

2452. ***wa** 'also, same' (→ 'and') > HS: S ***wa** 'and' > BHb -v! wa⁻ (before a stressed syll.) / -v[^] wə- / -u wu-, Ph w-, Pun w-, (LSc) U-, Y-, [GkSc] ov-, Ug w-, (AkSc) {Hnr.} wa- (?), OA w-, wʔ- [= wa], BA, IA -v[^] wə- / -u wu-, Sr wə-, Md u-, Ar, Gz wa-, Sb, Mn, Qt w-, Mh {Jo.} w(3)- / 3w-, Hrs w(3)-, Jb E/C b-, Sq {Jo.} w3-, Ak u-, Eb {Krb.} u', u', wa ¶ Br. G II 484-90 [§ 302], KB 247, 1699, FrdR § 257a, HJ 294-6, Hnr. 122, OLS 512-3, Deg. § 46a, Seg. AAG 234, 532, Mc. HM 450-2, BGMR 154, MA 101, Rk. 47, L G 602, Jo. M 418-9, Jo. H 133, Jo. J 286, DRS 473-80 II IE: NaIE {WP, Mn.} ***u** 'and, but, also' > OI u ~ u⁻ encl. 'and, also' (also in cds : no⁻ < 'and not' ***na** 'not' + ***u**_~, atho⁻ 'and then, and so' < ***at**^ha 'then, so' + ***u**_~) :: Gk -v in πα'v-v 'altogether, entirely', {WP} 'gar sehr' (< πα'v 'all' + -v) :: ? Tc A ok {Ad.} 'again', {JGH} 'yet, still', {Wn.} 'encore' (***u**-g), B ma⁻wk, A ma⁻ ok 'not again' ¶ NaIE cd ***u**-te > OI uta, Av uta⁻, OPrs uta⁻ 'and, also', Gk -v'τε in 'η-v'τε 'as, like as' ('η 'as' + -v'τε) ¶ Highly problematic is the ambiguous NaIE apophonic grade ***au**_~ {F} 'again, back' (with an obscure ***a** for the expected ***e** or ***o**) > Gk αυ 'again, afresh, once more' :: Gmc: Gt auk 'then, also, but', ON auk 'also, and', Sw och, ock, Dn og 'and', OHG ouh, NHG auch 'also', OSx o'k, AS e'ac 'also'. If IE ***au**_~ meant originally 'back, away' (as suggested by BSl: Lt au-, Sl ***u**- 'away'), it does not belong here [unless the meaning 'back (zurück)' is the original meaning of the N word, whence the meanings 'also' and 'and'] ¶ WP I 188, Mn. 1496, M K I 97, 101, M E I 209, ≈ F I 183, Fs. 67, Vr. 19, Ho. 82, Ho. S 57, Kb. 754, OsS 670, Schz. 231, KM 36, Wn. 329-30, JGH 30, Ad. 109, F I 183 II K: OG, G -ve 'also, same' (encl. pc. of identity): OG rametu xar-ve galilevel 'for thou art also a Galilæan' (Mk. 6.20), mas-ve saxlsa s'ena 'in the same house' (Luc. 10.7), G s'en-ve 'du selbst, gerade du' ¶ Ser. 62-3, Chx. 371 II A: M ***ba** 'and, also, same' > MM [S] {H}, [HI] {Lew.} ba/be 'and, also', [HI] {Ms.} ba/be 'and', {Ms.} ba 'même', WrM, WrO {Krg.} ba, HlM 6a, Kl b {Rm.} ba, Dg {T} ba(:) 'and, also', Brt 6a 'and' ¶ H 11, 14, Ms. H 38, 40, Lew. II 16, 18, MED 64, T DgJ 123, Krg. 322, KW 27, Chr. 71 ◆ ≈ BmK 603 [***wa**/***wə** sentence particle 'and, also, but, like, as' > IE, S, K (without distinguishing between reflexes of ***wa** 'also, same' and those of ***ʔa**¹**wu** 'whether?', 'or')], ≠ KW 27 (M <b- S??).

2453. ? ***wʔa** 'who?' > HS: Ch: WCh: Hs wa⁻ 'who?' | Fy {J} wa', Bks ʔa'-wa', DfB wa'(-ma'y) id. :: CCh: Mrg, Klb wa', Bu wa'...ri | McMtk: Mtk ware ~ wara, pMM {Ro.} ***wa** > Mada {BrrB} wwa' / wwa'y, {Ro.} uwa, MfG {Brr.} wa, Mf {BLB} wa', wa, as well as {Ro.}: Myn, Mlk, Mofu wa'y, Hrz wi'ya', Mkt, Gzg wa' | Mdr wa' | G'nd, Boka wu'ni, Gbn wuni | Gude {Hsk.} wu', {ChL} wa' | Lmn we' (< ***wa**) | Hide wa' | Bdm (w)o'ni :: ECh: Mkl, Jg we⁻, Bdy wa' [⊕, EDng wa⁻, Mgm we⁻] | Mb {J} wa⁻ | Ll we'y ¶ ChL, ChC, Lk. G 42, Ro. 359 [#803], BLB 376, Brr. MG II 252-3, BrrB 262 [⊕, Blz. LECh #98] || B: Zkara wi, Kb wi, wu 'who?' ¶ Dl. 848-9 || ? C: Ag: Bln {R} wu'ra⁻ 'what?', Aw {Hz.} wa'tay 'what?', w3's' 'where?' ¶ AD KJ 117, R BilS 691-2 II K ***wi**- 'who?' > OG, G nom., erg. wi-n ~ vi-n, gen. vi-s, dat. vi-s(a) 'who?', Sv {TK} i-^d yi-^d e- (***who?**) in the gen. form: UB i-s'a, L yi-s'a, Ln e-s'a 'whose?' (i-s'a has'wis' li? 'whose daughter is she?') ¶ Fn. GAS 73, Vogt GLG 41, FS K 124, FS E 135, ≈ K 135, Mrtr. N 183, TK 311 II A: Tg ***u**-, 'who?', 'what?' > Ewk PT uyun 'who?', 'what?' (of sth. unknown), Nn KU u⁻n3k3- - interr. verb ('how to act?', 'what to do?' ¶ STM II

247 ✧ The elements *-i- (and -i-n) in K and B may have been induced by K *mi-n 'who?' and by N *mi 'what?' (or go back to N *ya 'which?', cf. Myn, Mlk, Mofu wa'y, Hrз wi'ya 'who?').

2454. *wEc'u 'fitting, good, beautiful' > HS: S *√wsm > Ak (w)asa-mu 'be fitting, proper, suitable', Ug ysm 'beautiful, pleasant', ysmt 'beauty', Ar √wsm G (pf. wasama, ip. yasimu) 'surpass so. in beauty', (pf. wasuma) 'be beautiful' (face) ¶ Sd. 1473-4, OLS 539, B K 1538, Ln. 3054, DRS 569 || IE *wesu- / *we-su- / *eu-s- 'good' > OI 'vasu-h. (f. 'vasvī-), Av vaṇhu-, vohu- 'good', OI vasiya-n, Av vahyā 'better', OI vasis.t.ha-, Av vahiš'to- 'best', MPrs ve-h 'better, best', NPrs 'Bi beh 'good, better' || OIr feb* {P} 'excellence, superiority (Vortrefflichkeit)', {Thr.} '(good) quality' (att. in an obl. case: feib {EI} 'in excellence') (< *wesw-a-), febas id., fo' 'good, goodness' (< *wosu-), {Thr.} fi'u 'worth' (< *we-su-), W gwyh 'splendid, fone, brilliant', {YGM} gwiw 'fit', Crn gwyw 'fit, worthy', MBr {Ern.} guyou 'gai, enjoué', Br gwiv 'vif, gai, éveillé' || OCS оуи́ни un'-ii ~ оуи́ѣни un'-e'i adj. 'better' (cmpr. of *uno < *ews-no-) || BSL *wes-el- > Ltv ve,se,ls 'healthy, unhurt, intact' || Sl *veselъ(jъ) > OCS веселъ veselъ, Blg 'весел, SCr ve"seo, Slv vese-l, Cz, Slk vesely, OP wiesioły, P wesoły, Uk ве'селий 'gay, cheerful', R ве'се'льи́й id., 'весел 'is gay, cheerful' || Lw {Mlc.} wa-su- 'good' || NaIE *eu-s-: Gt iusiza 'better' ¶ P 1174-5, EI 235 (*wesu- 'excellent, noble'), M K III 173-4, M E II 533-4, Vl. I 282-3, Sg. 209, Horn 55, Thr. §§ 249, 911, LP § 24.4, YGM-1 267, 274, Ern. 307, Hm. 365, Fs. 298, StSS 740, Vs. I 303, Glh. 667, BER I 136-7, Kar. II 513-, Mlc. CL 266 || U: FU *wEc'v 'beautiful, straight' > Prm {LG} *ves' 'straight' > Z вес'кыд ves'kid, Yz ves'kāt 'straight, truthful', Vt ves'kit, ves'-ves' 'slender', ves'kitski- v. 'straighten oneself' || ObU {Ht.} *wic'əŋ 'beautiful' > pVg *wis'əŋ id. > Vg: LK wis'əŋ, MK wis-əm, Ss we-s'əŋ; pOs *wic'əŋ id. > V/Vy/Ty wit'əŋ, D/L wet'əŋ, Kz/O wes'əŋ, Nz wes'əp ¶ LG 54, Ht. #654 ✧ ≠ Gr. II #180 (*asu 'good') (IE + unc. A, EA].

⌈+ 2454a. *wic'c'.v (or *wEn'c'c'.v?) 'all' > IE: NaIE *wei-s-/ *wis- 'all' > Lt vi`sas, Ltv viss, Pru wissa 'whole' (pl. 'all') || Sl \*vъsъ id. > OCS вьсѣ vъsѣ, Blg ce, Slv ve`s, SCr Δ va""s^d ves, OCz ves', OP wszy, R вес-, Uk yŋвес- id. || ?? Ilr (if from a d . *wis-k^hu₁we₂o-?) > OI vis'vah., Av višpa-, OPrs visa-, Sgd wysp-, KhS bis's'a-, MPrs Trf vyspy 'all, whole, every'. The element *-k^h- may be tentatively equated with -k- in OI 'pina-kam 'stick', Gk πι'vαξ 'stump, stub' (< NaIE *pin- 'Holzstück', cf. P 830, Eul. 171-4). Is it possible to equate the Ilr stem with Lt viso`ks, OCS вьсакъ vъsakъ, R ѿвсѣкий, Cz vs`aky' 'all kind of'? ¶ Frn. 1264, En. 275-6, Vs. I 304-5, 364, Glh. 541, M E III 225-6, Bai. 289, ≠ P 1176 (IE *wi-k^h-) || HS: NrOm: Bsk {Fl.} woi-ci, Dk {Blz. ← Fl.?) wayci 'all' ¶ Fl. OWL s.v. 'all', Blz. LB #1d || U {UEW} *wec'v ~ *wen'c'v 'whole, all' > Er bece ves'e^d ves'i ~ va`s'iy 'whole, every, all' || Prm {LG} \*wv'c'v > Vt N voc'ak 'whole, entirely' (всѣ, целиком), Z Δ vac' 'completely, quite' || Hg o`ssze, OHg, Hg Δ o`szve adv., pv. 'zusammen, aneinander, zueinander' || Sm: Ng {Ter.} b3ns3 (pl. b3nje) 'whole' (вс-), Kms bu's'a 'heil, ganz' ¶ UEW 568, Coll. CG 68, 140, LG 4, Ter. NgJ 169, KD 12 || D (on GnD) *vic- 'all' > Knd, Png vizu, Mnd viza 'all', Knd vizer, Png vizer, Mnd vizar 'all men, all people' ¶ D #5387 ✧ Since IE *i₂ may go back to N *c'c', one of two alternative reconstructions is

***wEn'c'c'.**∇ (not accounting for D *vic-) ✧ The equation was first proposed by Blz. in 1989 (Blz. LB #1d); Blz. LNA #57 (Om, BSl, U, D).]

2455. ***wac'.**∇**j**q∇ 'fluid (esp. dirty fluid), dirt, slime' > HS: WS *√wsχ v. 'be dirty' > Ar ≈Sv √wsχ G (pf. wasiχa, ip. yawsaχu ~ yasaχu ~ ya'saχu) v. 'be dirty' (of hands, body, clothes), wasaχ- 'saleté, malpropreté', wasiχ- 'sale, malpropre, sali', Mh, Jb √wsχ: Mh pf. a'wasχ, sbjn. ya'wasχ, Jb E pf. a'wusχ, Jb C pf. o'sχ v. 'dirty' (but Mh w3sa'χ, Jb E/C ws3χ 'dirt' may go back to Ar O wi'saχ id.), Tgr {d'A} √wsχ G (pf. wəsχə) 'troubler, salir' ¶ BK II 1532-3, Jo. M 431, Jo. J 293, LH 437, DRS 567 II IE: [1] *wo(:)s-o-s, -a-, -i-s, *wes-, *wo's- 'liquid (esp. dirty liquid), mud' > OI 'vasa' 'liquid, fluid', NPrs %'B ba'h 'sperm, coitus' :: Um VESTICATU vestikatu 'libato', vestic'ia 'libamentum (libation)' :: OFrs wase 'mire', OSx waso 'sod, ooze' ({Ho.} 'Rasen, Scholle'), Dt waas 'layer of mist of fine drops', AS wo's 'juice, liquor, sap', NE ooze 'mire'; ? Nr vass- 'water' (in *cds* and *ds* : vassen 'watery', vas-flo 'stream of water', Δ vass-fall 'waterfall, shower', etc.) [unless a still unexplained phonetic variant of vatn 'water'] :: Ltv Δ {ME} ie-vasa 'moisture in the ground, sap in trees', ??? vasa 'forest with wet ground and blue clay' : Sl: Cz SEB/Mr *d* {Ma.} vaskī (spelled by Ma. as vazky') 'damp, moist (vlhky;)' || ?? Ht {Frd., Ts.} wassi 'Ingredienz; Heilmittel, Salbe' [Mn. 1495 interprets this word as '(ε) ritual liquid'] || [2] -d> NaIE {Mn.} *wosə-lo-s 'fluid, serum' > OIr, ? OIr {SB} fu'al (gen. fu'ail), NIr fual 'urine', OBr [γ] di-di-oulam · "micturio" (unless < Clt {SB} *woglo- 'urine')] ?? OIr, Ir fuil 'blood' [× N ***wel'h'.**∇ 'to hit, attack' → 'to wound, kill'? (q.v.)] :: OHG wasal 'feuchte Erdmasse', Sw vassla 'whey'; a Gmc souce (OHG Δ?) -b> MdL [LSal.] {OsS} wasilus 'humor' ¶ Some words there may result from a merger with NaIE *weis-/*wois-/*wis- 'liquid, swamp' (> ON veisa 'mud, swamp', OI vi's'am 'liquid') ¶ P 1171-2, Mn. 1495, 1525, 1582, ≈ EI 639 [*h₁wes- 'moist'], M E II 533, ≠ M K III 168-9 (treats OI 'vasa' as a variant of va's'am 'grease'), Vl. I 186, Bc. G 351, Thr. 171, Dnn. 337, 339, SB 266, Ho. 406, Ho. S 84, Kb. 1151, OsS 1102, Hlq. 1321-2, Vr. 652, Ark. 983, Frn. 23 (s.v. atvas'a'), ME II 86, Ma. CS 557-8, Frd. HW 248, Ts. W 103 ¶ If Mn.'s rec. *wosəlos is valid, we have here a trace of an IE lr. from N *q II U: FU ***wac'.**∇**c'.**∇ 'dirt, slime' > Er vac'e, Mk vac'ə 'faeces, dirt' :: ObU {Ht.} *wi'c'ək 'dirt' > pVg {Ht.} *wa's'ək > OVg: S Vt вочагъ, Tb вочахъ, S Tr вочахъ, W Sl во' чахъ, Vg: T {Mu.} u'c'e'χ, P {Mu.} va's'e'χ 'Kot', LK {Kn.} wos'taxt-, MK wa's'taxt- 'sich beschmutzen'; pOs *wic'ək, *wa'c'ək ({Hl.} *wi'c'ək) 'dirt' > Os: Cng wit'əx 'dirt', K wit'əx, Ks wa't'əx 'mud' (**нѣма**, Schlamm); Os: Vy wit'kəl, Nz wo's'ləχ, Kz wo's'ləχ, O wa's'ləχ 'humid (feucht)' ¶ But pLp {Lr.} *vo'n'c'ə 'water on ice, bare ice, matter in a wound' (> Lp N {N} vuoz'z'e, Lp L {LLO} vuodtja, etc.) hardly belongs here, it may be better equated with D *van't.- 'dirty' [D #4282] ¶ UEW 557-8, Coll. 122, Ps. M 151 [#1247], Ht. #653, Stn. D 1650-1, Jv. 68 (Er ваце 'кал, шмак'), Lr. #1446, Lgc. #8719 II A: M: WrM bazimag, bazima 'sediment, drugs, residue of a liquid' ¶ MED 93 II D (in SD) *vac- 'fluid; to ooze, flow, rain' (× N ***waS.**∇ 'rainy weather, rainy season') > Tm vaci 'rain, water', Kn basi, bose v. 'drip, trickle, ooze', basu 'oozing', Tu basabasa 'gushing, flowing in a stream', bassa 'overflowing' ¶ D #5214.

2456. ? *wic. 'U' 'to order, require, beg' > HS: WS *√wc.y|w > Ar É'cava was_a-t- 'commandement, ordre', √ws.y D 'léguer qch. par testament, recommander qch. en se mourant', √ws.y Sh id., 'ordonner, commander', BHb vc2 c.aw n. 'order', {KBR} 'command', √c.wy v. D (pf. eulc5 c.iw'wa-) 'command', SmA √s.wy v. D 'command', Sb ws.t 'decree, ordain', Mh {Jo.} awo⁻s.i, Jb C o⁻s.i 'give dying instructions'; √c.wy D v. 'order', IA bs.wt 'in an order, by ordering' ¶ BK II 1551-2, KB 946-8, KBR 1008-9, Tal 726, BGMR 164, Jo. M 432, Jo. J 293, DRS 592 || Eg fOK w3 v. command, decree, commend to', w3, w3.t 'order' ¶ EG I 394-7, Fk. 73-4 || C: Ag *ciw-/caw- v. 'beg' (× N *r^s-Ew_lØ_lV 'to want', 'to beg', q.v. ffd.) || ?φ K: GZ *χw^re^lc^lc^l.- -- > G χvec.- v. 'beg', Mg, Lz χvec.- id. (←b- G?) ¶ Chik. 427 ¶ *χ- may be due to metanalysis of the 1 sg. form (with the pK px. *χw- of 1s) || D (in SD) *vi|eca-, {GS} *vi|esa- 'command, order' > Tm viyam id., Kn besa 'performance of a prescribed act, demand, order' ¶ D #5405, GS 75-6 (on the SD neutralization of *i and *e before *a of the next syll.).

2457. *wec^l._lV_l¶V 'to go out' > HS: S *√ws^l.? , -ws^l.i? - 'go out' [× WS *√ws^l.? 'blossom' < N *wi^lus^l¶V 'to grow' (of plants), q.v. ffd.] > OCn [EA] yi-s.a (3s ip. G), Ph √yc.¶ G 'go out', BHb √yc^l.? G {KBR} id., 'come out, come forth', Ug √ys.¶ v. 'come out', {OAS} 'salir, asomar', Amr {Krb., Frnz.} inf. wa-za-u⁻-um (= inf. was_a¶um) 'go out', Sb, Gz √ws^l.? v. 'come out, go out', Ak √ws.¶ v. 'go out\away', d *maws^l.a? - > BHb ac_l&m mo⁻c_a- 'place\act of going out, source', Ph m(w)s.?, Y'd aqvm mqk.¶ (k. [χ.]), IA mw^l? 'rising (of the sun)', Sr (d) maw^li⁻t_a- 'growth (Wachstum), plant', Ak mu⁻s_u- 'exit, passage, escape' ¶ KB 406, 530, KBR 425-7, BDB 422-6, HJ 465,604-5, A #1222, OLS 539-40, Br. 304-5, Lv. T I 340, Js. 583, BGMR 156, L G 606, Sd.. 1475, Frnz. EL 152, 157, Jo. J 296, CAD X/2 247, DRS 595-6 || IE: NaIE *wesk- v. 'go out, depart' > OI [Dhat.] vas_k-ate⁻ (MW: vas_k-ate⁻ is an *err.* spelling for vask-ate⁻) id. || MHG wischen v. 'leicht & schnell sich bewegen, (ent)schlüpfen' || ı W {Mn. ←-?} gwesu 'go out, depart' ¶ Mn. 1528, 1678, MW 930, Lex. 324 || A: NaT *o⁻c⁻ v. 'go out' (of fire, etc.), 'be extinguished' > OT {Cl.} o⁻c⁻ id. ([MhK] o⁻t o⁻c⁻di 'the fire went out [ñakaSa]', erni^l o⁻pka⁻si o⁻c⁻di 'the man's anger died out [ñakaSa]), Tkm, Qrg, ET, Ln o⁻c⁻-, Qzq, Qq, Tv o⁻s⁻-, Tf o⁻ 's⁻-, StAlt o⁻c⁻-, Uz yÄ⁻ ωc⁻-, Xk us-, Yk o⁻s⁻ v. 'go out' (of fire), OT o⁻c⁻- {DTS} v. 'stop' (of breath) ([MhK] erni^l t_{in}i o⁻c⁻di 'the man's breath stopped'), VTt u⁻s⁻ v. 'die out' (of a clan, etc.), 'be ruined' ¶ Cl. 19-20, DTS 376, ET Gl 559-60, Ra. 215, TatR 755 || D (in GnD) *vecc-/venc- v. 'take out' > Mnd ve⁻n3-, Kui ve⁻sa- v. 'take out', Ku vecc- v. 'take out\off' ¶ D #5523.

2458. ?? *w^luc^l._lV_l¶V v. 'put, set, lay' > HS: WS *√ws^l.¶ > Ar ø5v √wδ^l.¶ G (ip. -wδ^l.a¶-) v. 'put, place (placer, poser, mettre)', Sb hws^l.¶ inf. 'be stationed, be resident', ?σ Jb C {Jo.} 'mos^l.a¶ 'circular house; family' ¶ BK 1554-7, BGMR 157, Jo. J 296, ≈ DRS 598-9 || K *°c^l._lq- (or *c^l.q-) > OG, G c^l.q-'put\set (several objects on sth.), arrange' (→ 'draw up warriors in battle array') ¶ Chx. 2204, 2227, DCh. 1700, KEGL VIII 1215-6, Abul. 555 || D (in GnD) *uc- v. 'set, put' > Png uc- v. 'fix (e.g. net), set (trap), put (put on fire)', Mnd uc- v. 'fix (net), set (trap)' ¶ D #582 || ? A: Tg: Ewk PT ucu^lc3- v. 'lie, liegen' (of a person) ¶ STM II 297.

Hofm. 84, Frn. 1211, En. 272, StSS 639, Wn. 541-2. Ad. 590, 608, Ts. W 107 **II U**: FU *weðV 'kill' (× N *wedV 'to hunt', q.v. ffd.) **II D** (in SD) {tr., 'GS} *vet.t.- 'cut with weapon, cut off, strike' > Tm vet.t.u 'cut with sword\axe, cut off, engrave, dig as a well', Ml vet.t.uka id., vet.t.u 'blow, strike, cut, wound', Kt vet. n. 'cut, mark of a cut', Kn bet.t.u 'strike forcibly into, cause to enter firmly, impress, stamp, coin', Tu bet.t.u- 'cut, circumcise', ? bot.t.u- 'beat as a drum, knock as a door' ¶ D #5478 ◇ The root-medial lr. in pB (reconstructed according to Pr.'s theory) points to a pN lr., which is likely to have been *? (the only lr. liable to leave no traces [such as lengthening of vowels] in NaIE). But if the form of the verb in B may be explained without postulating a lr. (↔ Pr.), the N etymon is *wedV ◇ IS SS #3.23 and IS MS 262 (*wedΛ 'cut [with weapon]' > IE, D).

2461. *wVd_lV_lfV 'to walk, go, set out for' > HS: B *√w_lydh 'go' (× N *f'o'dU 'go') > Sll {Ds.} əddu ~ ədzu (3m pf. idza) 'go', n. act. tawada 'going, to go', Tmz {MT} ddu (3m pf. dda) 'go, go away', Izd {Mrc.} ddu (pf. idda), Kb {Dl.} d_d_u (3m pf. yəd_d_a), BSlh/BMs {Ds.} əddu (3m pf. idda) 'walk, go', SrSn {Rn.} addu, SrSn Gz ip. tudu 'go', BMs əddu (pf. idda) 'walk', Awj {Prd.} 'add (3m pf. ya'add, ya'idda) 'go' [with an obscure '], Zng {TV} pf. yidde 'aller' ¶ Ds. 13, MT 750, Dl. 126-7, Rn. 305, Ds. B 10, 212, Prd. 159, Mrc. 18, 162, TC Z 306 || ?? WS *√wdf > Ar √wdf G (pf. waduḡa) 'partir pour un voyage', ?σ Jb C {Jo.} √wdf (pf. ōda/, sbjn. 'y-ḡdaḡ) 'see so. off' ¶ BK II 1509, Jo. J 286, DRS 502-3 **II IE**: NaIE *wad^h- (or *wəd^h-/waḍ^h-) 'walk, wade' > L vaḍ-o-, -eṛe 'go' {{EI}: with new long grade), vadum 'shallow ford in a river\sea', vaḍ-o-, -aṛe v. 'wade' || Gmc: ON vaða 'to wade, advance', Dn vade, Nnr, Sw vada, Nr vaḍ vade, OHG watan, NHG waten 'to wade', AS wadan id., 'to walk, stride', NE wade v.; Gmc *waða n. 'ford' > OHG wat id., NHG Watt 'sandbank, shallows', AS wæd 'ford; water, sea', ON vað 'ford, shallow (place)' ¶ WP I 217, P 1109, EI 625 (*wad^h- 'wade'), WH II 723-4, Vr. 637, Kb. 1152, OsS 1103, Ho 378, Sw. 198, KM 841 **II K**: GZ *wed-/wid- 'go, walk' (× *f'o'dU 'go') > OG w_lved-/wid-, G ved-/vid-, Mg, Lz id- id. ¶ K 84, K² 51, FS K 121-2, FS E 130-1, Chik. 273 **II A**: M *o_l:id- 'go, depart, set out for' [× N *f'o'dU 'go' (q.v. ffd.) × N *qad_lV_l?o¹ 'to step, walk'] ◇ In the HS cognate the lr. follows *d, while in the IE √ it precedes *d. It not clear which √ variant is ancient and which results from *mt*.

2462. *wedhA 'to cause to go (drive, lead)' > HS: WS *√wdh > Ar √wdh (ip. yadihu) 'éloigner qn. et l'empêcher de se livrer à qch.'; Mh {Jo.} √wdy (pf. awoḍi) 'take away', Jb E {Jo.} √wdy (pf. oḍi), Jb (Δ?) {Jo. H} wudi id., Mh S {Jo.} awoḍi 'bring', ? Hrs {Jo.} √wdy (pf. aweḍ, sbjn. yaweḍ) 'turn away' ¶ In SES the intervoc. *-h- is likely to have been lost ¶ BK II 1513, Jo. M 421, Jo. H 124 || EC: Sml wad- {DSI} 'lead, guide, direct, drive (conduire, guidare, dirigere)', {ZMO} vt. 'move; drive; conduct, lead', Sml N {Abr.} wad- 'drive', Rn {PG} weya or woya 'drive (animals), lead' || DhI {EEN, E} wad_l-, wad_lat_l-, {To.} wad- 'carry' || SC: Kz {E} walit- v. 'wear', Asa {E} wades- v. 'lift, carry' ¶ Abr. S 246, DSI 602, PG 293, E SC 311, EEN 43. To. D 149 || *mt*: B {Pr.} *√wht vt. 'drive, chase' > Ah {Fc.} awt, Ty/ETwl əwət 'drive (domestic animals)' ['conduire en poussant devant soi (des animaux)'], 3m aor. Ah

i-wæt, ETwl i-wæt, Ty yə-wæt (Fcj. 62 = Pcj I A 6); coalesced with B *√wht 'beat, strike', whence Kb əwt i lmal 'chase away the cattle!' ('fait sortir les bêtes!') is interpreted as 'beat the cattle away!' ¶ Fc. 1533, 2005, Pr. M VI-VII 106, GhA 203, 246-7, Dl. 878-9 II IE *wed^h₁H₁- > NaIE *wed^h- v. 'lead' (with loss of *ə [< *H] in the prevoc. position) > Iir *wad^h- v. 'lead, lead a woman into one's house' > Av vaḍayeiti 'leads', upa-vaḍayeiti 'gives a woman in marriage', Yzg waḍ- 'marry', d OI va'dhu-h. 'bride, young wife', Av vaḍu- 'wife, woman', Sgd wdw 'wife', Psh wal-war 'bride-price' || AS weddian 'marry', NE wed || OIr fedid '(he) leads, carries, brings', W arweddu 'to lead, bear', W dy-weddiō 'betroth' || BSL: Lt vedu` (inf. ve`sti), Ltv ve₁du ~ vedu (inf. vest) 'I lead, guide', 'I marry (a girl)', Pru west 'führen' | Sl inf. *vesti / 1s prs. *ved-o₁ 'lead' > OCS **вѣсти** vesti / **вѣдѣ** ved-o₁, Cz ve'sti / vedu, Slk viest' / vediem, P wies'c' / wiode₁, R, Uk вес'ти / ве'ду id., Blg ве'да 'I lead'; -d> iter.: Sl *vod i'ti / *vodjo₁ iter. '(use to) lead' > OCS **водити** voditi / **вождѣ** voz'd-o₁, Cz voditi, Slk vodit', P wodzic'₁, SCr vo`diti, R во'дит- / во'жу id., Blg 'води 'I (use to) lead' | P adduces here NaIE {P} *wed-mno- 'dowry' (in his interpretation 'bride-price') > Gk Hm ῥεδνα pl., Gk A pl. ῥεδνα, sg. ῥεδνον 'bride-price, nuptial gifts', AS wituma, wetma, OHG widamo 'dowry (Brautgabe, Migift)', NHG Wittum 'dowry, widow's jointure'. If this derived word does belong here (which is doubtful), its *d for the expected *d^h may be due either to *as* (caused by the adjacent plain voiced *m) or to contamination with a different √ ¶¶ Not here (⇔ EI) Ht huet- / hut(t)- / hu(i)ttiya- 'draw, pull, pluck, drag' (see Pv. III 343-52) ¶¶ WP I 255ff., P 1115-6, ≈ EI 346 & 369 (*h₂wed(H)- 'lead, take a wife'; *unj.* adduction of Ht and rec. of *h₂-); M K III 136-7, M E II 497-8, F I 442-3, Thr. § 177, YGM-1 32, 205, Frn. 1231-2, En. 273, KM 865, Vs. I 284, Glh. 677-8, Chrn. I 146, BER I 126, Schz. 321, Kb. 1188, OsS 1137, KM 865, Ho. 401 II U: FU *weta-- 'lead, pull, draw' > Vp {ZM} veda- 'drag; lead (so.)', ka'z'ipol'is' veda- 'lead so. arm-in-arm with him', F veta--, Es veda- 'pull, draw, haul, drag' | pMr {Ker.} *vet'ə-/*vit'ə- ({Ker.}: < ppMr *vīd'ə-) > Er бетл-мс vet'a-ms, {W} ved'a-ms, Er Kz {Ps.} vit'u-ms, Mk влте-мс va't'ə-ms, {Ps.} va't'ə-ms^d va'd'a-ms 'to lead' | pChr {Ber.} *wiḍṭ- 'lead' > Chr: H wiḍe- (inf. видаш 'wiḍas', {Ep.} 'wiḍa's'), L wuḍe- (inf. виедаш wuḍas'), Uf/B wuḍe- id. || OHg XII-XIV vezet- 'accompany, lead', Hg vezet- v. 'lead, guide, conduct', OHg ≥XIV, Hg veze'r 'leader, chief(tain)' || ?? Y: Y T {Ku.} u-se- 'carry/take away (**отвезти, отнести**)', Y T/K {Jc.} 'us'e- 'lead, carry' ¶ Coll. 67, UEW 569-70, It. #343, Sm. 551 (FU, Ugr *weta--, FP *veta-- 'pull'), SK 1719-21, ZM 621, ERV 129, PI 61-2, Ber. 89, Ker. II 188, MRS 65, 85, Ep. 12, Ü 35, MF 690, EWU 1631, Ku. 289, Ang. 248 II A: T *īḍ- 'send (sth.)', (→) 'allow to go, release' > OT {Cl.} īḍ- id., XwT XIV iḍ- ~ iy-, MQp [CC] XIV i-/iy-, Qrg, Alt iy-, Xk ьс- is- 'send', Kr, QrB iy-, Tv it-, Yk ī t-, Chv ip- yar- 'send, allow to go' ¶ Cl. 37-8, Rs. W 164, ET Gl 332-3, Md. 82, 165 || M d *udur'i(d)- > MM udurid- [HI] {Ms.} 'guide, lead', [S] {H} v. 'lead', WrM udurid-, HlM удирда-х 'lead, guide, direct', WrO {Krg.} udurid- 'lead, guide, conduct', Brt ударида-, Kl † удрд-х удѣрдѣхъ 'direct, lead (**руководит, вести за собой**)', ? Kl {Rm.} udr tatα-χα 'anführen, leiten', Ord {Ms.} ud_uri-, ud_urid_- 'be the first to do sth., take the initiative, begin, make preparations for', ud_uril 'enterprise,

initiative', Mnr H {SM} d_uru- 'lead, guide, indicate', {T} duru- 'lead, show the way', Dx {T} uduru- v. 'guide, be so.'s guide' ¶ H 159, Ms. H 105, MED 862, Chr. 463, KRS 528-9, Krg. 168-9, KW 446, SM 67, T 332, T DnJ 136, Ms. O 723 ¶¶ ≈ SDM97 (A *u̯^hdu!; incl. T, M), ≈ DQA #678 [T *i̯^hδ- < pA i̯^hu̯^hdu 'lead, direct) ◇ FU *-t- < *-th- by as from N *-dh-. In A there is compensatory lengthening of the vw. (due to the loss of the N Ir. [or of *w-?]) ◇ ≈ IS MS 333 (*wet^h 'lead': IE, ?A, U), ≈ UEW 569 (U, IE).

2463. *w^hi̯gl̥ʔIE 'to carry, take (somewhere)' > IE: NaIE *weg^h- v. 'carry, convey', *wog^ho-s 'way' > OI 'vahati 'drives, transports, rides, draws (a car), leads', Av vaz-aiti 'goes in vehicle (fährt)', MPrs vazitan 'dahinfahren', KhS bays- v. 'move, run, ride, ride in vehicle' || Gk P φεχε'τω 'he should bring', Gk Cp aor. ῥεφεξε 'er brachte dar', Gk A ῥοχο 'anything which bears, carriage' || L veh-o^h, e^hre / pfc. ve^hxī / sup. vectum 'carry, convey' || OIr fe'n, W gwain '∈ vehicle', cy-wain 'fahren', Brtt b> L co-vinnus 'war-chariot of the ancient Britons and Belgæ' ({WH}: < *ko-weg^h-nos) || Gt ga-wigan, OHG (gi-)wegan vt. 'move, shake'; Gt wagjan id., af-wagjan 'to shift, remove', ON vega vt. 'schwingen, heben', OHG weggen vt. 'move, shake', AS wezan vt. 'move, bring, lead'; OHG wagan 'cart', AS wæzn 'vehicle', ON vagn id., 'sledge'; Gmc {Zlz.} *weg-a-z ~ *weg-u-z 'way' > Gt wig-s, ON veg-r, OHG, OSx weg, NHG Weg, AS wez 'way', NE way || Lt ve^hz'ti (1s prs. vez'u^h) v. 'convey', Ltv vizina^ht v. 'take (out) for a drive' || Sl *vez- > OCS вєстѣ vesti (1s prs. вєзѣ vezo^h) v. 'convey \ transport in a vehicle\ship', R вєз'ти / вє'зѣ, P wies'c' / wioze^h, Cz ve^hzti / vezu v. 'convey \ transport', Blg вє'за 'I convey, transport'; iter. R во'зит-, SCr vo^hziti, P wozic' v. 'convey, transport' || pAl {O} *weza > Al vjedh (aor. vodha) 'steal' || pTc {Ad.} *w'a^hkne > Tc: A wka^hm (pl. wa^hknant), B yakne 'way, manner' ¶ WP I 249-51, P 1118-20, EI 91 (*weg^h- 'bear, carry'), M K III 177-9, M E II 535-7, Bai. 270, F II 457-8, WH I 282 & II 742-3, EM 717, LP § 17, Zlz. M II #29.41, Fs. 212, 541, 563, Vr. 639, 650, Kb. 1130, 1157-8, OsS 1074-5, 1109-10, Schz. 306, 313, Ho. 380, 388, Frn. 1236, SJSS 183, Vs. I 286, Chrn. I 138, BER I 129, O 510, Ad. 481-2 || U *wi^he > FU *wi^he v. 'take sth. somewhere, carry' > F vie v. 'take, bring, carry', Es vii- v. 'bring' || pLp {Lr.} *vik^hz- v. 'carry\transport (away, from one place to another)' > Lp: Klt {Lr. <-?} viikka^hd, Kld {SaR} вѣкѣ id., {TI} vi^hjk:a^hδ^h, T {TI} vi^hjk:əd^h 'führen' || pMr {Ker.} *vi^hxə- > *vi^hyə- > Er Δ {ERV} вѣ-мє vi^hye-ms 'отвєзѣти', v. 'drive/convey so. to some place', {Jv.} вѣ-мє ~ вѣи-мє ~ вѣи^h-мє 'отвєзѣти', v. 'carry sth. to some place', Mk {PI} вѣ- vi-n, Δ v'iyə- v. 'accompany so., send back sth. (with\through so.)' || pPrm {LG} *vayX- v. 'bring' > OPrm way-, Z vay-, Vt vayini id. (in the light of OPrm w- is it preferable to reconstruct pPrm *way-?) || ObU {Ht.} *wi^h-/*wi^hy-/*wi^hŷ- v. 'take' > pVg *wi^h-/*wi^hŷ-/*we^hy- (= {Hl.} *we^hy-, {Ht.} *wa^hŷ-y-) > Vg: T u^h-/*u^hy-/ u^hw-, LK/MK/UK wi-/ wi^hx-/ wa^hy-, P wi-/ wu^h-/ wiy-/ wu^hy-/ wa^hy-, NV wu^h-/ wa^hy-, SV/LL u^h-/ u^hy-/ wa^hy-, UL/Ss wi-/ wi^hx-/ woy- id.; pOs *we^h-/*we^hy- ({Hl.} *wi^h-/*wi^hy-) > Os: V/Vy/Ty/Y/D/K we^h-/*we^hy-, Mz/Kz wu^h-, O wu-/ wuy- id. || Hg viv-/ vi-/ visz-, Hg Δ veys-, ve^hs-, vu^hs- v. 'carry, lead', Hg ve^hv-/ ve^h-/*ve^hsz- v. 'take, take away, buy', visel- v. 'carry, lead' || pY {IN} *weye^h- vt. 'lead' > Y K {IN} ege^h- 'lead by the hand', T {IN} wege^h-

id., {Ku.} *wegīe-* 'lead after oneself', 'lead an animal (by the rein, etc.)' ¶ Coll. 125 (**weye* ~ **wiye*), It. #405, 265-6, UEW 573 (**wiye*), Sm. 551 (FU **wixi-*, FP **vixi-*, Ugr **wiḡi-* 'take'), Lr. #1384, TI 752, LG 47, Ht. #651, MF 687-8, SaR 65, ERV 134, Jv. 91, PI 55-6, Ker. II 190 (Mr **vīxə-* > **viyə-*, misinterpreted as 'wegnehmen'), IN 249-50, Ku. 46-7 ¶ The change FU **-ī-* > Prm **a* is obscure (It. 265-6: "a < vorperm. **ī*. Könnte man sich die Entwicklung **-īy-* > **-īi-* > > **-ei-* > **-aī-* > **-ai-* vorstellen?") ¶ HS: Eg G *wɜ̃.t* 'way', Eg fMK *wɜ̃* v. 'go, set out, proceed' ('sich begeben, gehen') ¶ EG I 403-4, Fk. 75 || WCh: Gmy {Kr.} *wo'ka'm* 'road', Tng {J} *o'ko'*, {ChC} *wo'ko'* 'way, path, road' || ECh: ? Nd D {J} **u'ge'y* v. 'bring' ¶ J T 127, ChC s.v. 'road' and 'bring' || ?σ,φ EC {Ss.} **yug-* v. 'pull of/out' > Kns {BISO} *yuk-* v. 'pull off, pull thread off spool', Gdl {Bl.} *yuk-* v. 'take, unhang (sth. fastened)', Dbs, Gln *yuk-* 'herausziehen' ¶ Ss. PEC 43, AMS 192, 228, BISO 220, Bl. G 131 ♦ IS SS 334 [#6.20] (IE, U), IS MS 351 s. v. *нести* **wegA* (IE, U; *ī ÷ Tg* **e'ga'* v. 'carry, drag' [with a query]). In fact, the Tg *√* in question is **e'b'e-* (> Ewk PT *эwə-* ~ *əxɜ-* v. 'carry on one's back to another place', Orc *эwugi-* v. 'bring', ≠ STM II 436) and it is hardly a cognate of IE **weg^h-* and FU **wiwe-* ♦ Cf. Gr. II #57 (**wek* 'carry') [IE, U, A + Ai].

2464. **wa''kØE* (= **wa''kʃE?*) 'strong, vigorous; strength' > HS: S **°/wkʃ* > Ar *√wkʃ* 'be strong (robuste)' (a horse), 'be fast/firm' (thing) ¶ BK II 1597, Hv. 891 II IE: NaIE **weg^h-* 'strong, vigorous' (→ 'awake'), **wog^h-* 'strength', **weg^he-* 'be strong' > OI 'va-ja-h. 'contest (Wettkampf), victory', Av *vazis'ta-* 'am besten mit Kraft versehen' || L *vege-o-* / *vege-re* 'stir up, quicken', *vege'tus* 'lively, vigorous, fresh', *vigil* 'wakeful, watchful' || Gt *ga-wak-nan*, ON *vakna*, AS *wæcnan* vi. 'to awake'; Gt *wakan*, OSx *wako-n* 'be awake', OHG *wahhe-n* vi. 'wake, wake up (wachen, er-über-wachen)', NHG *wachen* 'be awake, be on guard, keep watch', AS *wæc'c'an* 'wachen', NE *watch*; ON *vakinn* 'awake'; AS *wacian* 'be awake', NE *wake*; caus.: Gt *us-wakjan* 'to awaken from sleep', ON *vekja*, OSx *we'kkjan*, OHG, NHG *wecken*, AS *we'c'c'an* vt. 'wake' ¶ WP I 248-9, P 1117-8, E 550, M K III 182, M E II 540-1, WH II 741, 788, Fs. 209, 536, 547-8, Kb. 1133, 1164, OsS 1079, KM 828, 842, Vr. 639, 652, Ho. 378, 387, Ho. S 62, 85 II U: FU **wa''ke* 'strength, power' > F *va''ki* (gen. *va''en*) id., 'people, men', Es *va''gi* 'might, strength, force' ! pLp {Lr.} **ve'kɜ* {AD} 'strength, might' > K {Gn.} *vigg*, Kld {SaR} *ви-гk* id., 'force', Lp: L {LLO} *viehka*, N {N} *viekka'* 'rather large/strong', adv. 'fairly, rather' ! Er *viy*, Mk *vi* 'strength, power, might' ! Chr: L *вий* *wiy*, B *wiy*, H *ви* *vi* id. ! Prm **viy-* 'strength' (homonymous with **viy-* 'joint, Gelenk' of uncertain origin) > Z I/Sk/Ss/Ud *yɜz-vi*, Z LV *yɜz-viy* 'strength' (*yɜz* 'people, men' and 'joint, articulation [of a limb]'), Vt *kat'-vi* 'strength, power' (*kat'* id.) || ObU {Hl.} **we-y*, {Ht.} **we-y* 'strength' > pVg {Ht.} **wa''x* > OVg Tr/Tb *ba*, OVg N Chd *ya* [Cyrillic script], Vg: T *wa-w*, LK/MK/UK/NV *wɔ''*, LL *wɔ'*, UL/Ss *wa-x* id.; pOs {Ht.} **wo''y* > Os: V/Vy *wo''x*, Ty *wɔ''x^w*, Y *wo'w*, D/K *wex*, O *wey* id. || ?? Sm: Ne {Lh.} *βik'a* 'Kraft' ¶ Coll. 123-4, UEW 563, It. #277, Sm. 551 (FU **wa''ki*, FP **va''ki*, Ugr **wa''kiṛ* 'power'), Lr. #1396, Lgc. #8518:6, SaR 42, LLO 1398, N III 77, MRS 65, Ep. 12, ≈ LG 55, SZ 141-2, U ZS 178, Ht. #672, ≠ MF 681-2, Jk. rColl. 52, Lh. JVD 161 II A **b'e'k'i* 'firm, hard, very' > NaT **bek* 'firm, solid, stable' > OT {Cl., MKD} *ba''k* id., XwT XIV

bek c'ok 'very much', xiv bek 'firmly', OOsM ≥xv pek 'firm, solid, violent', Tkm bek, ET ba'k 'firm, solid, stable', Qmq bek 'firm, solid; very', Tk pek 'hard, firm', QrB, Qrg bek 'firm', Qzq, Qq, Nog bek, VTt, Bsh бик bik 'very', Alt b_ek, Tf b_e'k', Xk пик pik 'firm, solid', Yk biga' id. ¶ Cl. 323, Rs. W 68, ET B 117-20, Ra. 161, BIG 149 || M *beki 'strong, firm, solid; robust, vigorous, durable' > WrM beki, HIM бyx, Brt бyxи id., WrO beki ~ begi 'firm, strong', Kl Ö {Rm.} bekə 'stark, fest', MM [MA] {Pp.} d bekit- v. 'strengthen' ¶ MED 96, Krg. 342, Pp. MA 116, Chr. 134, KW 41 || pKo {S} *pək_lh_l 'very' > NKo p^hək 'very, very much' ¶ SDM97 (A *ba_lek'i 'firm, hard, very'), Rm. SKE 213, Rm. EAS I 57, 145, MLC 1743 ◇ N *-kØ- (= most probably *-kʃ-) is evidenced by S and A (A *-k'- < *-kØ- [= *-kʃ-?]) ◇ IS MS 367 (N *wa'ke 'strong' > IE, U), UEW 563 (U, T, M) ◇ Gr. II #369 (*bek 'strong') [IE, U + *err.* A, Ko + *qu.* Gil].

2465. *wak_l∇_lXa (= *wak_l∇_lha?) or *wak_l∇_lfa 'to shout' > IE: (*mt*) *we_lahg-/*whg- > NaIE *wa_lg- / ? *wəg- 'shout, cry' > L va_lgi̯-o̯ / va_lgi̯-re 'cry, whimper asd a child', va_lgor (gen. va_lgo_r-is) 'the crying of young children, the bleating of kids' || Lt vo'grauti 'to whimper, shout', {Nsl.} vo'gra, Lt Δ vo_lgras n. 'a whimpering person (child)' ¶ But OI fVd vag_lnu-h, m. 'cry, call, roar, sound (esp. of animals)' and Vd vagva_lnu- 'sound, noise' are likely to belong not here (because of a), but rather to IE *wek^w- (cf. N *waK_lU 'to call') ¶ WP I 214-5, P 1110, WH II 723-4, Frn. 1271, M K III 123, M E II 488, Ped. IH 57-8 (heteroclisys: nom. *wa_lg-u / gen. *wag_l-n-es), cp. EI 89 [(s)weh_{Ag}^h- ≈ 'cry out; resound') || HS: S: [1] WS *√wk_h ~ *°√wkʃ > Gz √wk_h v. D 'clamour, boast', Sb {Mü.} wk_hy-n '(?) altercation, dispute', ? BHb √wk_h Sh (ip. h@ik5&i yo_l'k īā_h) 'rebuke, call to account, judge', JEA √wk_h Sh (pf. hk2&a ?o_l'k ā_h) {Sl.} 'decide, establish; admonish' ({Lv.} 'zurectweisen'), JA [Trg.] {Js.} atluhk1&a ?o_l'k ā_h 'hu_l't ā_l ~ aT1hk2&a ?o_l'k ā_h'ta_l 'reproof', ({Lv.} 'Zurechtweisen') (× *√wk_h argue, strife) Ar √wkʃ G {Hv.} 'reprehend so. on' (× *√wkʃ 'strike', hence the meaning {BK} 'réduire qn. au silence par une forte reprimande'); [2] *°√wkʃ > Ar *√wkʃ TD (V form) 'pousser des cris dans la douleur de la parturition (se dit de la chamelle)' (? for *h due to onomatopœia?) ¶ BK II 1594, 1597, Hv. 891, L G 612, Mü. ÄMSW 284, KB 391-2, Js. 25, Lv. I 502-3, Lv. T I 14, Sl. 534, DRS 538 || C: Ag *wak- 'shout' > γ Xm {R} wa_ly- 'schreien, mit lauter Stimme rufen, lärmern' ¶ R Ch 110 || U: FU *wak∇ 'call' (× N *waK_lU id. [q.v. ffd.]) > ObU {Ht.} *wa_ly- 'call (rufen)' > pVg *wa_ly- > Vg: LK/P wo_lw-/wow-, MK wo_ly-/wow-, NV/LL wow-, SV wo_ly-/woy-, Ss wō_lw- 'call (зѡат-), ask for'; pOs {Ht.} *way- id. > Os: V way-, Ty wa_ly- id., Vy way-, Y wa_ly-, D/K/O way-, Nz/Kz wō_ly- 'call (зѡат-)' ¶ Ht. #673, Trj. S 507, BV 23 || D (in SD) *vak-, {GS} *vag- v. 'sound, cry' > Tm vakul_li, vakun_li n. 'sound', Kn bagul_l(u), bagal_lu v. 'bark, cry out', baggu 'crying', Tu bagal_lu-, bagul_lu- v. 'bark, clamour' ¶ D #5204 ◇ The loss of the lr. in Bj suggests that it was *h or *ʃ rather than *χ or *γ. If the N lr. was *ʃ, S *h in *√wk_h may be due to *as* (*kʃ > *kh) ◇ Alt. rec.: N *waka > NaIE *wa_lg-/wag-, while S *h ~ *ʃ in *√wk_h ~ *°√wkʃ is an *ext.*

2466. *waK_lU 'to call' > IE: NaIE *wek^w- (prs. *wok^w-ti) 'speak' [with possible infl. of IE *Hwek^w- < N *XoK_lU 'to call out, speak (solemnly); incantations'], 'call' > OI 'vak-ti (pp.

uk'ta-), 'vivak-ti 'says, speaks', Av vak- (pp. u[~]xta-) 'speak'; ? (with as *kn > *gn and infl. of NaIE *wa⁻g- / ? *wæg- 'shout, cry' < N *wak_LV_LXa or *wak_LV_Lfa 'to shout?'): OI fVd vag'nu-h, m. 'cry, call, roar, sound (esp. of animals)' and Vd vagva'nu- 'sound, noise' || Arm goçem goc^hem v. 'cry, exclaim, call' || Gk εἶπον, Gk Ls φειπῆν aor. 'spoke' || L d voc-o⁻, voca⁻-re 'call, summon' || Pru wackitwei 'locken', wackis 'Geschrei', enwacke⁻mai 'wir rufen an', "EI} 'we invoke' || d *wek^wos- 'speech' > OI vacas-, Av vac^hah- 'speech, word' || Gk ῥεποῖ 'word, a saying, speech', Gk Ae/Cp φε'ποῖ 'word' || d *wo⁻k^w-(s) 'voice' > OI nom. va⁻k / obl. va⁻c- 'voice, speech, word', Av nom. va⁻x-s[~] / acc. va⁻c[~]-əm id. || L vo⁻x / gen. vo⁻c-is 'voice, cry, call' || Gk ῥοῖ* 'voice' (Gk Hm ῥοπ-α acc., ῥοπ-οῖ gen.) || pTc {Ad.} *wek > Tc: A wak, B wek id., 'noise' || d *wok^w-tlo-m > OIr {P} foccul 'word', ?σ W gwaethl 'strife, battle' || other ds : OHG gi-wahan (p. giwuoc ~ giwuag) {Kb.} 'erwähnen, erzählen, sagen, erinnern', giwahanen 'to mention, remember', NHG erwa^hnnen, Dt gewagen, gewag maken 'to mention'; ON va^htta 'to testify', va^httr 'testimony' (< Gmc *waxta-z); Gmc *woxm, {Ho.} *wo⁻hm- > ON o^hmun 'voice', AS wo⁻m(a) 'noise' || The adduction of Ht huek- 'conjure, treat by incantation' (as in P 1136) is convincingly rejected by Puhvel (Pv. III 323-7); on Ht huek- cf. N *XoK.U '↑' || WP II 245-6, P 1135-6, EI 534-5, M K III 123-6, 180, 221, M E II 488-94, 539-40, Brtl. 1340-2, Vr. 419, 648, Vr. N 203, KM 174, YGM-1 253, Ho. 405, Kb. 1132, OsS 276, 1075, En. 169, 270, Sl. 382, F I 464, 545 & II 458, WH II 823-5, Wn. 541, Ad. 607, Ad. H 37-9, Ts. E I 255-7 || HS: Ch: ECh: Smr {J} 'wo^hg^h 'call', Ndam D {J} wuga, Tmk {Cp.} w^hg id., Mkl {J} wa^hke^h 'appeler, nommer' || ChL, ChC, J LM 183 || ??? U: FU *wak_V 'call' (× N *wak_LV_LX_Lfa 'to shout' [q.v. ffd.]) || ?? A: ? T *ma⁻kir- 'shout, bellow' (× N *m^ha^h?_LV_LK.V 'cry', q.v. ffd.) ◇ Cf. aldo SD *vak- v. 'sound, cry' (D #5204), which is more likely to belong to N *wak_LV_LX_Lfa '↑'.

2467. *wik^h.a^h 'back part, behind, backwards' > IE: NaIE *wei⁻k- (~ *wei⁻g-??) 'yield, give way, draw back' (contamination with homonymous roots for 'move', 'tremble', etc.) > Gk εἴκω / aor. ἔε(φ)εἴξε 'yield, give way, draw back' || OI vi^hjate⁻ 'starts back, recoils, flees from' || Gmc *wīk- 'give way, give in' > OSx wīkan 'to yield, give in, give way', AS wīcan 'to give way, collapse', {EI} 'yield, give ground', OHG wīhhan, NHG weichen id., 'give in', ON vikja, vikva, y^hkva id. || ≈ WP I 233-5, ≈ P 1130-1, ≈σ EI 607 (*wei⁻g/k- 'turn, yield'), ≈σ 63 (? *wei⁻k- 'bend a pliable object'), 607, ≈ Vr. 663, Kb. 1196, OsS 1154, ≈ KM 845, Ho. 392, Ho. S 87, ≈ Vr. 663 (all of them do not distinguish this √ from IE *wei⁻k/g- 'bend, swing'), F I 454 (a justified comparison between Gk, OI and Gmc), ≈ M K III 204-5 & M E II 577-8 (no distinction between vi^hjate⁻ 'flees' and vi^hjate⁻ 'heaves' of a different origin), MW 959 || The variant *wei⁻g- may be due to contamination with other roots || K: OG, G uk^h.u 'behind, backwards', uk^h.u-px. 'backwards', OG uk^h.u-ani 'behind', uk^h.u-mart 'backwards' || Chx. 1397-9, Ser. 157-8, DCh. 1251-5 || A: M *bo^hke 'back, backside' > WrO {Krg.} bo^hq 'rear, torso, rump, posterior, buttocks', Kl 6' κ bo^hkə 'backside of the knuckle-bone (serving as dice)', {Rm.} bo^hkö 'der Rücken, die Rückenseite des Spielknochens', Brt 6*xγ 'back part of the body', ?σ WrM {Bb.} bo^hke 'the frame of a plow'; M -b> Qzq {Rl.} bu^hgo^h 'die Stelle des Knochens (beim Spiel) mi der Rückseite nach oben'; M *bo^hksen 'backside, rear, buttocks' > MM [MA] {Pp.} bo^hkse

'buttocks', WrM bo''gsen, HIM 6' rc 'backside, posterior part, rear; rump, buttocks', Ord {Ms.} b_o''g_so'' 'buttocks, vulva', WrO {Krg.} bo''qso'' 'backside, rump', Kl боерс bo''gās 'rear, backside' ¶ KW 55 (equates Kl bo''kō with WrM bo''ke '?'), MED 126, Bb. 475, Pp. MA 123, Ms. O 85, Krg. 359, KRS 113, Rl. IV 1881.

2468. ***woyk** ∇ 'straight, even, fit' > IE: NaIE **wei_k-* 'true, like truth, fit' > Gk A ε'ικο'ϕ, Gk I ο'ικο'ϕ adj. 'like truth', n. 'likelihood', Gk 'εοικα (pfc. with prs. sense) 'be like', Gk Hm εϕικε ipf. 'it was opportune', Gk (F)ε'ικελοϕ, (F)'ικελοϕ adj. 'like', Gk A ε'ικα'ζω (ε-ϕικα-ζω) 'represent by an image, portray', Gk A ε'ικω'ν, Gk Cp ϕεικο'να acc. 'image, picture' :: Lt vy'k-ti 'be a success, happen, occur', i_c-vy'k-ti 'to come true; happen, occur', Ltv vi'kt 'gedeihen, vorstatten gehen', ve'ikt 'to manage, carry out', ve'ikties 'to succeed (in), do well' (a merger with the √ of Lt vaiky'ti 'to chase, hunt', veikti 'to do, act, have an effect?'), ? Lt pave'ikslas 'image, picture, example' (unless < **pa-veizd-klas* < IE *wei_d-/*wid-* 'see', as supposed by Bg. and Frk.) :: AS wī'z-wīh-we'oh 'image, idol' ¶ WP I 237, P 1129, ≈σ EI 25 [**wei_k-* 'appear (into the speaker's sphere of reference or another's)], F I 452-3, 530, Frn. 556, 1181, 1213-4, 1250, Bg. rHerm. 470 (= Bg. RR III 704) :: K: OG, G vak_e 'smooth, even', vak_- 'make/be smooth/even' ¶ Chx. 360-1, NCh. 213 :: U: FU (att. in FV) **woyke* 'straight' > F oikea 'right, just, correst', oiko- 'get right, rectify, straighten' : pLp {Lr.} **vo'ykz* 'straight, right' > Lp: N {N} vuoi'ga'd 'right, reasonable; straightforward', vuoi'ga^ adv. 'really, straight, truly', K {Gn.} vu'y:g, Kld {SaR} ву'йк adj. 'straight, even' : preMr {Ker.} **viyṣə-d'ə-* > pMr {Ker.} **viyəd'ə-* > Er виде vid'e, Δ viyed'e, Mk види 'vid'ə adj. 'straight', n. 'truth', Er вит- vit', Δ viyet', Mk види 'vid'i 'right (dexter)' : pChr **wiya-* > Chr: H виаекае wi(y)a''ka'' 'straight', виаенаеш wi(y)a''na''s', B wiyne- 'to become straight'; {Ber.} **wiya-ks-* > Chr: L виш wi'yas', YO/V wiya''ks', Ch wiyaks', B wiyas', H виаеш vi(y)a''s' 'straight' ¶ Coll. 103, UEW 824-5, SK 421-2, Lr. #1424, Lgc. #8735, SaR 54-5, Ker. II 190-1, ERV 132, 137-8, PI 54-5, Ber. 86, MRS 69, Ep. 12 ♦ IS MsN s.v. **woyk* ∆ 'straight' (IE, U).

2469. ***wal** ∇ 'be strong, able' > IE: NaIE **wal-* id., 'rule over' > L *val-eo-* / *valor* 'τιμη', value', Osc {Pln.} ϕαλε 'valens' or 'validus' (?) :: Clt: OIr {P} fal-n-, fol-n- 'herrschen', {P} flaith 'Herrschaft', {SB} 'Herrscher', OW gualart, W gwaladr 'lord, ruler, prince', W gwlad {EI} 'rulership', OCrn gulat, MBr gloat 'country, land', Br glad id., 'kingdom (heaven)', 'property' :: Gt waldan 'αρκειν, to suffice', ON valda, OSx gi-waldon, OHG waltan, NHG walten 'to rule, have control over, govern', AS wealdan id., 'possess', NE wield; ON veldi 'power, Macht' (< **woltiyom*); ON vald 'Macht, Gewalt', OFrs weld, OHG walt {Kb.} 'force, power, law', giwalt, MHG (ge)walt 'Gewalt, Macht, Herrschaft', NHG Gewalt 'power, authority, violence', AS zeweald 'power' :: BSl (+ext.): Lt valdy'-ti 'to rule, govern, own', Ltv valdri't 'to govern, rule, reign'; Lt velde'ti (1s prs. ve'ldu, ve'ldz'iu) 'to own, rule, take possession, inherit', Pru waldu'ns nom. sg. {En.} 'mantinieks (legatee)' or 'Erbteil', weldu'nai nom. pl., weldisnan acc. sg. 'heritage' : Sl inf. **volsti* (< **vold-ti*) / 1s prs. **vold-o* 'own, rule over' > OCS властѣ vlasti (1s prs. владаѣ vlado), OCz vla'sti (prs. vladu); **volde'-ti* 'to own'

> OCS **владѣти** vladeŭ-ti, OR **володѣти** volodeŭ-ti, R **Δ** воло'детъ, Uk воло'д° ти id., Blg вла'дег 'I rule over, own'; Sl *volda-ti 'to own' > OCS **владати** vlada-ti, Cz *cd* o-vla'dati id., SCr, Slv vla'dati 'to govern, rule, reign', P władac' 'to make use of, handle, manage, wield', Blg 'владам 'I rule over, own'; Sl *volstŭ (< *vold-tŭ) 'power (dominium)' > OCS **власть** vlastŭ '(political) power, power of the strong person; owned region' (→ R властъ 'political power'), OR **волость** volostŭ 'region, country, power', R 'волостъ 'volost (small rural diastrikt)', Blg власт 'political power', SCr vla'st 'power, might, rule', Slv la'st 'property, possession', Cz vlast, Slk vlast' 'one's native country', P włoś'c' 'landed property, estate'; ? OCS **влатъ** vlatŭ 'gigas' || pTc {Ad.} *wa'lo (obl. *la'nt) (< *wl-a'nt- 'the ruling one') > Tc A wa'l, B walo, A/B obl. la'nt 'king', B walo 'king'; pTc *wla'w- > Tc A/B wla'w- v. 'control' || Ht {Ts.} walliwalli- 'stark, kräftig', walliwallai- 'kräftigen' ¶¶ WP I 539, P 1111-2, EI 490, WH II 727-8, Pln. II 710, SB 262, LP §§ 136.1, 299, YGM-1 254, 267, Hm. 315, Fs. 548, Kb. 385, 1139, OsS 276, 1084, KM 835-6, Ho. 385, Vr. 640-1, 653, Frn. 1188-9, 1217-8, En. 270, 272, Vs. I 340-1, 344, BER 160-1, 163, Ma. CS 569-70, Glh. 674-5, StSS 118, Me. DIE 22 (Sl *vold- ÷ Gmc *wald- rather than Sl ← Gmc), Wn. 554-5, Ad. 581-2, 617, Ts. W 100 II D *val/*vall- 'strong' > Tm val 'strong, hard, forceful', vallam, valam 'strength', vallu 'be able', Ml val, valu 'strong, powerful, great', Kt val 'powerful, very, right', Kn bal v. 'grow strong/firm', bal(u) 'strength, firmness', Kdg bala 'power, strength', Tu bala 'strength', Tl valanu 'skill, excellence', Prj vela key 'right hand', Gdb valan 'thick, stout', Gnd walle' 'much, very'; (× D *val- < N *wulol.a ~ *wal.a 'big, large, multitude' [q.v.]): Mlt balehne 'large', balebale 'large ones', Brh balun 'big, large, elder' ¶¶ D ##5276, Zv. 156 [#225] II ? HS: C *°√wlk. > EC: Sd {Gs.} wolk.a, {Hd.} wolk.a' ~ walk.a' 'strength, power', {C} wolqa' 'strong'; HEC → Gf {Mrn.} wolk.a 'strength, power' ¶ Gs. 348, Hd. 400-1, C SE II 252, Mrn. S s.v. wolk.a, Mrn. O s.v. wolk.a II ? A: M *buli- 'be superior in strength, overcome, be victorious' > Brt були- id., (× M *buliya- 'take away by force, seize' < N *w'a'liiy.V 'to draw, pull [out]', q.v.): MM [S] {H} buli- 'conquer, rob, take away by force', WrM buli-, HlM були- 'overcome, conquer, take by force, be superior in strength', Mnr H {SM} b_uli- 'enlever de force, piller, ravir' ¶ Chr. 111, MED 134, H 22, SM 33 ♦ BmK #487 (IE, D).

2470. *wal.a (or *wulol.a?) 'big, large, multitude' > HS: CCh: Mch. {Mch.} wel, Mlw {Trn.} we'l, Mbara {TrnSL} wa'la' 'old'; Bu {ChL} ?wzla 'large', Mrg {Hf.} ?wa'l 'great' ¶ ChL II 55 [#281], Hf. GML 26, ChC, Trn. MVM 287, TrnSL 300 || ?σ C: Ag: Aw {Hz.} wulla', {CR} wul'la', Dmt {CR} wulla' 'all' ¶ AD SF 190 || ?σ SOm: Hm {Bnd. ← Fl., Ld.}, Hm K {Bnd.} (w)ul(l), Hm B {Bnd.} wu'l 'all' ¶ Bnd. AL 144, AD SF 190 II IE: NaIE *wel- 'many, much, amount' > Gk: I ε'ιλη (< *fελv-), A 'ιλη (ι-), D 'ιλα- (ι-) (< *fελvα-) 'a crowd, troop of men', Hm/A 'αλι adv. 'in crowds, in plenty' || Sl *velŭ(-jŭ) 'big, great' > OCS, OR **велии** velii, Blg 'вели, SCr ve'lji, OCz veli' id., Cz vele, Slk velo, Hls wjele 'very'; Sl *velŭ-mi 'very' (← instr. pl. of *velŭ) > OCS, OR **вельми** velŭmi, R † вел'ми, Cz velmi, Slk vel'mi, P wielmi id.; Sl *velikŭ(-jŭ) 'big, great' > OCS **великъ** velikŭ, Blg ве'лик, SCr ve'lik, Slv ve'lik, Cz vel(i)ky', Slk veliky', vel'ky', P wielki id., R, Uk ве'ликий 'great', R ве'лик 'is large/big' || ? W gwala 'amount, sufficiency, enough', MBr {LP} gwalch (not in Ern.),

Br gwalc'h 'satiety, sufficiency', Br a-walc'h 'enough', gwalc'han~ 'to sate, satisfy' || ?? Tc A wa'l, B walo 'king' (but more probably from IE *wal- 'be strong, rule over' < N *walV 'be strong, able', q.v.) ¶ ≈ P 1138, LS 828 (ι- in ιλη, ιλα), Ch. 462-3, ≈ F I 74, 722, Vs. I 288-9, Glh. 665-6, BER I 131-2, LP § 37.3, YGM-1 254, Hm. 56, 344, Wn. 554-5 || U *wulV 'big, much, many' > Lp: L a'llo id., N {N} o'llo ~ o'llo- o'lo 'much, many' || Os: N {KrT} w'el 'big, older', O {Stn.} wul, Pt {Stn.} ul, 'крупный, groß' || Sm: Ne: T 'ули' 'quite, very', T O {Lh.} ŋul' id. ¶ Coll. 44, UEW 543-4 (does not take into account Os and reconstructs U *ulV), Stn. D 1586, KrT I 222, Ter. 403, Lh. 43 || A *uolV 'big, many' > M *olan 'much, many, numerous' > MM [IM] {Pp.} olan, [MA, HI, S] olon id., WrM olan, HIM, Brt олон id., 'multitude', Ord {Ms.} olon, Kl олн, {Rm.} oln, Mnr M {T} olon 'much, many, numerous', Mnr H {T} oluon id., {SM} oluon id., 'very', Mnr H {T} , Ba {T} olon, Dx {T} olon 'much, many' ¶ Ms. H 81, Pp. MA 264-5, 443, H 123, MED 607-8, Ms. O 510, KRS 395, KW 285, Chr. 354, SM 298, T 354, T BJ 145, T DnJ 131 || T: NaT d *ulug 'big, great' (× A *p'ulE 'large' < ? N *p.al_yu 'much, superfluous') > OT, OOsM XIV uluy, XwT XIII ulu(y), MQp XIII ulu, XIV [CC] ulu, Chg xv, ET uluy ~ uluq, SY, Ln, Xk, Tv, Tf uluy, Tkm, Slr uli 'large, big, great', Tk ulu, Ggz, CrTt, Kr Cr ulu, Yk ulu id., VTt олы ъ ъ ъ 'large, big; old, grown up' (of a person), Az ulu 'big, great, ancient', Uz uluy, Qzq клы u'li, Qq ulli, Alt ulu, Uz uluy 'great', Qrg ulu 'great, elder', † uluq 'chief, ruler', Yk ulu 'large, great' ¶ Cl. 136, ET Gl 593-5, Rs. W 513, Sht. 289, Jud. 803-4, MM 488, KrkR 67, Nj. 134, BT 167, Ra. 237 ¶¶ S AJ 286, ≈ DQA #2517 (A *uluo 'big, many; good'; incl. T, M) || D {tr., 'GS} *val- 'multitude; (?) big' > Tm valaŋkam 'large family', Kn bal_aga 'mass, multitude, assemblage, troop, the family circle', Tu bal_aga 'quantity, heap, multitude', Krg bali 'clan', Tl bala_gamu 'retinue, party, circle of friends and relatives'; (× N *walV 'be strong, able' [q.v.]?): Gdb valan 'thick, stout', Mlt balehne 'large', balebale 'large ones', Brh balun 'big, large, elder' ¶¶ Tm -l- for the expected -l- is puzzling (infl. of the reflex of N *walV '↑?') ¶¶ D #5308 and (for the merger of roots) D #5276 ¶¶ D *val- 'strong, hard' (D #5276) hardly belongs here (≠φ,σ) (⇔ IS MS) ♦ IS MS 331 s.v. *wola 'бол-ной' (IE, A, U, D, HS), Glh. 665-6 (IE, U, D, A, Mrg ?wal + err. Eg wr) ♦ The U and A data suggest a N rounded vw., but if this vw. in U and A is due to the infl. of *w-, we prefer to reconstruct *a (on the ev. of D) [⊕ ♦ ≠ Blz. LNA #22 (semantically unjustified equation of U and A with IE *ol- 'all').].

2471. ? *w'i'IV 'exchange' > U: Y T wal'e 'price, compensation, bride-price' ¶ Ku. 41 || D {tr., 'GS} *vil 'to sell; price' > Tm vil 'sell, be sold', vilai 'selling, price', Ml vila 'sale, price', Td pil 'price', Kt bil, bili v. 'sell, buy', bili, bele 'price, cost', Kdg bele 'cost', Tu bilæ, belæ 'price, value, worth', Tl viluva, vela id., 'cost', vil(u)cu v. 'sell, buy' ¶¶ D #5421 || ? HS: S *°/wlt. > Gz √wlt D 'change, exchange' ¶ L G 614, DRS 550-1.

2472. *woŋqIV 'to stay, be' > HS: S *°/wŋyl > Gz √wŋl (pf. waŋala ~ wəŋla, juss. yaŋal) v. 'spend the day, remain, stay', Tgr, Tgy √wŋl v. 'spend the day' ¶ L G 602-3 || B *°/wŋH (prm. *-wŋVH) v. 'be' (× N *hil'U' 'stand, be, exist', q.v.) > ETwl/Ty {GhA} imv. əllu (3 m pf. ETwl illa, Ty yəlla), Ah imv. əll (pf. illa) id. (Fcj. 11, Pcj. I A 9), Kb {Dl.}, Wrg/Mz {Dlh.} ili (pf.

yəlla), Gh {Nh.}, BSn {Ds.}, Si {La.}, Gd {Lf.} ili (pf. illa), SrSn, Izn, Tmz ili 'be' ¶ Pr. M VI-VII 119, Fc. 971, 2000 (on Fcj. 11), GhA 109, 246-7 (on Pcj. A I 9), Dl. 439, Dlh. Ou 161, Dlh. M 101, Ds. B 123, MT 362-3, La. S 66, Lf. II #0853 || C: EC *ʔoʔl- (~ *woʔl-?) v. 'stay' > LEC {Bl.} *oʔl- {AD} v. 'stay, spend the day' > Or {Grg.} oʔl- id., Kns oʔl- 'spend the day', Gdl ol-ad- v. ben. 'be late', Sml prs. aʔl 'I stay', p. ʔl 'I stayed', oʔl 'did not stay', Arr ʔell- / ip. ʔall- 'stand' ; Brj wol-ʔ- md. 'pass the time, stay', ʔ Hd wul- v. 'stand' ¶ Bl. 112, 150, Ss. PEC 51, Ss. B 188, Grg. 306, Hw. A 267-9 ¶¶ Coh. EC #196, L G 602-3., L ECDG 243 II U: FU *wole- v. 'be, become' > Er уле- ul'e-, Mk уле- ul'ə- id. ; F, Es ole- v. 'be' ; Chr L/E ula-, H ʔla- id. ; Prm *vuʔl- / *voʔl- v. 'be, exist': *vuʔl- > Z выл-о-ем vʔl-эм 'existence', Vt G {Wc.} vʔl- liʔ - v. 'be, be there', Vt Sr vʔl-, Vt Kz vʔl- id., 'exist', Vt улыны- выпыны- Z овны- вьвны- 'to be, be once upon a time' (Z ол'сны- вып'сны 'there were once upon a time' [in fairy tales], олоены- выпоены оеноедз 'they live upon this very day (они живут-пожива-т до сих пор)' (ов-/ол- means 'to live'), Z Vish/EV vuʔl- id.; Prm *voʔl- v. (in the past tense) 'be' > Z воел' vʔli, Yz voʔli 'was', Vt вал val 'was' (a < *o due to *l) || ObU {Ht.} *woʔl- v. 'be, live' > pVg *aʔl- > Vg: T aʔl-/al-, LK uʔl-/ul-, oʔl-, MK/NV/SV/LL/UL oʔl-, P oʔl-/ol-, Ss ʔl- id.; pOs *wol- > Os: V/Vy waʔl-, Ty/Y waʔl-/woʔl-, D/K/Nz ut-, Kz woʔl-, O ol- id. ; Hg vol-/val-/vagy- 'be' ¶ Coll. 103, UEW 580-1, Sm. 551 (FU *waʔoli-, FP *voli-, Ugr *waʔliʔ - 'be'), Ker. II 175, Ht. #681, MF 669-71, LG 67, 71-2, TmK 485 II A *boʔl- ~ *oʔl- > T *boʔl- (~ *oʔl-) v. 'become, be': *boʔl- > OT, Chg, MQp, Tkm, Qmq, Qrg, Qzq, Qq, ET bol-, Xk pol-, Chv L пул- pul-, Alt, Tv b_ol-, Tf b_ʔl-, Uz bʔl-, VTt, Bsh bul-, SY pol-, Yk buʔl- 'be, become', XwT, Nog bol- v. 'be'; NaT *oʔl- 'be, become' > Osm ol-, Tk ol-, Tk W oʔl- 'be, become', Az, Ggz, CrTt {Rl.} ol- id., Uz Δ {Jud.} ol- 'be'; acc. to Mel.'s hyp. (Mel. xl-xli), supported by other scholars (incl. Cl. and the authors of ET), the original T form is *bol-, with the loss of the initial *b- (through the stage of *w) in Og and Uz Δ ¶ Cl. 331-2, ET B 185-8, Rl. I 1080-3, Ra. 163, Jeg. 164, Fed. I 442-3, Md. 39; the length of the vw. is suggested by Yk and Tk W; the short o in Tkm needs explanation || M *bol- (~ *oʔl-) 'become, be' > MM [S, MA, IM, PP, IsV] bol-, WrM bol-, HIM боло-, Kl бол-, Ord b_ol-, Dg, Mgl bol-, Mnr boli ~ oʔli-, Dx wolu- ~ polu- id. ¶ Pp. IM 99, MED 114, KRS 107-8, Rm. M 20, SM 27, 296, T 318, T DnJ 114 || pJ *bʔr- 'be' > OJ woʔr-, J T/K/Kg oʔr- ¶ S QJ #250, Mr. 742 ¶¶ DQA #196 (A *boʔl-ol-e 'be'), ≈ #1595 (A *oʔlu 'be, become; come', incl. T *oʔl-), S AJ 284 II D (in SD) *ul- v. 'be, have' > Tm ul-, Kn ul-/ol- id., Ml ul- v. 'be there, exist', Kt ol- v. 'exist, be (in a place)', Kdg ul_l- v. 'be, be in a place, have', Tu ul_l- v. 'be, exist, have' ¶¶ D #697 ◇ D *-l- (for the expected *-l-) may be due to the presence of a lr. ◇ IS MS 332 (*woylā > A, U, ʔD, HS).

2473. *waHIV 'to cry, speak' > IE: NaIE *ʔwoʔl- ≈ id. > BSl: Sl *volati > P woʔac' 'to cry, call', Cz volati 'to clamour', (za-)volati 'to call (to so.)' ; Lt {Ma. <ʔ?} valiu'oti 'to sing' (of mowers when mowing hey), Ltv valo'da 'language, speech' ¶ Not here ON voʔlva 'prophetess, sibyl' (adduced by Mn. and BmK) ← 'Stabträgerin' <d- voʔlr 'runder Stab' ¶ Ma. CS 572, Brü. 630, Kar. II 478-9, ME IV 461-2, ≠ Mn. 1488, ≠ BmK #488 (+ err. ON voʔlva, Gk 'αλαζω'v

'vagabond, false pretender', 'αλαζονικοῦ' 'boastful' and 'αλαζονευόμαι' 'make false pretensions' [in fact from the Thracian tribal name 'Αλαζωνες'], cf. Vr. 673-4, F I 61, Ch. I 53)
II HS: B *waHl 'word(s), language, way of speaking' > Ah {Fc.} a~wa1, ETwl, Ty, Gh, BSn, Izd, Izn, Kb a-wal, Gd {Lf., CM} awal (pl. {CM} iwallən), Sll {Ds.} a-wa1 (pl. iwa1liwn), Tmz awal (pl. iwaliwn), Nf {La.} a-wa1 id., Skn {Srn.} a'wa1 n. act. 'speaking'; -d B {Pr.} *si-Hwil caus. (Fcj. 155, Pcj. I A 4) 'speak, produce sounds' (metathesis *√Hwl < *√wHl) > Ah siwl, ETwl, Ty s'iwəl, BSn {Ds.} Si {La.}, Skn {Srn.} siwəl, Sll {Ds.} sawəl ~ sawl, Tmz siwəl, Zng {TC} s'īwiy 'parler' ¶ Fc. 1877-80, 2014 (on Fcj. 155), GhA 197, Ds. 212, Ds B 263-4, Dl. 862, La. S 262, MT 759, Lf. II #1667, CM 145, Pr. M VI-VII 100-2 (on Pcj. I A 4), DCTC 291 || Ch {Stl.} *waHal- {Stl.} 'weep, cry', {AD} 'produce vocal sounds, weep, cry' > WCh: Hs ha'-wa-ye 'tears' (ha- is a px. for body parts) || pAG *wa1 'weep, cry' > Ang, Mpn {Frz.} wa1, Cp wal 'weep, cry', Su {J} wa1 'tönen, erschallen, klingen', wa1 ma-p 'wail, weep' || NrBc {Stl.} *war- (< *waHl-) > Jmb wara, Cg wure 'weep, cry' || ECh {Stl.} *?al-/*?il- id. (loss of the initial syll.) > Ll ile, Mkl ?o-le / *ile id., EDng a'le {ChC} id., {Fd.} 'emit sounds, weep', 'cry' (of animals), Mu {Lk.} i'le-li 'tears', Skr {Nc.} a-le?a-le 'weep', o'lu 'funeral song' ¶ Stl. IF 142, Hf. AG #228, J S 86, ChC, ChL, Lk. ZSS 30, 37, Fd. 19 || C: Bj {R} wa1lik- sev. 'rufen, schreien' ¶ R WBd 238 || ??? o S: [3] ?? t CS *√wl(w)l > Ar √wlwl (pf. walwala) 'wail, shriek' (woman), 'howl' (wolf), Sr {PS} i, o walwalt-a- 'ululatus', BHb ll4i^ yə'le1, el111i% yəla-la n. act. 'howling' ¶ BK II 1605-6, Hv. 892-4, PS 1063, DRS 542-4, BDB 410, LH 428 **II U** *walla > FU (att. in FV) *walla 'word' > F vala, Krl A vala 'oath, vow' || pLp {Lr.} *vo-le 'song; conjure' > Lp S {Hs.} vuo1lie 'Lappish song', Lp L {LLO} vuolle '«ein Jojker» (lappischer Melodiensatz, F jojku)', N {N} d vuollo- '(noisily expressed) delight', Lp Pa {TI} vu131e-d_ 'jemandem übles wünschen oder vorhersagen (im Denken \ Sprechen, bes. die Zauberer)' || Er, Mk val 'word' || pY {IN} *walmə 'shaman' > Y T {IN} wolmə, {Ku.} болмь, K almə id.; OY K {Bil.} alma id. ¶¶ UEW 812, SK 1614, Lr. #1432, Lgc. #8769, Hs. 1457, LLO 1445, TI 787, IN 249 (Y T walmə [misprint for wolmə]), 295 **II D** *val- 'say, speak, produce sounds by voice' > Tm vali v. 'say, tell, narrate', n. 'sound', Krg valli v. 'bark', Gnd Nr vallih- c. 'call, invite' ¶¶ D #5283 I ??? D *val-, *valaval- 'babble, be talkative, noisy' (an ideophonic stem which may have developed on the basis of *val- 'say, speak') > Tm valaval a 'be talkative \ wordy, babble', Ml t valaval a 'sound of babbling', Tu balakə 'boasting', Tl t valaval i 'noise, fuss, hubbub' ¶¶ D #5310 ◇ ≈ BmK #488 (*wal-/*wəl- > IE, D, Ar √wlwl).

2474. ? *weHyl V (or *welHV?) [= *weyl V ~ *wel V?] ≈ 'hip', 'waist' > HS: B: Sll a-wla1 'groin (aine)' ¶ Ds. 12 **II** ??? IE: ǵ Ht {Frd.} walla 'Schenkel, (?) Bein' (not mentioned in Ts. W) ¶ The cognate is valid only if Frd.'s interpretation of the word is right ¶ Frd. HW 242 **II A:** T {ADb.} *be1lk 'waist' [× N *belE1g1V 'belly, waist' (q.v. ffd.) × N *pel1?e1 ~ *pe1l1e1 'side of body, side'] > NaT *be1, Chv пилеАк pilək 'waist' ◇ If Ht walla belongs here, the N etymon is *weyl V or *wel V.

2475. ***waLØE** 'to wish, require' > HS: S *^o√wlf > Ar √wlf (pf. waliḥa, ip. -wlaḥ-) 'be fond of, covet' || IE ***welH^h** - > NaIE ***wel₁ə₁-/wle⁻(i₂)-** v. 'want, choose', n. ***wl₁ti-s** 'wish' > L vol-o⁻, inf. velle v. 'want' || OI √var-: prs. vr₁n.ī'te⁻, vr₁n.a⁻ti, vr₁n.o⁻ti, vr₁nute⁻ 'chooses, prefers, wishes, loves', Av var- v. 'choose, want' || Gt wiljan, ON vilja, OFrs willa, OSx willian, wellian, AS willan, OHG wellen, NHG wollen 'to want', 3s prs (being transformed into prt/prs.): Gt wili, ON vill, vil, OFrs, OSx, OHG wili, NHG will 'he wants', NE will v. (and analytical marker of ft.); ON vil, AS will n. 'wish, desire'; Gt wilja, ON vili, OSx willio, OHG willo, NHG Wille, OFrs, AS willa n. 'will', NE will n. || ? Gk D λω[~] (2s λῥῥ, 3s λῥ) 'wish, desire' (Gk Cr opt. λE(ι)oi, λEioieν, conj. λEioντι, prtc. λEioντοῖ, -α) (Schw. GG I 676: < ***wle⁻(i₂)mi**) || Olt ve^hlti / 1s prs. ve^hlmi v. 'wish, prefer, allow' ! Sl ***vel-** / ***vol-**: ***vele⁻-ti** (1s prs. ***vel⁻-o₂**) 'to order' > OCS **вѣлѣти** vele^hti / v. **вѣлѣ** veljo₂, Slv vele^hti, Cz veleti, R ве'лет- (prs. ве'л-), Uk ве'л-ти id., 1s prs.: SCr Δ ve^hlju, Blg Δ 'вѣлм ^d ѡвѣлим 'I say', Δ 'вѣлм 'I decide'; Sl ***vol'a** n. 'will' > OCS **вола** volja, Blg, R, Uk 'волл, SCr vo^hlja, Slv vo^hlja, Cz vu^ole, Slk vol'a, P wola; Sl ***^ovole⁻ti** > SCr во'лети^d vo^hljeti 'to love'; Sl ***do-vle⁻-ti** 'be enough' (< ***w₁.le⁻**) > OCS **довѣлѣти** do-v^hle⁻ti / prs. **довѣлѣ** do-v^hljo₂, R до'влет-, Uk до'вл-ти || ?? Arm ge⁻ ge^h 'beauty, charm, attraction, good grace' (unless < NaIE ***wel-** 'see, look') ¶ P 1137-8, EI 629 (***wel-** 'wish, want'), M K III 244-5, M E II 511-2, WH II 88-30, F II 150, Fs. 563, Vr. 663-4, Ho. 396, Ho. S 88, Kb. 1166, 1201, OsS 1119-20, KM 859, 868, SGGJ IV 424, Frn. 1220, Vs. I 288, 347-8, 521, Glh. 678, BER I 132-3, 175-6, Slr. 141-2 || ? U: FU ***wa⁻z^h√** v. 'demand, desire, wish, urge' > F vaati- v. 'demand, ask [so. for], want, urge' ! Prm ***vas⁻** > Z US vas^hzd-, Yz 'vas^hat- vt. 'drive' (**гнат-**), Prmk va's^hzt- v. 'zwingen, wegtreiben' || Hg va^hgy- v. 'desire, wish, long to' ¶ Coll. 122, Coll. CG 414, UEW 549-50, LG 49, SZ 67, Lt. J 95, KPR 57 ¶ The FU cognate is valid only if the Prm √ belongs here, otherwise the FU √ may be reconstructed as ***wa⁻c^h√** (which may include ObU ***wac^h√** v. 'catch fish', Ht. #657) || A: Tg ***^obala-** > Ewk Brg bala- v. 'order, compel' ♦ AD LZL 360-1.

2476. ***wel^hh^h√** 'to hit, attack' (→ 'to wound, kill') > HS: ?σ S *^o√wlh, prms. ***-wlih-** (× N ***waHl√** 'to cry, speak') > Ar √wlh G (pf. walaha ~ waliha, ip. yalihu) 'be dejected \ depressed by grief', D (pf. wallaha) 'confound, perplex so.' (of grief), 'intoxicate so.' (wine), walh- 'grief' ¶ BK II 105-6, Hv. 894 || IE ***welX-** ≈ 'strike, hit, fight' > Ht walh- 'strike, attack' ({Ts.} 'schlagen', 'niederschlagen, überfallen, schädigen') || NaIE ***wel₁ə₁-** (× N ***guL√** 'to destroy, fight; war', q.v.) > W gweli, Crn goly (pl. golyow) 'a wound', MBr {Ern.} gouli id., gouliaff, goulyaff 'to wound', ?? (× N ***wac^hl₁√₁q√** 'fluid?'): OIr, Ir fuil 'blood', OIr fuili 'bloody wounds' || Gmc (× N ***fol⁻√** 'to starve, die; dead', q.v. [?]): ON valr 'the slain in battle', AS wæl, OHG {OsS} wal, walu id., 'slaughter, carnage; battlefield', NHG cd Walstatt 'battlefield', OSx wal 'death'; AS wo^hl 'pestilence', OSx wo^hl id., 'ruin (Verderben)', OHG wuol id., 'desaster' || Sl: OCz va^hleti (1s prs. va^hleju) 'wage war', Sl ***val^hka** > OCz, Cz va^hlka 'war', P walka, Blr 'вал-ка 'fight, combat', ? Uk валл-ва 'battlefield with bodies of those slain in battle' (× ва'л-ти-с 'be scattered all over') ! Blt: Pru u^hlint (< ***wo^hlint**) 'to fight' ¶¶ Frd. HW 242-3, Ts. W 100, WP I 304-5, P 1144-5, ≈ EI 367 [***wel(h₂)-** strike, tear at'; *unj.* adduction of L vello⁻ 'pluck, tear' < N

*wʰaʎiyjV 'draw, pull out\off], Thr. 171, Dnn. 339, Ern. 282, Vr. 642, Ho. 38O, 4O5, Ho. S 82, 89, Kb. 1232, OsS 1O85, 1214, KM 834, ≈ Ma. CS 553, Tr. 548, En. 269 ✧ Not here (⇔ IS MS) the FU √ of Hg oʿl- 'kill', etc., which is *weδV and not *welV ✧ IS MS 367 (*welΛ 'to fight' > IE, A, D ÷ i U).

2477. *wAl_lʎVjʰV 'to turn, roll, revolve' > HS: WS *√wly vi. 'turn' > Ar √wly G + prep. fan (pf. ...ñ0Oa îLava wala⁻ fan, ip. yaliyu fan) vt. 'détourner de', √wly D 'turn away from, turn back', Mh {Jo.} √wly Sh (pf. hɜwlu⁻) vi. 'turn back, direct oneself to', Jb C {Jo.} √wly G (pf. o⁻li) 'turn towards', Jb E/C {Jo.} √wly Sh (pf. eb'le) 'direct oneself toward', Hrs {Jo.} wɜl 'towards' ¶ BK II 16O6-7, Hv. 894, Jo. M 429, Jo. J 292, Jo. H 136, ≈ DRS 549 || B *√wHl (mt < **√wH?), pf. {ʔPr.} *-wHlul > Ah a⁻wl (3m pf. iwəl) '(se) tourner (changer de direction)' (Fcj. 62 = Pcj. I A 6), ETwl/Ty {GhA} əwəl id. (3m pf. ETwl iwɜl, Ty yəwɜl) ¶ Fc. 148O-94, 2OO5 (on Fcj. 62), GhA 197, Pr. M VI-VII 1O6 and GhA 246-7 (both on Pcj. I A 6) || C: Dhl {E} walam- in wa'lampa'ni 'whirlwind' ({E}: walam- + ʔu⁻f-/yu⁻f- 'to blow') :: ? SC: Irq {MQK} harwe⁻r- 'surround', {E} harwel- v. 'surround' ¶ E SC 314, E PC #576, MQK 47 || IE: NaIE *wel(ə)- / *wle⁻-, *welu-, *wlei⁻ 'to turn, roll' > Lt ve'lti / prs. veliu⁻ 'to felt, full (cloth)' (a NaIE heavy basis *welə-), Ltv vel't 'to roll, trundle; to felt, full (cloth)' : Sl *vali''ti se_c rf. 'roll' > OCS ВАЛИТИ СѦ valiti se_c id., ip. *val'a''ti 'to roll, felt, full (cloth)' > OCS ВАЛИТИ СѦ valjati se_c rf. 'roll', Cz va'let se, R ба'лѣтѣ id., R ба'лѣтѣ, SCr va'ljati 'to roll, felt, full (cloth)', Cz va'leti, Slk va'l'at' id., Blg 'ВАЛИМ'И felt, full' :: OI valati 'turns, turns to, returns' (unless <b- D *val- 'surround, turn around'), Av var- '(se) vertere' :: Arm gelum gelum v. 'wring', gelanim gelanim v. 'twist, wring, writhe', glem glem v. 'roll, wheel' (< *wle⁻) :: Gk ε'ιλε'ω (*φελ-v-ε'ω) ~ ε'ιλω v. 'roll up', ε'ιλω'ω 'enfold, enwrap' :: L volv-o⁻, -e⁻re / volvi / volu⁻tum v. 'roll, wind, turn\twist round' :: OIr fillim 'turn (drehen), bend', {SB} 'flecto' :: Gt af-walwjan 'wegwälzen', at-walwjan 'hinzuwälzen', fau'r-walwjan 'vorwälzen', AS wealwian vi. 'to roll', wielwan, wiellan 'wälzen, rollen', ON valr adj. 'round', MLG walēn 'drehen, wälzen, rollen' ¶ WP I 298-3O4, P 114O-3, EI 6O7 (wel- 'turn, wind, roll'), M K III 161 (against the connection between OI valati and IE *wel-), Ach. II 112, Slr. 81-2, F I 457-8, WH II 832-4, SB 275, Frn. 1221, Vs. I 268, StSS 1O8, Glh. 661, Chr. I 132, BER I 116-7, Vr. 642, Fs. 13, Ho. 386, 393-4 || ? A: M *bulu > WrM bulu, HIM бул 'wheel, hub of a wheel; cylinder; roller for husking grain or leveling ground', MM [HI] bulu 'hub of a wheel', Ord {Ms.} b_u<lu< 'cylindre servant à écorcer le millet \ à aplanir la terre', WrO {Krg.} bulu 'roller, hub', Brt бул 'cylinder (вал, валик)', Kl бул id., 'hub', Brt E була 'hub of a wheel', Kl {Rm.} bulu id., 'Rolle' ¶ MED 136, Ms. H 43, Ms. O 96, Lew. II 22, Krg. 366, KRS 117, Chr. 11O, KW 59 || D *val_{ai} 'circle, ring' > Tm val_{ai} 'circle', Ml val_a 'ring', Td pal. 'ring, circle', Kt val_l 'bangle', Kn bal_e 'ring, armlet, bracelet', Kdg bal_e 'bangle, ring', Tu bal_æ 'bracelet, hoop', OI valaya- 'bracelet, ring'; D *val₋ (+ sxs.) v. 'surround, turn around' > Tm val_{ai} v. 'surround, walk around', Ml val_{ayuka}, Tl balayu v. 'surround', Tl {Km.} valayu vi. 'turn around', Kt val_c- v. 'walk in a circle, make round', Kn bal_{asu} 'go in a circle or round', Tu balepu- 'enclose, surround' ¶¶ D #5313, Tu. #114O5, #114O7, M K III 161 ✧ The IE and B data point to the

existence of a *lr.*, which seems to have been **h* (the only *lr.* which was easily lost in S) ✧ ≈ BmK #486 (**wal^y-/*wəl^y-* > IE, HS [S, C], D) [with inaccurate information about Ar].

2478. **wʰiēʷl̥l̥ʰs̥V* 'field, plain' > IE **wāl̥el-* > Ht {Ts.} wellu- 'unmowed grass; meadow' || ? NaIE: L valle^s, vallis 'valley' ¶¶ Ts. W 104, ≈ WH II 729 (with *unc.* etymological proposals), ≠ EI 200 (Ht < ĵ **welsu-* 'meadow, pasture' - an *unc.* rec.) || K: GZ **wel-* 'field, plain' ({K²} 'valley, field') > OG, G vel- 'field, plain', Mg ve / vel- (in pl.) 'field, glade' (поле, полѣна) ¶ K 82-3, K² 51, Q 234 || D (in McTm) **viēl̥-* 'area, terrain, field' > Tm vil̥a^{kam} 'battlefield, surrounding area', Ml vil̥a^{kam} 'battlefield, garden' ¶ In Tm and Ml there is positional neutralization of the opposition **i* ↔ **e* before **a* of the next syllable ¶ D #5435 || ? HS: S **°√wlh* > Ar *d mīlah-* {BK} 'vaste plaine, désert', {Fr. ← [Qam.]} 'campus, desertum' (Hv.'s translation 'perplexing desert' may be explained by secondary association with the adj. *mīlā^h-* 'affligé, attristé' and with the verb *√wlh D* 'to confound\perplex' [of grief]) ¶ Fr. IV 505, BK II 1606, Hv. 894 [⊕ || C: Ag: Q {R} wula^y 'plain, field, meadow' ({Beke} wulagha), Km {CR} wula^{yā} 'plaine, prairie', Xm {R} wula-s- (← caus.?) 'auf die Weide treiben' ¶ R Q II 142, R Ch II 111, CR K 265] ✧ Giorg. 65 & GI² 793 (IE, K) [⊕, Blz. KM 141 [#30] (suggested to adduce Ag and unconvincingly U **olkV* 'grass')].

2479. **wʰiʷl̥l̥i^qV* (~ **-l̥l̥i^k-*?) 'liquid; moist, damp' > HS: S **°√wlχ* > Ar *√wlχ S̥t̥* [rf.] (pf. ?istawlaχa) 'être arrosé par la pluie\rosée, être humecté, humide (le sol)', ?arz^{un} waliχ-at-un 'terre humectée, humide, mouillée', waliχ-at-un 'boue, fange; lait épais' ¶ BK II 1602 || ?φ IE: NaIE **welg-* 'moist, damp' > Gmc (× N **wʰiʷLK̥a* 'wet, moist'): OHG welc 'damp', MHG we^{lk} 'damp, wet' (and also OHG welc 'soft, limp', MHG welk 'limp', MLG welk 'welk, dürre', NHG welk 'withered, faded') || Lt vi^{lgyti}, va^{lgyti} 'to moisten, damp, wet', vi^{lks^{nas}} 'damp', Ltv valgums 'moisture, humidity', val^{gs}, ve^{l^gans} 'moist, humid, damp', ? Pru welgen 'schnupfen' || Sl **vylg-ък-ъ* 'damp, moist' > RChS вѣлгъкъкъкъкъ, R Δ 'волгкий, Cz, Slk vlhky', P wilgi id.; Sl **vylg-* > d R 'волгнут[—] 'to become moist \ damp', P wilgos^{c' n.} 'moisture, wet, damp', wilgotny adj. 'wet, damp, moist'; Sl **vo^llga* 'moisture' > OCS влага vlaga id. (→ R 'влага), Blg 'влага, SCr vla^{ga}, Slv vla^{ga}, Cz vla^{ha}, Slk vlaha id., 'dampness, humidity', OR волога vologa 'soup', R Δ во^{лога} 'a liquid, liquid fat (as seasoning)', Uk во^{лога} 'fat liquid' ¶ WP I 304-6, P 1145-6, Mn. 1145, Kb. 1165, OsS 1118, KM 851, ME IV 457, Tr. 358, Frn. 1191, En. 272, Vs. I 337, 340, Glh. 67, BER I 160, ≈ EI 639 (**welk-* ~ **welg-* 'wet') || U **wil̥l̥y^qV* 'sap of trees, sap-wood' > FU: Chr L вѣлѣ wѣлѣ {MRS} 'cambium', Chr E {Ps.} wѣлѣ 'sap of trees' || ObU {Ht.} **u[~]l̥-*, {Stn.} **o[~]l̥-* {AD} 'sap of a tree, sap-wood' > pVg {Ht.} **u[~]l̥'-* ~ **u[~]l̥'-* 'sap-wood' > Vg: T {Stn.} o^{l̥'}, {Ht.} ol['], UK/P/Il {Stn.}, LK/P/LL {Ht.} il['], ML il['], VS {Stn.} yi^{l̥'} (Stn: with a hyper-correct **y-*) id.; pOs {Ht.} **o[~]l̥* 'sap of trees' > Os: V/Vy o[~]l̥, Ty o[~]l̥, Y o[~]l̥, D/K e^{l̥ə}, Nz a^{l̥ə}, Kz a^{l̥} 'sap of a tree (birch, conifer trees)' ¶ acc. to Stn. ZOUV, the non-platal vw. o[~] in Vg T is due to the infl. of Vg T o^{l̥'s}t- 'abschälen (Baumstamm), скоблит[—] ¶ MRS 88, PsS 17, Stn. ZOUV 237, Stn. D 90, Ht. #23 || Sm {Jn.} **u[~]l̥V* > Slq: Tm {KD} o^{l̥'}, MKe {KD} u[~]l̥:u[~] 'sap of trees', {Cs.}: NP u[~]llu, Yel u[~]l̥, B u[~]le, Tz/Kar u[~]l̥) ¶¶ The palatal l̥' in Chr and Vg points to

the presence of *y ¶ ≈ Jn. 27, Cs. 109, 203 ¶¶ ≈ UEW 24 (*a_L∇ 'sap of a tree'; does not take into account Chr) || A *o[~]IE- > M *o[~]leŋ 'fresh\soft grass' > MM [MA] o[~]leŋ 'grass' (att.: o[~]leŋ tataqu yaž'ar 'field used for mowing grass'), 'meadow' (o[~]leŋin ic'e-su[~]n 'луговой тал-ник'), [S] olaŋ ({H}: read oleŋ) 'fresh grass', WrM o[~]leŋ, HIM 'л' н 'soft grass, thick grass', WrO {Krg.} o[~]lo[~]ŋ 'meadow, green field, plain, lawn', Kl o[~]lŋ. 'sanftiges Gras, Wiese' ¶ Pp. MA 275, H 122, MED 633, KW 295, Krg. 140 || T *o[~]l 'damp, moist' > OT {Cl.} o[~]l id., MQp/OOsm XIV o[~]l 'moist', XwT XIV o[~]l 'moisture', Chg XV o[~]l, Tk o[~]l, Tkm o[~]l, Yk u[~]o[~]l, Qrg, Xk, Tv o[~]l, Tf o[~]l, ET yo[~]l, Alt u[~]l, Qb {Rl.} o[~]l ~ u[~]l, Shor {Rl.} u[~]l, Chv vil id., Tk o[~]l 'humidity \ dampness (of soil)'; Chv vil 'damp, moist' points to a short (shortened?) *o[~]; in some T lgs. pT *o[~]l- contaminated with *ho[~]l_L id. (< A *p[~]o[~]le 'moist, succulent' < *p[~]ol̄HE 'to be liquid, wet' [q.v. ffd.]); if the latter T word was *ho[~]l and Chv vil goes back to it, this can explain the short *o[~] in the prehistory of Chv ¶ Cl. 124, ET Gl 523-5, Rs. W 371, Ra. 214, Md. 50, 172 ◇ IE *-g- regularly goes back to the N velar *-k- and not to *-q-; the irreg. change *-q- > *-k- may be due to an unknown positional factor or to the infl. of the synonymous N √ *w[~]i[~]lK_a 'wet, moist' ◇ IS MS 333 [N *wił_Λ, i.e. *wił_∇: U, A, ?S, IE *welk- ~ *welg- (cf. N *w[~]i[~]lK_a '↑')].

248O. *w[~]a[~]l_iy_∇ 'to draw, pull (out, off)' > IE *wel-/w[~]ol- v. 'draw, pull, tear out' > L vell-o[~], -e[~]re / pfc. velli ~ volsi / sup. volsum v. 'pluck, pull, twitch' || Gt wilwan 'to steal, plunder', wulwa 'robbery', wilwa 'robber' || ?σ Gk 'αλι'σκομαι (aor. 'αλω[~]ναι), Gk Th φαλι'σσκεται, Gk Ar φαλο[~]ντοι 'be taken \ conquered' (of persons, places) || Arm go[~]-anam go[~]anam v. 'rob, steal' || Ht walli- 'geschoren (?)', enthaart' (von Fellen)', {EI} 'plucked' ¶ WP I 304-5, P 1144-5 (with *unc.* parallels from other IE lgs.), ≈ EI 567 [*wel(h₂)- 'strike, tear at'], WH II 744-5, Fs. 564-5, F I 74, 77, Mn. 1509 ('snatch, tug'), Ts. W 100, ≈ EIC 567 (IE *wel(h₂)- 'strike, tear at' without distinguishing reflexes of *w[~]a[~]l_iy_∇ and those of *wel[~]h[~]∇ 'hit, attack') || A: M *buliya- > WrM buliya-, HIM булаа- 'take away by force, seize, grab, rob, pillage', MM [S] {H} buli- 'rob, take away by force, conquer' (× M *buli- 'overcome' < N *wal[~]∇ 'be strong, able', q.v.), WrO {Krg.} buliu- 'take away', buli- 'take by force', Ord {Ms.} b_u[~]la[~]-, Kl {Rm.} bula[~]- id., Kl {KRS} була-, Brt булаа- id., 'conquer', Mnr H {SM} b_u-uli-, {T} buli-, Ba {T} bula- id., 'rob' ¶ MED 134-5, H 22, Krg. 366, KW 59, KRS 117, Chr. 113, Ms. O 93, SM 33, T 320, T BJ 135 || ?σ K *[~]wl- > G a-vl- v. 'etwas einer Sache entlang ziehen\führen' ¶ Chx. 380-2 || D {tr., [~]GS} *val- v. 'draw, pull' > Tm vali v. 'draw, pull, row', Ml vali 'drawing, pull, tug, spasm', Kdg bali v. 'snatch, pull', Krg bali v. 'pull', Kui velba 'pull, pull up' ¶¶ D #5282 || ? U: FU *wo[~]l[~]∇ 'strip sth. (bark, etc.) off' > pLp {Lr.} *[~]lo[~]- v. id., 'gnaw' > Lp: L {LLO} a[~]llo[~]- 'cut off branches', N {N} oallo- / -l- 'strip the bark off', K {Gn.} voalled, Kld {TI} vu[~]allaδ v. 'gnaw' || Er {W} vala- 'make even, smooth' ⇨ {ERV} балаи valan'a 'smooth, even' || Prm *vol'- v. 'bark (a tree)' > Z, Yz vol'-, Z US vo[~]l'- id., Vt v3l'- 'remove a ring of bark from a tree in order to make the tree dry' || Vg {Kn.}: T ol'c't-, MK wal's't-, P wol's't- v. 'bark, plane (a tree, a cart pole)' ¶ UEW 582-3, TI 771, ERV 101, LG 621 ◇ M *-u- and FU *-o- may be due to the infl. of *w- ◇ BmK #485 (IE, D) ◇ On N and pIE *- see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

2481. ***wol₁y₁∇** 'to look, see' > HS: B ***will** 'eye', ***√Hwl** 'avoir l'œil sur' > Gd a-wəll (pl. wallən) 'eye', Kb allən 'eyes' (pl. of t₁it₁ 'eye'), Ah awl (pf. yewə[~]l 'avoir l'œil sur (veiller sur, surveiller)' (Fcj. 63, Pcj. I A 4, bringing about the rec. of the stem as ***-hwil**) ¶ Fc. 1493-4, Pr. M VI-VII 100 II IE: NaIE ***wel-** 'see', ***wl₁-tu-** 'Aussehen' > OIr fili ~ fel~ feil 'there is' (< imv. ***wele** 'behold!'), OIr fili (gen. filed), OIr gen. velitas 'seer, poet' (< ***wele⁻ts**), Brtt [RE] ***wel₁imi** v. 'see' > MW gwelet (1s gwelif), W gweled, Crn gweles (1s gwelaf), OBr guil- ~ guel-, MBr guel- id., MBr gwelet, Br gwelout 'see' || L voltus ~ vultus 'expression of the face, countenance, look, aspect' || Gmc ***wlei₁-d-** 'Angesicht' > Gt anda-wleizn acc. '(?) id.', AS wlitān, ON li'ta 'to see, look', AS wlita 'face' || Tc B yel- 'investigate' ¶ WP I 293, P 1136-7, EI 505, LP § 92, Thr. 58-9, 479, RE 126, Flr. 191, WH II 831, Fs. 48, Ho. 403, Vr. 358, Ad. 507 II U: FU ***we₁ll₁∇** v. 'think, understand, learn' > Z велав- velav-, Δ velal-, Yz 'vo[~]lal- v. 'learn, understand, get accustomed', OPrm, Z vel3d- vt. 'to teach, train, accustom', Vt vala- ~ valal- 'understand (понѣти, осмыслит)' || Hg ve[~]l- v. 'think (meinen)' ¶ UEW 589 (FU ***we₁IE-**), LG 51, Lt. J 101 II A: T: [1] [1] ***^obol[~]gu-** > ds : NaT ***bos[~]gun-** 'learn, receive instruction' > OPT {Cl.} bos[~]gun- id.; caus. NaT ***bos[~]gut-** > OT bos[~]gut- 'teach' ¶ Cl. 379 | [2] ? ***^ool[~]** > OT os[~] 'look!, see here!' (unless ← ***ol[~]** 'this, voici', cf. ET Gl 492-4) ¶ Cl. 254-5 || ? M ***bolguya-** v. 'beware carefully, be careful, be cautious' > MM [HI] bolga[~]va- {Ms.} 'examiner avec soin', {Lew.} id., 'discerner, agir avec circonspection', WrM bolguga-, HlM, Brт болгоо-, Kl болга- bolga- v. 'be careful, be cautious, beware' ¶ Ms. H 42, Lew. II 21, MED 117, Chr. 99, KRS 105 || pKo {S} ***p_Λi₁ho[~]-** 'learn' > MKo p_Λi₁ho[~]-, NKo pa[~]u- ¶ S QK #818, Nam 22, MLC 921 || pJ {S} ***b[~]a[~]si[~]-pa[~]-teach** > OJ wo[~]si[~]pa-, J: T o[~]s[~]ie-, K o[~]s[~]i[~]e[~]-, Kg os[~]ie[~]- ¶ S QJ #785, Mr. 742 ¶¶ DQA #189 (A ***bo[~]yl[~]o** 'learn, be attentive': T ***bol[~]gu-**, M, Ko, J) II D (in CD) ***o[~]l-** v. 'see' > Klm o[~]l- 'see, look at', Nkr o[~]l- 'see' ¶ D #1066.

2482. ***wald₁∇** 'to give birth' > HS: S ***√wld** 'to give birth' > Hb, Ph, Ug, OA, IA, JA [Trg.], JEA **√yld** G, Sr pf. ?i[~]led₁, Ar, Sb, Mn, Qt, Gz, Ak **√wld** G 'give birth, beget', WS ***[~]walad-** '(so.'s) child' > BHb dl3i3 'yeled₁, SmHb 'ya[~]lad₁, Pun, Ug, Nbt, Plm yld id., Ar dL0va wald-, Sb wld 'born one, begotten one, children', Gz wald 'son'; a metatonic variant ***wa[~]lad-** > Ak (w)ildu 'child, lamb' and Ar dLava walad- 'child'; Eb mu-li-tum ({Frnz.} = mulltum < ***muwallitum**) ~ mu-wa-li-tum = muwallitum prtc. D f. 'midwife'; Mh {Jo.} w[~]a[~]le[~]d coll. 'children', Jb C {Jo.} 'e[~]led id., 'e[~]l[~]od pf. 'beget children' ¶ KB 393-4, HJ 456-7, OLS 526, Js. 578, Lv. T I 334-5, Sl. 534-5, BK II 1602-3, Sd. 1496, CAD I/1 71, 287ff., Frnz. EL 146-7, BGMR 160, Jo. M 428, Jo. J 291, DRS 546-7, MiK I #2.80 || LbB ***w** (< ***w₁ld**) 'son' > ONum w id., B ***w** > Ah aw, BSn u^o, Izd u id., d ilili 'new-born child', Kb u- ~ w- 'son of...'; ***LbB *w₁lt** (< ***w₁IVdt**) > ONum wlt 'daughter', B ***w₁lt** id. > Izd ult ~ ul[~]et id., Izn ult 'daughter of' ¶ Fv. LJ 418 || EC: pSam {Hn.} ***weil-** (pl. ***we[~]i[~]'la[~]l**) 'child' > Sml wīl (pl. wīlal) 'boy', weyl f. 'calf', Rn {PG} **we[~]l[~]** 'child' (pl. **we[~]l[~]'la[~]l ~ we[~]l[~]'yla[~]l**), {Hn.} **we[~]l[~]** 'baby; baby-camel', Bn Bi/J **we[~]l[~]** (pl. **we[~]l[~]'l[~]z**.) 'child' ¶ Hn. S 98, Hn. BD 98, PG 291-2 II A: Tg ***baldi-** v. 'give birth, be born' > Ewk baldi-, Lm bald[~]-, Neg, Ul baldi-, Orc ba[~]gdi-, Ork, Nn Nh/KU balj[~]- v. 'be born, give birth', Ud bagdi- id., 'live; grow', Sol baldi- v. 'give birth', ?WrMc

banzi- ~ bani- 'be born', Mc Sb banz'i- id., Jrc bandi- 'live' ¶ STM I 69-70, Krm. 210, Bz. 46, Kiy. ##388, 488.

2483. ***walK. 'a'** 'be bright\white, shine' > IE: NaIE **wlek-/w_lk-* 'radiant, shining, bright' > OI *ul'ka-* 'fiery phenomenon in the sky, meteor', ?? *varcah* 'brilliance, lustre' (also 'energy, vital activity') :: Gk Cp [Hs.] ὡς λαξ · λαμπρῶς 'bright, brilliant, radiant' (of sun, stars), possibly also (?) Gk ἡλε'κτωρ 'the beaming sun; fire (as an element)', ἡλεκτρον ~ ἡλεκτρος 'amber; an alloy of gold and silver', ἡλεκτρι'ς 'shining' (of the moon) ??? ? -d> NaIE **w_lka-nos* {EI} 'smith god' > Oss D *wa-r̥gon* id. :: L *Volca-nus*, *Vulca-nus* 'god of fire' ¶ WP I 321, P 1178, F I 629 (no et. for ἡλε'κτωρ, ἡλεκτρον, etc.), M K I 112, 153 & III 651, M E I 231-2, ≠ WH II 825-6 (*Volca-nus* < Etr or "Mediterranean"), Ab. IV 93-4 II U: FU **wal'kV-/wa'ikV-* (or **wal_lkV-/wa'ikV-*) 'bright, light-coloured, white; light (lux)' > F *valkea* 'while, bright; fire, light of fire', *valkas* (gen. *valkaan*) 'white cow', *valko* 'white ox/horse', *valkoinen* 'white', *Es valge* (gen. *valge*) 'white, light; light (lux)', *valgu* 'white ox', Krl Ld *valged* 'white, bright' : pLp {Lr.} **ve'lkz* 'white' > Lp: S {Hs.} *v'o'o'ige-de* 'is white', *v'o'o'ige-ge* ~ -ke, Kld *vīlkeδ* 'white', L {LLO} *viel* 'kat (at. viel 'kis) 'light(-coloured)', N {N} *viel'ga'd* (at. *vil'gis*) 'white, light, pale' : Er *валдо valdo*, Mk *валда valdā*, {Ah.} *valda* 'white' : Chr: L *волгъдо* 'wolxъдо, Uf/B *wolxъдо*, Y *walxъдъ*, H *валгъды* 'walxъдъ 'light-coloured; light (lux)' :: ObU {Ht.} **wa'íəy-* v. 'glitter (glänzen, блестя́т-)' [× **wal'V* 'light (lux), bright; to shine' < N **w'e'í'V* 'to shine, lighten', q.v.] > pVg {Ht.} **wa'íəy-* > Vg: T *ol'k-*, LK/MK/UK *wa'í'x-*, P/NV/LL *wal'í'-*, UL/Ss *wol'x-* id.; pOs {Ht.} **wa'íəy--*wo'íəy-*, {Hl.} **wi'íəy--*wu'íəy-* id. > Os: Kz *wo'í'í-*, O *wa'íi-*; the palatalized **í'* (either at the pObU or at the pFU level) is caused by the contamination with FU **wal'V* : OHg ≥XIII, Hg *vila'g* 'light (lux), world' ¶ Coll. 122-3, UEW 554-5, It. #52, SK 1619-21, Lr. #1399, Lgc. #8674, Hs. 1439-40, Ker. II 181, MRS 53, 74, Ht. #687, BV 24, ChCh 108, MF 691-3, EWU 1636-7 II D {tr., 'GS} **va'l* 'whiteness, purity' > Tm *va'l* id., Ml *va'l* 'purity', Tl *va-lucukka* 'Venus (planet)' ¶¶ D #5364 ¶¶ Cf. D {Tr., GS} **vel-* 'white, shining' < N **w'e'í'V* '↑' (q.v. ffd.) II ? HS: WCh: Hs *wa'lk.i'ya-* 'lightning', ? Dr *wzli?yo* id. ¶ Ba. 1077, ChL, ChC ♦ IS MS 363 (**w'a'í(k)Λ* 'bright') (IE, U, D), AD GD #6 (IE, U).

2484. ***w'il. 'K.a** 'wet, moist' > IE: NaIE **welk-* 'moist, wet' > OIr *folc* {P} 'Wasserflut', {EI} 'heavy rain, wet weather', OIr, Nlr *folcaim* 'I bathe, wash', Nlr *folcadh n.* 'bath, wash, dipping', Brtt {RE} **wlipus* 'wet' (< Clt **wlikwu-*) > OW, OBr *gulip*, W *gwlip*, Crn *glyp*, MBr *gloeb*, *glueb*, Br *gleb*; Brtt {RE} **wolkimi* 'wash' > W *golchi*, Crn *golghy*, MBr *gwelchi*, Brt *gwalc'hin* ~ *gwelc'hin* 'wash', OBr *gwolch-ti* 'washhouse' :: Gmc [× N **w'i'li.iqV* (~ **-li.i.k-?*) 'liquid; moist, damp']: OHG *welhc*, MHG *welch* 'moist, damp' [as well as possibly words for 'welk, soft, limp', see above s.v. **w'i'li.iqV*] :: Lt *valka* 'puddle, pool', Ltv Δ {ME} *valks* 'fließendes Wasserchen, Waldbächlein, (Regen)bach, feuchter Ort' ¶ WP I 304-6, P 1145-6, Mn. 1145, ME IV 457, LP § 3.4, Tr. 358, RE 144-5, Dnn. 327, Kb. 1165, OsS 1118, Lx. 312, Ho. 386, Frn. 1191, ≈ EI 639 (**welk-* ~ **welg-* 'wet') II A: Tg **bi'lkV* > Ewk *bilki-*, Ud {STM} *bea''ku-*, Nn Nh *bulxo-* v. *moisten* ¶ STM I 82 II ?φ U: FU **°wVli.KV-* 'flow, leak' > pOs

{HL} *°wi^hl_əy-, {Ht} *°wa^hl_əy- > Os: V/Vy/Ty {Trj.} wa^hl_əy-, V/Ty {KrT → Stn.}, Ag/UAg {Trj.} wa^hl_əy-, Vy {KrT → Stn.} wa^hl_əy- 'fließen (Wasser vom Dach, auf der Erde, in einem kleinen Bach), rinnen\tropfen (Wasser, Schweiß)' ¶ Trj. S 517, KrT 224, Stn. D 1587 II ? HS: Eg ∇ w^hz ' (be) green, fresh', 'raw' (of food)' (× N *wer^hVK.a 'branches, leaves of a tree' (→ 'firewood') [q.v.]) > DEg wt 'be green\fresh' > Cpt Sd/B oγw^huo^h id. ¶ EG I 264-6, Fk. 55, Er. 104-5, Vc. 238 || B {Pr.} *√_lw_ly > Kb aləyləy 'mou et humide', lləyləy 'être ramolli', Wrg lləyləy 'être ramolli par imprégnation d'eau, de liquide' (× B *√_lyγ ~ *√_lwy 'soft, tender, mild' < N *La^hqu^hu^h 'tender, mild') ¶ Dl. 458, Dlh. Ou 170 ◇ May be etymologically connected with N *w^hi^hl_li_lq^h (~ *l_li_lk-?) '↑' (q.v.) ◇ If FU *°w^hl_lK^hV- belongs here, the N lateral cns. is *l_l, otherwise it remains unspecified (*w^hi^hl_lK.a) ◇ IS MS 333 (IE *welk-, *welg- < N *wil_h, i.e. *wil_l ∇ [cf. N *w^hi^hl_li_lq^h '↑']).

2485. ??? *wul_lK^h ∇ 'remove, dislocate' > IE: NaIE *welk- 'draw, carry (away)' [with possible infl. of N *w^ha^hl_li_ly^h ∇ 'to draw, pull (out, off)'] > Av -varək- (with pxs. only) 'draw, drag' || Blt: Lt vil^hkti / 1s prs. velku^h 'carry, drag, pull', Ltv vi^hlkt / ve^hlku 'pull, draw, drag' | Sl *velk-ti^h ~ *volk-ti (1s prs. *velko_l ~ *volko_l) 'to draw, drag' > OCS влѣ^hи v^hle^hs'ti / влѣ^hкѣ v^hle^hko_l, SCr vu^hc'i / vu^hc'e^hm, Slv v^hle^hc'i / v^hle^hc'i, Cz v^hle^hci / v^hleku, Slk v^hliect' / v^hlec'iem, P w^hlec / w^hłoke_l, R во^hлоч- / во^hло^hкy id., Blg влѣ^hка v. 'drag, draw' || Gk α^hυ^hλα^hξ, 'α^hλο^hξ, Gk Hm acc. υ^hω^hλκ-α (nom. *υ^hω^hλξ = {Slm.} 'α^h[^hυ^hω^hλξ] 'furrow' ¶ WP I 306, P 1145, ≈ EI 471 [*h.welk- 'pull'; unj. rec. of *h.- on the alleged ev. of Al T heq 'draw, pull' (in fact akin to Gk 'ελκω < IE *solkejo^h, cf. O 145)], F I 77, Slm. U 258ff., Frn. 1253, Vs. I 342, BER I 165, Glh. 688 II HS: WS *√_wlk_l > Gz √_wlk_l G 'be dislocated, fall off, slip off', Tgy w^helək_l v 'be dislocated', Amh w^helək_l v id., 'be taken off (clothes)', Ar √_wlq Sh ps. (pf. ?awliqa) 'être atteint de folie', ?awlaq- 'folie, démence' ¶ L G 614, BK II 1605, ≈ DRS 554-5 II A: M *bulgu > WrM bulgu, HIM булга, Kl bulγ_u - preverbal word expressing breaking at the root, uprooting, pulling out of a socket: WrM bulgu tata-, HIM булга тата- 'pull out with the root, uproot, jerk out', Kl {Rm.} bulγ_u tat- 'verrenken, ein Glied verziehen', WrM bulgu coki-, HIM булга цохи- 'knock out (as a tooth)' (*tata- 'draw', *coki- 'beat'); -d- *bulgul- > WrM bulgul-, HIM булгалах v. 'disjoint, luxate; break at the root; knock out of a socket', WrO bulγul(a)- v. 'uproot, dislocate, disjoint', Brt булгал-, Kl булhl- 'dislocate, luxate, disjoint (a bone from the carcass)', Kl {Rm.} bulγ_αl- 'verrenken'; M *bulgura- > WrM bulgura-, HIM булгарах 'be disjoint \ luxated; come out of a socket; be uprooted', WrO bulγur(a)- v. 'dislocate, uproot', Brt булгар-, Kl булhp-, {Rm.} bulγ_αr- 'be dislocated, luxated' ¶ MED 134, Krg. 367, KRS 118, KW 59-60, Chr. 111 ¶ The voicing *K_l > M *g is still obscure.

2486. *wu_lL_l ∇_lt ∇ 'to run, flee' > K *wlt_l- 'run away, flee, escape' > OG It_l- id., Mg rt_l- ~ nt_l- 'run away', Lz rt_l- ~ mt_l- id., 'flee', Sv √_l:t_lw_l- (msd. UB līt_lw_l, 3s prs.: UB/L xē^ht_lw_l, LN/Ln xet_lw_l) 'run away' ¶ K 85, K² 54, FS K 126, FS E 136, Chik. 419, GP 169, TK 248-9 II A: M *bulta- > WrM bulta-, HIM булта- v. 'avoid, flee, dodge, sneak\sleep away', {Kow.} 'éviter, faire la peine', Ord bu^hlt^hu^h- ~ bu^hlt^ha^h- 'changer brusquement de direction (p. ex. pour éviter

qch.)), WrO bulta- 'avoid, flee', *d* bultayi- 'evade'; *d* : MM [S] {H} buldari- 'ausweichen', WrM bultari-, HlM бyлтpa-x 'avoid, evade', WrO bultari-, bultir- id., Dg {T} boltoro- 'evade, get rid of' ¶ H 21, MED 135-6, Kow. 1197, Ms. O 96, Krg. 267-8, T DgJ 127 ¶ ??φ D *valac- 'flee' > Tm valacai₂, valacal 'emigration, flight from home', Kn valase, valise, olise id., 'flight', Tl valasa '(e)migration, flight or removal from one country to another' ¶¶ D #5278 ♦ If the D stem belongs here, the N etymon is to be modified to *wXla't.¹V.

2487. ??? ₂ *wVL₁V₁t.¹V 'moist; mud' > K: GZ *wlt. - v. 'moisten' > OG (v)lt. -, G lt. - v. 'wet, get wet', Mg rt.(w)- 'soften (by wetting)' (*l > r in a cluster) ¶ K 122 (*lt.w-), K² 110 (GZ *lt.w- or *wlt.-), FS K 127 & FS E 137 (*wlt.-) ¶ HS: ?? S *°√wlθ > Ar walθ- 'small quantity of rain; remainder of wine\water' ¶ Hv. 892, BK II 1600-1 ¶ S *θ (for the expected *t. or *t) may be accounted for by an ext. : *t-s' > *c' > S *θ || ? Ch: WCh: Ang le⁻t v. 'melt, smelt' ¶ CCh: Bnn {ChL} lo'də'm^wa' 'moist', Azm {Pc.} la⁻u₂d₂a' msd. 'to melt (a solid, by heat)', ? lo⁻ta' msd. 'to dissolve (by saturation), melt away' ¶ Flk. s.v. le⁻t, ChL, Pc. 265, 273 || ?? B *-lu⁻d₂- (unless <b- L lutum) > Gd a-lōd₂, Shw {Hy.} lud₂, BSn {Ds.} lu⁻d₂, Izd {Mrc.} a-lud₂ (pl. ilat₂t₂ən) 'boue', Kb a-lu⁻d₂ 'boue (plutôt liquide), grosse boue', Tmz a-lud₂ (pl. alud₂n, ilat₂t₂ən) id., 'glaise, eau boueuse', Mz lud₂ 'limon, vase' ¶ Lf. II #0878, Hy. 326, Ds. B 46, Dl. 445, MT 369-70, Dlh. M 103, Mrc. 75, Msq. Z 493 ¶ ?? IE: AdS of NaIE *lat- 'moist' (cf N *ǵ⁻at.¹V 'fluid, body of water' [q.v. ffd.]) ♦ ≈ IS II 31 (*L'a⁻t.¹: IE *lat-, K, WCh + unc. S *√rt.w 'moist').

2488. *w⁻eI¹V 'to shine, lighten' > HS: Ch: CCh: G'nd {ChL} wu⁻lwu⁻d₂a'nǵ'i, Gbn {ChL} wu⁻lwu⁻tte', Boka {ChL} wi⁻lwu⁻ta' 'lightning' ! FIG {ChL} wala⁻li' ! Nkc {ChL} wulva ! Ms {Caīt.} wi⁻lek 'lancer les éclairs' (orage), 'briller par intermittence', {ChL} wilata, Bnn {ChL} we⁻le⁻ra', BnnM {Lk.} welera 'lightning' ¶ ECh: Ke {Eb.} we⁻ld₂e' id. ¶ ChL, ChC, Eb. 102, Caīt. 151 ¶ K *°wel- > Mg, Lz val- v. 'lighten' (Mg val-un-s, Lz val-um-s 'it is lightening'); but hardly here (⇔ K, FS) G el- and Sv hel-, el- 'lighten', see N *hAl¹V 'to shine; bright' ¶¶ ≈ FS K 121 & FS E 131 (*wel-), ≈ K 79 & K² 46-7 (*el-); all of them adduce G el- and Sv hel-, el- ¶ U: FU *wal¹V 'light (lux), bright; to shine' > F valo n. 'light, lightning', vaalea ({UEW}: sporadic vowel lengthening), Δ {SK} valea 'light(-coloured); pale, pallid, white' ! Er валдо valdo, Mk валда valdə n. 'light', adj. bright, light' (× FU *walk¹V 'white' < N *walk.¹a¹ 'be bright\white, shine') ! Prm *vōl¹- (= {JLG} *vo₂l¹-) 'shine' > Z БОЛІ ВНЫ vol'av-ni, Z US vo₂l¹al-ni 'be glossy, shine', Vt: G c'il'-val', M c'il'i-val'i 'Glanz, Schimmer; glänzend, schimmernd', S val'k, M val't 'glänzend, schimmernd, leuchtend' ¶ ObU {Ht.} *wa⁻l¹əy- 'shine (glänzen)' (× N *walk.¹a¹ 'l¹', q.v. ffd.) ¶ UEW 555-6 (the ObU √ belongs here only if *-y- goes back to a derivational sx), Coll. 122-3, Sm. 551 (FU *wilki- 'light' > FP *ve⁻lkita, Ugr *wilki-), ERV 101, Ker. II 181, LG 62, Ht. #687 ¶ D {tr., GS} *vel₂- 'white, shining' > Tm vel. 'white, shining', vel₂i v. 'break (as the day), clear, whiten', Ml vel₂i 'light, clearness', Kt vel₂ 'white', vel₂v- 'become pale', ? Td po⁻l₂ 'white', Kn bel₂(u), bel₂a 'whiteness, brightness', Kdg bol₂l- 'become white', Tu bol₂ъ, bol₂ъ 'white, bright', Tl velu₂gu 'shine, give light', Klm velen₂ n. 'light', Prj vil 'white', Gdb viled 'white', Gnd wercī n. 'light', Ku

vella ~ wella 'white', Krx bilc- v. 'shine, glitter, sparkle', Mlt bilbilre v. 'shine brilliantly; D
 ↳ Prkr villa- 'bright, clear', vilha- 'white' ¶¶ D #5496 (a), GS 218 [#536], 61 [##179, 185]
 ✧ The unexpected FU *a may be due to the infl. of U *walkV 'white' < N *walK. 'a' '↑' ✧ ≈
 Blz. KM 123 [#29] (Ch, K, FU, D + *err.* IE *wl_ok- 'leuchten' and Hs wa'lk.i'ya- 'lightning' that
 belong to N *walK. 'a' '↑').

2489. *wel'VK_V 'shoulder, upper part of the back' > U *wVl'kV > FU *woLka 'shoulder' >
 F olka, Es o~la, Δ olg^d olg id. : pLp {Lr.} *ɔ'lkē id. > Lp: S {Hs.} oa'lgie, N {N} oal'ge / -lg-
 id., L {LLO} a'l'ke, Kld {SaR} вуул-к, {Gn.} vūel:g id. ('Schulter, Achsel') :: amb Vg: LK/P
 {Knn.} woyləp, Ss {Knn.} wa'xləp, {BV} ваглап, {ChCh.} waylap 'shoulder strap [лѡмка,
 опейник; Schulterriemen, Tragriemen, Riemen im Zugseil (der Narte) am Schulter]' (× FU
 *wakla 'aus Ruten geflochtener Riemen') [-p is a sx.] || pSm *wa'ykkъ 'neck, shoulder' > Ne T
 ик, Ne T O {Lh.} yik', Ne F {Lh.} β'ie^hk, Ng {Mik.} d bakəðə, En {Ter.} bek 'neck', Slq Tz
 {Prk.} qəq 'shoulder', Kms {KD} bai_g-ə 'Nacken', Koyb {Pls.} baige, {Sp.} байгаÄ 'neck',
 Mt {Hl.} (?) *ba'yka~ ~ *bo'u'ykou id. (Mt: M {Pls.} buiko~, буикү id., {Sp.} б-йхуде
 'his neck', K {Pls.} by'~i'ky'di id.) || pY {IN} *wel- 'carry on one's back/shoulders' > OY K
 {Bil.} elle-yi-, Y {IN}: K eli-, eleyi-, T weli- id., T wel-ibə 'saddle' (with the sx. -bə denoting a
 place), wel-il 'load, package' ¶ At the pFU level the identity of the lateral cns. cannot be
 determined (because Vg l may belong to the heritage of FU *wakla), but a pU palatal *l' is
 positively suggested by Sm *y ¶ UEW 581, Sm. 551 (FU *wolka°, FP *volka, Ugr *wa'lka-
 'shoulder'), Lr. #827, Lgc. #4562, SaR 61, BV 20, ChCh. 107, Jn. 173, Pot. 50, Hl. M #107, IN
 250, 299 || A: T *o'~l'~u'~n > OT {Cl.} o's'u'n ≈ shoulder' ([MhK] o's'u'n 'ra'su-l-katifi' =
 'point (i.e. flexion) of the shoulder'), Alt/QK/Shor {Rl.} o'z'u'n 'collar-bone', Brb {Rl.}
 u'z'u'n 'humerus, upper arm', Tv o'z'u'n 'humerus, forearm', Tki, ET Δ {Jr.} o's'ne ~ o's'ni,
 Shor o's'tu' 'shoulder' (< *o's'n-u' 'his shoulder'), Tf ɔ' h'u'n 'shoulder', QrB o's'u'n 'chest,
 breast', Alt o's' 'Oberarm' ¶ Cl. 263, Rl. I 1308, 1907, ADb. SR 159-60, 192, Ra. 214 || Tg
 *u.lin ~ *u.lkVn 'breast-bone' > Ewk ulin (acc. ulin-ma) 'breast-bone of a bear; chest', Lm
 o'lkən 'chest, thorax', WrMc ulku girangi 'breast-bone, collar-bone', ulkume 'chest strap (for
 fastening the saddle on a horse)' ¶ STM II 261, ADb. SRAE 446 (*iuleg), DQA #2515 *ol'le
 'chest bone, collar-bone' ¶¶ ADb. KL 11 [#28] (A *o'IVg), ADb. SR 309 [#23] (A *oi'le) ||
 D *velV(η)k- ({GS} *-ηk-) '(lie) on the back' > Tl velikilu 'fall/lie on the back', velikila 'on
 the back, supine', Klm vela'ka- 'lying on one's back', Gnd KM {BB} pal ver'ingi 'with face
 upwards', Gnd B {Tr.} p^hat war'e-ngana v. 'sleep on one's back', Png r'e-η(g)-^d r'e'k 'lie on
 the back', Mnd r'e-η(g)- 'fall backward', Kui la-mgari 'flat on the back' ¶¶ D #2499 ✧ The
 rounded vw. in FU and A is due to the labializing infl. of *w- ✧ ADb. MSR 21 [#20] (U, A, D),
 Resh. NNE #12 (U [FU, Sm], A).

2490. ???? 2 *wUl'VJPE 'fur-bearing animal' > IE: NaIE
 *wl_op(ek)- ~ *l_wVlou_{pe}(:k)- ≈ 'fox' > L volpe's ~ vulpe's 'fox' :: Lt wilpis'y's 'wild cat,
 felis catus', la~pe' 'fox, wixen', Ltv lapsa 'fox' :: Gmc (× NaIE *wl_ok^wo-s 'wolf' <
 *w'U'z'leJ_K.U ~ *w'U'K.Uz^V '∈ a canine'): Gt wulfs, ON ulfr, NNr, Dn, Sw ulv, MDt

wolf ~ wulf, Dt, OHG wolf, NHG Wolf, OSx, AS wulf, NE wolf || Gl ᾿αλω᾿πηξ (< *᾿αλω᾿πηξ) 'fox' || ? Arm a-ués a-lue's id. || OI lo-pa-s'ah., Av raopi- 'fox, jackal', ZPhl lwb?s ~ lwp?s, ClNPrs %Bvr ro-ba-h (> NPrs rubah) 'fox', KhS rru-va-sa- 'jackal', Oss I ru-vas, Oss D robas 'fox'; Av urupi-s 'dog' || Ht {Ts.} ulip(pa)na '∈ predator' ('wolf?') ¶ WP I 317-8, P 212-3, EI 212-3 [*wl(o)p- 'fox'], WH II 830, M K III 115-6, Ab. III 433-4, Fs. 576, Vr. 632-3, Vr. N 845, Ho. 410, Ho. S 90, Kb. 1224, OsS 1196, KM 867, Frn. 340, 1254, Sl. 119, Ts. W 96 || A: M {DQA} olbo ~ *olbi > WrM olbu, HlM, Brt олбо 'flying squirrel' (unless there was an initial *φ- leaving no traces in WrM, HlM and Brt) ¶ MED 608, Chr. 353 || T *°u-ī' > NaT *°u-s' > Yk u-s 'sable, marten, lynx', Xk/Tv u-s (←b- Yk?) 'lynx'; T *u-ī:l'a-k (× N *w'U'z^lEjK.U ~ *w'U'K.Uz^V '↑', q.v.) > T *u-ī:l'a-k > MT [IM] {Shch.}, Osm {Rl.} u-s'a-k, Tk u-s,ek 'lynx' ¶ Shch. Zh 141-2, TL 159, Rs. W 523, Pek. 3184-5, TrR 890, Rl. I 1904 || ?φ pJ {S} *b3s3 ~ *b3su_a 'otter' > OJ woso, J T uso ¶ S QJ #328, Mr. 512 ¶¶ DQA #2512 [A *u-ī'pe 'fur-bearing animal' ('ground game')].

2491. *wXmo_l?i 'to use magical forces' ('make magical signs, pronounce magical incantations, swear, cause suffering, torment') > HS: S *√wm? ~ √wmy|w ≈ make a (magical?) sign, swear' > OAk √wm? G (inf. wama-?u) 'swear', d Ak ma-mītu 'Eid, Bann', JA {Trg.] √ymy|w G (pf. amli^ yə'ma-), JEA {Sl.}, JPA Bz {Sl.} √ymy G 'swear', Sr √ymy|w G (pf. yī'mī JmiΔi ~ 'moæ i 2īma-) 'swear', Ar √wm? G (pf. wama?a) 'make a sign with the head to' ¶ Sd. 899-700, 1459, Br. 303, Js. 580, Lv. T I 335-6, Sl. 536, Sl. 242, BK II 1609-10. Hv. 895, DRS 556 || IE: NaIE *omo-(i)- v. 'swear; torment, vex, annoy (plagen, belästigen)' > OI amīti 'swears' || Gk ῥομνυ-μι, ῥομνυ-ω 'I swear' | another variant of meaning: OI amīva- 'pain, grief; distress, terror', Vd amīva 'tormenting spirit, demon; affliction, disease', ? am- 'be pernicious, dangerous; be afflicted, sick' (unless ← am- 'anpacken, anfassen') || Gk Hm ῥομοι'οο {Hofm., P} 'plagend, leidvoll' || ON ama 'plagen, belästigen' || Tc B ami-s'ke 'bad-tempered, despondent', {Wn.} 'mal disposé, de mauvaise humeur', amis'ka-n'n'e 'tristesse, affliction, détresse', {Ad.} 'bad disposition, despondency' ¶ The IE cognate is valid unless *a|om- 'strong, strength' (> Av ama- 'Kraft, männliche Potenz; stark') belongs here and its meaning is primary ¶ WP 178-9, P 778, Dv. #372, M K I 44, M E I 96-8, MW 80, 82, Hofm. 232, F II 388-9, Ch. 798-9, Slm. U 101ff., Vr. 8, Wn. 143-4, Ad. 19, ≈φ EI 560 (*hAemh3- 'swear') || U: FU *wXme- 'to influence by magic means' > Prm: Z вомиѣз vomiz', Z US vo_miz', Yz 'vomiz' n. act. 'bewitching with the evil eye', Z vomz'av-ni, Yz 'vomz'al-na 'to bewitch with the evil eye' || OHg im-a'd- 'pray, worship', Hg ima'd- 'worship, adore' ¶ UEW 589, LG 62, Lt. J 100, MF 318, EWU 608.

2492. *wumHV (or *humhV) 'to spit out, vomit' > IE: NaIE *wemə- v. 'spew, vomit' > OI 'vamiti 'vomits', MPrs va-me-δ 'speit aus', Oss I wa-m3n ~ om3n, Oss D wa-mun 'to vomit' || Gk ῥεμε'ω 'vomit', n. act. ῥεμετο, ῥεμεσι || L vom-o- / -e're 'vomit', n. act. vomitus || ON va'ma 'Unwohlsein', OSw vami 'Ekel', Ic voma 'nausea', Nr Δ vimla 'to feel nausea', vimra 'to make so. sick, nauseate' || Lt ve'm-ti, Ltv vem-t 'to vomit' ¶ WP I 262-3, P 1146, EI 538 (*'wemH-ni 'spew, vomit'), Mn. 1517, M K III 146, M E II 506-7, Ab. IV 85, F I 504-5, WH II 835-6, Vr. 642, Frn. 1222 || ? HS: Eg NK hmh 'saliva' or sim. ¶ EG II 490 || D *um- v. 'spit,

vomit' > Tm umi 'spit, gargle', uminīr, Tu ubbi, Tl ummi 'spittle, saliva', Ml umiyuka 'spit out', umirū 'spittle', umirka v. 'spit, emit', Kn ummalu, ummulu 'phlegm, mucus', Tu ubbiyuni, {BhK} ubi v 'spit', Krg ubbi id., umi 'saliva', Tl umiyu v. 'spit, spit out' ¶¶ D #636 ◇ BmK #408 (IE, D) ◇ If Eg hmh belongs here, the etymon may be ***humhV** (though the shift N *Hu- > NaIE *we- has no parallels). But if Eg hmh is kept apart, the rec. must be ***wumHV**.

2493. ?? ***r^wUmur_LT_JV** (or ***r^yu^umur_LT_JV?**) '∈ egg' > HS: S ***√w|ymr** > Ak tumurtu 'ant's eggs'; ??? Ar rvM^Y ya⁻mu⁻r- 'male camel' (← 'having testicles'??) ¶ Sd. 1370, BK II 1634 || ? Eg CT wrm.t '(?) testicles' ¶ EG I 333 ¶ *mt* || ??φ Ch: Tng {J} amak 'egg' ¶ JI II 122, J T 66 II A ***_Ly_JUmur-** 'egg' > T ***jumur-tka** 'egg' > OT/Chg {Cl.}, Tkm jumurṭa, MQp jumurtqa, Tk yumurta, Az jumurta, Uz Δ jumurtqa, Qmq jimirtqa, VTt йомурка j^o m^o rqa, Bsh j^o m^o rṭqa, Nog jumirtqa, Qzq жмъртiа z^u mirtqa, Qrg з^uumurtqa, StAlt з^uimirtqa, Tv чуурга c^u rṭa, Tf n^uumurha, Xk nimirḫa, Shor nibirtqa, Yk сымьыг simi⁻t :: Chv ^ua^umapta s^u mard^a ¶ Cl. 938, ET J 250-1, TL 149, Rs. W 211, Ra. 210, Jeg. 207, Fed. II 94 || Tg ***u₋mu⁻** 'lay eggs' > Ewk **u₋mu⁻** id.; ***u₋mu⁻-kta** 'egg' > Ewk umu⁻kta, Sln umatta ~ umurta, Lm umtṭ, Δ umta, Neg omokta ~ omukta, Orc, Ud umukta, Ul omuqta ~ umuqta, Nn Nh omoqta; ***u₋mu⁻** with a different sx. > WrMc umgan, umḫa, umḫan id. ¶ STM II 269, Krm. 302 || ?? M ***o^umdegen** 'egg' (originally a derived noun or a *cd*) > MM [LV] {Pp.} o^umdegen, [IM] {Pp.} o^undu^uge, WrM o^umdu^ugen ~ o^undegen, HIM 'нд' r, Brt ***ндүгү** (H), Kl {KRS} 'ндгн o^undgən, {Rm.} o^undə^ogn. ~ o^undə^ogə, MMgl [Z] u^undagan, Mgl {Rm.} u^unda^uxo⁻n, Mnr H {SM} nd^uig^e, {T} ndige, Mnr M {Rkh.} ende^uge', Dx {T} endexi, Ba {T} ndegi id. ¶ Pp. L II 1261, Pp. MA 443, MED 635-6, T 349, T DnJ 144, T BJ 145, Iw. 144, Rm. M 41, KW 296, KRS 416, Chr. 505 ¶ Loss of the reflexes of N and A ***-r-** in Tg and M may be due to metanalysis and back formation ¶¶ ADb. SRAE 13 and TL 149 (both: A ***o^umur-**), S AJ 58, SDM97 [A ***umi(r)-tkV** (~o-) 'egg'], DQA #2522 [A ***u^umu-tki** 'egg' > T, M, Tg] II ? D: Png ro^und^a, Mnd rund^a 'egg', as well as possibly D ***un^ut^a** ({^uGS} ***und^u-**) 'small globular object' > Tm un^u.t.ai^u, Ml un^u.t.ai id., 'ball', Kt un^u.d^uy 'round lump of food', Td ud^uy 'round, ball', Kn un^u.d^ue 'a round mass or ball (of raw sugar, clay, cow-dung, etc.)', Tu un^u.d^uæ 'ball, ball-shaped confection', Tl un^u.d^ua 'ball, globe'; D b→ OI un^u.d^ueraka-, Prkr un^u.d^ueraya- 'ball of flour, roll, loaf', Mrt u^u.d^ua⁻ 'lump of kneaded dough' ¶¶ D #664(b), Tu. #1669 ◇ T ***j-** and Ak ***t-** may be due to metanalysis: they are likely to be final cnss. of the first components of word compounds, in which the N word ***r^wUmur_LT_JV** was used. Alternatively, ***t-** may be a S px. of derivation, and T ***j-** may point to a N ***y-**, while ***yu^u-** > ***u^u-** > Tg ***u₋**.

2494. ***wa^un^uV** ⇌ ***_LXV_Jwa^un^uV** 'relative [of a younger\the same generation] of the opposite moiety' (> 'brother\sister-in-law, son-in-law') > HS: ? Eg fP hwn 'child, young man', hwn.t 'girl, virgin, daughter', Eg N hwn 'so.'s child, son', Eg fP hwn v. 'be rejuvenated' ¶ EG III 52-4, Fk. 166, Tk. I 297 || Ch: WCh: Ngz {Sch.} wi^un son', wi^un^ua^u 'girl, young woman, daughter', Bd {ChL} wu^un^u3^un 'son', wu^un^ua^un 'girl' :: NrBc {Sk.}: Wtj wu^una^ui^u, Cg u^une^u, Kry wu^un, My wu^un, Sir u^una^u, Mbr wu^una^u :: Plc {ChL} wun 'son', Buli {IL} w3na 'child', {ChL} u^uni^u 'son, daughter', Wnd {ChL} wun id., {IL} w3^un 'child' :: CCh: Pdl wi^unu^us^uu^u 'girl', ? Lmn Hd {Lk.}

ye'-ne 'boy' ¶ Sch. DN 169 (Ngz wi'n'a^ 'girl, daughter'), 201 (wu'n'a^ id.), ChC, ChL, Sk. NB 23, Lk. H 107 || NrOm {Blz.} *wan- 'woman' > She {Bnd.} wano 'woman' ¶ Blz. OL #63, Bnd. LE s.v. 'woman' (Blz. p.c. 2000: 'mistake?') ¶ Tk. I 297 (Eg, ? Lmn) || U *wa''NV > [1] FU *wa''nu'' 'daughter's husband, younger brother' > F va''vy, † va''y, Es va''i 'daughter's husband' ! pLp {Lr.} *viv3 id. > L {LLO} L vivva, N {N} vivva^, Kld vivv id., S {Hs.} v'ijve 'younger sister's husband; sister's husband younger than ego' ! Mk ov id. ! Chr H wiḡḡə, U/B weje id. || Sm *wa''nṭ 'relative-in-law (durch Heirat verwandt)' > Ne T O yiy, Ne F Lm wiy 'younger relative's husband', En bī 'Schwager, Mann der Schwester', Ng biḡi,-n 'daughter's husband', Slq: Tz {Cs.} kuena'', Nr {Cs.} kuenek, Kar {Cs.} kuenəḡ 'wife's brother', Tm {KD} kuən'əḡ 'svåger, svägerska', LTz {KD} k'w3-nəḡ 'styvson, systers man' || [2] ? (d ?) U *wantV 'bridegroom, relative-in-law' > Lp Kld vu'ntem 'Freier, Bräutigam' || Sm: Ne O yanne', Ne F Lm wenni' 'durch Heirat verwandt, verschweigert' ¶ Coll. 67, UEW 557, 565-6, It. #278, Sm. 541 (U *weḡa''ḡiw 'son-i-law' > FU *wa''ḡiw, FP *va''ḡiv, Ugr *wa''ḡi-, Sm *wiḡo-), Jn. 173, Lr. #1394, Lgc. #8611, Hs. 143O, Jn. 173, Cs. 277 || A: Tg *bene- 'wife's sibling' (× N *ben'n'V 'younger relative', q.v.) > Ewk b3n3r, Ewk Z/Sm b3n3 'wife's brother, wife's younger sister', Lm benər 'wife's husband's younger sibling', Neg b3n3 'wife's younger sibling', Orc b3n3 id., 'wife's younger sister's husband', Ul b3n3li, b3n3r 'wife's younger brother', Ud {Krm.} b3n3 'wife's younger sibling', Nn Nh b3n3r- 'wife's younger male cousin; nephew' ¶ STM I 125, Krm. 216 || D: [1] ?? *vanna or *van'n'a 'elder brother's wife' > Klm vanna 'brother's wife', ? Png oni 'elder brother's wife', ? Knd oni id., 'maternal uncle's daughter (older than person concerned)' (unless the D word is a loan from Prkr vahun'n'i 'husband's elder brother's wife') ¶¶ D #5251 || [2] (in GnD) (< d?) *va'n'i 'wife' > Png, Mnd va'n'i id. ¶ D #5348 || [3] *-van_ 'man' (within dem. pronouns): *a-van_ 'that man (ille homo)' (↔ *a-tu 'that thing') > Tm avan_ ~ avvan_ 'that man', Ml avan, Kn ava, Nkr avnd id. (↔ Tm, Ml atu 'that thing', Kn adu, Nkr ad 'that thing'), *i-van_ 'this man' (↔ *i-tu 'this thing') > Tm ivan_ 'that man', Ml ivan, Kn iva, Nkr ivnd id. (↔ Tm, Ml itu 'this thing', Kn idu ~ itu, Nkr id 'this thing, this woman'), *u-van_ 'iste homo' (↔ *u-tu 'ista res') Tm uvan_, Kn uva 'iste homo' (↔ Tm utu, Kn udu 'ista res'); the same √ is found in cds, e.g. Kdg illa-və~ 'man who is a relative' (lit. 'house-man', 'family-man': illa- is 'house, family'), [⊕ Mlt qal-we 'thief' ¶¶ Shanm. DN 30-140, D ##1, 410, 494] ♦ AD NM #112, ≠ S CNM 12 (rejects the Tg cognate, because, in his opinion, N *w- cannot yield A *b-; but cf. N *waldV 'to give birth' [q.v.] > S *√wld G id. and Tg *baldi- v. 'give birth, be born'), ADb. NNN 35 [D *van- 'elder brother's wife' < N *wa''n'V - *lXVJwa''n'V 'relative of the opposite moiety'] ♦ The semanteme 'relative from the other moiety' (preserved in U, A and D) was transformed in 'younger relative' in HS ♦ FU *-ḡ- in *wa''ḡu'' may be due to the presence of a sx. ♦ The element *XV- (> Eg ḡ-) may go back to the first component of a cd.

2495. *w'o'n'V 'wish, love; luck' > ? HS +ext.: *√wng ~ *√wnk. > EC: Sml wanaḡ 'goodness, kindness, mercy', Sml N {Abr.} wa'na^ḡ 'goodness', Sml wanaḡsan, Sml N wa'naḡsa'n 'good, nice, kind' ¶ ZMO 408, Abr. S 249 || S *°√wnk. > Ar √wnq: mu'niq-

adj. 'qui plaît, agréable' (derivational pattern of a prtc.) ¶ BK II 1611 || ? Ch: Hs wa`ngala` 'feeling pleasure' ¶ Ba. 1079, Abr. S 921 || IE *wen- 'wish, strive for, love' > OI 'vanati, va'no`ti 'demands, strives for, likes', vani- f. 'wish, desire', 'vanah. / vanas- ntr. 'loveliness; longing, desire' (÷ L venus), va`n`cha` n. 'wish', vanita` - 'beloved (woman), wife', Av vanta` - id. || L venus (gen. veneris) 'charm, attractiveness' → Venus 'goddess of love'; vener-o` / -a`re v. 'ask reverently; revere, respect, worship, honour' || OIr fine (< *venya` ) 'kinship, (joint-)family' || Gmc \*we`no` 'expectation, hope' > ON va`n ~ (v)o`n, Nr von, Sw va`n, Gt we`ns id.; Gmc \*wa`ni_a- adj. > ON vænn 'belonging to hope; beautiful'; Gt we`njan, ON væ`na 'to expect, hope'; ORu -winaR, ON vinr, AS wine, OSx wini, NNr vin, Dn ven, Nr venn, Sw va`n 'friend', OHG wini id., 'beloved'; Gmc \*wunsko` - n. 'wish' (÷ OI va`n`cha`) > ON o`sk, OHG wunsc, NHG Wunsch, MDt wonsc ~ wunse, AS wy`sc' ~ wu`sc' n. 'wish' (in cd wu`sc'-bearn 'liebes Kind') -d> Gmc \*wunski\_an > ON yskja, æskja, OHG wunsken, NHG wu`nschen, AS wy`sc'an 'to wish', NE wish v.; OHG R wunja, OHG wunna, wunnī 'delight', NHG Wonne 'joy, delight', OSx wunnia, AS wynn 'joy', NE d winsome || Tc: A wan`i, B wāna 'pleasure' || Ht wen-, went- 'copulate' ¶ WP I 259, P 1147, EI 158 (*wenH- 'desire, strive to obtain'), M K III 141-2, M E II 499-500, WH I 752-3, Thr. § 259, Vr. 421, 643, 666, 671, 680, Fs. 561, Kb. 1203, 1229, OsS 1160, 1212-3, 1228-9, KM 868-9, Ho. 397, 411-2, Hlq. 1376, 1389, Wn. 544, Ad. 601-2, Ts. W 105 || U: FU: FL ≈ *l_wjonne 'luck' > F onni 'luck, chance, fortune', Es o`nn 'happiness, luck, fortune' ! pLp ≈ \*vo`nn3 > Lp: L {LLO} vuodna 'Glück', N {N} vuod`na^ / -dn- 'good fortune, luck' ¶ SK 422, N III 784, Lgc. #8784, LLO 1430 ¶ FL \*n may go back to pFU \*n or \*n` || A: T *on- v. 'thrive, prosper' > OT {Cl.} on- id., Chv aÄH- ɛn- 'succeed', 'be good' (crop), 'breed well' (live-stock), Tk on- ~ un- 'improve, be healed'; in most T lgs. the cns. -n- changed to -ŋ- under the infl. of (Cl.: "by false analogy with") the word oŋ 'right': OOSm ≥XIV oŋ- 'prosper, thrive', MQp XIV oŋ- id., 'be satisfactory', Tkm oŋ- 'get right, return to normal (наладит`сѡ)', Uz yÄH- ωŋ- 'be successful, fit', Qrg, Nog, Qq, ET oŋ-, VTt, Bsh uŋ- id., 'have luck', QbB oŋ-, Chv L aÄH- ɛn- v. 'fit, succeed', Qzq oŋ- 'succeed, have luck', oŋ 'success, good luck' ¶ Cl. 166-9, DTS 367 (OT on 'fate'), ET Gl 456-60, Sht. 155, UzR 584, Md. 42, 171 (pT *oŋ-) || ?σ M *onu- 'hit the target' → 'guess rightly' (× N *wanjE 'to hit, injure', q.v. ffd.) || D ?? *ve`n`-/ *ve`n`t_t_t_- / *ve`t\_t\_t\_- 'want, desire' (× N \*wedV 'to hunt', q.v. ffd.); the vw. \*e` suggests that the main source of the D √ is N *wedV (as evidenced by the D vw. *e`), but it is likely to have contaminated with N \*w`o`n`V (as suggested by -n`- in Ml ve`n.am 'it must') ¶¶ D #5528 ¶¶ GS 173 [#435] suggests here D *ve`r`- > SD *ve`r`-/ *ve`nr`-; if GS is right, the D √ does not belong here ♦ The HS cognate is qu. because the HS root-final *g is obscure ♦ Blz. SNE #15 (C, Ch, IE, U, T).

⌈+ 2496. ??? *wV_lV_lNV 'stay' > HS: C: Ag {AD} *w`a`n- 'stay, be' > Bln {Ap.} wan-, {R} wa`n- 'weilen, sich aufhalten, die Zeit verbringen', Xm {Ap.} w3n-, {R} win- 'sein, existieren, bleiben', Q {R} wa`n- 'weile, sich aufhalten sein, existieren', Km {Ap.} wan-, {CR} wa`n- 'être, exister' ¶ Ap. IC 50 (Ag *√wn 'be'), R WB 357, R Q II 111, CR K 265 || Eg √ wn(n) 'be' ('sein, vorhanden sein') ¶ EG I 308-9 || ? S *°√wafn- > Ar wafn- 'lieu où l'on se

retire, asile, refuge'; possibly also WS ***-ṣu-n-** 'dwell' -> WS ***maṣa-n-** 'place, dwelling' > BHb N&oml **ma-ṣo-n** 'dwelling' (-> Sr **ṣow.ṣo ma-ṣo-n-a-** 'country, region'), Ar **ṣoaMa maṣa-n-** 'place', Sb **mṣn** 'dwelling' ¶ BK II 414, 512-3, 1570, GB 443, ≈ KB 577 (err. equation with Ar **maynan** 'dwelling', which is derived from **√yny** 'dwell'), Br. 398, BGMR 23 ¶ S ***maṣa-n-** belongs here if it goes back to S ***√wṣn** with metanalysis (reinterpretation of ***w-** as a prefix of intransitivity) ¶¶ If the S root belongs here, the absence of **ṣ** in Eg needs explanation ¶ K ***°wan-** > G **van-**: [1] 1s prs. **v-i-van-eb** 'sich einrichten, niederlassen, ein Haus beziehen', [2] 1s prs. **v-a-van-eb** vt. '(jemanden) herbergen' ¶ Chx. 362, ≈ Fn. KL 72 (unreliable equation with the Mg city-name **on-** and Sv **wan** 'plain, lowland, plateau') ¶ Highly doubtful: IE: NaIE {Mn.} ***wa-n-** 'stay, dally, linger, limp' > Ir **fanaim** {IED} 'wait, stay', {Mn.} 'tarry, dwell'; other alleged cognates in L (**va-nus**), Gmc and Alb cannot be semantically related to the N root ¶ Mn. 1490, IED 43 ◇ ≈ Blz. KM 141 [#29] [suggested the K-Ag-Eg comparison and adduced the dubious IE parallel] ¶.

2496. ??? ***wen-dV** 'to fight, injure, hurt' > IE: NaIE ***wend^h-** 'wound, injure' (× N ***wanjE** 'to hit, injure') > Gt **wunds**, AS, OSx, NHG **wund**, OHG **wunt** adj. 'wounded', ON **und**, OHG **wunta**, NHG **Wunde**, OSx **wunda**, AS **wund** n. 'wound', NE **wound** n.; Gt **ga-wundo-n**, ON **unda**, OHG **wunto-n**, NHG **wunden** 'to wound' ¶ Arm **vandem vandem** 'I undo, destroy, ruin' ¶ Fs. 213, 566, 577-8, Kb. 1129-31, KM 869, Vr. 634, Ho. 410, Ho. S 90, OsS 1213, KM 869 ¶ D {ʿAn.} ***ve-nṯ.t.** 'hunt, (try to) kill' [× D ***ve-t.t.** 'hunt' < N ***wedV** 'to hunt'] > Kn **be-n.t.e**, Tu **be-n.t.æ** ~ **bo-n.t.æ**, Tl **ve-t.a** ~ **ven.t.a** 'hunting, the chase', as well as Tm **ve-t.t.am**, Nkr **ve-t.a** id., etc. (ffd. see N ***wedV** 'to hunt') ¶¶ D #5527, An. SG 131-2 ¶ ? A: M ***onzi-** (< ****ondi-**) > MM [S] **onzi-** 'punish (bestrafen)' [unless identical with MM [S] **honcit-** 'tadeln, maßregeln' with **h-** < pM ***φ-**] ¶ H 77, 125, MED 616 ◇ Highly doubtful because of the alt. etl. connections in IE, D and M.

2497. ***wendV** 'to be withered, to dry' > IE: NaIE ***wend^h-** 'barren, withered; wasting, decay' > OI **vandhya-** adj. 'barren', **vandhya-** 'barren woman' ¶ Arm **gonḡ gonḡ** 'mangy, scurfy' ¶ ? OIr {SB} **fann** 'weak', NI **fann** 'weak, languid, faint', OCrn **guan**, Crn, Br **gwan** 'weak' (< ***wn_ḡd^h-**) ¶ Sl ***ve_ḡd-no_ḡ-ti** (ip. ***ve_ḡdati**) v. 'fade, wither' > OCS **уѣдати** **u-ve_ḡdati**, SCr **ve_ḡnuti**, Slv **ve_ḡniti**, Cz **vadnouti**, Slk **va_ḡdnut_ḡ**, P **wie_ḡdna_ḡc_ḡ**, R **вѣхнѣти** 'to fade, wither', Blg **Δ ѱвѣна** **ḡ ѱвѣна** v. 'wither' (Blg **ѱвѣхна** **ḡ ѱвѣхна** id. has **x** due to the infl. of **ѱсѣхна** vi. 'dry'); ? ChS **ѣдѣти** **o_ḡdati**, Cz **uditi**, P **wę_ḡdzic_ḡ** vt. 'to smoke, humigate' ¶ WP I 261, Mn. 1513-4, ≈ P 1047, 1148, SB 259, Dnn. 297, Hm. 347, M K III 143-4, M E II 503, Dnn. 297, ECCE 250, Hm. 347, ≈ Vs. I 375, ≈ Glh. 666, BER I 138-9 ¶ D ***ven-t.**, {ʿGS} ***vend.** > Tm **ven.t.u** v. 'dry as in the sun, become withered', Ml **ven.t.-elpu** 'an old bone', Kn **ben_ḡd_ḡu** '∈ white and light corky wood; cork, pith; a soft \ light \ useless substance', Tu **ben_ḡd_ḡḡ** ~ **ben_ḡd_ḡu** 'pith; Aeschynomena aspera (light and spongy plant growing in water)'; thin(ness), lean(ness), light(ness), emaciated', **bon_ḡd_ḡu** 'pith', Tl **ben_ḡd_ḡu** 'Aeschynomena indica; soft, powerless'; D -> Mrt **b^he_ḡd_ḡ** 'pith' ¶¶ D #5480 ¶ ??? A: T: OT {Cl.} **be_ḡδ-** 'be weak' (of eyesight) ¶ Cl. 298.

2498. ***wen_ḡ√V_ḡdV** 'to turn' (→ 'to return') > HS: B {ʿPr.} ***√wnd_ḡ** (Pcj. I A 2) > Ah {Fc.} **imv. ənnəd_ḡ** 'se tourner, changer de direction', Ty/ETwl **ənnəd_ḡ** (3m pf.: Ty **yənnəd_ḡ**, EWlm

innəd_↓) 'enrouler, envelopper, tourner (dans une autre direction), être enroulé/tourné', Tmz {MT} ənnəd_↓ 'envelopper', Rf/Izn/SrSn {Rn.} ənnad_↓ '(se) tourner', Kb ənnəd_↓ '(s')envelopper, tourner', Wrg {Dlh.} ənnəd_↓ 'tourner, entourer', Mz {Dlh.} ənnəd_↓ id., 'enrouler', BSn/BMnc {Ds.} ənnəd_↓, Nf {La.} ənnət_↓ 'tourner', Skn {La.} ənna^ot_↓ 'tourner en rond', Gd ənnəd_↓ (3m pf. innəd) 'tourner, enrouler' ¶ Fc. 1298, Pr. M VI-VII 300, GhA 140, Dl. 546, Dlh. Ou 212-3, Dlh. M 133, Ds. B 348, MT 466, La. S 304, Lf. I 244 & II #1096 || C: Ag: Q {R} wa^ontə-r-, Xm {R} water- vi. 'return, turn back', Bln {R} wanta-r- id., vt. caus. wa^onta-s- vt. 'give back, put back, answer' ¶ R WB 358 II IE: NaIE *wend^h-/*wond^h-/*wn_od^h- 'turn, twist, plait, bend' > OI van'dhur- 'wicker basket tied on a wagon, wicker carriage' ({M}: < IIr *wand^h- 'flechten, winden') || Gk cd κα'v(v)α'pov 'cane or wicker carriage', Gk R [Hs.] ῥα'ραϑ · ῥα'ρα 'wagon' || Arm gind gind 'ear-ring, buckle' || Um PRE-VENDV 'advertito\', ζ AHV-VENDV 'avertito\ (let him turn aside)' || Gmc: Gt bi-windan 'umwinden', us-windan 'to plait', OSx, AS windan, ON, NNr, Sw vinda, Dn vinde, OHG wintan, NHG winden 'to wind', NE v. wind; d caus. Gmc *wandi_{an} > Gt wandjan, ON, NNr venda, Sw va^onda, Dn vende, OSx we^ondian, AS we^ondan, OHG wenten, NHG wenden vt. 'to turn, bend' || pTc *wa^ont- > Tc A/B wa^ont- v. ≈ 'cover, envelop' ¶ WP I 261, P 1148, EI 607, Mn. 1513, 1556-7, 1575, M K III 143, M E II 503, F I 779, Pln. 725, 751, Fs. 98, 550, Vr. 653, 665, Ho. 389, 397, Ho. S 85, 88, Kb. 1168, 1206, OsS 1089, 1164, KM 852, 861, Sl. 142-3, Ad. 592 II D *ven^ot_o-, {GS} *ven^od_o- v. 'turn (round), return' > Tl ven^od_oi 'again, once more', Ku vendali 'go back, return', ? Kui vr^oepa (p. vr^oet-) v. 'return, come back', ? Krx bir^od- vt. 'turn over, turn round, give back' ¶¶ D #5481 ◆ The emphatic *d_o in B and the vl. *t in Ag (for the expected *d) suggest the presence of a lr. in the N √, that is likely to have been *ʔ (*-ʔVd- > *-ʔd- > *-t_o- > B *d_o); any other lr. would have yielded a NaIE *ə, which is not the case.

2499. *w^ont_oV 'belly' > IE: NaIE *went-/wont- id. > L venter (gen. ventris) 'belly' || Gmc *wanθa- > d : MLG ingewa^ot, ingewant, ingewende, MDt inghewant, Dt ingewanden 'intestines' (infl. of MDt inghewa^ode ÷ NHG Eingeweide of different origin) ¶ ≈ P 1104-5, WH II 751, ≈ Vr. N 281 II U: FU *_olw_oontV, *_olw_oontVrV > ObU *o^ont, *o^ontər 'belly, inside of the body' > pVg *a^ontər > Vg MK/UL ontər 'stomach (Magen)'; pOs {Ht.} *ont ({^oHl.} *a^ont < *ə^ont) > Os: V/Vy ont, Ty/Y o^ont, D/K/Sh unt 'inside of the body (хытро, Inneres), belly'; pOs {Ht.} *ontər ({^oHl.} *a^ontər < *ə^ontər) > Os: Vy/O ontər, D/Nz untər 'womb', Sh untər id., 'belly, inside of the body', Kz wō^ontər 'belly', V ontər, Ty/Y o^ontər {Trj.} 'length, extension, distance' ¶ Sm. 542 (FU, FP *o^onti, Ugr *o^onti^o 'cavity'), Ht. #40, Stn. D 117-8, Trj. S 327 II ? HS: mt WS *√wt_on 'dwell' (← *'be within [a house]'), *^owVt_oVn- (*wa^ot_oan-?) 'dwelling, place to dwell' > Ar √wt_on (ip. -wt_oinu) G 'to dwell in, settle, inhabit (a place)', wat_oan- 'dwelling; stable for cattle; fatherland', Jb C {Jo.} √wt_on G (pf. o^ot_ozn) 'start living in a new place' (← Ar?), Sb d (n. l.) mwt_on 'temple' ¶ BK II 1563, Jo. J 294, BGMR 166, DRS 529.

2500. *wan^oʔa^o1 (~*wAn^oCV?) 'belly' > HS *√wn_oʔ ~ *wV_oʔVn_o/n- (mt from *√wn_oʔ) > CCh: Db {Lnh., ChL} we^on_oʔi^o 'intestines', ? G^ond {ChL} w_oʔns^oa^ora^o, ? Gbn {ChL}

w3`nse`wu`re` id. || ?? WCh (× N ***wAtV** 'belly?'): Zar {ChL} vɪ`ci`ki` 'stomach' ¶ ChC, ChL
 || S *°wadam- > Ar wadam-at- 'ventricle with the bowels' ¶ BK II 1515, Hv. 961, DRS 506
 || C {AD} *wV3Vn- 'belly, inside' > Ag {AD} *°wV3Vn- / pl. *°wV33Vn- > Bln {R} wɔdæn
 (pl. wɔzæn) 'belly, heart, inside of the house' [⊕, Xmt {Bnd.} 3`zen 'heart'] || EC {Ss.} *wazn- >
 Af {R} wadana` 'belly, heart, inside', Sa {Bl.} wadan-a`-, {Ss.} wadana ~ wazana 'heart',
 {Wlm.} wadana 'belly'; pSam {Hn.} *`we`zne` 'heart' > Sml N {Abr.} wa`dne, pBn {Hn.}
 *`we`nne` (> Bn: Bi wenn3, J/Kj we`nn3, K we`nn3), Rn {Hn.} `we`yn-a, {PG} we`yna`, Bs
 {Fl.} wɪzɛna id., Or B {Anr.} o`nne?, {Sr.} onne-, Or T {Mrn.} onne-, Or H {Ow.} o`nne-
 Or Wt {Hn.} ona_ id., Kns otan-ta 'center', Dsn {To.} Óúōdín-u 'chest', Óúōdín-ni 'heart', Elm
 pawa (< *wawa < *wazan), ?ϕ Arr zazza` 'heart', pHEC {Hd.} *wazana 'heart' > Sd wadan-a,
 {Gs.} wodana, Alb, Kmb wazan-a, Hd {Hd., Ss.} wodan-a, Tmb {L} wazano, Brj {Ss.}
 woda`n-a; LEC → Gf {Mrn.} wozana, Gm {Hw.} wozina`, Wl/Malo {LmS} wozana, Kcm
 {LmS} wazzo 'heart'; EC → EthS: Har {L} waza`na 'chest, courage', Grg Sl/Z wɛzɛnɐ, Grg
 Wl {L} wɛzɛn 'heart, chest'; Rn {PG} woya`m, {Fl., Bnd.} wayam 'heart' may represent C
 *wV3Vm- ¶ AD SF 187, Ss. PEC 20, Ss. B 187-8, Bl. 211 (LEC *wadn-/*wadan-), BISO 131,
 R WB 353, Sr. 337, Ow. 270, Hn. W 60, Hn. S 98, Hn. BD 111, 150, PG 293-5, Hd. 77-8, 226,
 302, 343, 401, L Z 120, L EDG III 675, Hw. A 401, Hw. EG s.v. 'heart', LmS 552-3, C SE I
 279, To[.] DL 507 || ? B: Sll {Ds.} ada`n (ann. wada`n) pl. 'intestin grêle, boyau',
 BSn/Izn/Mtmt {Ds.} a`ða`n 'intestins (incl. panse des ruminants, cœur, poumons, foie)',
 Ty/WTwl adan 'intestin grêle', Ah {Fc.} ada`nən pl., Gh {Nh.} adan, Izd {Mrc.} adan
 'intestins', Nf {La.} adun, {Beg.} adu` (pl. ada`n) 'intestino', Gd {Lf.} a`dan (pl. ada`nən)
 'intestins, boyaux' ¶ Ds. 45, 159, Ds. B 178, Fc. 205, GhA 24, Lf. II #O291, Beg. 238 || ? Eg P
 wzmw '∈ human body part'; according to Tk. I 176-86, Eg z < HS *3` is not anomalous (⇔ OS)
 ¶ EG I 357 ¶¶ Coh. #397 (C, B), OS #2538 (HS *wa3`am- 'intestines' > S, Eg), #2539
 (*wa3`an-/\*wa3`in- 'intestines' > B, Ch, C, Om) || U: FU *wac`a 'stomach, belly' > F vatsa
 'belly, stomach', Es vats (vatsa) 'paunch, belly' || Vg {Mu.}: N vas`, ML vas`a 'stomach' ¶ Coll.
 123, UEW 547, MK 721 || D *vac- ~ *vanc- 'belly' ({Zv.} *vac-) > Tm vayin_ id., vayir_u id.,
 'paunch, womb, centre', vaya` 'foetus, womb', Ml vayar\_u 'belly, stomach, inside', Kt vi`r, Td
 pi`r\_ 'belly, pregnancy', Kn basar\_(u), basir\_ 'belly, abdomen, womb', Tu ban`ji 'stomach, belly,
 womb', Knd vaski 'small intestines', Png/Mnd vahiṅ pl. 'intestines', Kui vahi, Kw wahi
 ɖ vahi ɖ vahi id. ¶¶ D #5259, Zv. 112 || ? IE: NaIE {F} *we`nes-tro- '∈ internal organ (in the
 belly)' ('stomach of ruminants?') > Gk ῥηνοστροφον 'abomasum (the forth stomach of ruminants)' ||
 Nr Δ vinstr id., Sw Δ vinstēr 'Lab-Blätter-magen', Ic vinstr 'omasum (the third stomach of
 ruminants)', Far vinstur, Nr Δ vinstr, Sw Δ vinstēr 'abomasum, the fourth stomach of
 ruminants', Ic vinstur {Bv.} id., {Hlq.} 'the third stomach of ruminants', OHG wanast, wenist
 'belly', {EI} 'the first stomach of ruminants', NHG Wanst 'rumen' || OI vanis, `t.hu 'a part of the
 entrails of an animal offered as a sacrifice' ¶ P 1105, EI 2 [*wenVst(r)- '(ab)omasum'], M K III
 140-1, 175, F I 638, WH II 750-1, Kb. 1140, OsS 1088, KM 837-8, Bv. 861, JM 506, Hlq.
 1351-2 ◆ N *-33`- is suggested by U \*-c`-, while Ar -δ- points to a N *-3`-; IE *wenes- and the
 D root variant *vanc- point to N ***wAn`VCV** (a metathetic corr. of HS \*√w3`n 'belly' or a

separate N etymon?) ◇ ≠ BmK 617 (equates the FU and D roots with IE *udero-/we-dero- [see N *wAtV 'belly']).

2501. *wan'V 'to squeeze, press' (→ 'make weak', 'ram, trample down, make compact by pressing') > HS: CS *√wny ≈ 'suppress, weaken (vt.)' > BHb √yny|w 'suppress, oppress': acp. G en3&i yo'ne' 'oppressing' (f. ha'fīr hayyo'na' 'the oppressing city'), Sh pf. en!&e ho'na' 'he oppressed, maltreated', JA [Trg.] √yny: Sh pf. in%&a ?o'nī id. ({Lv.} √yny Sh 'bedrücken'), JEA {Sl.} √yny Sh 'act fraudently', JPA Bz {Sl.} √yny Sh 'vex, taunt, deal fraudently', Ar √wny G 'be weak\soft\slow in' (← *'be weakened'), Ak (fOAK?) {Sd.} inf. wana'um ≈ 'unter Druck setzen, bedrängen mit', Sb {DRS ← VAbd.} hwny 'dépérir' ¶ KB 398, BDB 413, GB 303 (adduces Mn ī √wny that is not confirmed by up-to-date research), Lv. T I 337, Sl. 538, Sl. P 242, BK II 1612, Hv. 896, Sd. 145, DRS 562 II U: FU *wan'V 'make soft\compact (by kneading, fulling)' > F vanu- 'become condensed, thick, be kneaded; become matted, mat', vanutta- 'shrink, cause to shrink, knead; full, mill', {SK} 'thrash soundly (mukiloida)', Es vanu- 'shrink; become matted, mat, felt', {W} 'walken' :: OHg va'nyol- 'walken, filzen; massieren', Hg va'nyol- v. 'felt (wool); full, mill' ¶ UEW 558, W EDW 1306, MF 671-2, EWU 1605-6 II A: NaT *uy- (< *un'-?) 'squeeze, trample' > OT {Cl.} uy- 'squeeze (to make compact)', {DTS} 'trample', MT [IM] uy- 'knead', d OT {Cl.} uyma' n. 'felt', Tkm Δ uyuq 'felt socks', Tb/Qzq/Chg {Rl.} uyuq 'felt boots (валенки)' ¶ Cl. 267, 273, DTS 60 (OT uy- 'compact'), ET Gl 581-2, Rl. I 1633 II ? IE NaIE *wei-(ə)-/*wī-, +exts. : wīt- (< wi-Ht-), *wei-s ' (make) wither, weaken' (× N *wiz'V 'gray, (?) withered' [q.v. ffd.] × N *wahyV '(to be) weak' [q.v.]).

[+ 2501a. ???φ₂ *wEyn'V ~ *wEn'yV 'daylight' > HS: Eg G wyn ~ wyn, DEg wyn 'light (lux)' > Cpt: Sd oyein uein, B oyiwin uo'ini id. ¶ EG I 315, Er. 79, Vc. 231 || NrOm: Wl {LmS} wo'nta 'morning', wo'nto 'tomorrow', Gf {LmS} wonta id., 'morning', Zl {LmS} wonto, {C} wonto', Dwr {LmS} wanto, Gm {Hw.} wonto' 'tomorrow', Gm {LmS} wo'nta 'morning', wo'nto 'tomorrow', Dc {LmS} wonto, Bsk {LmS} wonto, won, Cha {LmS} onta-wonto id., Kcm }LmS} wanto id., 'God' (← *'daylight'), Hrr {CR} wanto 'God; tomorrow', Bdt {Hw.} wont- 'dawn', She {CR} wen-den 'today', won-s., wens, Bnc {Wdk.} wo'nsa'n 'tomorrow', Ym {Wdk.} wo'na' 'time, day', wo'no' 'tomorrow' ¶ LmS W 546, Wdk. BY 113, 138, C SE III 81, C SO 45, Hw. NKL 236, CR NGS 13, CR H 665, Hw. EG II D [1] *vin' 'sky' > Tm vin., vin.t.u, Ml vin.n.u 'sky, heaven', Tl vin(n)u 'sky', Mlt bin'ye 'god of thunder and lightning' ¶¶ D #5396 ¶¶ [2] *va'n'a 'sky, cloud, rain' (× N *ηlVwjan'V 'sky, cloud', q.v. ffd.) ¶ [3] I is not clear if one may add here D *ve-nt- 'spirit, god' (> Prj ve~:did^d ve~:did_u 'god', Gdb {BB} ve'ndit_u 'devil(s), spirit(s)', Gdb O ve'ndit_u 'god', Gnd pe'nd_ura vandin 'the highest god of the Murayas'), it is more plausible to equate it with D (McTm) *ve-nt- 'king' (> Tm ve'ntan_u 'king, Indra', Ml ve'ntan, ve'ntu 'king') ¶¶ D ##5529-30 ◇ ≈ Blz. DA 162 [#101] (HS, D; includes D *ve-nt- 'god').]

2502. *wanE 'to hit, injure' > IE: NaIE *wen- id. > ?? Gt winnan 'to suffer', wunns n. 'pain' :: W ym-wan v. 'joust', ?σ Brtt {RE} *wanami v. 'pierce, stab, thrust' > MW gwaint, W gwanu, Crn gwana, MBr goanaff, Br gwanan~ id., OBr cic-guan 'fork' ¶ P 1108, EI 548-9, RE 119,

YGM-1 256, 440, Fs. 213, 566, 577-8, KM 869, Vr. 634, Ho. 410, Ho. S 90, OsS 1213, KM 869 || K: GZ *wn- 'injure, harm; torment, suffer' > OG vn- 'harm; suffer' (mravli mevno me... 'I have suffered a great deal... - Mt. 27.18), G vn- v. 'inhure, harm', OG vneba-y, G vneba n. 'suffering, Easter', Mg n- v. 'harm' ¶ K² 54-5, Ts. 381-3, DCh. 509-10, Ser. 65-6, Q 285 || U: FU *waŋV- 'hit, cut' > ObU {Ht.} *waŋk- > pVg *waŋk- 'hit' > Vg: T/SV/LL waŋk-, MK/UK/P/NV/ML woŋk- id., UL woŋxap n. 'hammer'; pOs {Ht.} *waŋk- (= {Hl.} *waŋk-) 'hew (behave)' > Os: V/Vy way-, Ty/Y wa°k-, D/K waŋx-, Nz/Kz wəŋ-, O waŋ- id. † OHg va'g- 'hew down, chop, slaughter', Hg va'g- 'cut, hew down, chop' ‡ ? Prm {LG} *vXn- 'cut' > Z вундыны vundini 'to cut, crop', Vt вандыны vandini 'to cut, slaughter' ¶ UEW 558, LG 70, Ht. #698, MF 665-6, EWU 1595 || A: T *moŋ- (< **boŋ-) > OT [MhK] moŋ- {MKD} 'pull in legs and kick', ET {Nj.} moŋ- 'kick (брыкат-сѡ)', ET Tr moŋ- v. 'rear, kick' (a horse) ¶ Cl. 767, MKD 119, Nj. 771, Rl. IV 2130 || Tg *baŋsa- 'kick', 'rear' (a horse) > [1] mom. *baŋsala- > Orc, Nn baŋsala-, Ud baŋc'ala-, Ul, Ork basala- 'kick\rear (once)', WrMc bas'ila 'kick, strike with a fist'; [2] iter. (?) *basac'i- > Ul basac'it-, Nn baŋsac'it- 'kick\rear' ¶ STM I 72 || ? M *onu- 'hit the target' > WrM onu-, HIM oho-x, oh-x, Brt oho-xo id., 'guess rightly', Ord ono- id., 'make a good deal, earn', WrO ono- 'hit the target, understand' ¶ MED 615, Ms. O 512-3, Krg. 107, Cher. 357 ¶¶ DQA #95 (A *baŋgi 'to kick' > T, Tg).

2503. *waŋg'ou 'hook' (→ 'handle') > U: pre-FU **waŋkX > (after synharmonic levelling) FU *waŋkV (= *waŋkU?) ~ *waŋkV 'hook' (× *waŋka 'to bend') : [1] FP *waŋkV (= *waŋkU?) > F vanko, vanka, vanku 'hook, lever used for rolling burning logs across a burn-beaten clearing', Es vang (gen. vannu) 'handle; crook, bend, loop' † Prm *vugV 'handle, hook' > Z вуг vug 'handle, bucket-handle (дужа)', вугър vugir 'fishing-hook, fishing-line', Vt вугы vugi 'handle (of a door, bucket, cauldron, etc.)' ('ручка, скоба двери, дужа ведра\котла') ‡ [2] FU (in ObU) *waŋkV 'hook' (→ 'draw with a hook', 'hang on a hook') > ObU *waŋk- (and *waŋk- + sxs.) id. > pVg *waŋk- > Vg: LK/MK wa°xr-, LL waxrit- 'draw with a hook', T waŋkər, P/NV/SV waxrəp, UL/Ss waŋkrip- 'hook'; pOs {Ht.} *waŋk-/wiŋk-, {Hl.} *waŋk-/wiŋk- > Os: V/Vy wiŋ- (Ht.} wiŋ'-), Ty/K/Kr wiŋk- vi. remain stuck\hooked, hang (зацепит-сѡ, застрѣт-, повиснут-, hängen bleiben)', d : V/Vy waŋ_ləŋ-, Ty waŋ_ləŋ- id.; d : V/Vy wiŋka°l_i, Ty wiŋl_i, D/K waŋklə, Nz waŋkalə 'hook', Vy waŋ_wa°, Ty waŋkəp, K/Kr/O waŋkəm, Nz/Kz waŋkəm id. ¶ Coll. 139, It. #54, Sm. 554 (FP *veŋka 'handle'), LG 69, UEW 814, Ht. #699, Stn. D 1608-10, Trj. S 513, 524 || D *vaŋk- 'hook' > Tm vaŋki '∈ iron hook or curved instrument; ∈ armlet', Kn vaŋki, oŋki 'hook; gold armlet of a curved shape', Tu oggi, uggi 'handle, hook', vaŋki '∈ bracelet', Tl vaŋki '∈ curved ornament worn on the arm', oŋkiya, oŋke 'hook\peg fixed in a wall', Gnd ChM {LuC} vakonjee 'an elephant goad' ¶¶ D #5210 || ? IE: NaIE *wog^{wh}ni-s, *wog^{wh}nes- 'ploughshare' > Gk [Hs.] ὀφνίϝ · ὀφνίϝ. ὀροτρον 'ploughshare, plough' ‡ Pru wagnis 'Sech' = 'ploughshare', {EI} 'coultter' ‡ OHG waganso, NGr B Wagensun, ON vangsni ({Vr.}: < *vagsni), NNr vagnse, vangsne, Sw Δ wangs 'ploughshare' ‡ L vōmis (gen. vōmeris) id. (whence nom. vōmer id.) ({WH}: < *wog^{wh}-smis) ¶ WP I 315, P 1179-80, Mn. 1561-2 (wog^{wh}snis), EI 434

(wog^{wh}nis), F II 453-4, WH II 835, En. 269, Vr. 643-4, Kb. 1132, OsS 1074, Hlq. 1341 (s.v. vigg) II A: M *ongī [× M *ongī 'hole' (< N *waŋKV ~ *woŋKV 'hole, orifice', q.v.) and A {DQA} *ŋi_uŋni {AD} 'heel' (> Tg *n'uŋni 'heel, shin')?] > MM [S] {H} ongi 'handle (of a sword)', WrM ongi, HIM онги 'socket\ring for a handle in an axe\spade\hoe', Ord ongi 'virole, anneau dans lequel on fait passer la manche d'un instrument', Kl o`h 'orifice (проушина) in an axe'; M -b> WrMc ungin 'orifice for a handle in an axe\spade' ¶ H 124, MED 614, Ms. O 514, KW 287 II ???ϕ HS: WS ≈ *wʰanʰw- 'hook' > BHb vv! *wa-w* (att.: pl. Miv%v! wa-ʰwīm, pl. cs. iv\$ʰv! wa-ʰwe-) 'hook, pin, peg', Pun ww 'nail', Ph *waḷ:ḷw (name of a letter) > Gk Ϝαυ̃; JA [Trg.] vv! wa-w, em. av!v! wa-ʰw-a-ʰ 'hook', Gz wa-we- 'hook, ring, buckle, point' ¶ KB 249, BDB 255, HJ 297, Js. 372, Lv. T I 207, Dlm. 114, L G 623, DRS 513-4 ¶ The irreg. w- in Hb, Ph, Pun and JA suggests *as* (*w- preserved in Cn and Aram due to the infl. of the medial *-w-); a tentative explanation: Hb, JA a- < *a- < *an (like in Hb ʔisʰ 'man' < *ʔinsʰ, cf. AD PSH 57-8), which accounts for a- (rather than ə) in pl. cs. wa-ʰwe-; absence of *n in Gz suggests that this is a loanword ♦ Alternatively, one must consider the possibility of borrowing: FU *waŋkV and D *vaŋk- <b- Ilr *wank- (see N *waŋka 'to bend'), but this latter hyp. (suggested for FU *waŋkV by Coll. and UEW) is less plausible because in Ilr we do not find the meanings 'hook' or 'handle' ♦ In IE we may suppose a *mt* (*-ng^{wh}- > *-g^{wh}n-) ♦ ≈ ADb. NN 34 (N ? *ŋiAi_ŋkV 'hook, handle' > U, D, IE, M + *unc.* A ? *ŋi_uŋni 'heel, hook' > Tg *n'uŋni 'heel, shin').

2504. *waŋka 'to bend' > IE: NaIE *weng-/wong- 'bent, crooked' > Gmc: OHG winken 'to wave, nod', MHG winken 'to move to and fro (schwanken), wink one's eyes', MLG winken, AS wincian 'to shut eyes, blink', NE wink v.; AS, OHG winkil, NHG Winkel 'corner'; Gmc *wanko-n > ON vakka, Sw vanka, Dn vanke 'to wander about', OSx wancon, OHG wanko-n 'to waver, shake', NHG wanken 'to move to and fro' ! Lt vé'ngti (1s prs. vé'ngiu) 'to avoid, evade, shun' (< 'to bend\turn outwards'), ví'ngis n. 'bend, curve; winding', ví'ngiuoti 'to twist, wind, meander', Pru wīngriskan n. acc. sg. 'cunning', {EI} 'trick' ! ?σ pAl {O} *wenga- > Al: T ve''ng, G vang {AlbED} 'wooden rim of a wheel, wooden stake (stuck in the ground and tied to sth.)' ({O} 'hoop, tyre, ring, rim') ! OI vangati [Vop.] 'goes lamely, limps', [Dhat.] 'goes' ¶ P 1148-9, EI 63, Vr. 639, Kb. 1142, 1204, OsS 1092, 1162-3, KM 837, 861, Frn. 1223, 1256-7, En. 274, Tr. APS 462, O 504, AlbED 928, MW 912 II ? U : pre-FU **wa''ŋkX 'hook' > FU *waŋkV (= *waŋkU?) ~ *wa''ŋkV (× N *wa''ŋg'oŋu 'hook', q.v. ffd.) ¶ Coll. 139, It. #54, Ht. #699 II D *va-ŋk-, {GS} *vag-/van- v. 'bend, bow' > Tm va-ŋku- ~ ve-ŋku- vi., vt. 'bend', Ml va-ŋŋuka vi. 'bend', Kt vag- 'be slightly bowed', va-g- 'make (pot) bulge (in throwing it on the potter's wheel)', vak- vi. 'bend, be cowed', Kn ba-gu v. 'bend, bow', boŋkane 'in a bending\bent way', Kdg ba-ŋg- 'become bent, slope', Tu ba-(ŋ)gu-, Tl vangu- 'bow, stoop', Klm, Nkr, Png, Gdb vang- vi. 'bend', Knd van- id., 'become bent', Ku {Fzg.} vwa-ŋgali 'be crooked', {Isr.} vang- vi. 'bend, be bent', Krx beŋk(a'a-)- vt. 'turn from a straight line, bend, curve', beŋko-, baŋka- 'crooked, bent, curved'; D -b> OI van'cati 'moves crookedly', Pali vaŋka- 'bent, crooked' [this borrowing account for the cns. c/k, because in the inherited IE word (< IE *weng-)

we expect OI g (see on OI vaṅgati above)] ¶¶ D #5335, GS 23-4 [#2], Tu. #11191, M K III 124, 127-8 ♦ IS MS 336 (*wankΛ 'to bend' [vt.] > IE, U, D).

2505. ***waṅKV ~ (>?) *woṅKV** 'hole, orifice' (> 'pit') > U ****w^aṅkV** > FU ***woṅkV** 'hole, cave' > F onkalo 'cleft, crevice, ravine, gorge; cave; hollow, cavity, pit', Δ ongahta- 'become hollow', omgerta- v. 'hollow out', Es unk (gen. unga) 'rafter (of the roof)', ongas (gen. onka), ungas (gen. unka) 'vent-hole (in the gable of the house)' ! Lp: N {Fri.} vuoggo 'hole of a field mouse; hut' ('antrium, in quo mus sylvestris tegit; tugurium'), Kld {SaR} byṽ[~]κ vuēṅ:k 'fox-hole' !! ObU {Ht.} ***wo[~]ṅk**, ***wo[~]ṅka[~]** > pVg {Ht.} ***wa[~]ṅka[~]** 'pit' > Vg: T waṅka[~], LK woṅxə, MK/UK woṅkə, P/NV/ML woṅka, UL wo[~]ṅxa, Ss wə[~]ṅxa id.; pOs {Ht.} ***woṅk**, {[~]Hl.} wa[~]ṅk 'lair, animal's hole' > Os: VK/Y woṅk Ty wo[~]ṅk, D/K woṅχ, Nz uṅχ, Kz ω[~]ṅk, O oṅk id.; pOs {Ht.} ***wa[~]ṅka** ({[~]Hl.} ***wi[~]ṅka**) id. > Os: V wa[~]ṅkə, wo[~]ṅkə, Vy wa[~]ṅka, Ty/Y wa[~]ṅkə, D wa[~]ṅχə id. || Sm {Jn.} ***wa[~]ṅkə** > Ne: T ва[~]г, O/F {Lh.} βa[~]ṅk 'pit, ravine; animal's hole, lair'; En {Cs.} 'baggo 'pit', {KD} d b_a[~]gu[~]ta 'nest'; Ng {Cs.} 'banka 'pit, nest'; Slq: Tm {KD} d ko[~]ṅgṛ 'bird's nest hollowed out in a tree', UO {KD} k^woq'a 'small pit' ¶¶ Coll. 44, UEW 583, Sm. 551 (FU ***woṅki** 'den' > FP ***voṅki**, Ugr ***wa[~]ṅkɪ**), SaR 63, Ht. #697, Trj. S 517, Jn. 171-2, Ter. 42 **II A *UṅgV** 'orifice, pit, hollow' > M ***oṅgi** 'hole, orifice' > Kl {Rm.} oṅgi id., M ***oṅgi** 'handle, socket, orifice (in a sword\axe\hoe) serving as a handle\socket' (× ***wa[~]ṅ[~]g[~]oṽ** 'nail, hook', q.v. ffd.), M ***oṅgay[~]i** > WrM {Rm.} oṅgai, Kl o[~]ha 'hollow in a tree, cave', {Rm.} oṅga[~] ~ oṅga[~] 'Höhle, Vertiefung; leer, hohl'; M ***oṅgayi** > WrM oṅgai-, oṅgui-, HIM онгой- 'become wide open, form an opening\gap, gape', Brt онгой- 'become opened', Ord oṅgə[~] - 'be opened (as a door), gape, yawn', Kl o[~]ha- v. 'gape', {Rm.} oṅga[~] ~ oṅga[~] 'leer\hohl\offen sein', M ***oṅg'a[~]rqayi** > WrM oṅgurqai ~ oṅgarqai, HIM, Brt онгорхой 'opening, orifice, gap, hole', Ord oṅgorχə[~] 'ouvert, troué; trou', WrO oṅgorqa 'hollow, pit, opening; eye hollow', Kl o[~]hpxa 'hollow, eye hollow; hole, cave', {Rm.} oṅga[~]ṛχə[~] 'vertieft, hohl; Vertiefung, Höhle'; M ***oṅgila-** > WrM oṅgila-, HIM онгило-, Brt онгил- 'dig; dig in, rummage' ¶ MED 614, Luvs. 299, H 124, Ms. O 514-5, Krg. 108-9, KRS 398-9, KW 287, Chr. 356, Z 142 || Tg ***oṅu** 'hollow, cave' > Orc, Ud {STM} oṅgo 'cave', Nn Nh oṅgo 'rectum', ? Ewk d uṅtuka[~]ca[~]n 'small hollow (Øмкa)'; ? Tg d ***Uṅala** 'pit, hole, hollow' > Ewk uṅulu 'pit, puddle', Ud uṅulu 'hollow in a tree', Ul oṅgolo id., 'cave', Neg oṅolo, Nn oṅgolo ~ uṅgulu id., 'hollow (depression)', WrMc uṅgala 'hollow in a tree, hole, hollow of the ear' ¶ STM II 280, Krm. 302, Vas. 497, Z 142 || T ***u[~]ṅ-** 'dig a hole in' > OT {Cl.} u[~]ṅ-id., 'hollow (sth.) out', MQp XIV u[~]ṅ- 'hollow out, excavate', [CC] 'dig, excavate', Qzq u[~]ṅg- 'make a pit\hole (by boring), make an excavation', Qrg u[~]ṅu[~]- 'make\punch\forge a hole, bury oneself in' ¶ Cl. 16, DTS 626, Rs. W 521, Sht. 28, Jud. 822, ET Gl 634 (on the T d ***u[~]ṅu[~]r** 'cave, animal's hole') ¶¶ DQA #2528 (A ***uṅe** 'hollow, pit') **II D** (in SD) ***vaṅk** 'orifice' > Tm vaṅku 'orifice, hole, hollow, rat-\snake-hole', Ml vaṅku, Tu oṅka 'rat-\snake-hole' ¶ D #5212, Tu. #11191, M K III 124, 127-8 **II ??φ HS**: C: Ag: Bln {R} an'qa[~]y 'hole, cave' ¶ R WB 40 || B ***-wVnuH** (and ***-wV[~]gnuH**?) 'well (puits), pit' > Awj {Prd.} a'wənu[~] (pl. wən'yin ~ wənni'yin) 'well', Izd {Mrc.}, Tmz {MT} anu (pl. una), Gd {Lf.} a[~]nu (pl. {CM})

anuyin), Nf, Snd {La.} dim. tanut (pl. tina), BS {Ds.} a⁻nu (pl. anu⁻yən), Izn {Ds.} a⁻nō (pl. anō⁻yən), Sll {Ds.} a⁻nu (pl. una). Si {La.} anu, Gh {Nh.} anu (pl. unan) id., Ah a⁻nu (pl. u⁻na⁻n), Ty an⁻u (pl. un⁻a⁻n), ETwl an⁻u (pl. en⁻wan) id., 'pit', Kb {Dl.} anu 'gouffre ou puits naturel', Ntf {La.} dim. tanut 'petite excavation dans le sol'; ?? *-⁻w⁻ν⁻l⁻gnuH- > Ah tag⁻nut 'puits peu profond' ¶ Prd. 172, Fc. 1283-4, GhA 137, La. MChB 412, Mrc. 207, Lf. II #1066, CM 150-1, Ds. 235, Ds. B 292, MT 458, Dl. 537 ♦ IS MS (*woŋ⁻k⁻Λ 'orifice' > U, A, D), Rs. UAW 33 (U, A).

2506. *wop.ν 'to pour, strew' > HS: B {Pr.} *√wfy 'pour' (Pcj. I A 2, Fcj. 32) > Tw {Pr.} inv. əffi 'verser' (3m pf. iff⁻ɤy = {JPr.} iffa⁻ɤy) id, Ty/WTwl {GhA} inv. əffəy id. (3m pf. WTwl ikk⁻ɤy, Ty yəkk⁻ɤy), Ah {Fc.} inv. əffi (3m pf. iffəy) id., Izd {Mrc.} ffi (3m pf. iffi) id., {MT} ffəy ~ ffi 'suppurer, déborder (liquide)', Sll {Ds.} əffi (3m pf. iffi) 'verser (liquide)', Izn {Rn.} əffəy id., 'transvaser', Gd {Lf.} S səfi 'déborder (marmite qui bout)', Kb {Dl.} əffi 'puiser' ¶ Fc. 310-1, 2002, Pr. M VI-VII 92-3, GhA 45, 246-7, Rn. 297, Lf. II #0461, Dl. 243, Mrc. 262, Ds. 292, MT 140-1 || +ext. : Eg fP wps⁻ v. 'strew, scatter' ¶ EG I 305, Fk. 60 II IE: NaIE *⁻wep- 'strew' > OI 'vapati 'strews, scatters (seed)', 'vapra-h, 'earth mound', Av vi-vap- 'disicere', 'zerstreuen', Irn *vafra⁻ 'snow' (← *'aufgeschüttet?') > Av vafra-, Phl vafr, NPrs frBa ba⁻rf, KhS baura 'snow' ¶ WP I 256-7, P 1149, M K III 144-5, M E II 503-4, Horn 47, Bai. 305-6, Brtl. 1346-7 II U *⁻wo⁻apta or *⁻wo⁻aps⁻s⁻a (× N *⁻hop.ι⁻ν⁻l⁻E 'to flow down?') > Sm {Jn.} *wa⁻pta⁻ - ~ (vi.) *wa⁻pt⁻ɤ-, {Hl.} *wapta- 'pour (out), overturn' > Ne T βαβταÄ-ι⁻ 'to strew out; to overturn', T O {Lh.} βα⁻pta⁻ id., Ne F L {Lh.} βα⁻pta⁻ 'umfallen', En {Ter., Mik.} bata-, {Cs.} ba'ta- 'to pour out', Ng {Mik.} boptud⁻a 'turn over' ! Slq Tm {KD} d vt. 1s aor. ko⁻ptərnag⁻ 'drown' ! Kms {KD} 1s prs. ba⁻ptəl⁻a'm 'I pour, I strew' ! Mt {Hl.} *baχtə- 'overturn' (Mt M {Sp.} батѣмъ 'I overturn') ¶ Jn. 172, Ter. 29, KP 31, KD 8, Hl. M 72, 213 [#92] II D (in NED) *op(p)- vt. 'wet, soak' > Krx op- 'wet, soak (with a view of softening and preparing to work)', Mlt rf. oprare 'become soft (as earth by water)' ¶ D #981, Pf. 187 [#53].

2507. *w⁻U⁻qa 'to hit/hurt' > HS: S: Ar {Fr. ← [Qam.]} *waχχ- 'pain' ¶ Fr. IV 446, BK II 1503 || Eg d s-wχ⁻ (caus. of √wχ⁻) vt. damage' ¶ EG IV 74 II IE *weH⁻/*woH⁻/*wH⁻ - > NaIE *wa⁻/*wo⁻/*wə⁻ 'hit, wound' > Gk 'αα'ω 'hurt, damage', n. act. 'α⁻α⁻τη (Gk Ae α⁻υα⁻τα) > Gk A 'ατη 'bewilderment, infatuation' | with a *-t-ext. : Gk ο⁻υτα'ω (3s aor. ο⁻υτα⁻) 'I wound, hurt, hit', 'ωτειλη⁻ n. 'wound' || Ltv va⁻ts 'wound' ({EI} 'suppurating wound'), Lt voti⁻s 'ulcer' ¶ WP I 211, P 1108, ≈σ EI 650 [?*weh⁻at- ('suppurating') wound], Ch. 3, Hofm. 27, F I 2 & II 449-50, 1153, Frn. 1275 II A: Tg *u⁻a⁻ (< **ua⁻ < **wu⁻√a < *wUqa?) 'kill' > Ewk, Sln, Orc, Ud, Ul, Ork, Nn wa⁻-, Lm A wa⁻-, ? Lm ma⁻-, WrMc wa⁻-, Mc Sb wa⁻-, Jrc wadula 'kill' ¶ STM I 127-8, Krm. 216, Vas. 77, Kiy. 122 [#459] II D *vay- 'strike' > Kn bese 'strike with a whip', Knd vey- v. 'flog, beat', Kui ve⁻pa (p. ve⁻-t-) v, 'strike, beat', Ku ve⁻ 'beat' ¶¶ D #5555 ♦ IS MS 330 (*wa⁻h⁻Λ 'beat'), AD GD 5 ♦ Gr. II #435 (*wa 'wound') [IE, A + qu. Gil].

2508. *war⁻i⁻ 'to burn, to heat' > HS: S *⁻√wry > Ar √wry (pf. wariya) 'kindle, strike fire' (of a strike-a-light), √wry (pf. îrava wara⁻, 3m ip. ya-rî) 'kindle', 'be lighted, burn' (of fire) ¶ BK II 1526 || C: EC: Sml war- 'put out to dry', pBn {Hn.} *war- > Bn Bi/J/K/Kj war- v. 'dry in the

sun' ¶ ZMO 409, Hn. BD 103 || NrOm: Malo {Fl.} ware 'warm' ¶ Fl. OWL || Ch: WCh: Dr {ChC} wari v. 'roast' || CCh: Pdl {ChC} vara v. 'burn', Gzg D {Lk.} wur vt. 'burn, roast' ¶ ChC s.v. 'roast' and 'burn', JI II 55, Lk. G 138 ¶¶ BmK adduces Eg G wr.t 'flame', but in fact this is only "Bezeichnung der Flamme" (EG I 332), i.e. a word with unknown meaning, hence the comparison is not reliable || K {FS} *war- > G varvar- v. 'glow, light, blaze (glühen, leuchten, flammen)' {DCh.} **пылат**-, Sv {Fn.} warwa^l- v. 'glitter, flash, glance' ¶ Fn. KW-1 35 [#19], FS E 127-8, Chx. 367-8, DCh. 502 || IE: NaIE *wer- v. 'burn' > ? Arm va^{@em} var^{em} vt. 'light up, set fire to', varim var^{im} vi. 'take fire, be kindled, lighted, be on fire, flame' || ? Gmc *warma- 'warm' (× IE *g^{wh}ormo- 'warm' < N *gor^E 'hot; to heat, embers') > ON varmr, NNr, Dn, Sw varm, OFrs, OSx, OHG, NHG warm, AS wearm id. (adj.), NE warm adj., Gt warmjan, OSx warmian v. 'warm' || Sl: [1] *varъ 'heat' > OCS, OR **варъ** varъ, Uk вар id.; [2] Sl *vьre^{ti} vi. 'boil, seethe' > OCS **вьръти** vьre^{ti} (prs. **вьръж** vьrjo^o), SCr vre^{ti} (prs. vri^m), Slv vre^{ti}, Cz vrⁱ^{ti}, Slk vret', P wrzec', Uk 'вр^o ти, Blr врыц^{id.}, R Δ врет^{vi} 'sweat intensely'; [3] Sl *variti vt. 'to cook' (< d- *varъ 'heat') > OCS **варити** variti, SCr va^{riti}, Cz var^{iti}, Slk varit', P warzyc', R ва^{рит}^{id.}, Slv vari^{ti} 'to weld (iron)', va^{riti} 'to brew', Blg ва^лр^л 'I cook'; b> *varъ n. act. 'boil' > Slv va^r, Cz, Slk var n. act. 'boil', SCr va^r (gen. va^{ra}) 'boiling water', R вар 'boiling water, pitch, heat' | Lt vi^{rti} (1s prs. ve^{rdu}, 1s p. viriau[~]), Ltv vir^t (1s prs. ve^{rdu} ~ virstu, 1s p. viru) 'to boil, bubble, seethe' || Tc A wra^{tk-} 'cook' || Ht war-/ur- vi. md. 'burn', warant- 'burnt' ¶¶ The irregular Arm v- (for the expected g- < IE *w-) is puzzling; Cuny R 88f. tried to explain it by postulating two different *w-phonemes in pIE (*w₁- > Arm g-, *w₂- > Arm v-) ¶¶ P 1166, EI 88 & 125 (*wer- 'burn', 'boil, cook'), Fs. 552, Vr. 64, Kb. 1147, OsS 1100, Ho. 387, Ho. S 84, KM 838, Vs. I 273, 362, Glh. 662-3, 783, StSS 108-9, BER I 118, 121, Fm. 1263, Frd. HW 344, Slk. 451-2, Ts. W 101 || D {tr.} *var⁻, {GS} *vad⁻ 'be fried\grilled' > Tm var^u (ft. -v-, p. -nt-) id., var^u (ft. -pp-, p. -tt-) vt. 'grill, fry, toast', Ml var^a 'frying', Td parf- (p. part-), Prj vedp- (p. vedt-), Gdb vat^p-, Gnd vars-^d vah-, Png vah- v. 'fry', Kdg bare- 'be fried', Mnd vahpa- vt. 'cook, bake', Kui vahpa- vt. 'fry, grill', Ku vah- 'fry, roast' ¶¶ D #5325, GS 34 [#51] ♦ BmK 613 (HS [S, Eg], IE, D + Sum ur⁴-ur⁴ v. 'burn up, flicker, flame, gliter'), Blz. KM 123 [#28].

2509. *war^V 'stream of water' > HS: Eg ∇ w³w {EG} 'surf (Brandung) of the sea \ of high water of the Nile', Eg G w³w 'flood, water', Eg MK {Fk.} w³w 'waves of the sea' ¶ EG I 249, Fk. 53 || C: [1] LEC *war- 'river' > Dsn wa^r, Arr {Bl.} war id., Rn {PG} wo^r 'well', Sml war 'pool, pond' | [2] pC *√wrb^p ({E} *warb-) 'stream of water; to pour\fetch water' > EC *wara^{b-} 'to draw \ pour water' > Or {Grg.} wara^{b-} 'draw water', Kns {Bl., Ss.} ora^{p-}, Gdl orra^{p-}, Ya irpa- id., Arr {Hw.} war(a)b- 'draw and fetch water', Sml caus. wara^{b-iy-} v. 'water', Rn {PG} wara^{b-} 'fetch water, fill (container) with water', Bs wora^{b-} 'drink water, be watered' (of cattle), Brj hura^{b-} 'pour out' || Ag {AD} *w^aa^lap 'river' > Bln {Plm.} were^{ba} (pl. we^{ref}), Xm {R} wirba⁻ (pl. wirib), Xm T {CR} wirva⁻ ¶ Bl. 100, Ss. PEC 42, Ss. B 102, PG 291, 294-5, Grg. 400, Hw. A 399, ≈ AD SF 247, E PC #581, R WB 360, To DL 531 [†] || NrOm: Male {Tre.} voro 'river' || Ch: WCh: My {ChL} w³r 'lake' || Ech: Ke {Eb.} vo^r 'lake, river' ¶ ChL. Eb. 101 || S *°√^rw^r > Ug yr 'early rain' ¶ OLS 535 || IE: NaIE wer-/*we^{r-}/*u^{r-} 'flowing water'

> Vd va-r- (nom. va-h.), OI 'va-ri ntr. water' (× 'va-ri 'rain' < N *w'a'qrV 'to rain, drip'), Av vairi- m. 'sea' || ??? Arm gaj® gayr- 'mud, mire, filth' [× N *w'a'qrV '↑', q.v.] || Gmc: ON vari n. 'a liquid, water', π va'ri 'a liquid', π ve'r 'sea', AS wæ(:)r 'spray (Spritzwasser)' || Pru wurs 'pond, pool' (× NaIE *wr_n-/*u_r-/*au_r- < N *Turu 'to flow, stream') || pTc {Ad.} *wa'r > Tc: A wa'r, B war 'water' [⊕ || Lw {Mlc.} wa-r id. ¶¶¶ WP I 252-3, P 80-1, ≈φ,σ EI 636 (*'we/oHr- 'water'), Dv. #331, M K III 194, M E II 544-5, MW 943, WH II 840, ≈ Vr. 646, 653, En. 278, Wn. 557-8. Ad. 577-8 [⊕, Mlc. CL 257] || U: FU *wa|ur_lV_lV > ObU {Ht.} *wu_rV 'river-bed' > pVg {Ht.} *wu-ra'y id. > Vg: T ora-y, LK ori, MK wori, P wuri, NV uri, Ss u-ray; pOs {Ht.} *wuri id. > Os: V, Vy, Ty uri, D, K, Nz urə, Kz wō ri, O wuri ¶ Ht. #712 || D *var_- 'flood, torrent' > Tu barakelъ 'inundation', Tl var_ada 'flood, torrent, inundation, deluge', var_r_u 'flow, flood', var_uta loc. 'in the flood/river', Prj vered, Knd ur_da 'flood', Ku va_ru id., varda piyu 'torrential rain', Kui va_ru 'stream, torrent' ¶¶ D #5323, ≈ #5356 (referring Kui va_ru to a wrong pD √) ◇ ≈ Blz. LB #15 (the first to adduce Ug, Male and Ch cognates).

2510. ₂ *w'a'RV 'crow, raven' > IE: NaIE *worn- id. > BSl *vorn-o-s 'raven' > Lt var~nas, Lt W va'rnas, Pru warnis; Sl *vo'rnъ id. > OCS вранъ vranъ, Blg Δ вран (df. вра'н-ът), McdS вран, SCr, Slv vra_n, Cz vran, R, Uk 'ворон' BSl *vorn-a- 'crow' > Lt va'rna, Ltv va~rna, Pru warne; Sl *vo''rna 'crow' > Blg 'врана, SCr vra''na, Slv vra'na, Cz, Slk vrana, P wrona, R, Uk во'рона || Tc B wrau_n'a {Ab.} ≈ 'crow', {Wn.} 'corneille du prédicateur' ({Wn.}: < *wa''rn-au_n'a) || o? Arm ag®ay agr_aw 'raven, crow' (perplexing a-; r- due to onomatopœia?) ¶ Frn. 1201, En. 272, Vs. I 253, Glh. 681, BER I 180-1, Wn. 583, Ad. 616-7, EI 142 (*wer- 'crow') || U *warV 'crow' > F varis ~ vares (gen. variksen ~ vaeksen), Es vares (gen. varese ~ varekse); Krl A varoi_ | pLp {Lr.} *wo_rc'c'e- 'crow' > Lp: S {Hs.} vuortje, U {Qv.} vuo'r'tjee, N {N} vuor'c'es, K {Gn.} vu-ro-c'c' id., Kld {SaR} бу-рүч vu-rec' 'magpie'; Er варака varaka, Δ варсей vars'ey 'raven, crow', Δ {Ps.} var'c'ey, var'c'ej, varks'iy 'crow', Mk варси 'vars'i id. || ObU {Ht.} *wu_r- id. > pVg *u_rVn > Vg: ML {Mu.} urin-ye'kwa'', Ss u_rin-e'k^a id. (ye'kwa'' d e'k^a 'woman'); pOs *wurjay 'crow' > Os: V/Vy/Ty urni, Y wurni, D wa_rja'y, K wa_rja'y, Nz/Kz wo_rja, O wa_rja id. | Hg varju' (acc. varjat) id. || Sm {Jn.} *wъr-, {Hl.} ? *wъra'' 'crow' > Ne: T d baÄp`Y, T O {Lh.} ßarja`e, F {Lh.} ßarj_и d ßaŋja`ei; Slq Tz d {KKIH, Prk.} kзra'', {Prk.} k^wzra'' id.; Kms {KD} bari~, Koyb {Sp.} бape id., {Pls.} 'bare 'Corvus Corone'; Mt {Hl.} *bErE 'crow' (Mt M {Sp.} бepe) ¶ UEW 559, Coll. 66, Lr. #1459, Lgc. #8801, SaR 58, ERV 108-9, PI 46, MF 673-4, Ht. #709, Jn. 170, KKIИ 116, Hl. M #111.

2511. *wa''R'i 'to make, do' (← 'plait?') > HS: C *√wry 'do' > Bj √wry {R} 1s: p. a'we-r, prs. awa'ri 'make, do', {Rop.} -wer 'do, act' (a'wer 'I did', a'wari 'I do', ti'waria 'thou doest'), {R} 'wara ~ 'wa°ra 'Werk, Tat, Handlung, Arbeit, Geschäft' || Sa {R} u'ray 'Geschäft, Gewerbe' (ay sin u'ray 'what is your occupation?'), Af {R} u'ray 'Geschäft, Arbeit, Gewerbe' ¶ R WBd 239, Rop. 78, 248, R S II 48, R A II 24 || EthS (←b- C?) *√wry 'do' > Tgy pf. Σry wareye / js. YΣv yzwari 'operare, fare', W®Y wзray 'faccenda, affare', Tgr pf. w® wera 'do,

try', w@T werat n. 'work' ¶ LH 435, Bsn. 642-3 || ? Eg ∇ ury 'do, make' > DEg ır, ury > Cpt: Sd εipe, B ıpi id. ¶ EG I 108-12, Er. 36, Vc. 65, ≠ Tk. I 140 (reads ury as √yly) || NrOm: ğ Cha {Hnz. ←?} ır 'make' ¶¶ Tk. l.c. (Eg, Bj, Cha + *err.* EC *ye^l-/*ya^l, Asa wel-), Hnz. HS 75 (Eg, Cha) || U: FU *°wa^r∇ > ObU {Ht.} *we^r- 'make' > pVg *wa^r- > Vg: T wa^r-/wa^r-, LK/MK/UK wō^r-, P/LL/ML wō^r-/war-, NV wō^r-/war-, SV wō^r-/wa^r-, UL/Ss wa^r- id.; pOs {Ht.} *wer-, {Hl.} *wa^r- > Os: V/Vy/D/K/Nz/Kz/O wer-, Ty/Y wa^r- id. ¶ Coll. 139 (FU <b- Ary), Ht. #703 || A {DQA} *o^re 'plait, weave' (× N *war[?]u[?]-*wa[?]r[?]u[?] 'rope, bonds', 'to bind'): T *o^r- v. 'plait' > OT {Cl.} o^r-, MQp, Chg o^r- id., Tkm o^r-, T o^r-, Az ho^r-, CrTt or⁻ id., 'knit', Uz ωr-, ET o^r(r)- 'plait', Qzq, Nog, Qrq, Qrg, Alt, Yk o^r- id., 'twist (ropes)' ¶ Cl. 105, ET Gl 544-6 || M *o^re- > MM [MA] o^re- 'plait' ¶ Pp. MA 277 || pKo *o^r 'strands of rope' > MKo o^r-, NKo o^l id. ¶ S QK #790, Yu 579, MLC 1207 || pJ *3^r- 'weave' > OJ o^r-, J: T o^r-, K/Kg o^r- ¶ S QJ #248, Mr. 742 ¶¶ DQA #1604 ♦ Two possible directions of semantic change: (1) 'plait' → 'make by plaiting' → 'make' or (2) 'make' → 'make by plaiting' → 'plait, weave' ♦ IS MS 339 (*wa^rΛ ^{делат}: U, C + *qu.* IE *werg^h-/*wreg^h- 'act, do', cf. N *woRkE 'make') ♦ ≠ Gr. II #420 (*ur 'weave') [IE, A, Ko, J + *err.* U *work∇ (< N *woRkE 'to make') + *unc.* Gil, EA).

2512. *°wa^r∇ 'to look, watch' > IE: NaIE *°wer-/°wor- id., 'perceive, give attention to', *°wo^r-os 'watching, cautious' (× N *z[?]UR[?]i[?] 'to look at, examine?') > NaIE *°wer- v. 'look at, pay attention to, take care' > Ltv rf. ve^r-tie^h-s (prs. ve^r-) v. 'look at', ve^riba 'attention, notice' || Gk ∇op-, ∇op⁻: Gk Hm ∇πι^h ∇opovtai 'sie beaufsichtigen', Gk [Hs.] ∇ορει ∇φυλα^hσσει '(he) guards/watches', Gk A ∇ορα^hω 'I see' (*∇- evidences by the hiatus in ∇ω^hρον ipf. and ∇ο^hρα^hκα pfc.), ∇εφορο^h 'overseer, guardian' || L vereor, -e^ri v. 'behold with fear (beobachten ängstlich), fear, have respect for, revere' || Clt (< *kom-w^hryos) > OIr {Vn.} co^hir, coair 'juste, égal, droit, approprié', W cywair 'perfect, orderly, ready' || Gmc: ON varr 'attentive, cautious', OHG war 'aware, careful', gi-war 'conscious, careful', AS wær 'aware; attending, heading', OSx war 'cautious', Gt warai (nom. pl. of *wars) 'sober', OSx, AS waru 'precaution, care', OHG wara 'awareness, care' (< *wora^h); OHG be-warōⁿ 'to protect', NHG bewahren 'keep, preserve; guard', NE beware; OSx, OHG warōⁿ 'to beware' (> NHG wahren 'watch over, look after, keep safe'), AS warian 'to guard, watch over', NE *cd* aware || Ltv ve^rti (1s prs. ve^ru), usually rf.: ve^rties 'be considered, reckoned' || Tc: A wa^r-, B wa^r-sk- v. 'smell (riechen)', A war, B were n. 'smell, odour' || Ht werite 'fear' ¶ WP I 280-5, P 1164-5, EI 417, Mn. 1516-7, F II 409-10, WH II 757-8, Vn. C 152, YGM-1 152, Fs. 551, Vr. 645-7, Kb. 387, 1145, 1148, OsS 58, 277, 1096, 1101, Schz. 309-10, Lx. 309, KM 832, Ho. 380, 384, Ho. S 83-4, Kar. II 513, Wn. 558, Ad. 596, Ts. W 105, ≈ EI 606 [*w(h₁)erH⁻; *unc.* : <d- IE *weHro-s 'true') || U: FU *°war∇ > Ugr *°war∇ 'wait, be on one's guard, keep safe' > Vg: T o^r- 'wait', MK u^r- id., 'be on one's guard', P d^h wurla^h-t- 'ein wenig warten', Ss o^r- 'wait; treat carefully, keep safe' ! OHg XII va^r- 'wait', Hg va^r- 'wait, expect, look to' ¶ UEW 898-9, MF 672-3, EWU 1606 || A: M *barayan 'a thing seen, the sight of; (?) protection' > MM bara^hva 'Form, Erscheinung', WrM baragan, HIM баpaa 'object visible in the distance; view; form', Ord {Ms.} b^hara^h 'les

dimensions d'un objet, pour autant qu'elles tombent sous le sens de la vue (à une certaine distance); aspect, présence vue de loin, protection', WrO *bara-* 'a thing seen, the sight of', Kl *баран* 'outline, view', {Rm} *bara-n*, *bara-* 'outline of an object, figure (seen in the distance)'; M **barayala-* > WrM *baragala-*, HlM *бараала-* 'appear in the distance', 'be visible', WrO *barala-* 'become visible' (of a distant object), WrM *baragalqa-*, HlM *бараалха-* 'look up, glance upward'; M **barayatayi* 'seen from afar, visible' > WrM *baragatai*, HlM *бараатай*, Dg *bara-ti* id. ¶ H 12-3, MED 83, Ms. O 50, KRS 81, KW 83, Krg. 334, T DgJ 124 II D **ar_i-*, {GS} **yer_d-* ({AD} **yer_d_i-*) v. 'know, find out, search' > Tm *ar_i*, Tl *er_u-gu* v. 'know, understand, perceive', Ml *ar_iyuka* v. 'know, understand', Kt *ayr*, Td *ar_y-*, Kn *ar_i* v. 'know', Kdg *ari-* v. 'find out', Tu *arupu*, *aruhu* 'knowledge', Krg *ade* to search', Brh *harrifiṇ* v. 'inquire, ask' ¶¶ D #314, Zv. 95 (reconstructs here **at_*-), GS 134 [#348] ♦ FU and M **a* < **a*'' is due to vowel harmony; D {GS} **ye-* < **wa*''- by *as* to **i-* ♦ The adduction of Eg *wrs* 'spend the day, be awake' (proposed by Bm) is doubtful ♦ MF 672-3 (FU, IE), BmK 604 [**war-*/**wər-* 'look, watch our for, observe, care for' > IE, FU + *qu*. Eg *wrχ* (not confirmed by the available dictionaries), *wrs*] ♦ On N and pIE *'- see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

2513. ***wer'E** 'to speak; communication' > HS: EC **war-* 'news, information' > Sml *wa'r* 'news, communication, information', *warso* / *war-s-ad-* v. 'ask (question), inquire', *war-s-t-* 'get news', Rn {PG} *wo'r* 'news', *wor-s-ad-*, Brj *war-s-ad-* 'ask (about st.)', Sd {Gs.} *wore* 'matter, strange thing; news, fable' ¶ Ss. PEC 42, Bl. 211, ZMO 409, 411, PG 294-5, Gs. 350 || ?? WS **√wry* > CS **√wry* *Sh* 'teach, show' (<d- **wVr_lV_jy* 'news, information' or ***√wry* *G* 'get information?') > Ar SL **wry Sh* (pf. *îrav0à ?awra-*), *D* (pf. *îrWva warra-*) 'show', EpJA *earve hwr?h Sh* inf. abs. 'to teach', JA [Trg.] *√yry Sh* (pf. *ir%&a ?o-'rî*) 'teach', JEA {Sl.} *√yry Sh* 'instruct, make a legal decision', JPA Bz *√yry Sh* 'teach, instruct', BHb *√yry|w Sh* (pf. *er!&e ho-'ra-*, 3m ip. *er#&i yo-'re-*) id., 'direct', BHb *d er!&T to-'ra-* 'instruction, law', MHb *er!&T to-'ra-* 'teaching, Jewish religion'; EthS **√wry* > Gz *√wry G* (3m pf. *waraya*, 3m js. *yəray*) 'tell news, narrate', Tgr *√wry* (3m pf. *w® wəra*) 'announce', *wəre* (< **waray-*) 'communication', Tgy *wəre* 'notice, fame', Amh *wəre* 'news', EthS *b> Sa*, Af *ware* 'news', Or {L} *ware-*, {Brl.} *ware*, Hd *ware* 'fame' ¶ GB 318, KB 415-6, BDB 434-6, Js. 596, 1657, Lv. T I 344-5, Sl. 542, Sl. P 245, BK II 1536, Hv. 865-6, HJ 277, L G 618, Brl. 421, DRS 627-8 II IE: NaIE **wer-* 'say, speak, tell' > Gk *εῖπω* 'say, speak, tell', *ῥησιῶ*, Gk Ar *ῥησιῶ* 'a saying, speaking, speech', Gk Hm *ῥητορ* 'a speaker', Gk *ῥητρα*, Gk Ae *βρατρα* 'verbal agreement, covenant', Gk *ῥημα* 'word, speech' :: ?σ Ilr: Av *urvata-* 'command, ordinance, rule', KhS *gvar-* 'assert, tell, speak', Ydg *wor* 'oath', Vd {MW} *vra'ta-m* (?) will, command, law, ordinance, rule' ({M} 'Gelübde, religiöse Observanz, Pflicht' ← 'Gebot, Anweisung, Regel') :: Pru *wertemmai* 'we swear' : Sl: [1] Sl **rota* 'oath' (unless < **rok-ta*) > OR *ροτα* *rota*, R † *po'ta* 'oath, vow', SCr *ro'ta*, P *rota* 'oath'; -d> Sl **roti''ti se* 'to swear' > OCS *ротити сѧ* *rotiti se*, SCr *ro'titi se*, Hls *roc'ic'* so id., Sl **roti''ti* > Slv *roti'ti* 'to implore, entreat', Cz *rotiti* 'to rumble at, be angry with'; [2] Sl **°vbrati* (1s prs. **°vbro*) > R *врат* (prs. *вру*) 'to tell lies'; -d> Sl **vra'c'ь* 'sooth-sayer, sorcerer, medicine-man' > SCr *vra'c'* id., 'witch-doctor', Slv *vra'c'* 'witch-doctor,

medicine-man', Blg врач id., 'sorcerer', OCS **вѣдѣ** vracъ 'ἰατρού, one who heals', R врач 'physician' || Ht {Ts.} weriya- v. 'call, name, mention', -war- (pc. of quoted speech ← 'said'), Pal weṛti 'calls' ¶¶ WP I 283-4, P 1182-3, ≈ EI 535 [*(s)wer-; *unj.* adduction of reflexes of N ***SUR'V** (= ***Sor'E?**) 'speak', q.v.], Mn. 1516, AHDI 77, F I 469-71, MW 1042, M K III 278-9 & M E II 594-5 (doubts about the connection of the Ir stem with IE **wer-*), Bai. 94-5, En. 273, Vs. I 361 & III 507, StSS 585, Glh. 531, 680, BER I 183, Ts. W 101, 105 || ? D {BE} **ver_r_-* ({GS} ≈ **-d_-* or **-r_-* + cns.?) 'speak' > Gnd veh-^d weh- v. 'tell', Knd ver- v. 'speak, tell', Png vec- v. 'speak', Mnd veh-, Ku veh- v. 'tell, say', Kui vesta / p. vest- b. 'say, speak, tell', ? Krx baʔa- 'say, command', baṛ- 'be called' ¶¶ D 5514 ♦ BmK 613-4 (**wer-/wir-* > IE, HS, D).

2514. ***werV** 'without, not, empty' > HS: B **wVr* 'not' (negation of verbs) > ETwl, Ty wər, Ttq {Msq.} wr, wor ({Msq.} uṛ, uṛor), Ah, Shl, Izd ur 'not', Tmz ur ~ wər, Izn, Rf, Srsn ur (ur ... ṣ, etc.), Zng {TC} wer id., Kb ur (usually with completive ara, i.e. ur + verbe + ara) 'not, do/does/did not', a wər 'let ... not' (a wər d-yuyal 'qu'il ne revienne pas!', a wər təsʔuḍ 'que tu n'en aies pas'; B **wʔaṛ* > Kb, Tmz war 'without' ¶ Ai. MCB II 203, Nic. 15-6, 65, Fc. 1522, GhA 201, Msq. 207, Mrc. 435, MT 765-7, Rn. 127, Ds. 197, Dl. 871-2, TC Z 309 || K: GZ **weṛṛ-* 'not' > OG wer 'not, cannot', G ver 'cannot', (in certain cases) 'does ... not' (dyes ver arid k, argad 'today he does not feel good [unfortunately]'), ver- 'no-' (in negative pronouns \ adverbs: ver-vin 'nobody', ver-yara 'not any more'), Mg va(r) 'not; do not!; cannot', Lz var ~ va 'not, -less' ||| K **-ur* [sx. of nomina attributiva privativa ('-less')] > G -ur id. (G I k, ud-ur 'without tail'), Sv -ur id. (χeχ-ur 'without wife', di-ur 'without mother', nic-ur^d liv-ur 'without water') ¶ Mg, Lz a in a close syll. points to a pK **e-* (Test. KV) ¶ K 83, FS K 123, 309-10, FS E 132-3, 345, Fn. GAS 213, Ser. 63, Vogt GLG 218, Chx. 373, DCh. 505, Q 233, Marr 143, TK 730 || ?σ D **ver_-* 'empty, void of' > Tm ver_u 'empty, Ml ver_u 'asunder, void of, empty', Kt ver 'mere, unmixed, vain', ver aṛ 'man without wife or children', veraṛ 'woman temporarily without a child', Kn bar_e, bar_i, bar_u 'emptiness', Kn PBh bar_ide 'for nothing, without cause', Kdg bari 'only, merely', Tu baji id., 'empty', Tl barigi, Nkr vatṭi, Mnd veru, Ku varʔi^d vʔaṛi 'empty', Prj vededi, Gnd warroṛ 'alone', Knd vari 'mere, simple, nothing but', Png vari 'bare, empty', Kui vari 'only', Brh bira 'simply. just' ¶¶ D #5513 ♦ If the D √ belongs here, the N rec. must be ***werV**, otherwise it is ***wVRV**.

2515. ***waØrE** 'wooded hill\mountain' > HS: CS **waṛ-* 'forest, thicket' > BHb ro2i@ 'yaṣar 'thicket, wood', M'b yṣr 'forest, parkland', Pun yr, [Aug.] IAR 'wood' (hḥrṣm ṣyr 'wood-craftsmen'), Ug {A} yṣr 'Gestrüpp, Wald', {OLS} 'forest', JA [Trg.] yaṣ'r-aṛ 'forest, thicket', Sr yaṣ'r-aṛ 'thicket, Gestrüpp', Ar Y {L ←?}, Ar B {Lb. ← Stace} Éro0va waṣra 'thicket' ¶ KB 404, KBR 422-3, HJ 464, Br. 305, JPS 194, Js. 585, Lv. T I 340-1, A #1200, OLS 517, L G 603, Lb. 2928, Stace 171, DRS 580 || B **√wrr*, **wVr̄r* 'mountain, hill' > Mz awrir (pl. iwrirən) 'mountain, big hill', Mz, Izd, Sll tawrirt (pl. tiwririn) 'hill', Kb awrir, t_awrirt_ 'a height (hauteur du terrain)', Tmz awrir (pl. iwrirn), tawrirt (pl. tiwririn) id., 'hill', Si turarət (pl. turaṛ) 'hill' ¶ Dl. M 228, Mrc. 54, Dl. 872, Ds. 69, MT 768, La. S 216 [⊕] || LEC: Cm {Hab.} wo'ro 'forest', Dsn {Bnd.} war̄, {Hab.} waṛ, {Fl.} wər 'mountain' [⊕

(but hardly here Dsn {To.} $wa^{-}r$ 'stone', related to Ah awrra 'small stone', see To. DL 531 and Fc. 1521) ¶ AMS 278, Blz. DL s.v. 'mountain' ¶ | NrOm {Blz.} *wor- 'forest' > Wl/Zl {C} wora-, Wl/Zl/Dc {LmS} wora, Gm {Hw.} wo'ra id. ¶ C SO 35, Blz. OL #144, Hw. EG, LmS 547-8 ¶ | Ch: WCh: Sir {Sk.} $wu^{-}r$ 'forest', Zr {ChL} wur, {IL in ChC} w3'r 'mountain' ¶ CCh: Kola {Sb.} $wu^{-}ru^{-}m$ id. ¶ ChC, ChL ¶ U *wo-re (< **wa-re) 'wooded mountain' > F vuori (gen. vuoren) 'mountain' ¶ Prm *vo'r 'wooded hill, wooden height' > Z boep v3r, Yz 'vu'r 'forest', Z v3rviv 'an oblong height in the flood-plain', Vt $вьр$ vir 'height, hill' ¶ ObU {Ht.} *wo-r 'coniferous forest' > pVg {Ht.} *wa-r > Vg: T wa-r, UK wo-r, NV/LL wor, Ss w3r; pOs {Ht.} *wor > Os: V/Vy wor, Ty wo-r, Kz wo-r, O or id. ¶ | Sm: Kms bo-r 'Berg, Landrücken' (unless a loan from Tg) ¶¶ UEW 571, LG 67, Ht. 196 [#705], KD 10 ¶¶ The vw. *o- (from earlier *a-) is probably the reg. reflex of N *aH. This is suggested by the absence of *a- in the pU (and pFU) vocalism (≠ Db. OS xxii-xxvi). In FU (FL) there is also a variant stem *wa-ra- 'wooded mountain' > F vaara 'wooded hill/mountain' ¶ pLp {Lr.} *va-re- 'mountain, forest' > Lp: {Hs.} S vaarie, L {LLO} va-rre-, N {N} varre 'mountain', Kld va-r-r- / var-r- 'forest' (Coll. 121-2, UEW 571, Sm. 551 (FU *woori 'forest, hill' > FP *voori, Ugr *wa-r-r-), Lr. 144-5 [#1357], Lgc. #8454, Hs. 1399-1400). This latter variant may have originated from regressive as : pre-U *a- > *a- due to the infl. of the front vw. in the second syll. ¶ A: Tg *bo-ri 'small mountain' > Ewk Skh/Urm bori 'a height covered with burned wood', Ewk Ald/Z/Ucr 'stony hill', Ewk Skh bor 'small mountain wooded by creeping trees/bushes (горка, покрывающий стлаником)', Ork bo-ri 'a small height' ¶ STM I 95 ¶ | ? NaT *o-r 'a height, high ground, high' (*o- < **o- due to as caused by a pre-T front vw. of the second syll.) > Chg ≥ xv o-r, o-rk 'high ground, upwards', Tk o-r 'a height, hill', Qmq o-r id., Qzq o-r 'a small height', {Rl.} 'eine hohe Stelle, die Erhöhung', {Rl.} 'mountain ridge' (taladan o-r ko-ru-nu 'von der Ebene aus war ein Bergrücken zu sehen'), VTt u-r 'a height', Uz 3r 'a gently sloping height', Qq o-r 'river-head, upper reaches (of river)', SY u-r 'a high place', Qzq (or SbTt Tb?) {Rl.} u-r 'eine kleine Erhöhung, ein Hügel'; in many lgs. the √ contaminated with the omophonous T √ *o-r- 'to rise' [< N *.erU (or *.orE) 'go upwards, rise' (q.v.), ≠ IS I 254-5 [#116]], whence Qmq o-r 'top', SbTt Tb {Rl.} u-r 'ein höher liegende Teil', etc. ¶ Cl. 193, ET Gl 542-4, Rl. I 1216-8, 1824 ¶¶ The rounded vw. *o (> *o-) in M and T is due probably to the ass. infl. of *w- ¶ D (in SD) {tr., 'GS} *varV 'mountain, slope' > Tm varai- 'mountain, peak, slope of hill', Kn bare, Kdg bare 'steep slope', Tu bare 'a steep precipice' ¶ D #5274 ¶¶ D *-r- (unlike *-r-) is a reg. reflex of N *r-clusters (*r + cns. or cns. + *r), in this case *-Ør- ≈ IS MS 337 (*wo-rH¹ 'mountain' > Tg, U *worV + err. D *vo-rV [i. e. *po-re, cf. D ##4505 and 4567], [≠, ≈ Blz. DA 161 [#88] [unc. equation of this N root with D *va-r- 'slope, side']].

2516. ? 2 *waHrV ⇐ *warHV 'to comb, scrape' > U *w¹a¹r¹de (× N *war's¹V¹q¹V¹ 'to rub, scrape', q.v.?) > Sm {Jn.} *wirъ v. 'comb, scrape' > Ne T $вьрда$ - v. 'scratch; rub, wipe, scrape', Ne T O {Lh.} $βirδa$ - 'kratzen, schaben', Ne F $βirta$ - 'mit dem Wetzstein schleifen' ¶ Slq Tz {KKIH} ki-ri- v. 'ободра-' (= 'to bark?') ¶ Jn. 175, Ter. 62, Lh. 73, KKI 117 ¶ D *va-r- v. 'comb (as hair)' > Tm va-r, va-ru, Ml va-tuka, Kn ba-rcu ~ ba-cu, Tu barcu- ~ ba-cu- id., Krx

bagr- v. 'comb oneself'; D -b> OI vārakira- 'a small comb' ¶¶ D #5357 ◇ ≠ Fn. KD #4 (equates D with K *warcχ- that belongs to N *war's^V₁qV₁ '↑', q.v.) ◇ D *-r- (reg. reflex of *-r-clusters) and the D long vw. suggest the presence of a lr.

2517. *w'a'qrV (or *w'a'rqrV?) 'to rain, drip, trickle, be strained' > IE: NaIE *wēr-/*ūr-id. (× N *Turu 'to flow, stream' [q.v.]) > OI 'vāri 'rain' (× OI vāri 'water' < N *warV 'stream of water'), Av vār- n. 'rain', vār- v. 'rain', KhS bār-, Psh wōrēd̄el- id. :: ?? Arm gaj® gayr- 'mud, mire, filth' (more likely than to N *warV '↑', q.v.) :: Gmc: ON ūr 'humidity, drizzling rain', y'ra 'to drizzle (fein regnen)', ? AS ūriȝ 'moist' :: L ūrīna 'urine', ūrīnor / -āri v. 'dive' ¶ WP I 252-3, P 80-1, EI 636 (*we/oHr- 'water'), M E III 194, Brtl. 410-1, Mrg. 88, Bai. 278, WH II 840, Vr. 635 ¶ D {tr., GS] *vār- v. 'flow, trickle, be strained' (of a liquid) > Tm vār v. '(over-)flow, trickle', vāri 'channel for draining off rain-water from roof', Ml vāruka 'run, flow down, be strained off' (of water), Kt vāry 'ditch around field', Td pōry 'ditch', Kn bār v. 'set free a liquid, pour out, purge', Tu barcel̄ 'channel to empty surplus water (as from a field)', Tl vāru v. 'flow down as water from boiled rice, be drained off', Nk vār zav, Prj vār zav 'water of boiled rice', Prj, Gdb vārp- / p. vārt- v. 'strain (as water from boiled rice)', Gdb vār- 'be filtered (like boiled rice)', Gnd HMB {BB}, Png vār- v. 'pour', Gnd Mu {Bh.} var, Knd vāra 'irrigation channel', Kui vāru 'water-channel' (× Kui vāru 'stream, torrent' < N *warV '↑') ¶¶ D #5356, GS 36 [#61], 31 [#33] ¶ mt (?): HS: S *°√wrχ > Ar wariχ- 'arrosé et amolli par la pluie' ¶ BK II 1517 ¶ ? A: M *boruyan 'rain' > WrM borugan, HIM бopoo(н), Brt бopoo, Brt b, Brt Ag бopooH, Ord b_orōn, WrO {Krg.} buran id., Kl бopан 'rain, bad weather', Kl {Rm.} borān 'bad weather, storm with rain' (if recorded accurately, × M buragan 'snowstorm' < N *buRV 'storm, stormy wind', q.v.), Mnr H {SM} b_urōn 'petite pluie continue' ¶ In Mnr and WrO the vw. u of the first syll. may be due to infl. of *burayan 'storm, snowstorm' > WrO burān ¶ MED 121, Krg. 371, KRS 110, KW 51, Chr. SM 36 ◇ ≠ Gr. II #310 (*urus 'river') [unt. comparisons].

2518. *l'weXVrV 'mad, dizzy, intoxicated' > HS: S *°√wh̄r > Ar √wh̄r G (pf. wahira, 3m ip. yahiru ~ yawharu) 'être animé de colère\haine contre qu. , être infecté du venin du lézard called Érah0va' ¶ BK II 1499 ¶ IE: NaIE *l'wōr- 'be mad, giddy' [× N *w'a'RØV (~ *w'a'ØoRV?) 'weak' (of a person)] > Gk 'ωρᾱκτᾱω v. 'faint, swoon away' :: ON W ōrar pl. 'attacks of mental disturbance', {Vr.} 'Betäubung, Wahnsinn', NNr orar id., œrr 'mad, (mentally) disturbed', NNr, Dn ør, Sw Δ ōr id., OSx wōrig 'entkräftet, mühe, matt', OHG wuorag 'intoxicated (berauscht), languorous' ¶ P 1180, F II 1151, Vr. 419, 684, Kb. 1232, OsS 1214, Schz. 331, Ho. S 90 ¶ D *ver_1:ji-, [GS] *ver_-i- 'drunken, mad' > Tm ver_i 'be drunk, intoxicated, become mad', Ml ver_i 'intoxication, fury', Kn ver_i id., 'madness, confusion', Tl ver_r_i 'madness, mental derangement', Knd ver_i 'foolish, simple', Ku verila 'madman', Brh birr 'wild, not tame', birri 'wildness' ¶¶ D #5511, GS 57 [#158], 66 [#204] ¶ U: FU *ūrV 'be drunken, intoxicated' (× N *PuRE ~ *Pu''RV 'drink, swallow' [q.v. ffd.]) || ? Slq Tm {KD} ō̄-ra- ~ 3-ra- 'get drunk' ¶¶ But Sm *3r- v. 'drink' seem to belong to N *PuRE ~ *Pu''RV '↑' only ¶¶ Coll. 16, UEW 85, LG 329, Lt. J 160, Jn. 21-2, Hl. M #249.

2519. *wiχRV 'male, man' > IE: NaIE *wīro-s nom. 'male person, man' > OI vī'ra-, Av vi(:)ra- 'man, warrior, person, hero', MPrs vir, Sgd wyr- 'husband, man' || L vir 'male person', OL vir 'husband', Um VEIRO, VIRO 'men' (acc. pl.) || OIr fer, Brtt {RE} *wiros 'man, husband' > OW gur, MW gwr, W gw̃r, OCrm, OBr gur, Crm, MBr, Br gour id. || Gt wa'r, OSx wer, OHG we'r 'man', AS wer, ON verr 'man, husband' || Lt vy'ras, Ltv vīrs id., Pru wijr ~ wirs 'Mann' ¶ The perplexing shortness of i in L still needs explanation ¶ P 1177-8, EI 366 (*wiH'ros 'man, husband'), M K III 238-9, M E II 569-70, WH II 796-7, EM 738-9, Bc. G 351, Pln. II 763, Thr. §§ 57, 74, LP §§ 5.5, 6.3, RE 111, Fs. 544, Vr. 657, Ho. 391, Ho. S 85, Kb. 1170, OsS 1122, Frn. 1258, En. 275, ≈ P 1177-8 || HS: C: Ag: Bln {R} wuhīr 'bull'; Ag -b> Tgr WHR wəhər 'bull' || EC: Sml war 'you, fellow!', 'hey, you!', 'man!' (addressed to a male person) [=σ: Sp jhombre! and G k.aco! k.aco! 'you fellow!' ← 'man!'] ¶ AD SF 203-4, R WB 354, LH 427, DSI 607, Abr. S 250, ZMO 409 || K: Sv L/LB/Ln χwir 'male animal (dog, cat, bear)', Sv UP χwir 'male (dog)' ¶ Dn. s.v. χvir, TK 878, GP 302 || U: FU *°wErV > pPrm *ver 'man, male' > OPrm wer 'servant, slave', Z pi-ver 'husband's brother' (pi 'son'), Z Vm ver-c'eri 'male fish' (c'eri 'fish'), Vt {Mu.} var, war 'slave, servant' ¶ LG 52.

2520. 2 *we₁y₁r₁V₁?V 'back' > HS: WS *√wr? > Ar wara'ʔa 'ce qui est derrière ou au delà', √wr? v. G 'éloigner', ? Mh {Jo.} √wr'ʔʔʔ v. Sh (pf. həwre~ həwreʔ) 'turn, bring back (beasts/people), keep back/away', ? Hrs {Jo.} √wr'ʔʔʔ v. Sh (pf. awra~) 'bring home (livestock) in the evening', v. Sh (pf. s'əwra~ʔ) 'back off, be brought back, ?μ Sb hwrt 'back part' ¶ BK II 1516, Jo. M 429, Jo. H 136, Mü. BHS 70, BGMR 57, DRS 614-5 || EC: Or {Grg.} wirtu~ 'spine' ¶ Grg. 403, Brl. 424 || ?σ Ch *√w₁y₁r 'neck' [{Stl.} *ha-wuyar (with the px. of body parts *ha-)] > WCh: Hs wu'ya~ : Klr {J} wur : Wrj {J} yira'y, Cg {Sk.} wire', Kry {Sk.} (y)wīr, My {Sk.} wī'r, Mbr {Sk.} (y)wī'ro, Jmb {Sk.} yi'ra' : Kir {SAh.} uyar, Tala {Sh.} ya~r, Zar {IL} ye'r : Ngz {Sch.} wu'ra' || CCh: HgNk {Mk.} wure, FlK {Mk.} wuri : Gude {Hsk.} u~ra' 'neck, throat', Gude/Nz/Bcm {Mk.} wura, BtG {Srp.} wu're', Gudu {IL} wura : Lmn {Mk.} wurek 'neck' || ECh: Jg {J} were, Mu {J} wī'ri id. ¶ JI II 252-3, [⊕ Nw. #91,] ChC, ChL, Stl. IF 142 (pCh *ha-wuyar), ≈ Stl. ZCh 239 [#86O] (*[h^w]-yara), Hsk. 287 || Eg G wəy.t 'Kehle (des Gegeners, die durchbohrt wird)' ¶ EG I 49 || B *√wr > Izn {Rn.} awərr, Rf {Rn.}: T awar, B awarn 'behind, after'; Mz {Dlh.} awər_ri 'au-delà' ¶ Rn. 285, Dlh. M 228 || D *verVn 'back' > Tm verin, Kt, Klm ven, Kn ben, Kdg benni, Tl ve(n)nu '(the) back', Nkr venka 'behind', Knd venka 'afterwords' ¶¶ D #5488 ◇ D *-r- suggests a N *-r-cluster; in view of Ch and S it may be either *-yr- or *-rʔ- ◇ Blz. DA [⊕ 154 [#23]-#22] (HS, D) [⊕, ≈ Blz. LB #6c (incl. S, EC, B, D)].

2521. *war₁u₁ ~ *wa₁r₁u₁ 'rope, bonds', 'to bind' > HS: either [1] Eg OK wər 'zusammenschnüren', Eg fBD wər.t 'Schnur, Strick'] or [2] Eg fBD wə 'Schnur, Strick', Eg XVIII/Md wə.t 'Schnur, Band', Eg fXVIII wəwə.t 'rope' ¶ EG I 244, 250, 252 || IE: NaIE *wer- 'to bind, tie', *werw- 'a rope' > Lt ve'rti (1s prs. veriu~), Ltv ve-rt (1s prs. veru) 'to string', sa-va-re 'Rute zum Binden', Lt E vī rtine 'Bündel'; Lt virve~, Ltv vī rve 'rope', Pru wirbe 'rope (Seil)'; but not here (⇔ EI) Lt ve'rti, Ltv ve-rt to thread (a needle)' (÷ R Δ beḡpat~, Blg vpa and OCS вѣрѣти vь-vre'ti 'shove, put into') : Sl *vьrvь 'rope' > OCS

ВРЪВЪ ВГЪВЪ ~ ВРЪВЪ ВГЪВЪ, OR ВЪРВЪ ВЪГВЪ, R † верв-, Blg врѣв, McdS врв, OCz, SCr Δ vrv, Slk vr̂ v id.; *d* (originally dim.) *vъgvъca > SCr vr̂ vca ~ vr̂ pca, Slv vr̂ vca, *d* vrvica, P wirzba; *vъgvъka > R ве'реевка, Uk в' ѳр-овка id. || Gk 'ρυ-τη'ρ ({P}: < *ρυ-τη'ρ) 'strap (with which one holds a horse), rein; strap to flog with' (× <d- 'ερυ'ω 'drag, draw'???), ? συν-παρ-αι'ρω 'attach' || Vd vara'tra- 'thong' || ? (+ext.): Clt: OIr fraig 'wattle, osier', {Thr.} 'wall', Nlr fraigh 'inside roof of a house; rafters', Brtt [RE] *wrigami 'sew' > Crn gwry-as, OBr gruam (1s), MBr gruyat, gryat, Br gwriad, gr(w)iat ¶ WP I 263-5, ≈ P 1150-1, EI 64 [*_(h₂)wer- ≈ 'attach'], F I 23-4, ≠ F I 571 & Ch. 367 (both: 'ρυ-τη'ρ <d- 'ερυ'ω 'drag, draw'), Thr. 191, Dnn. 333, RE 127, Frn. 1263, En. 274-5, BER I 187, Vs. I 295, Glh. 686, ≠ M K III 245-6 (connects OI vara'tra- with vr̂ .n̂ .o-ti 'covers') || D {tr., 'GS} *va-r- 'thong' > Tm va-r 'churning rope, leather strap', Kn ba-r, ba-ra, Tl va-ru, va-r_u 'leather strap, thong', Ml va-r id., 'tendon', Td po-r 'whip' ¶¶ D #5363 (b) || ? A: Tg *d* *bartu_ki_n 'rope' (× *waRVHatV ~ *werV?atV 'root, sinew', q.v. ffd.) || | AdS to A *o-re 'plait, weave' (< N *wa'R'i 'to make, do', q.v. ffd.).

2522. *w'a'RØV (~ *w'a'ØoRV?) 'weak' (of a person) > HS: S *°√wr̂ > Ar √wr̂ G (pf. waraḡa, 3m ip. yaraḡu) 'be faint-hearted/weak' ¶ BK II 1521, Hv. 864 || IE: NaIE *wo-r- 'be weak, faint' (× N *_l'_jweXVrV 'mad, dizzy, intoxicated', q.v. ffd.) || A: M *barama 'weak' (of a child) > WrM barama, HlM бapamid.; ?? WrO barama 'alas! woe is me! poor fellow!', ?? K1 {Rm.} barmā, Brt бapma 'poor fellow!' (unless <d- M *bar-, K1 {Rm.} bar- 'come to an end') ¶ MED 84, Krg. 335, Chr 89.

2523. *w'i'rh'u' 'be wide/broad, expand, spread' > HS: S *°√wrh > Ar wa-rih-at- adj. f. 'broad, spacious' (of a house), √wrh G (pf. wariha, ip. -wrah-) 'be fat' (of a woman) ¶ BK II 1525, Hv. 865 || Eg √ wr, wr̂ 'big; be big' ¶ EG I 326-30 || ?? SC: Irq {MQK} ?ur 'big, great', {E} ur 'big, large', ur-aw- 'grow up' ¶ E SC 395, MQK 113 || Ch: Ang {Flk.} war̂ 'big', Su {J} wu'ra'̂ 'big', ? Gmy warr 'strength' ! Glm wur- v. 'surpass' ¶¶ OS #2529 (Ef, Ch, Irq), ≈ IS II 109-10 || IE {EI} *werHu- (nom. *wer'Hu-s, gen. *wer'Hou-s) 'broad', werH-os- 'breadth' > OI u'ru-h., Av vouru-s 'wide, broad', Oss I wa''ra''χ, Oss D urux 'broad, spacious' || *mt* : Gk ε'υρυ'χ 'broad', ε'υρο'χ ntr. 'breadth' ¶ WP I 285, P 1165, M K I 110, M E I 227, Ab. IV 90-1, F I 592-3 || +ext. ? K: GZ *wr̂ .c'- 'be broad, wide' > OG, G vrc- v. 'widen'; <d- GZ *wr̂ .c'-el- 'broad, wide' > Mg pirc'a- 'broad' (of eyes), 'branchy' (of trees), Lz leke-pirc'e- 'spot' ¶ K 85-6, K² 55, FS K 127-8, FS E 137-8, Abul. 161 || D {tr., 'GS} *vir̂ .i- v. 'expand, open' > Tm viri, Ml viriyuka id., Kn biri id., 'burst open', Tl viriyu id., vi. 'open', Td p̂ry- 'be opened' (bag), 'be parted' (hair), Kdg biri- (p. birin3-) v. 'dismantle' (house), 'open' (jackfruit), biri (p. biric-) 'spread', Tu biriyu- vi. 'split', Prj virng- 'be loosened', Gnd A {Sbr.} virp- vt. 'spread', Knd vir(i)s- 'open (as a book), lay open', Krx berr- 'get out of space by expanding sideways' ¶¶ D #5411 || A: Tg *bire- v. 'roll out dough' > Ul, Nn Nh bir3-, WrMc bire- id.; ? Tg *bir(i)- v. 'spread perches' > Ewk biri- id.; <d- Tg *biri-ptin 'perches that are spread as flooring' > Ewk biriptir, Ud b̂ipti id., Orc bipti 'a tent for provision'; Tg *biri-ke_l:n 'perches spread as flooring' > Lm birk3n, Lm A birk3n, Neg biy3'x3- id., WrMc biregen ~ bireken 'wattle-fence' ¶ STM I 84-5, Krm. 212 ◇ D

*-r- is the reg. reflex of N *r-clusters (rather than of *-r-), hence the lr. *h (attested in Ar) must belong to the N √ ◇ Bm. TPN 364-5 [#400] (Eg, IE, K), ≈ IS II 109-10 [Eg, WCh < N *wolʿa¹ 'big, large' (i. e. *wal_a ~ *wul_a 'big, large, multitude', q.v.).

⌈+ 2523a. ₂ *wArʰ¹∇ 'grain (of cereals)' > HS: Eg fXVIII wʰhy.t 'Ertrag der Ernte, Fülle des Kornes', 'Getreide' (spec. 'Spelz') ¶ EG I 258 || SC: Irq wara_{ri} (pl. wara_{ri}^w) 'seed(s)' ¶ MQK 115, Blz. SCL s.v. 'seed(s)' || Ch: WCh: Kry/My {Sk.} wa_{re}ʹ, Pʹ {MSk.} va_{ri}ʹ, Wrj {Sk.} wa_{ri}ʹnaʹ, Cg {Sk.} va_{ri}ʹn, Sir {Sk.} (x)wu_{ryi}ʹ 'seed' || ECh: Mu {Lk.} wa_r 'Getreide, Korn', Kjk {DB} wa_r 'seed' ¶ JI II 286-7, Lk. ZSS 186, Blz. LECh #72 || IE: Ht {Ts.} warwatna- 'seed, posterity', (?) Lw {Ivn.←-?} warwalan id. ¶ Ivn. SL 154, Ts. W 102 (hyp.: warwatna- <b- Lw) || D: [1] *var- 'rice' > Tm, Tl vari 'paddy', Prj pl. vercil id., vars pīru 'rice straw', Ml vari 'wild-growing rice with rough beards' || [2] *varak- 'millet' > Tm varaku id., Ml varaku 'Paspalum frumentacium (a kind of millet)', Kn baraga, baragu id., 'Indian millet', Tl varaga, EpTl vruvu 'Panicum miliaceum' ¶ D ##526O, 5265 ◇ D *-r- (regularly from a *-r-cluster) and Eg h suggest the presence of a lr. Eg h and the AnIE loss of the lr. suggest that it was N *h.]

2524. *wirχU '∈ tree' ('poplar' or sim.), 'shoot' > K: GZ *werχw- 'aspen' > OG verχu 'populus alba', G verχv-, Mg vex- 'aspen'; (G -b>?) Sv: Ln werχw, L werχw-la, UB yerχw, UB/KB/L yerχw-la, LB erχw(-la) id. ¶ K 84, K² 52, Abul. 15, TK 639 || IE: NaIE *werno-, werna_{ri} 'alder, poplar' > pAl {O} *werna > Al T/G verr 'alder' || OIr fern, OCm guern-en 'alder', W, Br gwern 'alder wood', W gwernin ~ {LP} gwernen 'alder'; Gl -b> VL *verna > It P verna, Prv verna, Ctl vern, Fr Lr ver(n), vern_e 'alder' || Arm geran geran 'beam, rafter, joist' (not 'alder', as in EI!) ¶ WP I 292, P 1169, EI 11, Mn. 152O, GI II 635, O 500, LP § 72, Hm. 358, YGM-1 264, ML #9232, Slr. 294-5 || ?σ A: M *burga-sun 'willow, osier; willow branches' > WrM burgasu(n), HlM бypraac(ан), бyprac id., willow branches', twigs of willow; brushwood', Ord b_urgasu_{ri} 'saule des dunes', WrO buryasu 'willow, rosewillow', Kl бyphcн 'pussy-willow', {Rm.} buryas_n. 'Strauch, Weidenbusch', Brt бypraaha(н) 'twig, (long) dry branch, rod (прут, хворостина, лоза)', 'willow, shrubs', ?σ MM [S] {H} burh_{asun} 'elm bark', ?? MM [MA] {Pp.} buryasut pl. 'leaves' ¶ MED 137, Ms. O 98, H 22, Pp. MA 125, Krg. 372, KRS 12O, KW 62, Chr. 113 || Tg *burgan, *burgak '(poplar\willow) grove, thicket' > Ewk Tt 'poplar brushwood', Ewk Clm burgan 'grove on riverbank', Ewk Δ burgan 'thicket on a riverbank', Sln bur_{gan} 'grove', bugga_{ri} ~ burga_{ri} 'purple or rose willow', Lm burgay 'poplar\willow grove', Ork buda 'willow brushwood', Nn B boyga mo_{ri} 'purple\rose willow', WrMc buzan 'forest\grove in the plain' ¶ STM I 111 || D *vir∇- 'sebesten (a kind of tree)' > Tm viracu, viricu, virucu 'large sebesten', viriyan_{ri} 'common sebesten', Ml viris_u '∈ tree', Tl virigi 'Cordia sebestena' ¶ D #5408 ◇ BmK 614 (*wir-/*wer- > K, IE, D).

2525. *wor_{ly}E¹ 'another', *yi wor_{ly}E¹ 'one and still another one' (→ 'two') [*yi 'a couple', dual marker + *wor_{ly}E¹ 'another'] > K *yor- 'two' > OG, G or-i, G Ing {Schm.} oor-i, G G {Ghl.} vori (= wori?), Mg z_{ir}-i ~ z_{ir}-i, Lz z_{ur}-i^d z_{ur}-i, Sv: UB yo_r-i, yo_r-u, yeru (dat. yarw), LB yori (dat. yarw), L yeru, Ln yerbi ¶ K 149, FS K 243, FS E 267-8,

Schm. 129, Ghl. 227, TK 64O, GP 238, Dn. s.v. yeru || HS: C: Bj {R} we⁻r, 'wa^ori 'another, second', {Rop.} wer '(an)other' || Ag *ʔali/*ʔɜli, {Ap.} *ʔari / *ʔɜli (*-l- < *-lɪ-) 'other' > Bln ʔari-χ^w, Km ayɜ-y^w, Aw ɜl'li-w ¶ Ap. AV 2, R WB 45, R WBd 245, Rop. 248, E PC #579 || D *ir- 'two' > Tm, Ml iru (before cns.) / īr (before vw.) adj. 'two', Tm iran.t.u, Ml ran.t.u 'two', Kt ir, Td, Kdg ir 'two' (bound form: Kt ir va'd 'twenty', ir pa'n'y '2 pa'n'y measures', Td i'r o.r', Kdg i'r an'd.I '2 years'), Kn iru / ir / ik / īr adj. 'two', Tu irъ, ir- 'two, double, both', Tl iru-, īr- (in some cds : iru-vadi 'twenty'), Klm, Nkr iddar '2 men', Klm i'ral, Nk iral, '2 women', Prj ird.u, Gdb ind.i '2 things', Prj, Gdb irul '2 men', iral '2 women', Knd riʔ-/ri-, Png, Mnd, Kui ri, Ku ri^d ri 'two', Krx irb, Mlt iwr '2 persons', Brh irat., ira- 'two' ¶¶ D #474 || A: ? T *o⁻r'-ga⁻ 'another' (originally dat. of **o⁻r' 'another?') > OT (?), Chg o⁻zga⁻ 'other, other than, different', Tk o⁻zge, Tkm ' ɜre o⁻ðge, Az, ET o⁻zga⁻, Qmq, QrB, Qzq, Qq o⁻zge, VTt u⁻zga⁻, Uz ωzga, Qrg o⁻zgo⁻, Alt o⁻ske, Tv o⁻ske ¶ Cl. 263, DTS 395, Rs. W 377, ET Gl 508-9, UzR 579 ¶ The T word belongs here unless we accept the etl. hyp. of Bu. and Rl. interpreting NaIE *o⁻z-ga⁻ as the dative case of *o⁻z 'oneself' || M *o⁻rexe ≈ 'otherwise' > MM [S] {H} oreʔe (= o⁻re√e) 'anders, besonders'; M *o⁻reveli, *o⁻revel-su⁻n 'one out of a pair' > WrO o⁻ro⁻li, Kl {Rm.} o⁻relj, Brt *p' ' л(̱) id., 'an equal half', MM [HI] o⁻re√elsu⁻n {Lew.} 'qui n'est pas double, qui est seul d'un pair, impair, unique', Kl ' p' cH o⁻ra⁻sən, {Rm.} o⁻re⁻sn. 'one of a pair', WrM o⁻ru⁻ge(l)su⁻n, HlM ' p' ' c' H, Ord o⁻ro⁻so⁻n id., 'odd'; M *o⁻revel 'half' > MM [MA] o⁻re⁻le, WrO o⁻ro⁻lo⁻, Kl ' p' л o⁻ra⁻l id., WrM o⁻ru⁻gel, HlM ' p' ' л 'half of a carcass' ¶ H 121, Ms. H 84, Lew. II 69, Pp. MA 277, MED 643-4, Krg. 149, Ms. O 539, KRS 422, KW 298, Chr. 513 || Tg *u.re⁻ 'resemble' > Ewk urɜ⁻ id., v. 'echo', Lm urɜ⁻ɜ, Ork urɜxɜ 'resembling, similar, equal to' ¶ STM II 289 ¶¶ DQA #1579 (A *o⁻r'e 'other, one of two') ◇ D *-r- points to a cns. cluster in N (*r + another cns.), so that the D and T ev. may be consiliated by postulating N *-ry-.

2526. ***woRdV** 'to grow (tr.), raise, bring up (children\animals)' > IE: NaIE *wred^h-/*werd^h- 'grow', *word^ho-s 'grown, full-grown, upright, tall', *wr^o.d^h- 'raised, upright, tall' > OI 'vardhati 'increases. augments, strengthens', 'vardha-h. adj. 'augmenting', m. 'increase', u⁻rdh'vah. 'raised, upright' (× IE *weld^h-), Av varədo⁻ adj. 'growing', NPrs {Sg.} |'v va⁻la⁻ 'exalted, eminent. high', |'b ba⁻la⁻ 'high; height', ^dayL'B ba⁻l-īda⁻n 'to grow, wax great' (< *werd^h-), Oss I wɜrdɜg, Oss D urdug adj. 'vertical, perpendicular (отвечный) || Gk 'op^oo^o, Δ ɸop^oo^o d^o βop^oo^o 'straight, erect' || Arm ardak ardak adj. 'smooth, even' || ON varði m., varða f. 'cairn' || pTc *wra⁻t- > Tc: B wra⁻t- ≈ 'shape, form', A wra⁻tal in sne-wra⁻tal 'formlessness' || BSl (× IE *x^oord^h- < N ***z'e'r'dV** 'to grow', 'to feed, rear', q,v, ffd.): Ltv ra⁻dr⁻t 'create, produce, give birth to', Sl *rodi-ti (prs. *rodj-o⁻) 'give birth to' (ffd. see N ***z'e'r'dV**) ¶ P 1167, Mn. 1578, 1598, EI 249 (*wred^h- 'grow, stand, take shape'), M K III 157-8, M E II 520-1, Horn 39-40, Vl. II 140, Ab. IV 121-2, F II 415-6, ME III 462, Vs. III 492, Xud. I 167, Vr. 645, Ad. 616 || U: FP *wortV vt. 'rear \ raise \ bring up (e.g., domestic animals, children)' > Chr: L ypa- urða- 'keep\rear\raise (e.g. animals)', Kz urðe-, Y wo-rðe-, YU {Bk.} wu-rðe- 'erziehen\halten (Vieh, Bienen, Diener, ein fremdes Kind)' | pPrm *verd- 'bring up,

feed' > Z verd-, Yz 'verd- 'feed', Vt vordi- 'bring up'; ?? pPrm *verd- 'give birth' > Z Δ verd- id., Vt vordski- 'be born' ¶ U EB 183-5, Ü 23O, LG 52; *qu.* UEW 825 & It. #401 (FU <b- Ary) II A: M *borda- ~ *bordu- 'fatten (animals)' > WrM borda- ~ bordu-, HIM бордо- id., 'fertilize the soil', Kl борд- id., {Rm.} bord_a- 'mästen, fett und dick machen', WrO {Krg.} bordo- 'fatten up, feed so as to slaughter; get fat', Brt бордо- 'fatten up', Ord b_ord_o- 'nourrir de graines farineuses'; M Chg {Rm.} borda- 'fett und dick sein' ¶ MED 12O, Ms. O 8O, Krg. 356, KRS 111, KW 51, Chr. 1O5 II ?? HS: S *°war_l∇_ld- *'boy', *°war_l∇_ld-at- 'girl' (if ← *'erzeugtes Kind') > Ak fOAK (w)ard-u(m) 'servant, slave', (w)ardatu(m) 'girl, young woman' ¶ Sd. 1464-6 ♦ IS MS 335 (IE, U).

2527. ***woRkE** 'to make' > IE: NaIE *werg^h- 'act, do' > Av varəz- 'act, do, make', NPrs ñdayzrva va`rzīda`n {Sg.} 'to labour, endeavour; to exercise, perform; sow', {VL.} 'strenuum\assiduum esse in agendo, factitare, exercere', ñdayzrBa ba`rzī-da`n 'to sow; persevere', zrBa ba`rz 'seed, agriculture', zrva va`rz id., 'trade, art, craft; custom, habit', {VL.} 'labor asiduus; opificium; ars, quim vis exercet', KhS valys- v. 'work, cause' || Arm gorc gorc 'work, affair, deed' || Gk *εργον, ε'ργον n. 'work', *οργανον 'instrument\tool of doing sth., organ', *εργω 'do' ({F} < *F ε'ργι_ω) / pfc. *εοργα / Gk Cp aor. *εφερξα; ρεζω 'do, act, deal' ({F} < *wr_g-y-) || Clt: OBr guerg 'efficax', MW guereit, gwreith 'deed' || ON, NNr, Dn verk, Sw verk, va`rk, OHG werc ~ werah, NHG Werk, AS weorc ~ worc n. 'work', NE work n.; Gt wau`rkjan, ON yrkja / p. orta, NNr yrkja, Sw yrke, OSx wirkian, OHG we`rko`n 'to work, act', OHG U wurden / p. wor(a)hta, OHG F wirken ~ wirchen / p. war(a)hta, NHG wirken, AS wyrc'an / p. worhte v. 'work, do', NE work v. || Tc wa`rks,a`l, Tc B warks,a`l 'power, energy' ¶ WP I 29O-1, P 1168-9, EI 649 (*werg^h-, prs. *wr_g eye/o- 'work'), Dv. #54O, Brtl. 1374-9, Sg. 173-4, 1462-3, Bai. 379, F I 54, Flr. 189, LP § 491.5, Vr. 656, 679, Fs. 555, Ho. 39O, 411, Ho. S 88, Kb. 118O, OsS 1122-4, 1128-9, 1168, KM 854, 862, Slt. 144-6, Ad. 579-8O II U: FU {Ber.} *worke 'sew' > pChr {Ber.} *wurxə- ({Ber.} *wurxə^h-) id. > Chr: L ypre- ur'xe (inf. ypraš ur'x-as'), Uf/B urxe-, H ьпре- ърге- (inf. ьпраш 'ърг-as'); L vургем wur'x-em, Uf/B wurxem, H вьргем 'wърг-em 'cloth' | Prm *vur- 'sew' > Z вурны vur-ni, Vt вурьны vur-ini 'to sew' || Hg varr- 'sew' ¶ UEW 584-5, Ber. 82, MRS 82, 89, 632, 764, Ep. 166, LG 7O, MF 674-5 II ?σ HS: S *°√wrk > Ar √wrk G 'be able to do', {BK} 'être de force et au delà pour faire qch.', D warraka ʕala- 'être de force à faire qch.' ¶ BK II 1523-4, Hv. 864.

2528. ***werVK_a** 'branches, leaves of a tree' (→ 'firewood') > HS: S *'warak,- 'branches, leaves of a tree' > Ar ærava waraq- 'leaves of a tree, foliage' (→ 'sheet of paper'), √wrq G {BK} 'être branchu, avoir des branches longues (un arbre)', {Hv.} 'put forth leaves' (a tree), OA yrk, 'verdure', JA [Trg.] aqlr^i@ yar'k,-a`n. 'green, herb, vegetables', adj. 'green', JEA yar'k,-a` 'vegetables', BHb, MHb qr3i# 'yerek. id. (-d> MHb q&ri! ya`ro`k, 'green'), Sr ĆreΔi yi'rək. / 'æorΔa yar'k,a` 'a herb, vegetables', Sb wrk, 'vegetable crops', Ak (w)ark,u 'gelbgrün, Grünes', Ug yrk, {A} 'Gelbes, Gold', {OLS} 'amarillo verdoso (un metal\oro)'; Qt {Rk.} wrk, '(piece of) gold', Sb wrk., Gz wark, 'gold, gold coin' (← 'yellow' ← 'green'), OYmn (= Hmr?)

wrk. ({Slw.} wariq-) 'silver, money', Ar (⚡b- OSA or Eth) warq- 'money'; -d> (?) *√wrk. 'be green' > Ak √wrk. G 'gelbgrün\faul sein\werden', MHb/JA {Js.} √yrk. Sh (MHb pf. qir%&e ho⁻rik., JA qir%&a ʔo⁻rik.) 'be light-coloured, pale, green, yellow', Sr √yrk. G 'be\grow pale' ¶ BK II 1522-3, Hv. 864, HJ 471, KB 420-1, Sd. 1463-4, 1470-1, Js. 597-8, Lv. T I 345-6, Sl. 543, Br. 309-10, JPS 197, BGMR 162, Rk. 56, Slw. 219-20, L G 618, A #1247, OLS 538, DRS 632-4 || Eg √wɜɜ ' (be) green, fresh', 'raw' (of food)' (× N *w^ril^r 'K^a 'wet, moist' [q.v.]) > DEg wt 'be green\fresh' > Cpt Sd/B o^rw^r uo⁻t id. ¶ EG I 264-6, Fk. 55, Er. 104-5, Vc. 238 ¶¶ Tk. I 319-20 (sceptical about the Eg - S connection) || D *ver⁻Vk- 'firewood, (?) leaves used as fuel' > Tm vir⁻aku, vira⁻y, Knd ver⁻gu, Png vezgu, Mnd viyke, Kui vezu, vezgu, Ku vergu d^l vegu⁻ d^l vegu⁻ d^l weggu 'firewood, fuel', Ml vir⁻uku, Kt verg, Td berkh, Krg bizi 'firewood', Tu birin⁻ji 'slender pieces of firewood', Gnd verrki d^l vark d^l verk d^l vaχk, veχki 'fuel, stick of firewood' ¶¶ D #5440.

2529. ?? *weRaH_LV_LtV 'root, sinew' > IE: NaIE *wra⁻d-/w^o.ra⁻d-/w^o.rəd-/w^orəd- 'branch, twig, rod, root' > Gk ράδιξ (gen. ράδι-κοῦ) 'branch, frond', ράδαμνοῦ 'young twig', ριζα, Gk L βρισθα 'roots' (< *ῥεδ⁻α) || L ra⁻dix (gen. ra⁻dīcis) 'root' || pAl {O} *wradn⁻a⁻ > Al: T rre⁻nje⁻, G rranje⁻ 'root' || Clt: [1] Brtt {RE} *wradys 'root' > W gwreiddyn (coll. gwraidd), OCm [γ] grueiten, Crm gwredhen, OBr {Flr.} ureid, MBr gwruizyenn, Br gwrizienn id.; W gwrysg 'haulm', {P} 'Äste, Zweige'; OIr fre⁻n 'root' (< *wr^o.d-o-); OIr fre⁻m (< *wr^o.d-ma⁻) id., W greddf 'instinct, intuition' (← 'root'), greddfu 'take root' || Gt wau⁻rts 'root', ON urt, OSx wurt, AS wyr⁻t 'root, herb (Kraut)', OHG wurz, NHG Wurz 'herb, spice, root', cd : AS wyr⁻walu 'root' (lit. 'Kraut-stock'), OHG wurzala, NHG Wurzel, MDt worte⁻le, Dt wortel 'root'; ON ro⁻t (< *wra⁻d-) [-b> ME ro⁻t > NE root], Sw rot, Dn rod id. || An unknown (Irn?) lge. -b> Sr ÆdoA@iΣa warid⁻-a⁻ 'blood vessel, sinew', MHb dir%v! wa⁻rid⁻ 'blood vessel, jugular vein' and Ar warid⁻ 'jugular vein' [the cons. d (for the expected *t in S) and Aram/Hb w- (that are ruled out in inherited S words) suggest that these words are loans from an IE lge] ¶ WP I 228, P 1167, ≈ EI 80 [*wr(h_A)d-, *wr(e)h_Ad- 'root, branch'], F II 637-8, 655, WH II 415, O 384, LP § 44, Bc. 522, RE 123, Hm. 366, YGM-1 273, Fs. 556, Vr. 452, 636, Vr. N 847, Kb. 1236-7, OsS 1218-9, KM 870, Ho. 412, Ho. S 91, Br. 186, Js. 375-6, BK II 151 || ? A: Tg d⁻ *bartu⁻ki⁻n 'rope' (× N *war[?]l^u_J or *wa[?]r^lu_J 'rope, bonds', q.v.) > Nn Nh bartoxi⁻, Ul batuxu(n-) 'rope, cable', Neg batuxin, Orc ba⁻tuxa⁻ ~ ba⁻tuxi, Ud {SDM} batixi 'rope' ¶ STM I 77 || ? D *ve⁻r- 'root' > Tm, Ml ve⁻r, Kt, Klm ve⁻r, Td po⁻r, Kn be⁻r(u), Kdg be⁻ri, Tu be⁻rъ, Tl ve⁻ru, Nkr, Gdb ve⁻r, Prj va⁻r, Knd ve⁻la ~ ve⁻la, Ku {Fzg., Isr.} ve[?]la 'root' ¶¶ D 5535 ◇ Tg *a may be due to the heritage of *war[?]l^u_J or *wa[?]r^lu_J. D *-r- and *e⁻ suggest pre-D *-erHV- < (syncope) N *-eraHV-.

2530. *w^ri^rR₃V 'young herbivore (calf, lamb, etc.)' > K: GZ *werz⁻ 'ram' > OG, G verz⁻, Mg erz⁻ id. ¶ K 84, FS 123 || IE: NaIE *werse⁻/i⁻ '(young) herbivore' > Lt ver⁻s⁻is calf, Ltv versis 'ox, cattle', Pru dim. werstian 'calf' || L verre⁻s / -is 'a boar' || Ilr (× IE *wers- 'male'): OI vr^o.s.ah. 'bull', Av varəs⁻ni 'male, ram' || ? pTc {Ad.} cd⁻ *keu⁻-wa⁻rsa⁻n 'bull' (lit. 'bull-calf' or 'bull-male') (× IE *wers- 'male') > Tc: A kayurs., B kau⁻urs.e 'bull' ¶ WP I 269, WH II 761, M K III 251-2, M E II 575-6, Frn. 1228-9. En. 273, Ad. 212, ≈ EI 363 [*'werse⁻n 'male (as

sire)] II A *bir'a(gu) 'young herbivore (calf, lamb, etc.)' [†] (× N *b'a'ØVrV 'bovine') > T *bir'agu ({SDM} *bur'agu) 'calf' > OT, OOsM buzayu, MQp buzayu ~ buzawu, [CC] buzaw 'calf', Chg buzayu ~ buzag ~ buzaw 'young of a cow\buffalo', Az buzov 'calf of the first 6 months of its life', Δ bizo- 'two-years-old calf', Tk buzagʻ, Ggz buza-, Qmq buzaw, VTt бозай бѣ̇zau̇, Bsh бѣ̇δau̇, Qzq бѣ̇зay buʻzaw, Qq, Nog bızaw ~ buzaw, Qrg muzo-, Alt biza^d bozu, Uz buzaq, ET mozay, Xk pizo, Shor piza, Tv b_iza-, Chv L па̇Ару рѣ̇ру (obl. па̇Ара̇Ав- рѣ̇гѣ̇v-), Chv Δ рѣ̇гѣ̇v, Chv H рѣ̇ru (Chv {Md.} рѣ̇ru.) 'calf' ¶ Rs. W 74-5, Cl. 391, Shch. Zh 100-1, ET B 239-42, TL 438-9, Jeg. 149, Fed. I 402-3, Md. 57, 175 (T *bu-r'agu). In my opinion, the original vw. of the first syll. was *ɪ, which in some T lgs. was labialized to *u by as to the adjacent *b- || M *birayun 'calf' > MM [S] buraʻu 'two-year-old calf', [MA] buru- 'three-year-old calf', WrM biragu(n), HlM б̇py- b'aru-, Kl б̇p* bu'ru-, {Rm.} bu'ru-, Ord {Ms.} b_iru- 'calf of a second year', Brt б̇pyy buru- 'calf of the first year', 'young bear\lynx\elk\deer (of the first year)', MMgl [Z] {Iw.} burau- 'two-year-old cow', Mnr M {Pot.} piru 'calf'; M -b> ? Yk boro-sku ~ boro-sko 'calf (after its first 4-5 months)' ¶ MED 106, H 22, Pp. MA 126, Chr. 114, KW 60, KRS 130, Iw. 93, SM 36, T 320; in some M lgs. the original vw. *i was labialized to u due to the infl. of b- || Tg *bi_aru (or ← M?) > Ewk: Np be-ru, Tkm be-ranki 'sheep', Ewk Olkm/Tng bore- 'ram' ¶ STM I 78 || pKo {S} *puruk 'young bull' > MKo puruk-so (so 'cow'), NKO purugi ¶ S QK #1153, MLC 813 || pJ {S} *pi'tu'-nsi' 'sheep' > OJ pi_i'tu'zi', ItOJ [RJ] pi'tu'zi', J: T hi'cuʻzi, K hi'cu'ʻzi, Kg hīcu'ʻzi ¶ S QJ #330, Mr. 411 ¶¶ SDM95 s.v. *biVrV 'calf, lamb', SDM97 (A *ba'r'r'i id.), DQA #136 (A *bi_o~r'u id.), Pp. VG 21, 60, 81, 131, 146-7, KW 60 II HS: S *√wrz > Gz ware-za- 'young' (of humans and animals), 'young man', Tgr w3reza 'young man', OAk ura-s_-um, Ak OB/MB/MA uris_-um 'billy-goat' ¶ L G 619, Sd. 1430-1 ¶ The Ak glottalization of the sibilant (s_ for the expected z) is obscure || EC: Rn {PG} o~r 'bull, male camel', HEC {Hd.} *warʔe 'young female calf' > Sd wa'r-icʻcʻo (pl. wa'dda) 'female calf', Hd we-ʔ-icʻcʻo 'young female calf', pl. wa'la 'young calves'; Sd war-a~mo 'older male calf; ox, bull' ¶ PG 241, Hd. 35, 302-3, 400 ¶ The disappearance of the reflex of *ʒ is not clear ♦ AD GD #40 (IE, K, A[T, M]). Here A *-r'- presumably goes back to pre-A **-rj- < N *-rʒ- (if not *-rʒ-).

2531. ?? *wVR3V ⇐ *wV3VRV 'to pour, flow' > IE *w̥ers-/*wors- > NaIE *wers- 'rain, dew' > OI vars.ati 'it rains', var's.a- 'rain, rainy season, year', Av aiβi-vars'ta- 'beregnēt, worauf es geregnēt hat', Krd wa's't^d wīs'ani 'rain' || Gk ῥεση, ἑε'ρση 'dew' || OIr frass {Thr.} 'rain', {P} 'rain, shower (of rain)' || Ht warsa- 'rainfall', Lw warsa- 'drop' ¶¶ WP I 261, ≈ P I 81 (IE *wers- < d- *awer- 'water'), ≈ WH II 761, M K III 160, M E II 522-3, F I 567, Thr. 131, Ts. W 102, Lar. 108, ≈ EI 477 (*h₁wers- 'rain') II HS: B *°√wzr (× N *ʒ'ur'ru' ⇐ *ʒ'u'r'ru' 'to stream') > Kb inv. əzzər v. 'couler; aller au fond' ¶ Dl. 952 II ???φ A: M ≈ *°bursu > MM [L] v0SurBu {Pp.} bursu, [MA] bursu 'river' ¶ Pp. L II 1265, Pp. MA 125 II ? ♦ On N and pIE *- see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

[† 2531a. 2 *wAr'V 'way, road' > HS *wVr- > Eg √w3.t 'way' ¶ EG I 246-7, ≈ Vc. 231 || Ch: WCh: Gmr {Gw.} war, Kfr {Nt.} wa'r 'road' || ? CCh: Zm {Sa.} va'ri, {ChL} vari id. ¶

≈ Stl. ZCh. #793, ChC, ChL, Nt. s.v. wa' r || ?? SC: Rft *√?Vr- > Irq {MQK} ?irwa' 'path', Grw {Wh.} u'ru'wa (pl. u'rdu) 'path, way' (unless from *√?rχ 'road' < N *?u|orVqV 'path, way') ¶ OS #122 (pRft *?uruw-), Wh. IC 24, MQK 57 ¶¶ ≈ OS #122 (incl. Gmy and Grw; does not distinguish this HS root from *√?rχ 'road') || D: SD *var'i 'way, road' > Tm, Ml varī id., 'path', Kn barī 'way, road', Tu bari 'lineage, descent' ¶ D #5297 ◇ ≈ Blz. DA 162-3 [#104] [incl. the D and HS cognates; *unc.* his other equations: with the FV *ura 'way, path' (< N *?u|orVqV (↑)), with T *oram 'street' and M *_horam 'trace, trail' (most probably < A *porVm 'trace', cf. Ko poram 'sign, trace', see Rm. SKE 206)].]

2532. ***wur**'ru' to scratch' (→ 'to plough') > IE ***worw-** > NaIE ***worw-**/***wr**_w 'plough, dig up' (?) > L L verv-ag-o- 'brachen' ({Mn.} 'plough up - a fallow') ||| ***worwo-s** 'furrow, boundary-ditch' > Gk: Mc wo-wo, {ChB} wo_lr_lwo- '(?) boundary', {AJ} 'frontera, límite' [?], A ὄροϛ, I οὔροϛ, Crc {Hofm.} Gk Crc hor_oϛ, ὄροϛ, {Schw., Bc., Ch.} ὄροϛ 'boundary, landmark', Gk Cr/Ar ὄροϛ, Gk ὄροπον 'limit, range', Gk Hm οὔροισι pl. 'trenches\channels for hauling up ships and launching them again' || L (amb-)urva- 'surround (a territory) by a boundary-ditch', [γ] urvus 'circuitus civitatis', Osc uruvu' {WH} 'boundary' ({Bc.} 'curva, flexa (?)') || NIr forba 'glebe-land' || Lt ur~vas 'ditch, hole, den', Ltv urva 'Loch, Höhle (in der Erde)' || ?? OI u-r'vah, 'dungeon' [↔ M K I 117 and M E I 245 (denies the connection of u-r'vah with this IE √)] || [2] ***werw-** > L verv-actum 'newly turned fallow' || NIr fearb 'a stripe' ¶ In many descendant lgs. we can see contamination with IE *Hworw- < N ***z'o**IRuu'' → ***z'o**Ru'' 'line \ boundary \ strip of land between geographical objects \ areas', q.v. ffd.) ¶ Mn. 1523, 1581-2, 1606, EI 215 (***worwos** 'furrow'), ≠ WP II 352-3, F II 425-6, 447, Ch. 825, Bc. GD §§ 54, 58c, Schw. GG I 135, Hofm. 239, WH II 767, 843-4, Bc. G 326, Dnn. 304, 330, AJ II 450, ChB 228, Ch. 825, Tr. 335f., Frn. 1171 || U ***wur**ḏa- > Sm {Jn.} ***w**ḏra°, {Hl.} ***w**ḏra- vt. 'scrape, plane' > Ne T baÄpa- 'make wood shavings by scraping a birch-tree', Ne T O {Lh.} ßar'a- 'schaben (mit dem Messer, usw.)', Ne F {Lh.} ßorräa-s' id.; Ng {Cs.} 1s obj. aor. bara'ama 'scrape'; En {Cs.}: X 'bofabo, B 'borabo 'schaben'; ?ϕ Slq Tz {KIH} qorsan 'adze' (q- for the expected k-); Mt {Hl.} d (r-frq.) ***barər-** 'scrape' [Mt M {Sp.} барарнама 'I scrape (скобл→)'] ¶ Jn. 170, Ter.45, KKI 163, Hl. M #101 || D ***ur**'u- v. 'plough, dig up' > Tm urū v. 'plough, dig up, scratch', Ml urūka, Td us_f-, Kn ur-, Kdg u_l-, Tu u_du-, Prj, Gnd ur-, Gdb u_d-, Png, Mnd, Ku r'u-, Krx ui-, uy- v. 'plough', Kt ug- (p. ur't-) id., 'be ploughed', Klm, Nkr ur- v. 'harrow, plough', Knd r'u- v. 'plough, till soil', Kui r'u_{va} v. 'plough', u_r'a 'dig up with snout, root up', Mlt use v. 'turn up the soil (as pigs do)' ¶¶ D #688 || ?? A ***u**'r'ru' 'rub, whet' > M ***u**'ru' 'rub' (× A ***p**'u'r'E 'crush, tear to pieces') > Wrm u'ru', HIM ***py**-x v. 'rub; grate, file', Brt ***py**-xy id., 'whet', Ord {Ms.} u'ru' 'frotter, aiguiseur, limer, émietter', Kl ***p**- vt. 'card (wool), scutch' ('чесат', 'трепат'), {Rm.} u'r-χə 'zer-\ab-reiben, feilen, raspeln'; Rm. and Pp. postulate here M ***φ**- (***φu**'ru'') which is *unj.*, because in MM and the h/φ-preserving M lgs. no traces of ***φ**- have been attested ¶ MED 1013, Chr. 514, Ms. O 763, KRS 555, KW 459 ¶¶ ≠ DQA #1864 (A ***p**'u'r'ie 'to crush' > M ÷ *unc.* Tg ***puru**-, ***purgu**- 'crush', T ***u**'r' 'tear, pull apart \ to pieces', pKo ***p**ir 'in pieces, in crumbs'),

≠: Pp. VG 111, 132, Rm. EAS I 54, 56, 216, Rm. SKE 216, Posch AAl 283-4, IS II 101 (all of them connect the M word with A *pu''r'u'' 'crush') ◇ h- in Gk A ῥοποῖ (and in Hofm.'s reading of the Gk Crc word as ῥοποῖ, ῥοποῖ) is probably ancient, while in other Gk ds there is psolosis (loss of h-) [see Bc. GG 52-5], therefore we must reconstruct pIE snf pN *'w-(see Introduction, § 2.2.6) ◇ If M *u''ru''- belongs here, the N rec. must be *'wur'u'' with a final *-u'' that caused synharmonic as in A (N *u...u'' > A *u''...u''); in that case the Sm final back vw. is also due to vowel harmony (N *u...u'' > U *u...X). If the M √ is kept apart, the N rec. is *'wur'u|u'' ◇ BmK #489 [*wur^y-/*wor^y- 'to scratch, incise, dig up' > IE, D, Sum uru''4, ur11(-ru) 'to plow'].

[[+ 2514a. *weRV 'place' > IE: ? NaIE *wri- 'place' → 'town, fort' > Thr βρι'α 'fort', Gk Mc ri-yom Gk ῥι'ov 'promontory', Tc A ri, Tc B riye 'town' ¶ EI 210, ≈ P 1152 II U *werV 'place'] **Глаго**

2533. *war'c^V 'to rub, scrape' > K: GZ *warcχ- (× N *h'u''rχVc^V 'scratch, comb') -d> [1] *warcχ-wn- (msd. o-(n)cχon-u) v. 'comb' > OG, G varcχn-, G Gr barcχn-, Mg rcχon-, Lz (n)cχon- id.; [2] GZ *(s)a-warcχ-ar- n. 'comb' > OG savarcχal-, G savarcχel-, Mg orcχon3-, orcχond-, Lz o(n)cχo3- id. ¶ K 81, 169, K² 49, 173, Abul. 336, 356, Chx. 369, Chik. 180, Ghl. 60 II HS: S mt *√ws^r v. 'saw' > Ar √ws^r G, Gz √ws^r G id. -d> Gz mo-s^art 'a saw', Ak OA, OB s^as^s^a-ru ~ s^us^s^a-ru ~ s^ars^a-ru id.; μ: [1] BHb √s^wr (pf. c. rβ4I!v@ way'ya-s^er) id., [2] *√ns^r id. > MHb, JA [Trg.], Sr √nsr G v. 'saw, plane', Ar √ns^r G 'saw', Ak OB/OA nasru 'gesägt'; CS *mans^a-r- 'a saw' > BHb r&]m2 mas^s^o-r, JA, Sr ar!x`lm2 aerosoua massa-r-a-, Ar mins^a-r-, Ak YB massa-ru id. ¶ BK II 1541, GB 465, 781, KB 605, 1224, Br. G I 226 [§ 84.3], Br. 434, Dlm. 233, ≈ Nld. NB 172, Js. 919, Lv. T II 117-8, DM 242, 302, Sd. G § 57a, Sd. 619, 753, 1198 || ?φ Eg fOK wsy v. 'saw' > DEg ws > Cpt: Sd oϣeice, B oϣici v. 'saw, cut' ¶ EG I 258, Er. 99, Vc. 237 ¶ The Eg cognate is *qu*. because of the unexpected cns. s (for s^y) II IE *wers-/wors- > NaIE *wers- {P} 'drag over the ground' > L verr-o- / inf. verre-re / pfc. verri- / sup. versum 'drag, trail, sweep, pull' || Gk ῥεppω, Gk Lr ipv. ῥεppε'τω, Gk El inf. ῥα'ρρεν 'go slowly, wander about; be clean gone, disappear' || ON voçrr 'stroke of the oar' || Ht wars- '(ab)wischen, (ab)streifen' ¶¶ WP I 292, P 1169-70, F I 566, WH II 761-2, Vr. 675, Ts. W 102, Frd. HW 246 II D {tr., ῥGS} *var'- 'scrape, wipe' > Tm vari v. 'wipe, scrape, gather together as a pulpy mass, rub in', Ml vat.ikka v. 'wipe off, scape, polish', Td pod,y- v. 'scrape', Kn bari, bori 'sweep together, wipe off', Tu bal.i 'smear as lime', OTl vraccu, Tl vraccu v. 'efface (the writing)', Tl bad.iyu 'sweep away' ¶¶ D #5295 ◇ K *c for the expected *c' defies explanation (a special development in a cns. cluster?). pK *χ (having no parallels in S, IE and D cognates) is likely to belong to the heritage of N *h'u''rχVc^V ◇ ≠ Fn. KD #4 (K, D).

2534. *waSV 'rainy weather, rainy season' > HS: Ch {JS} √ws₁n 'rainy season' > WCh ({Stl.} *wasun- id. > NrBc {Stl.} *wasun id., 'year' > My {Sk.} w3'si'm 'rainy season', Wrij {Sk.} wa's3`nna', Kry {Sk.} wa's3`n, My {Sk.} wa's`3 s^a`n, {ChL} w3s`es`3`m, Sir {ChC} wa's3`nu'wa', Mbr {ChC} wa's3`n, Jmb {ChC} wa'su-`n, ? Dir {ChC} a's`i`n 'year' † SBc

{Stl.} *was^{un} > Plc {ChL} wa'sⁱne, Zul {ChL} wa'sⁱne, Gj {ChL} wasⁱⁿ 'rainy season', 'year' || CCh: Gude {Hsk.} v3^{na} 'rain', ??φ Gudu {ChC} vi^{ec}u['] 'rainy season' ¶ ChC, ChL, Stl. ZCh. 238-9 [#852], Sk. NB 49, Hsk. 288 || IE: NaIE *wesr_o / gen. *wesn-es 'springtime' > OI vasan-'ta-h. id., Av vaṇ'ri loc. 'in spring', MPrs vaha^r, NPrs @eBa ba[']ha^r 'spring' || Arm garun gaṛun id. (< *wesr-) || Gk ῥεαρ (< *ῥεαρ, reconstructed on the ev. of prosody), gen. ῥεαροῖ ~ ῥηποῖ (whence nom. ῥηρ), [Hs] γε'αρ 'spring' (< *wesar) || L ve^r (gen. ve^{ris}) id. || OIr errach id. (lenition from *ferrach) (< *wesr-a^{ko}-), OW guiannuin 'in spring' (*wes-nt-ei^{no}-), OCrn guaintoin 'spring' || ON va^r, Dn, Sw va^or, OFrs wars id. || Lt va[~]sara ~ vasara[~], Ltv vasara 'summer' || Sl *ves^{'na} 'spring' > OCS, OR **вєсна** vesna, R, Uk **вєсна**, SCr Δ ve[~]sna, Slv ve[~]sna, Cz, Slk vesna, Cz Δ vesno, P wiosna id. ¶ WP I 301, P 1174, EI 54 (*'wesr_o), M K III 172-3, M E II 532, Horn 56, F I 432-3, WH I 755, LP § 26.3, Vr. 644-5, Frn. 1206, Vs. I 303, Chr. I 145-6, Ma. CS 582, Sl. 139-41 || A: ? M *°osu- v. 'suffer from cold weather' > WrM osu, HIM oco- id. ¶ MED 624 || D (in SD) *vac- 'rain, flowing water', 'to ooze' (× N *wac[']l[~]∇[~]q[~]∇ 'fluid, dirt, slime', q.v. ffd.).

2535. *wa[']∇[~]l[~]E[~]s[~]∇ 'to get tired, be(come) weary\troubled' > U: FU (att. in FL) *°wa[']s[~]∇ 'get tired\exhausted' > F va[']sya['] 'to get tired\weary', {Hkl.} † 'abgenutzt werden', Krl A va[']zu[']o['], Krl Ld va[']zu[']da['], Vp va[']zu[']da['], Vo va[']su[']a['] 'ermüden', Es va[']si-, Δ {W} va[']su[']- 'get tired' || pLp {Lr.} *ve[~]s3- id. > Lp L {LLO} viessat 'be exhausted', N {N} viessa[']t, Kld vīssaḍ['] 'get tired' ¶ SK 1847-8, ≈ Hkl. Fv 113-5, W EDW 1335, Lr. #1413, Lgc. #8693, LLO 1409 || D *ve[~]c- 'be weary, get tired' > Tm ve[~]car[~]u 'be weary \ fatigued \ vexed', ve[~]ca^(:)t[~]ai[~] 'sorrow', Ml Δ ve[~]ca[~]r[~]u 'anxiety', Kn be[~]ja[~]ru 'weariness (from fatigue, pain, vexation)', be[~]sar[~](u) 'grow weary\fatigued', Kdg be[~]za[~]ra 'sorrow', Tu be^(:)ja[~]r[~], be^(:)sa[~]r[~], Tl ve[~]sat[~]a 'weariness, fatigue', Tl ve[~]sa^(:)ru 'be troubled \ fatigued', Krg bisirige 'homesickness' ¶ Some items (Kn, Kdg, Tu) may go back to modern IAr lgs. (e.g. Hindi be[~]-za[~]r) < NPrs ¶¶ D #5524 || HS: WS *√wʔs[~] ~ *√ʔys[~] v. 'despair' > BHb √wʔs[~] N (pf. Sa2&n no[~]ʔas[~], prtc. Sa1&n no[~]ʔa[~]s[~]) 'despair', BHb √ʔys[~] (< *√wʔs[~]) D 'make despair', JA [Trg.] √ʔys[~] (< *√wʔs[~]) D 'verzweifeln machen\lassen, zur Verzweiflung bringen', aSluai[^] yəʔu[']s[~]-a[~] {Lv.} 'Verzweiflung, Desperation', {Js.} 'despair', JPA Bz {Sl.} √ʔys[~] TD 'abandon hope', JEA {Sl.} √ʔys[~] TD 'abandon a claim', SmA ʔy[']s[~] n. 'despair', mwʔs[~] muwwəs[~] 'desperate', Ar √ʔys G (pf. yaʔisa ~ yaʔusa, ip. [Qm.] y-īʔsu) 'désespérer de, perdre tout espoir de', ʔys G id., Gz ʔys (js. yə-ʔīs) 'waste away, languish' ¶ BDB 384, Fr. I 75 & IV 514, BK II 1621, KB 364, Js. 560, Lv. T I 324, Sl. 521, Sl. P 233, Tal 328, L G 5 ¶ The Ar cns. *y- in the pf. yaʔisa ~ yaʔusa (for the expected w-) may be due to the √ reinterpretation in the form of ip. (where the morphophonemic opposition (w) ↔ (y) was neutralized). Similar reinterpretation may have brought about the transformation of *√wʔs[~] into *√ʔys[~] (due to the loss of *w in the intervoc. position in some verbal forms) ♦ The D vw. (*e for the expected *a < N *a[']) suggests the presence of a front vw. *-E- after the lr. ♦ Schrd. DU 95 (FU, D), IS MS 370 (BF, D).

2536. *wVSl[~]Ø[~]∇ (= *wUs[']ʔ[~]∇?) 'wide, vast' > HS *√wsʔ > WS *√wsʔ > Ar √wsʔ (pf. wasiʔa ~ wasuʔa) 'be wide', Hb d oS2i\$ 'yes[']aʔ, M[']b 'y[']s[']ʔ 'deliverance, salvation', BHb, M[']b,

SmA √ysʼŋ Sh 'save, deliver', Sb √wsʼŋ oSwuw 'amply supply (with water)' ¶ BK II 1534, KB 427-8, HJ 476, Tal 364, BGMR 162, DRS 648 || Eg OK wsχ 'wide' ¶ EG I 364-5 ¶¶ Tk. I 326 (Eg w...χ < *w...ŋ) || IE: NaIE (+ext.) *wasdʰ- 'wide, long' > L vastus 'vast, enormous' || OIr fot, OIr fotae 'long', Ir fad 'length', fada 'long', Mx foddey id. ¶ P 1113-4, WH II 737, Thr. §§ 80, 345, Dnn. 269-90 || ??σ U: FU *ʷo|usʼV > ObU {Ht.} *wu̯s- 'yawn' > pVg *u̯sənt- > Vg: T o̯sənt-, LK u̯sənt-, LL/Ss u̯sint-, P u̯sənto̯l- id.; pOs *wus- id. > Os: Km os- id., d : V/Vy usil-, Ty/Y usil- id., Nz usi̯ yt-, Kz wō si̯ ɬə-, D wa̯ ses-, K uses- id. ¶ Ht. #720, Trj. S 503-4 ♦ The absence of the expected *ə in NaIE needs explanation. It may be suggested that the reflex of N *ŋ merged with adjacent consonants (e.g., *ŋ-t > **d > IE *dʰ-).

2537. ***was_LV_Jt.V** 'place inside' > HS: S *'wasʼit.- (~*wasʼat.-?) 'middle' > Ar wast_J- 'midst, middle', d wasat_J- 'intermediate, middling', Sb, Mn tSwwu wsʼt. n. 'middle, midst', Qt tSwwu wsʼt. 'in, in the middle of', Gz wəst. 'interior, middle, inner part' and possibly JEA ay1S6v# wəsʼt.a̯ 'oesophagus', JPA ay1S6v# wəsʼt.a̯ 'gullet', MHb {Js.} yS3v# 'wəsʼet. id. ({Lv.} yS3v\$ 'wəsʼet. 'Schlund'), JPA Bz {Sl.} ysʼ wwsʼt 'throat' (the JA and MHb words are a loan from a *w-preserving S lge.), Sr 'to3Δa yasʼt.a̯ 'oesophagus, arteria' ({Trcz.}:← 'middle of the body'); ? OAk, Ak isʼtu 'since, after, as soon as' (a reg. reflex of *wa'sʼat-, valid if ← 'within'), ?? Eb a'sʼ-ta, a'sʼ-ti, a'sʼ-tu 'chez; from' (if the loss of *w- is reg.) ¶ Gz ə points to a pS posttonic vw. *i (AD SNSE) ¶ L G 620, Fr. IV 464-5, Hv. 868, Js. 376, Lv. I 505, Sl. 396, Sl. P 170, Br. 310, Penn. SPE 295-7, BGMR 163, MA 105, Rk. 56, CAD VII 284-8, DRS 645-6 || IE: NaIE *wa(:)stu ~ *west_Lu 'home, house' (× NaIE *wes- etc. 'be, live, dwell' < IE *xwes- < N *yusʼsʼV 'to live' [q.v.]) > Vd 'va̯stu- 'homestead, house' (× OI ClSk/BdSk va̯stu- 'place, seat' that goes back to a d from *wes- 'be') || Gk ῥαστυ ^d *ῥαστυ (Gk B gen. ῥαστυοῦ), Gk M wa-tu) 'city' || L Vest-a 'goddess of the home hearth' || W gwas 'abode', {P} 'Heimstätte', OIr {P} i foss 'at home' (not here OIr foss 'Bleiben, Rasten' < NaIE *wes- 'be, live') || pTc {Ad.} *wost > Tc A was.t (pl. was.tu), Tc B ost (pl. ostwa) 'house' ¶ ≈ P 1170-1, ≈ EI 281 [*'h₂wostu 'dwelling' (with *unj.* *h₂-) i <d- *h₂wes- 'dwell'], M K III 198, M E II 549, F I 123-4, ≈ WH II 772-4, YGM-1 258, SB 277, Wn. 342-3, 549, JGH 11, 70, 90, 101, 164-5, 258-9, Ad. 128, Ad. H 24, 125-6 || U: FV *wasta 'place, place by, place opposite sth., in the opposite direction' > Mk васта, {Ker.} vastə, {Ahl.} vasta 'place (Stelle, Platz, Ort); sleeping place (Schlafstätte), bed' || F vasta- in vasta-ranta 'the opposite bank of a river', vasta-kohta 'the opposite (of)', vastaan 'against', Vp vast(e<) 'by, near' [iknad vast(e<) isʼtub 'sits by the window'], '(leaning) against' [panda sii_{nad} vast(e<) 'поставит к стенке'], Es vastas 'opposite, opposite to' (kauplus on teatri vastas 'the shop is opposite the theatre'), vast '(only) just, just now' || pLp {Lr.} *vo̯ste̯ 'nearby, opposite, in the opposite direction' > Lp: S {Hs.} vuo̯stie 'nearby' (jukken vuo̯stie 'ganz nahe am Fluß'), 'entgegen', L {LLO} vuoste̯ 'by (a time limit), immediately before', vuoste̯- 'opposite, entgegen' (vuoste̯-piegga 'head-wind', vuoste̯-ravve̯ 'Gegenstömung'), N {N} vuoste 'in the opposite direction', Kld by̯c̯t vu̯s̯s̯t 'opposite, in front of, пром̯о перед' (oapp̯y by̯c̯t чу̯вв̯y 'to site against the light'), adj. 'in the opposite direction' (by̯c̯t пи̯к 'head-wind') || Chr: L

ваптаеш was'ta'res' 'opposite' (was'tares'i'la 'he lives opposite [my house]'), 'in the opposite direction', 'against', B was'tares' 'gegenüber', H {Ep.} ваптапуш was'tares' 'in the opposite direction', ваптапуш мардуж 'head-wind' ¶ The semantic variant 'place opposite sth.' may be due to a semantic change 'place by' → 'place opposite sth.' → 'against' (as seen in Vp and Lp) or to contamination with a different √ ¶ It. #57, UEW 815, ZM 616-7, Lr. #1471, Lgc. #8839, Hs. 1467, LLO 1462-4, SaR 58-9, Ker. II 182-3, MRS 58, Ep. 10 II D (in SD) *vati, {GS} *vadi 'so.'s place, dwelling' > Tn vati 'lair, nest', Kn badi 'a deity's place, small building', Tu badi 'roofed shelter (temple) constructed for a devil' ¶ D #5246.

2538. ??₂ *wis'V 'green' > IE: NaIE *wis- > L vire- 'be green, verdant', viridis 'green' (× *wei₁s- v. 'sprout, grow' < N *wis'V ~ *wu's'V 'to grow') || ? Gk' ιο'ϝ 'rust, verdigris' ¶ P 1134, WH II 797, F I 730-1 II U: FP *wis'a 'green, yellow' > F vihanta 'green, blossoming', viheria'', vihrea'' 'green' ! Er oz'o 'yellow' ! Chr H ѳz'ar, z'ar, Chr Uf/B uz'ar 'green' ! pPrm *ve₁z' 'green, yellow' > Vt вож 'green', Z веж 'green, unripe, not black', Prmk веж, Yz 'viz' 'green, yellow' !!! Not here FU (att. in FP) {UEW} *wis'a 'poison' [> F, Es viha 'hate, anger', Vt voz' 'Zorn', Vt G {W} voz'o 'an evil spirit causing illness', Yz 'viz'u'kti v. 'be jealous'], because it is obviously a loan from Ilr *wis'a- 'poison' [see N *wi₁lV₁3V 'spring (fons); to flow'] ¶ It. ##391-2, LG 49, Coll. 140-1, UEW 823-4, Sm. 554 (FP *vis'a- 'green', *vis'a- 'hatred') ◇ ≈: Coll. 141 & Jcs. 26.

2539. *wis'V (or *wu's'V) 'to grow' (esp. of plants) > HS: WS *√ws'.? ~ *√ws'.y v. 'grow, sprout' (× N *wec'.₁V₁?V 'to go out') > Jb √ws'.y (pf. 'is'.i, sbjn. 'ys'.ε?) 'grow' (plants), Sq {L} es'.a G pf. 'pousser (herbes)', JA [Trg] √y? v. 'blossom' (of plants) [Js.]: ← 'burst forth', {Lv.}: ← 'herauskommen'), Sr √y? v. 'sprout, come up' ¶ Br. 304-5, Lv. T I 340, Jo. J 296, L LS 70, DRS 598-9 ¶ Aram (incl. Sr) < N *wis'V 'grow' × CS *√ws'.? v. 'go out' (< N *wec'.₁V₁?V ↑, q.v.) II IE: NaIE *wei₁s- v. 'sprout, grow' ('sprießen, wachsen') > Lt vei~sti v. 'procreate, breed', vei~sti-s vi. 'multiply', Ltv viesti-s 'sich vermehren, gedeihen', Lt veislū's, vislū's 'fecund, fertile, prolific', Lt veisle~, Ltv vaisla 'breed', Pru we'isin 'fruit', weijsewingi 'fruchtbar' || ON ví'sir, NNr visa 'bud', AS wīse 'sprout, stalk' ¶ WP I 242, P 1133, Frn. 1214, En. 272, WH II 797, Vr. 668, Ho. 399 II A *u's'i'- 'to grow, sprout' > NaT *o's- v. 'grow' > OT ≥VIII o's-, Tkm o'θ-, Uz ωs-, Qmq, QrB, Qzq, Nog, Qq, ET, Qrg, Alt, Xk, Tv o's-, VTt u's- (-b> Chv u's/z_-), Bsh u'θ-, Ln o's-^d u's- ¶ Cl. 241 (supposes [without arguments] that the T word is a loan from M), ET Gl 552-3, Rs. W 376, Jeg. 281, BT 120, Fed. II 301-2 || M *o's- v. 'grow' (esp. of children, animals, plants) > MM [S, HI] o's- v. 'grow' (of children), [MA] {Pp.} o's- ≈ v. 'grow' or 'stand up' (of hair), d [HI] {Ms.} o'ske- 'faire accroître', WrM o's-, HIM 'c' -, K1 'c- o's-, Dx {T} osi- v. 'grow, multiply (of people and animals), increase', Mnr H {SM} o's3-, {T} o'se- v. 'grow' (of plants, children) ¶ H 128, Ms. H 84-5, Pp. MA 279, MED 645, KRS 427, KW 301, SM 298, T 354, T DnJ 132 || ??φ Tg {ADb., SDM95} *iseb-, {Bz.} *u'si- v. 'grow' (× N *r'y'is'VbV 'to grow, vegetation', q.v. ffd.) || Ko {S} *i'sa'k- > MKo i'sa'k-, NKO isak- v. 'sprout, spike' ¶ S QK #482, Nam 401, MLC 1330 ¶¶ Rs. W 376, SDM97

(A *u^ˊsi 'to grow, sprout'), DQA #674 (A *i_ˊ use id.) ✧ The A data point to a fricative sililant (s-sound) rather than to an affricate. Semitic *-s^ˊ.- may go back to a cluster *-s^ˊ?-.

2540. ₂ ***wes**^ˊ**c**^ˊ**ʔ****v** 'to wind, wrap, clothe' > HS: S *^ˊws^ˊʔ > Ar √ws^ˊʔ G 'make up (thread, cotton) into a ball', was^ˊʔ- 'layer of palm-leaves under the coating of a flat roof; quick-set hedge around a garden; variegated tent of a chief', wus^ˊuʔ 'cobweb' ¶ Hv. 871 || IE ***wes**₁**h**₁-/***wos**₁**h**₁- 'cover, clothe' > || Ht was(s)-, wassiya-, wessiya- vt. 'clothe, cover; put on (clothes)', wess- md. 'be clothed', 'be put on' (clothes) || NaIE ***wes**- vt. 'clothe', d : ***wes**_o-no-, ***wes**-mn_o-, ***wes**-tro- n. 'garment' > OI 'vas-te⁻', Av vaste⁻ 'wears, is dressed in', OI 'vasana-', Av vaṇhana-, OI 'vastra-', Av vastra- 'cloth, clothes, dress, garment', 'vasman- 'cover, clothes' || Arm zgenum z-genum v. 'clothe, get dressed; put on one's back, wear' (< ***wes**-nu-), zgest z-gest 'dress, robe, garment, clothes' || Gk ἔννυμι (Gk ἔινυμι), aor. ἔσ(σ)αι 'put clothes on (so.)', ἔσ^ˊοῖ, ἔσ^ˊημα, ἔσ^ˊηῖ 'clothes', Gk D φέρω 'warm upper garment' || pAl {O} *wesya > Al vesh 'put on (clothes), cover' || L vestis 'covering, garment, clothing', vestio⁻ vt. 'dress, clothe, cover' || MW gwisgaw, W gwisgo, MCrn guyske, Crn {ECCE} gwysca, MBr guisquaff, Br gwiskan^ˊ v. 'dress, wear (clothes)' || ON verja 'to wrap, clothe', Gt wasjan, OHG we^ˊrien, OSx, AS we^ˊrian 'to wear, dress', NE wear v.; Gt wasti 'garment'; ON vesl 'upper garment, coat'; MHG wester 'Taufkleid' || pTc *wa^ˊs- > Tc: A/B wa^ˊs- 'be/get dressed in' ¶¶ WP I 309, P 1172, EI 109 (*wes- 'be dressed, dress'), M K III 175-6, M E II 529-30, F I 521-2, WH II 775-6, LP § 474, YGM-1 267, ECCE 257, Hm. 365, O 501-2, Fs. 552-3, Vr. 655-8, Fs. 552-3, Ho. 391, Ho. S 86, Kb. 1179, OsS 1102-3, 1128, 1132, Lx. 315, Slt. 247-8, Wn. 564-5, Ad. 597, Frd. HW 428, Ts. W 103, 105 ¶¶ N *ʔ > Ht Ø. The (apparent) absence of any traces of lrs. in NaIE is explained, if the primary stem was *wes_h- with later loss of *h in the prevoc. position, while the derivatives may have been of later origin (after the loss of the prevoc. lr.). Is it possible to interpret NaIE *_o in ***wes**_o-no- as a trace of a lr.? || D *ve⁻(n)c- 'wrap, put on (as a dress), wear (clothes)' > Tl ve⁻yu 'put on (as a dress)', Krx ba^ˊc- 'throw (a piece of clothing) on so,'s shoulders, wrap in around his body', Mlt {Drs.} benje v. 'dress, gird', ba'sre 'cover oneself in clothing', ? Brh be⁻niṇ 'wear, put on' ¶ The nasalised √ variant in NED (and Brh?) is probably due to some D morphological pattern ¶¶ D #5534 ✧ On N and pIE *- see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

2541. ₂ ***wAt****v** 'belly' > IE: [1] NaIE ***udero**- / ***we**⁻**dero**- 'belly' > OI u'dara-m, Av udara- 'belly' || Gk [Hs.] ὄδωπος · γαστήρ 'stomach' (< *^ˊὄδωπος?), acc. to Frisk, here also Gk ὄδωπος 'dropsy' [← *'swollen stomach'] (×: connection with ὄδωρ 'water', σ≡: NHG Wassersucht and R водика 'dropsy') || Pru weders 'belly, stomach (Bauch, Magen)', Lt ve^ˊdaras, Δ ve^ˊderas id., † 'intestines'; 'ε sausage made of entrails and potatoes', Ltv ve⁻, de^ˊrs, Δ ve⁻, dars 'belly']? [2] NaIE ***ud-tero**- 'belly, womb' > Gk ὕστερα 'womb', [Hs.] ὕστρος · γαστήρ 'stomach' || L uterus ~ uterum (gen. uterī) 'womb, belly' (× NaIE ***udero**-, see above) ¶ WP I 190-1, P 1104-5, EI 2 (***udero**- 'abdomen, stomach'), M K I 104, M E I 216, WH II 846, Ch. 1151, 1162, F II 956, ≠ 975-6 (ὕστερα 'womb' ÷ OI 'uttara- 'oberer, höherer', i.e. comp. of ***ud**- 'upper'), Frn. 1210-1, En. 272 || D (in SD) {tr., "GS}

*vat.t.i 'belly' > Ml vat.t.i 'belly; rupture', Kn bat.t.i 'rupture, hernia; big intestine', Kdg bat.t.i 'stomach (Magen)', Tu bat.t.i 'rupture' ¶ D #4232 II ?? HS: WCh: Zar {ChL} vı'ci'ki' 'stomach' [× N *wan³'a' (~*n⁻C-?) 'belly' (q.v.)?] ✧ ≠ BmK 617 (equates IE *udero- / *we⁻dero- with FU *wac'a 'stomach, belly' ({BmK} *wat^ya) and D *vac- 'belly' [see N *wan³'a' (~*n⁻C-?) '↑']).

2542. *wAtV 'earth, ground, dirt' > IE *wed- 'ground, earth' > Gk οἰδαῖ (gen. οἰδαῖος) 'surface of the earth, ground', ἔδαφοι 'the bottom \ foundation \ base (of anything)' with the suffix -αφοι (unless <d- ἔδοι 'seat') || Arm getin getin 'ground, earth, soil, land' || Ht utne- 'land', 'country' (↔ 'city') ¶ WP I 254, F I 441-2 & II 442 (Ht < IE *wedeno-/*udn-), Ts. W 98 II HS: Eg fXVIII iwtñ ~ itñ 'surface of the earth, ground, dirt, dust', DEg iwtñ 'ground', Cpt: Sd eirtñ eitñ, B irteñ iten, F eirtñ eiten 'ground, earth, dust' ¶ EG I 58, Er. 47, Vc. 68, Crn. 49 II D (in SD) *vati, {GS} *vadi 'mud, mire' > Tm vati 'mire', Kn badi 'mud, mire, slush, ooze' ¶ D #5245 ¶ D *-t- for the expected *-t_v- is puzzling.

2543. *wa²tV 'gut, sinew' > HS: WS *'watar- 'sinew' > BHb rt3i# 'yēt_{er}, Gz watr 'sinew, cord, bowstring', Sr @\$aΔi yi't_{ar} / æ@o\$Δa ya't_{r-a} id., JA [Trg.] Nir^otli[^] yāt_a-rīn, al!r@tli[^] yāt_a-ray'ya⁻ pl. 'ropes', JEA {Lv., Dlm.} arlt6i@ ya't_{r-a} 'bowstring, straight side of the stomach', Md iatra, Ar rtava watar- 'tendon, bowstring' ¶ KB 431, Lv. II 28O, Dlm. 18O, Js. 6O5, Lv. I 349, Wl. 548, Br. 313, DM 166, BK II 148O, L G 62, DRS 653, MiK I #1.29O || ??? Eg XVIII w3.t 'Strick bei der Gründungszeremonie', Eg Md w3t {EG} '«Bänder», i.e. Muskeln und Sehnen am Kiefergelenk', {DW} 'Band am Kiefergelenk' [valid if w3.t < *√wrt < mt *√wtr?] (× Eg fBD w3 'Schnur, Strick' < N *war²l_u - *wa²r_lu 'rope, bonds', 'to bind') ¶ EG I 244, DW I 16O II U *°wa²t_lt_l'E¹ (or *wa²s_s'E¹) > Sm {Hl.} *weto², {Jn.} *wet²(-) 'gut' > Ne: T eđh, T O {Lh.} ye⁻d'u², F {Lh.} β²i_e.c'u² id.; En X {Cs.} 'bere, B {Cs.} 'bede; Ng {Cs.} 'beatu², {Mik.} pl. 'betu²; Slq: Tz {KKIH} keti², Tm {KD} ked²ə²; Kms {KD} bedu², βedu², bed², {Cs.} be²du², Koyb {Sp.} бад²; Mt {Hl.} *bedu²|o²h id. (Mt K {Mll.} bedu², Mt M {Mll.} bedu id., {Sp.} бод²хта 'his gut', T {Mll.} be²du²hta id.) ¶ Jn. 175, Ter. 88, Lh. 121, KKI 115, Hl. M #1O6, Cs. 69, 93, 117, 191, 211 II D {tr., °GS} *vat_v- 'cord, string, rope' > Tm vat_{am} id., 'bowstring', vat_i 'rope', Ml vat_{am} 'rope', Kn vat_a, vat_{ara}, vat_i 'string, rope, tie', Tl vat_i 'rope, cord', Gnd vat_{iya} '∈ strong rope' ¶¶ D #522O.

2544. *wete 'flowing water' > HS: WS *√wtñ v. 'flow continuously' (water) (× *√wytn 'be continuous' < N *t_in²'E 'strong') > Ar wa⁻tin- 'flowing continuously' (of water) ({BK} 'qui coule, courant (eau)'), √wtñ (pf. watana, ip. yatinu) v. 'flow continuously' (of water), Sb wtn 'continuous (rain)'; ??? Sb √wdw_y v. 'flow' ¶ BK II 1482, Hv. 849, BGMR 156, 165, DRS 652 || EC: Ged {Hd.} wada²e 'water, river', as well as possibly (× EC *√w²f 'flowing water' < N *ho_lw₂fa - *ho²wa 'to flow; a stream'): Hd wo²o, Kmb wa²a, wi²a, Sd wa⁻, Brj 'wa⁻ (gen. wayin-) 'water' and [C b>] Amh w3ha id. ¶ Hd. 164-5, 264, Ss. B 186, PH 211 II IE *'wed-/w²od-/w²ud- 'water' ({EI} *'wod_r 'water' / gen. *'wedn_o-s / loc. *u²den-i; coll. *'wedo⁻r / acc. *u²den-m_o / gen. *ud²n-os) > OI gen. ud²nah_o, loc. u²dan(i) || Arm get get 'river' || Gk ὕδατο 'water' (gen. ὕδατος < *'ud-n_o-tos) || Phr βεδυ id. || Um utur acc. id.

(abl. *une* < **ud-n-i*) || OIr *uisce* ({EI}: < **udn*ₒ-s-*kyo*-) id. || Gt *wato*⁻ (dat. pl. *watnam*), ON *vatn* (generalization of the stem for the obl. cases), OSw *vætur*, OSx *watar*, OHG *wa* *Ô* *Ô* ar, NHG *Wasser*, AS *wæter* 'water', NE *water* || Blt (with the puzzling infix *-n-): Lt *vanduo*⁻ (gen. *vanden*⁻s, acc. *va*⁻*ndeni*), Ltv *u*⁻*dens*, Pru *wundan*, unds id. | Sl **vo*'da id. (acc. **vo*⁻*do*ₒ) > OCS *вода* *voda*, Blg, R, Uk *во*'да, SCr *vo*'da, Slv *vo*'da, Cz, Slk *voda*, P *woda* || pAl {O} **udr-ya*⁻ > Al *uje*⁻, pl.: Al: T *uje*⁻*ra*, G *ujna* || pTc {Ad.} **wa*⁻*r* > Tc: A *wa*⁻*r*, B *war* || AnIE: Ht *watar* 'water' (obl.: *weten*⁻, *wit*⁻), Lw {Lar.} *wid*⁻ id. (dat. *u*⁻*i-ti*, acc. pl. *u*⁻*i-da-an-za*) || NaIE **ou*ₒ_d- v. 'flow' (of water) > OI *o*⁻*d*- 'quellen, benetzen' (prs. 3s *u*'*natti*, 3p *un*'*danti*), *o*⁻*d-man*- n. 'flood, flooding', Av *ao*ḏa 'well, spring of water' || d : ON *va*'*tr* 'humid, wet', Sw *va*⁰*t*, Dn *va*⁰*d*, OFrs *we*⁻*t*, AS *wæ*⁻*t* id., NE *wet* || Sl **ve*⁻*dro* 'pail, bucket' (← **vessel for water*) > OCS, OR *вѣдро* *ve*⁻*dro*, Blg, R *ве*ḏро, Uk *в*⁰ḏро, SCr *ве*ḏро ^d *vje*⁻*dro*, Slv *ve*⁻*dro*ₒ, Cz *ve*⁻*dro*, Slk *vedro*, P *wiadro* || P 78-80, EI 66 (**wodr*ₒ 'water'), M K I 103, 132, M E I 215-6, 279, F II 957-9, Bc. G 350, Pln. II 761, Vn. U 21, Fs. 553-4, Vr. 648, Ho. 381-2, Kb. 1153, OsS 1106, KM 840, Frn. 1194, En. 269, Vs. I 283-4, 330, Glh. 676-7, BER I 127, 168-9, Slr. 34-6, O 483-4, Ad. 577-8, Frd. HW 249-50, Ts. W 104, 106, Lar. 111 || U **wete* 'water' > F *vesi* (gen. *veden*), Es *vesi* (gen. *vee*) | pMr **ved*⁻*ə* > Er/Mk *вед*⁻*v*⁻*ed* | Chr H *вьѣд* *və*ḏ, Chr L *вьѣд* *vu*⁻*ḏ* | Prm {LG} **va* (or **va*⁰?) > Z *va*, Vt *vu* || ObU: Vg: T *u*⁻*ḥ*, LK *wi*ḥ, P *wu*⁻*ḥ*, Ss *wit* | Hg *vi*⁻*z* (acc. *vizet*) || Sm {Jn., Hl.} **wit* 'water' > Ne F {Lh.} *β*⁻*it*, Ne T и¹, Ne T O {Lh.} *jī*⁻?, Ng {Cs.} *be*⁻? (gen. *bed-an*), {Mik.} *bi*⁻?, En B/X {Cs.} *bi*⁻? (gen. En B *biro*⁻?, En X *bido*⁻?), En {Ter.} *bi*⁻?, Slq Tz {KKIH} *u*⁻*t*, Kms {KD} *bu*⁻, {Cs.} *bu*⁻, Koyb {Pl.} *bu*⁻, бы {Sp.} *by*⁻, Mt {Hl.} **bu*⁻ (Mt: M/K/T {Mll.}, A {Msr.} *bu*, M {Pl.} *by*, {Sp.} *by*Ä) || ??φ pY {IN} **o*⁻*nc*⁻*i* 'water' > OY K {Lnd.} *o*⁻*ndschi*, {Bil.} *-ondschi*, {Klc.} *оже*й, *онжи*, OY U {Lnd.} *onsche*, OY Ch {Mat.} *онде*, {Boe.} и\$⁻*нжи*и\$, и\$⁻*жи*\$εло, Y K {Krn.} *o*⁻*ji*, {IN} *o*⁻*z*⁻*i* id. || The Y cognate is *qu*. because of the unexpected internal *n || UEW 570, Sm. 541 (U, FU **weti*, FP **veti*, Ugr *witr*⁻, Sm *wit*), Ker. II 188, LG 46, Jn. 176, KP 17, KKIИ 193, Hl. M #143, IN 273, 316, Krn. JJ 283 || A: Tg **u*ₒ_{du}_n 'rain' > Ewk *udun*, Sln *u*ₒ_{du}⁻, Lm *u*ₒ_d⁻*u*ₒ_n ^d *u*ₒ_{du}_n, Ork *udu* / *udun*- || STM II 248 || pKo {S} **o*⁻*ra*⁻*n*- 'heavy rain' > MKo *o*⁻*ra*⁻*n*-*pí* || S QK #880 || DQA #2489 (A **u*ₒ_{od}_V⁻ ⇝ **i*ₒ_uₒ_{od}_V⁻ 'rain') || ? D **vat*ₒ- ({GS} *-*d*ₒ-) v. 'flow, run in a small stream' > Tu *od*ₒ_d⁻*a* 'flowing', *od*ₒ_d⁻*uni* v. 'flow, run', Kn *od*ₒ_i v. 'flow in a small gentle stream', Tm *vat*ₒ_i v. 'drip, trickle', v. 'ebb' (of tide), Ml *vat*ₒ_{ivu} 'a current', *vat*ₒ_{iyuka} v. 'overflow, ebb, trickle', Td *war*⁻*f* / *war*⁻*t*- v. 'flow' (of blood), Tl *vad*ₒ_{iyu} ~ *od*ₒ_{iyu} v. 'be strained, percolate', *vad*ₒ_{ucu} ~ *vad*ₒ_{acu} v. 'pour slowly, let falling drops', Klm *vad*ₒ_p- v. 'pour', Knd *vad*ₒ_{is}- v. 'pour down' || D #5221 ◆ The element *-n- in S **o*⁻*wt*ₒ_n, Tg **u*ₒ_{du}_n and in the oblique cases *weden*⁻, **ud*(e)*n*- of the IE heteroclytic noun goes back to the N genitive pc. **nu* (**wete nu* 'of water') ◆ IS SS #2.17, IS MS 336 (**wet*ₒ: IE, Tg, U + S: Sb *wdw*⁻*y* 'flow'), ≈ AD MRV 29 (IE, U, Tg), ≠ BmK #483 (**wat*ₒ-/**wət*ₒ-: IE, U + D [Tm *o*⁻*tam* 'moisture', etc.]; wrong phonetic correspondences) ◆ On N and pIE *- see Introduction, § 2.2.6 ◆ ≈ Gr. II #416 (**wet* 'water') [IE, U, A + *unc.* Ai].

2545. ${}_2$ *wⁱu^ttE v. 'find' > HS: S *^o/wtʔh v. 'find' > OAk, Ak OA inf. wataʔ-um, Ak B inf. (w)atu^um, p. 3s u^u-ta 'finden, entdecken' || ?? WCh (x N *wⁱl^tʔy¹V 'to look, see'): pBT {Stl.} *wV- v. 'see, find' > Dr {J} wa-, Krkr {J} w- 'find', Tng {J} we⁻ 'see, look' : ?? DfB {J} wisi- 'find' ¶ Stl. VZCh B #208, Stl. ZCh 247 [#57], ChC, J T 161 || IE: NaIE *wei^u-d- v. 'find' (x N *wⁱl^tʔy¹V 'ʔ') > OI vid- v. 'find, discover, obtain': prs. vin'dati ~ 've⁻tti ~ vit'te⁻, aor. 'avidat, pfc. vi'veda, Av vae⁻d- 'finden, erlangen', prs. vi^unasti^u ~ vind^unti, pfc. vi^uvae⁻da id., MPrs vinda⁻tan 'gewinnen, erreichen' :: Arm gtanem gtanem 'I find', aor. gti gti, 3s egit egit 'he found' ¶ P IEW 1125, Me. EAC 49, 106, 160, M K III 214, M E II 579-81, ≈ Sl. 82-3 (Arm gt-/get- < NaIE *woi^u-da 'know') || AdS of A *bi^uedV 'search, look for' and of D *vet- (or *vedd-?) v. 'seek, search, look for' (both mainly from N *wⁱl^tʔy¹V 'ʔ', q.v. ffd.).

2546. *wAHtV ≈ 'to smell sth., smell at sth.' > HS: ? B {Pr.} *^o/wht > Ah inf. awt 'be smelled' (unless ← awt 'be struck') [Fcj 62 = Pcj I A 6], ??σ Ty ʔw^uw^uat^un n. 'smoke' ¶ Fc. 1536, Pr. M VI-VII 106 (on the conjugation Pcj I A 6), PGG 352 || D {Pf.} *va⁻t^u- / *va⁻n^u-t^u- 'smell' > Tm va⁻t^u.ai^u 'fume, scent', Ml va⁻t^u.a 'scent of dogs', Tl va⁻d^u.a 'smell', Krx ba^u:r^u- v. 'perceive as by sniffing, scent, discover\track by the smell' ¶¶ D #5343, Pf. 59 [#370] || ? U *watta- 'find tracks of' > pLp {Lr.} *vo⁻tte⁻ id. > Lp: S {Hs.} vuo⁻tt^uedh 'nachspüren, (einen Wolf \ Elch) aufspüren, der Spur folgen', L {LLO} vuohtte⁻t 'find tracks of', N {N} vuot^utet id., 'observe, get to know', Kld {TI} vu⁻ʔt^u.e- 'folgen, die Spuren verfolgen, aufspüren' : F otta-, Es vo^u-ta-, Vo vʔtta⁻, Lv vʔt^u.ʔ 'take, take away', F d otus, Krl otus^u 'game (animal)' : Prm {LG} *vo⁻t- v. 'chase' > Z Δ vʔt-, Z d воетль- vʔt-li- id., Prmk воет- vʔt-, Yz vo⁻t-, Z vʔtʔd- 'run after\down, catch up' || Sm: Ne T O {Lh.} wed^ue- 'look after \ inspect (nachsehen), visit (as a sick person)', T {Ter.} vʔ^ude- id. ('проследит⁻, проверит⁻, разведат⁻, навестит⁻') ¶¶ Coll. 69, UEW 561-2, Lr. #1476, Lgc. #8847, Hs. 1468, TI 800, SK 443-4, LG 69, KPR 85, Lt. J 101, Ter. 68, Lh. 68 ♠ In some lgs. there may have been influenced of N *wⁱl^tʔy¹V 'to look, see' [q.v.].

2547. *wot^uVʔ^uE ~ *wot^uEʔ^uV 'organ of speech; to speak, utter sounds' > HS: Eg P wt 'tongue' or 'mouth' (?) ¶ EG I 377 || ECh: Ke {Eb.} wa⁻te^u 'say', wa⁻te^u kel 'speak' (lit. 'say words'), ??φ Smr {J} wa^uy 'speak', {Nc.} woio 'speak, talk' :: CCh: ?σ Gude {Hsk.} wud^u.ʔ 'take oath on a fetish', wu^ud^u.a^u 'formal oath', ??φ Lgn {Lk.} wa⁻ ~ wa⁻ 'say' ¶ Eb. 101, ChC, Hsk. 293, Lk. L 125, Lk. ZSS 82 || WS *^o/wt.t. > Ar ^o/wt.t^u G (pf. wat^u.t^u.a) 'shout, make noise', 'cry out' (of children), Tgr ^o/wt.^uy¹ G (pf. wTM wet^u.a), Tgy ^o/wt.y G (pf. w2y wet^u.eye) 'sing', ?? (o?) Tgr ^o/wc^u.c^u. 'howl, make a noise, bluster' ¶ BK II 1559, Hv. 877, LH 440, ≈ DRS 528 || C: HEC {Hd.} *odʔ- 'cry, mourn' > Brj, Ged, Kmb, Sd odʔ- id. :: ?φ Bj {R} ad^u- scv. 'bellow' (of camels) ¶ Hd. 45, R WBd 8 || IE *wed-/ud- 'utter sounds, speak' (x N *hawtV 'call, speak') > OI 'vadati (pp. ud-i⁻ta-) 'speaks, says, raises the voice' :: Lt vadi^unti (1s prs. vadinu^u) 'to call by name; invite, ask' (as well as Sl *vaditi > OCS вадити vaditi 'to accuse?') :: Gk [Hs.] γοδα^uv (i.e. φοδα^uv) · κλαι^uειν 'to weep', Gk ^uδεω, ^uδεω v. {LS} 'call, name', {F} 'besingen, verherrlichen' || ? Ht uttar / uttan- 'word, speech' (x N *wAt.VRV 'speak') ¶¶ The NaIE variant stem *aud- (> Gk α^uδεα^uω v. 'utter sounds, speak', α^uδεη^u 'voice, sound, speech') is

hardly explainable as a Schwebelaute from **wed-* (because of the unexpected vw. α -) and may be attributed to N **hawtV* '↑' [q.v.] ¶¶ WP I 251-2, ≈ P 76-7, EI 535 (**wed-* 'raise one's voice'), M K III 133-4, M E II 496, Frn. 1177-8, StSS 108, F I 184 & II 956, Ts. W 97-8 II A: [1] **ōt̄e* 'sound', 'sing' (of birds) > T **ōt̄-* v. 'sing' (of birds), emit a sound' > OT, Az, CrTt, Ln *ōt̄-*, Ggz *yōt̄-* 'sing' (of birds), Tk *ōt̄-* id., 'resound', 'emit sounds' (of musical instruments), OOsM XIV v. *ōt̄-* 'bleat', Tv *ǣt̄-* 'emit sounds', Chv *av̄t̄-* 'sing' (of birds), 'quark' (of frogs), v. 'thunder', Yk *ūōt̄-* v. 'coo, invoke (spirits)' ¶ Cl. 39-40, ET Gl 556, Jeg. 21, Rs. W 52, 376, TvR 606 ¶ Yk *ūōt̄-* points to a pT long **ōt̄* || M **ōci-* (< **ōti-*) 'say, inform' > MM [HI, S] *ōci-* v. 'inform, report', [MA] *ōcībe n.* 'account', *ōcībe ūgeyi* 'said a word', WrM *ōci-*, HIM 'чи- v. 'say, answer, testify; pray', WrO {Krg.} *ōci-* v. 'depose, say respectfully', Kl *Ö* {Rm.} *ōc̄ə-* v. 'answer to an accusation'; $\rightarrow$ M **ōci-g* > WrM *ōcig*, HIM 'чиг 'testimony, deposition (in court), prayer', WrO *ōciq* 'reply', Kl *Ö* {Rm.} *ōc̄ə ḡ n.* 'answer'; ? Dg *uc̄un* 'song', *uc̄ule-* v. 'sing' ¶ H 121, Ms. H 83, Pp. MA 272, MED 628, KW 302, Krg. 143, T DgJ 172 || Tg **ot-* (or **xot-*) > Ewk *otutka-* 'shout' or 'cry' ('schreien') ¶ STM II 29 || pJ {S} *ʒ't̄z̄* 'sound' > OJ *o't̄*, J: T *oto'*, K *o't̄*, Kg *o't̄* ¶ S QJ #180, Mr. 513 ¶¶ S AJ 286 [#245], DQA #1589 (A **ōt̄ē* $\rightarrow$ **t-* 'sound') || [2] A **bUdU* > M **bodu-* v. 'think, count' > WrM *bodu-*, HIM, Brt *бодо-*, Ord *b_od_o-* id., WrO {Krg.} *bodo-* 'think, guess', Kl *бод-х* 'to suppose, guess', {Rm.} *bodo-χā* 'think, count', Dg {T, Mrm.} *bodo-*, {Pp.} *b_od_o-* 'think' ¶ MED 109, Chr. 97, Ms. O 72, Krg. 350, KRS 104, KW 48, T DgJ 127, Klz. D I 115 || Tg ($\rightarrow$ M?): Ewk, Sln *bodo-*, Ork *bod(d)o-* 'think', Ud {Krm.} *bodo* 'consider, think over, estimate', Ud {STM}, Nn *bodo-*, WrMc *bodo-* 'think, count', Ul *bodo--bodi* v. 'count' ¶ STM I 88, Krm. 213 || ?? pKo {S} **ptī-t* 'will, intention' > MKo *ptīt*, NKo *t̄is* [t̄ it] id. ¶ S QK #355, Nam 174, MLC 544 ¶¶ SDM97 (A **būūdU* 'think, intend') II D (in SD) **ōt-* ({GS} **-d-*) 'utter, recite, pronounce' > Tm *ōtu* v. 'read, recite, utter mantras, speak', Ml *ōtuka* v. 'recite, read, say', Kn *ōdu* id., 'utter', Kt *ōd-* 'read, pronounce (charms)', Td *wīθ-* v. 'read', *wīt* 'incantation', Kdg *ōd-*, Tu *ōduni* v. 'read' ¶ D #1052 ♦ The lr. **-ʔ-* survives in HEC, is lost in IE (a reg. change), in Ar and in Ke, while in the prehistory of some other lgs. (A, Bj) it merged with **-t-* (**-tʔ-* > **-t-*) and later produced reflexes of **-t-*. The long vw. in T **ōt̄-* and SD **ōt-* may have resulted from loss of the lr. **-ʔ-* (complementary lengthening).

2548. **w̄īt̄ȳV* 'to look, see' > HS: S **√wd̄ŋ* v. 'know' (as N **-t̄ȳ¹-* > **-d̄ȳ¹-* > **-d̄ŋ-*) > Ph, Ug, Aram *√yd̄ŋ* G v. 'know', BHb *√yd̄ŋ* G (pf. *od2i!* *yād̄āŋ*) 'know, learn, notice', o2id5&e *hōdīāŋ* (S̄ pf.) 'communicate', Mh *√wd̄ŋ* v. 'know', Sh *h̄z̄wdē~h̄z̄w'dēŋ* v. 'tell people that so. is under one's protection', OAk *idāum*, Ak *fOB idū ~ edū*, Ak MA/NA (wa)dū, v. 'know', Eb *√wd̄ŋ* id. ({HMu.} 3m aor. *īȳ¹-da* = *yiwd̄āŋ* 'he knew/knows'), SCn *acp. G* **yōdīŋ- b̄* > Eg (EgSSc) {Hlk.} *y(u)-dīŋa* '(one) knowing'; $\rightarrow$ CS **dīŋ-at-* (from ***wd̄īŋat-*) 'knowledge' > BHb *eo1D4 dēŋā*, Pun, Ug {OLS} *d̄ŋt* id.; Ak *dīŋ(a)tu ~ dāŋ(a)tu* 'notice, information' [(× N **dīha* 'to look at' (q.v.)) ¶ OLS 126-7, 521, KB 373-5, KBR 390-2, HJ 439-40, Sd. 187-8, 1454-6, CAD III 130-1 & IV 34-5 & VII 20-34, Krb. PE 40-1, HMü. 180, 183, Hlk. 530, SivCR 78, DRS 502-3 || Ch: CCh: McM: Azm {Pc.} *we'd̄ā msd.* 'to see,

know', ? Ms {Caīt.} wi` 'see, know' | BM: Cb wu`ti` 'see' || ECh: Smr {J} ?wo`tn. 'know' ||
 ??φ WCh: Tng {J} we`- 'see, look' (× N \*wiu`tE v. 'find') ¶ Pc. 417, Caīt. 150, JI II 217, ChL,
 J T 161 || IE: NaIE *wei_d- v. 'see, look' > Gk εἰδῆσθαι 'I shall know', besides Gk Hm
 εἶδομαι 'appear, am seen' || L video, -e-re v. 'see, look' || Gt witan 'see, look', ON vita, AS
 be-witian 'to observe, watch', OHG wiôôe-n, gi-wiôôe-n 'become wise, know' || Sl *vi`de`ti
 (1s prs. **vi`djo\_) 'to see' > OCS видѣти vide`-ti, SCr видѣти^d vi`djeti, Slv vi`deti, R
 ѡвидет-, Cz vide`ti, P widzieć id., Blg ѡвиждам ~ ѡвиди 'see' | Ltv {ME} vi`de`t '(in der
 Ferne \ flüchtig \ nicht genau) sehen, wahrnehmen', μ viede`t 'to see, have the faculty of sight',
 ?φ Lt veizde`ti 'to see', Pru widdai '(he) saw' | A derived noun: *weyd-o- > Gk εἶδος 'shape,
 aspect' || Sl *vidъ > OCS видъ vidъ 'aspect, sight', R, Uk вид, SCr, Slv vi`d, Cz, Slk vid | Ltv
 vei`ds 'shape, form', Lt veidas 'face' || NaIE pfc. 3s *woyd-e / 1p *wid-'me 'know(s)'
 (← *'has seen') > Gk οἶδε 'knows', ἴδμεν 'we know' || OI 3s ve`da (1p vid'ma), Av vae`da`
 'knows' || Clt *widri (< pfc. *widr. 'they know') > W {LP} gw`yr, Crn gor, Br goar 'know', OIr
 -fitir id. (ro-fetar 'knows'), W gwydd- 'know' || Sl *ve`de` > OCS вѣдѣ ve`d-e` 'I know'; →μ
 *ve`de`ti 'to know' (prs: 1s *ve`-мъ, 2s \*ve`-си, 3s *ve` ~ \*ve`s-тъ) > OCS вѣдѣти ve`de`ti
 (prs: 1s ve`мъ, 2s ve`си, 3s ve` ~ ve`sтъ), Slv ve`deti, Cz ve`de`ti (prs.: 1s vi`m, 2s vi`s'), Slk
 vedet', P wiedzieć, →μ: R ѡведат-, Uk ѡв`дати 'to know' || Pru μ waist 'to know' || Gt 3s
 wait (1p witum), ON veit, AS wa`t, OHG weiô, NHG weiß 'I know, he knows', NE wit v.;
 -d> inf. OHG wiôôan, NHG wissen 'to know' || μ: Arm gitem gitem 'I know' || L vidi` 'I have
 seen, I saw' || Brtt {RE} *woi_d-buta` 'know' (cd *woi_d- + *b^{hu}-t- 'be', cf. N *buHi 'to
 grow, appear') > MW gwybot, W gwybod, Crn gothwos, OBr gudbut, MBr, Br gouzout
 'know' | *wid- in Gk inf. aor. ἴδειν v. 'see', aor. εἶδον 'I saw' | *wid-o-s 'sight, shape,
 appearance' > OI vid- 'knowledge' (× N *wiu`tE 'find' [q.v.]) || Gmc d (< *wid-yo-?) > Gt -
 witi (in un-witi 'Unwissenheit'), ON vit 'Verstand', OHG wizzi` knowledge, wisdom', NHG
 Witz 'wit', † 'esprit, mother wit', OFrs, AS witt 'intellect, knowledge, awareness', NE wit n. ¶
 Mn. 1501-2, ≈ P 1125-7, EI 337 [*wei_d- 'see, know (as a fact)', pfc. *woi_de], Bks. 238-9, F I
 451-2 & II 357, Ch. 526, 569-70, LP § 44, Sw. 24, Ho. 400-1, Kb. 1221-2, OsS 279, 1193-4,
 Vr. 669, KM 864-5, Frn. 1212-6, En. 269-70, 273, Vs. I 283, 312, Glh. 668, BER I 143-6 || U
 *ou`t<sup>1</sup>e (= \*u`it¹t¹s¹e) > Sm {Jn.} *t¹- v. 'see', {Hl.} *t¹- 'be seen\visible (sichtbar
 sein)' (× N *q¹i`<sup>1</sup>t<sup>1</sup> 'to appear, become visible', q.v. ffd.) || A \*bi<sup>1</sup>ed<sup>1</sup> (× N \*wiu`tE 'find' [q.v.]): M
 *bedere- > MM [S] bedere- 'suchen, absuchen', WrM bedere- v. 'seek, search, look for', HIM
 бѹдрѹ-, Brt бѹдрѹ- id., Kl бѹдр- bedr. - 'get\be ready to, intend to' ¶ H 14, MED 94, Chr. 129,
 KRS 93, KW 41 || D *vet- (*vedd-?) v. 'seek, search, look for' (× N *wiu`tE 'find' [q.v.]) > Kn
 bedaku id., Tl vedaku, vetaku v. 'search, explore' || Krx beddna` (biddyas) v. 'seek, search',
 Mlt bede v. 'seek, marry' ¶¶ D #5483. According to IS, D *-dd- < *-tH- ◇ In some lgs. there
 may have been infl. of N *wAHt¹ ≈ 'to smell sth.' [q.v.].

2549. *wat.∇ 'heavy, firm, strong' > HS: Eg fOK wdn 'be heavy, weigh' ¶ EG I 390, Fk. 73
 || A *o¹bat¹∇ > M *batu 'firm, solid, stable' > MM [MA] batu id., [IM] batu 'hard, strong',
 [IsV] batu 'hard, solid', [S] batu adv. 'fest (anziehen)', WrM batu, HIM бат 'firm, solid, stable,

strong', Brt бата, WrO batu, Kl бат batъ, {Rm.} bat_a 'firm, solid, steady', Ord {Ms.} b_at'u, Ba {T} batз, Mnr H {SM} p'ad_u 'firm, solide', {T} padu ~ batu id., 'strong'; M -b> Chg {SulB} batu 'strong, hard' ¶ Pp. MA 113, 433, Lg. VMI 19, H 13, MED 91, Chr. 91, Krg. 325, KRS 84, KW 37, Ms. O 57, SM 300, T 354, T BJ 135, SulB 66 ¶ M bacim- 'hasty' does not belong here, but goes back to N ***bagi₁t.∇** (or ***p-**) 'be quick, sudden' [q.v.] || ? U: pY {IN} *waδ- 'firm, strong' > Y T war- 'be firm, solid', Y K {Jc.} adi 'fest (die Tür zuschließen)', a'dulbe 'become hard/strong', a'dulbei 'vigour, courage, strength', a'dulet- 'strengthen, gather strength, grow strong' ¶ Ku. 42-3, Ang. 4, IN 91 (on pY *δ), 94-5 (on pY *w-) || D (in NED) *ott- 'heavy' > Krx ott^ha- 'burden; heavy, difficult', Mlt oye 'heavy, important' ¶ D #977, Pf. 186 [#50].

2550. ***w'e₁t.∇** 'year' > HS: B *w∇ta_y 'year' > Ah {Fc.} awetay (pl. iwti_an), Ty/ETwI {GhA} awēt_{ay} (pl. iwēt_{yan}), Gh {Nh.} awatay (pl. iwc_{ian}) ¶ Fc. 1538-45, GhA 203, Nh. 27 || IE *wet- 'year' > pAl {O} *weta id. > Al vit, vjet || Ht witt-, d wettant- 'year', ?φ: Lw {Lar.} ussa/i-, HrLw usa-s id. || -d> NaIE *wetos / *wetes- / *wets- 'year', 'old' (lit. 'jährig') > OI d vatsa'ra- 'year', ? vat'sa- 'calf, young of animals, child' (← *'yearling') || Gk φ ε'το₁ δ' ε'το₁ (gen. ε'τεο₁) 'year' || pAl {O} *vetus'a > Al vic, 'calf' || L vetus (gen. veter-is) 'old', d vetustus 'old, ancient', d (dim.) vetulus 'little old, poor little old' || Lt †, Δ ve_{tus}'as 'old (alt, bejahrt)', Ltv ve_{cs} 'old' (of things), 'aged' ! Sl *vetъхъ 'old' (of things) > OCS вѣтъхъ vetъхъ id., 'ancient', Blg вѣхъ, 'вѣтъхъ id., 'decrepit' (of things)', R 'вѣтхий, Cz vetchy', Slk vetchy 'decrepit' (of things), P wiotchy, wiotki 'flimsy, sleazy' || -d> NaIE *wet-elo- 'yearling' > Gk ε'τελον, ε'ταλον id. || L vitulus 'bull-calf', Um vitlu acc. id. ¶¶ WP I 251, P 1175, EI 654, M K III 132-3, M E II 495, F I 583-4, O 506-7, 509, WH II 776-8, 807, Bc. G 351, Pln. II 763, Fm. 1233, Vs. I 307, Ma. C 564, BER 139, Frd. HW 255, Ts. W 106, Mer. HGG 140, Lar. 103, Ot. 103 || A *o₁te 'old [senex]' (unless it is *p'o₁te) > T {DQA} *o₁tu₁- > Chv батаÄvad₁ъ 'old' (of a person) ¶ Jeg. 47 || M *o₁te- (unless it is *φo₁te-) -d> *o₁tegu₁n (pl. *o₁tegu₁s) 'old [senex]' > MM [S] {H} otogu, [L, MA, IM] o₁tegu₁, [HI] o₁to₁gu₁ gu₁u₁n 'old person', WrM pl. o₁tegu₁s, HlM pl. ' T' r c 'seniors, elders, chieftains', WrM o₁tegu₁ 'old man; senior', Kl {Rm.} o₁töga, o₁tkö 'old man', Brt ' T' ' 'old', Mnr H {SM} sd_o₁g_u 'old man'; WrM o₁tel-, HlM ' Tл' -, Brt *Tыл-, Kl ' Tл- o₁tl₁-, Mnr H {SM} sd_o₁li- v. 'age, grow old'; Mnr H {SM} sd_anon, {T} sdanon 'last year' ¶ SM 327-8, H 129, Ms. H 85, Pp. L II 1258, Pp. MA 279, 443, MED 646, Chr. 516, KRS 427, KW 302, STM II 294 || NrTg *u₁t∇ > Ewk utu 'old [senex], decrepit', Sln u'taci 'grandfather', Lm utз 'old' (of a dog) ¶ STM II 294 || pJ {S} *з'тз'-na₁ 'grown-up man, an adult' > OJ otona, J: T o₁tona, K/Kg o₁to₁na₁ ¶ S QJ #258, Mr. 513 ¶¶ DQA #1610 (A *o₁t'e 'old'; T, M, Tg, J), Pp. VG 108 (A *o₁ta₁- 'old'; M, Tg, Chv), Rm. EAS I 146, Jeg. 47 (Chv, M) ¶¶ The M root has no initial *φ- (on the ev. of MM o₁to₁gu₁), so that the supposed ev. of Mnr s- (< h/φ, usually from pM *φ) has no value, acc. to Md.-Hl.'s law of a secondary Mnr h-/f-/s- induced by the stem-medial vl. cns.; an alt. hyp. (ignoring MM o₁to₁gu₁ and interpreting Mnr sd_o₁g_u 'old man' as providing

ev. for pM *φ-) would have meant that the M √ goes back to N *p.aHt.E 'old man' (q.v.) ¶¶ DQA #161O (A *o' t' e 'old') ◇ IS MS 337 (*w'e't.Λ 'year': IE, B, A).

2551. ***wit.V** 'grain' (→ 'seed') > HS: C: HEC *wit.a 'seed' > Hd wit.o 'seed, grain, cereal', Kmb wit.a id., 'crop', wit.a-ta 'seed', Sd wit.a id. -d> *wit.- v. 'sow' > Hd wit.-, Kmb wit.- id., Sd wit.- v. 'sow, scatter, sprinkle' ¶ Hd. 13O, 3O3, 343, 4O1, Gs. 344 || Eg G wtc 'seed', Eg fOK wtc v. 'beget' ¶ EG I 381-2, Fk. 72 ¶ -c goes back probably to a sx.; t for the expected d (< *t.) is due either to as (*d...c > t...c) or to pHS deglottalization || WCh {Stl.} *wVnt.V 'grain, seed' > BT: Krf {Sch.} wa'tta', Bl {ChL} w3tto', Grm {Sch.} wa'ta' 'mush (staple food made from flour of cereals, called tuwo in Hs)' † SBC: Grm {Sh.} wandar, wanti, Gj {Sh.} wundel, wund, {ChL} wundul, Zem/Brw {Sh.} wanda ~ wonda, Sy {ChL} w3'ndu, Dw {ChL} w3ndi 'grain, seed' ¶ Stl. ZCh 238 [#847], ChL I 85, Sch. BTL 59, 149, Ba. 1O65 (on Hs tuwo) || D {tr., 'GS}) *vitt- 'seed', *vitt- 'to sow; seed', [GS] *vit- id. > Tm, Ml vittu, Prj vittid 'seed, semen', Kt vit, Td pit, Kn bittu, bitta, ? birtu, Kdg bitti, Tu bittъ, Tl vittu, Klm, Nkr vitanam, Gdb viti, Knd vitu, Ku 'seed', Kui vitka- 'semen'; Tm, Tl vittu v. 'sow, spread', Kdg bitt- v. 'sow, scatter', Kt, Nkr, Prj, Knd vit-, Td pit-, Gdb vit- d vit-, Gnd, Png, Mnd vit- v. 'sow', Kn bittu v. 'put seeds, sow' ¶¶ D #54O1, Zv. 93-4, GS 46 [#1O9].

2552. ***waHt.V** 'cold (north) wind' > A: AmTg *o'ti_ 'north wind' > Ul o'tu 'northeast wind', Nn Nh/B o'c'ı 'north, north wind' ¶ STM II 28 || D *vat_/-/*va't_ (- {'GS} *-d_ -) 'north, cold wind' > Tm vat.a 'northern', va't.ai_ 'north wind, cold wind, wind', Ml vat.a 'north', va't.a 'wind', Kn bad.a 'the north, to the north', Kdg bad.akı 'north', Tu bad.aka-yi id., 'northern', Tl vad.aku-gon.d.a 'Himalaya' ¶¶ D #5218 ◇ D *-t_ - (the reg. reflex of N *-t-) goes back to N *Ht_ - (> *-t- by as).

2553. ***wAt.VrV** 'speak' > HS: CCh: ? Gudu {IL in ChC} wad.r- 'say' ¶ ChC II ? IE: Ht uttar / uttan- 'word, speech, thing' (× N *wotıV?ıE - *wotıE?ıV 'to speak, utter sounds') ¶ Ts. W 97-8 || D *vatar_-, {'GS} *vadar_- v. 'chatter, talk, shout' > Tm vatar_u v. 'chatter, be talkative', Kn odor_u v. 'sound, cry aloud, shout', Tu badaritanu 'defamation', Tl vadaru ~ vaduru v. 'prattle, chatter' ¶¶ D #5244.

2554. ***wayV** 'to want, wish, strive for' > IE *wei_ - 'strive for, hunt' > NaIE *wei_ - id. (× IE *xwei_H- v. 'pursue / chase' < N *xawiıVı 'to drive, chase, pursue', q.v.) > OI 've-ti (3p 'vy-anti) 'tracks, trays (for), has in view, strives for, hastens', vi-'ta- 'desired, liked, loved' † Gk ἕμαι {P} 'be set upon doing, desire to do, hasten' † OL [DI] voi-s, L vi-s 'you (sg.) want', in-vi-tus 'unwilling, against one's will' † pTc {Ad.} *woya- > Tc A wa-, B wa-ya(:)- 'will drive, lead' ¶ Ffd. cf. s.v. N *xawiıVı ¶¶ ≈ P 1123-4, ≈σ EI 2O8 [*wei_(H)- 'go after'], M K III 255-6, M E II 5O9-1O, F I 711-2, WH I 714 & II 8OO, Ad. 36-7 || A: Tg *bay- 'look for, try to find, beseech' > WrMc bay-(mbi) {Z} 'look for (sth. lost), search, ask, beg', {Hr.} 'suchen, (er)forschen, verlangen, (er)bitten', Mc Sb biamз 'look for, beseech, beg, seek, ask' ¶ STM I 64-5, Z 464-5, Hr. 69, Y ##1527, 156O ¶¶ The connection with M *baycaga- [> WrM baycaga, HIM байцаа- v. 'investigate, inspect, inquire into, check, examine'] is very doubtful, because *baycaga- is apparently derived from *bayca 'state of being' <d- *bay 'be' (cf. MED 72-3) || D

*vay- 'desire' > Tm vayam n. 'desire', vaya⁻ id., 'love', vaya⁻vu v. 'desire', Kn bayake 'longing, wish, desire', Kdg bay- '(stomach) hungers', Tu bayaku-, bayasu- 'long for, desire eagerly', Tl va⁻cu, va⁻cu v. 'feel a strong desire for sth.', va⁻pu 'longing eagerly after long privation', Gnd vas-^d vah-^d was- '(hunger\thirst) be felt' ¶¶ D #5257 ¶ HS: CS *√?wy > BHb √?wy D 'wish', Sr √?ww G (pf. ?ewa⁻) 'agree', Ar √?wy G 'be moved with pity for; receive so. in one's own house' ¶ KB 2O, BK I 72, Hv. 17, ≈ DRS 12 ¶ The initial *?- may be somehow explained by S apophony or reinterpretation of derived forms.

2555. *wV^yV 'we' > IE: [1] IE *wei⁻ 'we' pl. > Ht we⁻s 'we' || OI va'yam, Av vae⁻m, OPrs vayam [{M}]: *-am on the analogy of other pronouns (those represented by OI a'ham 'I', 'tvam 'thou') || Gt weis, ON ve'r, OSw wi(r), AS we⁻, NE we, OSx wi, we, wir, OHG, NHG wir || pTc {Ad.} *wes > Tc: B wes, A was 'we' ||| The cd *wei⁻ + *dwo⁻ 'two' underlies pronouns of 1st pers. du.: Lt ve-du, Gt, AS, OSx wit, ON vit ||| [2] NaIE *we⁻ 'we' du. nom. for nomina animata [< N *wV^yV 'h'æ, with the N dual marker *'h'æ ~ 'h'u (q.v. ffd.)] > Vd va⁻m nom. 'we' du. (on OI a⁻'vam acc. and a⁻'va⁻m nom. 'we' du. f N *n⁻V 'we' excl.), OAv va⁻ 'we' du. nom. || OCS **ѡѡ** ve[~] ¶ Brg. KVG 41O-3 (with a table), WP I 22O, P 1114, EI 454-5 (*'wei⁻ 'we', emph. *we'yom), Mn. 15O5, 1524, M K III 147, M E II 5O8, Ad. 265-6, Bks. 2O8-9, Fs. 56O, 568-9 ¶ HS: SOm: Hm {Ldl.} wo 'we' (general form), wosi, wodi (aut. prn.), won (dependent) 'we', wo-no / wo-ntia / wo-nna / wo-nno 'our', Ari {Hw.} wo['](:) 'we' (basic form), wo['](:)ta['] 'we' (aut. prn.), wo['](:)-m 'us' (-m is an marker of acc.), wo['](:)nte[']n 'our', Ari G {Bnd.} wota, wo⁻te, Dm {Fl.} watu / woto 'we' (abs.), acc. won-im 'us', wo (with postpositions, e.g. wo gis[~]o 'because of us'), wo-ko 'our', {Bnd.} wo(:)t, Ari U/B {Fl.} w3ta, Hm B w3di ¶ Hz. PO and Fl. OO reconstruct pSOM *w3t 'we', probably on the basis of early descriptions (Bnd., etc.) and of the verbal sxs. of 1p: Gll -ot, Dm -t. Alternatively, the element *tV in the SOM prn may go back to the HS accusative marker *-tV (f N *t.V, marked accusative) ¶ Ldl. H 414-5, Hw. A 448-52, Fl. D 521-5, Fl. OO 315, Hz. PO 11O-2, Bnd. AL 161 ¶ || ?? Eg wy 'I' (dependent) (x N *hoyV 'by me, my') ¶ Ed. 75 ¶ K *c[~]wen-i 'our' > OG c[~]ueni c[~]weni, G c[~]veni, Mg c[~]k3n-i ~ c[~]kin-i, Lz c[~]kun-i ~ c[~]kin-i ~ s[~]kun-i ~ s[~]kin-i 'our', Sv UB {GP} gu-s[~]gwe⁻(y), {TK} gwis[~]gwey ~ gus[~]gwey, LB gwi-s[~]gwe ~ gus[~]ge 'our' incl., UB {GP} ni-s[~]gwe⁻(y), {TK} nis[~]gwey, LB nis[~]g(w)e excl. (gu- is the marker of 1p incl., ni- is that of 1p excl.), L gus[~]gwe, Ln gus[~]k[~]we 'our'; GZ *c[~]wen-i 'our' → GZ *c[~]wen 'we' > OG c[~]uen c[~]wen, G c[~]ven, Δ c[~]on, Mg c[~]k3-, c[~]ki-, Lz c[~]ku(n)-, c[~]kin-, s[~]ku- ¶¶ K 219-2O, FS K 388-9, FS E 436-7, Fn. GAS 72, Ser. 194, TK 183, GP US 45, Tt. 18-9, Dn. s.v. gus[~]gve ¶¶ K *c[~]wen- 'our' is analyzable as *c[~]- (marker of poss. pronouns < N *c[~]'u[~] 'that of..., that which' [cp. *c[~]e-m-i 'my', *s[~]eni < **c[~]-sen-i 'thy']) + *we- (< N *wV^yV 'we') + *-n- (< N *nu, marker of gen.) + *-i (pK marker of nom.).

2556. *wahyV '(to be) weak' > IE: [1] NaIE *wa⁻y-/*wəy-/wī⁻ '(to be) weak \ miserable' > OI 'va⁻yati 'vanishes, becomes exhausted, is extinguished', Av fra⁻vayo⁻it⁻ 'es möge erlöschen' || Lt vo[']jus adj. 'suffering, weak, ill', Ltv va[']js[~] (f. va[']ja) 'weak, feeble, lean' || ? W gwael 'poor, ill, base, vile', gwaclu 'to sicken' || ?? ON vi'l 'misery, need', AS wīl {Vr.} 'Bedrängnis,

Kümmernis', {P} 'Bedrängnis, Not' (absent in Ho. and Sw.) ¶ WP I 213-4, P 1111, M K III 189-90, M E II 538, Frn. 1272, YGM-1 252, Vr. 663-4 ¶ [2] NaIE *wei₂(ə)-/*wī₂-, +exts. : wīt- (< wi-Ht-), *wei₂-s 'make) wither' [× N *wiz'V 'gray, (?) withered' (q.v. ffd.) × N *wan'V 'to squeeze, press; make weak' (q.v.)] ¶ HS: S *°√why > Ar √why G (ip. -whay-) 'be weak, frail', 'be rent' (clothes), 'break asunder' (skin, rope) ¶ Hv. 899, BK II 1618-9 ¶ A: Tg *°b'a'y- > Ewk KO ba'yay- 'scanty (скудный)' ¶ STM I 79.

2557. *woy₁?₁E ~ *wo₁?₁yE 'power, ability' > HS: S *°√w?y > Ar wa?y- 'strong beast', √w?y G (pf. îàva wa?ā₂, 3m ip. î'îYa ya-?î₂, n. act. wa?y-) 'promise, threaten' ¶ BK II 1474, Hv. 846 ¶ IE *wei₂H- > NaIE *wei₂ə- / *wī₂- 'strength, force' > OI 'vayas 'energy, strength, power' ¶ Gk ῥίς (with a long ῑ) 'strength, force', [Hs.] γίς · ἰσχυρίς 'strength (of body)' (i.e. *ῥις), Gk ἰσχυρ 'with strength' (*wī + *b^{hi}-, pc. of instr.) ¶ L vī-s (acc. vim) 'force, strength, power' ¶ ≈ P 1123-4, M K III 147-8, F I 735-6, WH II 800-1, EI 209 & 548 (*'wei₂Hs 'vital force' < d *wei₂H- 'be strong') ¶ The NaIE √ may have contaminated with homonymous *wei₂(ə)-roots (< N *wayV 'to want, wish, strive for' and N *χawi₁?₁V₁ 'to drive, chase, pursue') ¶ U: FU *woye 'be able, (?) be strong' > F voi-, Es vo~i- 'be able', F voi-ma, Es vo~im 'power, might' ! ? Z † ойоес ой-3s 'strength' ¶ OHg >XIV vī₂-, Hg vī₂v- v. 'fight, struggle with' ¶ UEW 579, LG 204, SK 1805-6, EWU 1648 ¶ A: NaT *u₂- or *u₁:₂y- > OT {Cl., Rs.} u₂- 'be able, capable' -> OT, OOsM u-ya₂n 'allmighty, God', Osm {Rl.} ^'9yv" oyyan id. (?) [{Rl.} 'allgegenwärtig', an epitheton of God], XwT XIII, MQp Δ XIII uya₂n, Chg xv uyan 'God' ¶ Rs. LTS 193, Rs. MIFTS 167, Rl. I 970-1, Cl. 2 ¶ This pN word may be the source of the passivity\intransitivity marker in daughter-lgs.: HS *wV- ~ *u₁:₂- > Eg -w, verbal suffix of the passive form ¶ Ed. 261-9 || S: (1) *w- as the additional first radical of verbs of state and quality: *√w|yt.b 'be good' (> BHb, BA, JA, Sr √yt.b) - cp. *t.a₂b- 'good' (> BHb t.o₂b₂, etc.); (2) *-u₂ ~ *-u₁- as an apophonic prefix\infix of ps.: CS *y-u-12a3- 3m ps. of the G -stem [> Ar y-u-qtal-u 'he is\will be killed'], *y-u-s'a-12a3- 3m ps. of the caus. S₂-stem (> BHb Ml2S6i! y-ṣ-s'lam 'it will be completed\restituted', Ar y-u-slam-u 'he will be kept safe'), pS ps. verbal adj. of the D-stem *1u22V3- (> Ak adj. 1u22u3, Ar 3m pf. 1u22i3a, BHb 3m pf. 1u2'2a3), pS ps. verbal adj. of the causative S₂-stem *s'u12V3- (> Ak adj. s'u12u3, BHb 3m pf. hṣ'1'2a3, Ar 3m pf. ?u12i3a), BHb ps. adj. of the G -stem 1a₂'2u₂3 (sa₂'g₂u₂r 'closed') ¶ Ptrc. IF IV 602ff., KB 354-6, 390-1, BL H 378 || pB {Pr.} *tiwi- / *-ttiwi- (> Tw tw-/ttw-, NrB ttw-), px. of the ps. verb stems (< combination of the HS reflexive px. *t- and the passive *w-): inv. *tiwi-kraz / 3m pf. *yittiwikraz > Tw inv. twækra₂h / 3m pf. ittwa₂h 'être acquis' ¶ Pr. M VI-VII 56, 63, as well as 88-267 (on the ps. forms of different conjugations), Cadi 45-7 2 || ? EC: Sml -ow-, sx. of verbs of state and quality (denom. inchoative verbs): ṡoll-ow- 'become hostile' < d ṡol 'enemy', ṡadd-ow- 'become white' < d ṡad 'white', Sml C {M.} duṡow- 'become old' < d duṡ 'old man', Af {Hw.} -o₂we, derivational sx. of inchoative verbs (ḥa₂gidd-o₂we 'become busy' < d ḥa₂gid 'matter, affair') ¶ Mrn. SS 97, 267, ZMO 53-4, 70, PH 245 ¶¶ Kln. PSK 26 ¶ U: FU *-wV- (~ *wVy-?), passivizing and intransitivizing verbal sx.: F -u/-y- (na₂'ky- 'be visible' < d na₂'ke- 'see', kaatu- 'fall, overturn' < d kaata- v. 'fell'), Es -u/-i- (passive\intransitive:

kordu- 'repeat oneself, recur' ↔ korda- vt. 'repeat', su^{tt}i- 'be kindled, catch fire' ↔ su^uta- vt. 'kindle') | Lp N gaw'dnu- 'be able to be found, exist' <d- gawd'na[^]- 'find' | Er кадово- kado- 'remain' <d- кадо- kado- 'leave, desert-, не́во- neyavo- 'be seen' <d- не́е- neye- 'see' || Vg N -we- / -we⁻-, sx. of ps. verbal forms ({Rmb.} субъектно-пассивное спрѣжение): wa⁻-we-m 'he knows me' (lit. 'I am known [by him]'), Vg T {Ht.} wa⁻riwəm 'I am made' [momentaneous present] ↔ wa⁻rəm 'I make', wa⁻rəwsəm 'I was made' ↔ wa⁻rsəm 'I made', Vg N wa⁻rwesəm 'I was made' ↔ wa⁻rsəm 'I made'; Os *-Vy- sx. of passive verb forms: Os V werluyəm, Os Kz werlayəm 'I am made' ↔ Os V werləm, Os Kz werləm 'I make', Os V wersuyəm, Os Kz wersayəm 'I was made' ↔ Os V/Kz wersəm 'I made' || Sm: Ne T O {Lh.} -o(:) / -u⁻(:), intransitivizing sx. (s'i'd'o⁻ vi. 'awake' ↔ s'i'd'e⁻ vt. 'wake'), Kms {Cs.} s'u⁻ddo⁻l'a⁻m vi. 'awake' ↔ s'u⁻ddirl'im vt. 'wake' ¶¶ The Os forms seem to suggest the existence of a variant sx. *-wVy- ¶ Coll. CG 281, Lh. 38-43, Kul. ∇, Ht. POU ∇, Rmb. 113, 119 || A: T {Rs.} *-u-/*-u⁻-, sx. of reflexive verbs and of denom. verbs of quality ('become\be X'): OT sa⁻s⁻-u⁻- 'losmachen' <d- sa⁻s⁻- 'lösen', OT bay-u- 'become rich' <d- bay 'rich', ba⁻k-u⁻- 'fest sein' <d- ba⁻k 'fest', MT qız-u- 'be expensive' <d- qız 'expensive' ¶ Rs. RT ∇, Cl. 384-5, Br. OTG 215 || Tg *-bu-, verbal sx. of passivity (and causativity): pTg *ṇu⁻ n-bu⁻ ({Bz.} *ṇo⁻ n-bu⁻) 'be said, cause to say' > Nn {Bz.} umbu- 'be said' <d- un- 'say' (STM I 171) ¶ Bz. 122 || Gil: Gil A v-, Gil ES w- px. of the reciprocal voice ¶ Pnf. II 62-3, Krm. NJ-79 313 ♦ Alternatively, the passivizing-intransitivizing morphem of HS, U, A and Gil may go back to some other N word (still to be reconstructed) ♦ Hardly here (↔ IS) the K causative sx. *-ev-, because the connection between causativity and passivity is not close enough to justify the conjecture ♦ IS MS 364 (*woj[^]H[^]Λ 'сѣла': IE, T, BF), IS I 13 s.v. Пѣсѣн wΛ (A, U, ?K, HS), IS MsN s.v. -u- ps. and intr., Gr. I 209-10 ("reflexive U/W" in U, A, Gil, Ai).

2558. ? *wayHV 'to descend; below' > ? HS: C: Bj {R} 'wuha 'Niederung, Tiefe', wu^{ha}-y 'in der Tiefe; unter, unterhalb' ¶ R WBd 237 || U: FU *wayV 'sink, go to the bottom' > F vajoa- v. sink, fall, descend', Es vaju- v. 'sink, subside' | pLp {Lr.} *vo⁻y⁻ vi. 'sink' > Lp: S {Hs.} voa[^]judh, L {LLO} vuodjo- id., N {N} vuoggjo- / -j- 'sink, go to te bottom', Kld {TI} oāyes[^]xu[^]at⁻ t⁻e- inch. 'start sinking' | Er, Mk вај- vaja- v. 'sink (sinken, ertrinken)' | pPrm {LG} *vo⁻y-, {LG} *vo⁻j-) vi. id. > OPrm vɜj-, Yz vu'y- id., Z воѣ- vɜj- 'sink, be stuck (in)', Vt вѣй- vɜj- 'sink, immerse' || Vg: N {Mu.} uy- 'sink', Y/Ss {BV} uy-tt-, ML {Mu.} uy-t- d vt. 'submerge, drown' | ? Hg vejsze 'weir-basket, trap (for fish), Senkreuse' ¶ Coll. 122, UEW 551, It. #50, Sm. 551 (FU *wa[^]ja[^]- 'sink' > FP *vaja-, Ugr *woja-), Lr. #1426, Lgc. #8753, Hs. 1435, TI 1723, LG 66, Lt. J 103, BV 128, EWU 1615-6 || A: NaT *bay|δi- v. 'disappear', 'set' (of the sun) (× N *maXyV 'to lose force, weaken, disappear, be worn out?') > Osm {Rl.} bayi- 'vergehen, проходит-, исчезат-', VTt/Qzq {Rl.} bay⁻- 'set' (of heavenly bodies), Qrg {Jud.} bayi- 'sink' (level of the water in a river\lake), 'stop giving milk' (of a cow) ¶ Rl. IV 1468-9, Jud. 98; semantic infl. of T *bat- 'disappear, set (of the sun)' || ?σ M *oyi > WtM oi-, HIM ой- v. 'fall down', ?σ 'be rebound, ricochet', Brt ой- 'feel sick, have nausea', Ord o[^]o⁻- 'attraper des

maux de tête par suite d'une disposition' ¶ MED 604, Ms. O 515, Chr. 352 ✧ i ÷ NaIE *we(:)-/*wo- {P} 'herab, weg von' (> L ve⁻-grandis 'small, diminutive' ↔ grandis 'big, large', ve⁻-sanus 'mad' ↔ sanus 'healthy', cf. WP I 13-4, P 72-3, WH 740-1), which cannot be separated from *au₂- 'herab'; actually, without identifying *we⁻ with *au₂- the rec. of the meaning as 'herab' is not justified ✧ IS MS 353 (U, T).

2559. *wa⁻z⁻ ∇ 'little, young' (→ 'young person') > K *^owaz⁻ > G vaz⁻-i 'son; boy; young man; man (male person)', vaz⁻ 'mannhaft sein', vez⁻o voc. 'Junge!' ¶ Chx. 363, 373, DCh. 501 II HS: B: SrSn a-wzwiz 'un tout petit peu' ¶ Rn. 285 || ? S *^o√wzy > Ar îzAva waza(n) 'petit de taille et au corps ramassé' (× √wzy [p. îzava waza⁻] 'être rassemblé, aggloméré sur un seul point') ¶ BK II 1532 II U: FV *wa⁻s'a⁻ 'little, few' > F va⁻ha⁻ 'little, small, scanty; a little', va⁻ha⁻n 'a little', Es va⁻he, Δ va⁻ha, va⁻ha⁻ 'little (not much), few (not many)' † pMr {Ker.} va⁻z'a⁻ 'small, younger' > Er вежава vez⁻ava 'younger brother's wife', вежас⁻ке v'ez⁻as⁻k'e 'little finger', веженс⁻ v'ez⁻en's⁻ 'youngest (son, etc. in a family)', вишка v'is⁻ka 'small, younger' (in set phrases: вишка кел⁻ 'uvula' ['small tongue'], вишка пат⁻ 'husband's younger sister', вишка сyp 'little finger', etc.), вишкине v'is⁻k'in'e 'small, little', Mk влж⁻ va⁻z'a⁻ '(new) daughter-in-law' (name used during her wedding party) ¶ UEW 818-9, Ker. II 187, ERV 118, 138, PI 61.

2560. *wiz⁻ ∇ 'gray, (?) withered' > K *^owez⁻ > G † vez⁻an-i {DCh.} 'dove-coloured, gray (сизый, серый, бурый)', {Chx.} 'schwefelgrau, taubenfarbig', G Mt vez⁻ani 'getigert, gefleckt' ¶ Chx. 373, DCh. 505 II ?? HS: B *√zwzw > Ah həwhəw v. 'be gray', ETwl {Nic.} n. act. təzawzawt 'being gray', Ty {ABs.} zawzaw, Gh {ABs.} zəwzəw 'être bleu(-clair)', Kb a-zəjzaw 'green, blue, gray; uncooked, unripe' ¶ Pr. H 71 [#430], Fc. 624, Dl. 936-7 II IE (× N *wahy ∇ '(to be) weak' and *wan⁻ ∇ 'to squeeze, press' → 'make weak' [q.v.]): NaIE *wei₂(ə)-/*wī⁻, +exts. : wīt⁻ (< wi-Ht-), *wei₂-s '(make) wither, weaken' > L vie⁻sc-o⁻-/-e⁻re 'fade, wither, shrink', vie⁻tus 'withered, shrunken' † OIr [γ] feugud 'marcor' < OIr {LP, P} *feo 'withered', W gwyw id., 'feeble' (both from NaIE *wī⁻wo- or *wis⁻wo-), W gwywo 'to wither, fade' † OHG we⁻sane⁻n v. 'wither', MHG wesel 'schwach, matt', NE Δ weasel, weazen 'thin, lean', ON vesall 'poor, miserable'; ON visinn 'withered', prtc. of *wisan; < Gmc *wis-n-o⁻n ~ -e⁻n > ON visna, NNr visna, Sw vissna, Dn visne, AS wisnian 'to dry up, wither' † Lt vy⁻sti (p. vy⁻tau), Ltv vi⁻st 'to fade, wither, droop', Lt vy⁻tinti, pa-vaitinu⁻, Ltv vi⁻tina⁻t 'make [sth.] fade', Ltv viete⁻t, vi⁻te⁻t id. ¶ WP I 227-8, P 1123, WH II 787-8, LP § 95.3, YGM-1 277, Vr. 657, 668, Hlq. 1359-60, Ho. 39, Kb. 1184, OsS 1131, Frn. 1265.

2561. ? *w⁻U⁻z⁻ E⁻K⁻U ~ *w⁻U⁻K⁻Uz⁻ ∇ '∈ a canine' > IE: NaIE *wl₂k^o-s 'wolf' > OI 'vr₂ka-, Av vəhrka-, NPrs Grgu gorg id. † Gk λυ⁻κο⁻ id. (× NaIE *lu(n)k⁻ < N *I⁻uk⁻ ∇ '∈ canine' [q.v.]) † L lupus id. (< Sbn or infl. of *wl₂p- ≈ 'fox' < N *wU⁻I⁻V⁻J⁻P⁻E 'fur-bearing animal') † Gmc *wulg⁻i > ON ylgr 'she-wolf' † Gmc (× NaIE *wl₂p- < ???? N *wU⁻I⁻V⁻J⁻P⁻E 'fur-bearing animal', q.v. ffd.) > Gt wulfs, ON ulfr, NNr, Dn, Sw ulv, MDt wolf ~ wulf, Dt, OHG wolf, NHG Wolf, OSx, AS wulf 'wolf', NE wolf; Gmc *f is due to the merger with NaIE *wl₂p- † Lt vil⁻kas, Ltv vi⁻lks, Pru wilkis id. † Sl *v⁻lkъ id. > OCS влѣкъ vlѣкъ, Blg вълк,

SCr vu^hk, Slv vo^hlk, Cz, Slk vlk, P wilk, R волк, Uk вовк || Tc B walkwe id. || ??σ,φ AnIE: Lw walwa- 'lion', Ld walw-el(i)- 'pertaining to a lion' ¶ WP I 316-7, P 1178-9, EI 646-7 (*'wl_ok^wo-s), M K III 240-1, M E II 570-1, Horn 202-3, F II 143-4, WH I 836-7, Fs. 576, Vr. 632-3, Ho. 410, Kb. 1224, Frn. 1251-2, Glh. 688-9, BER I 205-6, Wn. 542, Mlc. CL 254 || HS: S *wa's^hak.- > Ar was^haq- 'lynx' (-b> CINPrs æ\$^hv was^haq -b> Tk was^hak, Az was^hag id.) ¶ Dz. II 808, Bel. DFA 389, Blb. 546, ≈ Dr. TM IV #1765 (Tk, Az, NPrs <b- ?) ¶ -q in CINPrs suggests that the Prs word is a loan (most probably, from Ar) || C *wV^hKVl-~*wVlV^hK- 'jackal, lycaon' > Ag: Aw {R} wugeli 'jackal' || EC: HEC: Kmb {C} olokk-ic^hc^ho 'jackal', {Hd.} orok-ic^hc^hu 'wolf', Hd {PB} orok-ic^hc^ho 'Lycaon pictus' (Hd -r- is the reg. reflex of pHEC *-l-); ? Arr {Hw.} wola^hte id. ¶ AD SF 189-90, Hd. 169-70, 335, Hw. A 399 || Ch: Mofu {Brr. in ChC}, MfG {Brr.} wa^hga^hla^hk 'jackal (Canis aureus)' ¶ ChC, Brr. MG II 253 || U: FU (in ObU only) *^ow^hoks^hVrV 'fox' [× N *goK.Vs^hc^hV(-RV) '∈ a canine'] > pObU *wa^hks^ha^hr > pOs *wa^hksar ({Hl.} *wi^hksar) id. > Os: Y wa^hqsar, Nz/Kz wo^hχsar, D/K wa^hχsa^hr, O o^hχsa^hr; pVg *^hks^har id. > Vg: T oks^ha^hr, LK/MK oxsar, P/ML oxs^har, Ss oxsar ¶ Ht. #679 || ?φ A: T *u^hl^hEk (× N *wUl^hlV^hP^hE 'fur-bearing animal') > MT [IM] u^hs^ha^hk, Osm {Rl.} *\$v^h u^hs^ha^hk, Tk u^hs^hek 'lynx' ¶ Rl. I 1904, Pek. 3184-5, Shch. Zh 141, TL 159 || ?? Tg: Ewk ul^hz 'wolf' ¶ STM II 264 ¶¶ Cf. DQA #2512 [A *u^hl^hpe 'fur-bearing animal' ("ground game")] that belongs to N *wUl^hlV^hP^hE '¶' ◆ FU *s^h (< *z^h in a cluster *-kz^h- > *-ks^h-) and Ar s^h (< S *s^h) and IE, C, Ch, M *l, T *l^h (secondary palatalization) suggest a pN *z^h.

2562. *wi^hlV^hl^h3V 'spring (fons); to flow' > HS: S *^o√whz|δ, *-whaz|δ- v. 'flow' > Gz √whz G (pf. wəhza, js. yaḥaz) 'flow' (of a stream, water), Tgy, Tgr √whz G id. ¶ L G 610-1 || K: GZ *we^hz^h- 'spring (fons)' > G ve^hza, G R ver^hza id., Mg men^hz^h id. (m- < *w- due to as to the following n) ¶ K DE 361-2, K² 53 (*we^hz^h- 'mineral spring'), FS K 125, FS E 134-5, Ghl. 225 || IE: NaIE *wei^hs- v. 'flow' ({P} 'zerfließen, fließen') > Vd {Grs.} vis^h- 'sich ergießen, fließen']-d> NaIE *wiso- 'liquid' (→ 'poison') > L vīrus 'liquid, poison' || OI vi^hs^ham, Av vis^h-, Phl vis^h, KhS b^ha^hta- 'poison' || Gk 'io'ϝ (with ι-) id. || pTc {Ad.} *wa^hse- > Tc: A wa^hs, B was id. || OIr fr^h id., W † {SB} gwy 'Flüssigkeit, Fluß', W † {SB, YGM} gwyar 'blood' (< *wei^hsaro-) || ON veisa 'swamp', OFrs wa^hse 'mud', OHG wisa, NHG Wiese 'meadow', AS wa^hse 'mud, swampy country', NE woosy ¶ P 1134, M K III 223, 227-8, M E II 563-4, Bai. 282, WH II 800, Vr. 652, Ho. 38, Kb. 1213, OsS 1170, ≠ KM 858 (NHG ÷ ON veisa 'Schlamm'), F I 730, SB 265-6, YGM-1 273, Ad. 584, EI 439 (*'wis-s ~ *wīs 'poison') || U: FU *^owi^hl^hsV '(swift) current; to flow' > pPrm *viz > Prmk viz {Wc.} 'Strom, stromende Stelle im Wasser';-d> Prm *vizXl 'rapid(s), current' > Z визув vizuv 'stream, rapid(s)', Vt визыл vizil 'стрежень' (rapid(s), swift current)' ¶ LG 56, Wc. SW 337.