

2147. ? *s^ubyV 'spike, spear; to pierce' > **HS:** S: Ar √sbb G 'pierce' ¶ BK I 1038 ¶ **K:** G s^ub-i 'spear, lance' ¶ Chx. 1850, DCh. 1529 ¶ **U:** FP *s^uye (< **√s^uwye) 'spear, bear-spear, spike (of a weapon)' > F Δ hui 'Spule', huitti id., '(runde) Spitze, Gipfel', Es hui, Δ hoi, Lv voⁱ̣, v^{woi}̣ 'Netznadel; Spule beim Weben' ∫ Lp: OSw {LÖ} suoj, Pt/Ar 'suoyya, 'netting needle' ∫ Prm {LG} *s^u > Z шы sⁱ, Z UV/I sⁱ 'spear, bar-spear, bayonet', Vt ш sⁱ, Vt MU sⁱ 'sting, spike, bayonet' ¶ UEW 787-8, LG 325, Lt. 198 ¶ **Æ** (× N *s^apih^hgV 'log, trunk of a tree', q.v. ffd. × N *s^ro^bl^lV^lt.V → *s^vb^lV^lt.V 'stem, piece of wood?'): Tg *so^{ba} '€ stick', pJ {S} *sa^{wu}a^a 'pole, rod, staff' ♦ AD NM #33, ¶ S CNM 9-10 (*unc.* rejection of the K cognate).

2148. 2 *s^udV 'to fasten tightly, strangle, be violent to so.' > **HS:** WS *√s^udd ~ *s^ud- v. 'fasten tightly, apply violence against, devastate' > BHb ddS √s^udd G ~ d&S √s^uwd G (pf. dd2S1 s^aˈd^aˌ, ip. duSiⁱ ya^aˈs^ud.) v. 'deal violently with, devastate' ({KB} 'verheeren, verwüsten, vergewaltigen'), d7S s^{od} 'violence, oppression', Ug s^{dd} G 'devastate', Md √s^ud? ~ √s^udd v. G 'fasten (as chains), bind tightly, overpower', Ar √sdd G (pf. sadda) v. 'obstruct', Gz √sdd v. G 'drive out\forth, chase away', Tgy √sdd 'chase away, send', Tgr √sdd v. 'brace (e.g. skin on a drum), fasten tightly; give trouble, bother, assail; send' ¶ KB 1317, BDB ##7703, GB 808, OLS 433-4, DM 449, L G 485-6, LH 197 ¶ **K** *s^uwd-, {FS} *s^uwed-/s^uwd- v. 'choke; suffocate, be suffocated; drown, get drown' > OG s^utoba ~ s^udoba n. act. 'to choke, suffocate', s^{is}ˈudil- 'strangulation', Lz s^k(v)id-, s^kid- 'suffocate, strangle', Mg s^kvid- id., 'drown, hang (so.)', Sv s^gwd-, s^gud- d s^kwd- v. 'strangle\drown, be strangled\drowned' ({TK} msd.: UB/L li-s^gwd-e ~ -i, Ln li-s^kwdi) ¶ K 215, K² 249, FS E 425-6, Q 359, TK 458 ♦ IS MS 350 s.v. 'насилие' *s^ru^dΔ, IS SS #3.24.

2149. *s^ulu^uˈfadV 'good, happy, pleasant' > **HS:** WS *√s^uˈid 'be happy' > Ar √s^uid 'be happy, thrive' (a person), 'be auspicious' (a day), Sb doS s^ud 'beneficence', (?) 'good fortune', s^ud v. 'grant\bestow a favour' (a deity) ¶ Fr. II 316, BGMR 121-2 ∥ ?? B: Kb z^zz^zəðwi 'passer une période heureuse' [unless a caus. of a verb represented in Ah duət 'be happy'] ¶ Dl. 932, Fc. 221 ¶ **K** *s^ued-/s^ud- 'be proper, fit' > Mg s^kid- id., {Q} s^kidapa 'decency; to befit\become', ma-s^kiduapa 'it befits me', Sv s^ged-, s^ggd- d s^ked- 'deem sth. worthy' (msd. UB/LB/L li-s^ggd-e, Ln li-s^ked-e) ¶ K 214, K² 248, Q 360, FS K 376, FS E 422-3, TK 458, GP 178 ¶ **IE** *swehd- > NaIE *swa^a-d 'sweet; be pleasant' (× N *ǵ^uwahdV 'sweet, pleasant', q.v.): [1] *swa^a-d 'enjoy; be pleasant' > Gk ἡδομαι, Gk D ἄδομαι, Gk B ἡδόμεν 'rejoice, take delight', Gk ἄδουμι, Gk Hm ἡδουμι 'pleasant', ἡδονή 'pleasure' ∥ L sua^adeo^a v. 'present (sth.) in a pleasing manner' (→ 'recommend, advise') ∥ Gt sutis ἡπεικλή, mild, nachgiebig ∥ ? Vd sam^a-ˈsud-e^a inf. {MW} 'to taste, enjoy', OI 'svadate^a 'is pleasant, tastes well' ∥ Lt su^a-dyti 'to salt, to pickle (food)' ∥ Tc B swa^a-r 'please' ∥ [2] NaIE *swa^a-du-s 'sweet' > OI sva^a-du- 'sweet, savory, pleasant' ∥ Gk ἡδύς, Gk El ἡδύς, Gk D ἡδύς id. ∥ OSx swo^a-ti, OHG swuo^oi 'sweet, pleasing', NHG su^a-ß, MDt soete, Dt zoet, ON sætr, NNr söt, Sw so^a-t, Da sød, OFrs, AS swe^a-te 'sweet', NE sweet ∥ pTc *swa^a-re > Tc: A swa^a-r, B swa^a-re 'sweet' ∥ [3] *swa^a-dw-i-s > OI sva^a-d-vi-, L sua^a-vi-s 'sweet, pleasant' ∥ [4] *swa^a-d-o- 'sweet, pleasant', *swa^a-dos- 'sweetness; pleasure, satisfaction' > Vd 'pra^a-svadas- 'pleasant' ∥ Gk ἡδονή 'delight, pleasure; vinegar', μελι-ἡδονή 'honey-sweet' ∥ [5] *swa^a-don-om, *swa^a-don-a 'delight, pleasure' > OI 'sva^a-danam 'act of tasting; seasoning, making (food) savory' ∥ Gk ἡδονή 'delight, pleasure' ¶ P 1040, EI 566 (*sweh^ade/o- 'be tasty, please'), 560 [*sweh^adu-s 'pleasing (to the senses), tasty'], M K III 567-9, M E II 788-9, 797, MW 1122, 1279, F II 622-3, WH II 611-2, Fs. 461-2, Vr. 577, Vr. N 868, Ho. 339, Ho. S 73, Kb. 1008, OsS 898, KM 765, Frn. 944, DLKZ 777, Ad. 725-6 ¶ **II** ?? **Æ:** NaT *su^a-ci- 'be sweet' (infl. of N *ǵ^uwahdV 'l(?)') > OT {Cl.} su^a-ci- 'be sweet', su^a-cig 'sweet', Tkm c^aḥ^uḥi ṯu^a-y^zi 'sweet, tasty', Oosm XIII su^a-ḫi ~ su^a-ḫu^a, Osm {Rh.} ḫjvS su^a-ḫu^a, Tk ḫ^a su^a-cu^a 'wine', Tk ḫ^a su^a-cu^a 'pleasant, tasty', Tki su^a-cu^a 'c^au^a-c^au^a', Uz suc^auk ~ c^auc^auk, Qrg c^au^a-c^au^a 'sweet', XwT XIV su^a-c^au^ag, MQp XIII su^a-c^au^a id., '(grape) wine', Qzq твѣ ту^a-s^aˈI, Bsh c^a c^a s^aˈs^a, VTt т^a чѣ т^a-s^aˈb 'sweet (non salty)' (water) ¶ Cl. 795-7, Rs. W 457 (Rm.: *su^a-ci- 'be sweet' <d^a *su^a-t 'milk' + *si), TkR 596, Rh. 1086, TrR 796, Jud. 880.

2150. *s^ray^udV ~ *s^ray^uˈdV 'to throw, (?) leave (abandon)' > **HS:** CS (or S) *√s^rdw^y 'throw, cast, shoot' > IA √s^rdy G 'shoot', JA [Trg.], JEA √s^rdyw G (pf. id4S6 s^aˈd^ae^a ~ ad1S6 s^aˈd^aa^a) 'swing, throw, cast, shoot', Sr √s^rdw^y G (pf. ædo^a s^aˈd^aa^a) 'hurl, throw, shoot (an arrow), cast, fling', Ar √sdw G (pf. "daSa sada^a) 'stretch forward ["throw"] his fore legs' (of a camel), 'play with walnuts, throwing them into a hole' ∥ [× N *s^rˈa^aˈtV 'podex; to sit, sit down'] Ak √s^rit (inf. s^e-tum, s^{ia}-tum, p. -s^{it}-) 'übrig lassen' ¶ Js.

1524, Sl. 1109-12, Br. 757-8, JPS 560, Ln. 1336, Sd. 1221 || ?σK *sʷed-/ *sʷd- 'remain' (← 'be left') > OG sʷd-/sʷed- 'remain', G rcʷ-, Mg sk3d-, skid-id., Lz skid-, skud-, sked- (n. act. o-skad-u) v. 'live (wohnen)' || ?φ Sv sed-/sd-, saʷd- 'remain', UB ka-sed 'escape harm from sth.' (msd.: UB/L li-sed) ¶ K 215, K² 249; FS K 379-80 & FS E 426 (without mentioning the Sv cognate), TK 447, GP 167 || U: FP *sʷayttʷaʷ (> *sʷaʷyttʷaʷ ~ *sʷaytta-) 'throw, hurl' > F heittaʷ- 'throw, cast; leave, give up', Es heida- / heit- 'cast, throw' || Lp S {Hs.} saattʷedh 'versetzen, abschicken, wegtreiben, fahren lassen', {Lgc.} saʷtti-, {SK} seʷtte-, sitte- 'throw, hurl' || Z, Prmk sʷ3t-, Yz sʷoʷt- 'put corn into the drying-house (овиш)', Z sʷoʷt- 'throw (e.g. snow-balls) into the crowd' ¶ *-tt- (for *-δ-) may be due to suffixation [*-δ-t- > *-tt-] or to some unknown laws of phonotactics: *-yd- > *-ytt-? ¶ UEW 781, Lgc. #6077, Coll. H #81.22, SK 65, TmK 781, Lt. J 199 || R: ?φ M *side- > WrM side-, HlM шидʷ-, Brt шидʷ- 'throw, fling' ¶ MED 696, Chr. 743 || D (in SD) *caʷtʷ(tʷ)-/*canʷtʷ- v. 'throw' > Ml caʷtʷtʷuka v. 'throw darts, hurl', caʷtʷuka, caʷnʷtʷuka v. 'throw', caʷtʷtʷu 'a curl', Kn jaʷdʷisu v. 'throw', Tu caʷnʷdʷuni v. 'fling a spear' ¶ D #2439 ◇ ≠ S NSShS #13 (K i ÷ IE *sed- 'sit'; in fact, IE *sed- 'sit down' [not 'sit!'] is from N *sʷaʷtʷV 'podex; to sit, sit down' [q.v.]).

2151. *sʷruʷhiʷV 'to fade, extinguish' > HS: WS *ʷsʷhʷyʷ, ? *sʷawʷ-: [1] S *ʷsʷhʷyʷ > Sr ʷsʷhʷyʷ v. 'be extinguished' (fire), 'evanuit (robur)' ¶ Br. 759; [2] WS *sʷawʷ- ʷnothing, evil' (× N *sʷuwʷV 'weak', q.v. ffd.) ¶ GB 809, KB 1323-5, BK I 1168-9, BGMR 52, L G 521 || Eg XX swʷh (= {EG} sʷh) 'verschwinden lassen' (unless a caus. of an unattested verb **wh) ¶ EG IV 72 || IE: NaIE *swī- (also +exts. *-g-, *-k-) 'decrease, become less, be(come) silent' > Ic svrʷa 'to abate' (of pain), with *-k-: OHG swīgeʷn, NHG schweigen v. 'be silent', OSx swīgon, AS swīgian, suzian id., 'be quiet' || Gk σιγῆ, Gk D σιγῶς (< *swī-g-) 'silence', σιγῶς 'silently; in silence', σιγῶς, σιωπῶς (< *swiyoʷ-p-) 'I am silent' ¶ P 1052, Bv. 736, Vr. 570, Ho. 337, Ho. S 73, Kb. 1003, OsS 915-6, KM 591, F II 700-1, EI 518 (? *swīg/k- 'be silent, hush') || U: FU *sʷcʷiya- (or *-η-) > F hii-pu-a v. 'fade' (with the rf./ps. sx. *-pu-, cp. F juo-pu-a 'to be drunk' < dʷ juo-da 'to drink', ʷ Laan. 282) ¶ Rs. UAW 42 || R: Tg *sī- v. 'extinguish', *sī-b- v. 'go out (be extinguished)' > Ewk sī- v. 'extinguish', sīw- v. 'go out (be extinguished)', Sln sʷīguʷ-, Lm hīw-, Neg sīw- v. 'die out', Orc sīwi- v. 'extinguish', sipti- ~ sipt3- v. 'die out' ¶ STM II 73; a different interpretation: S AJ 215 [#171].

2152. *sʷokʷUʷ 'to say' > IE: NaIE *sekʷ- v. 'say' > Gk ἔν(ν)επῶ 'tell, tell of, relate' (aor. ἔνι-σπον, imv. pl. ἔσπετε) || L insequē 'sag an' (= Gk ἐννεπε), inquam 'I say, speak' (< *insquam, old inj. or conj., acc. to BD), inquit '(he) said' (< aor. *en-skʷe-t), Um prusikurent 'pronuntiaverint' || OW hepp, MW heby(r), W eb(e), ebr 'he said', OIr {Vn.} rosc 'dicton (généralement en vers) d'une formule légale, adage, aphorisme, brocard' (< *pro-skʷo-), {P} arosc 'proverb' (*ad-pro-skʷo-), insce 'Rede' (*eni-skʷ-ya), OIr sceʷl, W chwedl 'news, recitation' || Gmc *sagjan > ON, Ic, Nnr segja, Sw saʷga, Dn sige, OSx seʷggian, OHG, NHG sagen, AS seʷcʷʷan 'to say', NE say (IE *sokʷe-) || Lt seʷkti (prs. sekuʷ) 'to tell, narrate', sakyʷti id., 'to say', Ltv saciʷt 'to say' || Sl: ChS соуити socʷiti, Blg соча v. 'show, indicate', ChS, OR сокъ sokʷъ 'κατήγορος, accusator', OR соуити socʷiti 'look for, search, suit, be plaintiff', SCr soʷcʷiti 'to search for, find out, establish the guilt of', OCz sok 'Ankläger', Cz sok 'rival, adversary', OP soczenie 'accusation', P osoka id., 'libel', osoczycʷ 'to accuse', R † софчитʷ 'to suit, be plaintiff' ¶ P 897-8, EI 536 (*sekʷ- 'say, recount publicly'), F I 520-1, WH I 702-3, Bc. G 343, Vn. R 44, Vr. 467, Schz. 243, Kb. 818, OsS 734-5, KM 619, Ho. 288, Ho. S 62, Frn. 757, 773, Brū. 384-5, Mikl. E 313, Vs. III 708, Srz. III 460. 471, BD II 3, 127, 164, 468 || U: FP *sʷokʷ v. 'say' (→ 'repeat') > F hoke- v. 'say repeatedly; babble, chatter, speak', Es Δ ogeda v. 'teach, give advice' || Prm {LG} *sʷu- v. 'say' > Z шу-ны Vt шуныid. ¶ LG 324, UEW 786-7 || R: ? T *soʷglaʷ- v. 'say' > MT [TZ], Qzq, Qq soʷyle-, Tv cʷ гле- soʷʷle- id., Chg, Az soʷylaʷ-, Tk soʷyle-, Tkm θoʷyle- Qrg suʷyloʷ- ~ soʷyloʷ-, Blq, Xk soʷle- v. 'say', VTt cʷ йлэ-сьʷylaʷ-, Bsh hʷ йлэ-һьʷylaʷ-, Nog soʷyle- v. 'say, narrate', Uz soʷyla-, Chv Δ {Ash.} solʷaʷ- v. 'speak' ¶ Rs. W 429, Ash. XI 179.

2153. *sʷahKʷE 'cover, hide' > HS: SES *ʷsʷhkʷ > Jb C ʷsʷhkʷ G (pf. sʷhakʷ) 'lie hidden' ¶ Jo. J 261 || ? WCh: AG {Stl.} *sokʷ 'hide' > Su {ChL} soʷkʷ, ? {J} cʷokʷ, Kfr {Nt.} soʷkʷ, Anf {ChL} sokʷ, Gmy {Kr.} sokʷ ¶ × N *sʷakaʷ 'to cover' [q.v.] ¶ Stl. VZCh A #233, ChL, ChC, Nt. 37 || U *sʷakkʷE v. 'hide' > FV *sʷakʷakkʷE > Lp N {N} cʷiekkʷtʷ / -g- v. 'hide, conceal, keep secret', L {LLO} tʷiehkʷaʷ (in cds) 'hidden, concealed, secret' || Chr B sʷaktem v. 'insert, hide' || Sm {Jn., Hl.} *tʷakʷ- 'verbergen' > Ng {Hl.} tʷakʷ- 'verbergen',

verstecken, vergraben'; En Tn {HL} tos- (inf. tot'e, 3s toʔaʔa) id.; Slq Tm {KD} vt. takku (1s aor. taŋŋab_) 'keep (хранить)', Slq Tz {KKIH} i_lla__ taq- v. 'bury' (i_lla__ 'down'), Slq {Cs.}: Nr tahhap, Ke tagannau, Ch/UO/B taknam, NP takannam, MO taŋnau, Kar taŋnam, Tz taŋnam, takpam 'I buried', ? Sq Tz {KKIH} taqiti-qo 'to close', i_lla__ taqiti-qo 'to lock', {Cs.} takatam 'ich schloß zu', ?? Slq Chl {Cs.} taʔadam 'ich bedeckte (mit einem Tuch)'; Mt {HL} *tak- 'vergraben' (Mt M таґнамаь {Sp.} 'закопываю') ¶ Ps. sL 105-6, N I 384, LLO 1152, LG 256-7, Jn. 146, Cs. 144, KKI 114, 179, Hl. M 350 [#946], 428 II ?? ¶ [1] M *saki- 'protect, guard' > MM [PP, S, HI] saqi- 'protect', [MA] saqi- 'guard, protect against', WrM saki-, HlM сахи-, Brt хахи- v. 'protect, preserve, guard', Mnr H {SM} sagi-, {T} sagi- id., 'expect', WrO {Krg.} sak'a-, sakiq-, Kl c' k- sa'k-, {Rm.} sa'kj- v. 'guard, keep', Ba sa'ge- (so in T BJ), sage- (so in T 356) 'wait for, expect', Dx {T} sagi-, Dg {Pp.} sagi__-, {T} sagi-, {Mr.} sahi-, Ord sa'xi- v. 'guard; observe (laws, customs)' ¶ Pp. MA 318, Pp. KP 156, Pp. PP 129, H 131, Mss. H 93, MED 662, SM 319, T 356, T BJ 146, T DgJ 356, T DsJ 133, Ms. O 553-4, Krg. 395, KRS 445, KW 31, Chr. 679 || T *sak- (× T *saki- 'watch, be aware') > Chv сык сых, сыкаА сыхъ п. 'guard (охрана)', NaT *sak-ṭi'a guard (person), guardian' > OT, Chg ≥xv saqç'i id., XwT xiv saqç'i, Tkm θaqç'i, ET saqç'i, VTt saqs'ṭ, Bsh haqsṭ '(a) guard, sentry', Qzq saqs'i 'watchman', Qmq saqç'i, Nog, Qq saqs'i, Uz соҭчи saqç'i '(a) guard', Qrg saqç'i, Alt saqç'i id., 'guardian' ḏ T *sakla- 'protect, guard' (× *sakla- 'watch') > Tkm θaqla-, Az saḫla-, ET saqli-, Qmq, VTt, Nog, Qzq, Qq saqla-, Bsh haqla-, Qrg, Alt saqta-, Chv сыкла- sɪxla- id., Osm saqla-, Tk sakla- id., 'conceal' ¶ Jeg. 201, Cl. 805-6, 810, Tkr 558-9, Sht. 171, BT 125 ¶¶ There is lexical interaction between this A root and the A reflex of N *Sahk'a' 'search, find, know' (q.v.) ¶¶ □ DQA #1957 [A *se'k'u; incl. T, M] ¶¶ [2] ?? AdS of Tg *segk- v. 'litter (branches of conifer on the flour), cover the flour with sth.' and of WrM {Kow.} sekci 'herbes qu'on étend sur le lit' (< A {AD} *sek'- 'spread out' < N *s'ekE 'strew, spread', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ DQA #1952 [A *s|zegi 'to litter; mat'].

2154. *s'ilV 'quiet' > **HS:** S *√s'lw 'stay quietly, be at rest' [× N *s'al'u 'intact (> entire), in good condition, healthy', q.v.] > BHb √s'lw (1s pf. iT5v'12S1 s'a-lawti), OA √s'ly id., BHb v14S1 s'a-lew 'untroubled, carefree, at ease', ulS3 s'elu 'untroubled state', ev16S2 s'al'wa 'quietness, ease, security, untroubled state', Ug √s'lw v. {OLS} 'rest (reposer)' ({A} 'sich trösten'), BA el4S6 s'ə'le- 'quiet, carefree', ulS1 s'a-lu- 'negligence', JPA √s'lyw G (pf. i14S6 s'ə'le- - al1S6 s'ə'la-) 'be at ease, quiet, rest, unconcerned', JEA √s'lyw G 'forget', ChrPA, NNEA {Mcl.} √s'ly 'be carefree, calm, rest', JA [Trg.] ai16S5 s'il'ya- 'quiet, unconcerned', {Lv.} s'il'ya- 'Ruhe, Ungestörtheit', Sr s'ə'le-, Md s'alia 'tranquil, peaceful, calm', Sr √s'ly (pf. s'ə'li) 'be silent, still, abate, dwell in peace', IA *s'lyh (pl. s'lyn), JA {Trg.} {Lv.} at1ui16S2 s'a'lyu'ta- 'Ruhe, Frieden', Sr Ji1e s'ə'li, 'jolfe s'el'y-a- 'stillness, quiet', Ar v1S √slw G 'console oneself for, be(come) content\happy (without so.)', il's0a ʔasla- v. 'be safe from wild beasts', Éval0Sa salwat- 'confort, consolation', Ak NB s'elu- 'become negligent, neglect' ({Sd.}: ḏ-Aram), Ak s'ilu'tu ~ s'ilr'tu 'negligence' ¶ HJ 1142, KB 1392-4, 1790, A #2609, BK I 1132, Deg. § 62, Lv. T II 490-1, Js. 1582, Sl. 1148, Br. 778, JPS 579-80, DM 441, Mcl. 442, Sd. 1211 ¶ S *-w- may either go back to the N etymon (that will be reconstructed as *s'ilU) or be due to contamination with N *s'al'u '↑' || B: Ah sullan 'douceur', ETwl, Ty sol'lan id., 'lentement' ¶ Fc. 1832, PrGG 298 II **IE:** NaIE *sil- 'be silent \ quiet' > L sile- 'be silent, be still, rest' || Gt ana-silan 'κοπαΐειν, to abate, drop' (of wind) [Mc. 4.39], AS sa'lness 'silence (Schweigen)' ¶ Mn. 1139, WP II 462, Fs. 44, Ho. 269 II **U:** FU (att. in BF) *s'c'ilya- > F hiljaa, hiljan, Krl hil'an adv. 'quiet', Krl Ld hil' 'slow, quiet', Es hili, hilja 'late' (adv.), hilja 'late' (adj.), Lv ilig_ 'slow' II **A:** M *silV- > WrM silirke- v. 'be lazy, idle', Kl {Rm.} s'ala- -χα (< s'ila-yi-) 'nicht tun, faul daliegen', Brt hylun хатар-ха 'to be idle, loaf' ¶¶ RI. IV 653-4 and Rs. W 416 mention a T root in MQp [CC] {RI. → Rs.} silr 'ruhig, gelassen' and Kr silan 'Ruhe', but it is not confirmed either by Grøn. (as to MQp [CC]) or in KRPS (for Kr) ¶¶ KW 346, Chr. 705.

¶+ **2154a. ?s*s'u0IV** 'throat, mouth' > **HS:** S *√s'f1 > Ar sa'fil- 'throat', masfal- id. (restructured as if these words were derived from √s'f1 'cough') ¶ BK I 1093 || ?ϕ CCh: Ms {J} su'lla', Bnn {ChL} su'lda', BnnM {ChL} sula 'hole' (× N *silV 'hole', q.v.) ¶ ChC. ChL II **U:** FU *s'u-le 'mouth, lip' > Os: V lul, Vy yul, Ty luḏ, D tut 'mouth' || F huuli (gen. huulen), Es huul 'lip' : Lp: N {N} sulla 'approximation to sth.', L {LLO} sulla 'in der Richtung gegen ..., in der Gegend von ...' ¶ UEW 903 II **IE:** NaIE *swel- v. {P} 'swallow' > Av x'var- 'genießen, verzehren' || NE swill 'drink eagerly\greedily', Ic sollr 'Trinkgelage' ¶¶ +ext. : *swelk- > MLG, MDt swalch 'Schlund', NHG Schwalch 'Öffnung des Schmelzofens', OHG

swelhan ~ swelgan, ON swelga, AS swelgan 'to swallow', NE swallow v. ¶ P 1045 ¶ The absence of traces of the *lr.* may be explained by metathesis (N **sʷuθlV* > *mt* **swelH-* > **swel-* with no **ə* in the ptrvocalic position). ¶

2155. **sʷuglV* 'to knock down, attack, be hostile' > **HS:** Eg fp *sʷr* (= {EG} *sʰr*) 'overthrow, throw down (the enemy, etc.)', Eg L *sʷry.w* - Bezeichnung für feindliche Menschen ¶ EG IV 257-8, Fk. 242 ¶ **K:** OG {DCh.} *sʷyl-i* 'quarrel, fight', G {Chx.} *sʷyl-i* 'dissension, strife, quarrel, enmity', *sʷyl-* 'auf Kriegsfuß stehen, in Unfrieden leben' (hardly [↔ DCh.] from Ar *sʷyl-* 'occupation, affaire, travail, besogne', ʔ BK I 1245) ¶ DCh. 1530, Chx. 1854-5 ¶ **Æ:** ? M: WrM *suʰlguʰduʰ-* v. 'hate, detest, defame' ¶ MED 743.

2156. **sʷroʰLV* 'ē roe, deer' > **K:** GZ **sʷwel-* 'roe, chamois' > G *sʷel-*, Mg *skwer-* id., Lz *mskwer-*, *pskwer-*, *mskwer-* 'deer' ¶¶ K 216, K² 250, FS K 380, FS E 427, Chik. 91, Gm. SSh 27 (Gm.'s law: K **sʷw-* > Mg/Lz *skv-*) ¶ **HS:** EC {Ss.} **sʷaʰl-* 'oryx' > Or {Th.} *saʰl-a*, Or B {Sr.} *saʰlaʰ*, {Vnt.} *sala*, Gln *sʰaʰl-to*, Brj 'saʰla id., EC → Amh β→ *sala* id. ¶ Ss. PEC 33, Ss. B 161, Th. 296, Sr. 382, Vnt. 131, GnK. 239.

2157. **sʷalIV* 'to strike, break' > **K** **zʷyl-* > G {DCh.} *zʷyl-* vt. 'break, split' (Ломат□, колот□, □емт□), {Chx.} 'Risse in etw. verursachen', G Kx {Chx.} *zʷyl-* 'zerquetschen, beschädigen etw. (z. B. vom Transport)' ¶ G *zʷ-* < **zʷ-* by *as* (**zʷy-* > *zʷy-*) ¶ DCh. 1030, Chx. 1040 ¶ ? **IE:** NaIE **slə-k-*, {EI} *slak-* 'beat, strike' > Clt: OIr *slachta* (cn. {Vn.}: *slachtha*) 'beaten', ScGl *slachdaim* 'I strike with a hammer', *slachdan* 'club'; with an "expressive" -kk-: OIr *slacc* 'sword', NIr *slacaire* {Dnn.} 'batterer, bruiser, beater' ¶ Gmc: Gt, OSx *slahan*, ON *slaʰ*, Sw, Dn, NNR *slaʰ*, OHG *slahan* (*sluoc* / *sluogun* / *geslagen*) 'to beat, slay, slaughter', NHG *schlagen*, OFrs *slagia* id., AS *sléʰan* id., 'kill', NE *slay* ¶ P 959, EI 549-50, Vn. S 124, Dnn. 649, Vr. 512, Fs. 436, Ho. 298, Ho. S 67, Kb. 904, OsS 817-8, KM 652 ¶ **Æ:** ?? NaT **sal-* v. 'move, put into (violent) motion; strike' (× N **sale* 'to put, throw' [q.v.]) > Tkm *θal-* 'beat, strike', Uz *col-* *sal-*, Qmq *sal-* 'strike', Qzq, Qq, Qrg *sal-* 'strike\hit (violently)'; → NaT **sal-isʰ* 'battle, war' > Qrg, Alt, ET *salisʰ*, Uz *salisʰ* id. ¶ Cl. 824, DTS 482, Jud. 625, UzR 377, MM 286, KrkR 559, TL 562 ¶ M: AdS of M **salu-* vi. 'separate', **salga-* vt. 'separate' (× **salagan* 'branch') < N **sʰaʰlVjQU* 'to cleave, cut asunder' (q.v. ffd.) ◇ ≠ IS MS 353 s.v. **sʰoʰlHʰaʰ* 'отделѣт□□ (от стада)' (K, U).

2158. **sʷelV* 'to take off, destroy, pull off' > **K** **sʷal-/sʷl-* > G *sʰal-/sʰl-* v. 'destroy, be destroyed, annihilate, spoil' ¶ Fn. SK 96 [#119], Chx. 1829-36 ¶ **HS:** S **sʷl* v. 'take out\away' (× N **col* 'be\make empty?') > Ar *sʷl* v. *G* (pf. *salla*, ip. -*sull-*) 'draw (a sword), extract gently, steal', Sq *sʷl* v. 'ravier, enlever', BHb *sʷl G* 'pull out' (2pm ip. *taʰsʷolluʰ*, Ruth 2.16), 'plunder', Ak *sʷl G* 'withdraw (from a storage place?)', plunder' (BHb and Ak: × S **sʷl* 'plunder' > Ar *sʷl* id.) ¶ KB 1416-7, GB 814, BK I 1116-7, Hv. 329, L LS 417, Sd. 1142, CAD XVII/1 196-7 ¶ **IE:** NaIE **sel(wo)-* v. 'take off, seize' (× N **sʰilV* 'to take, take away\off\up' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ ?σ **U:** FU **sʰelV* v. 'split' > Prm *sʰoʰl-* ({}LG} **sʰoʰl-* 'split, break to pieces' > Z Sk *sʰol-* vi. 'split' (of playing knucklebones), Yz *sʰulʰal-* vt. 'chip (сепат□)' ¶ LG 321 ¶ **D** **cel-* ({}GS} *s-*) v. 'pull off, draw' > Kn *sel.e* v. 'draw, pull, pull off, rob', Tu *sel.æ* 'force', Tl {Km.} *celuku* v. 'pull out (as eyeballs)', ? Kui *zelka* v. 'pull', *zelba* v. 'pull, draw' ¶¶ D #2791, Km. 363 [#472] ◇ Bru. 105 (S, IE), Blz. KM 120 [#22] (K, S, IE, D).

2159. **sʷnVjVjV* 'to make, build' > **K** **sʷen-* 'build' > OG, G *sʰen-* id. ¶ Ser. 181, Chx. 1780-1 ¶ **HS:** Ch ({}Nw.} **sʰina* 'work'): CCh: Tr {Nw.} *sʰʷnaʰ* (s.c. -r) n. 'work' : Bcm {Sk.} *Pento-* : Lmn {Lk.} *sʰʷnaʰ* : Glv {Rp.} *sʰʷra*, Dgh {IL} *tʰʷr.aʰ* (= *cʰʷraʰ*), MfG {Brr.} *sʰʷra* - *sʰʷre* n. 'work', pMM {Ro.} *sʰʷr* id. > Hrz *sʰera*, Mlk *sʰeʰreʰleʰ*, Gzg D {Lk.} *sʰʷra*, {Ro.} *sʰʷraʰ*, Mofu {Ro.} *sʰeʰreʰy* id. : ZmB {Sa.} *sʰin* id. ¶ ECh: ? Skr {Lk.} *uʰssan* id. ¶ Ch **n-* > -r-, -f- in the Mdr and some Mtk lgs. (cf. Mdr *sʰaʰreʰ*, Glv *sʰʷrda*, Mofu {Ba.} *sʰeʰr* 'tooth') ¶ Nw. 34 [#150], ChC, Brr. MG II 236, Lk. G 137, Ro. 362 [#817] ¶ ?φ WS **sʰc.nʰ* 'make, work skilfully' > Ar *sʰc.nʰ G* 'make, manufacture', Nbt *sʰc.nʰ* v. *G* or *D* 'make' (→ Ar?), Sb {BGMR} *sʰc.nʰ* v. 'fortify', *sʰc.nʰ* n. or v. '(?) work', *sʰc.nʰ* (pf. *hs.nʰ*) 'keep shut up \ under restraint', *ms.nʰt* 'fortress, castle', Hdr {MA} *ms.nʰt(n)* id., OYmn {Slw.} *ms.nʰh* 'Festung, Bauwerk', Ar NY {Slw.} *sʰaʰnʰf* 'wall (Mauer)', NY Mn {MA} ?*sʰc.nʰ* 'ouvrier, gardien', Qt {MA} *δy-ms.nʰt* '(?) corporation des artisans', Jb {Jo.} *sʰinaʰ* v. 'invent', *eʰs.unʰ* v. 'build, invent', Mh {Jo.} *sʰʷnaʰt* (*sʰc.nʰ*), Jb E/C {Jo.} *sʰʷnʰʷat* 'way of doing sth.' (hardly → Ar O [< Ar *éon0Ca* *sʰanʰa* 'art'], Sr *ʰoʰnʰe sʰenʰaʰ* 'skill, craft; a doing, contrivance' → *sʰc.nʰ D* 'act skillfully', BHb *sʰc.nʰ Sh* (abs. inf. *o2nʰc6e2 hac.neʰaʰ*) {Hier.} 'solliciter ambulare' ¶ HJ 971, Cn. N II 172, Ln. 1832-5, BK I 1375, JPS 481-2, Br. 633, KB 972-3, BGRM 143,

MA 94, Slw. 136, Jo. M 364, Jo. J 240 ¶ The WS glottalized cns. *c̥- (for *s̥-) need explanation || ??? IE: NaIE *sen₁ə- 'achieve, accomplish' (× N ***3EŋqV** 'to seek, try to obtain', q.v. ffd.).

2160. *s̥uŋe 'breathe' (→ 'soul') > **HS**: Eg fP ssn 'breathe', Eg L/G sns_n id.; hardly here Eg fP ssn 'smell (riecken)', Eg MK/G sns_n id., Eg {Mks.} sns_n.t 'perfume' (< N ***c̥u̯ŋV** 'smoke, smell' n. × N ***su̯ŋe** 'to smell' [q.v.]) ¶ EG IV 172, 277, Fk. 245, Mks. III #2634, Tk. I 130 || S *^o/s̥/ ssn > Ar sanīn-at- 'wind' (or 'a gentle wind') ¶ Ln. 1430, Fr. II 361 || ?? EC: Af {PH} sīne- v. 'inhale snuff, sniff (sth.)', sīno 'snuff (tabac à priser)', Sa {R} sī'no- 'Schnupftabak' (unless < Tgr {LH} ce~ s̥.e̯na- v. 'sniff') ¶ PH 191, R S II 326, LH 646-7 || **U**: FU *s̥uŋe 'soul (of a dead person), ghost' > F Δ huu 'ghost, spirit' || Er {Ps.} c̥'ov 'human soul', c̥'ov-zo pač'a-zo 'his soul', c̥'opac'a 'ghost', Mk {Ps.} s̥'opac'a (according to UEW, pač'a seems to mean 'soul', too) || Z {W} s̥'e̯n s̥'zn 'shadow of a dead person', Z шоньн s̥'onyan, шоньн ной s̥'onyanz̥y 'the late...' (used with the name of the deceased person), Z Vm s̥'zn 'stench' || ObU *θu̯ŋ 'shadow soul of a person' > pOs *tun̥k id. > Os: V lun̥k, Vy yun̥k, Ty/Y t̥un̥k, D/K ton̥χ, Nz tun̥χ, Kz t̥o̯ŋχ, O lo̯ŋk; pVg *ti̯w id. > MK tow, towi, UK t̥ə̯w, P t̥ə̯wə̯s̥ ¶ UEW 503, Coll. 82, Sm. 550 (FU, FP *s̥'oni, Ugr *θon̥kɪ̯ 'ghost'), LG 322, Ht. #127 (ObU *θu̯ŋ) ¶ F huu may be alternatively (but much less plausibly) explained as a loan from Gmc: ON hug-r 'Sinn, Gedanke, Mut', cp. OHG hugu 'mind' (Vr. 265) || **A**: T: Tlt {RL} su̯'na- 'soul', StAlt su̯'ne 'human soul which remains near the person's body for some time after his death' ¶ Rs. W 434, BT 134; Rs. supposes that the word is a loan from M (cp. M *su̯'ne-su̯'n), which may be true only if the M word exists without the sx. *-su̯'n (of which no ev. is known to me) || M *su̯'ne-su̯'n > WrM, WrO su̯'nesu̯'n, HIM с̥'нц(γн) 'the spirit, soul of one's life' ({MED} 'animating principle'), Brt h̥'hyhy(н) 'soul', Kl † {Rm.} su̯'nsn̥, Kl D/Ö {Rm.} su̯'msn̥ ~ 'Seele, Schattensee', Ord {Ms.} sunesu, Mnr H {SM} suniē̃z̃ə 'soul, animating principle (âme, principe de vie)' ¶ MED 744, KW 340, SM 361, Krg. 424, T 361, Chr. 697, Snz. AB 585 || **D** *co̯ŋkV ({An.} *coŋkkV) 'demon, evil spirit' > Tm co̯'ku 'vampire, devil, goblin', Ml co̯'ku 'demon', Tl co̯'ku v. 'be possessed (by evil spirits)', v. 'posess' (of a devil), Prj coku v. 'posess' (of spirits) ¶¶ D #2870, An. SG 133, ≠ Km. 365 (does not distinguish between the √ in question and *corku v. 'be intoxicated, mad') ♦ Cf. Blz. SNE #8 (U, A, D) ♦ An alt. et. (N ***sUNV** 'breathe' > K {K} *s̥'wen- v. 'rest', Eg sns_n, ssn, Ar sanīn-at-, M su̯'ne-, D *coŋkkV, but without FU *s̥uŋe) is hardly acceptable, because K s̥'wen- is derived from K {FS} *s̥'w- v. 'breathe' (≠ K 174, FS K 282, FS E 313-4).

2161. *s̥u̯ŋU 'snow' > **IE**: NaIE *snei₁g^{wh}- v. 'snow', *snig^{wh}-, *snoi₁g^{wh}o- n. 'snow' > pInA *sne̯ha- > Prkr sin̥cha- 'hoar-frost, snow, mist', pInA *snih- > Prkr sin̥ha- 'snow, dew, mist', Drd: Shina hi̯'n 'snow' || Irn: Shgn z̥'oni̯z̥ id., Av snae̯z̥'a- v. 'snow' || Gk νι̯φ-α acc. 'snow', νει̯φει 'it snows' || L nix (gen. nivis) 'snow', nīvit (< *snei₁g^{wh}eti) 'it is snowing', ninguit id. (*-n-infix) || W nyf 'snow', nyfio 'snows'; OIr snig-id 'snows, rains', snige ntr. 'drip, flowing', snecht(a)e 'snow' (with a *t-sx. like in Gk νι̯φετο̯ 'falling snow, snowstorm'), NlR sneachta 'snow' || OHG, AS snīwan 'to snow', ON snyr 'it snows', Gt snaiws, OHG sne̯o, NE snow, NHG Schnee, ON snær, snja'r, snjo'r, Dn sne, Sw sno̯, AS sna̯w 'snow', NE snow || Lt sniē̃gas, Ltv sni̯egs, Pru snaygis 'snow'; Lt sni̯g-ti, Ltv snigt 'to snow', Lt sne̯ige̯ti 'to snow heavily' || Sl *sne̯g̃ id. (gen. *sne̯ga̯) > OCS снѣгъ sne̯g̃ъ, R снѣг, P s̥'nieg, Cz sni̯h, SCr Cr sniē̃g, SCr Sr снѣ̃г, Blg снѣ̃г || Tc B s̥'in'catse 'snowy' ¶ P 974, EI 530 (*snei₁g^{wh}- 'to snow', *snig^{wh}-s ~ *snoi₁g^{wh}o-s 'snow'), ¶ Tu. ##13798, 13802, F II 298-9, WH II 169-70, LP § 26.9, Vn. S 153, Dnn. 664, YGM-1 346, Fs. 440, Vr. 527, Kb. 920, 922, OsS 838, 840, Ho. 304-5, Frn. 853, En. 252, Vs. III 697, Glh. 568-9, Ad. 629-30 ¶¶ The prehistory of the word may be represented as follows: *s̥iŋU > *s̥iŋU > *Snigu > IE *snei₁g^{wh}- (for details of the vowel changes ≠ AD NGIE 17-22) || **U**: FU (in FL only) *s̥u̯ŋe (or *c̥-) 'wet snow' > F hyy 'ice, melting snow' || pLp {Lr.} *so̯ve̯ 'snow with ice and water' > Lp: N {N} suovve 'wet snow', S {Hs.} suo̯'vie 'Eisrinde, Eisschicht auf der Erde', Kld {TI} su̯'vv 'Haufe von Eisstücken neben der Wuhne' ¶ SK 94, Lr. #1196, Lgc. #7195, Hs. 1271, TI 538, SSA I 201, ≠ Lcm. NLP 13, ≠ It. EWF 52 (F-Lp comparison 'ist lautlich nicht statthaft'), ≠ Ps. M 136 (F ÷ Er c̥'ov, c̥'oj, Mk s̥'ov 'foam'; rejected in UEW 621) || **A**: Tg *su̯ŋu̯ 'hoar-frost, snow' > Ewk siŋi-ks̥ id., siŋi-lg̃n 'snow', Nn sungu 'hoar-frost', WrMc su̯(ŋ)- v. 'become covered with hoar-frost' ¶ STM II 90-1 || M *so̯ŋ > WrM so̯ŋ 'small pieces of ice in a river', HIM c' h̥ id., {Gl.} so̯ŋ 'small pieces of ice in a river (in the autumn), sludge', Brt h̥'н(г) 'crumbly ice, drifting ice in rivers in spring-time', Kl c' id., {Rm.} so̯ŋ 'Frühjahrseis, lose Eisstücke im Fluß', Ord so̯ŋ 'glaçons charriés par une rivière' ¶ KW 333, Gl.

II 445, MED 731, Chr. 696, Ms. O 587 || NaT *sa''ŋ 'ice floe, block of ice' > Qzq, Nog seq id., Qq seq 'ice, ice floe', Tk Δ seq'e 'ice-covered ground', Chg Xw {Rl. ← Vm.} saŋ 'das leichte Eis, das sich auf der Oberfläche des Wassers bildet', Chv san 'small pieces of ice on the river (*myra*) (before the river gets ice-bound)' ¶ Rs. W 410, Rl. IV 448, KrkR 574, Sht. 174, NogR 294, Rl. IV 286, TL 19, Jeg. 178 || pKo {S} *səŋ-/sə'n- 'be chilly' > MKo sə'nā-r-hā-, sā'nā-r-hā-, NKO singən singən ha-, sənir-ha-, sanir-ha- ¶ S QK #834, Nam 282, 299, MLC 869, 935, 1065 || ?? pJ {S} *si'mə, {Vv.} *sima-ḷu or *simu-ḷa 'frost' (× N *SæmḷVjt, V 'cold?') > OJ {S} simo, {Vv.} simwo, J {S}: T/Kg s'imo', K s'i'mo' 'hoar-frost, frost' ¶¶ Rs. W 410; Vv. AEN 2 (equates the J word with Tg *xima(n)- v. 'snow' and rejects the J word as a reflex of N *s'u''ŋU), S QJ #713, Mr. 524, Kenk. 1673 ¶¶ DQA #2077 [A *si_u'ŋe 'hoar-frost'], S AJ 81, KW 333, Rm. SKE 284 ¶¶ i ÷ Tg *saŋu-n 'cool', *saŋu-ksa 'hoar-frost' (STM II 62-3) and M *sexu- 'shadow, dark' (≠ DQA #1914 [A *s|za''ŋo 'cold, cool']) ♦ But hardly here (⇔ AD NM) Eg fP s'ny.t □ 'haily weather', {Fk.} 'storm', ??? Eg MKL s'n' 'Unwetter, Gewölk', {Fk.} 'storm-cloud' (EG IV 502, 507, Fk. 268-9, because Eg s' goes back to N *s' rather than to *s. Eg s'ny.t is probably from HS *s'ly and possibly related to Gzg c'ac'alay 'hail' (Lk. G 137) [see OS #537 and Tk. AANM 1] ♦ AD NM #7, S CNM 5 (÷÷ ST), Rs. UAW 476-7 (U, A).

2162. ?σ *s'aŋqa 'stalks, branches', ? 'straw' > HS: S *s'Vnχ- (× N *son'Vq'u'' 'sinew, tendon; root', q.v.) > Ar sinχ- 'racine, boi\roseau de la flèche' ¶ BK I 1150 || U: FU *s'aŋka - (att. in Ugr only) *s'aŋV (or *saŋV) 'bough, branch' > F hanka 'thole[-pin], oarlock, rowlock', Es Δ aŋa-d_ 'an die Ränder des Bootes befestigte Dollen' || Hg a'g 'branch, bough, twig' : ObU *θa'χ 'bough' > Vg *ta'χ > Vg: T taw, LK tax, P tɜ'x, Ss tow id.; pOs d' *tā'χ-V 'durch einen Ast entstandene Vertiefung \ Biegung \ Schiefheit im Holz \ in einem Brett' > Os: VK ya'yi, Ty tā'yi, Kr ta'wə, Kz tō'wi' ¶ The BF word points to FU *s'aŋka, the ObU cognate suggests *s'aŋV (or *saŋV), while Hg a'g may go back to both variants ¶ UEW 496, 843, Sm. 550 (FU *s'a'ŋka°, FP *s'aŋka, Ugr *s'a'ŋka 'branch'), SK 55, MF 69-71 || ?? D *k'a'ŋkk(ay) 'rind of fruit & other useless parts of plants' [× N *s'a'ŋK.e □ 'bough, inedible (or less valuable) parts of plants', q.v. ffd.].

2163. *s'aŋgV 'to wish, to like, to love' > ? K *s'(w)n- > G s'no 'Reiz, Scharm, Anmut, liebliche Schönheit', s'noiani 'beautiful, pleasant', ?σ G s'n-/s'vn- 'passend finden', 'als selbstverständlich betrachten' ¶ Chx. 1837, DCh. 1524 || HS: S *s'ng v. 'love' > Sr s'ng v. G 'love', s'engə't_ā- n. 'love' ¶ Br. 790 || NrOm *s'un(n)- 'love, wish' (× N *s'ongV 'to wish', q.v. ffd.) || U: FU *s'aŋV v. 'wish, strive for sth.' > F havi-, havitse- 'eilig\wetteifernd nach-streben\haschen', havi 'wetteifernde Bemühung', havitele- 'desire, have a desire for, hunt after', Vp habi 'hardly, only just, with difficulty' ('еле, насилу, едва') || pObU {Ht.} *θo'ŋk- (/ ? *θa'ŋka-) v. 'want, wish' > pVg *ta'ŋk- > Vg: LK/P taŋk-, MK taŋk-, ta'ŋk-, Ss taŋx- id.; pOs *tā'ŋka- / *tongk- ({Hl.} *tā'ŋka- / *tā'ŋk-) > Os: V la'ŋqa-, Vy ya'ŋqa- v. 'wish, want, love', Ty/U tā'ŋq- / tā'ŋq', D ta'ŋx-, K ta'ŋx- / tā'ŋxa-, Nz ta'ŋxa-, Kz tā'ŋka- 'want, wish' ¶ UEW 496, Coll. 80, SK 63-4, ZM 101, Ht. #146, Hl. rHt 71-2, Trj. S 202 || A [× *s'ongV 'to wish' (→ 'to love', 'to wish evil to'), q.v.]: Tg: WrMc {Z} sangū, sangus'a '(a person) gloating over another's misfortune', sangus'a- v. 'gloat over another's misfortune', {Hr.} sangus'a- 'schadenfroh sein, etwas Böses gönnen' ¶ STM II 62, Z 556, Hr. 766 || pKo {S} *sa'i_ 'o'- 'be jealous' > MKo sa'i_ 'o-', NKO sa'u- ¶ S QK #1034, Nam 296, MLC 924 || pJ {S} *səni_a-m- v. 'grudge, envy' > OJ so'ne'm-, J: T sone'm- K so'ne'm-, Kg so'ne'm- ¶ S QJ #708, Mr. 755 ¶¶ DQA #1913 [A *s|zani 'to envy'].

2164. *s'ongK.a 'to be tight (too narrow), heavy, difficult' > IE: NaIE *swenk- 'be heavy \ difficult' > Lt sun'kti 'grow heavy, begin to feel heavy', {Frn.} 'in der Schwangerschaft vorandrücken', sunku's 'heavy, difficult', Olt sunkinga 'pregnant' || AS swangor {Sw.} 'sluggish (physically and mentally)', {Ho.} 'schwer, langsam, träge', OHG swangar, NHG schwanger, Dt zwanger 'pregnant' ¶ P 1048, Frn. 941, Sw. 166, Ho. 332, Kb. 995, Schz. 277, KM 689 || HS: S *s'ŋk. □ 'be tight (too narrow), be difficult' > MHb s'ŋk v. D 'strangle, choke', JA [Trg.] s'ŋk D id., 'trouble, confound', Sh (pf. qin\$S6a2 ?as'nek.) 'be narrow', JEA s'ŋk. Sh 'torment', SmA s'ŋk. D 'destroy', ? Ar s'ŋq G (pf. saniqa) 'have indigestion of milk' (of babies) ¶ Js. 1064, Sl. 1166, Tal 915-6, BK I 1153 || U: FU *s'ongka 'be difficult, sick, in distress' ({UEW} 'eng, Bedrängnis; eng werden') > Prm *s'og ({DLG} *s'o_g) > Vt s'ug adv. 'difficult, uneasy', Z s'og 'grief, misfortune, sorrow', Prmk s'og 'nausea, sickness, sorrow', Yz s'o'gal- 'be ill\sick' || ? Hg aggo'd- 'worry' ¶ UEW 501, LG 320 ¶ The meaning 'eng, eng

werden' (reconstructed by UEW) is not attested directly, but is a (very good) scholarly guess (probably based on typological grounds).

2165. *s'iqVrV 'mouse' > **HS:** S: Ak s'ara-nu 'ε rat' ¶ Sd. 1185 || **U:** FU *s'iqere 'mouse' > F hiiri, Es hiir, Vp hīr; Mk nēp s'eyər, Er чeep c'eyer', Δ c'ever' || Prm *s'u'r > Z, Vt шьр s'ir; Hg ege'r / egere- || pObU {Ht.} *θe'ḡkər > pVg ta'ḡkər > Vg: T/LK/MK/P ta'ḡkər, LL/ML nom. pl. ta'ḡka'rt, Ss taḡkər; pOs *ʔo'ḡkər ({}HL.} *ʔo'ḡkər) > Os: V lo'ḡkər, Vy yo'ḡkər, Ty ʔa'ḡk'ər, D/Nz teḡkər, Kz leḡkər, O loḡkər ~ leḡkər ¶ Coll. 81, UEW 500-1, Db. OS xxx, It. #303, Ker. II 156, Sm. 550 (FU, FP *s'iqiri, Ugr *s'irḡki'r), LG 326, Ht. #150 || **A:** T: OT {Cl.} s'iqir-qa'n 'ε large rat' ¶ Cl. 816 || Tg *siḡer 'mouse' > Ewk PT/Np siḡzr3-k3'n, Ewk Ag/D hiḡzr3-k3'n, Lm Al hiḡzr-k3'n, Neg siḡz'y3, Orc, Ud siḡz, Ul, Nn Nh siḡzr3, Nn KU siḡzri 'rat', PCIWrMc [TF] {Mls.}, WrMc siḡeri {Z, Hr.} 'rat, mouse', {Hr.} 'small rodent', Jrc {Kiy.} s'inge 'rat' ¶ STM II 92, Z 595, Hr. 801, Mls. 238, Kiy. 105 [#149] ¶¶ ≠ Coll. 148 (U, Tg).

2166. 2 *s'a'rV 'to spread' > **U:** FU *s'a'rV v. 'reach; spread, open wide' > Prm *s'er- > Vt {UZS} s'erya- 'spread wide (one's fingers), растоpъиват', 'thin out (plants), прорeживат', Z s'erg-3d- 'spread out, move apart, open wide' || pObU *θe'r- > pOs *4er-əmt- ({}HL.} *4a'ḡr-əmt-) 'spread out (ausbreiten), unter-\auf die Erde legen' > Vy yerəmt-, D terəmt- id., Kz 4erməḡ- 'ausbreiten'; Vg: T ta'ra'mt-, LK/P ta'rəmt-, Ss ta'rəmt id. || Hg e'r- 'reach to, extend\stretch as far as; get to, arrive at, come to' ¶ UEW 497-8, LG 319, UZS 498, Sm. 550 (FU, FP *s'a'ra-, Ugr *θa'ra- 'let go'), Hl. rHt 68, MF 793, Ht. #139 || **A:** NaT *sa'r- 'spread' > Tk ser- 'spread over', Az sa'r- id., 'hang clothes on the line', Tkm θer- v. 'spread out on the ground (fruit for drying), hang clothes on the line', Kr {Rl.} sa'r- 'ausbreiten, ausspannen', Chv sar- 'spread' ¶ Rs. W 411, Jeg. 178, TkR 576, Rl. IV 457.

2167. ?? *s'a'rg'VRV 'soot' (> 'black') > **HS:** CS *s'V'ḡhur- 'soot', *s'ḡhr v. 'be black' > BHb r7hS6 s'ə'hor 'soot', rh2S1 s'a'har 'was black', r&hS1 s'a'ho'r 'black', JA [Trg.] ar!&hiS5 s'ihō'r-a- 'coal' (b> MHb r&hiS5 s'ihō'r id.), Sr {Lv.} ærowxujfi s'ihu'ra- 'soot', {JPS} æroxof s'əha'ra- 'burnt crusts of bread', Sr s'hr v. G 'be(come) black', JEA s'hr v. G 'be black', Sh 'get black', SmA s'hyr 'dark-coloured' ¶ GB 819, KB 1358-9, Lv. IV 537, Js. 1551-2, 1559, Sl. 1129, Br. 770-1, Tal 887 || ECh: Kwn {J} si'ra'k3'n 'black' ¶ ChC, Blz. LECh s.v. 'black' || **A** *saKar-VI ({}Adb.} *saḡar-VI) 'black' or 'gray' > M **saḡar- d> [1] *saḡar-al 'gray, ashen, dun-coloured' > WrM saḡaral, HIM саарал 'ashen, dun-coloured', Brt haaral, Kl саарл, {Rm.} sa'rl. 'dun, light bay, cream-coloured' ('graugelb, буланый'), Ord sa'ral 'gris, cendré; robe qui va du gris au fauve clair'; [2] Ord sa'rab_t'ur 'grisâtre' ¶ MED 657, Chr 660, KRS 434, KW 318, Ms. O 561 || Tg *saka-rin, *saka-lyan ({}Adb.} saxarin) 'black' > Ewk Skh sakarīn 'black', Ewk NB saha 'gray', Ewk Hng saha 'black, gray', Lm haḡḡḡin 'dark, black, brown (бурый)', Orc sakar, Nn saḡarī 'black, dark', Ul saḡarī(n-), Ork saḡarī ~ sa'ru 'black', PCIWrMc [TF] {Mls.}, WrMc saḡaliyan {Hr.} 'black', {Z} 'black, very dark', Jrc {Md.} saḡa-lian, {Kiy.} saḡaliyan 'blackish' ¶ STM II 56, Mls. 233, Hr. 756-7, Z 559, Kiy. 131 [#620], Md. ChF 138 || ?? **K:** [1] G z'ḡari 'schwarzrot, grau' || [2] K: GZ *na-s'qir- ~ *na-qs'ir- 'coal' > OG naqs'ir- ~ na.qs'ir-, G naḡs'ir- ~ nas'ḡir-, Mg nos'ker-, nos'kver-, Lz nos'ke(r)- ¶¶ Chx. 1039, K² 139, Abul. 326 ♦ G z'ḡ- < *z'g- < (as) *s'g-. GZ *s'q < *s'g (as). S *s'...ḡ < *s'...q < (as) *s'...g.

2168. 2 *s'orwV 'dry; to get dry' > **K:** GZ *s'wer- / *s'wr- 'get dry; become dim' > OG, G s'r- vi. 'get dry', Mg skir-, sk3r- id., Lz skir-, skur-, sk.ir-, sk.ur- id., 'become dim'; ? (acc. to Gm.) OG s'wer- 'get tired' ¶ GZ *-w- is reconstructed on the basis of Gm.'s law [K. GZ *s'w- > Mg/Lz sk(v)-] ¶ Gm. SSH 63, K 216, K² 250-1, FS K 381, FS E 428 || **U** *s'orwa- 'dry' > pLp *s'ōrve- 'dead (dry) pine-tree' > Lp: S {Hs.} soa'rviē, L {LLO} sa'r'vē, N {N} soar've / -rv-, Kld sūer'r'v id.; Lp L {LLO} sa'rvo-, Lp N {N} soar'vo- / -rv- vi. 'turn into dead pine, wither' (of pine-trees) || Prm {LG} *sur- > Z, Prmk шув- s'urav-, Z Δ s'ural- vi. 'dry, dry in the wind' || Sm {Jn.} *t'cira- (= {HL.} *t'cira-) vi. 'dry up and get hard' ('[hart] trocknen') > Ne: T {Ter.} търа-, T O {Lh.} tira'- 'get dry', F L {Lh.} 3s aor. tirra'ḡḡa' id. || Mt {HL.} *tiri 'hard, dried up' (Mt M {Sp.} търы 'hard') || d> Sm {HL.} *t'cirta- vt. 'dry' > Ne T търа'ḡḡa- id., Mt {HL.} *t'cirta- id. (Mt M {Mll.} tri'ptima-challa- 'dried fish, кола') ¶ Coll. 57, UEW 502-3, Lr. #1161, Lgc. #6810, Hs. 1227, TI 510, LG 324, Jn. 160, Hl. M ##1028-30, Ter. 681 ♦ ≠ Gr. II #313 (*c'ira 'roast') [unt. comparisons].

2169. *sʰaʳiXʷ 'to stream, flow' > **HS:** S *^o/ʰsʰrʰ > Ar ʔinsaraḥa 'couler librement et s'introduire en coulant (p. ex., de l'eau)' ¶ BK I 1078-9 || Eg G sʰh '∈ ein Gewässer'; but Eg G sʰrʰ 'brook' does not belong here (⇔ OS #2260) because in this word the character r r represents [l] rather than [r], as has been shown by Vycichl (Vc. 262) on the ev. of Cpt Sd *цлнз* sʰleḥ - *цлєз* sʰleh (verbe se rapportant à la réparation de bords des canaux) ¶ EG IV 22, 528 || Ch: WCh: NrBc: Jmb {Sk.} siʳyaʳ 'river', Sir {Sk.} sʰzɹɹgi 'stream' ¶ ChC s.v. 'river', Sk. NB 37 ¶¶ ≠ OS #2260 (NrBc, Eg sʰrʰ) || **IE:** NaIE *serH-, *sreu- v. 'stream, flow' (× N ***ǵ**urʷu - ***ǵ**uʷrʷu 'to stream' [q.v.]): [1] *serH- > OI 'sisarti, 'sarati 'streams, hurries' || ?? Mlr {EI} sirid 'wanders through' || [1a] NaIE *sero- 'watery part of curdled milk, watery part of blood' > L serum id. || Gk 'opoʷ 'the watery part of milk, serum' ¶ Traces of *H are preserved in OI sis̄is.arti (desiderative of 'sisarti), OI siʳa- 'stream, water' and in Gk Hm 'ρωομαι 'I move quickly' (< *sro-i-o-); but IE *sermo- (> Vd 'sarma 'flowing, das Fließen', etc.) is better explained as going back to N ***ǵ**uʷR̄mV 'to stream, flow, pour' [q.v.] || [2] (× N ***ǵ**urʷu - ***ǵ**uʷrʷu '↑' [q.v.]) *sreu- v. 'flow, stream', *srou- o- n. act. 'flow(ing), streaming', *sru-to- adj. 'flowing', *sreu-men- 'stream' > OI 'sraṽati 'flows', sraṽa- n. act. 'flow(ing)', sru-ta- 'fließend, geflossen', OI sro-tah-, OPrs rautah- 'river', NPrs dvr ru-d id., 'torrent, flowing water', Av gen. pl. raonaṃ 'of rivers' || Gk 'ρεω 'I flow', 'ποο n. act., 'ρυτο 'flowing' || Lt sraṽa, Ltv straṽa 'a stream, streaming', Lt srove- 'current, stream, torrent', sru-ti (prs. sru-vu-) 'to stream', sraṽe-ti 'langsam fließen, rieseln', Ltv straṽe-t 'to stream', Lt sru-tos 'dungwash, dungwater', Lt E srauṽa 'rapid stream', Ltv strauja 'Strom(strich)', straume 'stream, torrent, flow' : pSl *struja > OCS cтpуѣа struja, Blg cтpyѣа, SCr strúja 'stream', R cтpyѣа 'stream, jet, spurt', Slv strúja 'branch of a river, stream'; pSl *ostrъvъ ~ *ostrъvo (< *ob-strovъ/o) 'island (in a river)' [← 'sth. flowed about'] > OCS ocтpовъ ostrovъ, Blg, R ocтpов, Uk ocтpъв, SCr o''strvo, Slv ostroṽ 'island'; Sl *strumi (gen. *strumene) (< *sreu-men-) > P strumien, 'stream, brook', Slv strúmen id., 'branch of a river', Uk ocтpымъ H 'stream, jet', R Δ ocтpымъ H 'brook' || OHG stroum (> NHG Strom), AS streám (> NE stream), ON straumr 'a stream' || Arm aṽoganem ar-oganem vt. 'I sprinkle, wet', oṽoganem or-oganem vt. 'I water, bathe, bedew, wet' || OIr sruaim 'stream', {Vn.} 'flot', OBr strum 'copia (lactis)' ¶ P 909-10, 1003, M K III 443-4, M E II 784-5, M M E II 731, 733, Sg. 592, BM 251, F II 425, 650-2, WH II 525, Vn. S 188, Sl. 77-8. Flr. 309, Vr. 552, Ho. 325, Kb. 976, OsS 882-3, KM 758-9, Frn. 887-90, Vs. IV 165, 783-5, StSS 630, Glh. 590-1, EI 207 (*ser- 'flow', *sreu- id.) || **U:** eU *sʰarE > FU *sʰare 'flood, brook' ~ *sʰaʳerV 'brook': [1] FU *sʰare > Ugr {UEW} *ṯarV 'während des Hochwassers entstandener See' > ObU {Ht.} *ṯu-rV > pVg *tu-rV 'lake' > OVg: N SoG, E TM tur, S ChusO tor, S Vt topa, S SsS turr, W Sol tyʳ pь id.; Vg: LK/MK/UK/P/NVK/ML/LL/Ss tu-r, NVZ tor, nom. pl. to-rt, SV tur, nom. pl. tu-rt, LL tor id.; pOs *ṯar > Os: V lar (with ppa. of 1s lu-rəm) 'während des Hochwasser an einem Wiesenufer entstandener See', Nz tər, Kz ṯər, O lar id., lake', Vy yar 'tiefliegendes Wiesenufer & Wiesengelände, das im Frühling überschwemmt ist', Ty/Y ṯa-r id., D tor 'lake' : Hg aʳ 'flood, stream' || [2] FU *sʰaʳerV 'brook' > Prm {Lt.} *sʰor 'stream, brook' > Z uop sʰor 'brook, a stream of water after a shower or from melting snow', Vt uyp sʰur 'river', Vt Sl sʰur 'narrow gully, ложбина' || Hg eʳ (acc. eret) 'brook' ¶ In FU *sʰare the final *e is evidenced by the long vw. aʳ in the first syll. in Hg (ʳ IS I 164); the variant *sʰaʳerV < *sʰarE is due to vowel harmony || pY {IN} *ṯer- 'flow, float' > Y K erə- vi. 'пыль (float?)', erəs- vd. 'float (сплавлѣт)'; OY K {Bil.} yarrai, {Merk} jarej 'пыль' ¶ UEW 499, 843-4, Coll. 3, Sm. 550 (FU *sʰaʳora, FP *sʰora, Ugr *ṯaʳa 'flood, lake'), Lt. 100, LG 322, UZS 510, MF 10, 160, Ht. 58, IN 220-1, 299 || **A:** T {IS} *sʰaʳr, {Md.} *si-ar 'muddy river, swamp, mire, mud' (× N ***s**iḥarʷu 'dirt, earth', q.v. ffd.) || Tg *sire (or *sʰire?) 'spring of water' > Nn B sirz id., Ud siṽ, {Krm.} se- 'narrow river-bay with cold spring-water', WrMc sʰeri 'spring of water' ¶ STM II 101, Krm. 282 || pJ {S} *situ 'damp place, dampness' > ltOJ situ, J T sʰicu ¶ S QJ #625 ¶¶ DQA #2768 [A *si-oʳi 'flow, be soaked'], ≠ DQA #2034 [A *si-aʳrʰi 'earth, sand; marsh'; incl. T, J] || **D** *ca-r- ({}GS} *scʰ-?) 'juice, liquid (as food)' > Tm ca-r_u 'juice, sap, water with aromatic substances', Ml ca-r_u 'sap, broth', Kn ca-r_u, sa-r_u 'sap, juice, broth', Tu sa-rъ 'sap, soup, broth', ca-rъ '∈ pepper water', Tl Mrl ca-r_u '∈ curry', Kui zau 'dhal, gravy, soup', Ku zau_yu 'curry', za_yu 'sauce, curry, cooked pulse'; D b Mrt sa-r 'dilute mixture of tamarind, etc.'; there is also a still unexplainable variant *ce-r- > Tm ce-r_u 'sap, juice', Tl ce-r_u 'tamarind soup, broth' ¶¶ D #2484 ♦ D *r- points to a N intervocalic *-r- (hence N ***s**aʳiXʷ). Therefore T *-rʰ must go back to *-ry- < *-riH- and not to N *-rʰ- ♦ IS MS 369 (*sʰarA: IE, T, U & D), **o**

Resh. NNE #8 (U, A + *unc.* T *sir'- 'ooze, melt' and Tg *sir- id., which are possibly connected with N *siuːrˈV 'squeeze out, filter, strain', q.v.).

2170. ? *sˈuːrˈV 'fibre (used as thread)' > U *sˈuːrtV 'yarn, thread' > Chr H шьерты 'sˈərtʲ, Chr U/B sˈuːrtoː id., StChr L шьертое 'sˈuːrtoː 'thread' : Prm *sˈərt 'yarn' > Z шьерт sˈərt, Yz sˈoːrt, Vt шьорт sˈort ¶ UEW 785, Sm. 554 (FP *sˈuːrtV 'thread'), MRS 747, LG 323 ¶ A: T *sirt > OT sirt 'thick, hoarse hair' :: Blgh *sirt > Chv sˈirt 'bristle'; Blgh *sirt b̥ Bsh sˈirt 'bristle', SbTt Tb {Rl.} sirt, {Gig.} шьрт, SbTt Ichk {TTDS} sirt 'horse-hair', Hg seːrte ~ soːrte 'bristle' ¶ Chv sˈ- < pT *s- due to the palatalizing infl. of pre-T *i (that later changed into *ɪ due to vw. harmony) ¶ Cl. 846, Jeg. 335, Fed. II 449-50, Gomb. BTL 117, Tm. 251, TTDS 519, Rl. IV 1075, EWU 1322-3 || ?? M *sirkeg (if < *sirt-keg) 'fibre, thread; bristle' (× N*sˈERlVK.a 'to plait, wattle', q.v.) > WrM sirkeg 'fibre, thread; raw silk', HIM ширхуг 'fibre, filament, thread', Brt шрхуг, Kl sˈirkə 'bristle', sˈirkə 'Borste (des Schweinesrückens), Nackenhaare', Kl {KRS} шркг sˈirkəg 'bristle', {Rm.} sˈirkəg 'raw silk, silk thread', WrM sirkei-, HIM шрхий-х v. 'bristle' (of hair); M b̥ WrMc sirge 'silk, silk thread' ¶ MED 715, 718, KW 360, KRS 676, Kow. 1533, KW 360, Chr. 750, Z 619 ¶ ? HS: S *sˈrd > Ar √srd G v. 'sew' (× sd from √srd 'pierce'), sard- 'série, suite continue; tissu à mailles' ¶ BK I 1079-80.

2171. *sˈeːrlVmu 'sinew, root' > HS: Ch √Srm 'root' > WCh: Maha {Nw.} sorom, Bl {IL} sˈorin, Ngm {Nm.} sˈori id. : Ron: Tmbs {Sh.} seːmeː id. ¶ Stl. VZCh B #190, ChC, JI II 276-7 ¶ U: FU {Resh.} *sˈeːrmV ¶ 'sinew, thread' > F hermo, Δ hermu 'nerve' :: ObU {Ht.} *θoːrəm > pOs *θoːrem 'signal thread in a net (stretching when fish is caught)' > Os: V loːrəm, Vy yoːrəm, Nz turəm, Kz ʈoːrəm, O loːrəm id.; pVg taːrəm > Vg Ss toːrom 'Fühlleine' ¶ Resh. NNE #10, SK 70, Stn. D 802-3, Ht. #162 ¶ A *sErmu 'sinew' > M *sirmuː- 'sinew, tendon' > WrM sirmuːsuːn, HIM шрм с, Brt шрмху (ш) 'nerve, sinew, tendon; fibre, filament'; but the variant *sirbuː-suːn id. goes back to N *sˈIRBˈV 'sinew; to sew' (q.v.) ¶ MED 716, 718, Chr. 738 || ? Tg *sumu 'tendon' > Ewk, Neg, Orc, Ud sumu, Lm hum, Ul sumul(i), Ork humu ~ sumu id., 'thread made of tendon', Nn: Nh sumul, B suumulu, KU sum-kəː 'tendon' ¶ STM II 126 || pKo {S} *hiːm > MKo hiːm, NKO him 'sinew, strength' ¶ pKo *h- is a reg. reflex of A {DQA} *siː- (cp. pKo *həːnaːh 'one' < A {DQA} *siːoːna id. < N *sˈonˈiː 'one', pKo *həːiː- 'white' < A {DQA} *siːaːyri < N *sˈEXarV 'bright', pKo *həːrk 'earth' < A {DQA} *siːaːr'i < N *sˈiharˈu 'dirt, earth', etc.) ¶ S QJ #513, Nam 500, MLC 1901 || ? T *sErme > Chv sərme kobəz 'violin' (lit. 'string kobəz') ¶¶ DQA #2083 (A *siːoːrme 'sinew'), ¶ SDM97 (*suːrmu id.) ♦ Resh. NNE #10 (U, A).

2172. *sˈehrˈE 'to be awake, watch (over), feel, notice' > HS: CS √sˈhr > JA [Trg.], JPA, Sr, Md √sˈhr G 'be awake', JEA √sˈhr 'remain awake late', Ar √shr G id., 'pass the night awake' (× N *sˈihrV 'late' → 'night') ¶ Lv. IV 515, Js. 1527, Sl. 1129, Br. 760, BK I 1156 || ECh: Jg {J} ser- v. 'see' (prs. sera, p. sirr-), EDng {Fd.} saːriːɲileː ~ saːriːɲileː 'rester les yeux ouverts sans pouvoir trouver le sommeil, ne pas fermer l'oeil' ¶ J J 117, Fdr. 365 ¶ IE *sehˈr(w)- > NaIE *seːr-, *ser-w- ({IS} *seːhrˈ-, {P} serluː-) {P} 'sorgend Obacht geben, schützen, bewahren': [1] *sehˈr- > Av haraiti 'hat Acht, schützt', {EI} 'defends', harətar 'Hüter, Wächter', haːra- 'Acht haben, schützen' :: Gk ἡρωῶ (gen. ἡρωοῦ) 'protector' → 'hero, mighty man' [2] NaIE *serw- > L servaː- v. 'watch over, keep', Osc serevkid 'auspicio, iussu', Um seritu SERITU 'servato' || ?? Ld {Gsm.} katare- (= kat-sare-) (< *-soreye/o-) {Pol.} 'stand watch', sareːta {Pol.} 'protector' [valid if Pol.'s translation of the Ld words (EI 458) is right] ¶ The acute intonation in Lt suggests an IE √ with a lr. *H̄ or *H, and Gk η points to a palatalized lr. ¶ P 910, ¶ EI 458 (*ser- 'protect'), Brtl. 1787, 1806, Frn. 776-7, En. 136, Tp. P A-D 52-3, IS II 107-8, F I 644-5, WH II 525-6, Bc. G 324, 345, Frn. 776-7, ¶ Gsm. LW I 64-, 87 (Ld {Gsm.} katare- 'willfahren' [?], sareːta 'wohlgesinnt') ¶ U: FL *sˈeraaː- v. 'awake' > F heraː- v. 'awake, wake up', Vp herasˈtuda ~ heraːsˈtuːdaː id., Es {Rs.} aːraneda 'fühlen, ahnen, Gewahr werden, entdecken' : ? Mk cproze- sərgozə-, Er c̥proze- sirgozˈe- vi. 'awake' (according to IS, pMr *srga- < *sˈrga- < *sˈer-kaː) ¶ SK 71, ERV 628, PI 256 ¶ A *serˈiː- ({S VL, AJ} *seːrˈi with the vowel length of the 1st accentual type) v. 'be awake, perceive' > T *serˈaː- > NaT *sezaː- v. 'feel, perceive, understand' > OT, Chg sez- (aor. sezaː-r) v. 'perceive, feel, discern, notice', Tk sez-, Az, Qrg, Qzq sez-, VTt sbz- id., Xk sis- 'feel, guess', Tkm θedewaːr bol- v. 'undergo' ¶ Cl. 860, DTS 498, Rs. W 413 || M *seri- v. 'be awake, perceive' > MM [S] seri- v. 'notice, know, learn', [HI, MA] seri- vi. 'awake', sere- v. 'notice' ('s'appercevoir de'), 'feel', (hPSc) sere- v. 'beware', WrM sere- ~ seri-, HIM c̥py- v. 'awaken, revive; recover consciousness; keep

vigil; learn', Ord {Ms.} sere-, Dg {Pp.} se^orī[~]-, {T} sere-, Dx s[~]ieri-, MMgl {Iw.} seru'n vi. 'awake', Mgl {Rm.} sera'na 'he is awake', Mnr H {SM} sari- 's'éveiller, reprendre ses sens, se dégriser' ¶ H 134, MED 689-90, Ms. H 94, Pp. MA 320, Iw. 131-2, SM 327-8, T 357, T DgJ 163, T DnJ 142 || Tg *seri- 'feel, be awake' > Nn KU s3r3- v. 'feel, notice', Ewk, Sol s3ri- 'be awake', WrMc sere- id., 'feel, guess, understand'; d- Tg *seri-bu- vt. 'awake' > Ewk s3riw-, Sol, Nn Nh s3ru⁻, Lm ho^o:ru-, Neg s3y3w-, Orc s3yu-, Ork s3ru-, Ud {STM} siu⁻si-, Ud Sm {Krm.} siu-si, Ul s3ru-c^u/i- id., WrMc serebu- v. 'bring (so.) to his senses, sober (so.); to give to feel\understand' ¶ STM II 145, Vas. 378, Krm. 286, Klz. S II 40, Z 589, Hr. 784 || ? pKo {S} *sari- 'beware, be careful, spare oneself' > NKO sari- id., Ko {Rm.} sari-, si[~]eri- or s3ri- v. 'be careful of oneself, be anxious about oneself' ? MKo sirkii[~] 'wisdom', NKO silgi id. ¶ S QK #122, Nam 231, MLC 873, 1027, Rm. SKE 224, S AJ 256 [#122] || pJ *si[~]r- v. 'know' > OJ sir-, [RJ] si[~]r-, J T si[~]r-, K/Kg si[~]r- ¶ S AJ 91, 266 [#40], S QJ #40, Mr. 752 ¶¶ S VL #207 and □ DQA #1946 (pA *sa⁻r'i 'to know, beware, feel', incl. T, M, Ko, J), S AJ 91-2, 276 [#38] (*unc.* rec. of a long *e⁻), KW 325 (M, T). S (AJ 91-2) justifies the adduction of Tg *sa⁻ v. 'know' by presuming that A *-r- (and *-r'-?) was lost after long vowels (S AJ 20-1), allegedly on the ev. of Tg *i⁻ v. 'enter' and Tg *mu⁻ 'water' which he equates with M *ire- v. 'come' and WrM mo^o:ren 'river', but both Tg *i⁻ and Tg *mu⁻ have clear N etymologies without *-r- [f N *?eyo 'come' and N *muhi 'water, fluid'] and hence do not justify the hyp. of the Tg loss of *-r- or *-r'- ◆ IS MS 331 (*s[~]erΔ), IS II 107-8 (*s[~]ehr^Δ), Rs. UAW 43 (U, A) ◆ □ Gr. II #229 (*ser ~ *sor 'know') [IE, U, A, J + *qu.* Ko, Gil].

2173. *rs[~]la[~]tV 'podex; to sit, sit down' > **HS:** WS *s[~]it- (pl. *s[~]at-a⁻t-) 'podex, seat [of body] (Gesäß)' > BHB tS4 's[~]e⁻t[~] (pl. t&tB1 s[~]a⁻t[~]o⁻t[~]) 'seat (of body), buttocks', IA s[~]t 'buttocks, anus', Sr '4ofa[~] ?es[~]t-a⁻ 'podex, nades; fundus (sepulcri)', Md s[~]ata 'buttocks, pubic regions', Ar ?ist-un (pl. satat-un) 'buttocks', Mh {Jo.} s[~]it (pl. s[~]3to⁻t3n) 'backside, buttocks, anus', Hrs {Jo.} s[~]it (pl. s[~]3to⁻t3n) 'backside, posterior', Jb C {Jo.} 's[~]et (pl. 's[~]tet3), Jb E {Jo.} 's[~]et 'privates (front or back, of a male or female)', Sq {Jo.} s[~]3h, {L} 's[~]eh 'parties sexuelles de la femme', Grg Sl suto 'flesh of back above the hip', Grg Ed us[~]t 'waist'; MHb tis s[~]yt (traditional rabbinical vocalization: tiS5 s[~]it[~]) 'a pit beside the altar (of the Temple) for libations' ('ein unterirdischer Raum ... am südwestlichen Winkel des Altars, wohin der Wein der Trankopfer hinabfiel') may be a late reinterpretation of BHB tS4 s[~]e⁻t[~] written with a mater lectionis i y for e⁻ ¶ Ln. 305-6, KB 1536-7, HJ 1198. Lv. IV 550, Br. 810-1, DM 446, Jo. M 396, Jo. H 125, Jo. J 267, L LS 413, L EDG III 102, 566, □ MiK I #1.255 (S *s[~]Vt-, *?i-s[~]Vt-) ¶ Not here (⇔ MiK) Ak is[~]du 'base, foundation' and Ug ?3s[~]d = ?is[~]du 'leg' (see N *s[~]s[~]idV - *s[~]s[~]edV 'lower part, leg') ? S *s[~]it- (*s[~]/yt) v. 'put, place' > BHB tiS √s[~]yt G (ip. 3m ya⁻'s[~]it[~], pf. 's[~]a⁻t[~]), Ph, Pun s[~]t (√s[~]yt), Ug √s[~]yt [(AkSc) inf. s[~]it[~]u], Amr {G} √s[~]yt id.; [x N *s[~]rayu[~]dV - *s[~]rayu[~]'dV 'to throw, leave (abandon)'] Ak √s[~]it (inf. s[~]e⁻tum, s[~]ia⁻tum, p. -s[~]it-) 'übrig lassen' ¶ KB 1375-7, HJ 1130-1, A #2702, OLS 456-7, G A 32, Hnr. 181, Sd. 1221 || Eg Md sty '(Hand, Arm an etw.) legen' (x Eg P sty v. 'throw' < N *SidV 'sprinkle, pour' x *c[~].u[~]tV - t[~]- 'to throw, fling, pour'), ? Eg fP s[~]t (if from *s[~]Vt-t-) 'seat' (→ 'throne'), 'place' > Cpt Sd/B ce se 'seat, place', ce se- in Cpt Sd cemice se-mise^d Cpt B cemici se-misi {Vc.} 'delivery chair', {Crum, Crn.} lit. 'birth-place, birth-seat' → 'childbirth, delivery' [mice mise is v. 'bear, bring forth'] ¶ EG IV 1-6, Fk. 206, 328, Vc. 182, Crum 186, Crn. 90, 145, □ Tk I 228 (does not distinguish between sty 'lay' and sty 'throw') || EC: ? Sml Rh {R, C} s[~]itto⁻ 'vulva' (← 'podex?') ¶ DSI 551 || NrOm: Kf {C} s[~]itto⁻, Mch {L} s[~]itto⁻ 'vulva', Kcm {CR} setto 'clitoris', Ym {C} se⁻to⁻ 'hymen' (all from *podex?) ¶ C SE IV 502, L M 52, AD SF 247, Blz. OLBP #107 ¶¶ Ward ESE 407 → Tk. I 228 (Eg, S) [+|| ? Ch: CCh: Ktk {Bou.} sa[~]t3[~]η 'sit down', ECh: Kwn {J} sa[~]d.i[~] id. ¶ ChC, JI II 295]|| ? K *s[~]t- > G s[~]t- / s[~]ten- / s[~]tin- / s[~]tom- 'remain, leave (let sth. remain)' (x <d K *s[~]wd- id.) ¶ Chx. 1822, DCh. 1519 || IE *sed- v. 'sit (down)' > OI sad- 'sit down, be seated' (3s aor. 'a-sad-at, 3s prs. 's[~]idati), Av had- v. 'sit down', hiḏaiti (< *sisde/o-) 'sit', OI 'sadah. n. 'sit, place, residence' || Arm nstim nstim 'I am sitting, I am sitting down', aor. nstaj nstay (< *ni-sed-/*ni-sd-, cp. OI ni-s[~]idati 'sits down') || Gk [~]εζομαι id. (< *sed-yo-), [~]ιζω (< *sisde/o-) 'sit', [~]εδοϋ (gen. [~]εδεοϋ) 'sitting-place, seat, chair', [~]εδρα id. || L sede⁻ (1s sede⁻) v. 'sit', s[~]ido⁻ (< *sisde/o-) 'sit down' || OIr said- 'sit' (saidid 'sits'), W seddu 'sit' || Gt sitan, ON sitja, OSx sittian, OHG sizzen, NHG sitzen, AS sittan v. 'sit', NE sit || Lt se[~]de[~]'ti 'sit' (1s prs. se[~]'dmi, se[~]'dz'iu 'I sit'), se[~]'sti / prs. se[~]'d-u (usually rf. se[~]'sti-s) 'sit down', Ltv se[~]'st / prs. se[~]'z'u, se[~]'du (rf. se[~]'stie[~]s) id., Pru s[~]idons 'sitting' ! Sl *se[~]'sti [< *se[~]'d-ti] / 1s prs.-ft. *se[~]'d-o[~] 'sit down' > OCS сѣсти se[~]'sti / сѣдѣ se[~]'do, R сест□ / сѣду, SCR се[~]'сти^d sje[~]'sti / † sje[~]'de[~]m, Slv se[~]'sti / s[~]e[~]dem, OCz siesti, P sia[~]s[~]c[~] / sia[~]de[~], Blg ѿсѣдам, Sl *se[~]'de[~]ti / 1s prs. *se[~]'djo[~] 'sit,

beseated' > OCS **сѣдѣти** se'de'ti / **сѣжаж** se'z'zo, R **сидѣтѣ** / **сидѣжу**, Uk **сидѣти** / **сидѣжу**, SCr se'deti / se'dim, Δ sje'diti / sje'dim, Sln sede'ti / sedi'm, Cz sede'ti / sedi'm, Slk sediet'id., Blg сеѣди 'I sit' || a *rdp* in Ht sed- 'dauernd sitzen, ruhen' ¶ P 884-7, EI 522 (*sed- / prs. *sedsti ~ *sisedeti 'sit down' / stative prs. *se'deh_{ti} 'sits, is sitting'), M K III 423, 472-4, F I 443-6, WH II 507-9, Vn. S 7-8, Slt. 99, Fs. 424-5, Vr. 477, Ho. 296, Ho. S 65, Kb. 860, OsS 768-9, Schz. 253, KM 711, Frn. 769, 777, En. 245, Vs. III 613, 618-9, Glh. 551-2, Ts. W 75, Frd. HW EH III 28 || **А**: Tg *sed- v. 'sit' in *d* *sede-kin 'place for sitting' > Ork s3d3xi(n-) 'plank-bed (**нары**), floor' ¶ STM II 137 || ? **Д** *cat_{ta} 'back (dos)' (if from 'podex') > Nkr sat_{ta} 'back', Klm sat_{ta} 'shoulder-blade, shoulder', Gnd Δ sat_{ta} ~ hat_{ta} 'shoulder' ¶ D #2303 ♦ Hardly here Eg s'd 'vulva' and D *cu'tt-, {GS} *scu'tt- 'private parts' because of the D vw. *u- and the cns: Eg d and D *-tt- (both pointing to N *-t-), see N ? *s'c'u't_u 'vulva, anus' ♦ This et. suggests that N s' yields Tg s- ♦ If the K cognate is rejected, the N rec. will be ***Sa't_v** ≠ S NSShS #13 (comparison of IE *sed- 'sit' with K s'wed- / s'wd- 'remain'), ≠ Blz. DA [† 155 [#36]-#35] (HS, D {Blz.} *cu'tt-).

2174. ? ***s'it_v** 'thread (made of hair?)' > K *s'it- 'thread' > G s'it-i 'woollen thread' ¶ Fn. SK 95 [#113] (equates G s'it- with Sum s'ita 'Band'), DCh. 1520, Chx. 1824 || **HS**: S *s'ty **а** 'bind threads, fix the warp', *s'it_{iy} ~ *s'atay- 'warp' (× N ***sit_v** 'to tie' [q.v. ffd.]) || ? **Ф** *s'id_v ({DQA} *s'id_u ~ *s'id_u 'tassel, string') > T *srd- > OT [MhK] sridy ~ sidy 'one of the two skirts of a robe', Tkm сьй θry 'hem of a robe (**подол**)', Chv шӕра̣ s'bras' 'tassel on a belt, trimming at the edge of a hem' ¶ Chv s' < pT *s- due to the palatalizing infl. of *i ¶ Cl. 799-800, Tkr 603, Ash. XVII 332 || pKo {S} *stri_i 'belt' > MKo stri_i, NKO t'i ¶ S QK #426, Nam 177, MLC 550 || pJ {S} *si(n)tai_i or *si(n)ti_a > OJ side, J T s'ide 'tassels tied to sacrifices' ¶ S QJ #425 ¶ **а** DQA #1987 [pA *s'id_u ~ *s'id_u 'tassel, string'; incl. T, Ko], ≠ DQA #2025 [A *s'it_v {AD} 'bands, ribbons' > J] || ?? **Д** *cut_u ({GS} *s'3-) 'tuft of hair' > Tm cut_u, Tu jut_u, Klm zut_u id., Ml jut_u 'tuft of hair on shaven head', Kn jut_u, jut_u id., 'tuft growing on an animal's head', Kdg зитт 'tuft of hair as worn by brahmans, woman's backhair', Tl jut_u 'long lock or tuft of hair', Gnd cut_u id., cut_u id., cut_u id., 'hair', зут_u 'tuft of hair', Krx cut_u 'hair, bristles, mane'; D б>OI ju't_a 'twisted hair' ¶ D #2655 ♦ Blz. KM 120-1 [#23] (K, A, S + *unc.* Eg sty 'knüpfen').

2175. ***s'ayu't_v** ~ ***s'at_v** 'twig, rod' > **HS**: WS *s'awt- 'scourge, whip' > BHb y&S s'o't. (pl. Miy5&S s'o't.-im), JA [Trg.], JEA ayl&S s'o't.-a-, Ar 6v0Sa sawt_v, Gz sW@ sawt_v id., Sr 'fowfa s'aw't.-a- 'whip, lash' ¶ KB 1337, Js. 1531, Sl. 1116-7, Br. 763, JPS 564, BK I 1164, L G 521 || B *s'Vd_w- (> *s'Vt_v-) > Ah *tasət_u (pl. tisəd_{wa}) 'branche coupée d'arbre épineux', Tmz {MT} asət_u (pl. isəd_{wan}) 'branche', Kb {DL} t_asət_u (pl. t_isəd_{wa}) 'branchette, rameau d'arbre' (the meaning of smallness is due to the f. gender of the word), Sll {Ds.} tas_ut_uat (pl. tisə_uin), as_ut_ua (pl. is_uuan) 'branche', BSn {Ds.} tas_ut_ua (pl. tisə_uin) id., 'rameau', Izd {Mrc.} t_aasət_ua (pl. t_aas_uin) 'branche du palmier' ¶ Fc. 1805, MT 617, DL 758, Ds. 45, Ds. B 49, Mrc. 38 || **K**: MG [VT] s't.o, G s't.o ~ rt.o 'branch, twig'. The variant rt.o may be of dialectal origin (West Georgian or Zanian rhotacism of sibilants?). Hardly borrowed from Arm ost ost or NArm ost vost 'branch' ¶ Chx. 1848, DCh. 1042, 1528 || **U**: FP *s'ayu'tt_v or *s'att'u'y_v 'twig, rod' > Yz s'at' 'branch of a leaf-bearing tree', 'thin trunk of a tree', Z UV/Vm/I/LV/Sk/Ud s'ayt', Z US/LL/P/Ss s'at' 'long flexible rod', StZ вугьр шат_v vugir s'at' 'fishing-rod' (vugir means 'hook and line'), шат_vin s'at'in 'thin rod, fishing-rod'; Z б> Vg sayt_v sa'y_t, Os sa'yət 'rod' : ? BF: F hutja, Δ hutia 'long thin rod, fishing-rod', Es hudi (gen. hudja) {Slv.} 'cudgel, bludgeon, rod', {W} 'Stange, dünne Latte, Plumpkeule (beim Fischen)', Lv ud'a {Sj.} 'Stange, Spieß, Lanze, Stachel', {Kt.} 'Stange zum Stoßen der Boote auf Flüssen und Seen' ¶ LG 318, SK 91, Raun EKET 13, Slv. 63, W EDW 1242, Kt. 448, Sj. LDW 121.

2176. ***s'aw_v** '(in the) middle' > **IE**: NaIE *-su, locative pl. ending (< 'among' < 'in the middle'), e.g. *wl_ok^wo(i_o)-su 'among wolves' (with the pl. marker *-oi_o- from the declension of demonstr. prns.) > OI vr_oke_v-s_u, Olt, Lt A vilkuo-su [StLt vilkuo-se with the change *-u > -e under analogical influences, possibly of the Olt illative case (acc. to A. Senn)], Sl *vylc-e-χъ (> OCS вѣльцѣχъ vĕl'ce'χъ), Gk λυ'κοισι [transformation *-su > -σι due to the infl. of the loc. sg. ending *-i or of the Gk locative marker -φι < *-b^{hi}] 'among wolves', ? L lup-is (× dat., instr. pl.) dat./instr./loc. pl. of lupus 'wolf', NaIE *su_onu-su 'among sons' > OI su_onu-s_u, Lt A sunuo-su, StLt sunuo-se, Sl *sin_o-χъ (> OCS сѣньχъ sin'χъ), NaIE *toi-su

'among\in these' (m. pl.) > OI *te's,u*, OCS *тѣхъ* *te'xъ*, Lt *tuose* || it is not yet clear if Ht -as dat.-loc. pl. (in *anzas* 'to\among us', *sumas* 'to\among you [pl.]') belongs here ¶ Brg. KVG 395, 399 (table), Szem. EVS-80 146-8, 151, 153-6, 160-2, 167-8, 171-5, 187-92, 196, Szem. IEL 160, 164-92, Bks. 114, 18, 173, Mz. BIES 218-28, Stang SLKM 125, Stang VG 186, Senn LL 120 ¶ K {K, K²} *s'owa-, {FS} *s'uwa- 'middle, in the middle' > OG *s'uwa- ~ s'owa-* 'middle' (*s'uwa yames* 'mihnight'), G *s'ua- ~ † s'uva-* adj. 'being in the middle of, between; middle', Mg *s'ka- ~ ska-* 'middle', Lz *s'ka- ~ s'k.a-* 'middle, waist; between', Sv *sga, isga* {FS} 'between, midst', Sv: UB/L {TK} *sga-~isga-*, Ln {TK} (*i*)*sk.a-~ysk.a-* pv. 'herein-, hinein-', UB {GP} -(i)*sga-* postp. 'in, into', UP/L *sga~w*, LB *sgaw*, Ln *sk.aw* 'inside, inner Georgia', UB *sga~n*, LB (*i*)*sgan*, L *sga~n*, Ln *sk.a~n* adv. 'inside' ¶ K 218, K² 252, FS K 384, FS E 431-2, Chx. 1849-51, Q 359, Gm. SSH 51-4 (*s'w- > Sv sg-), TK 702-3, GP 257 ¶ HS: C: Ag: Aw {Hz.} *ʒs'ew*, {Bnd.} *is'ew*, Aw D {CR} *s'ə'wī*, Aw {Wldm.} *s'owi*, Dmt {CR, R} *s'ə'wī*, Knf {TBZAC} *s'ew* 'heart' ¶ SC: a SC lge *→ Mb swaho* 'heart' ¶ Blz. CWL, Hz. NSA 138, Wldm. s.v. 'Herz', TBZAC 102 ¶¶ But Eg OK s.t 'place, seat' is more likely to belong to N **s'la~t* 'podex; to sit' (q.v. ffd.) ¶ U: FV **s'lawta* 'lungs' > pChr {Ber.} **s'odъ* id. > Chr: L *шодо* *s'одо*, B/M *s'одо*, H *шоды* *s'одъ* : pLp **so~vte-* 'gill(s) (of a fish)' > Lp: Ml {Schl.} *syo~ydee* *su_o~u_d_e-*, L {LLO} *suou'te-*, N {N} *suow'de*, K {Gn.} *suv~v'd*, Kld {SaR} *cyBB~T* *suv~v't* id. ¶ UEW 754-5, Ber. 64 [#333], MRS 713, Ep. 151, Lr. #1198, Lgc. #7191, Schl. 133, Gn. 1067, SaR 329 ¶ R: ?φ Tg **saya(n)* 'interstice between fingers\toes' > Ul *saya(n-)*, *saya~*, Ork *saya(n-)*, Nn Nh *saya~*, Nn B *saya*, Nn KU *sayra*, Ewk *saya* ^d *haya* ^d *s'aya* id., Ewk PT *saya* 'interstice between reindeer's toes' ¶ STM II 55 [⊕ ⋄ ▢ Blz. 121 [#24] (K, Ag, FU + *err.* Eg *səw* 'satt', not *i* 'stomach')].

2177. *s'u~wA ~ *s'uwE 'fit, good' > HS: CS **√s'wy* v. 'be fit, equal, even' > BHb *evS* *√s'wy* *G* v. 'agree, be like' (pf. *evS1* *s'a~wa~*, ip. *ev#S6-* *s'we~*), *ev#S'* *s'a~we~* 'plain', MHb *ev#S1* *s'a~we~* 'equal', JEA *avS* *√s'wy* *G* 'be equal, be worth, be appropriate', Sr *√s'wy|w* *G* (pf. *æwof* *s'a~wa~*) 'be equal, fit, like', Ar *ivS* *√swy* *G* 'valoir', *ivASu* *suwa(n)* 'égal, choisi', *siy-(un)* 'égal, pareil' ¶ KB 1333-5, GB 811-2, Br. 760-1, Lv. IV 518-9, Js. 1532, Sl. 1116, Tal 878-9, BK I 1170-3 || ??? B: Sll {Ds.} *ssius* 'be good' (pf. *issius*), but Gd *ihusi* 'was beautiful' suggests that the pB *√* has an initial *lr.*, which makes the comparison *qu.* ¶ Ds. 40 || ? C: Bj {R} *s'o-* 'gut, schön' ¶ EC: Sa {R} *so-* 'gut!; schön!; bravo!' [⊕ : SC: ???φ Irq {MQK} *c.u?* 'nice, sweet' (= {Fl.} *s,u* 'good')] ¶ R WBd 208, R S II 306 [⊕ , MQK 110] ¶ K {K} **s'u-*, {FS} **s'w-* v. 'befit so., be proper' > OG **s'u-* in *s'e-ma-s'u-s* 'befits me' (*s'emas'us* *c̣horebay* *igi* 'life befits me, подобает мне жизни'), *s'e-a-s'w-s* 'es ziemt sich', *s'w-en-ier-i* 'beautiful', G *s'ven-* 'be\look beautiful, in Schönheit erstrahlen', Mg *skv-*: *mo-skv-an-dz* 'es ziemt sich für mich', *skv-a* 'breautiful', *sku-* 'decorate', Lz *msku-* v. 'be proud, impress by one's beauty', *sku-al-i* 'beautiful', Sv: *sgu-* v. 'befit so.' (msd. UB *li-sgw-e*), UB {GP} *sgwa~n*, {TK} *sgwan*, L *sgwen* 'beauty, charm'; *→* K **m-s'w-en-* 'beautiful' > OG *ms'wen-* 'standing in beauty' ('*красу~лийс*'), G *ms'ven-i* 'schön, reizend, entzückend', *ms'venier-* '(wunder)schön, (bild)hübsch', Mg *skvam-* ~ *sk.vam-*, Lz *mskva-*, *pskva-* id., Sv U/L *musgwen*, Ln *musk.wen* 'smooth, even' ¶ K 140, 217-8, K² 128-9, 248, FS K 377-8, FS E 424-5, Chx. 868-9, 1816-7, TK 577, 704, GP 166, 222, 258 ¶ IE: NaIE **su-* 'good, well', esp. as the first element in *cds* (e.g. **su-b'ago-* 'beglückend' in Iln and Sl) > OI *su* 'well, wrightly', Av *hu-*, OPrs *u-* 'good, well' (OI *su-b'haga-* 'possessing good fortune, lucky, happy', Av *hu-baya* 'gutes Eheglück während') ¶ Gk *ὑγιής* 'healthy' (< **su-g'ii_e-s* 'well living') ¶ Clt: Gl *su-*, W *hy-* ~ *hu-*, Crn *hy-*, OBr *ho-* ~ *he-*, Br *he-* (e.g. W *hy-gar* 'lebenswürdig' = Gl p.n. *Su-carus*, OBr *ho-mer* 'ecoulement rapide'), OIr *su-*, *so-* (in *su-thain* 'ewig', *so-sce'l(a)e* 'Gospel, Eu-angelium') ¶ ON *su-svo~rt* 'black-bird' (literally 'completely black [one]') ¶ Lt *su'dru's* 'abundant, rank [üppig, geil], dense' (of plants, vegetation), Lt *svei~kas*, Ltv *sve~iks* 'healthy, good' : Sl **съ-dorvъ* (жъ) 'healthy' > OCS *сѣдравъ* *sъdrav*, Blg *здрав*, SCr, Slv *zdra~v*, Cz, Slk *zdravy'*, P *zdrowy* id., R *здо'ровый* id., 'здо'ров 'is healthy'; Sl **съbozъje* 'possession' (< IE *d* **su-b'og-*, see above) > OCz *sboz'ie* 'possessions', Cz *zboz'í* 'goods (marchandise)', P *zboz'e* 'corn', R Δ *φзбожє* 'possessions, wealth, corn', Blr *φзбожє*, Uk *φзб' жж* id. ¶ P 1037-8, EI 235, M K III 478-80, M E II 734-6, F II 954-5, Vn. S 155-6, Flr. 207, 210, 212-4, ▢ Vr. 559, Frn. 937, 950-1, Glh. 694, Vs. II 84-5, 90, Ma. CS 584, HIK 433-4 ¶ U: FV {Coll., Ker.} **s'u~wa~* 'good' > F *hyva~*, Es *hea*, *hu~va* id. : pLp {Lr} **səve-* v. 'improve, make better, amend' > Lp: N {N} *sa~vvet* v. 'heal', S {Hs.} *su~vv'edh*, U {Schl.} *syvveet*, L {LLO} *savve~t*, Kld {TI} *səvva~d_* 'heilen, sich schließen (von einer Wunde)' : pMr **c'ivə* > Er Δ {Ps.} *c'iv* 'gut, tüchtig, brav', Mk Δ {Ps.} *c'iva* 'gastfreundlich' : Chr H {Ep.} *цy s'u* 'health, healthy' (*цy yдyм* 'healthy person'),

{Rm.} s'u 'gesund, frisch' ¶ Coll. 82, Lr. #1096, Lgc. #6073, Hs. 1275-6, TI 480, Ker. II 158-9 [#443], MRS 727, Ep. 154, ≠ UEW 499 (reconstructs *s'ēpa'' on the alleged ev. of Vt s'on'er 'straight', Z s'an' 'gut, tüchtig' and Hg igen 'yes, very', which are adduced in UEW with queries and hardly belong here) || R: M *su'β'u > MM [S, HI] su {H} 'Segen und Schutz (der Genien der Ahnen), Glückseligkeit', {Ms.} 'Fortune', PCIWrM {Ms.} suu 'Fortune', ? WrM suu, ? HlM cyy 'genius, distinction, superiority' ¶ H 136, Ms. H 96, MED 740 || T: ζ OT su esa'n 'happily (благополучно)' (*Altun jaruq* 623.5), this is a loan from Chn su v. 'rise from the dead' [the character composed of clues 195 & 115 covered by the clue 140], as supposed in DTS 312; the hyp. of the loan (far from being immediately convincing) can be checked by comparing the OT text of *Altun jaruq* (which is a translation from Chn *Suvarnāprabhasa*) with the corresponding Chn text ♦ IS MS 371 (*s'uwa 'good').

2178. ?? *s'uw?V 'weak' > HS: Eg MK s₃ *'weak' in s₃- 'the weak of arm' (s' 'arm') (× N *s'ul'u' 'lax, loose, slack') ¶ EG IV 14, Fk. 209, Tk. I 65 (Eg s₃ ÷ Ar salisa 'be mild', B, EC, CCh *sl--*s'l-roots for 'soft, smooth', cf. N *s'ul'u' 'lax' and N *s'il'i - *s'il'ayV 'smooth') || WS *s'aw? - > BHb, MHb av^S1 (spelled s'a-w?) ~ vS1 s'a-w 'nothing, worthless', Ar saw? 'mal, ce qui est mal', Sb auS s'w? 'evil, bad', Gz sayə? 'disgraceful \ scandalous \ depraved act' ¶ GB 809, KB 1323-5, BK I 1168-9, BGMR 52, L G 521 || ? R: M *subsu > WrM subsu, HlM cybc 'weak brandy (the last of the liquor distilled from stray)', WrM subsara-, HlM cybcpx '(to) become weak' (of brandy) ¶ MED 733 || IE: NaIE *swī- 'schwinden, nachlassen' (× N *s'r'u''hi'?V 'to fade, extinguish' [q.v. ffd.]).

2179. *s're'whV 'to give birth, be born' > IE *seu₁H-/suH- > NaIE *seu₁əJ-/su- 'give birth' > OI 'su-te' 'bears \ begets (a child)', 'su-tu- 'pregnancy', su-ta-h. 'son', su-ti- 'birth', Av hu'nami 'I give birth', hav- 'give birth', MPrs vi-s'u'tak 'Ausgeburt' || OIr suth 'produit, portée (des animaux), progéniture', W hog-en 'girl' (*suka-), hog-yn 'lad' || Arm ustr ustr 'son' (transformed by analogy with dustr dustr 'daughter') || [1] IE *suH-nu- > NaIE *su-nu-s 'son' > OI su-nu-, Av hunu- || Gt sunus, ORu sunr, ON sonr ~ sunr, OHG, OSx, AS sunu, NHG Sohn 'son', NE son || Lt su-nu's, Pru sou'ns 'son' || Sl *si-nъ (gen. *sinu', pl. *sinov-) 'son' > OCS сынъ sinъ (gen. сыновъ sinu, nom. pl. сынове sinove), Blg син sin, Scr, Slv si'n, Cz, Slk, P syn, R сын, Uk син || [2] *suH-yu- 'son' > pTc *soy > Tc B soy, A se 'son' || Gk L/Cr υἱός 'son', μ Gk Hm/I/A υἱός id. ¶ WP 470-1, P 913, EI 56 [*seu₁(H)- 'bear a child' -> *suHnus- ~ *suHyus 'son'], Dv. #408, M K III 481, 492-4, M E II 741, Ch. 1153-4, F II 959-61, Vn. S 205-6, Fs. 460-1, Vr. 530, Ho. 330, Kb. 991, KM 713-4, Slr. 325-6, Frn. 941-2, En 252, Vs. III 817-8, Glh. 547, Wn. 424-5, Ad. 703-4, Ad. H 126 || K *s'ew-/s'w- 'give birth, beget' > OG s'ev-/s'v-, G s'v-/s'o-b- 'give birth', Mg sk-, sku-, Lz sku-, skv-, sk- 'lay eggs', Mg sk-əl-ed-i 'Lebewesen, Geborenes'; -> [1] K *m-s'w-e 'born; child' > OG ms'o- in p.ir-ms'o- 'first-born' (p.ir- 'first'), Mg skua (pl. skual-) 'child', pSv *m-sge-y > {TK} UB/L sgey, LB sge, emsge, Ln sk,e 'heir, (so.'s) child', UB {GP} sgey 'son', Sv {K} msgey 'child, boy'; [2] GZ *s'w-il- 'born (child)' > OG s'wil-, G s'vil-, Lz skir-, sk.ir- 'child', Mg oxora-sk-il- 'brother\sister-in-law' ¶ K 139, 214-7, K² 128, 248, 251, FS K 376-7, FS E 423-4, Chx. 1838, TK 704, GP 258 || HS: C: Bj {Rop.} -s'iwi ~ -s'uiw pcv. 'be pregnant', s'iwia-bi/-ti ~ s'uiw-bi/-ti 'is pregnant' ('u-s'a? s'uwe'a-bi 'the cow is pregnant'), Bj {R} 's'u'ya 'pregnant' ('u-s'a? s'u'ya-bu 'the cow is pregnant'), Bj B {Alm.} 's'uya 'pregnant' ('ane s'u'ya-tu 'I am pregnant') ¶ Rop. 240, R WBd 220, Alm. BS III 63 || Eg G swē (EG s'wh.) v. (vom Erschaffen des Samens durch Chnum), as well as possibly Eg fP swē.t (EG s'wh.t), {Vrg.} [sa₁:wha-] 'egg; hard roe; the place of germinating life in the womb (i.e. of a son)', DEg swē 'egg', Cpt: Sd cōw₁zē souhe, B cōw₁zē so-uhi 'egg' (× HS [⊕ *√cwh ~~*CVh^w~~] 'egg' > Ch [⊕ *√cwh ~~*CVh^w~~] 'egg' > Hs c.u'we' [⊕ testicle egg], [⊕ pNrBc {Tk.} *cah'wi ~ *c.uh- 'egg'], pMdr *c'ay- → *c'iy- [id.], etc., cf. Stl. ZCh 180-1 [#327], JI II 122-3, Tk. I 155-6, [⊕ Sk. NB 19, Tk. NB 168]) ¶ EG IV 72-4, Er. 417, Fk. 217, Crn. 169, Vc. 202, Tk. I 155-6. OS #2210 || U: FU *s'e'iwV > Chr: L † {Ü} шьвү s'ṽwa'', H † {Ü} шьвү s'ṽwa'' 'children, posterity' ¶ Ü 282, 287 || ? D *ce-v- ~ *ce-p- 'child' > Tm ce-y 'son, child', Ml ce-va 'child at the breast (?)', Tu je-vu 'child, lad, youth', jo-vu id., 'baby, female child', Prj ce-pal, Gdb se-pal 'boy, youth', Gdb sa-pal 'boy' ¶¶ The cognate is doubtful, because Prj/Gdb -p- points to a pD *-p-/v- ¶¶ D #2813 ♦ AD LRC #45 (IE, K), IS MS 361 s.v. рождат *s're'wa (IE, K, U).

2180. *s'uwV 'to loosen' ('to release, let out, melt, etc.') > IE *seu₁H-/suH- > NaIE *seu₁əJ-/su- 'let, neglect' > OI {MW} √su- 'grant, bestow; allow, authorize' (≠ √su- 'set in motion, urge, impel' < N *Suw.V 'to push, cause' [q.v.]) || Gk εἰω (*εἰω) 'let, suffer, allow, permit' (Gk [Hs.] εἰωα ... εἰω id.,

Gk Sr [Hs.] ἔβασον · ἔασον. Συρακοῖσιτοι) :: OHG fir-su^{men} 'to neglect, miss', NHG versa^{umen} 'to neglect', MHG su^{men}, NHG sa^{umen}, NGr S saumen, Nr Al su^{me(n)} 'to delay, linger, tarry' (P: < NaIE *su⁻-mo-s 'nachlassend, säumend') ¶ WP II 472, P 915, MW 698, 1239, F I 434, Kb. 986, WW 336-7, Schz. 275, KM 628 || **HS:** WS *√s^{wh} (> μ *√s^{yh}) v. 'melt, dissolve' > JPA {Lv.} √s^{wh} G (pf. hvv@s6 s^ə'wah) 'zerfließen', Sr √s^{wh} G (pf. Xfo s^ah) 'melt, waste away', BHB √s^{yh} G (pf. hS1) 'melt, dissolve', Ar {Dz.} √syh (pf. sa^{ha}) 'melt', Gz {L} √syh (js. yə-sih) G 'melt, liquefy, dissolve' ¶ KB 1369, GB 822, Lv. IV 517, PS 4089, L G 522 || ? Eg XX sw^h 'verschwinden lassen (die Sprache der Besiegten)' [unless a caus. from why 'entgleiten'] (× N *s^ru^{hi}?V 'to fade, extinguish') ¶ EG I 339 & IV 72 || **K** *s^w- 'let so. go, leave' > OG s^w-, G s^v-, Mg, Lz s^k(w)- id., Sv {K} s^gwan- (msd. li-s^gwan) 'let go, set free, send' ¶ K 214, K² 248-9. FS K 378, FS E 425, Q 359 || **fl:** Tg {ADb.} *su^bE 'release, untie' > Ewk suw- 'untie, unfasten, untether', Lm hu⁻, Lm A hu^w- 'untie, unlace', Sln su^{w3}- 'unwrap', WrMc su- vi. 'free oneself from, escape (a misfortune), get untied', subu- vt. 'release, set free, bare, take off' ¶ STM II 116-7 ◆ IS MS 358 s.v. **πυκατ** *s^Λwa (IE, K).

2181. *s^ub^h√V – *s^u√b^h√V (= *s^ub^h√V – *s^u√b^h√V?) 'people, tribe' > **IE:** NaIE *seb^{ha}- (~ sweb^h?) 'tribe, Sippe' > OI sa^{bha}- 'assembly', {MW} 'congregation', {M} 'Gemeindehaus' :: Gmc {P} *seþyo- > Gt sibja 'blood relationship' [in suniwe sibja acc. 'u'io'εσι'αv', 'adoption as a son', frasti-sibja 'id. ('u'io'εσι'α')], ON d¹ sifjaðr 'related, akin', cd sif-jungr m. 'a relative', MDt, OFrs sibbe 'blood relationship, kin, Sippenband'; OSx sibbia 'kin (Sippe)', OHG sippa^d sibba 'kinship', sippo 'kinsman', NHG Sippe, AS sibb 'kin, relationship', NE sib :: L Sabīnī (← 'belonging to a tribe'), Osc safinim id. (ethnonym) = L Samnium :: ? Pru subs 'selbst, eigen' : ???φ,σ Sl *svobo^{da} 'freedom' (← *'state of belonging to the kin') > OCS **свобода** svoboda, Blg **свобо́да** ~ **свобо́да**, SCr slobo^{da} ~ svobo^{da}, Slv svobo^{da}, R, Uk **свобо́да**, Cz svoboda, Slk sloboda, P swoboda ~ s^wiebo^{da} 'freedom' ¶ If Sl *svoboda and Pru subs belong here, there is a NaIE root variant *sweb^h-/*sub^h- pointing to N *u (*s^ub^h√V). The variation *-we- / *-e- goes back to a kind of SA (**su^{eb}^h-/*seu^b^h-, see AD NGIE & NVIE) ¶ **u** WP II 456, **u** P 883 (*s(u)ebho- ~ *s(u)obho- 'von eigener Art'), EA 354 [*s(w)eb^h- 'lineage'], **u** M K III 433, Bc. G 324, Fs. 417, Ho. S 64, Kb. 858, Schz. 262, OsS 758, WW 250, KM 710, Vr. 473, Vs. III 582-3, StSS 594, Glh. 562-3, Ma. CS 490, Brü. 528, En. 258 || **HS:** WS *s^afi√j^b- > Ar {Ln.} s^afb- 'a great tribe, nation, people' : Sb {BGMR} boß s^{rb} 'tribe, community, group of village communities', Mn {MA} boß s^{rb} 'tribe', Qtb {Rk.} boß s^{rb} 'tribe, tribal group', OYmn [Hmd.] 'big community (consisting of many clans)', {Slw.} joß s^{rb} (= Hmr *√s^{rb}?) 'ansässiger Stamm, ansässige Bevölkerung \ Gemeinde'; ? SES *√s^{rb} 'valley' (if ← 'tribe's country'): Hrs {Jo.} s^afb 'valley', Jb {Jo.} s^afb 'valley, watercourse', Sq {L} s^afab 'valley, wadi' (unless akin to Ar s^{if}b- 'road') ¶ Ln. 1556, BGMR 130-1, MA 85, Rk. 169, Slw. 12-4, Jo. H 117, Jo. J 244, L LS 431 || **K:** OG sopeli 'world, country, land (χωριον)', village (κωμην)', G sopeli 'village, world' ¶ Abul. 401, DCh. 1190-1, Chx. 1271 ¶ -p- < *-b- + lr.? || **fl:** Tg: Lm s3wJ3n 'village (**село, деревня**)' ¶ STM II 134 || ? NaT *su^u√t¹ (< *su^uβ?) 'army' > OT {Cl.} su^u-, MU, XwT XIII, Osm XIV-XVI su^u 'army' ¶ Cl. 781, TL 563, RI. IV 794-5 ◆ BSl, K and T suggest a N rounded vw. of the first syll.

2182. *s^uab^p.Ehⁱ 'log, piece of wood' > **IE** *speh^h√y¹- 'long\pointed piece of wood' (× N *r^p.lixyyA 'sharp bone, sharp tool' [q.v.]) > [1] *(s)p^hēi⁻/*(s)p^hī⁻ 'pointed piece of wood' > OI 'sphyra-{MW} 'piece of wood shaped like a sword', {M} 'shoulder-blade', Khw p^hi 'wooden spade' : NPRs {Sg.} 'fi feh 'oar; rake or shovel; an agricultural implement for levelling the ground', 'fa fa^h 'oar, paddle', {VL.} 'fa fa^h (coll. 'fi feh), Shgn fay 'wooden spade', Ydg fia, KhS phvai, Oss: I fiyyag ~ f3yyag, D fiyyaga^u 'spade, shovel' ¶ *s- mobile is due to the merger with N *r^p.lixyyA [2] +ext. with *-d- ~ *-t- [× N *s^ro^b√t¹.√V (or *s^ub^h√t¹.√V) 'stem, piece of wood', q.v. ffd.] ¶¶ **u** P 980-2, **u** M K III 547, M E II 779, Ab. I 474-5, MW 1271, VL II 698, Sg. 942, Bai. 264, F II 830-1, WH I 318, Frn. 875, Vr. 532, Ho. 311, OsS 853, KM 726, 728 || **HS:** S *°√s^a'fa^h- 'a piece of wood' > Ar s^aba^hat- {Ln.} (?) 'a broad piece of wood' (du. 'i'tahaba4WL" ?as^u-s^aba^hataⁿⁱ 'two pieces of wood of the minqalat-, upon which bricks are carried from place to place'), éhab0\$^a s^aab^h-at- 'rafter \ timber of the ceiling', éhab0\$^a s^aab^h-at- 'large door \ gate' ¶ Ln. 1495, BK I 1183 || **U:** FU *s^aapp√V 'pole' > Vg {Kn.}: T s^apəl, UK so^apəl, P s^aoplə 'pole, pile, tree-stump', LK s^ae^t-sopəl 'pale, stake', Ss a^{wi}-s3p^a 'door-post' : Hg Δ za^p 'rung of a ladder; a board in the wall of a wagon \ cart \ barrow' :: ? F sapila 'rod for carying hay' ¶ UEW 885 (rejects sapila because of -p-), Coll. 112, MF 703-4, SK 970 || **fl** {DQA} *sa^u'pⁱ 'stick, pole' > M *sibeye > MM

[HI] s'ibe've 'haie', [S] s'ibe've 'Zaun, Verhau', WrM sibege, HIM шивыг 'tall fence, paling, enclosure of sticks\poles; palisade', Brt шыгыг 'paling, palisade' ¶ H 139, Ms. H 96, MED 694, Chr. 741 || ? Tg *sapkun > Neg sapkun 'root (of plants)' ¶ STM II 64 || pKo {S} *səp > MKo səp {MLC} 'brushwood, kindling', NKO səp^h [səp] id., 'prop, support (of plants)' ¶ S QK #485, Nam 301, MLC 961 || pJ {S} *si'mpa' ~ *si'mpa' 'brushwood, firewood' > OJ si'pa' ~ si'pa', J: T s'i'ba ~ s'i'ba, K s'i'ba', Kg s'iba' ¶ S QJ #466, Mr. 522, Kenk. 1645 ¶¶ DQA #1919, Mr. KJ 227 (Ko, J) ♦ The internal labial cns. may have been either *-b- (preserved in Ar and changed in IE and U: *-bh- > NaIE *-p-, -p^h-, -v-pp-) or *-p- (preserved as *-p- in IE and as *-pp- in U, but changed into -b- [for unknown reasons] in Ar).

2183. *s^əb^l∇₁XV 'tallow, animal fat' > IE: L sebum 'tallow', sebo-sus adj. 'fat' ¶ WH II 504, ≠ WP II 468, ≠ P 894 II HS: SS *√s^əb^h > Gz s^əb^h n. 'fat; fatness, obesity', √s^əb^h G 'be\grow fat', Jb C s^əb^h n. 'fat on meat; corpulence', Mh s^əb^h n. 'fat, corpulence', Hrs s^əb^h n. fat' ¶ L G 525, Jo. J 245, Jo. M 371, Jo. H 118, MiK I #1.261 || EC: [pSam {Hn.} *subah 'butter' > Sml {ZMO} subag 'ghee, clarified butter, animal-fat', Rn {PG} su'ba^h / cs. subakki' 'liquid fat, oil', Bs {HL} su'ba, Arr {Hw.} s^{ib}in 'butter', Elm sipi 'fat', as well as possibly Af {PH} subah 'clarified butter', Sa {HL} subah id., {R} se'ba^h ~ ze'ba^h ~ su'ba^h 'die zerlassene Butter, Schmalz'; the Af/Sa may be a loan from EthS, but its vw. u and its meaning 'butter' (specifically connected with other EC lgs.) suggest its EC origin ¶ ZMO 366, PG 267, HL 135, Hw. A 393, HP 194, R S II 309 [p, Hn. S 96, Blz. RL 258] || ? Ch: CCh: FIM {Kr.} sib.u'ru' n. 'fat', Nz {Luc.} si'b.i'ri' 'fatness' ¶ Ech: EDng {Fd.} se'we' 'fat (animal fat, butter, oil)', Brg {Lk., J} si'wi'n, ? Kbl {Cp.} amb su'w³ng³ n. 'fat', Mu {J} si'wi'n n. 'fat', se'wi'ni't adj. 'fat' ¶ ChL 19, 49, JI 132-3, ChC s.v. 'fat', Fd. 369-70 II A: Tg *sebe 'animal fat' > Ewk s³w³ 'melted fat of a bear', s³w³- v. 'melt fat of a bear', Orc s³w³- v. 'melt fat of animals\fish', Ud s³w³si- v. 'melt fat', ?φ Ork s³yi'n³ 'suet of a reindeer' ¶ STM II 135, Krm. 290 ¶¶ DQA #1949 [A *sep∇ 'inner fat, entrails'; semantically *unc.* comparison of Tg with M *sebe-su'n 'cud, animal excreta, content of the stomach'].

2184. ₂ *s^əad∇ 'to tie' > U *s^ə|s^əada 'tie, a tie' > pOs *sa^lə {pHL.} *silə 'belly girth (of a reindeer), fastening girth' > Os: Kz so^lke^l [ke^l 'rope'] 'Bauchgurt des Rentiers', V sa^lə id., 'den Zugriemen tragender Riemen über dem Rücken des Rentiers', Km sa^tə 'um eine Rindenschattel genähter Verstärkungs«gürtel» aus Birkenrinde' || Sm {Jn.} *sa^rṛ-, Hl {Sa^rṛ-, *sa^r- v. 'tie' > Ne: T cṛpaĀ-c, T O {Lh.} s'a^r-, F L {Lh.} s'a^r-ra-s' id.; En X {Cs.} seṛabo, En B {Cs.} serabo id. (1s aor. obc.); Slq Tz {KKIH} so^r-ri- 'tie to\together, attach, tie (a kerchief on one's head), knit', sarre⁻ 'attach, tie to', sarra⁻ 'harness', Mt {HL.} *sa^r- v. 'tie' (Mt M {Sp.} сарньмь 'вѣжу', шарнарь 'привѣзья', шарнарь 'свѣзья') ¶ UEW 461 s.v. *s^əal∇ (but does not rule out U *s^əada), Jn. 137-8, KKI 168, 171, Hl. M #870 II HS: WS *√s^ədd > Ar √s^ədd 'tie\bind fast' ({Fr.} 'constrinxit, firmiter ligavit'), Mh {Jo.} m³s^əadd³t (pl. m³s^əo³d³d), Jb C 'ms^əd³t (pl. mo³s^əod) 'girth round a camel's belly' ¶ Fr. II 402, Ln. 1517, Jo. M 372, Jo. J 246 || Eg Md/G s^d 'Tuch um den Kopf, Kopfbinde' ¶ EG IV 566 ♦ ≠ IS SS 324 [#3.17] (wrongly equates Os sa^lə 'harness strap' with F sito- 'tie', M *side- and Ko sit-, that belong to N *sit∇ 'to tie' [q.v.]).

2185. ?₀ *s^əad^la^w∇ or *s^əad^lu^w∇ □□ 'tip, end (extrémité)' > HS: S *s^əadaw- > Ar 'dA³sa s^əada- 'extrémité, bout' ¶ BK I 1206 II A: ppM *sed^u- > pM *sezi-xu^r 'extremity, edge, horn' > WrM sezi-gu^r, HIM cyж^{**}p 'margin, hem' ('les bords [de l'habit, des côtés]), Ord sez⁻u^r 'coin'; M *sezi- > WrM sezi-, HIM cyж⁻ v. 'butt with the horns, gore', Ord sez⁻i- 'donner un coup de corne de côté', Kl Ö {Rm.} sez⁻i- 'mit den Hörnern seitwärts stossen' ¶ MED 692-3, Kow. 1359, Ms. O 569, KW 321 || Tg *sej^lce- (+ sxs.) 'point\head of a ski-stick' > Ewk s³j³k⁻i 'hook of a ski-stick', Ul s³c³z⁻pu(n-), Nn Nh s³c³z⁻pu⁻, Nn B s³c³z⁻fu(n-) 'point\head of a ski-stick' ¶ STM II 137-8 II K *s^ətaw- 'head' (× N *t^əa^w∇ 'head' [q.v.]) > K tav- 'head, ear (of cereals)', Lz ti- 'head', Mg ti-s^a 'to himself, home' (lit. 'into head'), Sv: UB/L s^əda 'ear (of cereals)', LB s^əda, Ln s^ta 'corn-cob' ¶ K 175 (*_(s)taw-), K DE 358, □ K² 66 (*taw-), Q 242, Chik. 43-4, TK 814, GP 271 II ??? possibly IE: NaIE *s^əfe⁻id^h- > Gmc {Wtk.} *sido⁻ 'side' > ON si^əða 'side (of body)', Dn side, Sw sida, OSx sīda, OHG sīta, NHG Seite, AS sīde 'side', NE side ¶ P 891, □ KM 700-1, Vr. 472, Ho. 292, Ho. S 64, Kb. 858, OsS 768, KM 698-9.

2186. *s^əa^gr∇ 'to cut, pierce' > HS: S *√s^əgr > Ar √s^əg^r 'percer avec une lance' ¶ BK I 192 II ? IE: NaIE *sker- v. 'cut' > pAl {O} *skera > Al shqerr (aor. shqorra) v. 'rip, tear' ¶ OIr scar(a)im (< *sk_əra⁻mi) 'I separate (trenne)', W ysgar 'Trennen' ¶ ON skera v. 'cut, pierce', OHG sce⁻ran, NHG scheren, AS sc^əieran v. 'cut [hair], cut off', NE shear ¶ Lt ski^rti (1s prs. skiriū), Ltv s^ki^rt (1s prs. s^ki^ru) 'to separate,

detach, disjoin' ¶ P 939-40, Vn. S 33-4, Vr. 490, Ho. 278, Kb. 877, OsS 789, KM 643, Frn. 808, Hamp AIEW 149, O 433, Frn. 808, ¶ EI 143 [(s)ker- 'cut apart\off'] ¶ The IE √ is ambiguous because there are alt. possibilities to explain it II U: FU (att. in ObU) *s'a~x|krV v. 'chop, cut' > pObU *s'e~yər ({Ht.} *s'e~yər) v. 'cut' > pVg *s'a~xər- v. 'cut' > Vg T s'a~wr-, P s'axr-, N sa~xr-; pOs *so~yər- ({Ht.} *so~yər) v. 'cut' > Os Ty sa~xər-, Y sa~wər-, D/Nz/Kz/O sewər- ¶ Ht. 183 [#585], Stn. OV 73 [footnote] ♦ An alt. etl. hyp. (involving *mt*): *c^,a^grV > HS: S *°√s^rg > Ar Ôr% √δ^rg v. 'split' ('fendre') ¶ BK II 19-20 II IE and U (as above).

2187. ?₂ *s^vγv 'ray' > HS: S *°√s^γγ > Ar s'uγf- 'rays of light', 'clear, watery' (of milk), s'aṣa-f- 'rayon, filet de lumière' ¶ BK I 1234, Hv. 366, Ln. 1554 II K: G sγiv-i 'ray' > Sv {Ni.} sγiw id. ¶ Chx. 1306, DCh. 1207, Ni. s.v. *лучь*.

2188. ?₂ *s^aka 'to cover' (> 'to clothe') > HS: CS *√s^kk v. 'cover' > BHb Kkx √skk (Late BHb s < *s^) v. G 'cover, screen; wrap oneself', Sh prtc. Kiβm4 me~s'ik 'covering', BHb, MHb ef1x8 suk'ka- (< eHb *s'uk'ka-) 'cover of twigs, booth' → 'tabernacle (used in Sukkoth festivities)', JPA √skk G (pf. K6k2x6 sa'k_ak_) 'verwickeln, flechten', {Js.} 'interlace, intangle', JEA √skk D 'cover over', ak1k1x6 sək_a~k_a~ 'ceiling of twigs or malting, esp. the cover of the tabernacle' (b> MHb Kk1x6 sa'k_a~k_id.), Ar √s^kk: pf. °Wsa s'akka {Fr.} 'totum se operuit (armis)' ¶ GB 543, Js. 990, Lv. III 522-5, Js. 963-4, 990, Sl. 810, Fr. II 440-1, ¶ KB 713 || Eg P/BD/G s'c ({EG} s't_) 'bekleiden, schmücken', Eg P/N/G s'c '∈ Kleid' ¶ EG IV 558 || ?? Ch: pAG {S} *sok 'hide' (× N *s'a~hK_E 'cover, hide' [q.v. ffd.]) II IE: NaIE *sag- ~ *seg- v. 'cover, wrap, clothe' ([in some daughter lgs.] × N *s'a~hK_E 'ñ') > Ltv segt 'to cover, thatch, roof', sega 'blanket, bed-spread; cover', sags'a n. 'plaid, wrap', Lt † sa~ge 'Umschlagetuch, Überwurf', Pru saxtis 'bark (of a tree)' ! Gl b> L sagum 'a mantle made of coarse wool' ¶ WP I 448-9, WH II 464, Frn. 754, ¶ Kar. II 164, En. 243, ¶ P 887-9 (does not distinguish this IE √ from IE *seg- 'haften, sich anhängen, berühren'), ¶ EI 64 (*seg- 'fasten').

[[+ **2188a.** *f's^u~|kV [or *c^~?] (*s^u~|?kV or *s^u~|?skV?) 'flesh, meat' > HS: C: Ag {AD} *s'ik- ({Ap.} *six-/s3x-) 'meat' > Bln {Bnd.} s3~xa, {R} ze'g'a~ (pl. zik), Xm {R} zi'ya~, Xmt {CR} seya~, {Bnd.} siya, Km {CR} siya~, {Bnd.} siya 'flesh, meat', Q {R} zeya~ id., 'body'; Дроупинт из Ар. VN, когда разыгуAg b> Gz s'əga~ 'flesh, meat' ¶ L G 526, Ap. AV 17-8, R WB 296, CR K 247n, ¶ AD SF 99-100 || CCh: Mlw {Trn.} s'u'k 'meat', Mbara {TrnSL} s'u'k id., s'u'k si~ id., 'body' (si~ 'body') :: Ke {Eb.} ku~su'ki 'flesh' ¶ Trn. LDM 30, TrnSL 270, Muk. MChS 256, Eb. 77 II ?σ K *°s'~suk- > G suk-i {Chx.} 'Filet, Lendenstück', {DCh.} 'fillet, beefsteak' ¶ Chx. 1278, DCh. 1196 II D *cik- 'flesh' > Tl ciyya 'flesh, muscle', zigili 'plump, fleshy', Gdb seg 'muscle, flesh', Gnd Mn sikahk, (?) Png zey 'flesh' ¶¶ D #2549 II ??σ A: T *s'i~gun ~ *su~gun 'deer' > OT {Cl.} s'i~yun 'male maral deer', MQp XIII s.iym 'wild bovine', Chg zxy suyun '∈ wild bovine', XwT XIV sɣyun 'stag', Alt, Tlt, QK sɣym, Qb, Xk, Shor, Tf s'i~n 'maral deer', Tv s'i~n, SY soyun ~ suyun 'male maral deer', Tk sig'm, Az sɣym 'elk', Tkm θu~yun 'stag' ¶ Cl. 811-2, Ra. 230, BT 135, Rl. IV 617 ♦ If the K and/or the T cognate are valid, the N rec, must be *f's^ikV, otherwise *f's^~ cannot be distinguished from *f'c^~. ♦ A lateral cns. in Ag and N is suggested by the Gz reflex ♦ The length of the first vw. in T and the glottality of K *k. seem to suggest the presence of a lr. *? or *f (N *s^u~|?kV or *s^u~|?skV) ♦ ¶ Blz. LB #109b (*incl.* Ag, Ch and D).]]

2189. *s^okV 'to be mad\stupid\intoxicated' > HS: WS *√s^kk 'be mad, stupid' > Jb C *s^ekk, Jb E s'e'k 'be mad', Jb C s'ek, Mh s'ak 'sin', ? Ar s'akka 'he doubted', s'akk- 'doubt' ¶ Jo. J 250, Jo. M 377-8, BK I 1256 II A *s's'o'ka 'drunken, alcoholic drink' > M *sogta- 'get drunk' > MM [LM, S, MA, IsV] soqta-, {IM} soxta-, WrM sogta- ~ sogtu-, HlM corro- 'be(come) drunk \ intoxicated', Kl corrx sogt~x~x, {Rm.} soqta-, Ord {Ms.} sog~htho~-, Mnr H {SM} sog_d_o- 'get drunk', Mnr H/M {T} sogdo-, Ba soxte- 'be(come) drunk', Dx sodo- 'get drunk' ¶ H 135, Pp. MA 324, 446, Pp. L III 59, Lg. VMI 64, MED 723, KRS 453, KW 329-30, Ms. O 580, SM 351, T 359-60, T DnJ 133, T BJ 147 || T: OT [MhK] {MKD} soydic~, {DTS} suydic~ 'a circulating feast in winter' ¶ MKD 165, DTS 513 || pJ {S} *sa'ka~i 'sake (alcoholic drink)' > OJ sa'ke', J: T sa'ke, K sa'ke' id. ¶ S QJ #26, Mr. 517 ¶¶ i ÷ pKo {S} *su~r'r 'wine, alcoholic drink', that is more likely belong to N *s^vkvrv 'intoxicating (alcoholic?) drink' [q.v.] ¶¶ S AJ 275 [#24], ¶ DQA #2101 [A *so'u'ga~ 'drunken, alcoholic drink', incl. T, M, J] II ??φ D: Kn sekke 'country wine' ¶ ¶ D #2749 ♦ Some words belonging to A *s's'o'ka 'drunken, alcoholic drink' may have been connected or contaminated with the reflexes of N *s^UK_X 'to drink, suck' [q.v.].

2190. *s^ak.a 'to split, cleave' > **HS:** WS *√s^k.k.v. 'split' > Ar √s^qqq (pf. s^qaqqa, ip. -s^uqq-) v. 'cut lengthwise, cleave, split', Mh √s^k.k. (pf. s^ək.) v. 'split, crack', Jb √s^k.k. id., Hrs √s^k.k. (pf. s^ək.) v. 'split' ¶ Ln. 1575-6, BK I 252, Jo. M 378-9, Jo. J 250, Jo. H 120 || Ch: WCh: Klr sik^y v. 'cut' ¶ ECh: Brg {J} si^kki id. ¶ JI II 96-7 || C: Dhl {To.} c^ˈak.e^ˈd- 'distribute', {E} c^ˈak.e^ˈδ- 'distribute portions of food' ¶ To. D 149, E SC 214 ¶ In Dhl the glottalized c^ˈ- (for s^ˈ-) is probably due to **as** || **IE:** NaIE *sek- v. 'chop' (× N *s^ˈVK.V 'to carve, to chisel' [q.v.]) > OIr {P} e^ˈiscid 'haut ab' || Lt † i^ˈ-se^ˈkti 'eingraben, schneiden', is^ˈ-se^ˈkti 'sculpere', pase^ˈkelis ~ pose^ˈkelis 'smith's big hammer' || Sl *se^ˈkti (prs. *se^ˈko.) 'to chop, cut' > OCS c^ˈkyti se^ˈti (prs. c^ˈky se^ˈko), R cec^ˈ (prs. ce^ˈky), SCR ce^ˈu^ˈ s(i)je^ˈc^ˈi (-d prs. ce^ˈe^ˈm^ˈ sije^ˈc^ˈe^ˈm), Slv se^ˈkati (<d prs. se^ˈkam), Cz sici, sekati, Slk siect', sekat', P siec' (prs. sieke.) id. || L d^ˈ se^ˈcula 'sickle' || AS sigðe (< *sekita-) 'scythe', NE scythe || NaIE *sek-u^ˈra 'axe' > L secu^ˈris || Sl *seki^ˈra id. > OCS, OR c^ˈkyra sekira, SCR sje^ˈkira, Slv seki^ˈra, R, Blg ce^ˈkyra, Uk co^ˈkyra, P siekiera, Cz sekyra, Slk sekera ¶ P 895-6, EI 38 (? *seku^ˈr- 'axe' <d *sek- 'cut'), Frn. 544, 773, Vs. III 592-3, Brū. 488, Glh. 551, Tls. 541 || **A** *sak- > Tg {DQA} *^osak-pi- > Ul saqpi(n-) 'axe' ¶ STM II 56 || pKo {S} *sa^ˈki^ˈ- 'carve, engrave' > MKo sa^ˈki^ˈ-, NKO sa^ˈgi- ¶ S QK #1102, Nam 282, MLC 920 || pJ {S} *sa^ˈk- 'rip, split' > OJ sa^ˈk- id., J: T sa^ˈk-, K sa^ˈk- 'split, cleave, rip' ¶ S QJ #1674, Mr. 746, Kenk. 1562 ¶¶ DQA [A #1899 *s^ˈza^ˈk'a 'sharp instrument; to cut, split'] || ? **U:** FU *s^ˈʃ^ˈak^ˈuk^ˈ 'a piece (Stück), part' > F lyo^ˈda^ˈ suku^ˈksi 'to break into pieces' (lyo^ˈda^ˈ 'to beat'), ??φ sukku 'zerquestschter Zustand' || pOs *sa^ˈk ({HL}) *si^ˈk > Os: Vy sa^ˈq in yo^ˈnsa^ˈq 'crumbled ice [Eisbrei] (pieces of ice that crumble away in spring) [yo^ˈnk 'ice'], LK sa^ˈq 'fein zerkrümelt (Salz u. a.)', D sa^ˈχat- v. 'break, break to pieces, break up, reduce to small pieces', K sa^ˈχat- 'break to pieces, damage' || Hg Δ szak 'small piece, part', szakit- 'tear, tear asunder', szakad-id, 'be torn' ¶ UEW 457-8 ♦ One could possibly adduce here U (in ObU only) *s^ˈa^ˈkr^ˈv v. 'chop, cut', but from the phonetic point of view it is preferable to ascribe it to N *s^ˈa^ˈg^ˈR^ˈv v. 'cut, pierce' [q.v. ffd.] ♦ **Gr.** II 86 (*cek ~ *sek 'cut') [IE, A, Gil, CK, EA] (not distinguished from N *s^ˈVK.V 'to carve, to chisel').

2191. *s^ˈEK.U 'to look at, watch; see' > **IE** *sek^w- 'look at, see' > Ht sakuwai 'look at, watch, observe', sakuwa 'eyes', Ld saw- 'see, observe' [†, Lw {Ivn.} tawa^ˈi 'eye', Lc tawa 'eyes' (< {Ivn.} pSAn *tak^wa; pSAn *t- < IE *s-)] || NaIE *sek^w- > Gmc *sex^w-an > Gt sa^ˈhuan, ON sja^ˈ, Sw, Dn se, OSx sehan, OHG se^ˈhan, NHG sehen, AS se^ˈon 'to see', NE see || OIr rosc^ˈn. 'eye, look' (< *pro-sk^wo-), {P} ar-secha 'er sollte uns sehen' || pAl {O} *sa^ˈkska- > Al: T shoh, G shof 'see' || pTc {Ad.} *s^ˈotra^ˈi^ˈa^ˈ > Tc: {P} A s^ˈotre, Tc B s^ˈotri 'mark (Zeichen)' (< *sek^w-tr-), {Ad.} B s^ˈotru^ˈna pl., s^ˈotru^ˈni du. ¶¶ **σ** P 897-8 & **σ** EI 505 (both do not distinguish between *sek^w- 'look, see' and *sek^w- 'follow' < N *s^ˈfo^ˈK.U 'to follow'), Ts. W 67-8, Frd. HW 177, Vr. 477, Fs. 404-5, Kb. 834, OsS 749, Ho. 290, Ho. S 63, KM 697-8,), Vn. R 44, O 425-6, Ad. 663, Ad. H 137 [†, Iv. SA 133] || **HS:** CS (or WS) *√s^kw^y 'look, expect' > BHb d^ˈ e!k5B6 *s^ˈak^ˈi^ˈya^ˈ (pl. cs. t&l!k5B6 s^ˈak^ˈi^ˈyo^ˈt^ˈ) [Vulg.] 'quod visu pulchrum est', tik^ˈ5B6m2 mas^ˈkit^ˈ {BDB} 'show-piece (e.g. carved figure), image, imagination', MHb {Js.} √sky G (pf. ek1x1 sa^ˈk^ˈa^ˈ) 'look, see, foresee', JA [Trg.], JPA {Js.} √skyw G (pf. ik4x6 s^ˈk^ˈe^ˈ ~ ak1x6 s^ˈk^ˈa^ˈ) id., 'look out, hope', JEA √skyw D 'wait', Sr √sky D (pf. Jki.Ba sak^ˈkī) 'wait for, look for', Md √skwy ({DM} ska) 'direct the gaze towards, look for(ward to), look', Ar √s^kw G (pf. ka\$sa s^ˈaka^ˈ) {Fr.} 'ask for (from God)' (→ {Ln.} 'complain'), Éka4Mi mis^ˈka^ˈt- 'window', {Ln.} 'a niche in the wall for a lamp', Gz masko^ˈt 'window' (Nld. & Jfr.: Ar mis^ˈka^ˈt <b- EthS) ¶ GB 785, BDB 967, Js. 989, Lv. T II 161-2, Lv. III 522 (√skyw G 'sehen, scahuen'), Sl. 809, Br. 473, JPS 376, Fr. II 444-5, Ln. 1589-90, L G 365, Nld. NB 51, Jfr. 266, ≠ Rb. AWA 123 [fn. 20] (derives Ar mis^ˈka^ˈt- and Gz masko^ˈt from a Hb source) || **A:** M *siqa^ˈy'a- 'look searchingly, take aim' > MM [HI] siqa3^ˈu u^ˈ3^ˈe 'observe attentivement!' (imv.) [u^ˈ3^ˈe 'look, see'], WrM siqaga^ˈ ~ siga^ˈ-, HlM maa^ˈaa^ˈ v. 'peer, look intesely or searchingly; take aim', ? Mnr H {T} sge^ˈ- 'see, look', {SM} sg^ˈe- 'see' ¶ Ms. H 97, MED 721, SM 346, T 358.

2192. *s^ˈik.U 'to get\be cold, to cool' > **A** **σ** *s^ˈik^ˈv ~ *s^ˈi^ˈok^ˈx > T *sogi^ˈ- v. 'get\be cold' > OT soyi^ˈ- v. 'get\ be cold', XwT XIV, OOsM XVI sovu^ˈ-, MQp XIV sowu^ˈ-, Tk sog^ˈu^ˈ-, Az soyu^ˈ-, Tkm θowa^ˈ-, Uz sawu^ˈ-, ET savu^ˈ-, QrB suu^ˈ-, Qmq suwu^ˈ-, Nog, Qzq suwi^ˈ- (inf. suw-uw), Qq suwi^ˈ-, VTt d^ˈ cy^ˈh^ˈh^ˈ-, Bsh h^ˈh^ˈw^ˈh^ˈ-, Qrg su^ˈ-, Alt, Tv, Xk so^ˈ- v. 'become cold', <b NaT *sogi^ˈ-q 'cold' > OT soyiq, MQp XIII & XIV [CC] sawuq ~ sowuq, Chg ≥xv sawuq ~ -q, Tk sog^ˈuk, Az soyug, ET soya ~ sawuq, Uz sawuq, Tkm θowuq, Qmq suwuq, QrB suuq, Nog, Qzq, Qq suwiq, VTt su(w)h^ˈq, MsTt suw^ˈh^ˈq, Bsh h^ˈh^ˈw^ˈh^ˈq, Qrg su^ˈq, StAlt, Tv so^ˈq, Alt {Vrb.} su^ˈq, Xk so^ˈχ, Xlj

səwʊq id. || Chv siwə, Chv MK si 'cold', Chv siwən 'become cold' ¶ Cl. 806, 808, DTS 507, Rs. W 425, TL 15, Md. 46, Jeg. 190, Tkr 582, Hüs. 271, UzR 374-5, S AJ 176 [#16], DT 191 || Tg *s'ik-/s'i_a'k- v. 'freeze, be cold' (= {ADb.} *si_axu-ra- v. 'freeze') > Ewk Tk çig- v. 'freeze', Ewk Skh/Urm çig- v. 'shiver', WrMc {Z} s'axura- v. 'freeze, shiver, suffer from cold', s'axurun' n. 'cold', Mc Sb {Y} s'axərun ~ sayərun 'cold', {Mrm.} s'axurun 'cold wind' ¶ STM II 389, 423, S AJ 208 [#205], Y #2061, Klz. MS 253 || pKo {S} *sik- v. 'cool off' > Nko sik- id. ¶ S AJ 257 [#156], S QK #156, MLC 1045, BKRS I 766, Rm. SKE 233 ¶¶ S AJ 281 [#156], SDM95 (A *s'i_uk- v. 'cold'), SDM97 (A *s'a'k'o id.), □ DQA #2173 [A *s'i_ogo id. > T, Tg, Ko + *unc.* J *səyə 'gentle' (of wind)], Rm. SKE l.c. ¶¶ It is possible that the pA vw., denoted as *a' in SDM97, is a reg. reflex of pN *i || U *s'ikku- (in eU, which still had *u in the final syll.) > FU *s'ikk(w) v. 'cool' > pVg *s'ik'w- / *s'e'k'w- 'cool' > Vg: N/K se'k'w, ML s'e'k'w 'the cool (прохлада)', {Mu.} 'kühl', K sa'k'w'i, N se'k'w'ti- v. 'make cold\cool' ¶ Hardly here (for lack of reliable semantic ties) FP *s'ike-da' {Ker.} 'thick, dense' that is more likely to belong to N *c'ik' v. 'tight, narrow, dense' (q.v. ffd.) ¶ MK 540, BV 110, □ UEW 774 || D *c'ik' v. 'thicken; congeal' (of liquid), 'harden' (× N *c'ik' v. 'thick, dense' q.v. ffd.) || HS: the S root *s'k'k is probably reflected in an Arabic dialect (not recorded in known sources) as *s'qq, which was borrowed by some NSA and B lgs.: Jb s'ək 'cold, numbness', Sq s'ək.ak n. 'cold', yhek adj. 'cold', Si s'qi n. 'cold' ({La.} əmmutaya s'qi 'I am cold', lit. 'I am dying from cold'), Gd {CM} s'aqi adj. 'cold'; the fact that the words in NSA and B are Arabisms is suggested by their phonetic shape: the cns. s'- in Jb and Sq (for s'- expected in an inherited word) and -q- in Si and Gd (typical of Arabisms) ¶ Jo. J 261, L LS 421, La. S 242, CM 123 ¶ Leslau (l.c.) brings forward a possibility of connecting the MSA √ to Ar √s'qq 'être pénible' (??σ). ◇ Cf. AD AltAD #12.

2193. *s'u'₂aJ.K. v. (r'v) 'resin, gum' > IE: NaIE *s(w)ek₁w- id. (× N *z'UK' u' 'juice') > Blt: Ltv pl. svek'i 'resin', Δ svakas (f. pl.) id., Lt sakai~ (pl.), Pru sackis id. ¶ □ P 1044 & □ EI 499-500 [in both *err.*: ÷ Gk ὄποϋ means 'vegetable juice, acid juice of fig-trees' (cf. LS 1241) and not 'Baumharz, resin' (⇒ P, EI), hence it hardly belongs here, cf. N *z'UK' u' 'juice', Frn. 756-6, □ Kar. II 334, En. 241 || A: T *sakir' 'resin' > OT sayız d saqız 'gum, resin', Tkm θaqd, CrTt, Kr saqız, Qzq, Qrg sayız, Qq sayız ~ saqqız, VTt sayız, Bsh hayız, ET seyız, Xk sa's, Shor sayıs, Yk jas, Chv L cyxaĀp suxɤr 'resin', Tk çam sakızı id. (çam 'pine, fir') ¶ Cl. 817-8, Rs. W 396, TL 117-8, Ash. XII 218, Jeg. 198, Fed. II 70 || D *c'ika₁t₁- 'gum, lime' > Kn (⊂- TL?) jigat., jigat.e, jibat.u 'stickiness, gum', Tl jigat.a, jiguru 'gum, birdlime', Klm sijot. 'sticky', Gnd sever d s'ever d saver d sowwer d heber 'gum'; D ⊂- OI cikka- 'gum, birdlime' ¶¶ D #2488 || ?? HS: S *s'rk 'to adhere' > Sr √srk G (ip. -srak-) v. 'adhere, stick to' (of a plaster), JEA √srk v. G 'adhere, stick, cling, clutch' ¶ Js. 1027-8, Lv. III 592-3, Sl. 831, Br. 499, JPS 392 || ?? U: FU *s's'ur v. id. > pPrm {LG} *s'u'r 'resin' > Z, Vt cnp s'ir, Yz s'ar || Hg szurok 'pitch' ¶ UEW 492, LG 257, MszFUE III 603 ¶ The FU √ belongs here if one finds a way of explaining the absence of the expected internal *k (*s's'ur v. < **s's'ur v.) ◇ If both S and FU cognates are valid, the N initial cns. is *s'- . If the FU cognate is, but the S one is not, it may be *s'- as well.

2194. *s'il'u 'to take, take away\off\up' > HS: WS *s'lw ~ *s'll id. > Ar √s'lw G (ip. -s'luw-) 'lever, soulever, hausser', Mh √s'll G v. 'carry, take, take away', Jb C √s'll G v. 'lift up, off the ground', ? ItBhb √s'll (< *s'll) 'pile up in the street, leave around; pile up sheaves' ¶ KB 715, KBR 757, Fr. II 447, BK I 1264, Jo. M 379, GB 545 || IE: NaIE *sel(wo)- v. 'take off, seize' (× N *z'U'lu 'take, take away, pull out' [q.v.] × N *s'el' v. 'to take off, destroy, pull off') > Gk ελεῖν, Gk Ep ελεῖν (aor. II inf.) 'take, seize, take into one's power', ελωρ 'spoil, booty' || OIr selb 'possession', MW, W helw id. (in ar helw 'en la possession de') || Gmc caus. ('to cause to have'): Gt saljan 'to offer as a sacrifice, to sacrifice', OHG sellen 'give over, betray, transmit', ON selia, NNr selja, Sw sa'lja, Dn sælge, AS sellan 'hand over (übergeben), sell', NE sell ¶ P 899, EI 564 (*sel- 'seize, take possession of'), F I 487-8, Vn. S 79-80, Fs. 408-9, Vr. 469, Kb. 841, OsS 739, Schz. 248, Ho. 289 || U: FU (att. in Ugr) *s'il' v. > pVg *s'il' v. 'acquire' > Vg N {Mu.} se'l-, ML {Mu.} s'e'l- 'erwerben, beschaffen', Yk {BV} sel'- 'find, earn, acquire', N cøπ- id., {Mu.} se'l- 'suchen, erwerben, kaufen' || Hg szu'l- v. 'give birth to' (< *acquire [a child]) ¶ UEW 888, MK 540, BV 110, MF 604-5 || ?? D *cil- ({}GS} *s'-) v. 'strip off', (⇒?) v. 'pluck' > Tm il'i v. 'strip off, pluck', Tu cilkumi v. 'flay', Prj cil-kip/t- v. 'peel\scale off', Kui sli-nga v. 'be plucked', ? Brh sil 'skin' ¶¶ D #2585. The D √ belongs here if its primary meaning is 'to strip off' (< 'to take off') and not 'skin, to skin'.

⌈ ÷ **2194a.** *sʰil̥V ~ *sil̥V 'fat' > **U** *sʰil̥aː ~ FP **sil̥V > F silava, Δ silevaː 'pork fat, lard' | pChr *sʰel > Chr: L/H шѣл sʰel 'animal fat, lard (Speck)', M sʰel id., B sʰel 'melted lard\tallow' | Prm *suːl > Z siv, Δ sil n. 'fat, lard', Z sila adj. 'fat' (of broth) || Vg LK/P {Knn.} sʰilt 'bear-fat' || pSm {Jn.} *sel̥ ~ *sil̥ n. 'fat' > Ng {Cs.} 'sela 'melted fish-fat', {Ris.} d̥ sielaga 'intestinal fat of a reindeer', {Cs.} selagaː adj. 'fat'; Slq NP {Cs.} d̥ sile id., Km {Cs.} sil n. 'fat', {KD} sʰil̥ d̥ sʰil̥ id., 'tallow', Koyb {Sp.} сыл n. 'fat', сел n. 'animal fat (сало)' ¶ UEW 478, 568, SK 1024, Ber. 59, MRS 698, Ep. 149, LG 267, Lt. 201, Jn. 140, Cs. 65, 160, 189, KD 61 || **IE:** NaIE (+ext.) *selp- n. 'fat' > OI sar'pih. /sarpis- 'clarified butter' || Gk [Hs.] ἔλποϋ ἔλαιον, στεῖαρ 'olive-oil, stiff fat', Gk Cpr [Hs.] ἔλποϋ βούτυρον 'butter', Gk ὀλη 'leathern oil-flask' || Alb gjalpeː 'butter' || pTc *sʰaːl̥pe (= {Ad.} *sʰaːl̥pe) > Tc: A sʰaːl̥yp, B sʰal̥pe '(sesame) oil; salve, ointment' || OHG salba, NHG Salbe, AS sælf(e) 'ointment, NE salve; d̥ Gt, OHG salboːn, NHG salben, Sw salva, Dn, NE salve, AS sealfian 'to apply ointment, anoint' ¶ P 901, EI 194, MW 1184, M K III 446, F I 503, O 129, Ad. 652-3, KT 39 (on Tc s. = [sʰ]), Ho. 286 || **HS:** S *sʰsly > Ar sly T (pf. ilataSōi ṛistalaː) 'be fat' (of a sheep), Ar SL ilWsaMu musallaː 'butter' ¶ Bel. 339, Hv. 334 ◇ Vg and Sm point to a N *sʰ-, Chr, Z and S suggest a N *s-, while F and IE may go back to both. The variation is possibly due either to lateralizing as *s...l > *sʰ...l or to delateralizing dis *sʰ...l > *s...l ◇ BmK #285 (IE - U *sʰilaː, i.e. *sʰil̥aː), a Blz. LB #50a (incl. IE, U, Ar).]

2195. *sʰul̥V 'trunk, log' (→ 'board, trough, and sim.') > **IE:** NaIE *swel- ~ *sel- 'beam, board' > [1] *swel- > OHG swelli 'Sockel, Fußgestell', swella 'Schwelle, sill', NHG Schwelle 'threshold', ON svill, syll 'foundation beam, doorsill, threshold', Ic sull 'sill, the horizontal beam that bears the upright portion of a frame', Sw syll, Dn syld, NNr svill 'threshold', AS syll id., 'doorsill', NE sill | [2] *sel- 'board, trough, bench, and sim.' (× N *ǵʰæl̥V '(=) tree', q.v. ffd.) ¶ P 898-9, EI 431 (*swel-~*sel- 'plank, board'), WW 286, Vr. 573, Kb. 1000, OsS 911, KM 692, Ho. S 63, Ho. 286, 340, AHD 1206, F II 691-2, Frn. 785, 942-3, ≠ WH II 554, ≠ EM 633 || **HS:** B: Ah, ETwl, Ty a-səllum 'board' ¶ Fc. 1831, GhA 173 ¶¶ Hardly here CS *sullam- 'ladder, stairs' (> Hb sull'laːm, Ph slmh, JA sulləːm-aː, Md sumbilta, Ar sullam-) [because of the initial *s-], unless Ph and Ar are loans from Aram (JA sulləːm-aː) < **sʰullam- [cf. BK I 130-1, KB 715, HJ 788] || **U** *sʰul̥V 'wooden receptacle' > Es {W} sulu 'trough, wooden compartment (Verschlag) in a room (for small animals)' | Prm: Vt Sr sʰulis, Vt Kz sʰul̥s 'oblong small wooden trough (Holzmulde) (used for screening flour, etc.)', Vt G sʰul̥s 'oblong bowl' || Sm: En {Dlx.} suruku '∈ Geschirr', En X {Cs.} 'sʰutoka, Ng {Cs.} sil̥aːka 'trogähnliches Gefäß'; ?? Slq: Nr {Cs.} holak, Tz {KKIH} sola, Y/B/Tz/Kar {Cs.} solan, NP {Cs.} sollan, Tm {KD} solak 'spoon' (unless the Slq word is a loan from T; cf. Mt {Hl.} *sʰom̥lak 'spoon' [Mt: M {Sp.} шомлак id., T {Mll.} schomoluːkma 'my spoon'] d̥ T, cp. Qb samalaa, Xk samnaː id. [÷ cʰavli 'Schaumlöffel' in other T lgs.?, cf. Dr. TM III 38, #1056]) ¶ Coll. 8, UEW 488-9, Cs. 66, 92, 159, 249, Dlx. MSE 209, KP 202, KKI 170, Hl. M #905 || **A:** Tg *sʰul̥... 'pole' > Ud sulaṅku '∈ pole, pintle (штырь, ∈ жердочка)' ¶ STM II 124, Krm. 289 || **D** (in SD) *cʰul̥ikk- (× N *cʰul̥V 'stalk, stick', q.v. ffd.) ◇ If the S word for 'ladder, stairs' is *sʰul̥lam- (and it belongs here), we should reconstruct a pN *sʰ-, otherwise we remain with an unspecified *sʰsʰ-. If D *-l- is due to the infl. of N *cʰul̥V, we cannot unequivocally reconstruct N *-l- and remain with unspecified N *-l̥ (= *-l̥-).

2196. *sʰuːl̥i (or *sʰ-?) 'neck, nape' > **U:** FU *sʰuːl̥i > Prm *sʰuːl̥- 'neck' > Z сѣл̥ sʰili 'neck', Vt сѣл̥ sʰil̥ 'horse's withers (холка)', сѣл̥ сѣл̥ sʰil̥ sʰzr 'nape' (lit.: 'neck's hind part') ¶ LG 271, UZR 389 || **A** *sili > M *sili 'nape of the neck, sinew of the neck' > WrM sili, HIM шѣл̥ 'nape, flat-topped hill', Brt шѣл̥ 'occiput, nape, hill', Kl шѣл̥ 'sinew of the neck, mountain ridge', {Rm.} sʰil̥ 'sinew of the neck; nape', WrO {Krg.} sʰili 'nape', Brt шѣл̥ 'back of the head, nape', Ord {Ms.} sʰile 'nuque; tendon, nerf' ¶ MED 706-7, KRS 672, KW 356, Krg. 446, Chr. 744, Ms. O 616 || Tg *silni 'collar', *sʰil̥- a 'neck' > Orc sili 'women's collar of satin with fur', Ul sini 'women's collar of fur', Ork sinni 'collar', WrMc selxe 'dewlap, loose-hanging skin under a bull's neck', selxen 'stocks on a criminal's neck' ¶ STM II 84, 140, Z 586 || **HS:** Eg Md {DW} sʰsʰz.t, sʰsʰzy.t 'Vorderhals-Gegend', {Fk.} sʰsʰz.t 'bosom', Eg Md/G {EG} sʰsʰzy 'Kehle, Kelkopf' (?), as well as (× HS *sʰVrsVr- 'chain' > S *sʰarsʰar- id., B: Skn i-sərsər id., Hs sassari id.) Eg XVIII/XX {EG} sʰsʰzy.t, {Fk.} sʰsʰz.t 'necklace' ¶ Eg IV 413, DW II 836, Fk. 261-2, Tk. I 312 ◇ If the Eg words do not belong here, the initial N cns. may be either *sʰ- or *sʰ-.

2197. ${}_2$ *sʰuʷlʰʷ (or *sʰuʷlʰʷ) 'dew' > **U:** FU *sʰuzʰa 'hoar-frost, frozen dew' > Lp N {N} cʰoʰdʰe 'coating of ice formed by frozen rain\sleet on stones or trees' || pObU *sʰoʰdʰ 'hoar-frost, frozen dew' > pVg *sʰaʰlʰ id. > Vg: T/P/V/LL sʰalʰ, LK sʰaʰlʰ, N solʰ id.; pOs *soy ({HL.}) *saʰy < *soʰy) > Os V/Vy soy, Ty/Y soʰy 'Reif, Rauh frost', D/K suy 'Rauh frost' ¶ Coll. 75, UEW 488, Sm. 549 (FU *sʰudʰaʰ, FP *sʰudʰa, Ugr *suʰdʰa 'ice crust'), Ht. 181 [#562] ¶ **A:** Tg *sile(-kse) 'dew' > Ewk silʰksʰ ~ silʰksʰ ~ hilʰksʰ ~ sʰiluksʰ, Sln sʰiliksʰ, Neg silʰksʰ, Orc silʰksʰ, Ud {Krm.} silihʰ, Nn, Ul silʰmsʰ, Ork sʰilʰksʰ, WrMc silengi, Jrc {Md.} sie-le-un, {Lg.} sʰileuʰn, {Kiy.} sʰileun, Lm hilʰs 'dew', hili 'light rain, hoar-frost', Lm A sili 'dew', Nn silʰ-u, Ewk silʰ-xi- v. 'be covered with dew, get wet from dew' ¶ STM II 85-6, Krm. 285, Gru. SSJ #10, Md. ChF 158, Kiy. 97 [#0010] || ?p T *saʰlgrʰm 'dew' > Chv sʰrlam 'dew' || Tkm θaʰlgrʰm 'mirage in a desert', OT {Cl.} salqʰm 'cold, hoar-frost' (infl. of OT sarqʰm id. ← sarqʰm 'an act of hanging down?'), Xk salm 'dew'; cf. also Shor sʰalm, Tv, Tf sʰalm and StAlt cʰalm 'dew' (their initial cns. is a reg. reflex of pT *c-; they may be loans from Xk or another T lge. with the merger of pT *s- and *c-, with a substitution of the initial cns. by the reg. cognates of Xk s-) ¶ Cl. 826, 849, TL 39, Jeg. 200, Fed. II 75, Ra. 230 ¶ The unexpected pT vw. *a- still defies explanation || pKo {S} *sʰri 'hoar-frost' > MKo sʰri, NKo sʰri ¶ S QK #215, Nam 299, MLC 936, BKR II 681, Rm. SKE 230 ¶¶ **DQA** #2005 [A *sila 'dew, liquid; hoar-frost'; incl. Tg, Ko], Rm. SKE 230 ¶¶ **HS:** B *saʰluH ~ *salʰuH (pl. *suʰlalʰH ~ *sulʰalʰH) > *saʰlu- > Kb a-salu (pl. i-sula) 'thick layer of snow'; the alt. et. (B *saʰluH ~ *salʰuH < N *cʰalʰUjgʰ 'snow') is less plausible for lack of the expected reflex of *g ¶ Dl. 771 ♦ The length of the T vw. points to a N lr. (hence favours the rec. of *sʰuʷlʰʷ rather than *sʰuʷlʰʷ).

2198. *sʰaʰlʰVjgʰ 'to cleave, cut asunder' > **HS:** CS *sʰlʰ id. > Ar sʰlʰ G 'split with a sabre', ?? Sr sʰlʰh-a- 'canalis, alveus, cloaca' (< *sʰalʰx-, pp. of the verb *sʰlʰ in the meaning 'to dig?') ¶ Fr. II 446, BK I 1263, PS 2644 ¶ **K** *sʰlʰaʰlʰ/*sʰlʰxwl- > G sʰxlʰ/sʰxlʰ- sʰxlʰ- v. 'trim (trees, vine)' ¶ **U** *sʰaʰluʰ- 'split, cut' > FU *sʰaʰluʰ- (> *sʰaʰle-) v. 'cut' > F saʰli- 'in Splitter spalten', saʰle, gen. saʰleen 'splint(er), slat' | Lp: N {N} cʰalle- v. 'make a line, cut (into) a split', L {LLO} tjaʰlleʰt 'ritzen, schneiden, schnitzen' | Chr B sʰela- '(sich) spalten', Chr H sʰela- 'erstecken, zerreißen, zerhauen' | pObU *sʰilʰ/*sʰuʰlʰ- v. 'cut' > pVg *sʰilʰ id. > Vg: UL silʰ, T/LL sʰiltʰ, LK, MK siltʰ; pOs *suʰlʰ id. > Os: V/Vy suʰlʰ | Hg szelʰ- v. 'slice, cut' | pY {IN} *θʰoʰlʰ(-gʰ)- vi. 'break' (-gʰ, a sx. od vi.) > Y: K sʰoʰlgʰ- vi. 'break, faint', T soʰlyoʰ- 'broken' ¶ UEW 470-1, Sm. 549 (FU, FP *sʰaʰlaʰ, Ugr *saʰlaʰ 'cut'), LLO 1130-1, Ht. 184 [#588], MF 577-8, LG 311, IN 222 ¶ To my mind, pObU *sʰuʰ- may be accounted for by the infl. of a labialized vw. (*uʰ) of the second syll. ¶ **A:** M *salʰuʰ- (× N *sʰalʰIV 'to strike, break?') > WrM salʰ, saluʰ, HIM сала-, Brt hala-, Kl сал- sal- v. 'separate, branch off; be detached, isolated', Ord salʰ, Dg {T} sala- vi. 'be separated, separate', WrO sala- id., 'part from, branch off', d: MM [S] salulca- 'sich trennen'; M *salga- 'separate' > MM [S] {H} salha- = salga- '(ver)teilen', d [H] salgagda- 'être donné comme part', WrM, WrO salga-, HIM салга-, Kl салh-, {Rm.} salyʰa- v. 'separate, divide', Ord salga-, Dg {T} salgaʰ- vt. 'separate', Brt halʰga- id., 'remove' | d M *salaʰan > WrM salaga(n), HIM салаа, Ord {Ms.}, Mnr H {SM, T}, Dx sala 'branch\twig', 'limb of a tree, offshoot; bifurcation', Kl {Rm.} sala- 'Ast, Zweig; Verzweigung', {Mun.} sala 'space between fingers, bifurcation', Dg sala- 'bifurcation'; M b> Tb sala, Xk sala- 'bough, twig', Alt салаа 'bifurcation, tributary of a river', Qzq sala 'span (between fingers), arm of a river, fork of a road' ¶ H 131, Ms. H 93, MED 663, 665-6, Gl. II 370, Ms. O 554-5, Krg. 389-90, KRS 436-8, KW 309-10, Chr. 667-9, SM 320, T 357, T DnJ 133, T DgJ 161, B DChT 146, BIG 179, BT 125, Sht. 165 || ?σ Tg *salgʰV- 'cleave in two parts' > Ewk Δ salgʰdaʰ- v. 'cleave\tear lengthwise (in two parts)'; d *salga-n 'fork (of a road, river), perineum' > Ork salda(n-) id., 'forked crown of a tree', Nn KU salgaʰ, Orc saʰga, Ewk salgan, Neg salga, Lm haʰlgʰ 'perineum', Lm Ol haʰlgʰ 'span\interval (between the tripods forming the basis of a tent)', WrMc salga 'crossroads, fork of a road', ? sargʰa 'perineum' ¶ STM II 58 || Ko: [1] pKo {S} *sʰri 'interval, space' > MKo sʰri, NKo sʰri id. || ?σ pJ {S} *saʰr- 'depart' > OJ saʰr-, J: T/K/Kg saʰr- ¶ S QJ #717, Mr. 747 ¶¶ **DQA** #1902 [A *sʰalo 'be separated': M, Tg, J, pKo *saʰr-] ¶ **D** *calʰ, {GS} *selʰ- v. 'split, cut asunder' (× N *cʰalʰEʰjo 'to split, cut') > Tu selʰa 'chink, crack' || OTI {Km.} selagu v. 'cut', TI {Km.} celagu - celacu - selavu v. 'cut, chop', {BE} selagu ~ selayu v. 'cut', TI sela 'hole', || Krx calx- v. 'open, uncover', Mlt calge v. 'split\break open' || Brh caliʰ v. 'become cracked, split' || Krx calx- v. 'open, uncover', Mlt calge v. 'split\break open' || Brh caliʰ v. 'become cracked, split' ¶¶ D #2377, Km. 363 [#470], 501 [#1225-6], GS 65-6 [#201, 211] ¶¶ The TI verb < N *sʰaʰlʰVjgʰ × D *kell- (> Kn kelle 'a

shiver, splinter', Tu *kellə* 'a splinter') ⇨ pN *q is suggested by S *χ, while in K the change *q > *χ and the *mt* are due to certain laws of cns. combinations (accounting for the so-called "harmonic complexes" such as *s'χ).

2199. *s'a''lV₁wV (or *s'a''lV₁wayV?) '∈ a wild gallinaceous fowl' > **HS:** CS *s'ra'law- (or *s'alaway-?) 'quail' > BHB v1186 s'a'la-w (either < OA [if < S *s'alaw-] or < *s'u'law-), SmHB ivls s'lwy, IA ivlx slwy, ivlx slwyy, JA [Trg.] villx6 s'a'la-w, SmA {Tal} ivlx slwy sa'ibi, {BH} ivlx slwy ~ iblx slby sa'ibi, em. atvix slwy?, Sr salway, Ar (< Aram) i'val0Sa salwa- salway 'quail' ¶ KB 1241, Lv. T II 166, BH II 603, Fr. II 348, Tal 590 || ECh: Ke {Eb.} su'ku', Kwn {J} su'lko', Kwn M {J} su'lgo' 'guinea-fowl' ¶ Eb. 93, ChC II U: FU *s's'a''lwV 'hazel-grouse' > Prm *s'o'la > Z с-о-е-л-а s'zla, Vt с-л-а s'ala 'hazel-grouse'; (Z < b?) Vg {MK}: ML s'ula, LL s'ula, P s'ula, T s'ula 'hazel-grouse' || pOs *se'ylay ({HL} *si'ylay) > Os: Ty/Y s'əla'y, Sl s'əta'y, s'o'tta'y, s'əta'y, Kr s'uta'y 'Tetrao bonasia, hazel-grouse', D s'u'ta'y 'partridge' ¶ pOs *-yl- may go back to *-ly- (*mt*) < FU *-lw-; on FU *-w- > pOs *-y- see HL. rHt 73-4 ¶ Coll. 111, LG 270, ■ Rd. rLG 426 (Z < b) Vg; wrongly denies the Prm-Os relationship because of the seemingly superfluous Os *-y-), MK 571, Stn. D 1315-6, PD #2337, Trj. S 444, HL. rHt 73-4 (on FU *-w- > pOs *-y-), Stn. OAS IV 127, 140 (FU *-w- > pOs *-y-) || D (in GnD) *ca'lV- 'quail' > Klm sa'le ~ salle ~ sa'le, Nkr sa'le 'quail' ¶ D #2480 ⇨ The coinciding element *-ay in pOs *se'ylay (*si'ylay) and S *s'alaway (> Sr and Ar salway) may have some common source at the pN level. GnD *-l- (for the expected *-l-) may be due to some positional factor (e.g. N *s'a''liwV > **s'a''lyV > **s'a''l'V > D *ca'lV).

|| **2199a. ?σ *s'i0l'X** (or *c'i0lV) 'tooth, fang' (→ 'sharp stick') > **HS:** S *s'a'fV₁l- > Sq {SSL} s'a'fal 'dent, crochet', {Ls.} s'a'fal 'tooth' ¶ Ls. LS 431, SLL LSNP 471 || EC: Kns {BISO} s'u'la 'tooth of wild boar' ¶ BISO 186b, Ss. B 175 || R (× *s'el'XX 'bough, twig, stick' × *s'il'LV 'to roast, fry, cook'): T *si' 'tooth, spit' > Chv ш-л s'yl 'tooth' || NaT *si's' 'spit, sharp stick' > OT sis' 'spit, fork, spike', Tk sis, Az s'is, Tkm c'is, Bsh ш-л s'ys, Xk. sis, Tv, Tf s'is id., Qrg s'is 'sharp stick, sharp object', VTt ш-л s'ys 'sharp rod' ¶ Cl. 856-7, Rs. W 494, Md. 71, Ra. 23, S AJ 192, TL 228 || Tg *sila-pun 'spit' (× < d Tg *sila-v. 'roast on a spit, grill' < N *s'il'LV 'to roast, fry, cook', q.v.) > Ewk silawun, Lm hilon, Neg silawun, Orc silo(n-), silzu(n-), Ud silou(n-), Ul silopu(n-), Nn Nh silpo, Nn B silpo(n-), WrMc s'olon id. ¶ STM II 82 || pKo *sa'r 'arrow, sting' > MKo sa'r, NKO sal ¶ S QK #162, Yu 436, MLC 895 || pJ *sa'si 'sharp stick' > OJ sasi, J: T sas'i; ? pJ *sa's-v. 'prick, stab' > OJ, J Kg sa's-, J T.K sa's- ¶ S QJ #191, Mr. 748 ¶ But not here M *sidu'n 'tooth' (see N *sitV 'tooth') ¶ S AJ 288 [#282], DQA #2097 (A *sil'a 'sharp stick, tooth' > T, Ko, J + *err.* M) || ? U: FU (att. in FV) *c'ilV-mV 'fang, eye-tooth (Eckzahn) of predators' > pLp {Lr.} *c'zla-mV 'fang' > L: U tjilla'ma, L tjala'm, N {N} c'a'lam id., Kld {TI} c'a'lan 'tusk (Hauzahn) of dogs and predators' | Er цилим пей c'il'im-pey 'Überzahn (a new tooth that grows over the old one)', Δ 'fang', Mk s'el'a'n-pey Δ c'il'a'n-pej 'Überzahn' (pej means 'tooth') ¶ UEW 613-4, Lr. #107, Lgc. #460, TI 642, ERV 725 || D *cil(l)- 'spike, sharp stick' > Tm cilukku 'tooth of a sw, barb, iron staple', Ml cilukku 'spike, iron barb, javelin', Tu cille'li 'a sharp stick to dart a fish with', Tl ciluku, sela 'arrow' ¶ D #2568 ⇨ If the T cognate is valid and the FU one is not, the rec. must be *s'i0l'X, while the FU and the D cognates suggests *c'i0lV ⇨ Blz. LB #112b (*incl.* Sq, T).]

2200. *s'i'l'wV 'shank, meat of a limb' > **HS:** S *s'ilw- > Ar s'ilw- {Ln.} 'a limb (or member) of flesh-meat; body (of an animal)', {BK} 'membre séparé du corps, reste d'un animal égorgé', s'alīy-at- 'piece of meat' ¶ Ln. 1592-3, BK I 1264 || NrOm {Blz.} *suy- > Hrr {Abb.} suyle-ya 'leg', GnJ s'ule 'calf of the leg' ¶ Blz. OLBP #89, CR H 661 || Ch: WCh: Bd {IL in JI} si'la'k, {ChL} si'la'n 'bone' || CCh: Bu {ChL} sil, {Mk} sil, BuP {Mk.} sil, Mrg M {Mk.} s'il 'leg' | Hg Wl {Mk.} silla id. | Msk {Lk.} sil 'bone' | Afd {Stz.} szale, {Sö.} sale 'shin-bone' || ECh: Mb {Lk.} si'la'lo id. ¶ JI II 36, 220, ChL, Mk. I 174, 241, 281, Lk. ZSS 189, Sö. 262 || R: M *silbi 'calf of the leg, shin, shank' > MM [HI] s'ilbi 'tibia', [MA] s'ili 'calf of the leg', WrM silbi, HIM шилув 'shin bone, shank, tibia', Kl шилв s'ilwī 'calf of the leg, shin-bone', ? Dg s'ilem 'shin-bone' ¶ MED 705, S AJ 241 [#167], KRS 672, KW 357, Pp. MA 333, Ms. H 97, T DgJ 183, Gl. II 495 || ??? pKo {S} *sa'rh flesh, meat; skin' (× N *s'irV 'skin of animal, rawhide') > MKo sa'r(h), NKO sal ¶ S QK #53, Nam 290, MLC 895, S AJ 253 [#53] || pJ {S} *si'si 'meat' > OJ si'si, J: Ns s'i'si, Sh s'i'si, Y c'i'ci id. ¶ S QJ #128, Mr. J 527 ¶ ■ S AJ 95, 279 [#120] and SDM97 s.v. *sæ'fwi [M, Ko, J + *unc.* Tg *silu-hta 'intestine' that belongs to N *s'oy'U'U' intestines'] || D *cila- in Kn cīlaman.d.e, Tl cīlaman.d.a 'ankle' [× N *c'f'V₁lV₁fV 'side of body' (→ 'rib'), 'hip'] ¶ D #2634; D *man't- means 'knee',

cf. D #4677 II ??ф U: FU (in FP only) (*mt* ?) *s^hsiwVl'v 'flesh, meat' > Er сьвел sivel', Mk сивол s'ivəl' 'meat' : Chr L шьл s'yl, H шьл s'al, Uf s'yl, M s'il, B {UEW} s'yl, {Ber.} s'yl 'meat' : Prm *sil'- > Vt сьел 'meat' ¶ UEW 763, It. #400, Ker. II 144, Ber. 61, LG 258, PI 248 ¶¶ Chr s'- (in all dialects, except conflicting evidence on M) suggests FU *s'- or s'-, while Vt s- suggests FU *s- < ADb. MSR 21 [#16] (A [M + *err.* Tg], D). FU and J suggest N *l-, while D -l- (apparently pointing to N *l) may be ascribed to the merger with N *c^h.f^hl^hv^hf^hv.

2201. *s^hiel'XX 'bough, twig, stick' > R {DQA} *s^hil'a 'sharp stick; spit' (¶ × N *s^hiØl'X (or *c^hiØl'V) 'tooth, fang', q.v.) × N *s^hil^hLV 'to roast, fry, cook' > T *s^hil ~ *s^hil' 'spit, sharp stick' > OT s^hil' 'spit for roasting, fork, spike', Tk s^his, 'spit, skewer, knitting needle', Az s^his, Kr s^his^h sis 'spit', Qrg s^his' 'spit, sharp stick' : Chv шәл s'yl 'tooth' ¶ Chv s- < pT *s- due to the palatalizing infl. of pre-T *i (before the change *i > *i due to vw. harmony) ¶ S AJ 192, Rs. W 42, Jeg. 332, Jud. 909, KRPS 476, 646 || Tg *sila-pun 'spit (for roasting)' > Ewk silawun, Lm hulun, Neg silawun, Orc silo(n-), silzu(n-), Ud silou(n-), Ul, Ork silopu(n-), Nn Nh stlo~, Nn KU silao~, Nn B silfo(n-), WrMc s'olon id.; *sila- v. 'roast on a spit' (× N *s^hil^hLV '¶', q.v. ffd.) ¶ STM II 82, Krm. 285 || pKo {S} *sa'r 'arrow, sting' > MKo sa'r, NKo sal ¶ S QK #162, S AJ 257, MLC 895 || pJ {S} *sa'si 'sharp stick' > OJ sasi, J T sas'í id.; *sa's- v. 'prick' > OJ sas-, J: T/K sa's-, Kg sa's- ¶ S AJ 271-2, S QJ #191, Mr. 748 || M *silb^hmu^hsu^hn 'needle of a conifer' > WrM silbu^hsu^hn - silmu^hgu^hsun, HIM шилм*c id., WrO {Krg.} s'ilbusu^hn, Kl шилвсн 'tree neddle(s)' ¶ MED 705, 707, Krg. 447, KRS 672 ¶¶ S AJ 288 [#282] & DQA #2097 (> T, Tg, Ko, J) II D *c^hel^h- ({GS} *s-?) 'twig, rod' > Kt cel 'long round stick', Kn sel.e 'twig, small branch, stick', cal.l.u, cel.u, cel.l.u, sel.l.u 'long flexible twig\rod', Kdg zal.e 'long thin pliable stick', Tu cilæ, silæ 'fishing rod', Tl sela 'twig' ¶¶ D #2790 II HS: DEg s^hlh 'Sproß, Zweig' ¶ Er. 520 || Ch: ? Hs sa'rfæ 'stalk', ?? Hs s'a'lla 'the reed guaranya', 'flowering spikes of the reed guaranya' (× N *s^hal'ra 'willow') < M *a of the first syll. is probably due to as *e...X > *a...X.

2202. *s^hil'v(-ma) 'to look, examine' > U *s^hil'ma 'eye' > F silma, Es silm id. : pLp {Lr.} *c^hzime id. > Lp: S {Hs.} tja'lmie, L {LLO} tjal'me, N {N} c'a'l'bme, Kld {SaR} чаллм, K {Gn.} c'a'jlm id. : Er селме s'el'me, Mk селме s'el'ma id. : Chr E s'in'c'a id. : pPrm *s'inm- > Z s'in/s'inm-, Vt s'in id. : Hg sze'm id. : pObU *s'e'm id. > pVg *s'a'm id. > Vg: T/LK/P/V/LL s'a'm, MK/UK sa'm, N sam; pOs *sem ({Hl.} *sa'm) id. > Os: V/Vy/D/Nz/Kz/O sem, Ty/Y sa'm || pSm *s'uma Ú *seyma, {Hl.} *s'yme id. > Ng 's'ayme ~ 's'eymi, En sey, Ne T сыв сеβ, Ne F xa'e'm, Slq Tz {KKIH} sayi, Kms sima ~ sayma, Koyb {Sp.} сима, {Pl.} sima, Mt {Hl.} *sime 'eye(s)' (Mt: M {Pl.} ssima, сими, {Sp.} симе id., {Mll.} schi'me 'oculi', T {Mll.} schi'meda id., K {Mll.} schi'mi id., {Pl.} sjimide 'his eye[s]') ¶ UEW 479, Coll. 57, Db. OS xxxi, It. #387, Sm. 540 (U, FU, FP *s'ilma, Ugr *s'irma, Sm *so-jma 'eye'), Lr. #110, Lgc. #464, Ls. 1303-4, Gn. 814, SaR 387, Ker. II 135-6, Ht. 184 [#592], LG 256, Jn. 132, Ptp. 37, Hl. M #886, KKI 167 II R: M *sili- > WrM sili-, HIM шил-, Brt шл-, Kl Ö {Rm.} s'il-, Ord s'ili- v. 'select, choose' (< *'look') ¶ MED 707, Chr. 744, KW 357, Ms. O 617 || Tg *silma- v. 'examine, choose', n. 'choice' > Ork silma 'choice', silma- v. 'choose, select', Ewk sinma-id., Mc simne- 'aussuchen, prüfen, examinieren' ¶ STM II 89, Z 611-2, Hr. 798 II ??? IE: ¶ Clt: OIr {Vn.} sell 'iris de l'œil, œil' < sellaid '(he) looks'; W syllu, Crn sellos, Br sellout, sellet v. 'look' (Vn. does not accept WP's etymology equating the Clt words with Gk στήλβω 'shine')) || OIr su'il 'eye' (unless it is akin to Brtt *sa-wel- 'sun' and goes back to IE *suhl- / *suhel- 'sun', as usually supposed, although it is typologically not very plausible and has no parallels in the history of languages [at least to my knowledge]: the mythological concept of the sun as "the eye of the sky\heaven" can encourage the change from 'eye' to 'sun', but hardly from 'sun' to 'eye') ¶ Vn. S 82, S 201-2, Bc. #4.21, EI 188, 438, 556, ¶ WP II 646, ¶ P 1035 ¶ Blz. LB #48d. ||

2203. *s^hlaNa 'word, say' (→ 'think') > U: FU (att. in BF) *s^hlaNa 'word' > F sana, Krl A sana ~ s'ana, Krl Ld, Vp sana, Es so'na, Δ sana, Lv s'na, Lv W sina ~ su'na id.; < F sanoa, Es so'na-ma, Vp sanu-da 'to say' ¶ SK 964-5, ZM 496, Kt. 360 II R: M *sana- v. 'say, think' > MM [HI] {Ms.} sana- 'calculus', WrM, WrO sana-, HIM сана-, Kl сан-, Brt хаһа-, Dg, Dx, Mnr H {SM} sana- 'say'; MM [HI] {Ms.} sana- 'calculus' may have been influenced by Chn M su.an. ({Kg.} suan) 'calculate' ¶ Ms. H 93, Pp. IM 164, MED 668, Kow. 1281, Krg. 384, KRS 441, SM 323, T 357, T DnJ 133, T DgJ 161, Kg. AD #825 II ? HS: Eg fmk s'ny v. 'question, inquire into, say, think', fmd ~~beschwören, besprechen~~ > DEg s'n 'ask (question)' > Cpt: Sd шине s'ine, B шини s'ini 'seek, ask' ¶; Eg fmd s'ny 'beschwören, besprechen', s'n.t ±

'Beschwörung'] ¶ Eg s'ny belongs here unless it is a *sd* from s'ny 'turn around' [as suggested by Vc.] ¶ EG IV 495-6, Fk. 268, Vc. 265-6, Crn. 246 || ? EC: amb Or se-na- 'memory' (unless < d se-n- v. 'enter' or belong to N *c'u"ny 'know' [q.v.]) ¶ Grg. 354, Brl. 371 (sena 'ricordo, memoria') || WCh: Bd {Sch.} z'sa'n 'speak', ? Ngz {Sch.} zi'zi'n 'riddle, tale' ¶ ChL I 260 [#373], Sch. DN 181 ¶¶ i ÷ Ag: Bln {R} sana- 'fable', Km {CR} san-iz- 'tell a fable' (adduced by S), because it is a *sd* from sana- 'as, like', cp. Ar maθal- 'proverb, parable' ← maθal- 'similar' < S *ma'θal- id. ♦ The semantic change from 'say' to 'think' is typologically justified (≡: Hb way'yo-mer bālib'bo- 'and he thought', lit. 'and he said in his heart') ♦ IS MS 339 (*sanā 'think'; U, M + i ÷ [with a query] Ag) ♦ If the Eg word belongs here, the N etymon is *s'aNa, otherwise it is *s's'aNa.

2204. UA₂ *s'æHn'V 'mushroom, fungus, sponge [Schwamm]' > U: FU *s'e'a"n'e id. > F sieni, Es seen id. | pLp {Lr.} *c'a-na- > Lp: S {Hs.} tjaanaa 'tinder-fungus', Vfs {Lgc.} c'a-n'a- 'frischer Feuerschwamm, Holzknoten, Höcker', L {LLO} tjatna-, N {N} c'adna / -a-n- 'tinder-fungus on birch-trees', Kld {TI} c'a-nna 'Baumschwamm, Birkenlöcherschwamm' | pChr {Ber.} *s'in 'fungus on trees, tinder' > Chr: L шен s'en, B/M/Uf {Ber.} s'en 'tinder (made of tinder-fungus on trees)', H s'in id., 'tinder-fungus' | Vt сенки s'en'ki 'tinder', Vt G, Sr s'en'ki, Sr senki, Kz senka, senkъ, s'enkъ id., 'tinder-fungus' || ObU *s'in'yV 'fungus on trees (Baumschwamm)' > pVg {Ht.} *s'inəx id. > Vg: T s'inəw, LK s'e-nī, MK senī, P s'e-nix, NV/SV s'e-ni, O se-nix id.; pOs {Ht.} sa-n'əx > Os: V/Vy sa-n'əx, Ty sa-n'əx, Y sa-nəx, O sa'n, D sa'nə, Nz sanə, Kz san- 'fungus on birch-trees and other trees [used as tinder and for other purposes] (березоваѣ чага, трутник)' ¶ UEW 494-5, Coll. 113, Db. OS xiii, Sm. 548 (FU *s'e/a"na- 'fungus' > FP *s'a"na-, Ugr *sena-), Lr. #119, Lgc. #515, Lgc. SL #2821, Hs. 1293, TI 646, Ber. 60, MRS 700, 706, Ü 261, UZS 386, Ht. #596, Trj. S 416, Stn. D 1345 || R: Tg: WrMc sence 'mushroom', sanca {Z} 'удию уxo' ('e edible mushroom [under oak-trees and birches]), {Hr.} 'eßbarer Baumschwamm' ¶ STM II 61, 143, Z 555, 576, Hr. 765, 781.

2205. *s'ɛ'y'ont'f'u' 'finger(s), fist' > HS: S *^o/s'nt̪r > Ar s'untar-at- ~ s'antar-at- 'finger', OYmn r̪n\$ s'nt̪r (= OAr Y *s'antar- or Hmr *s'nt̪r) 'finger' ¶ BK I 1275, Slw. 125-6 || WCh: ? Ngz {Sch.} ma'-sa-u_d.-a'k 'forefinger', sa-u_d.u' v. 'wipe around inside of a bowl with curved forefinger to get what remains' ¶ Sch. DN 111, 145 || R: AmTg *seantu 'fist' > Orc sa"-antu ~ sa"-ntu 'fist (clenched for striking)', Ud santu, Ul s3-ntu, Ork se-ttu, Nn Nh sianto d̪ -v, Nn B sa"-nto 'fist' ¶ STM II 69 || D (in SD) *co-n't̪- / *co-t̪t̪- ('GS s-) 'strike with knuckles of the fingers' > Tm cot.t̪u, Tu so-n.t̪.uni id., Ml co-t̪t̪u 'a slap on the head', cot.t̪uka- v. 'rap with the knuckles', ?ϕ Kn son.e 'strike with the fingers' ¶ D #2836 ♦ ADb. SR-D 449, ADb. MES 32 [#29] (Tg, D).

2206. ?₂ *s'u"n3V 'milk; to suck(le)' > K {FS} *s'3'e, {K, K²} *(s)3'e- 'milk' > OG s3e-, G r3e-, Δ rze- d̪ 3e-, Mg bz'a-, Lz bz'a- ~ b3'a- ~ m3'a- id., Sv UB/LB/L/Ln l33'e ¶¶ K 172 & K² 177-8 (*(s)3'e), FS K 288-9, TK 543, GP 208 ¶¶ If FS's rec. of *s'- is right, K *s'- (rather than the expected *s-) is due to *as* (**s3'e > *s'3'e) || ??? HS: amb Eg fP s'dy v. 'suckle' (× N *su"t̪yJyV ~ *su"t̪yJtV 'milk; to suck (milk), to drink' × N *c'ayVd̪t̪yJyV 'female breast' [q.v.])? ¶ EG IV 564-5, Fk. 273-4, Tk. I 314 ¶¶ This is one of the cases of N *3 > Eg d̪ (≡ Tk. I) || U *s'u"n'c'a" 'breast' > FU *s's'u"n'c'a" > Hg szu"gy 'breast (of a horse, of a human being)', ? sze"gy, szegy 'breast (of a bovine)' || ? F sisa- 'inner, inside', Es sisi 'inside' || Sm {AD} *s'u"ns̪, {Hl.} *su"ns̪ 'breast' > Ng {Mik.} s'in's̪a, {Cs.} sins'a, En: X {Cs.} s'ud'o, En B {Cs.} s'uso; ? Ne T c̪H3, Ne O {Lh.} s'u"nc̪ 'jüngstes liebtes Kind' | Mt {Hl.} *ku"n3'u" 'breast' (Mt: T {Adl., Mll.} ku"nschum 'my breast', M {Mll.} ku"ndschu, K {Mll.} gu"nschu 'pectus', K {Pl.} gu"ndjude 'breast') ¶¶ UEW 480, Coll. CG 402, Sm. 540 (U *s'u"ns̪/i'a", FU, FP *s'u"ns̪'a", Ugr *su"nc'a", Sm *su"nso-), Jn. 144, Hl. MTKV 15 [#84], 88 [#391], Hl. M #595 ¶ According to Hl. M 79, Mt k- goes back to Sm *s-; but the earlier hyp. (Ps., Coll., IS, AD) about Mt k- from U *s- (= *s'- of Coll.'s notation) is typologically preferable (cp. *s^ > k' in the Daghestanian lgs.); cp. Mt keye 'heart' < U *s's'u"z'e 'heart' < N *s'u"z'fa" id. [U *s^- may have been either original or resulting from *as* (*s'...z' > *s'...z'); the only serious counter-example is Mt key?be ~ ? key?bu" 'seven' going back to a supposed pS {Jn.} *seyt³we of Iranian origin; but borrowing from Indo-Iranian sources may have been accompanied by secondary lateralization, like in FU *s'ata 'hundred' from Ilr *s'atam; other supposed counter-examples (mentioned in Hl M 79) are not valid because in those roots we cannot distinguish between U *s'- and *s^; besides, Mt kundəha" 'black' may be not a derivate from Sm *suntV (as supposed in Hl. M),

but rather go back to Sm *ku^umt^u 'smoke' || **A**: M *su^u-n 'milk' [× N *su^ut^uy^u - *su^ut^uy^ut^u 'to drink, to suck (milk); milk' (if M *su^u-n is a *bf* from *su^ud, as supposed by Dr.)] > MM [L, IM, IsV] su^u-n, [S] s^uun 'milk', [MA] su^u-n id., su^u (in su^u ko^ukeku^u s^udu^u-n 'milk-teeth'), WrM su^u-n, HIM c^u su^u-, su^u-n-, Dgr {Pp.} su^u-, Mnr N {SM} sun, MMgl, Mgl su^u-n ¶ Dr. TM III 58, MED 744, Iw. 133, T 361, SM 360, Pp. MA 328-9, 447 ¶ The phonetic prehistory of M *su^u-n may be assumed as follows: N *s^uu^un^ug^u > *su^uny^u (if pre-M *y is a reg. reflex of N *₃) > *su^u-n (with compensatory lengthening) > M *su^u-n ♦ One can consider adducing D *nen^u-c- 'chest, heart' > Ml nen^ucu, nen^un^u id., Tm nencu, nencam id., 'mind', Kt nan^u3 'heart', Td ni^u3 id., 'dewlap', Kdg nen^un^ui, n^uen^un^ui, Knd nin^u3am, Png nen^u3om 'chest', Prj din^un^ui, Png nen^u3a 'pith', Kui nin^u3a 'heart of a tree, pith', Ku lin^u3a 'kernel, yolk of egg', ? Krx nisan^ud^u 'core or hard wood of a tree' ¶¶ Cf. D #3736. Does Ku lin^u3a preserve the ancient *l- (< N *z^u-) before it changed (like any other *l-) to D *n-? But D *nen^u-c- as a cognate is highly doubtful for phonetic reasons. It can be tentatively accepted if we suppose a voiced N *z^u-. But even in such a case the D vw. *e is not explained ♦ If Eg s^udy belongs here, the N initial cns. must have been *s^u-. Otherwise it may have been either *s^u- or *s^u- ♦ Eg s^u- and Sm *s^u- (> Mt k-) [if valid] suggest a pN *s^u-.

2207. *s^uoŋ^u? 'to wish' (→ 'to love', 'to wish evil to so.', 'to strive' [→ 'to reach']) > **HS**: WS *^us^un^u? v. 'hate' > BHb an^u ^us^un^u? G, Ug ^us^un^u? G, IA [Eleph.] an^u ^us^un^u?, JA [Trg.] JEA anx ^us^un^u? ~ inx ^us^uny G (pf. in^ux^u6 s^une^u ~ in^ux^u6 s^uni^u), Sr ^us^uny G (pf. "no^u s^una^u"), SmA {Tal} ^us^uny, Md ^us^un^u?, Ar ^us^un^u? G id., WS *s^ua^uni^u?- prt^uc. G 'enemy' > BHb an^u47^u s^uo^u-ne^u, Ug s^un^uu^u, SmA sn, Sr æ^uno^uBo s^ua^u-n^u<?>a^u 'enemy', OCn (AkSc) s^uunu^u 'Hasser', M^ub ians s^un^uy 'my enemies', Sb an^u s^un^u? '(personal) enemy, ill-wisher'; JA [Trg.] ea^un^ux^u2 'hater, enemy', an^ux^u6 s^una^u 'hatred, hostility' ¶ KB 1247-8, KBR 1338-40, OLS 446-7, Lv. III 550, 556, Lv. T II 174, Sl. 1006-7, Sok. 384, Br. 483, Tal 599-600, BK I 1274, BGMR 133 || Om (× N *s^uang^u 'to wish, to like, to love'): NrOm: Kf {C} s^uun-/s^uunn- v. 'love, prefer, want', Mch {L} s^uu^uni^u(ye^u) v. 'love', s^uu^u-ac^uc^uo 'intimate friend', Shn {Lm.} s^uu^u- 'lieben, (sich) wünschen, wollen', Anf {C, Lm.} s^uun-, Ym {Wdk.} s^uu^una^u, Bnc {Wdk.} s^uu^u- v. 'love' || ? SOM: Ari G {Fl.} s^uolum 'love' (Fl.: Ari G I and n vary allophonically) ¶ AD SF 115, C SE IV 498, L M 51, Lm. Sh 377, Wdk. BY 111, 135, Fl. OO 319 || **U**: FU (in FP only) *s^us^uoŋ^u- v. 'desire, want' > BF (× N *^u3oŋ^uh^u v. 'want, wish'): Es soovi- v. 'wish, want', F suo- 'not to grudge, allow, wish', Vo so^u-vi- v. 'hope, wish' : Prm: Z cи-ны s^ui-(ni) v. 'wish', Z I s^ui- v. 'be jealous' ¶ But ObU *^uθo^uŋk- (~ *^uθa^uŋka^u-?) v. 'want' go back to FU *^usoŋ^u- id. < N *^u3oŋ^uh^u id. ¶ UEW 775-6, LG 256 ¶ UEW 447, 775-6, Ht. #146, LG 256 || ? **A** (× N *s^uang^u 'to wish, to like, to love'): Tg *sang^u- 'gloat over anothers' misfortune', pKo {S} *sa^ui^u-o^u- 'be jealous', pJ {S} *s^u3ni^u-a-m- v. 'grudge, envy' (ffd. see N *s^uang^u) ♦ But **IE** *senX- v. 'strive, reach' (> Ht {Ts.} sanh- id.) cannot belong here, because Ht h (< IE *X) does not correspond to S *?. It is likely to fit better to N *^u3Eŋ^uq^u 'to seek, try to obtain' (q.v. ffd.).

2208. *s^uan^uØ^u? 'to run, jump, climb' > **HS**: WS *^us^un^uf > Ar ^us^un^uf D 'être rapide, vélocé, se dépêcher, accélérer', Sh (pf. ^uas^una^ufa 'être rapide dans sa marche', Mh, Hrs, Jb ^us^un^uf [Mh pf. s^uu^una, sbjn. ^uys^une^u, Jb E/C s^uina^uf 'stand on the hind-legs with the forelegs on a tree' (of animals), Jb C s^uo^una^uf v. 'climb and play around; jump', ^uas^ut^uon^uf v. 'jump', Hrs s^uo^una v. (pf.) 'stand on the hind legs (to feed)'] ¶ BK I 276, Jo. J 253, Jo. M 380-1, Jo. H 120 || **U**: FU (att. in Ugr) *s^ua^uoŋ^u v. 'run, jump' (× N *^uc^u.an^uU 'to jump, skip') > Hg sza^uguld- v. 'move\run at top speed, rush' : pObU *s^uu^uŋw-> pOs *sa^uŋal/*si^uŋal- v. 'gallop' > Os Ty/Y sa^uŋat-, D sa^uŋit-, Kz si^uŋat- id., pOs *su^uŋam- 'Sprung' > Os: Ty su^uŋam, Y su^uŋam, D/O so^uŋam, Nz su^uŋam, Kz so^uŋam id.; pVg *s^uu^u-m- v. 'gallop' > Vg: T s^uo^u-m, LK/P s^uu^u-m-, MK/UK su^u-m- id., pVg *s^uu^ul^uant- id. > Vg P s^uu^ul^uant-, UL su^ul^uint- ¶ UEW 890, Ht. #579, MN 559-60 || ? AdS of D *^uck^uan^uk-, {GS} *^uc^u.an^u- v. 'jump, climb' (< N *^uc^u.an^uU '↑', q.v. ffd.).

2209. ?₂ *s^uan^uŋ^uc^u.^u? 'bark, skin' (→ 'vessel') > **HS**: CS *^uo^u/C.anC.in- ~ *^uc^u.inn- > BHb tn#c3n^uc5 c.in^uc.enet^u, SmHb s^ua^un^use^unet '(ε) container' (this semantic interpretation is confirmed by early translations: [LXX] σταμνοί, [Trg.] ti^uh5&lc6 c.olo^u-h^uit^u, L [Vulg.] vas, Sr [Psh.] k.es^ut.a^u) or 'basket (?)', JA {Lv.} an^ulic5-an^ulc5 s.in^un-a^u 'basket, plaited container', {Js.} 'basket of palm leaves', JEA an^ulc2 s.an^un-a^u ~ an^ulx2 san^un-a^u 'basket', SmA s.nw 'jar', Ar s.inn- 'basket for bread' ¶ KB 973, KBR 1039-40, Js. 1277, 1290, Lv. IV 202, Sl. 967-8, Tal 736, BK I 1373-4 || **U**: FU (att. in ObU) *^us^uEn^uc^uv 'birch bark' > pVg *s^ua^u-s^u > Vg: T s^ua^u-s^u, LK/NV s^uo^u-s^u, MK/UK s^uo^u-s, P/SV/LL s^uo^u-s, LL/Ss sa^us; pOs *sin^uc^u id. > Os: V/Vy/Ty sin^uc, D/K sen^uc, Nz/Kz s'es^u, O s'is^u ¶ Ht. #597 ♦ It is tempting to adduce here Eg N s^uny '(ε) vessel' (EG IV 503) and the doubtful pC √ {E} *sa^uŋ 'water pot' [> Ya sa^unya id., SC {E} ^ui^usa^uŋ or

*sa₁ng id. > Irq {MQK} isa₁ngi ({E} isangi) 'half-calabash bowl'; SC б Bantu lgs.: Mb (E) sange 'water pot', Pare sangu, Luyia {E} *-siongo- id. (E PC #472, E SC 179)], but the absence of reflexes of the third cns. (N *c₁) makes such a comparison too uncertain.

2210. ?σ *r^sa^hηK₁e π 'bough, inedible (or less valuable) parts of plants (straw, rind of fruit)' > U: FU (att. in FV) *s^sa^hηke (or *sa^hηke) 'stalks, dry twigs\boughs' > F sa^hnki (gen. 'sa^hngen) 'stubble' : pChr {Ber.} *s^sēngъ (= {pBer.} *s^sēngā) > Chr: H {Wc.} s^sa^hηχā 'dürre Ast', {MarS} шенгы 's^sa^hηχъ 'dry brushwood, fallen twigs\branches (сухой хворост, валежник)', пу-шенгы ру-'s^sa^hηχъ, L пу-ш^hге pu-'s^sēngye 'tree(s)', Uf/M/B pu-s^sēngye id. (pu 'tree') ¶ Some scholars (Setälä, Wk., Stn.) adduce here Lp N {Fri.} sagge 'paxillus, acus reticularia' and Lp K {Gn.} sa^hηke 'Pflock', but UEW rejects it on semantic reasons; without the Lp word the FU initial cns. may be reconstructed not only as *s- (as in UEW), but also (even more plausibly due to Chr E s^s-) as *s^sl'- ¶ UEW 756 (*sa^hηke), It. #267, SK 1167-8, Gn. 957, Stn. FUV 42, Ber. 60 [#313], MRS 474, 697, Ps. OT 120 II IE: NaIE *sonko- (or *song^ho-) 'sheaf of ears\straw' (× N *ǵ^hænV 'ear\sheaf of cereal, head of grass', q.v. ffd.) II D *č^hak^hkk-(ay) 'rind of fruit & other useless parts of plants' (× N *s^ha^hηqa 'stalks, branches?') > Tm cakkai 'refuse as of sugar-cane after pressing, rind of fibrous parts of fruits, bark', Ml cakka 'rind of a fruit', Tl cekka 'oil-cake refuse after pressing oil' ¶¶ D *ηkk- > -kk-, acc. to the theory of KR ¶¶ D #2276, An. SG 137, KR 14-69 II HS: ?σ S *^sl^snk^s > Ar æyni\$sa s^sanīq- 'outil en bois avec lequel on soulève un rayon de miel dans la ruche' ¶ BK I 1278 || ?σ Eg MK s^sn.w 'grass as fodder for cattle' ¶ EG IV 502 & VI 71 ♦ If Eg s^sn.w and Ar s^sanīq- belong here (in spite of semantic difficulties and the absence of k in Eg), the initial N cns. is *s^s, otherwise it may be either *s^sl'- or (less probably in view of Chr *s^s-) *s^s-.

2211. *s^sopV 'to sew (leather); leather' > HS: WS *^spyw v. 'sew (leather)' > Mh s^szfu^s, Jb s^s'fe id., Mh m^sz^sfīw, Jb m^sz^s'fe? 'nail for sewing leather bags', Ar ?is^sfā^s (√s^sfy) 'awl' ¶ Jo. M 374, Jo J 247, Fr. II 436, L G 490 || CCh: Glv s^sapi^s-/s^sapu, Nkc s^sapa^sns^sapa v. 'sew' ¶ ChL s.v. II U: FU *s^sopa 'shirt, garment' ('ein hemdartiges Kleidungsstück') > F sopa 'shirt, garment', Es so^sba 'Shawl, wollene Weiberdecke, Regendecke', Vp soba 'clothes' : pVg *s^su^su^sp 'shirt' > Vg: T s^sop, ML s^sup, Ss sup ¶ SK 1072-3, W EDW 1070, MK 578, ZM 516 II A: M: WrM sabkin, HIM савхин 'dressed skin, leather' ¶ MED 653 || Tg *su^sbgu (Ú*sobgo) 'fish-skin used as leather' > Neg sobgu id., Ewk ^ssubgu, acc. ^ssubgu-w^s 'fish-skin', Orc subbu, Ud, Ul sugbu, Ork subgu ~ sugbu, Nn sobgo ~ sogbo id., Orc subbu-ma, Ul sugbu-m^s, Nn sogbo-ma 'made of fish-skin' ¶ STM II 116, Vas. 365, 373.

2212. ?? *s^sapE₁h₁ηV 'log, trunk of a tree' > IE: NaIE *sp^heⁿ- {P} 'long flat piece of wood' > Gk σφη^sv 'wedge', [Hs.] σφα^sνιον 'bed, couch' : Gmc *spe^snu-s > OHG, MHG span, NHG Span, AS spo^sn, Sw, Dn spa^sn 'chip, shaving of wood', ON spa^snn, spo^snn id., 'shingle, wooden disk', NE spoon : OIr sonn 'staff; support', W ffon 'staff' ¶ EI 431 (*sph^sen- 'flat-shaped piece of wood'), F II 830-1, WH I 318, Frn. 875, Vr. 532, Ho. 311, Kb. 929, OsS 853, KM 726, 728 II HS: CS *s^sapīn-at- 'boat' > IA spynh 'boat', JA [Trg.] an!if5x6 sēp^sīna^s, aTln!if5x6 sēp^sīnta^s {Lv.} 'ship', {Js.} 'freight-ship', JEA sēp^sīnta^s 'boat, ship', Sr æd^son-jfiß sēp^sī<n>t^st-a^s, Md spinta 'ship', BHb [Jona 1.5] en!if5x6 sēp^sīna^s, Ar safinat- 'ship'; Aram б Ak NB/NA sapīn(n)atu 'ship' ¶ HJ 797, KB 721-2, Lv. T II 180-1, Js. 1013, Sl. 825, Br. 490-1, DM 334, BH II 610-1, Frnk. 21, CAD XV 164 II U: [1] FU *s^sl^saw^sηa 'pole' > F sauva id., Es †, Δ sau (gen. sau^s) id. : pLp {Lr.} *c^sa^sv^sηe^s 'prop' > Lp: N c^saw^sηe^s 'a pole in the roof of a lath gamme (Lapp hut which is not for living in)', A tjaavkng-, I c^sev^sηi 'prop' : ObU *s^sl^ssu^sγ {Ht.} *su^sγ 'staff, stick (Stab)' > pVg *s^sl^ssu^sw > Vg (partially in cds.): LK/MK soy, P suy, Ss suw, pOs {Ht.} *so^sγ id. > Os: V/Vy/Ty so^sγ, Y/D/K so^sw, Nz/Kz su^sw, O suw ¶ UEW 468-9, Lr. #125, Lgc. #490, N I 376, Ht. #578 || [2] possibly U *s^sl^saymV (if < *s^sawe^sηηV) 'log that is hollowed out, wooden vessel' → 'crib, mortar, boat' > F saima 'ε big boat with sails', seimi ~ soimi 'manger, crib', Krl: K s^soi^smi, Ld sai^sm^s, Vp soi^sm 'big boat', Es soimi, so^sime, so^sim 'crib' : Er s^suma, Mk с^sма s^su^sma, Δ s^sima 'aus einem Baume aushegauener Trog, trough for feeding animals, колода' : Vt: Sr/Y s^sumik, Kz s^sum^szk 'small glass, wooden bowl', Y s^sumik 'a glass, wooden bowl for vodka' : Os Vy soma 'mortar' ({Stn.} < Slq?) || Slq: Tm somma id., Tz suma 'bucket' ¶ UEW 456-7, Coll. 114, SSA III 142-3, PI 262, Stn. D 1342-3, KKH 172 II A (× N *s^subyV 'spike, spear; to pierce' × N *s^sl^so^sb^sl^sV^sit^sV ~ *s^sVb^sl^sV^sit^sV 'stem, piece of wood?'): Tg *so^sl^sba > Neg so^swa ~ so^sya 'stick used to hang a tea-pot over the fire', so^swala^s- ~ so^syalā^s- 'drive\run a stick into sth.', Nn Nh sowo^sc^sa 'landmark, sign' ¶ STM II 103 || pJ {S} *sa^swu^sa^s > OJ sa^swo^s, J: T/Kg sao^s, K sa^so^s 'pole, rod, staff' ¶ S QJ #465, Mr. 518,

Kenk. 1576 || ? ϕ M *si β 'antVg > *siyantVg > WrM sigantag - sigantug, HIM $\mathfrak{u}$ anrar 'wedge' ¶ MED 699 ¶¶ The loss of *- η - in Tg and J is still obscure ¶¶ $\blacksquare$ DQA #2063 [A *si $_o$ 'ba '€ stick'; incl. Tg, J] .

2213. *s $_u$.qV 'to breathe in, smell sth.' > HS: CS *s $_u$ k- v. 'smell sth.' > Sr $\sqrt{\text{swk}}$ G (pf. sa $_k$.) v. 'take breath, draw breath, inhale, smell, scent', ? Ar $\sqrt{\text{s'wq}}$ G (ip. ya-s $_u$ -q-u) v. 'excite so.'s desire\yearning and longing of so.'s soul'; CS *s $_a$ wk- > Sr sawk $_a$ 'breathing, breath, nostrils, sense of smell', ? Ar sawq- 'desire, yearning' ¶ Schl. HWS 24 [#3], Ln. 1620, JPS CSD 370 ¶ K * $_s$ 'u.q- > G su.q- 'das Gefühl des Überdrusses bewirken (von allzu fetten Speisen)' ¶ Chx. 1287 ¶ IE: NaIE *swekk $_$ - v. 'smell sweet' > W chweg, Crn whek, Br c'hwek 'sweet, pleasant', W chwaeth (< *swekto-) 'taste (Geschmack)' ¶ OHG swehhan v. 'smell at sth., smell foul', with *gem.* : OHG swecka, swecki 'fragrance', OSx swec n. 'smell, odour', AS swecc, swæcc id., 'taste'; OSx swe $_k$ kian 'to stink', AS swæccan - sweccan v. 'smell (at sth.)' ¶ WP II 521, P 1043, YGM-1 154, 156, Hm. 131, Kb. 998-9, OsS 907, 910, Ho. S 73, Ho. 331 ¶ U: FU * $_s$'s $_u$ kkV v. $\blacksquare$ 'take sniff' > ObU * $_s$'s $_u$ k > pVg *suk v. 'sniff up, take sniff' > Vg: LK sox-, sa $_x$ -, MK sok-, UK/SV s $_3$ k $_w$ -, P/NV suk-, NV suk- $_d$ sik $_w$ -, LL sok-, suk-, UL sox-, Ss {Ht.} six $_w$ - id. ¶ The initial *s $_$ - was delateralized either in pU\pFU\pUgr or in Vg probably due to ideophonic associations of the word ¶ Ht. 20 [#814], Stn. WV 295, MK 571; Ht. l.c. tried to equate the Vg word with Os V siq $_m$, Os Vy siq $_m$ 'schneuzen', which is untenable because of irreg. sound corr. between vowels, which prevented Ht. from reconstructing a pObU stem ¶ **A:** Tg: Ork sukruc $_c$ -i- v. 'smell sth.' ¶ STM II122.

2214. *s $_a$ rV 'to be dry' > HS: S * $_s$ ' $\sqrt{\text{rr}}$ > Ar $\sqrt{\text{s'rr}}$ $_d$ $\sqrt{\text{s'ry}}$ 'expose sth. to the sun in order to dry it' ¶ BK I 1208, 1223, Ln. 1524, Fr. II 406 || Eg fMK w-s $_r$ 'dry up', Eg G ws $_r$ 'das Trockene, das Dürre', Eg Md s-s $_r$ vt. 'dry, dry up', s-ws $_r$ 'dörren, {Fk.} vt. 'dry' ¶ EG I 374-5 & IV 76, 295, Fk. 70, 218, 269 ¶¶ Cal. 28 ¶ IE: NaIE: k $_k$ se(:)r-: *k $_k$ se(:)r-o- 'dry' > Gk ξηπο $_f$ adj. 'dry', ξεπο $_v$ 'das Trockne' ¶ L ser-esc- v. 'get dry', sere $_n$ us 'dry' (of weather) ¶ Ltv {Turk.} se $_r$ -t 'to put (the corn) dry before threshing', sers 'corn brought home for drying', ?? σ Lt Δ s $_a$ ~ras 'fodder' ({P} 'dry fodder') ¶ MHG, NGr Δ serben vi. 'dry up, wither [verdorren, welk werden]', ? OHG serawe $_n$ 'arescere; dwindle, consume' ¶ ? ϕ Arm ϕ or c $_h$ or adj. 'dry', ϕ ir c $_h$ ir 'dry fruit' (though Arm c $_h$ - is not regularly from *k $_k$ -s-) ¶ $\bar{\imath}$ ÷ ($\Leftrightarrow$ P) OI ks.a $_r$ ah 'caustic, sharp' (actually akin to ks.a $_y$ ati 'burns') ¶ WP and P reconsruct IE *k $_$ - on the doubtful evidence of Lt s $_a$ ~ras ¶ WP I 503, P 625, EI 170 (*k $_$ seh $_ro$ -s), Mn. 571, WH II 520, F II 335-6, M K II 288, Kb. 844, OsS 756, Frn. 964, Kar. II 173-4, Turk. 599, Ach. V 748-9, Slt. 234, Hü. 485 ¶ The origin of the initial k $_k$ - remains obscure (metanalysis in word groups?) ¶ U: FU *s $_a$ rV v. 'get dry' > pPrm *s $_u$ r- v. 'get stale, dry, hard' > Z I s $_u$ r- v. 'get stale, dry', s $_u$ rem 'stale, dry (засохший)', Z Ud s $_u$ rmem id. ¶ pObU *s $_u$ r- v. 'get dry' > pVg *s $_u$ r, *s $_u$ r- id. > Vg: ML s $_u$ rr-, N su $_r$ - id.; pOs *sar- 'trocknen' > Os: Vy/O sar-, D/K sor- id. : Hg sza $_r$ ad- 'dry (up), become dry, wither', sza $_r$ i $_t$ - vt. 'dry' ¶ Coll. 117, UEW 466, Sm. 549 (FU *s $_o$ ra $_o$ - 'wither, dry' > FP *s $_o$ ra, Ugr *sora-), MF 570-1, LG 275, Ht. 185 [#605]) ¶ **D** * $_c$ k $_a$ r- 'rough of surface, coarse'

Error!

2215. $_2$ *s $_i$ rV 'to roast' > HS: Ch $\blacksquare$ s $_u$ r- 'fry' > WCh: Ang {ChL} sur, {Flk.} su $_r$ 'fry' : ? Hs so $_y$ a $_d$ id. : BT: Gera {ChL} su $_r$ u $_mi$ -, Ngm {ChL} svr, Krf {Sch.} s $_u$ ru $_wo$ -, ? Pr {Frz.} c $_u$ ro $_i$: Tala {ChC} sure id. : CCh: Hw {ChL} sira $_n$, G $_nd$ {ChL} su $_ran$ z $_i$, Gbn {ChL} su $_ren$ c $_i$, Bk {ChL} surad $_a$, Tr {Nw.} zurra : Gude {ChL} su $_r$...tic $_c$, Gudu {ChL} si $_ra$ - id. : Ech: Mkl {J} so $_ri$ ye 'griller', {ChC} 'fry' ¶ Nw. #55, J LM 177, ChC, ChL, Flk. s.v. su $_r$, Frz. P 27, $\blacksquare$ OS #479 || ? ϕ Eg fP $_3$ s $_r$ 'roast, bake' ¶ EG I 21, Fk. 6 ¶ **A:** M *sira- > MM [MA, IM, LV] s $_i$ ra-, WrM sira-, HIM $\mathfrak{u}$ apa-x 'roast, broil, fry', Mnr H {SM} s $_i$ ra $_w$ -, {T} s $_i$ ra $_w$ -, Dx {T} s $_i$ ra- id., Kl $\mathfrak{u}$ ap-x 'roast', {Rm.} s $_a$ r- χ $_a$ 'am Spieße braten' ¶ Pp. MA 335, 447, Pp. L III 60, MED 714, SM 397, T 383, T DnJ 383, KRS 667, KW 350 || Tg * $_o$ s $_c$ ere- > Ewk PT $_3$ z $_3$ - 'be baked (near the fire)' ¶ STM I 422 || pKo {J} *s $_a$ r-m- 'boil (food), cook' > MKo sa $_r$ m-, NKo salm- sa $_m$ - ¶ S QK #526, Nam 292, MLC 901 ¶¶ DQA #2683 [A *s $_e$ ro 'to bake, boil'].

2216. $_2$ *s $_i$ rV 'skin (of an animal), rawhide' > HS: SS *s $_i$ r $_i$ - id. > Sq {L} s $_i$ rhi 'skin', Grg Sl {L} s $_i$ r, Grg Wl {L} sir 'hide of cattle after the hair has been pulled off' ¶ L LS 433, L EDG III 559, SSL LSNP 1474, MiK I #1.267 ¶ **A:** M *sirin > MM [SH] {H} s $_i$ ri 'rawhide', WrM siri(n), HIM $\mathfrak{u}$ ap 'skin, rawhide', WrO {Krg.} s $_i$ ri 'hide, skin', Kl {Rm.} s $_i$ r, s $_i$ ri $_j$ 'rawhide, animal's skin, hide' ¶ H 142, MED 717, Krg. 451, KW 359 || ? ϕ pKo {S} *s $_a$ 'rh 'flesh, meat; skin' (x N *s $_i$ ' $\mathfrak{u}$ 'wV 'shank, meat of a limb', q.v. ffd.).

2217. *s^hu^rrV 'a herd, swarm (of wild animals)' > **U:** FU *s^hurV 'herd' > pLp {Lr.} *c^horzk 'herd of reindeer' > Lp: L {LLO} tja^hra⁻, Nt {TI} c^ho^hra^h id., N {N} c^ho^hra^h / -rra^hg- 'rather small herd of reindeer' :: pOs *sur > Os: V/Vy/D sur 'small herds of wild reindeer and elks' ¶ UEW 491-2, Coll. 75, Lr. #165, Lgc. #653, TI 678, Stn. D 1365-6 ¶ **A:** NaT *su^hru^hg 'herd' > OT suru^hg 'flock, herd' > Tk su^hru, Az, Ggz su^hru^h 'herd, crowd', Tkm c^hpi θu^hri, MQp [CC] svrvv^h su^hru^hv, Qmq c^hiriv siriv, QrB c^hpy su^hru^hw, Nog su^hru^hv, Tv su^hru^hg 'herd', Uz suru, suruv, Qq su^hriw 'herd of sheep' ¶ **Cl.** 850, Rl. IV 815-6, Grøn. 227, RKumS 973 ¶ **HS:** S *^hs^hswr or *^hs^hsyr (*s^hu^hir- or *su^hir-) > Md sira 'flock (of birds), swarm' ¶ DM 329 || B: Ah, Ttq a-səra 'herd of wild animals' ¶ Fc. 1851, Msq. 344 ♦ **IS** I #40 (*CurA 'herd of wild animals').

2218. *s^hEorV (or *c^h-) 'reach, approach, enter' > **HS:** S (CS?) *^hs^hir > Ar ^hs^hir G 'entrer dans l'eau; entamer\commencer (une affaire); être dirigé droit contre quelqu'un (lance)', ?s Sr ^hs^hir G 'visit, inspect; do, deal, commit' ¶ BK I 1216-7, Br. 488, JPS 384 ¶ **D** {Em.} *k^he^hr- ([GS] *se^hr-) 'reach, arrive, go into' > Ml ce^hruka 'approach', Kt ce^hr-, Td so^hr- 'arrive', Kn se^hr- 'be(come) close\near, go to, approach, reach, enter', Kdg se^hr- vi. 'join', Tu s^he^hru- 'arrive, reach', Tl ce^hru 'join, approach, reach, arrive at, enter\join as a class', Gdb se^hr- v. 'arrange, reach', Gnd B {Tr.} se^hra^hn^ha^h 'invade (a country), enter or occupy (a house)', Gnd G/HMSr {BB, Lind} here 'near', Knd se^hrp^hu 'neighbourhood', Kui serna 'cleave to', Ku herina^h v. 'reach', Krx (past stem) ke^hr- 'go', ? Brh ke^hb 'nearness, vicinity; near' ¶ × D *ca^hr- (or *k^ha^hr-) 'approach, be united' (F D ##2460, Em. DS 361-2) ¶¶ D #2814, BB CVG ##3483, 3585, Em. DS 366, GS 180 [457], 60 [177] ¶ **?**, **A:** NaT *sa^hri 'direction (towards)' > OT {DTS} 'direction' (ta^h sari-qa bardılar 'went in the direction of the dawn', to^hrt sari-qa 'to the four directions [i.e. cardinal points]', {Cl.} sari^h 'towards, in the direction of', Chg xv sari^h 'direction, side (İrağav t^hm0Si)', XwT XIII s^hari, MQp [CC] sari^h 'towards', Tkm t^h θa^hri postp. 'to, towards, in the direction of', Osm {Rh.}, Az, Sg/Qb/Qc {Rl.} sari, Kr ir^hoxl sari, Uz sari, Tb {B} sa^hr ~ sa^hri id., Qmn {B} sa^hri 'direction, side (срoпoнa)', Xk sari- (+ppa.) 'side, direction; on\from the direction of' ¶ DTS 488, Cl. 844, Tkr 567, Rh. 1027, Rl. IV 322, Äz. 258, UZR 356, B DK 244, 246, B DChT 145, BIG 182, **Rs.** W 403 ¶ The vw. *a is puzzling; it can be explained if *sa^hri is derived from **sa^hr < **sa^hriX ♦ If T *sa^hri does not belong here, the most likely N rec. is *c^hEorV (in the light of the D {Em.} *k^he^hr-). Otherwise it is *s^hEorV.

2219. *s^ho^hlV^hrV ~ *s^ho^hl^ha^hrV 'grain, (wild) cereal' > **HS:** WS *^hs^hir 'barley' > WS *s^hVfa^hr-at- 'barley, Hordeum sativum' > BHb er!7oß6 s^ho^hfo^h-ra^h 'barley', Ug s^hirm pl. t., OA eros s^hrh, IA (pl.) Nros s^hrn (s s^h = [s]), JA aT1r^ho2x6 s^ho^hfa^h-ta^h (pl. Nirox ~ Niros s^ho^hfa^h-r^hin), SmA s^hrh, Sr s^ho^hfa^h-ra^ht^ha^h (pl. s^ho^hfa^h-re^h), OSA s^hir id.; Ar ryoiša s^hafir- 'barley', n. unit. Érayoiša s^hafir-at- 'grain of barley'; Ar -b^h Mh s^hafir, Jb E s^hir, Jb C s^hi^hir, Tgr s=0R s^hafar ~ s0R safar 'barley' ¶ KB 1254, KBR 1345-6, A #2658, OLS 427, Br. 389, Tal 603, Lv. T II 178-9, Lv. III 562, LH 226, Jo. M 391 || C: EC: Sa {R} sinra^h (-b^h or -b^h EthS), Af {PH} sirray, Sml N {Abr.} sa^hre^hn 'wheat' :: Bj Hd {R} se^hra^hm 'barley' :: acc. to Praet. AS and L G, C -b^h Gz s^horna^hy 'wheat', Tgr s^hznay ~ s^hznay (-b^h Bln {R} s^hin^hra^hy 'wheat'), Tgy s^hznay id. ¶ L G, Praet. AS 78, R WB 327, R WBd 205, PH 192, Abr. S 218 ¶ **U:** *s^hora 'grain' > FU (att. in FP) *s^hora > pMr *s^hu^hra > Er c^hpo s^huro, Mk ce^hpa s^hora 'grain, cereal' : F sora 'gravel; grit' (← *'grain'), Es Δ s^hora 'crumbled stone', sora 'small pearls' (all ← *'grain') : Chr L nyep s^hu^hr 'soup'. Chr U/M s^hu^hro id., Chr nyepash s^hu^hras^h, Δ s^hu^hraks^h 'cereals (Grütze, крyма)' || ?? Ne {Lh.} s^horra^h '(edible kernel of) stone-pine nut; seed of coniferous trees'; here Ne s^h- is irreg. ¶ **U:** UEW 776, Ker. II 150, Ber. 73-4, MRS 746, Ü 280, Lh. 451 ¶ **D:** [1] (in SD) *ck^ho^hr^h 'boiled rice' > Tm, Ml co^hr^hu 'boiled rice', Td twir^h 'cooked food'; [2] *ck^ha^hr^h 'cake, bread' > Gdb sa^hru 'pancake', Gnd sa^hri^h d^h sa^hri^h d^h d^hja^hri 'bread', Png, Mnd ha^hri, Ku he^hra d^h he^hra 'bread, cake' ¶¶ D ##2465, 2897 ♦ If the right D cognate is *k^ho^hr^h, the N rec. must be *s^ho^hlV^hrV, while D *ck^ha^hr^h suggests *s^ho^hl^ha^hrV ¶ ♦ **Blz.** DA 163 [110] (HS, D)].

2220. ? *s^hih^hrV 'gray, bright' (→ 'dark?') > **HS:** S *^hs^hir > Ar ?as^ha^hhir- 'couleur blanc de narcisse' ¶ BK I 1282 || ?**B** *^hs^hir > Ah ^hs^hir 'be bright (almost white)', asir 'blanc; de couleur très claire, presque blanche' ¶ Fc. 1856 ¶ **U:** FU (att. in Ugr) *s^hirV 'gray' > pVg *s^hir/s^hir- > Vg: N {Mu.} se^hri, P s^hir, K sir 'dusk, twilight, dawn', Ss {BV} c^hpi-poc 'aurora, зaпoл', Yk {Vxr.} ser-pa^hs, seray-pa^hs id. (noc, pa^hs 'light') : OHg XIV szir -zy^hr 'gray', XVIII szu^hr 'gray, dark, dust (dämmerig)', Hg szu^hrke 'gray' (-ke is a derivational sx.) ¶ MF 605, EWU 1465, **U:** UEW 36 (adduces Z z^hor, Z US z^hor 'gray' and Vt z^har 'Morgendämmerung' and reconstructs FU *c^herV, which is *unt.*, because FU *c^h does not regularly

yield Hg sz- and Vg *s-; in my view, the Prm root belongs to FU *cʰsʰarV 'bright (hell)' < *zʰahrV – *zʰahrV – *zʰahrV 'to shine')] || ?σ D *ckʰir- ({ʰGS} *s-) 'dark' > Tm iru 'black', irul. 'darkness, dark colour', Ml iru 'be dark', Tl irulu 'darkness', Klm cirum 'very dark', Gdb sirin 'black', Prj cirun, Gnd hirki, Knd siruki, Ku sīnga 'charcoal', Kui sīva 'soot'; (× D *cir- ({ʰGS} *s-) 'night' < N *sʰih_rV 'late, → night'): Tu irł, irł, ɤ 'dusk, darkness, night' ¶¶ D #2552. The semantic change from 'gray' to 'dusk, dark' is typologically justified (≡σ: Hg) ♦ It is tempting to adduce here M *sira 'yellow', but an internal Altaic comparison suggests a different et. of the M word (≡ s.v. N *sʰEXarV 'bright, daybreak').

2221. ₂ *sʰiX₁U₁R₁V 'side, edge' > HS: S *sʰiʰr- > Ar sʰih_r-at- 'river-bank, seashore, side of a valley', ? sʰahr- 'Chahr, littoral entre l'Oman et l'Aden', ?'intérieur, milieu d'une vallée' ¶ BK I 1197 || B: Ah {Fc.} sər 'du côté de; vers', ETwl/Ty {GhA} sər 'vers, en direction de' ¶ Fc. 1851, GhA 177 || U: [1] FU (att. in FV) *sʰiʰre 'side, edge' > F Δ siiri (gen. siiren) 'Seite, Rand, Kante', Krl A sīri-cʰi, Krl Ld sʰiri-cʰi ~ sīri-cʰi, Vp sīri-cʰi '[passing] by, vorbei' : pMr {Ker.} *sʰirʰə 'side, edge' > Er чире cʰirʰe, Er Kd/Kl/Vck sʰirʰe, Mk шире sʰirʰə, Δ sʰirʰa ¶ UEW 774, Ker. II 157-8, SK 1018 || FP *sʰiʰuʰryʰAʰ 'edge, side' > F syrjaʰ 'edge, border, side' : Chr H/Uf/M/B sʰoʰr 'edge, rib (not anatomical), verge', Chr L шоп sʰoʰrid. ('край, ребро, грань') || pPrm *sʰUʰr- 'place outside (the object), edge, border' > Z Ud sʰər 'place behind (sth.)', Vt sʰər in sʰilsʰər 'back of the head' ¶ It. #425, SK 1148, LG 270, 275, UZS 389, MRS 724, Ü 270, ¶ UEW 779-80 (FV *sʰuʰryaʰ without taking into account Prm) || A: Tg: ? Ewk Uc sirkun 'cape' ¶ STM II 95 ♦ Blz. LNA #52 [suggested to equate U *sʰuʰryaʰ with Tg; i ÷ EC, T, K and D reflexes of N *rʰsʰErV 'back, nape of neck', *sʰaRV 'top, hill' and *cʰorV 'tip, top, edge'; err.: N *Sir(y)u ~ *Suʰryaʰ '(top of) hill, mountain'] || FP *sʰiʰuʰryʰAʰ suggests a pN *sʰiXURV.

2222. *sʰErwV 'insert, thrust in' > HS: Eg MK {Fk.} sʰr v. 'stop up, block', {EG} sʰrw.t 'Verstopfung' ¶ EG IV 528, Fk. 270 || D *kʰer- (+ sxs. *-uk-, *-ukk-, *-ut-, etc.) 'to stop up, thrust, plug, dam' > SD, SCD *cer- [× N *cʰEr.V (= *cʰErʰV?)] 'to stick in, to gauge, to chisel' × N *cʰiʰgRV (~ *cʰiʰRʰgʰV?) > Tm ceruku v. 'insert, slide into', Ml cerutuka v. 'shove in, put in, insert', Kn serku, sekku 'shove in, put in, insert, tuck (the end of the garment) into another (part of the garment)', Tl cekku v. 'set (as a precious stone), thrust, tuck in', ceruvu v. 'insert, stick in', Gnd harz- vt. 'fix, fit in' || NED: Krx xerr- 'introduce lengthwise by gradual pushing, insert, stick into or behind', Mlt qere v. 'thrust in, tuck in', {Hahn} kherr- v. 'pocket, put in' ¶¶ D #2778, Km. 360, #469, ≠ #454, Em. DS 365-6 || A: Tg: Ewk sirbər- 'drive in (a nail)' ¶ STM II 95 ♦ This is the only unambiguous case of N *sʰ- yielding D *kʰ-.

2223. *sʰoʰrU₁B₁V 'to drink, to gulp, to sup, to suck' > IE *serbʰ- / *sorbʰ- / *sr̥bʰ- v. 'sip, sup, drink' > Arm arbenam arbenam 'I drink (alcoholic drinks)' / aor. arbi arbi (< *sr̥bʰ-) || Gk ῥοφεῖω, Gk I ῥοφῆμα 'I sup greedily up, I gulp down', Gk ῥοφῶμα, Gk I ῥοφῆμα {LS} 'that which is supped up, thick gruel \ porridge', {Ch.} 'plat que l'on avale, soupe épaisse' || pAl {O} *serba- > Al gjerb- v. 'sip' || L sorbeo- / -e-re 'suck in, drink down, swallow' || Lt srẽbti / prs. srebiu v. 'sup', sur̃bti / surbiu v. 'suck, sup', Ltv surbt / surbju v. 'sup' || Sl *srb- ~ *srb- ~ *serb- v. 'sup' > OCS срѣбати srbati, OR сѣребати serebati, R Δ сер'бат^д 'ce'pbat, Blr сер'бац, Uk сер'бати, Slv sre'bat, Cz str'ebati, Slk strebat', P sarbac', serbac' 'to sup', Blg 'сърбам 'I sup' || ?? o Gmc: NGr Δ surpfen^д su'rp(f)en 'to sip', Sw † (early XIX c.) surpa i sig, MHG su'r(p)feln, Sw so'rpla 'to sip', as well as MLG, MDt, Dt slorpen, Dt slurpen, NHG schlur'fen 'sip; eat\drink noisily', NE r slurp 'eat greedily\noisily', NE Δ, NE Sc slorp 'drink\eat\sup greedily\noisily' ({KM}: -i- due to the infl. of the Gmc √ represented in MLG slucken, MDt slokken, Dt slokken, NHG schlucken 'swallow') || Psh -dvr raw-'dɔl ~ rɔw-'dɔl (prs. iʰvr rɔ'wi) 'suck breast' || Ht sarap- / sarep- v. 'sip (nippen)' ¶¶ P 1001, EI 175 (*srebʰ- / prs. *srobʰei_ 'gulp, ingest noisily'), F II 663, Ch. 978, Sl. 240, O 132-3, Vs. III 604, Hlq. 1154, Vr. N 654, Lx. 219, KM 659-60, OED IX 233, 250, Asl. 455, Mrg. 65, Ts. W 71 || HS: S *√sʰrb 'drink' > Ar √sʰrb G 'drink, suck', Gz √sʰrb G 'drink, absorb, sip', JA [Trg.] FrB √sʰrp (= √srp) G {Lv.} 'einshlürfen, Flüssigkeit an sich ziehen', MHb FrB √sʰrp (= √srp) G {Lv.} id., 'drink', JEA FrB √sʰrp (= √srp) {Sl.} 'gulp down, consume, quaff', Sr √srp G 'sup up, swallow up, absorb', sar'ba' 'syrop', Md √srp G 'swallow, gulp down', Ar (⋈ Aram) √srf G 'suckle (a child) to excess', Ak YB (⋈ Aram) sara pu v. {CAD} 'sip (?)', {Sd.} '■ einsaugen' (pappasu emmetu ina sa-ra-pi-s'u imtu't 'died while sipping hot gruel [?])' ¶ The devoicing *b > p in Aram [⋈ MHb, Ak YB, Ar] (just as other cases of the variation *b->p in S) is still obscure ¶ L G 533, Lv. IV 613, Js. 1632-3, Sl. 1190, Hv. 318, 358, Br. 496, 500-1, JPS 389, 392, DM 338, CAD XV 172, Sd. 1028 || A: M *soru- 'suck (in)' > WrM soru-, HIM

copo-x, Brt hopo-xo v. 'suck in, draw in, imbibe', WrO {Krg.} sor- 'suck' ~ suru- 'imbibe, draw into oneself', Kl cop-x 'suck, draw (a liquid) into oneself', {Rm.} sor-χα 'aufsaugen, einschlürfen', ?? Dg {Mr.} sorete-, {T} sorto- 'get drunk', {Mr.} soreto-, {T} sorto- 'a drunk; drunk' ¶ MED 729-30, Gl. II 438, Kow. 1413, Chr. 685, Krg. 412, 422, KRS 455-6, KW 332, Mr. D 212, T DgJ 164 || NaT *so^or(u)- 'suck' > OT [MK] so^or- (aor. so^oru-r) 'suck (sth.), suck up\out', XwT XIV, Chg XV sor-, MQP XIII s^oor-, Tki {Cl.} s^oora--s^oori-, Tkm cop- θo^or- (not s^oo^or-, as in Cl. 843), OOSm XIV sor- suck', Tk † sor- (aor. sorur), Az, Qrg, QK/Tlt/Shor/Kü {Rl.}, Xk sor-, Uz cyÄp- sor-, Alt {BT} so^or-, soru- 'suck, suck out', Qmq, Nog, Qq, Qzq sor-, Uz cyÄp- sor-, Bsh hyp- h^oṭ^or- id., 'extract (liquid)', ET s^oori- id., 'drink (off)' ('выпить'), ET Δ {Jr.} s^oora- v. 'suck' ¶ A long *-o- is due to complementary lengthening (*-orob- > *-orw- > *-o^or-) or to (reg.?) vowel lengthening in originally open syllables? ¶ The irreg. s^o- in some lgs. is puzzling ¶ Cl. 843, Rs. W 429, Rl. IV 542, TrR 786, Äz. 270, TkR 586, UzR 394, Nj. 549, Jr. 288, BR 638, KumRS 288, BT 130-1, BIG 104 II D o₂ *c^ok'ur- ~ *cur^orup- 'drink, sip' > Kn sur^oi v. 'drink with a sipping noise', Kn JK jur^oi v. 'sip', Tu surusuranæ 'drinking liquids with a sipping noise', Tl jur^ora 'a sup of liquid or semi-liquid food', jur^oru v. 'drink\sip\sup (liquid or semi-liquid food) with a noise', Knd zur^oi- 'suck up (liquids with a noise)', Nkr curpip- v. 'suck', Ku surpu re?- 'suck in, slurp, eat food easily', ? zuru 'gruel', Krx surup- v. 'drink with a noisy sucking of the lips' ¶¶ D #2712, ≠ Pf. 197 (believes that Krx surup- is onomatopœic) ♦ The N vw. between *r and *b is reconstructed on the ev. of D, because D *-r- goes back to an intervoc. *-r- rather than to a cns. cluster. In D and A the N intervoc. *-b- is lost (*-b- > *-w- > *-Ø-), but in D *curup- it turned to *-p- (due to some unknown factors) ♦ IS MS 354 s.v. **пир** (хлебать) *s^oar^o (IE, S).

2224. *s^oel^o?V^oRbV (= *s^oel^ozu^oRbV?) 'coarse hair, eyebrow' > **HS:** : [1] S *s^oap(p)ia^or- > JPA [Tos.] d arlif5x6 s^oap^oi^ora ~ arlif5c6 c. s^oap^oi^ora 'goat's hair', Ar s^oaf^or- (~ s^ouf^or-) 'bord de la paupière où naissent les cils' [d^o pl. (← coll.) ʔas^ofa^or- b^o Tgr ʔasfar pl. 'eyelashes'], Jb C {Jo.} s^oef^oar, Sq Δ {SSL} s^oe^of^oar, Sq {Jo.} s^ofrir, Mh {Jo.} s^oʔfrir, Hrs {Jo.} s^of^oir 'eyelash', ? Ak YB sappartu {Sd.} 'Kopffell, Fell an Hornwurzel'; CAD interprets the last word as 'tip of an animal horn' (÷ BHb rfl&S s^oo^op^oa^or 'horn as a wind instrument') || [2] ? S *c^oibr- > Ar s^oibr- 'marge, bord', s^oubr- 'bord, marge' ¶ Js. 1014, BK I 1247, 1306, H 201, L ALT 166, Jo. M 374, Jo. H 119, Jo. J 247, SSL LSNP 1473, Sd. 1027, CAD XV165, MiK I #1.266 II **K:** GZ *c^oarb- 'eyebrow' > OG, NG c^oarb-, Mg XIX {Brs.} c^oob- id. ¶ K 248, K² 307, FS K 459, FS E 520, Brs. 74 II **R:** M *serbe **π** 'fish fins, tuft of hair' > WrM serbe ~ serbege, HIM cypv^o 'fish fins', Kl {Rm.} serwa^o, {KRS} serwa^o 'back fin (of a fish)'; M *serbeger > WrM serbeger, HIM cypv^o 'disheveled, with hair standing up', WrM sirbe-ger 'cop (of birds)', WrM sirbeger, HIM шрв^o 'tousled, disheveled, shaggy' (WrM sirbeger u^osu^o 'coarse, shaggy hair', sirbeger ko^omu^osge 'shaggy eyebrows') ¶ MED 688-9, 715, KW 326, KRS 450 || Tg *sirpa-hta 'horse's hair, bristle' > Nn Nh sirbaqta ~ sirpaqta, Nn B/KU sirbiqta, Nn B sirbiqta, Ul sirpaqta id., Orc sipakta ~ sippakta, Neg sitpakta 'horse's hair' ¶ STM II 99-100 ¶¶ i ÷ T *sirt 'thick hair, bristle' [F s.v. N *s^ou^oi^oRdV 'fibre (used as thread)'] and M *serte^o- 'stick out, protrude' ¶¶ DQA #2020 [A *sirp^oo^ou 'thick hair, bristle'; incl. Tg, M] ♦ S *c^o- and K *c^o- seem to go back to *s^oV^o2-; the Tg and S *p are due to secondary emphatization (*?...b > *p. > Tg, S *p).

2225. *s^oa^oRK.E 'break, split' > **U:** FU *s^oa^orke- 'break, split, chop' > FP *s^oa^orke- (× FU *s^oa^orkV- < N *r^oa^orga 'to ram, strike' [q.v.]) > F sa^orke- 'break, crush (stones, etc.), smash', Es Δ sa^orge- v. 'split, break to pieces', Vp sa^orge-, s^oarg^oe- 'zerbrechen, splaten (z. B., Kienspäne)', {ZM} sa^ork-ta / prs. sa^orgeb 'chop splinters [used as wooden torches] (сепать лучину)' : Lp L {LLO} tjer'ke^o- ~ tja^or'ke^o- 'zu(recht)schneiden, ab-\ausrunden (das Loch im Schuh)', tjer'kav 'log, billet' (< *'broken, sawn'), Lp N {N} c^oierga^o 'piece that has been sawn off' : ?? Chr: H {It.} s^oa^orve-, {Ep.} s^oa^orga^o- v. 'open sth. piled, heaped, rolled up', {Ü} v. 'open, unroll, unfold', E {It.} s^oerve- 'öffnen, zerstreuen', E {Szil.} s^oervalta- 'ein Sträußchen auseinanderteilen; zerreißen', Chr L {MRS} шрга- v. 'open wide, cut through, move\slide apart' : Mk {PI} c^oip^oro- s^oa^or'a^o-ft^o- v. 'fell' : Vt s^ori- co^oрь v. 'break (sth.)' : ObU (mt) *s^oe^oyar- v. cut' > pVg *s^oa^oyar- > Vg: T s^oa^owr-, LK s^oar- ~ sa^oar-, MK sa^oar- ~ sa^oar-, UK sa^oar-, P s^oar-, UL/Ss sa^oar- id.; pOs *so^oyar- ({Hl.} *so^oyar-) v. 'chop' > Os: Ty sa^oar- ~ sa^oar-, Y sa^oar-, D/Kz/Nz/O sewar- id. ¶ UEW 32-3 (s.v. FU *c^oa^orke-; does not distinguish FP *s^oa^orke- 'break, split' from FU *c^oa^orke- 'ache, pain' < N *c^oa^oTrV 'to be in pain, feel hurt, resent' [q.v.]), It. #268, SK 1170-1, ZM 538, N I 387, LG

267, Ht. #585 || **HS:** S *^o/sʰrk. 'split' > Ar /sʰrq 'fendre, couper en deux', {Hv.} 'split (the ear), pluck (fruit)' ¶ BK I 1220, Hv. 359.

2226. *sʰERK.V (= *sʰErK.V?) 'red, yellow' > **HS:** S *^o/sʰrk. > Ar /sʰrq (pf. sʰariqa) 'rougir, paraître rouge (se dit du sang, des yeux atteints d'une inflammation)' ¶? (mt) CS *^o/sʰk.r G 'be\make red' > MHb, Sr rqx rqb /sk.r G 'paint red', {Br.} 'rubrum fecit', Ar /sʰqr (pf. sʰaqira) 'être roux, have a redde complexion' (of humans), 'be sorrel' (horse), ?asʰqara 'red-haired' (person), 'roan, sorrel' (horse), JPA ar1qʰix5 sik.r-a-, Sr sək.a-r'ta- 'red paint, fucus', JEA at1rʰqʰx2 sak.rə't.a- 'red paint', Ar sʰuqr-at- 'reddish colour' ¶ Js. 986, 1021, Br. 495, PS 2722, Js. 986, Sl. 829, JPS 380, BK I 1220, 1254-5, Hv. 372 || **IE:** NaIE *^oserk- > Lt Δ saʰrkanas 'grell, rosig, rosarot', Ltv Δ {ME} sarʰks 'reddish', Ltv sarʰkans 'red, scarlet', Lt sarkti, Ltv sarʰkt 'to redden' ¶ Frn. 763-4, 775-6, Kar. II 155-7, ME III 721 || **A:** M *sirga > MM [MA] sʰirga, WrM sirga, HIM ʰapra adj. 'light bay' (a horse), Ord sʰarg.a 'dun colour (= isabelle)', 'dun (horse)', WrO sʰarya 'bay\yellow' (horse), Brt ʰapra 'light bay, pale-yellow', Kl ʰaph sʰaryʰ id., {Rm.} 'yellowish, dun-coloured, light yellow' ¶ Pp. MA 336, MED 716, Ms. O 609, Krg. 439, KRS 666, KW 350, Chr. 722 || T *si.a-rig ({Rm., SDM95} *sa-rig, {Md.} *si.a-rig) 'yellow' (× N *sʰEXarV 'bright, daybreak', q.v. ffd.) || ? **U:** FU: F saʰrki 'red-eye, roach, Rutilus (a fish with red scales)' b> R Δ coēpora id. ¶ SSA III 241, ≠ P 910-1.

2227. *sʰERL.V.K.a 'to plait, wattle' > **HS:** WS *^o/sʰrk. ~ *^o/sʰrg > Gz ?asʰrək.o- ~ sʰark.o- 'plait', sʰark.o- 'rope, snare'; with unexpected *g for *k.: BHb grβ /sʰrg (3pm ip. paus. yə-sʰo-rā-g_u- 'will be interwoven'), TD ip. ugr6T1β61% yisʰta-rā-g_u- 'will be woven, braided together'), MHb /srg D 'strap (in zig-zad), girth; make a partition by means of net-work', gr1x1 sa-rā-g 'weaver, net-plaiter', JEA /srg D vt. 'saddle', Sr /srg G 'set the wrap in the loom, begin to web; interweave, entangle', Ar (b> Aram?) /srg G (pf. ŌaraSa saragʰa) 'plait (her hair, a woman), embellish, adorn', Gz /srg G 'intertwine, embroider, interlace' (b> Ar Eg); acc. to Leslau, also BHb /sʰrk v. 'card (flax)', JPA, JEA, Sr, Md /srk. 'comb' [L: "'comb' (that is, sth. used for plaiting)"] ¶ L G 512, 534, KB 1261, 1268-9, KBR 1353, Js. 1022-3, Sl. 832, JPS 389, Hv. 317 || **IE:** NaIE *serk- 'wicker-work, wattling; ? to hedge in' > Gk ἔρκο 'net, toils, snare for birds; fence, hedge, wall, the place enclosed, court-yard', ὄρκοι 'enclosure, fence' || L sarcio-, -ire v. 'patch, mend, repair' || with a n-infix: Ht sar-nin-k 'compensate (ersetzen, entschädigen, büßen)' ¶ P 912, EI 629 (*serk- 'construct\repair a wall'), F I 561, ¶ II 418, WH II 478-9, Ped. H § 52.2, Frd. HW 187, Ts. W 72 || **U:** FU (att. in FP) *sʰsʰerkV v. 'tie together', d *sʰsʰermV... 'bonds' > Chr L ʰoʰpʰraʰsʰoʰrʰg-asʰ 'to tie together (завѣзывать, запутывать)', ʰoʰpʰmʰn 'sʰoʰrmʰcʰ, Δ 'sʰoʰrmʰcʰ ~ 'sʰermʰcʰ 'bridle', Chr H cepmʰfʰc 'sermʰc id. : Prm *sʰarmet 'bridle' > Z cepmʰd sʰermʰd, Z Vm/LV/Ud sʰermʰd, Vt sʰermʰt id. ¶ It. #302, MRS 528, 725, Ep. 108, LG 251 || ??σ **A:** Tg *seruk 'bag, wicker vessels' > Lm hʰ-ruk 'bag; wicker vessels (of birch-bark)', Ewk sʰruk, Neg sʰyux, Ork sʰzuku 'saddle-bag' ¶ STM II 146 || M *sarqV 'vessel, kitchen dish' > Kl Ö {Rm.} sarʰα 'vessel, container, kitchen dish', Kl {KRS} caw-capx 'plates and dishes, ?σ MM [S] sarqut 'meat for sacrifices' ¶ KW 313 (mentions WrM sarqu '?', not confirmed by other sources), KRS 443, H 132 || ?? M *sirkeg 'fibre, thread; bristle' [× N *sʰuʰIRdV 'fibre (used as thread)', q.v. ffd.] || pKo {S} *sʰsʰrk 'in box' > MKo sʰrk, NKO sʰlgi ¶ S QK #400, MLC 950 || pJ {S} *suʰr1uʰi > OJ suʰri 'bamboo box for travelling' ¶ S QJ #410, Mrt. J 534 ¶¶ DQA #1970 [A *seru(kʰV) 'in box\bag'].

2228. *sʰaʰyUr.V 'hair' > **HS:** S *sʰiʰfar- ~ *sʰaʰfar- 'hair' > BHb ro1β4 sʰeʰfa-r, Ug sʰr, OCn (EgSSc) saʰa-ru, BA cs. ro2β6 sʰaʰfar, JA {Trg.} ro2x6 sʰaʰfar / em. ar1o6x2 saʰra-, JEA ar1o9β2 sʰaʰra- [saʰaʰra-] (cs. ro2β6 sʰaʰfar), Sma sʰr, Sr saʰr-a-, Md sara, Ar sʰaʰfar- 'hair', Hrs {Jo.} sʰo-r 'hair, wool', Sq {L, SSL} 'sʰaʰrihor pl. 'cheveux'; S snlgt. *sʰVʰar-at- 'a hair' > BHb ar1o9β2 sʰaʰra- id., Ug sʰrt 'wool', Ar sʰaʰ(a)rat- 'a hair', Gz sʰəʰərət 'hair', Ak sʰaʰrtu ~ sʰaʰratu ~ sʰeʰrtu 'hair, hide', Eb sa-ra-tum [*sʰaʰratum], se-ra-du-um [*sʰeʰratum] {Frnz.} 'skin, hide'; Cn b> Eg N sʰrt pl. 'wool (as merchandise)' > DEg sʰr.t > Cpt Sd/B cōpʰ sort 'wool', Eg (EgSSc) {Hlk.} saʰaʰ-ru' ({Hlk.} sʰaʰaʰ-ru') 'hair, thicket' ¶ KB 1253-4, 1786, KBR 1344-5, OLS 426-7, Alb. VESO 28, EG II 49, Er. 411, Vc. 197, Lv. T 178, Js. 1010, Lv. III 562, Sl. 1189, Tal 602-3, DM 315, BK I 1237-8, Jo. H 117, L LS 432, SSL LSNP 1472, Sd. 1191-2., Frnz. EL 180, Hlk. #187, SivCR 82, MiK I #1.260 || C: pAg *c3gʰr 'hair' > Bln sʰ3gʰr; Ag b> EthS: Gz s.agʰr 'hair, fur, feathers', Tgr, Amh cʰ.3gʰr, Tgy s.egʰri 'hair' : ? pLEC {Bl.} *d.ogor 'hair' (× N *t.uʰKV 'hair', q.v.) > Af d.ogor, Sa {Wlm.} dagar, Bs ogorro, Dsn {To.} duʰ-r id., Sml d.ogor 'fur, animal's coat' || Bj {RHd.} sʰura 'pubic hair' ¶ Bl. 217, AD SF119, HL 65, L G 550, To. DL 496 || NrOm: Mj {Bnd.} sa-ru 'hair', Shk {Fl.} s.iaru 'beard' : Shn {Lm.}

c.īra' 'hair; hide (Pelz)', ?? Hrr {Abb.} sorge- 'crown of head' ¶ Fl. OWL, CR H 661, Lm. Sh 400 || Ch: WCh {Stl., AD} *s^vñvñr 'hair' > Hs {Ba.} s'a-ri' 'long hair on ram's chest', Hs Kc {Ba.} s'i-ro'id., su-ra- 'the growth of hair on the head from its first appearance after the head has been shaved until it is long', Bks syah (-h < *-r) id., ?? Hs c.o-ro- 'a tuft of hair', ? Ywm turtuk 'hair' || ECh: Skr {Sx.} l3w3r, EDng {Fd.} la'wa, Mkl {J} la'wo' 'hair' ¶ ChC, JI II 186-7, Stl. ZCh 201 [#520], Sk. HCD 184, Ba. 930, 943, 958, 962, 1043, Sk. HCD 184 ¶¶ ≠ OS #107 || U: FU (in Ugr only) *s^a^u^rV 'hair' > pVg *s^a^ur (> *s^a^r in some dialects) > Vg N (M) sa^ir, sa^ir, sair 'horse's hair', Ss sa^ar, P s^a-r 'Roßhaar', T s^a-r 'Pferdehaar, Pferdeschweif', Yk {Vxr.} sa^r, s333r 'horse's hair' || OHg sze'r, Hg szo''r 'hair' ¶ UEW 886, MF 598-9, MK 510, BV 96 || A: M *soyir > WrM soir, HIM сойр 'coarse long hair which projects from the fur' ¶ MED 724 || D (in GnD) *k^o-r'a 'a hair' > Kui so-r'a id., Ku hora 'a single hair of the beard', horaṇa ~ ho-d.anga 'beard', ? Gnd sorkoo 'man with a beard' ¶ D #2894; D *-o- < *-ayo- < N *-a^yU- ? ◇ Blz. DA [156 [#17]-[#16]] (D, HS [Ch, Om, Bj] + Sum suʔur or suḡur 'cheveux, Haarschopf).

2229. *s^itawV 'cold weather' > K *s^tow- v. 'snow' ({K} *(s^to- v. 'snow', {FS, K²} *tow-) (× N aa?φ *tUwV 'rain; to sprinkle'?) > OG tow-, G tov-, Mg tu-, Lz (m)tu-, Sv: UB/LB/L s^du-/s^dw-, Ln s^t,u(w)-, s^t,u- (msd.: UB li-s^dw-e, LB/L li-s^du-e, Ln li-s^t,u-e 'to snow', UB s^duwe, LB/L s^due, Ln s^t,ue 'it snows'), UB s^duwa 'snow-fall'; d> GZ s^towl- 'snow' ({K} *(s^towl-) n. 'snow' > OG towl-, G tovl-, Mg t3r-^d tir-, Lz (m)tvir-), mtur- ¶ K 175-6, K² 73, FS K 151, FS E 163-4, Chik. 189, TK 461, 816, GP 178, 272 || HS: WS *s^i'tawV 'winter, rainy season' > AnchB *s^a'ta-w > ItBHb vt1x6 sa't_a-w 'rainy season, winter', OA s^tw, JA [Trg.] av!t6x5 sit_wa-, Md sitwa, Sr æso4Ba sat_w-a-, SmA vtx stw, Ar Yōt4i s^ita-?, Mh s^e't3w, Hrs 's^3t3w, Jb E/C 's^ete? 'winter', Sq {Jo.} 's^et3 'north, north wind' ¶ KB 728, KBR 770-1, Deg. 48, Lv. T II 192, Js. 1030, Br. 502, Tal 613, DM 330, Jo. M 387 ◇ This is one of the roots suggesting a law: pre-K *st, *s't, *s't > K *s't [= {K} *(s)_t] (> G, Mg, Lz t, Sv s^d), ɤ S *fas^arat- b> K *as-t- 'ten', S *χamis^at- b> K *χus-t- 'five', N *s^itawV 'cold weather' (> S *s^i'taw- 'winter') > K *s^tow- v. 'snow' (d> *s^towl- 'snow'), N *k.Uss^dV 'to chop, cut' > K *k.wes-t- v. 'chop, cut', ? N *dVs^tE 'moon' > K *dtus-te- 'moon', FU *ta^s^ta- 'star; sign'.

2230. *s^ot.V 'to exercise magic' (→ 'to curse, bless') > HS: S *s^wt. (> *s^yt.) v. 'harm by magic' > Ar s^iwa-t_- ~ s^uwa-t_- 'calomnie, injure', s^yt.D 'livrer à la mort, à la perte' (BK); CS *s^t.n v. 'be hostile, oppose, attack, accuse' > BHb Nyß s^t.n 'show enmity, oppose', , JA [Trg.], SmA s^t.n G 'hinder, be hostile', Ar s^t.n 's'opposer (à quelqu'un)'; d> BHb Ny1B1 s^a^t.a-n 'adversary, opponent' (→ 'Satan'), JA [Trg.] Nt2x6 'adversary, accuser (in court); Satan', CS *s^t.m > BHb Myß s^t.m G 'show enmity, persecute', Ar µt\$ s^t.m G 'insulter, injurier' (as *s^t. > s^t) ¶ KB 1227-8, KBR 1317, Js. 973, Lv. T II 155, Tal 581, BK I 1190, 1231-2 || Eg MKL s^tm 'heftig werden (beim Sprechen), verleumden', {Fk.} 'be quarrelsome' ¶ EG IV 557-8, Fk. 273 ¶¶ Vc. GÄSW 400, Tk. I 228 || U: FU *s^ot'a' (magic) force', v. 'curse' (> 'cause damage to'), v. 'bless' > ? F sota, Es so-da 'war, battle', F soti-, Es so-di- v. 'wage war' !pMr *s^u^d_- > Er s^udo-, Mk s^uda- v. 'curse' !Chr M s^u^dem 'verfluchen, verwünschen', L 's^u^d_- 'Fluch, Verwünschung', H s^u^d_- 'damnation, invocation' || pObU *s^o^t > pVg *s^a^t 'Glück' > Vg: T s^a^t, UL so-t, Ss so-t; pOs *sot/*sot ({pHL.} *sot/*sa^t < *so^t) 'force, power' > Os: Kz sot, O sot ¶ Coll. 115, UEW 777, It. #123, Ker. II 151, Ü 272, Ep. 155, SK 1084, Ht. 186 [#608], KrT 884-5 || ?? D *cot.t_- 'insinuation, disparaging remark; defect, blame; fault' (× N *c^odfU □ 'defect, evil deed', q.v. ffd. × N *c^UdV 'to be weak, damaged, weary', q.v.?). the merger is responsible for the unexpected *-t.t_- for *-t(t)- ◇ i ÷ (≠σ) A *ss^at- ({S} *sVtV v. 'curse') > M *sadur {S} 'treacherous' > WrM sadur, HIM садар 'vile, immoral, lewd, wanton', Kl {Rm.} sadr_ 'liederlich, ehebrecherisch, hurerisch', {KRS} садр садър 'disgusting, lecherous' ¶ MED 656 || T: Tb/SbTt Δ {Tm.} sata 'middle-headed, slow-witted (бестолковый, непон^тливый)', 'credulous', ? VTt Δ {TTDS} satan-u 'say nonsense, talk rot' or 'be middle-headed' (the definition in TTDS is ambiguous), satas-u 'be delirious (бредит)', Bsh hatas^u-id., hatas^t3r3u-id., 'to bewilder', hatas^t3ra (imprs.) 'I am delirious\bewildered' (unless the primary meaning of *sata- is 'lose one's way, roam', as in VTt {Rs.}); Starostin adduces NaT *satga- > MT [QB] satga- {Rs.} 'beleidigen, beschimpfen', but Cl claims that OT satga- basically means 'to tread, trample' ¶ Cl. 800, Rs. W 405, KW 307, Tm. 186, TTDS 362, 365, BR 623, Rl. IV 376-81 ¶¶ Rm. l.c., S CNM 3 ◇ Cf. IS MS 357 (*s^ot3 'curse' > U, D), AD #123, S CNM 3 (suggested to adduce M *sadur and T *satga; ÷ NrCs).

2231. ??? ${}_2$ *s^hc^hu^ht^h ∇ 'vulva, anus' > **HS** □ *s^hVt^h.- > Eg Md s^hd {EG} 'vulva', {DW} 'weibliche Scheide' ¶ EG IV 566, DW 873 || B: Izd {Mrc.} iz^hd (pl. iz^hdən) 'vagina' ¶ Mrc. 259 ¶ *Mte* : (*S...t. >) **s...d^h > *z^hd **II D** *cu^htt- 'private parts' > Tm cu^httu 'anus, buttocks, private parts, pudendum muliebre', Ml cu^httu 'testicles, penis', Kui suti 'female urinal passage', b> OI cu^hta-, cu^hta-, cyuti- 'anus' ¶¶ D #2724, M K I 395 ◆ □ Blz. DA [⊕ 155 [#36]-#35] [D, Eg + *err.* S *sit- 'podex' and other HS reflexes of N *s^hʾa^ht^h ∇ 'podex; to sit, sit down' (q.v.)].

2232. *s^hat.^hʾahi^h □ 'to take away' > **HS**: Eg fP s^hdy 'take, take away, remove, rescue, salvage' ¶ EG IV 560-2, Fk. 273 **II IE**: *steh^h- ({M} *steh^h₂-) > NaIE *(s)ta^hi^h- 'deprive so. of sth. secretly, steal', *(s)ta^hyu-s- 'thief' (× N *t.^hahy^h ∇ 'to go away, take away, conceal') > OI sta^hyu-, 'ste^hya-m 'theft' ¶ P 1010, EI 543 [*(s)teh^h- 'steal, bring secretly, conceal'], M K I 496 & III 513-4, M E II 75 **III IE** *ta^hi^h- 'deprive so. of sth. secretly, steal', *ta^hyu-s-, *ta^hti-s 'thief' (× N *t.^hahy^h ∇ 'to go away, take away, conceal', q.v. ffd.) ¶ The appearance of *s- mobile is created by the interaction of N *s^hat.^hʾahi^h and *t.^hahy^h ∇ **II R**: T *sat- v. 'sell' > OT, MU, XwT, OOsM, Chg xv sat-, MT xiv [IM] -ʾʾS sa^ht- ~ -ʾʾS sa^ht^h-, MQp XIII -ʾʾS sa^ht^h-, Tkm cat-θat-, Tk sat-, Ggz, Az, Xlj, ET, VTt, Blq, Qmq, Qzq, Qq, Nog, Qrg, Alt, Shor sat-, Uz sat-, Bsh hat- id., Xk, Tv sat/d-, Tf sa^ht^h- id., v. 'trade', Yk at-ī n. 'trade', Chv L cyt- sut/d^h- v. 'sell, trade' ¶ Cl. 798-9, Rs. W 405, TL 335, Ra. 226, Jcg. 197, TkR 568.

2233. ? *s^hʾVt^h ∇RV ∇ 'rope; to twist (a rope)' > **K** *^hs^ht^h.r > Sv L {Dn.} s^ht.ər(a^hn)- / s^ht.ra^hn- 'twist, twist a rope', 1s aor. (pfc.) oxs^ht.əra^hn 'I twisted a rope', 1s prs. xwas^ht.rani, msd. UB {TK} li-s^hdra^hn-i, L {Dn.} li-s^ht.ran-e, {TK} li-s^hdran-i, Ln {TK} li-s^ht.ra^hn-i ¶ TK 460, Dn. s.v. s^ht.ər(a^hn) **II IE**: NaIE *stre^hi^h.g^h- 'twist together; rope' > L string-o^h / -e^hre (pp. strictus) 'bind, tie' (to distinguish from the other semantic variations of the verb, which do not belong here) || Gmc *strikki- 'rope' > OFrs, MLG strik, OHG, MHG stric, NHG Strick 'rope' || Mlr {EI} sreng 'string, cord' ¶ P 1036, WH II 604-5, Kb. 974, OsS 880, KM 757, φ.σ EI 574 (*strenk- 'stringm, pull tight') **II HS**: *mt* : ? CS *^hs^hrt. 'rope' > MHb yr3x3 'seret. {Lv.} 'rope (Seil, Strick)', {Js.} 'stripe, strip of a sheet', Ar 6Ynša s^harīt- 'rope made of palm-tree fibres', some S lg. (Ph.?) b> Gk [Hs., Man.] σῦρτηϋ 'cord for drawing with, rein' (reinterpreted as connected with σῦρω 'drag, draw, trail along') ¶ Lv. III 590, Js. 1025, BK I 1216 ◆ If S *^hs^hrt. belongs here, we have to reconstruct N *s^h-, otherwise the N sibilant remains unspecified (*s^hs^hʾ-).

2234. *s^hʾʾo^hʾw^h ∇ (= *s^hʾʾow^hi^h?) 'feather, wing' > **HS**: Eg fP s^hw.t 'feather, wing' ¶ EG IV 423-5, Fk. 262 || Ch: WCh: Fy {J} so^h (pl. so^h) 'feather', Krkr {IL in ChL} sawku id. || ECh: Smr {J} swa^hk 'wing' ¶ ChL, J R 89 **II K**: GZ *swe- 'wing, feather' > MG, G X/P sve-, Mg sua, psua-, Lz sua-, psua-, mswa- id. ¶ K 163, K² 165, Chik. 101, FS K 269, FS E 299 **II R**: ?? M *soyil- v. 'fly very high' > WrM soil-, HIM сойло-х id. ¶ MED 724 ◆ This is one of the two roots, in which N *s^h- yields K *s-. An alt. solution is to reconstruct here *s^h- and to suppose that in certain (still unknown) conditions N *s^h- yields Eg s^h-.

2235. ?? ${}_2$ *s^h∇w^h ∇ 'to swell' > **HS**: Eg Md {EG} s^hww 'emporsteigend, anschwellend' (von einer Geschwülstblase o. ä.), {DW} s^hwy 'emporteigen, aufschwellen' (von einer Geschwülste, Wunde) ¶ EG IV 431, DW 841-2 **II K** {FS} *s^hiw- 'swell, swell up' > OG, G siv-, Mg s^hin-, Sv {K} s^hiw- / s^hi- id., msd.: UB {GP, TK} li-s^hy-e, LB li-s^hi-e 'to swell' ¶ K 177 (*s^hi-), K² 180-1 (*s^hi(w)-), FS K 284, FS E 316, Q 357, TK 463-4, GP 179 ◆ Cf. N *SE^hhu ~ *SE^hhw ∇ 'be full'.

2236. ? ${}_2$ *s^hʾo^hhy^h ∇ 'to wish' > **HS**: WS *^hs^hhy^hw~*^hs^hwy v. 'wish' > Sr Æweß sowe^h- 'cupidus, studiosus', Ar ^hs^hhy^hw G (ip -s^hhay- ~ -s^hhaw-) v. 'covet, long for', Sq {L} 's^he^hʾe 'se soucier', Mh, Jb ^hs^hhw^hy T (Mh 's^hathi, Jb 's^huthi v. 'want, like'), n. a. Mh s^hzhwe^ht, s^hh^hz, Jb s^hh^hz'wet 'desire' ¶ Br. 462, Jo. M 376, Jo. J 250, Fr. II 462, Hv. 380, Lv. III 488 (JEA ivx ^hs^hwy {Lv.} 'sich nach etw. sehnen, etw. im Geiste verlangen' is interpreted by Sl. 792 as [ʔ] 'jump') || ? Eg L s^hʔ 'be friendly' (of the heart) ¶ EG IV 401 || C: SC: Irq {Mgw., MQK} s^ha^hʔ- v. 'want, desire, like, love', {Wh.} s^ha^hʔ- v. 'like, love', Grw/Alg {Wh.} s^ha^hʔ-, Brn s^ha^hʔ- v. 'like', Kz {E} s^ha^hʔas-, Asa {E} s^ha^hʔat- v. 'love, like' || DhI s^haw- {To., E} id., {EEN} v. 'love' ¶ AD SF 115, E SC 208, EEN 26, Wh. IC 56, Wh. SI s.v. -hla^hʔ-, Mgw. 101, MQK 94, To. D 142 ¶¶ Tk. PAA 9, Tk SCC 84 [#14.1] ¶¶ Unlike Tk SCA, I do not believe that there was *ʔ in the S √ (the letter Æ ʔ in Sr is a spelling device) and that ʔ in SC and Eg (ʔ) is ancient, it is rather a hiatus-filling epenthesis **II U**: FU (att. in FP) *s^hʔs^hʔso^hy^h ∇ v. 'wish, strive' > pPrm *s^hʔi^h- (< pre-Prm *s^hʔʔXyXʔ) v. 'wish' > Z s^hi- id. || ? BF: F suo- v. 'wish', 'allow, permit, let', Krl su^hva, Es soov 'wish, desire' ¶ LG 256, SK 1110.

2237. ?σ₂ *s^ha^hy? ▽ 'thing' > **HS:** WS *s^hay?- 'thing' > Ar s^hay?- id., Mh {Jo.} s^hi, Hrs s^hi, s^hi, s^hzy, Jb C {Jo.} s^he, Jb E {Jo.} s^hi? id., Sq {Jo.} s^hi, {L} s^hi ~ s^hi? 'something', (with a negation) 'anything' ¶ Jo. M 390, Jo. H 123, Jo. J 259, L LS 428 **II K:** GZ *sa- - basis of interr. adverbs: OG, G sa-da 'where?' (-da is a locative ending), saidam, saidyan 'where from?', Mg, Lz so 'where?', so-le 'where from?', Mg so-s'a 'wither?' ¶ The semantic prehistory of K *sa-: 'thing' → 'what thing?, what?' [possibly an ellipsis like It che cosa? > cosa? 'what?'], *sa-da 'in what' → 'where?' ¶ DCh. 1061, 1075, Q O116, Marr 185 ♦ This is one of the two roots, in which N *s^h- yields K *s^h-.

2238. *s^hu^hz^hfa^h 'heart' (← 'breast'?) > **K:** GZ *s^hul- 'soul, spirit' > OG sul-, G sul- id., 'smell', Mg, Lz s^hur- id., Mg go-s^hur- v. 'smell (sth.)', s^hur-am-i, Lz s^hur-on-i 'fragrant', Lz o-s^hur-u v. 'smell (riechen)' ¶ K 178, K² 182, FS K 287, FS E 319, Q 358-9, TK 465, 823, GP 180, 272 **II HS:** Eg CT/BD s^hn^h 'chest, upper part of the human body' ¶ EG IV 504-5 || ??? S *^hur^hu^hl^h or *^hur^hu^hl^h > Ak s^hu^hl-u 'ein Totengeist' (?) ¶ Sd. 1269 || C *^hur^hu^hl^hz^h > EC *saz^h- (< *saz^h-?) 'heart' > Kns sata^h-ta, Arr {Hw.} za^hzza^h id., Gwd, Gln sa^hf-ko^h, Gwd D sata^hte, Hr, Dbs sasa^hf-ko^h; ǂ Arr {Ss.} sēde [acc. to Ss. (absent in Hw. A), a loan from some related lge. because of d] ¶ Ss. WOKS 138 [#13], Hw. A 401, AMS 184, 220, 248 || Ch: WCh: Tng {J} su^hdu^hm 'heart' || Ech: Kbl {Cp.} sa^hli^hya^h id. ¶ J T 148, ChC **II U** *s^hu^hz^ha^h (me) 'heart' > FU: F syda^hn, gen. syda^hme-n, Es su^hda, gen. su^hdame 'heart' : pLp {Lr.} *c^hzde^hm 'heart' (> Lp Pa {TI} c^hv^hδ^h e^h id.) > pLp *c^hzdek 'through' > Lp: S {Hs.} tjirreh, Tn {Lgc.} c^hirrah- ({Lgc.} c^hir^hr'e^h), Vfs {Lgc.} c^hirrah- ({Lgc.} t^hs^hi^hrre^h), L {LLO} tjata^h, N {N} c^ha^hda^h 'through' : pMr {Ker.} *s^hid^hzy > Er s^hed^hey, Mk s^hed^hi 'heart' : Chr s^hu^hm id. : pPrm *s^hu^hlem id. > Vt s^hulem id., Z s^hzlm 'heart, soul, spirit' || Hg szi^hv, Δ szu^h, szu^hv 'heart' : pObU *s^hi^hm id. > pVg *s^him id. > Vg: T s^ha^hm, LK/P/LL s^him, N sim; pOs^hse^hm id. > Os E se^hm, Nz/Kz sa^hm, O sa^hm || pSm {Jn.} *sey^h (heart, courage) ({AD} *s^hey^h) > Ne T ce^hy, Ne F s^he^hy, Slq Tm s^hid^h, Mt {HL.} *keye (Mt: M {Sp.} кеѣмъ, T {MLL.} ke^hi^hm 'my heart', K {MLL.} gi^hi 'heart', {Pl.} ge^hi^hde 'his heart') ¶ Coll. 59, UEW 477, It. #420, ■ Sm. 549 (FU *s^hu^hda^hmi/*s^hedmi, FP *su^hda^hmi, Ugr s^hir^hm^h 'heart'), Lr. #100, Lgc. #438, Lgc. SL #2884, Hs. 1322, Ker. II 139-40, Ber. 73, Ht. #593, LG 270, SK 1142-3, Jn. 139, Hl. M #455, ≠ 79-80 (supposes that Mt k- is from Sm *s^h- before *e, *i, *u) ¶ In my opinion, it is more natural to suppose here a pSm *s^h-, because a change from a lateral obstruent to a velar is typologically more plausible (it occurs in the Daghestanian lgs.) than a change *s^h- > *k- **II A:** Tg *^hvleme 'heart' > Ewk {Vas., STM} s^hzlm^h ~ h^hzlm^h ~ s^hzlm^h id.; Ewk 3 of the first syll. may be due to as ¶ STM II 141, Vas. 376, Vas. RES 269 || ? M *su^hlde > WrM {MED} su^hlde, HIM c^hлd^h «soul», i.e. 'tutelary deity\deities, protecting genius (Tibetan bla)', Ord su^hld^he 'génie protecteur', WrM {MED} uridus-un su^hlde 'ancestral apirits', {Kow.} su^hlde 'bénédictio; génies tuteurs, pénates, lares', > MM [S] su^hlder 'Glückszeichen; Würde, Majestät', Kl {Rm.} su^hldr^h 'Schicksal, Los, Glück; Symbol' ¶ MED 743, Kow. 1428, Ms. O 598, H 137, KW 340 ♦ Coll. 146 (U, Tg), ≠ UEW 477 (rejects the connection of U with Tg, because in his opinion Ewk s^hzlm^h is a *d* from Ewk s^hz^h 'iron' and identical with s^hz^h-m^h 'made of iron', which is highly doubtful unless a semantic or mythological proof of the above identity is provided) ♦ An alt. rec. is *s^hu^hLfa^h, which does not account for EC *saz^h-. The sonorant *l in K, Tg, S and Eg (where *-l- > n) is a reg. reflex of *-z^h-.