

LIST OF NOSTRATIC ENTRIES AND OF INDO-EUROPEAN ROOTS

Introduction: Alphabetical order of entries. The alphabetical order of consonants is as follows: *ʔ (incl. *ʔ), *ɸ (incl. *ɸ), *b, *c (incl. *ć, *ċ, *č, *C), *ç (incl. *ć, *ċ, *č, *C), *č, *č, *ĉ, *ĉ, *g, *g, *ɣ (incl. *ɣ), *h, *H (incl. *H, *H₁, *H₂), *ħ, *k (incl. *K, *k), *k (incl. *K), *l (incl. *l, *l, *L), *l, *m, *n (incl. *n, *n, *n, *N), *n, *n, *p (incl. *p, *P, *P), *q (incl. *Q), *q, *r (incl. *R), *r, *s (incl. *ś, *ś, *ś, *ś, *S), *ś, *ś, *t (incl. *T), *t, *w, *x (incl. *X), *y, *z (incl. *z, *z, *z, *Z), *z, *z, *z (incl. *z, *z, *z, *Z), *z, *z.

Among the word-medial consonants we distinguish between "weak consonants" (*ʔ [incl. *ʔ and *ʔ], *ɸ [incl. *ɸ], *g, *ɣ [incl. *ɣ], *h, *H [incl. *H, *H₁, *H₂], *ħ, *q, *x [incl. *X], *w and *y) and "strong consonants" (all others).

The entries are arranged as follows:

[1] The basic arrangement: according the initial consonants and the first word-medial strong consonants. If there are no strong Inlaut-consonants, the weak consonants (according to their place in the alphabet) are taken into account instead.

[2] Within each group of entries with the same initial cns. and the same medial strong consonant the entries are arranged as follows:

- (a) first those without any additional consonants,
- (b) those with a weak cns. preceding the word-medial strong one,
- (c) those with a weak cns. following the word-medial strong one,
- (d) those with a third strong cns.

If in a N etymon in the medial position (Inlaut) there are two weak consonants and no strong one, the priority of one weak consonant over the other (as criteria for alphabetical order) has been established according to the fate of these consonants in daughter languages. For instance, in N *kAħw∇ 'seize, grasp, hold' the consonant *w has survived in Kartvelian and Dravidian, while the laryngeal was lost, therefore the entry was placed among the *k-w-entries.

[3] Within each group of entries with identical consonants the entries are arranged according to the first vowel. Order of vowels: *a (incl. *A), *ä (incl. *æ), *e (incl. ê and *E), *i, *o (incl. ô), *u (incl. *U, *û, *î, *â), *ü, *∇.

The entries with consonants of doubtful identity (those within the brackets []) and of doubtful presence (those with the brackets [_]) are treated as those with regular consonants. The optional second element

of a N word (that within plain brackets ()) is not taken into account in the order of the entries.

The signs "(₁?)" and "(₂?)" mean that among the compared roots of the descendant languages only one (in the case of "₁?") or only two (in the case of "₂?") may be considered certain. If two language families are compared, their presumably common N etymon (although not certain) may be preceded by "? ₂".

'↑' = anaphoric sign "the above-mentioned meaning of the same word\morpheme"

1. ***ʔa**, pc. of plurality

2. ***ʔa** 'become, be'

2a. (₂?) ***ʔA**, a marker of the male sex (← '(young) man'??) > IE: one of the sources of NaIE *-o- / -e (nom. *-o-s, voc. *-e), sx. of derived adjectives, masc.

3. ***ʔe** (~ ? ***ʔä**) 'not'

4. ***ʔaʔ** 'female', → (in descendant lgs.) marker of feminine (sex or grammatical gender) > IE: NaIE *-ā, ending of the fem. gender

5. ? (Ll.) ***ʔaba** ~ ***ʔapa** 'daddy, father'

6. ***ʔoh₂b** (= ***ʔohb**) 'clan' > IE: NaIE *ēpi- 'friend'

7. ₂ ***ʔ'a**'bH (= ***ʔa**'bH) 'water, watercourse' > IE: NaIE *ab- ~ *a(:)p- 'river'

8. ₂ ***ʔibrE** 'fig tree'

9. ₂ ***ʔ**∇**ç**|**ç**∇**h** 'back (dorsum)'

10. ***ʔaç**'P (= ***ʔa**'P) 'leaf-bearing tree' ('aspen' or the like) > IE: NaIE *a|osp- ~ *a|ops- 'aspen'

11. ***ʔaç**'∇ 'low place, depression, wadi, pond'

12. ₂ ***ʔA**'d'∇ (= ***ʔA**'d'∇) 'foot'

13. ***ʔûHd**∇(R∇) 'breast' > IE: NaIE *ōydh-/*ūd^h- 'female breast, mamma'

13a. (₂?) ***ʔü**'χ|**ʔ**'d∇ (or ***ʔu**h^d∇?) 'one' > ?φ IE: NaIE *^oed^h₁- in Sl *ed(ъ)-va 'hardly, only just' and *ed-inъ ~ *ed-bnъ 'one'

14. (₂?) ***ʔedi**N∇ 'pater familias' (or 'owner'?) > ?σ IE: NaIE *^oed^hno- ('≈ clan'?) or cd. *s^w-ed^hno- ('≈ one's own clan')

15. ₂ Ll. ***ʔaga** 'uncle, elder person'

15a. ₂ ***ʔæg**∇R∇ '≈ bone of the leg\foot'

16. $\text{?}\sigma \text{ *}\text{ʔa}^{\text{h}}\text{a}$ 'thing(s)', collective pc. of inanimate ('≈ de ça') > IE $\text{*}\text{-}\text{h}_2$ (> NaIE $\text{*}\text{-}\text{a}$ and AnIE $\text{*}\text{-}\text{a}$), ending of pl. ntr. (nom./accus.)

17. $\text{?}\text{a}^{\text{h}}\text{kê}$ 'to chase, to drive away, to take away' > IE: NaIE $\text{*}\text{ag-}$ 'drive'

18. $\text{*}\text{äka}$ 'be evil, hate' > IE $\text{*}\text{H}\text{o}|\text{ag-}$ (or $\text{*}\text{ʔ}\text{o}|\text{ag-?}$), $\text{*}\text{H}|\text{ʔ}\text{o}|\text{agos}$ 'pain, ache', (?) 'evil'

19. $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{h}}\text{kE}$ (= $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{h}}\text{kü?}$) 'self' (→ 'myself') > IE $\text{*}\text{ʔe}\text{gh}\nabla\text{-m}$ / $\text{*}\text{ʔe}\text{goh}$ 'I'

20. $\text{?}\text{o}^{\text{h}}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{âL}\nabla$ '∈ to eat'

21. Ll. $\text{*}\text{a}\text{Ḳa}$ 'elder relative, grandfather'

22. $\text{*}\text{äla}$, pc. of prohibition and categorical negation

23. $\text{*}\text{el}\nabla$ 'clan, tribe' (→ 'all', prn. of plurality) > IE $\text{*}\text{ʔol-}$ > $\text{*}\text{ol-yo-}$, $\text{*}\text{ol-no-}$ ('everybody' →) 'whole, all, each'

24. $\text{*}\text{E}\text{ḷA}$, dem. prn. of collectivity (connected with $\text{*}\text{ʔel}\nabla$ 'clan, tribe?') - an alternative reconstruction instead of 1249 ($\text{*}\text{ḷA}$, analytical marker of collectivity)

25. $\text{*}\text{ēl}\nabla$ 'deer' (and 'mountain goat'??) > IE $\text{*}\text{ʔh}\text{el-n-}$ 'deer'

26. $\text{*}\text{ʔil}^{\text{r}}\text{A}^{\text{h}}$ 'stand still, stay; place to stay' > IE $\text{*}\text{ʔel}\text{ī}$ (or $\text{*}\text{ḡh}\text{el}\text{ī?}$) ~ ? $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{il-}$ > NaIE $\text{*}\text{el}\text{ī}$, $\text{*}\text{el-}$, $\text{*}\text{il-}$ v. 'rest, stillstehen'

27. $\text{*}\text{ʔi}\text{ṽ}\nabla$ 'eye' > ? IE: Clt: OW {Flr.} ail 'eyebrow', W ael 'supercilium, ora'

28. $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{o}\text{ṽ}\nabla$ 'that (visible)' > IE: NaIE $\text{*}\text{ol-}$ 'that (remote)'

29. $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{h}}\text{L}\nabla$ (or $\text{*}\text{ʔoyi}\text{ṽ}\nabla?$) 'bough, hook' (→ 'hang on a hook')

30. $\text{?}\text{u}\text{ṽ}\nabla$ 'soil, foundation, earth'

31. $\text{*}\text{ʔ}\text{ü}\text{L}\text{ûd}\nabla$ 'to grow' > IE $\text{*}\text{ʔle}\text{ydh-}$ / $\text{*}\text{ʔlou}\text{dh-}$ / $\text{*}\text{ʔludh-}$ 'grow'

32. $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{EL}\text{ḷi}\text{mA}$ '∈ tree' ('elm' or the like) > IE: NaIE $\text{*}\text{ḷmo-}$ 'elm'

33. $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{a}\text{í}\text{a}$ 'food' > IE $\text{*}\text{ʔal-}$ (or $\text{*}\text{Hel-}$ > NaIE $\text{*}\text{al-}$) v. 'feed, nourish'

34. $\text{*}\text{ʔuh}\text{ḷ}\text{ḷi}\text{ṽ}\nabla$ 'hut'

35. $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{ü}\text{ḷi}\text{ḷg}\text{ḷa}$ 'cold (Kälte)' > IE: NaIE $\text{*}\text{alg}\text{h-}$ 'cold'

36. $\text{*}\text{ʔam}\nabla$ (= $\text{*}\text{ham}\nabla?$), dem. prn. ('iste?'), 'now'

37. Ll. $\text{*}\text{emA}$ 'mother' (the most probable source of the fem. ending of pronouns in B, Eg and Ch)

38. $\text{*}\text{ʔem}\nabla$ 'seize, hold' (→ 'take') > IE $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{em-}$ / $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{o}\text{m-}$ v. 'take, get'

39. $\text{*}\text{ʔ}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{h}}\text{m}\nabla$ 'kin, clan, everybody' > IE $\text{*}\text{ʔH}\text{om-}$ 'every'

40. $\text{?}\text{amga}$ 'dry, thirst(y)'

41. $\text{?}\text{ämP}\nabla$ '≈ wolf'

42. $\text{*}\text{ʔam}\text{ḷ}\text{ḷi}\text{ṽ}\text{R}\nabla$ (or $\text{*}\text{ʔam}^{\text{r}}\text{o}^{\text{h}}(-\text{ḷR}\text{ḷi})?$) 'morning, daylight' > IE $\text{*}\text{ʔH}\text{x}\text{ām}(e)\text{r}$ / $\text{*}\text{ʔH}\text{x}\text{ām-n-}$ 'day'

43. *ʔʰoʰmrE 'burn' (intr.), 'shine, be bright', 'dawn' > IE *ʔ|Hxām(e)r / *ʔ|Hxām-n 'day'
44. *ʔʰomśa 'flesh, meat' > IE: NaIE *mēm̥s- 'meat'
45. *ʔiñʰAʰ (= *ʔinʰAʰ?) 'place' ([in daughter-lgs.] → 'in') > IE *ʔen/*ṇ, *ʔeni 'inside'; 'in, into'
46. *ʔoñ∇ 'self, the same'
47. *ʔäyñâ or *ʔäy,Eñâ 'nothing, there is no...'
48. *ʔAN̄s∇ (*ʔaN̄s∇?) '≈ ∈ foot'
49. *ʔañ̄∇,s∇ '≈ friend(ly), favourable, useful' > IE: NaIE *ans- v. 'be favourable'
50. (₂?) *ʔiñ∇šê 'person, man'
51. *ʔ∇nt̄∇ (or *ʔ∇nt̄∇?) 'he', relative 'he who, that which' > IE *-ent-/*-ont-, sx. of participles
52. (₂?) *ʔaŋo '∈ snake' > IE: NaIE *angʷh̥i- ~ *angʷi- 'snake'
53. *ʔayŋo 'marrow, brain, soft fat of animals' (→ 'to smear, to anoint') - a variant rec. of a N word instead of 2600a: *Xayŋo (= *h̥|xayŋo) 'marrow, brain, soft fat of animals' (which is more plausible)
54. *ʔäŋ̄|g∇ 'chin'
55. *ʔaŋqʰiʰ '≈ breathe' > IE *ʔ|HxanH- (> NaIE *anə-) v. 'breathe'
56. *ʔaŋga 'to open', 'opening' (esp. 'mouth'), 'entrance' > IE: NaIE *oʰaʰŋ̄ḡh̥- > Lt angà 'opening, aperture, orifice'
57. *ʔʰoʰŋKa 'to pant, to sigh, to groan' > IE: NaIE *enk-/ *onk- v. 'sigh, groan'
58. *ʔʰaʰP∇ 'take, seize' > IE *ʔʰep- > Ht ep(p)- / ap(p)- v. 'take, seize, grab, pick, capture', NaIE *ap-/ *ēp- '≈ touch, hold'
59. *ʔêp̄∇ 'mouth' (→ 'speak')
60. ₂ *ʔopa '≈ powder, dust, small pieces of dirt'
61. ?₂ WW? ≈ *ʔ∇p∇ 'monkey' > IE: a word reconstructible as NaIE {P} *abō(n)- 'monkey', but most probably spread by borrowing
62. *ʔäPʰi 'bake, cook food on hot stones' > IE: *ʔ|HepH- v. 'cook, bake'
63. (₂?) *ʔ∇q∇ 'thing(s)' and prn.\n. of plurality
64. *ʔʰü|uʰqʰyê 'night, dark hours' > IE *oʰheγH- / *h̥weH- / *h̥woH- > NaIE *aγ- / *əwē- / *əwō- v. 'spend the night (übernachten), sleep'
65. *ʔar∇ 'earth, land, place' > IE: *ʔʰer- 'earth', NaIE *ārō- 'open space'

66. ***ʔaR∇** 'member of one's clan\family' > IE ***ʔaro-** ~ ***ʔaryo-** 'member of one's own ethnic group' (→ 'freeman') > NaIE ***aryo-** id., Ht **ar ā-** 'member of one's own ethnic group, peer, companion, friend'
67. ***ʔer∇** 'to divide; one share, one, single'
68. ***ʔuRE** or ***ʔüR∇** 'drink, swallow'
69. ***ʔur∇** 'to gather' (→ 'everybody belonging to...', 'clan, relatives; multitude') > IE: NaIE ***wer-**/***wŕ-** 'multitude, group of people, troop'
70. ***ʔUr∇ (ba)** 'squirrel' > IE: NaIE ***wer-** (and rdp.: ***werwer-**, as well as post-IE variants in daughter-lgs.: ***wēwer-**, ***wajwer-**, ***wīl;wer-**) '≈ squirrel'
71. ***ʔ∇ʳʳ∇** (> ***r∇ʔ**), theme-focalizing (topicalizing) pc. (see 1953: ***r∇** [< ***ʔ∇ʳʳ∇**]) > IE: nom.-accus. ending ***-r** in heteroclitic nouns.
72. ***ʔ∇ʳr∇** 'towards' (→ 'in?') > IE: NaIE ***-r**, locative sx. in adverbs
- 72a. ***ʔiʔyʳaʳ** 'drag, pull, push'
73. ***ʔuʳwʳr∇** (or ***ʔü-ʔ**) 'light (lux), fire'
74. ***ʔirʳEʔû** 'entrails' > IE: NaIE {P} ***oreu-**/***oreu-** 'gut'
75. ***ʔerqʳiʳ** '∈ ruminant' > IE: NaIE ***er-**~***eri-** '∈ ruminant'
76. ***ʔuʳor∇q∇** (or ***ʔuʳor∇q∇ʳʳ∇ʔ**) 'path, way'
77. ***ʔaRba** 'to lie in ambush, to scheme evil to so.', '(?) to use magic tools'; an alt. et.: N ***ʔaRpaʔ∇** 'make magic'
78. ***ʔARčA** (or ***ʔAčʳ∇ʳA**) 'trace' (→ 'sign', 'choose')
79. ***ʔarʳ∇ʳka** (or ***yarʳ∇ʳkaʔ**) 'see, observe' > IE: NaIE ***re(:)g-** id.
80. (₂ʔ) ***ʳʳaRʳH₂∇m∇** (**H₂** = ***hʔ**) 'upper part of a limb' > IE: NaIE ***aramo-**/***ŕmo-** 'arm'
81. ***ʔoʳʳuʳ** 'antelope, deer, mountain goat'
82. ***ʔüʳ∇** or ***ʔuʳE** 'top' > IE: Ht **ar u-** 'high' (× N ***H₁erU** 'go upwards, rise') || ʔσ NaIE ***wer-** 'knob'
83. (₂ʔ) ***ʔʳüʳʳ∇w∇** 'large feline'
84. ***ʔʳäʳśoʳ** 'stay, be' > IE ***ʔes-**/***ʔs-** > NaIE ***es-**/***s-** v. 'be'
85. ***ʔis∇** (or ***ʔiʳs∇ʔ**) 'to sit', 'seat (the part of the body that bears the weight in sitting)' > IE ***ʔēs-** v. 'be seated'
86. ***ʔüs∇** 'fire'
87. ***ʳʳʳ∇ś∇** 'they' > IE: [1] ***-es** (< ****ʳʳes**), nom. pl. com. of nominal parts of speech and participles, [2] ***-n-s** (< ***-m** accus. + ***-s** pl.), accus. pl. com. (of nominal parts of speech and participles), NaIE ***-ŋ-s** acc. pl. m./f. of consonantic stems

88. ${}_2$ *ʔi|üś'U' t̪ ∇ 'to sweep, to rake'
89. *ʔ∇,š'ü' h₂ ∇ 'wild boar' > IE: NaIE *sū-s, *su'w-os '(wild or domesticated) pig'
90. *ʔ'at ∇ 'female, woman' (→ HS marker of fem. in nouns & verbs)
91. *ʔitê 'eat' > IE *ʔed- v. 'eat' ⇨ IE *ʔodont-, *ʔdont-/ʔdnt-'tooth'
92. *ʔat_Lʔ, ∇ 'come', ? 'walk' > IE: NaIE *°a|e|ot- 'go, walk'
93. ${}_2$ *ʔEtûR ∇ 'day, noon'
- 93a. *ʔ'e' t̪ ∇ 'make' (→ causativizing morpheme)
94. *ʔey' ∇' t̪ ∇ 'reach, obtain'
95. *ʔot̪ ∇, h ∇, (or *ʔot̪, h, ∇) 'heavy', → 'difficult'
96. *ʔ'a'wû 'whether?' (pc. of general question), 'or' > IE: NaIE *°aṽ 'or', *we(:) / *u 'whether?', 'or'
97. *ʔ∇w ∇y ∇ 'island, seashore' > IE: NaIE *°oṽyo- > Gmc *awja-'island'
98. ${}_2$ *ʔûXî 'egg' (or 'white of egg') > IE: NaIE *oṽ(y)o- 'egg'
99. *ʔ'a' y ∇ 'say, speak, call' > IE: NaIE ≈ *aṽ- '≈ say, speak'
100. *ʔ'a' y ∇ 'mother' (→ 'female', a marker of the fem. [sex or grammatical gender]) > ? IE: pGmc *aṽθī 'mother' (from a N or pre-IE nominal phrase); NaIE *-ī, *-ī-, a nominal sx. of fem.
101. *ʔä y ∇ (= *ʔä y a?) 'which?', 'what?'
102. *ʔ'e' y ∇ 'come, arrive' > IE *ʔeṽ-/ʔi- v. 'go'
103. ${}_2$ *ʔæžEkU (= *ʔæžikU?) 'thorn, hook' (→ 'tooth')
104. *ʔ'ü' ž ∇ (or *ʔ'ü' h ž ∇) 'throat; to swallow' > IE *ʔ|h o ʔ|h w(e)s- or *ʔ|h o w ʔ|h (e)s- 'mouth'
105. ${}_2$ *ʔûž ∇ 'hear', (→ ?) 'ear' > IE *ʔ|Hoṽs-/ *ʔ|Hu-s- 'ear'
106. *ʔ|Γ a ʔ ∇ (= *ʔ|g|Y a ʔ ∇) 'grow, become' (→ 'be')
107. *ʔ'æ' bU 'female breast, bosom'
108. ≈ *ʔ ∇ C ü, ʔ ∇, P ∇ (or *ʔ ∇ C y û, ʔ ∇, P ∇) 'salt'
109. *ʔ A ç' ∇ (= *ʔ A ç' U' ??) 'to blow, to yawn'
110. ${}_2$ *ʔ ∇ ç ∇ L ∇ 'guts'
111. *ʔa w ç ∇ (or *ʔa ç w ∇) 'light of the sun below\on the horizon' > IE: NaIE *aṽs-/ *us- (/ *wes-?) 'shine (leuchten)'
112. *ʔä ç' ∇ 'bush, shrubs, forest'

113. *ʕüĈE or *ʕüĈ∇ 'exchange, compensate\ion' (→ 'trade', 'revenge') > IE *_lH_Xwes-/ *_lH_Xwos-, {EI} *wes- 'buy', {EI} *wes-no- 'purchase'

114. *ʕad∇ 'limit, edge' (?) → 'up to, until, towards' > IE *haT ({EI} *h_hed) 'at, to' > NaIE *aT 'towards'

115. *ʕ'o'dU 'go'

116. *ʕud∇ 'follow' (→ 'repeat, continue')

117. *ʕ'æ'go 'to drink' > IE *h₂eg^hω- 'drink'

118. ₂ ≈ *ʕæ'y^ag∇ 'fat'

119. *ʕ'ogU1∇ (or *H₂ogU1∇) 'offspring, child, young (of an animal); to beget, to bear a child'

120. ₂ *ʕok∇ (or *ʕoK∇?) 'listen' or 'ear'

121. ?σ *ʕayka ≈ move (quickly), jump' > IE: NaIE *aig- {P} '(sich) heftig bewegen, schwingen, vibrieren'

122. *ʕaKo 'water' > IE *HeK^ω- (or *HaK^ω-) 'water' > NaIE *ak^ω-ā id.

123. *ʕ'oK_i 'sharp point\edge' > IE *H^ωeK̂- (~ *HeK̂-?) / *H^ωK̂- 'sharp, pointed' > NaIE *oK̂- / *aK̂- id.

124. *ʕuKa (or *ʕuk∇ʔa, *ʕAwuKa, *ʕAwuk∇ʔa?) 'see', 'eye' > IE: *H^ωeK^ω-/*HeuK- 'eye', v. 'learn'

125. ?σ ₂ *ʕEK∇'ʒ'∇ ≈ to peck, to prick' (of birds and other animals)

126. *ʕA1∇ (= *ʕa1E or *ʕä1î) 'height, top', 'climb, go up'

127. *ʕ'a'1∇ 'burn (esp. sacrifices), use magic means (sacrifices, magic formulae, etc.) to produce a particular result' > IE *H¹e1- (≈ *H¹a1-) v. 'burn, burn sacrifices'

128. *ʕä1U 'know'

129. *ʕo1∇ (= *ʕo1ü?) 'starve, die; dead' > IE {EI} *we1- 'die'

130. *ʕ|g'æ'h1u or (if the Ht cognate is accepted) *Γ'æ'h1u 'reddish, yellow, brown' > IE *He1u-/ *He1ω- 'reddish, yellow'; ? Ht {Pv.} hahli-, {Ts.} hahla- 'green, yellow'

131. (₂?) *ʕu1ʕê 'recent' (→ new, young')

131a. ₂ *ʕ|g_o1_l∇y₁∇ 'leaf'

131b. ?σ *ʕ'aL_op∇ 'weak, exhausted' > IE *ha1p- 'weak, swooned, exhausted'

132. *ʕa1|1ü 'a liliaceous plant (garlic, onion, aloë or sim.)' > IE: NaIE *a(:)lu- '∈ liliaceous plant of sharp taste'

133. *ǵaíŋqU 'to bend', 'a bend, a joint in a limb' (esp. 'elbow', 'ankle') > IE *helk_Lʷ_J- / *holk_Lʷ_J- 'bent, elbow'

134. *ǵim'ê' 'suck, swallow'

135. *ǵ'o'mdE 'stand upright, rise' > IE *Hend^h-/*Hnd^h- v. 'rise, appear'

136. ₂ *ǵomKê '(ε part of the) neck'

137. *ǵ'umŋ|ñŋ 'to sleep, to lose consciousness/remembrance of'

138. *ǵôyñŋ 'see, look; eye' > IE **_LH_Jweĵn- > NaIE (in IIr only) *^oweĵn- v. 'look, see'; ? *Ĥēn (or *ǵēn) 'siehe da!'

138a. *ǵiñ_Lŋqŋ 'live'

139. *ǵoñ₃ŋ 'fang, stake' → 'weapon (dart, javelin, or the like)' > IE *ǵ'ŋ₀si-s ({EI} *h₂|h₃ŋ₀sis) 'large (offensive) knife, dagger, ? sword'

140. *ǵupŋ 'take wing', 'up' > IE *Hupo > NaIE *upo- 'upon, on to'; NaIE *up-ero- 'upper', *ups- 'high, upper'

141. *ǵŋPŋrŋ '(river-)bank' > IE: NaIE *āper-o-, *āper-yo- 'shore, river bank', 'mainland'

142. (₂?) *ǵŋpŋRŋ 'wild boar' > IE *hepero- > NaIE *ap(e)ro-s 'wild boar'

143. ₂ *ǵArŋ 'dry, arid'

144. *ǵiR'i' '(male, young) big ungulate' > IE: NaIE *er(i)-b^h- (with the sx. *-b^h(0)- of animal names) 'ε horned artiodactyl' (×N *H'æ'Rŋ 'goat, sheep')

145. ?σ₂ *ǵŋrŋ 'run'

146. *ǵarH₂|wu ⇝ *ǵaH₂ru 'back (dos), loins'

147. *ǵurŋKŋ 'to flee'

148. *ǵa'r'ŋ ⇝ *ǵaRi '≈ without, no' > IE: NaIE *ar- / *ōr- v. 'deny'

148a. ₂ *ǵ|geŋ 'raincloud, rain'

149. *ǵaŋK'u' 'sinew' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'bowstring, bow') > IE *Herku- ~ *HerK^ω- 'bow, net'

150. ₂ *ǵEwŋSŋ '(ε) grass' > AdS of IE *_LH_Jweĵs- > NaIE *weĵs- v. 'grow, sprout forth' (<N *wîŝ'ŋ 'to grow' [esp. of plants])

151. *ǵeŝ'i' 'make, do' > IE: Ht essa- / issa- 'do, make'

152. *ǵoŝŋ(-Kŋ) 'ε tree' > IE *H^ωes- 'ash-tree' ({EI} *h₂eHōs 'ash')

153. *ǵaŋU 'ε fish' > IE: NaIE *ateli- (and *ǵ'ati-?) 'ε fish' (×N *X'o'ŋ'i' 'ε fish')

154. *ǵaŋŋ 'to throw, to cast'

155. * ṣot ▽ 'breathe, blow' > IE * $\text{h}^{\text{w}}\text{ot-}/\text{*h}_\text{o}^{\text{w}}\text{t-}$ > NaIE * $\text{ōt-}/\text{at-}$ 'breathe'

155a. * ṣut ▽ '≈ hand (palm of hand with fingers?)'

156. * ṣawu ▽ 'shout, speak' > IE NaIE (?) * °au- > o Gk (ipf.) $\alpha\upsilon\epsilon$, ft. $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$, aor. $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ 'cry out, shout, call aloud'

157. * ṣaw'ou ▽ 'spend the night, sleep' > IE: * $\text{°heuH-}/\text{*h}_\text{u}^{\text{w}}\text{eH-}/\text{*h}_\text{u}^{\text{w}}\text{oH-}$ > NaIE * $\text{au-}/\text{*awē-}/\text{*awō-}$ v. 'spend the night (übernachten), sleep', * aus- id.

158. * ṣuy'h ▽ 'to bend' > IE * hweijX- v. 'twist, weave, plait, braid'

159. ?σ * ṣäz'g ▽ 'wedge'

160. * ṣiž ▽ 'strong, healthy' > IE: NaIE * $\text{ejs-}/\text{*ojs-}$ 'move with impetus', * isəro-s 'vehement, strong'

160a. * ṣaž ▽ 'white, bright' > IE: Ht $\text{asara-} \sim \text{esara-}$ 'white, bright'

161. *bA, adjectival pc. forming analytical (→ derived) names of quality bearers, nomina possessoris, and animal names > IE: NaIE * $\text{-b}^{\text{h}}\text{o-}$, [1] sx. of animal names, [2] sx. of adjectives

162. $\text{}_2$ *b ▽, pc. forming analytical (→ derived) nomina abstracta > IE: NaIE * $\text{-b}^{\text{h}}\text{o-s}$, * $\text{-b}^{\text{h}}\text{ā}$, sx. of abstract nouns

163. $\text{}_2$ *b ō? ▽ 'to go'

164. o, ι *b ûf ▽ 'blow, inflate', (→ ?) 'swell' > IE: NaIE * $\text{°b}^{\text{h}}\text{ōu-}/\text{b}^{\text{h}}\text{əu-}$ v. 'blow'

165. ι *b iç ▽ ~ *b iĉ ▽ 'small, little'

166. $\text{}_2$ *b ▽ $\text{ç}_\text{ι}$ ▽ R ▽ 'to cut'

167. *b oča '(young) deer'

168. *b iĉ ▽ 'cut, crumble, crush' > AdS of NaIE * $\text{pejs-}/\text{*pis-}$ v. 'crush, pound' < N * p'äy's'i or * piš'i 'crush, break in pieces'

169. $\text{}_2$ *b ▽ g'ĉ ▽ '≈ bad, wicked'

170. *b 'u'ĉf ▽ '≈ to tear to pieces'

170a. $\text{}_2$ *bAd ▽ 'many, multitude'

171. *bed 'ê 'to pierce, to prick' > IE * $\text{b}^{\text{h}}\text{ed}^{\text{h-}}$ v. 'pierce, prick, dig'

172. * 'b'ed ▽ 'back of sth.'

173. *bod ▽ 'body, belly' > ?σ IE: NaIE * $\text{b}^{\text{h}}\text{ud}^{\text{h-}}$ men 'lower part, bottom'

174. $\text{}_2$ *b $\text{üd}_\text{ι}$ ▽ ç ▽ 'be thick'

174a. *b ▽ d'h|? E 'to plait' (→ 'net')

174b. $\text{}_2$ *bad ι ▽ X ▽ 'be open'

175. (₂?) *bûd₁∇₁X|q∇ 'be awake; feel, pay attention; be excited, be cheerful' > IE: NaIE *b^heu₁d^h- {P} 'wach sein, geweckt\geistig\rege sein'

176. *baHgü (= *baḥ|hgü?) 'forearm' > IE: NaIE *b^hā'g^hu-s 'elbow, forearm'

177. ₂ *bû₁y₁gE 'stinging insect' > IE: NaIE *b^hu₁g^h₁- 'insect'

177a. *bAga (or *bAχa?) 'be(come) visible, appear' > IE: NaIE *b^hā- 'appear, become visible'

178. *b^hi'gê 'much' > IE: [1] ≈ *b^heo|oj- > Av baē-var, baē-van, Phl bēvar, NPrs بَيور biṽār 'ten thousand, myriad', Oss: I bīrā, D berā, bewrā 'many, much, very' [2] one of the sources of *-b^heH, sx. of abstract nouns

179. *beha (or *bāha?) 'shine, be bright' > IE *b^heh|x- / *b^hoh|x- / *b^hh|x- > NaIE *b^hē- / *b^hō- / *b^ha- 'shine (glänzen, leuchten, scheinen)'

180. ₂ *baH₂∇ 'to tie, to bind'

181. *buHi 'grow, appear, become' > IE *b^heu₁H- v. 'grow, be'

182. *b^ho'ka 'put out, throw out' (→ 'sweep out') > IE: NaIE *b^heu₁g- ~ b^heu₁g^h- 'remove' (→ v. 'clean, set free' → 'save')

183. *buk^ho' (or *buk^ho'∇?) 'run, run away' > IE: NaIE *b^he(:)g^hω- ~ *b^heu₁g- v. 'flee'

184. *b^ho'ka 'to heat, to roast, to burn' > IE: NaIE *b^hōg- vt. 'roast, bake, burn'

185. *bukE∇ 'billy goat, ram' > IE *b^hu(:)g^ho-s 'buck, billy-goat', NaIE ({P}: term of endearment) *b^hukko-s 'he-goat, ram'

186. *baḶa (or *bag|k₁a₁?a?) 'stick, sprout; (?) to sprout' > IE: NaIE *bak- 'stick, staff used for support, club'

187. ₂ *baḶ∇ 'to look'

188. *buḶa 'bovines' > IE: NaIE ≈ *bu(:)k-/bouk- 'bull'

189. *buḶ∇ (or *būḶ∇?) 'cheek' > IE: NaIE *b^huḶ(Ḷ)∇ or *b^huk(k)∇ 'cheek'

190. *būḶa '∈ a stinging insect' > IE: NaIE *b^hou₁k-/ *b^huk- 'bee'

191. *būḶ'a' 'to bend; bent' > IE: NaIE *b^heu₁g- ~ *b^heu₁g^h- vt. 'bend'

192. *b^hôhi'ko 'be white\bright\light (hell), shine white' > IE: NaIE *b^hei₁g^hω-/ *b^hoi₁g^hω-/ *b^hi₁g^hω- 'shine (glänzen)'

193. ≈ *BUḶçE (or ≈ *BUH₂aḶçE?) 'to tie', 'tie' (→ 'rope') > IE: NaIE *b^hask^ho' - 'bundle'

194. *baL'ü' 'bad, harm' > IE: NaIE *b^ha₁l^hω- 'evil, wicked'

195. *biṼU 'be warm, burn; warm'

- 196.** *buL∇ 'to stir up (liquid); turbid' > IE (+ ext. or sx.): NaIE *bʰl-end- v. 'be(come) turbid, mix'
- 197.** ₂ *bʱüʲ|í∇ 'a shoot'
- 197a.** *b∇L∇ 'dove' > IE: NaIE: Ltv balôdis, Lt balañdis id. || Oss: I bälön, D bäläw 'domesticated pigeon', etc.
- 198.** *biLuʔê (= *biʎuʔê?) 'cloud'
- 199.** *b∇L∇ʔa 'to blow, to inflate' > IE: NaIE *bʰlʳā̃- (/ *bʰelʲə̃-?) id.
- 200.** *baLɿ∇ 'blind' > IE: NaIE *bʰl-end- v. 'be(come) blind, not to see'
- 201.** *baʎli,ya (or *baʎli,yʰU') 'to swallow; throat'
- 202.** *b∇Lhᵛ∇ 'leaf, leaves, green plants' > IE *bʰelh-, *bʰl(o)H-t-, {EI} *bʰolom 'leaf', (+ *t-ext.) IE *bʰlh₂d- ({EI} *bʰlh₂d-) 'leaf'
- 203.** *beLk∇g∇ (= *beʲk∇g∇?) 'belly, waist' > IE: NaIE *bʰelghġh-'belly'
- 204.** *baʲli,k'a 'to shine' > IE: NaIE *bʰelg-/ *bʰjg-/ *bʰleg- 'burn, shine', NaIE *bʰlejg-/ *bʰlig- 'light-coloured', 'shine'
- 205.** ₂ *b∇Liʔ|ɿᵛ,kʰü' 'beat, strike' > IE ≈ *bʰlihġ(w)- 'strike'
- 206.** *baʲlŋ'∇ 'wash, immerse' > Gk βαλανεύων 'a bath, bathing room' and βαλανεύς 'bath-man'
- 207.** ₂ *bEí∇ 'boil, cook'
- 208.** *bihí|ʎ∇ 'shout, call, speak' > IE: NaIE *bʰelʲə̃- v. 'sound, speak'
- 209.** *baHí∇ 'pain, wound' > IE *bʰeĤl- 'pain, wound'
- 210.** *b'oʔi'í|ʎ∇ 'swell' > IE: NaIE *bʰel- v. 'swell'
- 211.** *bôíX'a' 'tail, penis' > IE: NaIE *bʰ]o- (= *bʰ]no-, *bʰ]Ho-?) 'penis'
- 212.** *beñ|h'∇ 'younger relative'
- 213.** *b∇hæñy∇ 'bone' (esp. 'bone of a limb') > IE: NaIE *°bʰojno- > Gmc *bajna- 'bone, leg'
- 214.** *bæntı∇ (~ *bæñd∇?) 'to tie' > IE: NaIE *bʰendʰ- v. 'bind'
- 215.** *boŋE 'bosom, breast (front of the body)'
- 216.** *beŋɿ|x,i ≈ head'
- 217.** *buŋgä 'thick; to swell' > IE *bʰenġh-/ *bʰŋġh- 'lump, thick'
- 217a.** *bEPt∇ 'lip(s), mouth'
- 218.** ? *b∇qâ (= *boqâ?) 'side of body, side' > IE: NaIE *°bʲh₂okʷ > Sl *bökb 'side of body'
- 219.** *bAr∇ 'earth, land; dust'

219a. *beR∇ 'mud, swamp' > IE: NaIE *^ob^hō[̄]r- > SI *bara 'swamp, stagnant water, (?) small river'

219b. *bor∇ 'mountain, hill'

220. *buRu (or *buRü) 'break' > IE: NaIE *b^hre_u- 'break, tear', {E} *b^hre_u- 'cut, break up', (+ext.) *b^hre_{us}- 'break'

221. *bUr∇ 'turn round, rotate'

222. ₂ *buR∇ (or *büR∇) 'flint' (→ 'to cut\carve with a flint') or 'to cut\carve' > (→ 'flint') > AdS of IE: NaIE *b^her- 'work with a sharp instrument, cut' (< N *bô[̂]r'a[̂] 'pierce, bore')

223. *buR∇, *buR_L∇-, 'K'∇ 'storm, stormy wind' (→ [in U and A] 'snowstorm') > IE: NaIE {AD} *b^her-/*b^he_ur- v. 'be stormy', 'storm'

224. *ba[̂]?[̂]eri 'hold, take' > IE: NaIE *b^her- v. 'take, bring, carry'

225. *bU?R∇ (probably *bo?R∇) 'to dig; a pit, well' > IE: NaIE *b^her- v. 'dig', ?σ NaIE *b^hrē_u-_g / b^hrē_u-n- / b^hru-n- 'spring (fons)'

225a. (₂?) *b[̂]A[̂]ξ∇r∇ '∈ ungulate'

225b. ₂ *bohr∇ 'loose earth, dust'

226. ₂ *bUhr∇ 'be light' (of colour)

227. (₂?) *b∇[̂]h[̂]R∇ 'blow, inflate, swell'

228. *[̂]b[̂]uXr∇ 'back, rear'

229. *bär?∇ 'to give'

230. *berE?a 'to give birth to; child' > IE: NaIE *b^her-/*b^ho_r- v. 'give birth', 'child', *b^her-no- 'foetus, child', IE *b^hreH-tēr > NaIE *b^hrā-ter- 'kinsman of ego's generation and of the same exogamous moiety' → 'brother'

231. *bü|ur_L?∇ 'lock of hair, down'

232. *bärξâ 'bud, leaf' > IE: Ht p̄arsdu {Frd.} 'bud, sprout'

233. *borûξ∇ (or *barûξ∇) 'trunk' (→ 'log') > IE: NaIE *b^hruH- ~ b^hreHw- > NaIE *b^hrū- ~ *b^hrē_u- 'log'

234. *bôri[̂]γ[̂]U 'loose earth, dust'

235. *bArh[̂]ê[̂] 'to shine' > IE *b^her_LH_J- (= *b^her[̂]H-?) > NaIE *b^her_La_J- 'shine (glänzen)', IE *b^her[̂]H- +ext. > NaIE *b^hrē-ĝ- 'shine'

235a. ₂ *bAr[̂]h[̂]∇ 'be hungry, want' (→ 'love')

236. *borHû ≈ 'belly', 'internal organs' > IE: NaIE *b^hrū-n- > OI b^hrū[̂]ṇa-m 'embryo' || MHG briune, brūne 'pudenda muliebria' || Cz brnka 'placenta'

237. ₂ *bûrûH∇ 'eyebrow, eyelash' > IE *b^hruH- > NaIE *b^hrū- 'eyebrow'

238. ***barq**∇ (~ ***barX**∇) 'to go, to go away, to step'
239. ***büryi** 'to cover'
240. ₂ ***b**∇R₁ŭĉ∇ '≈ belly' > IE: NaIE {Vn.} ***b^hreus-**/***b^hrus-** '≈ chest, belly'
241. ***bAR**₁∇₁d∇ 'to pass; way, road' > IE: NaIE ***b^hre(:)d^h-** v. 'pass, leap over, wade'
242. ***bur**₁u₁d∇^g∇ (~ ***bar**₁u₁d∇^g∇?) 'facial hair, animal's body hair, down' > IE: NaIE ***b^hard^hā** 'beard'
243. ***b^hi^hr**∇gE 'high, tall' > IE ***b^herĝ^h-** 'high' ⇨ ***b^herĝ^ho-s** 'mountain'
244. ₂ ***b^hE^hR**∇^k∇ 'knee'
- 244a. ***b^hi^hR**k|g∇ (~ ***p^hi^hR**g∇?) 'to dig'
245. *UA* ₂ ***buR**₁u₁k|g∇ 'run, jump'
246. (₂?) ***bôra**ḲE (or ***bôra** ḲE) 'to fall, to fell, to throw' > IE: NaIE ***b^hreĵ-** v. 'fall, fell'; ***bôr^hA^h** 'to fall, to let fall'
247. ***b**∇R₁∇₁ḵæ 'to flash, to shine' > IE: NaIE ***b^herĵ-** / ***b^hreĵ-** v. 'shine, glitter', ?σ Ht parkuis 'clean'
248. ***baRm**∇ '∈ stinging insect' > IE: o†NaIE_{amb} ***b^hrem-** 'a buzzing insect'
249. ***baR**Ĵ∇ 'be uneven, rough; bristle' > IE: NaIE {P} ***b^hars-**, **b^hṛōsti-**, ***b^hōrsti-** '≈ bristle, point, spike'
250. ***b^hA^hí**∇ 'old'
- 250a. ***bo**í∇ or ***bu**í∇ 'sun, day'
251. ***bô**í^a 'pierce, bore' > IE: NaIE ***b^her-** id.
252. ***bu**íu(-ḲU) (or ***bu**íü(-ḲU)) 'spurt, gush forth, boil, seethe' > IE: NaIE ***b^hrey-**/***b^herw-** 'boil', {EI} ***b^hrey-** 'brew'; (here??) NaIE ***b^hrēy-** ṛ / **b^hrēy-n-** / **b^hru-n-** 'spring (fons)'
253. ***b^hu^hX**í^a 'watercourse, river' > IE: NaIE ***b^he^hr**₁u₁-/***b^hō^hr-** 'body of water'
254. ***ba**í?∇ 'big, much, thick' > IE: NaIE ***b^her-** 'good, big'
255. ***bo**í^h?₁ŭ 'brown, yellow' > IE ***b^her-** 'brown', ***b^hreyH-** id., ***b^he-** **b^hru-** 'brown' (→ 'beaver')
256. ? ***b**∇^í₁∇₁d∇ 'hail' (and 'snow?')
257. (₂?) ***b^hi^hí^hüw^h**ga (or ***b^hi^hí^hu^h**ga?) '∈ edible fruit' > IE: NaIE ***b^hrūg-** 'fruit', v. 'use (as fruit)'
258. ? ₂ ***bU**ś|ĉ∇ 'to rub, to grind' > IE ***b^hes-** 'rub (off\away)'

259. ***buʔ_Lŋ_Lṣ_L∇** 'bad' > IE: NaIE ***^obʰoʷs-** > Gmc ***baʷsi**, ***baʷsu-** > OSx **bôsa** 'Posse', OHG **bōsi** 'useles, cowardly, weak', NHG **böse** 'bad, wicked, angry'

260. ***buṣ_L∇** 'to uncover, to peel', 'bare' > IE: NaIE ***bʰosō-** 'naked, bare'

261. ***bUṣ_Lṣ_L∇** (or ***bUṣ_Lʷ_L∇**?) 'breath' (→ 'odour, steam, smoke')

262. ***b^ra^t∇** '≈ luck; good' > IE: NaIE ***bʰ^re^d-**, {P} ***bʰad-** '≈ good, fortunate'

262a. ₂ ***bot_L∇** 'dust' or 'ashes'

262b. ***b^ræ^gUt_L∇** 'thigh, (calf of) leg'

263. ***bit_L∇_L^r∇** 'to hold'

264. ***bô^t^rṣ_L∇** 'to grow' (intr.), 'to sprout'

265. *UA* ₂ ***ba_Lṭ_L∇** '≈ cold; to feel cold, to freeze'

265a. ***bi_Lṭ_L∇** 'louse', '≈ parasitic insect'

266. ***bu_Lṭ_L∇** 'cut, cut off, cut into pieces'

267. ₂ ***bu_Lṭ_L∇** 'pistachio (and terebinth?) tree\nut'

268. ***ba_Lṣ_Lḡu_Lṭ_L∇** 'kick, push' > IE: NaIE {Mn.} ***bʰaʷd-** / {P} ***bʰud-** v. 'beat, chastise', {EI} ***bʰeʷd-** (prs. ***^lbʰoʷde_L**) 'strike, beat'

268a. ***ba_Lḡ_Lṭ_L^riⁱ∇** 'be quick; sudden'

269. ***b^rü^r^gâ_Lṭ_L∇** 'hunt, try to catch'

270. ***bu_Lw_Lṭ_L∇** 'the hinder part of a quadruped's body, the lower part of a human body, bottom' > IE: NaIE ***bʰudʰ-men** 'lower part, bottom' (in some lgs. transformed into ***bʰudʰ-mo-**, ***bʰudʰ-no** > ***bʰundʰo-**), {EI} ***bʰud^l-no-** 'bottom'

271. ***b^ri^lχa** (or ***b^ri^lqa**, ***büyχ|qa**?) 'beat, strike' > IE ***bʰe_LiH-** / **bʰiH** 'strike'

272. ***bay_L∇** 'place', 'to be (somewhere) (= 'estar') > IE: NaIE ***-bʰe_Li/-bʰi**, postpositive marker of locative

273. ₂ ***b_L∇y_L∇** (or ***b_L∇y_Lʔ_L∇**) 'bee' > IE ***bʰe_Li_LH_L-** / ***bʰo_Li_LH_L-** / ***bʰiH-** 'bee'

274. ***be_Lʔy_L∇** 'body, self' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'soul')

275. ***baXy_L∇** ⇐ ***baXi** '≈ abundant' > (?) one of the sources of IE ***-bʰo-s**, ***-bʰā**, sx. of abstract nouns preserved in Sl ***-ba** and Lt **-bē**

276. ***b^re^ryX_L∇** 'tear, cut into pieces'

277. ***b^re^rṣ_L∇ḡy_L∇** 'to pour'

278. (₂?) **o** ***bû_Lṣ_L∇** '∈ insect' > IE: NaIE ***bʰey_LH_L-** / ***bʰoy_LH_L-** / ***bʰiH-** > NaIE ***bʰey-** / ***bʰoy-** / ***bʰī-** 'bee' (× N ?? ***b_L∇y_L∇** 'bee')

279. *bʼaʼhʒ∇ 'strike, thump'

280. *bažê 'ripen, be cooked (gar werden)', 'cook, (?) prepare' > IE: NaIE *^obʰō- v. 'warm, ? roast', ? +ext. *-g[ō]-: *^obʰōg[ō]- > Gk φώγω v. 'roast, toast, parch'

281. *bUyž∇ '∈ fur-bearing animal' > IE: NaIE *bʰel- '≈ marten', {E} 'wildcat; any small carnivore'

281a. ₂ *boʒ∇ 'hair, feather'

282. *bêžU(,q∇,) ~ *bêž,∇,q∇ 'big, high'

283. *bEΓ,∇,ž∇ 'ungulate animal (deer and sim.)'

284. (₂?) *ćE 'that' (distal or intermediate deixis)

285. (₂?) *ćuqbE or *ćüqb∇ 'carry away, throw (away)' > IE: NaIE *skeubʰ- {P} 'dahinschießen (flink), schießen, werfen, schieben', {E} 'push away, push ahead'

286. *coΓ|xč∇ or *čoΓ|xč∇ 'sweep, rub\scrape away\off'

287. *ć'ü'd∇ 'outstretched hand, span'

288. *ćodʃU '≈ defect, evil deed'

289. *Ceg∇ 'breast, milk'

290. ₂ *ćok∇ 'shelter, primitive house'

291. ₂ *Co'k'ü' 'small, little'

292. ʌ *ć|ćiKaKa 'to tickle' > IE: NaIE ʌ *^oskek-/ *^oskok- id.

293. *ciķP_∇ 'branch, shoot of a plant'

294. *C'a'ı∇ (= *ć'a'ı∇?) 'cold' > IE: NaIE *^okʰol-d- > Sl *xōldь 'cold'

295. *ćeīê 'to peel' > IE: NaIE *skol- 'peel' (n.)

296. *ćEī∇ 'be quiet, wait'

297. ₂ *coı|ı'ı∇ 'be\make empty'

297a. *ćaXoī∇ (or *ćoXaī∇?) 'to wind (round sth.), to tie'

298. ₂ *ćiīX∇ 'to defecate'

299. *ćoLķ∇ (~ *ćoLk∇) 'to advance with effort (to creep, to crawl, to climb, etc.)' > IE: NaIE *slenk- (~ *sleng-) v. 'creep, crawl'

300. *ćäıq∇ 'lean, thin' (of a body), 'reduced'

301. *ćaıEıo 'to split, to cut' > IE *skel_{LHXJ}-/*sk_{oLHXJ}-, {E} *skel- 'split (apart)'

302. *c'ı?A'm∇ (or *ciyAm∇) '∈ grass'

303. (₂?) *ć'o'mH₂E 'to smear, (?) to stroke' > IE: NaIE *smē- ~ *smeı-d- v. 'smear, stroke'

303a. ? ₂ *ć∇mqU '∈ fruit, berry'

304. ₂ *c'ʉ' nč ▽ or *č'ʉ' nč ▽ 'to crawl'
305. ₂ *C|Cü n d ▽ '∈ mouse'
306. *cu η ▽ 'to know' (← 'to have seen?'), 'to see'
307. *č'ü η ▽ 'finger, finger knuckle'
308. *c|č'ä' η K ▽ 'to break'
309. ₂ *c ▽ 'p' ▽ 'to cover', 'roof, a covering, shelter' > IE: NaIE *(s)kep- v. 'cover'
310. *čE g ▽ (= *čä g ▽?) 'to jump'
- 310a. *ci g U '∈ small rodent (mouse?)'
311. *čar ▽ (or *č'ar ▽) 'hard\firm, hardened crust, hard\rough surface' > IE: NaIE *sker- '≈ hard\dry skin, crust'
312. *čER ▽ 'small, little' > IE: NaIE (in Gmc) *°sker- (+exts.) 'lean; v. 'shrink, wrinkle, shrivel'
313. ?σ *cUR ▽ 'to move (go, swim, fly) away (or from one place to another)'
314. *c'a we' r ▽ 'finger, hand'
315. ₂ *čæ f R ▽ 'to burn sth.'
316. *č o H₂ L ▽ r ▽ 'to drip, to leak, to flow; drops'
317. ?σ ₂ *cAR L ▽ y ▽ ~ *cAYR ▽ 'freeze, feel cold', 'fever'
- 317a. *čûR'k'a 'watch, (?) watch over' > IE: NaIE *swerg_L' - 'watch over, be concerned about'
318. *č'ä' r ▽ 'dirt, dung, excrement, rubbish; defecate' > IE *skēr(-d^h)- 'defecate (cacare), excrete; dung, excrements'; *'so k_o r_o- (gen. *s(e)k' n-os) 'dung, excrements'
319. ₂ *čE t ▽ 'to cover' > IE: NaIE *(s)kēd- 'cover'
320. *c o w ▽ 'look at, look after, protect\guard' > IE: NaIE *(s)kew- 'worauf achten (beobachten, schauen)'
321. *čaw' h' ▽ 'to cover, to dress, to put\hang (on)' > IE *(s)k_L' h e u H- 'cover, wrap'
322. ?σ *č a | o x ũ '≈ mix, process grains' > ?σ IE: NaIE *skē ũ- 'poke\rake\stir (the fire)'
323. *č'i' χ E 'sweep, rub\scratch away' > IE: ?φ Ht s a n h- 'sweep, wipe away'
324. *č a or *č a (= *H i c | č a?), a marker of relative constructions (in descendant lgs.: → sx. of adjectives and singulatives [→ diminutives]) > IE: NaIE *-isk-, sx. of relative adjectives
325. ₂ *čæ 'away, downward' > IE: NaIE *°sk̂- > Sl *s b, prep. 'downward from'

326. *č|či or *č|či, a marker of verbal frequentativity\iterativity > IE sx. *-sĕ-, a marker of iterativity\frequency
327. *č^oXib∇ 'belly'
328. ₂ *č^u|ub₁∇₁g∇ 'dip in' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'dye'), 'immerse'
329. *č^ud∇ 'point with a finger', (→) 'true, just'
330. ?σ *č^a₁ʔE₁d∇ 'hunt, hunt for, wish'
331. *č^aʔi¹d∇ 'to advance with effort (run, climb, etc.), to step' > ?φ IE: NaIE *k^had- or *k^həd- '≈ go, walk'
332. *č^uy^ä 'thorn' > IE: NaIE *sk^hwēj₁ə₁-, {EI} *¹skwēj₁-s (gen. *sku¹y-əs) 'needle of a conifer, thorn'
333. *č^ak₁E₁ʔ∇ '∈ snow, ice-crust, hoarfrost'
334. ₁ *č^eE₁∇ 'small'
335. *č^eE₁∇ (*č^eey₁∇?) 'to jump' > IE: NaIE *(s)kēl- 'jump'
336. *č^ul₁∇ 'stalk, stick'
337. *č¹ü¹l₁U (or *č¹i₁l₁U?) '≈ entire, intact, pure'
338. ₂ *č¹∇L₁∇ 'bend, incline' > IE: NaIE *skēl- 'bend, be bent\twisted'
- 338a. *č^uʔ₁∇₁l₁l₁∇ 'small'
339. *č^ul₁l₁ʔ∇ 'to prick, to wound'
340. *č¹i₁hA (= *č¹i₁hA?) 'be wet\moist', 'moisture (water, etc.)' > IE: NaIE *skēlē-k- / *skēlā-k 'wet', 'splash, sprinkle'
- 340a. *č¹i¹L₁h₁∇ '(char)coal, soot'
341. *č^eEm∇ (= *č^eEm∇?) 'to maim, to torment' > IE: NaIE *skēm- 'mutilated, hornless'
342. *č¹i¹m₁∇ 'eyelid', 'to blink (eyes)'
343. (₂?) *č^aamg∇ 'cold'
344. *č^eEmp∇ (or *č¹-?) 'bent, crooked' > IE: NaIE *(s)k|kēmb- 'crooked', {EI} *(s)kamb- 'curve'
345. *č^eēn∇ 'tie, bind, plait'
346. ?σ,φ *č|č^aη|ēn∇ 'be of a shining white', 'be bright', 'moon' > IE (+ext.) NaIE *skend- ~ *skand- 'be of a shining white', 'moon'
347. ₂ *č^aaP₁∇ (or *č^aaP₁K₁∇, *č^aaK₁P₁∇?) 'stalk, pointed stick, spear' > IE: NaIE skep- 'stalk, spear'
348. ₂ *č¹i¹p₁∇ 'navel'
349. ψ₀ *č¹i₁p₁u(-ʔ₁) 'small bird' > IE: NaIE *sper-, *sperw- id., 'sparrow'
350. *č¹o¹P₁∇ 'watch, look out, spy' > IE: NaIE *°sk|kēp- 'watch'

351. $\circ$ *čap_lŕ_la 'beat, strike, chop' > IE: NaIE *skep_lH_j- ~ *skeHb_lh_j- 'split'
352. *čEp_ŕŕ (as.) > *čEb_ŕŕ 'finger'
353. ₂ *čŕŕqŕ 'make dirty; revile'
354. _l *čog_la_ŕE 'beat\hit (so.), hurt; pain' > IE: [1] (+ext.) *skeHt_lH_j- ({EI} *sket_lh_j or *skeh_lt_lh_j-) 'injure, harm', [2] ?σ (+ext.) NaIE *°skē-n- 'push, strike'
355. *čag_la_ŕ'ŕŕ (or *čagŕ) 'elbow, ∈ part of a limb' > IE: NaIE *°sk|kēl- > Gk σκέλος 'the leg from the hip downwards'
356. *č'A'ŕŕ (= *č'A'ŕŕ?) 'to cross', 'across, over' (direction), 'through' > IE: NaIE *(s)ker(-s)- 'across, through'
357. *čorŕ (¬ *čaw_ŕŕ ¬ *čarwŕ?) 'tip, top, edge' > IE: NaIE *k^har- 'pointed, sharp', (?) 'rock'
358. *čUrŕ 'narrow' > IE: NaIE (att. in Gmc) *°sk|ker- (+exts.) v. 'shrink, wrinkle, shrivel; lean'
359. *čæŕŕŕ 'be in pain, feel hurt, resent'
360. *č'ŕ'grŕ 'be small, diminish'
361. *čä'h'ŕ|urŕ 'circle; to twist'
362. *čUyrŕ 'rot, stink, be spoiled\bitter' > IE *(s)kēr-(d^h-) 'cacare; dung, excrements'
363. *č'e'ŕ_la_ŕŕ '∈ (stinging?) insect'
364. *čiryâ 'to scratch\chisel, to shape (an object), to fashion'
365. ₂ *čâŕ_li_pŕ (~ *-b-?) 'scratch\chisel, hew, cut' > IE: NaIE *skerb-/°skreb- (~ *-p-), *skrejb/p- 'scratch, scrape'
366. ? *čorŕ (or *čorŕ?) 'to drip, to trickle'
367. ₂ *čUŕŕŕ 'squeeze out (liquid), strain, sift'
368. (₂?) *čotŕ 'drop'
369. *č'ŕ'tŕ (or *č'ŕ'tŕ?) 'throw, fling, pour' > IE: NaIE *(s)keud-/°(s)kud- 'throw, cast'
370. *čAHtŕ ¬ *čAHdŕ (= *čAŕ|h_tŕ ¬ *čAŕ|h_dŕ?) 'red'
371. *čoQŕŕ 'dark, darkness' > IE: NaIE *skot- 'shade, darkness, shadow'
372. *čowŕ 'inform, make know\hear'
373. ₂ *čŕXU 'be alive\healthy'
374. ₂ *čä, dem. pronoun of distal deixis
375. *č'ŕ' 'that of..., that which' > IE *-istHō- > NaIE *-ist(h)ō-, sx. of the superlative degree

376. *č|čib ▽ 'stem of a tree, log' > IE: NaIE *stēb^(h)- 'post, pillar, stem of a tree', → 'staff, stick'

377. ₂ *čûb ▽ 'bend, turn, turn back, give back' > ? IE: NaIE {P} *^osteub_L^h-ma, *^ostoub_L^h-ma > Clt: W ysturn n. 'bend'

378. *č'aʔu¹ba 'cloth, sack'

379. (₂?) *čay ▽ d_L ▽ y ▽ 'female breast' > ?φ IE: NaIE *d_L^hed^h- {P} *d^hed^hη-, {Dv.} *dad^h-) 'milk'

380. ₂ *čEg ▽ 'to prick' (→ 'to butt') > IE: NaIE *steg^h- v. 'prick'

381. *ča¹h¹a 'to stop, to stand (up)' (→ 'to raise') > IE *steH- (= *stea₂-) / *stHe- / *sth_o- > NaIE *stā- / *^osthe- (preserved in OI only) / *sta- 'stand'

382. *čika 'to prick, to split' > IE: NaIE {EJ} *steig- 'prick' (or *(s)teig- v. 'prick', 'pointed')

383. *čikU 'base of limbs (shoulder, hip)' (→ 'thigh') > IE: NaIE *(s)teig^ω- 'shoulder, thigh'

384. *čAk¹U¹ 'to prick (stechen), to gouge'

385. *č'o¹K ▽ 'much, heavy'

386. *čA1 ▽ 'stalk' > IE: NaIE *stel- 'branch, stalk, stem'

387. *ča1 ▽ 'beat, knock down, fell'

388. *čA1 ▽ (= *čA1U?) 'to plait'

389. *čeL ▽ 'pull away, take away\out, rob' > IE: NaIE *stel- v. 'rob'

390. *čûL ▽ 'stalk, branch' > IE: NaIE *stel-/*^ostwol-o- 'branch, stalk, stem'

391. ₂ *č' ▽ L ▽ (-bA) '∈ canine'

391a. ₂ *čA1 ▽ m ▽ 'orifice, pit' or 'breach'

392. *ča¹L_Ug ▽ 'snow' or 'hoarfrost'

393. *č'i¹mâ 'to be(come) quiet\silent'

394. ₂ *čoma 'wild bovine'

395. ? ₂ *čam ▽ č ▽ 'get sour\rotten'

396. *čiñ ▽ 'other'

397. *č'a¹ñd ▽ 'rise, emerge, jump (up)' > IE: NaIE *skand- 'jump up, rise'

398. ₂ *čû ▽ 'smoke, smell'

399. ₂ *č|ča_Lk₁â ≈ 'push, kick, stumble' > IE: NaIE *steng_L^ω- v. '≈ kick, stumble'

400. (₂?) *č'o¹η¹ ▽ ≈ 'to step, to tread'

401. *čapa 'sack, vessel'

402. $_2$ *čEq∇ (or *čEx∇) 'chop, cut'
403. *čaqy∇ (or *čaxy∇?) 'to shine'
404. *čU_L?_JR∇ 'stand, stand up'
405. ($_2$?) *č'i'gR∇ (~ *č'i'R'g'∇?) 'to stop up, to thrust, to plug, to dam'
406. *čAr'h'û' 'to spread, to scatter' > IE: NaIE *ster-, *steru- / *streu-, *sterā- / *strō|ā- id.
407. ($_2$?) *čERH₂∇ (= *čER₁∇?) 'to stick in, to gouge, to chisel'
408. *č∇Ruq∇ (or *č∇Rüq∇?) 'pile up, put\lay on\over' > IE: NaIE *streu_La_J- / *strou_La_J / *stru_L;- 'pile up, build'
409. *č'a'w'û'ry∇ 'bull, calf' > IE: NaIE *steu_r- / stou_r- 'bull'
410. *č'i'Rk∇ 'pus, rotten\filthy liquid' > IE: NaIE *(s)terg|g- / *(s)treġ|g- 'rotten liquid, filth', *(s)terk̂- / *(s)trenk̂- '≈ excrements, urine'
411. ($_2$?) *či't'∇ 'to clean, (?) to wipe'
412. $_L$? *čit_Lh_Ja 'little bird'
413. ?σ₂ *čAy∇ 'bring, give'
414. $_2$ *čæ|ab∇'y'∇ '∈ horned animal'
415. *č∇čx|y∇ 'be born; a young (of an animal)'
416. *čayd∇ 'strike, beat' > IE: NaIE *_L(s)_Jk(^h)ajd- 'strike'
417. *čUka (or *čUk_L∇?_J∇?) 'to shut, to stop up, to cover' > IE: NaIE *(s)teg- v. 'cover'
418. $_2$ *č|čik∇ 'to cut'
419. *čE₁sk∇ (or *čä₁ik∇?) 'squeeze; tight'
420. *čä₁∇ (or *čä?₁∇) 'feeble, lean; to shrink, to diminish'
421. $_2$ *č'o'ī_Lw_J∇ 'shadow, shade, dark'
422. $_2$ *č∇₁h|hm∇ 'to taste, to eat'
423. *čäm_L∇_Jx∇ 'sour, bitter'
424. *čiw_n∇(-č∇) 'smell, stench, malodorous sweat'
425. *če_n?∇ 'narrow, thin' > IE: NaIE *°sten- 'narrow'
426. *č'ä'ñč∇ (or *č'ä'ñč∇) 'tip, (back) end, tail'
427. *čUp∇(R∇) 'fingernail, claw'
428. *č∇p∇(-t∇) 'thong'
429. *či₁p₂â 'branch, bough, rod'
430. *čE_Ly_Jp∇ 'sink, immerse; swim; flow'
431. *č'a'r∇ 'to cut'

432. *čĒR∇ 'look after, guard, observe' > IE: NaIE *ster-g-, *ster-k-v. 'guard, care, take care of', NaIE *°ster- > Sl *starati se 'to exert oneself, to do one's best, to take care of'

433. *čûr∇ 'seize, take, carry'

434. *č'û'R∇ 'to soil, to stain; dirty' > IE: NaIE *(s)ter- 'filth, filthy liquid, dung', v. stain, decay' ('unreine Flüssigkeit, Mist; besudeln; verwesen')

435. (₂?) *č∇R∇ 'flintstone, knife'

436. *čohr∇ 'vessel', (← ?) 'basket'

437. *čûhₗ∇,r∇ 'top, edge, highest point' > IE: NaIE ? *stu(:)r- ({Mn.} *stₗhₗũr-) 'edge, tip, peak' ? NaIE {Mn.} *stauro- 'post, stake'

438. ?₂ *č∇R?∇ 'hoarfrost', (→) 'frozen soil'

439. *čĒR'hæ' 'heavy, hard, stiff, difficult' > IE: NaIE *(s)terₗaₗ-/strē- v. 'be stiff, be firm, be hard, be strong'

440. *čûrt∇ 'soot' > IE: NaIE *swordo- 'black, dirty' (× N *sURt∇ 'dirt[y]')

441. *čûsr∇ ~ *čûrs∇ 'to see, to look'

442. (o?) *čawχ∇ 'to cry, to exclaim' (→ 'to praise', 'fame') > IE: NaIE *steu- 'praise'

443. ₂ *čûč∇ (or *š-?) 'clean; to clean'

444. *čĒčk∇ 'to crush, to split'

445. ?σ *čUd∇ 'be weak, be damaged, be weary'

446. (₂?) *č∇d'i'(kaₗ?∇,ₗ) '≈ wait, stay, have leisure' > ?σ IE: NaIE *steiḡ- '≈ stand still'

447. ₂ *čodh∇ 'break (esp. a body part), strike'

448. *č∇dₗ∇,ḡ∇ ⇝ *č∇ḡ∇d∇ 'to tear, to split' > IE: NaIE *sk(h)ed-/skend- 'split'

449. *čih'i' '≈ carry, bring' (→ 'give')

450. *čĒkₗ∇ ⇝ *čĒkₗ∇, ? *-r∇ 'to step, to tramp, to trample down'

451. ₂ *čuKₗ∇ 'thorn, point (→ blade), summit'

452. *čaₗ∇ 'to pour (out)' > IE: (+ ext.) NaIE *selḡ- (WP, P, EI *selḡ-) v. 'pour out, let go\flow, discharge'

453. *čoh'ī∇ 'similar; as; alone, one of two' > IE: NaIE *°sōlō- > L sōlus 'alone'

453a. *čum∇ 'to lift, to raise'

454. *čixm∇ 'fat (Fett)'

455. ≈ *č'i'?'ä'ñâ 'recognize, know (connaître)'

455a. (₂?) *ʳĉ¹uñₗʔ₃ ▽ 'to sound, to utter' > IE: NaIE *sʷen- 'produce sounds'

456. ʔσ₂ *ĉa|Eñĉ ▽ 'large' (→ 'high, broad')

457. *ʳĉ¹eʳp¹ ▽ 'heel, foot, part of leg'

458. *ĉ¹ay¹P ▽ 'vegetation, leaves' > IE: NaIE *saḷp- 'thicket, hedge'

459. *ĉiPₗ ▽₃ʔæ (= *ĉibₗ ▽₃ʔæ?) 'eat one's fill, feed to satiety' > IE *speh₁- 'be sated'

460. *ĉäʳ¹U¹R ▽ 'the calf of the leg, shank' > IE *seHʷr- ▽ H > NaIE {P} *sōₗṽrā id.

461. *ĉuʳr ▽ 'vulva, vagina'

462. *ĉUʳ ▽ (or *ĉUry|ʔ ▽?) 'to twist, to twine'

463. ₂ *ĉat ▽ 'to separate, to scatter' > IE *(s)ked- 'scatter'

464. *ĉiₗw₃t ▽ (or *ĉüt ▽?) 'to split' > IE: NaIE *(s)ked- ~ *skejd- / *(s)kend- 'split' ◇ An alt. conjecture: two N words: [1] N *ĉ|ĉot ▽ 'split', [2] *ĉ|ĉ|ĉ|ĉit ▽ (or *ĉith ▽?) 'split, crush'

465. *ĉa|oʳ¹t¹ ▽ 'deviate from the right path, incline, be lame\cripple'

466. *ʳĉ¹ʳ¹wₗʔ₃ ▽ 'meat' > IE: Ht {Ts.} z u w a 'food, bread'

467. ₂ *ĉ ▽ χ ▽ 'to burn' (trans.)

468. *ĉ ▽ yₗʳ ▽ 'girl, (younger) sister' > IE: NaIE *°seyₗH₃- 'sister'

469. ₂ *ĉA₃ ▽ 'be lost, die'

470. *ĉ¹a¹ʔb ▽ '(∈) fish'

471. ₂ *ĉab ▽ ʔ ▽ 'war', 'warriors, host'

472. *ĉæb₃ ▽ 'shoulder'

473. *ĉ¹i¹b ▽ y ▽ (or *ĉ¹i¹b ▽ ʔ ▽) 'hyena'

474. ʔσ₂ *ĉôb ▽ R ▽ 'press together, squeeze (as in a fist)'

475. ₂ *ĉ ▽ ₗC₃₄ ▽₃g ▽ (= *ĉ ▽ čₗ ▽₃g ▽ ~ *ĉ ▽ c₃g ▽?) 'squeeze, press'

476. (₂?) *ĉ ▽ h w ▽ 'to burn' (trans.) (→ 'to warm' [of the sun], 'heat of the day')

477. ₂ *ĉoK₃E (= *ĉog₃E?) 'sink to a kneeling\squatting\lying position'

478. *ĉiK₃ ▽ (= *ĉig₃ ▽?) 'tight, narrow, dense'

479. *ĉUʔʳ¹i¹ₗw₃ ▽ 'little, small'

480. ₂ *ĉ|ĉ ▽ hL ▽ 'be compassionate, have mercy'

481. *ĉ¹i¹ₗ ▽₃ʔ ▽ 'side of body' (→ 'rib'), 'hip' (→ 'thigh') > IE: NaIE *(s)kₗʰe₁- 'hip, thigh; rib'

482. (₂?) *ĉ ▽ H₂₄ ▽₃m ▽ 'daylight'

483. *ĉ ▽ mₗ ▽₃ʳ¹ ▽ 'to interlace, to plait\tie\wrap together'

484. ₂ *ĉ^ʔa^ʔn^ʔ∇ 'to give birth'
485. ^ʔσ *ĉ^ʔEN₁∇₁q^ʔ∇ 'to press, to squeeze'
486. *ĉ^ʔUñt^ʔ∇ 'mucus' (in descendants lgs.: → 'sweat', 'dung, filth') > IE: NaIE {P, E} *swejd- v. 'sweat', *swejdes n. 'sweat', *swojdo-, *sweidro-/swidro- id.
487. ι *ĉ^ʔaŋU 'jump, skip'
488. *ĉ^ʔap^ʔ∇ 'clay, mud; to smear, to moisten'
- 488a. (?? ι) *ĉ^ʔaP^ʔ∇ 'to grasp, to take'
489. *ĉ^ʔi^ʔpâ (or *ĉ^ʔü^ʔpâ?) 'be narrow, be compressed'
490. *ĉ^ʔap^ʔ∇₁E 'filth, dung', 'rubbish'
491. ₂ *ĉ^ʔ∇P₁R^ʔ∇ 'to twist, to plait' > IE: NaIE *sper- 'turn, twist' , {E} 'wrap around'
492. *ĉ^ʔEP^ʔt^ʔ∇ 'to close, to shut, to hide' > IE (mt.): Ht istap(p)- v. 'shut, close'
- 492a. *ĉ^ʔehr^ʔ∇ 'back'
493. *ĉ^ʔär^ʔ∇ (or *ĉ^ʔärU^ʔ∇?) 'female breast, udder'
494. ₂ *ĉ^ʔer₁∇₁X^ʔ∇ 'wing, feather'
495. ₂ *ĉ^ʔot^ʔ∇ 'mud'
496. ₂ *d^ʔi^ʔ, a marker of imperfective (← an aux. verb?)
497. *di^ʔ∇E (~ *d^ʔ∇HU^ʔ?) 'to put, to place' > IE *d^heñ- / *d^heñ^ʔ- v. 'put, lay, place'
498. *dûb^ʔ∇ 'edge, end'
- 498a. *d^ʔ∇b^ʔ∇ 'hill'
499. *dub₁∇₁ 'back, hinder part, tail'
500. ₂ *dAd^ʔ∇ 'thick, fat, large'
501. *did^ʔ∇ 'large, big' > IE: NaIE *^od₁^h₁id₁^h₁-(i-) 'big'
502. *dod₁H₂∇ '≈ tip, nipple; to suck (mother's breast)' > IE: NaIE *d₁^h₁ed^h- 'milk'
503. *d^ʔü^ʔga 'suitable, fit, good' > IE: NaIE *d^heyg^h- v. 'be ready, prepare', {EI} 'be useful, produce sth. useful'
504. ₂ *dähgU 'to watch, to look at'
505. *dagor^ʔ∇ 'shoulder-blade, upper part of the back'
506. *d^ʔ∇wg|y^ʔ∇ 'sun, day, morning' (→ 'be bright as the sun') > ^ʔσ IE: NaIE *d^he₁w₁a₁- 'be bright, shine'
507. (₂?) *di^ʔh^ʔa 'look at' > IE *d^hey_ʔ- / *d^hyeH- / *d^hiH- v. 'see, look at' > NaIE *d^heyə-/ *d^hyā-/ *d^hī- id.

508. *d'E' h₁a 'with', 'together with' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'and') > IE: Ht t_a 'and' || NaIE *^od₁h₁ā|ō > pSl *d_a 'and, but'
509. *de'ʔo'He 'make, do' > IE *d^heĥ- v. 'make, do'
510. *daka 'back (dorsum), back (rear), behind'
511. *d'A'k'o' (~ *d'A'g'o'?) 'to burn' (trans.) > IE: NaIE *d^heg^wh- vt., vi. 'burn'
512. *dûk'U' 'strike, beat'
513. ₂ *dEHik'a' (= *dE₁ik'a'?) 'pierce, dig' > IE: NaIE *d^hējg- / *d^hōjg- / *d^hīg- 'pierce, stick'
514. ₂ *dak₁∇,ʔU '(young of an) equid'
515. *dik₁E,ʔU' 'rumple, knead, press' > IE: NaIE *d^heĵĝ^h- 'knead', {P} 'Lehm kneten und damit mauern oder bestreichen'
516. *daK∇ 'small, thin, short'
517. *dik∇ 'edible cereals\fruit'
518. *doKê ≈ observe, learn (erfahren)' > IE: NaIE *doK|k- v. '≈ make clear, teach, believe'
519. ₂ *d'U'K'∇ 'to approach; near'
520. *da|∇ 'tasty, sweet' > IE: NaIE *d|'k|k̑u- 'sweet'
521. *d'i'īa (= *d'i'īa?) 'sunshine, daylight, bright' > ? IE: NaIE *d^he|l- 'sun, bright'
522. *duīi 'fire; to heat'
523. (₂?) *daHī∇ ⇌ *daīH∇ 'lick'
524. ₂ *dū|u₁H|w|y₁∇ 'itching, lust'
525. *dûlU^h∇ 'be mad, be stupid'
526. *da|qa|U 'wave' > IE *^od^he|H- > ⇨ Gk θάλασσα, Gk A θάλαττα 'sea', Mcd θαλάσσαν accus. 'sea'
527. *dæLb∇ 'to gouge, to dig, to cut through' > IE: NaIE *d^he|b^h- v. 'dig, gouge'
528. ?σ ₂ *dæL'k'a 'to prick' > IE: NaIE *d^he|g- v. 'prick; thorn', {E} 'sting, pierce', 'pin'
529. ?σ ₂ *deL₁∇,P₁∇ 'to flap, to wave', 'to fly' (← 'to flap wings'?)
530. *d∇lqâ 'feather'
531. *dEgíâ (= *dügíâ?) 'bush(es), shrubs, thicket'
532. *dûHí|l∇ 'dust' > IE: NaIE *d^he₁u₁ə₁l- / *d^hūl- / *d^hwolol- 'dust'
533. *deqí|l∇ '(to be) thin'
534. *dA|oí₁∇,ς∇ (= *dAí₁oς∇ or *dAí₁∇,ςo?) 'to push, to press, (?) to squeeze' > ?μ IE (+ext.): NaIE *d^he|s- / *d^hĵs- ~ *d^hlas- / *dlās- v. 'squeeze, press'

535. $(_2?)$ *dam ∇ or *dam ∇ d ∇ 'to cover, to close'
536. *dAm ∇ 'steam, mist, dust' > IE: NaIE {P} *d^hem- v. 'smoke', 'fly about' (dust); 'blow (blasen, wehen)'
537. *dûm ∇ 'be motionless, be silent, be quiet'
- 537a. $(_2?)$ *d ∇ m ∇ (= *dim ∇ ?) 'to breathe, to blow' > IE: NaIE *d^hem- 'blow (blasen, wehen)'
538. $(_2?)$ *d'û^hhm ∇ ~ *d'û^hmh ∇ '(be) dark' > IE: NaIE *d^hem(a)- 'dark'
- 538a. ≈ *dUm_L?û (= *d'o^hm_L?û?) or *dU η w ∇ (= *d'o^h? η w ∇ ?) '(ε?) big tree' > IE: NaIE *d^honu-/*d^honw- 'fir'; dUm_L?û pu^hi (~ *dUm_L?û bu^hi?) or *dU η w ∇ pu^hi (~ *dU η w ∇ bu^hi?) '(ε?) big tree' (with *pu^hi [~ *bu^hi?] 'tree') > IE: NaIE *^od_L^homb_L^h- (or *^od_L^hamb_L^h-?) 'oak'
539. *dim_L ∇ ? η a|æ 'rubbish, dirt, animal faeces' > IE: NaIE *^od^heng^h|ġ^h- id. (→ 'earth')
540. $_2$ *d ∇ mP ∇ (= *d ∇ mp ∇ ?) 'back, hinder part, tail' > IE: NaIE *^odumb- 'tail, penis'
541. *d'o^hñ ∇ 'flat, low', (→ ?) 'lowland' > IE: NaIE *d^hen- 'palm of hand; plain, lowlands'
542. *dôñ ∇ 'to cut' > IE: NaIE *^od^hen- > Al G dhêrn 'haue aus, schneide', Al T gdhënd 'form with a bladed tool: chisel, carve, whittle, sculpt; engrave'
543. *duñ ∇ (or *dûñ ∇) 'to stream, to flow' > IE: NaIE *d^hen- v. 'stream, flow, leak' ⇨ NaIE *d^hōnu- 'river'
544. *dońćE 'large', 'heavy' (of load) > possibly IE *d_L^h|tes- > Ht dāssu- 'strong, heavy; mighty'
545. *dona 'to cover' > IE: NaIE *d^heng^h- v. 'cover, press on'
546. $(_2?)$ *dû η _Lg_Lâ '(be) quiet, silent' > IE: NaIE *^od_L^henglg^ω_L^h- > Ltv dīñgt 'to be quiet, to keep one's temper'
547. *daP ∇ (K ∇) 'to stick (adhere), to glue'
548. $_2$ ≈ *dûp ∇ 'to squat', 'to hide' (intr.) (→ 'to steal') > IE: NaIE *teup- v. 'squat', 'cover (also in order to get hidden)', {EI} *teub^h- 'steal'
549. *d'ă?i^hp ∇ 'to wave, to flap, to wave the wings, to fly; wing'
550. *dap_L ∇ ?y ∇ ~ *dayop ∇ 'to push' > IE *dep^h- > NaIE *dep^h- 'trample, push, knead, strike'
551. $_2$ *dEq ∇ 'earth'
552. $_2$ *duq ∇ or *dûq ∇ 'blow (wehen, blasen), breathe' (→ 'smoke') > IE *d^heu^h- v. 'shake, blow' ⇨ *dhu^h-mo- 'smoke, steam'

553. ***diga** 'goat' (or '€ ruminant?') > **IE**: **NaIE** {**EI**} ***d̥ik-s** (***di̯g-os**) (**{P}** ***di̯gʰ-**) 'goat'

554. (₂?) ***dAr̥** 'have a suitable size (be just right, быть впопы)'

555. ***duri** (or ***dori??**) 'go, walk'

556. ***dur̥** (or ***dūr̥**) 'hole, hollow' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***dʰwe(:)r-** / ***dʰwo(:)r-** / ***dʰur-** / ***dʰw̥r̥-**, {**EI**} ***dʰw̥ór** (gen. ***dʰu'r-os**) 'door, gate'

557. ***dûR̥** 'log, stick' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***dʰwe(:)r-** / ***dʰwo(:)r-** / ***dʰur-** / ***dʰw̥r̥-**, {**EI**} ***dʰw̥ór** (gen. ***dʰu'r-os**) 'door, gate'

558. ₂ ***dUR̥** 'deaf'

558a. ₂ ***d'û'r̥** 'woods, bush(es)'

559. ₂ ***dūr̥** or ***dUr̥E** 'entrails, heart'

560. ***daʔur̥** 'to stand, to stay'

560a. ***degar̥** 'hill, summit'

561. ***dḁ̈y̥R̥** ~ ***dḁy̥RE** 'be(come) stiff/firm' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***dʰr̥ī'r-** / ***dʰer-** 'firm'

562. ***derʔ'i** 'thrust back, drive away' > **IE**: **NaIE** (+ext.) ***dʰrejbʰ-** 'drive away, push', {**EI**} 'drive'

563. ***d'û'r̥ʔ̥** 'dirt' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***dʰer-(k-)**, ***dʰerj̥-/dʰrej̥-** v. 'defecate', 'faeces'

563a. ₂ ***dAr̥̥** 'ashes'

564. ***dar̥H̥** 'hold, hold fast, fasten' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***dʰer(ə)-** v. 'hold, hold fast, hold up'

565. ***dûr̥H̥** 'to deceive, (?) to outwit' > **IE** ***dʰwer(H)-** > **NaIE** ***dʰwer(ə)-** v. 'deceive, seduce'

565a. ₂ ***darH̥** or ***daHr̥** 'path, way'

566. ₂ ***derʔ'ûb̥** 'way, path'

567. ***daRuga** or ***daRüga** 'tremble, shake' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***dʰreug̥h̥-** id.

568. ***dæR'h̥̥ga** ~ ***dæR'h̥̥k̥̥** 'to walk, to run; way, path' > **IE**: [1] {**EI**} ***dʰregʰ-** 'run', [2] **NaIE** ***dʰoræg̥h̥-** > **pSl** ***dōrga** 'road, way', [3] **?σ NaIE** ***dʰrogʰo-** 'wheel'

569. ***d̥r̥H̥g̥K̥** 'sediment (in food), refuse' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***dʰerægʰ-** 'sediment, residue', {**EI**} ***dʰrogʰ-** 'dregs'

570. ***doR̥k̥æ** (~ ***doR̥g̥æ**?) 'to bend, to turn, to wrap' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***dʰer̥g̥h̥-/dʰor̥g̥h̥-/dʰr̥g̥h̥-/dʰre̥g̥h̥-/dʰro̥g̥h̥-** v. 'turn'

571. ***dur̥** 'camping-site, abode' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***dʰwor-/dʰur-** 'courtyard, abode', {**EI**} ***dʰwor̥o-m** 'enclosure, courtyard'

572. ***dû'r̥̥g̥q̥** 'lamb, kid (of a wild ram, etc.)'

573. *d'o'ŕ_L∇_k∇ 'to tread, to trample'
574. *d∇št∇ 'moon' (→ 'star')
575. *doTgiʔû 'fish' > IE {EI} *d^hǵ^huH- > NaIE *d^hǵ^hū- 'fish'
576. *daXw∇ (~ *dawX∇?) 'to press, to push' > IE: NaIE *d^ho|aw- v. 'press'
577. ₂ *d'æ'w∇_g∇ 'wolf' or 'jackal'
578. *d∇w_L∇_y∇ 'be ill\weak, die' > IE *d^heu-, d^hwe_j(H)- v. 'die, faint', {EI} *d^heu- 'die'
579. *d_Loy_a (> *da) 'place (within, below), inside' (→ locative pc., 'in') > IE: NaIE *-d^he, locative ending ('in') in adverbs, NaIE *-d^hi, locative ending
580. *dä'ž'∇ (or *däʔ'ž'∇?) 'to strike' > IE: NaIE (+ext.) *d^helg_L^h- v. 'strike, beat'
581. *g'U' 'we' incl.
582. ₂ *gaʔi or *gaʔy∇ 'high'
583. ₂ *guʔa (or *güʔa) 'to butt, to stab, to strike'
584. *gaʔû 'catch, take, receive' > IE *g^heh_y- > NaIE *g^hā_y- 'receive, catch'
585. (₂?) *guʔ∇ 'to perceive, to care' > IE: NaIE *g^how(ē)- ({EI} *g^how-) v. *g^how- 'perceive, pay heed to'
586. *gab∇(-l|í∇) 'head' (→ 'top', 'skull') > IE: NaIE *g^heb^h-el-/o-l-/lo- 'head, top', {EI} *g^heb^hōl 'head'
587. ₂ *gob∇ 'plain (Ebene), (?) earth'
588. ? *gü|ub|pE 'heap, hump, hunchback' > IE: L gĩbbus, VL {ML} *gũbbus 'hunchback'
589. ₂ *gaʔb∇ 'thick, dense; large'
590. *gu'ʔb'∇ 'to bend' (trans., intr.) > IE: NaIE *g^heyb-/ *g^hub- id., 'bent, crooked'
591. *gaʔb∇ (or *gaʔb∇?) 'hold, seize; collect' > IE: NaIE *g^hab^h- v. 'seize, hold' ~ *g^hab- v. 'seize', {EI} *g^hab^h- 'take, seize'
592. *g'uy' b∇ 'to heat' (→ 'to cook, to roast, to burn, to dry') > IE: NaIE *g_L^hob_L^h- or *g_L^hωob_L^h-, *g_L^hub_L^h- 'fire'
593. ? *g'U' bʔ∇ (L∇) 'hill, mountain' > IE: NaIE *g^hǵ^h∇b_L^h- > MHG gupf(e) 'höchste Spitze' ⇨ dim. MHG gүpfel, gipfel > NHG Gipfel 'summit'
594. *'g' abhE ~ *-ħb- 'blunt, weak' > IE: NaIE *k^hāb^h- ~ *k^hōb^h- 'blunt(ed), weak, powerless (abgestumpft, kraftlos)'

595. *gub_L∇,RE ~ *guRb∇ 'back, back side, nape (of neck)' > IE:
[1] NaIE *^og_Lh_Lu_Lurb_Lh_L- > Sl *g_{rb}rb_b 'back (dorsum)', [2] NaIE *g^werwā
~ *g^wrīwā 'nape of neck'

596. (₂?) *gič̣'∇ 'injure, irritate' > IE: NaIE *g^hej̥sd- ~ *g^hej̥sdh- v. id.,
'rile'

597. ₂ *gič̣'∇ (or *gič̣'∇?) 'hip, thigh' > AdS of IE: NaIE *kejs-
'arm, thigh, shank'

598. *gad'a' 'bank, shore, side of sth.'

599. *gad∇ '(to be) suitable\good; luck' > IE: NaIE *g^hedh-/*g^hodh-
v. 'be suitable\good'

600. *gædi 'back part; occiput, nape of neck' > ?φ IE: NaIE *g^hed-
'anus', (→ ?) 'defecate' (× NaIE *^og^hh|g^hed- 'hole')

601. (₂?) *gud∇ (or *gūd∇?) 'ε to cut, to tear' > ?φ IE: NaIE *g^wedh-
'destroy'

602. *gud∇ ~ *gut∇ 'belly, middle' > IE: NaIE *gud-/*geud-,
*gudo-m 'gut'

602a. *gu_Lṛ,dE ~ *gū_Lṛ,d∇ (or *gu_Lṛ,žE ~ *gū_Lṛ,ž∇) 'to guard, to
watch, to be on the watch for'

603. *ga_Ly,di (~ *ga_Ly,ti?) 'kid, young goat', ? '(ε) antelope' > IE:
NaIE *g^hh|g^ha_Lj̥do- '(young) goat'

603a. *ge'd'üŝ∇ 'late, evening' (→ 'yesterday') > IE: NaIE {P} *g^hdyes
/ ? *g^hdis 'yesterday'

604. *ga_Lü_gæ 'covet, long for', (→ ?) 'mate, copulate' > IE: NaIE
*g^hej̥g^h- 'covet'

605. *gEhōwy∇ 'go away, drive away (forttreiben)' > IE > NaIE
*g^hē(j̥)-/*g^hi- or *g^hē(j̥)-/*g^hi- v. 'go away' ('fortgehen')

606. ₂ *gokE (= *gok_i?) 'track' (→ 'way'), 'to follow the tracks of'

607. *gaKt'ä' 'couple, one of a pair'

608. *g|koK̥E (r∇) 'chest, breast' (→ [in descendant lgs.] 'belly',
'heart')

608a. *ga_wK̥∇ 'long, high, far' > IE: NaIE *ko|ayk|k̥- 'high'

609. *gaLE 'shout, cry' (→ 'weep', 'ask for') > IE: NaIE *g^hel- v. 'call,
shout (rufen, schreien)', {EI} 'cry out; sing'

610. *gaLü|u (~ *ga'ya'Lü|u) 'tortoise' > IE {EI} *g^heluh-s > NaIE
*g^helū ~ *g^h(e)lōū 'tortoise'

611. *gE1∇ (or *gE?al∇) 'stalk, twig' (→ 'stick', 'trunk of a tree') >
IE: NaIE *g^ha1g(h)- '(flexible) twig, pole' ({EI} 'pole, stake')

612. *gīL'U' 'illness, pain, distress' > IE: NaIE *ǵʰel-/ǵʰol-/ǵʰl̥- (or *ǵʰal-?) id.

613. *gōLu (or *goy∇Lu?) 'skull' > IE: NaIE *gʷʰolw-/gʷʰolu-/gʷʰel̥u- (or *gʰolw-/gʰolu-/gʰel̥u-) 'head'

614. *gōl̥∇ 'look, look for, wish' > IE: NaIE *gʷʰel- ~ *gʰel- v. 'wish'

615. *gōL∇ 'foetus, baby' > IE: NaIE *gʷelbʰ-/gʷolbʰ- 'womb; young (of an animal)', *sm̥-gʷelbʰ(e)yō- 'born from the same womb'

615a. ₂ *gōL∇ 'tail'

615b. *gōl̥l̥∇ 'to weep'

616. *gûl̥E 'go (away), start going (away), set out'

617. *gũl̥A 'dwelling' (→ [in descendant lgs.] 'house')

618. *gũLâ 'bend, be crooked' > IE: NaIE *ǵʰwel-/ǵʰul- id., 'go astray'

619. *goh̥l∇ 'fire, glow of coal', 'to burn (brûler)' > ?φ IE (mt.): NaIE *gʰl̥ō- (or *ǵʰl̥ō-) 'coals, charcoal'

620. *gōwlu (or *gōwl̥ü?) 'deep; valley' > IE: NaIE *g̥l̥el̥(u)- 'deep; valley'

621. ? ₂ *gũ|u̥l̥ʷl̥∇ (= *gũ|u̥l̥ʷl̥∇(-m∇)?) or *gũ|u̥l̥ʷl̥∇(-m∇) '≈ roe deer, antelope, (?) goat'

622. *gōl̥ʷl̥∇ 'belly, entrails' > IE: NaIE *gʰel-ond-/gʰol-ŋd- 'entrails'

623. ₂ *gōl̥y∇l̥l̥∇ 'pudendum muliebre'

624. *giī'h̥o 'to shine, to glitter, to sparkle' > IE *ǵʰel(hʷ)-/*ǵʰleHʷ- > NaIE *ǵʰel̥ə- / *ǵʰl̥ō- 'yellow, green'

625. *gU̥l̥Eh̥U 'be smooth' > IE *gʰleHʷ-dʰ-/gʰl̥Hʷ-dʰ- > NaIE *gʰl̥ōdʰ-/gʰl̥ədʰ- 'be smooth'

626. ₂ *gûL̥ʷl̥∇ 'bend, twist'

626a. ₂ *gAīl̥l̥∇ 'wind (ventus)'

627. *g'U'í∇ 'season without vegetation' ('drought, dry season', 'winter')

627a. *gUh̥íE '≈ canine animal'

628. *giīl̥∇#ʷ∇'d'∇ 'ice, frost; to freeze' > IE: NaIE *gʰel̥əd- 'ice, hail' (cp. *giīl̥∇ without the second N component *ʷ∇'d'∇ in pCK {Md.} *ǵīl̥ 'ice, block of ice' and probably in T *k'íí 'winter')

629. ₂ *g'A'm∇ (and *g'A'm̥∇?) 'altogether, full'

630. *g'e'm∇ 'strong, firm'

630a. ₂ *gUm∇ 'heavy'

631. *g_oṣmṽ ~ *gomṣṽ 'hand, fist'
632. *gumbṽ 'back (dos), (?) hump', (→ ?) 'hill'
633. ₂ *gim_lṽ_ḡ 'to make a grimace with one's mouth and/or nose' ([in some descendant lgs.] → 'to grin, to smile, to mock, to laugh')
634. *g^ru^lm_lṽ_ḡ 'to incline, to bow, to bend'
635. *g^rä^lm_lṽ_ḡsa '∈ waterfowl, ∈ bird (a shore bird?)' > IE: NaIE *g^hans- 'goose'
636. *gAñ|ñṽ 'see, perceive'
637. *genû 'jaw, cheek' > IE: NaIE *g^henu-/*g^henw- 'jaw, chin'
- 637a. *g^ro^la^lnṽ 'much, big' > IE: NaIE *g^whono-s 'üppig, reichlich', *g^when- 'be abundant'
638. *g^ro^l?iñṽ 'beat, strike' > IE *g^when-/*g^whon-/*g^whñ-/*g^whñ- 'strike', Ht kuern- 'smite, raze, slay, kill', Ld f-i s-qān- v. 'destroy'
639. ₂ *gAHnṽ 'lie (liegen), sleep'
640. *guñ_lḡi ~ *gu_lhñi (or *guñ_l?i ~ *gu_l?ñi) 'to think'
641. *gänhṽ 'side (of sth.), width'
642. *gṽñ_lṽ_ḡbṽ or ≈ *gṽñ_lṽ_ḡbṽṽ 'side, edge' > IE: NaIE *g^ra^lmbhā '≈ jaw'
643. *gændû 'male'
- 643a. ₂ *gondṽ '∈ ant'
644. *gän_lṽ_ḡp^lṽ (~ *gän_lṽ_ḡpṽ?) 'stem, stalk, stick, stake, picket' > IE: NaIE *gl^homb_lḡ ~ *gl^homp- (< **g^h|g^homp-?) ~ *ogl^hnob_lḡ- 'stake, picket, (a cut off) piece of wood'
645. *gañtṽ 'hold, carry' > IE: NaIE *g^hend-/*g^hñd- 'hold, get, contain'
646. ₂ *gUñṽ or *gUnṽ 'male genitalia'
- 646a. *gañṽ (or *ga^l?ñṽ??) '≈ flesh of leg, thigh, buttocks' > IE: NaIE *g^heng^h-/*g^hñg^h- '≈ leg\thigh\buttocks'
647. _l ≈ *gü_lañ^lo^l 'voice; to produce a sound' (→ 'call', etc.) > IE: NaIE *g^hwen-/*g^hwon-, {EI} *g^hwono-s 'a sound, voice'
648. *g^rä^lñ^lX^la 'to step, to climb' > IE: NaIE *g^heng^h- v. 'step' ('schreiten'), 'step' ('Schritt'), {EI} 'step, walk'
649. *gun^lK^lE ~ *güñ^lK^lṽ 'nape' (→ 'neck'), 'rear part of the head' > IE: NaIE *knok(k)o-/knek(k)o- 'nape of neck; hill'
- 649a. ?φ ≈ *gon^lH^lä^lṽ ~ mt.: *gol^lH^lṽñṽ 'forearm' > ?φ IE *H^welṽn- 'elbow, forearm'

650. *g_up^ʰū 'hollow, empty, hole' > IE: NaIE *ge_up-/*go_up-/*g_up- 'hollow, pit'

651. ₂ *gæ^ʰʔ^ʰUp∇ 'body'

652. (₂?) *goP_ʰḲa '(ε) tooth, hook, sharp stick' > ? IE: NaIE *kog-/*keg- 'hook, claw'

653. *gä^ʰp^ʰsA 'paw, hand' > IE *ĝ^hes-r-, *ĝ^hes-to- 'hand'

654. ₂ *gEqū 'to pour, to flow' > IE: NaIE *ĝ^heu_u-/*ĝ^hu- v. 'pour', *ĝ^heu_u-mṇ 'sth. poured, libation'

655. ₂ *gAr∇ '≈ hand' > Ḳ IE: NaIE {P} *ĝ^her- 'hand', but in the light of Ht kessar- 'hand' Pokorny's rec. is to be replaced by PIE *ĝ^hesr-, so that the IE root does not belong here

655a. ₂ *gER∇ 'entrails' > IE: NaIE *ĝ^her- 'gut(s), *ĝ^hor-nā 'entrails'

656. ₂ *geR∇ 'throat'

657. *g^ʰi^ʰr∇ 'hate, be hostile' > IE: ?? Ht kurur 'enmity (Feindschaft), enemy'; (+ ext.) NaIE *ĝ^hers- 'repugnance, abhorrence'

657a. ?σ₂ *giR∇ 'leg, ≈ bone of the leg'

657b. ₂ *guR∇ 'belly, body'

657c. *guR∇ 'forest' > IE: NaIE (att. in Blt) *o_g^hu_her- 'forest' or 'tree'

658. ₂ *gUR∇ 'to roll'

659. ₂ *güR∇ 'beast' > IE: NaIE *ĝ^hwēr- ({EI} *^ʰĝ^hwēr / gen. *^ʰĝ^hwer-os) 'wild animal'

659a. *gE^ʰʔ^ʰor∇ (or *gEwor∇?) 'grain' ||| ₂ ≈ *gER∇Sd∇ (or cd. *gE^ʰʔ^ʰor∇ S∇d∇?) '∈ cereal' > IE {EI} *^ʰĝ^hresd^h(i)- 'barley'

659b. *gi^ʰʔ^ʰo^ʰr∇ '∈ grass' > IE (mt.) *ĝ^hreH^h-/*ĝ^hrH^h- '∈ grass': +ext.: NaIE *ĝ^hrōs-/*ĝ^hrās- 'grass, herbs'; + another ext.: AS ȝræd 'grass'; Ht kariyant- 'grass', karitasxa 'grassland, lawn'

660. *ge^ʰʔ^ʰr∇ 'to fence around, to encircle; enclosed place' (→ 'build walls, huts')

661. *g^ʰü^ʰʔ^ʰr∇ 'look, look for' > IE: NaIE *o_g^hu_herā- ~ ?? *o_g^hu_hwerā- > Sl *zbrěti / *zbrq 'look', Lt žiūrėti 'to look (at)'

662. *gæhR∇ ⇄ *gæRhæ 'sunshine, day, light (Licht)' > IE *ĝ^herH̄-/*ĝ^hreH̄- > NaIE *ĝ^herā-/*ĝ^hrē- '≈ shine'

662a. *gaHr∇ (= *ga^ʰr∇?) '(ε?) fish'

663. (₂?) *gū^ʰw^ʰr∇ '(roof of a) hut; to dwell'

664. *gar^ʰʔ^ʰi 'old' > IE: Ht karū 'early, formerly', karu(u)ili 'former, ancient'

665. $_2$ *gArǵ∇ 'belly, inside'
666. *girǵ∇ 'to cut'
667. *goRǵ∇ '≈ hill, (small?) mountain' > IE: NaIE * $g_l^{\omega} \text{ } _{ll}^h \text{ } _{er}$ - > pSl *go'ra 'mountain', Lt girià, Ltv † dzir̥a, dzire 'forest, wood(s)'
668. ($_2$?) *g∇Ræǵû ≈ to fell, to strike; to fall in' > IE: NaIE *g^hrēu- / *g^hrāu- / *g^hrū- 'fall upon, fall in'
669. *garHä 'sharp bough, sharp stick, sharp point' > IE *g^her-, *g^herH- / *g^hreH- > NaIE *g^her-, *g^herə- / *g^hrē- 'sharp point'
670. l ≈ *gErH∇ 'to belch, to eruct'
671. *gorho 'be(come) big\long, grow' > IE *g^hreH^ω- / *g^hrH^ω- > NaIE *g^hrō- / *g^hra- 'grow, become green'
- 671a. *goRHæ 'to track (game), to smell, to hear; ear' > IE: NaIE *g^ωh^rē- vt. 'smell, scent out, feel'
672. *gār^h∇ 'try to obtain, wish, need' > IE *g^her_{LHX}- > Ht kar-i(ya)- 'be gracious towards, gratify' || NaIE *g^her_Lǵ-, {EI} *g^hor-(ye/o)- 'desire'
673. *gur_LE₁ω∇(-T∇) 'young (carnivorous) animal'
- 673a. ? ($_2$?) *g'o'R∇Hω∇ 'to pound, to scrape' or sim. > IE: NaIE *g^hǵ^hrāu- 'scrape, rub away'
674. *gur'X'a 'antelope, male antelope'
675. *gor∇b|p∇ 'scratch, scrape' > IE: NaIE *g^hreb^h- id., 'dig'
676. ($_2$?) *gaRû'ĉ'a 'crush, break to pieces' (or *g∇Rûŝ|ĉ∇ 'crush') > IE: NaIE *g^hreus- / *g^hrous- vt. 'crush, break to pieces'
- 676a. $_2$ ≈ *g∇Rć∇q∇ or *g∇Rq∇ć∇ '∈ stinging insect'
677. *gäRd∇ 'encircle, surround, fence in' > IE: *g^herd^h- 'surround, encircle; a fence', *g^hrd^h- / *g^hord^h- 'fence', v. 'enclose, fence', *g^hǵ^hord^h-to- > *g^hor-to- 'encircled land'
678. $_2$ *gE|aRd∇ 'to plait, to tie, to gird (to wear sth. around one's waist)' > IE: NaIE * g^{ω} ǵ^hg^herd^h- 'gird'
679. *guR'k'U' 'throat'
680. *gAr?Am∇ 'scrape, pound to small pieces, grind' > IE: NaIE *g^hrem- 'crumble, grind, zerreiben'
681. *gUrand∇ 'log, trunk of a tree' > IE: NaIE *g^hrend^h- 'log, beam'
682. ($_2$?) *gERŝ∇ (= *gäR's|ŝ'∇?) 'congeal, grow numb, stiffen' > IE: NaIE *g^hers- v. 'stiffen', {EI} 'stiffen' (of hair), 'bristle'

683. *gaRžŋ '≈ to stretch, to drag' > IE *g^herH-/*g^hreH-/*g^hroH-/*g^hrH₂- v. 'be salient \ prominent (hervorstechen)', v. 'grow' (of plants)

684. *g'o' Ržæ 'to feel' > IE: [1] NaIE *g^ωhrē- (< *g^hωreH-?) vt. 'smell, scent out, feel', [2] ? NaIE (in Blt) *°g_Lω_Lh_Lerd_Lh_L- 'hear'

684a. o *gAŋ(ŋŋ) 'to thunder' > IE: NaIE *g^hrem- id., 'roar, rage', *g^hromo-s ({EI} *'g^hromo-s) 'thunder, loud and low sound'

685. *geŋa or *geRya 'to step, to walk' > IE: NaIE (+ext.) *g^hred^h- v. 'step, walk', {EI} 'step, go'

686. *goŋæ 'hot; to heat; embers' > IE: NaIE *g^ωher- 'burn, heat', *g^ωhoros ntr. 'heat, embers', *g^ωhrē- vt. 'warm, heat', *g^ωhermo-, *g^ωhormo- 'warm, warmth', *g^ωhor-no-s 'oven, heating fire'

687. *guŋ(dŋ) (or *gurŋyŋ(dŋ)-) 'hip, side' ([in some descendant lgs.] → 'back side')

688. *g'e'ŋyŋrâ (or *g'e'ŋirâ) 'fire, hearth'

688a. *guŋŋE or *güŋŋŋ 'throat, neck'

689. 2 *gEyŋŋŋ 'to cast (spear); spear' ([in S]: → 'wage war'; 'host [armed force]') > IE: NaIE g^hajso-s, {EI} *g^haj'so-s ~ *g^hajses- 'javelin, spear'

690. *g'ä'ŋŋŋŋa 'be frightened\sorrowful, worry' > IE: NaIE *g^hejs- 'be frightened\scared', {EI} 'frighten'

691. ? 2 *g'u'ŋŋŋa (~ *g'u'ŋŋŋŋ) 'belch, vomit'

692. 2 *gAŋitŋ 'body, flesh'

693. 2 *gû't'ŋHŋ 'small, little'

694. *gäŋâ 'grasp, take, possess' > IE: NaIE *g^hed- v. 'acquire', 'acquisition'

694a. ≈ *gôŋŋ 'ant', (?) 'worm'

695. 2 *gôŋŋ 'pull, draw'

696. *gaŋŋŋ 'to pass through\over, to get through, to cross'

697. *gäwŋŋ (or *gäwŋŋŋ?) 'to call' > IE *g^heu(H)- 'call to, invite, invoke' > NaIE *g^hau(ə)- 'call, invoke', *g^hawo-s 'a call', pp. *g^hu(:)-to-called, invoked'

698. *gayŋ 'side, outside'

699. *goyŋ 'man, people'

700. *gâŋŋyŋ 'to wave one's hand, to point with one's hand\finger' ([later] → 'to wave to so., to beckon')

701. *gähya 'to throw, to leave, to let' > IE: NaIE *g^hē(ŋ)- 'hurl, cast'

702. *goXey ▽ 'light, sunshine, dawn, daybreak, aurora' > IE: *g^wheHy- / *g^wh₂Hy- > NaIE *g^whāj₁- ~ *g^whāj₂- 'light (hell), bright'
703. *gaž ▽ 'slanting, skew, bent'
704. (2?) *g'a'ž ▽ 'to go; way, path' > ? IE *g^hg^heh- > NaIE *g^hē(j₁)- / *g^hi- or *g^hē(j₁)- / *g^hi- 'go away'
705. 2 *gæž ▽ '∈ hair, wool'
706. *gü'ž ▽ ~ *gu'ž'E 'tracks, path; to go, to pass'
707. ≈ *gUžTû (~ ≈ *gUžTû) 'laugh, amuse' > IE: NaIE *g^hleu- (< IE *g^hHleu- < **gužlu-?) v. 'be merry, joke, *g^hojlos 'merry, wanton'
708. 2 *gUžr ▽ 'wish, be hungry'
709. *gûb ▽ 'to plait, to interlace, to wattle' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to weave') > IE *xub- / *xweb- 'plait, interlace' > NaIE *ub^h- / *web^h- v. 'plait, weave'
- 709a. *ga'č ▽ (or *ga'ic ▽?) '(leafy) branch, bough' > IE *Xosd-o- 'bough'
710. ? *g'oK ▽ š|č ▽ (-R ▽) '∈ canine'
711. *g'e'j ▽ (-w ▽) 'to rise in waves' (of water) > IE: NaIE *o|ald^h- 'wave'
712. *gûL ▽ (= *gûl ▽?) 'to destroy, to fight; war' > IE *xul- / *xwel- 'destroy, defeat'
713. *gił'U' 'boy, young man'
714. *g'o'Lpa (or *guLpa?) 'weak, small' > IE *xwelp- / *xwlp- 'small'
715. *gaí ▽ 'cereals' > IE *xel₁ ▽ j₂g₁^h- ≈ 'cereals, grain'
716. 2 *g'am ▽ 'mouth', (?) '(inside of) cheek'
717. *g ▽ m ▽ 'darkness, night'
718. *geñ'a' 'be large, be copious'
719. 2 *g'ûń ▽ (or *žûń ▽) 'drink, eat'
720. *gar'i' 'valley, hollow in the ground, cave' > IE *xery- ~ *xry- ({EI} *h₂eryo-s) 'cavity' (> Ht har i-s 'valley')
721. *gor ▽ 'to cry, to speak, to produce vocal sounds' > IE *xwe(:)r- / *xwr- '≈ speak, call' > NaIE *ōr- / *ar- id. || Lv hīrūt- 'curse'.
722. *gUr ▽ 'skin' > ?? IE: NaIE ≈ *erp^h- (< *Heyr-p^h-?) / ? *werp^h- '≈ tear off', 'skin (that can be torn off)'
723. *garH ▽ 'crush, grind' > IE *herH- or *harH- > NaIE *ar(ə)- v. 'plough'

724. ₂ *g∇R∇b∇ (or *-p-) 'dark' > IE: NaIE *ēreb^(h)-/*ōrob^(h)- 'dark'

725. *gu^rrī^r∇ (or *gu^r∇-/*gu^r∇r∇-/*gur∇^r∇?) 'skill, ruse, deceit; to deceive'

726. ₂ *gotK∇ 'popliteal space (back of the knee), armpit' > AdS of IE: NaIE *aks- → *aġ(e)s- (and/or *ok-?) 'armpit'

727. *gužê ≈ sheep, goat'

728. *gUž∇ 'feel, smell (sth.)' > IE *H^wed-, *Hod- > NaIE *od- v. 'smell (sth.)', *od-mā n. 'smell'

729. (₂?) *y^ra^lč^l∇ 'bite, chew'

730. ?φ *Γäč^lU^l (= *Γäč^o or *gä^rič^lU^l?) '(ε) grass'

731. *yôč^l∇ 'bone', (?) 'backbone' > IE *x^west^h_l- → *x^wost^h_l- 'bone'

731a. ≈ *yay^re^lč^l∇ 'seek, look for' > IE: NaIE *a_ls-, *a_ls-sk̃- v. 'seek, wish'

732. *yAč^l∇ 'cut, cut into pieces' > ?φ IE *xat- 'cut, pierce'

733. ₂ *Γûd∇ 'to tie; thong' > IE: *Heud^h-/*Houd^h-/*Hwed^h- v. 'tie', n. 'tie, thong'

734. (₂?) *ΓUL∇ 'knee, elbow' > IE *x^wel- or *Xol- (/ *Xel-?) 'elbow' > NaIE *ōlenā, *o|elni- id., Ht haliya- v. 'kneel, genuflect'

735. *Γuñ∇ 'bend, be bent, sink, fall'

736. *Γon^l∇_lga 'fingernail, claw' (→ 'hook') > IE *H^weng^h_lHo / *H^wnog^h_lH_l- '(finger)nail, claw' (> NaIE *ong^w_lH_lo-, *nog^w_lH_lHo-, ? *anog^h_lH_l- id.)

737. *Γañ^rč^lU^l 'cheek'

738. *Γoñt∇ 'heat; to heat' > IE *Xend- > Ht hantais- n. 'heat', NaIE *°∇nd- (= *ond-?) > OIr and- v. 'kindle'

739. *Γûrû 'to flow, to stream' > IE *Xwr- '≈ sprinkle' > Ht hurnai^l-, hurniya- v. 'spray, sprinkle' || NaIE *w_orn-/*ûr-/*ayr- v. 'rain, drip, trickle'

740. ₂ *Γ∇R∇ 'wild boar'

741. *yer^r∇ 'eagle' or sim. > IE *xer-/x^ror- 'eagle, big bird'

742. ?σ *yERgE 'big beast, beast of prey' > IE *x_okt̃- ~ *x_otk̃- 'bear'

743. *y^ro^rkô 'bend, be bent\crooked' > IE *herk^w- → *herku- ({EI} *^lh_oerk^wo-s) > NaIE *ark^w- → *ark^w- 'a bow', v. 'be bent'

744. ₂ *y∇R_l∇_lP∇ 'cloud'

745. (2?) * $\text{y}\nabla\text{R}_1\nabla_1\text{'g'}\nabla$ 'to gnaw' > ? ϕ IE (with ass. transformations and onomatopoeic infl.) * $\text{g}^{\text{w}}\text{ru}\widehat{\text{k}}|\text{k}- \sim * \text{g}^{\text{w}}\text{ru}(:)\widehat{\text{g}}^{\text{h}}-/ \text{g}^{\text{w}}\text{rou}\widehat{\text{g}}^{\text{h}} \sim * \text{g}^{\text{w}}\text{ru}(:)\widehat{\text{g}}-/ \text{g}^{\text{w}}\text{rou}\widehat{\text{g}}-$ v. 'gnaw, bite'

746. (2?) o * $\text{r}\nabla\text{R}\Gamma\nabla\text{H}_2\text{T}\nabla$ (= * $\text{g}\nabla\text{Rg}\nabla\text{H}_2\text{T}\nabla$?) '∈ waterbird' > IE * $\text{Her}_1\text{H}_1\text{e}|\text{oHd}-$ '∈ waterbird' > NaIE * $\text{a}|\text{ar}\bar{\text{o}}\text{d}-/\text{a}|\text{ar}\bar{\text{a}}\text{d}-$ 'heron' or sim.

747. * $\text{y}'\ddot{\text{u}}'\hat{\text{s}}\nabla$ 'live' > IE * $\text{xwes}-/*\text{xey}\text{s}-$ 'live, dwell, stay' ({EI} * $\text{h}_2\text{wes}-$ 'dwell, pass the night, stay' > Ht $\text{hues}-/\text{hwis}-/\text{hus}-$ 'live, be\stay alive', NaIE * $\text{wes}-$ 'be, live, dwell')

748. (2?) * $\text{'y}'\text{i}\hat{\text{s}}\nabla\text{b}\nabla$ 'to grow; vegetation'

749. (2?) * $\text{r}'\text{o}'\text{w}\nabla$ 'wild sheep\goats', ($\rightarrow$ or $\leftarrow$) 'wild game' > IE * $\text{x}_1\text{w}_1\text{o}\text{w}\text{i}-$ ({EI} * $\text{h}_2\text{o}\text{w}\text{i}-\text{s}$, gen. * $\text{h}_2\text{e}\text{w}\text{y}-\text{o}\text{s}$) 'sheep'

750. * $\text{r}\text{o}\text{y}\nabla$ 'carry, bring'

751. u * ha , deictic pronominal pc. ('ille', distal deixis) > IE * $\text{r}'\text{o}/\text{e}-\text{no}-$, {Pv.} (?) * $\text{o}-\text{n}-\text{y}\text{o}-$, ?? {EI} * $\text{h}_{\text{a}}\text{en}-$ 'that'

751a. a_2 * $\text{'h}'\text{a}$, particle of collectiveness > IE * $-\text{h}_\text{o}/$ (with thematic nomina) * $-\text{e}/\text{o}-\text{h}$ (* $\text{e}/\text{o}-$ belonging to the stem), ending of nom.-accus. ntr. pl. > NaIE * $-\text{a}/-\bar{\text{a}}$

752. ? a_2 * $\text{'h}'\text{æ} \sim * \text{'h}'\text{u}$, marker of dual (for nomina animata) > IE * $-\text{H}(\text{e}) \sim * \text{H}\ddot{\text{u}}$, dual ending (nom., animate gender)

753. u * $\text{'h}'\text{e}'$ 'this', deictic pc. (proximal deixis) > IE * $\text{?e}-$ > NaIE * $\text{e}-$ (gen. * $\text{e}-\text{sy}\text{o}$) *'he, this' may be suggested (as one of the solutions) on the basis of the gen. OI asya , Av ahe 'of this', the dat. OI asmāi , Av ahmāi 'to this', OLat em 'him', etc.

754. u * $\text{'h}'\text{i}$ 'iste' (or 'hic'), demonstrative pc. > IE: AnIE: HrLw $\bar{\text{i}}-$, nom. $\bar{\text{i}}-\text{s}$ 'this' ||| IE * $\text{?e}\text{j}_1-/ \text{?i}$ (or * $\text{h}\text{e}\text{j}_1-/ \text{'h}\text{i}-$?), anaphoric dem. prn. {Bks.} 'that, the (just named)'

755. u * $\text{'h}'\text{u}$ 'iste', dem. pc. (intermediate deixis?) > IE * $\text{?u}-/ \text{'?ou}-/ \text{'we}-/ \text{'wo}-$ 'iste', deictic pc.

756. a_2 * $\text{hed}\nabla$ 'to break'

757. * $\text{h}\hat{\text{u}}\text{di}$ 'rot, dissolve (by boiling), boil'

758. * $\text{hu}|\text{od}_1\nabla_1\text{'?}\nabla$ 'be motionless, sleep' ($\rightarrow$ 'be sleepy\giddy')

759. a_2 * $\text{hak}\nabla$ 'slow, inactive'

760. * $\text{h}|\text{'x}'\hat{\text{a}}'\text{ka}$ 'to need, to lack' > IE: NaIE * $\text{eg}|\hat{\text{g}}-$ 'lack'

761. * $\text{'h}'\text{a}\text{wk}'\text{a}'$ 'light (lux); bright' > IE: NaIE * $\text{aug}-$ v. 'shine' $\leftrightarrow$ NaIE * $\text{aug}-\bar{\text{a}}, -\bar{\text{o}}(\text{n})$ 'light, gleam'

762. a_2 * $\text{hUw}\hat{\text{a}}\text{k}\hat{\text{e}}$ 'move, walk'

763. *haks̥∇ 'stand, stop, stay, be'

764. ₂ *hoḲU 'copulate'

765. o? *haI∇ 'call out, call, pronounce magic words, rejoice' > IE: {Pv.} *x̥el-t-/ *x̥l-et-, d. *x̥l̥'tye/o- ({Pv.} *H₁l̥tyé/ó-) '≈ call', ?o: Gk ἄλαλή, Gk D ἄλαλά 'war-cry'

766. *haI∇ 'this' > IE: NaIE *al-i̯o-s 'other' ({EI} IE *h₂el̥i̯o-s), *°al-ter 'the other from two', IE *°o|al-nei̯ > Sl *olni 'last year'

767. *hA1∇ 'to shine; bright'

768. ₂ *hiL∇ (or *hEyL∇??) 'new heavenly light' (≈ 'new moon, the first star in the sky')

769. ₂ *hiL'U' 'stand, be, exist' ([in B] → 'have')

770. *hûL∇ 'push, butt, pierce' > IE *X̥wel-/ *X̥ul- v. strike'

770a. *'h'a1L∇?E 'on the other side' > IE *ʔal-, *ʔol- 'on\from the other side', {P} 'darüber hinaus'

770b. ₂ *'h'ali'w'∇ 'elephant'

771. ₂ *haL∇Ḳu 'to step, to walk'

772. *hA1UK'a' 'be in need (hungry, thirsty), covet' > IE: NaIE *elk-/ *olk- (or *alk-?) 'v. 'hunger, be hungry'

773. *'h'∇mP'i' 'venomous vermin\(?reptile' > IE: NaIE *empi- ~ *emb^{hi}- 'stinging insect'

774. *han∇ 'head' → 'top' → 'on, on the surface, towards' > IE *'x'an ~ *'x'anū ~ *('x'a)nō {P} 'an einer schrägen Fläche hin, hinauf'

775. *hEñ∇ 'iste' > IE: NaIE *eno-/ *ono-, dem. prn. 'that' (intermediate or distal deixis), Ht an(n)i- 'that, yonder', ? IE *ñēn (or *ñēn) 'behold!', 'lo!', 'voilà'

776. ₂ *hû?En|η∇ 'wave' > IE *xun- / ? *xwen- > Ht hunhuwan- 'wave', NaIE: pGmc *unθjō, *unθu- 'wave', L unda id.

777. *hAωη∇ 'sense, mind, soul'

778. *huP_U 'bad', 'error, sin' > IE *x̥wep-/ *x̥wop-/ *xup- '≈ evil'

779. *her∇ (or *herh|?∇?) 'disintegrate, fall to pieces' > IE *ñer(H)- (> NaIE *er₁ə₁-/ *ər₁ə₁-) v. 'disintegrate' (IS: 'разваливаться')

780. *hoR'i' 'conceive', 'newborn, a young' > IE *h^wer- > NaIE *or- 'child; be born'

781. *he₁ʔ|y₁r'E' 'male' > ? acc. to IS I 248, possibly IE *ñers-/ *ñrs- (≈ {AD} *ñ|pers-/ *ñ|rs-) 'male'

782. *h'o'R∇b∇ 'run'

783. (₂?) *hūrċ' ▽ '≈ wrinkle, rumple, crush, tear down' > IE: ħ Ht {Ts.} hars- 'aufreißen'

784. *hir ▽ g ▽ 'kill' or 'die' > IE *xer^gh¹ - 'disappear, die'

785. (₂?) *haRĶa 'hold\grasp, keep, keep in one's possession' > IE *xark- 'hold' > Ht har(ə)k-, har- v. 'hold, keep, have', NaIE *ark- > L arce-ō 'shut in, shut up; keep at a distance, hinder', arx 'stronghold, fortress' ||| Gk ἄρξέω 'ward off, keep off' ||| ? Arm արգելում argelum 'hinder, restrain, hold back'

786. *h'aš'o¹ 'burn' (of fire) > IE *xes- - *Xas- 'hearth, ashes', v. 'dry'

787. *hišE 'to break'

788. (₂?) *h'ot ▽ 'to smell (odorare, to get the odour of)', 'to smell (olere, to have an odour\scent)' > IE *x^wed- 'odour' > Arm hot 'odour, smell', Gk ὀίω vi. (pfc. ὀίωδα) 'emit an odour, smell', Gk Hm ὀδμή 'smell, scent'

789. ₂ *hawt ▽ 'call, speak' > IE *heud > NaIE *°aud- > Gk αὐδή 'voice, speech', αὐδάω 'I speak' ||| NaIE *wed- 'utter sounds, speak'

790. *haw ▽ 'to desire, to love' > IE *HeW- (or *ʔaW-) > NaIE *aW- v. 'like, favour, want'

791. *how'i¹ 'become, appear' > IE: NaIE *-eW-(ō), *-euW-(ō), *-euy-(ō) 'be X', sx. of denom. verbs

792. *h'o¹w ▽ 'pit, depression' > IE: NaIE *a|owent- 'well, spring'

793. *hæ₁ʔ₁w'U¹ 'to fall, to sink' > IE *Hxou(e) 'down, away' > NaIE *o|au(e) 'down (herab), away'

794. ₂ *ho₁w₁a (or *ho₁wa) 'to flow, to stream; a stream'

794a. ? *h ▽ ya 'for, for the sake of', directive-designative pc. > IE: NaIE *-eĵ 'to', ending of the dative case

795. *H₂i, a pc. of past (preterite); IS tried to connect the IE *e- augment of the past tenses with the vw. *i or the cns. *y, which serve as affixes of past in B, K, U, C, and D

796. ₂ *H₁iċx ▽ - *ċ- - *H₁iċΓ|h ▽ 'father, head of a family' (→ or ← 'master, lord') > IE *h|ʔesxō-s ({EI} *h₁es'h₂ō-s) 'master'

797. *Häċ|ċ'i¹ (= *X|Q|häċ|ċ'i¹?) 'father, ancestor' > ??σ IE: Ht hassu 'king'

798. *H₂eċ'U¹ (or *H₂eH₂iċ'U¹??) 'to sink', (→ ?) 'to dip'

799. *H₂Ud ▽ (= *hUd ▽?) 'sister', '∈ female relative'

800. *Hüwd ▽ (= *Γüwd ▽?) 'evening, night'

- 800a. (₂?) *HogE 'top, above'
 800b. ₂ *HAK∇ 'leaf', (?) 'branch'
 801. *H'o'kE (= *H'o'kü or *H'o'kæ?) 'goat' > IE: NaIE *o|ag̃- 'goat' ('he-goat?')
 802. *H₂'ôkU 'head'
 803. *H'i'Kæ 'eat' > IE *heġ- v. 'eat'
 803a. ≈ *H₂'eI∇ 'sprout, twig'
 804. *H₃iL'i' (= *h̥iL'i'?) (or *H₃i_Lʔ|y_LL'i'??) 'entrails' > IE: NaIE *e_ḡli- / *ili- / ? *jeli- (or *īli-) 'entrails'
 804a. *H'ä'í∇ (= *χ|q'ä'í∇?) 'female'
 805. *H₃am'U' 'be/become quiet, enjoy' > ?σ IE: NaIE *am- v. 'love'
 805a. *Homg'ü' 'breast'
 806. (₂?) *H'e'm∇n̄∇ (= *ʔ'e'm∇n̄∇?) 'oak, tree' > IE: OIr omnae 'tree, oak'
 807. *Hañ∇ 'other' > IE: NaIE *a|on- ⇨ : [1] NaIE *a|on-yo- 'other', [2] NaIE *a|ontero-s 'the other (from two)'
 808. *hin∇ (= *Xin∇?) 'other' > IE: NaIE *e_ḡn- 'other'
 809. o *Hañ'g'∇(ʔ∇) (or *Haŋ'g'∇(ʔ∇)??) 'duck' > IE *HŋHti- / *HenHti- > NaIE *anati 'duck'
 810. *Hoñka (= *hoñka?) 'angle, joint\bend (of a limb, etc.)' > IE: NaIE *o|ang- 'joint (of body), angle'
 811. *HEñom∇ (= ? *hEñom∇ or ?? χEñom∇) 'take hold of, have, own' > IE: NaIE *enm-/*nem-/*j_{em}- 'take, acquire, have'
 812. ₂ *H'ä'ñt∇ 'kernel' > IE: NaIE *endr- 'egg, kernel'
 813. *HUŋ'd'∇ 'root'
 814. *HäŋkU 'fire' > IE {E} *Hŋg^ωni-s > NaIE *ŋgni-s ({P, Dv.} *egni-/ogni-) 'fire'
 815. ₂ ≈ *HU_p∇-(t∇k|g∇) or *HU_LP_t∇k∇ ~ -∇g∇) (*H = *h or *h̥?) 'stalk (of a plant), stem' > IE: NaIE {P} *a|o_L;d(e)g_L^ωo- 'stalk'
 816. ₂ *H'æ'R∇ 'goat, sheep' > IE *r̥h̥'er(i)- ({E} *h₁er- 'lamb, kid') > NaIE *er-, eri- 'goat, sheep'; NaIE *er(i)-b^h- '€ horned artiodactyl'
 817. *H₁erU 'ascend, rise' > IE *her- (or *h^ωer-), *h_L^ωeru- id.
 818. *H|wur∇ 'male person\animal'
 819. *H₁â^ʔ∇r'∇ (= *ʔa^ʔur'∇?) 'long, big' > IE *Hx'a|o¹Hxr- 'long', (?) 'far'
 820. *Ha_Lw∇,š∇ (= *ɣawiš∇?) 'male, male person'

821. *Haya 'pursue' > IE *Haj- (= *Hxej-)/*Hi- > OI i'nō-ti, 'inva-ti' 'advances upon, presses upon, drives', Av inao'ti 3s prs. 'vergewaltigt, kränkt', ? Gk αἰνός 'terrible'

822. *H₂oy∇ (= *hoy∇?) 'by me, my' > IE: [1] pIE stative marker of 1s *-xe [2] pIE marker ({Bks.} *-h₂) of 1s in md. (yielding Ht prs. -ha(ha)ri, p. -ha(ha)ti, L prs. -o-r, etc.) [3] NaIE *-ō (< *-o-H), 1s marker in the pres. tense of the thematic verbs (*-o- being the thematic vw. of the stem)

823. *hU_Lw_Jĉ∇ (or *hUw∇ĉ∇) 'loins, lap'

824. *haLû (or *haLw∇) '∈ a leaf-bearing tree' > IE *Helis- 'alder'

825. ₂ *h∇LiL∇ 'flower, a plant with flowers' > IE *Hxlej- > NaIE *lej- ~ dis. *lej- '≈ flower', Ht {Pv.} alēl- 'flower, bloom'

826. ₂ *hEm∇d∇ 'desire, covet'

827. *h'ōNc'a (or *χōNc'a) '(front) end, extremity, edge, tip'

828. ₂ *h'añd∇ (or *χañd∇) 'shade, darkness' > IE *Hendh- > NaIE *andhō- 'blind, dark'

829. *hU_Lñ|m_Jp∇?∇ 'navel' > IE *H^ωembh- / *H^ωnebh- ({EI} *h₃nobh-) > NaIE *ombh-/*nebh- 'navel'

830. *(hīN∇-)rimP∇ or *(him∇-)rimP∇ 'eyelid, eyelash' (cd.?) > IE: Ht {Pv.} enera-, enira-, inira-, innari-, inniri- 'eyebrow'

831. *hop_L∇,īE 'flow down'

832. *h'ü'rχ∇ĉ∇ 'to scratch, to comb'

833. *h'U'rel|í∇ 'reed'

834. *hE_Ly,šU 'faeces, filth' > IE: Ht isuwan 'residue, sediment, refuse, scraps, waste, remains'

835. *hUžE(-g∇) 'look, see' > IE: Ht aus- v. 'see' and uskī- id.

836. *ko 'whereas, but, also; doch' (adversative-thematic and reminding enclitic conjunction) > IE: NaIE *g^ωe (adversative enclitic conjunction) 'but, whereas'

837. ₂ *kU, particle of plurality (used mostly with pronouns)

838. *k∇ 'out of, from'

839. *k∇ ~ *g∇ 'thee, thy'

840. *ko?i' 'to call' > IE: NaIE *g^ωē(j)-/*g^ωō(j)-/*g^ωī- v. 'call, shout' (→ 'sing')

840a. *kefi (or ₂ *k|Key∇) 'make, do'

841. ? ₂ *kEŷû 'pour, flow' > IE: NaIE *ĝhe_u-/*ĝhu- v. 'pour', *ĝhe_u-m_u 'sth. poured, libation' (× N ₂ *gEqû 'to pour, to flow')

842. *kuṣa 'to go, to advance, to follow', (← ?) 'to track (game), to follow the tracks' > **IE** *g^ueh-/ *g^uh₂- > **NaIE** *g^uā-/ *g^uə- 'go'

843. ₂ *kabṽ 'sheep, goat' > **IE**: **NaIE** *gab^h- 'goat, lamb'

844. *kabṽ 'rise, stand up'

845. ₂ *kabṽ 'calabash, gourd'

846. *kibṽ 'hump, bend; to bend' > **IE**: **NaIE** *gejb^h- 'hump, bend'

847. *kobṽ 'to hew, to cut' (→ 'to plane')

847a. *koH₂'ä'bṽ (↯ *koH₂'ä'pṽ?) 'frog, toad' > **IE**: **NaIE** *g^uēb^h-ā / ? *g^uəb^h- 'toad'

848. *k'ä'č'U 'skin'

849. *kEč'U' ~ *k'ü'č'U' (or *-č-) 'knife'

850. ₂ *k'u'č'ṽ or *K'u'č'ṽ 'ant'

851. *k'a'd|tṽ 'rock'

852. *kudṽ (or *Kudṽ) 'to plait'

853. (₂?) *küd'a' 'male person of the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes' (→ 'male relative-in-law')

854. *koṣdṽ ~ *kodṽ 'filth, dirt; abominable' > **IE**: **NaIE** *g^uōd^h- / *g^uēd^h- id.

855. o- *k|KEdṽ's|č'û 'to sneeze' > **IE**: **NaIE** *kseu-/ *kseu- (~ *skeu-/ *skēu-) v. 'sneeze'

856. *k|gog₁U,žE₁ṽ 'set fire to, burn (sth.)' > **IE**: **NaIE** *ksV̄- (or *k^usV̄-) v. 'burn'

857. ı *kaḳE (= *kaḳi?) (or *ḳ-?) 'angry, bad' ('böse') > **IE**: **NaIE** *k|kak|k̄- 'bad'

858. (₂?) ≈ *k'Eho'ḳa 'green\blue, green plants' > **IE** *kēhko- ({EI} *kēh₁ko-m) 'edible greens'

859. *k'a'la (or *kaliya ~ *kalaya?) 'vessel, boat'

860. *ka1ṽ 'to lie (liegen)' (→ 'to spend the night') > **IE**: **NaIE** *g01- / *gō1- / *g_o1- 'lie (down)'

861 *ka|íṽ 'to bark (a tree), to remove vegetation'; → 'bare, naked' > **IE**: **NaIE** *g0|a1- 'naked, bare'

862. *kä1û 'woman of the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'female relative-in-law', 'bride') > **IE**: **NaIE** *g₁ōu-/ *g₁ōu-/ *g₁elu- 'brother's wife, husband's sister'

863. *k'o'1ṽ 'bough, stick' > **IE**: **NaIE** *g₁^u01- 'bough'

864. *k'o'Li (or *k'o'Liʔu?) (= *k'o'li|íi [or *k'o'li|íiʔu?]) 'to smear' > **IE:** NaIE *g_le_j- v. 'paste, smear'

865. *ku_l∇ (or *kuwæ_l∇?) 'to work'

866. *kU_l∇ (or *k∇hō_l∇?) 'snake, worm' > ??φ **IE:** Gk χέλ-υδρος 'snake' or 'tortoise\turtle', L c o l u b r a 'snake'

867. *kû_l∇ 'glowing coals; to heat\roast\fry\cook' > **IE:** NaIE *g_lēu_lo-/*g_lōu_lo- 'glowing coals', {EI} *gēu_lo- ~ gu_lo- ~ *gu_lo-m 'fire, glowing coals'

868. *ka_lh_l∇ 'power, force; be able' > **IE:** NaIE *g_lh_la_l- 'be able'

869. *ka_lʔ'∇ 'to approach, to come'

870. *kolʔa 'to die; end' > **IE:** NaIE *g^we_l- v. 'die, feel pain'

871. *kol_l∇,ʔ∇ (or *kol_l∇,ʔ∇?) 'to peel, to bark'

872. *käl'h'∇ 'to walk, to make one's way (with effort), to wade'

873. *ka_lw∇ 'together, whole'

874. *k'a'IX'o' 'call (appeler), shout' > **IE:** NaIE *ga_l- v. {EI} 'call out, speak'

875. (₂?) *k∇_l∇,y∇ 'lumbar region' (in HS: → 'kidney')

876. ₂ *kaLč∇ 'voice; to speak\cry\weep' > **IE:** NaIE *ga_lol'so-s, -m 'voice, a cry'

877. *koíu 'to fly; wing' > **IE:** NaIE *g^we_lu- v. 'fly'

877a. *kuí∇ 'to flow, to gush, to leak' > **IE:** NaIE *g^we_l- > OI 'galati 'drops (träufelt herab), falls down' || Gk βλύω 'gush forth' ('quelle hervor'), {EI} 'well up' || OHG quellan, NHG quellen 'to gush, to well', NHG Quell(e) 'a spring'

878. *küí∇ or *kuíE 'cold; to freeze' > **IE:** NaIE *g_lgel- 'cold', v. 'freeze'

879. ₂ *koíʔ∇ 'pair, one of a pair'

880. ₂ *koíHa 'oak' > **IE** *g^we_lh-/*g^wle_h- > NaIE *g^we_la-/*g^wlā- 'acorn, oak', +ext. *-nd-: *g^wlā-nd- and sim. 'acorn'

881. *kama 'peel (rind)' (→ 'dandruff', 'scab')

882. *kam∇ 'to grasp, to press' > **IE:** NaIE *gem- v. 'press, squeeze, squeeze together, grasp'

883. *kam∇ 'full, whole, all' > **IE:** NaIE *gem- '(be) full'

884. *kāmê (or *kamê) 'blood'

885. ₂ *kEm∇ (or *kEmho) 'to give birth' (→ 'family') > **IE** {Pv.} *gēm^w- (= {Pv} *gēm-A₁^w-), {EI} *gēmH- 'marry' (of a male) > NaIE *gēm-/*gēme- ({Pv.} *gēmā-) v. 'marry', 'relative, relative-in-law'

886. *UA* ₂ **kô*m∇ 'sth. hollow'
887. **k'û*'m∇(L∇) '(stinging) insect'
888. **kû*mâ (or **kû*Hmâ) 'man, person' > *IE*: NaIE **ǵ*^hom-/ **ǵ*^hm-'man (person)'
889. ₂ **k*∇mç∇ (or **Ḳ*∇mc∇) 'to jump'
890. ₂ **ka*mĉ∇ (or **Ḳ*amĉ∇) '(sth. connected with) hand/arm'
891. **ko*m_L∇_JdE '∈ basket, vessel'
892. **ko*m_L∇_Jt∇ 'to cover; lid, cover'
893. **ka*ñ∇ 'pair, couple; one of a pair, comrade'
894. **ka*ñ|ń∇(-t∇) 'stalk, trunk of a tree' (→ 'log') > ? *AdS* of *IE*: NaIE **ǵ*[ǵenb_L^h]-/ **ǵ*[ǵonb_L^h]-/ **ǵ*[ǵnob_L^h]- 'peg, stick, piece of wood' (< N **ǵ*ān_L∇_J'p'∇ 'stem, stalk, stick, stake, picket')
895. **k'*onE 'to touch' ([in K] → 'work up')
896. **ko*ñi (or **ku*ñi) 'woman, wife' > *IE* **ǵ*^ωen(-eh) ({EI} **ǵ*^ωenh_ǻ / gen. **ǵ*^ωneh_ǻ-s) 'woman'
897. **ku*ñä 'hair' > *IE*: NaIE **ǵ*ou_n-/ *ǵ*un- 'hair'
898. **k'ay*'ñ∇ (or *ka*ñ∇??) (often in cds.) 'wing, feather'
899. **kû*_Ly_JñûŷA 'a joint in a limb (knee, elbow); to bend in a joint' > *IE* **ǵ*enu-/ **ǵ*onu-/ **ǵ*ne_u- ({EI} **ǵ*onu / gen. **ǵ*enu-s) 'knee'
900. (₂?) **kä*ñhæ 'to give birth' > *IE* **ǵ*enĥ-/ **ǵ*neĥ- 'give birth' ({EI} **ǵ*enĥ₁- 'beget a child; be born') > NaIE **ǵ*enə-/ **ǵ*nē-/ **ǵ*nō- id., AnIE: Ht *kaena* n. 'relative-in-law, kinsman'
901. **ki*ñho ~ **kih*ño 'see, observe, examine, know' > *IE* **ǵ*enĥ^ω-/ **ǵ*neh^ω- (= {EI} **ǵ*neh₃-) 'know' > [1] NaIE **ǵ*enə-/ **ǵ*nō- 'know', [2] NaIE pp. **ǵ*nō-'to-s, **ǵ*ñ:-'to-s 'known', [3] NaIE n. act. **ǵ*nō-ti- 'knowledge', [4] NaIE **ǵ*nō-sk- 'become acquainted with, get knowledge of' || Ht *ganes*(s)-, *kane*(s)- 'recognize, discern, identify; acknowledge'
902. **kä*ñ_Ly_Ju (or **kä*ñ∇y_Ju) 'cheek, side of the face' > *IE*: NaIE **ǵ*[ǵenu- id.; **kä*n_Ly_J∇-d∇ (originally a cd.?) 'cheek' > *IE*: NaIE **ǵ*onəd^h-/ **ǵ*nəd^h- '≈ cheek, (?) jaw'.
903. **ke*n_L∇_Jc'∇d∇ 'joint (articulation), shoulder joint'
904. **ko*ñdE 'to harm, to spoil', (← ?) 'to touch' > *IE*: NaIE **ǵ*^ωend^h-v. 'injure, damagey'
905. *UA* ₂ **K'û*'ñyaHíE ~ **K'û*'yñāHíE- **K'û*'ńāHíE 'sunshine, daybreak'

906. *kañ|mp▽ 'soft excrescence (lip, mushroom)' > IE: NaIE {IS} *gemb- (or *g^ωemb-) 'excrescence, tumor, lip, mushroom'

907. *kuńčê (or *kuńčê) (probably = *kuńčī or *kuńčī) '(finger)nail, claw' > IE: [1] NaIE *g^ωwisti-s (or *g^ωīsti-s) 'finger', [2] NaIE *g^ωozd_Lh₁o-, *g^ωozd_Lh₁i- 'nail'

908. (₂?) *kanga 'to wrap, to tie' > IE: NaIE *geng^h- v. 'wind, tie, spin, plait, weave'

909. (₂?) *kang▽ '∈ waterfowl'

910. ₂ *kon'3'▽ 'crotch (of body)'

911. *kohp▽ 'cave, pit'

912. *ko'q'p▽ 'mucus, slime' ([in some B lgs.] → 'saliva'), 'filth\dirty on the surface (mould, soot)' > IE: NaIE *g^ωēb^h-/*g^ωab^h- 'slimy' (→ 'slimy fish')

913. *keyp▽ (¬ *küyp▽?) 'light (not heavy)'

914. *kep_LH₂▽ (= *kep₁▽?) 'jaw, chin' > IE *gēp_LH₁- > NaIE *gēp^h- ~ *gēb^h- 'jaw, mouth'

915. *kop▽r▽ (or *-b-?) 'many, big'

916. *kuP_{sa} 'extinguish, exhaust' > IE *g^ωes-/*g^ωōs- id.

917. *kar▽ 'twist, turn around, return'

918. *kaR▽ 'rise, get up, jump up, wake up' > IE: NaIE *ger- 'rise'

919. (₂?) *kirâ or *girâ 'to scratch' > ?σ IE: NaIE *g^ωē_Lh₁er- v. '≈ rake'

920. (₂?) *korê '≈ ∈ deer, antelope'

921. o? *kur▽ ~ *kar▽ 'crane' > IE *ger_LH₁- ({P, EI} *ger-) id.

922. *ku|or▽ 'thick, fat' > IE (+exts.): [1] NaIE *g^ωretso- 'thick, large', ? [2] NaIE ġ^ωrend^h- 'big' ([in Gk] → 'proud')

923. *k'o'₁R▽ ¬ *k'o'₁R₁û' (probably *k'o'₁yR▽ ¬ *k'o'₁Ry'û') 'be heavy, be stout\thick' > IE *g^ωreHu-/*g^ωr_oHu- > NaIE *g^ωer(ə)-, *g^ωo_oru- 'heavy'

924. ₂ *ko_Lw₁r▽ 'embers, hearth'

925. ₂ *koyR▽ 'male animal'

926. *kür'ṛ'▽ (or *küri'ṛ'▽??) 'to shine; flame' → 'to produce heat' > IE: NaIE *g^ωer(ə)- 'shine; be hot'

927. *kor₁▽ 'eat (greedily), drink, swallow' > IE *g^ωer(H)- > NaIE *g^ωer(ə)- 'devour, eat, swallow'

928. *kor_L▽h▽ 'be angry\embittered' > ? IE: NaIE *g^ωer(ə)- 'scold'

929. *kur_L▽h₁▽ 'hill, mountain' > IE *g^ωorH-/*g^ωr_oH- > NaIE *g^ωerə-/g^ωorə- 'mountain'

930. *kuRh ∇ 'shout, cry' > IE *g^werH- > NaIE *g^wer(ə)- 'shout, sing, praise; wail'

931. *kôri'h'û 'throat, neck' > IE: [1] NaIE *g^wrīwā ~ *g^werwā 'nape of neck', [2] NaIE *g^wer(ə)- 'throat'

932. *kor ∇ wa 'fade, rot, decay', 'coagulate' (of blood, etc.), 'get sour\rancid\bitter' (of food) > IE: [1] NaIE (in IIr) *ōger- 'decay', [2] NaIE *greut- 'curds'

932a. *kor_L ∇ w_L ∇ '∈ a gallinacean'

933. *ka'ry' ∇ 'to dig'

934. ₂ *ka|æR'c' ∇ 'tie together, plait' > IE: NaIE *g|gers- id.

935. *kURc ∇ 'scales, bark; to remove scales, to peel' > IE: Ht kursa/i- 'skin, fleece, hide', NaIE *krūs- 'crust'

936. *kiRû_LH_Lgæ 'to gnaw' > IE: NaIE (with ass. transformations and onomatopoeic infl.) *g^wru(:)g^h-/g^wroug^h ~ *g^wru(:)g^h-/g^wroug^h- ~ *g^wruk|k- 'gnaw, bite'

937. ₂ *k'a'Rka or *k'a'RKa 'turn, plait, wrap' > IE: NaIE ? *gerg- ~ *gerk- 'bend, plait'

938. ₂ *kärEm ∇ 'wall, walled\fenced enclosure'

938a. *kiR ∇ P ∇ '(∈ ?) fish' > ?? IE: NaIE *ōg|g ∇ rb- > Gmc *karp- 'carp'

939. *kär_t ∇ 'cut (off), notch'

940. *keR_t ∇ 'to tie, (?) to plait' > IE: NaIE *ōg|gerd- > Gk ὑέρδιος ~ ὑερδιός, ὑέρδις 'weaver'

941. (₂?) *k ∇ RT ∇ (~ *g ∇ Rd ∇ ?) 'scratch, scrape' > IE: NaIE *ōgred-/ *ōgrod- v. 'scratch'

942. *ku[?]r ∇ t|d ∇ 'worm, parasitic insect'

943. ≈ *ka^o (or *k'o'ró?) 'onager, wild ass (?)' > IE *g_Lw_Lorde'b^ho-s {EI} 'wild ass (Equus hydruntinus)' or 'onager/kulan (Equus hemionus)'

944. *k'a'rá ∇ 'hawk, ∈ bird of prey'

945. *ko^orû 'stick, log' > IE: NaIE *g^weru- 'sharp stick, roasting-spit'

946. ₂ *ko^or ∇ '≈ fig tree'

947. *kU^or ∇ (= *kU^or ∇ ?) or *kURy ∇ 'young of an animal, child' > IE: NaIE *g^werb^h-/*g^wreb^h- 'infant, young of an animal' (< *kU^or ∇ bA or *kU^ory ∇ bA with *bA of animal names), amb Ht kurka- 'foal, colt'

948. *kuh^or ∇ (or *kü^hr ∇ ?) 'rain clouds, rainy weather, rainy season'

949. *ki^orHa 'old' > IE *gerH- > NaIE *gerə- 'old, (?) grown up'

950. ? *ko^or'_Lw_L ∇ 'external ear'

951. ₂ *k'ü|uS∇ 'mouse'
952. ₂ *k|geHs∇ 'warm, hot, hot season'
953. *kasw∇ 'grow, increase; (become) big'
954. *k'ü'šʔ∇ 'gravel, (coarse) sand' > IE: NaIE *ġeġs- 'pebbles'
955. *kāšs∇ 'vexation, anger, quarrel'
956. *kiš_Lʔ_L∇ 'tear (off), pinch, pluck'
957. *kat∇ 'speak, think' > IE: NaIE *gō(:)d- (~ *ġō(:)d-?) 'speak, think'
958. *k'i't'U' ~ *k'i't'U' 'to tickle', ? 'to itch' > IE: NaIE *geġd- v. '≈ tickle, (?) sting'
959. (₂?) *k'ä'ʔit∇ (or *kæʔit∇?) 'suck, (?) eat liquid food' > IE: NaIE *ġeġd- 'suck'
960. *koyt∇ 'filthy liquid, filth' > IE: NaIE *g^weġd- id. ({EI} 'be foul \ purulent')
961. *ku't'HE (or *kü't'H∇) 'to rise; (?) high place'
962. *k'o'tê 'belly' > IE: NaIE *g^wet- 'belly'
963. ₂ *koṭû 'to drip, to exude liquid' → 'sap, pitch' > IE: NaIE *g^wetu 'pitch'
964. *koṭ∇ ~ *kuṭ∇ '≈ magic utterance and its results' (→ [1] 'public utterances', [2] 'be fortunate'). An alt. hyp.: two N words: [1] *koṭ∇ 'public utterance', [2] *kuṭ∇ 'good luck, happiness' (← 'magic, sorcery'?).
965. *k'ü'ta (or *k_L-?) 'fingernail, claw' (→ 'nail')
966. *kašt∇ 'hard, dry'
967. *kaw∇ 'call (exclaim), shout' > IE: NaIE *gōw-/*g^w- 'shout'
968. *kiw_L∇h'ê' 'stone' > ?σ IE: Ht ku(ŵa)nnan 'copper; ornamental stone'
969. *koy∇ ~ *kay∇ 'to draw (schöpfen)', 'scoop, spoon'
970. *kä'ʔ'yU '(small) bird'
971. *kô'ʔ'y'û' (most probably *ko'ʔ'y'û') 'larva, worm' (→ 'moth') > ?σ IE: NaIE *ōg^wōy_L- > Sl *gaV-ědb, *-ěda coll. 'small creeping animals (lizards, frogs, vermin)'
972. *koyʔ'o' (or *kuyʔ'o') 'fat, healthy' (→ 'to fatten, to nourish') > IE *g^weġH^w-/*g^wyēH^w- 'be healthy, live'
973. *koyH∇ 'skin, bark' > IE *g^weġH- (*g^weHġ-?) / *g^wiH- > NaIE *g^wēġ- / *g^wī- 'skin'
974. *koyh∇ 'be strong, overpower, take possession of' > IE: NaIE *g^weyā- v. 'overcome, ruin', *g^wiȳā 'violence'

975. *kǣyʷ∇ 'to chew' > IE: NaIE *ǵyeʷ-/ *gʷyeʷ- 'chew'
976. *UA*₂ ?φ *koyʷ'a¹ 'birch tree'
977. *keʔʔê 'skin; to skin'
- 977a. *kuʔm∇ (or *kuʔ∇ m∇) 'smoke, ashes' > IE: NaIE *ǵʷelm- 'smoke'
978. ?₂ *kaʔ∇ '(young) dog'
979. *Ḳa, a pc. of request > IE: NaIE {Brg.} *kā, *kom/*kem, emphatic pc. (of request and sim.)
980. ? *Ḳa, substantivizing, singulative, or distinctive (singling out) pronoun, name of quality bearers > IE: NaIE sx. *-k- in IIr *a₁-ka- 'one', L -k- in sene-k-s 'old man', Gk -k- in κῆρυξ 'herald' | NaIE *-ko- (f. *-k-ā), sx. of denom. adjectives and nouns
981. *Ḳo 'who?' > IE *kʷo-/ *kʷe-/ *kʷ-, a generalized interr. stem (in *kʷo-s 'who?', *kʷ-i-s 'who?', *kʷo-d 'what?', etc. ||| *UA*₂ *ḲE 'who?')
982. *Ḳ'ü¹, dem. prn. (animate?) > IE *kē-, *kēī-, *kēj-, *k(i)yō- 'this'
983. *Ḳ∇ (= *Ḳ∇?) 'towards', directive pc. > ? IE: NaIE *k'u¹ 'towards'
- 983a. *Ḳ'Aʔi¹b∇ or *Ḳ'iʔA¹b∇ 'cold, ice'
984. *ḲoʔbE 'to fill; whole'
985. *Ḳ'u₁ʔ₁bE 'thorn' > IE: NaIE *ke₁ub- 'thorn, thorny plant'
986. *Ḳab'Eʔ¹∇ 'wickerwork, bag, vessel' > IE: NaIE *kap- 'vessel, box'
987. *Ḳābʔâ 'bite' (→ 'eat') > IE: NaIE *ǵebʰ- v. 'eat, gnaw, chew', NaIE *ǵembʰ- 'bite, tear asunder' ⇨ *ǵombʰo-s 'tooth'
988. *ḲæbL∇ (or *ḲæLb∇?) 'to support, to lean' > IE: NaIE *kēlb- ~ *kēlp- ~ ? *ǵ₁ēlb₁ʰ- 'help'
989. *Ḳ'ä¹ćU or *Ḳ'ä¹ć∇w∇ 'wild goat', 'ε antelope'
990. *Ḳec∇ 'to cut' > IE: NaIE *kēs- v. 'cut, stab, chop'
- 990a. *Ḳeć∇ 'clay, earth'
991. ₂ *Ḳiç¹∇ (or *Ḳiç¹∇?) 'thigh muscle' > IE: NaIE *ke₁is- 'thigh, forearm (Vorderarm), thigh muscle'
992. *Ḳoć∇ (or *ḡoć∇) 'shorten by cutting' > IE: NaIE *°k₁ʷ₁es-/ *°k₁ʷ₁os- v. 'cut'
993. *Ḳoʔać∇ 'basket, wickerwork' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'earthen vessel') > IE {E} *kʷas- 'basket' ⇨ NaIE *kʷas-yō-, *kʷas-lo- 'wicker basket, Flechtwerk'
994. ₂ *Ḳa₁H₂clĉ¹∇ 'young man' (→ '[grown-up] man')

995. ₂ ***Ḳawc̣**∇ 'share (Anteil)' (→ 'lot', 'fate') > IE: NaIE ***kaus-** v. 'draw lots'
996. ***ḲayCä** 'hair' > IE: NaIE ***ka₁s-(∇r-)** '(long) hair'
- 996a. ₂ ***Ḳäc̣**∇ '(be) cold; freeze'
997. ***Ḳec̣**'a' 'tip, end (extremity)'
998. ***ḲUc̣**∇ 'cut\chop into small pieces'
999. ***Ḳ'o'č**∇ (or ***Ḳ'o'č**∇?) 'bone' > IE: NaIE ***k|k^ωost-** 'bone, rib'
1000. ***Ḳač**∇ 'to advance with effort'
1001. ***Ḳâ'č|t**∇ 'ram, sheep' > IE: NaIE ***k^het-** (?) 'sheep'
1002. ₂ ***Ḳayeč**∇ 'heat, summer heat'
1003. ***Ḳa'č**U 'scratch, scrape off scales' > IE ***kes-/ksey-** v. 'scratch, comb'
1004. ***Ḳač**∇ (= ***Ḳač**∇?) '(young) dog\wolf'
1005. ***ḲAč**∇ (= ***Ḳäč**∇?) 'to burst, to crack; to split'
1006. ***Ḳad**∇ 'to plait, to wattle', 'wickerwork, wattle' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to build, to make pottery') ⇔ cd. or d. ***Ḳad**∇-L∇ 'wattle-fence' (→ 'wall', 'building') > IE: NaIE ***kat-** 'wickerwork, wattle-fence'
1007. (₂?) ***Ḳ'ä'd'i** 'take, hold'
1008. ***Ḳ'ôd**∇ 'destroy, break, cut' > IE: NaIE ***g^ωed^h-** 'destroy'
1009. ? ₂ ***ḲUd**∇ 'die'
1010. ***ḲA?û'd**∇ or ***Ḳût**∇ 'neck, (?) nape, shoulder'
1011. ***Ḳo₁a₁d**∇ 'be deprived of; deprive of' > IE: NaIE ***ka(:)d-** v. 'deprive of, destroy'
1012. ***ḲaHd**∇ 'grief, sorrow, anxiety' (→ [in some IE lgs.] 'care'), 'anger, hate' > IE: NaIE ***k|kād-/k|kad-** 'troubled state of mind, anger, hate'
1013. ***Ḳ'oHd**∇ 'dip, plunge, descend' > IE ***g^ωeHd^h-** > NaIE ***g^ωād^h-** 'plunge, dip in'
1014. ***ḲA'h'dê** 'to cover' > IE: NaIE ***ka|ad^h-** v. 'protect, cover' ('hüten, schützend bedecken')
- 1014a. ***Ḳawud**∇ (r...) (or ***Ḳawüd**∇ (r...)) 'tail' > IE: NaIE ***kaud-** (more plausible than ***koud-**) 'tail'
1015. ***ḲôXAd**∇ 'scold', (??) 'shout at' > IE ***kouHd-/kuHd-** > NaIE ***kouad-/ku(:)d-** v. 'scold', (??) 'shout at'
1016. ***Ḳu|od'a'h**∇ (~ ***Ḳad₁a₁h**∇?) 'to pierce' > ? IE: NaIE ***k^ωe(:)d-** / ***k^ωo(:)d-** v. 'sharpen', ***°k^ωod-** 'sharp'
- 1016a. ₂ ***ḲAdX**∇ 'strike fire, kindle'

1017. ***Ḳ**Uḏ₁Ḑ₂Ḑ₃ 'draw (water)' (= 'schöpfen'), 'ladle out'
1018. ***Ḳ**'a₁dḲudḐ 'tip, top' > **IE**: NaIE *kakud- 'peak, summit']]] AdS
of NaIE *kaput ~ *^ok|ḱaḡput 'head'
1019. ***Ḳ**akU (or ***Ḳ**okU?) 'hook', 'tooth, fang' > ? **IE**: NaIE *kog- / *keg- 'hook, claw'
1020. ***Ḳ**UkE 'dark, black'
1021. ₂ Ll. ***Ḳ**aḲa 'penis' > **IE**: NaIE *kak- 'male genitalia'
1022. ***Ḳ**aḲu 'stalk, rod, stick, cudgeal' > **IE**: NaIE *keku- '≈ keulenformiger Stock', 'Stock mit hammerartigem Quergriff'
1023. ***Ḳ**oḲe 'to look, to see' > **IE**: NaIE *^kwek̃- / *^kwõk̃-, *^ok̃wek̃-s-, *^ok̃wẽg̃- 'see'
1024. ₁ ***Ḳ**'o₁ḱḐ 'beak', o₁to peck' (of a bird)
1025. ***Ḳ**a₁Ḑ (-mḐ) 'spot, stain; be spotty' > **IE**: [1] NaIE *kel- 'spot, stain', [2] NaIE *kel-mo- 's tain', [3] ?_φ NaIE *kāl- / *kāl- 'stain'
1026. ***Ḳ**ê₁la (= ***Ḳ**e₁la?) 'stalk, a hair' > **IE**: NaIE *kēl- 'stalk' (→ 'arrow')
- 1026a. ***Ḳ**'e₁lA 'speak, say'
1027. (₂?) ***Ḳ**e₁Ḑ (or ***Ḳ**e₁ḐḐ) 'lack, be insufficient'
1028. ₂ ***Ḳ**o₁l|í₁a 'beat, strike' > **IE**: in BSl the expected reflex of N ***Ḳ**o₁l|í₁a (NaIE *^ok₁l₁e₁- 'strike') is likely to have merged with **IE** *^kl₁o₁l₁- / *^kl₁o₁l₁- > NaIE *^kl₁o₁l₁- / *^klā- v. 'strike, beat' (< N ***Ḳ**o₁l|í₁qa 'knock, strike, hit')
1029. ***Ḳ**o₁lä (or ***Ḳ**o₁l₁y₁ä?) 'long, far' > **IE**: NaIE *^kwe₁- 'far, distant'
1030. ***Ḳ**o₁Ḑ '(big) fish' (or ***Ḳ**o₁ḐḐ and ***Ḳ**a₁Ḑ?) > **IE**: NaIE *^kwo₁l₁- 'e big fish'
1031. ₂ ***Ḳ**ô₁LḐ (bA) (or ***Ḳ**-?) 'dog\wolf, whelp' > **IE**: NaIE *^ok^{wo}l₁- / *^oku₁l₁-, *^kwe₁l₁- / *^kwo₁l₁- '(young?) dog'
1032. ***Ḳ**u₁Ḑ'ä₁ 'clan, village' (→ 'everybody') > **IE**: NaIE *^kwe₁- 'clan, troop'
1033. ₂ ***Ḳ**'u₁ḐḐ 'brown'
1034. ***Ḳ**u₁o₁Ḑ 'raven, crow'
- 1034a. ***Ḳ**û₁Ḑ 'fall, fall down\apart'
1035. ***Ḳ**'e₁Ḑ|h₁i₁lê 'tongue'
- 1035a. ***Ḳ**ô₁H₁ä - ***Ḳ**ô₁l₁Hä 'lake, small body of water'
1036. ***Ḳ**eHu₁'h₁lûHê (or ***Ḳ**e'h₁u₁l₁y₁ê??) 'hear' > **IE**: NaIE *^kleu₁ə- / *^klu₁(:)- 'hear', inv. *^klu₁-d₁hi 'hear!', pp. *^klu₁(:)-'to-(s) 'heard', *^klewo₁(s) 'fame, announcement'

1037. ***ḲEHUy**l'ü' 'testicles' > IE: NaIE ***ḱēu**l-/ḱō(u)l- 'testiculi, scrotum'

1038. ***Ḳaw**'hE'L∇ 'outgrowth, inflation, abscess, hernia' > IE: NaIE d. ***kāw**l̥a]lā / ***kū**lā 'inflation (in a body), hernia'

1039. ₂ ***ḲoX**lā 'be dry'

1040. ***ḲAy**La 'shout, call'

1041. ***ḲE**'y|p'a]a 'to burn' (intr.), 'to burn (sth.)', 'to heat, to be heated, to roast' > IE: NaIE ***ḱel**- 'warm, hot; warm weather'

1042. ***Ḳa**l̥sa (or ***Ḳa**l̥sa?) 'throw, leave' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'remain, wait') > IE ***kle**H- 'lay' ({EI} ***kle**h_h- 'spread out flat') > NaIE **klā**- 'lay, spread out'

1043. ***Ḳa**Lsa 'cut, hew, chop, stab' (→ [in descendant lgs.] 'slaughter') > IE: NaIE ***kel**a-/ḱlā- v. 'hew, chop'

1044. ***Ḳa**l̥s∇ 'rock, hill, stone' > IE {EI} ***kol**H-ōn- ~ ***k**l̥H-'n-os 'hill'

1045. ***Ḳ**'ü'l̥y∇ (or ***Ḳ**'ü'l̥s∇?) 'dirt, mud'

1046. ***Ḳa**l̥'h'i 'high; be high' > IE ***kel**l_H- > NaIE ***kel**l̥(a)_J- v. 'be high, rise (above)'

1047. ***Ḳ**'ä'l̥l̥'h'û 'stick, hook, bar' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'bar for locking') > IE ***kle**Hw- > NaIE ***klā**w- ~ ***klē**w- 'stick, hook, locking bar, lock'

1048. ₂ ***ḲEL**l_H∇ 'cold' > IE: NaIE ***ḱel**- 'cold'

1049. ***Ḳa**Ll̥∇,ḥ∇ 'shout, cry, weep, make noise' > IE ***kel**h̥- {EI} 'call out to' > [1] NaIE ***kel**-/***k**olē-/ḱolā- (or ***k**l̥-?) v. 'call, shout, make noise', AnIE ***kalla**-, ***kle**- > Ht **kalles**(s)-, **kal**(l)**is**(s)- v. 'entice, lure, evoke, summon up, adduce', Lc **kileima** 'fame' [2] ***kla**y- v. 'weep'

1050. ***Ḳo**l̥l̥q̥a 'to knock, to strike, to hit' > IE ***k**l̥w_Jol̥H-/ḱl̥w_JleH- > NaIE ***k**l̥w_Jol̥a-/ḱlā- v. 'strike, beat'

1051. (₂?) ***Ḳa**l̥w_J∇ 'thick'

1052. ***Ḳa**ly∇ '(lock of) hair, eyebrow, eyelash'

1053. ***Ḳô**ly∇ (= ***Ḳô**ly∇?) 'round; to turn, to turn around, to roll (sth.)' > IE: NaIE ***k**we̯el- 'round, circle', v. 'turn around', ***k**we̯ek_Jl̥o- 'circle, wheel', ***k**wo̯l̥o- id.

1054. ₂ ***Ḳa**Lḱa (~ ***Ḳa**Lka?) 'to wind, to twist' > IE: NaIE ***kel**g- vi. 'wind\twist', 'winding; crookedness', ***kleng**- ~ ***klenk**- v. 'bend, wind, twist together'

1055. ***Ḳo**Lp∇ (or ***Ḳo**Lp∇) 'middle; 'inside, lap, sth. within an angle' > IE: NaIE ***klē**p- 'lap', v. 'embrace'

1056. ***Ḳaí'ü|u'** (= ***Ḳaí'ü|u'**?) 'skin, film, bark' > **IE:** **NaIE** ***k]no-** 'callosity, hard skin'

1057. ***Ḳa'í'∇** '(be) few, (be) too small\thin\light'

1058. (₂?) ***Ḳ'u'í|∇** 'short, (?) low'

1059. ***Ḳohíü** 'to hide, to deceive, to tell a lie' > **IE:** **NaIE** ***k|ēl-** / ***k|ēl-** / ***k|ēl(∇)-** v. 'deceive'

1060. ***Ḳiy_L∇,íi** (or ***Ḳiy_L∇,í∇i**?) 'to bend, to bow' > **IE:** **NaIE** ***k|ej-** v. 'bow, incline', {**EI**} 'lean'

1061. ***Ḳaíü** 'bare, naked' > **IE** ***k]Hwō-** > ({**WH**} **NaIE** ***k_o.ləwō-**) 'bald'

1062. ***Ḳôí'û'** 'track(s), way; to go, to travel' > **IE:** [1] **NaIE** ***kelw-** / ***kleu-** v. 'travel', [2] **NaIE** ***kal-n∇-** 'path'

1063. ***Ḳ'äm'o'** 'to cover' > **IE:** **NaIE** ***k'em-** v. 'cover\veil', 'garment'

1064. ₂ ***Ḳem∇** 'to bite' > **IE:** this **N** √ may have influenced **NaIE** ***ḡemb^h-** / ***ḡmb^h-** v. 'bite' and ***ḡomb^ho-s** 'tooth'

1065. ***Ḳom∇(-bA)** (or ***Ḳum∇(-bA)**?) 'forehead, front part'

1066. ***Ḳum∇** 'sand'

1066a. ***ḲUm∇** 'black, dark'

1067. ***Ḳüm∇(-Tä) / (-R∇)** 'fog, mist; cloud' > **IE:** **Ht** **kammara-** 'mist, fog, vapour; shade, dimness (of sight)', **NaIE:** **Gk** [**Hs.**] **κέμμερος** 'ἄχλυσ, ὁμίχλη' 'mist, fog'

1068. ***ḲU?äm∇(-n∇)** 'a hand with five fingers' > **IE** ***de-km̥t** 'ten' (< ***d_Lw_je-** 'two' + ****kōmt** 'hand with fingers'), ⇨ **NaIE** ***k̥m̥tom** 'hundred' (< ***d̥k̥m̥tom** {**EI**} 'tenth decade', {**P**} '[Zehner]dekade')

1068a. ***Ḳum[?]∇** '(be) hot, smoulder'

1069. ₂ ***Ḳ'o'mh∇** (or ***Ḳ'o'mx∇**?) 'eat, swallow' > **IE:** **NaIE** ***k^wem-** 'swallow'

1070. ***Ḳamč'o'** 'to bend; bend, corner' > **IE:** **NaIE** ***kant^ho-** 'edge, bend'

1071. ***ḲU_Ly_Lm∇ĉ∇** (or ***-ĉ-**?) '(≈) shin, thigh'

1072. ₂ ***Ḳäm_LU_Lí∇** 'shoulder, shoulder-blade'

1073. ***Ḳam't'∇** 'burn (be on fire)', 'shine' > **IE:** **NaIE** ***kend-** v. 'shine'

1074. ***Ḳ'an'E'** 'young, child' > **IE:** **NaIE** ***ken-** 'young; child, young of an animal', ? **IE** ***-i-k(0)-**, ***-u-k(0)-** dim. (× ***-ik0-**, sx. of nouns derived from adjectives)

1075. ***Ḳaṇ'o'** (or ***Ḳaṇy'o'**?) 'to tie' > **IE:** **NaIE** {**P**} ***kenk-** v. 'gird, tie\bind around, tie on'

- 1076.** ***Ḳan**∇ 'to sing, to sound' > **IE**: NaIE *kan- id.
- 1077.** ***Ḳan**∇ 'begin, originate, be new' > **IE**: NaIE *ken- ~ *^okan- 'begin, originate, be born, be recent\young'
- 1078.** ***ḲE**ñ|ñ^ʳû^ʳ 'empty' > **IE**: NaIE *^{k̂}en_L(e)w_J- 'empty'
- 1078a.** ***Ḳ**ʳo^ʳñ^ʳ∇ 'back, rear'
- 1078b.** ***Ḳu**ñ∇ 'belly, chest'
- 1079.** ***Ḳu**ñ∇(ʳ∇) 'small carnivore (marten, polecat, wild cat, or sim.)' > **IE**: NaIE *^okeun-/*^okoun- 'marten'
- 1080.** ₂ ***Ḳ**üñ∇ ⇝ ***Ḳu**ñE 'sun, day'
- 1081.** ?ϕ ≈ ***Ḳa**ʳg^ʳEñ^a 'be hungry\thirsty, desire, long for' > **IE**: NaIE *kenk- 'be hungry, long for'
- 1082.** ***Ḳ**ûyñ∇ 'bucket, basket'
- 1083.** ***Ḳ**üy_La_Jñ∇ 'wolf, dog' > **IE** nom. *^{k̂}won- / *^{k̂}wōn, obl. *^{k̂}un- 'dog'
- 1084.** ***Ḳa**ñ?i 'to hasten, to endeavour' > **IE**: NaIE *ken- v. 'hasten to do (sth.), strive with zeal'
- 1085.** ***Ḳ**in?u (> as. ***Ḳ**ün?ʳü^ʳ) 'exercise magic; exercise magic against so., hate' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'be jealous, envy') > **IE**: NaIE *^{k̂}wen- 'exercise magic' (→ 'participate in magic ceremonies, sacrifice'), pp. *^{k̂}wen-to- 'magic' (→ 'holy')
- 1086.** ***Ḳon**ʰ^ʰ∇ 'yellow' (or 'e a yellow substance?') > **IE** *^{k̂}wñh- / *^{k̂}wñh- > NaIE (+ ext.) *^{k̂}ona^ʰko- 'yellow' || AnIE ⇝ Gk Hm κύανος 'cyan, a dark-blue substance'; ?? Ht ku(wa)nnan 'copper; ornamental stone'
- 1086a.** (₂?) ***Ḳ**ʳU^ʳñ_LH_J∇ or ***k**ʳU^ʳñ|ñ^ʳ∇ 'bee' > ? **IE** *^ok|^{k̂}ñ^ʰhonk- / *^ok|^{k̂}ñ^ʰñ^ʰʰ^ʰk- ({EI} *^okñ^ʰhonk-s [gen. *^okñ^ʰñ^ʰʰ^ʰk-os]) {AD} 'honey, honey-coloured'
- 1087.** ***Ḳany**∇ 'skin, film, bark' > **IE**: NaIE *(s)k|^{k̂}en-(d-) 'skin'
- 1088.** ***Ḳ**äñ_Ly_Jû^ʳ 'light (levis), thin'
- 1089.** ***Ḳu**ñy∇ 'ashes, dust' > **IE**: NaIE *(s)ken_LH_J- id.
- 1090.** ***Ḳo**ñč∇ 'to scratch (so.'s body or sth.), to wound, to make suffer' (→ 'to suffer' > **IE**: NaIE *^{k̂}went^h- v. 'suffer' ('leiden, dulden'))
- 1091.** ***Ḳ**ʳuñigU (= ***Ḳ**ʳunigU?) 'to bend, to incline, to bow' > **IE**: NaIE *^{k̂}neig^wh- vi. 'bow, incline, bend'
- 1092.** ***Ḳan**_LK_JE 'to singe, to glow' > **IE**: NaIE *kenk- v. 'parch, dry up, cause burning pain'
- 1093.** ₂ ***Ḳ**ʳE^ʳñit∇ 'louse, nit' > **IE**: NaIE *knid- ~ *^{k̂}nid- id., *^ghni(:)d- 'nit'

1094. (₂?) ***ḲAnt̥** ▽ '∈ genitalia', 'gland (esp. of genitalia: glans penis, clitoris)' > ?? IE: NPrs *kun* (< CINPrs *kūn*) 'vulva'
1095. ₂ ***ḲEnt̥** ▽ 'be angry, be in despair'
1096. ₂ ***ḲEń** ▽ or ***ḲENy** ▽ 'nest'
1097. ₂ ***Ḳ'ũ'ń** ▽ 'to burn' (intr.)
1098. ₂ ***Ḳon'ć'** ▽ 'bark of trees'
1099. ***Ḳu,ń,č** ▽ 'worm'
1100. ***Ḳuńž** ▽ ⇢ *-ńć-, *-ńś- (or ***g|kuńž** ▽ ⇢ *-ńć-, *-ńś-?) 'star' > IE: NaIE *^o**g_Lh₁wōj₁sd_Lh₁**- 'star'
1101. (₂?) ***Ḳ'ũwa'ηfi** '∈ blood vessel (with blood), blood' or sim.
1102. ₂ ***Ḳonč** ▽ '∈ part of leg'
1103. ***ḲE'η'ĉ** ▽ (or ***ḲEmĉ** ▽?) (~ ***ḲEńĉ** ▽?) 'gravel, pebble(s), coarse sand' > IE: NaIE ***ĝeĵs**- 'pebbles'
1104. ***Ḳawing** ▽ 'shoulder joint, armpit'
1105. ***ḲăηḲa_Lh** ▽ 'shell, conch' > IE: NaIE ***k̑onkʰo-** ~ ***k̑okʰo-** 'conch, shell'
1106. ***Ḳ'apa** 'to close, to cover'
1107. _ι ***Ḳap** ▽ ~ ***Ḳap̥** ▽ 'to seize' (***Ḳ-** = ***g-**?) (~ ***Ḳab** ▽) > IE: NaIE ***kap-** v. 'seize'
1108. ***Ḳap'ă** 'palm of hand, sole of foot; hoof' > IE: NaIE ***ko|ap-** 'hoof'
1109. ***ḲAP** ▽ 'leaf'
- 1109a. ***Ḳ'a'p'U'** 'bird' > ?σ IE: NaIE (+ext.) ***kops-** 'blackbird'
1110. ***Ḳop** ▽ 'trunk, log'
1111. _ι ***ḲupE** 'to boil' (intr.), 'to swell, to bubble' > IE: NaIE ***keup-** 'boil, evaporate'; IE ***keupH-**/***kwh₂p-** (> NaIE ***kwap-**) ≈ suffocate, extinguish'
1112. ***ḲupE** (or ***Ḳüp** ▽) 'to bend (a joint of the limbs: elbow, knee, etc.)', 'elbow' > IE: NaIE ***k|keub-** 'sich im Gelenk biegen'
1113. ***Ḳ'u'p** ▽, -**l** ▽ 'bubble, pustule, blister'
1114. ***ḲuP** ▽ 'heap, hill; cone, protuberance' > IE: NaIE ***koupo-** 'pile, heap, hill, mountain'
1115. ***ḲuP** ▽ 'box, basket' > IE: NaIE ***koup-/kup-** ≈ vessel'
1116. ***Ḳah₂æP** ▽ (= ***ḲahæP** ▽?) 'chop, dig' > IE ***ke_Lĥp-** > NaIE ***ke(:)p-** v. 'chop, dig'
1117. ***Ḳoh₂ap'U'** (= ***Ḳo?|sap'U'**?) 'bark', (?) 'skin'

1118. *k̥'a'w_Lo_pE or *k̥'a'w_Lo_p∇y∇ 'skull; occiput' (→ [in B, IE] 'head') > IE: NaIE *kaput ~ *°k|kauput 'head'

1119. *k̥'a'yap∇ (or *q- and *-p-) 'sharp stone\rock\cliff' > IE: NaIE *keipo-/°koipo- '≈ sharp object'

1120. ₂ *KaP_L∇L∇ 'occiput, skull' > IE: NaIE *kap(e|ē)lo- 'skull'

1121. ₂ *KuP_L∇r'∇ 'hump' > IE: NaIE *k̥'u'p∇r- id.

1122. ₂ *KaP_L∇_LSa 'box' (unless a WW) > IE: L capsa 'box, case'

1123. *K̥EP_L∇z̄∇ (= *K̥EP_L∇z∇?) 'paw, hoof' > IE: *k̥opH- > NaIE *k̥op^h- 'hoof, claw'

1124. *kar∇ 'curse, scold, (?) be hostile', ? 'punish' > IE: NaIE *kar- v. 'abuse, blame, punish'

1125. ₂ *KaR∇ 'to bend; crooked' > IE: NaIE *ker- 'bend'

1126. *k̥'a'R∇ 'to hang' > IE: NaIE *ko(:)r- vi., vt. 'hang'

1127. *kaR∇ 'to fight; war, troop' > IE: NaIE *koro-, *koryo- 'war, troop', *koryo-no-s 'commander in war'

1128. *K̥ärE 'trunk, (piece of) wood' > ?σ IE: NaIE *kred- (or *°kred-?) ~ ? *°k_Lω_Jord- 'top of a building, beams, roof'

1129. *k̥är∇ 'tie' (→ 'rope'); to tie' > IE: NaIE *k̥er- 'cord, thread in a weft', v. 'plait, conjoin'

1130. *k̥æR∇ (or *K̥ER∇) 'horn' > IE: NaIE *k̥er-, *k̥er-ω/u-, *k̥er-əs- 'horn', Ht kar āw ar 'horn(s), antler(s)', IE *k̥rno-, *k̥orn- 'horn'

1131. *k̥är∇(-ka) 'small stone' > IE: NaIE *k̥orkā 'gravel'

1132. (₂?) *K̥æR∇ '≈ ∈ pod, fruit of a leguminous plant' > IE: NaIE *k̥i̇ker- 'pea(s)'

1133. (₂?) *K̥ERû 'deer, roe' > IE: NaIE *k̥erwo-/°krwo- 'deer'

1134. ?? ₂ *K̥ER∇ 'grow, be(come) big' > IE: NaIE *k̥er- v. 'grow, make grow, breed, feed', *korwo- 'adolescens'

1135. *K̥ER∇ (= *K̥ERU?) 'hair' > IE: NaIE *k̥er- 'hair'

1136. (₂?) *K̥ir∇ 'edge, end, (?) bank (Ufer)'

1137. *K̥or'a' (or *K̥oRa and *°K̥'orü?) 'to flay, to bark', 'bark, crust' > IE: Sl *kora 'bark'; ?? Ht kursa/i- 'skin, fleece, hide' and NaIE *krus- 'crust' (× N *kURc∇ 'scales, bark')

1138. *koru (or *korü) 'bite, gnaw, chew, eat away' > IE: NaIE *k̥weru- v. 'chew'

1139. (₂?) *K̥'o'r∇ 'rock, isolated mountain'

1140. *K̥ôR'E' (or *K̥ôR_L∇_LwE?) 'worm, maggot' > IE: NaIE (att. in Sl) *°k_Lω_Jr̥wi- 'worm'

1141. * $\text{ḱurE}(-\text{c}^{\text{I}}\nabla)$ 'run, run away' > IE: NaIE *kers- v. 'run'] $\rightarrow$ NaIE * ḱr̥so-s 'vehicle, chariot'

1142. * $\text{ḱûr}^{\text{I}}\text{U}^{\text{I}}$ (= * $\text{ḱur}^{\text{I}}\text{U}^{\text{I}}$?) 'foot, hoof' ($\rightarrow$ 'hand') > IE: NaIE *kern-/*korn- (or * ḱorn- ?) 'hoof, (?) handle'

1143. * $\text{Ḳur}\nabla$ (= * Ḳurû ?) 'plait\wattle\tie together' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}^{\omega}\text{er}_{\text{L}}\text{U}_{\text{J}}$ - 'build, make'

1144. * $\text{Ḳ}^{\text{I}}\text{u}^{\text{I}}\text{r}\nabla$ 'short' > IE: NaIE *ker-t-, *ker-... 'short'

1145. * ḲoHri 'to cover, to protect, to guard'

1145a. * $\text{Ḳa}_{\text{LH}_2}\text{r}\nabla$ 'sharp' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{ar-}$ 'sharp, pointed, rough' ($\times$ N * $\text{ḡaH}_2\text{r}^{\text{I}}\nabla$ 'hard, firm' $\times$ N * $\text{ćor}\nabla$ 'tip, top, edge'??)

1146. * $\text{Ḳu}_{\text{LW}}\text{R}^{\text{I}}\text{E}^{\text{I}}$ '(severe) cold'

1147. * $\text{Ḳayer}\nabla$ '∈ bark, skin' > IE: NaIE *ker- 'skin, hide, bark', *kermen- 'skin'

1148. * $\text{Ḳuyr}\nabla$ 'wood (Holz), log' > IE {EJ} * $\text{k}^{\omega}\text{r̥sto-} \sim \text{k}^{\omega}\text{r̥sti-}$ 'woods' ($\times$ N * $\text{ḱôR}_{\text{L}}\nabla_{\text{J}}\text{Z}(\nabla\chi)\nabla \approx$ 'oak')

1149. * $\text{ḲaR}_{\text{L}}\nabla_{\text{J}}\nabla$ 'peak, rock, steep mountain' > IE: NaIE *ker- 'rock, stone'

1150. * $\text{Ḳeri}^{\text{I}}\text{A}$ 'cry, shout, call' > IE: (+ext.): Sl * $\text{krik}^{\text{b}}\text{n.}$ 'shout'

1150a. * $\text{Ḳarû}\nabla$ (or * $\text{Ḳarûg}\nabla$) 'female breast, milk' > IE * kruH-t- > NaIE * krût- 'female breast'

1151. * $\text{Ḳ}^{\text{I}}\text{i}^{\text{I}}\text{rû}\nabla$ 'strike, hit' > IE: NaIE * °ḱ|kreuā- *'strike'

1152. * $\text{Ḳir}\nabla_{\text{J}}\nabla$ 'to tear, to break' > IE * kerH- > NaIE * kerā- 'destroy, break'

1153. * $\text{Ḳur}_{\text{L}}\nabla_{\text{J}}\text{û}$ 'to hammer, to pound' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}^{\omega}\text{eru-}$ v. 'grind'

1154. * $\text{Ḳû|ur}\nabla$ 'sharp'

1155. * ḲarhA 'black' > IE: NaIE *ker- $\approx$ black, dirty']]] +ext.: *kers-n-, * kr̥s-no- 'black'

1156. * $\text{ḲarH}_2^{\text{I}}\text{U}^{\text{I}}$ (= * $\text{Ḳarh}^{\text{I}}\text{U}^{\text{I}}$?) 'to burn (sth.), to heat' > IE: NaIE * kerā- vt., vi. 'burn']]] ?? +ext.: (1) OI kūḍayati 'scorches, burns' (if from * kṛ̥d-) ||| (2) L carbo 'coal'

1157. * $\text{ḲirH}\nabla$ (= * $\text{ḡ}^{\text{I}}\text{i}^{\text{I}}\text{r}\nabla$?) 'top, summit, crown (of the head)' > IE * ḱr̥H- , NaIE * ḱr̥- $\sim$ * ḱir- 'head'

1158. * $\text{Ḳir}_{\text{L}}\text{U}_{\text{J}}\text{qa}$ 'ice, hoarfrost; to freeze' > IE: NaIE (+ extensions) * ḱerno-s , * ḱer-m- , * ḱer-sn- 'ice crust (наледь), snow crust, hoarfrost'

1159. * $\text{ḲaR}^{\text{I}}\text{iWu}^{\text{I}}$ 'come in contact (meet, come across, touch)' > IE: NaIE * krej- {P} 'über etw. drüberhinstreifen, berühren'

1160. * $\text{ḱūr}w\text{Ṽ}$ $\neg$ * $\text{ḱur}wE$ 'hard roe, young of a fish' > IE: NaIE * krek- 'fish eggs, frog spawn'
1161. * $\text{Ḳar}X\text{Ṽ}$ 'bank (Ufer), edge'
1162. * $\text{Ḳir}^{\text{r}}X^{\text{r}}\text{Ṽ}$ 'scrape, scratch'
1163. * $\text{Ḳur}^{\text{r}}X^{\text{r}}\hat{u}$ 'blood' > IE: NaIE * $\text{kreyH-}/\text{*kruH-}$ 'blood (in the body of an animal\human)', 'flesh with blood'
1164. * $\text{Ḳor}^{\text{r}}\ddot{u}y^{\text{r}}\text{Ṽ}$ (or * $\text{Ḳo}^{\text{r}}i$) 'lamb'
1165. * $\text{Ḳur}^{\text{r}}y^{\text{r}}\text{Ṽ}$ 'sprout from a root' ($\rightarrow$ 'sprout', 'root') > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}^{\omega}\text{er-}/\text{*k}^{\omega}\text{or-}$ 'root'
1166. * $\text{ḱ}^{\text{r}}\text{arb|p}^{\text{r}}i$ 'belly, inside' > IE: NaIE * $\text{kerp-}/\text{*krep-}$ (or * $\text{k}^{\omega}\text{erp-}/\text{*k}^{\omega}\text{rep-}$) 'body, belly'
1167. ($_2$?) * $\text{Ḳ}^{\text{r}}i^{\text{r}}R\hat{u}C\hat{a}$ (= * $\text{Ḳ}^{\text{r}}i^{\text{r}}R\hat{u}\check{c}\hat{a}$?) 'to strike' > IE: NaIE * $\text{krou}S-$ v. 'push, strike'
1168. * $\text{ḱ}^{\text{r}}\hat{u}^{\text{r}}r\hat{u}-y\text{Ṽ}c\text{Ṽ}$ 'shin' > IE: NaIE * $\widehat{\text{kr}}\bar{u}S-$ 'shin, shin-bone'
1169. $_2$ * $\text{Ḳu}R\text{Ṽ}\check{c}\text{Ṽ}$ 'sharp'
1170. * $\text{ḱ}^{\text{r}}\hat{u}^{\text{r}}R\text{Ṽ}\check{c}\text{Ṽ}$ 'hard (жесткий)', 'to dry up, to harden' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k|}\widehat{\text{ker}}S-$ 'hard'
1171. * $\text{Ḳ}\text{Ṽ}r\text{Ṽ}\check{c}\text{Ṽ}$ (= * $\text{Ḳar}U\check{c}\text{Ṽ}$?) 'to scratch' > IE: NaIE * kars- 'scratch, rub, comb (wool)'
1172. ($_2$?) * $\text{ḲER}\text{Ṽ}\check{c}\text{Ṽ}$ 'rough hair, prickly\rough object, bristle' > IE: NaIE * $\widehat{\text{ker}}St-\text{}/\text{*}\widehat{\text{kr}}\bar{S}t-$ 'rough hair, bristle'
1173. * $\text{ḱ}\text{Ṽ}R\check{c}\text{Ṽ}$ 'to cut'
1174. * $\text{ḱ}\bar{a}rd\text{Ṽ}$ 'breast, chest' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'heart', 'internal organs') > IE * $\widehat{\text{ker}}d-\text{}/\text{*}\widehat{\text{ke}}\bar{r}d-\text{}/\text{*}\widehat{\text{kr}}\bar{d}-\text{}/\text{*}\widehat{\text{kre}}d-$ 'heart'
1175. $_2$ * $\text{Ḳi}Rd\text{Ṽ}$ 'to scrape' ($\rightarrow$ 'to scratch', 'to comb')
1176. $_2$ * $\text{Ḳ}^{\text{r}}\hat{u}^{\text{r}}r\text{Ṽ}d\text{Ṽ}$ 'monkey'
1177. * $\text{ḱ}^{\text{r}}\hat{u}^{\text{r}}R^{\text{r}}\text{Ṽ}\text{ṽ}\text{Ṽ}$ $\neg$ * $\text{ḱ}\hat{u}R\text{Ṽ}\text{ṽ}\text{Ṽ}$ 'stinging insect'
1178. * $\text{ḱi}Rg\text{Ṽ}$ (or * $\text{ḱi}R\check{c}\text{Ṽ}$) '∈ stinging insect'
1179. * $\text{ḱ}^{\text{r}}iR^{\text{r}}g^{\text{r}}\text{Ṽ}$ or * $\text{ḱ}^{\text{r}}eR^{\text{r}}g^{\text{r}}\text{Ṽ}$ '∈ bird of prey'
1180. * $\text{Ḳorg|k}U$ 'dirt, dung' > IE: NaIE * $\text{g}^{\omega}\text{org}^{\omega}(\text{or})o-$ 'dirt'
1181. * $\text{ḱ}\text{Ṽ}R\text{Ṽ}kE$ 'skin, bark' > IE: NaIE * $\text{kro}\widehat{\text{g}}-no-$ 'skin, hide'
1182. * $\text{Ḳ}\hat{a}R\text{Ḳub|p}\text{Ṽ}$ 'top, summit, crown (of the head)' > IE: NaIE * kakub^h- 'summit, tip'
1183. * $\text{Ḳu}Rm^{\text{r}}E^{\text{r}}$ (or * $\text{Ḳo}Rm^{\text{r}}E^{\text{r}}?$) 'to cover' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}^{\omega}\text{armo-}$ 'a cover, lid'
1184. * $\text{Ḳu}Rm\text{Ṽ}$ 'worm, insect' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}^{\omega}\text{r}\bar{m}i-$ / * $\text{k}^{\omega}\text{erm-}$ 'worm'

1185. $_2$ * $\text{K}\text{ER}\nabla\text{p}\nabla$ 'to cover' ($\rightarrow$ 'roof') > IE: NaIE * $\widehat{\text{k}}\text{ro}(\text{:})\text{po-}$ (or * $\widehat{\text{k}}\text{ra}(\text{:})\text{po-}$) 'roof'

1186. * $\text{K}\text{oRup}\nabla \sim$ * $\text{K}\text{aRup}\nabla$ 'bark of trees' ($\in$?), 'skin' > IE: NaIE * $\text{krey}\text{p-}$ 'crust, crusted', 'rough'

1187. * $\text{K}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{Rp}\nabla$ 'to turn (round, towards)' > IE: NaIE * $\widehat{\text{k}}\text{werp-}$ $\sim$ * $\widehat{\text{k}}\text{werb}_L\text{h}_J\text{-}$ v. 'turn'

1188. * $\text{K}\text{'}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{'ry}\nabla\text{p}\nabla$ 'sack, wicker basket' > IE: NaIE * krep- $\sim$ * kreb- / * korb- 'basket, bag', NaIE * $\text{°}\widehat{\text{k}}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{rp-}$ > OI $\acute{\text{s}}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{rpa-m}$ 'winnowing basket'

1189. * $\text{K}\nabla\text{rH}\nabla\text{P}\nabla$ 'piece of leather (used esp. as footwear)' > IE: NaIE * kerap- / * krēp- 'piece of cloth, $\in$ footwear'

1190. * $\text{K}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{R}_L\text{'}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{s|}\acute{\text{s}}\nabla$ 'to congeal' > IE: NaIE * $\text{krey}\text{s-}$ v. 'freeze, congeal', 'ice'

1191. $_2$ * $\text{K}\text{'}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{'R}\nabla \acute{\text{s}}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{l}\nabla$ ' $\in$ part of the foot'

1192. * $\text{K}\text{urt}\nabla$ 'belt; to gird' ($\rightarrow$ [in descendant lgs.] ' $\in$ garment') > IE: NaIE * kerd- v. 'gird', * kerd-so/u- 'belt'

1193. * $\text{K}\nabla\text{R}_L\nabla\text{t}\nabla$ 'summit, top' > IE: NaIE * °kred- (or * $\text{°}\widehat{\text{k}}\text{red-}$?) $\sim$ * $\text{°k}_L\omega\text{ord-}$ 'top of a building, beams, roof'

1194. * $\text{K}\text{æR}\text{t}\nabla$ 'to crumble, to chop\cut into small pieces'

1195. * $\text{K}\text{'o}\text{'R}\text{t}\nabla$ 'flame' > ? IE: NaIE * $\text{°k|}\widehat{\text{k}}\text{ert-}$ > Gmc * $\text{xer}\theta\text{-}$ 'hearth'

1196. * $\text{K}\text{ERH}_2\nabla\acute{\text{z}}\nabla$ (= * $\text{K}\text{ERh}\nabla\acute{\text{z}}\nabla$?) 'hornet, wasp' > IE: NaIE * $\widehat{\text{k}}\text{r}\text{s-}$ r/-en- (= * $\widehat{\text{k}}\text{ras-r/en-}$) {P} 'hornet (Hornisse)'

1197. * $\text{K}\hat{\text{o}}\text{R}_L\nabla\acute{\text{z}}(\nabla\chi)\nabla$ ' $\approx$ oak' > IE: [1] NaIE * $\text{k}^\omega\text{res-(no-)}$ ' $\in$ tree' ('oak?'), 'wood', [2] ? IE {EI} * $\text{k}^\omega\text{r}\text{s}\text{to-}$ $\sim$ * $\text{k}^\omega\text{r}\text{s}\text{ti-}$ 'woods'

1198. * $\text{K}\text{æR}\acute{\text{z}}\text{'i}\nabla$ 'cut into pieces, split, divide'

1199. * $\text{K}\text{a}\acute{\text{r}}\nabla$ '(sharp) stick, peg'

1200. $_2$ * $\text{K}\text{'A}\text{'r}\nabla$ 'be full, fill'

1201. * $\text{K}\hat{\text{o}}\text{r}_L\text{i}\text{'E}$ ' $\in$ a gallinacean' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}_L\omega\text{our(0)-}$ id.

1202. * $\text{K}\text{o}\text{y}\text{a}\acute{\text{r}}_L\omega\text{Ji}$ 'fat, tallow'

1203. $_2$ * $\text{K}\text{U}\text{S}\text{E}$ 'grown-up man, old (person)'

1204. $_2$ * $\text{K}\text{uS}\nabla$ 'nut' > IE: NaIE * kos(e)lo- (or * $\text{k|}\widehat{\text{k}}\text{os(e)lo-}$) 'hazel'

1205. * $\text{K}\text{Us}\nabla$ 'to bend, to bow'

1206. * $\text{K}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{S}\nabla$ 'breathe heavily' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'pant, sigh, moan') > IE: NaIE * $\widehat{\text{k}}\text{wes-}$ / * $\widehat{\text{k}}\text{us-}$ v. 'sigh, pant, breathe heavily'

1207. * $\text{K}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{y}_L\text{S}\nabla \rightarrow$ * $\text{K}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{'iS}\nabla$ 'look for, desire' ($\leftarrow$ *'be hungry'?) > IE: NaIE NaIE * $\text{°k}\text{waj}\text{s-}$ or * $\text{°k}\text{waj}\text{s-}$ (or * $\text{°}\widehat{\text{k}}\text{|k}^\omega\text{a|aj}\text{s-}$) > L quaer- / pfc. $\text{quaes}\ddot{\text{i}}\text{vi} \sim \text{quaes}\ddot{\text{i}}$ 'look for, ask (a question)'

1208. * $\text{Kas}_1\text{?}_1\text{?}\nabla$ 'be hungry, wish' > IE * kes- 'be hungry'
1209. * $\text{kos}_1\text{H}_2\text{?}\nabla$ 'to kindle' > IE: NaIE * $\text{ks}\bar{\nabla}$ - (or * $\text{k}^\omega\text{s}\bar{\nabla}$ -) v. 'burn'
1210. $_2$ * $\text{KUsd}\nabla$ 'to chop, to cut'
1211. * $\text{KE}\hat{\text{S}}\text{U}$ ($\neg$ * $\text{K}'\ddot{\text{u}}'\hat{\text{S}}\nabla$?) 'to skin, to tear'
1212. ($_2$?) * $\text{Ku}\hat{\text{S}}\nabla$ or * $\text{Ku}\hat{\text{C}}\nabla$ 'to compensate' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'to pay') > IE * $\text{keu}\text{s-}$ 'compensation, price'
1213. * $\text{ku}_1\text{y}_1\hat{\text{S}}\nabla$ 'tree' ($\rightarrow$ 'wood, Holz'), 'trunk of a tree'
1214. * $\text{K}\ddot{\text{u}}\hat{\text{S}}'\text{?}\nabla$ 'to fell, to fall'
1215. * $\text{Kat}\nabla$ (or * $\text{ka?}_1\text{?}_1\text{t}\nabla$) 'mix, adjoin, gather'
1216. ($_2$?) * $\text{K}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{t}\nabla$ 'hand'
1217. * $\text{Kot}\nabla$ 'tip, end, sharp point; cutting instrument\weapon' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}^\omega\text{e}(\text{:})\text{d-}$ /* $\text{k}^\omega\text{o}(\text{:})\text{d-}$ 'sharp point; to sharpen'
1218. $_2$ * $\text{Kot}\nabla$ 'to finish'
1219. * $\text{Kot}\nabla(-\text{R}\nabla)$ 'smoke' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}_1\text{w}_1\text{ed-}$ 'smoke', v. 'smoke, emit smoke'
1220. * $\text{K}'\text{aho}'\text{t}'\text{o}'$ 'bite, chew, eat' > IE: NaIE * $\text{k}^{\text{h}}_1\text{w}_1\bar{\text{a}}\text{d-}$ v. 'bite, eat'
1221. * $\text{Key}_1\text{a}_1\text{t}\nabla$ 'to fall' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{\text{k}}\text{ad-}$ v. 'fall', NaIE * $\bar{\text{k}}|\text{kej}\text{id-}$ v. 'fall'
1222. * $\text{Kut}_1\text{?}\nabla$ (or * $\text{Kut}_1\text{?}\nabla$?) (probably * $\text{Kut}_1\text{?}\nabla$) 'cut off, tear (off)'
1223. $\approx$ * $\text{K}\ddot{\text{u}}_1\text{y}_1\text{t}_1\text{?}_1\text{P}_1\text{?}\nabla$ 'shoulder' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{\text{k}}\text{up-}(\text{t-}) \sim$ * $\text{s}\bar{\text{k}}\text{up-}(\text{t-})$ id.
1224. * $\text{K}'\text{a}'\text{t}\nabla$ (or * $\text{ka?}\text{it}\nabla$?) 'kill, wage a war' (in B, C, NOm, K[?]: $\rightarrow$ 'die') > IE: NaIE * kat- v. 'fight'
1225. * Kota ($\sim$ * Kota ?) 'fence, wall, hut, settlement' > IE: NaIE * kot- 'shed, wall, hut' ($\rightarrow$ 'house'), Ht $\text{kut}\text{t-}$ {Pv.} 'wall'
1226. * $\text{K}\hat{\text{o}}\text{t}'\text{E}'$ (or * $\text{ko?}\text{U}\text{t}\text{E}$) 'membrum muliebre, anus' ($\rightarrow$ 'male genitalia') > IE: NaIE * kut- 'pudendum muliebre, anus'
1227. * $\text{KU}\text{t}\nabla$ 'small'
1228. * $\text{K}\ddot{\text{a}}\text{w}\nabla$ 'cavity, hole' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{\text{k}}\text{ew}_1\text{a}_1\text{-}$ 'cavity' $\overline{\text{EI}}$ {E} * $\bar{\text{k}}\text{ou}\text{H}\text{r}_1$ / * $\bar{\text{k}}\text{uH}'\text{n-os}$ > NaIE {M} * $\bar{\text{k}}\text{ew}\text{a}_1\text{-r}_1 \sim$ * $\bar{\text{k}}\text{u}\text{a}_1\text{-r}_1$ / * $\bar{\text{k}}\text{u}\text{a}_1\text{-n-}$ 'hole, emptiness'
1229. * $\text{K}'\text{a?e}'\text{w}\nabla$ 'to hear, to notice' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'ear') > IE * kew- / * keu- ({EI} * $\text{keu}\text{h}_1\text{-}$) 'listen to, perceive, pay attention to'
1230. * $\text{K}'\text{oha}'\text{w}'\text{i}' \neg$ * $\text{K}'\text{oha}'\text{w}_1\text{i}_1\text{y}\nabla$ 'sinew, thread' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'bowstring') > IE: NaIE * $\text{g}^\omega\text{i}_1\text{y}\bar{\text{a}}$, * $\text{g}^\omega\text{i}'\text{yos}$ 'sinew, bowstring'
1231. * $\text{KA}\text{h}\text{w}\nabla$ 'seize, grasp, hold'

1232. ***ḡaxü** ~ ***ḡaxu** 'strike, push' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'hew', 'touch') > IE ***kaHw-**/**kHw-** ~ ***kaH-** > NaIE ***kəw-**/***kāw-**/***kū-** v. 'strike, hew'

1233. ***ḡay** ▽ 'look, look for' > IE: ?? NaIE ***k_Lʷey-**/***k_Lʷoy-** 'observe, look'

1234. (₂?) ***ḡ'E'yû** 'person of the same clan' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'friend') > IE: NaIE ***kējw-** 'person of the same clan'

1235. (₂?) ***ḡoy** ▽ 'to compensate, to take revenge' > IE: NaIE ***kʷej-** v. 'take revenge, reprove', 'worth, price', ⇨ NaIE ***kwojnā** 'compensation, price'

1236. ***ḡuya** 'manner' (→ 'like, as') > IE: NaIE ***°-k_Lʷo** (ending of adverbs of manner and of denom. adjectives), NaIE ***ku_Lː** 'how?' (< ***kʷ-ku_Lː** 'which way?, quo-modo?')

1237. ***ḡuyE** 'be hungry, desire, want' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'be in heat, lust') > IE: NaIE ***kʷoj-** 'desire'

1238. ***ḡæ'h'yuy** ▽ 'to heat, to singe, to burn (sth.)' (→ 'boil, cook') > IE: NaIE ***kēy-**/***kəy-**/***kū-** vt. 'set fire to, burn'

1239. ***ḡay_L?** ▽ 'wilderness, desert, woods (esp. in the mountains)' > IE: NaIE ***ka_jto-** {P} 'woods, uninhabited land'

1240. ***ḡuyh** ▽ 'to rest (from work, etc.), to repose, to be comfortable' > IE ***kʷejH-** > NaIE ***kʷejə-**/***kʷijē-** v. 'be at rest, repose' ({P} 'behaglich ruhen')

1241. (₂?) ***ḡay_Li₁wa** 'to dig' > IE: NaIE ***ko_jw-** 'pit, hole'

1242. ***ḡüZ|3** ▽ (-**r** ▽) 'neck'

1243. ***ḡwz** ▽ ~ ***ḡwûz** ▽ (or ***ḡwz** ▽ ~ ***ḡwûz** ▽) 'to draw (schöpfen); (to) ladle; (?) to dig out' > IE: Ht **kasd-** 'auslöffeln, ausschöpfen'

1244. ? ***ḡeêE** 'warm, warm weather' > IE: NaIE ***kēl-**/***k̑l-** (~ ***k̑l-**) id.

1245. ***ḡoê** ▽ 'to skin, to bark (wood)'

1246. ***ḡazix** ▽ (~ ***-ž-**) 'to scold'

1247. ***ḡož** ▽ 'tree trunk'

1248. (₂?) ***lA**, a marker of verbal constructions [noun + ***lA** = analytical verb] ([in descendant lgs.] → sx. of denom. verbs)

1249. ***lA**, an analytical ([in descendant lgs.] → synthetical) marker of collectivity) (or N ***ʔelA**, dem. prn. of collectivity, probably connected with N ***ʔel** ▽ 'clan, tribe?')

1250. ***lA**, locative pc.

1251. * $\text{I}\nabla$, pc. with diminutive meaning ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ sx. of diminutives) > IE: NaIE *-e $\text{I}\nabla$ -, sf. of diminutives

1252. * $\text{le}_\text{I}\nabla$ (or * $\text{le}_\text{I}\nabla$?) 'being, having', analytical adjectivizer ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ formative of adjectives and quality-bearing nouns) > IE *-l-, sx. of adjectives)

1253. $\text{lu}\nabla \neg \text{I}^1\text{I}\nabla\text{u}\nabla$ '∈ bovine'

1254. * $\text{L}\nabla\text{sa}$ 'to hide, to lie hid, to lie in wait' > IE * leH- > NaIE {P} * $\text{lā-}/\text{lā-}$ (/ * $\text{lā}_\text{I}-$) 'be hidden, lie in wait'

1255. * $\text{Lab}\nabla$ 'grasp, get, obtain' > IE: NaIE * lab^h- / * lamb^h- 'seize, grasp'

1256. * $\text{Lab}\nabla$ (or * $\text{Layib}\nabla$?) 'be soft' > [from N * $\text{Layib}\nabla$] > IE: NaIE * lej^hb^h- '≈ weak, lean'

1257. * $\text{Lib}\nabla$ 'heart' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'life', 'middle') > IE: NaIE {P} * lej^hb^h- or {WH} * $\text{lej}^h\text{b}_\text{I}^h-$ 'live'

1258. * $\text{L}^1\text{o}^1\text{b}\nabla$ '∈ grass' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'medicinal \ poisonous grass'?) > IE: Gmc * lubj^1a^1 > OHG {OsS} luppi 'stark wirkender Pflanzensaft; Gift, Vergiftung', ON lyf 'Heilmittel, Zaubermittel'

1259. * $\text{Lûb}\nabla$ 'be thirsty, be hungry' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'wish, love') > IE: NaIE * leu^hb^h- / * lou^hb^h- / * lub^h- 'desire, love, agree'

1260. * $\text{Lib}^h\nabla$ (= * $\text{Iib}^h\nabla$?) 'wet; to get wet' > IE: NaIE * lej^hb^h- 'pour, be liquid\wet', {EI} 'pour, make a libation'; $\text{Lib}_\text{I}^h\nabla\text{-K}\nabla$ 'wet; be\get wet'

1261. * $\text{L}^1\text{i}^1\text{c}\nabla(-\text{t}\nabla)$ 'jaw' > IE: NaIE * $\text{ol}^1\text{e}_\text{I}^1\text{st-}$ '≈ edge, hem, stripe'

1262. * $\text{La}\text{w}\check{\text{c}}\nabla$ 'weak, soft' > IE: NaIE * $\text{oleu}^s\text{-}/\text{lou}^s\text{-}/\text{lus-}$ '≈ loose'

1263. * $\text{Li}\check{\text{c}}\nabla$ 'to pass, to go away' > IE: NaIE * $\text{lej}^h\text{t}^h\text{-}\sim$ * $\text{li}(\text{:})\text{t}^h\text{-}$ v. 'go, go away, pass'

1264. * IewdA (or * ZewdA ?) 'look for, find'

1265. * IEga 'lie (liegen), lie down; lay, put' > IE * leg^h- 'lie, lie down'

1266. * LaXga (= * $\text{La}^h\text{g}\nabla$?) 'cut, chop' > IE: NaIE * lag^h- (or * lag^h-) v. 'cut, dig', 'cutting\digging instrument'

1267. * $\text{Li}\text{g}_\text{I}\text{I}\text{æ}$ 'to lick, to sip, to suck' > IE: NaIE * lej^hg^h- v. 'lick'

1268. * $\text{Lagu}^1\text{r}\nabla$ 'body of water'

1269. $\text{?}\phi_2$ * $\text{L}\nabla^1\text{r}^1\text{U}$ '≈ fig tree'

1270. * $\text{lu}\text{r}\nabla$ 'wash, rinse' > IE * $\text{lou}^h\text{H-}$ 'wash, bathe'

1271. $\approx$ * $\text{L}|\hat{\text{z}}\text{agU}_\text{I}\text{y}\nabla$ 'fat meat' > IE * $\text{lh}_\text{I}\text{y-}$ or * $\text{la}_\text{I}-$ 'fat'

1272. $\text{?}\text{L}^1\text{AkU}$ 'circle'

1273. ***Lik**∇ 'be ill, suffer disaster' > **IE:** NaIE ***leig-** / ***loig-** / ***lig-** id.

1274. ***Luka** 'to bend; (?) 'flexible twig' > **IE:** NaIE ***leug-** / ***lug-** 'bend, bind together, entwine'

1275. ***lukê** 'to gather' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to count') > **IE:** NaIE ***leġ-** 'gather, count'

1276. ***lūkê** 'beat, strike, break' > **IE:** NaIE ***leuġ-/louġ-/luġ-** 'break, break off'

1277. ***li**∇**kU** 'let, let go', 'move' (trans.) > **IE:** NaIE ***leik^ω-** / ***loik^ω-** / ***lik^ω-** / ***link^ω-** 'let, leave'

1278. ***Lo**'**?**'**ika** 'cutting instrument' > **IE:** NaIE ***sleig-** id.

1279. ***Lu**'**?**'**ä****ka** 'valley, low-lying lands, plain' > **IE:** NaIE ***louko-** 'open land, field, woods and meadows'

1280. ***Lukä**∇ '≈ flexible rod, thong' > **IE:** NaIE ***loġ-** 'rod, sapling', ?? Ht **alkista(r)**- 'branch'

1281. ***lūk**_L∇'**?****A** (or ***lūk**_A?) 'push, shove, thrust, fasten to'

1282. ***lüks**∇ 'needles of conifer trees'

1282a. ***La**_A (= ***la**_A?) 'leg' > **IE:** NaIE ***lak-** 'foot, ∈ part of leg'

1283. ***la**_K'**u**' 'body of water (lake, river, etc.)' > **IE:** NaIE ***laku-** / ***lak^ω-** 'lake, pool, puddle, pond'

1284. _o ***la**_K'**U**' 'to lick, to lap' > **IE:** NaIE ***lak**_L^ω- 'lick'

1285. ₂ ***Lû**_A 'to shine' > **IE** ***leuk-** 'shine', Ht **luk(k)**- 'grow bright, dawn'

1286. ***Lû**_A 'to swallow' > **IE:** NaIE ***leuk-** (~ ***lauk-**?) 'throat', ? ***luk**_L^ω- v. 'swallow, drink' ||| d.: ***Lû**_A-**m**∇ 'to swallow'

1287. ***lūk**'**æ**' '∈ canine' (→ 'lynx') > **IE:** NaIE ***luġ-** (~ ***lunġ-**?) 'lynx'

1288. ***Lä****ha**_K**o** 'to grow; sprout, twig' > **IE:** NaIE ***lĕk^ω-** {WP, P ← Vn.} '≈ flexible twig'

1289. ***LEH**_K**æ** (= ***LE**_L**æ**?) 'make one's way with effort (crawl, climb)' > **IE:** NaIE (att. in BSl) ***lēġ**_L^h- 'crawl'

1290. ***lū****H**_A (~ ***lū**_A**as**∇?) 'to jump' > **IE:** NaIE ***lĕk-** / ***lōk-** / ***lak-** 'jump, leap (lebhaft springen), fly'

1291. ***lo****w**_K∇**?**∇ 'hole, opening' > **IE** ***lug**_L^g**H**_J-: NaIE ***lug**_L^g- '≈ hole, opening' > OHG **loh** (gen. **lohhes**) 'hole, opening, cave; Loch, Öffnung, Höhle'

1292. ***LeqE**_A 'cut, tear' > **IE:** NaIE {P} ***lĕk-** / ***lak-** 'tear asunder'

1293. ₂ ***Lû**_L**a**_J**H**∇ 'see, know' > **IE:** NaIE ***leuk-** 'see', ***la**_o**k-** 'see, look'

1294. ?σ₂ *L̥ṼK̥ṼḡṼ ~ L̥ṼX̥ṼḡṼK̥a|æ 'to grasp, to catch' > ?σ IE *^ol̥H̥k̥|̥- > NaIE *^ol̥ək̥|̥- > L [Fest.] lax 'deceit, fraud', lacio, -ěre 'entice'

1295. *ṼuK̥UṼ 'twig, strap, lash, whip' > IE *leHk̥^ω- > NaIE *lēk̥^ω- '≈ flexible twig (used to make a whip and a snare for animals)'

1296. ₂ *LiL̥Ṽ 'water, sea' > IE: NaIE *^ol̥iro- > Clt: OIr ler, W † llŷr 'sea'

1297. (₂?) *L|ž̥i|l̥|íṼ (= *L|ž̥iíṼ?) 'reed, ∈ water-plant' > IE: NaIE *leḡl̥- ~ *leḡr̥- '≈ water-plant'

1298. *ṼumṼ 'magic, spell, fortune'

1299. *Ṽäṽ_Ṽm'U' 'crust, scab'

1300. *ṼE'g'umê (= *Ṽi'g'umê?) 'wet\cold weather, dew' (→ 'wet snowfall' → 'snow')

1301. *Ṽahm'U' 'swamp; body of water' > IE *leHmeH > NaIE *lāmā 'puddle, swamp'

1302. ₂ *L'U'mṽṼ 'lion'

1303. *Ṽam_ṼdṼ 'low' > IE: NaIE *lend^h-/*lond^h- 'plain, lowland'

1304. *LümṼgṼ '∈ eat, swallow' > ?φ IE: NaIE (σ?) *✓(s)lung- / *✓(s)leug- '≈ swallow'

1305. (₂?) *L|ž̥aṽṼ 'side (of body)' > IE: NaIE (+ext.) *lend^h- 'loins, kidneys', {EI} *'lond^hu / gen. *l̥ḡd^h'_ω-os 'loins'

1306. *leynā (or *leynā?) 'soft, weak' > IE: NaIE *leḡn̥-, *leḡ- 'soft, tender, weak'

1306a. *ṼENdṼ 'to fly' (→ 'bird') > ?φ IE: Sl *let- v. 'fly'

1307. *Lü|uṽ'gæṽ'Ṽ '∈ beast of prey' > IE: NaIE *lun̥k̥- 'lynx'

1308. ₂ *L̥AṽK̥Ṽ 'tongue, (?) palate' > possibly IE: AdS of L lingua 'tongue' (< N *'n̥aṽgü 'tongue')

1309. *l̥'o'ṽK̥a 'to bend' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'a bow') > IE: NaIE *lenk- v. 'bend', *lonko-s 'a bow'

1310. ₂ UA *LaP̥Ṽ 'stick to; mould'

1311. *l̥'æ'ṽA 'spleen' > ?σ IE: NaIE *lep̥- 'liver'

1312. *LipṼ 'fat; to smear with fat' > IE *leḡp̥- v. 'smear, smear with fat', n. 'fat'

1313. ₂ *LiP̥Ṽ 'crawl, clamber' > IE: NaIE *leḡp̥- 'climb, clamber'

1314. σ *LaṽpṼ '≈ to gulp, to eat (esp. liquid food), to eat greedily' > IE: σ NaIE *lab̥- ~ *lab^h|p̥^h- v. 'gulp, swallow'

1315. *le'ṽ'äpa 'leaf, foliage' > IE: NaIE *lep̥- 'leaf'

1316. ***LahP**∇ 'flame; to burn, to shine' > **IE** ***lahp-**/***lh̥p-** > **NaIE** ***lāp-**/***l̥ap-** vi. 'shine, burn'

1317. ***la_Lq_Lpa** 'palm of hand, sole of foot; sth. flat' > **IE** ***lehp-** or ***lahp-** 'palm of hand, sole of foot'

1318. ***LayP**∇ 'good, beautiful' > **IE**: **NaIE** (in **BSI**) ***la_Lo_Lip-** id.; possibly (but not necessarily): **NaIE** ***le_Lip-** 'covet'

1319. ***l̥up_L∇_Lpa** 'bast, bark, film (e. g. of a plant)' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***leup-** ~ ***leub-** ~ ***lep-** (< ****l̥uep-**) v. 'bark\peel', n. 'bark, skin'

1320. ***Lüpi**∇ (~ ***Lipü**∇) (> ***Lüpy**∇) 'to slip; slippery' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***sleub_Lh_L-** 'slip, slippery'

1321. ? ₂ ***L'a_Lp_LH_L∇** 'to lick' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***lab-** ~ **la_Li_Lp^(h)-** 'lick, lap'

1322. ***LiP_Lh_La** 'to stick, to stick to; sticky, glue' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to make earthenware') > **IE**: **NaIE** ***le_Lip-** 'be sticky'

1323. (₂?) ***laPT**∇ 'flat, low'

1324. ***L∇qU** 'be moist\liquid, flow' > **IE**: **Ht** **lāh-** 'pour, pour out (liquids)', **lah(h)u-** / **lah(h)uwa_Li** 'pour (liquid, salt, etc.)', vi. 'overflow'

1325. ***LAqû** 'tender, mild' (→ 'sweet') > **IE**: **NaIE** ***d_Lo_Lk_Lku-** 'sweet' (< **N** ***da_L∇** 'tasty, sweet' + **N** ***LAqû**).

1326. (₂?) ***larw**∇ 'together, many'

1327. ? ₂ ***L∇'r¹k∇** 'branch of a tree, stick, club' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***lorgā-**, ***lorgi-** 'stick, club, cudgel'

1328. ***LAS**∇ 'be weak, be worn out' (or ***LAś**∇ 'rub, wear out' → 'weaken') > **IE**: **NaIE** ***les-**/***los-** 'weak, damaged, bad'

1329. ***Lis**∇ 'to gather' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***les-** v. 'gather, pluck'

1330. (₂?) ***LiSâ** 'small, little, thin' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***le_Lis-** / ***lo_Lis-** '≈ small, thin'

1330a. ? ***l̥iś**∇ 'eat; food' > **IE**: **NaIE** (in **InA**) ***o_Lres-** v. 'taste'

1331. ? ₂ ***l̥ûś**∇ 'weak' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***los-**/***les-** 'weak, damaged, bad'

1332. ***L∇ś**∇ ***L∇ś**∇ 'to lick' ([in descendant lgs.] → v. 'taste', 'tongue') > **IE**: **NaIE** (in **InA**) ***o_Lres-** v. 'taste', 'tongue'

1333. ***luhaś**∇ or ***lahuś**∇ 'lip, mouth'

1334. ***L'a¹t**∇ 'skin\leather, bark' > **IE**: **NaIE** (+ext.) ***letrō-** 'leather, skin'

1335. ***l̥¹i_Lt**∇ 'exercise magic forces against so., detest; suffer from' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***l̥¹le_Lit-** v. 'detest'

1336. ***Lu_L∇_Lt**∇ 'mud' > **IE**: **NaIE** ***lut-** 'mud, mire'

1337. *l̥iʷɹ̥h̥a 'dirt, silt' > IE *leuH- > NaIE *lewə- / *lū- 'dirt, filth, mire'

1338. *L'a'χ∇ 'to strike, to fight' > IE *laX- (or *lex-/ *lox-?) ≈ attack, fight'

1339. *LEχ|qo 'be ill; ache'

1340. *LawX∇ '(piece of a) trunk, bough' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'board, plank') > IE: NaIE *lōlāw- 'board, plank'

1341. *L'o'yχiʔa 'cheek' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'face') > IE: NaIE *leḵk- 'face, cheek'

1342. *laḷyḷ∇ ¬ *layḷyḷ∇ 'not; to disappear' > IE: Ht lē 'do not!', 'not', NaIE *leḵ- 'disappear, shrink'

1343. ₂ *l̥∇yḥ∇ 'to pour; water' > IE *leḵH-/ *liH- > NaIE *leḵə- / *lī- ≈ flow, pour'

1343a. *L'a|æ'ywḷEyḷ∇ 'crooked', 'to bend, to twist' > IE: NaIE *laḵwō- 'crooked' → 'left (gauche)'

1344. *Lizû 'saliva, mucus, (?) 'slime'

1345. *L∇ž∇ (or *L∇wž∇) '∈ nut', 'nut-tree\bush' > IE: NaIE *lasd- 'hazel bush'

1346. *í∇ (< *ʔâí∇?), pc. in deverbal nominal constructions that nominalizes verbal action ([in descendant lgs.] → sx. of nomina actionis) > IE: NaIE *-l∇-, sf. of nomina actionis

1347. *íihç∇ (or *l̥- ?) 'to press, to squeeze' > ? IE: NaIE *olaK- > Gk λῆκτις, -τις 'pestle'

1348. *í'ü'kḷyḷ∇ 'thick' (of liquids), 'dense', 'narrow, tight'

1349. *l̥|layUí|l̥∇ (= *íayUí∇?) 'to sleep; sleeping time' (← Ll.)

1350. *l̥'íamḷXḷ∇ 'be weak\soft; make soft, knead' > IE: NaIE *l̥'lemḷə- 'weak, mild'

1351. *mA ({IS} *-mA), pc. of marked accusative > IE *-m / *-m̥, accus. case ending of nouns of the animate (active) gender

1352. *mA, marker of nominalized syntactic constructions (≈ subordinate sentences), nominalizer (originally a prn.) that formed analytic equivalents of nomina actionis, nomina agentis, and other derived nouns > IE *-mō-, sx. of denom. and deverbal derivatives

1353. *mä ¬ *mäh'o' 'do not' (prohibitive pc.) and 'not' (negative) > IE *meH̥, {EI} *mē > NaIE *mē, prohibitive pc.

1354. *mi 'I' > IE: [1a] *-mi 'I', "primary" verbal ending of 1s subiecti ∏∏ [1b] *-m 'I', "secondary" verbal ending of 1s subiecti ∏∏ [2a]

*me(:)-, stem of the obl. cases of the prn. of 1s, e.g. accus. *mē, *me(:)-m [2b] gen. *me-ne ~ *me_j-ne 'of me, my' [3] postnominal *-mi 'my' > Ht -mi-, etc.

1354a. *mi ʔa 'we' (*mi 'I' + *ʔa of plurality) > IE: [1] *-me, verbal ending of 1p subiecti, [2] NaIE Δ *me-¹s¹ 'we', pers. prn. of 1p.

1354b. *mi t̥ü¹ 'we' incl. (*mi 'I' + *t̥ü¹ 'thou')

1355. *mi 'what?' > IE {EI} *mo-/*me-, {Ped., IS} *mo- '≈ what?', Ht masi- 'how many?', mahhan 'how?', mān 'how?'

1356. Ll. ʔ *maʔ¹a(-y∇) 'mother' > IE: NaIE *mā-, *mā-yā 'mother' [3] d. NaIE *mā-¹ter 'mother'

1357. *m A ʔ ∇ 'ruminant (deer, antelope?)'

1358. *mUʔæ (probably *mUʔe) 'cut, reap (→ 'mow') > IE: NaIE *mē- v. 'mow, cut'

1359. (2?) *ma₁ga 'good' > IE: NaIE *mā- 'good, in due time', (?) 'great', d. *mā-no- 'good, early'

1360. *mUč₁∇ 'to press, to squeeze'

1361. *muč₁∇(-k∇) 'to immerse, to wash' > IE: NaIE *mesg- v. 'immerse', {EI} 'dip under water, dive'

1362. ʔσ₂ *m∇č₁∇w∇ '∈ rodent'

1363. (2?) *meč₁X A 'forest, tree, wood (Holz)'

1364. *muč₁∇ 'damage, (physical) defect, illness'

1365. *mô¹č¹ŝ¹∇₁∇₁∇ 'cut, cut into pieces, tear off'

1366. *muč₁∇ 'cupped\clenched hand'

1367. *muč₁∇ 'end'

1368. *m¹A¹č₁∇g∇ 'be foolish, be mad, be intoxicated'

1369. *mAdû 'honey' > IE: NaIE *med^hu- 'honey'

1370. ₂ *mAdU 'lake' ([in descendant lgs.] → pond')

1371. *mud∇ 'finish', 'to end'

1372. (2?) *mæ¹h¹ûd∇ 'speak' > IE: NaIE *mēy^hd^h-/*māy^hd^h-/mūd^h- 'speak' (→ 'think')

1373. ₂ *med₁∇₁X∇ '∈ fig tree'

1374. ₂ *magê 'earth, land' > IE: NaIE *mag^hg^h- 'land, earth'

1375. ₂ *magU 'bad'

1376. *mig∇ 'make a present' > IE: NaIE (att. in IIr) *meg₁ω₁^h- 'present, gift', *omeng₁ω₁^h- (with a nasal infix of prs.) 'make a present, grant'

1377. ₂ *mU¹ŋ¹ig∇ (= *mUŋig∇?) 'snake'

1378. ₂ *mæhgæ 'young, small' > IE: NaIE *mēǵh-/*mōǵh-/*mǵh- 'young (person), little, small'

1379. *'mūyga 'mist, fog, cloud' > IE: NaIE *'meǵh- / *'mig^h- id., d. NaIE *mig^h-_L∇_Llā id.

1380. (₂?) *mag_Li_Lza 'liver'

1381. *magy¹E¹ 'to swing, to wave, to sway' > IE *meH(_L)-/*moH(_L)- 'wave, swing'

1382. *mûhi (or *mûhyi?) 'water, fluid' > IE: NaIE *meuǵa- / *mū- '≈ plunge, wash'

1383. *mäkê, *mäkê-tE 'top, head, hill'

1384. ₂ *'mi¹k'o 'carry, bring, give in exchange' > IE: NaIE *'meǵg^ω- 'exchange'

1384a. *muk∇ 'top, head, hill(ock)'

1384b. *mô¹?'k∇ 'tree, (piece of) wood'

1385. *mo_LkE 'to press' > IE: NaIE *mǵg-/*mōǵg- 'knead, smear'

1386. *me_Lh_Lkê 'to make, to work' > IE: NaIE *°mǵǵ_Lg- > Gmc *makk-ōn 'to make'

1387. *mEk₁æ (or *mE₁k₁æ) 'big' > IE *meǵh₁X-/*meǵo₁h₁X-/*meǵh₁g₁X- 'big' > NaIE *meǵ- / *meǵ^h- 'big'

1388. *mâk_L∇_Lha '(nape of the) neck, back' > IE: Irn: Pmr: Shgh, Wx māk, Srk mok, Ish mak 'nape of neck, neck'

1389. ₂ *mAks¹a¹ 'give, reward'

1390. *muks¹a¹ ⇌ *mug₃¹a¹ (or *ma|o₁h₂uks¹a¹ ⇌ *ma|o₁h₂ug₃¹a¹?) 'ε rodent (mouse, mole, or sim.)' > IE: NaIE *mūs 'mouse'

1391. *ma_LU (= *ma_LU?) 'baby, son', (?) 'be pregnant' > IE: NaIE *°mak^ω- > Clt: OgIr gen. maqq^ωi, OIr macc 'son', Crn map / mab 'son', OW map, MW, W, Br mab 'son, boy'

1392. ₂ *mo_LU∇ 'blunt'

1393. *mü_LU∇ or *mu_LUE 'a bend, corner, hump'

1394. ₂ *m¹a¹?_L∇_LU_L∇ 'cry, shout'

1395. ₂ *m∇_LUa|æ ~ *m∇_LUa|æ 'plain, steppe, field' > IE: NaIE *māk|kō- ⇌ *mak-/*mōk- 'plain, steppe'

1396. *mæHa_LU∇ 'bend, turn'

1397. ₂ *mU_LHa_LUa 'frog'

1398. *ma¹X¹UE 'thin\lean and long' > IE *meh_L-/*mh_L-/*mhe_L- > NaIE *māk_L- / *mak_L- / *ma_L- 'thin and long, slender'

1398a. (1) *muK_L∇_LH∇ 'mouth'; (2) *muK_L∇_Lξ∇ 'eat\drink (greedily, in large mouthfuls)'

1399. ₂ *muK_Lč_L∇h_L∇ 'arrive'

1399a. ₂ *m^ʼa^ʼK_L∇R∇ 'big, long' > IE: Gk μακρός 'long, large'

1400. *mA_L∇ 'another, second' or 'two'

1401. *ma_L∇ 'incline, bend'

1402. *mæ_L∇ (= *mæ^ʼ∇?) 'to hide' > IE: NaIE *mel- (*(s)mel-?) v. 'deceive; be mistaken'

1403. ?? *m^ʼæ^ʼL∇ ≈ eye' > IE: NaIE *^om∇l- > Clt: OIr mala (gen. malach) 'eyebrow', MBr malvenn 'eyelid'

1404. *mo^ʼ∇ (or *mo^ʼh∇??) 'to pound, to gnaw\smash into pieces' > IE *mel-, *melh- v. 'grind, pound'

1405. *m^ʼa^ʼH_L∇ (or *m^ʼa^ʼy_L∇) 'little, young' > IE: NaIE *mōlo- ~ ?? *smelo- 'small, little'

1406. *mU_L∇ (~ -Lh-) 'slow, quiet' > IE: NaIE *mel- 'linger, delay, be slow'

1406a. *meH^ʼa^ʼ∇ 'a person (of ego's generation?) from the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes'

1407. *^ʼmi_Lh_Li ~ *^ʼmi_Lh_i 'be weak' > IE: NaIE *^ʼm_Lēj- / *^ʼm_Lī- / ? *_Lme_Li_Lu- ≈ weak', Ht malisku- ~ milisku- 'weak; light, unimportant (?)'

1408. *mU_Lw_L∇y∇ '∈ animals, meat' > IE: NaIE *mēlo- 'sheep and goats, young\small animal', Ht {Ivn.} milu_Li- 'meat' ({Ts.} milu_Li- ~ malu_Li- 'Körperteil, Weichteile')

1409. (₂?) *me_Ly_L∇ 'mind; be clever' > ?σ IE: NaIE *mel- 'deceive'

1410. *mä_L∇ 'full, much' > IE *mel- 'much, very, (?) strong'

1411. *mA_Lξ_L∇ 'hill, mountain, sth. protruding' > IE *mel_LH_L- > NaIE *mel- '≈ high bank, mountain'

1411a. *mæ_L∇y_Lχ∇ 'lizard, small reptile' or sim. > IE: NaIE *mo_L- / (?) *mel- 'small reptile', ??σ OI malūka-h_L '∈ worm'

1412. *mel^ʼH_L∇ 'soft' > IE *mel^ʼH_L- (or *^ʼmel^ʼH_L-) > NaIE *_Lmelā- 'soft'

1413. ₂ *m^ʼa^ʼL_L∇ 'young, soft\tender' > IE: NaIE *mal^ʼd^ʼ- id.

1414. *^ʼmäl_Lgê (or *^ʼmäl_Lkê?) 'breast, udder' > IE: NaIE *^ʼmel_Lgê- v. 'milk'

1415. ₂ *mU_L∇kâ (= *mu_L∇kâ?) '≈ think, deliberate, come to a decision'

1416. ?σ (₂?) *m∇LḲâ '≈ to erase, to undo, not to do' > IE: NaIE *°m]kₗωₗ- > Sl *mblčǎ-ti 'keep silence' | ?σ Lt mũlkis 'fool'

1416a. *mA1Aḡk∇ 'eel', (?) 'worm, snake' > IE: ?φ OI malūka-h 'e worm'

1416b. *m∇Í∇ '∈ small predator' > IE: NaIE {EI} *meli- > L mēlēś ~ mēlis 'marten, badger', Sl *melьcb > Kshb {Lrn.} mɜlc 'badger'

1417. *mAÍHo (+ ...) 'head, (?) skull' > IE: NaIE *mₑlōdʰ-/°molədʰ- 'head, top'

1418. *mAḡ∇ 'herd/flock, gregarious animal(s)'

1419. *mAḡ∇ 'hut, dwelling' (sd. of N *mäḡ∇ 'remain, stay'??) > ? IE: Psh mēna 'house', Ygn mayn, meyn, men 'village', KhS mūna 'abode'

1420. *mäḡa 'remain, stay' > IE: NaIE *men- (prs. *mimne/o-) 'remain, stay'

1421. *maḡû 'man, male' > IE: NaIE *ma|onu 'man, person'

1422. *m'æ'ḡ∇ 'front' > IE *men- '≈ front' > Ht meni-, mena- 'face, cheek', NaIE *men- v. 'protrude, project', 'mouth'

1423. *menê 'walk, go' > IE: NaIE *men- 'go, walk'

1424. ₂ *meḡ∇ 'tear, tear into pieces, divide'

1425. (₂? *mEN∇ (= *mEḡ∇?) 'from' > ?σ IE: NaIE *-mis instr. pl.; NaIE *-mis × dat. pl. *-mos > Gmc dat./abl./instr. pl. *-miz

1426. ₂ *mEḡ∇ 'tell a lie, deceive' > IE: NaIE *men- 'tell a lie, lure'

1427. *moḡ∇ 'many, much'

1428. *moḡ∇ 'to test, to think' > IE: NaIE *men- 'think', d. *men-os / *men-es- 'mind', d. *mḡ-ti-s (~ *men-ti-s) 'mind, thought'; NaIE cd. *mens-dʰē-/°mḡs-dʰē- 'learn, become wise', Lw mimma- (< *mimne/o-) v. 'regard, favour'

1429. *muḡ∇(-t|d∇) 'egg' (→ 'testicle') > IE: NaIE *°mondₗhₗ- > Sl *mqd-o 'testicle' (du. *mqd-ě)

1430. *mûḡ∇ 'defect, damage, physical defect' > IE *mend- '≈ defect'

1431. *mu|oḡ∇ (or *mu|oḡₗ∇, T∇?) 'mountain, hill' > IE: NaIE *mḡt-, *moniyo-, {EI} *men- 'mountain'

1432. ? *m∇ḡi '∈ fish' > IE: NaIE *mₑni- '∈ fish' ({EI} *mḡH- '≈ minnow, small fish')

1433. *mAḡḡ∇ 'desire, ask' > IE: NaIE {Vn.} *°meḡn-/°moḡn- (in Clt) 'desire, wish', NaIE *men- 'wish eagerly'

1434. **me_ly_jñû* 'oneself, one's own', 'body' (→ 'alone'; reflexive-passive formatives in the IE, HS, and Tg verb) > IE **monwo-* / (?) **menu-* 'alone', NaIE *-*meno-* / *-*mno-*, sx. of medial-passive participles

1435. **m'ä'ñ_lʔ_j∇* 'rumple, bend' (trans.) > IE: NaIE **men-* 'squeeze, press, trample'

1436. ʔσ **mañ_la* 'to cease', 'to delay' (trans.), 'to finish'

1437. (₂?) **mæñ_l∇* (= **mæñ_lḡ_j∇*?) 'hold, carry' > IE: NaIE: it is tempting to adduce here L *minō*, -*āre* vt. 'drive (cattle)', ItL (= proto-Romance) [LxS] *minō*, -*āre* v. 'lead'

1438. **mañy'û* 'paw, foot/leg of animals' > IE: NaIE **man_lu_j-* (or **mān_lu_j-*) 'hand', ʔσ Ht *maniy_jahh-* 'hand over'

1439. **mañ_l∇y_j∇* 'speak, call, invoke magic forces' > IE: NaIE **mon-* 'warn, admonish; remind'

1440. ₂ **mAñ_l∇y_j∇* or **mAñ_l∇* '∈ genitalia; copulate'

1441. **miñ_li_jyä* (or **miñä*) 'woman, female relative'

1442. (₂?) **mAñd_l∇* 'excitement, wish, desire' > IE: NaIE **mend^h-* 'be excited, wish'

1443. **mañ_l∇ga* (or **mañga*?) 'strong, numerous' > IE: NaIE **meng^h-* / **m_oneg^h-* / **m_onog^h-* 'numerous'

1444. (₂?) **miñt'û* 'jump, (?) run away'

1445. **m'o'nt_l∇* ⇌ **m_l∇tñ_l∇* 'to be slow, to last' > IE: NaIE **me_londo-* 'slow'

1446. **mAñt_l∇* 'jaw, chin, (?) skull' > IE: NaIE **mento-* 'chin'

1447. **meñ't_l'ä* (or **meñ't_l'ä*) 'miss one's aim' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'be mistaken', 'forget') > IE: NaIE **ment-* '(in) vain; liar, deceit', v. 'lie (lügen)'

1448. **m'o'wE'ñ_l∇* 'entrails, belly'

1449. ≈ **mEʔa_lwU'ñ_l∇* (or **mU'ñ_l∇*?) 'breast, heart'

1450. **moyAñ_l∇* 'neck, nape of neck' > IE: NaIE **mon-* id.

1451. **mAñ'g_l∇* ⇌ **mAñ_li_j'g_l∇* 'monkey'

1452. UA ₂ **m_l∇ñK_l∇* 'beaver, mole' (a substratum word?)

1453. **muñ_lḡa|û* (= **muñ_lḡa|û*?) 'make great efforts; (?) be heavy' > IE: NaIE (in Sl) **monk_lω_j-* > Sl **mŏŭka* 'torment, hard work'

1454. **muñi'H'or_lK_l∇* (or **muñi_lḡar_lK_l'u*?) '≈ gristle, horn, muscle, sinew'

1455. **'miqU_lʔ_j∇_j* 'to push, to fell' > IE **'meu_lH-* ~ **'m_jeu_lH-* > NaIE **'meu(ə)-*, **'m_jeu_lə-* / **'_l_jmī_lu-* 'push, push away'

1456. (₂?) *maga (or *maḵa?) 'humid, wet' > IE: NaIE ≈ *mak- / *māk- 'wet', 'moisten'
1457. *mæqUR∇ 'frog, toad' (or '∈ reptile\amphibian')
1458. ₂ *maR∇ 'sand, dust, earth'
1459. *mAr'û' 'trace, path; to follow, to trace'
1460. *mer∇ 'to flash, to sparkle, to shine' > IE: NaIE *mer- v. 'sparkle, glitter, flash', {EI} 'shine, shimmer'
1461. *moRE (= *moRi?) 'body of water' > IE: NaIE *mor-, *mori / *m_ori 'sea, lake', Ht {Ot. → EI} marmar(r)a- 'swamp, marsh'
1462. *mur∇ '≈ twist, roll, go round, tie' > IE: NaIE *mer-, (+ext.) *merag^h- ~ *merg^h- 'tie together, twist'
1463. *mur∇ 'to break, to crush, to cut' > IE *mer- v. 'crush, crumb'
1464. *muR∇ 'go away, perish, die' > IE *mer-/*mr̥- 'die'; NaIE d. (pp.) *mr̥-'to-, *mr̥t-u-o 'dead'; *mr̥-'to-m, *mr̥'ti- 'death'
1465. *m∇Rû 'ant' > IE: NaIE *morwi- 'ant', *mougro- / *meugro-, *morm- id.
1466. *m∇R∇ '(hollow) hand; to grasp' > IE: NaIE *mar- 'hand', *mar-n- v. 'grasp'
1467. *muΓra 'emit vocal sounds (shout, sing)'
1468. *muhr∇ 'part, piece'
1469. *mari?∇ 'young man, young male' > IE: NaIE *meryo-, *mer- 'young man' (→ 'husband')
- 1469a. (₂?) *maRi?∇ (or *'maří?∇) 'animal fat' > ? IE: NaIE *smeru- n. 'fat, ointment'
1470. *mæR_lh_l∇ (= *'mærí_lh_l∇?) 'be wounded, be ill' > ?? IE: ¿ NaIE *(s)mer- (+ ext.) 'pain, sickness'
1471. *märiq∇ 'spot, stain, (?) dirt' > IE: NaIE *mer_la_l-/*mor(u)- 'dirty, dark'
1472. *m'a'rwê '∈ tree' > ?? IE: Ht marmarr(a)- {CHD} '∈ terrain', {Frd.} 'Dickicht'
1473. *maR_ly_l∇ '(mul-, black-) berries' > IE: NaIE *mor- 'mulberry, blackberry'
- 1473a. *mAr_ly_l∇ 'horned mammal'.
1474. *m∇R_l∇_lC∇ 'to crumb, to crush' > IE: NaIE *mers- 'crush, grind'
1475. (₂?) *m'a'¹R_l∇_lĉ∇ 'be ill, be wounded' > ?? IE: NaIE: Lt merdéti 'agonize'
- 1475a. ₂ *m'û'¹rg∇ '∈ (male?) horned mammal'.

1476. *mur₁?₁∇gE (probably = *mur₁?₁∇gæ) 'animal fat, brain, (?) marrow' > IE: NaIE *mreĝ^h-/*mrĝ^h- 'brain; skull'

1476a. (₂?) *mäR₁k₁∇ 'think, believe, be clever'

1477. *mar?^okE 'side (of body), side, edge' > IE: NaIE *morĝ-/*mroĝ-/*mrĝ- 'edge, border'

1478. *mUr₁k₁∇(-ŋ₁k₁∇) 'root, root-crops, edible roots', (→ ?) 'sinew' > IE: NaIE *mr₁k- (~ *br₁k-) 'edible roots, (→ ?) carrot'

1479. (₂?) *m∇R₁∇₁Ka 'moist, liquid; to moisten' > IE: NaIE *merk- (or {P} *merk- ~ *merak-) v. 'soak; become wet', *mr₁ku- ({P} *mraku-) 'swamp'

1480. *mA₁r₁∇ 'rain' (← or → 'to drop?'), 'cloud'

1481. ?φ₂ *mA₁r₁'₁∇ 'pluck out hair, make bald'

1482. ₂ *me₁r₁∇ 'hoe'

1483. *m₁'u₁r₁∇ 'make loud noise'

1484. *mûq₁E₁r₁i 'shoulder'

1485. *'me₁r₁ûq₁∇ 'to smear' > IE: NaIE *smeru- 'ointment'

1486. *'mä₁r₁∇C₁∇ 'contents of animals' stomach\intestines' > IE: NaIE *smerd- 'dung; to stink'

1487. *mu₁s₁∇ 'to cover, to conceal, to clothe' > IE: NaIE *mus-/*moys- v. 'steal, conceal'

1488. *mûs₁∇ (= *mûs₁∇?) 'insect, fly, ant' > IE: NaIE *mus-/*moys- 'fly'

1489. *ma₁is₁∇ ≈ rub, polish'

1489a. ₂ *mA₁H₁∇₁S₁∇ 'snake'

1490. (₂?) *m∇s₁|s₁|Cka₁'₁∇ 'marrow, brain' > IE: NaIE *mosg-o/en- ~ *mosg^ho- id.

1491. *me?₁i₁s₁∇ 'hide', (→) 'clothes' > IE: NaIE mo|ajso-s 'hide, fleece'

1492. *mæt₁∇ 'feel, realize' > IE: NaIE *med- 'think'

1493. *mUt₁∇ (or *mUt₁∇) 'man, person' ([in A] ?σ → 'people, tribe')

1494. (₂?) *mût₁∇ 'die', (← ?) (?) 'go away, be removed' > ?σ IE: Ht mutai- v. 'remove (evils)', ?? mudan(s) 'garbage, scraps'

1495. *mat?₁∇ ~ *ma₁'₁t₁∇ 'approach' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'meet', 'enter') > IE: NaIE *mād-/*mād- (or *mōd-/*mād-) 'approach, meet'

1517. *miǵ₁w₁∇-(k∇) 'mix, stir' > IE: NaIE *misǵ- / *meisǵ- 'mix' (> as. *misk̄- / *meisk̄-) ~ mt. *meiǵs- ~ *meiǵ- id.

1518. ₂ *miǵ₁∇ (or *miǵ₁∇) 'sheep, goat' > IE: NaIE *mo|a₁so-s 'sheep'

1519. *muǵ₁∇, y∇ 'fist, fingers; to squeeze\hit with a fist, to punch on the head' > IE: NaIE *mus-ti- 'fist, clenched hand'

1520. *meǵ∇ 'sun, light; 'to shine' > ??? IE: NaIE *mo₁lk- 'fire, firewood'

1521. *mayǵ∇ 'tasty beverage, sap of trees' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'honey', 'milk') > IE *mel-i-(t) / *mel-n- 'honey'

1522. *ñ¹ä¹, prn. of collectivity and plurality > IE: "primary" verbal ending of 3p *-(e)nti, "secondary" ending of 3p *-(e)nt (AnIE: Lw, Pal -nta, Lc nasalized vw. + -te)

1523. *nE, dem. prn. of duality, 'they (two)'

1524. *ñi 'not' > IE *nei₁, *ne 'not', *ñ- 'un-, -less'

1525. *nu (or *nū?), postp. and pv. 'from', postp. 'of' > IE: *-n 'from' within *-d^he-n (in Gk πό-θεν 'where from?', οὐρανόθεν 'from the sky') ||| *-n-, the marker of oblique cases (presuffix, a morpheme preceding the case endings) in heteroclitic nouns ||| NaIE adv. *nō 'from, away'

1526. *ñ∇ 'we' excl. > IE *ne-/ *nō 'we' (stem of oblique cases), e.g. [1] accus. *nō-s ~ *ñ-s, [2] other oblique cases: Ht dat. anzas, nas, L dat.-abl. nō-bis, Gt dat. uns(is), OCS dat. **НАМЪ** namъ, [3] poss. prn. 'our' > HrLw azis (< ñso-), L noster, OCS **НАШЪ** našъ, Gt unsar, IE *ñs-mos > Gk Ae ἄμμος, OI as'māka-, Av ahmāka-, [4] accus. du.: OI nau₂, OCS **НА НА** 'us two', as well as Gk Α νώ id.

1526a. *ñ∇, a marker (pronoun) that formed analytic equivalents of passive participles ([in descendant lgs.] → derived passive verbs) > IE: NaIE *-no-, sx. of passive participles and deverbal adjectives; productive sxs. of daughter-languages: OI prs. prtc. bhind-ā'na-h and pf. prtc. bibhid-ā'na-h ← bhid- 'bind', Gmc *-ono-/ -eno-: Gt waurp-an-s, OHG gi-wortan, ON orðenn 'geworden', Gt bit-an-s 'bitten', as well as OCS **НЕСЕНЪ** nes-en-ъ 'carried, getragen', **ЗАБЪБЕНЪ** za-bъv-en-ъ 'forgotten'

1527. *ñasE 'go' (→ 'go to do sth.') > ?? IE: NaIE *nā- 'help, be useful'; one of possible sources of the *n-infix in the IE verbal imperfective\present forms

1528. ${}_2$ * $\bar{n}aX_{\downarrow}b_{\downarrow}$ (or * $\bar{n}a_{\downarrow}b_{\downarrow}$?) 'hungry and thirsty', 'not to drink' ($\rightarrow$ 'to be sober' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{n}āb^h$ - 'sober, hungry and thirsty')

1529. * $\bar{n}X_{\downarrow}ib_{\downarrow}$ 'thin, meagre' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'weak') > IE: NaIE *(s) $\bar{n}ēb^h$ -ri- / *(s) $\bar{n}ōb^h$ -ri- 'narrow, thin'

1529a. ${}_2$ * $\bar{n}ec_{\downarrow}$ 'to plait, to tie together'

1530. ??? ${}_2$ * $\bar{N}'a'c_{\downarrow}$ 'falcon'

1531. * $\bar{n}Ad_{\downarrow}$ '(the whole) clan'

1532. (${}_2$?) * $\bar{n}id_{\downarrow}$ '≈ eye; to look' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'to look for, to seek'?)

1533. * $\bar{n}i_{\downarrow}U_{\downarrow}da$ or * $\bar{n}i_{\downarrow}U_{\downarrow}da$ 'to tie' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{n}ed^h$ - id.

1534. ${}_2$ * $\bar{n}aHgo$ (or * $\bar{n}ag_{\downarrow}o$) 'hungry, thirsty' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{n}āg^{\omega h}$ - 'sober; hungry and thirsty'

1535. * $\bar{n}ig_{\downarrow}E_{\downarrow}Xä$ 'to butt, to push, to pierce' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{n}e_{\downarrow}g^h$ - v. 'pierce'

1536. * $\bar{n}igES_{\downarrow}$ (= * $\bar{n}igEś_{\downarrow}$?) 'butt, pierce' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{n}e_{\downarrow}g^h$ - v. 'pierce'

1537. * $\bar{n}ü_{\downarrow}H_{\downarrow}'æ'$ $\rightarrow$ * $\bar{n}ü_{\downarrow}w_{\downarrow}'æ'$ 'now' > IE * $\bar{n}uH_X$ 'now' > Ht $\bar{n}u$ 'now, and, but', $\bar{n}ū\omega a$ - 'still, yet', NaIE * $\bar{n}ū$ 'now' ||| N * $\bar{n}ü_{\downarrow}H_{\downarrow}'æ'$ $\bar{n}u$ (* $\bar{n}ü_{\downarrow}H_{\downarrow}'æ'$ + genitive pc. * $\bar{n}u$) '(of) the present time' > IE * $\bar{n}uH_X$ - $\bar{n}_{\downarrow}$ > NaIE * $\bar{n}ū$ - $\bar{n}o$ - 'jetzig'

1538. * $\bar{n}'i'h_{\downarrow}w_{\downarrow}$ ($\rightarrow$ * $\bar{n}'i'h_{\downarrow}w_{\downarrow}$ $\rightarrow$ * $\bar{n}|\eta o\bar{h}i_{\downarrow}w_{\downarrow}$?) 'to lead, to direct (oneself) towards' ($\rightarrow$ 'carry [somewhere]') > IE * $\bar{n}e_{\downarrow}H_X$ - '≈ lead, direct towards' > NaIE * $\bar{n}e_{\downarrow}$ - id., Ht $\bar{n}ai$ -/ $\bar{n}e$ - vt. 'send, dispatch'

1538a. * $\bar{n}Ak_{\downarrow}$ 'woman' > IE * $\bar{n}eK$ - > Ht $\bar{n}ega$ - ~ $\bar{n}eka$ - 'sister'

1539. * $\bar{n}Eko$ 'to open (?)', 'to bare, to uncover' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{n}og^{\omega}$ - ($\rightarrow$ * $\bar{n}og^{\omega}od_{\downarrow}h_{\downarrow}o$ -, * $\bar{n}og^{\omega}$ - $\bar{n}o$ -) 'naked'

1540. $\bar{n}'u'kU$ (= * $\bar{n}uk'u'$?) (or * $\bar{n}'u'k_{\downarrow}U_{\downarrow}$?) 'darkness, night' > IE: Ht $\bar{n}eku$ - 'es wird Abend', $\bar{n}eku$ - 'evening', $\bar{n}ekut$ 'evening, night', NaIE * $\bar{n}ok_{\downarrow}^{\omega}t$ - / * $\bar{n}uk_{\downarrow}^{\omega}t$ - 'night', NaIE * $\bar{n}euK$ - > Lt $\bar{n}i\bar{u}ksóti$ 'appear\be gloomy, be murky', NaIE * $\bar{n}ug^h|\bar{g}^h$ - or * $\bar{n}uk^h|\bar{k}^h$ - 'night'

1541. * $\bar{n}ük_{\downarrow}$ $\rightarrow$ * $\bar{n}ukE$ 'now' > IE: Ht $\bar{n}ukku$ 'jetzt, sofort'

1542. * $\bar{n}a\bar{K}a$ 'fell, skin' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{n}ak$ - id.

1543. * $\bar{n}æ\bar{K}æ$ 'pursue (the enemy), wage war, kill' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{n}ek$ - 'kill; corpse', NaIE * $\bar{n}ōk$ - > OIr $\acute{e}c$ (< * $\bar{n}'kū$ -) 'death', Gmc * $\bar{a}nhtō$ > OHG $\bar{a}htā$ 'hostile persecution'

1544. * $\bar{n}\bar{a}k\bar{u}$ 'carry, bring' > **IE:** NaIE * $nek\bar{k}$ -/* $\eta k\bar{k}$ -/* $enk\bar{k}$ - 'carry', ? Ht ninink- 'mobilize \ set (people) in motion; move, remove, transfer; set in motion'

1545. * $n\bar{a}k\bar{u}$ 'to plait, to tie'

1546. * $\bar{n}ek\bar{u}$ 'relative(s) of a younger generation' > **IE:** NaIE * $nep\bar{o}t$ - 'grandson, nephew' (if from ** $nek\bar{p}\bar{o}t$ -, a cd. with the second element * $\bar{p}\bar{o}t$ -)

1546a. * ηiku 'small, little'

1547. * $\bar{n}Uk\bar{u}$ 'to strike, to peck, to hit' > **IE:** [1] NaIE * $neuk$ -/* nuk - 'hit, push', [2] NaIE * $nek\bar{k}$ - 'kill', * $nek\bar{k}u$ -s 'dead person, corpse'

1548. ₂ * $\bar{n}\bar{u}k\bar{u}$ - * $\bar{n}u\bar{k}E$ 'hole'

1549. * $n\bar{a}k\bar{u}, h\bar{e}$ 'see, perceive'

1550. ₂ * $\eta oh\bar{u}$ 'to walk\lead; way'

1551. * $\bar{n}\bar{o}\bar{u}m$ 'pleasant, gentle, fine'

1552. * $\bar{n}im\bar{u}$ 'name, word' > **IE** * $\bar{n}o(:)m-n(-)$ /* $\eta m-n(-)$ 'name'

1553. * $\bar{n}\bar{u}N\bar{e}\bar{u}, \bar{u}$ 'high, big, strong'

1554. * $\bar{n}ih\bar{u}$ 'hair (of animals)' ([in U] → v. 'unhair, pluck out hair\feathers')

1555. * $\eta ap\bar{u}$ 'move to and fro, sway'

1556. * $no\bar{p}E$ 'breathe, blow'

1557. * $\bar{n}\bar{o}p\bar{u}, h\bar{u}$ 'fog, cloud' > **IE** * neb^h - ⇨ [1] **IE** * neb^hos /* neb^hes - ntr. 'cloud, fog, sky' [] [2] NaIE * $neb^h-el\bar{a}$ 'cloud, fog'

1557a. ₂ * $N\bar{u}p\bar{u}R\bar{u}$ 'bank, shore, edge'

1558. ₂ * $\bar{n}\bar{u}q\bar{u}$ 'to bend, to swing, to sink' > **IE** * $neuh$ - > NaIE * $neua$ - vi.\vt. 'bow, nod'

1559. ₂ * $\bar{n}\bar{u}qa$ 'assist (help, protect)' > **IE:** NaIE * $\bar{n}\bar{a}$ - 'help, be useful'

1560. * $\bar{n}ar\bar{u}$ 'thin, narrow' > **IE:** NaIE: Gmc * $narwa$ 'narrow'

1560a. * $\eta o\bar{u}r\bar{u}$ 'moist, mud; (?) to gush'

1561. * $\eta aher\bar{u}$ 'day, sun, daylight'

1562. * $\bar{n}e\bar{q}\bar{u}r\bar{u}$ 'forehead, front of the head, (?) nose'

1563. * $\bar{n}iXR\bar{u}$ 'hollow (in the ground, in a tree), hole, pit' > **IE:** NaIE * $na|o|ar$ -/* $n\bar{e}r$ - 'hole, hollow in the ground'

1564. ₂ * $\bar{n}\bar{u}r\bar{u}$ 'to penetrate' > **IE:** NaIE (in BSl) * $\bar{n}er$ - 'penetrate, plunge, dive'

1565. * $\bar{n}\bar{u}y\bar{a}r\bar{u}$ 'man (vir), male animal' > **IE** * $\bar{n}er$ - 'man, male animal'

1566. * $\bar{n}us\bar{u}$ 'to breathe' > **IE:** NaIE * $neus$ - vt. 'smell'

1567. * $\bar{n}\hat{u}s_{\text{L}}\nabla$ 'woman' (general term), 'woman of the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes' > IE: NaIE * $snu\text{-}s$ 'son's wife, brother's wife'

1568. * $\bar{n}i\hat{s}u$ 'smell (odorare), breathe heavily' > IE: NaIE * $neus\text{-}v.$ 'smell (sth.)'

1569. * $\bar{n}a\hat{t}'o$ 'bend, bow, incline' (intr.) > IE: NaIE (in Gmc.) * net- 'lie down, rest'

1570. * $\bar{n}aH_2\hat{t}'o$ 'woman (of ego's generation) belonging to the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'sister-in-law')

1571. * $\bar{n}a\hat{t}H_1\nabla$ 'to seek, to seek help; help' > IE * $netH\text{-}$ 'help, grace, favour', ? Ht $n\bar{u}t\text{-}$ $\approx$ Glück, Wohlbefinden, Ansehen' or sim., $n\bar{u}t\text{-}$ $\sim$ $n\bar{u}\text{-}$ '∈ desirable condition'

1572. $_2$ * $\bar{n}a'h'w'E$ 'vessel' > IE: NaIE * $n\bar{a}u\text{-}$ 'vessel (made of a trunk), boat' (in descendant lgs.) $\rightarrow$ 'ship')

1573. * $\bar{n}\ae w_{\text{L}}\nabla$ 'new' > IE * $newo\text{-}/*no\omega o\text{-}$ 'new', NaIE * $newyo\text{-}/*no\omega yo\text{-}$ 'new'

1574. * $nayE$ (probably = * $nayi$) 'woman' > IE: NaIE *- $n\bar{i}$, derivational marker of the feminine sex

1575. ($_2$?) * $\bar{n}iz'\hat{r}'U$ 'female'

1576. * $\eta e\hat{z}'i$ 'finger, toe; ? knuckle of a finger'

1577. $_2$ * $\acute{n}ab'\hat{r}'\nabla$ 'warm, heat'

1578. ? ($_2$?) * $\acute{n}a\check{\chi}\nabla$ 'wet, moist' > (possibly) ? σ IE * $yes\text{-}v.$ 'boil, seethe, ferment' ($\times$ N * $\acute{n}o\hat{c}\nabla_{\text{L}}q\nabla_{\text{L}}$)

1579. * $\acute{n}o\hat{c}\nabla_{\text{L}}q\nabla_{\text{L}}$ 'to moisten, to be moistened; to sprinkle' > ? σ IE * $yes\text{-}v.$ 'boil, seethe, ferment' ($\leftarrow$ * $v.$ 'become moist'?)

1580. $_2$ * $\acute{n}ug\nabla$ $\approx$ ∈ deer, antelope'

1581. ($_2$?) * $\acute{n}ah\ae g'\hat{u}$ (or * $\acute{n}ah_{\text{L}}\nabla_{\text{L}}gE$?) 'drive, chase' > IE: NaIE * $y\bar{a}\hat{g}^h\text{-}$ 'chase, hunt'

1582. * $\acute{n}og\ddot{u}\hat{l}\nabla$ (or * $\eta og\hat{u}\hat{l}|\acute{l}\nabla$?) 'tear out/asunder, pinch'

1583. ? σ, ϕ ($_2$?) * $\acute{n}\ddot{a}goR\nabla$ (or * $\bar{n}\ddot{a}goR\nabla$) 'groin, small abdominal organs (kidneys, pancreas, and sim.)' > IE: NaIE * $neg^{\omega h'}ro\text{-}s$ 'kidney(s)'

1584. * $\acute{n}uk\nabla$ 'shake, swing, tremble'

1584a. * $\acute{n}a\check{\chi}o$ 'laugh, be amused' > IE: NaIE * $yek^{\omega}\text{-}/*yok^{\omega}\text{-}$ 'laugh, play, be amused'

1585. * $\acute{n}ok_{\text{L}}\nabla_{\text{L}}\times\nabla$ 'be in front, take the lead, precede, be first'

1586. * $\acute{n}'a'\check{\chi}o$ 'soft parts of the animal's body (liver, marrow, suet)' > IE: NaIE * $yek^{\omega}\text{-}r_{\text{g}}(t\text{-})$ / gen. * $yek^{\omega}\text{-}n\text{-}es$ 'liver'

1587. *ńôꞤ▽ or *ńaꞤôꞤ▽ '∈ canine'
- 1587a. ?σ *ńuꞤ▽ (+ an additional N word) '∈ small fur-bearing animal'
1588. *ń'üꞤ'ü' (or *ń' iꞤ'ü) 'lie down, sink, bow (down)'
1589. *ń'oꞤ|Ha'Ꞥi (= *ńoꞤaꞤi?) 'to bend, to be crooked'
1590. ₂ *ńüꞤꞤ▽ (or *ńüꞤꞤꞤ?) 'tear, tear out'
1591. ı *ńäı▽ 'tongue' > ? IE: ı Ht lala- 'tongue', Lw {Lar.} lali- 'tongue (?)', {Mlc.} lälä/i- 'tongue, gossip'
1592. (₂?) *ńoꞤıê (or *ńaꞤıê) 'sinew' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'bow' → 'arrow'), 'to tie together', ([in HS] → 'to put on footwear')
1593. *ńüꞤı▽ 'pluck, tear out (hair, branches), pinch'
1594. *ńaꞤı▽ (or *ńaꞤıꞤ?) 'fade, be worn out, be spoiled'
1595. *ńog'ä'ııı▽ 'slime, tears (?), moisture, fluid; raw' > IE *yeĥlo-/*yĥlo- > NaIE *yēlo-/*yalo- 'unripe, raw'
1596. *ńihıa 'moist, slippery'
1597. *ń'eꞤ'ıaı▽ 'bed of a torrent, valley'
1598. *Regional* ₂ *ń'äııı▽ 'four'
1599. *ńüıııꞤꞤꞤ (or *ńüıııꞤꞤꞤ?) 'marrow, brain'
1600. *ńıııı (or *ńıııı) '∈ insect'
1601. ₂ *ńıııııı 'scrape, scrape off, rub, polish'
1602. *ńam'o' 'squeeze, grasp' > IE: NaIE *yem-/*ym- 'hold, hold fast, grasp'
1603. ı *ńäııııı 'soft'
1604. *ńaııııııı 'grass'
1605. ₂ *ńıııııı 'to rest, to slumber, to sleep'
1606. *ńAıııı'ı' '∈ coniferous tree' > IE: NaIE *yojini- 'juniper'
1607. *ń'e'ıııııı '≈ woman' (and 'woman from the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes?') > IE: NaIE *yena-ter / *yona-ter- 'wife of husband's brother'
1608. *ńoꞤıııııı (or *ńoꞤıııııı?) 'follow in the traces, hunt, pursue', 'move quickly' > IE: NaIE *yeuđh- / *youdh- / *yudh- 'stir, move' ({P} 'in heftiger Bewegung sein'), ?? (with pre-IE depalatalisation *ń- > *n-?) Ht {Ts.} nuntar- 'Eile, Hast', {CHD} nuntaras adv. 'promptly, without delay, soon'
1609. ı *ńaꞤꞤü 'tongue' > IE: NaIE *yṇḡhū- ~ *dṇḡhū-/*dṇḡhūwā ~ *lṇḡhū- id.

1610. ***h̥ænsʰi** 'dirt, dirty liquid' > IE: NaIE ***h̥ŋsi-** 'dirty-coloured; dirt, mud'

1611. ₂ ***h̥aʰpa** 'face', (?) 'nose' ([in A] → 'front')

1612. ***h̥äp̥r̥** 'tender, beautiful', 'thin (not dense)', 'sparse' (of hair, wool)

1613. ***h̥iḡu** 'grind, crush, rub, rub down\off, rub to powder'

1614. ₂ ***h̥oḡa** 'lowland, depression'

1615. ***h̥aRU** 'swamp'

1616. ***h̥iR̥** 'rub, scratch, scratch\draw\make a sign'

1617. ₂ ***h̥uR̥** 'become very hot, shine'

1618. ***h̥aʰRä** (or ***h̥äʰRAʰ**?) 'pungent, strong' (of sensations, feelings, etc.) > IE: NaIE ***yōr-** (an apophonic grade of ***yēr-**?) 'strong, violent'

1619. ***h̥EʰAr̥** 'sprout'

1620. ***h̥ihrʰa** 'to stream; a stream, liquid'

1621. (₂?) ***h̥e_LH₁r̥** 'plain, ground'

1622. ***h̥aX_Li₁rU** (-k|ḡê) 'cartilage' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'cartilage of the vertebrae', 'backbone')

1623. ***h̥ärH₂ê** (or ***h̥äH₂rê**?) 'unripe, tender, weak'

1624. (₂?) ***h̥aʰRḡa|æ** (= ***h̥aʰRḡa|æ**?) '∈ deer' > IE: NaIE ***york̥-** 'roe deer'

1625. ***h̥aḡr̥E** '≈ young, new-born' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'springtime') > IE ***yeḡr-** > NaIE ***ḡyēr-** / ***yōr-** / ***ḡyar-** 'young', 'springtime' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'year')

1626. ***h̥itûr̥ḡ̊** 'fist, knuckles of fingers; to strike with the fist\knuckles, hold in the hand'

1627. ***h̥et̥** 'stalk, stem, trunk'

1628. ₂ ***h̥o_Lḡẘ** (or ***h̥oḡẘ**?) 'to hunt, to pursue'

1629. ***h̥äwga** 'hair, down'

1630. ≈ ***h̥ʰEχa** 'to see', ? 'eye'

1631. ***h̥EʰyUʰ** (-ḡ̊) (= ***h̥äyUʰ** (-ḡ̊)?) 'larvas, worms, nit(s)'

1632. ₂ ***h̥aʰir̥** 'sun', '≈ sunshine, heat (hot weather)'

1633. ***h̥ʰUʰ** [1] 'thing', [2] 'what?' (most probably, a phonetic reduction or an ellipsis from ***ya h̥ʰUʰ** or ***ʰäẙ h̥ʰUʰ** 'which thing?')

1634. (₂?) ***h̥ib|p̊** (or ***h̥æyb|p̊**) 'to bend down, to sink' > IE: NaIE ***kneḡb-** '≈ bend down, decline'

1635. ??? ***h̥Uc̊|c̊** (= ***h̥Uc̊|c̊**?) 'late, evening, night; (?) delay' > IE: NaIE ***wes-** 'sunset', NaIE ***wesperos** 'evening'; it is possible that

this etymon took part in the creation of IE *wes- 'dwell, pass the night, stay'

1636. ₂ *ηUÇ∇ 'small, few'

1637. *ηa'ʔ'igu 'to bow, to bend (down), to hang (by sth.), to hang down' > IE: NaIE *kneǵ^{ωh}- 'bend, bow'

1638. *ηiḲa (more probable than *ñiḲa??) 'cervical vertebrae, neck, nape of neck' > IE: NaIE *knok(k)0-/*knek(k)0- 'nape of neck; hill'

1639. *η'iωo'ǀ∇ 'extend, stretch, become long'

1640. *η∇í∇ 'h' ∇mP'i' 'gnat, mosquito' (≈ N *ñ∇í∇ '∈ insect' + N *'h' ∇mP'i' 'venomous vermin?')

1641. *'η'amT∇ 'give'

1642. *ηæñE 'go (away)' > amb IE (× N ? *ñ'i'hw∇ 'to lead?'): Ht nanna-, nanniya- vi. 'drive, ride in an animal-drawn vehicle', vt. 'drive (animals, persons, evils)'

1643. *ηań∇ 'take so. with oneself, lead' > IE *neǵHx- > NaIE *neǵ(ə)- / *ñī- v. 'lead', Ht {CHD} nai-/ne- vt. 'send, dispatch'

1644. *η_L∇w_Lań∇ 'sky, cloud'

1645. *ηeh'U'r'i' 'light, fire'

1646. *ηäqaśa 'nose' > IE *nehs- (> NaIE *nās-), in oblique cases *ñhos- 'nose'

1647. (₂?) *η'i'Hat'a' '∈ sharp instrument, sharp tooth; to bite\cut' > IE: NaIE *knēd- / *kenəd- 'bite, cut with a sharp instrument'

1647a. ? *ηit̥û 'worm(s), maggot(s), nit' > IE: NaIE *knid- ~ *kñid- 'nit, louse'

1648. *ηa_Lw'i' 'dead, dead person' > IE: NaIE *nāu- 'dead body; death'

1649. *ηûwäy∇ 'long hair'

1650. *ηuhy'a' 'to rest, to lie, to repose' (→ 'to sleep')

1651. *p'a' 'ille, another (animate)'

1652. ₂ *P'i'ʔ∇ 'sharp edge, blade'

1653. *p_Luʔi (~ *buʔi?) 'tree, bush'

1654. ₂ *p_Lo_Lǵy∇ 'wooded bank (of a waterway)'

1655. *'p'o_Lyû 'small', 'child', 'young (of an animal)' > IE: NaIE *pōu- /*pəu-/*pū- 'little, child, a young of an animal; few'; with sxs., e.g. *pu-tlo- 'child'

1656. *pAʔiç'∇ 'axe, hammer'

1656a. ?φ P_LaCk|Ḳ∇ (= paCk|Ḳ∇?) 'hand' (→ 'handful')

1657. *P_uç_l∇₁ʏ∇ 'to press, to squeeze, to crush by squeezing'
1658. *P_l'i'č∇ 'stalks of plants and their fibres used for plaiting'
1659. *p_oč∇ 'to plait' (→ 'sth. plaited, cloth')
1660. ?φ *puč_l∇₁ń∇ 'worm, snake'
1661. *P_uč∇ 'to fall'
1662. *p_{le}ʔ_{ly}ičû (or *p_iʔečû) '∈ coniferous tree' > IE: NaIE *pit_lu₁- '∈ coniferous tree'
1663. *p_ač∇ 'to open' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'hole, slit'), to be widened, to spread'
1664. *P_uč'ō 'hair' > IE: NaIE *po_us-/*pus- 'body hair, down'
1665. *p_a'g'd∇ 'leg' (or '∈ part of a leg'), 'foot' > IE *pe(:)d-/*po(:)d- 'foot'
- 1665a. *p_U'h'_l∇₁d∇(-R∇) 'long, spacious, (?) far'
1666. *P_uqd∇ 'leather bag, scrotum'
1667. *P_ed_l∇₁g∇ 'to break, to tear, to wound'
1668. *p_l'i'g∇ 'to pour; rain'
1669. ?φ *p_Ug_li₁η∇ (or *p_l-?) 'faeces, filth'
1670. *P_oΓi 'cavity, valley' (→ 'lowland'), 'to hollow out'
1671. *p_ä'ʏ'üwA 'fire' (→ 'heat', 'daylight, day') > IE *peXw-r/n- 'fire'
1672. *p_a'H_l∇₁ʔ'ü' (= *p_aq∇ʔü?) 'strike, split, chop' > IE *peñw-/*pñu₁- > NaIE *pēw-/*pau₁-/*pū- v. 'beat, strike, cut'
1673. o *puh∇ 'blow (blasen)' > IE: NaIE *pu(:)-/peu₁-/po_u₁-/p^hu- 'breathe, blow'
1674. *pik'ü' 'to press' (→ 'to crush') > IE: NaIE {P} *pu^hk^h- 'zusammendrängen, eng umschließen'
1675. (₂?) *poka 'side of a body, side' > IE: NaIE *pog-/pōg- 'side of a body', *po(:)k-s- 'side, flank' ({P} *pog-/pōg-, *po(:)k-s- 'Achsel, Hüfte, Lende, Seite')
1676. *P_a'h'k∇ 'spring of water; to spout' > IE: NaIE *pāglg̃- > Gk πηγή, Gk D πᾶγᾶ 'spring of water'
1677. *P_ä'Hak∇ (= *P_ä'qak∇?) 'hut, village' > IE: NaIE *pāglg̃o- > L pāgu₁s 'community of peasants, village, country district'
1678. *p_l'a'k_l∇₁ʔ∇ (= *pak_Uʔ∇?) (partially ʔ) 'to split'
1679. *p_äkô 'to heat (on fire)', 'to be hot' (→ 'to cook, to bake', 'to dry') > IE: NaIE *pek^w- v. 'cook, bake, prepare food on fire'
1680. *P_o'K∇ 'to scratch, to comb' > IE: NaIE *pek̃k-, *pek̃k-t- v. 'comb', pek̃k_{ten}- n. 'comb'

1681. ₂ *p_oK_ü '(herds of) ruminant animals, wild cattle' > IE: NaIE *pe_ku / *pe_kwe- 'cattle'

1682. ₁ *po'k'∇ 'bladder, blister'

1683. (o?) *p_EX_k∇ 'rub, scrape'

1684. (₂?) *p'E'K_y∇ (or *P_∇K_y∇) 'to track (game), to follow the tracks of' > IE: NaIE *(s)pe_k- 'look, observe', *(s)pe_g- '≈ look, look after'

1685. *p'ô'K_∇'d∇ (or *p-?) 'to run'

1686. *P_iK_∇ž∇ 'sticky liquid, pitch' > IE: NaIE *pik- 'tree-pitch'

1687. ₂ *P_al∇ '(ε?) tooth'

1688. *p_äĀ'A' 'time (mal, fois), once, one'

1689. *p_al'o' 'open ground, plain' > IE: NaIE *p_{ol}- 'field, plain', *pe_l_a-t- 'plot (of land), place'

1690. *p_äĀ∇ 'inside, entrails, liver'

1691. *P_il∇ 'a hair, tuft of hair, feather' > IE: NaIE *pilo- 'hair', *pil-t- 'felt', *piles-/pils- 'felt', *ple_y-k-, *ple_y-s- 'feather, hair, wool'

1691a. *p_UlE 'be much\big, increase'

1692. *pu_lu (or *pu_lü?) 'to spring forth' (→ 'to flow'), 'to plunge in water' > IE: NaIE *p_{ol}-/*p_lo- v. 'pour\stream', NaIE *ple_y- 'flow; swim'

1692a. ₂ *p_ûL∇ 'to blow (blasen)'

1693. *p_∇Lu 'lungs, pluck' > IE: NaIE *ple_y-mon-/*plu-m(o)n- 'lung', *°ple_y-tyā ~ *°plo_ytyā- 'lung(s)'

1694. *p'i'?'L∇ 'strong' > IE: NaIE *bel- 'strong'

1695. *p'U?E'1∇ (or *p_∇-?) 'stinging insect'

1696. ₂ *P'E_y'L∇ 'to fly, to soar'

1697. *p_il_yĀâ (or *p_iĀ_yĀâ?) 'to fall' > IE: NaIE *(s)p_hol- v. 'fall'

1698. *P_el_?ê ñ *P_el_?ê 'side of body, side' > IE: NaIE *p_{ol}- id., 'half'

1698a. *P_uL_∇3∇ '∈ tree (poplar or sim.)' > IE: NaIE ? *pe_l- 'poplar'

1698b. *p_{ol}i_εE (or *p_{ol}i_εE?) 'to split' > IE: NaIE *(s)p_hel- '≈ split' and NaIE *p_l_hel-, *p_l_hol- 'board (Brett), log of wood'

1699. *p'ul_ε|h_u or *p'ul_ε|h_a 'red, yellowish, pale' > IE *p_l_hw-, *p_{ol}_hw- > NaIE *p_lōw-/ *p_{ol}(ə)w- 'light yellow, blond, pale, dun'

1700. *p_al∇'g'∇ 'settlement, home, wall' > IE *p_{ol}H-/ *p_lH- 'fortified settlement'

1701. *p_al_y∇ 'mud, swamp, lake' > IE *b_{ol}H- '≈ swamp, pool', *pe_lH- 'swamp'

1702. *pUṬHṼ 'be liquid, be wet' > IE: NaIE *°plə|ad- > Gk πλάδος 'abundance of fluids', πλάδῶ 'humid, fluid', πλάδαρός 'wet, damp'

1702a. *PûṬHû 'grass' > IE ≈ *peloh-/°peleh-, *pelH₂ou- 'straw, chaff'

1703. *Pä|qA 'half, part' > IE: NaIE *polə₂- 'side of body, side, half'

1704. *pelqê 'to tremble, to fear' > IE {IS} *pelH- / *pleH- '(make) tremble, fear'

1705. *P_iLEqi (= *P_il|ÍEqi?) 'open, uncovered, bare' > IE: NaIE *plēj₂-/*pləj₂-/*plī- 'bare, naked'

1706. *p'a'XṼ 'spade; to dig; pit (sth. dug)' > IE: NaIE *belə₂- ~ *°bəl- v. 'dig, hollow'; ? L pālā 'spade'

1707. *paṬ'iX'a' '∈ fish'

1708. *p'ôṬX|q|Γa 'broad and flat' > IE *plex- 'broad' > Ht palhi 'wide, broad', NaIE *plā-/°pelə- 'broad and flat', *plā-no-/°pelə-no- 'flat'

1709. *P_olXæ 'to fill' > IE *pelH-/°pleH- v. 'fill', NaIE pp. *plē-to- 'filled, full', *plē-no- ~ *pō₂-no- (< IE *pleH-no- ~ *pō₂H-no-) 'full', *plē-mṇ n. act. 'filling'

1710. *palyû 'much, superfluous' > IE: NaIE *°pelu- 'great, many' / *p_o'lu- 'much' ||| d. *plē-yōs 'more', *plē-yōs-tos 'most'

1711. *peL_iyA 'to split, to separate' > IE: NaIE *(s)plej₂-, *splej₂-d- 'split, split off'

1712. (l?) *puLyṼ 'bubble, blister, round swelling' > IE: NaIE l *bul-/*bou₂- 'round swelling'

1713. *p'ü₂lûy₂Ṽ 'to wash' > IE: NaIE *°spel- v. 'rinse, (?) wash'

1714. *paLuCṼ (or *paLüCṼ?) 'stinging insect (flea, mosquito, tick)' > IE: NaIE *b₂lus- ~ *plus- 'flea'

1715. ₂ *p'û₂l_i'ç₂'Ṽ (or *p'û₂l_i'ç₂'Ṽ?) 'grey, grey-haired' > IE: NaIE *pelit- 'grey'

1715a. UA ₂ *pAṬy'ak|gṼ 'foot' (and 'sole of foot?')

1716. *paṬUḲü 'axe, hammer' > IE: NaIE *peleku- 'axe'

1717. *Pä'l'ṼḲṼ (or N *P_El'ḡ?Ṽ) 'to split lengthwise, to divide'

1718. *paṬ₂Ṽ₂tṼ 'to split', 'axe'

1719. *PaLṭṼqṼ 'broad and flat' > IE *pletHu-/°p]tHu- > NaIE *plet^(h)u-/°p]t^(h)u- 'broad and flat', IE *pletH-/°p]tH- > NaIE *plet^(h)-/*p]t^(h)- v. 'extend, spread'

1720. $_2$ *P₂∇LhEʳʒ'∇ or/and *P₂∇L_hEç|ć'∇ 'split up, separate' > IE: NaIE *plē̃s-/ *pləs- 'splinter off, tear off'

1721. $_2$ *P₂eí|l'∇ (= *peí|l'∇?) 'pigeon' > IE *p^ʳe'1- (~ *bel-?) 'pigeon'

1722. *poí'∇ 'hollow, empty' > IE: NaIE *bel- 'hollow out, dig', *po|al- 'hollow, bare'

1723. *pe₂ʔ₂íû(-ńE) 'dust, ashes' > IE: NaIE *pel(ʷ)-, *pe'1ō_u-s / *pe'1ʷ-os 'dust', ?σ *p^ʳe'1ʷ- 'chaff, husk', ??σ IE *polt- 'soup\porridge of meal'

1724. *p^ʳiʔú'í'∇ 'slit' > IE: NaIE *bul_li_j- 'vulva', *'anus' (→ 'buttocks')

1725. *paí|lH'ä' 'to burn' (intr.), 'to be heated on fire' > IE: *pelĥ- / *pleĥ- > NaIE *pelə- / *plē(ʷ)- / *plō(ʷ)- vi. 'burn, be warm'; coalescence with NaIE *(s)p(ʰ)el- v. 'shine'

1726. *pāíχ|ʷ'∇ 'thumb, big toe; (?) finger' > IE: NaIE *pōl- 'thumb, big toe'

1727. *pAí₂∇₂gæ ~ *pAí₂∇₂gæ 'spleen' > IE *b_l^h₂]Hġ^hen- ~ ≈ *(s)p₂]Hġ^hen- > NaIE *b_l^h₂]aġ^hen- ~ *(s)pel₂aġ^h(-en, -ā) ~ *(s)pleng^h- ~ *(s)ple(:)ġ^h- 'spleen'

1728. *pā'í'Hiŋa 'palm of hand' > IE *p₂]Hm- > NaIE *p₂]mā 'palm of hand, hand'

1729. *p^ʳu'yAm'∇ ('b'∇) 'snake'

1730. *peñ'∇ (or *peñ₂i₂y|H₂∇) 'small dog, whelp'. KU

1731. *p^ʳi'ñ'∇ 'piece of wood, trunk' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'log, board, pole') > IE: NaIE *pin- 'piece of wood, trunk'

1732. *P₂o'ñ'∇ 'path, ford' > IE *'pontoh-s, gen. *p₂ŋ'th-os 'way, path, ford'

1733. *P₂uñ'ä' or *P₂üñ'a 'red colour, (?) fox'

1734. *pa₂ʔ'∇₂nê 'put, lay'

1735. *P₂Uʔ₂∇₂N'∇ (= *P₂Uʔ₂∇₂ñ'∇?) 'meat, (?) blood (as food)'

1736. *P₂un₂E₂ya 'hair'

1737. *P₂un₂∇₂ya (i.e. *p₂un₂∇₂ya ~ *p-) 'to turn, to twist, to tie' (→ 'to plait') > IE: NaIE *(s)pen- v. 'plait, spin, tie'

1738. *p^ʳuñ|ŋyû 'to breathe; wind, smoke' > IE: NaIE *pne_u- 'breathe, blow'

1739. ($_2$?) *P₂ü|uñyE ~ *P₂ü|uñi 'smell (odour); to smell (sth.)'

1740. ($_2$?) *p∇ñč'∇ 'nose' > IE: ?σ NaIE {P} *bend- / *b₂ŋd-no- 'vorspringende Spitze'

1741. $_2$ *p^ʳon₂'d'∇ ≈ leg, foot'

1742. *P₂na₁na₁-š₂na₁ (~ *-ž₂na₁?) '∈ insect'
1743. (2?) *Pañt₁na₁na₁ 'belly' > IE *pant(na₁)x- > NaIE *pant- ~ *p₂na₁nd- 'belly', Ht panduha- {Ts.} 'stomach (?)', {CHD} 'bladder (?)'
1744. *P₂u₁ñ₂na₁ '∈ part of the leg of animals' ('knee', 'foot?')
1745. *p₁'A₁'ñ₂na₁ (= *p₁ā₁'ñ₂na₁?) 'hollowed-out vessel'
1746. *pEX|Q₁ña 'keep, protect' > IE *peXy₁- v. 'protect, keep, take care of' > NaIE *pā(y₁)-/*pō(y₁)-/*pī₁- v. 'protect, graze (cattle)', Ht pahs- / pahhas- 'protect, keep, guard'
1747. *p₁iñ₁na₁ya 'to turn, to plait' ([in descendant languages] → 'to spin', 'to weave')
1748. *P₂ayñ₁na₁q₁na₁ 'to press, to squeeze, to close'
1749. *P₂uñ₁|ñ₂č₂ē 'body hair, down, (?) feathers' > IE: NaIE *pou₁s-/*pus- 'body hair, down', fell'
1750. 'p₁'ā₁na₁ 'forehead' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'face', 'head')
1751. (2?) *P₂iñ₁û (or *P₂üñ₁E) '∈ a game bird of medium size (grouse or sim.)'
1752. *'p₁'na₁ñ₁iñ₁'U₁ (= *'p₁'o₁ñ₁iñ₁'U₁?) 'palm of hand, (sole of) foot'
1753. *p₁Añ₁i₁k₁na₁ 'joint, shoulder joint'
1754. *P₂oñ₂s₂na₁ 'dust' > IE: NaIE *pēs₁-, *pēns₁- 'dust, sand'
1755. *p₁oq₁i 'to cover, to close' > IE: NaIE *pō₁- v. 'cover'
1756. ?φ o₂ *P₂uq₁na₁ (or *P₂üq₁na₁?) 'to let out air\gas', (?) 'to emit smell'
1757. *'p₁'aq₁E₁?na₁ or *'p₁'aq₁na₁?E₁ 'skin, film, bark' > IE: NaIE *po₁kō-/*pe₁kō-, *pe₁kū- 'fleece'
1758. *par₁na₁ 'to fly, to jump' > IE: NaIE *per₁- v. 'fly', {Bn.} 'flotter en air, se déplacer dans l'espace'
1759. *P₂'A₁R₁na₁ 'finger' and *P₂AR₁na₁ñ₁ak₁na₁ 'finger, thumb' > IE [1]: Tc A prār, B prāri 'finger', [2]: mt.: NaIE *openKro₁- > Gmc *fingra₁- 'finger'
1760. *P₂Ar₁û 'stone, rock' > IE *per₁w₁-/*peru₁- 'rock, mountain'
1761. *p₁'e₁r₁na₁ ~ *p₁ûHr₁na₁ (both from *p₁û₁?₁'e₁r₁na₁?) 'fruit' > IE: NaIE *pūro₁- 'corn, grain'
1762. *P₂eR₁na₁ 'ground, earth'
1763. *per₁na₁ (= *per₁'o₁?) 'lip, edge' > IE: [1] Ht puri 'lip; rim, edge, border', [2] IE *per₁- (with a hardly identifiable meaning; {P}: 'das Hinausführen über'), a noun used (in its different case forms) as adv., pv. and prep.: IE *pro₁, *prō₁ 'in front of, forward, before, forth', NaIE

*prō 'early, in the morning', NaIE *praj̥, *p̥oraj̥, *prej̥-, *p̥ori (dat. of direction from *per-) '≈ forward, in front of, before'; *pr̥o- (nom. or loc. without sx.?) 'hervor', *pera(:) (instr.) 'in front'

1764. *P_{er}∇ 'bottom, buttocks'

1765. *p̥iRo(-Ḳæ) 'to ask' > IE: NaIE *prek̥-/ *pr̥k̥- v. 'ask (a question); ask for sth.'

1766. *p̥ôr'i' (or *p̥ôHar'i'?) 'child, offspring' > IE: NaIE *pari-k-ā 'concubine' or 'whore' (← 'girl')

1767. *por∇ 'leaf' > IE: NaIE *per-, *per-n- 'leaf, fern', Ht parsdu {Ts.} 'Trieb', {CHD} 'leaf, foliage'

1768. (₂?) *P_∇R∇ 'to cross, to pass through' (= N *pær∇, if Az bārā belongs here) > IE: NaIE *per- v. 'cross, go through\over' (→ 'bring over, lead'), IE *per-, *peri (instr. case?) 'across, beyond'

1769. *r̥'äṛE (= *r̥'ährE?) 'to look', 'to be seen' > IE *pehr-/ *ph̥r- > NaIE *pār-/ *par- ({P} *p̃ār-) v. 'be visible', Ht parai- v. 'appear, emerge (?)'

1770. *P_{og}Ur∇ 'hollow', 'to gap', 'to be open' (a hollow)

1771. *p̥i'h|Q'RE 'around' > IE *peri > NaIE *peri (instr.?) 'around'

1772. P_{Ey}R∇(č∇) 'belly, stomach, contents of the intestines' > ?σ IE: √ Ht {Ts.} parataru 'lying prone'

1773. *P_{Ar}ṛ∇ 'bring forth, give birth' (of animals), 'young of animals' ([in descendant lgs.] → v. 'breed') > IE: NaIE *per- v. 'give birth', IE ds. for young of animals (*pr̥o-t∇)

1774. ₂ *p̥Ariṛ∇ 'take out, pull out\off'

1775. *p̥äri'ṛ'E (or *p̥äryE?) 'to tear, to split' > IE: NaIE *(s)per- v. 'tear, be torn, break'

1776. *p̥arṛ∇, ṛ'i' ∈ stinging insect(s)'

1777. (₂?) *p̥Ari'ṛ'∇ 'to strew, to spread, to extend' > IE: NaIE *(s)p̥(h)er-, *sprej̥-, *sprey- 'strew, scatter, sow', Ht ispar(r)-, isparriya- 'spread, strew, scatter'

1778. *p̥or'ṛ'û 'to heat with fire, to burn' > IE: NaIE *prey̥s- vi. 'burn'

1779. *p̥or'ä'ṛ∇ 'summit, top' > IE *perw-/ *peru-, *per-k- 'rock, mountain'

1780. *p̥ürgU(-č∇) ~ *p̥ürč∇g∇ 'flea, gnat, mosquito'

1781. *p̥ara'h'i|ü (or *p̥araṛi|ü) 'weak' > IE: NaIE *prāyu- 'lacking in energy'

1782. *P_{er}'w'∇ 'skin, hide, bark'

1783. *p^ho^hr₁w₁∇ '(female, young?) ungulate (esp. bovine)' > IE: NaIE *per- 'calf, young bull'

1784. (2?) *P₂ôRw∇ (= *p^hôr₁w∇?) 'to turn, to revolve' > ? IE: NaIE *sper- v. 'turn, twist' ('drehen, winden')

1785. *paR₁a₁Xi (= *pa^hr₁a₁Xi?) '≈ happy, dear' > IE *prehy- > NaIE *prāi₁-/pra₁i₁-/prī₁- 'wish so. well, favour so.'

1786. *p^hAr₁y₁∇ 'run, flee'

1787. *p^hur₁y₁∇ (or *p^hür₁y₁∇?) 'wing, feather(s)' > IE: NaIE *₁(s)₁per- 'feather, wing', Ht partawar 'wing', (?) 'feather'

1788. *P₂∇RC∇ 'flee, run (from, after smb.)' (or *p^hAr^hyU^h C∇....., a cd. with *p^hAr₁y₁∇ 'run, flee') > IE: Ht pars- v. 'flee, escape'

1789. (2?) *P₂∇RC∇₁-₁n̄∇ 'heel' or '(sole of a) foot' > IE *pers-nā, *pers-ni- 'heel'

1790. *P₂∇R∇ć₁x₁∇ 'fingernail, claw' > IE: NaIE (att. in BSl) *p^hrst- 'finger, (?) toe'

1791. *P₂∇Rić₁∇ 'break through, tear' > ? IE *pers- ~ *prīs- v. 'break to pieces'

1792. *P₂ärga 'to split' > ?σ IE: NaIE *perg- '≈ beat, strike, wound'

1793. *p^hür∇K₁∇ 'be startled, be scared, fear' > IE: NaIE *perk- n., v. 'fear'

1794. ?σ₂ *P₂∇R₁∇₁K₁æ 'tear out\asunder\off, detach' > IE: NaIE *perk̂- '≈ dig a ditch\chasm', {P} 'aufreißen, aufwühlen'

1795. *p^häRp₁∇â₁∇ ~ ?₁ *p^häRp₁∇R₁|₁∇ 'butterfly' > ??₁ IE: NaIE {E} *pelpel- 'butterfly'

1796. *parT∇ 'rock, hill' > IE: Gk πέτρᾱ 'rock'

1797. ₂ *P₂UR₁∇₁t∇ '≈ moisture, water' > IE: NaIE *p_ord- '≈ wet, moist, slimy'

1798. *p^hûRt∇₁x∇₁ 'to spit, to vomit, to fart' > IE: NaIE *perd- v. 'fart with noise', *p^hrdi-s n. 'fart'

1799. ₂ *P₂∇R^ht^h∇ 'jerk, pull (out), tear off' > IE: Ht partai- {CHD} v. 'disentangle (?), unravel (?)', {Ts.} 'auszupfen, entwirren'

1800. (2?) *p^h'A^hR^ht^h∇^h∇ ~ *p^h'A^ht^hR∇^h∇ '≈ rod, young twig, shoot' > IE: NaIE *pert^h- 'pole, rod, shoot'

1801. *P₂o^hr^h∇ 'hair'

1802. *p^h∇rd∇₁x|q∇₁ 'quiver, tremble, start (from fear, with suddenness)' > IE: NaIE *sperd^h- 'move convulsively (zucken)', jump up (aufspringen)

1803. *pŭrl̥ŭgä ~ *pŭrl̥ŭkă 'to jump' > IE: NaIE *sperǵh-/*spreǵh- v. 'jump, move energetically', ? *(s)prewǵ-/*(s)prowǵ- v. '≈ jump'

1804. *Pér̥l̥Kü '(ε) bone', 'rib' > IE: NaIE *per̥ku- 'rib, chest'

1805. *per̥K̥l̥a (or P̥eRK̥l̥a?) 'turn round, twist' > ?σ IE: NaIE {P} *sperǵ-, *spreng- 'wrap up, constrict'

1806. (₂?) *P̥äśü (or *p̥ŋʳ'äśü?) 'root, stem of a plant'

1807. ₂ *P̥is̥ 'to remain, to stick (steckenbleiben)'

1808. ı *p̥'is̥ 'to spray, to sprinkle, to drip'

1809. *p̥os̥i 'be hot\warm'

1810. *p̥os̥ (̥ ~ *bos̥) 'to fart (without noise)' > IE: NaIE *pesd-id.

1811. (₂?) ı *P̥us|šʳ'E' or *P̥üs|šʳ'E' 'to spit, to sprinkle'

1812. *P̥Eš̥ 'grain, nut'

1813. (₂?) *piš̥a 'to get\make ready (cooked, ripe)'

1814. *piš̥ 'gall' > IE: NaIE *bis-(t)l̥ id.

1815. ı *P̥uš̥ 'to blow' > IE: [1] NaIE *peus- v. 'blow, blow up, inflate' ('aufblasen'), [2] NaIE *p̥ēs- v. 'blow' (of a person, of wind)

1816. *P̥ûš̥ 'rub, smear' > IE: Ht pes(ς)- 'rub, scrub (with soap, etc.)', pasihai- v. 'rub, squeeze, crush'

1817. ₂ *p̥ŋš̥q̥ ~ *P̥eq̥š̥ 'spear' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'arrow')

1818. *P̥a,ŷ,š̥ 'penis' > IE: NaIE *pes- id., Ht pisnatar/-n- 'male parts (penis, scrotum, etc.)'

1819. *p̥'äŷ'š̥'i' (̥ ~ *p̥iš̥'i') 'crush, break to pieces' > IE: NaIE *peis̥- (?) / *pis̥- v. 'crush, pound'

1820. *pat̥ 'ground, plain; bottom' > IE: NaIE *ped-, *ped-om 'ground', Ht peda-n 'place'

1821. *p̥'at̥ 'basket, box' > IE: NaIE *pod- 'box, vessel, pot', IE *pot̥H,ŕ / p̥ot̥H,n-os 'basket' → 'dish'

1822. *pāt̥ 'to fall' (~ ? *p̥ŋt̥-XE 'fall, cast [to the ground]') > IE: NaIE *ped- 'fall', *pet(ə)-/ptē-/ptō- 'fall' (× *pet(ə)- v. 'fly?')

1823. *p̥Et̥ 'to pass, to go out' > IE: NaIE *pe(:)d- v. 'go, walk'

1824. *P̥it̥A 'hold, grasp, seize' > IE: NaIE *pe(:)d- 'grasp, joint\fit together'

1825. *P̥ut̥ 'feather, hair' > ? IE *pet-ŋr/n- / *pter- 'feather, wing'

1826. *pa,ŕi,t̥ (or *paŕet̥?) 'ε skin, bark' > IE {P} *baj̥tā 'goat-skin, garment'

1827. ₂ *P̥ot̥K̥ 'to split, to cut'

1828. *p₂aṭṭṇ 'beat, strike'
1829. *p^häṭṭṇ 'pinch, pluck'
1830. *p₂Eṭṭṇ (or *p₂Eṭṭṇ?) 'to fly; bird' > IE: NaIE *pet- v. 'fly'
1831. *P₂ṇṭṇ 'fright, confusion of mind'
1832. ₂*P₂AHṭṭṇ 'old man' > IE *p₂H₂t-ter(-) > NaIE nom. *pə'tēr, voc. *pāter, gen. *pə'tr-os 'father, head of a clan' ⇨ NaIE *patruyyo-s 'father's brother'
1833. *p₂ṇ^hṭṭiṇṇ 'liquid secretions, sweat' > IE: NaIE *(s)pōt-/((s)pāt- 'dirty moisture, sweat'
1834. *pu₂ṇ₂ṭṭE (~ *pu₂ṇ₂ṭṭE?) 'hole' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'vulva, anus') > IE: Ht padda v. 'dig', pattessar 'excavation, hole, pit'
1835. *paṭṭṇ 'to be open, to open' > IE *pet(H)- id., 'expand, be spread'
1836. *p₂iχ|y₂ṇ 'sharp bone, sharp tool, (?) flintstone' > IE: NaIE *(s)p^(h)e(:)j-/*(s)p^(h)i(:)- 'pointed (spitz), a pointed piece of wood'
1837. *P₂ayṇ '(ε) fish' > IE: NaIE *peisk(o)-/*pisk- 'fish'
1838. *p₂üH|Qyṇ (= *p₂ügyṇ?) 'to boil, to get ready' (food), 'to ripen' > IE *speHy- > NaIE *sp^(h)ēj-/*spī- and *sp^hē-/*sp^ha- v. 'ripen, become thick'
1839. *P₂ûXyṇ 'to be sick; wound' > IE *peHy- (> NaIE *pē(j)-/*pī-) v. 'hurt, harm' (→ v. 'blame, abuse')
1840. *p₂äṣṇ 'to strain, to percolate, to screen (durchsieben)'
1841. *P₂EH|y₂aṣṇ 'ε wild galliform bird'
1842. *P₂oṣṇ₂ṇ 'to become hard on the surface\top', 'hard surface ('crust, bark, skin)' > IE: NaIE *pel₂(₂ṭṭ)- 'film, skin'
1843. *p^hoqEṣṇ ~ *p^hoṣṇqṇ 'thigh, haunch' > ??φ IE: NaIE *b^hed-'thigh'
1844. *qabṇ 'to scoop (schöpfen), to draw water'
1845. (₂?) *qUbṇ₂ṇ (< *qUp₂ṇ₂ṇ₂ṇ?) 'food maid of ground cereals', 'flour'
1846. ?σ₂ *qEcṇ 'wear out, be weakened'
1847. ₂*qicṇ 'shadow, shade'
1848. *q^ho'cṇ₂ṇ 'to remove'
1849. ₂*qicṇE 'see'
1850. *q^hē'c₂ṇ₂ṇ 'sink' > IE: ?? AdS of IE *p₂ēs- v. 'be seated'

1851. $(_2?)$ $*q\bar{\nabla}'\hat{c}'\nabla$ (= $*qa'\hat{c}'i?$) (or $*q\bar{\nabla}'\hat{c}'\nabla?$) '≈ conceive, give birth' > IE $*\chi e|os-$ > Ht $has(s)-/hans-$ 'beget, procreate, give birth', HrLw $has(a)-$ 'beget'

1852. $_2$ $*qad\nabla$ 'to hurry, to run'

1853. $(_2?)$ $*q'A'd\nabla$ 'belly'

1854. $_2$ $*qe|id\nabla$ ($\neg *g-$) 'speak'

1855. $*q'A'd_{\perp}\nabla_{\perp}?'o'$ 'to step, to walk' > IE: NaIE $*\circ a|e|ot-$ 'go, walk'

1856. $*qag_{\perp}?'a$ 'to fear' > IE: NaIE $*ag^h-$ v. 'fear', 'sorrow', $*\bar{a}g^h-$ 'dread, horror'

1857. $*q'a'l_i$ 'extend one's hand, seize, take, hold'

1858. $*qa|_{\perp}\nabla$ 'bottom, down' > IE: Ht $halluwa-$ 'deep'

1859. $*q\bar{a}e|\nabla$ 'hand'

1860. $*q\hat{o}|\nabla$ (= $*qu|\nabla?$) '≈ lizard, snake'

1861. $_2$ $*q\bar{\nabla}L_{\perp}\nabla_{\perp}?' \nabla$ 'knee; to kneel'

1862. $*q\bar{a}e'li_y'\nabla$ (= $*q\bar{a}'li_y'\nabla?$) 'melt, dissolve, be wet\moist'

1863. $?_{\phi} _2$ $*q\bar{\nabla}LC\nabla$ 'to tear, to be torn'

1864. $*q\bar{\nabla}L_{\perp}\nabla_{\perp}K_{\bar{a}}$ 'blister, pimple' > IE: NaIE $*e|k\bar{o}s-$ 'sore, ulcer'

1865. $*q\bar{a}'|\nabla$ 'strike, pierce'

1866. $*qo'|\nabla_{\perp}'\nabla$ 'fur, mane' ([in HS] $\rightarrow$ 'wool')

1867. $*qAm\nabla$ 'cry, make noise'

1868. $*qAm\nabla$ 'grasp, seize' > IE: NaIE $*em-/*_om-$ 'take, acquire, have'

1869. $_2$ $*qE|am\nabla$ 'to dry'

1870. $*qum\nabla$ 'prey, ask' ($\leftarrow$ $*\text{'to exercise magic in order to fulfill one's wish'}$)

1871. $*qum?\nabla$ 'to drink; beverage'

1872. $(_2?)$ $*qam|\bar{n}b\nabla$ 'other, different, else, more (than)' > IE: NaIE $*amb^h\bar{o}(u)$ du. 'both'] NaIE loc. $*amb^hi$ / $*m\bar{o}b^hi$ 'from both sides, around'

1873. $_2$ $*q\bar{\nabla}m_{\perp}\nabla_{\perp}L\nabla$ (= $*qAm_{\perp}\nabla_{\perp}L\nabla?$) 'fur, fell'

1874. $_2$ $*qE\bar{n}|\eta K_{\bar{a}}\nabla$ 'strangle, kill' > IE $*\bar{x}enk|\bar{k}-$ '≈ wage war, kill' > Ht $henkan, hinkan-$ 'death, deadly disease', ? NaIE $*en\bar{k}|\bar{k}-$ 'pursue the enemy; death'

1875. $*qa\bar{n}t_{\perp}'\nabla$ 'forehead, front' > IE $*\bar{x}ant-$ 'forehead, front' > Ht $hant-$ 'forehead, front(age)', NaIE $*ant-$ $*\text{'front'}$ (in prepositions)

1876. (₂?) *qap₁∇ 'to stream, to flow' → 'watercourse' > IE *xap- (₁M} h₂ep-) ~ *xab- 'river, (stream of) water' > Ht hapa- 'river', Lw hapa/i- v. 'irrigate, water', NaIE *ab- ~ *a(:)p- 'river'

1877. *qup₁∇ (or *qūp₁∇?) 'to cover, to close; a lid, a cover'

1878. (₂?) *q'a'p'p'∇ 'bank, shore' > ??φ IE: Arm 𐎶𐎶𐎵 ap'h'n 'bank, shore'

1879. 𐎶 *q'æ'p'p'∇ (more plausible than *q'æ'p'p'∇) 'seize, hold' > IE: NaIE *ap-/*ēp- '≈ touch, grasp'

1880. *qapUR∇ ~ *qapU-(R∇) 'to protect, to help'

1881. *qer∇ '(wild) ox'

1882. *qUR'E' 'bend, incline'

1883. *qur∇ 'to strike, to chop'

1884. *q'u'r∇ 'pierce, make a hole; hole, pit'

1885. *qe₁ʔ₁r∇ or *qer₁ʔ₁∇ 'brook, stream'

1886. *qaRP₁∇ 'to pluck and gather' ([in descendant language] → 'to harvest', [in A] → 'cereal') > ? IE *xa|orP- > Ht harpas, harpiyas {Ts.} 'feast of harvest' (unless it means {Pv.} 'feast of winter and summer')

1887. (₂?) *qoR₁∇₁t₁∇ 'cut into, incise, make a hole'

1888. *qA'ri?∇ (or *qA'∇'ri?∇?) 'filth, dirt, faeces' > ? IE: Ht harra- 'verunreinigen, beflecken'

1889. *q'ä's∇ 'remember, have in mind'

1890. ₂ *qat∇ '∈ corn' > IE: NaIE *ades- / *ados- '∈ corn', Ht hat(t)ar '∈ cereal' ('eine Getreideart')

1891. (₂?) *q'i't∇ 'appear, become visible'

1892. (₂?) *q∇t∇ (or *q∇p₁∇₁t∇) 'tail, hinder part' (probably '∈ tail of some animal') > IE: NaIE ō|ād(e)g₁ω₁o- 'tail' (or 'stalk')

1893. ? ₂ *q'a't₁∇ '∈ tree, stick'

1894. (₂?) *qæ't'i' 'to turn back', 'to return' (intr.) > ?σ IE: NaIE *eti / *oti 'again' (→ 'and')

1895. *qæ't₁U (= *qæ't₁ü?) 'to cross', 'over\through' (direction) > IE: NaIE *eti 'over' (direction) ('darüber hinaus')

1896. *qo₁ha₁t₁â 'to burn' (trans., intr.), 'to kindle', 'fire, glowing coals' > IE: NaIE *āt-, *(w)āt-r- 'hearth'

1897. *qû₁hE₁t₁∇ 'entrails; sinew, thread; to tie' > ?φ IE: NaIE *ēt(e)r-/*ōt(e)r- 'entrails', (?) '∈ thread'

1898. *qow^ʳi^ʳ (or possibly *qoʷaw^ʳi^ʳ or *qaʷow^ʳi^ʳ) 'orifice, hole; to make a hole'

1899. *qæw^ʰh^ʰ∇ 'lack, be empty\incomplete' > IE: NaIE 'be empty\wanting' ⇨ *ey̯ə-n- 'empty, wanting'

1900. *qaw_ᵛ∇_ᵛy_ᵛ∇ ⇨ *qawi 'to protect, to defend, to help' > IE: NaIE *aw- 'help, take care'

1901. *ʳq^ʰûy^ʰ∇ (or *ʳq^ʰæw^ʰ∇?) 'to wrap, to cover' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to drape', 'to cloth'), 'to tie\bind to' > IE NaIE *ey̯-/ *oy̯- vt. 'dress, put on (clothes)'

1902. *q^ʰ∇, pc. of collectivity ([in descendant lgs.] → a marker of plurality) > ? IE: NaIE *o-k₀ > Gmc *-xa / *-xa, sx. of collectivity, ??φ Arm pl. ending -p-k^ʰ

1903. *qAb^ʰ∇ 'jaw, cheek'

1904. *ʳq^ʰæb^ʰ∇ 'belly, stomach'

1905. *qUbr^ʰE^ʰ 'basket' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'vessel') > ?φ IE: NaIE *kap- 'vessel, box'

1906. *qac^ʰ∇ 'gray' (esp. of hair), 'white' > IE: NaIE *kas-, *kas-no- (or *k̂as-, *k̂as-no-) 'gray, white'

1907. *qûd^ʰi^ʰ 'hut' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'house') > IE: NaIE *o^ʰk|kud^ʰyā > Gmc *xuδjōn- 'hut'

1908. *qUyig^ʰηU (or *qig^ʰηU) 'cold'

1909. *qûksa|æ (or *qûksa|æ) 'to squat' > IE: NaIE *o^ʰk|keugl̥g̥- v. 'squat'

1910. *qaL^ʰ∇ 'neck' > IE: NaIE *kol-s₀- 'neck'

1911. *qola 'to kill'

1912. *q^ʰU^ʰU^ʰ 'boy, child'

1913. *qU_ᵛ?_ᵛl_ᵛ∇ 'speak, call'

1914. *qaw^ʰl^ʰ∇ (or *qaw^ʰE^ʰl^ʰ∇) 'leg, bone of a limb' > IE: [1] NaIE *kau_ᵛl-/ *ku_ᵛl- 'hollow bone', (?) 'leg']]] [2] NaIE *k_ᵛl^ʷe_ᵛl- 'limb'

1915. *qA_ᵛl̥|íAb_ᵛp^ʰ∇ (? *'to cover' →) 'to hide, to conceal' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to steal', 'to lie, to deceive') > IE: NaIE *klep- v. 'hide, conceal' → 'steal'

1916. o? *q^ʰo^ʰLûp^ʰ?^ʰü 'to gulp, to swallow' > IE: NaIE *o^ʰgh̥|gh̥^ʰleyb- > Gmc *gleyp- > Dn gylpe, gulpe, Frs E, MDt gulpen 'to swallow eagerly'

1917. (₂?) *qULp^ʰ∇ 'hot ashes, embers; to roast\heat on embers or hot stones'

1918. ***ḡ**'uÍU (or ***ḡ**'uLyU) '(hollow) stalk, reed, hollow (tubular) bone' > IE: NaIE *ka_ul-/*ku_l- 'hollow stalk, tubular bone'

1918a. ***ḡ**U'Í|Í'E 'penis, ? vulva'

1919. ***ḡ**AÍ|Í_ɛ∇ 'to break, to tear, to pluck' > IE: NaIE *k_{l̥}l̥ə- 'break, cut'

1920. ₂ ***ḡ**aÍ_L∇_J∇ 'urinate'

1921. ***ḡ**aÍ'ú'P∇ 'to bark (a tree), to skin, to cut off; bark, peel' > IE: NaIE *g_{l̥}e_ub^h-/*g_{l̥}ub^h- 'peel, take off the bark, strip, cut off'

1922. ***ḡ**om'i' (or ***ḡ**i?om'i'?) 'be hungry\thirsty' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'wish')

1923. ***ḡ**a'h'è∇ 'to dig' > IE *kHen_LH_J- > NaIE *k^henə-/*k^hġ- ~ *ken_Lə_J- '≈ dig'

1924. ***ḡ**'o'ŋt∇ 'fall, descend, plunge'

1925. ₂ ***ḡ**u_LÍ_Jċ∇ 'crawl', 'climb'

1926. ***ḡ**Uŋa(-P∇) (or ***ḡ**o^ɤaŋa(-P∇)?) 'nose' > σ IE: NaIE *^ok^ωe^ɾŋ^ɿ- , {Ped.} *k^ωeŋgno- 'head'

1927. (₂?) ***ḡ**up∇ 'to divide; a part'

1928. ***ḡ**är∇ 'smell' > ?σ IE: NaIE *krem-us- / *kerm-us- '(plant) having strong smell'

1929. ***ḡ**oRû (or ***ḡ**uR∇?) 'to copulate' > IE: NaIE *kou_r_Lu_J- '≈ fornicate'

1930. ***ḡ**oR∇ (or ***ḡ**ô_r∇?) 'frog, toad' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'tortoise') > IE: NaIE *g^ωred^h- 'frog, toad'

1931. ***ḡ**Ur∇ (or ***ḡ**ihUr∇ ~ ***ḡ**Uhir∇?) 'reach, enter', (→) 'happen'

1932. ***ḡ**ô_w_L∇_Jr∇ 'blind, one-eyed'

1933. ₂ ***ḡ**'o_Lw|^ɤ∇_Jr∇ 'tooth, large\canine tooth, tusk'

1934. ***ḡ**uy∇r∇ 'to love, to covet' (→ 'to prefer')

1935. ***ḡ**∇'yo'R∇ 'heap of stones, bank (rampart), stone wall, walled settlement'

1936. ***ḡ**oR_Lŋ_J∇ 'gourd' > IE (< cds.?): [1] NaIE *k^ωerk^ω- > OI karkatī '€ gourd' || AS hwerhwétte 'cucumber'] [2] ? NaIE *k_L^ωerb^heto- 'gourd'

1937. ***ḡ**Arû_H₂∇ (= ***ḡ**Arû_h∇?) 'to keep (sth.) out of sight, to hide' > IE *^okruH-/*^okrouH- > NaIE *^okrū-/*^okrowə- v. 'cover, hide'

1938. ***ḡ**ur'h'∇ 'to bark, to howl' (of canines), 'to cry, to shout' > ?σ IE: NaIE *k^ωer-, *k^ωr- 'cry, shout'

1939. *ǵUR_LW_J∇ (= *ǵUR_LW_J∇?) 'ear'
1940. *ǵoRb∇ 'hearth, stove; to roast, to burn' > IE: NaIE *^ok[̑arb_Lh_J- (unless it is *^ok[̑ard^h-) > L carbō (gen. carbōnis) 'charcoal'
1941. *ǵæRǵUm∇ 'weasel, ermine' > IE: NaIE *k̑ormenid.
1942. *ǵ∇R∇ś∇ (= *ǵ∇RUś∇?) 'to be(come) silent\dumb' > IE: Ht karus(siya)- 'be\fall silent; keep quiet (about)'
1943. *ǵah₂ř∇ 'hard, firm' > IE: NaIE *k^har- 'hard'
1944. o† *ǵuʔ_L∇,sê (or *ǵuH_La,sê?) 'to vomit, to cough' > IE *k^wehs- > NaIE *k^wās- v. 'cough'
1945. *ǵūyt∇ 'bright; to shine' > IE: NaIE *k̑wejd-/ *k̑wid- v. 'shine, be white'; *k̑wejd-t- > *k̑wejt- 'white, bright, shining'
1946. *ǵew∇ 'bark, crust, shell'
1947. o† *ǵûw^ri^rʔ∇ 'shout, cry, utter sounds (*inter alia* of an animal)'
1948. *ǵewy∇ 'stay, lie, rest motionless' > IE *k̑ej_L- 'lie (liegen)'
1949. ₂ *ǵoy∇ 'make', (?) 'pile up, build' > IE: NaIE *k^woj_L-/ *k^wej_L-/ *k^wi- 'pile up, gather, build, make', {EI} k^wej_L- 'pile up, build'
1950. *ǵaywE(-L∇) 'alone', 'entire' > IE: NaIE *ka_Ljw-(e_lo-) 'alone, entire, whole', NaIE *ka_Lj-k_o- 'one-eyed'
1951. (₂?) *ǵE^rž^u 'to shape (an object) by chopping, beating, etc.' > IE *kaHw-/kHw- > NaIE *kāu_L-/ *ka_u- v. 'shape an object by chopping\hammering'
1952. *ǵuʔ_L∇ 'entrails, pluck' > IE: NaIE *ke_us-/ku(:)s- '≈ intestines, abdomen'
1953. *r∇ (< *ʔ∇^rʔ∇?), theme-focalizing (topicalizing) particle > IE: nom.-accus. ending *-r in heteroclitic nouns
- 1953a. ??? *r^ri^r, a particle of plurality \ collectivity, an alternative reconstruction of the grammatical marker of plurality that is otherwise (and probably better) reconstructed as N *r∇ yE (= *r∇ y^ri^r?)
1954. *rûʔ∇ 'go', (?) 'run' > ?? IE: NaIE *re_u-/ *erw-/ *ru-/ *r- 'move' (vi.), 'hasten'
1955. ?σ₂ *r∇ʔi 'see' > IE: NaIE *rē-/ *rə-, *rī[̑]-/ *rēj_L- 'think, reckon, count'
1956. *raʔ∇ 'remain, stay'
1957. ₂ *rab∇ 'much, big'
1958. *^rib∇ 'to cover' > IE: NaIE *^reb^h- 'cover with a roof'
1959. *r∇^rb^r∇ (or *r∇bh∇?) '≈ move, shake (sich bewegen, schwanken)' > IE: NaIE *reb^h- vi. 'move'

1960. *r'a'hb▽ 'tremble' ([in descendant lgs.] → [1] 'be disquiet, fear', [2] 'rage against so.' → 'attack') > IE: NaIE *ra|eb^h- / r_ob^h- 'rage'

1961. ₂ *ric'▽ 'small pieces; to crush'

1962. *r▽g▽ć▽ (= *rEgać▽?) '≈ to add'

1963. *rec'▽ga 'to tie, to plait' > IE: NaIE *resg- '≈ weave; rope'

1964. ₂ *rač'▽ 'dirt'

1965. ₂ *rUč'▽ 'to run' > IE: NaIE *ret^h- v. 'run'

1966. *raĉê 'to spread, to stretch'

1967. *răĉ'▽ 'to break into pieces; piece, part'

1968. (₂?) *r'e'ĉ'▽ '≈ to please, to be pleased; pleasant, acceptable'

1969. *r▽ĉ'▽,χ▽ (or *r▽χ'▽,ĉ'▽) 'to wash'

1970. *r'o'dE 'to seek, to wish' > IE: NaIE *red^h- / *rod^h- (or *rad^h-?) v. 'seek, find, get; care for'

1971. *rayd▽ 'foot; track; to walk' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to journey, to ride, fahren') > IE: NaIE *rej^{dh}- v. 'travel, move (fahren, in Bewegung sein)'

1972. *r▽g'▽,ı'▽ 'to quake, to move in agitation' > IE *ĥerg^hlHx_J- > NaIE *erg^h- '≈ tremble, leap, fidget', Ht argatiya- 'stoop to rage, come to violence'

1973. *rig'h'a (or *rigsa?) 'a scratch, line' > IE *rejkH- > NaIE *rej^k(^h)- 'line, row; scratch'

1974. (₂?) *r▽g'▽,ı'ı'▽ (or *ı'▽g'▽,ı'ı'▽) 'foot, paw' > ?σ IE: OIr lurgā 'shin-bone'

1975. ?σ *rogU '≈ incline, incline\turn towards'

1976. *rAwg'U' 'to destroy, to tear' > IE *reuH- > NaIE *rewa- / *rū- 'tear to pieces, tear out'

1977. *rAγ'ı'ı'▽ 'follow, accompany' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'drive [a herd], graze') > ?σ IE: NaIE *reu- / *erw- / *ru- / *r- 'move, hasten'

1978. (₂?) *r▽H₂i (= *r▽h|ı|hi?) 'thing' > IE *reHy- > NaIE *rēj- (/ *rej-) 'thing'

1979. ? *'r'i'kæ '≈ straight, row', (?) '≈ to arrange' > IE: NaIE *'reġ- '≈ straight; to stretch, to stretch out', *reġī- 'direction, line'; ? NaIE *rejġ- > OHG reichen, AS ræcan 'reach, attain', Lt réižti 'stretch, tighten', {Frn.} 'recker, straffen'

1980. (₂?) *r▽kE (or *r▽kü?▽?) 'moist', 'contain\conduct water' > IE: NaIE *reġ- 'moist; pour\conduct water'

1981. **r∇k_LU?*∇ (or **r∇wk_L∇?*∇?) '∈ horn' > **IE:** NaIE (att. in BSl) **^orog_Lh_J*- or **^orog_Lh_J*- 'horn'

1982. **r∇k∇?*ô 'speak, shout, say' > **IE:** NaIE **rek_Lω_J*- / **rēk_Lω_J*- id.

1983. **r'a'Kâ* 'time, term' > **IE:** NaIE **^orok_Lω_J*- > Sl **rokъ* 'time appointed beforehand'

1984. **r'o'kô* 'shelled animal (e.g., tortoise, crayfish)', 'shell (of an animal)' > **IE:** NaIE **rō|āk_Lω_J*- > Sl **rǎkъ* 'crayfish'

1985. **r∇k_L∇* 'to skip, to hop, to dance'

1986. **ræ_Lω_JKæ* 'sinew' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'cord, rope'), 'to tie' > **IE:** NaIE **reĕ-* 'rope, strap'

1987. **raKax∇* (= **rakahU?*) 'arrange, put in order' > **IE:** NaIE **rek-* ~ **rēk-* {P} '(an)ordnen'

1988. **_L'rôm∇* 'quiet; to rest' > **IE:** NaIE **_L'rem(ə)-* 'rest, be calm, quiet'

1989. **rûm∇* (or **rûm∇ñ∇*) '≈ vein, muscle, strap' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'string, rope') > **IE:** NaIE **reum̃-/roum̃-* > Gmc **reuman-* '≈ leather strap, thong', Lt *raumũ* (gen. *raumens*) 'muscle', NaIE **^orem̃-* > Sl **rem†* / gen. **remene* 'leather strap'

1989a. **₂r'û'm∇* 'ant(s), vermin'

1990. **r'û'Hm∇* (= **r'û'gm∇?*) 'dark' > **IE:** NaIE **rēmo-* 'dark'

1991. **răwm∇* 'chew' > **IE:** NaIE **reumen-/roumen-* 'rumen; ruminate'

1992. **raXûm∇* 'womb, belly, stomach of ruminating animals' > **IE:** NaIE **reumen-/roumen-* 'rumen, belly'

1993. **r∇yam∇* '∈ (big) fish'

1994. **ri_Lñ_Jĉ∇* '(tuft of) hair' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'eyebrow\eyelash, beard', 'stalk of grass') > **IE:** NaIE **^orens-* (or **^orenĕ-*) '≈ eyelash, fringe'

1995. **'rep∇* 'tear off, break' > **IE:** NaIE **'rep-* '≈ seize by plucking, tearing off, etc.'

1996. **r'e'p_L∇* 'make one's way with effort, climb, crawl' > **IE** **reĥp-* (mt. of **r∇pH-*?) > NaIE **rēp-* 'creep, crawl'

1997. **riga|æ* 'shake' (intr.), 'be shaky' (= 'wackeln, wackelig sein') > **IE:** NaIE (att. in Gmc) **^oreijk|ĕ-* vi. 'shake' ('wackeln')

1998. **rigû'z'∇* (= **rigü'z'∇?*) 'to tie; loop' ([in descendant lgs.] → to tie [an animal]) with a strap' > **IE:** IE **reig̃|g_LH_J*- > NaIE **reig̃|g-* 'tie, bind', IE **^oreig̃|g_LH_J*- > NaIE (att. in Gmc) **^oreig̃|g-* '≈ a tie'

1999. *răš̂∇ 'to sprinkle'; (→ ?) 'dew, moisture' > IE: NaIE *ro(:)s-, *ros-ā 'moisture, dew'

2000. *r∇h∇t̥∇ 'branch, stem, rod' > IE *reĥt-/ *roĥt-/ *rĥt- > NaIE *rēt-/ *rōt-/ *rat- '≈ rod, stem'

2001. *row∇ (or *rowH∇?) 'dig, scratch, carve' > IE: NaIE *rey̯a-/ *ru(:)- 'dig'

2002. *r∇w∇ 'water, stream of water; to drink (one's fill)'

2003. (₂?) *r∇h̥w∇ 'mix, (?) shake, (??) 'turn round'

2004. ₂ *r∇wX∇ 'broad' > IE *rey̯H- / *ruH- > NaIE *rey̯a- / *rū- 'spacious, broad', d. *rewes- 'space; wide'

2005. *r∇yE (= *r∇y'ī?), a compound prn. of plurality \ collectivity > IE *-ēr/*-r̥, 3p ending of the non-active paradigm of the verb (> Ht hī-paradigm, NaIE perfect)

2006. *sE 'he\she' (prn. of active [animated] beings and active objects) > IE: [1] NaIE *sō 'he, this', m. nom., [2] IE *-s, nom. case ending of the animate gender (> NaIE nom. m., f.); [3] possibly IE *-es/*-os, genitive case ending (preserved best in the nominal inflection of consonantic stems) (< the pN deictic *ha or *h'e' + the N pronominal *sE)

2006a. *ś'ü' (> **ś'ī) 'thou' (possibly an assibilated variant of *t'ü' (> *t'ī) > IE *-si (/ *°-sej̯?), "primary" ending of 2s (pres. active) ||| NaIE *-s, "secondary" ending of 2s (past tenses, active)

2007. *ś'∇ 'to, towards', directive\inessive postp.

2008. (₂?) *S∇y̯'ū' 'be full' > IE: Ht suw- 'full', suwat- v. 'fill (füllen)', md. 'swell, become full'

2009. ₂ *ś'ī'ḃ∇ 'strap, thong'

2010. *ś'īy̯b∇ (or *ś'īy̯üb∇?) 'clean' > IE {E} *seyp- 'pure, what is taboo for humans' > Ht suppi- 'pure', suppa- 'flesh\viscera of sacrificed animals' || Um supa 'viscera of sacrificed animals'

2011. ?σ *śah'ī'ḃ∇ (or *śahüba??) 'desert; saline earth'

2012. *śab'ḃ'∇ 'clay'

2013. *śib∇z̥∇ 'beast of prey'

2014. *ś'o'ḃ'∇t̥∇ (or *s∇b'ḃ'∇t̥∇) 'stem, piece of wood' > IE: [1] IE *sp̥nt- > Ht ispatar (obl. stem ispann-) 'spit, skewer', NaIE *spit- (~ *°spid-) '≈ spit, spear, needle', [2] mt. NaIE *steḃb(h)- 'post, pillar, stem of a tree'

2015. ₂ *ś'ā'ḃ'ḃ'∇ '∈ stinging insect'

2016. *Sač'u' (or *ś'ä'č'u') 'scatter, spread about, pour' ([in the prehistory of descendant lgs.] → 'to winnow, to sift') > IE: Ht sesariya v. 'filter, strain', sesaru 'sieve'

2017. *s|šæd∇ (or *s|šid∇?) 'lower part'

2018. *šid∇ 'sprinkle, pour'

2019. *sa'h'ida 'to take aim', 'to direct (e.g. a weapon) straight to the aim', (→ ?) 'to hit (the goal)' > IE: NaIE *se|p_l;_id^h- / *si(:)d^h- / *səd^h- 'go straight to a goal\aim'

2020. (₂?) *Sid_lŷ_i∇r∇ (~ *Sid∇r_lŷ_i∇) 'to shovel, to sweep' > ??σ IE: NaIE *ster_la_i- v. 'rob'

2021. *sagæ (= *sage?) 'obtain, hold' > IE: NaIE *seġ^h- 'hold, seize, win (in a battle)'

2022. (₂?) *sêg|k∇ 'to eat, to swallow'

2023. *Sûg∇ 'back of the neck, back'

2024. *śûyg∇|∇ 'produce sounds by voice or by blowing' > IE: NaIE *sweġ^h|ġ^hl- / *swiġ^h|ġ^hl- 'produce sound by blowing'

2025. ₂ *Sigir∇ 'ε (part of a) leg'

2026. ₂ *ś'∇y'ŷU 'surface of water'

2027. ₂ *šak∇ 'sit, dwell'

2028. *š'ä'ka|æ 'strew, spread' > IE: NaIE *seġ|ġ- v. 'sow'

2029. *šahk'a' 'search, find, know' > IE *sehġ- / *shġ- > NaIE *sāġ- / *sag- 'scent out, track, search' (originally referring to hunt), Ht sak(k)- / sek(k)- 'know, find out'

2030. *śāk_l∇_i?U 'plait, tie, bind, wicker'

2031. ₂ *š∇k∇R∇ 'intoxicating drink' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'alcoholic drink')

2032. (₂?) *š'o'K_o 'to follow' > IE: NaIE *sek^ω- id.

2033. UA ₂ *SoKâ (= *s|ś|śoKâ) 'blind'

2034. UA ₂ *s|šoK∇ 'to stick fast, to be stuck\motionless'

2035. *šüK'a' 'to drink, to suck' > IE: NaIE *seuk- ~ *seug- 'suck', Ht sakiuwai v. 'water (horses)'

2036. *ś∇k∇ 'honey' or 'bee'

2037. ? ₂ *š∇K∇ 'to carve, to chisel' > IE *sek- v. 'chop'

2038. ₂ *šuhK∇ 'wish, covet'

2039. *s'a'hk∇ 'thick, large'

2040. *šiK_lŷ_ia (or [less probably] *šiK_lŷ_ia) 'to sink' > IE: NaIE *sek- v. 'sink' (of water), 'flow down', 'dry up, be exhausted' (of liquid)

2041. * $\bar{s}i\check{K}\hat{a}'y\check{\nabla}$ 'to pour' > IE: NaIE * $sej\check{k}_l^w$ - 'pour out, strain, leak, drip'

2042. $_2$ * $S\hat{u}\check{K}\ddot{u}R\check{\nabla}$ 'person (man?) of the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes, parent-in-law' > IE: NaIE * $'swe\check{k}uro-s$ 'husband's father', * $'swe\check{k}r\ddot{u}-s$ 'husband's mother', ? * $'swe\check{k}u'ro-$ 'wife's brother'

2043. $_2$ * $\acute{s}a\check{l}'a$ 'tie, means of tying' ($\rightarrow$ 'rope')

2044. * $\acute{s}a\check{l}'a$ 'willow' > IE: NaIE * $sal\check{i}\check{k}-$ 'willow'

2045. * $sA\check{l}'\hat{e}$ 'put, throw'

2046. * $\bar{s}a\check{l}\hat{u}$ 'intact' ($\rightarrow$ 'entire'), 'in good condition, healthy' > IE: NaIE * $s\bar{o}l\check{o}-$, * $s\bar{o}l\check{w}o-$ 'entire'

2047. $_2$ * $S\check{i}l\check{\nabla}$ 'hole'

2048. * $\acute{s}i\check{l}i$ $\rightarrow$ * $\acute{s}i\check{l}ay\check{\nabla}$ 'smooth, slippery' > IE: NaIE * $sle\check{j}-m-$ 'slippery', 'smooth', ? $\rightarrow$ NaIE * $sle\check{j}m-\bar{a}k-$ 'snail'

2049. * $\bar{s}i\check{l}\check{\nabla}$ 'be(come) liquid, melt, flow' > IE: Ht {Frd.} $salliya-$ vi. md. 'melt, dissolve (in water)'

2050. * $\bar{s}u\check{l}'\hat{u}$ 'lax, loose, slack' > IE: NaIE (in Gmc) * $^\circ sle\check{y}-$ 'hanging down loosely, slack'

2051. * $\acute{s}\hat{u}'l'\check{\nabla}$ (= * $\acute{s}\ddot{u}'l'\check{\nabla}$?) (or * $s-?$) 'heel, sole of the foot, bottom' > IE: NaIE * $s\check{w}ol-/s\check{u}l-$ 'sole of the foot; ground'; N * $\check{k}\hat{u}r\check{\nabla}$ $\acute{s}\hat{u}'l'\check{\nabla}$ '€ bottom (bone) of the leg\foot'

2052. $_2$ * $\bar{s}\check{a}?\ddot{u}'L\check{\nabla}$ $\rightarrow$ * $\bar{s}\check{a}?\check{w}'\ddot{u}'L\check{\nabla}$ 'look for, search, ask'

2053. $_2$ * $\bar{s}i\check{l}?\check{L}\check{\nabla}$ 'to roast, to fry, to cook'

2054. $_2$ * $S\check{\nabla}Ha\check{L}\check{\nabla}$ 'salt, spice' > IE * $se\check{h}l-/s\check{h}el-/s\check{h}_l-$ 'salt': nom. IE * $se\check{h}l-s$ > NaIE * $s\bar{a}l-s$, accus. IE * $s\check{h}el-m\check{o}$ > NaIE * $sal-m\check{o}$; [] NaIE * $sal-d-$ 'spice (malt, salt)'

2055. * $s'\hat{u}'w\bar{o}l\check{\nabla}$ (= * $s\ddot{u}w\bar{o}l\check{\nabla}$?) 'liquid, moisture' > IE: NaIE * $s\check{u}l-$, - $\bar{a}$ 'liquid, sludge'

2056. * $\acute{s}'oyi'l'U'$ 'entrails'

2057. * $s\check{u}l\check{L}^w\check{\nabla}$ 'thread, string' > IE: Ht $sue|il-$ 'Faden, Band'

2058. * $\acute{s}a\check{l}b\check{\nabla}$ 'cut out, pull out'

2059. * $\acute{s}i\check{l}k\check{\nabla}$ (= * $\acute{s}i\check{l}ka?$) 'let out' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'throw', 'fall out') > IE: NaIE * $se\check{l}g-$ 'let out, throw, pour out, free'

2060. * $\acute{s}a\check{l}\check{\nabla}m\check{\nabla}$ 'collect on the bottom' (of liquid), 'a place (a depression) where water collects'

2061. * $\acute{s}\check{\nabla}L\chi i\check{t}\check{\nabla}$ $\sim$ * $\acute{s}\check{\nabla}L\chi i\check{d}\check{\nabla}$ 'to slip' > IE NaIE * $sle\check{j}d^h-$ 'slippery', v. 'slide', * $slid^h-os$ 'slippery, smooth'

2062. *śü|žü(-kê) ⇢ *śil|žī(-kê) 'mucus, slime, saliva; to spit' > **IE:** [1] NaIE *sleiǵ-/ *sliǵ- 'slime, saliva', [2] NaIE *sleǵ- +ext. id.

2063. *fæmi 'fat (Fett)'

2064. (₂?) *sim▽ (= *sim▽ ?) 'name (as a sign of identity), the same' > **IE:** NaIE *sem-/ *som-/ *sm̥- 'the same, one' (→ 'together')

2065. *sim▽ 'be wet; moisture, liquid'

2066. *ś|šêHm▽ 'to swallow'

2067. *s|š'ī'Xm▽ 'be dark, darken'

2068. *śâym▽(-t▽) '≈ hips, loins'

2069. *ś'ī'm▽ 'to hear'

2070. *śām_L▽,g▽ '(lock of) hair, fine hair'

2071. *s'o'm_L▽,gE ⇢ *s'o'gmE 'enter, penetrate'

2071a. *Som▽d▽ (> *Sond▽??) 'sand, small stone', (?) 'dirt' > **IE:** NaIE *°sa|ond^h- and *sam_La_d^h- 'sand'

2072. *Sāmir▽ 'fat' ('Fett') > **IE:** ≈ NaIE *smeru- 'fat, grease' ('Schmer, Fett')

2073. (₂?) *SEm_L▽,t▽ 'cold'

2074. *ś|še_Ly_Lm_L▽,tA 'to tear, to break' > ?σ **IE:** NaIE *sneǵt- (mt. < *seǵnt-) 'cut, harvest'

2075. *s'e'ñ▽ 'long time' ([in HS] → 'year'), 'old' > **IE:** NaIE *sen(0)- 'old; former'; NaIE *seno-mātēr 'grandmother'

2076. *śi|üñî(-k▽) (= *śi|üñû?) (or *śiñû) 'dark, night'; *śi|üñû 'sleep, dream' > **IE:** NaIE *snoṷd_L^h- / *snud_L^h- 'slumber'

2077. *sōñ'i' 'one, only; to be separated' > **IE:** NaIE *seni-/ *sōni-, *senu-, sṇ-ter- 'alone, separated', Ht sarni- 'one and the same'

2078. *Soñ▽ (= *sōñ▽?) 'hear' > **IE:** NaIE +ext. *sent- 'perceive, feel' (→ 'think')

2079. *sûñæ (or *sûyñæ) 'to disappear, to finish' > **IE:** NaIE (att. in Gmc) *°sweǵn- 'decrease, (?) disappear', NaIE *swend^h- 'disappear, wither'

2080. ?σ *s'ü'N▽ (= *s'ü'η▽?) 'breathe, take a rest, be calm'

2081. *son'▽q'ü' (= *soni'q'ü'?) 'sinew, tendon; root' > **IE:** *sneHw-, *senHw-o- 'sinew'

2082. *s'ü'ηç'▽X▽ (= *s'ü'ηç'▽X▽?) 'worm, snake, (?) lizard'

2083. ₂ *śäN'č'▽ 'knee, articulation'

2084. ₂ *Sûñd▽ 'dry up' (intr.) > **IE:** NaIE *swend^h- 'wither, disappear'

2085. *S^uī^undū '∈ river, body of water' > IE: NaIE *sindh^u- (??) 'river'
2086. (2?) *sūN_L∇_JR∇_ζ∇ (or *sūRN∇_ζ∇) 'nasal mucus', ? ≈ liquid' > ? IE: NaIE *sero- 'watery part of curdled milk, watery part of blood'
2087. *^rś¹ā_Lη_J^rz¹â '(lock of) hair, feather'
2088. ?φ₂ *śe^w∇_ηz¹∇ '∈ bone'
2089. *s|ś¹āη∇ 'tooth'
2090. *sûη∇ 'to smell (sth.)'
2091. *ś¹ā_ηeXæ (or *s¹ā_ηAXæ) 'to plait, to twist, to tie' > IE *sneH-/*snoH- (= *sne^{x̄}-/*sno^{x̄}-?) > NaIE *snē-/*snō- 'plait, twist' (→ 'spin'), ??σ Ht serahha- {Mn.} 'snare, ambush', {Ts.} 'Hinterhalt'
2092. *SU_ηg_J^ro¹ 'produce loud vocal sounds (call, make an incantation, weep)' > IE: NaIE *seng^w- 'speak, make an incantation', 'sing'; NaIE *swen- v. 'sound, echo, ring'
2093. *ś¹inkU 'sink, fall' > IE: NaIE *seng^w- v. 'fall, sink'
2094. *śa¹η_Lη_Jk∇ ~ *śe¹η_Lη_Jk∇ 'be near, approach'
2095. *s¹ā_ηqU 'shoulder, nape, back of the neck'
2096. *Sap∇ 'to taste, to be tasty' > IE: NaIE *sap- ~ *sab- 'juice', v. 'taste, perceive'
2097. *saP₂^rū¹ (-ś¹∇) 'thorn, pointed stake' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'needle') > IE: Ht sapikkusta- ~ sepikkusta- 'needle'
2098. ₂ *śap∇ 'riverbank, river'
2099. *ś¹ip∇ 'to pour, to drop, to drizzle, to filter\screen' > IE: NaIE *seip-/*seib- v. 'pour, spill, screen'
2100. *ś¹ip∇ '(young of a) bird'
2101. (2?) *ś^rū¹P₂∇ (or *ś^uη¹æP₂∇?) 'to sleep', '(?) to rest (sich erholen)' > IE *swep-/*sup- v. 'sleep' > Ht sup- v. md. 'sleep' || NaIE *swep-/*sup- v. 'sleep, dream' ⇔ NaIE {E} *¹swopniyo-m 'dream'; IE *swep∇r-/*sup∇r- 'dream, sleep'
2102. *S^rū¹p₂∇ 'to sweep' > IE: NaIE *swep-/*seup- 'sweep'; ?σ NaIE *swep-/*seup- 'pour (schütten), scatter'
2103. *śEP_Lq_J∇ 'cover, bury' > IE: ?μ NaIE *^osepel- v. 'bury'
2104. *s¹āq_Li_Jyê 'matter, pus, gall'
- 2104a. *ś¹aR∇ 'top, hill' > IE *ser-/*sr- > Ht ser 'oben, oberahlb, darauf, darüber', Gk Hm ῥῶον 'peak'
2105. *ś¹Ar∇(na) 'sing, utter ritual\magical incantations'
2106. *s¹āR^rU¹ 'sinew, fibre' > IE: NaIE *ser- 'thread, string'

2107. *śeR∇ 'row' > IE: NaIE *ser- 'fasten together in rows', (P) 'aneinander reihen, knüpfen'

2108. *ś'E'r∇ 'back (dos), nape of neck'

2109. *S'i'R∇ 'red, yellow' > IE: NaIE *ser-/sor- (+exts. *-to-, *-b_Lh_o-, *-p-, *-k|k̃-) 'red, reddish'

2110. *sūr∇ 'rub, scrape, smear'

2111. *śuŕê 'heavy, large' ([in K] → 'full', 'whole') > IE: NaIE *swer- 'heavy'

2112. *śihr∇ 'late' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'evening, night') > IE: NaIE *sēr- 'late'

2112a. *S'i'hûr∇ 'person (man?) of the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes' > IE: NaIE {Schn.} *syēauro-/*syēauro-, {EI} *syō(u)ros 'wife's brother'

2113. (₂?) *SuH|wER∇ (= *śuWER∇?) 'sour, seasoned' > IE: NaIE *sūro- 'sour, salty, bitter'

2114. ? *ś'E'Xar∇ 'bright; daybreak'

2115. *ś|śayiW∇r∇ 'nit'

2116. *ser_L∇_LX∇ 'grove, coppice; ∈ tree'

2117. *ś_Li_yar_LU_y∇ 'beam' ([in descendant lgs.] → pole')

2118. ?σ₂ *śiRb∇ 'sinew; to sew'

2119. *S'ū'rb∇ ⇌ *S'ū'b∇r∇ 'to swing, to sweep' > IE: NaIE *swerb^h-/*surb^h- v. 'swing, sweep'

2120. *ś∇Rixka 'cold' > IE: NaIE *srēig-/srīg-, *srīg-os(-) 'cold, frost'

2121. *śURt∇ 'dirt(y)' > IE: NaIE *swordo- 'dirty, black'

2122. *Saś'i' 'to drip' > IE: NaIE *sresk- v. 'drip' (*-esk- goes back to a sx.)

2123. ₂ *Suśi '≈ squeeze out, filter, strain' > IE: Ht sesariya- 'seihen, filtrieren'

2124. *Sûr∇ (= *SuśE?) 'speak, declare' > IE *swer- 'speak (solemnly)'

2125. *śihaŕu, -P_L∇ 'dirt, earth' > IE: NaIE *sroup-/*srup- 'scabby dirt on the body' ('schorfiges Schmutz am Körper')

2126. *śiŕka ~ *śi'ŕ'ga 'pain; to be ill\wounded, to pine, to languish' > IE: NaIE *serg^h- v. 'languish, be ill'

2127. ₂ *ś|śuś|ś∇ 'worm, snake'

2128. *sa'w'ûś∇ 'get dry, harden' > IE: NaIE *saus- / *sus- 'dry, arid'

2129. *sit ∇ 'tooth' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'sickle?')
2130. *sit ∇ 'to tie' ([in d. l.] $\rightarrow$ 'to spin').
2131. *süt₁y₁ ∇ ~ *sü₁y₁t ∇ 'to drink, to suck (milk); milk' > IE: NaIE *swe₁id- 'milk'
2132. ₂ *s ∇ t ∇ L ∇ 'to set, to put, to collocate' > IE: NaIE *stel- v. v. 'place, put, set' (stellen, setzen)
2133. *s ∇ Tîm ∇ (= *s ∇ tîm ∇ ?) 'to hear' ($\leftarrow$ $\rightarrow$ 'ear'), ? 'to feel' > IE: Ht istamass- 'hear', istamana- 'ear'
2134. *sU₁tî ∇ 'beat, strike' > IE: NaIE *(s)teu-k/g- 'hit, strike'
2135. *s|šEw ∇ 'oneself, self' ([$\leftarrow$ '[human] body [??]'] > IE: NaIE *swe- ~ *se- 'himself' ('sich'), gen. {P} *sewe, dat. {P} *seb^he₁, {Szem.} *seb^hi, enclitic gen.-dat. *s(w)o₁ 'of/to himself', *sw0- (pronominal adj.) 'his own'
2136. ₂ *sî^h'w ∇ 'sun'
2137. ? ϕ (₂?) *s'äw₁l₁ ∇ 'to want', 'to beg' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ desiderative, volitive) > IE: NaIE *-s-, *-sy-: [1] volitive sx. *-s- 'want to'; [2] in several lgs. *-s-, *-sy0- changed into a marker of future
2138. *síw¹'a (or *síwga) 'to smear' > ? ϕ IE: Ht sah- 'verunreinigen, beschmieren'
2139. *SuwH₁ ∇ 'to push, to cause' ($\rightarrow$ 'to ask for', $\rightarrow$ causative) > IE *seuH₁-/*suH₁- > NaIE *sewə- '≈ set in motion', Ht {Ts.} suwāy- 'stoßen, drängen, schieben', {EI} 'push, urge'
2140. *s'ü¹w^hâ $\neg$ *s'E¹uw^h ∇ 'moisture, water, rain', 'to (be) wet' > IE *seuH₁-/*suH₁- > NaIE *seu(ə)-/sū- 'moisture, rain'
2141. (₂?) *s ∇ wH₂ ∇ 'to drink'
2142. 0 *s'ow¹y ∇ 'to sound' > IE: NaIE {P} *swe₁-/*swi- v. 'sound', +ext.: *swe₁sd- v. 'sound' ('buzz', 'whistle', and sim.)
2143. *siž ∇ 'stream, small body of water (lake & sim.)' > IE: NaIE *selos- 'lake, marsh'
2144. ₂ *su₁|gž ∇ 'finger(s), hollow hand'
2145. *sežA 'a relative from the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes' ('father\son-in-law', 'mother's brother', and sim.)
2146. *Si'ž¹ ∇ 'to skin, to scratch'
2147. *šuby ∇ 'spike, spear; to pierce'
2148. ₂ *šUd ∇ 'fasten tightly, strangle, be violent to so.'
2149. *šû¹rad ∇ (= *šü¹rad ∇ ?) 'good, happy, pleasant' > IE *swehd- > NaIE *swād- 'sweet; be pleasant, enjoy' (*swā¹du-s 'sweet', *swād¹w-

i-s 'sweet, pleasant', *s^wād-0- 'savoury, pleasant', *ⁱs^wādos- 'pleasant taste; pleasure, satisfaction', *s^wādon-om, *s^wādon-a 'delight, pleasure')

2150. *š^rayūⁱd∇ 'throw, (?) leave (abandon)'

2151. *š^rūhiⁱ?∇ 'fade', 'go out' (fire), 'extinguish' > IE: NaIE *s^wī- (also +exts. *-g-, *-k-) 'decrease, become less, be(come) silent'

2151a. *š^raⁱq_L∇g_LaR∇ 'soot' (→ 'black')

2152. *š^rah_KE 'to cover, to hide'

2153. *š^ro_Ko^rġⁱê 'to say' > IE: NaIE *sek^w- v. 'say'

2154. *šⁱl_L∇ 'quiet' > IE: NaIE *sil- 'be silent, be quiet'

2155. *š^ru_Ll^rêⁱ 'throat, mouth' > IE: NaIE *s^wel- v. 'swallow', +ext.: *s^welk- 'Schlund', 'swallow'

2156. *š^rū|ug_L∇ 'throw down (the enemy), attack, be hostile'

2157. ₂ *š^rU_LH₂L_L∇ '∈ roe, deer'

2158. (₂?) *š^ra_Ll_LΓ∇ 'strike, break' > ? IE: NaIE (+ext.) *slak_K- or *slak_L- 'beat, strike'

2159. *š^eí∇ (or *š^el_L∇) 'take away\off, destroy, pull off' > IE: NaIE *sel(ω0)- v. 'take away\off, seize'

2160. (₂?) *š^r∇ñ_L∇_Lġⁱ∇ 'make, build' > ?σ IE *senX- '≈ (try to) obtain, achieve, accomplish' > NaIE *se|anā-, *se|anu- id., Ht sanh- 'seek, try, strive for; require'

2161. *š^rünigo (or *š^rüño?) 'snow' > IE: NaIE *sneig^wh- v. 'snow', *snig^wh-, *snoig^wh0- n. 'snow'

2162. *š^rU_hE 'breathe' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'soul')

2163. *š^rang∇ 'to wish, to like, to love'

2164. ?σ (₂?) *š^ra_hKa 'stalks, branches', ? 'straw'

2165. *š^ro_hKa 'be tight (too narrow), be heavy, be difficult' > IE: NaIE *s^wenk- 'be heavy \ difficult'

2166. *š^ri_her∇ 'mouse'

2167. UA ₂ *š^rär∇ 'to spread'

2168. ₂ *š^roR_w∇ 'dry; to get dry'

2169. *š^ra^ri^rX∇ 'to stream, to flow' > IE: IE *serH-, NaIE *sre_u- v. 'stream, flow'

2170. *š^rüR_d∇ 'fibre (used as thread)'

2171. *š^rêR_L∇_Lm^rüⁱ 'sinew, root'

2172. *š^reh^rÉ 'be awake, watch (over), feel, notice' > IE *se^rHr(ω)- > NaIE *sēr- 'sorgend Obacht geben, schützen, bewahren', *ser-ω- > L

servā- v. 'watch over, keep' || ?? *Ld katare-* (= *kat-sare-*) 'stand watch', *sarēta* 'protector'

2173. **š'āt* ▽ 'buttocks; to sit, to sit down' > **IE** **sed-* v. 'sit (down)'

2174. **š'i't* ▽ (= **š'i'tU*?) 'thread (made of hair?)'

2175. **š'ayu't* ▽ (or **šaṭUy* ▽?) 'twig, rod'

2176. **šaw* ▽ '(in the) middle' > **IE**: *NaIE* *-su, locative pl. ending (← 'among' ← 'in the middle')

2177. **šüwA* ⇌ **šuwE* 'fit, good' > **IE**: *NaIE* *su- 'good, well', esp. as the first element in cds. (e.g. *su-b^hago- {P} 'beglückend' in *Irn* and *Sl*)

2178. ?σ_(2?) **šuw?* ▽ 'weak' > **IE**: *NaIE* *°s^wī- > *Ic* *svía* 'to abate' (of pain)

2179. **š'e'wh* ▽ 'give birth, be born' > **IE** **seuH-*/**suH-* > *NaIE* **seu_La_J-*/**sū-* 'give birth' ||] ⇨ [1] *IE* **suH-nu-* > *NaIE* **sū'nu-s* 'son', [2] **suH-yu-* 'son'

2180. **šûwh* ▽ 'loosen' ('release', 'let out', 'melt', etc.) > **IE** **seuH-*/**suH-* > *NaIE* **seu_La_J-* / **sū-* 'let, neglect'

2180a. **š'a?Eb* ▽ 'to rot; rotten' > **IE**: *NaIE* {WP} **k̂sa_{LJ}p-* v. 'rot'.

2181. **š̂b̂r* ▽ ⇌ **š̂r̂b* ▽ (= **š̂ûb̂r* ▽ ⇌ **š̂ûr̂b* ▽?) 'tribe, people' > **IE**: *NaIE* **seb^hā* (~ *°s^web^h-?) 'tribe, Sippe'

2182. **šab|pEh'i* 'log, piece of wood' > **IE** *(s)pēh_j- 'long\pointed piece of wood' > [1] *NaIE* *°(s)p^(h)ē_j-/*(s)p^(h)ī- 'pointed piece of wood', [2] +ext. with *-d- ~ *-t-: *Ht* *ispatar* (obl. stem *ispann-*) 'spit, skewer', *NaIE* **spit-* (~ *°spid-) '≈ spit, spear, needle'

2183. **šæb_LΔ_JX* ▽ 'tallow, animal fat' > **IE**: *L* *sēbum* 'tallow', *sēbōsus* adj. 'fat'

2184. ₂ **šad* ▽ 'to tie'

2185. ?σ **šædΔw* ▽ '≈ tip, end (extrémité)' > ? possibly **IE**: *NaIE* *°s^rē^dh- > *Gmc* {Wtk.} **sīdō* 'side'

2186. **šägaR* ▽ 'cut, pierce' > **IE**: *NaIE* **sker-* v. 'cut'

2187. ₂ **šΔy* ▽ 'ray'

2188. ₂ **š'a¹ka* 'to cover' (→ 'to clothe') > **IE**: *NaIE* **sag-* ~ **seg-* v. 'cover, wrap, clothe'

2189. (₂?) **šok* ▽ 'be mad\stupid\intoxicated'

2189a. (₂?) **š'i'γ|γ'Uk* ▽ 'flesh, meat'

2190. **šakā* 'to split, to cleave' > **IE**: *NaIE* **sek-* v. 'chop', *NaIE* **sek-ūrā* 'axe'

2191. * $\hat{s}EK_0$ 'look at, watch, see' > IE * sek^w - 'look at, see'
2192. * $\hat{s}iK^U$ 'to get\be cold; cool'
2193. ($_2$?) * $\hat{s}|\acute{s}u_2^?a_1K^{\nabla}(\acute{r}^{\nabla})$ 'resin' > IE: NaIE * $s(^\omega)ek_L^w$ - id.
2194. * $\hat{s}i|\acute{u}$ (or * $\hat{s}i|\acute{u}$?) 'take, take away\off' > IE: NaIE * $sel(^\omega o)$ - v. 'take, seize, lay hold of'
- 2194a. * $\hat{s}i|\acute{\nabla}$ (or * $s|\acute{\nabla}$?) 'fat (Fett)' > IE: NaIE (+ext.) * $se|\acute{p}$ - n. 'fat'
2195. * $\hat{s}|\acute{s}u|\acute{\nabla}$ (= * $\hat{s}u|\acute{\nabla}$?) 'trunk, log' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'board', 'trough', and sim.) > IE: NaIE * $s^\omega el$ - 'plank, board' ~ * $se|\acute{\nabla}$ - 'board', 'trough', 'bench', and sim.
2196. * $\hat{s}^U|\acute{i}$ 'neck, nape'
- 2196a. * $\hat{s}i|\acute{\nabla}y\hat{a}$ or * $\hat{c}i|\acute{\nabla}y\hat{a}$ 'tooth, fang' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'sharp stick')
2197. * $\hat{s}_L aH_1^U|\acute{L}^{\nabla}$ 'dew'
2198. * $\hat{s}\acute{a}|\acute{\nabla}_1 qU$ 'cleave, cut asunder'
2199. * $\hat{s}\acute{a}|\acute{i}_1^\omega \nabla$ (or * $\hat{s}\acute{a}|\acute{i}_1^\omega \nabla y\hat{\nabla}$ '∈ a wild gallinacean fowl'
2200. * $\hat{s}i|\acute{\nabla}(-ma)$ 'eye; look, examine' > ? IE: Clt: OIr $sell$ 'iris de l'œil, œil' ⇨ $sellaid$ '(he) looks'; W $syllu$, Cmn $sello$ s, Br $sellout$, $sellet$ v. 'look'] OIr $súil$ 'eye'
2201. * $\hat{s}i|\acute{f}^\omega \nabla$ 'shank, flesh\meat of a limb'
2202. * $\hat{s}\acute{e}|\acute{X}\hat{a}$ 'bough, twig, stick'
2203. * $\hat{s}^U a\acute{n}a$ 'word; say' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'think')
2204. UA_2 * $\hat{s}\acute{æ}H\acute{n}^{\nabla}$ 'mushroom, fungus, sponge (Schwamm)'
2205. * $\hat{s}E^U y|\acute{o}ntU$ 'finger(s), fist'
2206. * $\hat{s}\acute{u}|\acute{z}^{\nabla}$ 'milk; to suck(le)'
2207. ($_2$?) * $\hat{s}o\eta^? \nabla$ 'to wish' (→ 'to love', 'to wish evil to so.', 'to strive' [→ 'to reach'])
2208. $_2$ * $\hat{s}a|\acute{o}\eta|\acute{z}^{\nabla}$ ≈ run, jump, climb'
2209. $_2$ * $\hat{s}^U \acute{a}|\acute{\eta}|\acute{c}^U \nabla$ 'bark, skin' (→ 'vessel')
2210. * $\hat{s}^U \acute{a}\eta K_a$ ≈ bough, inedible (or less valuable) parts of plants (straw, rind of fruit)' > IE: NaIE * $sonko$ - (or * $song^h o$ -) 'sheaf of ears, straw, chaff'
2211. * $\hat{s}ap^{\nabla}$ (or * $\hat{s}op^{\nabla}$?) 'to sew (leather); leather'
2212. * $\hat{s}apE_L h_1 \eta^{\nabla}$ ≈ log, trunk of a tree' > IE: NaIE * $sp^h \acute{e}n$ - 'long flat piece of wood'
2213. * $\hat{s}uq^{\nabla}$ 'breathe in, smell sth.' > IE: NaIE * $s^\omega ek|\acute{k}$ - v. 'smell (of sth.), smell sweet'
2214. * $\hat{s}ar^{\nabla}$ 'be dry' > IE: NaIE * $k|\acute{k}se(:)r$ - '(be) dry', * $k|\acute{k}se(:)r-o$ - 'dry'

2215. $_2$ * $\hat{s}^1ER\nabla$ 'to roast'
2216. $_2$ * $\hat{s}^1iR\nabla$ 'skin (of animals), rawhide'
2217. * $\hat{s}^1\hat{u}r\nabla$ 'a herd\swarm\flock (of wild animals)'
2218. ($_2$?) * $\hat{s}^1e_{\text{L}}a_{\text{L}}r\nabla$ 'reach, approach, enter'
2219. * $\hat{s}^1o_{\text{L}}\nabla r\nabla \neg$ * $\hat{s}^1o_{\text{L}}A_{\text{L}}r\nabla$ 'grain, (wild) cereal'
2220. * $\hat{s}^1\hat{a}yoy_{\text{L}}i_{\text{L}}R\nabla$ 'hair'
2221. * $\hat{s}^1ihr\nabla \approx$ gray, bright' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'dark'?)
2222. ($_2$?) * $\hat{s}^1iX_{\text{L}}U_{\text{L}}R\nabla$ 'side, edge'
2223. * $\hat{s}^1\hat{e}r\omega\nabla$ 'insert, thrust in, stop up'
2224. * $\hat{s}^1o^1rUb\nabla$ 'to drink, to gulp, to sup, to suck' > IE: NaIE * serb^h - / * sorb^h - / * srb^h - v. 'sip, sup, drink', Ht sarap - / sarep - v. 'sip (nippen)'
2225. * $\hat{s}^1E^1r^1Rb\nabla$ 'coarse hair, eyebrow'
2226. $_2$ * $\hat{s}^1\hat{a}R\hat{K}\hat{e} \approx$ break, split, cut'
2227. * $\hat{s}^1ErE\hat{K}^1a^1$ 'red, yellow' > IE: NaIE (in Blt) * $\text{ser}^k\omega$ - 'red, reddish'
2228. * $\hat{s}^1ER_{\text{L}}\nabla_{\text{L}}\hat{K}\nabla$ 'to plait, to wattle', 'plait' > IE: NaIE * serk - 'wicker-work, wattling', ? v. 'hedge in', Ht sar-nin-k - 'compensate'
2229. $_2$ * $\hat{s}^1\nabla t\nabla\omega\nabla$ 'cold weather'
2230. ($_2$?) * $\hat{s}^1o_{\text{L}}\nabla$ 'to exercise magic' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'to curse', 'to bless')
2231. $_2$ * $\hat{s}^1\hat{c}\hat{u}\hat{t}\nabla \approx$ vulva, anus'
2232. * $\hat{s}^1at^1ahi^1$ 'to take away' > IE: * steH - > NaIE *(s) tāj - 'deprive so. of sth. secretly, steal', *(s) tāyu-s - 'thief, theft', * tāj - 'deprive so. of sth. secretly, steal', * tāyu-s -, * tāti-s 'thief'
2233. * $\hat{s}^1\nabla t\nabla R\nabla$ 'tie' ($\rightarrow$ 'rope'); to twist (means of tying)' > IE: NaIE * $\text{stre}_{\text{L}}i_{\text{L}}g$ - 'twist together; rope'
2234. ($_2$?) * $\hat{s}^1o^1\omega\nabla$ 'feather, wing'
2235. $_2$ * $\hat{s}^1\nabla\omega\nabla$ 'to swell'
- 2235a. * $\hat{s}^1\hat{a}^1i\omega E$ (or * $\hat{c}^1\hat{a}^1i\omega E$?) 'body of water', (??) 'wet\swampy ground'
2236. $_2$ * $\hat{s}^1o^1hy\nabla$ 'to wish'
2237. ? σ $_2$ * $\hat{s}^1\nabla y^1\nabla$ 'thing'
2238. * $\hat{s}^1\hat{u}\hat{z}\hat{A}$ 'heart' ($\leftarrow$ 'breast'??)
2239. * $t^1\hat{a}^1$ 'away (from), from', ablative (separative) pc. > IE [1] NaIE * dē 'away (from), from', [2] NaIE *- de / *- T (archiphoneme *- d^h | *- d | *- t), separative (abl.) case ending || AnIE *- a^1t^1i , ablative case ending

2240. *t ∇ , a postnominal marker (prn.?) of plurality ('together')

2241. *ti ∇ 'shine, be bright, be seen' > IE: [1] *de ∇ - 'shine, be bright'; [2] *dye ∇ - 'daylight', 'deified daylight, heaven', Ht si ∇ - 'god', [2a] IE *dyē ∇ -pātēr 'father daylight, father heaven' (name of a god), [2b] d. with an *o-sx.: NaIE *de ∇ wo-s 'heavenly' (→ 'god')

2242. $_2 \approx$ *to ∇ 'i 'fig'

2243. *tū ∇ 'o ∇ 'two' > IE *dwo ∇ (u) 'two' m. (and *dwa ∇ f./ntr.); the initial component of a cd.: NaIE *dwi- 'two-, bi-' || HrLw tu-wa-i 'two', accus. tuwa ∇ zi 'duos', Ht cd. da-yuga 'two years old', dān 'for the second time'

2244. $_2 \approx$ *ta ∇ 'i ∇ 'to tear' > IE: NaIE *dā-/ *dā-, *dā ∇ - / *dā ∇ - / *dā ∇ - v. 'divide, tear\cut into pieces'

2245. *tUb ∇ (= *tūba?) (or *tiba?) 'grass'; 'dry grass' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'straw'), to cut grass\plants'

2246. *tæb ∇ (= *täb ∇ ?) 'follow, run, chase' ([in pN or in descendant lgs.] → 'beg hard, demand')

2246a. ? σ $_2$ *tæb ∇ , $\bar{s}$ ∇ '≈≈ heel; to trample, to kick with the foot'.

2247. *ta ∇ æga 'rock, mountain; top'

2248. $_2$ *tu ∇ 'g ∇ (or *tū ∇ 'g ∇ ?) 'listen, hear'

2249. ($_2$?) *ti ∇ 'to flow' > ? σ IE *de ∇ H- > NaIE *deya ∇ - / *dyā ∇ - , *dyā ∇ - , *dā ∇ - 'hurry, run quickly'. An alt. etymological comparison: N *tiq ∇ 'to flow'.

2250. *t'e ∇ ya ∇ 'a ∇ 'fire' > IE *deH ∇ - (= *de ∇ u ∇ -) > NaIE *dā ∇ - / *dā ∇ - / *du(:)- (/ ? *dē ∇ -) vt. 'burn, kindle'

2251. *toH ∇ 'ü ∇ ~ *ta ∇ æH ∇ 'ü ∇ (= *to ∇ 'r ∇ 'ü ∇ ~ *ta ∇ æ ∇ 'r ∇ 'ü ∇ ?) 'bring, fetch, give' > IE *deH ∇ - ~ *deH ∇ - > NaIE *dō ∇ - / *dā ∇ - , *dō ∇ - / *dā ∇ - / *du ∇ - v. 'give' || ? Lc M {ABIV.} da- / du- v. 'give (?)', Ld dā ∇ 'I give (?)'

2252. *ta ∇ wikæ 'insect, vermin, (?) reptile' > IE *de ∇ g ∇ - '≈ tick (Ixodes)'

2253. *tek ∇ 'to touch' > IE: NaIE *deg ∇ - v. 'touch'

2254. $_2$ *tAkU ∇ 'ñ ∇ (or *tAkU ∇ ?) 'bug'

2255. *tAkæ 'to suit, to be appropriate, to fit' > IE *de ∇ - v. 'suit, be fit'] $\rightarrow$ NaIE *de ∇ -os 'that which adorns or beautifies, distinction, grace']] ? $\rightarrow$ IE *de ∇ s- 'fortunate, right (dexter)'

2256. *t'e ∇ Kæ 'take, carry' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'get, possess') > IE *de ∇ - {Mn.} v. 'find, get', {P} 'nehmen, aufnehmen', ? Ht {Ts.} tak ∇ - 'fügen, bereiten'

2257. **tik̥r̥ü* '≈ to show' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'say') > IE **deǵk̥-* v. 'show' (→ 'say')

2258. **toḱE|a* or **taḱE|a* 'to tear' > IE: NaIE **deḱ-* (or **dek-*) v. 'tear (up), reduce to threads'

2259. **täyḱ▽* 'finger', → 'one' > IE: NaIE **deǵk̥|k(ʷ)-* 'finger'; an alt. rec.: **ot̥yḱ▽* 'finger' (> IE) and **täḱ▽* 'one' (> HS, T)

2260. **taL▽* 'to shake, to wave' (and reduplication: **taL▽-taL▽*) > IE: NaIE **del(d)*, ? **doul-* vi. 'shake, swing'

2261. **täL▽* 'cut (split, trim, cleave)' > IE: NaIE **del̥a_j-* v. 'cleave, carve' ({P} 'spalten, schnitzen, kunstvoll bebauen')

2262. **tiī▽* '≈ to rough-hew, to chisel (behauen), to cut into slices' > IE: NaIE **del̥a_j-* v. 'cleave, carve' ({P} 'spalten, schnitzen, kunstvoll bebauen')

2263. **tuī▽* '≈ tell (a story), utter ritual\magical incantations' > IE **del-* 'tell, narrate, utter ritual incantations'

2264. ₂ **tUL▽* '≈ to line up' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to count') > IE: NaIE **del-* '≈ row, thread', v. 'count, narrate'

2265. ₂ **t|t̥▽L▽* 'hang'

2266. **toH₂ī▽* (or **toīH₂▽*) 'to fill, to pile up; full'

2267. **tal̥ɣ̊'o* '≈ (back of the) neck, shoulders' > IE (att. in Blt) **od̥l̥h̥e|H-b-/*od̥l̥h̥o|H-b-/*od̥l̥h̥o|H-* 'upper arm'

2268. **tæLɣ̊E(-ga)* 'be long' > IE: [1] **del̥h̥_j-* > NaIE **del̥a_j-* 'long', [2] IE **deleḡh̥h-/*d̥l̥h̥'g̥h-o-* 'long' > Ht *daluki-* 'long', [3] NaIE **dlong̥h-o-* 'long'

2268a. **tuḷɣ̊▽* 'tip, sprout, sth. protruding, summit'

2269. **t'a'lh▽* – **tahEī▽* '≈ to hit, to damage, to be damaged' > IE **deh̥l-/*d̥h̥l-* > NaIE **dēl-/*d̥al-* v. 'damage, destroy'

2270. **tæīl̥h̥'o* '≈ be\make foolish, deceive' > IE: NaIE **del-* {P} 'listig schädigen', **del-os* 'lure'

2271. **täīUH₂A* – **talUH₂ä* '≈ cold season, rain' > IE: NaIE **del-* 'rain', 'moist' ('humide')

2272. **tAí▽* 'to tread, to pound' ([in descendant languages] → 'to thresh')

2273. ₂ **tuí|l̥▽* '≈ be bright, be light (hell)'

2274. ₂ **t▽í▽* (= **tA'yl̥H'íí▽* or **ti'yl̥H'Aí▽*?) 'female'

2275. **ti_{l̥}a_jío* 'stone, heap of stones'

2276. **teí_{l̥}H₂▽* 'to bore, to pierce' > IE: NaIE **del̥a_j-* v. 'cleave, carve'

2277. ***tem**∇ 'full, complete'
2278. ***t**∇**m**∇ (= ***tam**∇?) 'hair'
2279. ₂ ***t**∇**m**∇ 'worm, snake' > IE: NaIE ***dem**(-el)- 'worm'
2280. ₂ ***t**'**a**'**h**_L∇_J**m**∇ 'fire; to kindle; very hot'
2281. ***tam**H₁'**û**' (or ***tām**H₁'**û**') 'earthen wall, hut' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'house') > IE ***dom**_LH₁u-, ***dom**_LH₁o-, ***dem**H- (= ***dom**_LH_Xu-, ***dom**_LH_Xo-, ***dem**H_X-?) > NaIE ***domu**-, ***domo**- 'house', ***demə**- v. 'build'; +ext. ***-r**- 'building', v. build, carpenter'; HrLw **tama**- 'build'
2282. ₂ ***t**∇**m**_L∇_J**ŝ**∇ 'to gather; dense' > IE ***dens**-/***dn̥s**- '≈ dense'
2283. ***t**'**o**'**N**∇ 'appear' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'seem')
- 2283a. ***tE**ŋg∇**l̥**'**í**∇ 'heavenly light in the night (star[s], moon)' > IE: NaIE ***dn̥g**_L'**l̥**lo- > Gmc ***tungla**l- 'star(s), constellation'
2284. ***tô**'**p**'**æ** 'head, top' > IE: NaIE ***do**P- ~ ***dub**- 'tip, summit' (?)
2285. ***tū**|**u**p∇ 'to blow, to breathe'
2286. ***tup**ς∇ 'tail, back' > ? IE: NaIE ***dubb**- (if the original meaning was 'tail') > Ltv **đuba** 'a sheaf (standing upright), aufgestellte Garbe', Gmc ***tuppa** 'plait (of hair)'
2287. ***ta**'**P**'**k**∇ (or ***ta**wk∇?) 'to obstruct, to prevent, (?) to overpower'
2288. ***teq**'**æ**'**U**' 'say, talk to' > IE ***d̥**_L'**e**h̃- 'say' > NaIE ***d̥**_L'**ē**- 'say', Ht **te**- {Frd.} 'sagen', {Ts.} '(autoritativ) sprechen'
2289. ***ter**∇ 'to tear, to burst' > IE ***der**-, ***der**H- v. 'split, tear, burst'
2290. ***tu**R∇ 'back, back side' > IE: NaIE ***dors**-/***ders**- '≈ back (dos)'
2291. ***tū**R∇ or ***tu**RE 'pierce, stick into; hole' > IE: NaIE ***der**- v. 'prick, pierce', 'hole'
2292. ?σ ***tū**wr∇ ⇌ ***tu**wrE 'to (re)turn, to roll (up), to turn round' > IE (+ext.): NaIE ***derb**^h- 'turn, twist\bind together'
2293. ***tūr**ξ̂ ⇌ ***tur**ξ̂ 'full, filled'
2294. ***tar**H₂∇ 'to drink'
2295. ***tir**H∇ 'lie (liegen), lie down, sink' > IE ***dre**H̃-/***dr̥**H̃- > NaIE ***drē**-/***drə**- v. 'sleep'
2296. ***to**Rgæ (= ***torgæ**?) 'weak, loose' > IE: NaIE ***dre**ĝ^h- '≈ be slack, be loose, be weak'
2297. ***tæ**Rp∇ (or ***t̥æ**RP_∇?) 'tremble, shake' > IE: NaIE ***dre**p- ~ ***ōtrep**- 'shake, tremble'

/*twe-/ *teu-/ *te- (+ case markers or without them) functioning as the stem of the prn. of 2s

2312a. *t'ü' ʔa ~ *ś'ü' ʔa 'ye (vos)', prn. of 2p (N *t'ü' ~ *ś'ü' 'thou' + N *ʔa, pc. of plurality) > IE verbal endings of 2p: {Bks.} "primary" *-tHe, "secondary" *-te

2313. *t∇, a marker of passive participial constructions (verb + *t∇ = an analytical construction with the meaning of past participle or passive verbal adjectives) > IE: NaIE *-to-, a marker of verbal adjectives (mostly with passive meaning), that in some daughter lgs. were incorporated into the verbal paradigm as passive participle

2314. (₂?) *t∇, pc. of marked (definite?) accusative (→ accus. of pronouns) > ? IE *-le, accus. ending of personal pronouns

2315. *tEʔU 'to take' > IE: Ht dā-, HrLw t̥a- v. 'take'

2316. *tab∇ 'fit, good' > IE: NaIE *dhabh-, dhabh-ro- 'fit, good'

2317. ʔσ₂ *tab∇ '≈ head'

2318. ₂ *tæb∇ 'catch, seize'

2319. *t'ebA (~ *temb,∇?) 'ruminant (antelope, cervid)'

2320. ₂ *tob∇ 'teat'

2320a. *tûb∇ 'thin, small, of short stature'

2321. (₂?) *tüb∇ (or *tubE?) 'calm, quiet, (?) even'

2322. *tuh₂ib∇ 'reed, stick' > IE: [1] NaIE *twīb-, *tubh- 'hollow as a reed' ('röhrenartig hohl') [2] ʔσ NaIE *dheubh-/ *dhubh- 'pin, wedge'

2323. ₂ *tæbʔU' 'to fill' (or ₂ *tæpʔU' 'to fill')

2324. *tubʔ∇ 'lake; natural depression filled with water' > IE: NaIE *dheub- ~ *dhumb- 'depression in the ground (filled with water)'

2325. *tUbʔ∇ 'hoof, (finger-\toe-)nail, sole of the foot, heel'

2326. *tübʔA 'deep' > IE: NaIE *dheub- 'deep', *dhumb- 'Erdvertiefung'

2327. ʔ ʔ *täbHa or *tabHE 'to trample, to kick, to crumple, to press' > IE {EI} *depH- > NaIE *depḥ- 'trample, push, knead, strike'

2327a. *tab,∇,qa 'hit, strike' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'kill')

2328. ʔφ₂ *t∇b∇'L'∇ 'dip in, immerse'

2329. ₂ *tûH'c'∇ ~ *dûHĉ∇ 'glide, slip'

2330. ≈ *täwod∇ 'be full' > ʔσ IE *teyt- 'the whole, everybody, people'

2331. *togæ 'dust, earth' > IE *dheǵhōm / *dheǵhem- 'earth', Ht tekan / gen. taknas 'earth'

2332. (₂?) *t̥og̊ 'straight' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'true') > ? IE: NaIE *de̯ks- 'fortunate; right (dexter)'

2333. *t̥æg̊ẘ 'swell, become thick\large\strong', ? 'become fat' > IE *teHẘ-/ *t̥woH̊-/ *t̥H̊ů- > NaIE *t̥ēẘ-/ *t̥əů-/ *t̥wō̊-/ *t̥ū̊- '≈ big, strong'

2334. *t̥eɣ̊ẘ 'ask (for), beg'

2335. *t̥aka|æ (or *t̥oka?) 'to touch' > IE: NaIE *tag̊- v. 'touch'

2336. *t̥äk̊ (or *t̥äk̊̊?) 'to attack'

2337. *t̥'e̊k̊ 'to build, to shape, to make, to do' > IE {P} *te̯k̊p̊-, {EI} *te̯ks̊- 'fabricate', {Mn.} *te̯ks̊- v. 'fashion, carpenter, create, cut (behave)'

2338. *t̥iko 'horror, fear' ([in A] 'abhor, hate') > IE: NaIE *t̥yeg̊ẘ- {P} 'scheu vor etwas zurücktreten oder auffahren', {EI} 'give way, pull oneself back (in awe)'

2339. (₂?) *t̥oku 'large, thick' > IE: NaIE *teg̊|g̊u- 'thick'

2339a. *t̥ok̊ '≈ (palm of) hand (with fingers)' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'span of hand')

2340. ≈ *t̥e'h̊'aka?ê 'to put, to set' > IE: NaIE *t̥āg̊- v. 'put (sth.) to its right place, arrange'

2341. *t̥ok̊̊?̊ ~ *t̥o'h̊'æk̊ 'to burn; fire' > IE *te̯H̊g̊|g̊- > NaIE t̥ēg̊|g̊-/ *t̥əg̊|g̊- v. 'burn'

2342. *t̥Uk̊|E (→ ? *t̥U|k̊E) (or *t̥Uk̊|E) 'wolf, jackal, fox'

2343. *t̥äkt̊ 'louse'

2344. *t̥'å|K̊æ 'be\keep quiet, be silent' > IE: NaIE *tak̊|k̊- v. 'be silent'

2345. *t̥iK̊a 'be straight' > IE: NaIE *te̯j̯k̊- / *t̥ink̊- v. 'be fit; trust'

2346. *t̥'o̊|k̊o 'run away, run, stream' > IE *tek̊ẘ- v. 'run, flow' (EI 'run, flow swiftly')

2347. *t̥uK̊â 'earth (substance), mud, dust' > AdS of IE *t̥'ek̊-/t̥'k̊- 'earth' (< N *t̥og̊æ 'dust, earth [substance]')

2348. *t̥uK̊̊ 'offspring', 'young (of an animal)' > IE: NaIE *te̯uk̊- 'offspring'

2349. *t̥'ü̊|K̊a 'to thrust, to stab, to push' > IE: NaIE *tuk̊- v. 'thrust, stab, prick'

2349a. (₂?) *t̥ü̊K̊̊ (or *t̥ük̊̊?) 'hair'

2350. ≈ *t̥lo̊?̊,äK̊|ẘ,A 'goat, sheep'

2351. *t̥ag̊|̊̊, K̊'å 'to stick \ be stuck to sth.', 'to fix\attach (sth. to sth.)'

2352. *t_owKâ 'germ', 'seed' > IE: NaIE (in IIn) *^oteu_kl^ω- 'seed, germ'

2353. *t_eL∇ 'shout, call' > ?σ IE *tel- 'pronounce magical utterances, pray'

2354. (₂?) *t_iī∇(-K_o) (≠ *t-?) 'tongue, organs of speech' > ?σ IE: NaIE *tol_k^ω- 'speak', '≈ declare'

2354a. *t_uī∇ 'fire; to kindle (a fire)'

2355. *t_iäχ_la ~ *t_iä_lχ_a or *t_iaχ_lE ~ *t_ia_lχ_E 'spleen'

2356. *t_al_i∇ ~ *t_al_i∇ '≈ shoot, sprout, twig' > IE: NaIE *tāl- 'shoot' ('junger Trieb')

2357. *t_ol_iA(-k∇) or *t_Al_iA(-k∇) 'head, top, upper end, tip' > ?σ IE: NaIE *^ot∇l- 'forehead'

2358. *t_ul_il_iê 'come, enter'

2359. ₂ *t_oLH∇ 'to cross (a river, a mountain range, etc.)' > IE *t_oH- 'to- 'ford, passage'

2360. *t_aLh∇ 'flat' > IE *tel_lH_l- 'flat, flat ground'

2361. *t_al_lEy,^o 'young of an animal, child; to give birth to' > IE: NaIE *te(:)l- 'young of an animal, child'

2362. *t_alUya 'skin, fell'

2363. *t_al_ka 'strike, push' > IE: NaIE *tel_k-/*tol_k-/*t_ok_l- v. 'strike, push, crash'

2364. *t_aLP∇ (= *t_aLb∇?) 'vast; room' > IE: NaIE *tel_p- v. 'have room', *tol_pā 'space'

2365. ₂ *t_uīE (or *t_æwūīE?) 'extend, stretch, be(come) long'

2366. *t_uī∇ (= *t_uī∇?) 'to drip; drops of water, dew' > IE: NaIE *(s)tel- v. 'drip'

2367. ≈ ₂ *t_uīE_i∇ 'breast, female breast'

2368. *t_al_g∇ 'be quiet\calm' > IE: NaIE *(s)tel- v. 'be quiet\still'

2369. *t_ul_g∇,^g∇ 'spread like a veil\net, cover with a veil\net, catch (fish, etc.) with a net'

2370. *t_al_h∇ 'lift up, carry' > IE *tel_H-/*tle_H- > NaIE *tel_a-/*tlā- v. 'lift, carry, endure'

2371. *t_Al_X∇ or *t_Al_X∇ 'stem', '(ε?) tree' > IE: NaIE *tel_a- 'wooden board, plank, (?) tree'

2372. *t_El_m∇ 'to feel by touch'

2373. *t_om∇ 'to cut (off)' > IE: NaIE *tem- v. 'cut', *tomo-s 'a cut, slice (Abschnitt)'

2374. *t_oYam∇ 'to bite, to taste'

2375. ***tæqm**∇ (or ***tæqUm**∇?) 'sinciput, crown of the head, top, tip' > IE ***teĥm̥**ŋ > NaIE ***teĥm̥**ŋ > SI ***těmę** / **těmen-** 'crown of the head'

2376. ***tum**∇, **q**∇ 'dark' > IE ***temH-** > NaIE ***tem(ə)-** 'dark' and ds.: ***temes-** ntr. 'darkness', ***teməsṛā** id., ***temsro-** 'dark'

2377. ₂ ***t**∇**m**∇, **ka**|**æ** 'to wet, to dip' > IE: NaIE ***teng**|**ǵ-** v. 'wet, moisten'

2378. (₂?) ***tüm**∇, **K**∇ ~ ***tüh**∇, **K**∇ 'leather sack'

2379. ₂ ***t**'**i**'**m**∇**n**∇ 'be quiet, be calm'

2380. ***tañ**∇ 'draw, stretch, extend' > IE: NaIE ***ten-** v. 'draw, stretch, extend'

2381. (₂?) ***tañ**∇ 'feel, know'

2382. ***ti**'**n**'**E** 'strong', 'to strain' (= 'violence directed to oneself') > IE: NaIE ***ten-** v. 'stretch (to the uttermost), strain'

2383. ***ti**'**h**'**üñ**∇ 'mud, silt, dirt' > IE: NaIE ***tiHn-** > NaIE ***tīn-** > SI ***tīnā** 'mud, slime'

2384. ***tañXü** ~ ***täñXu** (or ***tañXü**?) 'thin, short' > IE ***ten**∇**H**u- > NaIE ***tenu-** ~ ***tōnu-** 'thin'

2385. ***tAñ**|**h**∇ 'moisture' > IE: NaIE ***teng**|**ǵ-** v. 'wet, moisten'

2385a. ₂ ***tēñ**'**U**' 'large body of water'

2385b. ₂ ***tīñ**∇ 'hear, listen'

2386. *UA* ? ₂ ***tōñE** (or ***tüh**∇?) 'butt, lower end of the trunk'

2387. ***tōñ**∇ 'learn (erfahren), inform' > IE: NaIE ***teng-** / ***tong-** v. 'think, feel', {Mn.} v. 'remind, draw attention to; reflect upon, long for', ***tongā** 'sentiment'

2388. ***tUñ**'**q**'∇ 'swell, swell up'

2389. ***tēñq**∇ '(**ε**) tree, (**ε**) forest'

2390. ***tañga**|**o** 'draw, stretch' > IE: NaIE ***teng**^h- or ***teng**^{wh}- 'draw, pull, stretch, strain'

2391. ***tæñKa** 'firm, dense' > IE: NaIE ***tenk-** v. 'be strong, solid, dense'

2392. ***tūñK**∇ 'to press, to force oneself, to be too narrow, to be tight' > IE: NaIE ***twenk-** v. 'press'

2393. ***ta**'**p**'**E** 'to squeeze, to press' > IE: NaIE ***tap-** v. 'press (down, together), squeeze'

2394. ₁ ***ta**'**p**'∇ 'hit (the target)' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'succeed, find, find an answer, identify, recognize') > IE: NaIE ***top-** 'wohin gelangen, auf etwas treffen; Ort, wo man hingelangt oder hin will'

2395. *t'a'p̥∇ (or *t'a'P̥?∇, *t̥op̥∇, *t̥oP̥?∇?) 'to wade, to cross, to go through, to pass'

2396. ₂ *t̥ap̥∇ (= *t̥api?) 'to put'

2397. *t̥ap̥∇(-L∇) 'to feel\touch with one's fingers, to smear' > IE: NaIE {Mn.} *^otep- v. 'smear'] NaIE *tep(0)l- 'smear; lubricant'

2398. *t̥æ'p̥'∇ 'to warm, to be warm' > IE *tep- > NaIE tep- v. 'be warm', Ht {Ts.} tapassa-, HrLw tapassa-s 'fever, heat'

2399. ^o *t̥ûp̥∇ 'to spit, to drip' > IE: Lw tappa- {Mlc.} v. 'spit (on)', ?? ^o Irn: NPrs تف tof, Tjk τυφ tuf, Krd Sr تف tif 'spittle', Wx tuf 'saliva, spittle'

2400. *t̥ähipê 'high place, top, hill'

2401. *t'a'p̥s'∇ 'plunge, immerse' > IE: NaIE *tap̥a₂- v. 'plunge, immerse'

2402. *t'a'p̥₂∇, y∇ 'dirt, mud'

2403. ≈ *t̥aP̥h̥∇ 'flat'

2404. *t̥∇P̥₂R∇ ~ *t̥∇RP̥₂∇ '∈ part of the foot', 'foot'

2405. *t̥eq∇ 'to smear, to rub' ([in HS] → 'fat, marrow')

2406. *t̥û'q̥'i - *t̥û'q̥'y∇ 'hit, strike' > IE: NaIE *twe(:)j̥-/ *twōj̥- v. 'hit, strike'

2407. (₂?) *t̥Uq̥∇ 'near; be close to, approach' > IE: NaIE *^otuw- /? *toy- 'near'

2408. ₂ *t̥∇qa 'melt, get spoiled' > IE *teH- > NaIE *tā-/ *tā- (+exts.: *tāw-, *tāy-) v. 'melt, dissolve'

2409. *t̥Aq̥U 'lie (tell a lie), deceive'

2410. *t̥o'g̥'a 'to plait, to bend', ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to build', 'to make earthenware', 'to web'), ? (←) 'to twist' > IE: NaIE *tek- v. 'plait, weave'

2411. *t̥o'û'ga 'hide, skin' > IE {EI} *ⁱtwek- / *twok- 'skin, hide'

2412. *t̥ar∇ '∈ vermin, noxious insects' > IE: NaIE *ter- id.

2413. *t̥aR∇, *t̥aR∇-H∇g∇, *t̥aR∇-t̥∇ 'to drag, to pull' > IE: NaIE {Mn.} *tr̥ogh- (or *tragh-) v. 'draw, pull'

2414. ₂ *t̥æR∇ '≈ else, more, other' > IE: NaIE *-tero-, a sx. of pronouns and adjectives with the meanings of comparison and choice between two objects\persons ('more than the other', 'between two'): *k^wo-tero- ~ *k^wutero- 'which of the two?' , *i-tero- 'another', *an-tero- 'the other of the two'

2415. ₂ *t̥era 'to heat, to roast, to fry'

2416. *tēR∇ 'to contain (aufnehmen können)'

2417. *tor'ü' ⇝ *tor'yü' 'bring\come into existence (create, make, give birth, be born)' > IE: NaIE *twer- v. 'create, produce by plaiting, lay (a rope)'

2418. (₂?) *tURE 'start, set in motion, begin' > ?σ IE: NaIE *twer- v. 'move quickly, stir up'

2418a. *tûR∇ 'hold' > IE: NaIE *twer-/ *tur- 'grip, hold'

2419. UA₂ *tûR∇ 'hard roe'

2420. *tehr∇ 'clean, pure' > ? IE: NaIE *°terb_Lh_J- > pSl *terbi''-ti 'to clean, stub'

2421. *tu|o_Lw_Jr'û' 'grow, grow densely, sprout forth, become bushy, thrive; thicket, thick bush\grass' > IE: NaIE *tre(:)u_J-, *treus- 'flourish, thrive, ripen'

2422. *tox|qUry∇ or *tUX|qr∇ 'dirt; be dirty' > ?σ IE: NaIE {WH} *tēr-os / *ter-⊥ā 'earth'

2423. *tor?∇ 'fresh, new, young, young animal, child' > IE: NaIE *torno- 'young man, young animal', *t'e'ru-no- 'young', *torm-/ *trōm-id.

2424. *tor'∇h'a 'to pass over; through' > IE: [1] IE *terx-/ *trex- (= *trex_h-) v. 'pass over, cross, overcome' > NaIE *terə-/ *trā- id., AnIE: Ht tarh-, tarhu- 'siegen, mächtig sein, können'; [2] NaIE *ter_La_J- 'hindurch, über ... weg'

2425. *tar'iH'∇ 'open, bald'

2426. *tar_L∇_JH'û' 'delicate, thin' > IE: NaIE *ter-, *teru- 'delicate, weak'

2427. ₂ *tûrHä 'to bore, to drill' > IE *terH-/ *treH- id. > NaIE *terə-/ *trē- id. ||| +exts.: [1] *truH-p- > Gk τρυπάω 'bore, pierce through'; [2] ? pGmc *θr-el- 'bohren'

2427a. *tôrX∇ 'long, large, far'

2428. *tar_L∇_Jyi 'to rub' > IE: NaIE *teri-/ *trej_J- ~ *ter- v. 'rub'; *treu_LH_J- 'rub'

2429. *tir_Ly_J∇ 'to turn, to bend, to twist' (trans.) > IE *ter-, *ter-k^ω- 'turn (round)'

2430. *tUr_L∇_Jy∇ 'litter, dirt, dust' > IE: NaIE *(s)ter- 'filth, filthy liquid', v. stain, decay' ('unreine Flüssigkeit; besudeln; verwesen')

2431. *tury∇ ⇝ *turyE or *tûr'∇ ⇝ *tu'rE 'row, line; to string' > IE: [1] NaIE *°tweruā > Gk σελρά 'cord, rope, string, band', [2] NaIE *°ster-'stripe' (→ 'ray')

2431a. $_2$ * $\text{t}\nabla\text{R}_\text{L}\nabla_\text{J}\text{b}\nabla$ 'inside of the body, belly' > IE: NaIE * $\text{terb}_\text{L}^{\text{h}}_\text{J}$ - > SI * $\text{terb-}/\text{trbb-}$ 'belly'

2432. * tiRga 'force, strength, effort' > IE: NaIE * treg- v. 'be strong, apply force\violence'

2433. $_2$ * toRga 'hold, prop up' > ? IE: NaIE * $\text{derg}^{\text{h}}_\text{h}$ - 'hold, grasp'

2434. * $\text{ter}\nabla\text{K}\nabla$ '(ϵ) tree, stick'

2434a. $_2$ * $\text{tURK}\nabla$ 'pierce through; through' > IE: NaIE * $\text{terk}_\text{L}^{\text{w}}_\text{J}\text{e-}/\text{tr}_\text{g}\text{k}_\text{L}^{\text{w}}_\text{J}\text{e-}$ 'pierce through; through'

2435. ($_2$?) $\approx$ * $\text{t}'\text{ar}\nabla_\text{L}\text{P}_\text{J}\nabla_\text{J} \sim$ * $\text{t}'\nabla\text{P}_\text{J}\nabla\text{r}\nabla$ 'to tie together' > IE: Ht tar up p- 'sammeln, versammeln, zusammenflechten'

2436. * $\text{t}'\text{e}'\text{RP}\nabla$ 'devour, eat, be sated' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'enjoy') > IE: NaIE * $\text{terp-}/\text{tr}_\text{g}\text{p-}/\text{trep-}$ v. 'be sated, rejoice'

2436a. ($_2$?) * $\text{t}'\text{o}'\text{R}'\text{P}'\nabla$ 'to need, to suffer, to be moved (with sadness, [?] joy)' > IE: NaIE * terp- 'suffer, endure (suffering)'

2437. * $\text{t}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{Rg}\nabla$ 'firm, dense, strong'

2438. ($_2$?) * $\text{t}'\text{u}'\text{R}_3|\text{z}\nabla$ 'dry, dried up, hard' > IE * ters- > NaIE * ters- v. 'be dry, dry up ('trocknen, verdorren), be thirsty', * $\text{tr}_\text{g}\text{su-}$, * $\text{tr}_\text{g}\text{sro-}$ 'dry'

2439. * $\text{tA}'\nabla$ 'entrails, liver' > ? σ IE: Clt: OIr tarr , Brtt * to|arr- 'belly'

2440. $\approx$ * $\text{t}'\text{U}'\text{ri}$ 'heavenly light in the night (moon, star)' > S $\rightarrow$ IE * $\text{xest(e)r} \sim$ * xster- ({Pv.} * $\text{A}_1\text{est(e)r-} \sim$ * $\text{A}_1\text{st(e)r-}$) 'star' || IE: NaIE * ter- 'star'

2441. * $\text{t}\ddot{\text{u}}|\text{ur}_\text{i}$ 'turn round, surround, enclose' > IE: NaIE * twer- v. 'twist, turn, close in', * tworos 'Einfassung'

2442. * $\text{t}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{r}\nabla\text{r}\nabla$ (= * $\text{t}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{r}'\text{A}'\text{r}\nabla$?) '(part of) leg' ('calf of leg', 'thigh', 'knee'?)

2443. * $\text{tarX}\nabla$ 'throw, disperse, scatter' > IE: NaIE * $\text{sterH-}/\text{streH-}$ > NaIE * $\text{stera-}/\text{str}\bar{\text{a}}\text{-}(\sim\text{*str}\bar{\text{o}}\text{-}/\text{*str}\bar{\text{e}}\text{-}) \sim$ * $\text{ster-} \sim$ strew- v. 'spread, scatter'

2444. * tErge 'to run' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'running place' $\rightarrow$ 'road') > IE: NaIE * $\text{treg}^{\text{h}}|\text{g}^{\text{h}}\text{-}$ or * $\text{tr}_\text{g}\text{g}^{\text{h}}|\text{g}^{\text{h}}\text{-}$ v. 'run'

2445. * $\text{t}\hat{\text{u}}\text{t}\nabla$ '(fore)arm'

2446. * tutE 'clan\tribe, everybody, all' > IE * $\text{teut-}(\bar{\text{a}})$ 'people (Volk), tribe' > ? AnIE {ABIV} * tuti- 'army (Heer)'

2446a. * $\text{t}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{t}'\text{a}'$ 'dust, ashes' ($\rightarrow$ [in descendant lgs.] 'smoke')

2447. ? σ $_2$ * $\text{toHt}\nabla$ (or * $\text{tot}\nabla$?) 'to run, to stream'

2448. *ṭäwḥ∇ 'abandon, leave'
2449. *ṭäy∇ 'louse'
2450. *ṭiyA 'be narrow'
2451. (₂?) *ṭUhy∇ 'eat, feed; food'
- 2451a. *ṭaḥy∇ 'go away, take away' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'conceal') > IE *teh(y)- 'take away, steal' > NaIE *tāy- 'deprive so. of sth. secretly, steal', *tāyu-s-, *tāti-s 'thief', Ht, HrLw taya- 'steal'
2452. *wa 'also, same' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'and') > IE: NaIE *u 'and, but, also', ?φ *aṽ 'again'
2453. *w∇ 'who?'
2454. *wEcû 'fit (?) , good, beautiful' > IE *wesu- / *wēsu- / *eys- 'good', Lw {Mlc.} wāsu- 'good'.
- 2454a. *wic|ç∇ (or *wEñç|ç∇?) 'whole, all' > IE: NaIE *wejs- / *wis- 'whole, every', (pl.) 'all'
2455. *wac̣l∇, q∇ 'liquid' (esp. 'dirty\filthy liquid'), 'dirt' > IE: [1] *w0(:)s-0-s, -ā-, -i-s, *wes-, *wōs- 'liquid' (esp. 'dirty liquid'), 'moisture', [2] ⇨ NaIE *w0sə-l0-s 'fluid'
2456. (₂?) *wec̣∇ (or *wic̣∇?) 'to order, to require, to beg'
2457. *weç̣l∇, ?∇ 'to go out' (→ [in T] → 'go out [of fire]') > IE: NaIE *wesk-v. 'go out, depart'
2458. *w|?ü|uç̣l∇, y∇ 'to put, to set, to lay'
2459. *wed∇ 'to hunt' (→ [in descendant lgs.] → '[to] wish')
2460. *wed∇ (or *we?∇d∇?) 'push, strike, cut (with weapon)' > IE *wedḥ- v. 'push, strike, destroy, slay'
2461. *w∇ḍl∇, f∇ 'walk, go, set out for' > IE: NaIE *wadḥ- (or *wadḥ-/*wādḥ-) 'walk, wade'
2462. *wedhA 'to cause to go (to drive, to lead)' > IE *wedḥlHj- > NaIE *wedḥ- v. 'lead'
2463. *wʳiʳg̣l̥, ê 'carry, take (somewhere)' > IE: NaIE *wegḥ- v. 'carry, convey', *w0g̣ḥ0-s 'way'
2464. *wäḳç̣ê (= *wäḳç̣ê?) 'strong, vigorous; strength' > IE: NaIE *weg̣- 'strong, vigorous' (→ 'awake'), *w0g̣0-s 'strenght', *weg̣ē- 'be strong'
2465. *waḳl∇, Xa (= *waḳl∇, ḥa?) or *waḳl∇, fa 'to shout' > IE (mt.) *we|ahg̣-/ *wḥg̣- > NaIE *wāg̣- / ? *wag̣- 'shout, cry'

2466. (₂?) *w^ʰa^ʰḲo (or *wæḲo, *woḲo) 'to call' > IE: NaIE *wek^w- (prs. *wok^w-ti) 'speak, call' ||| d. *wek^wos- 'speech' ||| d. *wōk^w-(s) 'voice'

2467. *wik^ʰa^ʰ 'back part, behind, backwards' > IE: NaIE *weik^h- (~ *weig^h-?) 'yield, give way, draw back'

2468. *woyḱ^h∇ 'straight, even, fit' > IE: NaIE *weik^h- 'true, resembling (like truth), fit'

2469. *wal^h∇ 'be strong, be able' > IE: NaIE *wal^h- id., 'rule over', Ht walliwalli- 'stark, kräftig', walliwallai- 'kräftigen'

2470. *wA^hla (or *wu^ho^hla?) 'big, large, multitude' > IE: NaIE *wel^h- 'many, much, amount'

2471. ? *w^ʰi^ʰl^h∇ 'exchange'

2472. *wo^hg^hl^h∇ (or *wo^hg^hl^h∇?) 'stay, be'

2473. *waH^hl^h∇ 'cry, speak' > IE: NaIE (in BSl) *^owō^ha^hl^h- ≈ id.

2474. ? (₂?) *weH^hly^hl^h∇ (or *weL^hH^h∇?) (= *weH^hly^hl^h∇ ⇐ *weL^hH^h∇?) '≈ hip', 'waist' > ?σ IE: ζ Ht {Frd.} walla 'Schenkel, (?) Bein' (not in Ts. W)

2475. *waL^hæ 'wish, require' > IE *wel^h- > NaIE *wel^ha^h- /wel^h(i^h)- v. 'want, choose', n. *w^hl^hti-s 'wish'

2476. ₂ *w^h∇L^hh^h∇ 'to hit, to attack' (→ 'to wound, to kill') > IE *wel^h- '≈ strike, hit, fight' > Ht walh- 'strike, attack', NaIE *wel^ha^h- 'wound, slay, fight'

2477. *wA^hl^hl^h∇, h^h∇ 'to turn, to roll, to revolve' > IE: NaIE *wel^h(a)- / *wel^h-, *wel^hu-, *wel^hg^h- v. 'turn, roll'

2478. *w^ʰe^ʰl^hl^h∇, h^h∇ (or *wil^hl^hl^h∇, h^h∇?) 'field, plain' > IE *wa^hel^h- > Ht wellu- 'unmowed grass; meadow', ? NaIE: L vallēs, vallis 'valley'

2479. *w^ʰi^ʰl^hi^hq^h∇ 'liquid; moist, damp'

2480. *^hl^hw^ʰA^ʰl^hi^hy^h∇ (or *^hl^hw^ʰō^hl^hi^hy^h∇?) 'draw, pull (out, off)' > IE *^hl^hwel^h- / *^hl^hwō^h- v. 'draw, pull, pluck, tear out', Ht walli- 'geschoren' (?), enthaart' (von Fellen)', {EI} 'plucked'

2481. *wō^hly^h∇ 'look, see' > IE: NaIE *wel^h- 'see', *w^hl^h-tu- 'Aussehen'

2482. ₂ *waL^hd^h∇ 'to give birth'

2483. *wi^ʰl^hka^h∇ 'wet, moist' > IE: NaIE *wel^hg^h- 'moist, damp', NaIE *wel^hk^h- 'moist, wet'

2484. *wal^hḲ^ʰa^ʰ 'be bright\white, shine' > IE: NaIE *wlek^h- / *w^hlk^h- 'radiant, shining, bright', ? ⇐ NaIE *w^hlkānos {EI} 'smith god'

2485. *w'u'LKa (or *w'u'Lkaʔ∇) 'remove, dislocate, pull, drag' > IE: NaIE *welk- 'draw, carry (away)'

2486. *wA1Aʔ∇ (= *wa1Aʔ∇?) 'run, flee'

2487. ?φ₂ *w∇L₁∇₁ʔ∇ 'moist; moisture' > ? IE: AdS of NaIE *lat- 'moist' (< N *ʒat∇ 'fluid, body of water')

2488. *w'e'í∇ 'to shine, to lighten'

2489. *weí∇ or *weí∇K∇ 'shoulder, upper part of the back'

2490. ?₂ *w∇í₁∇₁P₁E 'fur-bearing animal' > IE: NaIE *w₀p(-eĕ)- ~ *₁w₁∇loupe(:)ĕ- '≈ fox', Ht {Ts.} ulip(pa)na 'predator' ('wolf?')

2491. *w∇mo₁?₁i 'use magical forces' ('make magical signs, utter magical incantations, swear, cause suffering, torment') > IE: NaIE *omō(i)- v. 'swear; torment, vex, annoy'

2492. (?₂?) *wûmH∇ (or *hûmh∇) 'spit, vomit' > IE: NaIE *wemā- v. 'spew, vomit'

2493. (?₂?) *w|yUm∇R₁T₁∇ or *w|yUm∇r∇₁T₁∇ '∈ egg'

2494. *wǎh̄∇ ⇄ *₁X∇₁wǎh̄∇ 'relative (of a younger \ the same generation) of the opposite exogamous moiety within an exogamic system of tribes' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'brother\sister-in-law, son-in-law')

2495. *w'o'ñ∇ 'wish, love; luck' > IE *wen- 'wish, strive for, love', Ht wen-, went- 'copulate'

2495a. (?₂?) *w∇₁ʔ∇₁N∇ (= *w∇₁ʔ∇₁ñ∇?) 'stay, (?) be' > (?) IE: Ir fanaim 'wait, stay'

2496. (?₂?) *weñd∇ 'to fight, to injure, to hurt' > IE: NaIE *wendh- 'wound, injure'

2497. (?₂?) *weñd∇ 'to be withered, to dry' > IE: NaIE *wendh- 'be barren, wither'

2498. *wen₁?∇₁d∇ 'to turn' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to return') > IE: NaIE *wendh-/*wondh-/*wṇdh- 'turn, twist, plait'

2499. (?₂?) *w'o'nt₁∇ 'belly' > IE: NaIE *went-/wont- id.

2500. *wañ∇ʒ'a' 'belly' > ? IE: NaIE *wēnes-tro- '∈ internal organ (in the belly)' ('stomach of ruminants?')

2501. *wañ∇ 'squeeze, press' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'weaken [sth.]', 'ram, trample down, make compact by pressing') > ? IE NaIE *weĵ(ə)-/*wī-, +exts.: *wīt- (< *wi-Ht-), *weĵ-s '(make) wither, weaken'

2501a. ₂ *wEyñ|ñ∇ ~ *wEñ|ñy∇ 'daylight'

2502. *wañE 'to hit, to injure' > IE: NaIE *wen- 'hit, injure'

2503. *wǎŋʰg'o 'hook' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'handle') > IE: (mt.) NaIE *wogʷhni-s, *wogʷhnes- 'ploughshare'

2504. *waŋK∇ ~ (>?) *woŋK∇ 'hole, orifice' (→ 'pit')

2505. (₂?) *wǎŋka 'to bend' > IE: NaIE *weng-/ *wong- 'bent, crooked'

2506. *wop∇ 'pour, strew' > IE: NaIE *°wep- 'strew'

2507. *w'a¹qa 'hit, hurt' > IE *weH-/ *woH-/ *wH₂- > NaIE *wā-/ *wō-/ *wə- 'hit, wound'

2508. *wAr'i¹ 'to burn, to heat, to cook\ fry' > IE: NaIE *wer- v. 'burn, heat', Ht war-/ur- vi. md. 'burn'

2509. *war∇ 'stream of water' > IE: NaIE wer-/ *wēr-/ *ūr- 'water, flowing water', Lw {Mlc.} wār 'water'

2510. ₂ *waR∇ 'crow, raven' > IE: NaIE *worn- id.

2511. *'war∇ 'look, watch' > IE: NaIE *'wer-/ *'wor- id., 'perceive, pay attention to, take care', *'w0'r-os 'watching, cautious', ??σ Ht werite- v. 'fear'

2512. *wārE 'make, do' (← 'plait?')

2513. *wer∇ 'to speak; communication, information' > IE: NaIE *wer- 'say, speak, tell', Ht {Ts.} weriya- v. 'call, name, mention', - war- (pc. of quoted speech ← 'said'), Pal wērti 'calls'

2514. *wer∇ 'without, not, void of, (?) empty'

2515. *waŋrê 'wooded hill\ mountain'

2516. ₂ *waHr∇ ⇝ *warH∇ 'to scratch, to scrape, (?) to comb'

2517. *w'a¹qr∇ (or *w'a¹rq∇?) 'to rain, to drip, to trickle, to be strained' > IE: NaIE *wēr-/ *ūr- 'rain', (?) 'liquid'

2518. *'weXr∇ 'be mad, be dizzy, be intoxicated' > IE: NaIE *'wōr- 'be mad, be giddy'

2519. *wiXR∇ 'male, man' > IE: NaIE *wīrō-s nom. 'male person, man'

2520. ₂ *weLy,rL∇,?∇ 'back'

2521. *war?¹û¹ ⇝ *wa?r¹û¹ 'tie' (→ 'thong', 'rope'), 'to bind, to tie' > IE: NaIE *wer- v. 'bind, tie', *werw- 'a rope'

2522. *w'a¹R∇ (~ *w'a¹R∇??) 'weak' (of a person) > IE: NaIE *wōr- 'be weak, faint'

2523. *w'i¹rh¹ü|u¹ 'be wide\ broad, expand, spread' > IE {E} *werHu- (nom. *wer¹Hu-s, gen. *wer¹Hou-s) 'broad', werH-os- 'breadth'

2523a. *wAr^h∇ 'grain (of cereals)' > IE: Ht {Ts.} warwatna- 'seed, posterity', (?) Lw {Ivn. < ?} warwalan id.

2524. *wirχ∇ '∈ tree' ('Populus', 'Alnus', or sim)' > IE: NaIE *werno-, wernā 'alder, poplar'

2525. *w∇r_{ly}'E' 'another', *yi w∇r_{ly}'E' 'one and another one' (→ 'two')

2526. *woRd∇ 'grow' (trans.), 'raise, bring up (children\animals)' > IE: NaIE *wred^h-/*werd^h- 'grow', *word^ho-s 'grown, full-grown, upright, high', *w_od^h- 'raised, upright, high'

2527. (2?) *woRkê 'to make' > IE: NaIE *werġ- 'do, make, work'

2528. ₂ *wer∇K₂∇ 'branches, leaves of a tree'

2529. (2?) *weraH₁∇₁t∇ 'root, sinew' > IE: NaIE *wrād-/*w_orād-/*w_orad-/*wrad- 'branch, twig, rod, root'

2530. *wⁱ'R₃∇ 'young herbivorous mammal (calf, lamb, etc.)' > IE: NaIE *wersē-/ī- '(young) herbivorous mammal'

2531. (2?) *'w∇R₃∇ - *'w∇₃∇R∇ 'to pour, to flow' > IE *'wers-/*'wors- > NaIE *'wers- 'rain, dew', Ht warsa≠rainfall', Lw warsa- 'drop'

2531a. ₂ *wA^r∇ 'way, path' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'road')

2532. *'wûrû 'to scrape' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to plough') > IE *'worw- > NaIE *'w_orw-/*'w_orw_o- v. 'plough, dig up', *'worw_o-s 'furrow, ditch' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'boundary-ditch' → 'boundary')

2533. *wA^rĉ∇ 'rub, scrape' > IE *wers-/*wors- > NaIE *wers-/*wors- {P} 'drag over the ground', Ht wars- '(ab)wischen, (ab)streifen'

2534. *waS∇ 'rainy weather, rainy season' > IE: NaIE *wes_o / gen. *wesn-es 'springtime'

2535. *wä₁e₁s∇ 'get tired, be(come) weary\troubled'

2536. (2?) *w∇S₁∇ (= *wUś₁∇?) 'wide, vast' > IE: NaIE (+ext.) *wasd^h- 'wide, long'

2537. *was₁∇₁t∇ 'place inside' > IE: NaIE *wa(:)stu ~ *west₁u₁ 'home, house'

2538. ₂ *wiš∇ 'green' > IE: NaIE *wis- > L virē- 'be green, verdant', viridis 'green', ? Gk λόγ 'rust, verdigris'

2539. *wiš[?]∇ 'to grow' (esp. of plants) > IE: NaIE *we₁s-v. 'sprout, grow' ('sprießen, wachsen')

2540. ***weš|čr** ∇ 'to wind, to wrap, to clothe' > IE ***wes_LH_X**- / ***wos_LH_X**- '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-mŋ**-, ***wes-tro**- n. 'garment'

2541. (₂?) ***wAt** ∇ 'belly' > IE: [1] NaIE ***udero**- / ***wēdero**- 'belly']? [2] NaIE ***ud-tero**- 'belly, womb'

2542. ***wAt** ∇ 'earth, ground, dirt' > IE ***wed**- > NaIE ***wed**- 'ground, earth', Ht **utne**- 'land', 'country' (↔ 'city')

2543. ***wät** ∇ 'gut, sinew'

2544. ***wetê** '(flowing) water' > IE ***wed**- / ***wod**- / ***ud**- 'water' ({EI} ***wodr** / gen. ***wedŋ-s** / loc. ***u'den-i** 'water'; coll. ***wedōr** / accus. ***u'den-m** / gen. ***ud'n-os** 'water') ||| NaIE ***o_Loud**- v. 'flow' (of water) ||| d.: ON **vátr**, AS **wætt** 'humid, wet', NE **wet** ||| Sl ***vědro** 'pail, bucket' (← *'vessel for water')

2545. (₂?) ***wAHt** ∇ '≈ to smell (sth.), to smell (of sth.)'

2546. ₂ ***wit** ∇? ∇ 'find' > IE: NaIE ***wejd**- v. 'find'

2547. ***wot_L∇?E** - ***wot_LE?∇** 'speak, utter sounds', (?) 'organ of speech' > IE ***wed**- / ***ud**- 'utter vocal sounds, speak', ? Ht **uttar** / **uttan**- 'word, speech'

2548. ***wêt'y** ∇ 'look, see' > IE: NaIE ***wejd**- v. 'see, look', NaIE pfc. 3s ***woyd-e** / 1p ***wid-me** 'know(s)'

2549. ***wat** ∇ 'heavy, firm, strong'

2550. ***wet** ∇ 'year' (and/or 'long time' [→ 'old']?) > IE ***wet**- 'year' ||| -d> NaIE ***wetos** / ***wetes**- / ***wets**- 'year', 'old' (lit. 'jährig'), -d> NaIE ***wet-elo**- 'yearling'

2551. ₂ ***wit** ∇ 'grain' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'seed')

2552. ₂ ***waHt** ∇ 'cold (north) wind'

2553. (₂?) ***wAt** ∇r ∇ 'speak' > ? IE: Ht **uttar** / **uttan**- 'word, speech, thing'

2554. ***way** ∇ 'want, wish, strive for' > IE ***wej**- 'strive for' > NaIE ***wej**- id.

2555. ***w** ∇y ∇ 'we' > IE: [1] IE ***wej**- 'we' pl. ||| The cd. ***wej**- + ***dwo** 'two' underlies pronouns of 1st pers. du.: Lt **ve-du**, Gt, AS, OSx **wit**, ON **vit** ||| [2] NaIE ***wē** 'we' du. nom. for nomina animata (< ***w** ∇y ∇ 'h'æ)

2556. *wahy ▽ '(be) weak' > IE: NaIE *wāy-/ *way-/ *wī- '(be) weak', *weĵ(ə)-/ *wī-, +exts.: wīt- (< wi-Ht-), *weĵ-s '(make) wither'

2557. *woyꞵê ~ *woꞵyê 'be strong, be able\capable' ([in descendant lgs.] → probably a passivizing and intransitivizing verbal affix) > IE *weĵH- > NaIE *weĵə- / *wī- 'strength, force'

2558. *wayH ▽ 'to descend; below'

2559. *wäž ▽ 'little, young'

2560. *wiž ▽ 'gray, (?) withered' > IE: NaIE *weĵ(ə)-/ *wī-, +exts.: wīt- (< wi-Ht-), *weĵ-s '(make) wither, weaken'

2561. *w'U'žEꞵo ~ *w'o'ꞵ ▽ 'a canine' > IE: NaIE *wꞵkʷo-s 'wolf', ?σ,ϕ AnIE: Lw wəlwə- 'lion', Ld wəlw-el(i)- 'pertaining to a lion'

2562. *wiĥꞵꞵ ▽ 'spring (fons); to flow' > IE: NaIE *weĵs- v. 'flow' ({P} 'zerfließen, fließen')] ⇨ NaIE *wisō- 'liquid' (→ 'poison')

2563. *Xebž ▽ 'breast'

2564. ₂ *χUć ▽ 'to peel, to bark, to scrape off (hair, etc.)'

2565. *χ|qūꞵꞵ ▽ 'to separate' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to divide; part') > IE *_LHꞵweĵdʰ-/ *_LHꞵwidʰ- > NaIE *weĵdʰ-/ *widʰ- v. 'separate, divide'] ⇨ : IE *_LHꞵwidʰewō-s 'separated' (→ 'widower', 'unmarried youth'), IE *_LHꞵwidʰew-ā 'widow', NaIE *°wōĵdʰ-son- > Gmc *wajsan- 'orphan'

2566. (₂?) *'χ'ûdꞵꞵ ▽ 'get (somewhere), reach (some place), clash (with sth.)'

2567. ₂ *Xag ▽ 'dry, hard'

2568. ₂ *Xa'ꞵü'gæ 'to lack, to want' > IE: NaIE *āꞵꞵĝʰ-/ *āĝʰ-/ *īĝʰ- '(be) needy'

2569. ₂ *Xæg ▽ r ▽ 'gird, tie around, surround'

2570. ₂ *XakEC ▽ 'shoulder (Achsel), armpit' > ?? IE: NaIE *aks- ~ *āĝ(e)s- (and\or *ok-?) 'shoulder, armpit'; *āĝs(ēl)- ~ *aks(-ēl)- 'shoulder (Achsel)'

2571. *XakER ▽ 'plain' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'field') > IE *he|āĝro- > NaIE *āĝro-s 'field, field in cultivation'

2572. (₂?) *χako|aR ▽ '≈ top part, tip, extremity' > IE *xagꞵꞵr- > NaIE *āĝro- 'top, point, summit, uppermost (oberstes)'

2573. *χek ▽ 'scrape, scratch'

2574. *'χ'oꞵꞵ (or *'χ'oꞵi?) 'call out, speak (solemnly?); incantations' > IE: Ht ĥuek- 'conjure, treat by incantation'

2575. ${}_2$ *X'o'yEK ∇ 'lap, lower front part of the belly'
 2576. ${}_2$ *XA ∇ Ar ∇ 'need, want, be hungry'
 2577. *'X'a1 ∇ (or *h-, * ξ -) (*'forehead' $\rightarrow$) 'front, edge'
 2578. *XA1 ∇ '(be\become) clean' > IE *x'a'1- > Lw halali 'clean'
 b $\rightarrow$ Ht halali id.
 2579. *Xe1A 'dwell, live'
 2580. *Xe1 ∇ 'fence, border, boundary; enclosure' > IE *xe1-
 'enclosure'
 2581. *Xili? ∇ 'dirt, silt, soot' > IE: NaIE *ī1-, *ī1u- 'mud, silt'.
 2582. (${}_2$?) *XaLb ∇ (= *Xa1b ∇ ?) 'white' > IE: NaIE *a1b^ho- 'white'
 2583. ${}_2$ *X'a'1m ∇ 'to dream'
 2584. (${}_2$?) *Xo1 ∇ 'middle; be among'
 2585. ${}_2$ *Xam ∇ 'womb, vulva'
 2586. ${}_2$ *XEm ∇ 'warm'
 2587. (${}_2$?) *Xom ∇ 'sour, bitter' > IE *H^wem-/ *H^o_o^wm- 'raw, bitter, (?)
 sour'
 2588. ${}_2$ *Xum ∇ (= *Xum ∇ ?) 'to wish, to covet'
 2589. ?σ *XUm ∇ '≈ old' (of things), 'bad, miserable' > IE {Ad.}
 *He|oumo- > ON aumr 'arm, elend', Tc B aume {Ad.} '≈ misery', {Wn.}
 'misère', Tc A omäskem {Ad.} 'evil', {Wn.} 'mauvais, méchant'
 2590. *X ∇ m ∇ 'wall, (?) wind-break' > IE: Ht humma 'stable, stall,
 sty', (?) Lw hum(ma)ti 'stable'
 2591. *Xam ∇ ,gê 'tight, narrow; to squeeze' > IE *xamg^h- NaIE
 *an^g^h- 'tight (eng), narrow', v. 'narrow down, tie (up), squeeze', NaIE
 *an^g^h-u-s 'tight, narrow', Ht ham(m)e(n)k- ~ hami(n)k- 'tie;
 betroth'
 2592. *'X'o_l?a_lmuś|ś ∇ (≠ *'X'o_l?a_lmU(-ś|ś ∇)) 'articulation
 between a limb and the trunk' ($\rightarrow$ 'hip joint, rump, shoulder joint'),
 'collar-bone', 'shoulder', or sim. > IE: NaIE *om(e)s0-s 'shoulder'
 2593. (${}_2$?) *'X'äñ ∇ (or *-ŋ-) 'to bow, to bend down, to descend'
 2594. *Xin ∇ 'be happy\glad, love'
 2595. ${}_2$ *XAñ ∇ ,i ∇ 'together, with'
 2596. *Xü'w'iñC ∇ (or *X'ü'iñC ∇ ?) 'thin, narrow'
 2597. *Xäñ ∇ k ∇ (≠ *Xäñk ∇ ?) 'jaw, palate'
 2598. ?σ (${}_2$?) *X ∇ Nk ∇ (= *XäNka?) 'to untie, to open'

2599. $_2$ * $\chi|q'a' \bar{n}_L \nabla_j K \nabla$ (or * $\chi|q'a' \eta K \nabla$) 'to bend' > IE * xenk- (~ * $\text{o}\bar{\text{xenk-}}$?) 'bend' > Ht hink- v. 'bow (reverentially), curtsy', NaIE * ank- vt., vi. 'bend' $\llcorner$? NaIE d. * onko-s 'crooked, hook'

2600. * $\text{X}\ddot{a} \bar{n} \nabla \ddot{t} \nabla$ 'grain, kernel' > IE * het(e)n 'grain, kernel' > NaIE * et(e)n- 'kernel, grain' $\llcorner$ AdS of Ht hat(t)ar 'cereal' ('ein Getreideart') (< N * $\text{qat} \nabla$ 'corn')

2600a. * Xayno (= * $\text{h}|\text{xayno}$) (or * ?ayno) 'marrow, brain, soft fat of animals' ($\rightarrow$ 'to smear, to anoint') > IE: NaIE * ong^ω - 'anoint', * ong^ω -en- ~ * ng^ω -en- 'fat, grease'

2601. $_2$ * $\text{XU} \eta \text{g} \nabla$ 'throat'

2602. * $\text{Xup} \nabla$ 'press, crush, rub' > IE: NaIE * ub- 'press, press down'

2602a. * $\text{XAr} \nabla$ 'tracks, path, way' ([in descendant lgs.] $\rightarrow$ 'road')

2603. $??\phi$ * $\text{X}'a\omega_L a_j' rE$ (or * $\text{XawEr} \nabla$) 'bright, white' > IE (+ext.) * xarg- , * xargi- 'white' > Ht harki- 'white, bright', NaIE * arg(i)- 'be white, be shiny' $\llcorner$ $\rightarrow$ IE * $\text{x}'r_g\bar{g}-\eta t\text{-om}$, {EI} * $\text{h}_2 r_g\bar{g}-\eta t\text{-om}$ 'silver'

2604. * $\text{XoR}_L \nabla_j \omega \nabla$ 'herd\pack of (wild) animals' ($\rightarrow$ 'animal?')

2605. ($_2$?) * $\text{XaR}\check{c} \nabla$ (= * $\text{XaR}\check{c} \nabla$?) 'rub, scratch' > IE: Ht hars- v. ' $\approx$ till (the soil)' (unless a loan from Ak)

2606. * $\text{X}'iRg \nabla$ '€ (horned?) artiodactyl' > IE: NaIE * $\text{york}|\bar{k}-$ 'roe deer'

2607. * $\text{Xa}\acute{r}'\ddot{u}$ 'valley, low place, ravine, pit' > IE * xery- $\rightarrow$ * xry- 'cavity' and (possibly) IE * HaHr- 'valley, low place, cave' > Ht hari-s (gen. hariyas) 'valley'

2608. ($_2$?) * $\text{X}'o't'A'$ 'scrape (off), 'rub off'

2609. * $\text{X}'o't'i'$ '€ fish' > IE: NaIE * $\text{o}|\text{ati-}$ > Lt $\text{at}\acute{i}s$, Ltv $\ddot{a}te$ 'halibut, turbot'

2610. * $\text{X}\nabla \ddot{t} \nabla$ 'quick' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{e}t\text{-}/\bar{o}t\text{-}$ 'earlier, quick(ly)' $\llcorner$ $\rightarrow$ NaIE * $\bar{e}tro\text{-}/\bar{o}tro\text{-}$ 'quick'

2610a. ($_2$?) * $\text{XE}\ddot{t}\nabla R \nabla$ or * $\text{XiL}\ddot{t}\nabla \acute{r} \nabla$ 'blood vessel (vein, artery), sinew, root' > IE: NaIE * $\bar{e}tor$, * $\bar{e}trom$, * $\bar{e}tr_g$ 'blood vessel (vein, artery), sinew, internal organ'

2611. * $\text{Xaw} \nabla$ 'to rain, to spurt' > IE: Ht $\text{he}(\omega)u\text{-}$, $\text{he}(\text{y})aw\text{-}$ n. 'rain'

2612. * $\text{Xawi}_L \text{?} \nabla_j$ 'drive, chase, pursue' > IE * $\text{xwe}\ddot{h}_L \text{x-}$ v. 'pursue, chase' > AnIE * xwey- v. 'run, flee', NaIE * $\text{we}\ddot{h}_L \text{a}_j\text{-}$ v. 'pursue, drive', NaIE pp. * $\bar{w}\bar{i}\text{-}to\text{-}$ 'pursued'

2613. * $\text{Xay}'\ddot{u}$ 'live' > IE * $\text{heyu-}/\text{he}\ddot{h}_L \text{w-}$ > NaIE * $\text{ayu-}/\text{ayw-}$ 'life'

2614. *Xôy▽ 'to swim, to float, to flow'

2615. *Xažü▽, *XažUᵑE, *XažEw▽, or *Xaž_L▽_LwE 'to cover, to spread', 'soft stuff spread on the ground as bedding' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'soft stuff [fell, feathers, hay]')

2616. *ya 'which?', 'what kind of?' > IE: Sl *jakъ(jb) 'what kind of?, which?', *jakъ 'how?'; ? *AdS* of the relative prn *y0- (in IE and U) < N *ʿyʾiyo 'which', 'that which, related to'

2617. ? *yE (= yʾiʾ?) 'these, they' (deictic marker of animate plural) > IE *-j̥, plural ending of animate gender

2618. *yi 'he', (?) 'that' (anaphoric) > IE *ʔej̥-/ʔi (or *h̥ej̥-/h̥i-?), anaphoric dem. prn. 'that, the (just named)', HrLw ī-, nom. ī-ᵑ 'this'

2619. *yi 'a couple' (inanimate) ([in descendant lgs.] → a marker of dual) > IE: NaIE ending of dual (ntr.) *-0-j̥, *-i(:), *-a-j̥

2619a. *y▽, particle of hypocoristic (?) address (vocative) > IE: NaIE *-y0-/ *-iy0-, a diminutive suffix

2620. *yabE (~ *yapE) 'to cover, to fence, to protect' > IE: NaIE *yebʰ- / *oᵊbʰ- 'copulate'

2621. *yädʾaʾ (or *yadä) 'go'

2622. *yʾoʾd▽ 'claws (as of a lobster\scorpion)', 'to hold between fingers\claws (e.g. of a lobster)' (→ [in HS and pre-K] 'hand, arm')

2623. (₂?) *yugê (or *yukê?) 'to drink'

2623a. *yuH▽ 'to tie, to bind', 'sth. that binds\ties' > IE: NaIE *yēy- (EI) 'bind, join together'

2624. ₂ *yak▽ ≈ to pour, to be covered with water'

2625. *yäkʾaʾ 'ice, cold' > IE: NaIE *yegǵ- 'ice', Ht eka- n. 'cold, frost, ice', e|i kurnā- adj. 'cold'

2626. *yûka 'attach, tie\bind to' > IE: NaIE *yeyǵ- / *yung- v. 'bind, harness, yoke'; ⇨: [1] IE *yug-0-m 'yoke' [2] NaIE *yeyǵ-os ntr. 'yoke\team of beasts'

2627. *yaKsʾoʾ 'to loosen, (?) to untie'

2628. *yæḲæ (or *yæḲhæ?) '(very) bright, white' > IE: NaIE *yek̑- (0-s)/*oᵊk̑- (0-s) 'light colour, clearness, brightness'

2629. *yoḲE (or *ʔoḲE?) 'seize, catch' > IE: NaIE *ej̑k̑-/ *īk̑- 'take possession, possess'

2629a. ₂ *yiL▽ 'burn' (trans.), 'kindle' > ?? *AdS* of IE *ʿhʾel- (≈ *ʿhʾal-) v. 'burn, burn sacrifices' (cf. N *ʿʾaʾī▽ 'burn [esp. sacrifices], use magic means [sacrifices, magic formulae, etc.] to produce a particular result').

2630. *yē₁ay₁∇ 'to shine; light (lux)'
 2631. (₂?) *y^ʾa^ʾmU (or *yom∇) 'go'
 2632. *y^ʾa^ʾm∇ (or *yoma) 'good\fit' (→ [in HS] 'right [dexter]')
 2633. *yām∇ 'body of water' ('sea, lake') → 'water'
 2634. *yum^ʾa^ʾ 'day, daylight' ([in the prehistory of descendant lgs.] → 'sky, heaven, god') > IE: NaIE *ye|om-, name of a mythical being (deity)
 2635. *yän₁h|₂∇ (or *ʔänh|₂∇??) 'speak, say'
 2636. ???σ (₁?) *yæn₁T∇ '≈ stretch, strain, pull'
 2637. *yaʔon₁y₁E - *yoʔan₁y₁E (or *yawon₁y₁E - *yowan₁y₁E?) 'sinew, tendon' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'bow [weapon]')
 2638. *yän₁g₁ê 'ice; to freeze'
 2639. ?₂ *y∇P₁ʔi 'to rise; up' > IE: NaIE *epi-/*opi-/*pi- 'upon' (direction, place)
 2640. ₂ *yUPX∇ 'leopard'
 2641. *yEg₁i or *y^ʾu^ʾg₁i 'both, two (persons)'
 2642. *yar^ʾû^ʾ 'to shine (leuchten), to burn'
 2643. ?σ *yer∇ 'misfortune', 'to curse, to be angry' (< *'to cause misfortune')
 2644. *yoR∇ (-b∇) 'firm, strong, hard'
 2645. *yäʔûrU (= *yäʔûro?) 'body of water' > IE *yuh₂r- > NaIE: BIt *yūr- 'sea', ? Thr iurās (name of a river)
 2645a. ₂ *y∇ʔ|g∇r∇ 'honeycomb', {??} 'beehive'
 2646. *yEr₁∇ '∈ (young of a) ruminant animal'
 2647. *yar^ʾ∇ 'to draw\scratch a sign'
 2648. ₂ *yah₁∇₁ʔ^ʾ∇ 'broad open place'
 2649. *yAs∇ 'bone', (?) 'limb, joint (articulation)'
 2650. *yos∇ '≈ go\run, go away' > IE: NaIE *ej₁s-/*is- v. 'move (go\run) in a hurry'
 2651. *yu₁⊥₁t^ʾi^ʾ 'with (cum)', 'with, by' (instrumental), 'together with' > IE: Ht -i t, ending of the instr. case
 2652. *yaH₁t₁∇ (= *yaʔt₁∇?) 'stranger, foreigner' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'enemy')
 2653. *yuw∇ '∈ tree' > IE: NaIE *ej₁wā / *oj₁wā, *ej₁wo-s id., ? Ht e(y)a(n)- '∈ evergreen tree'
 2654. *yow^ʾ∇ '≈ good, right, proper' > IE: NaIE *yeu₁-s ~ *you₁-s 'good, right, proper; goodness', NaIE *ye₁wā- v. 'ease, relax, benefit'

2655. *^ʀy^ʰiyo 'which' (rel. prn.), (enclitic pc.) 'that which, related to' (individualization through relation): [I] as a prn. > IE: NaIE: *^ʷyō-, rel. (and interr.?) pronominal √ ('which' or sim.) (m. *^ʷyō-s, f. *^ʷy-ā, ntr. *^ʷyō-d); [II] as a postnominal pc.: IE: NaIE *-(i)yō- 'related to', suff. of adjectives > Ht -i^ʷ-, sx. of derived adjectives, L -ī (gen. sg. of the *ō-stems), Clt *-i (> gen. in OIr and Gl); possibly here also [1] NaIE *-is- of cmpr., [2] *-ist(^h)ō- of sprl.

2656. *^ʒoʔa (or *^ʒoʔya, *^ʒoyʔa) 'to bear (a young); to be born, to grow'

2657. *^ʒig'o'd[∇] 'stake, peg', ([in descendant lgs.] → 'paling, fence') > IE *^hod^h-/*^hed^h- > NaIE *od^h-/*ed^h- 'stake, stake fence, enclosure'

2658. *^ʒed_hü|u (or *^ʒend[∇]_hü|u?) 'pull, drag, draw'

2659. *^ʒôg_h∇ʔ_hU - *^ʒôgU_h∇ʔ_h 'hill'

2660. *^ʒ∇gEr[∇] (or *^ʒ∇rg[∇]?) 'back (dorsum)'

2661. (₂?) *^ʒEgUt[∇] (= *^ʒEgUt[∇]?) 'thigh, leg' > IE *^hekT[∇] (or *ʔ-) > Ht egd_h, igd_h 'leg'

2662. *^ʒ∇k_hU 'to tie'

2663. *^ʒûL[∇] 'to fall, to crush down' > IE *_hH_hwel-/ *_hH_hwōl- v. 'fall/fell down'

2664. ₂ *^ʒa^ʃīE(-[∇]) - *^ʒä^ʃīa(-[∇]) '(be) awake/alive'

2665. *^ʒog_hIE 'back part\side'

2666. *^ʒīL^ʃ∇ 'to shove', 'to knead\stir'

2667. ?σ₂ *^ʒELq[∇]P[∇] 'sorcery, witchcraft' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'calamities'). Possibly a cd. with **^ʒEL[∇] 'harm' > IE *^ʒel- 'harm?'

2668. *^ʒê^ʃ_h∇_h-(K_ha) 'back (dos)'

2669. *^ʒu^ʃ_h∇_hí[∇] (- *^ʒ∇g^ʃu^ʃí[∇]?) 'flow, pour' > _hIE: Ht {Frd.} huw_halla 'ausgießen' (rejected by Ts., not mentioned by Pv.)

2670. *^ʒE^ʃng[∇] 'black, dirt-coloured, dirty'

2671. (₂?) *^ʒä^ʃŋ^ʃK^ʃ∇ 'skin of animals (used as a container or garment)' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'waterskin', 'wineskin', 'sleeve', 'coat', etc.)

2672. o^ʃ*^ʒap[∇] or *^ʒaP^ʔ∇ 'to strike'

2673. ?₂ *^ʒoR[∇] 'foreign, hostile' > ? *AdS* of IE: *^her- > NaIE *er- v. 'be angry, hostile' (< N *^ʒer^ʃ∇ 'to hate, to abhor, to be annoyed')

2674. *^ʒUR^ʃi^ʃ (= *^ʒUR^ʃi^ʃ?) 'look at, examine' (or *^ʒUR^ʃi^ʃ 'to watch, to spy') > IE *_hH_hwer- 'look at, pay attention'

2675. *zeṛr▽ 'to hate, to abhor, to be annoyed' > IE: *^her- > NaIE *er- v. 'be hostile'

2676. *^hoΓRû (or *^hoRΓû) 'line\boundary\strip of land between geographical objects\areas' > IE *^worw- > NaIE *^worwo-s 'furrow, boundary-ditch, boundary'

2677. *^há'a'hr▽ (↪ *^há'a'hr▽ ↪ *z|^há'a'hr▽) 'shine, be bright; light (lux)' > ? IE *^harĝ-, *^harĝi- 'white'

2677a. ₂ *^hé'E'hR▽ ↪ *^hé'E'R▽ 'see, know'

2678. *^há'a',H,r▽ 'low place, valley' > IE *^haHr- 'level\open place, vast space' > NaIE {WP} ? *āro- 'open place, vast space'

2679. ₂ *^háaw,▽,r▽ 'young of a beast'

2680. *^hú'rE 'fear, frighten'

2681. *^há'á'i'R,H₂,▽ ↪ *^há'á'i',H₂,R▽ 'be very cold' > IE: NaIE *srēġg-/srīg- 'cold' (*AdS* of N ? *^hsVRiχka 'cold')

2682. *^há'a'Rga 'to strike, to trample, to break' > ?σ IE *^hergh_hH_h- > NaIE *erg^h- ≈ tremble, leap, fidget' (× N *^hr▽g,▽,f▽ 'to quake, to move in agitation' [q.v. ffd.]), Ht argatiya- 'stoop to rage, come to violence'

2683. ?σ *^hé'E'RZ▽ 'set in motion, incite, make\be ready for fight' > IE *^her_h- > [1] NaIE *^her(ə)- 'set (oneself) in motion, set on, incite' [2] *AdS* of NaIE *er- v. 'be angry, hostile' (< N *zeṛr▽ 'hate, abhor, be annoyed')

2684. *^hz'e'rd▽ 'to grow', 'to feed, to rear' ('to cause to grow') > IE *^hord^h- > NaIE *ord^h- v. 'grow, rise'; ?σ IE *^hor_{du}- > NaIE *ard- 'steep, high', ? Ht harduppi ≈ high'

2685. *z|^hitχ|qa 'dirt, excrements' > IE: NaIE *^hsk|^hejd_h- > Gmc *ski(:)t- 'defecate'

2686. (₂?) *z|^hew_h,▽ 'to mix'

2687. *^háay_{H₂}▽ ↪ *^háay_{H₂}▽ 'summer', ([in the prehistory of descendant languages] → 'year')

2688. (₂?) *^há|^hæ_h|^hz,▽ 'to fill', (?) 'to overfill, to overflow'

2689. *^há|^hU_hE_b▽ 'to swallow, to eat'

2690. ₂ *^hom▽ñ▽ ≈ think', ? 'remember', '(have a) dream'

2691. *^hom,▽,R▽ 'dream' > IE *^hon(e)r- ↪ *^hen(e)r- 'dream' > NaIE *oner- 'dream'

2692. *^há'aP,▽ (or *^há'aP,▽? 'to make, to work' > IE *^hop- (or ^hep-) > NaIE *op- v. 'work', *op-os ntr. 'work'

2693. *ǵæśχ|q ▽ 'blood' > IE *h̥esx-r̥, gen. *h̥osx-n-es 'blood' || Ht e|isxar, gen. esxanas 'blood', specially 'dark (venous) blood', Lw āsχar-/asχan-* 'blood', ásχanuwant(s)- 'bloody'

2694. *ǵaǵid ▽ 'to cut' > IE: NaIE *laǵdʰ- / *lidʰ- v. 'cut, wound'

2695. *ǵä'Ki'd ▽ 'move, go' > IE: NaIE *leǵtʰ- ~ *li(:)tʰ- v. 'go' (× N *Lič ▽ 'to pass, to go away')

2696. *ǵUḲU (= *ǵoḲU?) 'juice' > IE: NaIE *sekʷo- / *sokʷo- 'juice'

2697. ₂ *ǵom ▽ 'be hot', 'sun', (?) 'flame'

2698. (₂) *ǵUNḡ ▽ '(young?) ungulate'

2698a. *ǵEH₂P ▽ ⇌ *ǵiH₂EP ▽ (or *LEH₂P ▽ ⇌ *LiH₂EP ▽?) '≈ spade, shovel, ladle' > IE: NaIE *lēp- / *lap- 'spade, shovel'

2699. *ǵUḡU 'putrefy, turn sour, spoil, become turbid'

2700. ₂ *ǵæh'a'Ra 'moon'

2701. ₂ *ǵṽrḷX ▽ ~ *ǵṽ'X'ḷr ▽ (= *ǵa'X'Er ▽?) 'to cut, to wound'

2702. *ǵ'A'ṽ ▽ (= *ǵ'A'ṽo?) 'to lie (liegen)' > IE *ses- 'rest, sleep, keep quiet'

2703. ₂ *ǵûgb ▽ (or *ǵ'ûgb ▽?) 'fig tree (∈?)'

2703a. ₂ *ǵeḤb ▽ '∈ a bird' (probably 'a gallinacean' and/or 'waterfowl?')

2704. *ǵeybA 'tail, penis'

2704a. ₂ *'ǵ' ▽ cχaL ▽ 'fire; (?) burning wood'

2705. ?φ (₂?) *ǵṽc|č ▽ '≈ willow' > IE: Ht sisiya(m)ma- (?) '∈ tree' ('willow?')

2706. *ǵigU 'thorn'

2707. ₂ *ǵôḡ ▽ 'shoulder' (or '∈ part of the shoulder')

2708. *ǵUḡ'U' 'to move somewhere' (intr., trans.)

2709. *ǵUḡ ▽ 'mane, long hair (on animal's body)' > ? IE: Ht s uk s u q a 'Stirnhaar [?] (des Rindes), Mähne (des Pferdes)'

2710. ₂ *ǵû'ṽ ▽ ḡ ▽ (or *ǵûḡ ▽ 'ṽ' ▽) (? 'bring' →) 'give, give in exchange'

2711. *ǵEg|k ▽ r ▽ (= *ǵEg|k ▽ r ▽?) 'antelope'

2712. *ǵega 'to get\be sated' > IE *seḡ- / *sḡ- 'be sated', *seḡ-ti- 'satiety' > NaIE *sā- / *sə- v. 'be\get sated', *sā-ti- 'satiety', Ht s ā h- 'stuff full, clog up'

2713. ₂ *ǵṽḡ'i' 'rancid, bitter, rank, fetid'

2714. ≈ *ǵiH₁ ▽ 'to press, to knead, to rub' > IE: Ht sai- / siya- 'festdrücken, einprägen'

2715. (₂?) *^ʹʒ^ʹo^ʹhE 'to scatter' > IE: [1] IE *seh_{ly}- > NaIE *sē(ĭ)- / *sə(ĭ)- v. 'sow', Ht s̄ā(ĭ)- {Ad.} 'sow, throw', {Ts.} 'shoot'] -d→ [1a] NaIE *sē-mŋ '(a) seed (Same), sowing'] [1b] NaIE d. *sē-to-, *sə-to- pp. 'sown, scattered'] [1c] L s̄ātio n. act. 'sowing, planting', OIr, NIr s̄aithe 'swarm, litter', W haid, Br hed 'swarm']]] [2] NaIE *sē(ĭ)- 'scatter, sift'] NaIE d. *sēĭ-to 'sieve'

2716. ?σ₂ *^ʹʒo^ʹŋ_Δk_Δ 'back end, tail' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'behind', 'after', 'to follow, to follow [game] by the tracks') > AdS of IE *seh_g- / *sh_g- > NaIE *sā_g- / *sā_g- 'scent out, track (nachspüren), follow (game) by the tracks, seek out' (< N *^ʹsahk^ʹa^ʹ 'search, find, know')

2717. *^ʹʒük_Δ?_Δ ~ *^ʹʒuk_Δ?_ΔE 'edible cereals, harvest (of wild plants)'

2718. ?WW *^ʹʒa^ʹk_Δn_Δ 'elephant'

2719. (₂?) *^ʹʒa_Δ (or *^ʹʒa_Δŋ_Δ) 'flame'

2720. *^ʹʒæ_Δ 'to swing, to wave, to be shaky', (?) 'to spring, to leap' > IE: NaIE *se_l- / *s_o_l- v. 'jump, leap'

2721. *^ʹʒi_Δ 'to slip, to slide' > IE: NaIE *sleĭ_m- 'slippery', 'smooth'

2722. *^ʹʒag_Δli (or *^ʹʒag_Δlay_Δ) 'secret(ly); to deceive'

2723. ?σ *^ʹʒAhU_Δ ≈ (calf of) leg', (?) 'bone of leg'

2724. *^ʹʒiX_Δ ~ *^ʹʒi_ΔX_Δ 'to creep, to crawl' > IE: NaIE *se_l- (~ *tse_l-?) v. 'creep, crawl'

2725. *^ʹʒüh_Δly_Δ (or *^ʹʒuh_Δly_ΔE) 'smoulder, burn' (intr.); 'live coals' > IE: NaIE *swel_Δ- vi. 'smoulder, burn'

2726. ₂ *^ʹʒVL^ʹi^ʹKæ 'to slip, to slide' > IE: NaIE *sleĭĝ- 'slippery, smooth', v. 'stroke, rub (the surface of sth.)'

2727. *^ʹʒA^ʹi_Δ 'to be weak'

2728. *^ʹʒaHû_Δ 'light (lux), sunshine, sun' > IE *suH_l- / *suH_e_l- / *seh_{wel}- / suH_ō_l- > NaIE {P} *sa_Δwel- / *s(u)wel- / *s(u)wō_l- / *sū_l- 'sun']]] NaIE *swen-, *sun- 'sun' (< IE *suHen < N *^ʹʒaHu^ʹi_Δ + genitive pc. *nu)

2729. *^ʹʒAh_Δi_Δli_Δ (or *^ʹʒA_Δyi_Δli_Δ?) 'wolf, dog'

2730. *^ʹʒa_Δi_ΔX_Δ (or *^ʹʒa_Δi_ΔH_Δ) 'dripping fluid' > IE: NaIE *sa_Δl_Δ- 'saliva, wet dirt'

2731. ?σ *^ʹʒom_Δ 'spice, spicy mineral, spicy food'

2732. *^ʹʒæm_Δ?_Δ (or *^ʹʒ-?) 'together; to unite, to tie together' > IE: NaIE *som- / *sm_Δ- 'together, with'

2733. *^ʹʒiw_Δm_Δg_ΔE 'leopard' > IE: NaIE *sing^ho- 'leopard' or 'lion'

2734. *ǵamaka ~ *ǵam∇K∇ 'to throw, to cast' > IE: NaIE *sma(:)g- 'throw, (→) strike'

2735. *ǵen∇ 'ear of cereal, head of a plant' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'sheaf of corn') > IE: NaIE *songʰo/ā- or *sonko- 'sheaf of corn, straw, chaff'

2736. *ǵE|aṇ∇ 'to burn' (intr.), 'live coal (embers), fire'

2736a. ₂ *ǵ∇ṇ∇ 'image, sign' > IE: Ht sena- ~ sina 'figure, doll, effigy (Ersatzbild)'

2737. ₂ *ǵEḥN∇ 'lie down, sleep'

2738. *ǵ|c̣iχ|ṽṇ∇ '∈ ungulate'

2739. *ǵ∇ṇh∇ '≈ to acquire, to obtain, to increase' > IE *senX- '≈ (try to) obtain, achieve, accomplish' > Ht {Ts.} sanh- 'seek, try, strive for; require', NaIE *se|anə-, *se|anu- '≈ (try to) obtain, achieve, accomplish'

2740. (₂?) *ǵûw∇N∇ (= *ǵûw∇'ḥ|ṇ'∇?) 'to copulate', (?) 'membrum virile'

2741. *ǵ'a'ḥ∇, g|kU '∈ antelope'

2742. ₀ *ǵiṇo 'sing, produce (musical, ritual?) sounds by voice' > IE: NaIE *sengʷh- 'say, make an incantation, sing'

2743. *ǵoṇE (or *ǵoṇE) 'old'

2744. *ǵEṇq∇ (= *ǵEṇq∇?) 'seek, try to obtain' > IE *senX∇ > Ht sanh- 'seek, try, strive for; require', NaIE *se|anə-, *se|anu- '≈ (try to) obtain, achieve, accomplish'

2745. *ǵoṇX∇ 'want, wish' > IE: NaIE *se|anə-, *se|anu- 'try to obtain, obtain', Ht sanh- 'seek, try, strive for; require' ||| An alt. (and less plausible) etymon: N ₂ *ǵoṇh∇ 'want, wish' > Ht sanh- 'seek, try, strive for; require' (without NaIE *se|anə-, *se|anu-)

2746. *ǵ'û'ṇka (or *ǵ'û'ṇika) 'to bend' > IE: NaIE *swe(n)g- ~ *s(ʷ)enk- '≈ bend'

2747. ₁ *ǵap∇ 'hold, seize, catch' > IE: NaIE *sep- 'hold, handle (skillfully)'

2748. (₂?) *ǵ|zaP∇ 'to cover'

2749. ₁ *ǵip∇ 'to pinch', (?) 'a pinch' > IE: NaIE *skeip- ~ *skip- v. 'pinch'

2750. *ǵor'U' 'crawl, creep'

2751. *ǵ'o'r∇ '∈ bird of prey'

2752. (₂?) *ǵ|zoR∇ 'hand (palm of hand and fingers) ([in descendant lgs.] → 'span')

2753. ? (₂?) *¹ǰûr▽ 'inside of body, heart'

2754. *³ʼUʼR▽ (= *³oR▽?) 'female being' > IE *sor- 'woman, female' in cds.: [1] AnIE: Ht -sara-, sx. for female beings: ishassara- 'lady, mistress' (←d isha- 'lord, master'), supessara 'pure girl, virgin' (←d suppi- 'pure'), *hassussara 'queen', HrLw hasusara 'queen', Lw nāna-srī(ya) gen. 'sister'] [2] NaIE *tri-sor-es 'three' f. (← *'three women')] [3] NaIE *swe-sor- 'sister, female member of the clan'

2755. *³aΓ▽R▽ 'hedgehog' > IE *sX▽r- > some AnIE lge. reflected in a gloss: [Hs.] σχῦρ · ἐχῖνος 'hedgehog'

2756. ₂ *³ʼaʼhR▽ 'flower, blossom', ? 'unripe berry'

2757. ₂ *³▽R▽m▽ 'to stream, to flow, to pour' > IE: NaIE *sermo- 'flowing'

2758. ₂ *³▽RT▽ 'pudenda muliebria', 'lewd' > IE: NaIE *sert- v. 'practise lewdness'

2759. *³ûʼʼ 'to stream' > IE: NaIE *serH-, *srey- v. 'stream, flow'

2760. ? *³aš▽ 'bush (shrub), wood (Holz)'

2761. ? ₂ *³iš▽ 'fire'

2762. *³Uw▽ 'to eat, to taste'

2763. ₂ *³iX▽ (or *³ʼiX▽) 'come, (?) go (away)'

2764. *³ʼUʼχU 'to cause (so., sth.) to move from one place to another' ('to lead, to send')

2765. (₂?) *³▽χi 'to plait, to bind' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to spin') > IE *sěx- / *sěxy- v. 'bind' > Ht ishiya-, ishāi- v. 'bind, wrap', Lw hishiya- id. || NaIE *sē- 'bind', *ʼse|oy- (< *sē|oy-) id., *sy- (< *sēy-), *si(:)- (< *sēi(:)-) id.

2766. *³üh₁y▽ 'fibre, thick hair' > IE *syuHx- v. 'bind, sew' (mt. from **suHxy-?) > NaIE *syū- / *sīy- v. 'sew', *syū-to- 'sewn', *syū-dʰlā 'awl' || Ht {Ts.} suel- (= {Pv.} suwel-) 'Faden, Band', {Ts.} suwarwil- '∈ Material für Festbinden, Binse(?)' ||] → IE *syuHx-men- > NaIE *syū-men- 'band' > Gk ὑμῆν 'thin skin, membrane; dorsal sinew (of cartilaginous fish)', Pru schumeno 'Schusterdraht', OI 'syūman- 'band, strap, seam', Ht sum(m)anza(n)- {EI} 'thread', {Ts.} 'Strick, Band'

2767. Ll. o*³űű▽ ~ *³űűA 'teat, female breast'

2768. ?σ *³a₁y₁ʼʼ▽χU '≈ ∈ leaf-bearing tree without berries and edible fruits (lime-tree, Tilia or sim.)'

2769. *³æʼ▽b▽ (= *³eʼ▽b▽?) '∈ beast of prey (wolf or sim.)'

2770. *ǵu₁ʔ₁b∇ 'to pour, to flow'
2771. ʔ₀ 2 *ǵ'ü₁lb∇₁b∇ '∈ insect'
2772. (2?) *ǵ'a'ɕ₁d∇ (or *ǵaHd∇?) 'spread, be flat'
2773. *ǵæwʔ₁i' 'bad, ugly', ([in descendant lgs.] → left [link]) > IE: NaIE *seu₁yo- 'left (link)'
2774. *ǵUh₁i' '≈ show, advise, get accustomed' > IE: Ht siya- md. 'sich zeigen'
2775. *ǵ'a₁kU 'be low', 'be short and stocky' (of a person)
2776. *ǵEʔ₁L∇ (or *ǵELʔ₁∇?) '∈ small carnivore mammal' ('fox', [?] 'jackal', 'weasel' or the like)
2777. *ǵam∇ 'be dying, perish'
2778. ʔ₀ 2 *ǵEm∇ 'way (??)' → [1] (N) 'manner of behaviour, natural law', [2] (N) 'blame, fault'
2779. ʔ₀φ *ǵa'm₁ŋ₁∇Kæ ~ *ǵ'a₁K₁∇'m₁ŋ₁∇ 'chin, beard' > IE {E} *sme₁k̄- 'chin', *smo₁k̄w₁ŋ₁ 'beard, (?) chin'
2780. *ǵemûga₁H₂ê₁ 'fog, smoke, hot\sultry air' > IE: NaIE *(s)meu₁k^h- ~ *(s)meu₁g- 'smoke'
- 2780a. 2 *ǵUhN∇ 'show; understand, be taught'
2781. (2?) *ǵa₁n₁∇b₁∇ 'tail, back' > ? IE: NaIE *dumb- 'tail' (→ 'penis')
2782. ɭ ≈ *ǵU₁n̄'ɕ₁U (or *ǵU₁n̄ɕ₁U?) 'ant, stinging insect'
2783. *ǵi₁q∇ 'shame, humiliation'
2784. 2 *ǵarE 'be good\favourable\beneficial'
2785. *ǵuR∇ 'stake, pole, long piece of wood' > IE: NaIE *swer-/*°sur- 'pole, rod'
2786. *ǵäʔ₁ô₁r∇ 'to blame, to scold, to accuse, to be angry, to hate'
2787. 2 *ǵER∇ɤæ 'arm, upper part of a leg/arm' > IE *sre₁H-no- > NaIE *srēno- '≈ loins, hip, thigh'
- 2787a. ʔ₀φ *ǵER₁u₁ī∇ 'to flow, to stream; rapid current'
2788. *ǵaw∇ 'to have a changed taste (to get sour, to ferment)', to fade, to wither'
2789. *ǵo'ʔ₁aw∇ or *ǵa'ʔ₁ow∇ *'≈ of poor quality\appearance; weak, bad'
2790. 2 *ǵ∇x∇ 'to push, to strike'
2791. *ǵûhd∇ (or *ǵûhad∇?) 'sweet' > IE *swe₁nd- > NaIE *swād- 'sweet; be pleasant'
2792. 2 *ǵek₁∇ 'be tight\cramped, tighten'
2793. *ǵok₁∇ 'to push' > IE: NaIE *la₁k̄|k- or *la₁ḡ|g- v. 'kick'

2794. *ǵæīŋ '∈ tree' > IE: NaIE *seī- 'beam, board (used as bench, bed, trough, etc.)'

2795. ₂ *ǵuīŋ 'to be bright', 'blaze, flame', '∈ a light' ('torch' or sim.?) > ?? IE *sweīl_ē- v. 'smoulder, burn'

2796. *ǵ'ū' h'ū' 'take, take away, pull out' > IE: NaIE *seī(wō)- 'take, seize, lay hold of'

2797. *'ǵ' ŋmŋ (or *ś|ĉ|ĉ|ǵ ŋmŋ) '≈ to put, to place'

2798. (UA ₂ ?) *ǵo|aHEmU (= *ǵo|a^ɸEmU?) '∈ berries (bird-cherry?), a (sweet-smelling?) plant with berries(\fruit?)'

2799. ₂ *ǵŋmŋŋŋ (or *ǵŋmŋŋŋ?) 'wax'

2800. (₂?) *'ǵ' apŋ 'receptacle (basket, vessel)' or *śapŋ id.

2801. *ǵa'p^ɸŋ 'lip', (→) 'edge, shore, riverbank' > IE: NaIE *lab-yō-m, -yā, *lab-uro-m, *lab-s- 'lip'

2802. *ǵeRgū 'vein, sinew' > ?? *AdS* of IE: NaIE *ser- v. 'fasten together in rows, string' (< N *śeRŋ 'row')

2803. *ǵirwŋ or *ǵir'u' 'root'

2804. *ǵatŋ 'fluid, body of water' > IE: NaIE *lat- 'humid, moist; swamp, mire, mud'

2805. ?σ (₂?) *ǵæw'i' (or *ǵæ^ɸw'i'?) 'up, upper point, extremity'

PHONETIC SYMBOLS and OTHER SIGNS USED IN THE ETYMOLOGICAL ENTRIES

Generalities. § 1. In my papers I distinguish between transcription (rendering the phonemes and allophones of the language in question) and transliteration (rendering the characters of the original script). For transcription (as well as for reconstructions) a unified transcription script is used: a, b, c, d, e, etc., while for transliteration (as well as for rendering the original Roman spelling of the language in question and for literal quoting of other scholars in their own notation) a special transliteration-quotation script is used: a, b, c, d, e, etc. Wherever it is necessary to distinguish between phonemic and phonetic transcriptions, the former is denoted by solidi (slant lines) and the latter by square brackets, e.g. Nen F /mañ/ [mäñ] 'I'. Morphophonemic transcription is denoted by broken brackets [], e.g. Old Indian spaṭ (spaś-s) 'beholder', Kota tot [tols] 'full year, anniversary'. These brackets are used also when a morphophoneme is phonetically reduced to zero: Rf

Tm θamȳā(r)^θ 'woman', užū(r) 'to go'. For Oscan, Umbrian, Gaulish, Punic and other languages of the I mill. B.C.E and the early I mill. C. E. (as well as for Guanche) a special script (font) "A, B, C, D" is used for the original Latin alphabet of the sources (capital letters), while the transliteration script "a, b, c, d" is used for rendering the Oscan, Umbrian and Phoenician alphabets. "EM:" means "E-mail equivalents" (used by me and some of my colleagues in E-mail). But for proper names of these languages (e.g. Gaulish) (if preserved in Latin sources) the usual spelling with capital and small letters of the "transliteration script" is used (e.g. Gl Remos).

A special sign: The sign ∂ (before the symbol of the source) indicates that the transcription of the author in question is indicated with Dolgopolsky's modification (interpretation). This sign before the semantic definition means that the definition is reformulated rather than quoted word by word.

§ 2. The transliteration is either traditional (for languages with long scholarly tradition of transliteration, such as Old Indian, Avestan, Gothic, etc.) or partially approaching our transcription system (e.g. for Egyptian we use z, s, ħ, ʁ, ʕ, c and ʒ instead of EG's s, ś, ḥ, ḥ, ḥ, ṯ and ḏ respectively, for the ancient Semitic languages we use ħ, ʁ, ʕ, θ, δ, θ̣ and ê instead of the traditional ḥ, ḥ, ḡ, ṯ, ḏ, ʔ and ḏ of the Orientalistic transcription; Arabic ta-marbuta ʾ is transliterated as ḥ (but transcribed as -at-). For Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and Telugu we use the traditional indological transliteration. The sign āytam of the Classical Tamil script is reproduced as ∴ (for its meaning cf. MeenS HTL 53, 68-72 and An. GTJ 11). On Coptic see below **Transliteration of Coptic Letters**. For Classical Armenian I usually use transcription script, but in words with letters and digraphs of controversial reading (ḥ ê, o ô, ḥ i ω) the transliteration is preferred.

The sign · precedes translations quoted from a glossa or from an ancient\medieval dictionary (e.g. Gk.[Hs.] ἰστούα· χορδή 'gut(s)', Pru [El.] alnē· "Tyer" 'beast', i.e. Pru alnē·, translated in Elbing's dictionary (≈ 1400 C. E.) as Tyer 'beast'). If the quoted translation (e.g., of Prussian, medieval Celtic lgs.) is in Latin script, it is printed here with the "Geneva" letters (a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, β, t, u, v, w, x, y, z) within quotation marks " ".

§ 3. For some languages a kind of super-dialectal transcription or transliteration has been used. In transcribing Arabic, the sign ǧ is used to denote a phoneme (spelled as ǧ) pronounced [g] in Northern Egypt,

[ǧ] in Sudan, [ǰ] and [Ǯ] in the rest of the Arab world. For Syriac a super-dialectal transliteration is used combining the vowel distinctions preserved by West Syriac dialect and script (vocalization signs) and lost in East Syriac with the distinctions preserved in East Syriac script only. Thus, the sign ē is used for a vowel preserved as ē in Sr E and changed into ī in Sr W, while for the vowel pronounced e in Sr W ("rəḇāṣā") the sign ε is used here. The sign ā denotes the vowel ā of Sr E and o ("zəḵāḇā") of Sr W.

For New Persian I prefer the transcription of B. Miller and V. Rastorgujeva to the traditional one. The new transcription reflects the transformation of the former quantitative opposition of vowels into a qualitative one, but still with preservation of the vowel length ($\bar{a} \leftrightarrow a > \bar{u} \leftrightarrow \ddot{a}$; $\bar{i} \leftrightarrow i > \bar{e} \leftrightarrow e$; $\bar{u} \leftrightarrow u > \bar{o} \leftrightarrow o$), so that traditional ā, ī, ū, a, i, u have changed into ā, ī, ū, ä, e, o [cf. Rast. GPJ 616-70]; EarNPrs ē (spelled as ī) > NPrs ī (loss of the EarNPrs opposition ī ↔ ē).

§ 4. No distinction is made here between fricatives and spirants (in Martnet's terminology: NE *th* in *this* is a fricative, while Sp *d* in *nada* is a spirant [Mart. DPh § 2.21, TBC 39-42]). Although this distinction is phonetically justified, the sources usually do not distinguish between them, so that without direct observation we are unable to draw conclusions in this respect. Wherever possible, we can denote the spirants by an underline below a letter for fricatives: Sp *nada* ['naḏa]. If the spirants are very weak, we use a superscript letter (ʕ in Rif Berber, ʁ in dialects of Vogul).

§ 5. In our transcription we usually do not distinguish between two types of hushing sibilants: apico-alveolar and predorso-alveolar (for lack of information about it in the description of languages and in dictionaries, as well as because no phonemic opposition is involved).

§ 6. Reconstructions of proto-languages are given either in the unified transcription (as described below), or in transliteration script a, b, c, d (if reconstructions of other scholars are quoted in their own notation). If a proto-language (e.g. pA, pM, pD) does not distinguish between orders of affricates, I transcribe them as ċ (for traditional pA and pM č, pD c) and ĵ (for traditional pA and pM č or ĵ, pD j), in order to avoid unjustified identification of the affricates as hushing (č, ĵ) or hissing (c, ʒ). In pT and pTg the phonemes usually interpreted as j-, č, Tg ĵ are likely to be (in my opinion) palatal stops, therefore I transcribe them as ʝ and ɟ. The pFU and pU phonemes *č and *-č- (of the FU

transcription) are lateral fricatives and are transcribed as $\hat{s}$ and $\hat{z}$. But the phonetic nature of the pU and pFU initial $*\delta^-$ remains obscure (it cannot have been a voiced obstruent), therefore I transcribe it by a special sign λ .

§ 7. I am aware of the trouble that my symbols (not found in regular computer fonts and in printing offices) may cause to those willing to quote from this dictionary. Therefore I propose quotable equivalents for the my symbols. In this list they follow my symbols and are marked by the sign "Q".

§ 8. In the following lists of symbols we do not include obvious symbols based on Latin letters (such as b, d, t, a, o, etc.).

§ 9. Those colleagues who cannot print subscript and superscript characters (in quotable equivalents of my transcription) may replace them by letters in italics (e.g. c_2 for c_2), which is a less desirable option.

I. In pN reconstructions

CONSONANTS

ʔ - glottal stop. Q: '

ʔ^h - cover sign for ʔ|h . Q: '1a

ʔ^{f} - cover sign for ʔ|f . Q: '1-2

ʕ - epiglottal voiced approximant (like Arabic ع). Q: '2

ʕ^h - cover sign for an unspecified voiced laryngeal (ʕ or ʕ^h). Q: '2a

ç - voiceless hissing affricate ($> S^*s$, $K^*\text{ç} = *c_1$, $IE^*?(s)K^-$, $*-s-$, $U^*\text{ç}$, T and $Tg^*\text{ç}$, M and $D^*\text{ç}^2$). Q: c

ç^h - voiceless (presumably palatalized) affricate ($> S^*c$, $Eg \text{ } \text{ç} (?)$, $K^*\text{ç} = *c_1$, $IE^*?(s)K^-$, $*-s-$, $??^*K^h-$, $U^*\text{ç}$, T and $Tg^*\text{ç}$, M and $D^*\text{ç}^2$). Q: c_2

ç^{f} - cover sign for $*c|\text{ç}|\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$ (but not for glottalized phonemes: $*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$, etc.). Q: c_{1-3}

ç^{f}^h - cover sign for an unspecified non-lateral affricate. Q: c/c^{f}_{1-3}

$\text{ç}^{\text{f}}^{\text{f}}$ - cover sign for $c|\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$. Q: $c_{1/2}$

$\text{ç}^{\text{f}}^{\text{f}}^h$ - voiceless hushing affricate ($> S^*\theta$, $K^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$, $IE^*(s)t-$, $*-s-$, $U^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$, T and $Tg^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$, M and $D^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$). Q: c_3

$\text{ç}^{\text{f}}^{\text{f}}^{\text{f}}$ - voiceless lateral affricate ($> S^*\hat{s}$, $Eg \text{ } \text{ç}^{\text{f}}$, $K^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$, $??^*-\text{c}-$, IE^*s , $U^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$, T and $Tg^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$, $M^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$, $D^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$ and $?^*\text{ç}^{\text{f}}$). Q: c_4

- $\underline{n}$ - cover sign for $n|\dot{n}|\acute{n}$. Q: $n_{1,2,7}$
 $\bar{n}$ - cover sign for $*n|\dot{n}$. Q: $n_{1,7}$
 N - cover sign for an unspecified nasal consonant (other than $*m$). Q:
 N
 $\underline{N}$ - cover sign for an unspecified nasal consonant (including $*m$). Q:
 N_2
 η - velar or uvular nasal consonant (like ng in English $long$). Q: n_8
 $\underline{p}$ - emphatic (ejective?) labial stop. Q: $p'' = p_5$
 P - cover sign for an unspecified labial stop ($p|\underline{p}|\underline{b}$). Q: P
 $\underline{P}$ - cover sign for $p|\underline{p}$. Q: $p_{1,5}$
 q - voiceless uvular stop. Q: q
 $\underline{q}$ - glottalized uvular stop. Q: $q'' = q_5$
 $\acute{r}$ - palatalized (or palatal) vibrant. Q: r_2
 R - cover sign for $r|\acute{r}$. Q: R
 $\acute{s}$ - palatal (or palatalized) s (e.g. like Polish $\acute{s}$). Q: s_2
 $\dot{s}$ - cover sign for $s|\acute{s}$. Q: $s_{1,2}$
 $\bar{s}$ - cover sign for $s|\acute{s}|\check{s}$. Q: s_{1-3}
 $\check{s}$ - voiceless hushing sibilant (like English sh). Q: s_3
 $\hat{s}$ - voiceless lateral consonant. Q: s_4
 S - cover sign for an unspecified voiceless sibilant (or lateral obstruent) ($s, \acute{s}, \check{s}, \hat{s}$). Q: S
 $\underline{t}$ - emphatic (ejective?) t . Q: $t'' = t_5$
 T - cover sign for $*t|\underline{t}|\underline{d}$. Q: T
 $\underline{T}$ - cover sign for $*t|\underline{t}$. Q: $t_{1,5}$
 w - labial approximant (like English w). Q: w
 χ - voiceless uvular fricative (like Spanish j and Arabic $ح$) = h of the Orientalistic Transcription. Q: $\chi (= \chi_3)$
 $\times$ - cover sign for $h|\chi$. Q: $\times$
 y - palatal approximant (like y in English yes). Q: y
 z - voiced hissing sibilant (like English z). Q: z
 $\acute{z}$ - voiced palatalized sibilant (like Polish $\acute{z}$). Q: z_2
 $\check{z}$ - voiced hushing sibilant (like French j). Q: z_3
 $\hat{z}$ - voiced lateral fricative. Q: z_4
 $\dot{z}$ - cover sign for $z|\acute{z}$. Q: $z_{1,2}$
 $\bar{z}$ - cover sign for $*z|\acute{z}|\check{z}$. Q: z_{1-3}
 Z - cover sign for an unspecified voiced sibilant. Q: Z

*ɥ instead of the traditional *j or *i̯. Q: ɥ

*ʷ instead of the traditional *u̯. Q: ʷ

*i̯ and *u̯ as glides of diphthongs instead of the traditional *i and *u (e.g. *e i̯ for the traditional *ei, *e u̯ for the traditional *eu, etc.). Q: ɥ, ʷ

In quotations (Q) the sign of palatality $\tilde{}$ may be replaced by $_{\text{6}}$ (e.g. $\tilde{g}^h = Q: g^h_{\text{6}}$, $\tilde{g} = Q: g_{\text{6}}$, $\tilde{k} = Q: k_{\text{6}}$)

The pIE laryngeals are denoted as follows:

h - "weak" (yielding zero in Hittite) a-colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s *A₂) (pIE *eh > NaIE *ā). Q: h

h̃ - "weak" (yielding zero in Hittite) e-colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s *E₁) (pIE *e h̃ > NaIE *ē). Q: h₆ (or hy)

h^ʷ - "weak" (yielding zero in Hittite) 0-colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s *A₁^ʷ) (pIE *eh^ʷ > NaIE *ō). Q: h^ʷ

x - "strong" (yielding h, hh in Hittite) a-colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s *A₁) (pIE *ex > NaIE *ā). Q: x

x̃ - "strong" (yielding h, hh in Hittite) e-colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s *E₂) (pIE *e x̃ > NaIE *ē). Q: x₆ (or xy)

x^ʷ - "strong" (yielding h, hh in Hittite) 0-colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s *A₂^ʷ) (pIE *ex^ʷ > NaIE *ō). Q: x^ʷ

× - a cover sign for x|x^ʷ, i.e. a cover sign for a "strong" (yielding h, hh in Hittite) laryngeal of unknown colouring ($\approx$ Pv.'s *H₁). Q: ×

H - a cover sign for an unspecified laryngeal (Hx|×) ($\approx$ Pv.'s *H). Q: H

h - a cover sign for h|x, h°. Q: H^a

h̃ - a cover sign for h̃|x̃. Q: H₆ (or Hy)

h^ʷ - a cover sign for h^ʷ|x^ʷ. Q: H^ʷ

h_x - a cover sign for a "weak" (lost in Hittite) laryngeal of unknown colouring ($\approx$ Pv.'s *H₂). Q: h_x

ʔ - a "weak" (yielding zero in Hittite) laryngeal, lost in zero-grade of apophony (unlike all other laryngeals, that yield NaIE *a in the apophonic zero-grade). Q: ʔ

T - an archiphoneme resulting from neutralization of the opposition *-d^h ↔ *-d ↔ *-t. Q: T

ə - schwa in NaIE. Q: e₃

◦ - non-phonemic vocoid (schwa secundum) in proto-IE. Q: e₅

‘ (in pIE and pNaIE reconstructions) = the prosodic feature (breathed voice, some kind of word-initial devoicing?) that brought about Gk prosthetic vowels, transformation of IE *w- and *y- into Greek h- (cf. Introduction, § 2.2.6). Q: ’₃

- word boundary

III. Transcription of living and extinct languages, transcription symbols of reconstruction (other than in pN, pIE and NaIE)

CONSONANTS

ʔ = glottal stop. Q: '

' = weak glottal stop, sub-phonemic glottal stop, glottal stop as a feature of an adjacent phoneme. Q: '6

] = unreleased undiscriminate stop, i.e. a stop (with undiscriminate place of articulation) without explosion (as in some ds. of Lp and J), Q:

ʒ = voiceless zero-consonant (short absence of any sound) (preceding a consonant in some Lp dialects). Q: 'O

ʕ = voiced epiglottal approximant (Arabic **ع**). Q: '2

ʕ = glottalized epiglottal consonant. Q: '2'

ɿ = unspecified voiced laryngeal (ɿ or ʊ). Q: '2a

b (= **ḅ**) = glottalized injective or preglottalized b. Q: "b

b' = consonant described as "voiced ejective b". Q: b''

β (= b) = fricative b. Q: b₉

ç = voiceless hissing affricate (= $\widehat{\text{ts}}$), like german z. Q: ç

ç = glottalized (ejective) c. Q: ç"= ç₅

č = voiceless palatal (or palatalized) sibilant affricate (like Polish č, Tofalar palatal č', č̣). Q: ɕ₂

$\acute{c} = \text{ejective } \acute{c}. Q: \acute{c}'. Q: \text{c}''_2$

č̣ = voiceless hushing affricate (like English ʧ ʰ). Q: ʧ₃

č̣ = ejective č̣. Q: ɕ"₃.

$\hat{c}$ = voiceless lateral affricate. Q: c_4

$\hat{\mathfrak{c}}$ = ejective lateral affricate. Q: $\mathfrak{c}''_4$

č̣ (in proto-Kartvelian and Jurchen), postalveolar ɕ = K {K, FS} ɕ₁ and Mudrak's Jurchen č̣. Q: ɕ₇

č̣ (in proto-Kartvelian), postalveolar ɟ = K {K, FS} ɟ₁. Q: ɟ₇

ç = voiceless palatal stop (like Hungarian *ty*). Q: c|o

$\dot{c}$ = voiceless lingual affricate (without phonemic distinction between c , $\check{c}$, $\acute{c}$ and $\hat{c}$) or a voiceless palatal or sibilant consonant (without phonemic distinction between affricates and ς or between sibilant affricates and pure [fricative] sibilants). Q: c_{11}

$\dot{c}^{\text{h}}$ = glottalized lingual affricate $\dot{c}$ (without phonemic distinction between $\dot{c}$, $\check{c}$, $\acute{c}$ and $\hat{c}$) Q: c''_{1-4}

$\underline{d}$ (= $\underline{d}^{\text{h}}$) = injective glottalized or preglottalized d . Q: "d

d' = consonant described as "voiced ejective d ". Q: d''

$\underline{d}$ = uvularized ("emphatic") d , like Modern Standard Arabic $\underline{د}$. Q: d_{12} (or a less specific notation: d'')

δ (= $\underline{d}$) = voiced fricative dental consonant (English th in $this$) or dental spirant (in Martnet's terminology) (Spanish $\underline{d}$ in $nada$). Q: d_9

δ = uvularized ("emphatic") δ , like Arabic $\underline{ط}$. Q: $d''_9 = d_{9+12}$

$\hat{\delta}$ = lateralized uvularized ("emphatic") δ , like 8th cent. Arabic $\underline{ض}$. Q: z_{4+12} (= $d_{4+9+12} = d''_{4+9}$)

$\underline{d}$ = postalveolar (cacuminal or retroflex) d . Q: d_7 (or $\underline{d}$ of the IPA notation)

$\underline{d}$ = alveolar d (in Dravidian) (= $\underline{d}$ in Indological transcription). Q: d_{15}

$\underline{p}$ (= $\underline{p}$) = voiceless fricative bilabial consonant (bilabial f). Q: p_9

$\dot{g}$ = injective glottalized or preglottalized g . Q: "g

g' = consonant described as "voiced ejective g ". Q: g''

g = voiced uvular stop (incl. Mlt {Drs.} $\underline{g}$). Q: $\underline{g}$ (IPA) or g . Q: g_2

Ψ = voiced uvular fricative or spirant (like Arabic $\underline{غ}$). This sign is also used for a phoneme without opposition $\Psi \leftrightarrow \vartheta$ (as in pOUg and pOs). Q: g_3

Ψ = an emphatic uvular fricative consonant (typical of Berber). Q: $g''_3 = g_{3+12}$

$\underline{\Psi}$ = voiced uvular spirant. Q: g_{3+9}

Ψ (superscript) = a uvular spirant (incl. an emphatic one) if it is reduced almost to zero (as in some subdialects of Rif Berber). Q: g_{3+14}

ϑ = voiced velar fricative\spirant (fricative\spirant g), like in Spanish $trigo$ or New Greek ϑ . Q: g_9

$\hat{\vartheta}$ = voiced postpalatal lateral (approximant or fricative) (= {KD} Kms π). Q: g_4

ϑ (superscript) = a voiced velar spirant if it is reduced almost to zero (as in some subdialects of Vogul). Q: g_{14}

- Γ = unspecified voiced uvular cns. ($\forall|g$). Q: g_{2-3}
 $\hbar$ = voiced h. Q: h_{16}
 $\underline{h}$ = emphaticized (uvularized) h (as in the southern dialects of Twareg); $\neq \underline{h} [\chi]$ of the Orientalistic transcription!. Q: h_{12}
 $\mathfrak{h}$ = "allgemeiner Mundgeräusch\Geräuschlaut" {Lagerkrantz}, e.g. in Lp. Q: h_{17}
 $\tilde{h}$ = fricative laryngeal onset that is added before vowels in the absolute initial position (in Dsn). Q: $h = h_{14}$
 $\mathfrak{h}$ = voiceless epiglottal fricative (like Arabic $\mathfrak{h}$; = $\underline{h}$ of the Orientalistic Transcription). Q: h_2
 $\overset{\circ}{l}$ = palatalized glottal stop. Q: $'_3$ or (for Eg) y
 j = voiced palatal fricative (like the initial consonant in French hier [jɛr]). In pSl and pGmc reconstructions (in accordance with the tradition) j is used for the palatal approximant (instead of y). Q: j
 $\mathfrak{j}$ = voiced palatal stop (like Hungarian $\mathfrak{d}\mathfrak{j}$). Q: j_2
 $\underset{\cdot}{j}$ = injective glottalized or preglottalized j . Q: $''j_2$
 $\underset{\cdot}{k}$ = ejective k. Q: $k'' = k_5$
 $\overset{\circ}{l}$ = palatal (or palatalized) l, like Italian gli in voglio. Q: $l_2 (= [IBA]$
 $\Lambda)$
 $\mathfrak{l}$ = postalveolar (cacuminal or retroflex) l. Q: l_7
 $\mathfrak{l}$ = velarized l (like in Russian л). Q: л. Q: l_{18}
 $\mathfrak{l}$ = voiceless l. Q: l_{17}
 $\mathfrak{l}$ = voiceless $\mathfrak{l}$. Q: l_{17+7}
 λ = a special type of palatal l (different from $\overset{\circ}{l}$), as in U and FU, where $*\lambda$ stands for the traditional (FUV) $*\mathfrak{d}'$ (in the word-initial position). Q: l_{2a}
 $\mathfrak{r}$ = a consonant (flap or tap) that is intermediate between r and l (Loubignac's $\mathfrak{l}$ in ZAS), or a phoneme without phonemic distinction between r and l (as in proto-Agaw). Q: r_4
 $\underline{m}$ - voiced bilabial consonant with neutralization of the feature of nasality (with allophones [m] and [b]), as in pT. Q: m_2
 $\overset{\circ}{n}$ = palatal (or palatalized) n. Q: n_2
 $\underline{n}$ = alveolar n (like Tamil $\underline{n}$). Q: n_{15}
 $\mathfrak{n} (= \eta)$ = postalveolar (cacuminal or retroflex) n. Q: n_7
 $\mathfrak{n}$ = nasal consonant with phonologically neutralized place of articulation (always homorganic with the following consonant). Q: n_x

- ɮ = voiced hissing affricate (= $\widehat{\text{d}}\text{z}$). Q: 3
 ɟ = voiced hushing affricate (like English j). Q: 3₃
 ɕ = voiced palatal (or palatalized) affricate (like Polish ɕ). Q: 3₂
 ɕ (in proto-Kartvelian and possibly in Jurchen) = Klimov's ɕ_1 and Mudrak's Jurchen ɕ . Q: 3₇
 ɮ = voiced lateral affricate. Q: 3₄
 ɟ = voiced lingual affricate (without phonemic distinction between ɟ , ɟ , ɟ and ɟ) or a voiced palatal or sibilant consonant (without phonemic distinction between affricates and j or between sibilant affricates and pure [fricative] sibilants). Q: 3₁₁
 $\emptyset$ = zero consonant

BOUNDARIES

- _1 = syllable boundary (both in transcription and transliteration). Q: in quotations it may be either rendered by a hyphen or not rendered at all
 $\#$ = word boundary. Q: for lack of a special sign, a scholar may use words (e.g. $\text{t}\# = \text{t}$ in the Auslaut)

COVER SIGNS (UNCERTAINTY SIGNS) FOR CONSONANTS IN RECONSTRUCTIONS

- _1 "or" (b|p means "b or p").
 _1 (in reconstructions) = ɮ|h . Q: '1_a
 ɮ = H|w|y . Q: H|w|y
 ɟ = ɟ|ɟ . Q: '2_a
 ɕ = unspecified affricate. Q: ɕ
 ɕ = ɟ|g . Q: ɟ_{2-3}
 H = cover sign: unspecified laryngeal (ɮ|h|ɟ|ɟ|ɟ|ɟ). Q: H_2
 H_1 = cover sign for "weak" laryngeals (ɮ|ɟ|ɟ). Q: H_3
 H_2 = cover sign for "weak" laryngeals, including h (ɮ|ɟ|ɟ|h). Q: H_4
 H = cover sign for H|g|q . Q: H
 L = unspecified lateral sonorant. Q: L
 N = unspecified nasal consonant (other than *m). Q: N
 P = unspecified labial stop. Q: P
 Q = q|g . Q: Q

R = r|ř. Q: R

S = unspecified voiceless sibilant (or lateral obstruent) (s, ś, š, ŝ, K š). Q: S

T = unspecified dental stop. Q: T

8 = w|y. Q: W

X = ħ|χ. Q: X

X̣ = χ|ʁ. Q: X₂

Z = unspecified voiced sibilant. Q: Z

Ž = unspecified voiced affricate. Q: 3_x

⊥ (in reconstructions) is an unspecified consonant. Q: cns. In formulas we use C as a general sign for consonant.

[] = for transliterated letters that are not pronounced (e.g. Sr [ʔ]nāś with a "deaf" initial ʔ). Q: ()

In cases of neutralized opposition the letter without diacritic signs (denoting the feature which is neutralized) is used. For instance, in pT words with intervocalic voiced obstruents (where the opposition *t' ↔ *ṭ- is neutralized) we use a plain *t-. If the neutralized opposition is between phonemes denoted by different letters, we may use /, e.g. p/b.

VOWELS

^a = "patach furtivum", i.e. an epenthetic a (appearing in Hb between a long vowel and a following word-final laryngeal cns.: 'rū^aħ 'wind, spirit'), as well the ultra-short a (Hb₂[ħat'aph-pathach]). Q: ^a (= a₀₁)

ɑ = low back vowel (back a). Q: a₃

α = a vowel in pre-IE from which alternating IE *e/o/zero have developed; ultra-bref (reduced) low back vowel (e.g., in Lamut [= ĩ̇ of STM]). Q: a₄

ä (= æ) = low front vowel. Q: a₂ = e₂

æ = [1] in attested lgs.: = ä. Q: a₂ = e₂

æ = [2] in reconstructions: = ä|e. Q: e₁₋₂

ā = vowel intermediate between ä and a. EM: a'. Q: a₆

ạ̄ = labialized low vowel. Q: a₇

e = high a. Q: a₈

ɛ = low-mid back vowel (= IPA ʌ), like u in English b u t. Q: a₉

α = ultra-short a (= Ramstedt's ɑ). Q: a₁₀

ǣ = ultra-short ä. Q: a₁₁

Λ = low-mid central vowel (= IPA ʌ); in Korean Λ = Korean {Lee} ʌ, {Starostin} ǎ, {Ramstedt} ǧ. Q: a₁₂

ē = slightly labialized e ("leichte spaltformige Labialisation"). Q: e₇

ε = low-mid front vowel. Q: e₆

ə = central mid vowel (= IPA and Africanistic ə, FUT ɛ, Wiklund's Ө, Sammallahti's Ӈ). Q: e₈

ẽ = slightly labialized central mid vowel (Genetz's Ө). Q: e₉

ə̆ = ultra-bref (reduced) central vowel, or ultra-bref vowel without phonologic distinction of quality; in Chuvash ə̆ = orthographic ӗ; = Sammallahti's Ө. Q: e₃

ə₁ = back mid vowel (like Estonian ӓ) = IPA ʏ (or ʌ of some authors); in Korean ə₁ = Ko {Lee} ə, {Starostin} ə, {Ramstedt} ɛ; in Svan (acc. Tuite's description) ə₁ = ɶ = ə of the traditional transcription. Q: e₁₀

η = high e. Q: e₁₁

ī° = slightly labialized i ("leichte splattformige Labialisation"). Q: i₇

i = palatal glide of a diphthongoid. Q: y₂

ɭ = low i (like i in English ɪt). Q: i₃

† = high mid vowel (like Russian ӑ). Q: i₄

‡ = lowered high mid vowel (low †). Q: i₅

ɪ = high back vowel. Q: i₂

ɔ = labialized low-mid back vowel (like British English ɔ in ɔg). Q: o₃

ö (= œ) = labialized front mid vowel (labialized e). Q: o₂

ȳ = labialized front low-mid vowel (labialized ε). Q: o₄.

ō = vowel intermediate between ö and ɔ. Q: o₅.

ω (= ɔ̄) = high ɔ, intermediate between ɔ and u. Q: o₆.

Ө = centralized ɔ. Q: o₇

◦, ◌◦ = non-phonemic vocoid (= {Bi.} ʔ). Q: e₁₂

◌̚ = preconsonantous voiceless vowel glide (as in Lappish) and postconsonantous voiceless ultra-short vowel (as in Nenets); the same sign is used when the final part of the preceding vowel is voiceless (as in Lp L, as described by Wiklund: ◌̚ = Wiklund's ɔ̚); ≈ ʔ. Q: h₁₈

u = labialized high back vowel. Q: u

ʊ = low u. Q: u₃

ü = labialized high front vowel (labialized i), like German ü and French u. Q: u₂

ū = labialized lowered high front vowel (labialized ɭ). Q: u₄

ũ = vowel intermediate between ü and u. Q: u₅

ʉ = centralized u. Q: u₇
 ʋ = labial glide of a diphthongoid (e.g. н^ʋоs нoц in Russian). Q: ʋ₂
 ɶ = ultra-short back vowel (= $\widehat{a}$ of the Finno-Ugric Transcription); ɶ = Chuvash $\mathring{a}$, Volga Tatar and Bashkir short ɶI, High Cheremis ɶI. Q: a₁₃
 ɶ̊ = Volga Tatar and Bashkir o. Q: u₁₃
 ɶ = ultra-short (reduced) front vowel; ɶ = Volga Tatar, Bshk ə, e (after a consonant), pSm {Hl.} ə. Q: i₁₃
 ɶ̊ = Volga Tatar, Bashkir ɶ. Q: ũ. Q: u₂₊₁₃
 Ø = zero phoneme. Q: Ø (if the sign Ø is not available, "-" may be used)

NB: 1. Instead of Lytkin's proto-Permian *q̊, *q̌, *q̎, *q̐, *q̑, *q̒, *q̓, *q̔, *q̕ and *ɛ we use *ɟ, *q, *q̊, *ɛ, *e, *ɟ̊, *q̊, *ɟ̊ and *ä respectively.

2. In Sr W there is only one non-ultra-short e-vowel. I transcribe it as ɛ because in Sr E there are two non-ultra-short e-vowels: a more open ɛ (usually corresponding to Sr W ɛ) and a more more closed e (usually going back to *aɥ).

COVER SIGNS (uncertainty signs) FOR VOWELS IN RECONSTRUCTIONS

A = a|ä. Q: A
 æ = (in reconstructions) = ä|e. Q: e₁₋₂
 E (= FUT ɣ) = unspecified front vowel. Q: E
 U = unspecified round vowel. Q: U
 Î = unspecified high vowel (u|ü|i). Q: u_{1,2,4}
 â = unspecified back vowel (a|o|u). Q: a₅
 ∇ (or ∨) is an unspecified vowel. Q: V

All this refers to transcription, rather than to transliteration or reproducing the national (Roman-based) script. The transliteration and the national Roman spelling are (and should be) quoted in their traditional form.

For more details about the cover signs in the pN reconstruction cf. above § 8.

DIACRITICAL SIGNS

(1) WITH CONSONANT LETTERS

Superscript consonant letters are always used to denote weak consonants (θ , ϑ , $\hat{n}$, $\hat{x}$, etc.). The superscript letters θ , r denote extreme reduction of a consonant, like in some dialects of Rif Berber: $\theta am\vartheta ar\theta$, $\theta am\vartheta ar\theta$ 'woman', $iff\bar{a}\vartheta$ 'he went out'. Q (the quotable equivalents of these signs) is formed by adding O_1 or $+O_1$ after the letter: $\theta = Q: t_{9+O_1}$, $\hat{x} = x_{O_1}$.

Reduction to zero is denoted by using morphohonemic brackets $[\]$: $\theta am\vartheta \bar{a}(r)\theta$ 'woman'. If a superscript consonant letter is adjacent to a letter for a homorganic consonant (e.g. in affricates: $k\hat{x}$ in Vg dialects), it denotes a weak consonantous elements of an affricate.

Subscript consonant letters (e.g. in Lp Kld $v\hat{u}alla\delta$) denote very weak consonants. Their quotable equivalents are formed by adding O_2 or $+O_2$ to the corresponding character: $v = Q: v_{O_2}$, $\delta = d_{9+O_2}$.

. ($\dot{s}$, $\dot{t}$, $\dot{b}$) - glottalization (both ejective and voiced injective), including preglottalization. In the N reconstructions it denotes an emphatic articulation (without commitment as to its exact phonetic articulation: glottalization, aspiration or tenseness). EM: . (after the letter). Q: " after voiceless consonants, " before voiced consonants (e.g. $\dot{s} = Q s$ ", $\dot{t} = Q t$ ", $\dot{b} = Q b$)

' (preceding the letter) - preglottalization (as Sq 'ḡ, 'ḥ, Lp Δ 'p, 't) or injective glottalization (especially of voiceless consonants: 'p, 't). Q: " before a cns., e.g. 'ḥ = "h₂

◦ (after the letter) - tense non-aspirated (in the NrCs languages, in Zng).

¹ (after the letter: b¹) - unreleased stop (stop without explosion, as in Vietnamese and Ndam); cp.] = unreleased undiscriminate stop (see above). Q:]

◌̣ (ḡ, ḡ, ḡ) - uvularization ("emphasis", as in Arabic and Berber). Q: 12 or +12 after letters for consonants

‘ (after the letter: t[‘], k[‘], p[‘]) - fortis. Q: "₃

ˊ (after the letter: t^ˊ, k^ˊ, p^ˊ) - lenis, lax; in Azm ˊ denotes lax sonorants ("relâchées") m^ˊ, n^ˊ, ŋ^ˊ. Q: "₄

ᵃ (after the letter: t^ᵃ, k^ᵃ, p^ᵃ) - aspirate. Q: ᵃ (after the letter)

ᵃ and ‘ (preceding the letter: ᵃt, ᵃp, ᵃk = ‘t, ‘p, ‘k) - preaspirate. Q: ᵃ (before the letter)

ⱱ (after the letter: bⱱ, gⱱ, dⱱ, jⱱ, zⱱ, rⱱ, lⱱ, mⱱ, nⱱ, ŋⱱ) - devoiced or half-voiced = FUT small caps. EM: h (after the letter), Q: "5b after consonant letters

ⱷ (after the letter: rⱷ, lⱷ) - devoiced final part of the consonant (as in Nen F). EM: h (after the letter). Q: "5c after consonant letters

ⱸ (after the letter) - half-voiced. EM: h (after the letter). Q: "5a after consonant letters

ⱹ (preceding the letter) - voiceless consonants with a voiced or half-voiced initial part (as in some dialects of Lp). Q: "5d preceding consonant letters

ⱺ (under the letter: bⱺ, dⱺ, gⱺ, kⱺ, pⱺ, tⱺ, qⱺ) - fricativity resulting from lenition (fricative variants of phonemes or morphophonemes, as in Hebrew, Aramaic and Berber). Q: 9a (or +9a) after consonant letters

ⱻ under letters for fricatives (β, δ, γ, v, h) - lax fricativity (*consonnes spirantes* of Mart. and TBC, such as Sp intervocalic b, d, g = β, δ, γ). Lax fricativity resulting from lenition may be also denoted as above (with a dot under letters for stops: ḅ, ḍ, g̣, ḳ, p̣, ṭ, q̣) if no phonological opposition (ḅ ↔ β, etc.) is involved or known. Q: 9b (or +9b) after consonant letters

ⱼ (e.g. p̣, ṭ) - lax consonants (pT *-p̣- > -p- ~ -b- in daughter lgs.). Q: "4

Ⱬ - syllabic consonant (ḷ, ŋ̣, ṃ, etc.). Q: "13

̃ over the consonant letter - weak consonant (intermediate between the consonant and zero), e.g. w̃, ỹ = w, y with weak approximation. Q: "14

̄, ̅ over the consonant letter = long consonant, including the so-called "long consonants" in Korean and the Nakh-Daghestanian lgs. Q: "15

ⱼ (under the letter) - plosive consonant (stop): ħ̣ (plosive ħ), ʃ̣, f̣, ṿ. Q: "16 after a consonant letter

ⱽ (under the letter) - open fricative consonant (with broadened aperture). Q: the diacritic sign may be ignored

Ɀ (after the letter) - affricatized or half-affricatized stop (kⱿ = affricate k̟x̟, tⱿ = a half-affricatized t̟ [intermediate between t̟ and t̟̟, as Russian т̟х̟]. Q: 23 or +23 (e.g. kⱿ = Q: k23, tⱿ = Q: t2+23)

Ȿ (preceding the letter) - slightly affricatized fricative consonant (with a weak initial plosive articulation): "x̟ = very weak k + x̟. Q: 24 after consonant letters

Ɀ or Ȿ with dental consonant letters (t̟̣ = t̟̣, d̟̣ = d̟̣, d̟̣̣) - addental or gingival (in contrast with alveolar) consonant. The traditional symbol Ȿ is less convenient because it cannot be combined with the under-dot for

glottalization. Q: 25 after consonant letters ($t^{\text{ʔ}} = t_{\text{ḡ}} = \text{Q: } t_{25}$, $d^{\text{ʔ}} = d_{\text{ḡ}}$, $ḏ^{\text{ʔ}} = \text{Q: } d_{25}$)

ʔ with palatal consonant letters (ç , j) - dentopalatal consonants (intermediate between t and ç , d and j), as in dialects of Lapp = Q: 25, +25

ḡ ($t_{\text{ḡ}}$, $d_{\text{ḡ}}$, $n_{\text{ḡ}}$) - alveolar (in contrast with dental or post-dental) consonant; $t_{\text{ḡ}}$, $d_{\text{ḡ}}$, $n_{\text{ḡ}} = t_{\text{ḡ}}$, $d_{\text{ḡ}}$, $n_{\text{ḡ}}$ of the Dravidianist notation. Q: 15 after cns. letters

ḡ - palatal consonant (e.g. $\text{ḡ} = \text{ḡḡ}$) (if distinguished from palatalized). Q: 26 after a cns. letter. But in pIE reconstructions ḡ , ḡ , ḡ is used (according to scholarly tradition) for palatalized consonants: $\text{ḡ} = \text{Q: } k_{2a}$ (see below)

ʼ (over the letter: ś , ń , ĺ , $\text{w}^{\text{ʼ}}$, etc.) - palatality. Q: 26 after cns. letters

ʳ (after the letter: $k^{\text{ʳ}}$, $g^{\text{ʳ}}$, $\chi^{\text{ʳ}}$) - palatalization. Q: 2a, +2a after cns. letters
 ḡ (over the letter) or ʳ (after the letter) - weak palatalization (ḡ -palatalization). Q: 2b, +2b after cns. letters

ḡ (after the letter: $k^{\text{ḡ}}$, $g^{\text{ḡ}}$, $\chi^{\text{ḡ}}$) - labialization. Q: ḡ after the letter

ḡ (after the letter: $s^{\text{ḡ}}$) - ḡ -labialization (articulated with the upper lip only). Q: ḡ

ḡ (in word-initial position before diphthong or vowel) - weak approximant functioning as a ḡ -glide (as in dialects of Kola Lapp). Q: ḡ

ḡ , ḡ (over a consonant letter or to its left) - nasalization or (in Chadic) prenasalization of an obstruent (ḡ , ḡ , ḡ , ḡ or ḡ , ḡ , ḡ , ḡ) or nasalization of a cns. (ḡ , ḡ , ḡ , ḡ). Q: 27 after the letter

ḡ (ḡ , ḡ , etc.) = ḡ (ḡ , ḡ , etc.) - postalveolar or retroflex consonants. Q: 7, +7 after cns. letters

ḡ over letters for sibilants (ḡ , ḡ , ḡ) - symbol of infralabialized domal infradental sibilants, like in Central Jibbali (Johnstone's ḡ , ḡ , ḡ) or in Twi (Ghana); $\text{ḡ} = [\text{ḡ}]$ of the IPA transcription. Q: 28 after the letter

ḡ over letters for sonorant consonants (ḡ , ḡ , ḡ) denotes a glottal stop that is simultaneous with the sonorant. Q: ḡ after the cns.

ḡ over letters c and ḡ is used to denote lingual affricates without phonemic distinction between hissing, hushing, and palatal: ḡ for a voiced affricate, ḡ for a voiceless affricate, as well as for a palatal or sibilant consonant (without phonemic distinction between affricates and ç or between sibilant affricates and pure [fricative] sibilants, as well as for an affricate without phonemic distinction between voiced and voiceless). Q: 11 after the letters c and ḡ

ḡ - vibration (e.g. ḡ - vibrating ḡ , ḡ - ḡ with vibration). Q: ḡ .

⌘ (after the letter) - a sign for clicks (EM: !), namely:

- b[⌘] - voiced bilabial click,
- ç[⌘] - voiceless palatal (palato-retroflex) click,
- ç̣[⌘] - voiceless lateral click,
- d[⌘] - voiced addental click,
- ɖ[⌘] - voiced alveolar click,
- ʝ[⌘] - voiced palatal (palato-retroflex) click,
- ʝ̣[⌘] - voiced lateral click,
- m[⌘] - nasalized bilabial click,
- n[⌘] - nasalized addental click,
- ɳ[⌘] - nasalized alveolar click,
- ɳ̣[⌘] - nasalized palatal (palato-retroflex) click,
- p[⌘] - voiceless bilabial click,
- t[⌘] - voiceless addental click,
- ṭ[⌘] - voiceless alveolar click;

aspirated and glottalized clicks should be represented by adding the signs of aspiration and glottalization to the symbols for clicks (e.g., t^{⌘h}, ç^{⌘h}, ṭ[⌘], ç̣[⌘]); retroflex clicks can be designed by adding the sign of retroflexity to the signs of addental clicks: ṭ[⌘], ɖ̣[⌘], ɳ̣[⌘]).

The clicks are rare in African languages of Nostratic origin (in some South Cushitic languages only). Nevertheless in view of further research of languages of Africa I find it useful to formulate my proposal of transcription of clicks.

(2) WITH VOWEL LETTERS

˜ denotes nasality: ã = nasal a; in the Slavic languages nasality is denoted by a cedille: ǣ = ã. EM: ~ (after the letter)

̣ denotes retroflex articulation (as ɭ in Chinese ʂhi, rɿ, or ʐ in American English bɪrɫ [bɜ̣ɪd])

̥ denotes apical pronunciation: ɪ̥, u̥ = apicalized i, u (as ɪ̥ in some East Lapp subdialects denoted in Sotavalta's and Wiklund's transcription as ı̥, ű̥, or as ɪ̥ in Chinese ɕi).

˘ (over the letter) denotes creaky phonation of vowels.

˙ (over the letter) denotes middle pharyngealization (as in some Daghestanian languages; such pharyngealization is supposed to have existed in the history of Akkadian) and pharyngealization of vowels in

Tuva and Tofalar. NB: $\dot{\text{I}}$ is a pharyngealized I (Tv ЫӢ), while $\dot{\text{i}}$ is a pharyngealized i (Tv ИӢ). EM: I (after the letter).

ʔ and H (before the letter or between vowel letters) denote "interrupted" and "aspirated" vowels (in Ud, according Zinder and Matusevich) (the sign chosen in accordance with the source: H if the source indicates a kind of h); Krm. treats this "interruption" and "aspiration" as phonemes ʔ and h (transcribed so in quotations from Krm.)

'^{h} (a'^{h} , e'^{h} , etc.) - breathy vowels (vowels with breathy voice) and "lax" vowels ({Bender} Dime)

̣ (under the vowel letter) denotes close vowels ($\text{ẹ} = \text{ɤ}$, closed e). In Tg it denotes vowels of the higher series of vowel harmony

̤ (under the vowel letter) denotes open vowels ($\text{e̤} = \text{ɛ}$). In pTg it denotes the vowels of the lower series of vowel harmony

̠ denotes retracted vowels ($\text{a̠} = \text{retracted a}$)

̡ denotes advanced vowels ($\text{a̡} = \text{advanced a}$)

̢ (under the letter) - broadened vowel

̣ (under the letter) - narrowed vowel

̤̂ (over the letter) - narrowed vowel with a convexed middle part of the tongue ("gewölbte Mittelzunge", such as û in Karjalainen's description of Ostyak)

̥ denotes front vowels (ä , ü , ö)

̦ denotes half-front vowels (õ , ú)

̨ denotes glides (English my [maɪ], Spanish bien [bjen], bueno ['bueno])

̥̥ (after the vowel letter) denotes devoiced vowels (as in Japanese, Oromo and Wolaytta prosody)

̥̥̥ (e̥̥̥ , i̥̥̥ , u̥̥̥) - lax vowels (as in Slq: e̥̥̥ , i̥̥̥ , $\text{u̥̥̥} = \{\text{KKIH}\} \text{ɛ}$, i̥̥̥ [i with subscript ̥̥̥], ɔ ; or as in Boni)

̥̥̥̥ (under the letter: e̥̥̥̥ , u̥̥̥̥ , ḁ̥̥̥ , etc.) - tense vowels (as in Boni)

Diacritical signs at the beginning of words denote supersegmental features:

'^{h} at the beginning a word - supersegmental anteriorization of all vowels of the word (as in Somali);

̢ at the beginning of a word - supersegmental lowering of all vowels ($\text{i} > \text{i̢}$, etc.) (as in the Tungusic languages)

̣ at the beginning of a word - supersegmental higher articulation of all vowels ($\text{u} > \text{ụ}$, etc.) (as in the Tg languages)

Subscript vowel letters denote anaptyctic and ultra-short vowels (e.g. in Kalmuck, Kurukh), as well as the patach furtivum in Hebrew (רָאָה = רָוָה)

Superscript vowel letters $\text{ä}, \text{ɛ}, \text{ɔ}$ denote $\text{ä}/\text{ɛ}/\text{ɔ}$ -coloured shva (in Hb and JA: Hb רָאָה ä 'rayim' = רָאָה).

Superscript vowel letters ($\text{i}, \text{u}, \text{o}, \text{e}, \text{ä}$) adjacent to vowels denote glide elements of diphthongoids (e.g. R ХОС $\text{[n}^{\text{u}}\text{o}^{\text{s}}]$ 'nose', Xlj jUO 'road')

(3) WITH BOTH CONSONANTS AND VOWEL LETTERS

L (at the end of a word) - devoiced Auslaut

r (i.e. $\text{Su}_\text{r}\text{ä}$)- syllable boundary, e.g. in MM and MKo (rendering the MKo letter r unless it denotes $[\text{h}]$ - see Lee GKS 130-1, 150-3). Q: 'r

(4) QUANTITATIVE DIFFERENCES OF VOWELS

vowel letters without diacritics of length or shortness denote short vowels (in languages with an opposition short vs. long) and normal ("full") vowels (in languages with an opposition normal vs. ultra-short and with a triple opposition long vs. short vs. ultra-short); an exception: special letters for ultra-short (reduced) vowels $\text{ä}, \text{ɛ}, \text{ɔ}$

ä denotes a ultra-short vowel (e.g. ä); in languages distinguishing between long and short vowels only (L, Gk, pA) it denotes a short vowel

small subscript vowel letters denote ultra-short vowels (almost zero) letters followed by r denotes half-long vowels

vowel letters with a macron ā or with a following colon : denote long vowels

: (in the formula of a root or a stem) denotes vowel length as part of the formula (e.g. in Sv $\text{✓:t}^{\text{w}}\text{-}$, cf. 2486. *wUL r t r 'run, flee')

letters followed by :r denote ultra-long vowels

r (after the letter) symbolizes "schwachgeschnittene Länge" (in the Samoyed languages)

letters followed by r denotes a short vowel (opposed to a long one), e.g. ä^{r} .

(5) QUANTITATIVE DIFFERENCES OF CONSONANTS

Long consonants are denoted by double letters (tt) or by a colon : (t:).

Half-long consonants are denoted by the sign '·'.

Ultra-long consonants are followed by the sign “:”.

(6) TONES AND STRESS

¹ (before the syllable) - full stress.

| (before the syllable) - weak stress

¹¹ (before the syllable) - strong stress (e.g. phrasal stress).

|| (before the syllable) - secondary stress

The tones are denoted mostly by supralineal signs over vowels, e.g. by signs of the second supralineal level (higher than regular supralineal signs):

˥ - high tone; in Kor. and Jap. this sign is quoted after Starostin's papers

- low tone; in Kor. and Jap. this sign is quoted after Starostin's papers

- middle tone.

¹ - falling high-to-mid tone. Q: ' ' (e.g. $\underline{\text{a}} = \text{á}\text{á}$)

^ - falligh high-to-low tone. Q: ' (e.g. $\hat{a} = \acute{a}\grave{a}$)

^N - falling mid-to-low tone. Q: '˩ (e.g. $\hat{a}^N = \hat{a}^N \hat{a}^N$)

- rising low-to-high tone. Q: `` (e.g. $\check{a}$ = àá)

- rising low-to-mid tone. Q: ' (e.g. $\hat{a} = \hat{a}\hat{a}$)

- rising mid-to-high tone (mid rise tone). Q: ' (e.g. $\dot{a}^{\text{r}} = \dot{a} \acute{a}$)

“ - high rise tone (as in Wedekind's records of Janjero). Q: ‘‘ (e.g. áá = áá)

" - very low tone. Q: 1 (a₁)

" - very high tone. Q: 7 (a7)

_ (after the syllable) - the tone (in ds. of Ko and J) designated by Starostin by a subscript macron: $\mathfrak{a}_\text{~}$ = St.'s $\underline{\mathfrak{a}}$

In transcribing languages distinguishing between more than three pitches of tones the first supralineal level is used for the mid low tone (` , e.g. à) and for the mid high tone (´ , e.g. á), so that the tones are denoted as follows (a standing here for any vowel): à, â, ã, ä, á, ȁ, ȡ for very low, low, mid low, middle, mid high, high and very high tones respectfully. They may be denoted by subscript numbers as well: à = a₁, â = a₂, ã = a₃, ä = a₄, á = a₅, ȁ = a₆, ȡ = a₇, falling mid-to-low â = a₄₋₂, rising mid-to-high ȁ = a₄₋₆, etc.

If the tone sign precedes a word (as in MfG), it indicates that the word requires this tone in the preceding word (Brr.'s "ton flottant").

In proto-Slavic reconstructions, in Lt, Ltv and Lv the syllabic intonation (Slavic and Baltic accents) are denoted according to the Slavistic vs. Baltistic tradition.

In transcribing Korean dialects I use superscript L, T and V (preceding the syllable) to designate those tones which are symbolized in St. AJ and SDM95 by capital letters L, T and V (without explaining the phonetic meaning of the symbols).

In transcribing Chinese I use the traditional numeration of the tones (subscript numbers ₁, ₂, ₃, ₄).

For unwritten languages with expiratory syllabic intonation (like Liv) I use $\bar{}$ (a highly placed macron) for the even intonation (Endz.'s "gedehnter Ton") (or leave the syllable without intonation sign), $\grave{}$ (a highly placed gravis) for the falling intonation (initially-strong and finally-weak syllables; Endz.'s "fallender Ton") and ' (after the vowel) for the stød ("Stoßton"). For written lgs. of this kind (Lt, Ltv) we use traditional accent symbols with traditional transliteration.

(7) ADDITIONAL SIGNS

(used in description and reconstruction of languages)

These signs should not necessarily be reproduced by scholars who quote my data. but have no technical possibility to reproduce the characters. If necessary, their meaning may be rendered by words of explanations.

1, 2, 3, 4 - radicals of S, B and Eg roots

$\leftrightarrow$ - morphological, semantic, or phonemic opposition (L *reges* pl. $\leftrightarrow$ *rex* sg., 'land' $\leftrightarrow$ 'sea', *d* $\leftrightarrow$ *t*); in semantic definitions: "opposite of, antonym of" (e.g., 'right' $\leftrightarrow$ 'left')

$\neg$ = and (for variants of roots and words); or (for alternative reconstructions)

$\approx$, $\pm$ = approximately (in semantic definitions and in phonetic reconstructions); $\approx$ before a reference means that the etymological or semantic interpretations in the quoted source are only partially shared by the present author

' - uncertainty brackets: 'a = a or similar. EM: []

! - uncertainty brackets: !a = a or nothing. EM: ()

< > - brackets for silent letters (in transliteration)

₁, ₂, ₃ - these indexes are used for reconstructed or ancient languages in order to distinguish between phonemes with unknown phonetic difference, e.g. OJ ö_1 and pJ *ö_1 = OJ ö , pJ *ö (= *ö).

- ÷ - cognate of
- * - sign of a non-existing word, form or a non-existing meaning (quoted by a scholar)
- *< - erroneous etymology
- *÷ - erroneous etymological comparison with ...; 'not here ...' or 'hardly cognate with ...'
- ⇔ - "contrary to the opinion of...", "compare otherwise"
- * - sign of reconstruction
- *° - a reconstruction based on one descendant language (or branch of a family) only
- *°° - a reconstruction based on one granddaughter-language only
- ** - a questionable reconstruction or a result of "internal reconstruction"
- * (after a word) - unattested forms (esp. quotation forms: nom. sg., inf., etc.) of a word (reconstructed from the attested forms of its paradigm)
- '↑' - the abovementioned meaning of the same N etymon (in cross-references)
- σ≡ - a semantic parallel
- ? - a questionable N etymology, or a questionable cognate
- ₂ - a N etymology based on two daughter-languages only
- ?₂ - a N etymology based on two daughter-languages only, with questionable representation in a third language family (or in two other language families)
- ?φ₂ - a N etymology based on two daughter-languages only, with phonetically uncertain representation in a third language family (or in two other language families)
- ?σ - a semantically doubtful connection
- ?φ - a phonetically doubtful connection
- ?σ,φ or ?φ,σ - a doubtful connection (for semantic and phonetic reasons)
- ??σ - a highly doubtful connection (for semantic reasons)
- ??φ - a highly doubtful connection (for phonetic reasons)
- ?μ - a morphologically doubtful connection (the derivation is not clear, the root structure is deviant, etc.)
- ι - a questionable reconstruction of a daughter-language, a questionable adduction of a lge. or a family of of lgs., or (before '...') a questionable semantic interpretation of a reconstructed or an attested word; 'the sign 'ι' before a language name means that the very existence of the form in question is dubious
- [ι] - A. Dolgopolsky's doubts about an opinion (semantic interpretation, etc.) of another author
- + = "adduces" (used in references to other scholars)

The arrows $\rightarrow$ and $\leftarrow$ in references or between abbreviations for authors or bibliographical sources ($A \rightarrow B$ or $B \leftarrow A$) mean that words\roots published (or registered, reconstructed) in a paper A (or by the scholar A) were later repeated (quoted) in a paper B (or by the author B). For instance, "IS I 224 $\rightarrow$ BmK 261-2" means that the etymology proposed in IS I 224 was later repeated in BmK 261-2; "{BK $\leftarrow$ Fr.}" = "{Biberstein-Kazimirsky after Freytag}".

(8) OTHER SIGNS

· - translation within a glossa or an ancient\medieval dictionary (e.g. Gk. [Hs.] ὀρούα· χορδή 'gut(s)', Pru [El.] alne· "Tyer" 'beast', i.e. Pru alne·, translated in Elbing's dictionary ($\approx$ 1400 C. E.) as Tyer 'beast'). If the translation in a glossa or in an ancient\medieval glossary is in Latin script, the quotation marks are " ", and the text of the translation is in the capital Helvetica script (A B C D...)

√ = "root". Q: "root"

✓ - consonantous verbal root (in the Hamito-Semitic languages)

✓ - consonantous scheme of a derived verbal stem (in the Hamito-Semitic languages. Q: root

✓✓ (or [) - biconsonantous nucleus of roots (in the HS languages)

- word juncture (used in phonetic formulas)

× - contamination (merger) of roots, stems, or words (**a** × **b** = 'a contaminated [merged] with **b**'). Q: "merged with"

† - obsolete word, obsolete semantic variant

~ - variant forms. Q: "variant"

ᄀ - dialectal variants. Q: ~ . Q "dialectal variant" or dialectal variants"

/ - apophonic and other morphological variants of a root\stem distributed according to their morphological role; on the meaning of the solidus (/) in the enumeration of languages and dialects see "Names of Languages, Dialects, Language Families & Subfamilies"

\ = "or", "and\or". Q.: /

↑ = high style. Q: "high style"

↓ = non-standard non-standard"

† = obsolete. Q.: "obsolete"

l - ideophonic root (including "nursery words" [Lallwörter]) Q.: "ideophonic"

o = an onomatopoeic word\root;

o₂ = secondary onomatopoeic associations;

'↑' = anaphoric sign "the above-mentioned meaning of the same word\morpheme"

⇓ = "see below"

⇒ = "see to the right" (referring to the following part of the same entry)

× = contamination (merger) of roots, stems, or words (**a** × **b** = 'a contaminated [merged] with b')

↔ - source of borrowing, borrowed to (**a** ↔ **b** = 'b borrowed from a')

← - borrowed from (**a** ← **b** = 'a borrowed from b')

↔ | ← - borrowed in one direction or another (**a** ↔ **b** or **a** ← **b**)

⇨ - source of derivation (**a** ⇨ **b** = 'b derived from a')

⇤ - derived from (**a** ⇤ **b** = 'a derived from b')

→ - a semantic change to ...

← - a semantic change from ... (on the meaning of → and ← in bibliographical references or between names of scholars see above [end of the preceding paragraph])

→ μ - a morphological change to ...

← μ - a morphological change from ...

≡σ - a semantic parallel

|| - bars between primary families of languages (Hamito-Semitic, Kartvelian, IE, Uralic, Altaic, Dravidian, Elamic)

||, || - bars between secondary families (Anatolian IE, Narrow IE, Semitic, Egyptian, Cushitic, Chadic, Finno-Ugrian, Samoyed, Yukagir, Turkic, Mongolian, Tungusian, Korean)

||| - bars between branches of families (e.g. Germanic, Balto-Slavic, East Cushitic, Central Chadic, Finno-Permian, Ugrian)

| (and \) - bar between subbranches (e.g., Slavic [within Balto-Slavic], Iranian [within Indo-Iranian], Baltic Finnic, Ob-Ugrian, Bole-Tangale)

] - bar between etymological entries of different words of the same root\morpheme or between different variants of a root (reconstructed within a branch of a family), as well as between different semantic variants of the same root (within a primary or secondary family)

] - bars between etymological entries of different words of the same root\morpheme (reconstructed within a secondary family) or between secondary etymological entries (derivatives, compounds) within an entry denoted by |||, as well as between different roots belonging to the same secondary family and going back to the same N etymon

||| or || - bars between etymological entries of different words\stems of the same root\morpheme or between different roots going back to the same N etymon (reconstructed within a primary family)

| - bar between etymological variants of the same N root (within a primary family)

||| - bars between reconstructions of different pN words or their variants within one N etymological entry

| before a D reconstruction means "a reconstruction distinguishing between voiceless and voiced cnss. (GSt.'s theory and IS's ideas on voiced geminates)"

¶ - sign preceding bibliographical and other notes referring to a secondary family

¶¶ - sign preceding bibliographical and other notes referring to a primary family

◇ - sign preceding bibliographical and other notes referring to a Nostratic etymon

◇◇ - sign preceding bibliographical notes referring to impressionistic comparisons which are not based on classical comparativistic methods (historical phonology, regular sound changes, etc.).

≠ - sign preceding bibliographical reference to alternative etymological interpretations (not shared by the present author); sign 'not related to' (e.g. T *arka-n ≠ M *aru) and 'to be distinguished from' (e.g. OI ✓ ⊆ ū - 'grant, bestow' ≠ ✓ ⊆ ū - 'set in motion').

≠φ = untenable for phonetic reasons

≠σ = untenable for semantic reasons

≈ - sign preceding bibliographical reference to etymological interpretations that are only partially shared by the present author; (in semantic definitions and in transcription) "approximately"

{ } - brackets for the source of information (author or paper, indicated by means of abbreviations - see *Bibliography*)

⌈ (preceding the abbreviated name of the bibliographical source, within {}-brackets) means "in X's notation" (e.g. {⌈Bz}, {⌈IS}, {⌈SDM94}

σμ (preceding the abbreviated name of the quoted author) means that his semantic interpretation has been reformulated. Q: "reformulated by Dolgopolsky)"

‡ (preceding the abbreviated name of the source) means "according to X's theory / hypothesis" (e.g. {‡SDM94}, {‡Hel.}, {‡Rsl.}). Q: "according to X's theory / hypothesis"

∂ (preceding the abbreviated name of the source) means "according to X with A. Dolgopolsky's notation" (e.g. {∂ADb.} = "quoted after ADb., but in AD's notation"). Q: "according to X with A. Dolgopolsky's notation"

{A ← B} - sign indicating that the author A quoted data recorded by B

{A ← ?} - sign indicating that we quote a paper by A, but the ultimate source of the information (scholar who recorded the word) is unknown

∈ = 'a kind of'; used in semantic definitions if the exact specific meaning of the word\stem is unknown, e.g. '∈ plant' means that we know that the word denotes a plant but we do not know which one,

'ē to eat' means that this is a verb denoting some kind of eating. Q: "a kind of"

÷ = 'akin to', 'cognate with'. Q: "'akin to" or "cognate with"

÷÷ = 'cognate with (families\macrofamilies outside Nostratic)'

+ stands between parts of a compound verb

+ after a root (Ari dīf+ 'steal') means that the root is used with sxs.

+ stands between semantic varieties of one descendant word, each one having its own etymology, e.g. D *mut- vi. 'end, terminate, be completed' < N *muda 'to finish' + D *mut- 'die' < N *mut∇ ≈ 'go away (?)', die'.

IV. Transliteration of Coptic Letters

ⲁ a, ⲃ b, Ⲅ g, Ⲇ d, Ⲉ e, Ⲋ z, Ⲍ ē, Ⲏ t^h, Ⲑ i, Ⲓ k, Ⲕ l, Ⲗ m, Ⲙ n, Ⲛ x, Ⲝ o, Ⲟ y u, Ⲡ p, Ⲣ r, Ⲥ s, ⲧ t, ⲩ ω, ⲫ p^h, ⲭ k^h, ⲯ ps, ⲱ o, ⲳ š, ⲵ f, ⲷ x, ⲹ (graphic variant of the prec. letter) x, ⲻ x₂ (used in Cpt A only), ⲽ x₃ (used on Cpt P), ⲿ h, Ⲿ 3 (= Cpt B [š], Cpt Sd/A/F [š], = Cpt {θLpr.} [č, č]), ⲿ c (= Cpt B [č^h], Cpt Sd/A/F [č], Cpt {θLpr.} [k^y]), ⲿ ti, macron over the letter = a (e.g. Ⲏ̄ an).

Quotable equivalents (if my transliteration characters cannot be reproduced): ⲁ a, ⲃ b, Ⲅ g, Ⲇ d, Ⲉ e, Ⲋ z, Ⲍ ē, Ⲏ t^h, Ⲑ i, Ⲓ k, Ⲕ l, Ⲗ m, Ⲙ n, Ⲛ x, Ⲝ o, Ⲟ y u, Ⲡ p, Ⲣ r, Ⲥ s, ⲧ t, ⲩ ω, ⲫ p^h, ⲭ k^h, ⲯ ps, ⲱ o, ⲳ š, ⲵ f, ⲷ x, ⲹ (graphic variant of the prec. letter) x, ⲻ x₂ (used in Cpt A only), ⲽ x₃ (used on Cpt P), ⲿ h, Ⲿ 3 (= Cpt B [š], Cpt Sd/A/F [š], = Cpt {θLpr.} [č, č]), ⲿ c (= Cpt B [č^h], Cpt Sd/A/F [č], Cpt {θLpr.} [k^y]), ⲿ ti, macron over the letter = a (e.g. Ⲏ̄ an).

V. Armenian letters (arranged according to the alphabetical order of the Roman alphabet)

ա a, բ b, ճ c, գ c^h, զ č, ի č^h, դ d, ե e, է ê, լ e w, ռ a, փ f, զ g, հ h, ի i, կ k, լ k^h, լ l, ղ ʎ, մ m, ն n, ո o, օ ô, պ p, փ p^h, ռ r, ռ r̄, ս s, շ š, տ t, ք t^h, ռ u, վ v, լ w, խ x, զ y, զ z, ժ ž, ճ ʒ, զ ʒ

Quotable equivalents (if my transcription characters cannot be reproduced): ω a, ρ b, δ c, g c^h, α c₃, ζ c₃^h, η d, ϵ e, ϵ ê, λ e^w, ρ e₃, Φ f, q g, h h, i i, k k, p k^h, l l, η l₁₈, m m, n n, no , $o\hat{o}$, ω p, ψ p^h, r r, n rr, u s, z s₃, ω t, ρ t^h, n u, ψ v, λ w, μ x, y y, q z, δ z₃, $\acute{\alpha}$ 3, ϱ 3₃

RECOMMENDED QUOTING EQUIVALENTS OF THE TRANSCRIPTION

When quoting data of this dictionary, scholars may find it hard to render the non-standard transcription signs found here. Hence we propose two systems of equivalents of my signs:

A. Some equivalents of the my characters and signs (available in the IPA, SIL, and other commonly used transcription fonts, in the Orientalistic transcription, etc.):

Consonants:	$\beta = \text{ʔ}$	$\zeta = \text{ʕ}$	$b = \text{b}$, $'b$	$c = \text{c}$	$\check{c} = \text{č}$	$\dot{c} = \text{č}'$	$\hat{c}$
$g = \text{G}$	$\gamma = \text{g}$	$\hat{\gamma} = \text{g}^l$	$h = \text{h}$	$\dot{h} = \text{y}$	$j = \text{d}$	$\dot{j} = \text{'d}$	
$k = \text{k}'$	$\dot{l} = \text{l}$	$\dot{q} = \text{q}'$	$\lambda = \text{ɖ}$	$r = \text{r}$	$\eta = \text{n}$	$\dot{\eta} = \text{n}'$	ρ
$q = \text{q}'$	$r = \text{r}$	$\underline{r} = \text{r}$	$\underline{r} = \text{r}$	$\dot{r} = \text{r}'$	$\underline{s} = \text{s}$	$\dot{t} = \text{t}'$	
$\dot{t} = \text{t}$	$\theta = \text{θ}$	$\zeta = \text{z}$	$\delta = \text{ʔ}$ (Arabistic $\dot{d}$)	$\dot{z} = \text{z}$			

Vowels: $\beta = \text{ʌ}$ $\alpha_1 = \text{3}'$, $\dot{t} = \text{ĩ}$, $t = \text{ü}$

Diacritics with consonants: $\dot{t} = \text{'}$ ($\dot{t} = \text{t}'$); $\dot{s} = \text{š}$; $\dot{z} = \text{ž}$

Tones: complex tones of long vowels may be denoted by two vowels with the signs of the respective tone: phases, e.g. $\hat{a} = \text{áá}$, $\acute{a} = \text{á'á}$, $\check{a} = \text{àá}$.

Uncertainty signs: The uncertainty brackets may be either spelled out (e.g. $*^lka\dot{l}_a\dot{b}$ → $*^lkalab$ - or $*^lkalb$ -, $*\hat{g}_l^h\dot{e}r$ → $*\hat{g}^h\dot{e}r$ -), or replaced by commonly used brackets: $\dot{a} \dot{b}$ → $()$ (e.g. $*^lka\dot{l}_a\dot{b}$ → $*^lkal(a)b$ -, $*\hat{g}_l^h\dot{e}r$ → $*\hat{g}^h(e)r$ -), $\dot{p}$ → $[]$ (e.g. $*\hat{z}a\dot{p}$ → $*\hat{z}a[p]$). The sign $\nabla \rightarrow \psi$; æ (in reconstructions) → ä|e ; $\dot{\gamma}$ → $\psi|G$; $\dot{h}$ → $\dot{h}|\chi$; $\dot{x}$ → $a|U$.

B. Those scholars who cannot use the characters of IPA, SIL, etc., are advised to use my system of quotable equivalents for the characters used in this book (see above § 8, parts I, II, and III).

All this refers to transcription, rather than to transliteration or reproducing the national (Roman-based) script. The transliteration and the national Roman spelling are (and should be) quoted in their traditional form.

LIST OF THE RECOMMENDED QUOTING EQUIVALENTS OF THE TRANSCRIPTION

CONSONANTS AND GLIDES, ELEMENTS OF CONSONANTS

Q: ' = ʔ - glottal stop; (in pIE) ʔ, a "weak" (yielding zero in Hittite) laryngeal, lost in zero-grade of apophony (unlike all other laryngeals, that yield NaIE *ə in the apophonic zero-grade)

Q: '₀ = ∅, voiceless zero-consonant (short absence of any sound) (preceding a consonant in some Lp dialects)

Q: '₁ₐ = ʔ (in reconstructions) (cover sign for ʔ|h)

Q: '₂ = ʕ, voiced epiglottal approximant (Arabic ع)

Q: '₂" = ʕ̥, glottalized epiglottal consonant

Q: '₂ₐ = ʕ, unspecified voiced laryngeal (ʕ or ʕ̥) (cover sign)

Q: '₃ or (for Eg) ȷ = ʲ, palatalized glottal stop; (in pIE and pNaIE reconstructions) ʰ (in pIE and pNaIE reconstructions), the prosodic feature (breathed voice, some kind of word-initial devoicing?) that brought about Gk prosthetic vowels, transformation of IE *w- and *y- into Greek h- (cf. Introduction, § 2.2.6)

Q: '₆ = ʰ, weak glottal stop, sub-phonemic glottal stop, glottal stop as a feature of an adjacent phoneme

Q: b" = b', consonant described as "voiced ejective b"

Q: "b = ɓ (= ʙ), glottalized injective or preglottalized b

Q: b₉ = β (= ɸ), fricative b

Q: c = ʦ, voiceless hissing affricate (= ʦ̥), like German z

Q: c₂ = ʃ, voiceless palatal (or palatalized) sibilant affricate (like Polish ʃ, Tofalar palatal ʃ', ʃ)

Q: c₃ = ʧ, voiceless hushing affricate (like English ʧ h)

Q: c₄ = ʈ, voiceless lateral affricate

Q: c₇ = ʈ (in proto-Kartvelian and Jurchen), postalveolar c = K {K, FS} c₁ and Mudrak's Jurchen ʈ

Q: $c_{10} = \text{ç}$, voiceless palatal stop (like Hungarian $\text{t}\text{ç}$)

Q: $c_{11} = \text{č}$, voiceless lingual affricate (without phonemic distinction between č , č̣ , č̌ and č̂) or a voiceless palatal or sibilant consonant (without phonemic distinction between affricates and ç or between sibilant affricates and pure [fricative] sibilants)

Q: c'' , $c_5 = \text{c̣}$, glottalized (ejective) c

Q: $c''_{1-4} = \text{č̣}$, glottalized lingual affricate č (without phonemic distinction between č , č̣ , č̌ and č̂)

Q: $c''_2 = \text{č̌}$, ejective palatal (or palatalized) sibilant affricate

Q: $c''_3 = \text{č̣}$, ejective hushing affricate

Q: $c''_4 = \text{č̂}$, ejective lateral affricate

Q: $c''_7 = \text{č̣}$ (in proto-Kartvelian), postalveolar $\text{č} = \text{K} \{ \text{K}, \text{FS} \} \text{c}_1$

Q: $\text{C} = \text{C}$, cover sign for an unspecified affricate

Q: d_7 (or d_r of the IPA notation) = ḍ , postalveolar (cacuminal or retroflex) d

Q: $d_9 = \text{ð}$ (= d̥), voiced fricative dental consonant (English th in this) or dental spirant (in Martnet's terminology) (Spanish d in rada)

Q: $d_{15} = \text{ḍ}$, alveolar d (in Dravidian) (= ḍ in Indological transcription)

Q: $d'' = \text{d}'$, consonant described as "voiced ejective d "

Q: $''\text{d} = \text{ḍ}$ (= $\text{ḍ}'$), injective glottalized or preglottalized d

Q: $d''_9, d_{9+12} = \text{ð̣}$, uvularized ("emphatic") ð , like Arabic ظ

Q: $g_2 = \text{g}$, voiced uvular stop (incl. Mlt {Drs.} g)

Q: $g_{2-3} = \text{Γ}$, unspecified voiced uvular cns. ($\text{ʁ}|\text{g}$)

Q: $g_3 = \text{ʁ}$, voiced uvular fricative or spirant (like Arabic ع). This sign is also used for a phoneme without opposition $\text{ʁ} \leftrightarrow \text{ɣ}$ (as in pOUg and pOs)

Q: $g_{3+9} = \text{ʁ̣}$, an emphatic uvular fricative consonant (typical of Berber)

Q: $g_{3+14} = \text{ʁ̣}$ (superscript), a uvular spirant (incl. an emphatic one) if it is reduced almost to zero (as in some subdialects of Rif Berber)

Q: $g_4 = \text{ɣ̌}$, voiced postpalatal lateral (approximant or fricative) (= {KD} Kms л).

Q: $g_6 = \text{IE}, \text{NaIE } \text{g̃}$

Q: $g_9 = \text{ɣ}$, voiced velar fricative\spirant (fricative\spirant g), like in Spanish trigo or New Greek γ

Q: $g_{14} = \text{ɣ̣}$ (superscript), a voiced velar spirant if it is reduced almost to zero (as in some subdialects of Vogul)

Q: $g^h_6 = \text{IE}, \text{NaIE } \text{g̃}^h$

Q: $g'' = g'$, consonant described as "voiced ejective g "

Q: $''g = \underset{\cdot}{g}$, injective glottalized or preglottalized g

Q: g''_3 (or g_{3+12}) = ɣ , an emphatic uvular fricative consonant (typical of Berber)

Q: $h = (\text{IE}) \text{h}$, "weak" (yielding zero in Hittite) a -colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s $*A_2$) (pIE $*eh > \text{NaIE } *\bar{a}$)

Q: $h_2 = \text{ħ}$, voiceless epiglottal fricative (like Arabic ح ; = ħ of the Orientalistic Transcription)

Q: h_6 (or hy) = (in IE) h̥ , "weak" (yielding zero in Hittite) e -colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s $*E_1$) (pIE $*eh̥ > \text{NaIE } *\bar{e}$)

Q: $h_{12} = \text{ḥ}$, emphaticized (uvularized) h (as in the southern dialects of Twareg); $\neq \text{ḥ} [\chi]$ of the Orientalistic transcription!

Q: $h_{14} = \text{h̥}$, fricative laryngeal onset that is added before vowels in the absolute initial position (in Dsn)

Q: $h_{16} = \text{ḥ}$, voiced h

Q: $h_{17} = \text{h}$, "allgemeiner Mundgeräsch\Geräuschlaut" {Lagerkrantz}, e.g. in Lp

Q: $h_{18} = \text{ɥ}$, preconsonantous voiceless vowel glide (as in Lappish) and postconsonantous voiceless ultra-short vowel (as in Nenets); the same sign is used when the final part of the preceding vowel is voiceless (as in Lp L, as described by Wiklund: $\text{ɥ} = \text{Wiklund's } \text{ɥ}$); $\approx \text{ɥ}$

Q: $h^{\omega} = (\text{in IE}) \text{h}^{\omega}$, "weak" (yielding zero in Hittite) o -colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s $*A_1^{\omega}$) (pIE $*eh^{\omega} > \text{NaIE } *\bar{o}$)

Q: $h^{\omega} = (\text{in IE}) \text{h}_X$, a cover sign for a "weak" (lost in Hittite) laryngeal of unknown colouring ($\approx$ Pv.'s $*H_2$)

Q: $H = H$, cover sign for h|g|q (all laryngeal consonants, as well as uvular g and q); (in IE) H , a cover sign for an unspecified laryngeal ($\text{h}_X|X$) ($\approx$ Pv.'s $*H$)

Q: $H|w|y = \text{ɥ}$, cover sign for h|w|y

Q: $H_2 = H$, cover sign: unspecified laryngeal (ɥ|h|ɣ|ḥ|χ|ʁ)

Q: $H_3 = H_1$, over sign for "weak" laryngeals (ɥ|ɣ|ḥ)

Q: $H_4 = H_2$, cover sign for "weak" laryngeals, including h (ɥ|ɣ|ḥ|h)

Q: H_6 (or Hy) = h̥ , a cover sign for h̥|ḥ .

Q: $H^a = (\text{in pIE}) H$, a cover sign for h|ɣ , H^o H^o

Q: $H^{\omega} = (\text{in pIE}) H^{\omega}$, a cover sign for $\text{h}^{\omega}|X$ h^{ω} .

Q: $j = j$, voiced palatal fricative (like the initial consonant in French *hier* [$j\bar{e}r_1$]). In pSl and pGmc reconstructions (in accordance with the tradition) j is used for the palatal approximant (instead of y)

Q: $j_2 = j$, voiced palatal stop (like Hungarian dj)

Q: $^nj_2 = j$, injective glottalized or preglottalized j

Q: k'' and $k_5 = k$, ejective k

Q: $k_6 =$ (in IE, NaIE) $\hat{k}$

Q: $l_{1,7} = N \bar{l}$, cover sign for $l|l$.

Q: $l_2 [= (IBA) \text{ } \text{ }] = \acute{l}$, palatal (or palatalized) l , like Italian *gli* in *voglio*

Q: $l_{2a} = \lambda$, a special type of palatal l (different from $\acute{l}$), as in U and FU, where $^*\lambda$ stands for the traditional (FUV) $^*\delta'$ - (in the word-initial position)

Q: $l_7 = l$, postalveolar (cacuminal or retroflex) l

Q: $l_{17} = \text{ } \text{ }$, voiceless l

Q: $l_{17+7} = \text{ } \text{ }$, voiceless l

Q: $l_{18} = \text{ } \text{ }$, velarized l (like in Russian л)

Q: $L = L$, unspecified lateral sonorant (cover sign)

Q: $m_2 = \underline{m}$, voiced bilabial consonant with neutralization of the feature of nasality (with allophones $[m]$ and $[b]$), as in pT

Q: $n_2 = \acute{n}$, palatal (or palatalized) n .

Q: $n_7 = \grave{n} (= \text{ } \text{ })$, postalveolar (cacuminal or retroflex) n

Q: $n_8 = \eta$, velar or uvular nasal consonant (like ng in English *long*)

Q: $n_{14} = \nu$, Old Telugu *ardhānusvāra* (a nasal consonant [word-final n , preconsonantous N] that is optionally lost in certain environments, e.g. *kalavgu = kalavngu ~ kalagu* 'he disturbed')

Q: $n_{15} = \text{ } \text{ }$, alveolar n (like Tamil ṇ)

Q: $n_x = N$, nasal consonant with phonologically neutralized place of articulation (always homorganic with the following consonant)

Q: $N = N$, unspecified nasal consonant (other than *m) (cover sign)

Q: $p'' = \text{ } \text{ }$, ejective p

Q: $p_9 = \varphi (= \text{ } \text{ })$, voiceless fricative bilabial consonant (bilabial f)

Q: $P = P$, unspecified labial stop (cover sign)

Q: $q = q$, voiceless uvular stop (like Arabic ق)

Q: q'' (or q_5) = $\text{ } \text{ }$, ejective uvular stop

Q: $Q = Q$ (cover sign for $q|q$)

Q: $r_1 = \bar{r}$, long r (incl. Armenian **ռ** [long trilled r])

Q: $r_2 = \underline{r}$, trilled r (with phonemic opposition to r)

Q: $r_3 = \acute{r}$, palatalized (or palatal) vibrant

Q: $r_4 = \check{r}$, obstruent r (like Czech $\check{r}$)

Q: $r_5 = \text{ɾ}$, a consonant (flap or tap) that is intermediate between r and l (Loubignac's $\check{r}$ in ZAS), or a phoneme without phonemic distinction between r and l (as in proto-Agaw)

Q: $r_6 = \text{ɽ}$ ($= \text{ɽ}$), postalveolar (retroflex) r (Dravidianistic ɽ $\sim$ ɽ)

Q: $r_{15} = \text{ɽ}$, alveolar trill (in contrast to post-dental); $\text{ɽ} = \text{ɽ}$ of Dravidianist notation

Q: $r_{17} = \text{R}$, voiceless r (like Moksha Mordvin $\text{p} \times$)

Q: $r_{18} = \text{R}$, voiceless alveolar trill (like Konda {DED} R)

Q: $r_{19} (= \{IBA\} \text{ɾ}) = \text{ɾ}$, cerebral flap or tap (like Spanish r in *carra*, or like Hausa r in *sarki*)

Q: $r_{20} = \text{ɾ}$, uvular flap or tap

Q: $r_{21} = \text{ɽ}$, uvular trill (like German r)

Q: $r_{22} = \text{R}$, Old Scandinavian (presumably palatalized) kind of $r < *s$

Q: $\text{R} = \text{R}$, cover sign for $r|\acute{r}$

Q: $s = s$, denoting both the apico-alveolar s (as in French, Russian, and most other European lgs.) and the postalveolar s (as in Spanish, New Greek, Finnish, and Estonian). The difference between both of them has proved to be irrelevant in Nostratic studies (so far)

Q: $s_2 = \acute{s}$ - palatal (or palatalized) s (e.g. like Polish $\acute{s}$)

Q: $s_3 = \check{s}$ - voiceless hushing sibilant (like English s in *sh*)

Q: $s_{3+9} = \check{s}$ (in proto-Semitic) - weak $*\check{s}$ ($> \check{s}$ in Ak, but h , $ʔ$ and zero in most WS lgs.)

Q: $s_4 = \hat{s}$ - voiceless lateral consonant

Q: $s_7 = \text{ɽ}$ - postalveolar (cacuminal or retroflex) s

Q: $s_{7a} = \text{ɽ}$ (in proto-Kartvelian) ($= \{K, FS\} *s_1$) ($>$ Georgian s , Megrelian, Laz, Svan $\check{s}$)

Q: $s_{7a+9} = \text{ɽ}$ (in proto-Kartvelian) $= \{K\} *(s_1)$ ($>$ Svan $\check{s}$, zero in Georgian and Zan)

Q: $s_9 = \text{ɽ}$ (in proto-Karvelian) - weak $*s$ ($>$ Georgian s , Megrelian and Laz zero)

Q: s_{12} (or a less specific notation: s'') $= \text{ɽ}$ - uvularized ("emphatic") s , like Arabic **ص**

Q: $s_{19} = \underline{s}$ - apico-alveolar s with flattened body of the tongue (like Toda $\underline{s}$ in BE's transcription of Dravidian)

Q: $s_{20} = \dot{s}$ - infralabialized voiceless domal infradental sibilant (as in Twi and Jibbali; Johnstone's $\tilde{s}$)

Q: $s_{21} = \mathbb{U}$ - voiceless palatal fricative (= $\check{\chi}$, $\check{\chi}$ of Solon [transcription of Poppe, SSTMJ & Ivanovskij], Kildin Lappish j [in the new East Lappish alphabet of 1982] and Moksha Mordvinian $\check{\chi}$)

Q: $S = \mathbb{S}$, unspecified voiceless sibilant (or lateral obstruent) (s , $\acute{s}$, $\check{s}$, $\hat{s}$, $K \hat{s}$) (cover sign)

Q: t'' (or t_5) = $\dot{t}$ - ejective t

Q: t''_9 (or t_{5+9}) = $\dot{t}$ - ejective dental (or interdental) fricative

Q: $t_7 = \dot{t}$ - postalveolar (cacuminal or retroflex) t . Q: t_7 (= [IBA] $\dot{t}$)

Q: $t_9 = \theta$ (= $\dot{t}$) - voiceless dental (or interdental) fricative (like English th in $thin$)

Q: t_{12} (or a less specific notation: t'') = $\dot{t}$ - uvularized ("emphatic") t , like Arabic ط

Q: $t_{15} = \underline{t}$ - alveolar t (in Dravidian lgs.) (= $\underline{t}$ of the Indological transcription)

Q: $\overline{T} = \overline{T}$, unspecified dental stop (cover sign); (in IE and NaIE) $\overline{T}$, an archiphoneme resulting from neutralization of the opposition $*-d^h \leftrightarrow *-d \leftrightarrow *-t$

Q: $\omega = \omega$ - labial approximant; IE and NaIE $*u$ as a glide of diphthongs instead of the traditional $*u$

Q: $\omega_2 = \text{u}$, labial glide of a diphthongoid (e.g. $n^u o s$ $HO C$ in Russian)

Q: x (or x_1) = x (= $\underline{k}$) - voiceless velar fricative (like Russian x)

Q: x (in IE) = x , "strong" (yielding h , hh in Hittite) a -colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s $*A_1$) (pIE $*e x >$ NaIE $*\bar{a}$).

Q: $x_3 = \chi$ - voiceless uvular fricative (like Spanish j and Arabic ح) = $\dot{h}$ of the Orientalistic Transcription

Q: x_6 (or x^y) = (in IE) $\hat{x}$, "strong" (yielding h , hh in Hittite) e -colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s $*E_2$) (pIE $*e \hat{x} >$ NaIE $*\bar{e}$)

Q: $x_{14} = \text{x}$, a weak x -sound (like $\theta i f r i \text{x} \theta$ in Izn {Rn.})

Q: x^ω (in IE) x^ω , "strong" (yielding h , hh in Hittite) o -colouring laryngeal ($\approx$ Pv.'s $*A_2^\omega$) (pIE $*e x^\omega >$ NaIE $*\bar{o}$)

Q: $\text{X} = \text{X}$, a cover sign for $x|\hat{x}|x^\omega$, i.e. a cover sign for a "strong" (yielding h , hh in Hittite) laryngeal of unknown colouring ($\approx$ Pv.'s $*H_1$)

Q: $\text{X}_2 = \text{X}$, i.e. $\chi|\Psi$ (cover sign)

Q: $\text{y} = \text{y}$, palatal approximant (like y in English yes); IE and NaIE $^*\text{j}$ as a glide of diphthongs instead of the traditional $^*\text{i}$

Q: $\text{y}_2 = \text{i}$, palatal glide of a diphthongoid

Q: $\text{z} = \text{z}$ - voiced hissing sibilant. Denotes both the apico-alveolar z (as in French, Russian, and most other European lgs.) and the postalveolar z (as in New Greek). The difference between both of them has proved to be irrelevant in Nostratic studies (so far)

Q: $\text{z}_2 = \text{z}'$ - voiced palatalized sibilant (like Polish z')

Q: $\text{z}_3 = \text{z}''$ - voiced hushing sibilant (like French j)

Q: $\text{z}_4 = \text{z}^\wedge$ - voiced lateral fricative

Q: z_{4+12} ($= \text{d}_{4+9+12} = \text{d}''_{4+9}$) = $\text{z}^\wedge$ - lateralized uvularized ("emphatic") z , like 8th cent. Arabic ض

Q: z_{12} (or a less specific notation: z'') = $\text{z}^\wedge$ - uvularized ("emphatic") z , like in Berber (z of the Orientalistic Transcription)

Q: $\text{z}_{22} = \text{z}^\sim$ - voiced hushing fricative with a broad slit (as in Zng: {TC} "fricative sonore avec un faible chuintement", = {TC} $\bar{\text{z}}$)

Q: $\text{Z} = \text{Z}$, nspecified voiced sibilant (cover sign)

Q: $\text{3} = \text{3}$ - voiced hissing affricate ($= \text{d}\bar{\text{z}}$)

Q: $\text{3}_2 = \text{3}'$ - voiced palatal (or palatalized) affricate (like Polish $\text{d}\bar{\text{z}}'$)

Q: $\text{3}_3 = \text{3}''$ - voiced hushing affricate (like English j)

Q: $\text{3}_4 = \text{3}^\wedge$ - voiced lateral affricate

Q: $\text{3}_7 = \text{3}^\sim$ (in proto-Kartvelian and possibly in Jurchen) = Klimov's 3_1 and Mudrak's Jurchen $\text{3}^\sim$

Q: $\text{3}_{11} = \text{3}^\sim$ - voiced lingual affricate (without phonemic distinction between 3 , $\text{3}'$, $\text{3}''$ and $\text{3}^\wedge$) or a voiced palatal or sibilant consonant (without phonemic distinction between affricates and j or between sibilant affricates and pure [fricative] sibilants)

Q: $\text{3}_x = \text{3}$ = unspecified voiced affricate (cover sign)

Q: $\text{8} = \text{8}$, i.e. $\text{w}|\text{y}$ (cover sign)

Q: cns. (n formulas we use C as a general sign for consonant) = $\perp$ (in reconstructions), cover sign for an unspecified consonant

Q: J after a cns. letter: $\text{bJ} = \text{b}^\text{J}$ (e.g. b^J) unreleased stop (stop without explosion, as in Vietnamese and Ndam)

Q: () (in transliteration) = LJ - for transliterated letters that are not pronounced (e.g. Sr $\text{L}^\text{P}\text{J}\text{n}\bar{\text{a}}\text{s}$ with a "deaf" initial P)

Q: ' after letters for voiceless consonants = ' ($\text{\$}$, $\text{\text{t}}$) - glottalization

Q: " after letters for sonorant consonants (y , w , n) = ' over letters for sonorant consonants (y' , w' , n') denoting a glottal stop that is simultaneous with the sonorant

Q: " before letters for voiced consonants = ̣ (ḅ , ḍ) - preglottalization

Q: " before letters for laryngeal consonants ('r , 'h) - preglottalization

Q: " before letters for voiceless consonants ('p , 't) - injective glottalization (as in Lp Δ)

Q: "3 after consonant letters (t''_3 , k''_3 , p''_3) = ' (to the right of the letter: t' , k' , p') - fortis

Q: "4 after consonant letters (t''_4 , k''_4 , p''_4) = [1] ' (to the right of the letter: t' , k' , p') - lenis, lax; [2] in Azm ' (Q: "4) denotes lax sonorants ("relâchées") m' , n' , $\text{ŋ}'$ = Q: m''_4 , n''_4 , n''_{4+8} ; [3] = ̣ (e.g. p̣ , ṭ) - lax consonants ($\text{pT}^* - \text{p̣} - > -\text{p} - \sim -\text{b} -$ in daughter lgs.)

Q: "5a after consonant letters = ̤ (after the letter) - half-voiced. EM: h (after the letter)

Q: "5b after consonant letters = ̥ (after the letter: b̥ , g̥ , d̥ , j̥ , z̥ , r̥ , l̥ , m̥ , n̥ , ŋ̥) - devoiced or half-voiced = FUT small caps. EM: h (after the letter)

Q: "5c after consonant letters = ̦ (after the letter: r̦ , l̦) - devoiced final part of the consonant (as in Nen F). EM: h (after the letter)

Q: "5d preceding consonant letters = ̧ (preceding the letter) - voiceless consonants with a voiced or half-voiced initial part (as in some dialects of Lp)

Q: "13 after consonant letters (l''_{13} , n''_{13} , m''_{13}) = ̨ - syllabic consonant (l̨ , n̨ , m̨ , etc.)

Q: "14 after consonant letters = ̩ over the consonant letter - weak consonant (intermediate between the consonant and zero), e.g. w̩ , y̩ = w , y with weak approximation

Q: "15 after a consonant letter = ̪ , ̫ over the consonant letter - marling long consonant, including the so-called "long consonants" in Korean and the Nakh-Daghestanian lgs.

Q: "16 after a consonant letter = ̬ (under the letter) - plosive consonant (stop): ḥ̬ (plosive ḥ), ɣ̬ , f̬ , v̬

Q: O1 or +O1 together with preceding letters for consonants = superscript consonant letters (e.g. Q x_{O1} = $\text{x}^{\text{̥}}$, Q $\text{t}_{9+\text{O1}}$ = $\text{t}^{\text{̥}}$)

Q: O2 or +O2 together with preceding letters for consonants = subscript consonant letters denoting very weak consonants (e.g. Lp Kld $\text{v}_{\text{ualla}}\text{a}\text{ḡ}$ = Q $\text{v}_{\text{O2}}\text{walla}_{\text{ḡ}+\text{O2}}$)

Q: 2a, +2a after cns. letters = ^y (after the letter: k^y, g^y, χ^y) - palatalization.

Q: 2b, +2b after cns. letters = [˘], [˙] (over the letter) or [˙] (after the letter) - weak palatalization (e_h-palatalization). Q: 2b, +2b after cns. letters

Q: 7, +7 after cns. letters = [˘] (ṣ̌, ṇ̣, etc.) = _˘ (ʂ̣, ʐ̣, etc.) - postalveolar or retroflex consonants. Q: [˘] (over the letter)

Q: 9a (or +9a) after consonant letters = _˘ (under the letter: ḅ, ḍ, g̣, ḳ, p̣, ṭ, q̣) - fricativity resulting from lenition (fricative variants of phonemes or morphophonemes, as in Hebrew, Aramaic and Berber)

Q: 9b (or +9b) after consonant letters = _˘ under letters for fricatives (β̣, δ̣, ʁ̣, ṿ, ḥ) - lax fricativity (*consonnes spirantes* of Mart. and TBC, such as Sp intervocalic ḅ, ḍ, g̣ = β̣, δ̣, ʁ̣). Lax fricativity resulting from lenition may be also denoted as above (with a dot under letters for stops: ḅ, ḍ, g̣, ḳ, p̣, ṭ, q̣) if no phonological opposition (ḅ ↔ β̣, etc.) is involved or known

Q: 11 after the letters ʈ and ʑ = [˙] over letters ʈ and ʑ that is used to denote lingual affricates without phonemic distinction between hissing, hushing, and palatal: ʑ̣ for a voiced affricate, ʈ̣ for a voiceless affricate, as well as for a palatal or sibilant consonant (without phonemic distinction between affricates and ʃ or between sibilant affricates and pure [fricative] sibilants, as well as for an affricate without phonemic distinction between voiced and voiceless)

Q: 12 and +12 after consonant letters (ḍ₁₂, ẓ₁₂, ṭ'₁₂, q̣'₁₂, ḍ₁₂, ḍ₉₊₁₂) = _˘ (ɖ̣, ʒ̣, ʈ̣) - uvularization ("emphasis", as in Arabic and Berber)

Q: 15 after cns. letters = _˘ (ṭ̣, ḍ̣, ṇ̣) - alveolar (in contrast with dental or post-dental) consonant; ṭ̣, ḍ̣, ṇ̣ = ṭ̣, ḍ̣, ṇ̣ of the Dravidianist notation.

Q: 23 or +23 after consonant letters = [˙] (after the letter) - affricatized or half-affricatized stop (k[˙] = affricate ḳʰ, t[˙] = a half-affricatized ṭ [intermediate between ṭ and ṭ̣, as Russian т̣], e.g. Q: k₂₃ = k[˙], Q: t₂₊₂₃ = t[˙])

Q: 24 after consonant letters = [˙] (preceding the letter) - slightly affricatized fricative consonant (with a weak initial plosive articulation): [˙]ʁ = very weak k + ʁ = Q: k₂₄

Q: 25, +25: [1]: after consonant letters = [˙] or _˘ with dental cns. letters (t[˙] = ṭ̣, d[˙] = ḍ̣, ḍ̣̣) - addental or gingival (in contrast with alveolar) consonant (t[˙] = ṭ̣ = Q: t₂₅, d[˙] = ḍ̣, ḍ̣̣ = Q: d₂₅); [2] with palatal consonant letters (ç = Q: ʈ₁₀; j = Q: j̣₂) = [˙] with consonants = dentopalatal consonants (intermediate between ṭ and ʃ, ḍ and j̣), as in dialects of Lapp

Q: 26 after a cns. letter = [1] $\overset{\sim}{}$ - palatality (e.g. Q: 324 = $\overset{\sim}{3}$); [2] $\overset{'}{}$ (over the letter: $\acute{s}$, $\acute{n}$, $\acute{l}$, $\acute{w}$, etc.) - palatality

Q: 27 after the letter = $\tilde{}$, $\tilde{}$ (over a consonant letter or to its left) - nasalization or (in Chadic) prenasalization of an obstruent ($\tilde{p}$, $\tilde{b}$, $\tilde{d}$, $\tilde{t}$ or $\tilde{p}$, $\tilde{b}$, $\tilde{d}$, $\tilde{t}$) or nasalization of a cns. ($\tilde{y}$, $\tilde{w}$, $\tilde{\imath}$, $\tilde{\jmath}$)

Q: 28 after the letter = $\overset{\textcircled{.}}{}$ over letters for sibilants ($\overset{\textcircled{.}}{s}$, $\overset{\textcircled{.}}{z}$, $\overset{\textcircled{.}}{\zeta}$) - symbol of infralabialized domal infradental sibilants, like in Central Jibbali (Johnstone's $\mathfrak{S}$, $\mathfrak{Z}$, $\mathfrak{Z}$) or in Twi (Ghana); $\overset{\textcircled{.}}{s}$ = [ʃ] of the IPA transcription

Q: $\overset{'}{3}$ in the word-initial position (in pIE and pNaIE reconstructions) = $\overset{'}{h}$, the prosodic feature (breathed voice, some kind of word-initial devoicing?) that brought about Gk prosthetic vowels, transformation of IE * ω - and * y - into Greek h -

Q: h after consonant letters (b^h , d^h , g^h , p^h , t^h , k^h) = h to the right of consonant letters aspiration)

Q: h preceding consonant letters (ht , hp , hk) = h and $\overset{'}{h}$ (preceding the letter: ht , hp , hk = $\overset{'}{t}$, $\overset{'}{p}$, $\overset{'}{k}$)

Q: $\underset{\cdot}{r}$ after consonant letters = vibration = $\overset{\cdot}{}$ - vibration (e.g. $\overset{\cdot}{\chi}$ - vibrating χ , $\overset{\cdot}{g}$ - g with vibration)

Q: $\overset{\vee}{}$ in word-initial position = $\overset{\vee}{}$ (in word-initial position before diphthong or vowel) - weak approximant functioning as a $\vee$ -glide (as in dialects of Kola Lapp). Q: $\overset{\vee}{}$

Q: $\overset{\vee}{}$ after consonant letters = $\overset{\vee}{}$ (after the letter: $s^{\vee}$) - $\vee$ -labialization (articulated with the upper lip only)

Q: $\overset{\omega}{}$ after the letter = $\overset{\omega}{}$ (after the letter: k^{ω} , g^{ω} , χ^{ω}) - labialization

Q: $!$ with following letters = signs for clicks (EM: $!$), namely:

Q: $!b = b^{\text{F}}$ - voiced bilabial click,

Q: $!c_{11} = \overset{2}{c}^{\text{F}}$ - voiceless palatal (palato-retroflex) click,

Q: $!c_4 = \hat{c}^{\text{F}}$ - voiceless lateral click,

Q: $!d = d^{\text{F}}$ - voiced addental click,

Q: $!d_{15} = \underset{\cdot}{d}^{\text{F}}$ - voiced alveolar click,

Q: $!j_2 = j^{\text{F}}$ - voiced palatal (palato-retroflex) click,

Q: $!j_4 = \hat{j}^{\text{F}}$ - voiced lateral click,

Q: $!m = m^{\text{F}}$ - nasalized bilabial click,

Q: $!n = n^{\text{F}}$ - nasalized addental click,

Q: $!n_{15} = \underset{\cdot}{n}^{\text{F}}$ - nasalized alveolar click,

Q: $!n_2 = \acute{n}^{\text{F}}$ - nasalized palatal (palato-retroflex) click,

Q: $!p = p^{\text{F}}$ - voiceless bilabial click,

Q: !t = t^ɸ - voiceless addental click,

Q: !t₁₅ = t̥^ɸ - voiceless alveolar click;

aspirated and glottalized clicks should be represented by adding the signs of aspiration and glottalization to the symbols for clicks (e.g., t^{ɸh}, t̥^{ɸh}, t̥^ɸ, t̥̚^ɸ = Q: !t^h, !t̥^h, !t̥̚, !t̥̚^h); retroflex clicks can be designed by adding the sign of retroflexity to the signs of addental clicks: t̥^ɸ, d̥^ɸ, n̥^ɸ = Q: !t̥₇, !d̥₇, !n̥₇

VOWELS

Q: a (= a₀₁) = a - "patach furtivum", i.e. an epenthetic a (appearing in Hb between a long vowel and a following word-final laryngeal cns.: 'rū^ah 'wind, spirit'), as well the ultra-short a (Hb₁[ḥat'aph-pathach])

Q: a₂ or e₂ = ä (and æ in attested languages), low front vowel

Q: a₃ = ɑ, low back vowel (back a)

Q: a₄ = ɶ, a vowel in pre-IE from which alternating IE *e/o/zero have developed; ultra-bref (reduced) low back vowel (e.g., in Lamut [= ɶ of STM])

Q: a₅ = â, unspecified back vowel (a|o|u) (cover sign)

Q: a₆ = ǣ, vowel intermediate between ä and a

Q: a₇ = ậ, labialized low vowel

Q: a₈ = ɐ, high a

Q: a₉ = ɤ, low-mid back vowel (= IPA ʌ), like ʊ in English ɪ ʊ t

Q: a₁₀ = ɶ̣, ultra-short a (= Ramstedt's ɑ)

Q: a₁₁ = ǣ̣, ultra-short ǣ.

Q: a₁₂ = ʌ, low-mid central vowel (= IPA ʌ); in Korean ʌ = Korean {Lee} ʌ, {Starostin} ǣ̣, {Ramstedt} ɑ̣

Q: a₁₃ = ɶ̣, ultra-short back vowel (= ậ of the Finno-Ugric Transcription); ɶ̣ = Chuvash ǣ̣, Volga Tatar and Bashkir short ɶ̣, High Cheremis ɶ̣

Q: A = A, a|ä (cover sign)

Q: e₁₋₂ = æ (in reconstructions), a cover sign for ä|e

Q: e₃ = ə, ultra-bref (reduced) central vowel, or ultra-bref vowel without phonologic distinction of quality; in Chuvash ə = orthographic ẹ̌; = Sammallahti's ɑ̣; (in NaIE) ə, schwa

Q: e_e = (in proto-IE) ɐ̄, non-phonemic vocoid (schwa secundum)

Q: e₆ = ɛ, low-mid front vowel

Q: $e_7 = \text{ẽ}$, slightly labialized e ("leichte spaltformige Labialisierung")

Q: $e_8 = \text{ɜ}$, central mid vowel (= IPA and Africanistic ə , FUT ɛ , Wiklund's ə , Sammallahti's ë)

Q: $e_9 = \text{ẽ̃}$, slightly labialized central mid vowel (Genetz's ə)

Q: $e_{10} = \text{ə}_1$, back mid vowel (like Estonian õ), IPA ɤ (or ʌ of some authors); in Korean $\text{ə}_1 = \text{Ko } \{\text{Lee}\} \text{ə}$, $\{\text{Starostin}\} \text{ə}$, $\{\text{Ramstedt}\} \text{ɛ}$; in Svan (acc. Tuiste's description) $\text{ə}_1 = \text{ɔ} = \text{ə}$ of the traditional transcription

Q: $e_{11} = \text{ɛ}$, high e

Q: $e_{12} = \text{ɐ}$, non-phonemic vocoid (= $\{\text{Bi.}\} \text{ʔ}$)

Q: $\text{E} = \text{E}$ (= FUT ě), unspecified front vowel (cover sign)

Q: $i_2 = \text{ɪ}$, high back vowel

Q: $i_3 = \text{ɪ}$, low i (like i in English bit)

Q: $i_4 = \text{ɨ}$, high mid vowel (like Russian и)

Q: $i_5 = \text{ɨ}$, lowered high mid vowel (low ɨ)

Q: $i_{13} = \text{ɨ}$, ultra-short (reduced) front vowel; $\text{ɨ} = \text{Volga Tatar, Bshk } \text{ə}$, ə (after a consonant), pSm $\{\text{Hl.}\} \text{ä}$.

Q: $o_2 = \text{ö}$ (= œ), labialized front mid vowel (labialized e)

Q: $o_3 = \text{ɔ}$, labialized low-mid back vowel (like British English ɔ in dog)

Q: $o_4 = \text{ö̃}$, labialized front low-mid vowel (labialized ɛ)

Q: $o_5 = \text{õ}$, a vowel intermediate between ö and ɔ

Q: $o_6 = \text{ɯ}$ (= ɔ̃), high ɔ , intermediate between ɔ and u

Q: $o_7 = \text{ɵ}$, centralized ɔ

Q: $u = \text{u}$, labialized high back vowel

Q: $u_{1,2,4} = \text{û}$, unspecified high vowel (u|ü|i) (cover sign)

Q: $u_2 = \text{ü}$, labialized high front vowel (labialized i), like German ü and French u

Q: $u_{2+13} = \text{ũ}$, Volga Tatar, Bashkir ə

Q: $u_3 = \text{ʊ}$, low u

Q: $u_4 = \text{ü̃}$, labialized lowered high front vowel (labialized ɪ)

Q: $u_5 = \text{ũ}$, vowel intermediate between ü and u

Q: $u_7 = \text{ʉ}$, centralized u

Q: $u_{13} = \text{ũ}$, Volga Tatar and Bashkir ɔ

Q: $\text{U} = \text{U}$, unspecified round vowel (cover sign)

Q: Ø (if the sign Ø is not available, "-" may be used) = Ø , zero phoneme

Q: $\text{V} = \text{∇}$ (or ∨), an unspecified vowel (cover sign)