -s (akmen-s, dukter-s), pSl *-e (e.g. OCS камене kamen-e 'of stone'), Gt -s (gumin-s 'person's'), Ht -as (halkii-as 'of corn') (< deictic *ha or *he + pronominal *sE; the meaning of genitive is expressed here syntactically: in groups "noun N₁ + nominal N₂" the noun N₁ functions as genitive, so that the nominal phrase "N₁ *hale sE" means 'N₁ *hale's he', i.e. 'that of the N₁'); very archaic forms are present in the heteroclitic nouns: *-nos ~ *-nes in Ht pahhuenas 'of fire', witenas 'of water', Olt wa'ndenes id., OI yaknas 'of liver' - cp. nom. yakr.t); the underlying N word group is N₁ + *nu hV sE [= *nu gen. + deictic *ha or *he + pronominal *sE = lit. "the N₁'s he", i.e. 'that of the N₁']; the deictic pc. and the prn. function here as nominalizers of a phrase (*wete nu hV sE literally means 'that of the water') ¶ Bks. 115, 173, Stang VG 221, Rsk. 54-64 II K *-is' (~ *-s' ~ *-as'), marker of the gen. case > OG, G -is, -s, Mg -is', -s', Lz -s', Sv -is' (~ i.s'), -a's' (d-as') id.; the prehistory of this K case ending is similar to that of the IE one (except for the absence of traces of *nu, i.e. noun + *hV sE) ¶ K SKJ 88-93, K 103 ♦ In HS, IE, A and ObU there may be a coalescence of the pronominal etymon in question with N *s3'EwV 'oneself' (q.v.). Neither can we rule out some infl. of N *c'E 'that' (distal or intermediate deixis) [q.v.] ♦ IS I 7, Gr. I 99-101 (IE, U, A, Ai).

2007. *s'v' 'to, towards', directive\inessive postp. > HS: (1) S *-as', directive case ending > BHb -a' (unstressed: etliB2e2 hab'bayt-a' 'home' (direction), enlim5i! ya'min-a' 'to the right', emld6q# 'k.ed_m-a' 'to the East', eclr^a2 'parc.-a' 'to the earth, to the land (of Israel)', Ug -h (ending of the directive case), Ak -is' id., (2) S *-i's'i > Ak -s'i, dative of pers. pronouns: ya-s'i(m) 'to me', ka-s'i(m) 'to thee' (m.) ¶ Dk. SXJ 55-6, Sd. G §§ 41-2, 67, Strn. 103, A U 26 || ? B *s 'towards, by means of' > Ntf s avec, vers', Ah s, əs, Kb s 'pour, vers' ¶ AiM 230 (*s instr.), Fc. 1798-802 || C: Ag: Xm {Ap.} -s, -gi-s ~ -c'i-s (dative ending of pronouns: aw-s 'to whom', yi-gis ~ yi-c'is 'to me', etc.), Aw {Hz.} -s(i), dat.-dir. of nouns, Bln {Hz.} -si dat.-loc. of fem. nouns, Km {Ap.} -(3)s', -es', dat. of nouns and pronouns (ki gen-es' 'to your mother', n3gus-es' 'to\for the king', ku-s'3 'to you') ¶ Hz. AL 16-7, Hz. NSA 125, Ap. K 25 || NrOm: Shn {C} -s' (dat. and acc.: ta-s' 'to me', Wl {C}, Gf {Mrn.} -s (dat.) 'to, for' ¶ C SO 13, Mrn. O 30 ¶¶ Ap. ANH 8 II K *-s, dative case ending > OG -s, -s-a, G -s, Mg -s, Mg SZ -s, (after sonorants) -c, Lz -s, Sv -s ¶ K SKJ 69-78, Shan. G 36-46, Kiz. 66, Top. SJ 80 II U *-s' ~ -c' 'to, towards' > pOs *-c', directive ending in adverbs: Os D {Stn.} to'χat', Os O {Stn.} toχəs' 'thither' ('dorthin'), Os N {Sz.} niyi-s' 'down' [direction], noyo-s' 'up' [direction] || Prm *-z' ~ *-3' 'up to, till' > Vt -o3□ -oz', {Jem.} Δ -3s' or -os', Z -oeD3 -33', i Chr -s' 'into, to': kuđe-s' 'into [the] hand', ku-s' 'wohin', tu-s' 'dorthin' i F -s (in adverbs: ala-s 'down' [direction], 'donwards' <d ala 'ground', ylo-s 'up' [direction] <d yli 'over', ulos 'out' [direction] <d ulko- 'exterior', kauas ~ kauvas 'far away' [direction] - cp. loc. kauka-na 'far away' [place]), Lv ko'ga-z_ 'far away, kauas', ull-z_ 'out' i Mr *-s 'to, towards' (directive): Er -s, Mk -s, -c 'into' (illative ending of nouns), Er mala-s 'near' (direction), 'up to' (cp. mala-v 'near') || Sm *-s (sx. of directive) > Ne F, Ne T Knn -s' (directive → transitive, predicative, essive of nouns): Ne F rus's'i-s' kayyēa' 'er ging weg zu den Russen', Ne T/W -s' infinitive; P. Hajdú finds cognate infinitive forms in Ng: -sa ~ -se ~ -si and in En: -s'(i), which has not been confirmed by available grammatical description of Ng and En. Hajdú adduces here the instrumental case marker -sa" in Slq (Slq Tz -sa") and -sE in Kms, which is unconvincing, because the supposed semantic change from lative to instrumental needs explanation of the mechanism of reinterpretation. Kü. SUKF I 147-8 presents an alt. explanation of this Slq and Kms instr. sx. (as well the sxs. of the modal case in NrSm: Ne -ḡa-es', En -s') as going

back to a participial form *Vs'E 'being' ¶¶ Sz. 59, Majt. SM 264-6, Fkt. EJ-93 197, Fkt. MJ-93 183, Srb. IMPJ 60-5, Bat. KZJ 221, Kelm. UJ 247, Jem. GVJ 125, Stn. D 1394, Hj. LIKSz 119-31, Hj. LIS 269-71, KHG ¶¶DSJ-¶75 ¶¶ The cns. *-c' (in Os, Z and Mk) < *-s' originally after a stem-final dental cnss. *n, *l, *t (e.g. *-ns' > *-nc' [nt's]), a natural epenthesis of a clusive dental element between a clusive dental and a fricative, i.e. a delay in losing the contact between the lamina of the tongue and the gum (like in other lgs.: MHG uns 'us' > Yid N un3, MHG mens' 'person' > Yid menc'). Mr -s (for the expected -s') is probably due to the final position. If the Lp directive sx. -s belongs here (Lp N vuolas 'down'), its cns. s (for the expected pLp *c' > Lp N c' from FU *-s') is due to coalescence with the translative case ending -s < *-ksV (as explained in Krh. 229-30). The Hg lative ending -e' / -a' (adduced here by Szinnyei) goes back to FU -y (lative ending) rather than here. The alt. hyp. proposed by Hajdú (Hj. LIKSz 119-31, Hj. LIS 269-71) and equating Ne -s' and Z -z' with the F prolative -tse, -tsi 'through' and with Mr -c'ok' is less plausible from both semantically and phonetically: F -tse ~ -tsi goes back to the BF prolative marker *-cek ~ *-cen 'through' (Laan. 175-6), so that both the phonetic form and the meaning of the F and the Mr forms do not justify their comparison with Ne -s' and Z -z' 'to' ♦ IS MsN.

2008. ¶SE₂y₁u ~~SE₂hu~~ ~~SE₂hw~~ 'be full' > IE: Ht {Ts.} suw- 'full', suwat- v. 'fill (füllen)', md. 'swell, become full' ¶ Frd. HW 200, Ts. W 79 ¶ HS: S: Ak s'e'zu 'polstern' ¶ Sd. 1222 ¶ Ak e' < *a'zi (cp. re's'u 'head' < S *'ra'is'-u, see AD SH 96) ¶ Eg fP s3y 'satt werden \ sein \ machen', Eg MKL/NK s3w 'Sättigung' > DEg sy, siy 'satt werden' > Cpt: Sd c3i sei, B c3i si 'be sated' ¶ EG IV 14-6, Er. 406-7, Vc. 182 ¶¶ ? A: AmTg: Orc sia, Nn se-(n-) 'meat dumplings, пелмени' (=σ: Modern Hb Mia51lumm6 memula'zim 'meat dumplings' [lit. 'those filled in, gefüllte']) ¶ STM II 73 ♦ ~~¶ The lr. *sh is reconstructed on the ev. of the Ak vw. e' (pointing to the presence of a S *s' or *h) and the Ht zero (ruling out *y and *z).~~ Because of Eg s- and -3- we have to distinguish between this N etymon and N *s'VwV 'to swell' [q.v.] (where Eg s'wwy rules out lrs.).

2009. 2 *s'i'pV 'strap, thong' > HS: *s'bb, *s'ibb- > Ak s'ibb- 'Gürtel, Gürtelschlange', Ar sabab- 'rope' ¶ Sd. 1226, BK I 1038 ¶ EC {AD} *s'e'p' (- ~ *s'a'p'?), {Ss.} *s'e'b- 'leather strap' > Rn {PG} sa'b 'narrow thong, strap of leather', Or {Ss.} se'p.ani id., Dsn {To.} sa'b 'leather strip', Arr {Hw.} sa'bi't (pl. sa'b-o') 'strap, thong', Hr s'e'p-akko 'leather belt' ¶ Ss. PEC 33, PG 253, Hw. A 391, To. DL 524 ¶ The flottalization in Or -p.- and the long vw. suggest the presence of a lr. (most probably *?) ¶ U *s'f'wX ({Coll.} *s'iwV, {UEW} *s'XwV) 'strap' > OHg zius, zyv (= [siu]), Hg szi'j (acc. szi'jat), Δ sziju, szivu 'strap' : ObU {AD} *se'wE > pOs {AD} *seV 'draught-strap' > Os: V sevə 'draught-strap of a reindeer or a horse; horse's collar, draught-dog's collar attached to a draught-strap', Vy seva, Ty sa'xə, Y sa'xə, Nz si'xə 'draught-strap of dogs', D -sa'x d -səx, Kz si'w- 'draught-strap' ¶ Sm: Ne: T ca, T O {Lh.} sa, F L {Lh.} xa' 'draught-strap' ('Zugriemen, построма'); Ng {Prk.} suan id.; En X {Prk., Ter.} sa id., En X {Cs.} sa, En B {Cs.} so 'Halfter' ¶ Coll. 60, MF 585, Stn. D 1312, Trj. S 425, Lh. 401-2, Ter. 514, Ter. SILSJ 204, Prk. RE 212, Prk. NgJ 56, KP #1316, UEW 493-4 (rejects the Os cognate because it has front vowels, while, acc. to UEW, the pU had back vowels).

2010. *s'i'pV 'clean' > IE {EI} *seu-p- 'pure' > Ht suppi- 'pure', suppa- 'flesh\viscera of sacrificed animals' ¶ Um supa {EI} 'viscera of sacrificed animals' ¶ Frd. HW 199, Ts. W 78, EI 493 ¶ ? K: G supta 'clean' ('sauber, rein, reinlich, frisch'), unless a loan from some Iranian lge, cp. Phl spe'd 'white' or CINPrs {Vl., Sg.} dyPsa sape'd, NPrs {BM} dyPsa sa'pīd - dyPsi sepīd id. ¶ Chx. 1286, NCh. 372, DCh. 1202, McK 76, SSO II 118, Vl. II 215, Sg. 653 ¶ HS: WS *c.pw 'be clean' > Sr s.py D vt. {Br.} 'clean, filter', {PS} 'colavit, limpidus factus est', {JPS} 'filter, strain', {PS} d mes,t.afia'na 'purus, mundatus, limpidus', Ar s.fw G 'be pure, limpid' (of water), 'be clear' (of sky)', Mh s.fy (pf. 's.ayfi) 'be clear', Mh s.o'fi, Hrs s.a'fi, Jb E/C 's.ofi 'pure, clean' ¶ Br. 635, PS 3430, JPS 482, BK I 1350, Hv. 400, Jo. M 359 ¶ U: FU *s'f'iwa ~ *s'f'iwa 'clean (sauber), fine (hübsch)' > F siivo 'clean (sauber), decent, proper', siva 'hübsch, nett, niedlich', sivakka 'smooth, fine, clean (sauber)' ¶ ObU {HL} *su'wV > pOs *su'y- > Os: V su'x, Ty si'x, Y {Stn.} siw 'Schönheit', V/Vy {Stn.} su'kV 'schön' (of a person), Vy su'kV, Ty/Y sik'V 'schön' (of things) ¶ UEW 481-2, Stn. 1310, KrT 835, Trj. VD 187 ¶ A: M *subaV > WrM suba- ~ subu-, HLM cyba- v. 'clean', ???σ MM [MA] suba- vt. 'plaster' ¶ MED 733, Pp. MA 326 ¶ ?φ Tg *si'b'e- > Ork siw3- vt. 'peck (one's teeth)', Nn si(y)3si- vt. 'clean (a pipe, between the teeth)', Neg siy3lg3-, Ul si3si3- vt. 'clean' ¶ STM II 80 ♦ A hypothetical *-zu- can be responsible for the vw. u in Ht, G

and M, as well as for the vl. *p and the glottalized *c. in S. Alt. explanations of *u: ass. infl. of *b or a pN *u (*s'uḇV with delabialization in U and Tg).

2011. ?? *s'ah'iḇV 'desert; saline earth' > **HS:** S *s'ahb- (or *sahb-) > Ar sahb- 'vaste désert', esp. 'désert salé' ¶ BK I 1155 || ?? EC {Ss.} *zib- 'desert' > Sa {R} dib-o, Af {R} dub-u, Sml B {Fl.} dib-id, {Mrn.} dib-ad 'desert', Rn {PG} yi'b 'uninhabited land, wilderness', Sd {Mrn.} dubb-o 'forest', (× ← LEC *d.iP- 'narrow', represented by Or {Sr.} d.iP.u- 'narrowness' < d.iP.o- 'narrow' < N *c'uḇ.X 'to be narrow, compressed'): Or {Th.} dib-u ~ dip-u 'valle, vallata, gola', {Brl.} d.iBu 'valle, depressione, strettoia' ¶ Ss. WOKS 140, Th. 10, Brl. 110, PG 299 ¶¶ EC voiced *z- is obscure; therefore Tk. AANM 1 rejects the S-C comparison || **D** *c'k'ava 'brackish\saline earth, fuller's earth' (× N *c'apV v. 'clay, mud; smear, moisten' × N *s'ab'ḇV 'clay') > Tm cavat.u 'earth impregnated with soda, alkaline soil, sediment; fuller's earth', Tu cavul.ḇ, cavul.u 'brackish, saline', Tl caud.u 'fuller's earth' ¶¶ D #2386 || **U:** *s'ḥoywa 'soil, clay' > Lp T {TI} c'uḇ-ve, Lp Kld {TI} c'uḇ-ya 'Ton, Lehm' : Prm {LG} *s'oy 'clay' > Z сеей s'oy, Z US s'o.y, Yz 's'u'y id., Vt сий s'uj, Vt G s'u'y 'soil, clay' || Sm: Slq: Tz {KKIH} so- 'earth, soil; clay', {Cs.} so- 'Ton, Erde, Lehm', MO/Ke {Cs.} su-e, B/Kar su- id.; Koyb {Ps.} se 'Ton' ¶¶ UEW 483, LG 252, KKI 171, Cs. 161, 247, 290 ¶¶ The aberrant meaning is due to the infl. of the U paronym √ *s'awe 'clay' [UEW 468] < N *s'ab'ḇV 'ḥ' [q.v.] || **A:** ??φ NaT *say 'stony desert; stony ground, pebbles' > OT {Cl.} sa-y 'stony desert', 'an area of level ground covered with stone', Tf say 'pebbles; a spit (Landzunge) of pebbles and small stones in a river', Xk, Alt say 'pebbles, shallow place in a river', Tv say 'pebbles', 'shallow', Ln say 'pebbles; stony river-bed', Qrg say 'dry river-bed; wadi (dry in summer)', Chg ≥xv c'ay 'a river that flows in the winter and is dry in the summer', Qzq, ET say 'ravine', Tkm say 'shallow' ¶ The long *a- (supposed by Cl on the basis of *plene* spelling ṛS in MhK) is at variance with the Tkm ev. of a pT short *a ¶ Cl. 858, DTS 481, TL 93, Ra. 225, TvR 362, BT 123, Jud. 621, Rl. IV 219-20 ¶ The loss (or zero reflex) of the N *-b- is still to be explained || ? AdS of pJ {S} *sa'pa 'bog, marsh' (< N *s'ab'ḇV 'ḥ', q.v. ffd.) ♦ The FU vw. *o (for the expected *a) may point to a labializing factor (*u- in N *s'ahuḇa?), or be due to labializing infl. of FU *w ♦ AD NM #11, S CNM 9 (does not accept the et.), Vv. AEN 12 (accepts T *say as a cognate).

2012. *SaḇyḇV (or *SaḇEbV) (*S- = *s'ḥ-) 'to rot; rotten' > **HS:** C: Bj {R} sa'beb- 'morsch werden, rosten', se'baḇ 'Fäulnis, Rost' || √ SC {E} *saḇyḇ- 'dirt' > Alg sibi 'soot', ḇ Mb sa'bu 'dry cow dung' ¶ R WBd 194, E SC 178, E PC #225 || **D** *cap-, {GS} *s'ab- 'rotten; to rot, ferment' > Tm avi v. 'ferment (as decayed fruit, etc.)', Ml aviyuka v. 'rot, spoil (as fruits laid on a heap)', Kn avi v. 'rot, be spoiled\damaged', Tl aviyu v. 'rot', Ku hap- 'be rotten', Gnd Ch sav-, Png hab- 'go bad, become rotten', Knd sab- v. 'rot and produce an offensive smell', Mnd hab- v. 'decay', (?) Krx caḇ:waḇ:r- 'get an unpleasant taste' ¶¶ D ##2341, 2424, Pf. 5, GS 127 [#328], 38 [#68] ¶¶ In some D lgs × D *cam- < N *c'ḇemḇV 'sour, bitter (astrigent)' || **A:** Tg (att. in NrTg) *siḇaba-ksa 'rotten wood' (*ksa is a sx. of substances) > Ewk seḇwaksa 'rotten tree, rotten wood', Lm haḇ-was id. ¶ STM II 69 || √ IE: NaIE {WP} *k'saḇyḇ- v. 'rot' > Gk σαπροῦ 'rotten, putrid', Gk σηπω, Gk D σαπω 'make rotten\putrid', Gk md.: σηπωμα (pfc. σεσηπα, 2s aor. ἔσαπην) 'be(come) rotten, rot' || Lt s'iuḇ-p-ti (1s prs. s'iumpuḇ) 'to rot' (of wood), Ltv {ME} suḇpeḇt 'schmutzig werden, verderben (vom Mehl), modern' ¶ WP II 500, F II 696-7, Frn. 993 ♦ If WP's IE rec. is accepted, the N etymon is likely to be *s'aḇEbV (for IE *k's- < N *s'ḥ- cp. NaIE *k'se(:)r-: *k'se(:)r-o- 'dry' < N *s'arV 'be dry'). IE *-p- < *-ḇb-.

2013. *s'ab'ḇV 'clay' > **HS:** Ch: WCh *sab- (={OS} *sap-) 'soil' > Hs s'aḇuḇ-waḇ- 'unfertile land, sandy soil' || CCh *sab- (={OS} *sap-) > Bcm sob.o nodwe 'clay' ¶ ChC, Abr. H 705-6 || EC *sub?- ~ sib?- 'mud' > Rn {PG} suḇb 'watery mud', Or {Grg.} sup-e- 'clay', Gln {Ss.} sip-te 'loam' ¶ Ss. PEC 53, PG 267, Oo. 70, Grg. 365 ¶¶ OS RPV I 81 [#101] (adducing Ar suhb- 'plain', which in fact belongs together with sahb- 'saline desert', cf. N *s'ahḇyḇV 'desert; saline earth') || **U:** FU *s'awe 'clay' > F savi (gen. saven) 'clay', Es sau (gen. saue, saua), Es Δ savi (gen. save) id. : Er сеевои s'ovon', Mk сеевои s'ovon' id. : Chr L/H шун s'un, B s'un id. : Prm {LG} *s'un 'clay, silt' > Z сун s'un 'blue clay, gley; silt', Vt {W} s'uned 'silt', ? StVt сумед id. || ObU {HL.} *s'aḇwəz 'clay (Lehm)' > pVg {HL.} *s'uwal id. > Vg: T sowl', UK/MK/LK suḇl', UL/Ss suḇl'i; pOs {HL.} *soyi, {HL.} saḇyi 'clay (Ton)' > Os: V/Vy saḇyi 'clay mud, boggy clay', Ty saḇyi 'earth, clay', Y saḇwi, Kr saḇwə, Kz soḇwi 'clay' ¶ UEW 468, Coll. 112, Db. OS xi, Ker. II 147, LG 252, 274, Réd. rLG 426, Ht. #580, Trj. S 418, Hl. rHt 74. || **A:** pJ {S} *sa'pa 'bog,

marsh' [× N *s'ah'i'bV 'ŋ' × A *s'ipa 'clay; to smear' < N *s'iw'f'a (or *s'iwga) 'to smear (with clay)] > OJ sa'pa', J: T sawa', K sa'wa', Kg sa'wa id.; pJ *sapa-s- v. 'dip, smear with laquer' > ltOJ saqa-s-, J T sawas- ¶ □ S QJ #463, Mr. 20, 748 ¶¶ □ DQA #2011 [pJ < A *s'ipa 'clay; to smear'] ¶ D *cava 'brackish\saline earth' and D *c'k'av- 'fuller's earth, sediment' (× N *s'ah'i'bV 'ŋ', q.v. ffd. × N *c'apV v. 'clay; smear, moisten', q.v. ffd.) ♦ Gr. II #272 (*siba 'mud') [U, A, J, Ai].

2014. *SibVØV 'beast of prey' > HS: S *° √s|sbŋ > Ar sabuŋ- ~ sabŋ- ~ sabaŋ- 'big beast of prey, lion' ¶ BK I 1045 ¶ A: Tg *sibiŋ'e 'beast of prey' > Ewk Tng siwigz ~ hiwigz 'wolf', Ewk A siwiyz 'bear', Lm Ol hzwyo' ~ hzwyz, Lm O hzwyz id., Orc siwi (name of a mythical dog) ¶ STM II 75 || M {DQA} *°sibor > HIM цовор 'panther' ¶ Luv. 655 ¶¶ □ DQA #2571 (A *zibe '∈ predator' > incl. M, Tg) ¶ D *civVŋki 'leopard' and sim. [× N *c'f'ibVŋV ~ *c'f'ibVŋV 'hyena' (q.v. ffd.) × N *z'iwVmVjgE 'leopard'].

2015. *s'°b_lVjt.V (or *sVb_lVjt.V) 'stem, piece of wood' > HS: S *s'ab_lat.- 'staff, stick, rod' > AncHb *s'ab_ēt. (BHb [Mas.] yb3S4 's'eb_ēt., paus. yb3S1 's'a'b_ēt., pl. s'əb_a't.-īm, BHb (BbV) 's'ab_at., BHb (GrSc) [Or.] σαβτ 'rod, staff, club, sceptre', BA s'ə'b_at.* or s'ə'b_ēt.* (pl. cs. iy4bS5 s'ib_lte-) 'stem', Sma ybs s'bt. 'staff', Sb d s'bt. (?) 'beating (bastonnade)', d s'bt. n. 'stroke, blow (as punishment)', Ak s'abbit.u 'staff, sceptre'; S → Eg N s'bd 'stick for beating', (EgSSc) {Hlk.} s'a'-b-d, s'a'-ba-da 'staff', {Alb.} s'a-ba-t. > DEg s'bt 'stick', Cpt B/Sd цѣвѣт s'bo't id. ¶ BHb [Mas.] e in 's'eb_ēt. is not original, it may have been influenced by the paronymous word yb3S4 's'eb_ēt. 'tribe' with an original e < *i (f Hb → Ar sibt. 'an Israelite tribe') ¶ KB 1291, 1787, GB 801, BDB 986-7, Yv. II 833, Brø. 145, BH IV 276, Tal 863-4, BGMR 123, Sd. 1119, EG IV 442, Alb. VESO 39, Er. 499, Crum 554, Vc. 258, Hlk. #220, SivCR 85 ¶ K *°s|s'wet.- 'pillar' > OG suet.-i 'column' (suet_ita yrublisayta 'in columna nubis', □ 98.7), G svet.-i 'pillar, column' □ □ □ □ (if ← 'stalk'): OG {Abul.} styri st.wiri 'tube\pipe (musical instruments)', G st.wiri 'reed-pipe', 'pipe (musical instrument)'; Sv {TK} [← G?]: UB st.wir 'pipe (musical instrument), tube', LB st.wir 'tube', L st.wir 'barrel (of a gun)' ¶ Abul. 403-4, Chx. 1218, Ni. s.v. **стволь**, DCh. 1166, 1194, TK 710, GP 259 ¶ IE: [1] IE *spVt- (× N *s'abp.Eh'i' 'log, piece of wood?') > Ht ispatar (obl. stem ispann-) 'spit, skewer' || NaIE *spit- (~ *spid-) > AS spitu 'spit' (> NE spit), OHG spiô id., MHG spiô 'spit (Bratspieß)', NHG Spieß 'spear, spit', NNR spita 'Pflock', spit 'Spitze', OHG spizzi 'spitz, pointed', spizzi 'Spitze, Bergspitze', spizza 'Spitze, Stachel, Pfahlwerk', NHG spitz 'pointed', Spitze 'point, spike, extremity' || Lt Δ spi'te 'needle, buckle-pin', spitna, spitule ~ 'buckle-pin' || ? L cuspis, -dis 'point (of a spear), spear; spit' (< a cd with a controversial first element, e.g. {Prs.} *kud-spid-, *kuri-spid- or sim.) ¶ Frn. 875, WH I 318, Prs. WF I 409, □ EM 161 (cuspis ← an unknown source), Vr. 532, Ho. 311, Kb. 937-8, OsS 853, KM 726, 728, Frn. 875, Pv. I-II 450-1 □ □ [2] NaIE mt *ste_l:b(b)- 'post, pillar, stem of a tree' (× N *c'f'ibV 'stem of a tree, log', q.v. ffd.) ¶ A: NaT *so'gu't 'tree' (if < *so'wu't) > OT U so'gu't, Chg [San., MA] so'gu'd 'tree', OT QU [MhK] so'gu't 'willow', Tki so'get, Osm {Bu.} so'u'd, Az so'yu'd 'willow, pussy-willow', Tk so'g'u't 'willow', Tkm θo'vu't 'willow' [generic name of different trees of the genus Salix: 'willow, brittle willow, талоник (purple willow)'], Qrg so'go't '∈ kind of a purple willow', ET so'ga't 'willow, Salix alba', Shor so't 'willow', Xk so't, Yk u'o't 'willow, purple willow (талоник)', CrTt su'gu't 'poplar' ¶ Cl. 819, Bu. I 648, Äz. 273, TkR 587, Jud. 657, Nj. 518, TL 126 ♦ If Sv st.wir is a cognate (rather than a loan from G), the K √ is *swet.-, so that the N etymon must be *s'°b_lVjt.V. The same is true if Tg *sobV belongs here. If both qu. cognates are rejected, we remain with an unspecified *s|s-.

2016. ? 2 *s'°A?c'.V '∈ stinging insect' > HS: EthS: Gz s.a's.u't, s.a's.o't, s.a's.e't 'gnat, stinging insect, red ant', Tgr s.as.ot, Amh c'əc'at 'gnat' (with semantic infl. of the EthS reflexes of N *z'U'n'c'U 'ant, stinging insect?') ¶ L G 564-5, L EDH 50 || ?? C: oBj {R} z'a'z'o 'Mücke, Gelse, Mosquito' [unless to N *z'U'n'c'U 'ŋ', q.v.] ¶ R WBd 104 ¶ U: FU (in FV only) *°s|s'a's|s'ke ~ *°s|s'as|s'ke id. > F sa'a'ski (gen. sa'a'sken) 'mosquito, gnat', F Δ sa'a'ksi id., Es sa'a'sk (gen. sa'a'se) 'mosquito' ! pLp {Lr.} *c'o's'kə id. > Lp: N {N} c'uo'i'ka, S {Hs.} tjuojke, L {LLO} tjuoi'hka, I {It.} c'uoska, Kld c'u's:k id. ! pMr {Ker.} s'a's'kə > Er cec'ke s'es'ke, Δ s'is'ka, Mk c'c'ke s'a's'kə id. ¶ UEW 771, Lgc. #750, Lr. #212, Hs. 1345, Ker. II 139 ♦ o or o₂?

2017. *Sac'ru (or *s'°a'c'ru) 'to scatter, spread about, pour' (→ 'to winnow, sift') > HS: B: Ah əssəs 'filtrer, passer au filtre (un liquide)' ¶ Fc. 1866 || WCh {S} *c'ic'Vn 'to filter, sprinkle' > Ngz {Sch.} c'ic'ku' v. 'strain, filter', Bks {J} c'ic'a'k v. 'filter (beer), sprinkle' ¶ Sch. DN 29, J R 140, Stl.

ZCh 192 [#429] || **IE:** Ht sesariya v. 'filter, strain', sesaru 'sieve' (× N ***siu**-r'v 'squeeze out, filter, strain') ¶ Frd. HW 191, Ts. W 75 || **U:** [1] FU (in ObU only) *c'ac'v > ObU {Ht.} *c'a'c'v 'to pour out, sweep' > pVg *s'a's'v 'to pour out' > Vg: T s'a's', LK/P/NV/SV/LL s'o's', UL so's-, Ss s'o's- id.; pOs {Ht.} *c'ac'v 'fegen' > Os: V/Vy c'ac'v, Ty/Y c'a'c'v id.; pOs {Ht.} *c'ac'am- 'to pour out' > Os: V/Vy c'ac'am-, D/K c'oc'am-, Nz/Kz s'os'am-, O sas'am- ¶ Ht. #89 || [2] ??σ FU *s'a'c'a' 'to pour out; flood, high water level in lakes\rivers' > pOs *sec'- (Ht.} *sa'c'-) > Os: Vy sec'- 'rising water, flood in late summer', sec'am- v. 'rise' (of level of water), 'flood', V sec'-yo'ñk 'ice remaining on the bank after sinking of water' (lit. 'flood-ice') || pLp *c'a'ce' 'water' > Lp: S {Hs.} tjaadsie, U {Schl.} tjahtse (Lp M {Schl.} 'tj_a'ce'), Kld {SaR} чадз, {TI} c'a'j3' 'water', N {N} c'acce / -a3- id., 'level of water in a river\lake' ¶ UEW 469, Coll. 7, Lr. #115, Lgc. #498, Schl. 136, Hs. 1289, Gn. 753, SaR 385-6, TI 649-50 || **A** *s'a'c-, {Pp.} *sac'v 'scatter' ('ausstreuen') > NaT *sac- 'ausstreuen' > OT sac'- id., Tk sac-, Tkm θac-, Qmq, QrB c'ac'- 'spread about, scatter', Qq s'as'- id., 'sprinkle', Uz sac'- id., vt. 'pour', Nog, Qzq s'as'-, ET sac'- ~ c'ac'-, Qrg, Qmn/QK/Tb {Rl., B} c'ac'-, Alt c'ac'-, Sg/Qb {Rl.} sas-, Tv c'az'-, ? Yk is- v. 'sprinkle, strew, sow' ¶ Cl. 794-5, Rs. W 392, Rl. III 1905-6 & IV 389-90, 395, B DK 267, B DChT 164, B DLT 221 || M *sacu- > MM [MA] sac'i- ~ c'ac'i- 'pour out (ausschütten), sprinkle', WrM sacu- ~ cacu-, HIM саау- v. 'sow, strew, scatter, spread, sprinkle, spray', WrO sacu- 'strew, scatter, sow', cacu- 'strew, scatter, broadcast', Kl {KRS} цаху сабу-хъ, {Rm.} cac-a'α 'to strew, scatter, sprinkle', Mnr H {SM} sa3' i-, Dg {T} c'ac'i- id., 'sow'; d- M *sacu-ra- 'be spread, scattered' > WrM sacu-ra-, HIM сапу- id., 'be sown', Mnr H {SM} sa3' i-ra-, {T} sa3' i-ra-; M b- WrMc cacu- 'sprinkle (wine, water on flowers, etc., as sign of friendship or worship)', Ewk caçu- 'sprinkle' ¶ Pp. MA 129, 314, MED 156, 655, Krg. 392, 618, KW 423, KRS 628 SM 317-8, T 357, T DgJ 181, Z 826, STM II 386-7 || ?? Tg i *ciçe- 'sprinkle' > Ewk Brg ciçw3- id., Nn Nh c'ic'ik3' l3- 'spatter wine from one's fingers as a sacrifice to spirits'; but not here (⇔ DQA) WrMc sise- v. 'sift', siseku 'sieve' (obviously loans from M *sigsi- 'to sift', *sigsi'g'u 'sieve', see MED 702-3, STM II 99), hence the pTg rec. {DQA} *s'e's'e- is *unj.* ¶ STM II 386-7 || pJ {S} *s3's3-k- ~ *u_a- 'pour' > OJ s_l u_ j'o' s_l u_ j'o' k-, J: T/Kg soso'g-, T so'sog-, K so'so'g- ¶ S QJ #364, Mr. 756 ¶¶ Pp. VG 6, □ DQA #2159 [A *s'e'co 'to scatter, pour out'; incl. T, M, Tg, J] ♦ ObU *c'- and Tg *c'- may be due to *as*: *S...c' > ObU *c'...c', Tg *c'...c', so that the rec. of pA *s'- is not necessarily valid ♦ If FU *s'a'c'a' is a legitimate cognate (in spite of the questionable semantic connection), the N rec. is to be *s'ra'c'u'. Otherwise the initial sibilant remains unidentified (N ***Sac**'u') ♦ IS MS 368 *s'a'c'la s.v. 'сѣлати' (U, A).

2018. *Sidv 'sprinkle, pour' > **HS:** S ***si**-dy > JA [Trg.] s'dy/w G 'sprinkle, pour', JEA {Sl.} s'dy G id. (× s'dy/w 'throw, cast' < N ***s'**ayudv ~ ***s'**anu'dv 'to throw'), Ar sdy G (pf. sadiya, msd. sady-) 'être humide par suite d'une abondante rosée' ¶ Js. 1524, Lv. T II 456, Sl. 511, BK 1073 || Eg fOK sty 'pour out (ausschütten)', Eg fP sty 'pour, pour out [liquid] (gießen, ausgießen)', Eg NE/L sty 'sprinkle' (× N ***c.**u'tv or ***c.**u't.v 'to throw, fling, pour?') ¶ EG IV 328-9 ¶ The devoicing *d > t may be accounted for by the infl. of N ***c.**u'tv || **A:** NaT *siδ- 'to urinate' > OT siδ-, [MhK] 3ySi ~3Si siδ- id., MQp siy-, Tkm сий- θiy- (/θi-), Uz, ET, Qmq, QrB, VTt, Nog, Qrg, StAlt, Az siy-, Qzq ci- si-, Osm 'myS si_y_-(mek) id., Tk siy- 'urinate' (of dogs, cats)', Ggz d' si-dik, Tv sidik 'urine', Xk side-, SY siz- ~ sez- 'urinate' ¶ Cl. 799, Rs. W 421, Rh. 1103, Ml. ZhU 101-2; Clauson (l.c.) reconstructed a long i probably on the apparent ev. of Tkm θi-, but the ev. does not exist, because Tkm i is obviously equivalent to *-iy- (where *-y- < *-δ-) || ?φ M *sadara-, *sadagana- > WrM sadara-, sadagana-, HIM садра-, садрана- 'leak heavily over a wide surface' ¶ *sa- < *si- by *as* ¶ MED 655 ¶¶ □ DQA #2122 [A *suda 'to spit out, spurt' > M] || **D** (in SD) *ceit- (Ht.} *s-) 'to sprinkle' > Tu s'ed.i-ted.i 'sprinkling', s'ed.ipini, s'ed.d.iyuni v. 'sprinkle with fingers', Kn sid.i v. 'be scattered' ¶ D #2758.

2019. ?? *s'idv or *s'edv 'lower part, leg' > **HS:** S: Ug s'id, (AkSc) {Hnr.} ?is'du 'leg'; ?? Ak is'du 'base, foundation' [× S *wisa'd- 'base' > BHb ya'so'd id., Ar wisa'd- 'pillow']] ¶ OLS 5, Hnr. 111, CAD VII 232, Sd. 393 || CCh: BB: Gude {Mch.} sida, Nz {Mch.} s'id,e, BtZ {Mch.} s'id,o 'leg' ¶ JI II 221 || Eg G st ~ sty 'Osiris's leg' ¶ EG IV 325, 334 || **U:** FU ***si**siδv or ***si**seδv > ObU {Ht.} *θe'l, {Hl.} *θa'~l 'low' > pVg *ta'~lk'w id. > Vg: T ta'~lk'w i d ta'~lk'i, LK ta'~lk'wə, ta'~lak'w, MK ta'~lk'w, UK ta'~lk'wə, NV ta'~lka, SV/LL ta'~lk'wə, UL/Ss talk'wə id.; pOs *tel id. > Os: D/Nz tet, Kz tēt, O lel ¶ Ht. #135 || **A:** pJ {S} *si'ta' > OJ si'ta', J: T s'ita, K s'i'ta', Kg s'i'ta' 'the place below' ¶ S AJ 272 [#227], S QJ #227, Mr. 527.

2020. *sa'h'ida 'to take aim', 'to direct (e.g. a weapon) straight to the aim', (>?) 'to hit (the goal)' > HS: S *√s'dy ~ *°√s'idd (× S *√s'dy 'throw') > IA, Plm √s'dy G 'shoot', Ar √sdd G (ip. -sidd-) 'to hit the right point', D (pf. saddada) 'diriger, pointer en ligne droite (un lance, etc., contre quelqu'un)'; Ar √sdd-b> Mh, Jb E/C √sdd 'to aim (a goal)' ¶ HJ 1111, ▢ Br. 757-8, BK I 1073-4 II IE: NaIE *se|l:jd^h-/*si(:)d^h-/*səd^h- 'goes straight to a goal\aim' > OI √sa⁻dh- (prs. sa⁻dhati) id., 'attain an object, succeed', Av -ha⁻d- 'lenkend, leitend, zum Ziele führend' :: Gk ἵθ'υ'ϑ' 'straight (to the goal), direct' :: Arm af a3[~] 'right (dexter); right hand' :: Phr σιδετο 'succeeded, achieved' :: ? W hawdd easy, feasible' ¶ WP II 450, P 892, M K III 456, M E II 722-3, F I 716 (NaIE *sa⁻i⁻d^h-/*sīd^h-), ▢ EI 228 (the above words < *seh₁(i)- 'go forward, advance') II U: FV *satta- 'geraten, treffen, eintreffen' > F satta- 'schaden, beschädigen', lädieren', Vp sata-tada 'hurt by hitting, bruise (some place of one's body)'; F sattu- 'hit (the mark), happen', Es {Tamm, Silv.} sattu 'hit (the mark), find oneself [somewhere] (geraten)' : Er caro- sato-, Mk caro- satā- 'be enough; fall to one's share', {UEW} 'zureichen, hinreichen, genügen' ¶ UEW 753-4, Tamm 526, Silv. 326, ZM 498, ERV 570, Ker. II 132.

2021. ???₂ *Sid₁Y₁VrV (~ *Sid₁V₁Y₁V) 'to shovel, sweep' > A: NaT *sīdīr- 'to sweep, shovel, strip'; the meaning 'to sweep, shovel' is preserved in Ggz sıyır- v. 'shovel', Qq sıyır- v. 'sweep', Tkm θīr- v. 'wipe off (tears)', Uz sidir- v. 'sweep off', OT co-operative sīdīr⁻-v. 'help to sweep off and shovel up (the snow)'; the meaning 'to strip' is represented in many lgs.: OT sīdīr- v. 'strip, peel, scrape', Osm sıyır--sır-v. 'tear, peel off, strip off', Tk sıyır-, Az sıyır- 'strip off, peel off', Ggz sıyır- v. 'strip', Qzq, Qq, Qrg, StAlt sıyır, VTt s̄d̄ȳr, Δ s̄ȳȳr-, Qmq sīdīr-, Uz sidir- vt. 'strip, bark', Qrg sīdīr- 'scrape off. tear off by handfulls', Xk sızır- 'scrape odd, strip off'; Qrg, Qmq sīdīr-, VTt s̄d̄ȳr and Uz sidir- (with -d- for the expected -y-) may be either loans from some -d-lgs. (where T *-δ- > -d-) or result from ass. devoicing (*-δ- > *-t-) ¶ Cl. 802-3, TrR 775, Hüs. 279, Rh. 1198, TkR 600, 608, MM 311, KrkR 601, UzR 365, Jud. 674-5, 678, KumRS 292, BIG 206, TTDS 379, Rs. W 414 || M *sidur- > WrM {Rm.} sidur- 'abhobeln', {MED} s'udur- v. 'tear off, peel off', Kl s'udār- 'scrape, scrape off', Brt шудар- 'scrape' ¶ KW 367, KRS 682, STM II 79, MED 757 II ??σ IE: NaIE *ster₁ə- 'to rob' (← *'to strip, shovel?') > Gk α'πο-στερε'ω v. 'rob, despoil', Gk A/I στερε'σκει id., Gk στερε'ω* (simplex in inv. σταρε'στω, ft. στερε'στω, στερω~ and aor. ε'στε'ρησα) v. 'deprive, bereave', στε'ρομαι v. 'be lack, be wanting in' (← *'be robbed') :: OIr [γ] serb 'theft, plunder' (< *ster-wa-) ¶ WP II 636, P 1028, EI 543 (*ster- 'steal'), F II 792-3, Vn. S 90-1 II ?? K *°s'txar / *°s'txr- v. 'dig' > Sv L {Dn.} s'txar-s'txr- 'dig, dig up (рыл, вскопал)' (msd. lis'txre, inv. / 2s aor ax-s'txar) (× GZ *tq|xar-/*tq|xr- < N *tAr'qV 'to make an incision, dig', q.v. ffd.) ¶ K² 77-8, K 176-7 (*_(s)txar-/*_(s)txr-), Dn. s.v. s'txar, cp. FS K 158 & FS E 171-2 (*txar-/*txr-) ♦ This is one of the roots that may suggest the law: pre-K *st, *s't, *s't > K *s't (= {K} *_(s)t) > G, Mg, Lz t, Sv s'd, cf. S *fas'arat- b> K *as't- 'ten', S *χamis'at- b> K *χus't- 'five', N *s'itawV 'cold weather' (> S *s'itaw- 'winter') > K *s'tow- 'to snow' (-d> *s'towl- 'snow'), N *k.Us'dV 'to chop, cut' > K *k.wes't- 'to chop, cut', ? N *dVs'tE > K *d|tus'te- 'moon', FU *ta's'ta' 'star; sign', a.o..

2022. *sagE 'to obtain, hold' > IE: NaIE *seg^h- 'to hold, seize, win [in a battle]' > OI 'sahate⁻ 'overcomes, conquers, wins', Av haz- 'sich bemächtigen, gewinnen' :: Gk ἔχω (aor. ἔσχων), ἵσχω (< *si-sg^he/o-) v. 'hold, have' :: Gt sigis (acc. sihw or sihu), ON sigr, AS sigor, OHG sigu, NHG Sieg 'victory' :: Clt.: Gl sego- (in proper names) ▢ 'win', {Billy ← Evn.} 'power, strength', W hy 'kühn' → 'bold, impudent', hual 'fetter', OIr seg 'force, vigueur' ¶ WP II 481-2, P 888-9, EI 123-4 (*seg^h- 'hold fast, conquer'), Mn. 1118-20, M K III 450-1, Brtl. 1705, Bai. 466, F I 602-4, Fs. 419, Vr. 474, Ho. 29, Kb. 850, Schz. 251, KM 707-8, Vn. S 68, YGM-1 288-91, Billy 135 II U *save 'to obtain, receive, reach' (→ 'arrive, come') (× N *sa?e₁jkV or *se?a₁jkV 'be near, approach' [q.v.]) > F, Es saa- v. 'get, receive', F Δ saa- v. 'come, arrive' : ? Lp: Kld {TI} sa⁻jk:a⁻δ⁻, T {TI} sa⁻jk:v-d⁻, Kld {SaR} coarky v. 'procure, catch' ('anschaffen, fangen'), K {Gn.} sa⁻kke-id., 'give birth to' : pMr {Ker.} *sa⁻xə- v. 'obtain, take' > *sayə-/°sa⁻və- > Er cae-mc saje-, Mk c|Bo-mc s'a⁻və- id.; pMr {Ker.} *sa⁻xə- v. 'come' > Er/Mk ca-mc sa- id. : pChr {Ber.} *s'u- v. 'reach (a place), arrive' > StChr L ш'аш Chr P/B/M/Uf/Y/V s'u- id., Chr H {Ep.} шo-аш'reach (by going), catch up with' : pPrm {LG} *su- v. 'overtake (so.)' > Vt сутыны 'catch up with (so.)', Z cy- su- id., 'overtake, catch (so.)', {W} 'vorfinden, überraschen, sich ereignen' || Sm {Jn.} *t̄c̄ȳa^oyw̄- (~ *t̄c̄ȳa^oywa^o-?), {Hl.} *t̄c̄aywa v. 'reach, arrive' ЫNe T тyвaÄ-c̄ "reach (a place), catch up with', Ne O {Lh.} ta⁻ēβ'a⁻, Ne F {Lh.} ta⁻ēβ:as⁻ 'ankommen, erreichen', En {Ter.} to⁻, {Cs.}

taebo ~ toebo² (1s aor.) 'reach (a place)', Kms {KD} (1s prs.) tu'ā'm ~ t'u'ā'm 'zum Ziele kommen, anlangen, ankommen', tuṣ'a' s'o~b'i_a'm 'ich kam zum Ziele', Mt {HL} *tayb3- (aux. verb with resultative meaning ← 'reach') (Mt M {Sp.} хадайбага 'death' <d xa- 'die') ¶¶ Coll. 54, UEW 429-30, It. #37, SK 932-4, Gn. 930, Hs. 1289, TI 464, SaR 323, Ker. II 128-9 [##339-40], Ber. 68 [#358], MRS 728-9, Ep. 151, LG 266, Jn. 144, Ter. 684-5, Lh. 479-80, KD 74, Hl. M #942 ¶¶ *s'aga (Adb.) saga- 'to extract (sth. for oneself), milk' (< *'reach, obtain') > T *sag- id. > OT say- v. 'milk (an animal)', Tk sag- v. 'milk, extract honey from a beehive', Tkm θaṣ- v. 'milk, suck out', Az, ET, Xk, SY, Tv say-, Uz coṣ- say-, Qmq, Qzq, Qq, Nog, VTt, Kr saw-, Bsh haw-, Ggz, Qrg, Alt sa-, Slr A saṣ-, Yk sīa-, Chv L cy-su-, Chv Δ sḡw- v. 'milk' ¶ Cl. 804, Jeg. 192, Fed. II 53-4, Tn. SJJ 205, Tn. SJ 476, TkR 555 || M *saya- v. 'milk' > MM [S] saṣa-, WrM saga-, HIM caa- sa-, Brt ha-, Kl, Ord, Dgr, MMgl la-, Mnr H {SM} sua- ¶ MED 656, KW 317, H 130, Iw. 131, SM 356 ¶¶ Pp. VG 29, KW 317, Adb. KL 1, Cl. 804 (suggests with a query that the M verb is a loan from T) || Tg *s'aga- (or *ṣaga-) v. 'milk' > Ewk Nr ṣaya- id. ¶ STM II 375 ♦ AD GD 8 [#49] (IE, U), Rs. UAW (U, A), IS SS 333-4 [#6.19] & IS MS 356 s.v. **получат** □ sagā (IE, U, D).

2023. *sEgkV 'to eat, swallow' > **U** *seve- > FU {Coll.} *seve-, {UEW} *sew|ye- 'to eat' (× N *sew.V 'to drink' [q.v.]?) > F syo~-, Es so~o~-, su~u~-, Vp so~ id. : pMr {Ker.} *sev3- > Er cybe- seve-, Δ s'a~vu-, Mk сиво- s'ivā-, Δ s'ev3- ^d sev3- 'eat (the whole thing)' ('**съест**□') : Prm {LG} *s'o~y- (= {DLG} *s'o~j-) 'eat' > Z, Prmk сеей- s'oy-, Z US s'o.y-, Yz s'uy-, Vt s'i- (сильны) id.; the variant *s'o~v- survives in Yz 'suv- 'eat' and in Z s'ov-3d- v. 'feed' : ObU {Ht.} *θi- / *θiṣ- > pVg {Ht.} *ti- / *tiṣ- / *ta~y- > Vg: T ti- / ta~y- / ta~y-, LK/MK te- / tō~y- / ta~y-, UK te- / tō~y-, P/LL te- / tō~y- / tay-, NV te- / tō~y- / ta~y-, SV te- / tō~y- / ta~y-, UL/Ss ti- / te~x- / ta~y-; pOs {Ht.} *ḡi- / *ḡiṣ- 'eat' > Os: V li- / liṣ-, Vy i- / iṣ-, Ty ḡi- / ḡiṣ-, Y ḡi- / ḡiṣ-, D/K/Nz te- / tew-, Kz ḡe- / ḡew-, O li- / liw-; pOs {Ht.} *ḡa~pət- v. 'feed' > Os: V la~wət-, Vy ya~wət-, Ty/Y ḡa~pət-, D/K ta~pət-, Nz tapət-, Kz ḡapət-, O la~pət- : Hg e~v- (/ e~ / e~sz-) 'eat' || pY {IN} *θey- 'eat' > Y K/T {IN} leg- 'eat', T {Krn.} legul 'food', lew-l vt. 'eat', OY K {Bil., Merk} lagul 'food', {Merk} lagk, lagitak, {Bil.} lagetak v. 'feed', OY Ch {Mat.} ландж id. ¶ UEW 440, Coll. 117, □ Sm. 548 (FU *sewi-, FP *sevi-, Ugr *θigr- 'eat'), It. #336, SK 1154-6, ZM 539, LG 252, Lt. 62, U 277, ##178, 336, Ht. #115, Hl. rHt 73-4, MF 164-5, ERV 630, PI 248, Ker. II 140, IN 220, 30, Krn. JJ 274, □ Rd. UJ 48 [#79] (Y ← U) ¶¶ M *siṣu~su~n 'food' > MM [S] s'iṣu~su~n {H} 'Ration', {SM} 'provisions de bouche données par le gouvernement aux fonctionnaires', WrM siṣu~su~n {MED}, HIM ṣṣ*c 'food' (usually 'meat'), Ord {Ms.} s'u~su~ 'mouton qu'on sert aux personnes qu'on veut honorer', Mnr H {SM} su~s3n id., 'grand morceau de viande'; M ḡ WrMc s'usuid., 'meal provided at the stations to government functionaries' ¶ H 142, MED 704, SM 366, Ms. O 638, Z 684 || ?? NaT: OT (DTS, Rs.) sayur- v. 'swallow, absorb (liquid)' ¶ DTS 481, Rs. W 394, Cl. 816 (hypothesizes OT s'u'yur-) ¶ ? **HS**: Eg MK skn 'be greedy (gierig, gefräßig)' (of crocodiles, men) ¶ EG IV 318, Fk. 251.

2024. ?? □ *Su~g'E 'back of the neck, back' > **HS**: C: EC {Ss.} (?) *sug- > Dsn {To.} sug-gu [*, {Ss.} sugu] 'back', Or fugiso 'upside down', {Grg.} fuggiso 'position with top down and bottom up' [*, Gdl {Ss.} sukunna 'lower part of shoulder'] ¶ But not here Bln {R} zəg - ze~g 'shoulder(-blade)', Xm {R} zīg 'shoulder, back side', Xm T {CR} sig 'back', Arr {Hw.} ze~h 'nape of the neck' [*, and Or Wl {Grg.} saggo 'back of head\neck'] (× HS √ represented by Mofu {Ross.} ma-ṣ'ag~om, pMM *√3gm 'shoulder' and Mb ki-zo'ga ~ ki-zī'xa ~ ki-zo'ka id., see Tk. PAA 5-6) ¶ Ss. WOKS 127-8, Grg. 149, [*, 350,]R WB 296, R Ch II 406 (= s. p. 92), Hw. A 401 [*, □ AD SF 99, To. DL 526, □ Blz. DL s.v. 'tail' ¶¶ *su~gV, {DQA} *si_uge 'nape of the neck' > NaT {Adb.} *su~gsu~n 'nape of the neck, withers' > OT {Cl.} su~gsu~n 'backside, rump, (?) spinal column', {DTS} su~sku~n 'spinal column', MQp su~ksu~n 'shoulder, upper part of the back', OOSm su~gsu~n, Tk Δ su~gsu~n, su~ysu~n 'occiput, withers (**затылок, загривок**)', Az su~ysu~n 'withers' (**холка**), Alt su~ksenek 'jugular vertebrae' ¶ Cl. 836, DTS 518, TL 234-5 || AmTg *su_g-li(n) 'withers, mane' (Adb.) su~g-li 'mane' > Nn Nh sogh~, Nn KU solt, Ul suni 'wild boar's mane', Orc suli 'mane', Ork suli 'withers (of a horse\deer\bear)' ¶ STM II 70 ¶¶ Adb. MSR 200, TL 234 ¶¶ D {GS} □ *ṣc'c'u'y~ > Tm cuval 'nape of the neck, upper part of the neck, back, mane', ? Ml cumal 'shoulder', [× N *c'ikU 'side part of the base of limbs (shoulder, hip)']? Kui sukor'i ~ sukoli 'shoulder-blade', Brh cuy 'nape of the neck' ¶¶ D #2696 ♦ □ Blz. DA #25 (D, HS, A + unacceptable comparisons with IE, etc.) [*, □ Blz. LB #6i (EC, D, A + *unc.* Ag) ♦ Cp. Yn *suga 'backwards' (§.1982: 161)].

2025. ? *s'ru''l_gVLV 'produce sounds by voice or by blowing' > **HS:** S *_√zgl (*as* < **_√sgl?) > Ar _√zg'l G (pf. -ajiza zag'ila) 'sing, speak loudly', (of several persons) 'produce noise by laughing and speaking loudly' ¶ BK I 975 || **IE:** NaIE *swei_ghl-/*swig_ghl- 'produce sound by blowing' > Gt swiglo-n 'to blow a flute', OHG swe'gala 'flute, pipe (Schwegel, Flöte, Pfeife, Orgelpfeife), Rohr', {OsS} swe'glo-n 'to blow a Schwegelpfeife', NHG Schwegel 'flute', AS {Ho.} swezel 'music', {Fs.} swezl-horn 'trumpet horn' :: ?_ϕ L sībila- v. 'whistle' ¶ Fs. 467, Ho. 334, Kb. 998, OsS 907, KM 691, WH II 531-2. EI 72 (*swei_ghl-) || **U:** FU *s'El_gV or *s'Egl_gV > pObU *si_ləy- 'to hiss (zwischen)' > pVg *sa_llx- > Vg LK/MK sa_llx- id.; pOs *siləy-~*sa_ləy- > Os: Y siləy-, K sa_ləy-, Kz so_lhi-; Ty siləylə- id., Vy so_ləy- {Trj.} 'to hiss' (of snakes) ¶ Ht. #591, KrT 864, 890, Ps. 2064, Trj. S 437.

2026. ? ***Szi_giRV** '∈ (part of a) leg' > **HS:** Ch: Bks {J} saku'r 'leg' : Ngz {Sch.} zi'gi'r 'leg, foot', Bd {ChL} z'zg'z'z'n 'leg' [⋄ :: ? CCh (unless to N *s_l'idV or *s_l'edV 'lower part, leg', q.v.): Tr {Nw.} sara', G'nd {ChL} sarz, Hw {ChL} sa'ra', Pdl {ChL} s'z'r...ti, HgN {Mk.} sura, HgF/HgG {ChL} sura, Lmn Hd {Lk.} s'z'ra', Mdr {Eg.} si'ra', {ChL} su'ra', Gzg D {Lk.} sar, Glv {Rp.} s'i'g, Gdf {IL} si'ga', Dgh {IL} s'z'ge', {Frk.} s'ge', Ngs s'i'go', Mtk {Sb.} sa'k, Mkt {Ro.} s'i'k 'leg' ¶ JI II 220-1, ChC, ¶ Sch. DN 180, ChL || **A:** M *sivira 'shank, leg (of animals)' > WrM sigira, HlM шип id., 'hoof', WrO s'i'yire 'legs, stands', Kl шип s'ir 'shank; leg of a tripod', {Rm.} s'ir₃ 'Bein (von den Knien nach unten), Klauen (der Wiederkäuer, Schweine, etc.), Füße des Dreifusses', MM [MA] %ory\$ s'ira ({Pp.} s'ira) 'legs (of a tripod?)', Ord {Ms.} s'ira 'partie inférieure de la jambe d'un animal', Mnr H {SM} s'ira- 'leg'; M b> WrMc sira 'shin-bone; shank of birds' ¶ Pp. MA 335, MED 702, Krg. 449, KRS 671, KW 363, SM 397, Z 614 || NaT *si_lgra, {ADb.} *siygra (> *siyar, siyir) 'ankle (лодыжка), shank' > Az Δ siyir 'part of the leg between foot and ankle (пиколотка)', Qrg siyra 'counter of a boot, heel', Tv sa'r 'part of the foot from the instep up to the toes', sirr ({ADb.}: < *siyr-i) 'hoof'; d: *siyr-gak or {ADb.} *siyir-gjak 'shank, shin-bone' > i Chg {Vm.} E'r9yS siy_liraq (read by Rs. [← Vm.?] as siyraq) 'shin-bone', Nog, Qq, Qmq siyraq, VTt, SbTt syyraq 'shank', VTt {θRl.} syyraq ~ s'raq 'shin-bone', Qzq syra_l siyraq, Qrg s'iyraq 'shank, shin-bone', Ux Δ siyraq 'shank, ankle', Tlt {Rl.} s'iraq 'the leg from the hoof up to the knee', Alt s'iyraq 'pastern, knee', Tv s'r_lyaq 'shank (of animals), metacarpus, metatarsus', as well as possibly (but not necessarily) *siyr-gak 'hoof' > Chg {PC} sa_lraq, Tk Δ sirnak 'hoof (of bovines)', Tkm siyraq 'hoof of artiodactyls', Uz Xwr siyraq 'leg (of an animal)' ¶ -η- in the stem *siyirgak (if it belongs here) and in ADb.'s rec. (if valid) remains obscure ¶ Rs. W 415, TL 287, ADb. SR 313-4, Rl. IV 626, 681, 1052, TatR 495, Tm. 196, MM 310, NogR 319, KrkR 601, KumRS 293, Jud. 917, BT 186 || Tg *sira ({ADb.}: < *siyra) > WrMc sira 'shin-bone (of humans, mammals), thigh (of birds)' ¶ STM II 94 ¶ TL 287, KW 363, ADb. SR 313-4 ⋄ The T cognate suggests N *S-, while Ngz and Bd are likely to point to a voiced initial cns. (but definite results may be obtained not before a detailed historical phonology of Chadic is elucidated).

2027. ***s'ay_lyU** 'surface of water' > **K** *zywa- 'sea' > OG zyua, G zyva, Mg zyva, Lz zyua (⋄b G?), zuya-, (m)zo_lya, Sv UB/L/Ln {TK, GP, Dn.} zuywa, Sv LB {TK} zuywa ~ zuywa (with anaptyctic u, acc. to Klimov) ¶¶ K 89 & K² 62 (*zywa-), FS K 136, FS E 147 (*zo_lw-), GP 278, Dn. s.v. zuyva, Ni. s.v. **мопе**, TK 847 || **HS:** S *s_l'sayf- > Ar sayf- 'eau qui se répand et coule à la surface du sol' ¶ BK I 1176 ⋄ K *zy- < **sy (*as*) ⋄ Cf. N *c'a''i_lwE (or *s'a''i_lwE?) 'body of water, wet\swampy ground' (q.v. ffd.), which is not identical with N *s'ay_lyU, as can be seen in the reflexes of the initial lrs. and in the absence of expected traces of *f in the reflexes of *c'a''i_lwE.

2028. ***s'akV** 'sit, dwell' > **HS** *_√skn > S *_√s'kn 'to seat, settle, dwell' > BHb _√s'kn G 'settle; remain, stay, dwell', Ph _√s'kn G 'dwell, settle', Ug _√s'kn G {OLS} 'be situated, settle, dwell', ms'knt 'place of residence', IA, BA _√s'kn G 'dwell', JEA _√s'kn G {Sl.} 'settle, sink, reside, dwell', SmA _√s'kn G 'settle down, dwell', Sr _√s'kn G 'alight, perch, settle, rest upon', Ar _√skn G 'stop; be still; dwell\abode in', Ak _√s'kn G vt. 'place (sth. for a particular purpose), set' ¶ KB 1386-9, 1790, HJ 1134, A #2606, OLS 436-7, Js. 1575, Sl. 1145, Lv. IV 553, JPS 577, Tal 894-5, Ln. 1392, Hv. 328, Sd. 1134-9, CAD XVII 116-57 || Ch: WCh *_√sk(n), {Stl.} *sukn- 'sit, rest' > P' {MSk.} siki' 'sit, dwell, live', Jmb {Sk.} s'i'nk' 'sit' : Bg {ChL} sigi'ne, Gj {ChL} s'uki', Zul {ChL} ya' s'uku' 'rest', Plc {ChL} s'ixini, {Sh.} s'z'k, Dw {Sh.}, Ds D/Bn, Brw, Wnd {Sh.} suk 'sit' : Fy {J} s'ik, v. 'take a rest' ('rasten, ausruhen') :: CCh: ZmB {Sa., J} su'k 'sit', ZmD {KNC} su'k 'rester, s'asseoir' ¶ Stl. ZCh 177 [#295], ChC, ChL, J R 89, MSk. 203, Sk. NB 40, Sh. SB 37, KNC 24 || SC: Irq {E} sukunu?at- v. 'squat', {EldM} sak^wnene?-it-

'squat (on the haunches) :: ?σ Dhl {EEN} sukke^m- 'remain still', {To.} su^{ke}^m- 'be still' ¶ E SC 351, EldM61, EEN 25, To. D 147 || B *[√]skn > Ah əskən 'stand on hind legs' (of quadrupeds), Ty/ETwl {GhA} ɛskən 'se tenir debout sur les pied de derrière en appuyant ceux de devant contre l'arbre, pour brouter'; NrB: Tmz {MT} skən (pf. skən) 'habiter, loger', Izn {Ds.} əsxən (pf. isxən), BSn {Ds.} əskən (pf. 'yeskən), Mtm {Ds.} əskən 'habiter', əsxən 'demeurer', Wrg {Dlh.} əskən (pf. yəskin) 'habiter, loger'; NrB [√]skn may be a loan from Ar (cp. Ar Mrc skən 'become calm and quiet; live, dwell, reside') ¶ Fc. 1814-5, GhA 171, Ds. B 161, MT 630, DMA 136-7 ¶¶ OS #2240 (HS *sikun- 'dwell, sit') [S, Ch, SC], Tk. I 236 & Tk. SCC 84 [#12.14] (S, C, B + *unc.* Eg snc 'Fundament, Grundriß', sncy 'gründen') ¶¶ S, Ch *n and B *H are extensions || A *s[√]sag[√] (or *[√]b[√]w-) 'sit, seat, be seated' > M *sa[√]y^u- 'sit' > WrM sagu-, HIM su⁻ 'sit, be seated, dwell, reside', MM [HI] {Ms.} sa[√]u 'sit down, sit, dwell (s'asseoir, être assis, demeurer)', [IsV] sau⁻ 'sit down', [L] sau-ba, {MA, IM} su⁻ba 'sit', Ord {Ms.}, Mnr H {SM} su⁻, {T} su⁻, Mnr M {T} sau⁻ 'sit, dwell, stay', MMgl {Iw.} sau-ku⁻, Mgl {Lg.} so⁻u⁻ - sau⁻, {Rm.} su⁻, Dx {T} sau⁻, Dg {Lg.} s⁻o⁻, s⁻u⁻o⁻, Ba {T} su⁻ 'sit' ¶ MED 658, S AJ 237 [#81], Pp. MA 328, 447, Lg. VMI 63, SM 355, T 360, T DnJ 133, T BJ 147, Iw. 131, Rm. M 39 || ? pJ *su[√]wa⁻ v. 'sit' > OJ suw-u {Mr.} 'sit' > J: T su[√]waru 'sit, be seated', K su[√]watteru, Kg su[√]wa ¶ S AJ 267 [#67], Kenk. 1854, Mr. 760 (suwaru < *suba-ra- < *zuba-ra-) ¶¶ S AJ 277 [#64].

2029. [† *s⁻a⁻kE *s⁻ekE] ({AD} *s[√]s⁻) 'strew, spread' > HS *s[√]Vk- 'sow, strew, scatter' > Eg fp scy id. ¶ EG IV 346-7, Fk. 255 || Ch: WCh: Hs s⁻u⁻ka⁻ 'sow' :: CCh: Chb s⁻z⁻ga⁻ti, Bu {Hf.} thlika (=]s[√]c⁻ika...?) 'sow' : Msg P {Trn.} suki⁻, soka⁻, Mlw su⁻ki⁻ 'faire le trou avant de semer', Mbara {Trn.} c⁻o⁻k 'sow' ¶ Ba. 944-5, Hf. B 135. Trn. LM 60 || NrOm: Kf {C} s⁻ok-, Mch {L} s⁻o⁻kki- v. 'seed', Shn {Lm.} s⁻o⁻ka⁻ n. 'seed' ('Saat, Same') || EC: Ged ({Lm.}: <?) sok⁻ 'sow' (the glottalization *-k- > -k⁻ may be due to the initial lr. of the aux. verb that underlies suffix-conjugated verbal forms) ¶ C SE IV 496, L M 50, Lm. Sh 374-5 ¶¶ OS #2303 (Eg, Hs, Om), Tk. I 236 (Eg, Ch [Hs, CCh], Om) ¶¶ Tk. I 236 || IE: NaIE *segg⁻ v. 'sow' > L seges (gen. segetis) 'seed (Saat)' (→ 'standing corn, crop'), ? Se⁻ia 'goddess of seed' (< *seg-i⁻a⁻) (unless <d *se⁻ 'to sow') :: MW sehe 'Same', OW segeticion 'prolis'; MW heu (*hou⁻), W, Crn hau v. 'sow' ¶ WP II 408, P 887, WH II 509-10, LP § 35.4, Bc. 505 || A *sEki ({SDM97} *seki) {AD} 'strew, spread' > Tg *segk⁻ v. 'litter (branches of conifer on the flour), cover the flour with sth.' > Ewk s33i-, Lm h33-^d h33- 'litter branches of conifer on the floor of a tent as bedding', Neg s3k- 'litter branches of conifer in order to cut animal's meat or fish on them', Ork s3i-^d s3yi- 'litter branches of larch or spruce needles on the floor, spread sth. on the floor', Ul s3gi- 'to spread bedding'; Tg *segdi (<b- M?) > Nn Nh/KU s3g3⁻i, Ul s3gdi- 'spread' ('разложит'), Ork, Ul s3gdi 'bedding (подстилка)', Sln s3tt3-, Orc s3ktu, s3gdi id., 'bed', WrMc sek3i 'bedding of a room\neat', 'bedding\litter in a stall for skinning carcasses'; Tg *sek-te- 'spread\stretch (e.g. branches as bedding)' > Ewk s3kt3- 'spread branches as bedding', Neg s3kt3 'branches of coniferous trees as bedding', s3kt3w- 'make the bed', Nn Nh/KU s3g3⁻i id., s3kt3⁻ 'cloth [полотнище] (made of fish skin)', Ork s3kti(n-) id., Ud soktou(n-) 'bedding (made of a hide, bark, etc.)', Ul s3ktu- 'make up a bed', WrMc sekte- 'spread bedding, make up a bed', 'spread (hemp in a field to dry it)', sektefun 'bedding, rug, straw-bed; cushion' ¶ STM II 136-7 || pJ {S} *si⁻k- v. 'litter, strew' > OJ si⁻k-, J: T si⁻k-, K/Kg si⁻k- ¶ S QJ #389, Mr. 751 || M: WrM {Kow.} sekci 'herbes qu'on étend sur le lit d'une femme qui accouche, ou qu'on met dans les matelas ou sous le tapis, herbes que les animaux\oiseaux étendent dans leurs tanières ou dans leurs nids' (Yk sa⁻ksa⁻ ~ sa⁻ksa⁻ ~ sa⁻χsa⁻ ~ so⁻kso⁻ ~ sa⁻kta⁻ ~ sa⁻tta⁻ 'bedding of branches') ¶ MED 682, Kow. 1366, Pek. 2150, STM II 137 ¶¶ A *s[√]zege 'to litter; mat' > Tg, J] [† || D (att. in NED) *c⁻a⁻k- > Krx ca⁻:x- c. 'sow, scatter seed', Mlt {Drs.} ca⁻ge 'dividem scatter, sow' ¶ D #2431 ♦ NED *a (if it is from D *a), Tg and M *e are likely to go back to N *a⁻ ♦ Blz. DA 163 [#109] (suggested to equate HS with D).].

2030. *Sahk[√]a⁻ ({AD} *s[√]s⁻) 'to search, find, know' > IE *seh⁻g-/sh⁻g- > NaIE *sa⁻g-/sag⁻ 'scent out, track, search' (originally referring to hunt) > L sa⁻gī- 'scent out' (Cicero: sentire sagire acute est) → 'perceive quickly, feel keenly', sa⁻gax (< *sag-) 'scenting sth. well' → 'keen, acute', sa⁻gus 'prophetic, soothsaying' :: OIr saig- 'seek out', {Vn.} 'chercher à atteindre, tendre vers, rechercher', Crn hedhy 'try to reach\attain' ('chercher à atteindre'), W haeddu id. (→ 'deserve, merit'), {EI} 'earn, gain', cyrhaeddu, cyrraedd 'reach\attain' ('atteindre'), MW dyhaedd, Crn drehedhy, MBr dirhaes id. (Erd.: with pxs. do- + *(p)ro-) :: Gk ἡγεῖσθαι, Gk D ἄγεῖσθαι 'lead the way, go before; believe, hold (have the

opinion)', -d Gk ἡγεμὼν, ἡγητωρ 'one who leads, leader', κυν-ηγε'τη ἵ 'huntsman' (lit. 'who leads the dogs') :: Gt so'kjan, ON sækja, NNr sækja, Sw so'ka, Dn søge, OHG suohhen (> NHG suchen), OFrs se'ka 'seek, look for', AS sœ'c'an id. (> d NE beseech); Gt so'kn-s 'ζη'τησις, Untersuchung, Streitfrage', ON so'kn 'Suchen, Untersuchung, Streit', AS so'kn 'Untersuchung, Nachfrage', -d NE seek || Ht sak(k)- / sek(k)- 'know, find out' ¶¶ WP II 449, P 876, EI 505-6 (*seh_{Ag}- 'perceive acutely, seek out'), Mn. 1107, Dev. #703, WH II 464-5, EM 589, Vn. S 9-12, Ern. 175, AHD 1537, F I 621-2, Fs. 442, Vr. 529, 577, Ho. 306, Kb. 992, Schz. 276, KM 762, F I 621-2, Ts. W 67 ¶ HS: S *√s'kh Sh 'find' > IA, JA [Trg.], JEA [BT], SmA Sr √s'kh Sh id., Ak {Sd.} √s'kØ Sh (with vowels suggesting Ø < *hʃ) 'procure (beschaffen)' (?) ¶ HJ 1132-3, Js. 1572, Sl. 1143-4, Tal 892, Br. 775, Sd. 1210 (s.v. s'eku'm) || EC {Ss.} *sag-/sog- 'to predict' > Or {Th., Brl.} fag-, Or B {Vnt.} fag- 'foretell, predict', Dbs sok- 'predict', Brj sa'ga-na 'a particular family with power for rain-making' ¶ Ss. B 162, Th. 126, Brl. 140-1, Vnt. 51, AMS 185 ¶ A *sXg- > T *sag 'intellect, intelligence' > OT {Cl.} [MhK] 'S sa'y 'intellect (?al-faqlu), intelligence, sagacity (?al-fit na wal-ðaka') ¶¶ ?σ T *sak 'alert, awake' > OT saq id., Tkm θaq 'vigilant', 'light (sleep)', Tk sak 'vigilant; sleeping light', Bsh haq, ET, VTt, Qmq saq 'vigilant, prudent, cautious', Qq, Qrg saq 'watchful, cautious', Nog, Qzq saq id., 'prudent' ¶ Valid only if the primary meaning is 'alert' rather than 'awake' ¶ Cl. 803, 805-6, MKD 152, Sht. 170, Tkr 55, Nj. 497 || pKo *sa'ki'- > MKo sa'ki'-, NKO sa'gi- 'read characters, interpret', MKo sagu_i-, NKO sa'koi- 'know each other, make acquaintance' ¶ S QK #81, Nam 282, MLC 868, 920 || AmTg *seku- > Ul sɜxuli, Nn Nh sɜxur 'keen (of ear), 'light' (of sleep)', Ul sɜxulu/i- v. 'sleep light', Nn sɜxuc'i- id., 'be vigilant' ¶ STM II 130 ¶¶ DQA #1957 [A *se'k'u 'preserve, be aware': T *sak, Ko, Tg + unc. J *su'k- v. 'like' and M *saki- 'protect'] I ???φ A {DQA} *sogu- 'search, choose' (influenced by N *SuhK.V 'wish, covet' [q.v.]) > T *sogra- > OT [MhK] {Cl.} suyr-ut- 'search' (ol anm a'vin suyruttu 'he searched his house'); possibly: T b> WrM surga-, HIM cypra- 'teach, instruct, train' b> Tv surya- id. ¶ Cl. 816, Rs. W 433, MED 739, Tv 392 || ?φ M *so'y'onggu- 'choose' > MM [S] {H}, [HI] {Lew.} so'onggu-, [HI] {Ms.} songgu- id., [MA] {Pp.} sonqu- 'try, test; select, elect', WrM songgu-, HIM coHro-, Ord su'nggu-, Dg {T} songgo- 'choose, select', Brt hyHra-, Kl cy'h- 'select, elect' ¶ H 135, Lew. II 73, Ms. H 95, Pp. MA 324, MED 726, Ms. O 59, Chr. 688-9, KRS 463, T DgJ 164 || Tg *su'g'ule---e- > Nn Hh/KU sɜulɜ-, Ul sɜulɜ/i- ~ sɜwlu- 'search (durchsuchen, обыска́т)', WrMc suwele- ~ seole- id., 'look for (e.g., a hidden thing)' ¶ STM II 134, Z 575, 653 || pJ *sunkur- 'choose, select' > OJ su'gu'r-, J: T sugu'r-, K su'gu'r-, Kg su'gu'r- ¶ S QJ ¶ 1292, Mr. 758 ¶¶ DQA #2105 ¶¶ i÷ (≠φ) M *siqaya- 'look searchingly, take aim' and Tg *si_gi- or *si_ga- 'peep out, look out' (cf. DQA #1992 and N *s'EK.U 'look at' [q.v.]) ¶¶ ≠ Pp. VG 115, 132 (M, Tg) ¶¶ A {DQA} *sogu- is a qu. cognate because of the unexpected vw. *o.

2031. *s'a'k_LV_Jʔu 'to plait, tie, bind, wicker' > **K** *sk.w- 'tie (up), bind (up)' [× N *z'a'k_LU 'to tie (up)', q.v. ffd.] ¶ HS: C: Ag *sak-, {Ap.} *say-/saq- v. 'sew, weave' > Bln saχ-, Xm saq-, Q say-, Km saχ- (?), Aw say-/saq' :: DhI {EEN} saka?- v. 'plait, twist', ?σ so'k- v. 'twist (sth.)' ¶ Ap. IC 37, R WB 299, AD SF 101, E SC 182, EEN 23-4 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *sak- v. 'weave' > Hs sa'k.a, Gw {Mts.} i' sa'ka, Kfr {Nt.} sa'k, Ang {Flk.} sak id. : CCh: Msg sasake v. 'weave', Afd {Stz.} szakka' [sakka] 'Weberstuhl', wa'nszaka 'I weave' (= *[u-w]han saka 'I make weaving') ¶ This Ch √ is to be distinguished from *√cg v. 'plait, weave' (which may be a loan from KnT: Teda c'aga-, Knr saga- 'weave') ¶ Stl. ZCh 177 [#298], Flk. s.v. sak, ChC s.v. 'weave', Sö. 341 || ?σ B *√Hsk > *√Hsɣ > Ah -asəɣ 'joindre, unir, coudre [brocher de feuilles de manière à former un cahier]', ETwl, Ty asəɣ 'joindre, unir, relier' ¶ Fc. 1831-2, GhA 170 ¶¶ a Sk. HCD 226 || Eg fP scɜ (EG) s'tɜ v. 'spin, weave', DEg stɜ, Cpt Sd cwr id. ¶ EG IV 355, Fk. 255, Er. 474, Vc. 198 || ???φ CS *√skk 'weave, plait' > BHb √skk G 'weave, form', JPA √skk G 'hedge in', JA [Trg.] √skk D 'weave', JEA √skk D 'cover over'; the S cognate is acceptable if one admits secondary affricatization due to the infl. of CS *√nsk (< N *Nec'V 'to plait, tie together' [q.v. ffd.] × *s'a'k_LV_Jʔu) ¶ KB 664, 712) ¶ Js. 990, Sl. 810-1 ¶¶ Tk. I 76 ¶ U: FU *s'a'ku 'to plait' (× N *z'a'k_LU 'to tie (up)') > ObU *se-y- ~ *so'~y- (= *se-y^w-) 'to plait' > pVg *sa'~x- id. > Vg: T sa'w, LK/MK/UK/P/SV sa'x-/sa'~x, NV sa'x-/sa'~w, LL sa'x-/sa'~-, UL/Ss sax- id.; pVg sa'~x 'plait, tress of hair' ({Mu.} 'Haarflechte, Zopf') > Vg: T sa'w, LK/MK/UK/NV sa'x, SV/LL sa'~-, UL/Ss sax id.; pOs {Ht.} *so'~y- ({aHL} *so'~y-) 'to plait' > Os: V/Vy so'~x, Ty sa'~x^w-, Y sa'~w-, D/K/Nz/Kz/O sew- id.; pOs *so'~y ({aHL} *so'~y) 'plait of hair' > Os: V/Vy so'~x, Ty sa'~x^w-, Y sa'~w, D/K/Nz/Kz/O sew id.] -d FU *s'a'ktV 'to plait (bark shoes, a basket),

mend (e.g. a net)' > pLp {Lr.} *c'e-ktə- v. 'mend (a net)' > L: S {Hs.} tjiktedh, L {LLO} tjikte't, N {N} c'ik'tet v. 'mend (seine or some other net)', Kld {SaR} чиххтү, {TI} c'i_x:t'a'd_id. : Prm *s'ektal- > Z s'zktav-n'i v. 'plait (bast sandals, a basket)', Yz s'o''ktal- v. 'add [plait in] birch bark to plaited bast sandals' ('продергиват□ льковые лапти берестой'), Vt сикта s'ikta- v. 'mend bast sandals', Z s'zktan, Vt s'iktan 'кочедык (an instrument for plaiting bast sandals)' :: Os: Ty/O sa't- v. 'darn (nets)', D sa't- v. 'darn (nets, stockings)' ¶ Ht. 182 [#571], BV 96, MK 509, Coll. 75, UEW 470, Sm. 554 (FP *s'a''kti- 'mend'), It. #283, Lr. #150, Lgc. #573, N I 390, Hs. 1321, SaR 394-5, TI 665-6, LG 269-70, Lt. J 182 **II A:** AmTg *sakta-n, *sakta-ma 'wickerwork' > Orc sakta(n-), Nn Nh/KU saqta~, Nn B saḡta(n-), Ul saqta(n-) 'reed mat', Ul saqtama 'wicker basket (of reed)', Nn Nh saqtama 'basket' ¶ STM II 57, 136-7 || M *sagsu₁n₁ ~ *segsu₁n₁: [1] *sagsu₁n₁ 'wicker basket' > WrM sagsu, HIM carc 'basket made from bamboo': M → WrMc saqsu id., 'wickered container for corn (made of willow-branches)'; [2] *segsu₁n₁ > WrM segsu 'small basket', {Kow.} seksu 'corbeille d'écorce, petit panier d'écorce', HIM cыrc 'small basket', Ord segsu 'basket for carrying soil on one's back'; [3] possibly also M *segl- > WrM segli, HIM сүглий 'mat or rug made of grass' ¶ MED 658, 682, Kow. 1366, Z 558 || pKo *skā'r- > MKo skā'r v, NKO kāl- 'spread out [as mat]' ¶ S QK # 741, Nam 22, MLC 44 ¶¶ □ DQA #1952 [A *s|zeḡi 'to litter; mat', incl. M *segl-, Ko] ¶¶ The vw. *a in T *sakta- and M *sagsu₁n₁ (for the expected T *a'' and M *e) is due to vowel harmony (infl. of the vw. of sxs.) [↗ ↘ Blz. KM 119-20 (K, HS).].

2032. ??? **2** *s'VkvRV 'intoxicating drink' (→ 'alcoholic drink') > **HS:** S *s'i'kar- ~ *s'akar- id. > BHb rk1S4 s'e'k a'r, Ak s'ika'ru(m), s'ikru(m) 'alcoholic drink, beer', Sr s'ə'k ar, em. s'ak'r-a' '∈ alcoholic drink, σ'κερα', JA [Trg.] ar1k6S5 s'ik'ra' 'alcoholic drink', JEA s'ak'ra-, s'ik'ra' 'alcoholic drink nor made of grapes', Md s'akra '∈ alcoholic drink', SmA √s'kr TD 'become intoxicated', ms'kh s'kr 'intoxicant' (ms'kh 'beverage'), Ar sakar- {Ln.} 'alcoholic drink (wine, beverage prepared from dried dates, etc.)'; S (Hb, Aram?) → Gk [LXX] σ'κερα '∈ fermented liquor, strong drink'; S *√s'kr G 'be(come) drunken' > BHb √s'kr, Ar, Gz √skr, Ak √s'kr G id.; → Cn *s'akkara-n- > BHb N&rk'1S5 s'ikka'ro'n, Ug s'krn 'drunkenness' ¶ KB 1390-1, Tal 895, PS 4160, Br. 777, Js. 1576, Lv. T II 680, Sl. 1145-6, Sd. 1232, Ln. 1300-1, A #260, OLS 437, Ch. 1003 **II A:** pKo {S} *su'v'r 'wine, alcoholic drink' > MKo su'v'r ~ su'vu'r, NKO sul (acc. to Starostin, A *-k- > Ko ∅) ¶ S AJ 256 [#120], S QK #120, BKRS 749, MLC 1018.

2033. *s'ʔo'K.U 'to follow' > **IE:** NaIE *sekʷ- id. > OI 'sacate' 'accompanies, follows', Av hac'aite 'accompanies' :: Gk ἑπομαι 'I follow' :: L sequitur 'follows' :: OIr sechithir 'follows' :: Lt sekti (prs. seku) 'to follow, follow the trail of, watch, observe', Ltv {Frn.} sekt (prs. se.ku ~ se.cu) '(ver)folgen, spüren', 'wittern' (von Hunden) ¶ P 896-7 (does not distinguish this √ from IE *sekʷ- 'see, look' < N *s'EK.U 'look at, watch, see' [q.v.]), EI 208, M K III 417, WH II 519-20, Vn. S 62, F I 544-5, Frn. 773 **II HS:** S *-s'√su'k- > Ar √swq (ip. -su'q-) v. G 'drive (the cattle\ beast), urge (the cattle) to go' ¶ Ln. 1470-1 || Eg s'k. 'drive (animals)' (with a puzzling unexpected √, probably due to the infl. of the homonymous verb s'k. 'cause to enter' < d' s'k. 'enter, go in') ¶ EG IV 55-6, Fk. 215 || √φ,σ C: EC: pSam {Hn.} *sug- > Sml sug- 'wait', Rn sug- 'wait for, await' ¶ Hn. S 74, PG 268 **II ?σ A:** Tg: WrMc {Z} s'oxada- ~ soḡata- v. 'harness tandem, harness one behind the other', {Hr.} s'ohan 'tandem' ¶ Z 673, STM II 105, Hr. 857.

2034. UA **2** *soK.X 'blind' > **U:** FU (att. in BF) *s's'√s'o(k)kV > F sokea, Krl K s'okīe, Krl A so(v)eta ~ s'o(v)eta, s'oheta, Vp saged 'blind', Es so'ge, Es E səke, Lv so'gdz id.; F sokko 'blindman', Krl K c'okko ~ c'okko id. (acc. to SK, Krl affricatization is of affective origin) ¶ SK 1060-3, Don. VW 1689, ZM 516, Kt. 976 **II A** *s'o'√i:k'u ({SDM97} *s'o'√k'u) 'see badly, have bad eyesight' > M *soqu- > d' *soqu-r 'blind' > MM [S] soqor, [L, MA, IsV, HI] soqar, [IM] soḡur, WrM {MED} soqur, {Lg., SM} soqor, HIM coxop, Ord {Ms.}, Ba {T} soḡor, Mnr H {SM} sog_uor, {T} sogor, ShY {Ktw. ← ML.} corop, Dg {T} soqor, {T DgJ} corop, coxop, Dx {T} sugo 'blind'; d' *soqu-i- 'be(come) blind' > WrM soqui-, HIM coxoi- id.; M *soqu-la- > WrM soqula-, HIM сохло-, Mnr H {SM} sog_uoli- vt. 'make blind', {T} sogoli- 'put out sb.'s eyes', Dx {T} sugolu- 'make blind, become blind'; d' *soqu-ra- 'become blind' > WrM soqura, HIM coxpo-, Mnr H {SM} sog_uoro-, {T} sogoro- id.; M *soqur → WrMc soxor 'blind', T (in texts not prior to Mongolian conquest): MQp [CC], Chg, ET soqur, Alt {B} soqor, Alt/Tlt {Rl.} soqqor, Yk soḡḡor, Chv L sukkḡr 'blind', etc.; M *soqu-l- → Tlt {Rs. ← ?} √ soq-l-un 'be blind'; the T words are loans, as suggested

by their chronology and the presence of the M derivational sxs. -r and *ɿ* -l-¶ Pp. MA 324, 447, Pp. L III 58, H 135, Ms. H 95, Lg. VMI 64, MED 730, SM 352, KW 329, T 360, T DgJ 190, T DnJ 134, T BJ 147, Ktw. OuJ 443, Rs. W 426, Rl. IV 522-3, BT 129 || Tg {SDM} *s'oka- > Ewk {Cs.} sokot'i, {STM} cokotī 'one-eyed, squint-eyed', Lm cokotī, Neg coktoxo, Orc c'oktoko, Ul c'o'qto, Ork toqto id., 'blind in one eye' || pKo {S} *si_o'ku_ə'ŋ 'blind' > MKo si_o'ki_ə'ŋ, NKO so_gi_ə'ŋ ¶ S QK 365, Nam 312, MLC 969 ¶¶ S AJ 17, SDM97 s.v. *s'o'k'u (M, Tg, Ko i σ÷ T *sa-qī 'mirage' i σ÷ OJ suk- 'be transparent'); after rejection of the T cognate the rec. of a long pA *o' is no longer justified ♦ ▢ Rs. UAW 25, ▢ IS SS #13.16, ▢ IS MS 365 (Rs. and IS adduce T i sokır 'blind' as a genetic cognate of M *soqur) ♦ N *s- is reconstructed on the combined ev. of U *s's' and A *s' (acc. to my working hyp., regularly from N *s-).

2035. UA *2* *s'oK.V 'to stick fast, be stuck\motionless' > U: FU *s'oKkV (or s's'akkV) > Ugr *θoakkV 'stick fast, be stuck; get into' > ObU {Ht.} *θo'k- > pVg {Ht.} *ta'kn- 'stick fast, be stuck' > Vg: T takn-, LK/UK/UL/Ss taxn-, MK ta'xn- id.; pOs {Ht.} *θok- 'be stuck (hängen\sitzen bleiben)' > Os: V loqin-, Ty ɬa'q'in-, D/K toχən-, Nz tuχən-, Kz ɬo'χən- 'hängen bleiben', V lo'kən-, Vy yo'kən- 'sitzen bleiben' : Hg akad- 'get stuck\caught (in)', akaszt- vt. 'hang' ¶ UEW 845-6, MF 78, Ht. #122 || R: M *soqsu- > WrM {MED} sog sui-, HlM {MED} corcoi- 'sit idle; stand up (of hair); stick up\out', WrM {Kow.} soqsoi- 'être immobile; se taire tout d'un coup, garder la silence', Kl {Rm.} soksi-χα 'unbeweglich sitzen, lautlos sitzen\sein'; WrM {Rm. ←?} sogsu-gar-, Kl soksoγar 'unbeweglich und wortlos dasitzend'; M → WrMc {Z} soksoχon (pl. soksoχori) '(sits) frowned\gloomy\silent\far from others' ¶ MED 723, Kow. 1408, KW 329, Z 624 || T (← M?): Alt sokso {B} 'sth. protruding', soksoy- vi. 'be\sit straight, stretch (был прям, вытягиватся)', Alt/Tlt/QK {Rl.} soqsoi- 'sich erheben. eine Erhöhung bilden, hervorstehen, торчат', soqsoyin otırdı 'er saß gerade, aufrecht' ¶ BT 129, Rl. IV 526.

2036. *s'UK.X 'to drink, suck' > IE: NaIE *seu_k- ~ *seu_g- 'to suck' > L su_g-o- v. 'suck' :: ON su'ga, sju'ga 'to suckle'; OHG su_gan 'saugen, trinken', NHG saugen, ON su'ga, OSx su_gan, AS su_zan ~ su_can 'to suck', NE suck :: OIr su'igid 'sucks' :: Ltv su_kt (1s prs. su_cu) id., 'to sip' || Ht sakiuwei v. 'water (horses)' (absence of the expected labial glide is puzzling) ¶¶ But NaIE *so'k'w-o-s 'juice, sap' (> L su_cus and Sl *so'kъ 'juice') belongs to N *z'UK.'u' 'juice' (q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ WP II 469, EI 556 (*seu_g- ~ *seu_k- 'suck' 'suck'), WH II 622-3, Ts. W 67, Bc. 333, Vr. 560, Ho. 329, Ho. S 72, Kb. 984, OsS 890, ME III 1132, Kar. II 321 || HS: CS *s'k.y v. Sh, D 'give to drink' > BHb s'kyw Sh (pf. eq!S6e5 his'k.a-), Ug s'ky Sh, Sr qf s'k.? (= s'k.yw) D, IA, SmA, JA s'k.y Sh (IA hs'k.y, SmA hs'k.h) id., JA s'k.y Sh (pf. ?as'k.i) vt. 'give drink, water', Ar s'qy D 'donner à boire, faire boire souvent, arroser'; S *s'k.y G 'give to drink' [bf from *s'k.y Sh, D and contamination with N *s'ik.X'yv' 'pour'] > Ug s'k.y G id. ('ofrecer a beber'), Ar s'qy G (pf. iqaSa saqa-), Sb s'k.y vt. G 'irrigate (land), water (cattle)', Gz s'k.y G vt. 'water, irrigate', Jb E/C {Jo.} 's'e'k.e 'water (animals), irrigate', Mh h'k.y G (pf. h'k.u) 'give water to', (pf. h'k.u) 'give a drink, irrigate', Jb E/C {Jo.} 's'e'k.e, Sb s'k.y, OAk, Ak OA s'ak.a'u, Ak OB s'ak.u v. 'irrigate', Ak s'ak.u 'give to drink' ¶ GB 860, KB 1512-4, HJ 1186, Yal 925, OLS 451, Js. 1622, BGMR 128, L G 511, Jo. M 155, Sd. 1181 || C: Ag *s'k.w v. 'drink' > Xm {R} s'q- (su_q-), Aw {R} seku v. 'drink' (labialization in *k.w reflecting the preceding labial vw.?) ¶ R Ch II 93-4 || Ch (N *s'ik.X'yv' '↑'): Tng {J} soke v. 'give water to a baby' : Bd {Sch.} s'g'in / s'g'yin 'drink' :: CCh: Higi {Kr.}: HgNk seχ'i, HgB suχu', FlG seg'w, HgK sak'w / seχ'u', HgG seg'w v. 'drink' ¶ Stl. ZCh 177 [#296], J T 146, ChL I 260 & II 135, 145, 155, 165 ¶¶ OS #2220 || R *s'uku' : jkV 'beverage (juice, sap, etc.)' > M *s'ivu'-su'n 'juice, sap, beverage' > WrM sigu'sun, HlM u'c 'sap, juice, Brt u'c h'yn, Kl {KRS} u'c h'sn s'u'sn 'juice', Kl {Rm.} s'u'sn id., Kl D {Rm.} 'Lauge, Suppe mit Salz' (× N *z'UK.'u' 'juice' [q.v.]) ¶ MED 704, Chr. 740, KRS 688, KW 373 || Tg *s'u'k' 'juice' > Neg d' cuyzpc' 'stained with juice', Ud X c'u'o'ŋki 'sap', Ud Sm {Krm.} c'uo'ŋki, ?? Ewk d' cu'kin 'undercooked' (of meat) [if ← 'having juice']; Tg *s'u'kse (or *c-) 'juice, sap' > Ewk cu'ks' 'meat juice, juice of berries, sap', Sln su'tc' 'pitch (of trees)', Lm cu's 'juice (of berries, meat, fish)', Ork su'ks' ~ tu'ks' 'juice of berries' ¶ STM II 411, Krm. 311 ¶¶ The unexpected M *s- (for *k-) is still puzzling (infl. of M *s'ivu'-su'n 'food, meal' < N *s'egkV 'to eat, swallow') || ? E {HK} sikV v. 'drink' ¶ HK 1080.

2037. ? *s'v_k∇ 'honey' or 'bee' > **K:** GZ *sk.a- 'bee' > G sk.a- 'bee-hive', Mg (p)sk.a-, ska-, LZ msk.a-, mcka- 'bee' ¶ K 164, Q 319, DCh. 1186 **II HS:** C: Ag □ *sa'k, 'ah- 'honey, bee' > Bln {Ap.} saxara, Xm sara, Km sayeya, Aw {Hz.} cəyari', Knf {TBZAC} sa'har ¶ Ap. IC 43, 50 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} *sak.wan∇ 'honey' > pBT {Stl.} *saHani 'honey' > Bl {Mch.} saxani 'bee', Krf {Sch.} s'a'ya'ni', Glm {Sch.} su'n', Gera {Sch.} si'n'a, Pr {Frz.} c'i'gi'ni' 'honey' : NrBc *suk.wan∇ 'honey' > Wrj {Sk.} su'k.wa'na'i, Kry {Sk.} su'k'w'a'n, Jmb {Sk.} su'k.wa'na', Cg {Sk.} c'o'k.a'ne', Sir {Sk.} su'k'w'u'ni', My {ChL} suk'w'm :: Ech: Skr {Lk.} so'n'e 'bee', so'n'en 'honey' ¶ Stl. ZCh 177 [#302], Sch. BTL 147, ChC, ChL, Sk. NB 26, Frz. P 25, Lk. ZSS 39 **II A:** pKo {S} *sku'r 'honey' > MKo (p)sku'r, NKO k-ul id. ¶ S QK #421, Nam 63, MLC 217 ¶¶ □ SDM97 (A *z'u'gi 'juice' > Ko i + T *juk 'resin, gum', M *sigu'-su' & Tg *su'kse 'juice', ƒ N *z'UK, 'u' 'juice') [† ♦ Blz. KM 119 [#20] (K, Ag, Ch)].

2038. ? ₂ *s'v_k∇ 'to carve, to chisel' > **IE** *sek- 'to chop' (× N *s'a''k.a 'to split, cleave' [q.v. ffd.]) **II HS:** Eg fXVIII sksk {EG} 'zerhacken, zerstören', {Fk.} 'destroy' ¶ EG IV 319, Fk. 252 || WCh sak.- 'carve' > Hs sa'ssa'k.a- v. 'carpenter', ya- sa'ssa'k.a' i'ta'c'e- 'he adzed bark off tree', Gw {Mts.} s'e's'e'ke v. 'carve' : Ang {Flk.} sak v. 'cut down (trees to clean a field)' : Ngz {Sch.} 3s pf. sa'sk-u' (vb. n. sa'ska', sbjn. sa'sa'k) 'scrape\cut off in small pieces (skin of mango, etc.); carve wood in this way' ¶ Stl. ZCh 177 [#297], Abr. H 787, Mts. G 108, Flk. s.v. sak, Sch. DN 144 || ? EC: Or {Brl.} sok.- 'carve (scolpire)', {Th.} sok.- 'scrape (raschiare)' (× Or sok.- 'dig' [probably of different origin]) ¶ Brl. 380, Th. 309 ¶¶ □ OS #2180 [*sak.- 'cut' > i Eg {OS} <-? sk.k. 'cut', WCh *sak.- 'cut (down); carpenter'] **II A:** AdS of *sak- 'carve, rip' (> Tg {DQA} *°sak-pi- 'axe', pKo *sa'ki- 'carve, engrave', etc.) (< N *s'a''k.a '†', q.v. ffd.) ¶ DQA #1899 ♦ □ Gr. II 86 (*cek ~ *sek 'cut') [IE, A, Gil, CK, EA] (not distinguished from N *s'a''k.a 'to split, cut asunder').

2039. ?? ₂ *Suh_k∇ 'wish, covet' > **HS:** WS *°√s'ḥk. ~ *-s'u'k. (~ *√s'k.k.?) 'wish, desire' > Gz √s.hk. G 'desire eagerly, wish, covet' (as s...k. > s...k.), √sk.w'k. T' (pf. tasak.wak.wa) 'covet so.'s goods', BHb eqluST6 tās'u'k.a- 'desire', ? √s'k.k. in prtc. s'o'k.e'k.a- (nap.s'o-) '(his soul) has appetite', 'longing (soul)' (Is. 29.8, § 107.9), JPA aqluS s'u'k.a- 'eager desire' ('Begierde, Gelüste, Verlangen'), Ar -s'u'q- G 'excite a desire in', 'fill with longing' (⚡ Aram, whence s' for the expected *s?) ¶ Di. 1254 & Br. G I 169 (both: Gz-Hb-Ar), KB 1344, 1519, 1658, Lv. IV 523, Js. 1540-1, BK II 1288-9, Hv. 382, □ L G 551 (the connection of Gz √s.hk. with Hb and Ar "is unlikely"), L G 510 ¶¶ Hardly here (because of the cns. *z'-) WCh *z'ak.w {Stl.} *s'ak.w 'wish, want' > Hs Sk za'k.uwa-, Hs za'k.i 'eagerness', Ngz z'a'k'w'a'i 'desire for, desire to do' [Stl. ZCh 196 (#474), Abr. H 968, Sch. DN 47], which may be equated with S *√s'k. 'love' (> Ar √s'q 'love passionately') **II A:** NaT *su'k (Cl.) *su'k 'greed(y), envy, envious' > OT {Cl.} su'q 'greed; envy, envious, covetous', Tki {Shaw} suq, Nog suq 'greedy', Qrg suq 'envy' greed (coveting other people's goods); envious', Qq suq 'greed, envy; glutton', Uz suq 'envious, greedy (as to other people's food)', Qzq su'qanaq 'greedy (as to food)' ¶ Cl. 804, Shaw 125, NogR 312, MaM 323, Jud., UzR 390.

2040. *s'a'l_hk∇ 'thick, large' > **K** *s|sk- ~ *s|suk- '(be) thick' > OG {Abul.} gan-suk- 'make fat\thick' (Deut. 32.15, Jerem. 5.28), G (ga-)suk-eba 'to make thick', G suk-va 'to be(come) thick\fat', suk-i adj. 'fat', OG {Abul.} skeli 'thick', G skeli id., 'dense' (of fog) ¶ Abul. 69, 407, Chx. 1286, DCh. 900, 1202-3 **II U:** FP {It.} sak'ə', {UEW} *sak∇ ~ *sakk∇ 'thick, dense' > F sakea, Es sage id. : pLp {Lr.} *so'k3 'thick (dicht), dense' > Lp: S {Hs.} sooge-ke, Vfs {Lgc.} so''k's, so''k':eb_3, L {LLO} suohkat id., N {N} suokka'd 'thick' (of liquids, etc.), Kld su'ka'δ 'thick, dense' (of a forest, hair, porridge) : Chr: L шуко 's'uko, Uf s'uk3, Uf/B s'uko, H шуки s'uk' 'much' : Prm {LG} *suk 'thick, dense' > Z/Prmk/Yz suk ¶ UEW 750, Sm. 553 (FP *se''kita 'thick'), It. #39, Lr. #1173, Lgc. #7139, Lgc. SL #2251, Hs. 1228, MRS 731-2, Ü 273, Ep. 156, TI 529, LG 266 **II ? HS:** S *√s'ḥk. □ 'big, heavy' > Ar sahha-q-at- 'femme grande et qui a les mamelles frâsques et pendantes', sahu-q- 'high, big' (of a palm-tree, donkey. etc), SmA s'ḥk. 'high', s'ḥwk. 'heavens', BHb qh2S2 's'ahak. 'heaven', MHb 's'ahak. (pl. s'āha-k'īm) 'clouds, heaven', name of one of the seven heavens, JA [Trg.] aqlh9S6 s'āh'k.a- id. ¶ BK I 1061, Tal 886, KB 1358, Js. 1551, Lv. IV 536, Lv. T II 470 || B *√(w)z_hk 'heavy' > Ah az_uk 'heavy', Gd z_uk (pf. ez_uz_uk) 'be heavy' (emphatic *z_u due to the infl. of *H?) **II ???σ D** *ca-k-, ({GS} *s-) 'make grow, bring up' (← vt. *'to make fat, fatten') > Kt cak 'make grow, rear, support', Kn sa-ku 'bring up, foster, rear, nurse', Kdg cak 'rear up (child, young animal)', Tu sa'n-ku- v. 'foster, noutish, nurse, bring up', Tl sa-ku

'rear, bring up' ¶¶ D #2477 ♦ If the N etymon is ***s'a^hhk**, K *-k- goes back to a cluster *-hk- (ass. deglottalization of *-k- by the adjacent *h that yields K *Ø).

2041. *sⁱk_il_ija [or (less probably) ***sⁱk_il_iya**] 'to sink' > **IE**: NaIE ***sek-** 'to sink' (of water), 'flow down', 'dry up, be exhausted' (of liquid) > OI 'a-sak-ra-, *rdp* a-sas-'c-at 'not drying up', ? 'vi-s.ak.ta-' a cow that have ceased to give milk' (vi- 'apart' + sak- (unless Mayrhofer is right in connecting it to *sajati* 'attaches, fixes, fastens on') || ħ Gk Hm {WP} ἔσκετο (φωνή) (< *rdp* *se-sk-) 'stockte, versiegte (die Stimme)' [twice a varia lectio in the Scholia for ἔσχετο] || Lt *sekti* (prs. with a nasal infix *senku*) 'to sink, become lower' (water)', Ltv *sikt* (prs. *si'eku*) 'to dry up', Lt *seklus*, Ltv *seklis* 'shallow' || Sl (< a form with a nasal infix) ***se_k-no_{-ti}** 'to run dry, dry up' > HLs *sakac'*, *saknyc'* id., P (w)sia_kna_{c'}, sie_kna_{c'} 'to become dry, be quite drained', wsia_kac', wsie_kac' 'sink gradually into the ground', Blg 'cekvam, 'cekna 'run dry, dry up'; Sl ***jъz-se_k-no_{-ti}** 'run low\dry, dry up' (*jъz- 'out') > OCS **иса_kнѣти** *ise_kno_{ti}*, P *zsia_kna_{c'}*, R **ис'с_iл_iнѣт** id. ¶ WP II 473, P 894-5, M K I 64 & III 227, 419, Frn. 772-3, ESSJ IX 74, Vs. III 826 ¶ The prehistory of the IE √ may be reconstructed as follows: ***SiK_il_ija** > pre-IE ***si_k-ek-** > ***sek-** (f AD NGIE, AD NVIE) || **HS**: CS ***√sⁱk_i v.** 'sink' > BHb, JA [Trg.], JPA **√sⁱk_i G** 'sink', JEA **√sⁱk_i D** 'lower, make sink', Ar **√sq_i G** 'be gone (somewhere)' (ma⁻ʔadriʔayna saqaʔa 'I do not know where he is gone'), 'stray away from the right path', 'crumble away' (of a well) ¶ GB 861, Lv. IV 604, Lv. T II 512-3, Sl. 1176, Fr. II 329, 508 || **A**: Tg ***si_ka-** 'fall from trees\bushes' (of leaves, fruits, berries) > Nn B/KU *siḡa-* id., WrMc *siḡa-* 'fall' (of leaves, flowers), 'shed hair\feathers', 'be shed' (of hair) ¶ STM II 80, Z 597 || **D** (in GnD only) ***ci(k)k-**, {GS} ***sⁱk_i- v.** 'lower head' > Png *hig-* id., Kui *sika v.* 'bend the head down, bow\droop the head', Ku {Slz.} *hikk-* v. 'hang the head', {Fzg.} *hikali v.* 'crouch' ¶ D #2493.

2042. *sⁱk_iX^yvⁱ 'to pour' > **IE**: NaIE ***sei_kl^w-** 'pour out, strain, leak, drip' > OI **√se_c-**: *n-present *sin⁻cati* 'pours (out), sprinkles' (aor. *asicat*), *se⁻ka-h*, 'pouring out, effusion, sprinkling', Av *hae⁻k-*, *hi(n)c⁻aiti* 'begießt, gießt aus' || Gk [Hs.] aor. *ῥίξαι · διη⁻ῥσαι* 'be strained, filtered', Gk *ῥικμα⁻ῥ* 'moisture', *ῥικμαι⁻νω* 'I moisten' || Gmc ***sīx-an** ({Vr.} ***sīx^w-an**) > ON *si⁻a* 'seihen', OHG *sihan* 'to strain (seihen, heraus-\durch-seihen)', NHG *seihen* vt. 'to filter, strain', AS *sion* ~ *se⁻on* id., vi. 'exude, flow, drip'; OHG *siha*, NHG *Seihe*, AS *siohhe* 'strainer, filter', ON *si⁻a* 'sieve' || Sl: SCr *o⁻сека* *o⁻s⁻jeka* 'ebb' (< ***se_ka⁻**), Sl ***s_ьka⁻ti** > ***s_ьca⁻ti** > SrChS **сѣцати**, SCr *sca⁻ti*, Slv *sca⁻ti*, Cz *sca⁻ti*, P *szczac⁻*, R *сѣт*, Uk 'сшити' 'urinate', iter. ***sikati** > Slv *si⁻kati* 'hervorspritzen', R 'сикат' 'urinate' || Tc A *sik-* 'overflow' ¶ EI 448 (***sei_k-** 'pour out; overflow'), ¶ P 893-4 (***sei_k-**), M K III 364-5, M E II 744-5, F I 717, Hofm. 123, Ho. 295, Kb. 851, OsS 762, KM 699-700, Vr. 472, Glh. 541-2 || **HS** (× N ***s⁻UK_iX** 'to drink, suck'): S ***√sⁱk_i y vt.** *G* 'irrigate, water' > Ar **√sq_i** (pf. *īqaSa saqa⁻*), Mh **√hk_i y**, Jb E/C {Jo.} *s⁻e⁻k_ie*, Sb **√sⁱk_i y**, OAk, Ak OA *s⁻ak_ia⁻ʔu*, Ak OB *s⁻ak_iu⁻ v.* 'irrigate', Gz **√sk_i y G v.** 'irrigate, water' (ffd. cf. N ***s⁻UK_iX**) ¶ GB 860, KB 1512-4, HJ 1186, BGMR 128, L G 511, Jo. M 155, Sd. 1181 || Ch: WCh {Stl.} ***si_kak_iu** > Hs *s⁻e⁻k_ia⁻ v.* 'pour (into vessel), pour water (on a person)' || NrBc: Jmb/My/Dir {Sk.} *s_zka v.* 'pour in' ¶ Stl. ZCh 177 [#296], Abr. H 806-7, Ba. 935, Sk. NB 35, ChL || ?? Eg fMK *scy* ({EG} *s⁻t_ij*) 'begatten, erzeugen' (if its basic meaning is 'Samen ergießen' [as supposed by EG]) ¶ EG IV 347-8 ¶¶ OS #2220 || **A**: Tg ***seki_e-** 'pour in, flow' > Nn KU *s_zk_i id.*, WrMc *seki* ~ *sekiye v.* 'stream, flow; strain (сѣдит)', *sekyen* 'spring (fons)' ¶ STM II 139 || ?? A {DQA} ***s⁻īk_i-** 'urine; urinate' > ?φ M ***si_e-** 'urinate' > MM {S} *s⁻i_e-*, WrM *sige-*, HlM, Brt *иγ⁻*, Ord *s⁻e⁻*, Kl *и⁻e⁻* ~ *s⁻e⁻*, Mnr H {SM} *s_e-*, Dg {Mrm.} *s⁻e⁻* ~ *se⁻* id.; d⁻ ***si_e-su⁻n** 'urine' > WrM *sigesu⁻n*, HlM *иγс(γн)*, Ord *s⁻e⁻su⁻*, Brt *иγγн(н)*, Kl *и⁻есн* *s⁻e⁻sn_i*, Mnr H {SM} *s_e-* ~ *se⁻* ¶ H 139, MED 701-2, Ms. O 611-2, Chr. 752, KRS 669, KW 355, SM 373, Klz. D II 131 || Tg ***s⁻ike⁻n** 'urine' > Ewk *čik_z-n*, Sln *s⁻ix_z-*, Lm *čik_z-n*, Neg *čix_z-n*, Ul *c⁻ig_z-n* ~ *c⁻z⁻(n-)*, Ork *čiz⁻(n-)*, Nn Nh *c⁻iz⁻*, Nn KU *c⁻ik_z-*, WrMc *sike* id., Ewk *čik_z-n*, Lm *čikan-*, Neg *čix_z-n* 'urinate' ¶ STM II 392-3 ¶¶ A DQA #2189 [A ***s⁻īk_i-**, ***s⁻īk_i-di** 'urine; to urinate', incl. M, Tg].

2043. *SuK_iu⁻r^v 'parent-in-law' > **IE**: [1] NaIE ***swek⁻uro-s** 'husband's father' > OI *s⁻vas⁻ura-h_i*, Av *x⁻vasura-*, NPrs *rsuXu xosor*, Psh *sḡar* id. || Gk *ἐκυρο⁻ῥ* id. || Al *vjehe⁻rr* (-rri, pl. -e⁻rr) m. id. ({O}: influenced by Al *vjehe⁻rr* 'mother-in-law') || L *socer* / gen. -ī || OHG *swe⁻hur* 'husband's father', NHG *†*, □ Schwa⁻her, AS *swehor* ~ *swe⁻or*, Gt *μ swar⁻hra* id. || Lt *s⁻e⁻s⁻uras* (< ***ses⁻**) id. || Sl ***svekrъ** 'husband's father' > OCS **свекръ** *svekrъ*, Blg, Uk 'свекор', SCr *sve⁻kar*, Slv *sve⁻ker*, Cz *svekr*, Slk *sveker*, P *s⁻wiekier*, R 'свекор' || [1a] *d*: ***swek⁻ura⁻** 'husband's mother' > Arm *skesur skesur* 'mother-in-law' (< ***k⁻wēk⁻ur-a⁻** <

*swek^hura- [as] || Gk 'εκυρά id. || pAl {O} *swexura > Al vjehe^hrr (-rra, pl. -rra) f. 'mother-in-law' || [2] NaIE *swek^hru-s 'husband's mother' > OI s'va's'ru^h-h. id., NPrs vrsXu χοςru^h 'husband's father\mother' || L socrus 'husband's mother' || W chwegr, Crn wheger id.; d W chwegrwn, Crn whygeran 'husband's father' || OHG swigar 'husband's mother' (> NHG Schwieger, Yid rogi's 's'viger), AS swezer id.; d Gmc *swexr-oⁿ- > Gt swa^hhroⁿ, ON sværa id. || Sl *sve^hkri / gen. *svekr^hve id. (< *swekru^h- with depalatalization *k^h > *k within a cns. cluster) > OCS svekry svekri / svekr^hve svekr^hve, R Δ sve^hkrv, R sve^hkrv, Blg sve^hkrva, SCr sve^hkrva, Sln sve^hkrv, sve^hkrva, OCz sve^hkrov, P s'wiekra id. || [3] ? NaIE *swek^hu-ro- {Wrk.} 'wife's brother' > OHG swa^hgur ~ swa^hger {Kb.} 'relative of a father-in-law, father-son-brother-in-law' || InA: Kshm hahar 'wife's brother', Sin hu^h-ra^h 'spouse's brother' ¶ P 1043-4, EI 85 (? *swek^hu-ro-s 'wife's brother'), 195-6 (*swek^huro-s 'father-in-law, husband's father'), 386 (*swek^hruh^h-s 'mother-in-law'), Szem. KT 17-8, Wrk. 170-1, 185-6, 190-1, M K III 400-1, VI. I 691-2, Slt. 57-8, F I 478-9, WH II 550-1, LP § 24.4, YGM-1 156, ECCE 307, Fs. 462, Vr. 571, Kb. 995, 998, 1003, OsS 907-8. 914, Schz. 277, KM 687-8, 693, Ho. 334-5, O 510-1, Frn. 977, Glh. 597 || HS: Ch **√srK (mt ?) ~ **√sK^hr 'in-law' (× N *S^hi^hHu^hrV 'relative-in-law', q.v.) > WCh: Hs su^hru^hkī 'father-in-law, son-in-law', su^hru^hka^h 'mother-daughter-in-law', su^hru^hka^hi 'relations-in-law', Gw {Mts.} s'o^hro^hk'ī 'wife's father\mother, wife's elder brother\sister, son-in-law' | AG *səyər (Sch.) *səyər, {Hf.} *s.əyər '(father-mother-in-law' > Su {J} səyər 'father-mother-in-law (Schwiegerleute)', Kfr {Hf.} səyər, Ang {Hf.} sir, Gmy {Hf.} s.u-r, Mpn {Frz.} sə^h-r 'in-law' | BT: Bele {Sch.} hu^h-ri^h 'in-law' (h- < *s-) || CCh: Mf {BLB} su^hk^ha^hr 'mother-daughter-in-law' | BtG {Mch.} se^hrwa 'mother-in-law' | Glv {Rp.} s'u^hgu^hla 'wife's mother, wife's brother, mother-in-law', Mdr {Mch.} s'o^h-la 'relative-in-law' | Msy {Mch.} skul 'mother-in-law' | Db {Mch.} səkulda 'my father-mother-in-law, my son-in-law', {Lnh.} su^hku^hl 'relative-in-law', Kola {Sb.} su^hku^hl '(male) relative-in-law' | Lgn {Bou.} sku^h 'mother-in-law' | Mtk {Sb.} skwa^hr 'relative-in-law' | MsgN {Rlf.} tsegeli^ha '(male) relative-in-law' ¶ Abr. H 829, Mts. G 109, Hf. AG #106, J S 82, Frz. DM 58, Sch. ChV 48, Sch. BTL 17, 30, BLB 321, RpB 82, Mch. D 148, ChC, □ Nw. ChCR #74 [4+ || ? EC *sVrk- (× N *S^hi^hHu^hrV 'man of the other moiety?') > Kns {BISO} sark-att-a 'brother-in-law of man', Gln {AMS} serko 'Schwager' || OCM § 1.52; BISO 173, AMS 267, □ ¶ Ss. PEC 5] [Hardly here Ar s^hih^h 'kinsman, son-brother-in-law', because the verb √s^hih^h 'to become related to a tribe by marriage' is likely to be identical with √s^hih^h 'copulate with a woman' and be derived from √s^hih^h 'to melt' ¶ ¶ gu. OS #437 (AG : Ar s^hih^h) || D *ce^h-r (GS) *s^h- 'relative-in-law' > Tle^h-ra^hlu 'husband's brother's wife', Nk serutra 'husband's younger brother's wife', Gnd se^h-ran^hd^hu, sernd^hu 'spouse's younger brother, spouse's younger sister's husband', Gnd B {Tr.} se^h-riya^h-r, se^h-riya^h-l 'elder brother's wife', Gnd Y sereyar^h, Kui sezenzu 'husband's brother's wife', Knd se^h-r-on 'husband's younger brother' (with an irreg. r^h-), Mnd je^h-sun 'wife's younger brother' ¶ ¶ D #2819 ¶ ¶ D *r (reg. reflex of *r clusters) goes back to *kr ◆ An alt. rec. (based on Ar s^hih^h 'kinsman', AG *səyər 'in-law' and D *ce^h-r 'in-law') is N *c^h-eh^hV^hrV 'relative-in-law'].

2044. *s^hala 'rope, bonds' (later 'chain') > U: FU *s^hala (or *s^h-) 'thread' > Chr H {Ep.} s'ol 'вѣзок у саней' ('flexible rod used to tie together parts of a sledge'), Chr s'ol in Chr Uf kit-s'ol 'Armband', Chr L кидшол, Chr H/Uf kit-s'ol 'bracelet' || pOs *sa^hl > Os: V sa^hlā 'Bauchgurt (des Rientiers), den Zugriemen tragender Riemen über dem Rücken des Rientiers', Km sa^ht 'um eine Rinderschachtel genähter Verstärkungs«gürtel» aus Birkenrinde', Kz so^hl^hke^hl 'bellow belt of a reindeer (ke^hl 'rope, cord') | Hg szalag 'ribbon, band' ¶ ¶ UEW 461, Ps. OT 123, Ep. 44, 152, MRS 197, SebZ 114, Ü 66, MF 566-7 || HS: CS (rdp) *s^hal's^hial(-at)- 'chain' > MHb tl3S3l6S2 s'al's^helet^h, EpJA tlls s'ls^hlt, JA [Trg.] aTl16S3l6S2 s'als^hel't-a^h, SmA s'ls^hlh 'chain', Ar élasil0Si silsilat- 'iron-chain, succession', Sr d'o3o-wfū s'uls^ha^h-l-a^h 'concatenatio' ¶ Js. 1590, HJ 1155, Js. 1590, Tal 905, Br. 784, Fr. II 340-1, Hv. 329 || Eg s3s3 {Crn.} v. 'tow (a boat)', {Mks.} 'haler un navire', Cpt: Sd caace saase, B ca2c sahs n. 'tow' b> Ar sa^h-s- 'étoupe' ¶ Mks. I #3366, Crn. 163, Vc. 197.

2045. *s^hal^hra^h 'willow' > IE: NaIE *salik^h- 'willow' > L salix id. || OIr sail / gen. sa(i)lech id., W helyg, Crn helyk, Br haleg coll. 'willows' (snglt. W, Crn helyg-en. Br haleg-enn), OBrth salik- (in the n. l. Salico-du-non) || ON selja (*salhyoⁿ), Nr selije, Dn selje, silje 'sallow', Sw sa^hlg {Mlnv.} 'pussy-willow', Ic selja {Bv.} id., 'willow', OHG {OsS} sal(a)ha 'willow, sallow', MHG salhe, NHG Salweide, AS sealh 'sallow, Salix caprea', NE sallow || Oss I хæрис хā^hris, Oss D хæрес хā^hres, хæрес хā^hres 'willow' || ? Gk Arc

ἑλι'κη id. (× ? NaIE *welikk^h - id. > Gk B $\pi\epsilon\lambda\iota\kappa\omega\acute{\nu}$, MHG wilge, AS welig 'willow', NE willow) ¶ WP I 300-1, 453-4, P 879, EI 643 [*sal(i)k- 'willow'], Mn. 1110, F I 494, Frdr. PITA 53-7, WH II 469, Vn. S 13, YGM-1 283, Hm. 368, ▢ Ab. IV 180-1, Ho. 236, 389, Lx. 321, Kb. 821, OsS 738, KM 622, Mlnv. 579, Hlq. 1145, Vr. 469 ¶ The element *ik^h - is likely to go back to a sx. ▢ U *s^hal^hla > FU *s^hal^hla 'elm, willow' > F salava. Δ salaja 'brittle willow (Salix fragilis l. caprea)' : Er селей s'e'ey, Mk сли s'a'i 'elm' : Chr: L шоло 's'olo, Uf/B s'olo, H s'ol 'elm' :: Hg szil 'elm' || ? pY {IN} *θ'al 'tree' > Y: K s'a'l, T sa'l {Krn.} 'tree', {IN} id., 'larch': OY: K {Bil.} tshall, {Klc.} чалга, NW {Lnd.} tschal 'tree' ¶ UEW 458-9, Coll. 111, Sm. 549 (FU *s'iliw 'elm' > FP *s'e'IV, Ugr *s'ilr^h), Ker. II 135, MRS 716, Ep. 152, Ü 266, IN 221, 332, Krn. JJ 277, 284, 320, 332-3 ▢ HS: S ? *^o/s^hslp > Ar Mrc fULiSa sa'lif- 'weeping willow, hornbeam' ¶ Gass. II 651 ♦ Hardly here names of other trees, parts of trees or those of trees in general, such as D (in SD) *call- ({GS} *^h33'-?) 'cane' [¶ D #2383], D *ca'l- ({GS} 3-) 'Acacia' [¶ D #2474], HS *sVIVm- '€ tree' > Ar salam- 'Mimosa flava', sala-m- ~ sila-m- 'a bitter tree', ECh: Mgm so'lmo' '€ (very hard) tree' [¶ Hv. 333, JA 124, OS #2182], NrOm: Hrr {Abb.} sola- 'Olea chrysophylla (a tree)', Mch {L} s'ollo' '€ a tree' [¶ Blz. OL #118 ('kind of tree'), CR H 660, L M 50], Hs Skt/Kc s'a'lla 'the reed gyananya', Hs s'a'lla 'the flowering spikes of gyananya', (??) sa'rfa- 'stalk' (actually from N *s^hel'XX 'bough, twig, stick') [¶ Ba. 907, 925]. Equations of these words with N *s'al^hra 'willow' are semantically unjustified. An equation between D *ca'l- ({GS} 3-) 'Acacia' and Eg s'n3 'Acacia' (if valid, although too risky on phonetic grounds) points to a N *s^h- or *c^h- and therefore does not belong here ♦ Coll. IUS 69 (FU, IE), ≠ Blz. 160 [#78] (suggested to add D *ca'l- 'Acacia' to the IE-U comparison) [¶ $\text{D}\text{H}\text{M}\text{H}$: + unc.φ HS {Blz.} *s'uLV~*s'VlwV '€ tree' (> Aram, Eg, CCh, RCh) whatever Blz. meant by that]

2046. *sale 'to put, throw' > HS: S *^o/s^hlwh^h? ▢ 'throw' > Ak inf. s'alu^h 'shoot (arrows), hurl (weapons), reject, throw away' ¶ CAD XVII/1 272-3 ▢ U *sa^hle or *sa^hlike 'sit down [seat oneself] (in\on sth.), get in\on (a boat, a sledge, etc.)' > Prm *so'l- > Z I s3l- 'get into (water)', Z co^hB- s3v-, Z UV s3l- 'get in\on (a boat, a cart, a sledge or another vehicle), mount (a horse)' :: ObU {HL} *θe'l- id. > pVg {Ht.} *ta^hl- id. > Vg: T ta^hl-/ta^hl-, LK/MK/UK t3^hl-, P/LL t3^hl-/tal-, NV t3^hl-/tal-, SV/ML t3^hl-/ta^hl-, UL/Ss ta^hl- vi. {ChCh} 'get into (a boat\sledge)', {MK} id., 'mount (a horse)' ({BV} 'cect□', {Ht.} 'sich setzen' are misleading translations with polysemic R and NHG verbs); ▢ Vg T ta^hl- vt. 'load into a boat'; pOs {Ht.} *4el- ({HL} *4a^hl-) vi. 'get into (a boat\sledge)' > Os: V/O lel-, Ty/Y 4a^hl-, D/Nz/K tet- : Hg † ell- 'mount (a horse\donkey)' || Sm {Jn.} *tciy- (or *tciy^h-) 'sit down, get in\on (a boat, a sledge, etc.)' > Ne T тл-, Ne T O Lh.} t'i^h-, Ng {Prk.} tiayi, 1s aor. t'i^hem, Slq Tz {KIH} t^hi- id., Kms {KD} 1s prs. s'i^hl'em ~ s'al'em id., 'ich fahre' ¶¶ For the semantic change 'seat oneself' → 'get in\on (a cart, etc.), mount (a horse, etc.)' cp. G sich setzen and R cect□ with the same change of meaning ¶¶ UEW 434-5, LG 262, SZ 343-4, Ht. #138, Hl. rHt 68-71, BV 115-6, Trj. S 205, MK 622, MF 147, Jn. 163, KKH 18, ≠ Rd. UJ 43 [#52] (+ unc. Y K 'elil 'burden, load, freight, weight', elite- v. 'load, pack, saddle') ▢ R: NaT *sal- 'put, put\throw down' > OT sal- {DTS} 'put, throw', {Cl.} 'move sth., put into motion (wave, etc.)', MQp -c s^hal- 'send', -'c s^ha^hl- 'throw', XwT sal- 'put, put down, throw (down)', Tk sal- 'throw, cast', Tkm 0al-, Qzq, Nog, Qrg sal- 'put, build', Az sal- 'put down', ET sal- 'put in', Qmq, VTt, Qrq, Alt, Xk, Tv, Tf sal-, Bsh hal-, Uz sal-, Slr sal- 'put' ¶ DTS 482, Cl. 824, Rs. W 897, S AJ 189 [#140], Tkr 561, Äz. 256, BN 130, MM 286, KrkR 559, BR 619-20, Jud. 624-6, Tn. SJ 471, BT 124, BIG 179, TvR 366, Ra. 225 ¶¶ ▢ S AJ 286 (#251), ▢ DQA #1961 (A *si.o'le 'make, put' > T).

2047. *s'al^hu 'intact (→ entire), in good condition, healthy' > IE: NaIE *so^hlo-, *solwo- 'entire' > OI 'sarva- 'entire, whole, intact, all, every', Av ha^hrva- id., 'sound', OPrs haruva- 'whole, entire', Sak har-bis's'a- 'all and every', NPrs rE ha^hr 'every, all, all kind of, any', Oss I al(l)3, Oss D al(l)i 'all kind of' :: Gk A ὅλοϛ, Gk I/Ep οὐλοϛ 'whole, entire, complete', Gk οὐλε voc. 'salve' :: pAl {O} *salwa > Al gjalle^h 'alive, living', ngjall- vt. 'bring back to life, revive' :: L salvus 'safe, unhurt, well, sound', d salu^hs / salu^ht-is 'health, soundness', Osc σαλαϛ, salavs 'salvus', Um SALUOM, SALUUOM 'salvum' acc. :: Arm o-f ot3^h (< soli^ho-) 'alive, living; sound, healthy; complete, entire' :: Tc: A salu 'completely', B sol-me 'complete, whole' ¶ P 979-80, EI 262 (*solwo-s 'whole'), M K III 446-7, Vl. II 1443-5, Ab. I 48, F II 381, WH II 471-3, Krf. 124, O 129-30, Bc. G 324, 345, Slr. 232, Bedr. 561, Xud. II 276, Wn. 412, Ad. 705, Ad. H 22 ▢ HS: S: [1] S *^o/s^hlw 'be untroubled, safe, at ease; 'stay quietly, be at rest' (× N

***s'ILV** 'quiet', q.v. ffd.) | [2] *+ext.* : S **√s'lm* 'be completed, remain whole, be intact, sound and safe' > Ak *√s'lm G* 'be completed; stay well; be in good condition, intact', BHb *√s'lm G* (ip. Ml2S6i% yi-s'lam, pf. Ml4S1 s'a'lem) 'remain whole\unscathed, be(come) completed, keep quiet', Amr *√s'lm G* id., Ug *√s'lm G* 'estar\ir bien, estar en paz', BA *√s'lm G* 'be finished', SmA *√s'lm G* 'come to an end, be completed', Ar *√slm G* 'be(come) safe\secure' (→ 'be free from vice'), Mn {MA} *√s'lm G* 'être indemne', IA *√s'lm G* 'be (re)paid'; *→* S **s'a'lim-* > BHb Ml4S1 s'a'le-m, JA [Trg.] Ml4S6 s'a'le-m, em. amlil4S6 s'a'le-m-a' 'complete, unmolested, peaceful', Ar *√s'lm* salima (pf. of the verb *√slm*) 'was safe\secure', Ak s'almu 'whole, intact, entire, healthy, sound'; *→* S **s'a'la-m-* 'unharmed state' > Ug s'lm, BHb M&IS1 s'a'lo-m id., 'well-being, peace' (→ a greeting) [and Cn *→* Eg (EgSSc) {Hlk.} s'a'-la-ma 'to greet, to sue for peace'], Ph s'lm id., 'peace', Plm, SmA s'lm 'peace', BA MlIS6 s'a'la-m 'peace, prosperity' (as well as a greeting), IA s'lm 'welfare, well-being, health', JEA MlIS6 s'a'la-m, em. amlilS6 s'a'la-ma' id., 'soundness, health', Ar *√s'lm* sala-m- 'safety, security' (→ 'immunity \ freedom from faults\ices' → 'obedience to God', a greeting), Sb {BGMR}, Mn {MA} s'lm 'peace' (*→* s'lm *G* 'sue for peace'), Gz sala-m 'peace, safety' (and a salutation), Ak s'ala-mu 'health, (physical) well-being; welfare (of a country\city), safe course\completion of a journey', *→* **√s'lm D* > Pun *√slm D* 'accomplish', BHb, Ph, Plm, Ak *√s'lm D* '(re)pay, give restitution for', Ug s'lm, (AkSc) s'allima 'pay, deliver', Cn *→* Eg (EgSSc) {Hlk.} s'a'-l-ma'-ta' 'levy, contribution', s'a'-l-ma'-ta' 'complimentary gift, provisions' ¶ KB 1394-9, 1418-25, 1790-1, HJ 1142, A #2609, OLS 438-41, Hnr. 181-2, G A 32, BK I 1132, Deg. § 62, Dlm. 424-5, Lv. IV 564, Lv. T II 488, Sl. 1150-1, Tal 901-4, Js. 1578, 1582, 1585-6, Br. 778, JPS 579, DM 441, Mcl. 442, Ln. 1412-8, Hv. 333-4, BGMR 127, MA 82, L G 499-500, CAD XVII/1 206-29, 255-60, Sd. 1211, 1237 (Ak s'ilu'lu' tu *→* Aram), Hlk. ##225-6, SivCR 42, 85 II ?φ ¶ M: WtM s'al, HlM шал adj./adv. 'complete, utter, total', Kl шал s'alъ, Dg {T} s'al 'quite, completely', Ord {Ms.} s'al 'tout à fait' ¶ The prehistory of the word and the origin of the unexpected s'- are obscure ¶ MED 748, KRS 651, Ms. O 603, T DgJ 182 II D *ca'l- ({"GS" *s-?}) 'sufficient, suitable' > Tm ca'l- 'be abundant, full, be suitable, fitting', Ml ca'la 'richly, fully', Kn sa'l, sa'lu 'be sufficient\enough, suffice', Tl ca'lu 'be able, capable, enough', Klm sa'l 'be able, can', Gnd Mu ha'lna 'completely', Knd sa'l- 'be capable of, suitable', Ku ha'l- v. 'suffice, be enough to' ¶¶ D #2470.

¶+ **2047a.** **SilV* 'hole' > HS: C: EC {Ss.} *sill- 'small hole' > Kns {Ss.} silla id., ??σ,φ Rn s'il 'vagina, birth-canal' || SC {E} *sila 'cave' > Kz {E} silimbayo id. ¶ *→* Ss. Gssf 245, Ss. B 71, PG 260, E SC 326 || S: Ak fOB s'ilu(m) 'Vertiefung (Eindruck auf Leber, Magen usw. in Omina; im Gelände)', ? Ar sa'il- (pl. sull-a'n-, sula'l-) 'fond d'une vallée' ¶ Sd. 1237. BK I 1117 || ?φ CCh: Ms {J} su'lla', Bnn {ChL} su'lda', BnnM {ChL} sula 'hole' ¶ The deviant vw. *u may be due to the contamination with the reflex of N **s'uØIV* 'throat, mouth' (q.v.) ¶ ChC. ChL II D *cill- ({"GS" s-}) 'small hole' > Tm illi id., 'orifice', cilli 'leak, hole, crack', Ml cilli-kkuttu 'a little hole', Kn jilli 'small hole in an earthen vessel', Tl cilli 'small hole in a pot\paper' ¶¶ D #2575 *→* Blz. DA 161 [#93] (HS, D; does not distinguish between this N etymon and N **c'alVmV* 'orifice, pit').]

2048. **s'ilī* - **s'ilāyV* 'smooth' > HS: B **√sll* 'smooth, slippery' > Ah əsləl 'être très lis et très doux en touchant', əslələt 'glisser, əsləl 'glissement', Gh əs'laləm 'glisser' ¶ Fc. 824, Nhl. 165 II IE: NaIE *slei-m- 'slippery', 'smooth' (× N **√ilV* 'to slip, slide') > ON slr'm, NNr, Dn slim, Sw slem, MDt, Dt slijm, AS, OLG, MLG, OHG, MHG slīm, NHG Schleim 'slime', NE slime || Clt (< NaIE *slim-no-): OIr slemon - slemun, Nlr sleamhain 'smooth, slippery', Brtt *slimnos (or *slibnos) 'smooth' > OW [γ] limnint 'tondent' 'sie glätten', MW llefnu, lywnu 'to harrow', W llyfn (f. llefn) 'smooth, even', Crn leven 'smooth', OBr limn 'lentum', {Flr.} 'souple, flexible', MBr -lefn (in *cd* di-lefn 'hard' with a privative di-), Br levn 'poli, uni' |? *→* NaIE *slei-m-a-k- 'snail' > Gk {Hs.} λειμαξ (gen. -κοξ) 'snail' || L līma-x (gen. -cis) 'slug, snail' (*→* Gk?) || Sl *slimakъ 'snail' > R Δ, Uk слимак, Cz slima'k, Slk slimak, P s'limak id. ¶ Not here (or not only here) the apparently extended roots *slei_g^- 'smooth, slippery' and *slei_dh- 'slippery; to slide' that go back respectively to N **√ilV* 'to slip, slide' [q.v.] and N **√ilV* - *√ilV* 'to slip' [q.v.] ¶ WP II 390, P 663-4, 960-1, ¶ EI 527 (*s)lei- 'sticky, slimy, slippery', Vs. III 671-2, Vn. S 130, RE 132, YGM-1 316, Hm. 514, Flr. 242-3, Ho. 299, Vr. 516, Kb. 910, Lx. 198, KM 656, F II 97, WH I 802, Tr. 269, Vs. III 672 II U {Resh.} *c's'il- (× N **√ilV* '↑') > FU (att. in FL) *c's'il_E *→* F silea 'smooth', Es sile (gen. sileda) id., F silitta'a'', Es silitada, Lv sila'stъ 'streicheln, glätten' | Lp N {N} c'a'lle, Lp L {LLO} tjalle 'stiffness \ hardness of skin \ leather'

(semantic change: 'smooth leather' → 'hard leather') || Sm {Jn.} *sil-~*sel- v. 'whet' > Ne сил- sil- id., Slq Tm {KD} saṭab_, Slq NP {Cs.} sillam, Slq Chl {Cs.} selam '(he) whets', Slq Chl {Cs.} seṭal 'smooth', Kms {KD} seṭaṭ'em 'I whet' ¶ Kt. 365, SK 361, Coll. LWL, Ter. 559, Jn. 141 || **A:** T *sila- v. 'stroke' > OT silV- (or {Cl.} sil-) v. 'rub, wipe, caress, stroke', Qrg sila- v. 'stroke, caress', Uz sila- v. 'smooth, stroke', ET sila- v. 'stroke', Qzq\Nog sila- v. '(be)smear, clay, massage', Qq sila- v. 'smear, caress (e.g. a child)', VTt sṭla- v. 'smear, rub on', SbTt Tm {RL.} sṭla- 'ein-\be-schmieren, einreiben', Bsh hṭla- v. 'smear', Sg {RL.} sila- v. 'smear, plaster', Chv ṭaṭ- sṭl- v. 'sweep, wipe'; the meaning v. 'rub, wipe' is due to semantic infl. of the paronymous NaT root *siṭilV- v. 'sweep, wipe' (> Tk sil- (converb siler), Ggz sil- v. 'wipe, clean', Az sil- v. 'wipe, polish, clean') which may be akin to M *sili- [> WrM sili-, sile-, Kl {Rm.} sṭilj-xə 'mit den Füßen verhindern, mit dem Fusse auffangen (einen Ball), mit dem Fusse wegschieben\fegen' - ƒ KW 357]. If Cl. is right in reconstructing the vw. -i- in the OT verb siṭil-, this vw. may be due either to the same infl. of pT *sil- v. 'wipe' or to the ass. infl. of *s- (mentioned in Rs. MIF 53) ¶ Chv sṭ- < pT *s- due to the palatalizing infl. of *i ¶ Rs. W 421, Cl. 824-5, MM 311, NogR 320, KrkR 602, TatR 495, TrR 778, Hüs. 267, TkR 600, 604, Jud. 678, Rl. IV 652, 709, Jeg. 333, Fed. II 440-1, Md. 71, 176 (pT *sṭila v. 'rub, smear') ♦ Rs. UAW 47 (FU, T), IS MS s.v. 'скользящий' (*sila: IE, U, T) ♦ **Gr.** II #314 (*silu 'rub') [IE, U, A, Ai + qu. Ko, J, EA].

2049. ***sṭilV** 'to be(come) liquid, melt, flow' > **HS:** C: HEC *sṭil- vi. 'melt' > Kmb, Sd sṭil- id., 'dissolve' ¶ Hd. 98, 337, 392 || S *sṭ-sṭil- v. 'flow' > Ar ṭsyl (ip. -sṭil-) v. 'flow' (of water) (× N *suwṭVṭilV 'liquid, moisture' [q.v.] and *sizṭV 'stream, small body of water' [q.v.]) ¶ BK I 1177 || **D** *cil- ('GS' *cṭc-) 'to flow' (× *cṭ'ilṭṭA 'be wet\moist, moisture' [q.v. ffd.]); but Klm silka 'river', Nkr sṭilka 'brook, river', Prj cilva 'brook, rivulet', Gnd A silka 'small river', Gnd G hilka 'rivulet' belong rather to N *sizṭV 'ṭ' [q.v.] or represent a merger of both roots ¶¶ D #2569 || ?? **IE:** Ht {Frd.} salliya- vi. md. 'melt, dissolve (in water)', {Ts.} sallai-/salliya 'zergehen' (unless identical with Ht sallai-/salliya- vi. 'broaden') ¶ Frd. HW 179, Ts. W 68.

2050. ***sṭulṭu** 'lax, loose, slack' > **HS:** CS *sṭwl (ṭ*-sṭwal-) > Ar ṭswl (pf. sawila, ip. -swal-) G 'be(come) lax\flaccid\uncompact', ṭaswal- 'lax, flaccid, uncompact', sawal- 'flabbiness of the belly\limbs', BHB luS* *sṭuṭ* (pl. cs. il4uS sṭuṭ-l-e-, pl. with 3s ppa. villuS sṭuṭ-l-a-w) 'garment's train, hem' (KB: ← 'was heranhängt') ¶ GB 814, BDB 1002, Ln. 1473-4, Fr. II 1833, Hv. 345 || ? Eg MK sṭ 'weak' in sṭ-ṭ 'the weak of arm' (× N *sṭuwṭV 'weak', q.v. ffd.) ¶ EG IV 14, Fk. 209, Tk. I 65 || **IE:** NaIE (in Gmc only) *sleu- 'hanging down loose, slack' > OSx sleṭu 'schlaff, feige', ON slær, sljaṭr, sljoṭ 'blunt', OHG sleṭo 'dull, faded, tepid (stumpf, welk, lau)', AS slaṭw, slæṭw 'sluggish, lazy', NE slow ¶ P 962-3, AHDI 61, Vr. 518, Ho. 297-8, Ho. S 68, Kb. 909, , OsS 821 || **A** *sula 'be lax, loose' > M *sula 'loose, lax, free, empty' > MM [MA] sula 'free', [S] sula- v. 'lose machen, lockern (den Halskragen)', WrM sula, HIM сул 'loose, free, vacant, empty', Kl {KRS} сул sul id., {Rm.} sulṭ 'lose, locker, schlaff, frei, leer', Ord {Ms.} suṭla 'peu tendu, inoccupé, libre', Mnr H {SM} sulaṭ 'non tendu, lâche, faible', {T} sula 'free'; M ḅ Ewk Nr sula 'weak, light', WrMc sula 'free' ¶ Pp. MA 327, H 137, MED 736, KW 336-7, SM 357-8 || Tg: [1] *sula- v. 'leave (lassen, verlassen)' > Ewk sula-, Lm hula-, Orc sulagi-, Ul solaoṭvṭ/-, Orl sulaw-, Nn Nh soloṭ, solo-go-, Nn B solaṭ-, sola-go-, Nn KU solao- id., Neg solapca-, Orc sulagi- remain (be left)'; [2] (+ext.) WrMc sulfa 'freely, easily, without special effort', ¶ Z 643, STM II 124 || pKo {S} *sar- v. 'fit loosely, be shaky' > NKO sar-gapta [sal-gapta] ¶ Gale 641, Rm. SKE 221, S QK #829, MLC 951 ¶¶ KW 336-7 (M, Tg), Rm. SKE 221 (Ko, M, Tg), DQA #2117 [A *soṭ'lo 'be lax, loose'] || **D** *culṭV ('GS' *s-) 'easy, light (non heavy)' > Tm culṭvu, Kn sulṭvu 'ease, facility, lightness', Kt culṭv 'easy work, easy', Tu culaka, Ku suṭkara 'light (not heavy)', Tl culuka(n) 'lightly, with slight\disregard', culukani 'light, easy', sulṭvu 'easy, easiness' ¶¶ D #2703 ♦ **IS** MS 351 (*ṭsṭula 'незакрепленный' [IE, A, D]).

2051. ***sṭuṭṭIV** – ***sṭuṭṭIV** (or *sṭ-?) 'heel, sole of the foot, bottom', ***kṭuṭṭRV sṭuṭṭIV** '∈ bottom [bone] of the foot' > **HS:** S *kṭursull- > BHB 17xrṭq@ kṭar'sol (du. with 1s sx. il2ṭx8ṭq@ kṭarsulṭay) 'ankle' ({KB} 'Knöchel, Fußgelenk'), JA {Trg.}, JPA, JEA elṭluxṭq@ kṭarsulṭaṭ, JEA alṭlucṭq@ kṭarsulṭa, Sr kṭursṭaṭ 'ankle', Ak kursinnu 'fetlock, lower leg' ¶ KB 1069, KBR 1146, Lv. T II 390, Lv. IV 385-6, Js. 1423, Sl. 1045, Br. 700, Sd. 511, CAD VIII 566 ¶ The variant represented by Ak kursinnu seems to go back to the genitive construction (→ oblique case form) ***kṭuṭṭRV sṭuṭṭIV nu** || B *-sṭil- 'sandals,

'sharp stick; spit' < N *s^hel^{XX} 'bough, twig, stick', q.v. ffd.] ¶ STM II 82, Krm. 285, Mls. 237 || ?? M *siluⁿ 'soup, bouillon' (× N *suw^L V, lV 'liquid, moisture' [q.v. ffd.]).

2054. *SVHaLV 'salt, spice' > IE *seh^L-/*shel-/*sh^L- 'salt': nom. IE *seh^L-s > NaIE *sa^L-s > Gk ὅλα, L sa^L, Ltv sa^L-ls, ?μ Arm a⁻ al; acc. IE *shel-m^o > NaIE *sal-m^o > Gk ὅλα, L salem, SI [acc. > acc.-nom.] *so^o-lb (> OCS соль solь, Blg сол, SCr so^L, Slv so^L, Cz su^L, Slk sol', R сол, Uk сол), gen. IE *sh^L-os > NaIE *səlos > Gk ὅλοϛ, L salis ¶ ds : Vd salī'la- ~ sari'ra- {M} 'salty (?)', OI salī'la-m ~ sari'ra-m 'sea, sea flood', OI Λ sara- 'salty' ¶ Um salu acc. 'salt' ¶ OIr salann, Brtt {RE} *saleiⁿ-nos 'salt' > MW halwyn ~ halaen, W halen, OCrn [LC] haloin, Crn holan, MBr holenn, Br holen, c'hoalenn 'salt' ¶ Pru sal id. ¶ Tc A sa^Lle, Tc B salyiye (obl. sa^Lyi-) id. ¶ NaIE *sal-d- 'tasty, spiced (salty, sweet)' > Lt saldu^s, Ltv sal^{ds} 'sweet' ¶ SI *so^Lld^h- 'malt' > OR солодъ solodъ, R, Uk олод, Blg слад, SCr, Slv sla^d, Cz, Slk slad, P sło^d id.; d SI *so^Lld^h-kъ 'sweet' > OCS сладъкъ sladъкъ id. (b R 'сладок' is 'sweet', 'сладк-ий' 'sweet'), Blg 'сладъкъ, SCr sla^d-dak, Slv sladdek sla^ddek, Cz, Slk sladky', P słodki, R Δ, Uk со^oлодкий, Blr са^oлодки ¶ salda- 'to salt' > L salle⁻ v. 'salt', salsus (< *sald-to-) 'salted' ¶ Gmc *salta- 'to salt' > Gt saltan, OHG salzan, NHG salzen ¶ Gmc *salta- 'salty' > ON saltr, AS sealt, OFrs salt, MLG solt; d {Wt.} Gmc *saltam 'salt' > Gt, OFrs, OSx salt, MDt sout, Dt zout, OHG Salz, NHG Salz, AS sealt 'salt', NE salt ¶ P 878-9, Lub. AP*a 59-60, Kortl. LVBS § 1.6, Wy. IEa 66, F I 78-9, WH II 465-7, Bc. G 34, Slr. 22-3, Vn S 17-8, RE 125, Hm. 385, Frn. 759-60, Kar. II 151, En. 241, Fs. 409, OsS 740, Ho. 285, 292, Ho. S 62, Vs. III 712-3, Glh. 557, 571, M K III 448, Vr. 461, Kb. 823, AHDI 55, Wn. 417, JGH 194, 229, 231-6, 337, Ad. 678, ¶ EI 498 [*seh^A-(e)l- 'salt'] ¶ HS: B *z^aHL- (> *z^al-) > Ah t^a-z^all-it 'fine salt from Tidikelt', ? Ty, ETwl ta⁻z^all-t 'antimony, oxyde of antimony', a⁻z^alla (pl. i⁻z^allatⁿ) 'jeu d'urine' ¶ Fc. 1959, GhA 221 ¶ Empatization *s > *z^a may be due to the Ir. (evidenced by the vw. a < *aH) ¶ Ch {AD} *s^au^HVI 'salt' > CCh: pMM {Ro.} *s^auwal 'salt' > Mada su^awa^l, Mkt s^au^gu^l, Zlg s^au^awa^l id. ¶ ECh: Skr {Lk.} su^lu^g, {Sx.} su^lu^m 'salt', ?σ Ke {Eb.} su^la^l 'sea' ¶ Ro. 318 [#603], ChC || ???σ S *^o/s^oswl^o > Ar sawla^f- 'bitter tree, ∈ aloe, Sælanthus quadragonus, Cocalia sonchifolia (plants)' ¶ Hv. 331.

2055. *su^ul^olV 'liquid, moisture' > IE: NaIE *su^u-l-, a⁻ 'liquor, issue, sludge' > OI 'sura⁻ '∈ intoxicating beverage', Av hura⁻, MPrs hur 'intoxicating drink, milk wine (kumiss)', KhS hura⁻ f. 'mare's milk fermented' ¶ Lt sula⁻, Ltv sula 'sap', Ltv su^{la} 'pus, running sore', Pru sulo 'curdled milk' ¶ Gk ὕλη (with υ⁻) 'mire, slime, sediment, matter (excreted from the human body)' ¶ ON sol- (in cds) 'mire, puddle', AS sol id., OHG sol {Kb.} 'Sumpfloch, sumpfige Stelle', MHG sol, sul 'saline fluid', NHG Suhle 'bog; sump; wallow of pigs', AS solu (solwe) 'puddle', NNr søle 'mud' (< *sulw-); Scn b F sula adj. 'molten, fluid' ¶ d Gt bi-sauljan 'μικρὸν, to stain', Nr søyla, OHG bi-sulen 'to soil', NHG suhlen, su^hlen 'to wallow in mire', AS sylian 'to soil', NE sully ¶ d NHG Suhlen 'muddy puddle, wallow, slough', AS sylen 'puddle, slough, mire' ¶ WP II 453, 468, 513, P 913, Mn. 1334, M K III 487, M E II 717, Bai. 492, F II 962-3, Vr. 529, Ho. 306, Kb. 925, 985, Frn. 9, En. 15, EI 323 [*suleh^A-p^o '(fermented) juice'] ¶ HS: S *^o-s^ol^o > Ar syl G (pf. sa^{la}, ip. -s^{il}-) 'flow' (of water) [× N *s^{il}lV 'be(come) liquid, melt' and *siz^uV 'stream, small body of water'] ¶ Ch: Su {} se⁻l 'dicke Suppe' ¶ Smr {Lk.} sa^{le}- 'Brühe aus getrockneter Hirse und Milch' ¶ J S 81, Lk. ZSS 81 ¶ K: GZ *s^owel- 'wet, soaked' (× d K *s^ow- < N *s^or^ul^owhX ~ *s^or^ul^owhV 'moisture, wet, rain') > OG swel-, G svel-, Δ sovel- d sobel- 'wet, soaked', Mg s^u(e)-, s^z- 'wet' (of snow), Lz s^u- 'wet'; GZ *s^oowl- v. 'wet, make wet' > OG sovl-, Mg s^olua, Lz o⁻sol-u id.; OG swel-i, G svel-i 'wet', Sv UB/LB/L/Ln {TK} s^owel id., 'why' ¶¶ K 174, K² 182, FS K 286, FS E 315, Srj. KE 28, TK 824 ¶ U *sula > FU *sula 'thawed, melted; to thaw, melt, liquefy' > F, Es sula 'melted, molten, liquid, fluid, not frozen', sula- v. 'melt, thaw' ¶ Er\Mk sola 'not frozen, thawed', 'melted' (of fat, etc.), sola- v. 'thaw, melt' ¶ pChr {Ber.} *sul^h- 'thaw, dissolve' > Chr: Н шлпаш 's^hlas^h, L шлпаш^hu^l-as^h 'to thaw, dissolve', E {Ps.} s^ule- 'schmelzen', B sule- id. ¶ pPrm {LG} su^l- 'thaw, melt, dissolve' > Z сьл- siv-, Δ sil- id., Vt silmini 'to thaw, dissolve, be boiled soft (разварит^o)' ¶ ObU {Ht.} *θa^lla⁻ ~ *θo^lla⁻ 'thaw, be liquefied' > pVg *ta^lla⁻ 'thaw' > Vg: T/K/N {Mu.} ta^ll-, T {Kn.} tal-a⁻, Yk {Vxr.} ta^ll-, LL {Kn.} tal-, Ss {Kn., BV} tol- 'thaw'; pOs {Ht.} *to^lla⁻ 'thaw' > Os: V lo^lla-, Vy yo^lla-, Ty to^ll-, to^lla-, Y to^ll-, D ta^ll-, ta^lla-, K ta^ll-, Nz to^lla-, Kz to^lla-, O la^l- id.; ObU d *θa^ll-t ~ *θo^ll-t vt. 'melt' > pVg *ta^ll-t id. (> Vg: Yk {Vxr.} ta^ll-t, Ss {BV} tol-t vt. 'melt [fat, metal]', pOs {Ht.} *to^ll-t- ({HL} *to^ll-t-) vt. 'thaw (snow), melt (fat, etc.)' (> Os {Trj.}: V lolta⁻, Vy yo^lta, Ty/Y to^llata id.) ¶ Hg olvad- vi. 'melt, dissolve' ¶ ? pY {IN} *θa^ll^o 'thaw' > Y K/T al^o- id., al^o-

'thawed, melted' (**талый**), T al'a- v. 'thaw' ¶ UEW 450-1, It. #202, Coll. 115, SK 1099-10, MRS 733, 752, Ü 274, Ps. OT 129, Ber. 69 [#365], Lt. 197, LG 267-8, Ht. #140, BV 121, Trj. S 215, MF 500-1, IN 219-20, Ku. 24, ▢ Rd. UJ 48 [#80] (Y < U) ▢ ▢ {S} *s'o'IV, {SDM97} *s'o'li 'juice, liquid' > NaT *so'l 'meat juice, juice, soup' > MT {Rs.} so'l ({Br.} su'l) id., 'matter, pus', 'liquid', MU {Rs.}, Qzq {Sht., MM} so'l 'meat juice', Qzq {Rl.} so'l 'eine Salzbrühe aus eingesalzenem Fleische' (× < R сол 'salt?'), Qq, Qrg so'l, Bsh hu'l 'ichor', Nog so'l id., 'meat juice', VTt su'l 'juice (in cells and tissues of bodies), serum', qanlı su'l 'ichor' ¶ Rs. W 430, Rl. IV 583, 830, Bu. I 648, Sht. 186, MM 324, KarR 586 || Tg *s'o'la 'soup, bouillon' > Nn Nh/KU c'o'lo, Nn B colo id., Ud c'olo, Ul c'o'lo(n-) 'soup', WrMc s'ula 'juice of fruits, ichor' ¶ STM II 405, 429, Z 686 || pJ {S} *si'ru' 'juice' > OJ siru, J T si'ru, J K/Kg si'ru' ¶ S QJ #261, Mr. 526 || ?? M *silu'n 'soup, bouillon' (*i because of the influence of N *s'ilLV 'to roast, fry, cook' [q.v.]) > MM [MA] {Pp.} s'ilen, [IM] {Pp.} s'ile, [S] {H} s'ulen 'soup', [HI] {Ms.} s'u'len 'bouillon, soup', WrM silu'(n), HlM шл('н), Brt шлүн id., 'broth', Ord {Ms.} s'o'lo' 'bouillon', WrO {Krg.} s'o'l(o'n) 'soup, chowder', Kl {KRS} шлн s'o'lən, {Rm.} s'u'ln d s'o'ln d s'ln 'soup, bouillon', Dg {T} s'il id., {Mr.} s'ile 'soup', Dx {T} s'ulie, ShY {SDM} s'ulen id., 'broth', Mnr H {SM, T} s'ulo' 'soup, clear broth'; M > Tg: Ewk, Neg, Orc, Ul, Ork, Nn sila, Sln s'il(ə), Lm hil, WrMc sile 'soup' ¶ Pp. MA 333, 447, Ms. H 98, H 143, MED 708, Luv. 657, Chr. 738, Krg. 456, KRS 681, KW SM 385, T 386, T DnJ 143, T DgJ 183, Mr. D 216, STM II 85 ¶¶ S VL #229 (*s'o'IV 'juice, fluid'), SDM97 (A *s'o'li 'juice, fluid'), DQA #2178 (A *s'i_o'li id. > T, M, Tg, J) ¶¶ The kind of vowel length in this A √ (> T short vw. and Tg long one) develops in open syllables of N roots (under still unknown prosodic conditions) and is not due to complementary lengthening (because of loss of lrs. or other elements of a syll.) ♦ U *s- and K *s'- provide ev. for N *s-. A and Tg *s- < *si- (N *s'ulwolv > *si_olV > > Tg *s'o'la. N *-wlv is reconstructed on the ev. of K *-we- and the long vw. in A.

2056. *s'roy'U' 'intestines' > HS: S *s'ilyi-at- 'placenta, afterbirth' > BHB s'il'ya-* id. (att. with 3f ppa.: Etli!l6S5 s'ilya't_a'h 'her afterbirth'), MHb ei!l6S5 s'il'ya, JA [Trg.], JEA ai!l6S5 s'il'ya, em. atli!l6S5 s'ilya't_a- {Js.} 'after-birth, placenta', SmA eils s'lyh, Sr æ4ojlif s'əli't_a-, Md s'ulita 'membrane enveloping the foetus', Tgr SleT s'let, Tgy s'zlet id., Ar μ ilASa sala(-n) {Ln.} 'secundine (thin skin in which is the foetus/young in the womb)', Ak fOB silitu ~ s'elitu ~ s'alitu 'afterbirth'; bf Ar t0yaliSa saliy-at v. (3f pf.) 'her secundine became disrupted in her womb' ¶ Frnz. LS2 262-3, KB 1411, Lv. IV 562, Js. 1582, 1584, Sl. 1149-50, Tal 900, DM 454, LH 169, Bsn. 218, Ln. 1418, BK I 133, Sd. 1043, CAD XV 264, MiK I #1.246 || HEC *sal- 'belly, stomach' > Brj {Ss.} salay, {Hd.} sa'le id., Sd {Gs., Hd.} sa'lto 'stomach', Hd {Hd.} satto id., {Ss.} ? sa'lasih-te 'belly'; Kmb {Hd.} sala'n- 'be pregnant', sala'n-c'uta adj. 'pregnant' ¶ Ss. B 163, Hd. 143-4 (HEC *salto 'stomach'), 218, 297, 336, 390, Gs. 284 || NrOm: She {CR ← Mnt.} sil, {Fl.} s'ul 'belly' ¶ Blz. OLBP #15, CR NGS 623, ▢ Fl. OO 317 [±] Ch ± *sal- 'liver' > WCh: Jmb {Sk.} sa'la' ECh: Kbl {Cp.} sa'li'ya, Ll {Grgs.} si'yla, Kwn sa'ln'a, Ke {Eb.} sa'ld'é, Smr {J} s'a'ra id. ¶ ChC] ▢ U *s'o'lae 'intestines, bowels' > F suoli, Es sool 'intestine, bowel', F Δ suoli 'Mitte des Leibes' : pLp {Lr.} *c'o'le 'bowel' > Lp: S {Hs.} tjoa'lie, L {LLO} tja'lle, N {N} c'oalle, K {Gn.} c'uo-hil id. : Er c'ulo s'ulo, Δ s'ula, Mk c'ula {Ahl.} s'ula, {Ker.} s'ula : Chr: L шло s'olo, Uf s'olo 'gut(s)', H {Ep., Ü} шл s'ol 'gut' : Prm {LG} *s'ul 'gut' > Z c'uv s'uv / s'uvy-, Z UV, Vt s'ul pOs *sol ({Hl.} *sa'l < *s'o'l) 'gut' > Os: V/Vy so'l, Ty/Y so'f, I/Nz sut, Kz so'f, O sol || Y {Schf.} s'ole 'intestine', Y (K?) {IN} s'olye 'gut' ¶¶ Coll. 116 (FU, Y), UEW 483-4, It. #125 (FP *s'ola), Lr. #173, Lgc. #675-6, Hs. 1327, Ker. II 149, MRS 716, Ep. 152, Ü 266-7, LG 273, SZ 359, Stn. D 1329, Ang. UJ 129, ▢ Rd. UJ 49 [#82] (Y < U) ▢ ▢: Tg *si_l'u-, d' *si_lu-cta 'gut(s)' > Ewk silukta d hilukta 'gut(s)', silu-ma- 'to cook food from bowels (из **требухи**)', Ewk Y/I/Vl hilu-ma 'cook guts', Sln s'ilukta ~ s'ilutta, Neg sulta, subkta 'guts', Lm hi_lta, Orc silukta, Ud {Krm.} sulukta ~ sulikta, Ork subqta 'guts', Neg sila- v. 'take out the guts (in order to cook them)' ¶ STM II 85, Vas. 353, 478, Krm. 289 || ? T *solak > OT [MhK] {Cl.} sola-q 'spleen' ¶ ▢ Cl. 826 (solaq ← solaq 'situated on the left' < d so'l 'left') ¶¶ ▢ DQA #2050 [A *si_o'lo 'in internal organ', incl. Tg, T] ♦ IS MS 344 (*s'alā 'gut'), Rs. UAW 23, Coll. 148, UEW 483-4 (all authors: U, A) [±, Blz. LB #73c (U, Tg, C, S *s'ilyat- + qu. σ: S *s'alil- 'embryo' & D *cu'l(-) 'pregnant')] ♦ ▢ Gr. II #188 (*tul ~ sul 'guts') [U, A + qu. Ko + err. Y, Gil, CK].

2057. *su'lwV 'thread [±, string]' > IE: Ht sueil- 'Faden, Band' ¶ Ts. W 77 ▢ U: FU *s'elile > Er cыл 'spun thread' (hardly ← cыл 'fathom') ¶ ERV 631, ▢ UEW 444 (refers the Er word to FU *su'ile 'Schoß, Klafter') ▢ ▢: M *su'lbeve > WrM su'lbege, HlM c'лбγγ 'thread, cord' ¶ MED 742 || pKo *sir

'thread' (× N ***sa^oru** 'sinew, fibre', q.v. ffd.) || **HS**: S: [1] S ^o√s^osl > Ar salī-at- 'wool upon the spindle', [2] (?) +ext.: S ^o√s^oslk (^os^o√silak-?) > Ar silk-at- (pl. silak-) 'spun thread' ¶ BK 1117, 1129. ¶ Ch: CCh: Mbara {TrnSL} si'le 'rope, corde', Bcm {Sk.} sa'ito- 'thread', Mtk {Sb.} su'lo'm, {ChL} sul'o'η, Mf {BLB} su'lo'm 'arrow' ¶ ChC, ChL, JI II 3, Sk. B 25, BLB 322, TrnSL 277, 286 || ?φ D ^ocīela- > Tm cilai-, Ml cila 'bow (weapon)' ¶ D #2571 ♦ Not here (because of the initial sibilant) K: GZ ^oms^owild- 'bow (weapon)', which is akin to GZ ^oms^owil- 'shoot (an arrow)' (see K² 129) ♦ Blz. DA 164 [#114] (D, CCh 'arrow, bowstring' + *unc.* K).]

2058. *s'albV 'to cut out, pull out' > **HS**: S ^o√s^oslb ~ ^o√s^olp > Ar √slb G 'carry off forcibly, plunder', Gz √slb G 'take off\away, plunder', BHb, JA √s^olp G 'draw from a sheath, take off', JA [Trg.] √s^olp G 'losen, pull, draw', JEA √s^olp G 'pull off\out, remove, draw', ChrPA √s^olp G 'draw from a sheath', SmA √s^olp G id., 'remove', Sr, Md √s^olp G id., 'pull out', Ak √s^olp id., 'tear out' ¶ BK I 1118, L G 498-9, KB 1427-8, Schl. 209, Lv. IV 565-6, Js. 1587, Sl. 1152-3, Tal 904-5, DM 469, Sd. 1145, CAD XVII/1 230-1 || **U**: FU (att. in Ugr) ^os^o√aolw^osa 'hollowing adze (Hohlbeil); to gouge out' > ObU {Hl.} ^os^o√w^oχal id. > pVg {{Hl.} ^osa^owli^o > Vg Ss sowli 'Hohlbeil mit einem wendbaren Stiel'; pOs ^osuχal > V/Vy suχal, Ty suχal, Y suw^oχ, D/K soχat 'Hohlbeil, adze for cutting grooves' : Hg Δ szalu 'Deichsel (Dächsel), Queraxt, Querbeil, Hohlbeil', Δ szalul-, szalu'l-, szalval- v. 'gouge out or clean with a crooked axe (e.g. the internal wall of a wheel)' ¶ UEW 889 (^osXlk^oχV), MF 567-8, Ht. #582, Hl. rHt 73-4 (on ObU ^ow and ^oy), Trj. 440, Stn. FUV 35 (i ÷ F salvata v. 'bolt [the door], bar, close' and Lp Vfs {Lgc.} suolw^ost v. 'bite') || **A**: M ^osalba- 'cut grass, weed out' > WrM salba-, HlM салба- id. ¶ MED 664.

2059. *s'ilKV (= ***s'ilKa?**) 'to let out' (> 'to throw', 'to fall out') > **IE**: NaIE ^oselg- 'let out, throw, pour out, free, send off' [× N ***c'alV** 'to pour (out)'] > OI sr^o.jati {MW} 'lets go\fly, discharges, throws, casts', [RV] 'sarga 'a stream, gush, downpour', [MBh, Rm] 'sarga n. act. 'letting go, discharging, voiding (an excrement)', Av hərəzənti 'they send off', upa-ṇhar^os^otə'e 'zu übergießen', Prth hirz- 'lassen, verlassen' : OIr selg n. 'hunt' (← ^o'releasing the hounds'), Brtt {RE} ^oselg- v. 'hunt' > OW in-helcha 'venando', helgha-ti inv. 'hunt!', MW hely, W hel, hela 'to hunt', OCrn [LC] helhwur 'hunter', Crn helghya, hellya v. 'hunt', OBr a olguo- 'indagatione' ('par des recherches \ investigations \ enquêtes'), MBr hemolch (for ^oemholch < ^oambi-solg), Br hem-olc^ohin^o 'to hunt' : MHG selken 'to drizzle down' (of clouds) ¶ WP II 508, P 900-1, EI 481 (all of them: ^oselg^o-), M K III 497-8, MW 1183-6, 1245, Vn. S 80-1, RE 105, Flr. 68-9, Hm. 374, SEv. 10, OsS 753, Lx. 191 ¶ OI 'sarga points to a IE ^og, rather than ^og^o (⇔ P, EI) || **HS**: CS ^o√s^olk 'let go, send' > BHb √s^olk Sh (K6ilS56e5 hi's^olik^o) 'throw, cast off, throw away', Mhb ek1ulS6 s^oalu^o-k^oa^o G pp. f. 'Weggeworfene, Verworfen', SmA √s^olk G 'send', Sh 'throw', Ar ^oIS √slk G (ip. -sluk-) 'insert (a hand)', 'travel, go along (a road\course)' [possibly a *bf* from √slk Sh (pf. ʔaslaka) 'engage so. in a road\course' ÷ Hb hi's^olik^o '↑'] ¶ KB 1414-6, Lv. IV 562, Tal 900-1, Fr. II 345-6, Hv. 333 || **U**: FU ^os^oilke {It.} ^os^oχ^olke = ^os^oElke) □ 'sink' > pLp {Lr.} ^oc^oʔlkz- 'go through [the ice]' (of a foot), 'sink into sth.' > Lp: N {N} c^oal'ga^ot id., Vfs {Lgc.} c^oa^oʔl^oko^ot 'fall through sth.', S {Hs.} d^otjalgudh id., 'disappear', Nd {TI} c^oel'g^oa^ot 'durch schwaches Eis treten' : pOs ^ose^oly- ({Hl.} ^osa^o~ly-) > Os: Y səlχəm, səlχəlm, K {PD} sətχəm, sətətə^om 'allmählich herabfallen (осыпа́тсѣ)', erschüttet werden, ausfallen' ¶ It. ULW 193-4, Lr. #108, Lgc. #457, Lgc. SL #2843, Hs. 1301, TI 641 || **A**: ?σ Tg ^osi_lgi- 'get through (a narrow opening)', 'пролезат' > WrMc silgi- -silki- id., 'kriechen (лезт)', Lm hūlg^o, Neg silgi- id., 'force one's way through', Nn Nh d^osilgi^o- vt. 'push through' ¶ STM II 83, Hr. 794 ♦ □ IS MS 350 s.v. ^os^oel(k)^o **незакрепленный** (does not distinguish this √ from N ***s-ul^ou** 'lax, loose, slack' [q.v.]). IE points to a N ^o-a, while FU ^o-e and Tg ^o-i may be explained by *as*.

2060. *s'alVmV 'collect on the bottom' (of liquid), 'place (depression) where water collects' > **HS**: S ^o√s^osml > Ar samal-at-, suml-at- {Hv.} 'black mud, remainder of water', {BK} 'petite quantité d'eau et de boue qui reste au fond d'un bassin; limon noir au fond d'un puit', samal- 'reste d'eau au fond (d'un vase, d'un puits)', sumla^on- 'remainder of wine' ¶ BK I 1142, Hv. 337 || Eg G smr 'Gewässer im Gau von Diospolis parva (VII. Gau von Oberägypten)' ¶ EG IV 139 || **U**: FU (att. in FP) ^os^o√s^oall^omo (vocalism after Db.), ^os^o√s^ooll^oma (vocalism after UEW) > FP {Db.} ^os^oalmo, {UEW} ^os^oolma 'valley, depression with water, well' > Prm ^os^oolnm- (= {LG} ^os^ool^onm- 'depression with water' > Z сеен s'on 'narrow gully, depression (ложбина, лощина)', Z Ud 'valley, gorge, depression between two slopes', Z

UV 'a gully in the river valley, flooded in flood-time', Vt {Mu.} s'um 'small oblong lake near a river' ; F salmi 'strait, narrows, sound', Es salm id., 'narrow strait between two islands' ; pLp {Lr.} *c'ōlme- > Lp: S {Hs.} tjoa'lmie 'Sund, in dem kein Strom geht', L {LLO} tja'l'me 'Sund; Rinnsal, Wasserrinne; vom Wasser in einem Deltagebiet ausgegrabener Wasserlauf', N {N} c'ōal'bme / -lm- 'marked contraction of a lake, sound between two lakes or reaches of a fjord', T {TI} c'ua'lm 'Sund, Meerenge' ; ¶ UEW 775, SK 956, Lr. #174, Lgc. #677, Lgc. SL #2910, Hs. 1327, Db. OS x, LG 252 II D *calVmV ({}GS} *c'c'-?) [- *k'alaj(-mV)??] 'hole dug for water in dry bed of river' > Kn calame, calime, calume, cilume, Tl celama id., Ku salma 'well' ; ?? Brh kal 'place where water collects' (unless <b- InA) ¶¶ D #2367, Em. NDVS 377-8, Em. DS 369 ♦ If Brh kal belongs here, pD had an initial *k', hence the N rec. must be *s'alV(-mV). If the Eg smr and Ar √sml belong here and Brh kal does not, the N etymon must be *s'alVmV.

2061. ι *s'vī'xit.V ~ -dV 'to slip' > HS: B √slld > Zkr {Ds.} nəsł_u'ł_u'd, Rf BA {Rn.} ənsfωz'z'əδ, Ttq {Msq.} pf. iselelet 'glisser' ¶ Rn. 336, Ds. B 154, Msq. 138 II K: GZ *sxlēt-/sxlit-/sxl_t.- v. 'stumble, slip' > Mg cxlāt.-/cxilit.-/cxirt.-, ? Lz lt.- id., OG sxlēt.-/sxlit.-/sxlt.-, 'slip, dart off' ¶ K 167, K² 171, ¶ FS E 309 (*sxl-) II IE NaIE *slei_dh- 'slippery; to slide', *slidh-os 'slippery, smooth; slide, glide' > Gk 'ολισ'α'vω v. 'slip; slip and glide along' (aor. 'ολισ'ον), 'ολισ'ηπο'ϛ 'slippery', 'ολισ'οϛ 'Glätte, Schlüpfrigkeit' ; OIr slaet 'masse glissante, coulée, ams, tas', Nlr slaod 'a smooth sweeping mass; swathe' ; MHG slīten, AS slīdan v. 'slide, slip, glide', NE slide; AS slidor 'slippery, smooth', NE slider; NHG d Schlitten 'sledge' ; Lt sly'sti (prs. sly'stu, p. sly'dau) 'to slide, slip, glide', Ltv slist, slr'st '(aus)gleiten', slr'de't 'to slide, glide', pa-slr'de't 'to slip', Lt slidu's, Lt Z slydu's 'slippery' ; OI 'sre'dhati 'fail, err, blunder' (P: ← *gleitet ab'), sridh- 'failure, error' ¶ P 663-4, 960-1, M K III 558, ¶ M E II 786-7 (*h,slei_dh-), F II 377, Vn. S 125, Dnn. 652, OsS 825, Lx. 19, Ho. 298, KM 658, Frn. 830, 833, Mn. 1209, 1213, ≠ EI 527 [(s)lei_- 'slicky, slimy, slippery'] ♦ K 167 (K, IE). The variation between N *t. (in B and K) and N *d (in IE) may be due to ideophonic connotations.

2062. *s'u'ī'z'u'(-kE) ~ *s'īl'z'i(-kE) 'mucus, slime, saliva; to spit' > HS: C: Bj {Rop.} sīl 'saliva', {R} sīl 'saliva, drivel' ¶ R WBd 198, Rop. 232 II IE: [1] NaIE *sleig-/sliḡ- 'slime, saliva' > MHG slich, slr'ch, NHG Schlick 'slime, ooze' ; Sl *sližь 'slime, mucus' > R слизѣ, Slv sli'z id., Blg 'слиза 'saliva'; Sl *slyza'' 'tear (lacrima)' > OCS, OR сльза slyza, R слѣ'за, Uk слі'за, слѡ'за, Blg съл'за,, SCr su'za, Slv so'la, Cz, Slk slza, P lza id. ¶ [2] NaIE *slei_- +ext. : BSl: Ltv slie'nas 'saliva, drivel' ; Sl *sli'na 'saliva' > SrChS слина slina, Blg, Uk 'слина, Blr 'слинѣ, SCr slr'na, Slv sli'na, Cz, Slk slina, P s'lina, (with an obscure □) R слѣ'на, Blr, Blg 'слѣ'на 'saliva' ; L salīva id. ; Clt ({Vn.}: not necessarily <b- L): OIr saile, W haliw, Br salo ¶ In some IE lgs. (esp. Gmc and Sl) contamination with paro- and synonymous roots for 'silt', 'slippy', etc. ¶ Lx. 197, ≠ Paul 514, Kar. II 225, WH II 468, Vn. S 14, ¶ Glh. 562, 596, ¶ Vs. III 668, 671-2, ¶ Vr. 516, ≠ P 663-4, ≠ EI 527 [*slei_-n- <d *(s)lei_- 'slicky, slimy, slippery'] II K: G sila 'hemorrhoidal slime' ¶ DCh. 1172 II U: FU *s'u'ī'ke (att. in FP) ~ *s'u'z'ke (att. in ObU) > F sylki, Es su'lg 'saliva', F sylke-, Es su'lgā-, Δ su'lgē- v. 'spit' ; pLp {Lr.} *c'olkz- v. 'spit' > Lp: S {Hs.} tjalgedh, L {LLO} tja'l'kat, N {N} c'ol'ga't, Kld c'ol'geδ id.; pLp **c'olkz 'saliva' > N {N} c'ol'ga' / -lg- id., L {LLO} tja'l'ka°, S {Hs.} tjalge id., 'spittle', Kld чоллѣ, {TI} c'ol'jk 'saliva' ; Er селге s'el'ge, Mk селге s'el'ge id., Er s'el'ge-, Mk s'el'ge- v. 'spit' ; Chr: L пувѣл 's'u'wāl, B s'u'wāl-wu't, H {MRS} пѣвулвѣд, {Er.} пѣвѣлвѣет s'ə'wəl'wət 'saliva' (wu't, -wət 'water'), s'əwa'l- (inf. пѣваел-аеш), L пувал- s'u'wal- v. 'spit' ; Prm {LG} *s'o'l- v. 'spit' > Z сѡлав- s'zlav-, Vt сѡла- s'ala- v. 'spit', Z сѡевзѣ s'zəv'z-i-, Vt сѡлзѣны s'alz'ini v. mom. 'spit' ; ObU {Ht.} *su'z'əḡ- ({Ht.} *su'δ'əḡ-) v. 'spit' > pVg *su'ī'k- > Vg: T su'ī'k-, LK/MK/UK sa'ī'k-, P/NV/SV/LL sa'ī'ī-, UL/Ss sa'ī'k- id.; pOs {Ht.} *so'~yəḡ- ({Ht.} *su'~yəḡ-) > Os: V/Vy so'~yəḡ-, Ty/Y so'~yəḡ- id. ¶ Coll. 117, UEW 479, Sm. 549 (FU *su'lk/d'ki(-), FP *s'u'iki, Ugr su'~d'ki' 'saliva, spit'), Lr. #161, Lgc. #458, Hs. 1301, SaR 399, TI 677, Ker. 135, MRS 740, 758, Ep. 159, LG 270, Lt. 128, Ht. #564 II A: M *silu'-su'n 'saliva, spittle, slaver, slobber' > MM {H} *silu'su'n, WrM {MED} silu'su'n, HIM шлс id., WrM {Kow.} s'ilu'su'n 'salive, humeur, phlegme', Kl {KRS} шлсн s'u'lsən, {Rm.} s'u'lsn, Ord {Ms.} s'o'lo'su' 'saliva, drivel', Brt шлһн, Dg {T} s'ulse ~ s'ille, {Pp.} silsu, {Mr.} s'ulse 'saliva'; M *silu'-key 'slibbery, full of saliva; saliva' > WrM silu'kei, HIM шлхий id., Kl {KRS} шлкə s'u'ika' 'full of saliva' ('слѣ'вы'), {Rm.} s'u'ike' 'full of saliva; saliva', ?? Mnr H {SM} s'ioḡu'o 'saliva, drivel', Ё T: Chg {Rl.} su'la'ga'y, Tkm с*лекей θu'ī'ekey, Uz суАлак sōlak, суАлакай sōlakay, Qmq silegey, VTt {Rl.} сь'lo'ga'y ~ сьла'ga'y, Bsh һелəḡəй һьла'ga'y, Nog, Qq silekey, Qzq с*лекей

s'ilekey, Qrg s'ilekey, Alt чилекей c'ilekey, Tb/Qmn {B} c'ilekey, Xk sulekey 'saliva', ET {Nj.} s'o'lgay - s'u'lgay, Az selik id., 'slime' ¶ H 140, MED 708, KW 370-1, KRS 686, SM 397, T DgJ 184, Mr. D 218, Rs. W 435, Rl. IV 600, 741, 831, Nj. 550, 552, UzR 393, Tkr 598, RAZS 279-81 (Az selik 'slime, saliva'), Äz. 260, B DChT 165, B DK 268 || Tg *silemse 'saliva, dew' > Ul silamsz id., WrMc silengi id., 'drivel' ¶ STM II 86 ¶ The meaning 'dew' may be due to the infl. of the Tg reflexes of N *s'ru'ʔLʃV (or *s'ru'ʔzʔV) 'dew' [q.v.] ¶¶ Rs. W 435 (T, M, Tg) || D *col.l- ({}GS} *ʒʒ-} 'saliva' > Tm col.l.u 'dribbling at the mouth as of a child', ? ca.l.ai. 'dribble, saliva flowing from the mouth', Kt 30l, Klm zoll, Gnd A col ~ 30l 'saliva', Kn jollu id., 'slaver', Tu jollæ 'saliva, spittle', Tl collu, jollu 'slaver, saliva drivelling from the mouth' ¶¶ D #2862 ♦ BF, Lp and Mr point to a FU and N *i', while ObU suggests FU and N *z'. All other lgs. (C, IE, A and D) do not distinguish between N *i' and *z' ♦ □ IS MS 365 (N *s'ulʌ 'члʌʌ'), Rs. W 435 (A, U).

2063. ² *s'æmi 'fat' > HS: S *s'amʌVjn n. 'fat, oil' > BHb Nm3S3 s'emen id. JA [Trg.] Nm2S6 s'ə'man n. 'cream, fat (of milk)', anlm6uS sum'n-a-n. 'fat', SmA, IA, Plm s'mn 'oil', Pun s'mn in zbħ s'mn 'oil sacrifice', Ug s'mn 'fat, oil, butter', Ar ñm0Sa samn- 'melted butter', Jb C *s'ēn 'fat, fatness', Ak fOAK s'amn- 'oil, fat, cream', Eb s'amnum {Krb.} 'fat', {Frnz.} 'oil'; d S *s'a'min- adj. 'fat' > BHb Nm4S1 s'a'mēn, JA [Trg.] Nim4S6 s'ə'mēn, JEA anlm4S6 s'əme'na id., Ug s'mn id. ('gordo, cebado'), JPA Ar samina pf. G 'was\became fleshy' ¶ KB 1449-51, HJ 1163, A #2637, OLS 444-5, Lv. T II 493, Sl. 575-6, Tal 909, DM 443, BK I 1143, Jo. J 262, CAD XVII/1 321-30, Krb. EG 34, Frnz. MLE 181, MiK I #1.248 || Eg Md smy {EG} 'fat milk, cream', {Fk.} 'curds' ¶ EG IV 130, Fk. 227 || B *√siHm 'fat' (× N *c'ixmV id. [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ Fc. 1835, Msq. 141, Dl. 778 || C: Bj {Rop.} simu-m 'suet, fatty covering of kidneys' ¶ Rop. 233, Blz. EDB 24 || Ch: CCh: Lgn {Lk.} s.ʒ'mʒ'n [secondary glottalization?], {Nc.} semen 'be(come) fat' || WCh: mt Dir {Sk.} s'inama 'oil' || Ech: Mb {J} si'wi'n n. 'fat', Nd D {J} swa'n', Smr {J} swa'ni', Skr {Sx.} su'nu', Mgm {JA} se'we'n, Bdy {AlJ} se'we'ŋ 'oil', s'we'n ka'ta'ita 'fat' (n., lit. 'hard oil'), Kbl {Cp.} su'wə'ngə, Ll {WeibP} so'ŋgo', Ke {Eb.} son, {Eb. in ChC} sən, Kwn su'wa'ne, EDng {Fd.} se'we', Brg {Lk., J}, Mu {J} si'wi'n 'oil, fat' ¶ Sk. NB 34, Lk. L 120, ChC, WeibP 81, Eb. 93, JA LM 123, AlJ 114 [+, Blz. LECh #26] ¶¶ OS ##2247 (*siman 'oil, fat') || A: M *seme-sin > MM [MA] {Pp.} semeʒ'i 'fat of the intestines', WrM semeʒin, HlM cymʒ(in), Brt hemʒe, Ord semeʒ'i 'fat around the intestines, fat of the epiploon'; M b WrMc semecen, semeʒen id. ¶ Pp. MA 320, MED 687, Ms. O 57, Z 587 || Tg *semesik id. > Ewk səmʒsik, Lm həmʒhək, Neg səmʒsiʒ, WrMc semsu id. ¶ STM II 142 || ???σ pKo *sam 'amnion (caul) and placenta' > Nko sam ¶ S QK #825, MLC 901 ¶¶ □ DQA #1962 [A *se'meja 'fat', incl. Tg] || D *cavar- ~ *camar- ({}GS} *s-) 'to smear, to oil, to rub in (oil, etc.)' (× N *c'apV v. 'clay, mud; smear, moisten', q.v. ffd.) > Tl camuru 'oil, any oily\unctuous substance', camuru v. 'smear, daub, run as with oil', EpTl samaru 'ghee' ¶¶ D #2389, 2674b ♦ □ IS MS 348 (*sa'mʌ 'to grease' > IE, A, ?K, HS) (did not distinguish between reflexes of N *s'æmi 'fat' and N *c'o'm.E 'to smear' [q.v.]).

2064. *s'imV (= *simV?) 'name (as sign of identity), the same' (→ 'one') > HS: S *s'im- 'name' > BHb MS4 s'e-m (pl. t&ms4 s'e'mo't_), Ph, Pun, Ug, OA, IA s'm, BA +ppa. -mS6 s'əm-, SmA {BH} s'am, ChPA s'm, s'ym, JA [Trg.] MS4 s'em / em. amlS6 s'ə'm-a-, JEA s'ə'ma- (cs. s'em - s'um), Sr s'ə'm-a-, (+ppas., e.g. Jmēf s'em-i 'my name'), NNEA {Mcl.} s'ima, is'ma, Ar μs0i ?ism-, Sb mS s'm, Gz səm, Hrs {Jo.} hem, Mh {Jo.} ham (pl. Hrs/Mh həmo'tən), Jb E/C s'um (pl. 's'im-tʒ), Sq {Jo.} s'em, Ak s'um-u, Eb {Krb.} s'um-um ¶ KB 1432-5, 1791-2, HJ 1155-9, A #2620, OLS 440-1, Lv. T II 491, Lv. IV 569-70, Sl. 1153-4, Dlm. 427, Schl. 209, Br. 784-5, Mcl. 307, BGMR 126, Jo. H 52, Jo. M 158, Jo. J 262, Krb. EG 40, Krb. PE 107 || pB *?i-sim id. (acc. to Pr. M IV-V 111, the B word is not an Arabism; *?i- is a reg. px. of masc. nouns) > Ah, Kb, Izd i-səm (pl. ismawən), Tmz ism (pl. ismawn), ETwl {GhA} esəm, Gd ism, Zng {Msq.} is'mi, {Bs.} μ4" *as'm 'name'; Kb, Tmz, Izd, Gd √smm 'to name' ¶ Fc. 1837, GhA 174, Dl 777-8, MT 641-2. Mrc. 176, Lf. II #1464, Msq. Z 521, Bs. Z 147 || Eg fMK smy ({}EG} s'my) v. 'report, make report, announce, proclaim' (← *'to call, to name') > Cpt Sd cə'mə səmme, B cəmi semi v. 'name, appeal, accuse' ¶ EG IV 127, Fk. 227, Vc. 188, Crn. 152-3 || C *s'im- ~ *s'um- 'name' (= {E} *si/um-) > Bj {R} sim (df. 'u'-sem, 'u'-sum) id., -sim (1s p. a'sim) 'to name' || Ag *s'əŋw, {Ap.} *səŋw 'name' > Bln {R} s'əŋw ~ s'iq, {Bnd.} səŋw, Xm, Km s'əŋw, Aw {CR} s'uŋi; d Bln {R} s'iq- 'nennen, benennen' || EC *s'umm- or *s'uʔm- 'name' > Sd suʔma, Hd summa id.; ??σ Rn su'ma't 'a brand; mark (to distinguish livestock)', sum- v. 'brand (livestock)' ¶ E PC #447, R WBd 201, R WB 328, Ap. IC 46-7, Gs. 295, PB 172, PG 269 [+ , Blz CL 179] || Ch {JS} *√s3m, {Nw.} *s3i/um, {Stl.} *sumi 'name': WCh {Stl.} *suma-na id. > Hs

su'na' (< *sum-na) : AG: Su {J} su'm, Gmy, Cp sim, Kfr sum, Tal sō'm, Ang {Hf.} su'm, {Flk.} su'm : BT {Stl.} *sum∇ id. > Krkr s3m, Tng sum3, Krf {Sch.} s'imi' : NrBc {Stl.} *sum∇n id. > Dir s'in, P' {MSk.} sum, Cg s'i'ma'n : SBC: Tala s3m, Buli sum, Wnd s'i'm, Zar su'm, Kry wu'sum, Jm {Csp.} sim, Grn {Jgr.} si'n, Sy {Csp.} su'm, Bg {Csp.} yi'sim id. : Ron: Klr {J} sim, DfB {J} su'm, Fy {J} ku-su'm id. : CCh *s'm id. > Tr {Nw.} z'im, Hw s'im : Mrg {Hf.} s'3'm, Cb s'ima, KlB {AD} x'imi', {Mch.} s'im, Br s'ima, Wmd s'im3 : BB: FlJ, FlM z'i-m, Gude li'ma : Mtk sb.: {Ro.} Mkt s'u'm, Mada s'im'e', Myn s'imi, Hrz s'3'ma'y, Mlk, Vm s'im'a'y, Zlg z'3'm; Gzg {Lk.} s'imed., {Ro.} s'imid. : Db {Lnh.} z'imi' : Ktk: Lgn {Bou.} s'3'm, Bdm {Cfr.} ha'mu' : McMsg: Mbara {Trn.} s'im : McMs: Ms {J} sa'mna', se'mna', Bnn s'e'me, ZmB {J} sa'm, {Sa.} se'm, ZmD {KNC} s'e'm, Azm {Pc.} si'mi'na' id. : ECh: Mb {J} sa'me', {+, Mjl semmi', Kjk simi, Brg {J} ?o'so'm, Mkl {J} su'ma', Kwn ka'-s3'm, se'm, Ke {Eb.} sa'm, Smr {J} su'mi', {+, EDng {Fd.} si'3, Bdy {AJ} seme, Mgm pl. {J} se'me' id., Mkl {J} su'ma', {+Nd D {J} ha'm', Tmk him ¶ × Ch *sim- 'ear' < N *s'i'mfV 'to hear' in several Ch lgs (Gzg, Db, some Masa lgs., Tmk, Smr), where the word means both 'name' and 'ear' ¶ JI II 248-9, Stl. IF 90, ChC, ChL, Hf. AG 20, Csp. 27, 59, Jgr. 186, KNC 24, Ro. 296, Pc. 351 {+, Blz LECh #58 ¶; ffd. cf. AD ChCS #20 ¶¶ OS #2304 (HS *su'm: S, Ch), #2244 (*sim- 'call, speak': S, B, Eg i ÷ Ch, LEC), Vc. 188 (Eg, S) ¶ K ? *s'u'm- > Sv: UB {TK} s'wim ~ s'u'm, Ln {TK} s'wim, L {Dn., TK} s'um ~ {TK} s'3m 'kind of, dialect' (me'rma-mirma s'umi liyra'ls le'wkneχ 'they sing many kinds of songs') [unless Sv 4b Aram s'um 'kind' < S *s'im- 'name?'] ¶ Dn. s.v. s'um, TK 825 ¶ IE: NaIE *sem-/som-/smo- 'the same, one' (→ 'together'): [1] *som-/so-m- 'the same, alone' > OI sa'ma- 'the same, equal, like, Av, OPrs hama- 'like, the same' : Gk 'ομοῦ 'one and the same, like' : OIr -som, reinforcing pc. of the 3rd prs. (ys he'-som 'c'est lui'), W hwn 'this one' (< *som-d'e) : L sim-ul 'at the same time', similis 'like, resembling' : Gmc *samaz 'same' > Gt (sa) sama, ON samr, OHG der samo, daô sama 'the same'; adv.: ON sem, Sw som, OSx samo, sama, AS, NE same, OHG sama 'same as' : Sl *samъ 'oneself; the same' > OCS самъ samъ 'self, ipse; the most', Blg сам, SCr, Slv sa'm, Cz, Slk, P sam 'self, ipse', alone', R сам 'self, ipse', самъй 'the same, the most' : Arm omn omn 'some, certain, some one' ¶ [2] *sem-/smo- 'one' > Gk Mc e-me, Gk m. εἴ (< *sem-s), ntr. εἶν (< *sem) (gen. m\nt. 'εν-οῦ), f. μι'α (< *sm-i3); px. 'α- / 'α- 'one-, same-' (as in 'αδελφοῦ 'brother' ← 'one from the same womb', 'οναξ 'once') : Arm mi mi (< *sm-iyos, {EC} *sm-ihA) 'one' : L sem-per 'always' : Tc: A sa-s, B s,e (*sem-s) 'one' m., A sa'm, B sana, somo f. : OI sa-'kr3t, Av ha-k3r3t 'once, all at once' ¶ AdS of NaIE *som/*smo 'together' (→ 'with') (< N *s'a'm3?J∇ (or *s'3-?) 'together; to unite, tie together' ¶ P 903-5, AHDI 57, EI 499 (so'mo-s 'same'), 399 (*sem-s ~ *sem ~ *sm-ihA- 'united as one, one together'), M K III 411, 436-7, Glh. 539-40, F I 1, 471-2 & II 390, WH II 538-41, Vn. S 169, Sl. 454, Fs. 409, Vr. 461-2, 470, Kb. 823, Schz. 244, OsS 740, Ho. 269-70, Ho. S 62, Frn. 753-4, Vs. III 551-2, StSS 592, KT 158, Wn. 415, Ad. 6758-9, Ad. H 15 ♦ u for 'i in some lgs. (Ak, Aw, WCh, Sv, T, etc.) is due to the labializing infl. of *m.

2065. *sim∇ 'be wet; moisture, liquid' > **K**: GZ *s'im- 'wet; water' > G X sim-ur-i 'water', Mg s'im-e 'wet, wetness' ¶ Fn. KW-2 43, FS K 284-5, FS E 317 ¶ **HS**: EC: Or {Grg.} sama 'become mouldy\spoiled\dirty', HEC {Hd.} *s'am- 'be wet, rot' > Ged {Hd.} s'am- 'be wet', s'amo 'wet', Sd {Gs.} s'am- 'be wet\humid\damp, rot', s'ama 'wet, damp, moist; corrupt, putrid' ¶ Grg. 251, Brl. 366-7, Hd. 166, 259, 391, Gs. 300 ¶ **R**: M *sime 'sap, juice, liquid' > WrM sime, HIM шим 'sap', Kl шим, {Rm.} s'im3 'juice', Ord {Ms.} s'ime 'juice, sap; abundant milk (from an udder)', Mnr H {SM} s'imie 'juice, sap', Dg {Mr.} s'ime 'juice', {T} s'im id., 'succulence'; M 3 PCIWrMc simen, WrMc s'im3en ({Z} c-имун-) {Z} 'moisture, humours of the body (from food and drink)', {Hr.} 'Feuchtigkeit; Säfte, Sekrete' ¶ MED 709, KRS 673, Ms. O 618, SM 396, Mr. D 216, KW 357, Rm. M 38, Mls. 237 ¶¶ But M *sime- 'swallow, suck out' and WrMc simi- 'suck' have to be preferably connected with N *s's'eHm'u' 'to swallow' (q.v. ffd.) or result from a merger of both N etymons ¶ **D** *cimm- ({GS} *s'c'-?) 'moist(ure)' > Tm cemma 'water', Tu {D} s'ime {+, {Mnr.} s'ima} 'cold, moistness', Tl cemma 'moisture', Ku simbrī pīgi 'drizzle' ¶¶ D #2539 {+, Mnr. 6616, 649 ♦ □ Blz. 162 [#99] (D, K + *err.* the D and HS reflexes of N *Sæm3∇jt.∇ 'cold'. q.v.)].

2066. *s's'eHm'u' 'to swallow' > **U**: FU (att. in FV) *s's'e-me 'drink, swallow, gulp' > F siemi (gen. siemen) n. 'drink, gulp, beverage', siemaise- v. 'gulp (down), swallow', Es seem (gen. seeme), so'o'm (gen. so'o'me) 'draught, gulp', 'Trunk, Schluck' : Er симе- s'ime-, Mk симо- s'im3- v. 'drink' ¶ UEW 773, Ker. II 142 ¶ **R**: NaT *sim- (~ *sim-, *su'm-) v. 'swallow' > MQp [CC] {Grøn.} sim- v. 'gulp, swallow'

('schlucken, verschlingen'), Osm {Rh.} su'm- 'butt with the snout in sucking', Tk † su'm- 'suck (butting with the snout)' (of lambs, etc.); *simu'r- > OT simu'r- v. 'swallow in a single gulp', Brb, Nog, Qq simir-, Qzq c°m°p- si'mi-r-, ET, Osm {RL.} su'mu'r- id., Az su'mu'r- id., 'suck out', Tkm c°m°p- θu'mu'r- 'eat greedily', Uz simir- 'suck\drink slowly' ¶ Cl. 829-30, Rs. W 422, Grøn. 220, Rh. 1095, TrR 797, RL IV 737, 853, MM 318, BT 141, Äz. 276, TkR 599 || M *sime- 'swallow, suck out' > MM [MA] {Pp.} s'ime- v. 'absorb (a liquid)', WrM sime-, HIM шимы- 'draw a liquid into the mouth, suck', Mnr H {SM} s'zmu- 'suck', Mgl {Rm.} simina' 3s 'sucks' ¶ Pp. MA 333, MED 709, KW 358, Rm. M 38, SM 374 || Tg *sime- 'suck' > Sln s'imz- 'suck', Lm humat/c- 'suck (a bone)', (with as) c'imca- 'suck', Orc simic'i- 'suck, suck out', Ud simisi- id., 'suck round', Ul siminz-, Ork, Nn Nh simi- 'suck in, soak', PCMc, WrMc simi- 'suck, swallow'; i ÷ Tg *cime- ({DQA} *s'ime-) > Lm c'imyl- 'percolate', Ul, Nn Nh c'ime- id., 'get soaked', WrMc s'ime- ({Z} c'imy-) 'be absorbed' ¶ STM II 87, 394, Z 610-1, Hr. 796-8, Mls. 237 || pKo {S} *s'im'i- v. 'soak, permeate' > MKo s'im'i-, NKO simi- ¶ S QK #547, Nam 318, MLC 1025 || pJ {S} *s'im- 'soak' > OJ sim'm-, J: T s'im-, K s'im-, Kg s'imi- ¶ S QJ #512, Mr. 751 ¶¶ The vw. *-i- may be due to contamination with N *simV 'be wet; moisture, liquid' [q.v.] ¶¶ □ DQA #2163 [A *s'i'mi 'to suck, soak', incl. T, M, Ko, J] || HS: B *-suHm- > Ah {Fc.} sumam 'sucer avec un bruit de lèvres', BMn {Bs.} smu-m 'suck, lick', Rif {Rn.} summ, Izd ssumm {Mrc.} 'suck' ¶ Fc. 1083 || C: Ag {Ap.} *səṇw- v. 'swallow' > Bln/Dmb {R} səṇw-, Km {CR} s'əṇw-, Aw suṇ- ¶ Ap. AV 19 ¶ Ag *-ṇw- < C, HS *-m- (near a vw. *u) reg. || WCh: Tng {J} sumbe 'suck' : NrBc {Stl.} *sYmd- 'suck' > {Sk.} Wrj s'nd-, Sir s'nd., Cg zumd- ¶ Stl. ZCh 253 [#78], Sk. NC 42, ChC ♦ □ IS MS 336 (*s'em'H'Λ 'swallow': IE, A, U), Rs. UAW 41 (U, A) ♦ *unc.* σ (⇔ IS MS): ÷ IE *semH- 'ladle out, pour (out)' (> Lt semiu / se'mti 'draw, scoop\ladle out', Ltv smel'u / smel't 'scoop\ladle out', OIr sem- 'pour out', {Vn.} verser, puiser', ? Gk ὕμῃ 'water-bucket', Ɔ P 901-2, Vn. S 82-3) [IE *-H- reconstructed by him probably on the accentual ev. of Lt se'mti]. Not here Eg fMd s'm v. 'swallow' (EG IV 44-5, Fk. 214) because it is a caus. of sm 'swallow'.

2067. *s'ixmV 'to be dark\dim, darken' > HS: WS *√s'hm 'be black\dark' > JA [Trg.] √s'hm G {Lv.} 'bräunlich\dunkelrot sein', JA {Trg.} Mih5S6 s'ə'hīm 'dark, black', JEA Mh4S6 s'ə'hēm 'dark-coloured, glazed', MHB MuhS1 s'a'hu-m 'dark-red', [Trg.] MuhS6 s'ə'hu-m id., SmA s'hw-m 'brown', Sr √s'hm G 'be dusky\swarthy', Ar √s'hm 'be black', Jb √s'hm: ʔns'ha'mim 'be\become dark (in complexion)', s'ha'mum, s'ha'mim '(complexion) brown. dark' ¶ Br. 769, Lv. IV 583, Lv. T II 408, Js. 1548-9, Sl. 1128, Tal 885-6, JPS 571, Jo. J 261 || U *s's'imV > FP *simV (~ *s'imV?) 'become dark, rusty; rust' > pChr {Ber.} *simz 'black' > Chr: L шем s'em, шеме s'eme 'black, dirty', Uf s'emz, s'em, M s'im, s'ime 'black', H шим s'im id., шимье s'imə 'black, dark' || Prm sim- 'rust, rusty' > Z c°m sim, Yz sim id. || ?? (with BF *h- < irreg. *s-) F himmea, Δ himea 'dim, obscure', Es Δ imi 'schwach glänzend, schimmernd' || pY {IN} *θem- 'black, dark' > Y K emu- 'black', em-bə- 'dark', em-il 'night'; OY: K {Bil.} emmel, NW {Lnd.} e'mil, Ch {Mat.} емило, {Boe.} умыдың id., K {Bil.} aima'ivi, {Klc.} аминцѣа 'black' ¶ UEW 758-9, It. #402, Sm. 553 (FP *siimV 'rust'), Ber. 52 [#325], MRS 699-700, 706. Ep. 150, Ps. OT 120, LG 258, SK 17, W EDW 130, IN 220, 299, 326, 330-1 || R: M *°su'me- > WrM su'me-i-, HIM c°mий- v. 'appear dimly', WrM su'me-ger, HIM c°mγp 'obscure, indistinct, pale' ¶ MED 744.

2068. *s'XymV(-t.V) n 'hips, loins' > HS: WS (or SS') *°s'ijumat- (or *θ-?) > Gz samat. (~ samat.) 'loins, flanks, waist', Tgr sāmət. 'flank, side', Tgy s'emti ~ s'zmt.i ~ s'znt.i 'waist', Amh s'znt., Har s'int.i 'filet', ??σ Ar simt- 'basque de la cuirasse qui garantit le derrière; bas d'une robe qui dépasse celle de dessus; courroie qui tient à la selle'; EthS → Bln {R} simit ~ simit. 'side' ¶ L G 503, LH 347, R WB 305, BK I 1138 || U: FU *s'XymV (or *s^-) 'groin, loins' > Lp T {Gn.} s'r'jms (gen. s'r'jmr'zi) 'side' or 'groin' (F 'kuve'), {TI} 'Weiche' || Os: Nz suyəm, Kz sō'yəm 'groin (Leistengegend)', Sh suyəm 'hip, loin-cloth (Hüfte, Lendengürtel)', Kr soyəm 'waist', N {Páp.) so'yəm 'Lenden, Kreuz' ¶ Gn. 887, TI 552, KrT 820, Stn. D 1299, □ UEW 45 (FU i c'XymV ~ *s'XymV; AD: FU *c'- is untenable because pOs *s- is not from *c'-) || R: M *°sami 'groin' > WrM sami 'groin' ({Kow.} 'croupière'), HIM сам id. ¶ MED 668, Kow. 1316 || ?φ D *con'ta 'hip, waist' ({GS} *s-?) > Kn son.t.a, Tu son.t.a, on.t.a 'waist', TI ton.t.i 'loins, hip' ¶ The cerebrality of *-n't- may be due to the infl. of N *y (palatality > D cerebrality) ¶¶ D #2840.

2069. *s'i'mfV 'to hear' > HS: S *√s'mf G 'hear' > BHb, Ph, Ug, Amr, OA, IA, JA, SmA, Sr, Eb √s'mf G, Sb omS s'm G, Ar, Gz √smf G, Mh/Hrs/Sq {Jo.} √hmf (Mh pf. hīma - hu-ma, Hrs pf. ho-ma, Sq pf. 'hyzmaf), Jb {Jo.} √s'mf (pf. s'i'f), Ak inf. G s'emu 'hear', Mn omS s'm G 'witness' ¶ KB 1452-6,

1792-3, HJ 1164-6, A #2639, OLS 441, G A 32, Tal 909-11, Lv. IV 577-9, Sl. 1158-60, Br. 686-7, BGMR 127, MA 82, Ln. 1427-30, L G 501-2, Jo. M 157-8, Jo. H 51, Jo. J 262, Krb. EG 15 || B *sV̄m(m) 'ear' > Gd {Lf.} ē-səm (pl. səmmen), Awj {Prd.} 'i-səm (pl. 'smīwən) 'ear', d̄ *ta-sūm(m)-V̄t 'pillow' (like Fr oreiller <d oreille, R под-уш-ка 'pillow' [lit. 'under-ear-er']) > Kb t_a-sum-t_a 'oreiller, coussin', Izn {Rn.} tsumt_a (pl. t_osamtawin), Rif {Rn.} tsummət id., Nf tsum'ta, Skn 'tsu'nti, Awj ta'su'nt 'pillow', □ *a-sāmū > Ah asāmu 'oreiller'; < Ah sūmət, Kb ssumət_ 'avoir\utiliser pour oreiller' ¶ Fc. 1834, Lf. II #1465, Prd. 164, 170, Dl. 781 || d̄? Eg fP smt ({EG} s'mt) v. 'hear', ?? Eg fP sm ({EG} s'm) 'achten, respektieren' ¶ The loss of *ʕ needs investigation ¶ EG IV 120, 144, Fk. 229 || Ch {Stl.} *sim- 'ear' > CCh *s'im 'ear' > Tr {Nw.} z'im, Hw {ChL} s'ima-ra, Gbn/G'nd {ChL} s'ima-ta || Mrg {Kr.} s'i'mi', BuP s'im, Klb {AD, Mk.} x'imi, Hld/Wm {ChL} ximi, Cb {ChL} s'z'ma', || HgN s'ime, HgK s'im, HgG s'imwu, Kps s'imzy || Gude {Hsk.} lə'ma', {IL} limin, Gudu {IL} s'im, FIJ z'məm̄n || Lmn {Lk.} s'z'məŋ || Mdr {Eg.} s'i'ma', Glv {Rp.} h'i'mia', Gdf {IL} s'imə, Dgh {Frk.} s'me' || Suk {IL} s'z'ma'i 'ear' (and s'a-m-ni 'hear') || Mtk {Sb.} z'z'mba'd., pMM {Ro.} s'imay > {Ro.} Mkt s'u'm, Mada s'i'me', Myn s'i'mi', Vm s'i'ma'y, Zlg z'z'm id., as well as Mofu {Brr.} s'u'ma'y, {Ro.} s'i'ma'y, Gzg D {Lk.} s'imed., {Ro.} s'i'mi'd. || Db {Lnh.} z'i'mi', Kola {Sb.} z'i'mi' || Gdr {Mk.} s'um || Ktk: Lgn {Bou.} si'm || Msg {Mch.} xe'ma. || ECh: Kwn M {J} se'md.i' || Kbl {Cp.} sa'mi', Ll {Grgs.} su'ma' || Smr {J} su'mi', Nd D {J} ha'm, Tmk {Cp.} him || Mb {J} su'ma'mo' [+ , Mjl suma'mo'] 'ear' ? || Ch {Stl.} *ku-sim- 'ear' > WCh: SBc *kusmi (< *ku-sim-?) > Bg kumsi, Grn k'wansi, Kir/Tala/Zar kəm, Buli kum || Hs ku'nne' || AG *k'wom > Ang k'wom, Su/Cp kom, Gmy {Fp.} kum || Bl ku'mo', Tng {J}, Dr, Ngm kumo, Krkr, Bele ku'mo' || Wrj kuma'i., Kry ku'm, Dir, Jmb ku'ma', My ku'ma'i. || Sha kum, Fy humu', Df h'w'a'm || CCh: Ms {J} hu'mna', ZmD {KCN} hu'm, ZmB {J} hu'm 'ear', Azm {Pc.} hu'mba' 'ear, leaf', hu'mba' 'hear' || ECh: Ke {Eb.} ko'-so'ŋ 'ear' ¶ Stl. IF 90, JI II 114-5, J T 105, ChC, ChL, KNC 10, Ro. 242, Pc. 217, Blz. LECh s.v. 'ear' || K *sem- / *sm- 'hear, be heard' > OG sem- / sm-, G sm- id., Mg sim- ~ səm-, LZ sim-, Sv səm- / sm- id., Sv UB lisme msd. 'be heard; hear sth.'; d̄ *sm-en- / *sm-in- 'listen' > OG, G smen- / smin-, Mg simin-, LZ simin-, sabin-, Sv smīn- (Sv UB {GP} msd. lismīne) id., Sv LB {TK} səma'n ~ səman n. 'hearing, attention' ¶¶ K 164-5, K² 163-4, 167, FS K 267-8, FS E 296, Chik. 314, GP 168, TK 713 || U: FU (att. in Os) *s'im(-V̄l-, -V̄l-) □ 'be heard' > Os Kz si'məs-, Os Sn si'məl.lə- 'zu hören sein' ¶ Stn. D 1342.

2070. *s'am̄V̄jge '(lock of) hair, fine hair' > HS: SES *s'm̄y > Mh s'o'm̄z̄y, Jb E s'u'γ 'fine hair shed by camel' ¶ Jo. M 395 || Eg P/BD sm̄ 'behaarter Teil des Kopfes; Haare am Kopf' ¶ N *g > Eg ɜ (is it *reg.* ?) ¶ EG IV 122 || C: HEC ({Hd.} *s'o'mba) > Brj {Ss.} 's'omi, {Hd.} s'o'ma, s'omi, Hd s'omba, Sd s'o'bba 'pubic hair'; Af {Hw.} sammo 'pubic region' || SC {E} *seʔem- 'hair' > Irq {MQK} seʔe-mi 'a hair', seʔe-ŋw 'hair, fur', Kz saʔamayo 'body and limb hair', Asa seʔemuk 'hair; feathers', {Fl.} se'mu-g 'headdress, hairdress' || ??? Bj {R} s'imbeha'ni ~ s'imba'ni, {Rop.} s'amba'hani 'eyebrows' (× N *c.'t̄imV̄ 'eyelid; to blink (eyes)' [q.v.]) ¶ Ss. B 174, E SC 150, MQK 92, Hd. 75, R WBd 215 (equates Bj with Bl s'ebka- 'hair'), Rop. 238 || NrOm {Blz} *sV̄m(m)- 'hair' > Ym {Wdk.} so'ma' 'hair', {Lm.} soma' id. (but {C} soma- 'head'), She {CR← Mnt.} som 'hair (capelli)' ¶ Wdk. BJ 133, C SE III 83, CR NGF 623, Lm. Y 373 || Ch *mt* *sV̄HV̄m- > WCh {Stl.} *suHim- > Hs su'ma' 'growth of hair on the head' || BT: Ngm {Mk.} so'm 'hair', Tng {J} sayu'm 'beard' || CCh: FIJ {ChL} si'mc'i'n, FIM {ChL} s'i'mki, FIB {ChL} s'umkun, Gudu {ChL} s'upkun 'hair' || Suk {IL in ChC} s'u'mbu't id. || Bnn s'i'mi'ta, BnnM s'imit 'hair', Azm {Pc.} s'i'mi'ta' 'feather(s)' ¶ J T 141, Ba. 958, Mk. II 282, Pc. 211 ¶¶ Blz. OLBP #47, OS #2280, □ Sk. HCD 237, Tk. I 74-5, Tk. SCC 83 [#12.13] || U: FU {UEW} *s'a'ŋe 'hair; to plait hair' (→ v. 'plait') > F sa'a' 'fiber, filament; end (of thread)', (?) sa'ie id. || Prm *s'i > Z, Vt cñ s'i id. || ObU {Ht.} *se'γ- ~ *so'γ- (< **se'γw-?) 'curl, tress of hair; to plait' > pVg: [1] *sa'γ 'Locke, Haarflechte, Zopf' > Vg: T sa'w, LK/MK sa'γ (sa'γ-a'~n 'their curl\tress'), UK/NV sa'γ, SV/LL sa'γ, UL/Ss say; [2] *sa'γ- v. 'plait' > T sa'w-, LK/MK/UK/SV sa'γ-/sa'γ-, NV sa'γ-/sa'w-, LL sa'γ-/sa'γ-, UL/Ss say- v. 'plait'; pOs: [1] *so'γ 'tress of hair' > V/Vy so'γ, Ty sa'γw, Y sa'w, D/K/Nz/Kz/O sew id.; [2] *so'γ- v. 'plait' > V/Vy so'γ-, Ty sa'γw-, Y sa'w-, D/K/Nz/Kz/O sew- || Hg szo'- / szo'-v-, Δ su'~ / su'~v- v. 'weave, spin' ¶ UEW 471-2, LG 254, Ht. #571, MK 509-10 || A *sa'ŋa 'hair lock, (?) gill' > M: [1] *saŋna > WrM saŋna, Kl {KRS} saŋna 'forelock of a horse', WrO saŋna, saŋnai 'tuft, forelock'; [2] *saŋmay > WrM {Rm.} saŋmai, Kl Ö {Rm.} saŋma'~ ~ saŋma'~ ~ saŋma' 'Haarzotte auf dem Stirn oder dem Scheitel (der Pferde\der Menschen)'; [3] MM {MA} sanɜ'iq 'locks, curls' ¶ KW 313, MED 672, KRS 441, Krg. 385, Pp. MA 318

|| Tg *sen'ne(n) 'beard, gill' > Ul s3n3m bi ~ s3n'3m bi 'bearded', s3n3 ~ s3n'3 'gill', Lm O h3n3n 'fringe of cloth' (**бaxпoma**), Lm h3n3n3, Ewk s3n3n3n, Neg s3~n'3, Orc s3~n3, Ud s3n3, Ork s3n3, Nn Nh s3n3 'gill', WrMc sejele 'gill, cock's comb' ¶ STM II 143 || ??σ T {TL} *saŋ-ak, *saŋ-it 'a place on the neck under the jaw' > Alt saŋat ~ saŋit 'a place under the ear at the end of the jaw; jaw, neck', {Ra.} 'gill', VTt saŋaq, Nog saŋgaq, Qq saŋaq 'gill', Tlt {Ra.} sa~t 'jugular vein', Tv sa~t 'carotid artery', Tf sa~t 'cervical artery' ¶ Tl 222, Ra. 226 ¶¶ SDM97 (A *seŋ(V)mV 'fringe, hair lock'), DQA #965 (A *seŋa|u id.) ¶¶ The vw. *a of the first syll. in M and T is probably due to v. harmony.

2071. *s'o'm₁V₁gE – *s'o'gmE 'enter, penetrate' > **HS:** S *°s|sym > Ar √sym G 'inivit (puellam), ps. suyima 'ventrem plenum habuit' ¶ Fr. II 320 || C: Bj {R} s'um- scv. 'come home, enter; penetrate', {Rop.} s'u-m- 'enter, interfere' d> caus. s'u-m-s- vt. 'enter, put in' ¶ Rop. 238, R WBd 215 || ? Ch: Mdr {ChL} s3msa 'come' :: SBC: Kir K/L {Sh.} s'in 'come!' ¶ ChL, Sh. SB 34 **II U** *soŋe 'enter, creep in, penetrate' > Lp: OSw {LÖ} suogne 'intrare', N {Fri.} suogŋa-/suogŋa- ~ suodnja-/suonja- vi. 'smyge, smætte ind i', {N} sudnja / -nj- 'creep into (with difficulty) (e.g. creep into a cave)', L {LLO} suotnja ~ suokŋa- 'durch eine Öffnung hindurchpassieren', K {Gn.} suoan~e-, Nt {TI} su_aŋŋa- vi. 'enter' i ? Er sova-, Δ su'va-, Mk su'va- 'enter, go in' :: ObU {Ht.} *θV~ŋ- (~ ? *θV~ŋa-) id. > pVg {Ht.} *tu~w- > Vg: T to~ ~ to~y-, LK tu~w-, UK tuw-, P/LL tu- id.; pOs *4a~ŋa-/4a~ŋ- ({HL.} *4i~ŋa-/4a~ŋ-) id. > Os: V la~ŋa-/loŋ-, Vy ya~ŋa-, Ty/Y 4a~ŋ-, 4a~ŋa-/4a~ŋw-, D/K ta~ŋ-, Nz to~ŋ-, Kz 4o~ŋ-, O la~ŋ- id. i OHg av- 'eindringen, sich hineinnehmen, einwachsen'; d> OHg avat- 'eindringen lassen; einsegnen' > Hg avat- 'initiate (so.) into' || Sm *t'cu~y- 'enter, go in' > Ne T τ□-□, Ne T O {Lh.} t'~u~s-, Ne F {Lh.} c'~u~, Ng {Mik.} t'id'i, En {Ter.} 3s aor. cya, Kms {KD} 1s prs. s'u'1em || Y K {Krn., Nik.} s'og- 'enter', {Krn.} ft. s'oxteye 'I shall enter' ¶ UEW 446-7, Coll. 4, Db. OS xxix, xxxii, Sm. 548 (FU *sooŋi- 'enter' > FP *sooŋi-/suŋa-, Ugr *θa°ŋr~), Fri. 688-9, N III 586, TI 342, Ker. II 147, LG 266, Ht. #144, MF 101, EWU 61, Jn. 167, AD YN, Krn. JJ 284, Nik. RJS 6, Ang. 229 **II A:** [1] M *°simgu~ > WrM simgu~ 'creep in, sneak in' [2] M *siŋgu- ~ suŋgu- v. 'dive' > WrM siŋgu- ~ siŋgu- ~ {Rm.} suŋgu-, HIM цуҥга-, Kl Ö {Rm.} suŋga- ~ suŋga- 'dive' ¶ MED 711, KW 337, 368 ¶ The variant *siŋgu- with an unexpected *i may be due to the infl. of *siŋge- 'set' (of a celestial body), 'be absorbed into sth.' (f N *s'~iŋkU 'sink, fall') || NaT (d- M ?): Nog su~ŋu~ 'dive', Qzq, Qq su~ŋu~, VTt Δ {Rs.} s3~ŋg3- 'dive, plunge' ¶ Rs. W 436, KrkR 596 **II D** (in CD) *co~ŋk- enter' > Klm so~ŋg-, Nk so~ŋ- id., Prj co~ŋg- 'pierce' (of a thorn), Gdb so~ŋg- 'be pierced into', so~ŋ- 'pierce, penetrate' ¶ D #2676(a) ♦ In some daughter lgs. the phonetic history is likely to have been: *-mg- > *-ŋg- > *-ŋ-or-: *-gm- > *-gŋ- (as) > *-ŋ-. The long vw. in D suggests that the nasal cns. was preceded by a lr. (N *s'o'gmE) ♦ In many lgs. there may have been (mutual?) infl. of N *s'o'm₁V₁gE – *s'o'gmE and N *s'~iŋkU '↑' [q.v.], so that it is hard to distinguish between their respective reflexes.

2072. *Sa~mirV 'fat, grease' > **IE:** a NaIE *smeru- id. ('Schmer, Fett') (× *ma'r'~i?V 'animal fat' [q.v.]) > Gmc *smerwa- > ON smio_r, smør 'butter, fat', Dn smør, Sw smo~r, NNr sm(j)ør 'butter', OSx smero, OHG sme~ro [gen. smerawes] 'fat' ('Schmer, Fett, Schmiere'), NHG Schmer 'animal fat, grease, suet', Gt sma'rþr n. 'fat', AS smeoru [gen. sme(o)r(u)wes] 'fat, grease, suet, tallow', NE smear n.; Gmc {Wht.} *smerwyan 'to spread grease on', {AD} 'anoint, smear' (× *mer'~u~qV 'to smear' [q.v.]) > ON smyrja, smyrva 'bestreichen, salben', Sw smo~rja, Dn smøre, NNr smyrja 'smear, anoint', OHG smirwen 'to apply serve, smear; to fatten', NHG schmieren 'smear', AS smierwan 'to anoint', NE smear :: OIr smi(u)r (gen. smeru), Nlr smior, W mer 'marrow' :: Gk μυ'ρov 'sweet-oil, sweet juice of plants, ointment, balsam', μυρi~ζω, σμυρi~ζω 'rub with ointment\unguent, anoint', ? σμυ'ριϋ 'emery powder (used by lapidaries for rubbing and polishing)' (× Gk μυ'ρρα 'myrrh' d- S [*murr- id. > OCn, Ak murru, BHb r7m mor, Ug mr, Aram arum mu~ra~, etc.]) :: Lt P/Z sma'rsas 'fat' n., esp. 'fat \ tallow of poor quality' (× Lt sma'rsas 'smell, stench') :: Tc B s.mare 'oil', {EI} 'oily, freasy' ¶ WP II 690-1, P 970-1, EI 194 (*smeru-), Vn. S 142, Fs. 438, F II 273-4, 751, Ch. 723-4, 1028-9, Vr. 520-1, AHDI 62, Sw. 154, 156, Ho. 302, Ho. S 68, Kb. 917-8, OsS 832-4, KM 663-5, a Frn. 841, Wn. 456, Ad. 668, Ad. H 36 ¶ × N *c'o'm.E 'to smear' [q.v.] **II A:** T *sa~mir 'fat' (< *sa~mir-y-) > OT sa~miz, MQp semiz, MOg XIII sa~mu~z, Chg sa~miz, Tk semiz 'fat', Tkm сeмиз θemiδ 'fat', thick' (of an animal), ET, Uz, Qmq semiz, VTt симeз sim3z, Bsh him3&him3δ, Xk sim3s, Alt {BT} semis 'fat', Qzq ceм'з semi~z, Yk a~mis 'fat', Alt/Tlt/Kü {RL} sa~mis 'fat, fattened', Nog, Qq, Qrg semiz 'fat, fattened, stout', Chv самаӑp sam3r adj. 'fat, thick'; NaT *sa~mri- 'fatten, grow fat' >

OT {Cl.} sa'mrī-, MQP semir- id., Chg sa'mir- id., become thick\stout', Tk semir-, Tkm cempe- ðemre-, ET {BN} semru-, semir-, Uz, Qmq semir-, VTt cимep- simыр-, Bsh himыр-, Qzq cem p- semi r-, Alt {BT} semir-, Alt/Tlt/Shor {Rl.} sa'mir- 'fatten, grow fat', Nog, Qq, Qrg semir-, Xk simыр- 'fatten, grow stout' ¶ Cl. 830, Rs. W 409, Rl. IV 509-11, Pek. 257, Jeg. 177 ¶ The pT alternation *-r / *-r- may be accounted for by a pre-T nominal sx. *-y- in *sa'mir-y > *sa'mir' II D *camVr-, {GS} *samVr- v. 'smear' > Kn savaru v. 'rub in, apply to (as water\oil\medicine\ashes)', Tl camuru v. 'smear' ¶¶ D #2389, GS 108 (on D *-m- > Kn -v-) ♦ This N etymon may go back to some *cd* including N *s'æmi 'fat' [q.v.] with a sx. *-rV (or a second component of a *cd*, from which only the syll. *rV has survived).

2073. ? [ʔ] *Sæm₁V₁t₁V 'cold' > HS *√smt₁ > B *√smd₁ 'be cold' > Awj {Par.} √s'mt₁, Ah, ETwl, Gh, Tmz {MT}, Izd, Rif, Izn, BS_n, Shl, Mz, Wrg, Ntf, Gd √smd₁ 'be cold', Kb ismid₁ 'être froid', Sll is₁md₁ id., as₁æmmid₁ 'le froid', Zng {TC} s'a'm₁uδ₁ 'froid' ¶ AiM 254-5 [#15.1.], Fc. 1835, PrGG 299, Mrc. 1233, Dl. 778-9, Ds. 135, Dl. 778-9, Rn. 317-8, MT 642-3, Dray 228-9, Par. 166, TC D 8, Nic. 373, Bs. MS I 121 || Ch *√smd₁ > WCh: NrBc: Cg {Sk.} s'id₁an, P' {MSk.} s'nd₁i 'cold', Dir {Sk.} su'mbu'd₁u id., Mbr k'is'id₁i 'harmattan' :SBc: Plc {Sch.} s'imtu, Ds Bn {Sch.} s'imki, Zar GL {Sch.} s'imda 'cold' :: CCh: Lgn {Nc.} su'made 'Wind, Kälte', {Jl ← Lk.} s'z'ma'd₁z', s'z'ma'd₁z' 'wind', Glf {Lbf.} s'ama 'cold' :Gzg D {Lk.} himed₁ 'wind' :Gdr {Srp.} semia' id. :Ms {Mch.} si'me₁, ZmD {Srp.} shimbe'de, ZmB {Sa.} si'mbe'de, Azm {Pc.} si'me't-na' 'wind' ¶ JI I 37 & II 78-80, ChC, ChL, Stl. ZCh 178 [#308], Lk. L 118, Pc. 350-1 ¶¶ Gr. LA 54, AiM l.c. II R: M *°semtere > WrM semtere- 'freeze out, be destroyed by frost' (unless ← WrM {Kow.} semtere- 'se briser, se casser' < N *s'√e₁y₁m₁V₁t₁A 'tear, break' [q.v.]) || II ? D: Tu {Mnr.} D sima 'cold, chill', {D} simma adj. 'cold'; (× D *cimV 'moist, wet' < N *simV 'be wet; moisture, liquid') Tu {D} s'ime, {Mnr.} s'ima 'cold, moistness'; not here Tm cemma 'water' and other reflexes of D *cimV 'moist, wet' (⇒ Blz.) ¶¶ D #2539, Mnr. 6616, 649 ♦ Blz. DA (equated D with HS + *unc.* the D and K reflexes of N *simV '¶'). ||

2074. ? *s'√e₁y₁m₁V₁t₁A 'tear, break' > U: ?σ FU *s'√e₁nta₁ 'tear, tear off' > Er s'in'd'e-, Mk s'in'd'ə- vt. 'break, break off, break to pieces' :: OHg, Hg sze'd- vt. 'pluck, pick (lesen, pflücken)', (→) 'gather, collect' ¶ UEW 473, Ker. II 142, EWU 1402, MF 574 II R: M *°semtere > WrM semtere- {Kow.} 'se briser, se casser', ? {MED} 'lose hair\wool\feathers\skin' ¶ MED 687, Kow. 1358 II ?? IE: NaIE *snei₁t- (*mt* < *sei₁nt-) 'cut, harvest' > Gt sneiþan 'to harvest', uf-sneiþan 'υ'σσαι, to slaughter', ON sni'da 'to cut, mow', Sw snida 'to carve', AS sniðan 'cut into, hew (stone), cut off, amputate, cut (hair, corn), cut into pieces', OHG sniðan 'to cut, mow', OSx sniðan, NHG schneiden 'cut' :: Sl *sne'tъ > Uk чн'т 'block (of wood), log', OP s'niat, Cz MS/L sne't 'trunk of a tree', Cz sne't m. 'small tree, small block of wood' :: ?σ OIr n sne'id 'petit, bref, droit' ¶ WP II 695-6, P 974, Vn. S 149, KM 669, Fs. 440, Vr. 524, Kb. 921, Schz. 263, OsS 838, Ho. 304, Ho. S 68, Ma. CS 461.

2075. *s'√e₁n₁V 'long time, year', 'old' (of a person) > HS: S *s'an-at- 'year' > OAk s'antu(m) ~ s'antu(m), Ak s'attu(m), Ph s't (pl. s'nt), Pun SATH, Mb s't, Amn pl. s'nt, BHb en!S1 s'a'na- (a *bf* from pl. Min%S1 s'a'n-im for the phonetically *reg.* **s'at.), Ug s'nt, (AkSc) {Hnr.} s'anatu (a *bf* similar to Hb s'a'na-), OA cs. s'nt, pl. abs. s'nn, IA s'nh, cs. s'nt, s't, BA cs. tn2S6 s'ənat₁, pl. Nin5S6 s'ənin₁, JA [Trg.] an!S6 s'ə'na-, aT1S2 s'at'ta-, SmA s'nh, Sr 'noʃ, s'ə'na-, em. æ4.on'fa s'a<n>tta-, Ar éUnaSa sanat- ¶ GB 850-1, 929, KB 1478-9, 1784, HJ 1170-5, Hnr. 182, OLS 447-8, Tal 914, Lv. T II 499, 521, Js. 1604, 1636, Br. 789, BK I 1154 || Eg fMKL snf 'last year' (with deictic -f) ¶ EG IV 162, Fk. 231 || Ch: ? CCh: Tr {Nw.} soni', Pdl so'na 'year' (unless loans from Ar) ¶ ChC, ChL || possibly also S *°√wθn 'old' (if from **√wc'n < inactivity px. *w- + px. *t + *s'n) > BHb NS1i! ya's'a'n, Ug yθn 'old, rank' ('viejo, ramcio'), √yθn G 'be\become old' ¶ KB 427, OLS 546 || Ch *√ws₁n 'year' > WCh *√(w)sn > Ngm sa'ni' :NrBc {Sk.}: Wrj wa's'anna', Kry wa's'na, Sir wa's'nu'wa', Jmb wa'su'n, Dir a's'in ¶ ChC II IE: NaIE *sen(o)- 'old; year' > OI 'sana- 'old, ancient', Av hana- 'old, old person' :: Arm hin hin (gen. hnoj hnoy) 'old, worn, decayed' :: Gk ενοχ 'belonging to the former of two periods, last year's', ενη και νεα 'the old and new [day]', i.e. 'the last day of the month [which consisted of two halves, one belonging to the old, the other to the new moon]', δι-ενοχ 'two years old' :: L senex (gen. sen-is) 'old' (of a person), cmpr. senior 'elder, old', sene-o / sene-re 'be old', senesco 'grow old', sena'tus 'council of elders, the Senate' :: OIr sen 'old', Brtt {RE} *senos 'old' (of a person) > MW, W, MBr hen id., Br hen, Crn he'n 'old, ancient' :: Gt sineigs 'πρεσβυτη, πρεσβυτερο (old)', sinistra 'πρεσβυτερο, eldest', L (ϕ Brgn) [AmM] sinistus 'sacerdos apud Burgundios omnium maximus', OFrk sini-skalkus 'the eldest house servant', ON sina,

NNr Δ sina, Sw Δ sena 'last year's grass' :: Lt se~nas 'old, worn, ancient', se~nis 'old person', seniai~ 'long ago, for a long time' ||| NaIE *seno-ma-te-r 'grandmother' > OIr sen-ma'th(a)ir, Lt sen-mo'te id. ¶ P 907-8, EI 409 (*seno-s 'old'), M K III 426, F I 522-3, WH II 313-4, Vn. S 83-4, RE 117, Ern. 316-7, Hm. 374, ECCE 255, Slt. 69, Fs. 422-3, Vr. 476, Frn. 775, Kar. II 169-71 || D (in GnD) *ce'n₁- 'old' (of a person) > Gnd se-na¹ sena¹ 'aged, old man, senior', Kui senda 'first-born, eldest' ¶ D #2808 ♦ But U *sonkV 'old' (of a person) (UEW 448, Coll. 71) probably belongs to N *3onE (or *3onE) 'old' rather than here (because of its vw.).

2076. *s'iu~NY(-kV) (= *s'iu~Nu~?) 'dark, night' > R: M *so~ni 'night' > MM [MA, IsV, IM, LV] {Pp., Lg.}, MMgl {Iw.} so~ni, WrM so~ni, HIM m̄h', Ord {Ms.} so~ni, Kl {KRS} c', {Rm.} so~, so~n, Mnr {SM, T, Pot.} soni, Mgl {Rm.}, Dg {T} su~ni id. ¶ Pp. MA 326, 446, Pp. L III 59, Lg. VMI 65, MED 732, Rm. M 39, KW 335, KRS 457, SM 353, T 360, T DgJ 191, Iw. 133 || Tg *siṅk- 'dark night, dark' > Ewk siṅkə, siṅkəw 'dark night, darkness of the night', Lm hiṅku 'dark night', Lm A siṅku, Neg siṅkəltən 'darkness', Lm hiṅkəltən 'northern side, shady side', Ork sikkəw 'dark night; it is dark' ¶ STM II 91 ¶¶ DQA #2056 [A *s'zi_ono 'night'] || ? D (in CD) {KR & An.} *cintt- 'evening, night' > Klm cintevela~ 'evening', sittena-t₁un~ 'in the evening', Nkr s'itte 'evening', Prj citta 'night' ¶ D #2528, An. SG 127, KR 14-69, GS 127 [#331] (*cint-) || HS: [1] Eg: BD/RT snk 'dark', MK {Fk.} snk.t 'darkness' ¶ EG IV 175, Fk. 234 || WCh: NrBc: Cg {Sk. in ChC} si~n, {Sk. NB} s₁in 'night', ? P' {Gw.} si-i, {MSk.} ci 'night' : SBC: Kir {ChL} sunri~, Bg {Csp.} zondi 'evening' ¶ i ±: BT: Grm {Sch.← Sh.} z'inni, Krf {Sch.} z'inku', Dr {ChL} z'ung 'black' : SBC: Ds B {Sh.} z'ni, Ds D {Sh.} z'i, Ds Bn {Sh.}, Zar L {Sh.} z'i, Dw {Sh.} zi, Sy {Csp.} z'i, {Car.} z'i, Sy Zk {Sh.} z'z'ṅ, Zar GL {Sh.} z'iṅi 'black' ¶ ChC, □ Stl. ZCh 179 [#313] (*si₁H₁ni 'night, be black' > NrBc + qu. BT and SBC words for 'black'), Sch. BTL 136, Sk. NB 17, MSk. 208, Sh. SB 42, Csp. 42, 49 [± III *s'iu~Nu~ 'sleep, slumber': N *s'iu~NY 'night' may underly some roots for 'sleep, dream' in HS, K and IE: HS: [1] HS *√wsn v. 'sleep' > S *√ws~n v. 'sleep', *wa's'in- 'asleep' > BHb, Ug √ys~n G 'sleep, fall asleep', Ar √wsn G v. 'être endormi d'un profond sommeil, être dans son premier somme, sommeiller', BHb NS4i! ya~s'e~n 'asleep, sleeping', Ar n̄USiva wasin-un 'qui est profondément endormi, qui est dans son premier somme', BHb NS4i! ya~s'en pf. G 'asleep', Ar n̄aSiva wasina pf. G 'était profondément endormi' ¶ KB 427, OLS 542, BK II 1538-9 || Ch *√wsn 'sleep' > CCh: Lgn {Lk.} wi'sa~n, MsgP {Mch.} we.se.ṅ 'sleep' :: WCh: ? Wrj {Gw.} ussauna 'sleep', ? P' {MSk.} (ndur) a's'i~n 'lie down, sleep', {IL} ndzr... as'iṅ, Dir {Sk.} yi'sa~, {IL} yi'sa'h 'sleep' ¶ ChL, ChC, Lk. L 125, MSk. 165, Sk. NB 40 || [2] S *s'i~n-at- n. 'sleep' > BHb en!S4 s'e~na~, Yd s'nh id., BA s'a~na~* n. 'sleep' (att. +ppa.: ET4n^S5 s'in't-e~h 'his sleep'), BA em. at!n^iS5 s'ina~t_a~, SmA s'ynh, Sr æ4o,nfē em. s'enə~t_a~, Ar énaSi sinat-, Sb tnS s'nt, Ak s'ittu, Eb s'it-t-um (= {Frnz.} s'ittum), Mh/Hrs {Jo.} s'zne~t, Jb C {Jo.} 's'o~nut, Jb E 's'u~nut (misprinted in Jo. M as w'u~nu't) 'sleep', Ug s'nt id., 'dream', Sq {L} s'inoh 'heure de la nuit' ¶ KB 427, 1479-80, 1794, HJ 1175, A #1250, OLS 448, 542, Br. 789, Tal 364, Jo. M 432, Jo. H 124, Jo. J 293, CAD XVII/3 405, Sd. 1292, Frnz. MLE 182, L LS 417, MiK I #2.82 || Ch *√sn, *sun- 'sleep, dream' > WCh: AG 'dream' > Ang {Kr.} sun, Su su~yūn, {J} su~gu~n, Gmy {Kr.} suwūn : DfB {J} sunan, Bks {J} suna~t, Klr {J} n. act. 'aswa~n id. : BT: (a) Pr {Frz.} c'o~n, {ChL} c'a~n n. 'sleep'; (b) Krkr {Kr.} n. suna~, Gera {Kr.} n. sunz, Ngm {XChL} su~na~, Krf {ChC} n. su~nna~, Pr {Frz.} c'u~na~n., Bl {Lk.} ?i-su~na~ 'dream' : NrBc 'sleep' > Wrj {Sk.} s3n-, Kry {Sk.} s3na~sa~n, My {Sk.} s3na~s3no~, Sir {IL} s'w3ni~, {Sk.} su~nsu~ni', Mbr {Sk.} s3n- id.; 'dream' (d): Wrj {Sk.} m3s3n-, n. mu's3na~i., Cg {Sk.} mu~s'i~ni', Kry {Sk.} m3s3n-, n. mu~s3n, My {Sk.} a~mu~su~n, P' {MSk.} nd3r ma~si~na, Sir {Sk.} n. mu~su~ni', Mbr {Sk.} n. mu~s'z'ṅ, Jmb {Sk.} a~mb3su~na~, Dir {Sk.} m3s'z'ṅ : SBC 'dream': Bg {Sh.} pi~s'a~ṅ, Kir {ChL} s'a~nd3n, Tala Z {ChL} s'one~, Gj {ChL} s'unkiti~, Buli {ChL} s'o~n, Dw {ChL} s'e~tn., Zr {ChC} s'e~dn, Zr K {ChL} s'u~dn. : Ngz {Sch.} su~win, n. su~wa~n, Bd {ChL} su~wa~n3n :: CCh: McTr 'dream': Tr {Nw.} ci z'ine, Hw {ChL} si~si~ni~ra~, G'nd {ChL} sun3tta, Gbn {ChL} sina~?a~ta, Bk {ChL} si~nata : BB 'sleep': Bcm {Sk.} s'i~no~, n. act. s'i~nto~, BtG {Mch.} c'ino~, Mln {ChL} c'i~nti~n., Gudu {IL} com id. : McM's 'sleep': Ms {Mch.} se.ṅ, {ChL} n. act. senda, Lame {ChL} n. act. s'e~ne~, sye~ne~, LamP {IL} nde s'en, Bnn {ChL} n. act. si~ye~na~, BnnM sena, Azm {Pc.} se~na~, Zm {J} se~n, ZMD {KNC} s'e~n ¶ ChC, ChL, Sk. NB, KNC 24, Frz. P 26-7, Pc. 347 || K: Sv: UB isnaw, L isnaw n. 'dream' (as well as LB (h)ist.am id.??) ¶ TK 338, GP 112 || IE: NaIE *snou_d₁h₁/*snud₁h₁- 'slumber' > Lt snaud- (inf. sna'usti, 1s prs. sna'udz'iu) vi. 'drouse, doze, slumber', Ltv snau~st (1s prs. snau~z'u) 'slumber, sleep', Lt snauda~ 'drouse, doze, somnolence', Ltv snau~da 'Schlummer, Halbschlaf', Lt snu~da~ 'Schlummer, Halbschlaf', snu~sti (p. snu~dau) 'begin to

drouse\doze\sleep' :: Gk νύσταζω 'nod in sleep, nap, slumber; is sleepy' ¶ Frn. 852-4, F II 329-30 ✧ If these roots for 'sleep, dream' belong here, N *X is specified as *u₁, so that the N etymon may be reconstructed as *s₁u₁Nu₁ 'sleep, slumber' ✧ Bl. KM 139-40 [#26]. (equates HS *√wsn with the Sv and IE cognates).] ¶ There is a possibility of adducing here HS *√wsn v. 'sleep', *sin n. 'sleep' and *sun 'dream', but this HS √ is more plausibly explained as belonging to N *s₁u₁IN₁ 'breathe, take a rest, be calm' [q.v.], or (if we admit a cluster contraction *Pn or *Pn' > HS *n) to N *s₁u₁P₁V 'to sleep, rest' [q.v.] with a sx. *n₁V (cp. NaIE *swop₁nos, *swep₁no₁s, *sup₁no₁s n. 'sleep').

2077. *s₁on₁i₁ 'one, only; to be separated' > IE: NaIE *seni-/s₁ni-, *senu-, sn₁-ter- 'alone, separated' > OI sanu-tah, /sanu-tar- 'away, off, aside', sanutya- 'fernstehend', Av hanarə 'except, without' :: Gk I/Hm ἄτεπ 'aloof, apart from, without' (< *sn₁ter) :: Gt sundro- 'κατὰ μόνον, κατ' ἑἰς, apart, separate', OSx sundar 'besonders', OHG suntar 'separated, far', MHG, AS sundor 'apart, separated', ON sundr 'entzwei, gesondert', NHG ds : besonders, sonderbar, sondern :: L sine 'without' :: OIr sain adj. 'different, distinct, particular' (*s₁ni-s), W o-han, a-han- 'from', gwa-han 'separated, different', OW han 'other' ('alium'), Crn hanys 'heimlich' :: pTc {Ad.} *s₁ia₁nai₁ > Tc: A sne, B snai₁ 'without' || Ht sani- 'one and the same', sannapi 'single (vereinzelt)', sanizzis 'excellent' ¶ P 907, EI 24-5 (*sen-i/u- 'apart'), M K III 427, WH II 542-3, Vn. S 14-5, F I 178, Fs. 458, Vr. 561989, OsS 895, Schz. 275, Lx. 2§18, KM 715-6, Ho. 330, Ho. S 72, Wn. 433, Ad. 712-3, Frd. HW 187, Ts. W 69-70 || HS: S *√s₁sn₁y > Ar {Fr., BK} sana-y-at- 'totalité, le tout', {Ln.} (ἁπαλῶς) bi-sina-yatihi '(he took it) wholly' ¶ Ln. 140, BK I 1155 || Eg P snw ({EG} s₁nw) 'sich trennen von jemandem' ¶ EG IV 157 || ??σ SC □ *san- ({E} *sa₁n-) v. {E} 'come apart, separate' > Kz sanas- v. 'split (firewood)', a SC lge b₁Mb -sange' v. 'leave, take leave' ¶ E SC 179 || R *son₁i₁ ({SDM97} *sonu) 'one, single' > Tg *soni > WrMc son'o 'one, only, single', sonixon ~ son'oxon 'single, unpaired' ¶ STM II 111, Z 621, S AJ 227 [#308] || M *sondu- 'be odd' (of numbers) > WrM sondu-gay, HIM сондой 'odd (number)' ¶ MED 726 || NaT *sinar 'one of a pair' > OT {Cl.} s₁na₁r 'a side, one of the two sides' (qu. length of a), Nog s₁nar 'only one, single' (on₁ s₁nar alması qalyan 'he remained with only one apple', s₁nar ul₁ 'the only son'), Osm {Rl.} r₁nyC s₁nar 'von einem Geschlechte abstammend', Tk Δ s₁nar, Kr {Rl.} s₁nir, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, Alt, Tlt {Rl.} s₁nar, VTt s₁nar, Bsh h₁nar, ET s₁nar 'one of a pair', Qmq s₁nar id., 'very similar', Kr {KRPS} s₁nar awuc' 'palm of one hand' ¶ Cl. 840-1, Rs. W 417, DTS 504, NogR 321, KumRS 294, KRPS 493, Rl. IV 622, 631 || pKo {S} *h₁na₁h 'one' > MKo h₁na₁(h-), StKo hana ¶ S QK #63, Nam 469, MLC 1780, Rm. SKE 60 ¶ For the origin of Ko *h- cp. Ko *hi₁m 'sinew, strength' < pA {DQA} *si₁o₁'rme 'sinew' < N *s₁'e₁R₁V₁mu 'sinew, root' || pJ {S} *sa- (px. of reciprocal action) > OJ sa-, pJ *sane 'completely, definitely' > OJ sane ¶ S QJ #1635, Mr. 515 ¶ S AJ 254 [#63] ¶¶ DQA #2111 [A *si₁o₁na 'one, single'], Rm. SKE 60 (Tg, Ko).

2078. *Son₁V (= *s₁on₁V?) 'hear' > R: M *sonus- 'hear, listen' > MM {IM, LV} {Pp.} sonus-, {HI} {Ms.}, {S} {H} sonos-, {MA} {Pp.}, {ISV} {Lg.} sonas-, WrO {Krg.} sonos-, Kl co₁c-, {Rm.} sonos- ~ son₁a- id., WrM sonus-, HIM сонко-х, Ord {Ms.} sonos-, Mnr H {SM} sunos₁- id., 'obey', {T} sunose-, Dx {T} sonosu-, Dg {T} sonso-, {Mr.} sonse- 'hear, listen', Mgl {Rm.} sonusu- 'hear'; MMgl {Iw.} sunasa- 'quick hearing', M *sonur 'sense of hearing' > WrM sonur, HIM сонор 'hearing, the quality of hearing well', WrO {Krg.} sonor 'sense of hearing, fine hearing', Kl сонр сонр adj. 'hearing well', Kl D {Rm.} sonr₁ 'hörbar; mit scharfem Gehör', Brt honop 'fine' (of hearing), 'sensible' ¶ Pp. IM 124, Pp. MA 324, 446, Pp. L III 59, Lg. VMI 64, Ms. H 95, H 135, Iw. 133, MED 728, Krg. 408-9, KRS 454-5, KW 331, Rm. M 38, Chr. 684, SM 362, T 361, T DnJ 133, T DgJ 161, Mr. D 211 ¶¶ □ DQA #2075 [A *si₁u₁na 'to hear, observe' > M + unc. the T and the qu. Ko descendants of N *c₁e₁2NV 'to recognize, know (connaître)' (q.v.)] || HS: CCh *√s₁n 'hear' > Lgn {Lk.} s₁'na₁, {Bou.} s₁'ng₁, Msg {Trn.} s₁'V₁id. ¶ JI II 185 || ?σ SES *√s₁ny 'see' (× N *c₁e₁2NV 'ñ', q.v. ffd.) || IE: NaIE *ext. *sent- 'perceive, feel' (→ 'think') > L sentio- / sentire / sensi / sensum 'feel, perceive' (> It sentire 'hear'), sensus 'feeling, meaning' :: OHG sin (gen. sinnes) 'sense, mind, intention' (< *sinθna- < *sent-no-) > NHG Sinn id. [d₁ MHG, NHG sinnen wv. 'think'; AS sinnan 'sinnen, nachdenken, sorgen um', OHG sinnan sv. (< Gmc *sinθi₁an) 'strive for, endeavor, demand' > MHG sinnen id.] :: Lt † sinte₁ti 'to make up one's mind, think, think over', sinte₁jimas 'opinion' : OCS сѣтъ se₁s₁ty 'prudent' ¶ WH II 515-6, EI 418, EM 924, Ho. 295, Kb. 853, 856, OsS 765, Schz. 251-2, Lx. 195, KM 709, Frn. 786, Mikl. E 292, □ P 908-9 (identifies this IE √ with IE *sent-

'go') ♦ If the ambiguous SES */sʰny 'see' belongs here, the N rec. will be *sʰonV, otherwise it is a less specified *SonV.

2079. *sʰunE 'to disappear, finish' > **HS:** S *sʰVn- > Ar énaSa san-at- 'barren soil', 'barrenness of the year' (× san-at 'year' < S *sʰan-at-id.), sanwaʔ- adj. f. 'barren' (of a year), μ †UnaSa sanat- 'barren year' (-t- of énaSa san-at- reinterpreted as belonging to the √), †UniSa sanit- 'barren; a man possessing nothing', SmA sʰny sʰaʰni prt. 'deteriorated', msʰny 'destruction' ¶ Fr. II 362, 367, BK I 1148-9, 1154-5, Ln. 1440-1, 1448, Tal 914 **II A:** NaT *soʰn- 'disappear' > OT soʰn- 'die down, disappear', Tk soʰn- 'go\die out, be extinguished', Tkm {TkR, TDS} 0oʰn- 'die out' (of fire), 'be extinguished', Az, ET, Qmq, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg, Alt {Verb.} soʰn- id., VTt suʰn- (b> Chv suʰn-), Bsh huʰn-id., Ggz son- id., soʰn-sen- 'fade'; a connection with MQp, Osm soʰyuʰn- 'go out, die down' (of fire) is *qu*. ¶ Cl. 834, Rs. W 430 (mentions Tkm 0oʰn- [0Rs.] soʰn-) with a long vw., which is at variance with the data of TkR and TDS), Jeg. 198, Tkr 589, TDS 608 || M *soʰnuʰ- 'be extinguished, go out' (of fire), perish' > MM [MA] {Pp.} soʰni- 'be extinguished', [S] {H} suʰnoʰegu 'auslöschen', WrM soʰnuʰ-, HIM cʰ hʰ-, Brt hʰny- 'be extinguished, go out' (of fire)', Mnr H {SM} sunoʰ- id., 'fade', {T} sunoʰ- 'perish, fade, KI {Rm.} soʰn- 'vergehen, untergehen, zu Ende sein; verlöschen (das Feuer)' ¶ Pp. MA 326, H 138, MED 732, Chr. 697, SM 361, Rm. KLW 333 || ? pJ siʰn- 'die' > OJ siʰn-, J: T siʰn-, Ky siʰn-, Kg kesʰiʰnʰ, Ns/Sh siʰn-, Ht siʰnʰ, Y nʰniʰ-id. ¶ S QJ #14, Mr. 752 ¶¶ S AJ 112, 274 [#13], S VL 206-7 (A *siuʰnV); SDM97 (A *suʰʰne - *soʰʰni 'to fade, extinguish') and DQA #2092 (A *siuʰni id.); in S AJ, SDM97 and DQA a long pA vw. is reconstructed on the basis of erroneously recorded Tkm i soʰn-); not here (⇔ SDM97 and DQA) Tg *si- (- *su-) 'extinguish' (< N *sʰuʰʰiʰʰV 'to fade, extinguish') **II IE:** NaIE (att. in Gmc) *swei_n- 'decrease, (?) disappear' > ON sviʰna ~ svina ~ svena, Nr Δ svīna ~ svina, OHG swīnan 'to dwindle, decrease', MHG swīnen 'abnehmen, schwinden', MDt swinen 'verschwinden, auszehren' ¶ NaIE *swendʰ- 'disappear, wither' [× N *SundV 'dry up' (intr.), q.v. ffd.] ¶ P 1052, Vr. 570, Ho. 338, Ho. S 73, Kb. 1005-6, KM 694.

2080. ? *sʰuʰʰNV 'breathe, take a rest, be calm' > **K** *sʰwen- 'breathe, sigh; take a rest' > OG suen-, G sven- v. 'rest', Lz sʰvan- 'breathe' ¶ ?φ Sv sʰwem-/sʰwm- v. 'rest, take a rest\breath' [UB 1s aor. (= pfc.) ot-sʰwem, 1s pfc. ot-sʰoma, msd. Ln li-sʰwem, UB li-sʰwmīne, LB lisʰwmīne, L lisʰmine] ¶¶ Sv -m- (for -n-) is obscure ¶¶ K 174-5, ≠ FS K 282, ≠ FS E 313-4, GP 179, 244, TK 465 **II A:** Tg *siṅti- 'calm, silent' > Ewk siṅti 'calm' (of weather), siṅtīl n. 'quiet, silence (in the space)', siṅtīl- 'be quiet, silent' (of a person), Nn Nh siṅcʰiʰn- 'become silent' ¶ STM II 91-2 **II HS:** Eg snn 'calmer, apaiser' ¶ Mks. II #78.3619 I possibly also **HS** */wsn v. 'sleep', *sin- n. 'sleep', *sun- 'dream' [× N *sʰuʰʰNY(-kV) 'dark, night', q.v. ffd.] > [1] **HS** */wsn v. 'sleep' > S */wsn v. 'sleep', *waʰsʰin 'asleep' > BHB, Ug √ysʰn G 'sleep, fall asleep', Ar √wsn G v. 'être endormi d'un profond sommeil, être dans son premier somme, sommeiller', BHB NS4i! yaʰsʰeʰn 'asleep, sleeping', Ar nUSiva wasin un 'qui est profondément endormi, qui est dans son premier somme', BHB NS4i! yaʰsʰen pf. G 'asleep', Ar nāSiva wasina pf. G 'était profondément endormi' ¶ KB 427, OLS 542, BK II 1538-9 || Ch */wsn 'sleep' > CCh: Lgn {Lk.} wiʰsaʰn, MsgP {Mch.} we se ɲ 'sleep' ¶ WCh: ? Wrj {Gw.} ussauna 'sleep', ? P' {MSk.} (ndur) aʰsʰiʰn 'lie down, sleep', {IL} ndor... asʰiṅ, Dir {Sk.} yiʰsaʰ-, {IL} yiʰsaʰh 'sleep' ¶ ChL, ChC, Lk. L 125, MSk. 165, Sk. NB 40 ¶ [2] S *sʰiʰn-at n. 'sleep' > BHB en!S4 sʰeʰnaʰ, Yd sʰnh id., BA sʰəʰnaʰ* n. 'sleep' (att. +ppa: ET4n^S5 sʰinʰt eʰh 'his sleep'), BA em. at!n^iS5 sʰiʰnʰt-aʰ, SmA sʰynh, Sr æto,nfe em. sʰeʰnʰt-aʰ, Ar énaSi sinat, Sb tnS sʰnt, Ak sʰittu, Eb sʰit t um (= {Frnz.} sʰittum), Mh/Hrs {Jo.} sʰeʰnʰt, Jb C {Jo.} sʰoʰnut, Jb E sʰuʰnut (misprinted in Jo. M as wʰuʰnut) 'sleep', Ug sʰnt id., 'dream', Sq {L} sʰiʰnʰ 'heure de la nuit' ¶¶ KB 427, 1479-80, 1794, HJ 1175, A #1250, OLS 448, 542, Br. 789, Tal 364, Jo. M 432, Jo. H 124, Jo. J 293, CAD XVII/3 405, Sd. 1292, Frnz. MLE 182, L LS 417, MiK I #2.82 || Ch */sn, *sun 'sleep, dream' > WCh: AG 'dream' > Ang {Kr.} sun, Su suʰyʰn, {J} su guʰn, Gmy {Kr.} suwuʰn : DfB {J} sunan, Bks {J} sunaʰt, Klr {J} n. act. 'aswaʰn id. : BT: (a) Pr {Frz.} eʰoʰn, {ChL} eʰaʰn n. 'sleep'; (b) Krkr {Kr.} n. sunaʰ, Gera {Kr.} n. sunə, Ngm {XChL} suʰnaʰ, Krf {ChC} n. suʰnaʰ, Pr {Frz.} eʰuʰnaʰ n., Bl {Lk.} zi suʰnaʰ 'dream' : NrBc 'sleep' > Wrj {Sk.} sən-, Kry {Sk.} səʰnaʰsaʰn, My {Sk.} səʰnaʰsəʰnoʰ, Sir {IL} sʰəʰniʰ, {Sk.} suʰnsuʰniʰ, Mbr {Sk.} sən id.; 'dream' (d): Wrj {Sk.} məsən, n. muʰsəʰnaʰi, Cg {Sk.} muʰsʰiʰniʰ, Kry {Sk.} məsən, n. muʰsəʰn, My {Sk.} aʰmuʰsuʰn, P' {MSk.} ndəʰr maʰsiʰna, Sir {Sk.} n. muʰsuʰniʰ, Mbr {Sk.} n. muʰsəʰn, Jmb {Sk.} aʰmbəʰsuʰnaʰ, Dir {Sk.} məʰsəʰn : SBe 'dream': Bg {Sh.} piʰsʰaʰn, Kir {ChL} sʰaʰndən, Tala Z {ChL} sʰoneʰ, Gj {ChL} sʰunkitiʰ, Buli {ChL} sʰəʰn, Dw {ChL} sʰeʰtnʰ, Zr {ChC} sʰeʰdn, Zr K {ChL} sʰuʰdnʰ : Ngz {Sch.} suʰwin, n. suʰwaʰn, Bd

{ChL} su'wa'nə'n# CCh: McTr 'dream': Tr {Nw.} ci z'ine, Hw {ChL} si'si'ni'ra', G'nd {ChL} sunə'tta, Gbn {ChL} sina'ʔa'ta, Bk {ChL} si'nata: BB 'sleep': Bcm {Sk.} s'i'no', n. act. s'i'nto', BtG {Mch.} e'ino~, Mln {ChL} e'i'nti'n, Gudu {IL} cont id. ! McMs 'sleep': Ms {Mch.} se'n, {ChL} n. act. senda, Lame {ChL} n. act. s'e'ne', sye'ne', Lamp {IL} nde's'en, Bnn {ChL} n. act. si'ye'na', BnnM sena, Azm {Pc.} se'na', Zm {J} se'n, ZMD {KNC} s'e'n. ChC, ChL, Sk. NB, KNC 24, Frz. P 26-7, Pc. 347 $\blacklozenge$ Qu., because the supposed K cognate may be explained otherwise (as derived from *s'w-), and the HS $\sqrt{\text{ }}$ for sleeping and dreaming (* $\sqrt{\text{w}}$ sn, *sin, *sun) may alternatively belong either to N *s'tuIP-V 'to sleep, rest' [q.v.] with a sx. *n-V (cp. NalE *swop-nos, *swep-no s, *sup-n-os n. 'sleep') [if we admit the possibility of a cluster contraction *Pn (or *Pn') > HS *n-], or to N *s'ju'NY-(kV) 'dark, night' [q.v.].

2081. *son'Vq'u'¹¹ (= *soni'q'u'¹¹?) 'sinew, tendon; root' > HS: S * $\sqrt{\text{s}}$ snx [x N *s'angqa 'stalks, branches' (q.v.) ??] > Ar sinx- 'root' ¶ BK I 1150 || EC: Sml su'n, Sml N su'n {Abr.} 'belt, strap', {Gal.} 'tendon, nerve, vein', Sd {Hd.} sun-c'o (pl. sunna), Tmb {L} sun-c'u 'belt of leather' ¶ ZMO 368, DSI 564, Abr. S 228, Gal. 131, Hd. 394 || IE: *sneh-w-, *senh-w-o- 'sinew' ({Mn.} *senaw-o-): [1] *sne-u-, *sne-i-u-, *sneu- $\sqrt{\text{e}}$ r- 'sinew, string, cord' > OI 'sna-yu, 'sna-yu-h., OI 'sna'va ntr., Av sna-var., Sgd sn2w 'sinew' || Gk νεῦρα'f., νεῦρον ntr. 'sinew, bowstring' || L nervus 'sinew, tendon' || OHG snuor 'string', NHG Schnur 'string, cord, twine', MLG sno'r, MDt, Dt snoer, Dn, Sw Δ snor 'cord' || BSl (x N *s'a'neXV 'to plait, twist?'): ? Ltv Δ snaujis 'noose, loop' ({ME} 'Schlinge') ! Sl *snova-ti ~ *snu-ti / prs. *snuj-o- 'set warp' > RChS човѣти snuti / prs. човѣк snovo, OR snovati / snuju, Blg човѣба, SCr sno'vati / snu'je'm, Slv snova'ti / snu'jem, Cz snouti ~ snovati / snuji id., Slk snovat' 'to wind, reel' || Tc B s.n'or (pl. s.n'aura) 'sinew' || [2] {Mn.} *senaw-o-/a- 'sinew' > Gmc {KM} *senawo- ~ *seniwo-, {P} *sinwa- 'sinew' > ON sin, OHG se'nawa, sena 'sinew', MHG se'newe 'sinew, nerve', NHG Sehne 'sinew, tendon, fibre', Sw sena 'sinew, nerve', AS sionu (gen. sionwe) 'sinew', NE sinew || The relation of this root with IE *sneH-/snoH- 'plait, twist' → 'to spin' [< N *s'a'neXV (= *sa'neXa?) '¹¹'] is not yet clear; in some descendent lgs. the verb may have coalesced with the derived reflexes of the IE root for 'sinew' or have served as an additional source of words for 'sinew' [cf. the hyp. of EI 571: 'sinew' < IE *(s)neh₁(i)- ~ *sneh₁u- 'twist fibres together'] ¶ But Av hinu 'Band, Fessel' and Ltv Δ {ME} pa-sainis 'Band, Fessel, Schnur', Ltv sain,o't {ME} 'schnüren, einpacken, (in Bündel) zusammenbinden', {Turk.} 'to pack (up)', Ltv sa'inis 'parcel, bundle, package' are better explained as derived from Av ha(y)- 'binden, fesseln' and Ltv si'et 'to bind' respectively (cf. N *s'Vx'E 'to plait, spin, bind') ¶ ¶ P 891, 976-7, Mn. 1127, 1232-5, AHDI 56, 62, ¶ 56, M K III 533-4, F II 311-2, Vr. 476, Ho. 295-6, Kb. 842, 923, OsS 754, 841, ME III 93, 636, 973, Vs. III 699, Mikl. E 312, Wn. 458, EI 571 [(s)neh₁(i)- and *sneh₁u- 'twist fibres together to form thread; occupy oneself with thread'] || U *so'ne 'vein, sinew' > F suoni, Es soon id., 'tendon' ! pLp {Lr.} *so'n3 'sinew, vein' > Lp: S {Hs.} suone, L {LLO} suotna, N {N} suodna' / -n- id., Kld cy'HH, K {Gn.} su'n'n' id., 'sinew-thread, thread' ! Er/Mk san 'vein, sinew' ! pChr {Ber.} *su'n 'sinew, tendon' > Chr: L шен s'o'n, B {Ber.} su'n, M {Ber.} so'n, {UEW} s'u'n, Uf {Ps.} s'u'n, H шен s'u'n ! Prm *so'n ({Lg} *so'n 'sinew' > Z, Vt соен s3n, Vt B sen || ObU {Ht.} *θi'nV > pVg *ti'nV 'vein, sinew' > OVg: N NSs ta'ane, N SoO тањь, N W Sol те'њь, Vg: T ta'n, LK/Ss ta'n, UK/P/NV/SV t3'n id., pOs *4an id. > Os: V/O lan, Vy yan, Ty/Y 4a'n, K ton, Nz tun, Kz 4on || Sm {Jn., Hl.} *c3n 'sinew' (or *t3n, if the unexplained change *t->c- occurred at the level of pSlq or some Slq dialects) > Ne T {Ter.} тѣѣ t3?~ (nom. pl. тѣн' ten?), Ne T O {Lh.} t3?~., Ne F L {Lh.} ti3'n ({Lh.} ti'3'e' n), Ne F P ti3?~., En X {Cs.} ti'3, En B {Cs.} ti (gen. sg. tino'), Ng {Cs.} ta'η, {Ter.} taη ! Slq: Tz LTz {KD} t.3'n ({KD} t.3'n) 'sinew', Tz/B {Cs.} c'e'n id., Tz {Prk.} d' tini 'tendon', Kar {Cs.} ten, Tm {KD} c'a'd_ ({KD} t.s'a'd), MO {Cs.} c'en, Chl {Cs.} c'a'n, NP/UO {Cs.} c'a'ne 'sinew' ! Kms {KD} t'en 'sinew, vein', Koyb {Sp.} теH 'sinew' ! Mt {Hl.} *t3n 'sinew' (Mt K {Pl.} dun', дунь 'жута', Mt M {Sp.} теH id.) ¶ Coll. 58, Db. OS xii-xiii, xxx, UEW 441, ¶ Sm. 548 (FU *siini 'vein' > FP *sooni, Ugr *θorsin), MF 318-9, It. #163, Lr. #1179, Lgc. #7161, Hs. 1267-8, Gn. 992, SaR 331, Ber. 59, MRS 724, 746, Ü 280, Ps. OT 133, LG 203, Lt. 166, Ht. #143, Jn. 32-3, Cs. 134, 280, Hl. M 358 [#1004] || A: ? Tg [1] *suna 'strap, belt, rein for draught-dogs' > Ewk suna 'rein for draught-dogs, strap, rope', Lm hu'ηkan 'rein for draught-dogs', Ork suna id., suna- vt. 'to tie', Orc su'na 'shaman's long draught (hold by people during the u'ni-festivity)', Ul suna 'shaman's belt', Nn Nh/KU sona id., 'long strap in children's garment', WrMc suna ~ su'na 'rein of draught-dogs' ¶ STM II 127, Z 633, 653 || NaT *siñir 'vein' > OT

U {Cl.} *siṅir* 'muscle, sinew', MQp *siṅir* 'sinew', XwT XIV *siṅir* 'bow-string', Chg *siṅir* id., 'sinew', OOSm *siṅir*, Osm *sinir* 'nerve, sinew', Tk *sinir* 'nerve', Tkm *siṅir*, ET, Qrg *siṅir*, Uz *siṅir*, Qmq, QrB, Nog, Qq, Uz *siṅir*, VTt *ce'ep* *сығыр*, Bsh *һығыр*, Qzq *c'ep* *si'ṅi'r*, Alt/Tlt {Rl.} *siṅir*, Xk, Tv *сиир* *sīr*, Tf *si'ṅi'r* 'sinew', Yk *iṅir* 'thread' ¶ Cl. 841, Rs. W 423, TL 264, Rl. IV 687, 696, Ra. 227 || M **sinda-sun* > WrM *sindasun*, Hlm *шндас* 'nerve, tendon, sinew, vein', Ord *s'ind_asu* 'nerf, tendon', Kl *шндсн* 'tendon of Achilles', Kl Ö {Rm.} *s'andasn*. 'Ende der Flechse, Sehne', Brt *шндааһа(н)* 'tendon(s) of hind legs; muscles' ¶ MED 710, Ms. O 618, KRS 664, KW 348, Chr. 720 || pKo {S} *si'u'r* 'string, sinew; bow string' > MKo *si'u'r*, Nko *siwi* ¶ S QK #314, Nam 326, MLC 1040 ¶¶ **Q** DQA #2009 [A **si'ṅri* 'sinew'; incl. T, M, Ko] ♦ IS MS 341 s.v. *шита* **son/H/λ* (IE, A, U), Coll. IUS 70 (IE, U) ♦ The common designation of sinew and √ is natural, because both served as ropes ♦ The rec. of N **q* in this √ is *qu*, because it is based on the ambiguous Ar root only. A vw. between N **n* and the *qu*. **q* is suggested by U *-*n*- (rather than U *-*ṅ*- which have been expected as a reflex of *-*nq* = *-*ṅq*-). This vw. may have been **i*, which can be responsible for **i* of the first syll. (*as*?) in T, M, Tg, Ko and possibly in some IE lgs. (Av *hinu*, etc.). If the Ar word is not taken into account, the rec. must be **son₁V₁H'u* (= **soniH'u*?).

2082. **s'u''nc.VXV* 'worm, snake' > HS: Eg fP *s3h* 'e snake' ¶ EG IV 394 || B: BSn *s₃ad₃* (pl. *is₃at₃ən*) 'vers intestinaux' ¶ Ds. B 363 || NrOm {Blz.} **s'us*- 'snake' (× N **s'us/s'V* → *-*u*- 'worm, snake', q.v. ffd.) || **U**: [1] FU **s₁tun'c'V* 'worm' > Krl Ld *c'u'n'z' - c'u'n'z'u* 'angle-worm, earth-worm (Regenwurm)', Vp {ZM} *c'un'z' d c'un'z' d c'onz' id.* || pVg {Stn.} **ta'n's' / ta'n's'* 'worm' > Vg {Kn.}: T *tan's d ta'n's'*, LK/MK/UK *to'n's'*, NV/SV/LL *to'n's'*, P *to'n's' - tun's'* 'worm' ¶ UEW 530, ZM 65, Kn. VW 70, Stn. WV 130, 212 || or [2] U **sVṅc'V(-IV)* 'lizard' > FU **s'u''ṅc'VIV* > F *sisilisko*, Δ *sisalisko*, Es *sisalik*, Δ *sisulik* *su'salik id.*, 'lacerta' | pLp {Lr.} **te'n'c'zṅke's* 'lizard' > Lp: S {Hs.} *dea'djaalummes*, Ar *di3'3'ol*, L {LLO} *ta'dtjulij*, N {N} *dæ'3'a'la'gges*, Kld {TI} *c'en'c'le.ṅ₃k* (with ideophonic variants) | pChr {Ber.} **s'ṅs'al'ṭ id.* > Chr: L *шышале* *s'ṅs'al'e*, Uf/B *s'ṅs'al'e*, M *s'ṅs'al'e*, H {Ep.} *шакшале* *s'a'k's'a'ṭə*, {MRS} *шакшале* *s'a'k's'al'ṭ* | Prm {LG} **c'o'3'VI* ({**Q**LG} **c'o'3'3'ol id.* > Z *дзодзув* *3'o3'uv - чодзув* *c'o3'uv*, Z LV *c'o3'uv*, Z Lt *3'o3'il id.*, Yz *3'u3'al - c'u3'al* 'e small inedible fish' || ObU: pOs {Ht.} **so'osəl*, {Hl.} **su'a'səl* 'lizard' > Os: V/Vy *sosəl*, Ty *sa'saṭt*, Y *sa'saṭ*, D *sa'st*, *sa's*, *sa'st*, Kz *so'sṭ*, O *sa'sl*, Vg (← Os?): L {Mu.} *sosla*, *sosla*, N {MK} *sosla*, *sossəl* 'a mythical animal resembling a lizard or a dragon', UL {Kn.} *sosla* 'e a mythical animal' || Sm {Jn.} **tca'nsṭ*, {Hl.} **tca'nsṭ* 'lizard' > Ne: T *танз id.*, T O {An.} *ta'nc id.*, 'snake', F L {Lh.} *ta'ns* 'lizard'; Ng {Cs.} *tan'su* (pl. *tand'u?*) 'river-lamprey (Neunauge)'; En {Cs.}: X *ta'd'u*, B *tasu id.*; Slq: Tz {Prk.} *tu'si*, Tm {KD} *c'o'z*, Nr {Cs.} *to's*, MO {Cs.} *to's*, Chl *to'so*, Ke *tu'ssu*, NP *tu'ssu id.*; Kms {KD} *t'on'zə*, {Cs.} *thense*, Koyb {Sp.} *танза id.*; Mt {Hl.} **tan3'V* (Mt T {Pls.} *taansche*, Mt K {Pls.} *tandi*, Mt M {Sp.} *танже id.* ¶ UEW 454-5 [U **sVṅc'V(-IV)* ~ **sVc'V(-IV)*], SK 1043-4, Lr. #1244, Lgc. #6970, Ber. 62 [#322], MRS 696, 756, Ep. 148, LG 91, Stn. D 1380, KrT 879, Trj. S 434, MK 566 (Vg ← Os), Jn. 151, Cs. 149, 213, Hl. M #959 || **A**: Tg **isele(n)* 'lizard' > Ewk *is3l3 - his3l3*, Sln *is3l*, Lm *is3l*, Neg *is3l3*, Orc *is3l3*, Ul *is3l3 - 3s3l3*, Ork *3sl3*, Nn *is3l3 - is3lin* 'lizard', Ud *y3l3* 'e lizard', WrMc *iseleku umiyaha* 'scorpion' (with *umiyaha* 'worm, insect') ¶ STM I 332, Krm. 243 ♦ UEW 454 (U, Tg). In Tg the initial sibilant was lost by *dis*. One is tempted to suppose that FU **s'u''ṅc'VIV* and Tg **iselen* 'go back to a N (analytical?) diminutive **s'u''nc.VXV LV*, but then we face a phonetic problem: the diminutive pc. is **l₁V* with a postalveolar **l*, while in the FU stem we see a plain **l*.

2083. ?? **s's'a''N'c'.V* 'knee, articulation' > HS: S **s's'p₁i₁n₁C* - > Ak OB/YB *s'is'itu(m)* - *tisitu* - *tis'itu*, Ak MA *sisitu* 'wrist, ankle' ['(Hand-\Fuß-)Gelenk'] ¶ Sd. 1250 || **U** {UEW} **s'a''nc'V* 'knee' > ObU **c'a''n'c'* 'knee' > pVg {Ht.} **s'a''ns'* > Vg: T *s'a''ns'*, LK *s'c''ns*, MK/UK *sc''ns*, P/LL *s'ans'*, NV *s'a''ns'*, UL/Ss *sa'ns id.*; pOs {Ht.} **c'a''n'c'* > Os: V/Vy *c'a''n'c'*, Ty *c'a'n'c'*, Y/D/K *c'a'nc'*, Nz/Kz *s'as'*, O *sa's id.* || Sm: Koyb {KD} *si'n₁i*, *si'n₁e*, *si'n₁i*, *sini* 'knee', Koyb {Sp.} *сьне id.* ¶ UEW 471, Coll. 69, Ht. #103, KD 58 ♦ *Qu*. (because of the phonetic uncertainty in S).

2084. **SundV* 'dry up' (intr.) > IE: NaIE **swendh-* 'wither, disappear' (× N **s'unE* 'to disappear, finish' [q.v.]) > OHG *swintan* 'to dwindle, vanish' ('schwinden, sich verzehren, zunichte werden'), NHG *schwinden* 'to become less, wither, dwindle, fade', *verschwinden* 'disappear', OSx *far-swindan id.*, AS *swindan* 'to waste away' || ?ϕ Sl **ve₁d* in **ve₁d-no₁-ti* 'wither, fade' (> P *wie₁dna₁c'*, Cz *vadnouti*, Slk *va₁dnu't*, Hls *wjadnyc'*, Blg *в₁на*, SCR *ve₁nuti*, Slv *ve₁niti*, R *в₁н₁т₁*, Uk *в₁н₁т₁*) and **u-ve₁d-a-ti id.* >

OCS **оублѣдати** u-ve.d-a-ti, R **ублѣдѣти** ¶ The loss of *-s- in Sl is puzzling (metanalysis in the verb with a preverbs?) ¶ P 1047, Ho. 338, Ho. S 73, Kb. 1006, Schz. 279, OsS 917, KM 694, Glh. 666, Vs. I 375 ¶ **D** *cun't₂- ({"GS"} *s-?) 'dry up' > Tm cun.t.u id., 'be evaporated by heat', Kt cund₂- vi. 'boil away', Kn sun.d.u 'evaporate', Tl cun.d.u 'be evaporated\dried up'; D → OI s'un.t.h- 'become dry' ¶¶ D #2662, M K 353-4 ♦ IS MS 365 s.v. **coxhyt** *r's'undΛ.

¶ **2084a.** ???φ ***SU₁d₁V** ~ ?? ***SVmVdV** 'sand, small stone', (?) 'soil' > **IE**: NaIE *°sa|ond^h- and/or *sam₁ə₁d^h- 'sand' > Gmc *sanda- > ON sandr, OHG sant, MHG, MDu sant ~ sand, NHG Sand, OSx sand, OFrs, AS sond 'sand', NE sand (and Gmc → F santa id.); there is a pGmc variant with *m: MHG sampt, NGr B/Trl samp, Yd dma2z zamd 'sand', apparently related to Gk ὤμα'οῖ 'sandy soil', but the cns. μ in ὤμα'οῖ may be due to the infl. of ὤμα'οῖ 'sandy ground' and ὤμα'οῖ 'sea-sand' [Güntert on the latter: Reimwortbildung, interaction between two originally different roots] ¶ KM 623, F I 84, Gnt. R 119-20 ¶ **A** {SDM97} *sunV > pJ *sú'na' 'sand' > J: Tk su'na, K su'na, Kg su'na, Ns s'ina', Sh s'ina', Y c'ina'na' id. ¶ **HS**: Ch: WCh: Buli {Sh.} s'in'es 'sand' ¶ ECh: Skr {Lk.} sí'n'e', {Sx.} sí'n'-j.ó'rr, Jg {J} s'en', Brg {J} sa'n'o', Mu {Lk.} sín'o'k, {J} s'ni'yo', Mjl sín'o', Kwn {Mch.} gási'n', Smr {J} ga'wsi'ni', Nd D {J} ku'sa'yn', Tmk {Cp.} k3saŋ, EDng {Fd.} go'si'ne 'sand' ¶ JI II 281, Blz LECh #69 || ??σ B: [1] *°√smd > Ntf asəmdəd (pl. isəmdad) 'pierre sur laquelle on aiguise les couteaux' ¶ B *√swn > Nfs tasawant 'pierre à fusil', Sw {La.} tasowənt 'e small stone (= Ar éN"rC)' ¶ Dray 371, La. S 277 ¶ ??σ **U**: FP *sonta 'dirt' > **AF** sonta, Es so'nnik 'dung, manure' ¶ Chr: H s'andə, B/Uf s'ondo id., 'urine' ¶ Vt S zud 'black mud (used for dying)' ¶ UEW 764-5, Ep. 146 ♦ Lexical interaction between two different etyma? If the FU root is a valid cognate (in spite of the semantic distance), it suggests a pN *-s-.]

2085. ***S'f'u''ndu** 'e river, body of water' > **IE**: NaIE *sindhu- (??) 'river' > OI sindhu-h. 'stream, river; the Indus', Av, OPrs Hindu- 'Indus-land, the Indus' ¶ OIr Sinainn acc. sg., Sinnae dat. sg. 'the Shannon' ¶ Fick VW II 303, WP II 509, M K III 668, M E II 729-30 (does not accept this IE et.) ¶ **A**: M: WrM so'ndu'-lge 'stream, brook', 'ruisseau' ¶ The meaning of the sx. -lge is obscure (usually -lge is used for deverbal nouns of result) ¶ MED 731, Kow. 1424 ¶ **D**: eD **cun't₂i' (→ OI cun.t.i, cun.d.ya- 'well', cun.t.ika' 'kleiner Wasserbehälter', [Hmc.] cun.d.hi 'small pond', Prkr cun.d.hi 'natural pool', Pali son.d.i 'a natural tank in a rock') > D (bf?) *cun'V 'pool, pond' > Tm cun.ai. 'mountain pool or spring tank', ? Kn d.on.e, don.e 'a small natural pond in a rock', ? Tl dona 'a pool in a hill' ¶¶ D #2716, M K I 394 ¶ **HS**: Eg BD sw.n.w 'Gewässer, Teich' ¶ EG IV 69 || C: DhI {EEN} so'ni 'river' ¶ Asa {OS ←?} so'on-k id., → Mb {E} sonda' 'valley' ¶ E SD 182, EEN 25 || ?? CCh: ZmB {Sa.} z3'na', ZmD {Srp.} zna, {KND} s3'na' 'river' ¶ ChC, KNC 23.

2086. ***su''N₁V₁RVØV** (or ***su''RNØV**) 'nasal mucus', ? 'a watery part of blood, etc.' > **HS**: EC *sinra₁--*sunra₁ (or *sirna₁/*surna₁-) 'nasal mucus' > Sa {R} sin'ra₁- ~ sun'ra₁- (→ Tgr {R} SNØ) s3nda₁ id. [not confirmed in LH]), Or {Grg.} furri, Kns {Bl.} sorn-e'ta, Hr {AMS} surun-ho, Brj sur'ra, Sd sandiddo (*-nr- > -nd-) id. ¶ mt *-nr- > Kns -rn-, Hr -rVn- ¶ Ss. PEC 23, 32 (EC *sirn/*surn-), R S II 329, Grg. 151, Hd. 102, 221, 390[+], AMS 186] || Eg XVIII snx'.t {EG} 'nasal mucus', {Fk.} 'phlegm' ¶ EG IV 171, Fk. 233 ¶ **U**: FP *su''rE(-mV) 'snivel, nasal catarrh' > pChr *s'u''rem > StChr L, Chr Y s'u''rem 'nasal catarrh' ¶ pPrm *zu'rim 'snivel' > Z, Vt zirim id. ¶ UEW 761, Ber. 74, LG 108, MRS 747 ¶ A possibility: **IE**: NaIE *sero- 'watery part of curdled milk, watery part of blood' > L serum id. ¶ Gk 'opo' id. ¶ The words of the same phonetic shape, but meaning 'a stream, a lake' and sim. (OI 'sara-h., etc.), belong to the IE √ *serH- 'to stream' < N ***s'a'ri'X'u''** id. [q.v.] ¶ P 909, WH II 443-4, F II 425 ¶ An alt. solution: IE *serH- 'to stream, flow' (< N ***s'a'ri'X'u''**) is the source of Gk 'opo' and L serum, too ♦ In U and (?) IE the N cluster *-nR- (or *-Rn-) contracted to *-r-, which brings about compensatory lengthening of the vw. in D. If the IE word belongs here, its lr. is lost in prevoc. position ♦ If the N etymon was ***su''N₁V₁RVØV**, it may have gone back to a *cd* with the first component ***su''ŋV** 'smell' (→ 'nose') [q.v.]. In such a case the unspecified *N is to be replaced by *ŋ, so that the N etymon will be ***su''ŋVRVØV**.

2087. ***r's'la''N₁g'X** '(lock of) hair, feather' > **HS**: S: Ar Ț'zay0za zayza'ŋ- ~ Ț'zayzi zīza'ŋ- ~ ÈzaY0za zayza' ~ éYazi'za za'ziy-at- (pl. Èza'yaza zaya'za-) 'feathers, tips of feathers' ¶ Fr. II 270, BK I 1032 || CCh: McHigi: FIK {ChC} c'inc'i, {ChL} s'i'nc'i 'hair' ¶ Cb si'si' ~ s'i'si', WMrg c'ic'i(r), Ngx s'is'i, Klb s'i'si' 'hair', Mrg {ChC} s'ins'e gie 'feather' ¶ Msy {Mch.} səso'ŋ ta. la', Kola {Sb.} su'su'ŋ, Db {ChL} su'son 'hair' ¶ ChC, ChL II ? **K**: G I c'inc'l- 'down feathers', G c'inc'l- 'fibres of a root' (G c'inc'l- belongs here if it is

a loan from Zan, where pK *c' yields *c'; in this case the phonetic history may be as follows: N ****s'a^hn₃X** > pre-K *sEn₃'V > [ass. devoicing] *sEnc'V > [as] K *c'Enc'V > Zan *c'inc' - b> G c'inc' -) ¶ Chx. 1936 II U: FU *r's'a^hec'V 'thin fibres of plants used to produce threads' > Hg szo^hsz 'oakum, hemp', szo^hszke 'flaxen-haired, blond' :: Prm: Z, Prmk s₃z' 'the best and purest kind of hemp-flax-fibres' (infl. of Z s₃z' 'pure, clear'), Z {W} s₃z' ~ soz' 'fibre, thread, oakum'; Z b> VTt su^hs 'oakum, tow' b> Chv su^hs id. ¶ Hg sz- points to FU *s'-, while the depalatalization *s' > **s in the prehistory of Prm must be explained by positional changes (*dis* ?) ¶ UEW 433 (*sac'V), LG 262-3, MF 599-600 II A {AD, SDM95} *sa^hcV > T *sac 'head hair (of humans)' > OT, MU sac^h, MQp sac^h ~ sas^h, Chg sa^hz^h ~ sac^h, Tk sac^h, Uz sac^h, ET c'ac^h ~ sac^h, VTt c' c' s' a^hs^h, Bsh sa^hs, Nog/Qzq/Qq s'as^h, Qrg, Qmn/Tb/QK {B}, Tlt {Rl.} c'ac^h, Brb/Kü {Rl.} cac, Tbl {Rl.} c'ac^h ~ cac, Alt c'ac^h, Sg/Qb {Rl.}, Xk sas, Yk as, Tf c'e's^h, Chv s'u^hs' id., Tkm θac^h, Az sac^h, QrB c'ac^h id., braid', Qmq c'ac^h, Tv c'a's^h 'braid' ¶ Cl. 794, Rs. W 390, TL 197, Rl. III 1905 & IV 195, 389, 394, Ra. 196 || Tg: Ewk sa^hji 'plait (of hair), long hair' ¶ STM II 54 || Ko {S} *ci^hc^h 'feather' > MKo ci's, ci^hc^h ¶ S QK #119, Nam 445-6 || ??? M: MM [MA] æyjN'S san^hz'iq {Pp.} 'кудри', WrM sancig, HIM санчиг 'tuft of hair on the temples of women; side whiskers', as well as Kl san^hz'i^h g^h 'kurze Haare über den Stirn', unless Rm. is right in deriving the Kl word from san^hz'i- 'to hang' and interpreting it as 'etwas hängendes'. Rm.'s explanation is hard apply to WrM and HIM because of the vl. WrM -c- and HIM -c' (≠ WrM san^hzi-, HIM санж- 'hang, hang down'), so that the WrM and HIM word may have resulted from contamination of a word for 'hair' and WrM san^hzig-san^hzig, HIM санжиг-санжиг 'dangling, hanging loosely with a swinging motion' ¶ MED 671, 673, Pp. MA 318, Kow. 1288, KW 312 ¶¶ ADM57 s.v. *sa^hc'V (T, Tg, Ko), S AJ 287 [#258] (A *sa^hc'V), ADM97 s.v. *senc'V (T, Ko, *qu.* M sancig + *unc.* Tg *cece 'patch, rag') ♦ If the N word was ***s'a^hn₃X**, it was later transformed into *s'a^hy₃X (loss of the marked feature of nasality in almost all branches). Its subsequent development may be hypothetically reconstructed as follows: *s'a^hy₃X > (as) *s'a^hycX (in most lgs.) or *z'a^hy₃X (in pre-S); *s'a^hycX > *s'a^hcX (in most lgs.); vowel as in A: *a^hi...X > *a^hi...V.

2088. ?φ ***s'ewVn₃V** '∈ bone' > U: FU *s'ewVnc'a^h (or *s'c'ewc's'a^h) □ 'heel; heel-bone, hock' > pLp {Lr.} *c'ε^hvc'e^h > Lp: L {LLO} tjeu'tje^h 'der Knochen zwischen dem Schienbein (tibia) und dem Metatarsus (Kanonenbein) am Hinterlauf (des Rentiers, usw.); Tarsus; Fußwurzel', N {N} c'æw'z'a / -w₃' - ~ c'æw'z'e / -w₃' 'hock of reindeer or other quadruped; calcaneus, the heel-bone of reindeer etc.', Kld {TI} c' i' eu: c' e^h 'Fußgelenk, Beuge des Hinterbeines (bes. beim Rentier)' :: Os {Stn.}: Ty sa^hγ'æn't' 'heel', Y ko^h r-sa^hwæn't' 'heel, back part of the foot', Nz s'uχās' 'Rückseite des Unterschenkels beim Pferd', Kz s'ω'χās', O s'oxās' 'Hinterseite des Fußwurzels und des Unterschenkels (bis zur Kniekehle) ¶ Lr. #134, Lgc. #559, LLO 1150, N I 459, TI 657, Stn. D 1320-1 ¶ The authors of UEW reject the connection between Lp and Os (≠ Stn. D 1321). If nevertheless the connection exists, the FU word is *s'ew₁Vn₁c'A (with a secondary *-Vn- in Os?) II **HS:** S *s' | sn₃s^h > Ar sana^hsin- pl. 'os qui aboutissent aux vertèbres' or 'extrémités des os des côtes' ¶ BK I 1151 II *AdS* of K *z'V₃wal-, {K, K²} *z'z'wal- 'bone' (< N ***zAhulV** □ '(calf of) leg, bone of leg', q.v. fdd.) ¶ This *AdS* influenced the meaning of the K word ♦ The et. presupposes reductions in K and Lp, which weakens its plausibility. The as between the reflexes of *s' and z₃ in Ar is natural and practically inevitable.

2089. *s'a^hγV 'tooth' > **HS** *sin- 'tooth' > S *s'inn- 'tooth' > OAk, Ak ∇ s'inn-u(m), Eb {Krb.} s'inn-, BHb NS4 s'en (stem s'inn-: s'in'n-o^h 'his tooth', s'in'n-ayim 'teeth'), Ph, Ug, SmA s'n, BA s'en / s'inn- 'tooth', JA {Trg.] s'en / em. s'in'n-a^h, JEA an'liS s'in'na^h, Sr 'nofe s'en'n-a^h, Ar sinn-, Gz senn, Tgy s₃nni, Jb E s'nin, Jb C s'nin, pl. s'nun id. ¶ KB 1472-4, OLS 446, Lv. IV 584, Lv. T II 498, Sl. 1136-7, Tal 915, Br. 789, Jo. J 262, Jo. M 609, L G 504, CS 241, Bsn. 189, Sd. 1243, Krb. EG 6-7, MiK I #1.249 || B *-s_{in}- 'tooth' > Ah i-s_{in}-ən 'teeth', e-s_{in} 'incisive tooth', Gh i-sin 'tooth', pl. i-sin-ən, Gd a-se^hn, pl. se^hn-en, Si a-s_{ain}, pl. i-s_{in}-ən (ai < i regularly in final closed syllables, ≠ La. S 4), Skn, Snd i-s_{in}, pl. i-s_{in}-ən; the homogeneous and consistent (throughout the whole B family) phonetically reg. structure of the word, allowing the rec. of pB *-s_{in}-, rules out its explanation as loan from Ar NA senn 'tooth' ¶ Fc. 1840, Lf. II #1481, La. S 224, Nh. 149, Sarn. 1 || Ch *s₂in, pl. *s₂an 'tooth' [by *s₂ ({nNw.} *s₂) I mean the phoneme which yields WCh and ECh *s and CCh lateral *s^h] > WCh: SBC {Sh.}: Zar K, Tala, Buli s'ín, Zar Gl/L, Sy B, Gj s'î^hn, Grn s'î^hη, Plc P, Wnd s'ê^hn, Bg, Kir s'ajal 'tooth' :: CCh *s'in, pl. *s'an 'tooth'

> Ktk: Lgn {Lk.} s'ini, pl. s'an, Bdm {Lk.} hi'nay 'tooth', Glf x'ir : McMrg (with *-n > -r) Mrg, Klb x'ir, Pdk s'ira : Tr z'in : McMtk: Mtk z'e'en, pMM {Ro.} *s'an > {Ro.} : HrZ, Vm s'a'ha'n, Mofu s'e'r, Zlg z'i'r, as well as Gzg {Lk.} s'ən, s'ij, {Ro.} s'i'ij : McMdr (with *-n > -r): Mdr s'a're', Glv s'z'r-da : McMs: Ms si-ta : McMsg: Msk si'yi'ij, Mlw s'i'ij's'i'ij : McMs: Azm {Pc.} si'na', Ms {ChL} siano, {Mch.} si'ya, Bnn {ChL} si'na', BnnM {ChL} siino, Lame {ChL} s'i'ni : ECh: Mu {Lk.} si'ga'gu', pl. sa'ni', Jg {J} sa'go', Brg sa'go', Mkl {J} se'go, pl. se'ge'ij, Bdy si'nta', pl. si'na', Ke k'z-s'ij, Tmk hin 'tooth' ¶ JI II 330-1, J LM 175, AlJ 113, Trn. LDM 20, Ro. 349 [#753], ChL, Sh. SB 32, Pc. 351-2 ¶ The forms of Ktk and Mu suggest that *s'in was originally the form of sg., while *s'an was pl. (formed by means of the HS pattern of *a-plurals, ≠ Gr. IP) || Eg sn (= s'n in EG's transcription; the phonetic reading of a character resembling a fish-spear, or, acc. to Gard., 'two-barbed arrow-head', {EG} 'Zweizack') ¶ EG IV 148, Gard. 514 || ??? SC: Irq {MQK} sihino ~ sehno 'tooth' (in particular 'incisor') (pl. sihna? ~ sehna?, sihe'ni), {Wh. IP} sihi'no 'tooth', pl. sihi'ni, {Wh. SI} se'hno-si'hno 'a tooth', Alg {Wh.} sihi'no, pl. sihe'ni, Brn {Wh.} sihina, pl. sihe'ri ¶ MQK 93, Wh. IC 26, E SC 180 ¶ The SC word is *qu*. as a cognate, unless one finds an explanation for the unexpected word-medial h || U: FU *s's'a'ijV [or *-u' (less plausible)] 'pin, peg' > Lp N {N} sag'ge '(wooden) pin, peg, knitting needle', L K sa'ge id. : pObU *θu'ijK 'Keil' > pOs *io'ijK ({HL} *lu'ijK) id. > Os: V lo'ijK, Vy yo'ijK, Ty s'o'ijK, Nz tu'ijK, Kz s'u'ijK, O lu'ijK; pVg *tu'ijKāl 'Störpel, Propfen' > Vg T tu'ijKāl ¶ N III 367, Stn. WV 280, Ht. 138 [#147] || D: [1] D *ca'n'ia 'chisel, awl' > Kn ca'na ~ ca'na ~ ce'na 'a small chisel', Tu ce'na ~ ce'na, Tl se'namu 'awl, chisel' ¶¶ D #2445 I [2] NED *ca'ijVr-v. 'be on edge' (of the teeth), 'have the teeth set on edge' > Krx ca'ijrna-v. 'be on edge' (of the teeth), Mlt carge v. 'have the teeth set on edge' ¶ D #2289, Pf. 190.

2090. *su'ije 'to smell' > **HS**: Eg fP ssn 'smell (riechen)', Eg MK/G ssn id., Eg {Mks.} ssn.t 'perfume' (× N *c'u'ijV 'smoke, smell'; cp also *s'uje 'breathe' [q.v.]) ¶ EG IV 172, 277, Fk. 245, Mks. III #2634 || C: EC {Ss.} *san-/*sin-/*son-/*sun- 'nose' > Sa, Af, Sml san, pBn {Hn.} *sa'ij (> Bn J/Bi/Kj/L sa'ij), Rn sa'm, Arr {Hw.} so'no', Dsn {To.} so'n-o, Elm {Hn.} so'no, Or {Grg.} fun'n'-a'n, Or Wl {Brl.} funy-an(i), Or H {Ow.} fun'n'-a'ni', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} funn-a'ni, Kns sina ~ so'na, Gdl sina, Gwd, Gln sind.e, Hr, Dbs sind.ic'c'e id., HEC {Hd.} *sano 'nose' > Sd, Ged sano, Kmb sanu(-ta), Hd sane, Brj 'suna id.; EC *sin- > Sa {R} sin- v. 'smell (riechen)', sin n. 'smell (Geruch)', si'no 'pleasant odour', Hd s'ij-n v. 'smell' (of meat, butter); the EC verb may be influenced by EthS (cf. Tgr {LH} ce- s'ena v. 'smell (riechen)' < N c'iwV 'smell, stench') || DhI {To.} sina, {EEN} pl. sinanne 'nose' || Ag {Ap.} *?s3sn-/*?3san- 'nose' > Xm {Ap.} s3sij, Xm T {CR} asen, Knf {TBZAC} sa'n, Aw {Hz.} s'sa'n ¶ R S II 325-6, Ss. B 169, L G 562, LH 646-7, Grg. 150, Sr. 305, Brl. 153, Ow. 261, Hw. A 432, Hn. BD 119, PG 256, Hd. 106, 297, To. D 146, EEN 24, Ap. AV 5-6, TBZAC 102, Blz. CWL, To. DL 526 || NrOm {Blz.} *sin(d.)- 'nose' > Mj sinu, Shk sint., Na sinus : BMa s'inte, Sz s,u'n-i, HzMa s'ini, GaMa s'indi : Jn {Wdk.} si'ya : Bnc {Wdk.} si'nt., She sint. : Mch {L} s'it.o, Shn s'int.a, Anf s'i'nto, {Gt.} s'inne : Cha {C} sind.a, Bdt sid.e, Wl/Zl {C} sid.e, Gm {Hw.} si'd.e, Gf sid.e, Bsk {C} sintsa (= sinc.a), Dk {C} sind.a ¶ Blz. OLBP #85, Wdk. BY 166, Hw. EG || Ch: WCh: Hs sa'nsa'na' v. 'emit a smell', Gw {Mts.} s'u's'u'na id. : Wrj {Sk.} s3s3'n-, Cg {Sk.} s'z's'z'n-, My {Sk.} s'as'in-, P' {MSk.} sas'u'n-, Sir {Sk.} s'is'idiwi, Jmb {Sk.} sa'hsa'n (misprint for sa'nsa'n?) || pMM {Ro.} ziN 'smell at' > Mada zi'ij, Myn z'u, Mkt z'i'n, Mlk z'e', Gzg za'ia'ij, Mofu za'ij Ch *Sin 'nose' (× N *c'u'ijV 'smoke, smell') > WCh: Fy {J} s'i'n : ? Tng {J} w3sin : Tala {Sh.} s3s3n, Buli {Sh.} ?is'i'n : CCh: Gude {IL} s'ina', Bcm {Sk.} s'ine' : Suk {IL} s's'in, {Mk.} s'in : ZmD {Srp.} s'in : ECh: Smr s'e'nde' [*, Kbl {Cp.} hi'ndi', Ll {Grgs.} hi'nda', Tmk {Cp.} hu'n] 'nose' ¶ JI II 258-9. ChC, ChL, Ro. 329 [#688] [*, Blz. LECh #62] ¶¶ Gr. LA 60 II K *s'sun- > G {Chx.} sun- 'smell at', {DCh.} sun-i 'odour, stench' ¶ Chx. 1282, DCh. 1200 II U: FU (att. in Prm) *su'ijV > Prm {LG} *zu'ij n. 'smell' > Vt зьн z3n, Vt Kz {UEW} z3ij (z3ij), Vt G {Wc.} zi'm, Vt Uf {Wc.} zi'ij, Yz zan id., Prmk зьн z3n 'stench' ¶¶ ≠ U *s's'anjV 'taste, smell' > Hg szag n. 'smell', Slq Tz sang-a- 'smell [sth.] (Slq {Set.} sa'jam 'schmecken') ¶¶ LG 108, Lt. J 115, Wc. W 133 [#1272], UEW 463, ≠ Sz. MNyH 159 (÷ Hg szag), ≠ Set. FUS 60 (Vt ÷ Slq sa'jam, Hg szag) II R: M *si'ij- > WrM si'ij-, HIM шшшш 'smell\sniff all over', 'track down by sniffing (as dogs do)', WrO {Krg.} s'ij- v. 'sniff', Kl шшш s'ij's'3- 'smell\sniff all over', {Rm.} s'ij's'3-(x3) 'aufspüren, wittern' (Hund) ¶ MED 712, Krg. 442, KRS 675, KW 359 ♦ IS MS 342 s.v. **zama** *sun(g)A.

2091. *s'a'ijeXV (= *sa'ijeXa?) 'to plait, twist, tie' > **IE** *sneH-/*snoH- (= *snex-/*snox-?): NaIE *sne-/sno- 'plait, twist' (→ 'to spin') > Gk ve'ω 'I spin', 3s prs. v3 (< *svij3ei) 'spins' || L neo- / ne'-re v. 'spin' || Olr sn'id 'spins, patches', sn'm n. act. 'spinning', Crn nethe, MBr neza- v. 'spin', W nyddu, Br

neza- id., 'twist'; OIr sna'th 'thread', OBr [γ] notenn, MBr neut, Br neud(enn) id., OIr sna'that 'needle' || Gmc *sno- > *sno-θ- > OGtn sno'þ, Sw snodd n. 'braid (cord)', AS sno'd {Sw.} 'fillet', {Ho.} 'Kopfband, Kapuze', NE snood | OHG na'jen, na'en, NHG na'h'en, MDt naeyen, Dt naaien 'to sew' | ON snu'a v. 'wind, (double &) twist (yarn), twine (thread)' || Ltv Δ {ME} sna-t (prs. sna'ju) 'twist loosely together, spin' || ??σ Ht senahha- {Mn.} 'snare, ambush', {Ts.} 'Hinterhalt' ¶¶ P 973, Mn. 1127, 1232-5, F II 311-2, WH II 159-60, Vn. S 148-9, 151-2, LP § 24.4, Hm. 598, YGM-1 346, Ho. 305, Kb. 711, OsS 637, KM 501-2, Vr. 526, Vr. N 461, ME III 974-5, Ts. W 74, EI 571 [* (s)neh₁(i)- and *sneh₁u- 'twist fibres together to form thread; occupy oneself with thread'] || HS: Eg fOK snh 'binden, fesseln' ¶ EG IV 168-9 || S *°s'°snh > Ar sanih- 'fil sur lequel on enfle les ornements du cou (perles, coquillages, etc.)' ¶ BK I 1149 || WCh: [1] pNrBc *s'anh- 'to sew' > Wrj {Sk. in ChC} s'a'nh-, {Sk. NB} *s'ang-, Mbr {Sk.} s'a'nh- id. ¶ ChC, Stl. ZCh 196 [#481], 255 [#107], Sk. NB 39 ¶¶ The lateral *s^ in NrBc needs explanation || U: either [1] FU *s'a'ne 'a hair, hair plait' > F sa'a' 'fiber, filament, strand, cord' (× FP *sa'na' 'thread'), sa'ie (gen. sa'ikeen) id., [had of] thread' | Prm {LG} *s'i 'a hair, fiber, string' > Z, Vt сн s'i 'a hair', Z Δ, Prmk s'i 'thread', Z Δ vugir s'i 'fishing line' (vugir 'fish-hook'), Yz s'i 'thread, fiber, a hair' || Hg szo"-/ szo"-v. 'weave, spin' | ObU: (1) {Ht.} *se--*so"-x-, {HL.} *sa"-x--*so"-x- 'to plait' > pVg *sa"-x- id. > Vg: T sa"-w-, LK/MK/UK/P/SV sa"-x-/sa"-x-, NV sa"-x-/sa"-w-, LL sa"-y-/sa"-, UL/Ss sav- id., pOs {Ht.} *so"-y- id. > Os: V/Vy so"-x-, Ty sa"-x-w-, Y sa"-w-, D/K/Nz/K/O sew- | (11) ObU {Ht.} *se"-y-*so"-y-, {HL.} *sa"-y-*so"-y 'hair plait' > pVg *sa"-y 'hair plait, pigtail' > Vg: T sa"-w-, LK/MK/UK/NV sa"-x-, SV/LL sa"-, UL/Ss sav id., pOs *so"-y 'hair plait (Haareflechte)' > Os: V/Vy so"-x-, Ty sa"-x-w-, Y sa"-w-, D/K/Nz/Kz/O sew || or [2] FP {UEW} *sa'na' 'thread' > F sa'a' 'fiber, filament, strand, cord' (see above [1]) | Prm {LG} *sEnis 'thread' > Z сунис sun'is 'thread, yarn', Vt снєнєє sin'is, Vt MU/Y sinis, Vt Kz seḡas 'thread' ¶ UEW 471 (FU *sa'ne 'Haar, Haarflechte; flechten, spinnen'), 755, SSA III 244, LG 254, 266, Ht. #571, Stn. D 1308 ♦ If Ht senahha belongs here, the N rec. is with *x- (*s'sa'neXV), otherwise it is with an unspecified *X (= *hχ). If the FU cognate is *s'a'ne, we reconstruct a pN *s'a'neXV, but if it is FP *sa'na', the N rec. is likely to be *sa'neXA.

2092. ?? *Sonig, 'o' (= *s's'°sonig, 'o'?) 'to produce loud vocal sounds (to call, make an incantation, weep)' > HS: C: Ag: Bln {R} s'ij- 'rufen, herbei-an-zu-rufen'; but Bln s'ij- 'nennen, benennen' is likely to go back to C *s'im- ~ *s'um- 'name' < N *s'imV 'name' [q.v.] ¶ The vw. may be due to apophony or to the infl. of s'ij- '(be)nennen' ¶ R WB 328 || IE: [+ [1]] NaIE *seng^{wh}- 'speak, make an incantation', 'sing' (× *3'ijU 'to sing, produce musical sounds' [q.v. ffd.]) [+] NaIE *swen- 'tönen' > ¶ P 1046, Mn. 1346 || II R: Tg *son'a' 'cry (weep)' > Ewk, Sln, Neg, Orc, Ud, Nn KU songo-, Nn Nh/B songo-, Lm hoḡ-, Ul songo- ~ songr-, WrMc songo- id. ¶ STM II 111-2 || T *sinjile- v. 'whine, howl' > OT sinjile- ({Cl.} sinjile-), OOSm ≥XV sin(i)le- ~ sin(i)lde- id., MQP XIV sinilde- 'howl' (of dogs), Chg {Rl.} -rknS sinra- 'weep quietly, -}knS sinla- id., 'howl', Osm sinle- 'whine, moan', Tk sinle-, Δ siḡele- ~ sinile- v. 'sob quietly, moan'; but T *sinj (o for humming and buzzing) hardly belongs here ¶ Cl. 832, 840, Rl. IV 689 || ?? M *sengene- > WrM sengene- v. 'sing' (of wind)' ¶ The front vowels *e in M and *i in T may be due to the infl. of the reflexes of N *3'ijU '↑' [e.g., infl. of M *singine- v. 'ring, tinkle' (of bells)] ¶¶ DQA #2668 [A *si_u'ḡu 'to whine, weep'; incl. Tg, T].

2093. *s'inkU 'sink, fall' > HS: Eg P/RT snk {Hng.} 'set' (the sun), 'sink into water' (of a drowned person), {EG} - vom Untergehen (von der Sonne), vom Verschwinden ins Wasser (vom Ertrunkenen), snk.w fP {EG} 'Stelle wo die Sonne untergeht' ¶ EG IV 175, Hng. 723 || IE: NaIE *seng^w- v. 'fall, sink' > Arm ankanim ankanim v. 'fall' || Gmc *sink^wan > Gt sigqan, ON søkkva, Sw sjunka, NNR søkka, Dn synke, OSx, OHG sinkan, NHG sinken, AS sincan 'sink', NE sink ¶ WP II 495-6, P 906, Mn. 1127, Slt. 367, Fs. 420, Vr. 576-7, Ho. 294, Ho. S 64, Kb. 855 || R: *s's'u'ḡki 'sink' > M *singe- 'sink, set' (of a celestial body), 'be absorbed' (of liquid), 'be digested' (of food)' > MM [MA] {Pp.} s'inge- id., [S] s'inge-, [IsV] s'inge- 'sink', 'set' (of the sun), [IM] {Pp.} naran singeku' 'west' (lit. 'setting of the sun'), Ord {Ms.} s'inge-, Kl {Rm.} s'ingə- 'set' (of the sun, etc.), 'be absorbed' (liquid), Kl {KRS} шинг- s'inge- 'soak, be absorbed', WrM singe-, HIM шинг- id., 'be digested' (of food)', Kl шинг- s'inge- 'soak, be absorbed', Brt шнґ- id., 'sink\plunge into', Mnr H {SM} s'əḡe- 's'imbiber dans, pénétrer dans'; M → WrMc singe- 'be absorbed' ¶ MED 710-2, Pp. MA 334, 446, H 141, Lg. VMI 66, Ms. O 620, SM 377, KW 359, KRS 675, STM II 90 || T: [1] NaT *sinj- 'sink into (sth.)' > OT sinj- id., 'be absorbed\digested',

Osm {Rh.} *siŋ*- 'be absorbed; be swallowed, go down the gullet, be digested', 'skink & crouch into the smallest possible space', *siŋ* ger. 'sinking', Tk *sin*- 'penetrate' (of smell), Az *d sinir*- 'be digested', Tkm *θiŋ*-, ET, Qmq, Nog, Qrkl, Qrg, Tv *siŋ*-, VTt *ce*- - *sŋ*-, Bsh *he*- - *hŋ*-, Uz *singi*-, Tf *siŋ*- id., 'soak into the earth, be absorbed', Qzq *c°* *h*- *si* *n*- id., 'penetrate; find room, go in, fit in', Yk *iŋ*- 'soak into the earth, be absorbed'; [2] ?? T {Rs.} **siŋ*'- 'go in, fit into' > Chv *s'ŋn-ŋs'*- 'find room, go in' (*поместитцѣ*'), Shor/Sg/Qb {Rl.} *siŋ*- 'hineinpassen, hineindringen' ¶ Chv *s*'- < pT **s*- due to the palatalizing infl. of *i ¶ Cl. 833-4, Rs. W 418, Rh. 1102-3, Rl. IV 622, Ra. 227, Ash. XVII 309, Md. OJ 43 || pJ {S} **si*'ntu'm- 'sink' > OJ *si*'du'm-, J: T *si*'zum, K *si*'zu'm-, Kg *si*'zu'm- id. ¶ S QJ #1073, Mr. 754 ¶¶ **□** DQA #2151 [A **s*'i_u'ŋu 'to sink', incl. T, M, J] ♦ In most lgs. the phonetic history is likely to have been: *-mk- > *-ŋk-, in some lgs. > *-ŋ-. In Ko the cluster *-mk- contracted to *-m- ♦ In many lgs. there may have been (mutual?) infl. of N **s'ŋkU* 'sink, fall' and N **s'o'miVjgE* - **s'o'gmE* 'enter, penetrate' [q.v.], so that it is hard to distinguish between their respective reflexes.

2094. **saŋeŋj,kV* - **seŋaŋj,kV* 'to be near, approach' > HS: EC: Rn *so'kko* 'closer, nearer', HEC **s'ik*- ({Hd.} **s'ink*-) v. 'approach' > Ged, Sd {Hd.} *s'ik*-, Hd {PB} *s'ik,a?*- id. || Ag **s3kkw*- **□** 'be near' > Bln {R} *su_k-r*- vi. (md.) 'approach', *su_k-s*- vt. (caus.) 'make so. approach' ¶ PG 262, Hd. 21, 260, 393 [+ *unc.* Hd *hinc*-, Kmb *hinc*-. y- 'be(come) close, approach'; rec. of HEC **s'ink*- with an *unji*-*-n-], AD SF 96, 272-3 (C **√s'ŋk**) || NrOm (4b-HEC?): Omt (Gf?) {Mrn.} *s'ik*-, Gm {Hw.} *s'ik*o vi. 'approach' ¶ Mrn. O, Hw. EG || SES **√s'ŋk* > Sq {L} *√s'ŋk* 'se rapprocher' ¶ L LS 409 ¶¶ AD SF 272-3 **|| U**: ? **save*- 'reach (a place), arrive, come' (× N **sagE* 'to obtain, hold' [q.v. ffd.]) **|| D** **cek*- (- **ceŋkk*-) 'near, close by' > Prj *cekkal* 'near', Krx *caḡa*- 'around, near, in the vicinity of', ? Tm *ceŋgat.a(n)* id., *ceŋ'gali* 'nearness, neighbourhood' ¶¶ D #2753; An. SG 137, KR 14-69 (both on D *-ŋkk- > -ŋk---kk-) ♦ HEC, Om *-k- < *-ŋk-.

2095. **sa'ŋ.qU* 'shoulder, nape, back of the neck' > K **□** **s'i*q- > Sv UB/L/Ln *s'i*q 'back (dorsum)' ¶ Ni. s.v. *сѣмѣ*, GP 273, TK 818-9, Dn. s.v. *s'i*q **|| HS**: C {AD} **si*ŋk^w- 'nape, back, shoulder' > Bj {R} *sənkʷa*- ~ *sankʷa*- id., Bj A {AD} ?*v* *sinkʷa* 'back' || EC: Sa {Wlm.} *sunku* 'shoulder joint', Af {PH} *sunku* (pl. *sunku'ka*) 'shoulder', Sml {R} *sagan* (pl. *sagammo*) 'Nacken, Genick', {Lrj.} *sagan-madon* 'nape (joint of the neck)' ¶ AD SF 91-2, PH 185, Lrj. 242, R SS II 338 **|| U** **sa'ŋkV* ({UEW} **seŋkV* - **sa'ŋkV*) 'arm' > ObU {HL} **θe*ŋk- (or **θi*ŋk-) > pOs **te*ŋkər ({HL} **ti*ŋkər) 'upper arm, shoulder' > Os: V *le*ŋkər 'upper arm', Vy *ye*ŋkər 'Arm von der Schulter bis zum Handgelenk, das ganze Arm', D/K *te*ŋkər 'Achsel', Kz *ta*ŋkər, O *la*ŋkər 'shoulder (Achsel, Schulter)' || Sm: Ne: T {Ter.} *тл`гaд* *t'angad* 'biceps; naked arm', T Tz {UEW → Lh.} *t'a*ŋka-d 'upper arm', F P {Lh.} *c'eŋka*-t 'forearm' ¶¶ UEW 439, Coll. 18, KrT 1068, S D 782, Ter. 703, Lh. 503 ♦ AD GD #48 (U, HS), IS MS 355 s.v. *мечо*² (U, HS).

2096. **SapV* 'to taste, be tasty' > IE: NaIE **sap*- ~ **sab*- 'juice', v. 'taste, perceive': [1] **sap*- > Av *vis'a*-pa- (*vis*'-s'a-pa-) 'poison-juiced' (i.e. 'whose juice is poison') (*vis*'- 'poison'); Irn *b*→ Arm *vi2ap* *vis*'ap 'dragon' : Arm *ham* *ham* (< **sap*-mo-) 'juice, savour, taste' || L *sapio*- / -e're v. 'taste; have taste; discern, be wise, think', sapor n. 'taste', Osc SIPVS 'sciens'; L *sapa* 'juice' || Gmc **safan*- 'sap' > ON *safi* id.; MHG *be-seben* 'wahrnehmen', ON *sefi* 'mind', OSx *sevo* 'Gemüt, Herz', AS *sefa* 'mind, heart' || [2] **sab*- > OHG *saf*^d *saph* (gen. *saphes*, *saffes*) 'juice', MHG *saf* (gen. *saffes*), saft, NHG *Saft*, MLG *sap(p)* 'juice, sap', AS *sæp* id., NE *sap* || Ilr *sabaium* 'beer' ¶ WP II 450-1, P 880, **□** EI 566 (**sap*- 'sap', ? **sap*- ~ ? **sep*- **□** 'taste, come to know'), Brlt. 1173, Hü. I 247, WH II 476-7, Bc. G 324, Vr. 459, 467, Ho. 268, 288, Ho. S 64, Kb. 817, OsS 744, Lx. 17, 175, KM 619, **□** Mn. 1107, 1112-3 **|| HS**: C {E} pC **s'ob*- 'be pleasant, sweet, pleasing': Bj {R} *s'ibo* 'beauty, pleasantness', {Rop.} *s'ibi*, *s'ibi* 'good', {R} *s'ebo*-b (p. a-s'bo-b) 'be good, beautiful', {Rop.} *s'ibob* 'be good' || *¿* Hd {E ← ?} *s'op*- 'be sweet' ¶ PB 174 || (here??) SC: ERT {E} **s'eba* 'beer' > Kz {E} *sawa*-ko (-ko is a sx. of m.), Asa *s'eba* id. ¶ E PC #249, E SC 93, E p.c. (2002), R WBd 209-10, Rop. 235 **|| D** **cav*- ({GS} **s*-) 'taste' > Tm, Tl *cavi* id., Kt *cayv* 'taste let in mouth for food just eaten', Kn *savi*, sam'vi 'that has taste', 'that is palatable\savoury\sweet\nice', Tu *sabi*, savi 'flavour, taste; palatable, sweet', Klm *savvi*, Nkr *savad* 'sweet' ¶¶ D #2396(a) ♦ ≠ Gr. II #398 (**sap* 'touch\taste') (IE, Ai + *err.* A, J, EA).

2097. **saP'u''(s'V)* 'thorn, pointed stake' (→ 'needle') > HS: S **s'a*pa-y- > Sr *jofof* *s'əp*a-y-a- 'stimulus, σκo'λoϕ', Ar *fAsa* *safa*(n) {Hv.} 'prickly grass', {BK} 'arbre à épines', {Br.} 'pricks of barley (spinae hordei murini)' ¶ Br. 794, Hv. 325, BK I 1104 **|| IE**: Ht *sapikkusta*- ~ *sepikkusta*- 'needle' ¶ Ts. W

70 || **U:** FU *saps̥V 'netting-needle' > Lp: S {LÖ} tjuopsem 'furca', N {Fri.} c̥uopsem 'bifurcum terreum' ! Chr: V s̥aps̥ 'netting-needle', → (μν) 'winding-spool', → (μν) L ɲɔɲɲ s̥ops̥, H ɲaɲɲ s̥aps̥ 'winding-spool, thread on a winding-spool' || ObU {Ht.} *θo̥pəs > pOs *sopəs 'netting-needle' (*s- for *θ- by as) > Os: V/Vy sḁwəs, Ty/Y sḁpəs, D/K/Nz supəs, Kz so̥pəs, O sopəs id.; pVg *tḁs 'small stick' > Vg: T tḁs, LK/MK/UK/P/NV/SV/LLz to̥s id. ¶ UEW 432, MRS 692, 719, Ht. #153, Ɂ Coll. 118 || **A:** Tg *sap- (+ sx.), *saps- 'needle' > Neg sapk̥, Orc saptu 'netting-needle\spit', Orc sapsaŋki 'needle for pricking birch-bark', WrMc sabsi- v. 'stitch (leather when making footwear), prick\sing with a needle (skin of ill persons for treating them)' ¶ STM II 64 || M *sibu̥ge(n) 'awl' > MM [S] s̥ibu̥ge 'Bohrer, Pfriemen', [IM] sibu̥ge, [MA] s̥ibu̥ge, WrM sibu̥ge(n), HIM ɲɔɲɲ r, Ord s̥o̥wo̥go̥, Brt ɲɔɲɲ, Kl ɲɔɲɲ, {Rm.} s̥o̥wo̥gə ~ s̥o̥wo̥gö, Mnr H {SM} s̥ub_ug_e, Mnr H/M {T} s̥ibuge 'awl' ¶ H 139, Pp. MA 332, 446, MED 696, Ms. O 630, Chr. 737, KRS 681, KW 367, SM 383, T 382 || ?σ NaT *su̥bri > OT su̥vri 'with a tapering end, sharp, pointed', Tk sivri, Az {Cl.} sivri, Qzq/TbTt {Rl.} su̥iru̥ 'pointed' ¶ Cl. 791, Rl. IV 796 ¶¶ KW 367 (M, T) ¶¶ M *i and T *u̥ are probably due to the ass. infl. of the reflexes of N *u̥ ¶¶ ≠ DQA #2665 [A *si_ḁbi 'to sew, perforate, awl', incl. M].

2098. ₂ *s̥ap.V 'riverbank, river' > **HS:** WS *s̥ip- > Ar s̥if- 'shore of the sea or of a great river, side of a valley' (df. *fysii* > ?as-s̥if- is applied to the sea-shore of 'Oman'); Ar s̥if-, Δ *s̥if-at- b> Jb C pl. 'sef, sg. sift, Jb E 'seft, Mh s̥aft 'sea-shore' ¶ Ln. 1485, BK I 1176, Jo. M 355 ¶ Not here Hb ef1B1 s̥ḁp_ḁ 'bank, shore' [from N *ʒ̥ḁp̥V 'lip; edge, shore, riverbank'] || Eg fMKL/Md sp.t 'bank (of waterway), shore; edge (of a wound, well, vessel, horizon)' ¶ This word may have influenced the Eg word for 'lip' [sp.t with s- for the expected s̥-, cp. S *s̥ḁp-at- 'lip', see N *ʒ̥ḁp̥V 'lip'] ¶ EG IV 99-100, Fk. 222 || B *s̥if- ~ *su̥f- / pl. *sḁff- 'river' > Mz {Dlh.} suf (pl. isufən) 'rivière qui coule, torrent', Shw {Hy.} suf (pl. isafən ~ isaffən), Sll {Ds.} a-sif (pl. i-sḁffən), SrSn {Rn.} a-sif (pl. asaffən), Izd {Mrc.}, Tmz {MT} a-sif (pl. i-saffən) 'rivière, fleuve', Kb {Dl.} asif (pl. isaffən) id., 'wadi', Nf {Beg.} usaf (pl. i'saffən) id., {La.} usaf (pl. isaffən) 'rivière', Ah † {Fc.} ḁ-sif 'valley' (preserved in toponymy) ¶ Rn. 313, La. S 289, Ds. 131, 250, Dlh. M 184, Dl. 759, Fc. 1806, MT 617, Msq. Z 527, Hy. 456, Mrc. 402, Beg. N 317, Fc. 1806 ¶ Some infl. of N *c̥eiy̥p.V 'to sink, immerse; swim; flow' cannot be ruled out || NrOm {Blz.} *s̥af- > Zs {C} s̥afḁ 'river, lake', Gf {C} s̥ḁfḁ, Gm {Hw.} s̥ḁpḁ 'river' ¶ Blz. OL #212, C SE III 207, C SO 51, Hw. EG || Ch: WCh: Gmy s̥ip 'river' ¶ ChC ¶¶ OS #2253 (*sip- 'river, river-bed') || **A:** M *saba > WrM saba, HIM cab, Kl cab 'river-bed' (unless ← saba, cab 'vessel'), WrM sab, HIM cab 'frontier, limit', Kl Ö {Rm.} sawa 'Grenzland, Seitenplatz'; M b> Chg sapa 'Seitenplatz außerhalb der Stadt', Osm sapa yol 'round-about way' ¶ MED 653, KRS 434, KW 315 || T *sep- > Xk sip 'small river bay', Tv, Tf sep 'river bay', Qb/Sg/Qc {Rl.} sep 'tributary of a river, Nebenfluß', ? Chg {Rl.} sipa 'terrace' ¶ Rs. W 410, BIG 187, Rl. IV 493, 726, Ra. 226 || AmTg *saps̥V 'bank (of a body of water)' > Orc sapsa id., Ul, Nn Nh sapsi, sapsi qurani 'bank (at the edge of water)', Nn KU sapsiki, Nn B safsi qurani id. ¶ STM II 64 || pJ {S} *si̥p̥ 'tide' > OJ si̥po̥, J: T/Kg s̥io̥, K s̥i'o̥ ¶ S QJ #1166, Mr. 525 ¶¶ DQA #1922 [A *sḁp̥i̥ 'shore': T, Tg, J] ♦ The stem with *i̥ in HS (S, B, Ch) may be interpreted as a *bf* from pl. *sḁp- (the pattern *i̥ sg. - *ḁ pl., preserved in B?).

2099. *s̥ip̥V 'to pour, to drop, to drizzle, to filter\screen' > **HS:** Eg fXXII sfsf ({EG} s̥fs̥f) 'spenden (Wasser)' ¶ EG IV 118 || +ext. : S *s̥pk̥ v. 'pour out, spill' > BHB s̥pk̥ (pf. K6f2S1 s̥ḁp̥ak̥, ip. K67pS6i% yi-s̥'pok̥) v. 'pour, pour out', Ug s̥pk̥ v. 'spill', JPA s̥pk̥ G v. 'pour out, spill, shed', JEA s̥pk̥ G id., 'flow', Sr s̥pk̥ G 'pour from one vessel into another, empty out', Md s̥pk̥ v. 'pour out, spill', Ar s̥fk̥ v. 'shed (blood), melt', Gz s̥bk̥ v. 'melt', Tgr t̥s̥əbb̥əkk̥ 'gegossen werden (aus Metall)', Ak s̥pk̥ (inf. s̥apḁku) to pour, heap\pile up'; possibly S b> Eg s̥fc̥ ({EG} s̥ft̥) 'ε oil (used in rituals and originating from SW Asia)' ¶ KB 1504-5, OLS 449, Js. 1616-7, Sl. 1170-1, Br. 795, JPS 591, DM 472, Sd. 1168-9, L G 483, CAD XVII/1 412-22, EG IV 118, Fk. 225 || **IE:** NaIE *sei_p-/ *sei_b- v. 'pour, spill, screen': NaIE *sei_b- > MLG s̥ip̥en, MHG s̥ifen, AS s̥ip̥ian v. 'drop, drip', NE seep, sipe; Sw Δ sipa 'langsam fließen, sickern', MLG s̥ip̥ 'small brook' | NaIE *se_i̥_bon 'tropfbares Fett' > Gmc *sai_po̥ 'soap, resin' > AS sḁpe id., OHG seifḁ, ON sḁpḁ 'soap'; Gmc b> F saippua, Δ saippio, L sḁpo̥ 'soap' (cf. Rufinus *Apologia Originis*: τῆ Γερμανικῇ σμῆγματι καλεῖται δεῖ σαπὼν) | NaIE *sei_p- > OHG sib, NHG Sieb, Dt zeef, AS sife 'sieve', NE sieve || Sl: SCr si̥piti 'to drizzle' || Tc A sip-, sep- v. 'anooint', sepal 'ointment' ¶ WP II 468, P 894, WH II 504, Vr. 462-3, SSA III 143, Ho. 270, 293, 296, Kb. 836, 848, OsS 751, 758, Lx. 193, KM 699, Wn. 427-8, ≠ Glh. 548-9 || **A:** *sibE-rV > M: [1] *sibere- > WrM sibere-,

HIM шивру- v. 'drizzle', M *siber > WrM siber, HIM шивур, шивир 'drizzling rain, light shower', Ord s'iwēr 'une fine pluie' ¶ MED 695, Ms. O 625 [2] ; M **si'βu- (acc. to Rm. SKE, it may go back to pA {Rm.} **sip'u- > MM [MA] s'u- v. 'filter', WrM sigu-, HIM ш*- v. 'filter, strain; percolate', Kl ш*- s'u- v. 'filter', Mnr H {SM} s'u- 'faire ou laisser écouler' ¶ Pp. MA 337, MED 693, KRS 688, KW 372, SM 383 || ? pKo *spr'i-v. 'moisten' > MKo spr'i'-id., NKo p-uri- v. 'sprinkle, shower, rain slightly' (× NKo p-uri- 'scatter, sow?') ¶ S QK #959, MLC 814 ¶ SDM95 s.v. *siba 'clay; to smear' || Tg: WrMc sibku.ri {Z} 'drain-gutters\holes in city walls, капелпники, желоба\отверст'я на городской стѣнѣ стока воды', {Hr.} 'Loch am Fuße der Mauerzinnen als Wasserabfluß und Schießscharte' (WrMc u. spelled with the characters of WrM u-) ¶ Z 600, Hr. 789] ¶¶ Rm. SKE 49 (WrMc i sipku- [for WrMc sibku.ri?] ÷ WrM sigu- + i ÷ Ko c^{hi}-da v. 'sift' and [with two queries] T: QK {Rl.} c'u-, Tb {Rl.} c'u- 'mit einem Netze fischen') ¶¶ M siba- (> WrM siba-, HIM шивах v. 'plaster, apply ointment') does not belong here but rather to A *sipa- 'clay; to smear' < N *s'iw'ŋa (or *s'iwga) 'to smear' (q.v.) ♦ IS SS 345 [#11.11] (S, Eg s'ft., IE, M).

2100. ? *s'ipV '(young of a) bird' > HS: Eg G sft 'e bird' ¶ EG IV 118 || B *^or^wsa-f- > ETwl/Ty {GhA} tassa-f 'e blue-violet sparrow' ¶ GhA 170, PrGG 290 || NrOm: Gng {Blz.} *sVff- 'bird' > Kf {R ← Krapf} soffe-e 'bird' ¶ R K 79, Blz OL s.v. 'bird' || ?? WCh: Wrj/Kry {Sk.} s'iw 'cock' ¶ Sk. NB 12, Stl. ZCh #330 ({Stl.} *siwV 'bird'; mentions Su {←-?} s'i 'bird') || D (in GnD) *civ- ~*cipp- 'young of birds' (× N *c. 'ip.u-(r'V) 'small bird') > Knd sipr'i, sipi 'chicken', Gnd civa d cīwa-(l) d civna- d civa-, Kui sipa, Ku hipa d hipa- d hipa id.. 'chick' ¶ D #2636 || A *si:ip'u 'small bird' > M *siba-yun 'bird' > MM [L] {Pp.} s'ibawun, [MA, IM] {Pp.}, [HI] {Ms.} s'iba\un, [S] {H} s'ibao\un id., WrM sibagu(n), HIM цувуу 'bird, fowl', Brt цувуун, Ord {Ms.} s'iwu-, Kl {KRS} цовун, {Rm.} s'owu-n, Mnr H {SM, T} s'u-, {Pot.} шиво, Mnr M {T} s'ibu, {Pot.} шипо 'bird', ShY {Pot.} цовун ¶ H 139, Pp. L III 60, Pp. MA 332, 447, MED 747, Rm. 366, SM 383, T 386, Pot. 418, Ktw. OuJ 451 || STg *sipi- 'e small bird; a swallow' > WrMc {Z, Hr.} sibirgan 'motley swallow, gesprenkelte Schwalbe' (-gan induced by guldargan 'swallow'), Jrc {Kiy.} s'ibirghun 'swallow' ¶ Z 599, Hr. 788, Kiy. 107 [#183] || pKo {S} *ci-ə-pi n. 'swallow' (× N *c. 'ip.u-(r'V) 'ŋ') > MKo {S}, NKo ce-bi ¶ S QK #183, Rm. SKE 26, Gale 848, MLC 1464, Nam 425 ¶¶ Rm. SKE 26 (Ko, Tg), DQA #2014 (pA *szipV 'a kind of small bird').

2101. ? *s'ruP_V 'to sleep, rest' > IE *swep-/sup- v. 'sleep' > Ht sup- v. md. 'sleep' || NaIE *swep-/sup- v. 'sleep, dream' > OI 'svapiti, 'svapati 'sleeps', Av x^Vap- 'sleep' || Gk ὕπαρ 'waking vision, Wahrtraum' || L d so-pio- / so-pire 'put\lull to sleep', d so-por/ so-po-ris 'deep sleep' || ON sofa, AS swefan 'to sleep', MHG ent-sweben 'fall asleep', swe-p (gen. swe-bes), AS sweofot n. 'sleep' || Sl *s'pa"-ti 'to sleep' > OCS спати spati, SCR spa"ti, Slv spa'ti, Cz spa'ti, Slk spat', P spac', R спат, Uk 'спати id., Blg cni v. 'sleep' || d NaIE *swop-nos, *swep-no-s, *sup-no-s n. 'sleep, dream' > ON svefn, AS swefn id. || OI 'svapna-, Av x^Vapna- 'sleep' || Tc A s.pa"m, B s.pa"ne id. || Sl *s'pān id., 'dream' > OCS спънъ спънъ, Blg сън, SCR sa"n, Slv sen sə"n, Cz, Slk, P sen, R, Uk сон id. || Lt sa-pnas, Ltv sapnis n. 'dream' || Gk ὕπνο n. 'sleep' || Arm un k^hun (gen. noj k^hnoy) id. || pAl {O} *supna > Al gjume id. || L somnus id. || pClT {Vn.} *sou-no- > OIr su'an, Brtt [RE] *sou_nos 'sleep' > MW, W, Crn, OBr, MBr, Br hun id., OCrn [γ] hun 'letargia' || d NaIE {EI} *swopniyo-m 'dream' > L somnium, Gk εὐπνιων, Lt Δ sapny~s id., OI 'svapniyam 'dreamy' || d : IE *swepVr-/supVr- > L sopor 'deep sleep', Gk ὕπαρ 'true dream, waking vision', Ht suppariya- v. md. 'dream, sleep' ¶¶ P 1048-9, EI 170, 527, Ts. W 78, F II 966, 970-1, WH II 557-8, 561, Vn. S 196-7, RE 130, Sl. 63-4, Vr. 528, Ho. 334-5, Lx. 41, 222, O 138, Glh. 539-40, 571, Frn. 762, Kar. II 154, Wn. LE 125, Wn. 460-1, Ad. 666, Ad. H 29, 36 || HS: SES *sⁱʔp > Jb C {Jo.} 's'ef (ip. 'ys'ef, sbjn. 'ys'ef), Jb E {Jo.} 's'ef 'sleep', Sq {L} s'ef ~ s'e'ef id. ¶ Jo. J 267, Jo. M 425-6, 593, L LS 409, 420 || Ch: CCh: Msg {Brt.} safaua 'sleep', Msg G {Trn.} inf., pl. sifi', sg. sɜfa' v. 'se reposer à l'ombre' || Nz {Mch.} za.və 'sleep' || Suk {IL} sɜ'va'i id. || ?? WCh: My/Mbr {Sk.} saw v. 'rest' ¶ JI I 154 (*z^b 'sleep') & II 298-9, ChC, Lk. DQM 111, Trn. LM 114 || ?φ A: Tg: WrMc {Hr.} sebi- 'sich erholen', sebk- id., 'wieder zu Kräften kommen', {Z} sebi-, sebk- 'take breath, rest' ¶ Hr. 773, Z 581, STM II 134 || M *seb(ki)- > WrM {MED} sebk- v. 'recover from fatigue; to rest, refresh oneself', HIM {Luv.} сүвхий- v. 'rest' (but сүвхий- 'be cooled [e.g. by sweating]' may be of another origin), Brt һүб г**лү- 'let the horse take breath' ¶ MED 679, Gl. II 395, Luv. 372, Chr. 701 ¶¶ STM II 134 ♦ The discrepancy between the IE

ev. for N *u^u and the M-Tg vw. *e (pointing to a N *E) is still to be explained ♦ IS MS 367 s.v. **спат** (IE, HS: SES, Msg).

2102. *S'u^up. ▽ 'to sweep' > **IE:** NaIE *swep-/seu_p- 'sweep' > Vd (h. l.) sva'pu⁻ '(?) broom' || Gmc *swo^opoⁿ > ON so'pa, Dn, NNr sopa v. 'to sweep', NE sweep; AS ȝe-swo^ope, OHG gisopfa ~ gisopha, gisopfo ~ gisopho 'garbage, discharge', NE swoop; ON so'fl 'broom' || ??σ NaIE *swep-/seu_p- 'pour (schütten), scatter' > L [Fest.] sup-o⁻ / -a⁻re 'throw', dis-sip-o⁻ (~ dissup-o⁻) / -a⁻re 'strew around, scatter, disperse' || Sl *su-ti / *sъp-o⁻ 'to pour (schütten)' > OCS **сѹти** suti / **сѹпж** sъpo^o, OR suti / s(ъ)pu id., SCr with prvs.: sa⁻su^{ti} / sa⁻spe^m 'pour out', na⁻su^{ti} / na⁻spe^m 'pour in\into', etc.; Sl ip. *si⁻pa⁻ti 'schütten' > ChS **сѹпати** sipati, SCr si⁻pati, Slv si⁻pati, Cz sypati, Slk sypat', P sypac', R **сѹпат** id., Blg **сипвам** 'I pour' || WP II 524, P 1049, EI 582 [*swep- 'throw, sweep (into the air)'], M K III 561 (the meaning of sva'pu⁻ is obscure), WH I 256-7, Vr. 628, 530, Ho. 339, Kb. 376Vs. III 812, 818, Glh. 548 || **HS:** B *√sfd_u > Sll {Ds.} √sfd_u v. G 'sweep', Mz {Dlh.}, Mtm {Ds.} √sfd_u v. G 'wipe (off\away)', Wrg {Dlh.}, Tmz {MT}, Gd {Lf.} √sfd_u v. G id., 'clean by wiping', Kb {Dl.} √sfd_u v. G 'wipe, rub', Ah {Fc.} √sfd_u v. G 'clean (by wiping, etc.), remove (dust, sand)' || Ds. 31, Ds. B 121, Dlh. M 184-5, Dlh. Ou 290-1, Dl. 760, MT 618, Fc. 1806, Lf. II #1432 || Ch: WCh: Dir {Sk.} sз'fa', Sir cз'fu, My cз'fз' 'sweep' || CCh: Gude {ChL} s'a bag-ic', FlJ {ChL} s'uva^{bi}, FIM {ChL} s'i^{bi}, FIB {ChL} s'ubaⁱ Lgn {Bou.} sз'wa^{ya} id. || ECh: Mgm {J} sa^{wo}, Mkl {J} si^{ppe} id. || ChC, ChL II **A** *s'ip^u (< *s'u^upu?) v. 'sweep; broom' > NaT *su^up 'broom' > Chg {Rl.} su^up id., d Chg {Rl.} su^upsa^u, su^upsu^uk id.; T *su^upu^ur ~ *sipir- v. 'sweep' > OT {Cl.} sipir-, [MhK] {Dnk.} su^upu^ur-, MQP XIII-XIV su^upu^ur- id., Osm {Rl.} -rvp^us su^upu^ur-, Tk su^upu^ur-, Chg {Rl.} su^upu^ur-, sipu^ur-, ET, Az su^upu^ur-, Tkm cⁿp- θu^upu^ur-, Uz supur-, Qmq, QrB, Alt {BT}, Qmn {B}, Tlt {Rl.} sibir-, VTt себер- събъг-, Bsh һебер- һъръг-, Nog., Qzq, Qq, Qrg S sipir-, Qrg s'ipir- v. 'sweep', Tv s'irbīr v. 'sweep', Chv шӕӕӕӕ s'ъb_ъr 'broom'; T б M *siβu^ur (> *siβu^ur) 'broom' > MM {MT} s'i^uu^ur, Kl cəb^p sa^{βu}r, {Rm.} sa^uwu^ur (infl. of sa^uwu^ur 'Fächer') ~ s'u^ur, WrM sigu^ur, HlM ш^p s'u^ur; M б Yk sippi^r 'broom'; *siβu^ur- 'sweep' > MM {MT} s'i^uu^ur-, {HI} s'i^uu^ur-; *siβu^urde- 'sweep' > WrM sigu^urde-, HlM ш^pрд^u-, Kl cəb^pрд- sa^{βu}rdə-, Kl D {Rm.} sa^uwu^urdə-, Ord {Ms.} s'u^urde- id.; M б Yk sippiy- 'sweep', Ewk sippiy--sippi^r- id. || Rl. IV 848-50, Cl. 719, 729, 732, Rs. LTS 171, Rs. W 437, MKD 171, Jud. 682, 921, BT 128, B DK 246, TvR 267, Pek. 2234-5, Jeg. 334-5, Pp. MA 336, Ms. H 98, MED 703, KRS 445, SM 383, KW 319, T 386, STM II 93 || Chv s⁻ < pT *s- due to the palatalizing infl. of *u^u || ? M *sebi^u v. 'fan, wave', {?} 'sweep' > WrM sebi-, HlM cyby-x id., Ord {Ms.} sewe- 'éventer, s'éventer', Dx s'iu-, Mnr H {SM, T} s'u^u- 'sweep', ?σ Kl D {Rm.} sa^uw-χα 'mit den Flügeln flattern\schlagen'; д *sebi-yu^ur 'fan' > WrM sebigu^ur, HlM cyb^p id., Kl {Rm.} sa^uwu^ur 'Fächer' || MED 679, Ms. O 577, SM 383, T 386, T DnJ 142, Rm. 319 ||? Tg {DQA} *cs'ip^u > Ewk cip- v. 'scrape' || STM II 398 || ?φ (mt ?) pKo {S} *psir- 'sweep, wipe' > MKo psir-, NKO s:il- || S QK #603, Nam 321, MLC 1027 || Q DQA #2166 [A *s'i^u p'a 'to sweep', incl. T, Ko] || **D** *cEpp- 'sweep' > Tm cipar-, Kn cipari, Kdg ci^{pe}, Tl ci⁻puru, Klm, Nk sabdi, Prj ce^{pid}, Gdb sepet^d ce^{pe}d^d se^{pe}d^d se^{pe}t^d, Gnd he^{pur} hep^{ur}, Knd siper^u, Png hipos, Mnd he^{pur}, Kui se^{peri}, Ku hepori hapuri 'broom', Krg tippi, Knd sipa-, Png hip-, Mnd, Ku he^p-, Kui se^{pa}- v. 'sweep', ? Tm ci^{vu} 'sweep clean (as floor)' || D #2599 ♦ IS MS 348 s.v. **мѣсти** *s'up^u (IE, A, D).

2103. *s'EP_q ▽ 'cover, bury' > **U:** FU *s'i^uptV- v. 'shut, cover' > Z s'ipti-, Yz s'ipti- id.; Z б Vg N {MK} sapti ~ sa^upti, ML {MK} s'apti- ~ s'a^upti, LL {MK} s'e^upti-, P s'a^upti-, K s'a^upti- ~ s'a^upti- 'bury, hide' || LG 256-7, MK 529, ≠ Coll. 57 || **HS:** Eg fp sbχ ({EG} s'bh.) 'close arms about sb., enclose, shut away' || EG IV 91, Fk. 220 || ?μ **IE:** NaIE *sepel- v. 'bury' > L sepelio⁻ v. 'bury' (sup. sepultum) || Dv. #353, WH II 517, EM 615 || The morphological structure of the L word remains obscure.

2104. *sa^uqyE 'matter, pus, gall' > **HS:** Eg Md/N sχ 'gall' > Cpt: Sd **сӕ** sis^e, A **сӕ** sis^e id., 'bitterness' || EG III 228, Vc. 203 || SC: Irq {Mgw.. MQK} sa^uχi 'bile', {E} sa^uχi 'gall-bladder' || E SC 179, Mgw. 100, MQK 92 || ?φ CCh: Lgn {Nc.} tsekī 'gall' (c- for the expected s- is puzzling) || Lk. L 123 || **OS** #2171, Tk. I 169 || **U** *sa^uye ({Jn.} *sexji) 'pus, liquid of the body, rotten liquid' > pLp {Lr.} *se^uyз matter, pus' > Lp: S {Hs.} sie^uje, L {LLO} sjedja, N {N} sieggja^u / -j- 'matter (in a boil, wound), Kld {Gn., SaR} siyy 'matter in a boil' || pMr {Ker.} *siy- > Er, Mk сѣй siy, Er/Mk Δ si 'matter, pus' || pChr {Ber.} *su^uy id. > Chr: H **сѣ** s'u^u, L **сѣ** s'u^u, Uf s'u^u, B s'u^u, M s'u^u id. || Prm {LG} *sis^u 'rotten stuff, rot; rotten' > Z c^oc^o sis^u, Δ sis^u s'is^u, Vt сис^u s'is^u id., Yz 'sis^u 'rotten' || pObU {Hl.} *θe^uy- [= {Ht.} *θa^uy--*θe^uy-) ~*θo^uy- 'pus, matter' > pVg {Ht.} sa^uy > Vg: T/UK/P sa^uy, LK sa^uy, Ss say id.; pOs {Ht.}

II 143-9, Sg. 1485, **■** Bai. 479-80, **■** Vr. 577, Wn. 414, **≠** EI 354 (OLt *se'ris* < **ser-* 'line up') **II U** **sa''rV* > FU **sa''rV* 'vein, root' > Chr: H *шар* *s'a''r* 'blood vessel (artery, vein), pulse', L *шар* *s'er*, L *выершар* *vu''r-s'er* 'pulse' (← 'blood-vessel'; *выер* means 'blood'), *кидшар* *kid-s'er* 'pulse' (*кид* 'hand'), B/Uf *vu''r-s'er* 'blood vessel' : Prm **ser* in **vir-ser* 'blood-vessel' (**vir* 'blood') > Z UV *vir-s3r*, Vt *Sr vir-ser*, Vt *Kz ver-ser* 'blood-vessel' :: pObU {Ht.} **θe'r* 'root' > pVg {Ht.} **ta''r id.* > Vg: T *ta''r*, LK/MK/UK/NV *t5''r*, P/SV/LL/ML *t5''r*, UL/Ss *ta'r*; pOs {Ht.} **4er id.* > Os: V/O *ler*, Vy *yer*, Ty/Y *4a''r*, D/K/Nz *ter*, Kz *4er* : Hg *e'r* (acc. *eret*) 'blood-vessel, vein, artery' || pY {IN} **θar-* 'root' > OY K {Bil.} *larkul*, {Merk} *larkun id.*, Y K {IN} *lar-qul*, {Krn.} *lar-χul id.* (-q-~χ and -l are nominal suffixes) ¶ The names for blood-vessel/sinew and for root were connected because both were used as threads (ropes) ¶ Coll. 77, UEW 437, It. #301, Sm. 548 (FU, FP, Ugr **sa''ra''* 'fibre'), 553 (FP **serV* 'vein'), MRS 87, 197, 697, 702, LG 264, Ht. #155, MF 159-60, IN 220, 307 **II R**: Tg: [1] **sire-*, **sire-kte* 'sinew, thread' > Ewk *sir3kt3* 'sinew, vein, sinew-fibre', *sir3'n* '∈ a horse-hair (in self-shooting bows, fish-nets, etc.)', Sln *s'irikt3* ~ *s'iritt3*, Neg, Orc *siy3kt*, Ud *siz3kt3*, {Krm.} *se'kt3* 'thread', Lm *sir3n* 'a hair, thread in a self-shooting bow', Orc *siy3kt3* 'thread in a snare device', Ud *siz* 'a hair (trigger in a self-shooting bow)', Ork *sir3kt3* 'fibre, a hair (in threads)', Ul, Nn KU *sir3kt3* 'thread, rope', PCMc *siren* 'thread', WrMc *siren id.*, 'bow-string', WrMc *sirge* ~ *sirxe* 'fibre, thread' ¶ STM II 97-8, Krm. 283, Z 616-9, Mls. 238 [2] ? Tg **sere-* v. 'embroider' > Ewk *s3r3-*, Lm *h3r3-* *id.*, WrMc *sereme* 'threads (of deer wool) for embroidery' ¶ STM II 146 || ? pKo {S} **sir*, {Vv.} **si'IX* 'thread' (× N **su''TlwJv* 'thread') > MKo {S} *sir*, MKo xv {Vv.} *si'rl* 'thread', Ko *sil id.*, 'silk thread', ?σ MKo xii *sil* {WS} 'Watte, Flocken' ¶ S QK #1068, MLC 807, Rm. SKE 233, Gale 620, Xol. 359, Vv. AEN 5, WS 125 ¶¶ **■** DQA #2718 [A**szē'r'i* 'thread, embroidery' > Tg **sere-*, Ko] ♦ In some daughter lgs. it may have contaminated with paronymous N roots, such as **s'irbV* 'sinew; to sew' [q.v.] a o.

2107. *s'erV 'row' > **U** **s'erV* > FU **s'erV* 'row, order' > Chr: B *сѣр* 'Gemütsart, Character, Art und Weise, Gewohnheit', Uf *сѣр*, H *sər id.*, 'Beschaffenheit, Bau, Konstruktion', ? L *шѣр* *сѣр* 'norm, measure, limit' : Prm: Z MSs/UV *s'er* 'skill, craftsmanship; custom, way of behaviour', Z {W} *s'er* 'Gewohnheit, Sitte, Mode, Weise' :: ObU {Ht.} **sir* 'manner (Art und Weise)' < pVg **si'r* > Vg: LK/MK/UK/P/UL/Ss *sir id.*; pOs **sir* > Os O *s'ir* ~ *sir* 'custom, manner, law', V *moʁə-sur* 'wie beschaffen', D -*sir* '-lei', Y *se'r*, K *sir* 'Art, Beschaffenheit' : Hg *sze'r* 'implement, remedy', {UEW} 'Mittel, Gerät, Zeug', Δ *sze'r* 'row, order' || pY {IN} **θ'ar* 'something' > Y K *s'ar id.* || ? Sm: Ne T O {Lh.} *s'er?* 'Sache, Angelegenheit', Ne T *сєрєѣ* 'according to, as', En {Cs.} *sie'*, Ng *sier* 'Sache', Ng *d* {Mik.} 's'er-ka'i 'bu.ntelen (guiltless, innocent)' (lit. 'ohne Sache'), Kms {KD} *m. bi s'erε* 'was?, was für?, что такое?' (if literally 'what is the thing?') ¶ According to Jn. 67-8, the Sm √ is to be reconstructed as with an initial **k* rather than **s*- (on the ev. of Kms *s'erε* Sm **k*- before front vowels yields Kms *s'-* ~ *s-*) and hence does not belong here. But the Y cognate supports the traditional view (reflected in UEW 475) connecting the Sm √ with U **s'erV* ¶¶ UEW 475, **■** Ber. 58-9 [#306] (pChr **c'ir-* with an unjustified **c'-*), MRS 756, LG 250-1, Ht. #603, Jn. 67-8, KD 63, IN 221-2 **II IE**: NaIE **ser-* 'fasten together in rows', (P) 'aneinander reihen, knüpfen' (× N **3'irguu* 'vein, sinew' × N **sa''ru* 'sinew, fibre') > Gk *ε'ιρω* (**seri-o-*) 'fasten together in rows, string', *ε'ειρω* 'string on (a th.)'; (× NaIE **ser-* 'thread, string' < N **sa''ru* '†'): *ορμω* 'cord, chain, necklace' :: L *ser-o-* / -*e're* / *serui* / *sertum* 'join together, put in a row, connect', *serie's* 'row, succession', Osc (MANIM) *ASERVm* '(manum) adserere' :: OIr {Vn.} *sern-étendre*, *joncher*, *arranger*', {P} *sern(a)id* 'serit', *sreth* 'row' ¶ P 911, EI 354 (**ser-* 'line up'), WH II 522-3, Bc. G 312, Vn. *S* 93-5, F I 469 **II HS**: CS **s'u-r-at-* 'row' > MHb *er!uS s'u-ra*, JA [Trg.] *at!r!uS s'u-rə't_a*, Ar *ÉravSu su-r-at-* 'row, line', JEA *s'u-rə't_a* 'row', ? BHb *er!uS s'u-ra* 'retaining wall (of terraces)' (× *ruS s'u-r* 'wall' < S **s'u-r id.*?); S *b* G *s'ar-i* 'row (of fruit-trees, grape vines, etc.)', bed for vegetables (Beet)', *s'ar-* v. 'plant (in rows), make beds for vegetables' ¶ Chx. 1754-5 ¶ KB 1348, Js. 1542, Ln. IV 1465, Sl. 1124-5, Chx. 1754-5 ¶ S **u-* belongs to a derivation pattern.

2108. ??? *s'ErV 'back, nape of neck' > **HS**: S (WS?) **/s'ry|w* > Ar *É"raSa sara-t-* 'back', ? SES: Mh {Jo.} *sa'r* 'behind; back, backwards', Jb E/C {Jo.} 'ser *id.*, 'because of', Hrs *sa'r*, *ser* 'behind, after', Sq {Jo.} *ser*, {L} *sar* 'behind'; the unexpected *s-* suggests that the SES word is an ancient loan from Ar; otherwise the pS origin of SES *s-* is **s-* (< HS **c-*), so that the S word does not belong here ¶ BK I 1085, Hv. 319, Jo. M 351, Jo. H 112, Jo. J 231, L LS 290-1 || C: Bj {R} 'sara 'back (Rücken)' (unless a

loan from Ar, as suggested by Bj {Rop.} sara-t id.) || Ag: Xm {R} sara 'back' || EC: Af {PH} 'sarra 'back, rear', sarra 'sheep's tail', Sa {R} sa'ra- 'tail, rear', Brj {Hd.} saro 'tail of sheep' || DhI sa're {To.} 'back', {EEN} 'lower back, meat above buttock' || SC: Brn {E} sira 'buttocks' ¶ Blz. EDB 25, E SC 178, EEN 24, To. D 146, Hd. 218 || Eg P s3, Cpt coi soi 'back' ¶ EG IV 8, Vc. 185 || D *car-, {GS} *s'ar- 'neck' > Tl ar_u, ar_r_u, Prj car id.; but D *cer- (> Tm eruttu 'nape of neck', Ml erattu, Kui se-rki 'back of the neck', Ku he-rki^d herki 'shoulder, neck') belongs rather to N *c^h.ehrV 'back' (q.v.) ¶¶ D ##2817, 2419 || ?? U: FU *s^hErV [± > Prm *s^ho'rV- 'space behind sth.']) (× N *c^h.EhrV 'back', q.v. ffd.) || R: NaT *sirt 'back (dorsum) of an animal' > OT Og {Cl.} sirt id., Chg sirt 'shoulder, shoulder blade', MQp xiv, MOg sirt 'hill', Tk sirt, ET sirt, Qmq sirt, VTt sirt, Bsh hirt, Tv sirt 'back of an animal; ridge of a mountain', Tkm 0irt 'hind part, ridge of a mountain, hill', Nog sirt 'rear, exterior part', Uz sirt, Alt sirt id., 'ridge of a mountain', Qrg sirt 'exterior part, highland', Qq, Xk sirt 'exterior part, back of an axe', Qzq sirt id., 'height, hills'; T b> Hg szirt 'rock, cliff' ¶ Cl. 846, Rs. W 419, TL 268, DTS 505 ♦ Qu. because the vowels in A, FU and D violate rules of reg. sound corr. ♦ Blz. DA [± 154-5 [#24]-#23 and Blz. LB #6b] (HS, Vt, D [±, T]).

[± 2108a. *s'arV 'top, hill' > K: G ser-i 'hill'; ≠ Lz {Blz. ← Tll. ← ?} sert,i 'top of a hill' ¶ DCh. 1164 || IE *ser-/sr- > Ht {Ts.} ser 'oben, oberhalb, darauf, darüber' || Gk Hm 'pov 'peak'; but hardly here 'pov {EI} 'promontory' ¶¶ Ts. W 74, F II 568, EI (Gk 'pov 'promontory' < IE *wri- 'fort') || HS: EC: Sml sare 'upper, top, topmost; above, up, high', Rn sara-t 'of the sky, (of) above, upper', sa'rti's 'above him\it, on top of him\it, the top of him\it', sa'rc'e 'above, higher than' ¶ ZMO 356, PG 256-7 || U {UEW} *s'arma 'top of the tent' > FU: Vg: UL {Knn.} su-rmas 'smoke\light hole at the top of the tent', ML/P {Mu.} surmā/ surām, K {Mu.} so-rām ({Mu.} so_re'm) id. || Sm: Nn: T capba, T O {Lh.} sa-rwa 'top of the tent', En 'sama?a 'smoke hole at the top of the tent', ? Kms {KD} ma-zero id. (ma°? ~ ma°? 'tent') ¶ Coll. 58, Coll. CG 144, UEW 463, WVD 308-9, MK 579, Ter. 533, Kh. 404 ♦ Blz. KM 139 [#24], Blz. LB #111f and Blz. LNA #52 (all: incl. K, IE and EC)].

2109. *S'iRV 'red, yellow' > HS: ? S √s'rfs'r > Ak ? √s'rsv. 'be red': s'ars'erru ~ s'ars'arru 'rote Paste, rote Farbe', BHb (≠ Ak?) r"S2S1 s'a"s'ar paus. 'red lead (minium)' ¶ Sd. 1191, KB 1536, GB 866 (rS4S1) || Ch: WCh: DfB {J} s'ara'n 'red' ||? CCh: Azm suruna 'the red sub-soil' ¶ J R 221, Pc. 361[±|| C: Ag {Ap.} *sar-/sa'r- 'red' > Bln/Q {R} sar- 'be red', Xm {R} zar--car- id., Xmt {CR} sar- id., {CR} saro, {Bnd.} sa-rou- 'red', {Ap.} sa-r-, Aw {CR} sar- 'red' ¶ Ap. AV 17, R WB 309, AD SF 207 || IE: NaIE *ser-/sor- (+exts. *-to-, *-b^ho-, *-p-, *-kk-) 'red, reddish': [1] Ltv sa'rts 'red' (of the human face), Lt sar-tas 'light red', 'light bay' (of horses) || [2] L sorbum (<*sorb- or *sordh-) 'red berry (service-berry, rowan-berry)' || R Δ сор(о)баolina 'hip-berry, blackberry', P sirp(ik), sierp(n)ik, Blr cлpnyxa 'Serratula tinctoria (a yellow dying plant)' || Lt ?? serpe's (pl.) id., Lt serbenta, serben-tas 'currant (berry)' || Sw {P} sarf 'red-eye (fish)' ¶ But not here (↔ P) R Δ coëpora 'red-eye, roach, Rutilus (a fish with red scales)' (≠ FU, cp. F sa-rki id.) ¶ P 910-1, WH II 562, Vs. III 721-2, SSA III 241 || R: M *sira 'yellow' [× A {S} *si_a-rV 'white, light (of colour)', {DQA} *si_a-ryi 'white; yellow' < N *s'EXarV 'bright, daybreak'] > MM [MA, IM, LV] s'ira, [S] {H} s'ira, WrM sira, HIM шap, Brt шapa, Kl s'ara, Ba, Mnr H {T} s'ira, {SM} s'ira, Dg {Mr.} s'ar, Dx {T} s'ira, MMgl {Iw.} s'ira, Mgl {Rm.} s'ira ¶ Pp. MA 335, 447, Pp. L III 60, H 141, MED 714, S AP 238 [#107], T 383, T DnJ 143, T BJ 152, KW 349, Rm. M 39, Iw. 134 ♦ The et. is qu. for several reasons: (a) since the S cognate denotes a product of culture and a trade article, it may be a Wanderwort, (b) the IE √ is doubtful, because it is not represented in its pure form, without still unexplained extensions (P wants to see the pure form of the √ in the word OI sa-ra-, which he translates 'Mark eines Baumes', while M K III 461 translates it as 'firmness, strength, hardness (of wood)'; in any case, this word is semantically too remote from the meaning 'red', and M is right in rejecting P's et.), (c) the M word may belong entirely to the N √ *s'EXarV '¶ Gr. II #437 (*ser 'yellow') [IE, M + err. Sm, Tg, J, CK].

2110. *su-rV ~ *surE 'to rub, scratch' > U: FP *su-rV v. 'smear' > Chr: L шeпаш'u"-r-as 'to smear', M s'u-re- 'schmieren, bestreichen', B s'u-re- 'einschmieren', H {Ep.} шeпаш's'era"-s 'to smear, rub' || Prm {LG} *zu-r- > Z зpав-ны zirav-ni, Δ ziral- 'rub, smear', Vt зpа-ны zira- id., 'paint' ¶ UEW 761, MRS 746, 760, Ep. 163, LG 108 || HS: Ch: WCh: AG: Su {J} s'wo-r 'Brei aus einem Gefäß kratzen; reiben', Ang {Stl. ←?) s'wo-r- 'rub' || ECh: Smr {J} sa'r 'rub' ¶ J S 83, Stl. VZCh A #244, ChC s.v. 'rub' || R: T *su-r- 'rub, smear' > Osm {Rh.} su-r- 'rub on\against', Tk su-r- 'rub on, smear, anoint', Uz sur-: yer sur-

v. 'plane (earth surface)', ET Δ {Jr.} sụr-^d sụy- 'rub, polish, make smooth\even', {Mal.} 'scrape (animal's hide to produce leather)', Bsh Δ h̄b̄r-, Tv sụr- id., Kr {Rl.} sụr- 'rub', Tkm c*p- θụr- 'rub, plough', Ggz, Qmq, QrB, Alt {BT} sụr-, Uz sur-, VTt c' p- s̄b̄r-, Bsh h' p- h̄b̄r- v. 'plough', Qzq sụr- v. 'furrow, scrape, plane', Qq, Nog sụr- v. 'plane (wood), plough', Qrg sụr- v. 'rub, plane (wood)', Tlt {Rl.} sụr- 'reiben, einreiben, hobeln', Slr {Tn.} sụr-^d sụr- 'sweep' (× N *s̄ụr̄bV 'to swing, to sweep' [q.v.]), Yk ụr- 'scrape, scrape clean (the inner side of hide)', Chv ceÄp- s̄b̄r-, Δ s̄b̄r- 'rub, smear'; NaT *sụrt- v. 'rub' > OT, Chg xv, ET, Qrg, Osm {Rh.} sụrt-, Tk sụrt-, Tkm c*pT- θụrt-, Uz surt- id., Qmq, QrB, Alt {BT}, Xk sụrt-, VTt c' pT- s̄b̄rt-, Bsh h̄b̄rt- 'rub, smear', Az sụrt-id., 'pass sth. on sth. (проводит одним предметом по другому)', MQp [CC] sụrt- 'anoint', Qzq sụrt-, SY {Ml.} sụrt-, {Tn.} surt-^d surt- 'smear, wipe', Qq, Nog sụrt- 'wipe' ¶ Md. 64, 177, Cl. 846, ¶ 844, TL 382, Rh. 1088-9, Jeg. 188, UzR 387-8, Rl. IV 810, Jr. 281, Äz. 278, Tn. SJ 490, Tn. SJJ 208, Ml. ZhU 107, GRMS 443, Jud. 672-3, TkR 601, Sht. 185-6, Pek. 3165 || M: Ba {T} s̄ire- 'sweep' (unless < M *sirbe- [F N *s̄ụr̄bV '↑']) ¶ T BJ 152 || D *cọr- ({"GS} *c-?) v. 'itch, scratch' > Tm cor_i v. 'ith, scratch in order to allay itching', cori v. 'itch', coran.t- 'scratch', Ml cor_i n. 'itch, scab, nettles', cor_iyuka v. 'itch, scratch, rub oneself', Kt toyr- v. 'itch', corng 'an itch', Kn tur_i 'itching, the itch, scratching', Tu tojji^d coji^d cojji, Prj cod-, Gdb soy-, Gnd soh- v. 'itch', Ku zụra kalka 'itching of the feet' ¶¶ D #2865 || K *sres-/s̄r_s- 'polish, rub (in), grind' > G sres-/sris- id., Mg sirs-ol, ?? Sv {K} sra_s- 'cut, trim, square'; d> GZ *sr̄sw-il- 'pimple, abscess' (← pp. 'rubbed [place]') > OG srswil-, G sirsvil-, Mg sursu-, Lz msursu-, msirsu- ¶¶ K DE2 173, K² 167-8, Chx. 1273 ¶¶ K *sres-/s̄r_s- < (as) pre-K *s̄r-es-/s̄r-s-? ◇ ¶ Fn. KD #121 (K *srsu- 'scab' ÷ i D *cor_ic-/cur_ic- 'Grind, Flechte').

2111. *s̄ụr̄E 'heavy, large' (→ 'full', 'whole') > IE: NaIE *swer- 'heavy' > Gmc *swēra- id. > ON svār-r, AS swǣr(e), swār, OHG swār 'heavy', MHG swār, NHG schwer 'heavy', OHG swāri 'burden', Gt swers 'εντιμοῖ, honoured' (← 'weighty') || Lt svarūs 'heavy, weighty', Lt svāras, Ltv svars 'weight', Lt sver̄ti (1s prs. sveriū), Ltv svērt 'to weigh' || L sērius 'serious, earnest' (← 'weighty') ¶ P 1151, WH II 521, Fs. 466, Vr. 565, Ho. 331, Kb. 996, OsS 903, Lx. 221, KM 692, Frn. 949, 951 || HS: CS *s̄r̄ v. 'value' (← *weigh) > BHb s̄r̄ G 'reckon', MHb s̄r̄ D 'put a valuation on, estimate', JA {Trg.}, JPA, JEA s̄r̄ D id., 'measure, calculate', BHb ro2S2 s̄āfar, JA ar!o9S2 s̄ār-a-, SmA s̄r̄ n. 'measure', Ar sīr- 'market-price'; BHb Mir%o1S6 s̄āfār-im pl. 'measures' (Gn. 26.12)–¶ KB 1490, GB 854, Js. 1612, Tal 919, Lv. IV 590-2, Sl. 1168, Ln. 1363, A #2913 || ? Eg N s̄r̄ 'rich, big' (× Eg fMK s̄r̄ 'make bigger', a caus. from s̄r̄ 'big?') ¶ EG IV 41-2 || EC {Ss.} *s̄or- 'rich' > Or {Grg.} sōr-om- 'become rich', sōr-omā, sōr-essa 'rich', {Th.} sores-a 'ricco, opulento', sorōm-a / nom. -ni 'ricchezza', pBn {Hn.} *sụr- 'good' (> Bn Bi sụr-ida, Bn J/Kj sụr-iya, Bn K sụr-ūwa id.), Hr/Dbs {AMS} s̄or(o)kic̄o m. / s̄or(o)kic̄e f. 'rich', Gln {AMS} s̄orohitto, s̄orkitto m. / s̄orkitte f. id., Dbs {AMS} s̄orohum- 'become rich' [¶¶ Bj {R} s̄r̄ pcv. (pf. as'rār, pqp̄f. 'esrira) 'be long', se'rāra 'long', {Rop.} sarāra 'long and fairly thick' || Ag: Bln {R} s̄ir- 'sich erstrecken, lang/hoch/fern sein' ¶¶ Ss. PEC 33, Hn. BD 110, 124, Grg. 363, Th. 309, AMS 187, 223, 267 [¶, R WB 329, R WBd 205, Rop. 234, Blz. CL 179] || Ch: WCh: Bl {IL} sirri, {Bnt.} sīri 'big' [¶ ¶ ?? ECh: Smr syar 'be long', Mkl sōrūrū 'long' (unless akin to Mu sāgār, Mjl -sagar, Kjk sugor id.)] ¶ ChL, Bnt. K 23 [¶ ChC, Blz. LECh #49] || K *sur- > G X sru 'very', OG, G sruli 'full, whole', Sv suru {FS} 'übermäßig, sehr, groß, ganz', Sv UB/LB/L/Ln {TK} suru 'too (trop), very', Sv UB {GP} suru 'redundant(ly)' ¶ F KW1 #48, FS K 275, FS E 305-6, TK 711, GP 259 || ? U: FU (att. in BF) *s̄sụre 'big' > suuri 'big, high', Krl s̄ụri^d sụri id., Vp sur^d suu_r' 'big', Es suur 'big, adult' ¶ Coll. and UEW equate the BF word with Krl sụrima^d s̄ụrima 'groats', Er s̄uro, Mk s̄ora, {Ker.} s̄orā 'corn, grain', Chr E s̄ụrō 'cabbage soup', Chr H s̄orās̄ and Chr Uf s̄ụras̄ 'groats, porridge', but the connection is doubtful (on semantic grounds), albeit not ruled out (≡: 'groats' → 'coarse' → 'big' in the prehistory of NE great, G groß, R крупный) ¶ SK 1136, ZM 527, Coll. 59, UEW 779, Ker. II 150, Bc. 879 || ? D (in NED) *cur_r̄cur_r̄ > Krx zurzur_r̄-nā v. 'feel heavy (as from bad digestion)', ? Mlt jūrjura 'slowly, dimly, drowsily'; D b> Mrt sursuri 'dullness\drowsiness which arise from eating plentifully' ¶ D #2692, Pf. 191 ◇ Blz KM 120 [#21] (K, C, IE, [?] U + unc. WrM sụr 'commanding appearance, grandeur, majesty; might' [which is certainly a loanword, as suggested by its phonetic structure] - F MED 744, KW 340-1).

2112. ? *sⁱhrV 'late' (→ 'night') > **HS:** ? EC: Sa {R} saro-y 'be late (sich verspäten, zu spät \ später kommen)', Af sa'rra 'later time', sa'rrak 'afterwards' (× sa'rra 'back, rear [derrière], sarra 'tail') ¶ R S II 331, PH 189 || ?φ CS *^o√s^hr 'evening' > Ar sahrat- id.; [× N *s^heh^rE 'be awake, watch (over), feel, notice', q.v.] *√s^hr 'pass the night awake' > Ar √shr G (pf. sahira) 'pass the night awake', JA [Trg.], JPA, Md, Sr √s^hr G 'be awake', JPA {Js.} √s^hr G 'get up early' ¶ Hv. 341, Ln. 1451-2, Js. 1527, DM 451, Br. 760 || **K:** GZ {FS} *ser- 'night' > OG ser- 'night' (serit vidre cisk.ramde 'the night up to the dawn [aurora]'), OG, G ser-i 'evening meal', Mg, Lz ser-i 'night' (≠ OG?), Mg o-sar-e 'shirt' (← *'nightie, nightgown' ← 'that of the night') ¶ FS K 268, FS E 297, GM S 132, 164-5 [*, IS I 241] || ? **IE:** NaIE {Vn.} *se^r- 'late' > L se^r-rus 'late', se^r-rum 'late hour, evening' || Clt {Vn.} *sīro- > OIr sr̄r [sīr] 'late, long lasting' ({Vn.} 'long, durable'), tri bith sr̄r 'forever', Brtt {RE} *sīros ('long in time' → 'long in space') > OW, MW, W, OBr, Br, OCrn hir, Crn hy^r 'long' ¶ The IE cognate is acceptable unless the L and Clt words are derived from IE *se⁽ⁱ⁾- {WH} 'langsam\spät kommen, sich hinausziehen', {Vn.} 's'attarder, relentir, s'arrêter' ¶ Vn. S 115-6, P 891, WH II 326-7 [all of them derive the L and Clt words from IE *se⁽ⁱ⁾-], RE 110, ■ EI 357 (*se^r-ro-s or *seh^r-ro-s 'long') || **■:** T: OT {Cl.} su^r-c^h-u^k 'a story told at night' ¶ Cl. 845 || ? **D** *cir- ({GS} *s⁻) 'night' > Tm, Ml iravu, ira⁻ 'night', Irl ra.vu, ra.podu, Kt irl, Td i^l., Kn irul., irat.u, irl.u, Kdg iri, Tu irk^h, Tl re⁻yi 'night', Gdb sirtal 'evening' ¶ × D *cir- 'dark, black' ¶¶ The D cognate is acceptable unless it is identical with the √ for 'dark, black' ¶¶ D #2552, Zv. 145 [#209] ¶ Possible infl. of D *c^kir- ({GS} *s⁻) 'dark' < N *s^hih^rV 'gray, bright' is to be taken into account ◇ The presence of a Ir. (*h) is suggested both by Ar sahrat- and by D *-r- (resulting from *-r-clusters, while N *-r- outside clusters yields D *-r⁻-) ◇ Qu. , because the presumed Af, IE and D cognates have alt. etl. explanations, and the primary meaning of CS *√s^hr is not necessarily connected with 'late, night' ◇ ■ Blz. KM 138-9 [#23] (unc. adduction of Bj and Om words for 'cloud' and Gnc s'irari 'heaven').

¶ 2112a. *SⁱhrV 'person (man?) of the other moiety' > **HS:** S: Ar sⁱhr- 'daughter's\sister's husband' ¶ The emphatic cns. s⁻- (for the expected s-) still needs explanation (infl. of Ar √s^hr L 'copulate with a woman' or Ar sⁱhr- 'affinity, relationship' < √s^hr 'to melt?') ¶ Ln. 1737-8, BK I 1380 || EC (?) *sVr- 'relative' > Or {Brl., Grg.} fira (nom. fir-ri) 'relative, friend', (× N *SuK.u^rV 'parent-in-law?'): Kns {BISO} sark-att-a 'brother-in-law of man', Gln {AMS} serko 'Schwager' ПОСМ § 1.52 в библ.; but not here Sd so^r-ic^cā, so^r-a⁻mo and Ged so^r-e⁻ssa 'eldest brother' (derived from HES *so^r- 'be first, preceding') ¶ Ss. PEC 5 (reconstructs pEC *sar- ~ *ser- ~ *sir- ~ *sur- 'relative', but does not specify the cognates in individual lgs.), Brl. 148, Grg. 145, BISO 173, AMS 267, Hd. 33, Gs. 294 || Ch *√swr ~ *√sK^wr ~ *√srw ~ *√srKw ({Nw.} *sVrV) 'in-law' (× N *SuK.u^rV 'parent-in-law', q.v. ffd.) > WCh: Hs su^hru^ki 'father-in-law, son-in-law' || AG *səyər ({Sch.} *səyər, {Hf.} *s.əyər) '(father-\mother-)in-law' (ffd. see N *SuK.u^rV) || Ngz {Sch.} sa^ura^k (pl. sa^ura^ucⁱn) 'father-in-law, mother-in-law' || BT: Bele {Sch.} hu⁻ri 'in-law' (h- < *s-) || CCh: Tr {Nw.} sə^rwə^ki 'male relative-in-law' || BtG {Mch.} se^rwa 'father-in-law', Bcm {Nw.} s^rwey || Mdr {Mch.} s^ola 'relative-in-law' || Msg {Nw.} sula id. ¶ Nw. ChCR #74, Sch. DN 145, Sch. BTL 17, 30, ChC ¶¶ OS #437 (AG + Ar) || **IE:** NaIE {Schn.} *syē^u-ro-/*syē^u-ro-, {EI} *syō^(u)-ros 'wife's brother' > OI sya⁻la-h. id. || SI *s^urg^h id. > OCS шогръ s^urg^h, MCS шуга, SCr Sr шуга, OP szura, szurza, P szurzy, ds : Blg шугрей, шугрек, SCr s^urjak, Slv s^urja^k, OCS шогринъ s^ugrin^h, R, Uk шурин (pl. R шур-и) id. || Arm hor hor 'son-in-law' ¶ WP II 514, P 915, EI 84-5, M K III 551-2, M E II 782, Tr. 261, Glh. 615 || **D** *ce^hir⁻V ({GS} *s-) 'relative-in-law (spouse's younger brother?)' > Tl e⁻ra⁻lu 'husband's brother's wife' (-alu denotes fem. sex?), Nk serutra 'husbands younger brother's wife', Gnd se^r(a)nd^u d^h harn^udu d^h ervond^u 'spouses ypunger broether; spouse's younger sister's husband', se^riy-ar⁻ ~ se^riy-al d^h serey-ar⁻ 'elder brother's wife' (-ar⁻ ~ -al is a sf. of the female sex), Knd se^ron 'husband's younger brother', Mmnd he⁻zun 'wife's younger brother', Kui sezenzu 'husband's younger brother' ¶¶ D #2819 ◇ Blz. DA 156 [#47] (D, EC, Ch)).

2113. *SuHwErV (= *s^uwErV?) 'sour, seasoned' > **IE:** NaIE *su^r-ro- 'sour, salty, bitter' > ON su^r-r 'sour, bitter', sy⁻ra 'sour milk', MLG, MHG su^r 'bitterness'; ON sy⁻ra 'sour milk', OHG su^r 'sour, bitter', NHG sauer, Nr, Dn, Sw sur, AS su^r, Dt zuur 'sour', NE sour || Lt su⁻ru^s, Δ su⁻ras 'salty', Ltv su⁻rs 'bitter', Lt su⁻ris 'cheese, cottage-cheese', Pru suris, sur 'cheese' || SI *sir^h 'sour, raw, moist' > R сѣрой, Uk сѣрий id., OCS, OR сѣръ sir^h 'вѣроу, damp' (of fresh plants), Cz syry⁻ 'damp, dank', Slv d^h siro⁻v

'raw, uncooked'; Sl *si⁷ rь 'cheese' > OCS сѣръ si⁷ъ, R сѣр, Uk сир, SCr si⁷ r, Slv si⁷ r, Cz sy⁷ r, Slk syr, P ser, Blg d' сирене id. ¶ WP II 513, P 1039, Vr. 562, Ho. 330, Kb. 994, OsS 898, KM 626, Frn. 944-5, En. 259, Trt. 293-4, Vs. III 819, StSS 67, Glh. 549, ¶ EI 69 (*su⁻-ros or *suH-ros 'sour, acid' (especially of liquids or cheese)) ¶ H {DQA} *su⁻yre {AD} 'sour, acid, odorous' > T *sirke 'vinegar' > OT, Tkm, Qzq, Qrg sirke, Tk sirke, Az sirka⁷, ET si(r)ka⁷, Uz sirka, VTt сепк⁷ sьrka⁷, Bsh hьrka⁷ ¶ Cl. 851, Rs. W 423 || M *sori- 'to taste' (presumably 'to taste spiced food') > WrO sori- 'to taste, try', MM [S] sori-, WrM sori-, HLM сори-, Brt хори-, Mnr H {SM} sori- 'to test, try'; d M *sori-sun 'spices', esp. 'wild leek\onion' > Kl {Rm.} sorsn⁷ 'Gewürz, eingekochte Lauchblüten', Mnr H {SM} soroз⁷з 'wild leek\onion', WrM {Kow.} sorisun 'grappe des raisins, poignet d'oignons', WrM {MED} sorisu(n), HLM cop⁷с, Ord {Ms.} sorisu⁷ 'wild leek (the dried flowers of which are eaten)' ¶ KW 332, H 136, MED 729, SM 355, Ms. O 584, Krg. 412, Gl. II 438 (sorisun, HLM sor'son 'flower buds of onion\garlic'), Kow. 1412, Chr. 685 || Tg {DQA} *su⁻r- ~ sur 'odour' > Ul so⁻ri, so⁻ru(w)h, Nn so⁻ri, so⁻rist- 'stinking, fetid', Ul so⁻rsu-, Nn Nh so⁻rist- 'stink, be fetid', Nn sur знз-, surgi- 'to smell strong', surgi 'fragrant, odorous', WrMc sur seme 'with good smell' ¶ STM II 113, 129 || pKo {S} *su⁻i- 'become sour' > MKo su⁻i-, NKO su⁻i- ¶ S QK #466, MLC 1022 || pJ {S} *su⁻arasi > OJ su⁻arasi 'Lugisticum chinensis (зопф)', Nothosmyrnum japonicum' ¶ S QJ #1208, Mr. 531 ¶¶ DQA #2037 II ??φ U: FU *c'uy⁻rV > Prm *c'u⁻r- > Vt c'irs 'sour', Z c'ir- 'turn sour' (of kvass), 'go bad' (of meat), 'turn rancid' (of butter) ! F {LG <-?} z suira-ta 'be spoiled, nauseating' (not found in the available dictionaries of F, incl. SK and SSA) ! L N {N} c'iwra⁷ 'evil-smelling, malodorous', c'iwriidit 'to smell bad' || ObU {Ht.} *c'a⁻r- > pVg *c'a⁻r- > Vg: P s'ar-, NV/SV/LL s'ar-/s'a⁻r-, UL, Ss s'or- 'turn bitter' (of fish); pOs *c'a⁻r- > Os: V/Vy/Ty/D t'a⁻r-, Nz/Kz s'o⁻r-, O s'a⁻r- 'turn rancid, go bad' (of fish, fat) ¶ The deviant *c'- is puzzling (infl. of a different root?) ¶ LG 307, Ht. #82, ¶ Coll. 117, N I 395 II ??σ HS: S *s'aw⁻lV⁻r- > Ar rAv0\$a s'awra(n) 'honey taken from the hive', Érav0\$u s'u⁻rat- 'bee-hive', √s'wr G (ip. -s'u⁻r-) 'collect honey from the hive' ¶ BK I 1285, Hv. 381 ♦ The Ar cognate is doubtful for semantic reasons. It may be alternatively equated with FP {LG} *sXrw⁻ 'sweet beverage' > Chr E s'or'wa 'sweet beverage made of honey with water (медоваѣ сыга)' ! Prm *sorvX > Vt sursvu, Δ survu, Z zarava 'birch-tree sap' (LG 104, Ü 269, Ps. OT 125, MRS 720). But if the Ar word belongs here, the N rec. must be *s'uwErV.

2114. ? *s'EXarV 'bright, daybreak' > HS: S *s'ahar- 'daybreak, dawn' > BHb s'ahar (trad.) 'aurora', {KB} 'aurora' or 'daybreak', M'b s'hr̄t, Ug s'hr̄, Ar sahar- 'daybreak', JA [Trg.], JPA s'ah⁷r-a⁻ 'dawn, daybreak', SmA s'hr̄ 'dawn', Ak s'e⁷irtu, s'e⁷ru 'morning', Eb si-/eχ(EN)-lum (= s'eχrum) id. ¶ KB 1360-2, A #2592, OLS 435, Tal 886-7, Lv. IV 537-8, Js. 1551, Ln. 1317, Sd. 1218-9, Krb. EG 29 II ? U *s'c'ra⁻rV 'bright (hell), white' [× N *z'z'ahrV (or *z'z'ahrV) 'to shine, be bright; light (lux)', q.v. ffd.) II ?? H *s'i⁻a⁻i⁻rV ({SDM95} *sa⁻i⁻ri, {SDM97} *sa⁻i⁻ri) 'white, yellow' > Tg *si⁻a⁻i⁻ru⁻ ({SDM95} *si⁻a⁻ru⁻) 'light, whiteness; light in the sky (rainbow, etc.)' > Ewk se⁻ru⁻n 'rainbow', Ewk SB s'e⁻ru⁻n id., 'lightning', Ork se⁻rro, sro 'rainbow', WrMc s'ari '(is) white, clean', n. 'light, rays' ({Z}: бѣло, чисто, свѣтло; свѣтъ, с'ѣнѣ луча) ¶ STM II 72, Z 666-7 || T *si⁻a⁻r(ig), ({Rm., SDM95} *sa⁻r(ig), {Md.} *si⁻a⁻riy) 'yellow, light (hell)' (× N *s'ERK⁻V 'red, yellow'?) > NaT *sa⁻rig > OT sarry 'yellow', Tkm θa⁻ri, Tk sarī, Az, Qzq, Qrlq, Nog, Qrg, StAlt sarī, VTt sarъ, Bsh harъ, Xk, Shor sarry, Tv, Tf sarry, Uz sariq, ET sarīq ~ sarry 'yellow', Yk arayas 'light yellow' || Blgh s'ar (< *si⁻ar) 'white' (in the place name *s'arkel, attested in the medieval Byzantine and Hb sources as Σα⁷ρκελ likrs 'Sarkel, "white city"' [ChS бѣловѣжа be'love'z'a]) > Chv L шра s'ura 'white'; Blgh б>OHg sa⁻r 'yellow (?)', Hg sa⁻r- (in cds sa⁻r-arany 'pure gold', sa⁻r-gyik 'yellow lizard'), sa⁻rga 'yellow' (× N *s'a⁻RK⁻V '↑') ¶ Cl. 848, Rs. W 403-4, TL 601-2, Gomb. BTL 200, Jeg. 339, Fed. II 462-3, EWU 1305-6, Ra. 226, Md. 114 || M *sira 'yellow' (× N *S'i⁻RV 'red, yellow', q.v. ffd.) || pKo {S} *h'a⁻i⁻ 'white' > MKo h'a⁻i⁻, NKO hi- ¶ S QK #100, Nam 482, MLC 1898 ¶ On the origin of Ko *h- see s.v. N *s'fe⁻R⁻V⁻mu 'sinew' || pJ {S} *si⁻ru⁻a⁻ 'white' > OJ si⁻rwo⁻, J: T s'iro⁻i, K s'iroi, Kg s'iroka, Ns s'iru⁻, Sh s'iru⁻ ¶ S QJ 89, Mr. 840 ¶¶ SDM97 s.v. *sa⁻i⁻ri 'white; yellow', DQA #2036 (A *si⁻a⁻yri id.) ¶¶ The pA rec. with *ia⁻i⁻ is evidenced by Chv L s'urъ, Chv H s'orъ 'white', Hg sa⁻rga [< Blgh.] (Chv, Blgh s⁻ < *si⁻) and by Tg *si⁻a⁻i⁻ru⁻ ♦ Cf. Jn. 138, Dybo OS I viii, SK 973-4.

2115. *s'saywVrV 'nit' > U: FU *s'saywarV 'nit' > F saivar, Δ saivara, Es saere, saeras id. ! pLp {Lr.} *c'ivr̄s 'nit' > Lp: L {LLO} tjiuros, N {N} c'iwros, Kld c'ivras id., S {Hs.} tjuvres id., 'a fly' ! Prm {LG}

*s'zrVl 'nit' > Z серов s'erov, Δ s'erol^d s'eral, Prm s'e'rzv, Vt серел s'erel, Vt Y/M/Uf s'erer; Er s'arko, Mk s'arka id. ; Chr: L паргече s'ar'genc'e 'nits', Uf s'arkenc'e, B s'arkince, H {Ep.} паргунъ s'argen'a 'nit' ¶ In Mr and Chr the FU √ merged with loans from Turkic lgs. (F below on T **sirka 'nit') ¶ Coll. 149, UEW 770, SK 948-9, Lr. #143, Lgc. #596, Hs. 1353, MRS 693, Ep. 147, LG 251 ¶ A {DQA} *si_a`yri > T \*\*sirka > NaT \*sirka` 'nit' > OT sirka`, MU, MQp, Chg, OOsM sirke, Tk sirke, Ggz, Az sirka`, Tkm 0irke, Uz sirka, ET si(r)ka`, Kr, Qmq, QrB, Nog, Qq, Qrg, Alt sirke, Qzq si`rke, VTt cepka` sьrka`, Bsh hepka` hьrka`, Xk sirge, Tv sirge, Tf si`rhe; pBlgh *s'irka id. (with *s'...a < pT *si...a due to vowel harmony; *s'- is a phonematized palatal allophon of *s- [preceding *i] after the synharmonic generalization of the back vocalism) > Chv шӓрка s'ьrg_a 'nit' ¶ Cl. 850, Rs. W 423, TL 182, Jeg. 335, Md. 79, 176 || M *sirke '∈ parasitic insect' > MM [MA] sirke 'nit' (←b T?), WrM sirke, HlM ширх '∈ flea', Kl Ö {Rm.} s'irkə '∈ a red insect on cattle, red lice', Ord s'ir`xe 'louse' ¶ Pp. MA 232, MED 718, KW 360, Ms. O 623 || Tg: [1] Tg *sere- ~ *sorV- 'eggs of insects', 'lay eggs' (of insects) > WrMc sere 'eggs of insects', Ewk soro- 'lay eggs in reindeer's nasal cavity' (of insects), sзрзгки^d sorozki 'an insect laying eggs in reindeer's nasal cavity' ¶ STM II 113 || ? pKo {S} *hi_a` 'nit' > MKo hi\_a`, NKO (< cd) səh'a` 'nit' ¶ S QK #299, MLC 939, Nam 488 || pJ {S} \*si'ra'm(u)i' louse' > OJ si'ra'm\_i\_ji', J: T s'i'rami, K/Kg si'ra'mi', Ns s'iyān, Sh s'iran id. ¶ S QJ #45, Mr. 525 ¶ DQA #1982 [A \*si\_a`yri 'nit, louse'] ¶ D *cīr-, {GS} *s'ir- 'nit' > Tm, Ml, Kn īr, Kt cīr, Td tīr, Kdg cīrī, Tu tīrə^d cīrə^d sirə, Tl īru, Klm sir, Nkr s'ir, Nk pl. sīrku, Gnd sīr^d hīr^d hīr', Png, Mnd hīr, Ku hīru, Krx cīr ¶ D #2625, GS 116 [#309], 44 [#101] ¶ HS: WCh: SBc: Zar {IL} sзr 'louse', Zar K {Sh.} sīr, Zar GL {Sh.} sзr, Zar L {ASh.} si_e'r, Sy {Csp.} sзr, Sy B {Sh.} se`rз ~ sз`rз (in Sh. SB the badly printed letter e or э is hard to read), Sy Z {Sh.} sīru id., Jm {Csp.} su`ru`du', Grn {Csp.} su`ya` 'flea' ¶ ChC, Sh. SB 26, Csp. 18, 57 ♦ Rs. UAW 19 (U, A), S AJ 87, 276 [#43], IS MS 336 s.v. гнида *r's'ajra (A, U, D + unc. [?] K *c.il-) ♦ ≠ Gr. II #162 (*c'uri 'fly' n.) [A, J, FU + unc. Sm, EA].

2116. *serlVjXV 'grove, coppice; ∈ tree' (→ 'wood, Holz') > HS: S *s'arVj,h- > Ar sarh- 'any non-coniferous tree', '∈ tree of Nejd' ¶ Fr. II 306, BK I 1079 ¶ U: FU *sertV 'grove, forest' > Prm *so`rd (= {Lg} \*so`rd) '∈ grove (forest)' > Vt SW su`rd, Vt сурд surd 'grove', Z sord '∈ forest' or '∈ grove' (in place- names) ; Hg erdo` 'forest, wood' ¶ LG 261, Lt. 64, ≠ MF 161 (derives erdo` from ered- 'have its source, rise, spring') ¶ A: M *sireņi > WrM sireņi, HlM ширүнгү, Brt шүрүңги 'grove, coppice of small trees, densely growing bushes' ¶ MED 716, Chr. 750 ¶ D *cer_ak- 'firewood' > Tl cer_aku in van.t.a-cer_aku 'firewood for cooking' (van.t.a 'cooking'), Gnd Mu herk 'a bundle of firewood' ¶ D #2794 ♦ The vw. after *r is suggested by D *-r_ (< N *-r- outside cns. clusters).

2117. *s'iyjaRluyV 'beam, pole' > HS: WS *s'arwVy- (or *s'arwVy-?), ? *s'a-riy- > JA [Trg.] , JPA ir%S1 s'a-ri, atlir%S1 s'a-ri't_a- 'joist, beam, post', JEA s'a-ri't_a- 'beam', Ar {Ln.} sa-riyat- 'column (of stone or of baked bricks), mast' (unless a prs. prtc. of √sry), Gz s'arwe- (with a spelling variant sarwe-) 'beam of wood, log, trunk' ¶ L G 535, Lv. IV 611-2, Js. 1631-2, Sl. 1181, Ln. IV 1356 ¶ Aram and Ar point to a pS *s'-, while the traditional Gz spelling with s'- does not necessarily reflect the OEth phoneme and may have appeared after the merger of s and s' in living EthS lgs. ¶ K: G sar-i 'stake, vine-prop' ¶ Chx. 1160, DCh. 1110 ¶ U: FU (att. in FP) *s's'arya 'lath, beam' > F sarja 'series, row', lohpadon sarjat 'lange Holzspleiß' (lohpatō is 'salmon-weir'), Krl A saryu, sard'u 'lattiswork, sledge-laths', Krl {SK} s'arya, sarya 'herd, crowd', Es sari (gen. sarja) 'series' (←b F?), 'cluster (of berries)', {W} 'Traube, Eierstock' ; Prm *s'ori 'beam, roost for hens' > Vt s'uri id., Z s'or 'beam (for drying clothes) within a house', c'ipan s'or 'roost', Z US s'or 'cross-beam, pole' ('перекладина, горизонтально подвешенный пест'), Yz 's'ur 'pole' ¶ UEW 770-1, Sm. 553 (FP *s'arja 'spar'), W EDW 1111, Lt. 62, LG 253 ¶ ? A: (mt of *y?) Tg *si_arañ 'pole' ('жерд') > Ewk se`rañ, Lm ha`-гъ, Neg se`yañ, Orc sa`-ñi, Ud sañi id., ? Ul cd sesaņi 'pole for a balagan (store hut)', ? Ork cd se`suñi 'a pole for building a tent', Nn Nh/KU sa~: 'a pole for hanging fish to dry', Ewk se`r- v. 'prepare poles as the frame of a tent' ¶ STM II 72 || NaT [1] *siruk 'pole' > OT siruq 'a pole, tent-pole', Chg suruq, MQp siruq 'pole', Osm XVIII siriq 'a long piece of wood', Tk sirik 'pole' ('пест, жерд'), Ggz sirik id., 'stick', Sg {RL} siraq, Tlt/QK {RL} siriq 'Stange'; T → M: WrM sirug, HlM шугар 'pole, long mast, stake', Kl шугр id. ('пест'), Kl D/Ö {Rm.} s'u`rag 'Stange' [2] *sira 'pole, row' > StAlt sira 'pole' ('жерд', 'Stange'), Osm, Az, Ggz sira 'row, series' ('Reihe, Ordnung, Reihenfolge'), Kr sira id., 'line' ¶ Cl. 848, BT 137, Rl.

IV 637-41, Hüs. 280, KRPS 494, GRMS 451-3, MED 713, KRS 686, KW 370 ¶ The vw. **r* of the first syll. has not yet found explanation || M **surgayaq* 'pole, rod' > WrM *surgagag*, HIM *cypraar*, Brt *hypraar* id., WrO *s'uuraq* ~ *s'uuraq* 'a pole', Kl Ö {Rm.} *s'u-ryag* 'Stange' (WrO and Kl *s*- under the infl. of the above M loanword from T) ¶ MED 739, Chr. 691, KW 370, Krg. 458 || pKo {S} **hi-ə* 'a house rafter' > MKo *hi-ə*, NKO *sək-ara*, Δ *hi-ək-ara* ¶ S QK #277, Nam 488, MLC 933 ¶¶ The vw. of the first syll. in the A lgs. (Tg **i-ā*, T **r*, M **u*) may be explained by contraction of N **-iya-* and by regr. as ¶¶ DQA #2067 [A **si-o-yru* 'pole; tent made of poles'].

2118. ?? **s-irbV* 'sinew; to sew' > HS: S **s*^o*s*^r*rb* > Ar *√srb* v. 'confectionner, coudre, faire une outre' ¶ BK I 1077 ¶ A: M **sirbu*~*su*~n 'sinew, tendon' > MM [IM, IsV] {Lg.} *sirbu*~*su*~n id., [IM] {Pp.} *sirbu*~*su*~ 'bowstring', [LM] {Pp.} *s'irbu*~*su*~n, [S] {H} *s'irbusun* 'sinew', [HI] {Ms.} *s'irbu*~*su*~n 'tendon', WrM *sirbu*~*su*~n, HIM *шрб'c*, Brt *шрбγhy(н)* 'nerve, sinew, tendon; fibre, filament', Ord {Ms.} *s'o*~*rwo*~*su*, Dg {Pp.} *s'irbe*~*s*, *s'irbu*~*s*, {Lg.} *s'irbu*~*s*, {T} *s'irbes*, *s'irbus* id., Kl *шр*чн s'u*~*ru*~*sn*. 'nerve, sinew, tendon; fibre, filament', {Rm.} *s'u*~*rw*~*sn*. ~ *s'ir(w)u*~*sn*. 'Sehnen, Nerven', Mnr H {SM} *s'b*~*u*~*z* 'nerf, muscle, fibre, filament, nervure'; but the variant **sirmu*~*su*~n id. goes back to N **s're*^r*R*_L*V*_{mu} 'sinew, root', q.v.) ¶ Pp. MA 446, Pp. L III 60, Lg. VMI 64, H 141, Ms. H 97, Lew. II 75, MED 716, KRS 687, KW 371, SM 370, T DgJ 184, Chr. 738, Cev. 856 ¶¶ SDM95 (A **su*~*rmu*~ 'sinew', SDM97 (A **su*~*rmu* id.: M + *unc.* σ Tg **sumu* 'sinew', pKo **hi*~*m* id., 'strength', ƒ N **s're*^r*R*_L*V*_{mu}).

2119. ? **s-u*~*rbV* ~ **s-u*~*bVrV* 'to swing, sweep' > IE: NaIE **swerb*^h~*surb*^h v. 'swing, sweep' > W *chwerfu* n. act. 'whirling, turning round', *chwerfan* 'whirl for a spindle' || Gt *af-bi-swa*~*rban*, OSx *swervan* 'to wipe off', OHG *swe*~*rban* 'abwischen, abtrocknen, abreiben', MHG *swerben* 'sich wirbelnd bewegen', ON *sverfa*, AS *sweorfan* 'to scrub, file, wipe' || Gk *συρφετο*~ 'anything swept together, sweepings' ({F} 'Kehricht, Unrat'), ? [Hs.] *συρφη* ~ *φρυγανα* 'dry sticks, firewood' || BSL: Ltv *sva*~*rpsts* 'a borer, drill, gimlet', *sva*~*rpstīt* 'to bore' || Sl **svrbe*~*ti* 'to itch' > SCr *сврбети*~ *svr*~*bjeti*, Slv *srbe*~*ti*, Cz *svrbe*~*ti*, Slk *svrbiet*, P *s'wierbiec*, R *свербѣти*, Uk *свербѣти* 'to itch', Blg *сърби* 'it itches'; ɖ Sl **svo*~*rbz* n. act. 'itching' > R Δ 'свороб id., ChS *сврабѣ* *svrabz*, OR *своробѣ* *svorobz*, Cz, Slk *svrab* 'scabies', SCr, Slv *svra*~*b* 'itch, scabies'; OCS [Supr.] *сврабѣнъ* *svrabъnъ* adj. 'κνησμοδῆς', causing itch'; the semantic prehistory of the Sl *√* ('itch' ← v. 'scratch' ← v. 'rub, sweep') may involve contamination with IE **swer-* 'weep, rub' (ƒ N **su*~*rV* ~ **surE* 'to rub, scratch') ¶ P 1050-1, EI 607-8 (**swerb*^h~ 'turn, move in a twirling motion'), ¶ F II 823-4, YGM-1 156, Fs. 10-1, Vr. 568, Ho. 335, Ho. S 73, Kb. 1001, OsS 913, Schz. 278, Vs. III 573, 583-4, Glh. 601, SJSS XXXVI 32, StSS 595 ¶ A: M [1] **sirbe* > WrM *sirbe*, HIM *шрбγ*~, Ord {Ms.} *s'irwe* ~ *s'o*~*rwo*~, WrO *s'irbe*, Kl {Rm.} *s'irwe*~*χα* v. 'sweep', ? Ba {T} *s'ire*~ 'sweep' (unless to N **su*~*rV* '↑' [q.v.]); [2] **sirba* > WrM *sirba*~ *sirbe*~, HIM *шрба*~, Ord *s'irwa*~, Brt *шрба*~ 'wag the tail', WrO *s'irbe*~ v. 'wave', Kl {Rm.} *s'arwa*~*χα* 'wedeln, mit dem Schwanz schlagen', ɖ Kl *шрвадх* *s'arw*~*ad*~*χz*, *шрвлзх* *s'arw*~*lz*~*χz* 'wag the tail' ¶ MED 718, Ms. O 623-4, Krg. 451, KW 351, 361, KRS 665, Chr. 722, T BJ 152 || ? T: Slr {Tn.} *su*~*r*~ *su*~*r*~ 'sweep' (unless to T **su*~*r*~ 'rub, scratch' < N **su*~*rV* 'to rub, scratch' [q.v.]) ¶ Tn. SJ 490, TL 382 ¶ D **√cibpir*~ 'fan' > Tm *civir*~i, Kui *ziperi* 'a fan', Kn *sīguri*, *sīgud*~i 'e chowrie', Tl *siviri* 'chowrie' ¶¶ D #2580.

2120. ? **s-vriχKa* 'cold' > HS: C: HEC **sirga* 'cold' > Brj *sirga*~ 'cold' (of weather), *sirga*~*ga* 'cold' (of food), *sig*~*gir*~i n. 'cold' (of weather), *sirge*~*d*~ v. 'cool, become cold', Hd, Kmb *sigg*~ id., Hd *sigga*~*lla*, Kmb *sigga* 'cold' (of food) ¶ Hd. 43, 220, 298, 338, Ss. B 166 (hyp.: HEC **sirg*~ < **sigr*~) ¶ K *mt* **sk*~*arχ*~ > Sv UB/L/Ln {TK} *sk*~*arχ*~*al* 'hail' ¶ TK 708, Ni. s.v. 'градъ', GP 259 ¶ IE: NaIE **sre*~*i*~*g*~*srīg*~, **srīg*~*os*~ 'cold, frost' (× **z*~*β*~*i*~*R*~*V* or **z*~*β*~*i*~*R*~*V* 'be very cold??') > Gk 'ριγος' 'frost', 'ριγεω' (pfc. with prs. sense 'επριγαι') 'be cold, shiver from cold' || L *frīgus* / *frīgoris* n. 'cold, coolness', *frīgus* adj. 'cold', *frīge*~ 'be cold\chilly, freeze' || Lt Δ {Nsl.} *stre*~*kti* (prs. *stre*~*giu*) 'freeze' (*upe*~*apstre*~*ge* 'the river has frozen') || Sl *■* **srez*~*ь* > Slv *sre*~*z*~ 'crusted snow, white frost', P *s'rez*~, Δ *s'rzez*~, Cz *str*~*z*~ 'first ice on water', Slk *str*~*z*~ ~ *sriez*~ 'ice crust, hoar-frost' ¶ WP II 705 & P 1004 (no BSL cognate), WH I 547-8, F II 654-5, Brü. 534, Ma. CS 482-3, Kmc. 816 ¶ U: FU **s*~*vrV*~ > Hg Δ *szirony*, *szilony* 'the surface of snow, that has been frozen after melting weather', (here??) *szirony*, *szirogy*, *sziroty* 'breiiger Schnee, Graupenregen' ¶¶ UEW 464-5 [equates Hg *szirony* 'surface of snow' with Z *c'arzm* 'ice crust on the snow' and Sm **sira*~ 'snow' and reconstructs pU **s'arV* 'snow, ice crust on the snow' (cf. N **cAR*~*i*~*V*~ ~ **cAγRV* 'to freeze, feel cold', **z*~*β*~*i*~*R*~*V* ~ **z*~*β*~*i*~*R*~*V* '↑')], MF 580.

2121. *s'URtV 'dirt(y)' > IE: NaIE *swordo- 'dirty, black' (× N *c̣,urtV 'soot' [q.v.]) > L *sordus d̥ sorde- v. 'be dirty, unwashed', sordidus 'dirty', sorde- 'dirt' || Gt swarts, ON svartr, AS sweart, OSx swart, Dt zwart, OHG swarz, NHG schwarz, Dn sort 'black', ON sorta 'black colour' || NPrs ð̥vX ɣval 'lampblack' ¶ WP II 535, P 1052, WH II 562-3, Fs. 464, Vr. 531, 565, Ho. 334, Ho. S 72, Kb. 996, OsS 904, KM 690, ¶ EI 147 (*swerd- < d̥ *swer- 'darken by making red or black') || **HS:** Eg fRNK s̥t 'dirt' (and Eg MK [Fk.] s̥t 'earth?') d̥ Eg fBD s̥t 'besudeln, lästern' ¶ EG IV 27, Fk. 211, Hng. 663 || **K** *s̥|swar-/s̥|swr- > MG [Vsr.] swar-, G svar-/svr- v. 'stain, make dirty' ¶ Chx. 1242, DCh. 1201 || ? **A:** AmTg *sortoan 'yellow' (-gJ-, -g3̣- < *-rt-, ɸ ADb. SR-D 119) > Orc sog3̣o, Ul sọgjo(n-), Ork sọgdo(n-) 'yellow', Nn Nh sọgjo- id., ? Tg. *sọr- 'become yellow' > Nn Nh sọron-, WrMc soro- id. ¶ STM II 103-4, 109 || ?? **D** *c̣ḳott- 'mud, mire' (× N *c̣,oṭ.V 'mud', q.v. ffd.) ♦ The loss of *t in K *s̥|swar-/s̥|swr- may be due to metanalysis.

2122. *Sar'ri 'to drip' > IE: NaIE *sresk- v. 'drip' (*-esk- goes back to a sx.) > Av sraṣk-/srasc̣a- v. 'drip, trickle down', Av sraska- 'tears, weeping', NPrs ʔriSi sereṣk 'a tear, a drop, droppings of the eaves', MPrs srix̣t 'dropped' || Arm srṣkel srṣk-el 'to sprinkle' ¶ WP II 602-3, 705, P 1002, Brtl. 1644-5, Sg. 675 || **A:** NaT *sark- v. 'drip, overflow' > OT sarq- id., Tkm cap̣k- θarq- 'drip', ET sarqi-, VTt sarq-, Bsh harq- v. 'drip, ooze', Qmq sarq- 'flow in thin current', Nog sarq- 'ooze', Qrg saṛiq- 'drip' ¶ Probably a merger with a different √, hence the meaning 'hang down' (in OT, Tk, etc.) ¶ Cl. 847-8, Rs. W 404, Jeg. 183, Nj. 495 || M *sari- v. 'drip, urinate' > WrM sari, HIM {MED} cap̣i- v. 'drip, leak; urinate in an irregular manner', HIM {Gl.} sari- 'urinate', {Luv.} sari- id. (of a dog), Ord sari-, Brt hap̣i- 'urinate with a leg raised' (of a dog) ¶ MED 675, Gl. III 187, Luv. 351, Chr. 677, Ms. O 563 || **D** (in GnD) *car- v. 'drip, fall (out\off)' > Gnd B saṛa-na- v. 'drip' (of water from wet clothes), v. 'dribble' (of saliva), Gnd Mu har- 'fall in drops', Png, Mnd har- 'fall off' (of leaves), Png har- 'fall out' (of hair) ¶ D #2404 ♦ Depalatalization *r' > T *r before a cns. (Hl.'s rule).

2123. ?₂ *Siur'ri 'squeeze out, filter, strain' > A: T: [1] sụr'- v. 'filter or strain (a liquid)' > OT {Cl.} sụz- id., Chg xv sụz- 'purify, clarify', MQp [CC] sụz- 'strain, purify', Tk sụz-, Az, ET, Qzq, Qq, Nog, QrB, Qmq, Qrg sụz-, Tkm c̣3- θụδ-, Uz suz-, VTt c̣3- ṣḅz-, Bsh h' & ḥḅδ-, Chv cẹÄp- ṣr- v. 'filter (a liquid)' ¶ Cl. 861, Rs. W 438-9, Jeg. 188-9, Md. 64 || [2] ?? T *sir'- vi. 'melt, ooze' > OT siz- id., XwT xiv, MQp xiv [incl. CC] siz- 'melt', Chg ≥xv 'drip, ooze', OT U {Tz.} siz- 'sickern', Tk siz- 'ooze, leak, percolate', Tkm c̣ḅb- θiδ-, Az, Qrg siz-, Alt {BT} sis-, Uz siz- 'ooze, leak', Qzq, Nog siz- 'elude, evade, run away' ¶ Cl. 861, Tz. UIS 98, Rs. W 42, Az. 279, BT 137 ¶ If the primary meaning is 'melt' and the menaing 'ooze' is due to the infl. of T *sụr'-, T *sir'- does not belong here || Tg *si-ri- 'squeeze out (a liquid)' > Ewk ṣir- ḍ ṣiri-, Ud si-, Ul, Nn sir- 'squeeze, squeeze out, milk', Lm hir- v 'milk; squeeze out (matter from a wound)', Neg siy- v. 'milk', Orc si- v. 'milk, squeeze out (milk from the breast)', WrMc siri- 'squeeze, squeeze out, milk, squeeze out matter from a wound' ¶ STM II 93, Krm. 283 ¶¶ **DQA** #2021 [A *ṣi_ụr'u 'to leak, ooze'; incl. M, T *sir'-], **DQA** #2184 [A *si_ụr'i 'to flow, drip'; incl. T sụr'-, Tg] || **IE:** Ht sesariya- 'seihen, filtrieren' [× N *Sac̣'rụ - *ṣ'ạ'c̣'rụ 'scatter, spread about, pour' (> 'to winnow, sift')?] ¶ Frd. HW 191, Ts. W 75.

2124. *SURV (= *Sor'E?) to speak, declare' > IE *swer- 'speak (solemnly)' > L sermo- (gen. sermo-n-is) 'talk, conversation, discourse', in libertatem adserere 'to declare (a slave) free' (lit. 'declare [him] into freedom'), Osc sverruner' dat. 'spokesman' || Gmc *swe²r- > Gt swaran, ON sverja, OHG swerien, swerren, NHG schworen, OSx, AS swerian 'to swear', NE swear; ON sọri pl., MHG swuor, NHG Schwur 'oath'; ON svara 'to answer', svar, OSx ant-swo-r, AS and-swaru n. 'answer', NE answer || ? pTc *ṣạrp- (= {Ad.} *ṣạrp-) > Tc A/B ṣạrp- 'explain to, inform, teach' || Ld ṣfarwa {EI} ọath', {Gsm.} 'Gelübde' ¶ P 1049, WH II 521-2, Buck OU 325, Vr. 565, 568, Fs. 463-4, Kb. 1001-2f, KM 695 (Gmc *swe²r- 'swear' ← ellipsis of 'pronounce an oath', preserved in ON sverja eiðum), Ad. 655-6, ¶ KT 39 (on Tc ṣ. = [ṣ']), ¶ EI 535 [(s)wer-'say, speak', Gsm. LWE I 95-6, Hirt UG I 33 (on Gmc *e²) || **A:** T *sọr' 'anything spoken, word' > OT sọz id. ({Cl.} sọz with *unj.* length of the vw.), XwT xiii, MQp xiv, OOSm ≥xiv, Chg ≥xv sọz 'word, speech', Tk sọz, Tkm θọδ, Az, Nog, Qzq, Qq, Qrg sọz, VTt sụz, Bsh hụδ, Uz cỵÄs sọz, Alt, Xk, Tv sọs, Yk ọs 'word' ¶ Cl. 860, DTS 511, Rs. W 430 || **HS:** WCh: pBl {Stl.} *sVr- > Bl {Lk.} sor- 'speak', ? Pero c̣e'ro id., Tng {J} se_re id., 'deliver a speech' | AG *sṾVr {Hf.} 'swear' > Kfr {Hf.} seger 'swear', Gmy {Hf.} sụr id., {Srl.} ṣ_ụr puoe = ṣ_ụr p̣ẉz id., 'take an oath', Ang

{J} s̄r, {Hf.} s̄r 'swear', {Flk.} s̄r 'an oath; repentance, regret', Mpn {Frz.} se' r v. 'confess guilt', n. 'confession' ¶ Stl. ZCh 245 [#28], J T 142, Hf. AG #91, Flk. s.v. s̄r, Frz. DM 54 || Eg fP sr 'fortell; make known' ¶ EG IV 189-90, Fk. 235; I am thankful to Tk. (p.c., 2002) for drawing my attention to the Eg cognate and for providing data on Gmy {Srl.} and Ang {J}.

2125. *s'ihar'u, -P_V 'dirt, earth' > **HS:** S *s'VhVr- > Ar d ÉraEi'Sa sa'hir-at- 'earth' ¶ BK I 1156, Ln. 1452 || Eg G sr 'dirt' ¶ EG IV 191 || **U:** FU *s'arV 'excrements, dirt; to defecate' > pChr {Ber.} *s'ur 'excrements, dung' > Chr L/B/M/Uf s'ur, Chr H s'ur id. (with an irreg. vw. that defies explanation); Chr H s'ara-, Chr Uf/B s'ora-, Chr L/E s'ora- d s'ara- v. 'defecate' : pMr {Ker.} *s'arə- > *s'a'rə- 'defecate' > Er s'er'n'e-, Δ s'a'r'n'i-, Mk s'a'r'n'ə-, s'er'n'ə-, s'arəndə-, s'a'r'ən'də- id. (× FU *c'arV 'dung' < N *c'a'r'V 'dirt, dung, rubbish', q.v.) || Hg szar 'dirt, excrements', szar- 'defecate' : Os: Nz s'or 'dung (of reindeers, elks)', Kz s'or 'excrements, round pieces of dung' (× *c'a'r'V 'dirt') ¶ UEW 465-6, Coll. 117, Ker. II 138, Ber. 70, Ü 268, 275, MF 568-9, LG 250, 271 || **Ŧ** *si_ar'u > T {IS} *s_iar', {Md.} *si_ar' 'clay, swamp, dirt' ({πAD}: < **sEar') (× N *s'a'ri'X'u' 'to stream, flow') > Blgh *s'a'r [b] OHg sa'r 'muddy river, swamp, mire', Hg sa'r 'mud, mire, dirt' (EWU 1305, Gomb. BTL 112), Chr L/H s'or 'scale (in a cauldron), dirt' (MRS 719, Ep. 153), Chv L шр s'ur 'swamp, quagmire' || NaT *saz 'clay, swamp, dirt' > ET saz, StAlt, Xk sas 'swamp, quagmire', Chg, Qrg, Chg, Nog, Qmn/Tb/QK {B}, VTt saz, Bsh hað 'swamp', Qmq saz id., 'clay', QrB saz topraq 'clay, clay soil' (topraq 'earth'), QrB d sazliq 'clayey, argillaceous', Qq, Qzq saz 'clay (in saline soil), marshy swamp', Kr saz 'dirt, silt', Yk as 'pus, matter' ¶ Yk points to a pNaT short *a, while the Hg loan from Blgh suggests a pT long *a ¶ Rs. W 406, TL 93, 376, Md. 114, 177, Jeg. 339, Fed. II 462, Bii. PDG 43, Nj. 496, KumRS 274, RKB 118, Sht. 154, Pek. 164, BT 126, BN 132 || ? M *siru-γay (~ *sirayu?) 'earth, soil' > MM [S] {H} s'irovay, [HI] s'irav'u, [MA] s'irav'u ~ s'iru- 'earth', [IM] s'iru- 'sand', WrM sirugai, siruga, sirui, HIM шрой, шроо 'earth, ground, soil', Ord {Ms.} s'oro-, Mnr H {SM} s'iru-, {T} s'iru-, ShY {S} s'zru- 'earth', Brt шрой 'dust, soil', WrO {Krg.} s'iroi 'earth', Kl {Rm.} s'ora- ~ s'ora- id., 'soil, sand', {KRS} шра 'dust, sand', † 'earth', Ba s'iro 'dust'; M b> Ewk siruxi d s'iruxi d sirgi d s'rgi 'sand, pebbles', Sln {Iv.} cepr'o' 'sand' (a merger with the Tg cognate?) ¶ Pp. MA 336, 447, Ms. H 97, H 142, MED 718-9, Krg. 451, SM 400, T 383, T BJ 152, KW 365, KRS 680, Chr. 730, S AJ 234 [#25] || Tg *siru-n, siru-hta 'sand' > Neg siyun, Orc siya, siru, Nn Nh siya, Nn KU siro- ~ siru-, Nn B siru(n-) 'sand', Ul siya(n-), {PSchm.} siru id., 'pebbles', Ewk PT {Cs.} s'eruk id., Sln s'irukta- 'sand' ¶ STM II 96 || pKo {S} *hark 'earth' > MKo hark, StKo hilk hik, Ko: Sl/Cl/PhN/Kw χrk, Ph hik, Chj χrk ¶ S AJ 252 [#24], S QK #24, Nam 480, MLC 1894 ¶¶ S AJ 291 [#403], DQA #2034 [A *si_a'r'i, incl. T, M, Tg, Ko], Pp. VG 30, 60, 114, KW 365, Md. OJ 195 || **A** form with an ancient sx. (or the second element of a *cd*) ***-P_V** survives in IE and D: **IE:** NaIE *srou_p-/srup- 'scabby dirt on the body' ('schorfiges Schmutz am Körper') > Gk ρυ'ποϋ (pl. ρυ'πα) 'dirt, filth, uncleanness' || Sl *strupъ (< *srou_pos) 'scab on a wound' > R, Blg стрпъ, Cz strup id., OR стрпъ strupъ 'wound, scab on a wound', OCS стрпъ strupъ 'wound (τραυμα, vulnus)', P strup 'scab, scurf', SCr strup 'tetter, mange', Slv strup 'poison' ¶ WP II 703, P 1004, F II 665-6, Vs. III 784-5, SJSS XXXVIII 185, Srz. III 560, Ma. CS 478 || **D** *car'Vp- 'cowdung' > Prj carpi (BE: probably = car'pi), Gdb sar'pi d sad_pi, Gnd sarapi d sar'api d sar'ap d har'ap, Knd, Png, Mnd, Ku r'a'pi id. ¶¶ D #2402 (b). ♦ The original bisyllabic *-iha- is suggested by Ar sa'hir-at- (with vowels belonging to the derivational pattern) and by pT *si_ar' (> Chv L s'ur, where s'- is from *si_-).

2126. *s'ir'Ka 'pain; to be ill\wounded, pine, languish' > **IE:** NaIE *serg'h- v. 'languish, be ill' > OIr serg {Vn.} 'consumption, maladie, diminution', Nlr searg f. decay, decline', seargaim, seirgim v. 'pine, languish' || Lt sir'gti / prs. sergu, Ltv sirt / prs. sirgstu ~ se'rgu 'be ill', se'rga 'illness, epidemy' || Tc A sa'rk, Tc B sark {Wn.} 'illness, pain', {EI} 'illness' || ?? MHG se'rwēn, se'rben id., serwe, serbe f. 'innerlich abnehmen, entkräftet werden, dahinwelken' | Gmc (× IE *swerK-, {EI} *swerHK- 'watch over, be concerned about' < N *c'URka 'watch, watch over'): ON sorg, OHG s(w)orga 'sorrow, care', AS sorz 'sorrow, pain' (> NE sorrow), ON syrgja 'be concerned about', AS sorgian 'grieve, be anxious about', Gt sau'rga 'sorrow, care' ¶ WP II 529, P 1091, EI 516 [*swerg'h- (with *unj.* *w) 'be ill'], EI 636 (Gmc < *swerHK- 'watch over, be concerned of'), M K II 495 [NaIE *serəg'h-/s'rg'g'h- if the *w-element in Gmc (OHG sworge'n 'be anxious, care') is secondary], Mn. 1131, Kb. 1007, Vn. S 92, Lx. 192, Frn. 787, Wn. 422 || **HS:** S *s'rsrk > Ar s'rsrk (pf. sarika) v. G 'pine away', 'être affaibli, tomber dans la langueur' (~ s'rsq G [p. sarika] 's'affaiblir, devenir lâche et languissant [les articulation, les nerfs]) ¶ BK I 1083-

4, Hv. 318 || **Я**: T *sír 'ache, pain' > NaT *síz > OT síz-la- v. 'ache, have a sharp pain', StAlt {BT} sis 'aches in bones (ломота, бол в костѣх)', Tlt {Rl.} sis 'sharp pain', Tk sízid., 'pang', Tkm сид-сид θid-θid (ideophone of pain) ¶ Cl. 863, Rs. W 420, Rl. IV 660-7, BT 775, TkR 603 || M *sirqa- v. 'injure, cause pain' (× N *z'a-rXV 'to cut, wound'?) > MM [S] s'irxa- 'verletzen, schädigen', d: WrM sirqad-, HlM шархт-ах 'be wounded or injured'; M *sirqan 'wound, sore' > WrM sirqa(n), HlM шарх 'wound, sore; injury', Brt шарха, Ord s'arxa 'wound, sore', Kl шарх, {Rm.} s'arxa id.; M *sirkire- ~ *sarkire- > WrM sirkire- ~ sarkire-, HlM шархира- v. 'bite, sting' (as pain or sensation produced by eating hot pepper, etc.), 'feel pain as from rheumatism', Ord {Ms.} s'ar"xira- v. 'éprouver une douleur lancinante', Mnr H {SM} sg_iriē- 'cause une douleur lancinante, avoir un goût piquant et aigre' ¶ H 142, MED 718-9, 753, Luv. 647, Cev. 840, KRS 667, KW 350, H 142, Chr. 723, SM #348, Ms. O 610.

2127. *s's'us's'V ~ *u'- 'worm, snake' > **HS**: NrOm {Blz.} *s'us'- 'snake' (× N *s'u"-nc. VXXV 'worm, snake') > Wl {Lm.} s'o-s's'a, Zl/Gf/Bdt {Lm.} s'o-s'a, Dwr {Lm.} s'os'a, Malo/Bsk {Lm.} s'os', Gm {Hw.} s'o's's'i, Dc {Lm.} s'o-s's'i, Zs {Lm.} s'o-s'i, Cha {Lm.} s'os'a d s'o-s'a id., Kcm s'os's'e 'python', Gmr {Bnd.} s'os' (?), Mj {Bnd.} s'o(:)s', BMa/DMa {Bnd.} s'os' 'snake' ¶ Blz. OL s.v. 'snake', Bnd. PO 149, Lm. W 51, Hw. EG s.v. 'snake' || B: Ah a-sis 'ver de bois' ¶ Fc. 1867 || **U**: FU *s's'us's'V 'intestinal worm' > FU: Mk {PI, Ps.} сззл s'u'z'al, Er {ERV} сезл s'ez'al, {Ps.} s'ez'al d s'iz'al id. || Os D/Km/Kr susta id., 'tapeworm' ¶ UEW 492, Coll. 116, Ps. sL 66, Stn. D 1381.

2128. *saws^V 'to get dry, hard' > **IE**: NaIE *sau_s- / *sus- 'dry, arid' > OI 's'us.yati 'becomes dry, arid', 's'us.kah. 'dry, arid, dried up', Av haos- 'dry up, wither (vertrocknen, verdorren)', hus'ka- adj. 'dry, dried up', OPrs us'ka- 'Festland', KhS hus'ka-, ClNPrs ndy\$vx xo-s'i-dan, NPrs xu-s'i-da'n 'to grow dry', {Vl.} 'exsiccari, exsiccare', *Xux xos'k 'dry, withered', Oss D исусун isusun, Oss I съсьн sзсзп 'evaporate, dry out' (< *wi-s'us-) || Gk Hm αψοο, Gk A αψοο 'dry, dried' || pAl {O} *sau_s-nya (d from IE *sau_s-) > Al thaj vt. 'make dry, dry up' || L su'dus (< *suz-do-) 'dry', 'bright, cloudless' (of weather) || AS se'ar, MLG so'r, NNR søyr 'dry' || Lt sau'sas, Ltv sauss 'dry', Lt sau'sti, Ltv sust 'to get dry', sau'sinti vi. 'dry', su'skis 'scabby person' (< 'dry', ÷ OI 's'us.kah.), Pru sausai 'dry' || Sl *su'xъ adj. (dadj. *suxъ-jъ) 'dry' > OCS соухъ suxъ, Blg cux, SCR, Slv su'h, Cz/Slk (aadj.) suchy', P (aadj.) suchy, R pradj. cux ('is dry'), aadj. cy'xой, Uk aadj. cy'хий; Sl *sus'-i-ti vt. (caus.) 'to dry' > OCS соушити sus'iti, SCR su's'iti, Slv sus'iti, Cz sus'iti, Slk sus'it', P suszyc', R cy'шит id., Blg 'cyша vt. 'I dry'; Sl *sъx-no-ti 'to get dry' > OCS съхнѣти sъxno'ti, Blg 'съхна, SCR sa'hnuti (se), Slv usahniti uszhi'ti, Cz schnouti, Slk schnu't', P schna'c', R 'сохнут, Uk 'сохнути ¶ P 880-1, M K III 361-3, Vl. I 696, 757, Sg. 462, 487, BM 193, 203, Ab. III 211-2, F I 188-9, WH II 624, Ho. 287, ALED 886-8, O 471, Frn. 766, Glh. 593, Vs. III 730, 813, Chrn. II 22, EI 170 (*h₂sus- ~ *h₂sou_s-os 'dry') || **HS**: ? Eg fMd s'w (< *s's'w?) 'dry, dried', DEg s'w 'get dry', adj. 'dry' (Vc.: s'wy) > Cpt: Sd шоуе s'oue, B шоуи s'o'ui 'get dry'; Eg N s'wy.t 'dry place' ¶ EG IV 429, Fk. 263, Er. 494, Vc. 225, 274 || CCh: Mrg {Hf.} s'u' v. 'dry up' (water), Ms {ChL} soya, BnnM {ChL} so?amo vt. 'dry' || ECh: z Kwn M {OS ← ?} sзwe v. 'dry up' ¶ Hf. GML 35, ChL ¶¶ Tk. I 102 (Eg, Ch [Mrg, Kwn M], qu. S *s'wy 'roast'), OS #2224, OS CChELR 200 || **K**: GZ *s'us'- v. 'dry, roast' > G {DCh.} sus'- vt. 'dry, roast, fry', {Chx.} (mo-)s'us'- 'aus-\durchbacken', 'verbrennen, versengen (z. B. Dürre das Land)', Lz {FS} s'us'-ker-i 'roasted, fried' ¶ K² 183 (*s'us'- < Ilr *s'us-), DCh. 1530, Chx. 1855, FS K 385, FS E 433 || **U**: FU *s's'as^V > Ugr *θas^V 'get dry\hard' > ObU *θo-s'- / *θa-s'-a- > pVg {Ht.} *ta-s'- / *ta-s'-a- vt. 'dry' > Vg: T ta-s'- / tas'- / tas'-a-, LK to-s', MK/UK/UL to-s-, P/NV/SV/L/ML to-s'- / tos'-, Ss. to-s- id.; pOs {Ht.} *sa-sa- / *sos- 'get dry' > Os: Ty sa-s-, sa-sa- / so-s-, Y sa-s- / so-s-, D/K so-s-, O sa-s- id., Os V/Vy {Trj., Ht.} sosam, Os Ty/Y {Trj.} sa'sam 'hard, dried up' || Hg asz- 'go dry, parch, wither' || Sm: (⇔ UEW): Ne cyca- 'be drained, run out' (of reserves) [adduced in Lh. SA 157] may well belong here (N *saws^V > *su_l:js^V > *s'u_l:js^V > Ne susa-) ¶¶ UEW 844, Ht. #166, Trj. S 434, MF 98 || ?σ Я: Tg: WrMc susa- 'die' (of animals) ¶ Z 640 ♦ In Tg there is as **s'...s' > K Tg *s'...s. The loss of the expected initial *s in Eg may have several explanations (such as as **ss' > s', or reinterpretation of the initial *sV- as a causative px. and later a bf s'w), but they do not explain why w follows rather than precedes s'. N *aw may have contracted to *a (in Ugr) and to *u (in K, Sm and [?] Tg) ♦ IS MS 367 s.v. сохнут *s'u's'¹¹ (i.e. *s'u's'¹¹V) (IE, U, K).

2129. *sitV 'tooth' (→ 'sickle') > **K** *s'Vt¹¹ > Sv: UB/LB/L s'dik, L s't.ik 'tooth' ¶ TK 815, Ni. s.v. зубъ, GP 272, Dn. s.v. s'dik || **Я** *s's'idit¹¹ ~ *s's'idit¹¹E > M *sidu'n 'tooth' > MM [LV, IsV] sidu'n, [MA, IM,

HI] s'idu'n, [S] {H} s'idu, WrM sidu'n, HIM шд(уH), WrO s'idu'n, Kl шдH s'u'den, (Rm.) s'u'dn, Mnr H {T} s'di, {SM} s'd_i, {Pot.} шro, Mnr M {Pot.} шту, {Rkh.} shutu, Dg {Mr.} sidu', Dx {T} s'idun, Ba {T} sdon ~ don, Mgl {Rm.} su'du'n id. ¶ Pp. L III 8, 6O, Pp. MA 332, 446, Lg. VMI 63, Ms. H 97, H 139, MED 698, Krg. 445, KRS 685, SM 371, Pot. 414, Rkh. 378, T 384, T BJ 152, T DnJ 143, Mr. D 189, Rm. M 39, KW 370 || (here?) NaT *s'idry > OT [MhK] {Cl.} s'idry 'the gaps in the teeth between the gums' ¶ Cl. 799-800, MKD III ¶¶ If the T word is a valid cognate, the pA √ has *-d-, otherwise it is *-d|_- II D *cet-, *cet- + xs. 'sickle' > Prj cetal, Gdb set-, Gnd set_er' d sat_a'r' d sat_ar ¶¶ D #2756 II ?? HS: Eg sty 'manier la faucille' [unless identical with Eg sty '(Hand, Arm an etw.) legen', see N *s'la'tV 'podex; to sit, sit down'] ¶ Mks. II #78.3917 ♦ If the cognates meaning 'tooth' (Sv, A) and those meaning 'sickle' (D, Eg) belong together, the N √ had *-t-, but if these are two different N roots, the one meaning 'tooth' had *-td-. The connection between 'tooth' and 'sickle' may be based on the construction of mesolithic sickles (discovered in the Natufian culture) which had a row of microlithic stone tools (resembling teeth) as their cutting edge.

2130. *sitV 'to tie' (→ 'to spin') > HS: S *√s'ty a 'bind threads, fix the warp' > Ak s'atu' inf. 'Faden knüpfen', MHB √s'ty G (pf. etlS1 s'a't_a-) 'fix the warp, start the loom', JA [Trg.] √s'ty G 'weave'; d- S *s'itiy- ~ *s'atay- 'warp' [× N *s'itV 'thread (made of hair?)'] > BHb itS6 s'at_i '∈ web', MHB {Lv.} itS6 s'at_i, JA [Trg.], JEA ailtS6 s'at_i'y-a-, SmA s'ty, Sr 'Δo4fe s'et'y-a-, Ar itASa sata-, ÉU'taSa sata-t- 'warp', cp. Ak s'utu' 'web' ¶ Sd. 1203, 1293-4, KB 1539, GB 867, Lv. IV 617, Lv. T II 521-2, Js. 1637, Sl. 1185, Tal 936, BK I 1051, Ln. 1306 ¶ × N *s'itV 'thread (made of hair?)' [q.v.] || Eg OK/Md sty 'fasten together [knüpfen] (e.g., a collar, a net)' ¶ EG IV 330 ¶¶ Tk. I 228 II K {FS} *s'et-/s't- [K²] *(s)et- / *(s)t- v. 'spin (with a spindle)' > OG st-, G rt- v. spin', Mg rt- v. spin, (?) turn', Sv -lt-/let- v. 'spin' [msd. UB/LB/L li-lt-e, Ln li-let-e, 3s aor. UB anlet(e)] ¶ K 172 (*(s)t-), K² 177, FS K 281, FS E 312 (*s'et-/s't-), TK 440, GP 52, 158 II U: FP *sitV- v. 'tie, fasten' > F sito-, Es sidu- 'bind, tie, fasten', F side (gen. siteen), Es side 'band, tie, bond' : Er sodo-, Mk sotā- v. 'bind, tie' : Chr: L шедьш s'u'dьс, YO/V {Bk.} s'adaks', Uf/M s'u'dьс, B s'u'dьс ~ s'u'du's', H шедьш s'adaks' 'hoop of a cask' (< ptc. of the v. *s'u'dьс ~ *s'u'da-) ¶ UEW 762-3, Ker. II 146, MRS 742, 759, Ep. 160 II A: M *side- > WrM side, HIM шид-, Brt шд- v. 'baste or stitch', WrO s'ide- v. 'baste, tack', Kl шид- id., {Rm.} s'idā-'mit weiten Stichen heften, zufällig annähen', Ord s'id_e- 'faufiler, piquer', Mnr H {SM} sdie- 'rapiécer'; M b- WrMc sizin 'rope'; d M *sideme-su'n > WrM sidemesu'n, HIM шидмс 'thread, cord, string; ribbon', WrO s'idemesu'n 'string, cord', Kl шидмш '(thin) rope', {Rm.} s'idm.sn. 'dünner Strick\Faden, Zwirn', Ord s'id_emes 'bout de corde\fil' ¶ MED 697, Chr. 743, Krg. 445, KRS 671, KW 355, Ms. O 613, SM 334, STM II 99 || ? Tg: Ul {PSchm.} ситахо 'clasp, buckle (застежка, пряжка)' ¶ STM II 99 || Ko: [1] pKo *str'i_ 'belt' [× N *s'itV 'thread'] > MKo str'i_, NKo t'i 'belt'; [2] Ko {Rm.} sit- (sit-ta / sit-c^hz / sit-c^hin) v. 'baste (clothes)' ¶ Rm. SKE 239, S QK #426, Nam 177, MLC 550 ¶¶ DQA #1987 (pA *s'idou ~ *s'i_udu 'tassel, string [завѣзка, ремешок]', ≠ Rm. SKE l.c. (Ko i ÷ Ewk sitimnз v. 'attach, tie together'; in fact, Ewk sitimnз is a loan from M (WrM sizimne-, HIM шижимн- v. 'attach, fasten' × Yk sitim 'rope, cord' [MED 722, STM II 99, Pek. 2253]) ♦ IS MS 364 s.v. свѣзват *s'idλ (U, A), IS SS #3.17, Rs. UAW 10 (U, A), Coll. UA 10 (U, A), Blz. KMNE 365 (HS [Eg, S], K, ? A [M, Ko]) ♦ Ul ситахо contradicts my hyp. on Tg *s- from N *s's'- (rather than *s-), but the Ul word (a term of material culture) may be a loan (from M or some other lge.).

2131. *su'tiyV ~ *su'yitV 'to drink, to suck (milk); milk' > HS: S *√s'ty (prm. *-s'tay) v. 'drink' > BHb √s'ty (pf. etlS1 s'a't_a-, ip. eT3S6- -s'te-), Ug √s'ty, OA, BA, SmA, Sr √s'ty G, JA {Trg.}, JPA, JEA √s'ty G, Gz √sty (pf. satya, js. -stay), Ak √s'ty (inf. s'atu'), Eb √s'ty id., Sb ms'ty 'drink' (n.) ¶ KB 1537-8, 1796, OLS 458-9, Tal 936, Lv. IV 616-7, Sl. 1184-5, Br. 811, L G 518, BGMR 129 || AdS of Eg fp s'dy v. 'suckle' [× N *c'ayVd_iVyV 'female breast' × N *s'u'ngV 'milk; to suck(le)'] ¶ EG IV 564-5, Fk. 273-4, Tk. I 314 (Eg s'dy ÷ dS *θady- 'female breast') ¶ Eg s'- < *s^- of *s'u'ngV II K *s'tVm- > Sv: UB/L li-s'dme, Ln li-s't.me msd. 'make (so.) drink, 'become drunk', UB {GP} ot-s'dəma, L {Dn.} ot-s'dəm 1s aor. 'I made him drink' ¶ TK 460, GP 178, 244, Dn s.v. s'dəm II IE: NaE *sweid- 'milk' > ? Irn: Av xs'vid- (x- remains obscure), KhS s.vida-, NPrs ryš s'ir id. : Lt svi'estas, Ltv svi'e'sts ~ svi'ests 'butter' ¶ P 1043 (adduces OI ks.vidyati 'becomes wet'), M K I 295 (rejects ks.vidyati), Bai. 415-6, Brtl. 562, Frn. 953 (the Lt-Irn connection is not mentioned), a EI 382 (? *(k)sweid- 'milk') II ? φ A *s's'u'itV > T

*su^h-t 'milk' > OT QU/U {Cl.} su^h-t, MU, MQp, MOg, XwT su^h-t, Chg su^h-d ~ su^h-t, OOsM su^h-d, Tk su^h-t / su^h-t- ~ su^h-d-, Tkm θu^h-yt, Az su^h-d, XT {DH} sīt, Xlj sīt ({**MDT**} sīht), VTt c' t s^h°t, Bsh h' t h^h°t, Uz sut, Qmq, QrB, Qzq, Qq, Nog, ET, Ln, Qrg, Alt, Xk, Shor, Tv su^h-t, Tf su^h-t, SY su^h-t ~ so^h-t, Yk u^h-t, Chv ceÄr s^ht, Δ {Md.} s^h°t ¶ Cl. 798, Rs. W 438, TL 448-9, Jeg. 189, Fed. II 46, Md. 64, Ra. 229 || M *su^h-n 'milk' (acc. to Dr., *bf* from *su^h-d [i.e. *su^h-d], reinterpreted as pl. *su^h-d) [× N *s^hu^h-n³v '↑' (q.v. ffd.)] ¶¶ The A √ is *qu*. as a cognate because *-t- is not expected here. Is it a suffixed form **su^h-d-t^hv (> *su^h-t^hv with compensatory lengthening of the vw.)? ¶¶ □ DQA #2094 [A *si^hu^h-t^hi 'milk, ∈ liquid' > T, M + *unc*. Ko *str^hm 'sweat'].

2132. *s^h-v^ht^hv^h 'to set, put, collocate' > HS: S *√s^htl v. 'set, plant' > BHB √s^htl v. *G* 'transplant (a plant)', MHB √s^htl v. *G* 'set, plant', JA, Sr √s^htl *G* 'plant', Ar E (ϕ-Aram) √s^htl v. *G* 'transplant', BHB lit5S6 s^hat^hil v. 'transplanted shoot', Pun b^h Gk [Diosc.] σῖ'λεσαδε · 'ιερὰ'κιον το' με'γα' [{LS} 'Urospermum picoides'] (÷ Hb ed3B1 il4it5S6 s^hat^hil^he^h-s^ha^h-d^he^h 'transplanted shoots of the field'), JA allit3S6 s^hat^hil^h-a^h 'transplanted shoot', Ak A/YB √stl v. *G* √stl 'plant', Ak s^hitlu 'sprout, shoot', Md s^hitla 'plant', Ar SL (ϕ-Aram) s^hat^h-at^h 'nursery-plant' ¶ KB 1539-40, BDB 1060, LS 1598, Wehr 414, Js. 1638-9, Sl. 1185, DM 477, Br. 812, Hv. 351, Sd. 1033, 1251, CAD XV 197 || IE: NaIE *stel- v. 'collocate (stellen)' > OI [Dhat.] 'sthalati 'stands' || Arm ste^h-em stel^h-em 'I collocate, place, settle, establish', ste^h-canem stel^h-can^h-em 'I create' || Gk στε'λλω (*στε'λ-ι-ω) 'set in order, arrange' || OL [Fest.] stlocus > L locus 'place' || *stol-no-s > ON stallr n. 'Gerüst, Altar; Stall', AS steall 'act of standing, place', OHG stal 'place of residence, place, stable', MHG stal 'Steh-\\Wohn-ort, Stall', NHG Stall 'stall, stable', NE stall; OHG stellen 'to put, set up, institute' ('apponere, collocare, statuere') > NHG stellen 'to put, place, set' (ϕ Stelle 'place') || Pru stallit 'to stand' ¶ P 1019-20, EI 472 & 506 [*stel- 'put in place, (make) stand (up)'], M K III 525, WH II 817-8, F II 786-8, En. 254, Stl. 333 (fn. 81a), Vr. 542, Ho. 318, Kb. 949, 960, OsS 862-3, Lx. 208, KM 736-7, 744-5.

2133. *s^hv^ht^hym^hv^h (= *s^hv^ht^h.ym^hv^h?) 'to hear' (←+ 'ear'), ? 'to feel' > HS: Eg fP s^hzm 'hear'; Eg 3 may go back to *-t.y- or *-dy- ¶ EG IV 384-7, □ Tk. I 262 (equates Eg s^hzm with S *√s^hm^h 'hear' by supposing that Eg 3 goes back to *ʔ) || ? WS *√c.wt (*mte* *s^h...t. > *c...t?) > Jb C es^h 'bet 'listen carefully', s^he's.et 'listen carefully, keep one's ears open', Sr, JA [Trg.], JEA, Md √s.wt *G*, SmA √s.wt *Sh* 'listen'; WS *c^h.awt- 'voice' > Sr æo,ça s^h.awta^h, Jb C s^h.abt id., Ar ʔv0ca s^h.awt- 'voice, noise' ¶ Jo JL 243, Tal 730, BK I 1382, Js. 1272, Sl. 957-8. Br. 625 || IE: Ht istamass- 'hear', istamana- 'ear', ? Lw tummant- 'ear' ¶ Frd. HW 90, Pv. I 452 [ϕ, □ IvN. SA 153] || K *s^ht^hu^hm- 'ear' > Sv: UB/LB s^hdim, L/Ln s^ht^him 'ear', ? GZ d^h *sa^h-s^h'tum-al ({K²} *(s)a-(s)tum-al-) 'pillow' (← nomen loci 'place of the ear', like R подушка 'pillow') > OG sastumal id., G sastumal 'head of the bed', ʔs Mg ortumel, Lz omtunal 'bearing log of the fire' ¶ TK 815, Ni. s.v. **yx**, GP 272, Dn. s.v. s^ht^him, K² 175 ♦ If the N stop was *t. (indirectly suggested by HS), K *t is due to *as* *st. > *st.

2134. *so^hut^h.u^h 'to beat, strike' > U: FU *s^ho^htt^hv 'strike' > Prm *so^h-t- ({**LG**} *so^h-t-) v. 'chop, strike' > Yz 'su^h-t 'cut' (mom.) ('рубану^h'), Z coet- s^hat id., 'strike' || ? Hg u^h-t, Δ it- 'strike, hit, knock' ¶ The Hg front vw. u^h- may be due to the ass. infl. of a front vw. in the next syll. (*-u^h?) ¶ Coll. 121, LG 265, Lt. 146, Lt. J 180, □ UEW 23 (rejects the connection between Prm *so^h-t- and Hg u^h-t- because of the discrepancy between their vowels and derives [with a query] Hg u^h-t- from FU *akt^hv 'beat, chop', though FU *a^h- does not regularly yield Hg u^h- or i-) || A: Tg: Ewk sutiga- 'knock out (вышиби^h, выби^h)' ¶ STM II 131 || D *cutt^hi^h ({^hGS} *s-) 'hammer' > Tm cutti 'small hammer', Ml cutti, cuttika, Kn suttige, Tu sutti, suttigæ, Tl sutte, Gnd sutte, Kui suthi 'hammer'; D b^h Mrt sutkī 'an instrument of stone-splitters' ¶¶ D #2668 || IE: NaIE *(s)teu^h-k/g- 'hit, strike' > ʔ OIr {P} stu^hag 'chop with an axe' (infl. of OIr tu^hag 'axe' < NaIE *teu^h-k/*tuk- v. 'thrust, stab, prick' < N *t^h.^hu^h 'K^h.a 'to thrust, stab') [unless stu^hag is a misinterpretation of OIr {Vn.} stu^hagaid 'il courbe'] || MDt/NLG {P} stu^hken 'stoßen, aufschichten', Nr Δ {WP} stauka 'to push' || Sl *stuk^h n. act. 'knocking' > SrCSl/OR стоу^hкъ stuk^h, P stuk, R/Uk стук; *stuka-ti v. 'to knock' > P stukac^h, R 'стукат^h, Ul 'stukati, Blr 'стыка^h; R стучат^h id. : Ltv stukn^h-t 'push forward by little strikes', Δ {ME} 'stossen, schlagend vorwärtssstossen' ¶ WP II 616, P 1032-4, Vn. S 193, Vs. III 787, Brü. 523, Kar. II 312, ME III 1102 ♦ The *-k/g-extensions in IE and the element -ga- in Ewk may belong together and point to a N derived (compound?) etymon *sUt^hu^h-ka ♦ IS SS #1.31

(U, D), IS MS 330 s.v. **ḡmṯ** (U, D) ✧ Ewk sutiga- seem to contradict my tentative hyp. on Tg *s- from N *s^h- (rather than *s-)

2135. ***s^hEwV** 'oneself, self' [(←) '[human] body (??)] > **HS** *^hsw 'himself' > Eg fO sw 'he; him, himself' [← (× N ***sE** 'he\she', q.v.) ¶ EG V 59 || EC {Ss.} *^his- 'self, oneself' [← N ***hⁱ** 'iste' [q.v.] (or ***yi** 'he') + ***s^hEwV** 'self', possibly × N ***ṯin-As^hej** 'person, man' [q.v.]] > Af is-i, Sml, Elm is, Rn is- (+ppa.), Bn se (< *is-e), Bs is-e, Or H {Ow.} if-i, Or S {Sr.} uf-i^d if-i^d of-i, Kns is-i, Gdl iss, Brj {Ss.} issi, Ya eh '(one)self' ¶ Ss. PEC 35, 54, Ss. B 107, Bl. 171, PG 160, Ow. 187-9, Sr. 331, 376, 396-7, Hd. 130, 201 || IE: NaIE *swe- ~ *se- 'himself' ('sich'), gen. {P} *sewe, dat. {P} *seb^hei_~ and {Szem.} *s(w)oi_~, enclitic gen.-dat. *s(w)oi_~ 'of\to himself', *swo- (pronominal adj.) 'his own' > OI 'sva-, Av hva- ~ x^ha- ~ hava-, OPrs huva- 'own, one's own' || Arm inⁿ in-k^hn (gen. in^{ean} in-k^hean) 'he, she, him-\her-self' (° k^h < *sw-) || Gk ἑ, Gk P ἑἑ 'himself' (< *swe), gen. Gk Hm ἑο, εἶο, εἶυ, εἶυ, Gk A οἷ (< *swesyo), dat. Gk A οἷ, οἷ, Gk L Fot_~ (< *swoi_~), Gk Hm ἑοτ (< *sewo_~), possessive Gk A ὅ, Gk D Fo^h 'his own' (< swos) || pAl {O} *swai_~-ta > Al vehte ~ vete ~ vete_~ '(one)self' || L se_~ 'himself', sibi, Osc si^hfei', Pæl SEF'E'I 'to himself' (< *seb^hei_~), OL sovos, L suus 'his\her own', Osc suveis 'of himself (sui)' (gen.), su^hvad 'sua^h', Pæl SUOIS 'suis' || Gt, ON sik, OHG sih, NHG sich 'himself', Gt sis, ON se^r 'to himself'; d_~ possessive Gt seins, OHG sīn, NHG sein 'his' (< *se_~-no-s <d- loc. *sei_~?), Gt swe_~s 'one's own; property' || Pru sien acc. 'himself' (or 'oneself?'), sebbi 'to himself' (or 'to oneself?'), Lt save_~ acc. 'oneself', save_~s 'of oneself' (gen.), dat. sa^hu, sa^hv 'to oneself', sa^hvas, Ltv savs 'one's own', Pru swais id. (or 'his\her own?') || Sl *se_~ acc. 'oneself' (> OCS сѧ се.), *sebe_~ 'to oneself' (> OCS себѧ себѧ), *svojb_~ 'own's own' (OCS сѧон svojb_~) || ?? Ht si- 'he', Lc *si- id. (in sesi 'his') may be alternatively (and better) equated with NaIE *so- 'der' (masculine gender) and U *sE 'he, she' (≠ N ***sE** id.) ¶¶ P 882, Szem. IEL 220-1, M K III 566, M E II 787-8, F I 431-2, Kb. 853, Bc. G 324, O 498, Frn. 767, En. APG 130-2, En. 247, Frd. HW 192, KrlSh. XLJ 20, 65 || U: FU ***s^hEwV** > ObU ***ṯeo**_~w 'he' > pVg ***ta**_~w > Vg: T tu_~w, LK ta_~w, acc. ta_~wā, MK/UK/NV/SV/LL ta_~w, P ta_~w, acc. ta_~wa, UL/Ss taw; pOs ***ṯo**_~γ ({**ṯ**HL.} ***ṯu**_~γ) > Os: V lo_~γ, Vy yo_~γ, Ty 4e_~γ^w, Y 4e_~w ~ 4o_~w, D/K te_~w, Nz tu_~w, Kz 4u_~w, O lu_~w ¶ Ht. #125, Hl. rHt 71-4, Vrt. table I || ??φ A ***sEwXn** 'human body, spirit\soul' > Tg *seben 'spirit, ghost' > Orc sēwā(n-), Ud sēwā(n-) 'spirit (ghost) helping the shaman', Ewk, Neg sēwān id., 'idol representing the helper spirit', Ul sewo(n-) ~ sēwā(n-), Ork sēwā, Nn Nh sēwā_~, Nn B sēwā(n-) 'spirit helping the shaman', 'idol', Sln sēwu_~ 'spirit', 'idol', Lm hēwki^d sēwki 'god' ¶ STM II 135, Krm. 290 ¶¶ ≠ DQA #1950 [A *sebV(nV) (← *z-) 'strange, supernatural'; *unc.* comparison of the Tg word with M *sebe-xu_~n 'strange' and Ko so_~n 'guest']. ✧ According to my tentative working hyp., A *s- (> Tg *s-) is not cognate with U *s^h-, hence the adduction of A ***sEwXn** 'human body, spirit\soul' is at variance with the supposed sound corr. But if this phonetic obstacle is overcome and we take into account that A *-n may be drawn back to N ***nu** 'of', then the etl. meaning of A ***sEwVn** 'body, soul' is probably 'that of a body'.

2136. ***s^hi^hWV** 'sun' > **HS**: Eg fMK sw 'day' (in a date) > DEg ssw ~ sw id., Cpt Sd/B cōy- su- id.; ? Eg fMK sw 'time' > DEg ssw ~ sw 'Termin, Zeit', Cpt Sd cōy se_~w, Cpt B cōy se_~u 'time (temps)' ¶ EG IV 57-8, Fk. 215, Er. 461, Vc. 200 || ?φ S: Ar ^hzhw (ip. -zhuw-) G 'shine' (of a lamp) (as -sh- [-sf-] > -zh-?) ¶ BK I 1023, Hv. 300 || **A**: ? Tg ***si^hγ^un** 'sun' > Ewk siyu_~n ~ hiwun ~ s^hi^hwun, Sln s^higu_~, Neg siwun ~ siyun ~ siyun, Orc sēu(n-), Ud su_~(n-), Ork {STM} s^hu(n-) [probably < *sy_~un < *siun], Ul, Nn B siu(n-), Nn Nh/KU siu_~ 'sun', PCMc [TF] siyun 'sun', WrMc s_~un 'sun, day'; but the spelling of PCMc does not necessarily reflect the pronunciation (siy- or sy-), but may be a mere spelling device to render *s^h- ¶ STM II 78, Vas. 350, Krm. 288, Ci. 320, Mls. 240 ¶ On the origin of Mc s^h- see Introduction, § 2.2 ✧ Hardly here NaIE *sa_~i_~wel- / *s(u)wel-, *su_~l- / *swen-, *sun- 'sun' (P 881-2), because in this way the element *(e)l- remains unexplained. For a better et. of this IE word cf. N ***3aHul^hV** 'light (lux), sunshine, sun'.

2137. ??φ ***s^hi^hWV** 'to want', 'to beg' (→ desiderative) > **A**: T *sa^hb- 'love' > OT {Cl.} sa^hv-, MQp/XwT XIII sa^hw-, Chg XV sew-, Tk sev-, Ax sev-, Tkm c^h ṯ- ṯo^hy-, Uz sev-, ET so^hy-, Qmq, QrB, Qzq, Nog, Qq, Qrg su^hy-, VTt c^h ṯ- s^hṯy-, Bsh h^hy-, Alt {BT}, Tlt {RL} su^h-, Chv sav- id., ? Yk iā^hy- 'be friendly to' ¶ Cl. 284, Rs. W 406-7, Jeg. 173 || Ko {S} *sipr- 'wish, want' > MKo sipr-, NKO sip^h- sip-, sip^hr- id. ¶ S QK #832, Nam 325, MLC 1043, 1066 || A sx. with voluntative or optative meaning: M *-su_~i_~ / *-su_~i_~: *ora-su 'let me enter!', o^hg-su 'let me give!' > MM -su / -su_~ (kele-su 'I shall say!', Mgl

-suⁿ (with a secondary -n), WrM -su-gay / -suⁿ-gey ¶ Pp. IM 255 || NaT *-sun / *-suⁿ, 3s optative > OT -zun / -zuⁿ, MU -sun / -suⁿ, ET -sun, Az -sun / -suⁿ / -sin / -sin || Tg -su, marker of imv. (2s, 3s) in several archaic verbs: WrMc bi-su, Nn bi-su 'be!', WrMc o-so 'let him\it be, be!, become!', WrMc gay-su 'take!', Nn ga-su 'buy!', WrMc bay-su 'ask (a question)!', Nn di-su 'come!' ¶ ¶ DQA #1975 (*sebe 'to love, have fun'; incl. T, Ko) ¶ IE: NaE *-s-, *-sy-: [1] volitive sx. *-s- 'want to' > OI -s- in s'us'ruⁿ-s,ateⁿ 'he wants to hear', OL viss-oⁿ > L vīs-oⁿ (*weiⁿ-d-s-oⁿ) 'want to see', Gt ga-weisoⁿ 'I visit' (← 'want to see'); [2] in several lgs. this *-s-, *-syo- changed into a marker of future: Gk -σ- in δειⁿξω 'I shall show', λειⁿξω 'I shall leave', OL dixoⁿ 'I shall say', faxoⁿ 'shall do', capsoⁿ 'I shall take', Osc fust 'will be', Lt duos 'will give'; the less reduced variant *-syo-: OI participium futuri buⁿ-s,ya-nt- 'who\which will be', OCS бѣшѡ□ε-к bis'eⁿs'te-je 'future' ¶ Brg. KVG 529 ¶ HS: ?σ S *√s'wⁿ√y > BHB √s'wⁿ D 'cry for help', o@uS 's'uⁿ-aⁿ, eo1v^S2 s'aw'faⁿ 'a cry for help', SmA vebsa ?s'bhw 'outcry' [√s'wⁿ] (unless related to Plm s'yⁿt {HJ} 'protectrice, female helper', suggesting a CS √ *√s'wⁿ or *√s'yⁿ 'help') ¶ KB 1340-1, GB 814, HJ 1129, Tal 883 || ?φ C: Ag {Ap.} *ciw-/caw- 'beg' (× N *wic. 'U' 'to order, require, beg?') > {Ap.} Bln, Km s'iw-, Xm c'aⁿw-, {R} c,aw-, Q s'ew-, Dmb {R} s'ew- ¶ Ap. AV 20, R WB 331-2, CR K 254, ¶ AD SF 105 ◇ Ag {Ap.} *c- (= *c.-?) may go back to *S...? < *S...? ◇ ¶ AD NEPGF 240-1 (does not distinguish between the reflexes of this N √, those of *S^uw.√ 'to push, cause' and the grammaticalized reflexes of *s'uwⁿ√ 'to loosen, release'), Gr. I 204-6 ("future S" in IE, A, EA).

2138. *s'iw'Ø'a (or ***s'iwga**) 'to smear (with clay)' > HS: CS *√s'yⁿ√y ~ *√s'yⁿ√y (*-s'uyⁿ√y-/-s'ufⁿ√y-) ~ *-s'uyⁿ√y- > BHB √s'yⁿ G (2pm imv. uo7S s'oⁿ-fuⁿ) 'be smeared \ plastered up', {BDB} 'be blinded', Sh 'plaster up', JA [Trg.], Sr √s'yⁿ vt. 'smooth, paste (glätten, bestreichen)', JEA √s'yⁿ T 'be smoothed down', JA [Trg.] -s'uⁿ- G 'plaster', Sr -s'uⁿ- v. G 'daub, besmear', SmA s's'yⁿ 'smooth', √s'yⁿ TD 'be coated'; ?? Ar √sysy v. 'add fat to the food; to smear the hair with fat or with oil' ¶ GB 183, BK I 1095, Tal 919, Lv. T II 503-4, Js. 1538, 1611-2, Sl. 1168, Br. 564, JPS 566 || B *√zwy v. 'smear' > Ah {Fc.} əhwy, Gh {Nh.} əz'wy, TnsI əs'wy, ETwl, Ty əzwəy id. ¶ B *z- may be due to as *sy > *zy (> B *z) ¶ Fc. 625, Nh. s.v. 'oindre', GhA 218, Pr. H 72 [#439] ¶ K: GZ *sw- v. 'pass one's hand over (sth.), smear, oil (sth.)' > OG sw-, G sv-/s-, Mg, Lz s(v)- id. -d GZ *sw-am-/sw-m- id. > G svam-/sm-, Mg, Lz sum- id. ¶ K 163, K² 164-5, Chx. 1214-6, FS K 268, FS E 297-8 ¶ ??φ IE: Ht sah- 'verunreinigen, beschmieren' ¶ Ts. W 66 ¶ A *sipa 'clay; to smear' > NaT *siba v. 'smear' > OT siba- ~ suva- v. 'smear with clay, plaster' (partially coalesced with suba- ~ suva- v. 'water' <d OT suⁿ v. 'water'), MT xiv [IM] siba-, Osm siva- 'beschmieren, tünchen, mit Stuck bewerfen', Tk siba- v. 'smear', Xk сьба- siba- v. 'smear (the house with clay)', Sg {Rl.} suba-, Shor {Rs.} s'uba- v. 'smear\coat with clay', ET Tr {Rl.} suba- v. 'plaster'; Osm siva 'plaster, stucco', Shor siva 'hardened dung in bear's stomach in winter' ¶ Cl. 785, DTS 515, Rs. W 414, BIG 204, Rl. IV 672, 788, 1105 || M *siba- v. 'smear, coat with mud\clay, plaster' > MM [MA] s'iba-, WrM siba-, HIM шба- v. 'plaster, stucco; apply mud\ointment', Ord s'awa- v. 'cover\coat with mud', WrO {Krg.} s'aba- v. 'daub, smear, cover with dirt', Brt шба- 'putty, coat, besmear', Kl шав- s'aw- vt. id. ('за-об-мазывать, шаклеват'), {Rm.} 'beschmieren (mit Lehm), tünchen', Dx {T} s'uwa- v. 'smear\coat'; -d M *sibar 'mud, clay' > MM [S] s'ibar, [HI, IM] s'ibar 'mud', [MA, IsV] s'ibar 'clay', WrM sibar, HIM шбар 'mud, morass, clay, plaster, stucco', Ord s'awar 'boue, enduit de boue', Brt шбар, WrO s'abar, Kl {Rm.} s'awr 'mud, clay, dirt', Kl {KRS} шбар 'clay', Mnr H {SM} s'awar 'boue, mortier, argile, badigeon', Mnr M {T} s'awar, Dx s'uwa, Ba s'bar, bar 'clay', Dg s'awar 'clay, mud' ¶ H 139, Ms. H 96, Lg. VMI 66, Pp. MA 332, 447, MED 693-4, Krg. 431, Chr. 712, KRS 659, KW 352-3, Ms. O 610-1, SM 369, T 381-2, T DgJ 182, T DnJ 142, T BJ 152, Mr. D 192, Pp. IM 123 || Tg *sipa- (= *siqa-?) v. 'smear' > Ewk siwa-id., Ud siqala-, Nn B siq3kt3- v. 'stop up (a hole)', Lm hwtax^d hwtaw 'swamp, marsh' ¶ STM II 74 || pJ {S} *sa'pa 'bog, marsh' > OJ sa'pa', J: T sawa', K sa'wa', Kg sa'wa id.; pJ *sapa-s- v. 'dip, smear with laquer' > ItOJ saqa-s-, J T sawas- ¶ S QJ #463, Mr. 20, 748 ¶¶ Rm. 352-3 (M, T), Rs. W 414 (T, M, Tg), Pp. VG 30, 46 ¶¶ A *-p- (suggested by Ud/Nn -φ- and pJ *-p-) is likely to go back to *-bH- < N *-wⁿ√g- ¶¶ DQA #2011 [A *si'pa 'clay; to smear'; incl. T, M, Tg] ◇ IS MS 348 (*s'iwⁿ 'to smear [with clay]'; U, K, A). If the Ar and the Ht cognates are valid, they suggest N *-g-, which contradicts the K ev. for a "lighter" lr. (*f).

2139. *s'ew.√ 'to drink' > K *s'w- v. 'drink' > OG su 'drink!', G sv-, Mg, Lz s'(v)-, Sv {K} s'(w)- 'drink' (lalə-sⁿ aor. 'he drank', mi-s'w-a pfc. [res.] 'I have drunk'); -d GZ {K} *s'w-am / *s'wm v. 'drink' >

OG suam- / suem- / sum-, G svam- / sm-, Mg, Lz s'um- id. ¶ K 170, 173-4, K² 179, FS K 281-2, FS E 313 II
HS: B *_√swh (¶Pr.) *_√sw_{h1} [pf. stem *-swah] v. 'drink' > Ah {Fc.} inv. əsu / 3m pf. iswa (Fcj. 24), Gh {Nh.} əsu, Gd {Lf.} əsw / iswō-, Awj {Par.} s'u / yes'wa-, Sll {Ds.} Izd {Mrc.} su / iswa, BSn {Ds.} su- / iswu, Kb {Dl.} səw / yəswa, Izn/Rf/SrSn {Rn.} su, Tmz {MT} səw / swi ~ swa, Mz/Wrg {Dlh.} səw / yəswu, Si {La.} su / isua, Nf {Beg.} e'su / yesuwu-, Skn {Srn.} su- / i'sua-, Zng {TC} es'bi 'boire' (pf. yis'be) ¶ Fc. 1842, 2001, Msq. 38, Lf. I 258 & II #1512, Dl. 795, MT 661, Dlh. M 195, Dlh. Ou 307, Mrc. 35-6, Beg. N 220, TC Z 303-4, Nic. 368, Par. 161 || Ch {AD} *_√s₂wh v. 'drink' > WCh: Hs s'a- / Su {J} s'wa-, Ang s'we-, Cp s'u-, Gmy {Fp.} sua, Tal {IL} su'wa- / Fy {J} s'o, DfB {J} s'oh / Bl, Krkr {J} s-, sa-, Grm {Gw.} shen'a or shena, Krf {Sch.} she'-wo-, Ngm so'wo- / Wrj {Sk.} sa', {J} sa' (inv.), Cg {Sk.} s'a', Kry {Sk.} sa', My {Sk.} sa-, Sir {Sk.} sa', P' {MSk.} sa, Jmb si', sa', Mbr {Sk.} si' / sa- / Bg {J} s'e, {Sh., IL} s'a?, {Jgr.} s'a-, {Csp.} s'e-, Kir {Sh.} se, Grn {Sh., Csp.} sai-, Tala {Sh.} h'a, Jm {Csp.} he, {Gw.} hiye', Gj/Zul/Plc {Sh.} s'a, Buli {Sh.} s'a, Tule {Sh.} s'e, Zem/Tule/Wnd/Ds/Dw {Sh.}, Sy/Zar {Sh.} s'e / Ngz {Sch.} sa', Bd {Sch.} sə'ʔ-yi'n, sə'g i'n || CCh: Tr {Nw.} za, Gbn s'i, Hw sa / Cb {IL}, WMrg {ChL} sa, Mrg {IL} sa'h / FIJ {ChL} se, FIB/FIM {ChL} si, Gude {Hsk.} sa, Bt {Mch.} sa-, Bcm {Sk.} so'b.o', Gudu {IL} sa / Mdr {Eg.} s'a-, s'u's'e / Suk {IL} sə'va'n / Mtk {Sb.} sa, pMM {Ro.} *say > Mofu {Brr.} -s-, {Ro.} se'y, Gzg D {Lk.} s'e, {Ro.} si', Mkt {Ro.} sa', Mada/Myn/Mlk {Ro.} s'e, HrZ {Ro.} s'a'wa id. / Db {Lnh.} sa / Gdr {Mch.} sa / Lgn {Lk., Bn.} se, Bdm {Lk., Cfr.} hi, Msg {Trn.} s' / ZmB {Sa.} se', ? {J} c'e' || ECh: Kwn {J} se'-, Ke {Eb.} se' / Kbl {Cp.} su'wə, Ll si / Smr {J} s'a-, Tmk {Cp.} he' / Skr {Sx.} se', {Lk.} sa / EDng {Fd.} se' / Mb {Lk.} su'wa-, Brg {J} sa'ya, Jg {J} s- id. ¶ JI I 51 {Ch.} *_√s₂w & II 110-1, JS 88, Nw. #39, Stl. IF 92 (Ch *saiʔ- > *swy / *syʔ / *swʔ), ChC, ChL, Stl. ZCh 180 [#326] (WCh *sahv ~ *sihv), Ro. 239, Csp. 15, 47, Sh. SB 35, Hsk. 267 ¶¶ AD ChCS ##17, 27 II ? U: FU {Coll.} *seve-, {UEW} *sew|ve- v. 'eat' (× N *sEgkV 'to eat, swallow' [q.v. ffd.]).

2140. *Suv.V 'to push, cause' (→ 'to ask for', → causative) > IE *seu_h-/*su_h- > NaIE *sewə- □ 'set in motion' > OI _√su-: su'vati 'sets in motion, vivifies, urges', pp. 'pra-su-ta 'angetrieben, gesandt', savi-tar 'stimulator, rouser, vivifier' (to distinguish from _√su- 'grant, bestow; allow, authorize' < N *s'uw_hV 'to loosen', q.v.) / Av xV_{an}hay^o 'drängt', mañnyu-s'u-ta 'vom Geist getrieben' (OI/Av u- < NaIE *u- < IE *u_h; OI i < NaIE *ə < IE *h₂) || ? OIr sor'd twists, turms' || Ht {Ts.} suwa-y- 'stoßen, drängen, schieben' {EI} 'push, urge', Pal su'nat 'poured out' ¶¶ Not here Gk 'εα'ω (*'εα'ω) 'let, suffer, allow, permit', OHG fir-su-men 'to neglect, miss', MHG su-men 'to delay, linger, tarry', which belong to IE *seu_h-/*su_h- 'let, neglect' < N *s'uw_hV '¶' ¶¶ EI 507 (*seu_h- / prs. *su'neh₃-ti), M K III 488-9, MW 698, 1190-1, 1239, Kb. 986, F I 434, Ts. W 79 II A: Tg *sub- □ 'push' > WrMc subada- 'push each other', Ul subaqa- 'interfere, meddle in other people's business' ¶ STM II 115 II D: ? D *co'v₁- ({'GS} *s-?) > Kn so-, so-vu, so-hu 'drive off, chase away', so'vali 'chasing away, driving off'; the connection with Tm o'ppu 'drive away, cause to flee' and o'ccu 'drive away, chase' is doubtful ¶ □ D #2878 III This N word was grammaticalized as a marker of causativity: **HS** *sV- > S *s'V- px. of causative verbs (Sh-stems) > Ak s'V-, BHb, OA hV-, Ar, Gz ʔa-, Sb hV-, Mn, Qtb, Hdr S s'V- || Eg s- id. || B *sV- id.: Shl ird 'be clean' ⇨ s-ird 'make clean, wash', Tmz θaməz 'take (often)' ⇨ s-θaməz 'make so. take (often)', Tw imyar 'être grand' ⇨ səmyər 'rendre grand', etc. || C px. *sV- id. [following the personal pxs.] (in verbum finitum of the prefix-conjugated verbs), sx. *sV- [preceding the sxs. of person-gender-number] (in verbum finitum of the suffix-conjugated verbs and in some nominal forms of verbs) > Bj pxs. and sxs. -so-/se-, -s- || Ag (sxs.): Bln {Plm.} -s-, -is-, -s₃-, Xm {Ap.} -s-, -iz-, -iss-, Km {Ap.} -s-, Q {R} -s-, -z-, Aw {Hz.} -c'- || EC *s'- (prefixes): Sa {Wlm.}, Af {Hw.} -ys-, -s-, (?) -y-, (sxs.): Sa -is-, Sml -si-, Or, Sd -s-, ? Rn -s- ~ -(i)c'- || SC: Irq {Mous} caus. sx. -s- || NrOm: Gf {Mrn.} sx. -s-/is-, Cha {C} -s-, -is-, -s', Zl {C}, Ym {C} -s-, Kf {C} -c'- id. || Ch: traces of the HS causative marker have been found in Hs: Hs -a'r, -s'e', causative sxs. of the verb ¶¶ Dk. SHL 100-1, Dk. AL 104-7, Dk. JDPa 256-61, Sd. G 116-7 [§ 89 (17)], 122-3 [§ 94 (22)], Bst. ESA 19, Lip. 334, 387-392, Ed. §§ 440-5, AD KJ 93-7, AD SF 287, Pr. M VI-VII 57-9, Cadi 41-5, Hz. AL 31, Ap. REA v, Ap. Kh II 470-1, Ap. K 331, PH 246-7, PG 31-2, Mous 170-5, C SE III 34, 143-4 & IV 209-12, C SO 39, Mrn. O 58-9, AiM 223, PorS 363 II ? A: J: J (incl. Ryukyu ds.) -s-causative: J noko-s(u) 'leave behind' ↔ noko-r(u) 'remain' ◇ AD NEPGF 240-1 (does not distinguish between the reflexes of this N _√, those of *s'Ew₁Ø₁V 'to want' and the grammatical reflexes of *s'uw_hV 'to loosen, release'), Gr. I 200-2 ['causative S' in IE, Y, A (Tg, J, qu. T), EA, Ai].

2141. *s^hu^hwhX – ***s^hE^huw^hhV** 'moisture, water, wet, rain' > **HS:** S *^o/s^h/shh, *^o-s^h/suhh- > Ar sahh- 'rain', √shh (ip. ya-suhh-u) v. 'pour, flow'; S *^os^h/sayh- ~ *^os^h/sayf- > Ar sayh- ~ sayf- 'flowing water' ¶ BK 1057, 1173-4 || NrOm: Bnc {Wdk.} soʔ, Gmr {Fl.} soʔ 'water' ¶ Wdk. BY 110, 182, Fl. OWL, Blz. OL (*soʔ 'water') || C: Ag {Ap.} *s3w- ({Ap.} *səw-) 'rain' > Km {Ap.} s3wa, {CR} suwa, Xm {Ap.} siʔwa, Bln {Bnd.} suwa, {R} zuʔwa, Q {R} suwa 'rain' || EC: Ya sɔχɔ 'rain' || SC: Alg saʔami, Brn {Wh., E} saʔama 'river', ?? Asa {E} soʔɔŋk 'valley' ¶ R WB 312, Ap. AV 19, Blz. CWL, E SC 180, Wh. IC 25, ▢ AD SF 100 || ??ϕ Ch: WCh: Cg {Sk.} zaʔwe 'water' : Gj {Sh.} zeʔ, Tule/Zem/Sy/Zar {Sh.} zʔa, Zem D {Sh.}, Ds/Wnd/Dw {Sh.} sʔa id. ¶ JI II 340-1, Sh. SB 33 || **K** *s^how- v. 'wet, wetten' ⇨ GZ *s^howel- 'wet, soaked' and GZ *s^howl- v. 'wet, make wet' (× N ***suw^hlV^hlV** 'liquid, moisture' [q.v. ffd.]) || **IE** *seu^h-/*su^h- > NaIE *seu(ə)-/su- 'moisture, rain' > Gk ῥεῖ (with a long υ-) 'it rains', ῥετοῖ 'heavy rain' || Gmc: OHG sou (gen. souwes ^d sowes) 'juice', AS seʔaw 'juice, moisture', ON sægr 'rain; sea' || Pru suge [suye] 'rain' || pAl {O} *su^hya > Al shi 'rain' || pTc {Ad.} *su-/swa^hsa^h- > Tc A/B su-/swa^hsa^h- v. 'rain' ¶ P 912-3, EI 477 (*su^h- 'rain'), Lehm. GE 213 (on the Gmc ev. of a Ir. in this word), Krs. WT I 299, Wnt. TE 193-4 (on the Tc and Gk ev. of an IE Ir.), F II 978-9, Ho. 287, Kb. 926, OsS 845, Schz. 264, Vr. 577, 413-4, Wn. 443, Ad. 693, Ad. H 102 ¶¶ AD ChCS ##17, 27 || **fl:** T *si^hub ({Md.} *si^hu^hb) 'water' ({πAD}: < *sEu^hb) > NaT *su^hl:jb 'water' > OT [MhK] su^hw ~ suw, {Cl.} su^hv (i.e. suw), {DTS} suv ~ suw ~ sub ~ suy 'water, river', [MCh.] s^huv 'water' (interpreted by Md. as s^hub), Tkm cyb θuw, Tk su, Uz, Qmq, Nog cyb suw, Az, ET, VTt, SY {Ml.}, Slr {Ten.} su, Qzq cy suw, Qq suw, Bsh hiw, QrB, Qrg, Alt su^h, Tv, Tf, Xk, Shor suy, Yk u^h || Chv s^hiv, Chv MK {Md.} s^hu. 'water' ¶ Md. 120-1, 177, Cl. 783-4, TL 88-9, MKD 169-70, DTS 512, 515-6, Tkr 592, Ra. 229, Jeg. 340, Ml. ZhU 105, Ten. SSJ 487 ¶ The rec. of a long vowel (Cl., Md.) is not justified (Tkm has a short u, the long -u^h of Yk goes back to *-ub) || *d* ? M *subag 'narrow long swampy depression' (< *'river'), 'ditch, canal' > MM [HI] {Ms.} subaq 'fossé, canal', WrM subag, HIM cybar 'ditch, trench, canal; narrow long swampy depression', Brt hybar 'ditch, gutter' ¶ Ms. H 96, MED 733, Chr. 687 ¶¶ ▢ DQA #2180 [A *s^hi^huba^hu 'water' > T {DQA} *sib (= *su^hl:jb?)] || **D** *^ocu^h- 'wet' > Gnd su^hsu^h (ai^ha^hna^h) 'be just a little wet' (of clothes drying) ¶¶ ▢ DED #2242 (+ *unc.* D *co^hk-, {GS} *zo^hk- 'wash, rub' [D #2872, GS 119, #312]) ◇ The tentative N rec. ****su^hwhX** explains the pT form as resulting from vowel harmony: *su^h...-X (= [s^hu^h...-X]) > (synharmonic *as* with preservation of the palatality of *s^h.) *s^hu...-X (or *si^hu...-X) and later pT *s^h... (or *si^h...?) > Chv s^h-. The alt. rec. N ***s^hE^huw^hhV** tries to explain the pT diphthong *i^hu- as going back to a former bisyllabic structure *-Ehu- ◇ N *-h- is reconstructed on the ev. of S and K (it is the only cns. yielding S *h and K zero). N *s- is reconstructed on the ev. of K *s^h-. But if the K cognate is rejected (as ambiguous), we must replace *s- and *-h- by unspecified *s^h- and *-X- ◇ AD LRC 7-8, IS MS 341 (*sawa **жидкост**) > IE, T, K, HS).

2142. ??₂o *s^hoyV 'to sound' > **IE:** NaIE {P} *swei^h-/*swi^h- id., *+ext.* : *swei^hsd- > OI ks.ve^hdati ~ ks.ve^hdati 'buzzes, hums, murmurs' (k-from metanalysis in some word group or due to onomatopœia?) || OIr {Vn.} se^hit- 'souffler', {P} se^ht- 'play (a wind-instrument)', ind fet 'sibilus', Nlr fead 'a whistle', W chwythu 'blow (wind), play (a wind-instrument)' || ? Gk σιζω v. 'hiss' || Sl o *svistъ n. 'whistle' > OR свистъ svist, Cz svist, P s^hwist, R, Uk свист id.; ⇨ *svistati ~ *sviste^hti 'to whistle' > OC, OR свистати svistati, R свистѣти ~ свистѣтати, Uk свистѣтати, Cz sviste^hti ~ svistati, Slk svistat', P s^hwistac' ¶ Not here Gt swiglo^hn 'to blow a flute', OHG swe^hglo^hn 'to blow a Schwegelpfeife', AS {Ho.} swezel 'music' and L sibila^h- v. 'whistle' (see N ***s^hu^hg^hlV^hlV** 'produce sounds by voice or by blowing') ¶ P 1040-1, EI 72 (*swei^h- 'blow through a small aperture so as to hizz or buzz'), Vn. S 76-7; M K I 295-6 (because of the onomatopœia he rejects all connections of the OI word), M E I 441, F II 704 (σιζω is o), Vs. III 580-1, Ma. CS 389 || **U:** FU *s^hoye 'to sing, sound', 'voice' > F soi- v. 'sound, ring', soitta- 'play (a musical instrument)', soitto 'music', Es so^hitle- v. 'scold' : pLp {Lr.} *c^ho^hy3 v. 'sound, resound' > Lp: L {LLO} tjuodjat, N {N} c^huoggja^ht / -j-, K {Gn.} c^hu^hyyeð id., Vfs {Hs.} tjuojedh id., tjuoje n. 'sound' : pChr {Ber.} *s^ho-ktъ- v. 'sound (lauten, tönen)' > Chr: H пакташ s^hakta-s^h, L пакташ s^hok^hta-s^h / s^hokte-, B/M/Uf s^hokte- v. 'play (music), be heard' || ObU {Ht.} *su^hy 'voice, sound' > pVg *su^hy > Vg: LK/MK soy, P/Ss suy 'voice'; pOs {Ht.} *so^hy (pHl.} *su^hy) 'sound, voice' > Os: V/Vy so^hy, Ty/Y so^hy, D/K se^hy, Nz/Kz si^hy, O siy id. : Hg zaj, † szaj 'noise, din, sound', † zaj- ¶ Coll. 114, UEW 482-3, Lr. #188, Lgc. #754, Lgc. SL 2899, Ber. 64 [#336], MRS 689, 714, Ht. #565 || ?? **fl:** pJ {S} *sa^hwa^hk- v. 'sound, male

noise' > OJ sa'wa'k-, J: T/Kg sawa'g-, K sa'wa'g- ¶ S QJ # 987, Mr. 748 ¶¶ □ DQA #1938 [A *sa'ybo 'sound' > J + *unc.* T *so'gla'- 'say' (in fact from N *s'OK.ŮI 'to say') + Tg i sawu- (an unjustified rec. from Orc saviki n. 'sound' and o: Ud safu-safu o-, safura- and Ewk sauda- 'rustle')] ¶ ? HS: C: Dhl {EEN, To} so'ʔ v. 'sing', {To.} so'ʔe 'song' ¶ SC: Asa s'is'aʔa 'voice' ¶ E SC 231, EEN 24, To. D 147 ◇ IS MS 342 s.v. **звучат** □ *s'ojA (IE, U) ◇ If the *qu.* A root does belong here and its rec. *saybo- is valid, the N rec. must be *s'ŋo'ŋwV ◇ *Qu.* (at both the IE and the N level) because of the onomatopœic factor in the history of the words.

2143. *siz'V 'stream, small body of water (lake & sim.)' (→ 'marsh') > HS: S *^o/s|sɣl > Ar sayl- 'a stream' ('torrent') d- sa'la /yasu'lu v. 'stream' (of water) ¶ BK I 1177 ¶ Possible infl. of ***suw_lV_lIV** 'liquid, moisture' (q.v.) ¶ IE: NaIE *selos- 'lake, marsh' > OI 'saras- 'lake, pond', 'Sarasvatī- (name of a stream and a goddess), Irn *harah- 'lake' in n. l.: Av Haraχ^ha'ti-, OPrs Harauvati- 'Arachosia (a province in the Persian empire)' (÷ OI 'Sarasvatī-) ¶ Gk ἑλεοῖ ntr. (gen. ἑλεοῖ) 'marsh-meadow, marshy ground; backwater' ¶ ? W heled, he'l 'meadow along the side of a river' ¶¶ P 901, EI 370 (*'seles- 'marsh'), M K III 443-4, F I 501-2 ¶ U: FU *siz'V 'moisture; small stream; moist, swampy land' > Prm: Z з°лл zil'a 'a place with stagnant water (место, где стоит ржавая вода)', 'nasse, sumpfige, morastige Stelle', ars'a-zil'a 'anhaltender Staubregen im Herbst', Yz zil'k'ya 'moist, swampy' ¶ OHg u'gy - igy 'spring, brook, river' ('fons, rivulus, fluvius') ¶¶ UEW 442, LG 105, MF 959-60 ¶ D *cil- ({GS} *s-ʔ) 'pond, brook, river' > Tl cilupu 'a pond', Klm silka 'river', Nkr s'ilka 'brook, river', Prj cilva 'brook, rivulet', Gnd silka 'small river' d hilka d ilka 'rivulet' ¶¶ D #2569 ◇ i ÷ Eg fP s' ({Vc.} < */s'yw) 'lake, pool, basin' > DEg s'y 'lake, well' > Cpt **уцм** s'e'i 'well, basin' (EG III 397-8, Fk. 260, Vc. 258), which probably belong to N *c'fa''iwiE (or *s'fa''iwiE?) 'body of water, wet\swampy ground' [q.v.].

2144. ₂*su''ŋgz'V 'finger(s), hollow hand' > HS: CS *s'uŋgɣaɣl- 'hollow hand' > BHB s'oŋal* 'hollow hand, handful' (att. forms: &lo0S1 s'ɔŋ'ɔl-o- 'his hollow hand', pl. Mil5o1S6 s'ɔŋa-l'ɔl-im and pl. cs. il4o9S2 s'aŋa,le'), Sr s'uŋ'la-, Md s'ula id., JA {Trg.} al1o9S2 s'aŋa-l-a- ~ al1uoS6 s'ɔŋu-l-a- 'hollow of the hand\sole' ¶ KB 1487-8, Lv. T II 503, Js. 1610, DM 454 ¶ U *suz'a' 'finger' > pObU *θu-z'(V) id. > pVg *tu-l'a- 'finger-ring' > Vg: T tol'a-, LK/MK tol'a, UK tul'a, P/NV/UL/Ss tul'a id.; pOs {Ht.} *tuy ~ *tuy 'finger' > Os: V loy (with 1s ppa. luyəm 'my finger'), Vy yoy, Ty/Y loy, D/K tu'y, Nz tu'y, Kz tu'y, O luy id.; V/O luy 'sewing-ring, finger-ring', Vy yuy, Ty/Y luy, D tu'y, Nz tu'y, Kz tu'y id. ¶ Sm {Jn.} *tuya°, {Hl.} *tuya 'finger' > Mt {Hl.} *taya id. (Mt: M/K {Mll.} taia id., M {Pl.} таїда 'his finger', T {Mll.} ta'jam 'my finger') ¶¶ Coll. 64, Coll. CG 405 (*sulV), UEW 449 (*suz'V), Sm. 540 (U *suwd'a° 'finger' > FU *s/s'uw'd'a, FP *s'uw'd'a, Ugr *sud'a, Sm *to-ja'), MF 651-2, Ht. #116, Jn. UK 21 (U *suz'a°), Hl. MTKV 62-3, 88, Hl M #941 ◇ In S the N cns. *-z- yields *-l- if the root-initial cns. is a sibilant; therefore no S *s'...s'-roots are attested.

2145. *se3'A 'a relative from the opposite moiety' ('father\son-in-law', 'mother's brother', and sim.) > K {K²} *s'iz'e- or {K} *si3'e- 'son-in-law' > G si3e-, Mg si(n)3'a- d sinda id., Lz si3'a- id., 'bridegroom', Sv: UB/L c'iz'e, LB/Ln c'iz'e 'son-in-law' ¶¶ K 163 (*si3'e-), K² 181 (*s'iz'e-), TK 831 ¶¶ The pK rec. *s'iz'e- is preferable. As: N ***se3'A** > *se3A (whence regularly K *s'iz'e-); *dis* *s'...3' > s...3' in Zan ¶ HS: EC *s'Vz- ({Blz.} *sVz-) 'relative-in-law' > Sml so'ddog 'father-in-law', so'ddo'h 'mother-in-law', Rn {PG} se'yyo'h ~ so'yyo'h, {Oo.} so'yo'h 'female-in-law' (= mother- \ daughter-in-law)', {PG, Oo.} seyyo'h (/ -kk-) 'male-in-law (father- \ son- \ brother-in-law)', pBn *si'dda'h 'mother-in-law', 'sister-in-law' > Bn B/J/Kj siddah, Bn K soddoh id., {Grg.} sodd-a- 'in-law, wife's sibling', Or H {Ow.} sodda', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} sodda- 'in-law' (Or b→ Arr sodda' id.), Arr so'h 'in-laws', Gln {AMS} soqo 'son-in-law' ¶ Hn. BD 118, 149, PG 259, 10 (on the morphophoneme -h / -kk-), Oo. 70, Grg. 360, Sr. 386, Ow. 271, Hw. A 394, AMS 222 [+ || ? (*mt* ?) WCh: P {MSk.} c'o'si-ti (pl. c'o'sa'ni) 'in-law', ??φ: Wrj {Sk.} 3'ayi-na id., c'iyak^w-ai- 'female relative-in-law' ¶ MSk. 171, Sk. NB 27, Stl. ZCh 255 [102] ¶ U *c'ec'a- 'uncle' > F seta- 'father's brother', ? Es Δ sedi 'mother's brother' : pLp {Lr.} *c'e'ce- 'father's brother' > Lp: S {Hs.} tjiedsie, L {LLO} tjiehtie-, tja'htie-, N {N} c'æcce, Kld {TI} c'ie,c'c- 'father's younger brother' : Er c'ic'e 'elder brother-in-law (sister's husband)', Mk **аба** s'c'ava ~ s'c'ava 'mother's mother', **ата** s'c'a'ta 'mother's father' : pChr *c'u'c'a > *c'ec'a- > Chr L чукчук c'u'c'u-, H чькчьк c'æc'a, {Rm.} c'i'c'a 'mother's brother', U c'u'c'o- ~ tu'c'o- : pPrm *c'əz 'mother's brother' > Z чож c'oz, Z Lt/Ud c'oz, Vt чѣжмѣрт c'uz'murt id., чѣжбыбы 'mother's father' ¶ Vg: LK {Kn.} s'a's, Ss {Kn.} sasix 'uncle', P

{Kn.} s'a's'sə-m 'my uncle' || Sm {Jn.} *cica' 'mother's younger brother' > Ne Т тиди, Т О {Lh.} t' 'id'e, Ng {Mik.} d' titid'a, Slq: Tz {KKIH} ti_ta' 'mother's younger brother', Tm {KD} d' (dim.?) c'e'z' əg_a, MKe c_i'c' a id., Ch {Cs.} tec'ea, MO {Cs.} c'ec'a 'mother's brother', Ke {Cs.} citca, NP c'ic'e, Nr dim. cez'ega 'uncle' || pY {IN} *c'a'c'a' 'elder brother, uncle' > Y K {IN} c'a'c'a' id., {Krn.} c'ac'a 'elder bother' ¶¶ UEW 34-5, Sm. 536 (U, FU *ceca'', FP *c'/s'ec'a'', Ugr *c'ec'a'', Sm *cica''), Lr. #126, Lgc. #534, Hs. 1315, TI 665, PI 312-3, RMarS 167, Ep. 144, Rm. OTS 158, Ber. 7, Jn. 33, KKIH 183, KHG OSJ 92, Cs. 135, 147, 258, IN 21, Krn. JJ 284, ▣ Rd. UJ 35 [#5] (Y <b U) ¶¶ Pre-U ass. affricatization of *s-: *se3'A > *c'ec'a'' ♦ Blz. KM 119 [#18] (K, EC, U) ¶+& 130 (added NB), ¶ AD NM #111, S CNM 12 (÷÷ proto-Lezgian).

2146. *Si'3'V 'to skin, scratch' > K: GZ *3'i3'g-wn_- v. 'pinch, nip, tweak (large portion)' > G 3'i3'gn- id., Mg 3'g33'gon-, 3'gi3'gon- id. ¶ K 269, K² 281, FS E 574 (*3'i3'g-) || **HS:** C: Ag *s'vsk- v. 'skin' > Bln {R} sisk- ¶ R WB 311 || **fl:** Tg *si_sa- v. 'scrape, scratch' > Ul ssa/t- 'scrape (скоблѣтѣ, скрести)', WrMc sis'a- 'dig in the earth' (of pigs), 'gnaw' (of worms) ¶ STM II 98 || ? NaT *soy- v. 'skin (an animal), peel' > OT soy- v. 'skin', XwT xiv soy- v. 'strip off', MQp *soy- v. 'peel', Osm xiv soy- v. 'flay', Tk soy- v. 'strip, undress, peel', Ggz, Az soy- v. 'peel, skin', Tkm coй- θoy- v. 'peel', SY soy- v. 'skin (an animal)', Qrg soy v. 'skin' → 'slaughter', Qzq soy- id., 'undress', Tv soy- v. 'skin, take off (a saddle)', Alt soy- id., 'slaughter', Xk soy- v. 'skin, bark', VTt suy- id., 'slaughter' ¶ Cl. 858, Rs. W 425, Ten. SSY 206, Jud. 650, Jeg. 198 ♦ K *3'-, C and Tg *-s- are due to *as* between sibilants.