S. A. Starostin

A Concise Glossary of Sino-Caucasian

[*Appendix to "Sino-Caucasian"*][1]

*=ācVŋ- 'to catch, take' (WFR 126):

PNC *=ācḖ(n) > Chech. ēc-, Ing., Bac. ec- 'take'; And. =ison-, Cham. =isã-, Tind. =isĩ-, Kar. =isan- 'to find'; Tsez. =is-, Khv. =as- 'to take'; Lak. =aci- 'to steal', =uci- 'to bring, deliver'; Darg. =uc- / =urc- 'to take' (dial. 'to catch'); Ag. f-ac- (dial. f-acan-) 'to catch', Arch. sa- id.; Ub. wə-ć(ə)- 'steal'.

PST *chĕŋ > Burm. ćhań 'to collect', Kach. ciŋ 'to gather up', Lush. seŋ id.

(?) PY *k-as- (~ g-) 'to take' > Ket. kɔ:śi⁴ (Kur.), Bak., Sur. kɔ:śə⁴ // kɔśə⁴, South. kɔś⁴ [but Werner 1, 413: kaś-]; Yug. kasɛsaŋ⁶ "in order to take". In CCE 234-235 I have explained the irregular correspondence between Ket and Yug by a contamination of *kas- and *qōs- q.v. Werner 1, 413, however, corrects the Ket forms like kɔ̄:si to qɔ:śi and adds distinct Ket forms like kaśaś 'nehmen (kaufen)', thus clarifying the situation and allowing to avoid a contamination hypothesis. See *xkīmćV́.

*=āčǍŋ- 'to pull, lead' (HGC 37, WFR 131):

PNC *=āčǍn 'to go, to lead' > Chech. q-āč-, Ing., Bac. q-ač- 'to arrive'; Av. =áč-ine, Cham. =ačĩ-, God. =ečĩ- 'to lead', Lak. =ači- 'to go, be heading (somewhere)'; Abkh. a-ca-rá (Bz. a-ća-rá), Ab. ca-ra 'to go, walk'.

PST *ćăŋ 'to bring, arrange' > OC 將 *ćaŋ 'bring, offer; take; arrange'; Tib. ãćhaŋ (p. bćaŋs, f. bćaŋ, i. ćhoŋ(s)) 'to hold, to keep; to carry; to wear', Burm. ćhaŋ 'to make, construct, arrange', Kach. kəʒaŋ, ləʒaŋ 'to arrange', Lush. čaŋ 'receive, get', Yamphu caŋ-ma 'to bring or take smth. out'.

PY *čāŋ- (~c-) 'to pull, drag' > Ket. taŋ⁴ (South.), North. ta:ŋə⁴, Yug. ča:ʰŋ; Kott. ačaŋ "catching"; ačaŋākŋ "to catch".

[Length in PY is probably compensatory.]

---

[1] The glossary essentially represents a full textual conversion of the corresponding database on Sino-Caucasian, also available online; in a few cases, however, extra comments are included that are otherwise not present in the database. The glossary does not currently include any bibliography (the work was left incomplete by S. A. Starostin), but in most cases the respective sources can be looked up from the database itself - *G. Starostin*.

*=ắčwV̆ 'to take, hold' (HGC 38):

PNC *=ăčwV̆ 'to take, carry' > Av. =ač:-, Cham. =ač-id- 'to carry'; Gin. =aš- 'to find'; Darg. =uč- 'to gather, collect', Chir. =alč- / =ulč- (with an unclear -l-) 'to take'; Lezg. q:-aču- 'to take', Tsakh. sa=če- 'to take away', Ud. eč-sun 'to bring'; PWC *čʷV > Ad. ša-, Kab. ša- 'to take, carry'.

PST *ĆŏH 'to seize' > OC 取 *ćhoʔ 'to take'; Tib. ã-ʒu 'to seize'; (?) Burm. ćhwajh 'to grip, catch (a person)'.

[Cf. Basq. *eući 'to take, hold, seize, grasp'.]

*=axgwV 'to look, see' (NSC 54):

PNC *=agwV 'to see' > Chech., Ing. g-, Bac. gu-, =ag-; Akhv. hari-gu- (hari- '*eye'); Tsez. =ikʷ-, Gin. =ük-, Khv. =akʷ-, Bezht. =egā-; Lak. k:ʷa=k:ʷa-; Darg. Ur. gʷ-, Chir. ʕul=irg-; Lezg. ak:ʷa-, Ag. agʷ-, Rut. h-a=gʷa-, Arch. =ak:u-, Ud. ak:-sun, etc.

PST *kʷēn (~ *gʷ-) 'to glance at, regard' > OC 睊 *kʷēn 'to glance at'; Lush. khon 'to regard, pay attention to'.

PY *qo (~ χ-) 'to see' > Ket. d-ba-ŋ-sɔ-ʁɔ, praet. d-ba-ŋ-lɔ-ʁɔ (South., Werner 2, 29); Yug. di-ba-ŋ-s-ɔ, praet. di-ba-ŋɨ-r-ɔ (Werner 2, 29); Pump. ja-xa-ldi 'I see'.

[Acceptable if *-n in PST is a historical suffix.]

*=aGwV́ń- 'to lose':

PNC *=aGwV(n) 'to lose, be defeated' > Chech. ħ-ēʁ- 'to be unwell, indisposed'; And. =iʁan-, Cham. =iʁã-, Kar. =eʁ- 'to lose, be defeated'; Tsez. =eʁʷ-, Khv. iʁʷ-, Bezht. =üw- id.; Tab. k:-a=ʁ- id.

PST *kjuŋ (~ g-, q-, G-, -o-) 'destitution, loss' > OC 窮 *guŋ 'destitution, poverty'; Tib. gjoŋ 'loss' (perhaps = *KʷVŋ 'leave, lay aside' > Tib. s-kjuŋ 'to leave behind, lay aside', Kach. məkhoŋ² 'to keep, lay aside').

PY *qoń- (~χ-) 'to lose' > Ket. qɔńbɛt⁶, Yug. xɔnesbɛɬ⁵ (with secondary tone); see CCE 263. Werner 2, 106.

*=ăhwV 'to do' (HGC 37):

PNC *=ăhwV(r) 'to do' > Chech. =a-, Ing. =e, Bac. =a-; Av. ha=í-, And., Cham., Tind. ih-, Akhv. g-u-, Kar. g-ah-, God. ĩh-; Tsez. =o-d-, Gin., Khv., Gunz. =uw-, Bezht. =ow-; Lak. =a-; Darg. =ir-; Lezg. iji-, Tab. aṗ- (< *a-b-ʔ-), Rut. =aʔa-, Tsakh. h-aʔa- / h-ā-, Kryz. je-r-, Bud. si=ʔi-r-, Arch. a=a-, Ub. be- 'to do, make'; Khin. =ar 'to become (in imperat.)'; Abkh. a-w-rá, Ad., Kab. wə-, Ub. w(ə)- 'to do, make'.

PST *qʷ[i]ăj 'make; divide, distribute' > OC 爲 *waj 'make, do, act';

Tib. b-gji-d (fut. bgji) 'to make, do, act', (?) ji-n 'to be'; Burm. wij 'to divide, to distribute'.

PY *wV̄-ǯ- (~*b-) 'to do, make' > Ket. bɛːŕi⁴ (Kur.); Bak., Sur. bɛːdə⁴; South. bɛŕ⁴, Yug. bɛːhɨ́, Kott. ba-paj-aŋ 'to do, make', Ar. ša-pi-te 'I make' (see CCE 295, Werner 1, 115).

[The comparison is valid if *-ǯ- in PY is a historical suffix.]

[*=áhV](#) 'small, young':

PNC *=āhV > Chech. =aj-n, Ing. =aj, Bac. =awĩ 'light (in weight)'; Av. d-áha-b 'few' (dial. also 'small'), Cham. d-ah, Tind. d-ahar 'few'; Gin. ehe-nnu, Bezht. =üwe-rö, Gunz. =ije-ru 'small, little'; Hurr. χai-annə 'little'.

PST *γāwH 'young' > OC 夭 *ʔāwʔ 'young, young age', Tib. -gu / -'u 'young (of animals), sign of diminutives'. With a different suffix one could also compare PST *jā-ŋ 'light (in weight); small' (Tib. jaŋ-po, Lush. zāŋ, Gurung *jàŋ 'light (in weight)', Sulung *jVŋ 'small').

PY *b-eʔjiŋ (~ w-) 'light' > Ket., Yug. bejiŋ⁵ (CCE 208, Werner 1, 120).

[*=ăħwV](#) 'face, edge':

PNC *=ăħwV 'edge, point; face' > Chech. jüħ 'face; end', =üħ-ig 'end', Ing. juħ 'face', d-uħ 'beginning', Bac. juħ- 'face' (in comp. also =ujħ-); Av. b-eʕ 'face', r-aʕál 'edge', And. lel, Kar. r-eʕil id., Cham., Botl. b-aj, Tind. b-ā, Kar., Bagv. b-aʕa 'face'; Bezht. jiʔo blade (of axe, knife); Lak. *=aj 'edge, beginning' (in =aj=iši-n 'to begin'); Darg. =aIħ 'face'. The root is also preserved in a widely used derivative *-ăħwV-rV / *-ăħwV-lV 'sharp' > Chech., Ing. ira, Bac. ʕirĩ; Av. =eʕéra-, Akhv. =aʕa-da-, And. =ari; Bezht. (Tlad.) =iʔo-ro, Lak. =ajiI-l-; Ag. ħa-re-f 'sharp'.

PST *jɨ 'face' > OC 頤 *lə 'chin', PKC *ju 'face', Kir. *jo- 'mouth; chin' etc.

Bur. *-úrV / *hVrV́ > Yas. úri, Hun., Nag. -úri 'top (of mountain), comb, crest', Yas. héreṣ 'edge', Yas. heréṣum, Hunza hirúm, Nagar hirím 'sharp'.

[*=ălcwV́n-](#) 'to measure' (HGC 36, WFR 139):

PNC *=ălcŬm 'to measure, weigh' > Chech. =ust-, Ing. =ist-, Bac. =usṭ- 'to measure'; Av. =orcn-, And. =asin-, Akhv. =ačun-, Cham. =asVn-, Tind. =asĩ-, Kar. =asan-, Bagv., God. =asā- 'to measure'; Tsez. asa-d-, Gin. =asã-, Khv. n-as-, Bezht. =ās-ah-, Gunz. =ās- 'to measure, to weigh'; Lak. =uci- id.; Darg. umc-, Chir. uncVn- / unc- id.; Lezg. alcum-, Tab. je=c-, Ag.

alc- (dial. alcan-), Rut. h-a=cʷa-, Kryz. w-ä=sn-, Bud. so=sn-, Arch. a=sin-, Ud. us-k:- 'to measure, to weigh'; Abkh. a-šˇa-rá, Abaz. šʷa-ra, Ub. sʷa- 'to measure'.

PST *ch[ū]n (~ -ł) 'to cut off; a measure, to measure' > OC 寸 *chūns 'thumb, inch', 忖 *chūnʔ 'to measure, consider', 刌 *chūnʔ 'to cut, chop'; Burm. ćhunh 'to measure a distance; to cut'; Kach. cen 'an inch'.

*-āλwE 'to whet, whetstone':
PNC *ʔāλwE > Chech. älχa, Ing. älχ, Bac. atχě 'whetstone'; Av. χ:-ux-, Cham., Tind. =āh- 'to whet'; Bezht. iλo, Gunz. ilu 'flint, flint-stone'; PL *ʔaλʷV 'to sweep' > Tsakh. s-a=xʷa-, Kryz. w-of-, Bud. w-o=x-; PWC *λə > Abkh. a-šš-rá, Abaz. šš-ra 'to stroke, rub', Ad., Kab. λə- 'to whet'.
Bur. *b-ál-dan 'whetstone' > Yas., Hun., Nag. bál-dan (dan 'stone').

*=ắƛwVn- 'to match' (WFR 134, FDCP 3):
PNC *ăƛwVn 'to resemble, similar' > Av. réƛ:-in-, Kar. =aλ:an- 'to be similar, resemble', And. a=λ:in, Akhv. ẽλ:e-da, Cham. =aλ:una-b, Tind. =aλ:ū-b 'similar'; Tsez. =iλa-si, Gin. =eλ-iš, Khv. =aλ, Bezht. =ẽλe-rö 'similar, alike'; Lak. la=š:a- (pr. la=x:u-nu) 'to be similar, look alike'; Darg. mešu-, Chir. miši- 'similar, alike'; Arch. λ:ʷāna-t:u- 'similar'.
PST *t-lōm > OC 同 *Łōŋ 'be the same, join, unite'; Kach. lom³ 'to accompany'; Lush. lōm to assist a person in any kind of work; common, belonging to more than one'.
[Cf. Basq. *b-erdin 'the same, equal, even'.]

*=āmśdU 'to milk, milk':
PNC *=āmʒU 'to milk; to drink' > Chech. =ētt-, Ing., Bac. =ett- 'to milk'; Lak. t:-izi- id.; Darg. =iz-, Dial. =irc:- / ic:- id.; Lezg., Arch. ac:a-, Tab. az-, Ag. uz-, Rut., Kryz. =äz-, Tsakh. ģ-a=z-, Bud. s-oz- 'to milk'; PWC *zʷA 'to drink' > Abkh. á-žˇ-ra, Abaz. žʷ-ra, Ad. ja-sˇa-, Kab. ja-fa-, Ub. ʒʷa-. Cf. various derivatives: Av. dial. ʕenže-r (= Ag. azal) 'enclosure for milking sheep', PA *zin-HV 'cow', PL *ʔac:ä-r > *c:är 'cow'.
PST *[ʒh]aw (~-ew) 'milk' > Tib. źo 'thick milk, curds', ã-ʒo 'to milk'; Burm. ćəwʔ 'to draw out (milk from the breast), suck'; Kach. čuʔ³ 'milk, breasts'; Lepcha čhu, ka-čhu 'curds, buttermilk', etc.
Bur. *çháo 'to milk' > Hun., Nag. çháo.

*=ămstĚ 'to know, see' (HGC 20, BCD 12):
PNC *=ămçĚ 'to know, see' > Chech., Ing. =ovz- 'to get to know',

Bac. =abç- 'id., to know'; And. çin- 'to know', Cham. =açn- 'to look'; Bezht. gow-aç- 'to look', Gunz. =ãç- 'to see'; Darg. umç- 'to search'; Rut., Tsakh. =aça-, Kryz. =äç-, Bud. ha=ç-, Ud. a-(ba baksun) 'to know', Ud. aje-sun 'be able, can', Arch. b-eça- id.; Abkh. a-ça-rá 'to learn', PAK *ç-ʕa- > Ad., Kab. ṣa- (Shaps. ṣq̇a-)'to know', *çə- > Kab. çə-xʷə- 'to be acquainted', Ub. ća- 'to know'; Hurr. anz-an-uɣ- (caus.) 'to declare, to promise'.

PST *siə(H) 'to know, think' > OC 思 *sə 'to think'; Tib. śe-s 'to know, perceive', Burm. siʔ 'to know' (LB *sajx), Kach. ši² 'news, tidings', Lush. thei 'can, may, be able', Lepcha ší 'see', etc.

PY *ʔVt- 'to know' > Ket. it-parem (КРС), (Кастр.) iet-päde, (Werner 1, 383) ít-pɛdam, inf. ítej; Yug. ít-pade (Werner 1, 383-384), see CCE 205, Werner 1, 383, 384, 2, 372. Cf. also Ket., Yug. utpaŋ⁵ 'blind' ('not seeing'); t...at 'understand' (Werner 2, 224), t...et 'id., to be able' (Werner 2, 225).

Bur. *-jéc- 'to see' > Yas. -jéc-, Hun., Nag. -jeéc-. Cf. also Yas. dˊ-si-ˊto think of'.

[Cf. Basq. *encu-n 'to hear'.]

*=aq̇V́ɫ- 'to shake' (WFR 117):

PNC *=aq̇Vɫ > Akhv. q̇ul- 'to slide'; Darg. Chir. d-alq̇-(aʁ-) 'to dangle, shake'; Tab. d-a=q̇-, Ag. daq̇- 'to dangle, shake', Rut. q̇a=lq̇a- 'to tremble', Kryz. ʕä=q̇l- 'to fall', Bud. ʕa=q̇al- 'to fall; to lie'.

PST *G(h)ōl (~ -ual) 'to move, swing' > Tib. ãgul-ba 'to move, shake, be agitated', s-gul 'to move', Kach. goi¹ 'be swinging', Lush. hōl 'to flourish or wave about', Kir. *khəl (~ *x-) 'to move, shift'.

[Irregular root structure in PST.]

*=arkU 'to smear':

PNC *=arkV > (?) Tind. d-ekʷã- 'to stick, adhere'; Darg. =ak- 'to smear'; Tab. k-a=k- 'to smear', Ag. ald-ark-, dial. urka- 'to smear, plaster', Bud. ʕa=k- 'to get dirty'.

PST *Kū 'to smear, sully' > OC 涃 *kū-t, *gū-t 'dirt, to sully'; Tib. s-ku-d (fut. b-s-ku) 'to smear, daub, anoint'.

*=ărk̇Ĕw 'to drive':

PNC *=ărk̇Ĕw > Chech., Ing. =ig-, Bac. =ik̇- 'to lead, to drive'; Akhv. k̇ab- 'to drive, urge', Cham. =ek̇ʷ-n- 'to direct; to return'; Tsez. ik̇- 'to go, walk'; Darg. (Ur.) =irk̇-/=urk̇ 'to drive, urge'; Tsakh. h-a=k̇an- 'to go', Arch. a=k̇a- 'to drive, urge'; PWC *k̇ʷa- > Ad., Kab. k̇ʷa-, Ub. k̇a- 'to go, walk'.

PST *khjŏ (~ gh-,-ŏw) 'to run, drive' > OC 驅 *kh(r)o, -s 'to drive (horses) forward; gallop, hasten'; Tib. d-kju 'to run a race', ã-khju (p. ãkhjus) 'to run', ãgju (p. gjus) 'to move quickly', Chepang kraw 'to run away'.

*=ắ[r]ʎwǍ 'even' (HGC 38, DCE 31):
    PNC *=ă[r]ʎwǍ 'even, equal; straight' > Bac. t-arʎe-nŏ, Chech. tera, Ing. tara 'similar, equal'; Gunz. r-eʎe-ru 'smooth, even'; Lak. =ax=a- 'suitable, fit (for a size, measure)'; Darg. =arx-si 'straight; right, correct'; Tab. d-iši (Düb. d-iš:i), Ag. d-ixe-f (dial. dix:e-f) 'straight, even'; Abkh. a-já-ša, Abaz. ra-j-ša, Ad. zā-fa, Kab. zā-xʷa, Ub. sʷa-x 'straight, even'.
    PST *ljɨw 'alike, similar, fit' > OC 猶 *lu 'be like, equal', Burm. ljaw 'to suit, agree with, be proper', Lush. hlauʔ 'the exact likeness of', Kach. kh-jo 'be alike'.
    PY *ʔuʔuĺ (~x-,-χ-) 'even, smooth' > Ket., Yug. u:ĺ³, Kott. ūlam (CCE 199, Werner 2, 377).
    Bur. *ltú-r- > Hunza, Nagar -ltú-r- 'to imitate', Yas. -ltúlum 'similar'

*=aʁV́ 'to send':
    PNC *=aʁV 'to drive, send' > Av. ʁe- 'to drive, to pursue', Cham., Tind. =uʁ- 'to send'; Darg. Chir. aʁ- / iʁ- 'to send, drive'; Kryz. q:-ä=ʁ-, Bud. q:-a=ʁ- 'to drive, send (away)'.
    PY *ʔeχV-ǯ- 'to send, drive' > Ket. ɛr / ɛra, North. ɛ:ra⁴ / ɛ:re⁴, South. ɛ:da⁴ / ɛ:de⁴ 'to send; to drive' (Werner 1, 238-239); Yug. ej-čij¹,³ 'to send'; (Кастр.) d-ē-ďajiĺ "to send", praet. d-ē-ďone (Werner 1, 265 dejčone), imp. ē-ďane; Kott. thax 'sending', a-thājaŋ "to send", praet. athōlajaŋ, imp. athālče, thājaŋ "to send", praet. thōlajaŋ, imp. thālče, pass. tholāgi; thečujaŋ "to send", praet. thēlujaŋ, imp. thālče; ďax 'expelling', (a)ďājaŋ 'to expel', praet. ďōnajaŋ, imp. ďanče, pass. ďonāge. In CCE 189 the reconstruction is given as *ʔ[e]χ-; however, if we take into account the Ket form (adduced in Werner 1, 238) it should be rather changed to *ʔeχVǯ- (with an assimilation *eχ-ǯij > ej-čij in Yug, and with a regular reflex -ǯ- > -j- in Kottish). The Kott. infinitives th-ax, ď-ax show that we are dealing here with a frequent verbal suffix *-ǯ-. See Werner 1, 238, 239, 265 (without reconstruction).

*=ăʁwV 'to smear, dirty':
    PNC *=ăʁwV 'to smear, rub' > Cham. ʁa-n- 'to scratch, scrape; to comb', Kar. ʁa-b- 'to scratch, scrape'; Tsez. =aħ- 'to rub'; Lak. =u=ʁa- 'to smear'; Darg. Chir. =irʁʷ- / =iʁʷ- 'to scrape, scratch'; Rut. k-a=ʁʷa- 'to comb',

Tsakh. q-a=ʁʷa- 'to smear, rub'.

PST *Gʷā 'dirt(y)' > OC 汗 *ʔʷā 'impure, untidy'; Tib. ã-go 'to dirty, sully oneself'; Lepcha ko 'be muddy'.

*=ásA 'to throw, sow':

PNC *=as̱A-r 'to throw; to leave, let' > Chech. t-as- 'to throw, scatter; to leave', Ing. t-ass- id., Bac. tas- 'to throw, scatter; to leave'; PA *=is:-t- (~ -š:-) 'to let, leave' > Av. dial. =ecé-, And. =elt-, Akhv., Cham. =es:-, Tind. =ešt-, Kar. =eš:-d-; Tab. a=s- 'to throw', Tsakh. h-a=s:ar- 'to leave', Bud. o=sur- 'to leave; to put'; PWC *(p)sV > Abkh. a-ta-psa-rá 'to scatter', Ab. ta-psa-ra 'to scatter; to sow'; Kab. te-sa- 'to scatter', Ub. wa-s(ə)- 'to sow'.

PY *ʔe(ʔ)s- 'to sow; to throw' > Ket. sus (Сл.) "to sow"; eś-kij⁶ "to throw", d-estъ:³, (Werner 1, 249) έś-tij 'to shoot'; Yug. εsiʔ (Werner 1, 249) 'to throw', d-estəu 'to shoot'; Kott. ačōʔuk "sowing"; ačōʔukŋ "to sow", praet. ačōlaʔukŋ, imp. ačālčuk, pass. ačōlāʔuki; het-ča, hit-ča 'shooting', hit-čā-kŋ 'to shoot' (het- = hat 'fire'); Ass. (Сл.) pičiga "to sow"; Ar. pis (Сл.) "to sow"; (Лоск.) s-og-ontem 'I throw'. See CCE 188-189, 204. Roots for "throwing" and "sowing" are probably to be united (although they are divided in CCE). Ass. pičiga and Ar. pis may belong here if p- is a class marker; but one should also take into account that these Assan and Arin forms, as well as the Pumpokol one, may actually reflect a faulty translation, being very close phonetically to the words for 'evening' and 'dark' - see on that Werner 2, 173. See also Werner 1, 247-248, 249-250, 317 (forms meaning "throw", without reconstruction).

*=aswV́ń- 'glue, grease' (WFR 123):

PNC *=aswVn 'to glue, paste' > Av. se-dé- 'to paste, glue', sínu 'glue', Akhv. šin-, Tind. sin-ih-, Kar. sin- 'to glue', Cham. sin, Tind., God. sini, Kar. sine, Bagv. sinʷ 'glue'; Lak.sina 'glue', Darg. d-asni 'glue', Chir. =as:-, Ur. =asVn- 'to glue'; Lezg. asun 'plastering, white-washing' (dial. asã- 'to smear, plaster'), Tab. a=s- 'to smear', k-a=s- 'to glue', Arch. (redupl.) s:us:ə-bos 'to smear'.

PST *sēŋ 'grease' > OC 腥 *sēŋ(s) 'grainy grease, grease'; Lush. thaŋ 'be greasy, be oily', Tulung seni-pa, Khaling sönü-pä 'fat'.

PY *sińʹ- 'dirt' > Ket. śīń, Yug. sin (see CCE 275, Werner 2, 197).

*=ătV 'to put, leave' (HGC 37, WFR 140):

PNC *=ătV-r > Chech., Ing., Bac. =it- 'to leave'; Av. te- 'to leav, let', =at- 'to stay, be there', And., Cham., Tind. =et-, Akhv. ot-, Kar. =it- 'to leave,

let'; Lak. =ita- 'to leave'; Darg. =at-, Ur. =at(r)- / =alt- 'to leave'; Lezg. ta-, Tab. ʁ-i=t-, Ag. at-, Rut. s-a=ta-, Kryz. ja=tɨr-, Bud. jo=rtu, Arch. a=ti-, Ud. b-arte-sun 'to let, leave'; Khin. at- 'to be there, be available'; Abkh., Abaz. -ta- / -t(ə)- 'to be inside', Ad. wə-šə-tə-, Kab. śə-tə- 'to stand', Ub. t(ə)- 'to be'.

PST *dhăH (/*thăH) 'to put, place' > OC 署 *ḍa(ʔ)s 'to place, position'; 處 *thaʔ 'dwell, stay, place'; Tib. gda 'to be, to be there', gta-d 'lean upon, deliver up', sta-d 'to put on, lay on'; Burm. thah 'to put, place'; Kach. da³ 'put, place', ta 'be left, placed', tha 'to sit, rest'; Lush. daʔ 'to put, place, set', etc.

PY *di(j) 'to lie down, put down' > Ket. dij 'to put, load'; d-á-vɛ-ŕej 'es legt sich', dadávɛŕɛ 'sie legt es' (Werner 1, 178); qäń...ŕij 'sich mit dem Gesicht nach unten legen' (Werner 2, 78); Yug. di / diʔ 'to put, load'; dida:ʰb-di 'ich lade es', pret. didábɨr-di (Werner 1, 178).

Bur. *ʼt- 'to do, make, set up' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar ʼt-.

[*=ắxGǍr-](#) 'to hold' (NSC 53, LDC 31) :

PNC *=ăGǍr > Tsez. =iq-, Khvarsh. aq- 'to grab, take'; Darg. Chir. =aʁ- / =irʁ- 'to find'; Lezg. q̇a-, Tab. -a=ʁ-, Ag. aqːa-, Rut. h-a=qːa-, Tsakh. a=qːa-, Kryz. i=qr-, Bud. s-u=rqu, Ud. aqː- 'to take, hold', Arch. =aq̇ːa- 'to leave, put'; Ad., Kab. ʔə-ʁə- 'to hold', Ub. q̇a-ʁə- 'to have'.

PST *g(h)ĕr 'to carry' > Tib. ãkhjer-ba 'carry away, take away', Lush. khirʔ 'carry on the back'.

PY *ʔaʔq (~x-) 'to hold' > Ket. ut-aq⁵, Yug. ut-ax⁵, Kott. šiax "holding"; baʔākŋ, bagākŋ "to hold", praet. balākŋ, imp. alax; f-āgō, f-ōk 'to take' (CCE 183. Werner 2, 369).

Bur. *ɣar-k- > Yas., Hunza, Nagar ɣark- 'to catch, grasp'.

[*=ắxqV](#) 'cavity, hole; to open' (HGC 31, somewhat differently):

PNC *=aqV 'to open' > Lak. a=aqa- 'to open wide, to gape'; Lezg. aqa 'opened', Ag. d-aq-, Tsakh. aqa-, Arch. d-aχa as 'to open', Ud. qa-j 'opened'; Ad., Kab. wə-qːə- 'to open, open wide'.

PST *ʔĕk 'split, open' > Burm. ak 'to crack open'; Lush. ek 'split or cleave (as wood)'; Lepcha ók 'to open (as door, mouth)', Yamphu ok-ma 'open, pull apart', etc.

PY *ʔaʔK- (~x-) 'mouth cavity' > Ket. agdi⁵; (cf. also Werner 1, 22: ákŋiĺ īteŋ 'hintere Zähne'), see CCE 179-180, Werner 1, 17 (supposes a compound with *ǯiʔ 'stem').

Bur. *w-aq > Yasin, Hunza, Nagar waq 'slightly opened (mouth, hands etc.)'.

[Sino-Tibetan, just like Burushaski, probably reflects a form with a labial class prefix like *u̯-ắxqV. Or should one rather reconstruct a protoform like *HwắxqV to account for the ST and Burushaski development?]

*=ắk̆Ăw 'to put; take':
      PNC *=ắk̆Ăw 'to put (together), take; to lie, fall' > Chech. l-ēg-, ēg-, Bac. =ek̲- 'to fall down'; Av. =ak̲-ár- 'to put together', Akhv. k̲o-nu- 'to lie', Cham. k̲ob- 'to take, collect', Tind. k̲ab-d- 'to fall down'; Khv. =ek̲-, Inkh. =ek̲ʷ- 'to fall', Bezht., Gunz. =ok̲- 'to gather, to (be) put together'; Lak. l-i=či- (pr. l-i=k̲u-nu) 'to put in; establish'; Darg. (Ur.) =ak̲- / =ik̲- 'to put'; Tab. hiṭ-i=k̲- 'to conceal, hide', Ag. ik̲- 'to put', Rut. gi=irk̲a- 'to hide', Arch. e=k̲a- 'to choose'; Khin. l-i=k̲- 'to hide, conceal'; Abkh. a-k̲-rá, Abaz. k̲-ra 'to catch, hold, grab'; Hurr. k/geb-, χew-, k/ge(w)- 'to put'.
      PST *Khu (~ -ua, -əw) 'to take out; put together, assemble' > OC 述 *gu 'to assemble, accumulate'; Tib. bku 'to extract (to make an extract of a drug by drawing out the juice)'; Burm. khuh 'to take out (e.g. boiled rice out of a pot)'.

*=ắλV 'liquid, wet' (differently in HGC 38):
      PNC *=ắλV-r 'to wet, be wet, soak' > Chech., Ing. =il-, Bac. =il-dar 'to wash'; Av. =iλ- 'to become liquid (after shaking)', (redupl.) λaλá- 'to water, sprinkle', Kar. =aλ- 'to rain'; Tab. u=x- 'to urinate', Ag. d-ixe-f 'liquid', Rut. s-ä=xa- 'to soak', Tsakh. al-e=xa- 'to melt', Bud. s-oxr- 'to urinate', Ud. d-χi 'green'.
      PST *lāj 'to pour; watery, thin (of fluid)' > OC 沱 *lāj 'to flow'; Tib. s-la 'thin (of fluids)'; Burm. kjajh 'to be not thick, thin, as liquid'; Lush. leiʔ 'to pour (as fluid), pour out', Lepcha tă-ljă 'water under earth'.
      Bur. *-híl- 'to dip, soak, make or become wet' > Yas. -híl-, Hun., Nag. -íl- (cf. also Yas. jál- 'to water (field)').

*=ắmʒĔ 'to swim, bathe' (HGC 22)
      PNC *=ắmʒĔ 'to pour, bathe' > Chech., Bac., Ing. -ott- 'to pour'; Av. =iz-ine 'to soak, become wet'; Tsez. =es-ad-, Khv. es-an-, Bezht. n-iz-ah- 'to wash'; Lak. huzu- 'to swim'; Darg. =iz- 'to bathe'; Lezg. c:a-, Tab. u=z-, Ag. aʒi-, Arch. =ec:a- 'to pour', Rut. k-e=z- 'to pour (of rain)'; Khin. za-l-ǯi 'to pour'; Abkh. á-ʒ-sa- (Bz. á-ź-śa-), Abaz. ʒ-ca-, Ub. źa-śá- 'to swim'.
      PST *[ʒhə]j 'to wash, purify' > OC 齋 *ćrəj 'purify oneself, purified'; Burm. ćhij 'to clean, wash', Kach. əcai[3] 'be clean, pure', Lush. fai 'clean'.

PY *sūj 'to swim' > Ket. śuj⁴ (South.); Kur. śu:ji⁴; Bak., Sur. śu:jə⁴ / śujə⁴; Yug. su:ʰj (there is also a strange variant suʔj recorded - obviously erroneous, judging from all other Ket reflexes); Kott. ul-šui 'bathing, swimming' (CCE 279, Werner 2, 210).

*=ăsÁ 'to be, stay' (HGC 21, NSC 54, SMCE 137, BCD 32):

PNC *=ăsA 'to sit, stay' > Chech., Ing., Bac. =is- 'stay'; Av. ḳ-us- 'to sit down', Kar. ḳ-us-, dial. q̇:-us- 'to sit'; Tab. d-us- 'sit down, sit', u-s- 'set', Ud. ars-t:un, arce-sun 'sit down, sit'; Ad. -sə-, Kab. -sə- 'sit', Ub. -s- 'sit; lie'; Hurr. aš:- 'sit', Ur. aš- 'sit; (caus.) put'.

PY *-Vs- 'to be, sit' > Ket. uśeŋ⁶ 'there is', Yug. ūse 'there is', Kott. hičōga 'is, was' (CCE 231, Werner 2, 359); Ket. Kur. śéśtъ "he sits", Yel. ad sēstä "I sit", Yug. sɛ́sta / sɛ́stɛ, Pump. tɨt-kódu 'sit' (CCE 279, Werner 2, 187 - with completely unjustified doubts).

Bur. *bas-, *ōs- > Yas., Hunza, Nagar bas-´ 'to sit down, sit still', ōs- 'to put (down), place'.

[Cf. Basq *isa-n 'to be'].

*=ātwV 'to beat, dig':

PNC *=ātwV 'to beat, to hit' > Chech., Ing. āt-, Bac. at- 'to crush, pound'; Av. =ort- 'to rush upon', Akhv. =et- 'to run', Tind. =etʷ- 'to fly'; Khv. =etʷ- id.; Lak. =u=ta- 'to throw, to pound, to chop'; Darg. =it- 'to beat'; Lezg. g-ata-, Ag. uta-, Rut. =äta-, Tsakh. g-e=ta-, Kryz. =ät-, Bud. at- 'to beat', Tab. k-at- 'to smear' (= Rut. k-ä=ta-), Arch. =āta- 'to crush'; Khin. it-q̇ʷi 'to chop', itir-kʷi 'to hit'; Urart. at- 'to destroy'.

PST *thuH (~ -iwH) 'to dig' > Burm. tuh, Kach. thu² 'to dig', Lush. tuʔ 'hoe', Kir. *dhə́ 'to dig', etc.

*báɫV 'wool' (WFR 33):

PNC *balV (~-ə-, -ɫ-) 'wool' > Lak. p:al 'sheep's wool', Dag. bala, Chir. p:ala id.

PST *PVl 'hair, wool, feather' > Tib. bal 'wool', Kanauri pul 'hair, feather', Miju bul 'wool, feather'.

[It may well be that both forms should be rather attributed to PSC *ṗVħVɫV 'feather', see the discussion below.]

*bäŋHÝ 'female' (NSC 61):

PST *pijH 'female' > OC 牝 *ḅijʔ, *ḅinʔ 'female' (< *ḅijʔ + -n or -ŋ); Lush. pui 'female affix'; Kir. *bì-n 'cow'; Naga *pui 'woman'.

PY *pä(ʔ)ŋ- 'female' > Ket. haŋgə[5], haŋg, haŋś, pl. haŋen[5]; Yug. faŋgɨ[5], pl. -n[5]; Kott. feŋ, pheŋ; Ar. pinü-kuče (Лоск.) "mare"; pin-bilšaba "bitch". See CCE 247, Werner 1, 300.

Bur. *behé > Yas. behé 'female (of unedible animals)'.

*bĕ̱k̲wə́ 'throat, mouth' (LDC 16):

PNC *bĕ̱k̲wə (~-o) 'part of face, mouth' > Chech. baga, Ing. bage, Bac. ba̱k̲ 'mouth'; Rut. bu̱k̲ 'part of face' (lips + nose), Tsakh. bo̱k̲ 'muzzle', Kryz. pe̱k̲, Bud. pə̱k̲ 'lip'.

Bur. *buk 'throat, neck' > Yas., Hun., Nag. buk.

*bē̄rčV̆ (~ -ə-) ? 'big; important':

PNC *bīrčV (~ -ē-,-ī-) 'rich, honorable' > Chech., Bac. barč, Ing. bärče 'honorable place (in the house)', Bac. barčol 'ability'; Av. bečéda- 'rich', bečéd 'god', Kar. bečedo- 'rich', God. beče-λ- 'to become rich'; Bezht. =ičilo 'rich' (with secondary replacement of b- with changing class markers).

PST *phV̆r 'be prominent, rise; tumulus' > OC 墳 *bhər 'tumulus, raised bank (also 濆 *bhər 'river bank'); great', *bhərʔ 'to swell up'; Tib. ãbur 'to rise, be prominent; to increase; prominence, protuberance, tumour'; spor 'to lift up'; Kir. *bhɜ̀r 'to grow'.

(?) PY *pasa > Kott. fačā, phačā, Ass. pača, páčaga 'big'. The relationship to Pump. barčoj 'high', birčoj 'height' (see CCE 245-246) is somewhat questionable. It can rather represent a different root *bVʔr, reflected as well in Ket. bɔʔĺ 'thick', Ar. berga(r), berik 'big, very' (see CCE 213). For this root cf. PST *bhăr 'abundant, numerous' (OC 繁 *ḇar 'abundant', 蕃 *ḇar 'be prosperous, rich, numerous'; Tib. dpar 'glory, splendour; wealth, abundance; welfare, happiness'; Lush. bar 'very, much').

Bur. *barć > Hun., Nag. barć 'eine geheimnisvolle Kraft, die Feen und heilige Männer besitzen' (if not < Skt. vájra- 'thunderbolt', reflected in Shina as bəç - see Turner 11204; note, however, that Bur. > Shina bać).

*bəgə́ (~ -o) 'morning' (BDC 6):

PNC *bəgə (~-o) 'morning; evening' > Av. bog 'evening, supper'; Lezg. p:ak:a, Ag. baga, Rut. bɨga, Bud. paga 'tomorrow', Lezg. p:ak:a-ma, Ag. bagaj-mi, Kryz. baga-škar 'morning, dawn', Ud. begä 'evening, dusk'; Khin. p:aga 'tomorrow'.

PY *pV(ʔ)k- > Ket. hɨ́gem (M., Сл.) 'morning', -ɔk-ś in an-ɔkś

'tomorrow' (see *ʔen), qɔ́n-ɔkś 'morning' (M., Kл., Cл.) xonno-hokse; Yug. pɨg-anes (M.) 'morning', an-bɔksɨ⁵ 'tomorrow', Pump. cɨ́l-paga 'morning' (see CCE 254, Werner 1, 343).

[Cf. Basq. *biɣar 'tomorrow'.]

*bh[ǎ]X̌wɨ́ (~ -ě) 'cattle' (LV A4):

PNC *bhǎX̌wɨ 'small cattle': Av. burúṭ 'kid' (par. C: burṭí-l, búrṭa-l), dial. bulʔur, Tsez. beX̌ 'sheep', Batsb. bʕoḳ 'he-goat', Ad. -bɣa, Kab. -bža (PWC *bəŁ̣ʷa) 'a flock of sheep or goats', etc., see NCED 293.

PST *Pjĭk > Tib. phjug 'cattle; rich'; OC 富 *pək-s 'rich'.

Bur. *bélis 'a ewe that has already given birth' > Yas. béles, Hunza, Nagar bélis.

*bHaxḳV́ 'arm, hand' (somewhat differently in HGC 25):

PNC *bHaḳV (/*ḳHabV) 'palm of hand, hand' > Akhv. baḳa 'palm of hand'; Darg. beḳ-naIq: 'hand'; (with metathesis) Lak. čaIṗa 'palm of hand'; Lezg. k:ap, kapaš, Ag. gap 'hand', Rut. gap 'palm of hand', Kryz. gäbäč 'hand-clapping'.

PST *Pek 'hand, arm' > OC 臂 *peks 'arm', Tib. phjag 'hand' (resp.).

PY *pV(ʔ)g- 'hand' > Ket. hʌŋn⁵ 'hand', Ar. ṗhiaga (M., Cл., Срсл., Kл.) "hand (manus)"; upega (Лоск.) "hand". See CCE 254, Werner 1, 338. Ket. hʌŋn is probably an assimilation < *hʌg-n (originally a plural form).

Bur. *baɣú 'armful' > Hun., Nag. baɣú.

*bHərxkV́ 'upper part of body, shoulder' (differently in HGC 25):

PNC *bHərχV 'back, shoulder blade' > And., Akhv., Botl., God. beχun, Cham. beχũ, Tind. beχuma 'shoulder-blade'; Lak. barħ 'back, spine'; Tab. marχIlin ḳurab 'shoulder-blade' (with a difficult m-).

PST *ph(r)āk 'shoulder' > OC 膊 *phāk 'shoulder'; Tib. phrag id.; Kach. gəphaʔ² id.; Kir. *bhák (/*ʔp-) id.

Bur. *-phóɣonas > Yas. -phóɣonas 'shoulder'.

[Burushaski ph- is irregular: an old assimilation?]

*bHV́Łɨ 'child' (HGC 27):

PNC *bHǎĿ̣i (~ -ə-) 'young one, young (of animals)' > Cham., Tind., Kar., God. baλa, Botl. baha 'young (of animals)', Bagv. baλa 'youngling, nestling' (PA *baλ̌a (~ o, -λ-) - with an irregular reflex of *-Ḷ-; one would expect *-X̌:-); Bezht. (with metathesis) λapan 'youngling, nestling'; PL *p:aIλ: > Lezg. p:až 'bastard', Tab. baj 'son, boy', Ag. baIž 'son'; Hurr.

pōra-(m)mi, Ur. porā 'slave'.

PST *pōk 'child' > OC 僕 *bōk 'servant, follower; slave'; Tib. phrug (< *r-pōk) 'child, a young one'; Burm. pauk 'young of animals; sprout'; Kir. *b[a]k (/*ʔp-) 'to be young, bear, hatch'.

PY *pVl- (~-ŕ-,-r₁-) 'child' > Ar. al-polát, ol-polat 'child', Pump. phálla, falla 'boy', phála, fala, falla 'son'. See CCE 255, Werner 1, 26-27.

 *bHV̆rgĂ 'a k. of predator' (LV C3):

PNC *bHV̆rgĂ 'a beast of prey' > Chech. çoq̇-berg 'ounce, snow leopard'; Darg. dugeli-bug 'badger'; PWC *bIaga > Abkh. á-bga, Ub. bIaǵa-šʷ 'jackal', Ad. bāӡa, Kab. bāža 'fox'. See NCED 302.

PST > OC *prāk 'a mythical predator'.

[Irregular long vowel in OC.]

 *bɦV̆rӼV 'intestine(s)' (HGC 24, NSC 60, DCE 6, FDCP 4):

PNC *bɦĕrӼV (~ w-) 'intestine (large)' > Chech. bˁara / baˁar, Ing. bˁar 'liver sausage'; Av. baӼ:, Akhv. baӼ:i 'intestine', And. boӼ:i, Cham., Bagv. baӼ:, Tind. baӼ:i, Kar. baӼ:e 'large intestine'; Bezht. baλa, Gunz. bɔλɔ 'large intestine'; Arch. babӼʷ 'intestine(s)', Ud. buq:un 'belly'.

PST *bik 'bowels' > Mikir phek, Garo bibik.

PY *piʔiĺ 'intestine(s) > Ket. hīĺ // hɨːĺ, Yug. fɨːĺ id.; Ket. hʌĺa 'belly, external side of belly', Kott. pogal- in pogal-thīn 'navel'. See CCE 250, Werner 1, 334, 349.

Bur. *bal > Yas., Hun., Nag. bal 'marrow'.

[Cf. Basq. *barda 'belly, paunch'.]

 *bɦénkwV 'pine-tree, resin' (LDC 24):

PNC *bɦĭnḳwV 'pine-tree' > Chech. baga 'pine-tree', Ing. baga 'resinous root of pine-tree'; Av. naḳ: (< *mEḳ:) 'pine-tree'; Bezht. niqe, Gunz. niqe-s id.; Lak. dial. miIḳiIḳiIj 'pine cone'; Lezg. dial. muḳ-rag 'fir-tree', Tab. muḳ-ruḳ id., Rut. niḳʷ-näχI, Tsakh. ḳuńaχ (dial. ńuḳńaχ) 'pine-tree'.

Bur. *baŋ 'gum, resin' > Yas. baŋgí, Hunz., Nag. baŋ.

 *bɦĕrcǐ (~ -ĕ) 'a predator' (HGC 28, LV C2, BDC 7):

PNC *bɦĕrçǐ (~ -ĕ) 'wolf, jackal' > Chech., Ing. borz, Bac. bˁorç 'wolf'; Av. baç, And. boço, Akhv. bača, Cham., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. bača 'wolf'; Tsez. boçi, Gin. boçe, Khv. boça, Bezht. baço, Gunz. bɔçə 'wolf'; Lak. barç id.; Darg. beç id.; PWC *(bVgV)-bVӡV 'jackal, hyena' >

Abkh. a-bgə́ʒ (Bz. a-bgə́ʒ́), Ab. bagaʒa. See NCED 294-295.

PST > OC 狽 *prāt-s 'mythical predator'.

PY *pe(ʔ)stap (~-b) 'wolverine' > Kott. feštap, pheštap, Ar. ṕhjástap (CCE 247. Werner 1, 279).

[The OC length is irregular. Let us note, however, that in PNC one could also reconstruct *wħĕrçĭ́ - in which case a completely different ST match can be proposed: cf. PST *wăr 'a beast of prey' > OC 羆 *p(r)aj (~ *p(r)ej) 'brown-and-white bear', Tib. phar 'wild dog', LB *wan 'wolf', Bodo mu-pur 'bear', Kham pòr 'wolf'. This would also fit a proposed Basque parallel - *oćo 'wolf' - while otherwise the loss of *b- is hard to explain.]

[*bħə̆nq̇V̆](#) 'log, pole' (differently in HGC 29, LV D2):

PNC *bħə̄nq̇V̆ 'pole, post' > Ing. beqa 'pole'; Av. moq̇:, Akhv. muq̇:e, Cham. muq̇:, Tind., God. muq̇:u, Kar. nuq̇:e 'pole', And. muq̇:ol 'ceiling'; Tsez. maIq 'short stick, rod', Gin. nuqo 'pole', Bezht. maq 'stake', miqo 'pole', Gunz. maq 'vertical stick (in fence)', mɨqu 'pole'; Lak. maʁi 'roof, ceiling'; Tab. marʁ 'stick, pole', Ag. marʁ 'shepherd's staff'; Abkh. a-bə́q̇ʷ 'post, log', Ad. p:q:aw, Kab. pq:ow, bəq:ow 'pilaster, post, pillar'.

PST *p(h)ăŋ 'tree, plant' > Burm. əpaŋ 'plant, tree', Lush. paŋ in paŋ-pār 'flower, blossom', Kir. *b(h)Vŋ 'tree', Bodo paŋ 'classifier for plants', etc.

PY *pə̄q- 'thin rods of birdcherry tree' > Ket. hʌʁ⁴ (South.), North. hʌ:ʁə⁴; pl. hʌqŋ⁵; Yug. fʌːʰx, pl. fʌqŋ⁵. See CCE 248, Werner 1, 341.

Bur. *-pháɣo > Hun. -pháɣo, Nag. -pháɣuy̌ 'stick, walking stick'.

[Cf. Basq. *makila 'cane, stick', *maket 'club, thick pole'.]

[*bilʒV́](#) 'hair (feather, whiskers'):

PNC *bilʒV (~-ō-,-ä-) 'beard' > Akhv. miže-ƛ:u (Tlan., Tseg. miža), Cham. miza-ƫʷ, Tind. miža-tu, Bagv. miža-tʷ; Khv. biša-nde 'beard', Gunz. bilaž-ba id., Bezht. bizal-ba 'moustache'; Lezg. č:uru (< *muč:ur-u), Tab. mužri, Ag. mužur 'beard'; Khin. mič:-äš id.

PY *pis 'tail (of birds)' > Ket. hīś,, Yug. fīs, Kott. pis (CCE 249, Werner 1, 320).

Bur. *biś-ké > Yas. biśké 'hair', Hunza, Nagar biśké 'animal hair, fur'.

[Cf. Basq. *bisar 'beard', perhaps also *bus-tan 'tail'.]

[*bɪ̆mɬV̆](#) 'foot':

PNC *bɪ̆mɬV̆ 'hoof, foot' > Av. mal (paradigm C: malá-l, mála-l)

'foot', Tsez. bula 'hoof', etc., see NCED 307.

PST *phə̆l (~ -ɨ-,-ŭ-) > OC 腓 *b(h)əj 'calf of leg', Tib. bol 'upper part of the foot', Kir. *pãl 'calf of leg'.

PY *bul 'foot, leg' > Ket. būĺ, Yug. bul, Kott. pul, Ar. pil 'foot, leg', Pump. bulún 'to go' (CCE 213, Werner 1, 153).

Bur. (with reduplication) *búmbal- > Yasin búmbalten 'ankle'.

[In PY one would expect a *p-; the form *bul may in fact reflect *mul, with regressive nasalization like in some NC languages.]

[*bŏlćwǐ](#) 'millet, rice' (LV C4, DCE):

PNC *bŏlćwǐ (~ -n-) 'millet' > Chech., Ing., Bac. borc; Av. muč (par. C: mučó-l, múča-l), And. beča, Akhv. miča, Cham. bošu-ʎ, Tind., Kar. boča, Botl. buča, God. buča 'millet'; Tsez. meš, Gin. mos, Khv. miš 'broom, besom', Bezht. mušo (Khosh. müš) id., (Khosh.) müša-raq 'panicle millet', Gunz. mus 'corn panicle'; Darg. (Kub.) mūs: 'besom'; PWC *mVčV > Abkh. a-čá 'bread', Abaz. ča- 'eat', Ad. mašə, Kab. maš 'millet (standing)'. See NCED 309.

PST *phrē(s) 'rice' > OC 稗 *bhrēs 'fine rice', Tib. ãbras 'rice' (the root is also attested without -s: Tib. bra 'buckwheat', Kir. *brǎ-mV id., *rə̀ (*rã) 'rice').

Bur. *bay̌ 'millet' > Yas. ba, Hunza bay̌ (pl. baçéŋ), Nagar bay̌.

[Long vowel in PST is irregular.

Cf. Basq. *bihi 'seed'.]

[*bŏ́lx̣V](#) 'house' (NSC 60, LDC 33):

PNC *bŭlx̣V (~-ɨ-) 'house' > Gin. buʎe, Bezht. biʎo 'house', Gunz. buʎi '(at) home'; Lak. burča-lu 'threshhold'; Arch. nox̣: (< *mox̣:) 'house, room'.

Bur. *baltí > Yas. baltí, Hun., Nag. baldí 'veranda, outside room'.

[Cf. Basq. *borda 'country house, farm building'.]

[*bŏɫcḖ](#) 'fence':

PNC *bŏlcḖ 'fortification, wall' > Av. bucúr 'fortification, dike'; Lak. bucur 'barrier; carpet and bed clothes (near the wall)'; Darg. mucari 'wall'; PL *malc > Lezg. mac 'shelf on the wall', Tab. marc-ar , Ag. mac 'hearth', Rut. mas 'wall', Tsakh. mac 'boundary, furrow', Bud. mas 'fortified place'; Abkh. a-tʒá-mc 'wall' (tʒa- 'house, household').

PST *pāɫ > OC 畔 *b̲ān-s 'field boundary', Kach. nphan[1] 'a fence, as around a field', Lush. pal 'a fence, a palisade, a hedge', Trung pel[1] 'wall'.

[The root tends to be confused with *pǎr > OC 藩 *par 'fence, to fence in', Bodo bari 'place, garden', Kham bar 'fence or partition', bar-na 'wall' - possibly of AN origin].

*bónʒV 'a k. of vessel' (BDC 7):
    PNC *bōnʒ(w)V 'a k. of vessel' > Chech. battam 'a brass jar for water'; Kar. muc:i 'jar, pot'; PL *(mo)c:ʷir 'spoon' > Tab. muč:ᵛur, Lezg. ṭur, etc.
    PST *pān (~ b-) 'tray, vessel' > OC 盤 *bān 'tray, dish; basin'; Tib. ban 'beer-jug, pitcher' (also ben 'a large pitcher, jug, beer-pot'); Burm. panh-kan 'deep basin', laŋ-panh 'metal tray'; Kach. ban² 'a tray, waiter, salver'.
    [? Cf. Basq. *onci 'vessel, container, boat, ship'.]

*bǒrGwV̄ (~ -ə-) 'shed, house' (LV B2):
    PNC *bǒrGwV̄ (~ -ə-) > Akhv. beʁʷa (dial. borʁo, berʁa), Kar. beʁʷa, Botl. beʁuj 'shed, penthouse'; Khv., Inkh. beʁ 'horse stall'; PWC *ba[q:I]V > Abkh. a-bá 'fortress, castle', Kab. baq 'shed, cattle-shed'; Urart. burg-ana- 'tower, fortress', see NCED 311.
    PST *[b]ōk 'dwelling' > Tib. ãbogs 'to fit up a dwelling', Lush. būk 'a temporary house'.
    [The PST form can be also derived from *bǔlX̆V.]

*bǔhu 'owl':
    PNC *bǔhu > Chech. buha, Ing. bow, Bac. bujh 'owl'; And., Tind., Kar., God. buhu, Akhv. bu-s:e, Cham. buh, Bagv. buhʷ 'owl'; Tsez., Gin., Khv. buhu 'owl'; Ag. buhuj 'owl'.
    PY *puʔj 'owl, eagle-owl' > Ket. hɨʔj, Yug. fiʔj, Ass. keŋa-fuj, Ar. ṕhié (CCE 252, Werner 1, 348).

*bǔrV̆ 'gray; light' (SCE 111):
    PNC *būrV (~ -ō-) 'grey, brown' > Chech. bōra, Ing. bora 'grey, brown'; Av. burí-ja-b 'brown, dark'; (?) Darg. berħe 'red-haired'; Ag. bure-r 'grey'; Hurr. pawro 'brown'.
    PST *Prǝw (~ -iw) 'white' > Burm. phru, Kach. phro², čǝphro⁴ 'white'.
    PY *puʔr 'clear (of weather)' > Ket. hɨʔĺ, Yug. fiʔr id.; Kott. fur, phur "light, clear". See CCE 252, Werner 1, 348, 2, 57.
    Bur. *bur- > Yas., Hun., Nag. bur-úm 'white'.

[Root structure in PST is irregular.]

*[b]ūṭi 'vulva' (NSC 61):

PNC *pūṭi / *būṭi (~ -e) 'genitals (mostly female)' > Chech., Ing. bud 'vulva'; And., Akhv., Cham., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. buṭa 'vulva, vagina'; Tsez. beṭi, Gin. beṭe 'vagina'; Lak. puṭi 'a hollow stalk, tube'; Darg. puṭi 'chibouque' (< *'hollow tube'), Chir. puṭe 'anus'; Ag. buṭ 'penis', Bud. biṭi 'vagina'.

PST *PVt 'vulva; penis shaft' > Burm. cauk-pat 'vagina', PLB *pytx 'vulva'; Kach. nɛ³¹ poṭ³¹ 'penis shaft', etc.

Bur. *bot > Hun. bot 'vulva'.

*bV 'not, negative particle':

PNC *-bV 'negative or prohibitive particle' > Akhv. -u-be, Tind. -ba-s:a, Kar., Bagv. -bi-s:e id.; Inkh. -b- 'negative suffix'; ? Ad. -p 'not (negative particle).'

PST > OC 不 *pə ´not'.

PY *-pun 'without, -less (a suffixed morpheme) ' > Ket. -ań (Werner 1, 38); Yug. -fan (Кастр.), -fan / -pan (Werner 1, 38) id.; Kott. -fun, -phun id.; Pump. -fun in hitifún (Сл.) "to be silent" [cf. Kott. atpifunākŋ id., lit. 'be without hearing'). See CCE 253, Werner 1, 38.

Bur. *be 'not' > Yas., Hun., Nag. be.

*bV[c]V 'kid, goat' (DCE 17):

PNC *b[a]çV 'kid, young goat' > Lak. buχca (< *bVç-χV ?) he-goat (1 y. old); Lezg. baçi 'kid', Tab. biçi, Ag. biçi-f 'small', Rut. baçi 'small sheep', Tsakh. biçiç 'kid'; Khin. baçɨz 'kid'.

Bur. *buć 'ungelt male goat, 2 or 3 years old' > Hun., Nag. buć.

*bVHV 'thin':

PST *pā 'thin' > OC 薄 *bā-k 'thin'; Tib. ba-spu 'a little hair' (spu), phra (*r-pa) 'thin, fine; minute'; Burm. pah 'thin'; Kach. pha², čəpha⁴ 'thin'; Tiddim pá 'thin', etc.

PY *pak-si-m 'thin (paper, leaf)' > Ket. hakśem⁵, Yug. faksim⁵; Kott. fačam, phačam. See CCE 245, Werner 1, 293. The root is probably *paK- (with double adjectival suffixation).

Bur. *bié-n- 'thin' > Yas., Hun., Nag. biénum.

[In Yenisseian and Burushaski the root is accompanied by suffixes. Cf. Basq. *mehe 'thin' < *behe-n ?]

*bVlV (~ -ɬ-) 'to burn, kindle' (LDC 36):

        PNC > PWC *bəlA > Abkh. a-bə́l-ra, Ab. bəl-ra 'to burn', Ad., Kab. bLa- 'to burn, shine'.

        Bur. *bal- / *bul- > Yas. -s-pal, Hun., Nag. ´-s-pal- 'to kindle', Hun. bulbūlo, Nag. bubúlo 'warm'.

        [Cf. Basq. *bero 'warm'.]

*bVnkwĂ (~ ṗ-, -xk-) 'belly' (LV A6):

        PNC *bVnḳwĂ 'belly, stomach' > Av. baḳʷá-li, PWC *məḳʷA etc., see NCED 318.

        PST *pŭk > OC 腹 *puk 'belly', Burm. pəuk 'belly, stomach', Lepcha tă-fŭk, ta-bak etc.

        [Cf. Basq. *magal 'lap, breast'.]

*bV́nV 'dust, sand, flour':

        PST *bŭn(H) 'dust, flour' > OC 粉 *pənʔ 'peeled grain; flour'; Tib. spun, sbun 'chaff, husks'; Burm. phun 'dust'; Kach. nbun[3] 'dust'; Naga Zeme tin-bun 'ashes'.

        PY *pəʔnVŋ 'sand; ashes' > Ket. hʌnəŋ[5], Yug. fʌniŋ[5] 'sand'; Kott. fenaŋ, phenaŋ 'ashes'; Ar. finńaŋ, phinńaŋ, Pump. pínniŋ 'sand'. See CCE 248, Werner 1, 337-338.

*bVńV́ 'to play, laugh, joke':

        PST *p(r)ɨŋ (~b-) > Burm. prauŋ 'be funny, comic'; Kach. bjeŋ 'to mock'; Bodo su-buŋ 'to make tricks'.

        PY *ʔapVn- (~x-) 'to play' > Ket. āniŋ[1]; Yug. afɨniŋ[6]. See CCE 182, Werner 1, 95-96 (but Kott. ajaŋ cannot be related in any way).

*bVrḳwV́ 'wooden frame':

        PNC *bVrḳwV 'enclosure; frame, staircase' > And. barḳʷol, Tind. beḳʷana 'stairs', Cham. beḳʷana 'stairs; ladder; (dial). funeral stretcher'; Lak. burḳna 'tomb-stone' (< *'funeral stretcher'); Rut. buḳ 'enclosure (for calves)'.

        PST *phV̄k > Tib. phog 'beam, rafter', Kach. ləpaʔ[1] 'rafter'; perhaps also OC 朴 *phōk 'rod, stick' (or else *b(h)uk ´carriage box support resting on axle').

        Bur. *bákur 'small shed for lambs and kids' > Hun., Nag. bákur.

*bǑrŁVŋwé 'stretcher, frame' (LV B4):

PNC *bǑmŁVrē / *bǑrŁVmē 'funeral stretcher; ladder' > Chech. baram 'funeral stretcher'; Av. malí (par. B: moló-l, malá-l) 'ladder; funeral stretcher'; Lak. buIrna 'pillar'; Darg. dial. mič:ire, mik:eri 'ladder'; Lezg. gur-ar, Tsakh.. Kryz miɣɨr, Bud. jumur 'ladder', Rut. miɣɨr 'funeral stretcher'; Khin. moɣuz 'wooden frame'; PWC *bõla (~-Í-) > Abaz. čʷə-mla 'ladder', Ad., Kab. pχā-bLa 'funeral stretcher'; see NCED 317-318.

PST *t-lōŋH 'frame, grating' > OC 栚 *Łhəŋʔ 'horizontal pieces in a frame for silkworms' (with unclear vowel shortening), Tib. ldaŋ 'stand, frame, trestle', Kach. məgraŋ 'a grating', Lush. hlāŋ 'a support made to keep a corpse in a sitting position; a bier'.

*bVrÝ (~ -l-) 'bifurcation':

PST *prā, *prā-k 'fork, rake' > OC 杷 *brā(s) 'a rake'; Tib. s-brag 'hay-fork', kha-brag 'any forked object', Burm. phra 'to branch, bifurcate', Kach. braʔ[3] 'be forked', Dimasa bara, ba-bra 'fork (of tree)' etc.

PY *par[1]- (~-ŕ-) 'fork of legs' > Ket. haÍeń[6], Yug. faran[6] (CCE 246, Werner 1, 297).

*bÝrV 'tasty, sweet; pungeant':

PST *Par > Tib. ber 'sharpness, pungency (of spices, spirits etc.)'; Burm. phan 'be tart, pungent (of taste)'.

PY *piʔr[1]- (/ *pɔʔr) 'sweet' > Ket. hiÍaŋ[5] / hīÍaŋ[1] 'sweet', South. hīÍ "sweet mass under the birch bark" (Werner 1, 320 hīÍ / hiʔÍ); Yug. fɔraŋ[5] 'sweet', fiʔr "sweet mass under the birch bark"; Kott. falaŋ, phalaŋ 'sweet', fil 'tree sap'; Ar. kulun-pala 'sweetly'. See CCE 249, Werner 1, 312, 320.

Bur. (with reduplication) *babár- > Yas., Hunza, Nagar babár-um 'sharp (of taste), pungent'.

*bÝstV 'knee' (HGC 20, DCE 2):

PNC *b[ə]çV 'paw, part of arm or leg' > Av. púrc:i 'ham', Cham. becʷ 'knee (of animal), thigh'; Tsez. besi, Gin. beši, Khv. besa, Bezht., biza, Gunz. bɨza 'fist'; Lezg. p:ac, Tab. bac 'paw', Rut. bac-bɨr 'cushions for taking the kettle off fire' ('paws').

PST *pŭt(-s) (~-ɨ-) 'knee' > OC 市 *pət 'knee-covers'; Tib. pus-mo 'knee'; Maru pat-law id.; Kach. ləphut[2] 'knee', Lepcha tŭk-păt id., etc.

PY *baʔt- 'knee' > Ket. batpuÍ[5] (Imb.), pl. batpuÍən[5,6]; baʔt (Werner 1, 108) 'joint, knee', bátiŋ pl. 'joints of reindeer'; Yug. batpɨl[5], pl. batpɨliŋ[6]; baʔt (Werner 1, 108) 'joint, knee'; Kott. pulpatap (Бол.) "metatarsus"; Ar.

karam-pat (*Лоск.*) "elbow"; (*Лоск.*) patas "knee". See CCE 206. Ket and Kottish reflect a compound with *bul 'foot, leg' q.v. Werner 1, 108-109 gives a completely folk-etymological analysis of bat-puĺ as bat "forehead, face" + būĺ "leg": it is even more remarkable because on the same page he adds the attested plain stem baʔt 'joint, knee' and bátiŋ 'joints' - clearly distinct from bat / bāt[3] 'face' q.v.

Bur. *bácin 'shank, hind leg above the hock' > Hun., Nag. bácin.

[Initial *b- behaves not quite regularly: in PY *p- would be expected. One should perhaps think of reconstructing *ṗV́stV, with regular reflex in PST and PY, but with secondary deglottalization reflected in PNC and Burushaski.]

*bVštV 'stick, beater':

PNC > PWC *bačV 'stick'.

PY *pa(j)t- 'beater of the shaman drum' > Ket. hadbuĺ[5], Yug. fadbɨl[5], Kott. faituŋ, phaituŋ. See CCE 244. Ket and Yug reflect a compound (with *bul 'foot'?). Werner (1, 291 <*pʰadə / *pʰaʔədə ?) for some reason takes the first part to be = Ket hat 'top of head' - extremely strange semantics and phonology.

*bʕáɫhŏ (~ -ǎ̆) 'edge' (BDC 6; differently in LDC 15, MCGD 3):

PNC *bʕāɫhŏ (~-ǎ̆) 'edge, end' > Chech. bal, Ing. bʕal 'set (in a game)'; Av. bal 'crest, top; edge, end, corner', Cham., Tind. bala 'edge, end, corner'; Gunz. bil 'lip'; PL *p:aIl: > Lezg. p:el, Rut. bäl, Kryz. bel, Bud. bel-iʒ 'forehead', Arch. bat (pl. bat:-ur) 'horn'.

PST *phǎH (~ bh-) 'cheek' > OC 輔 *ḅaʔ 'upper jaw', Burm. pah 'cheek', Kiranti *phò-su id.

Bur. *bal 'wall' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar bal.

[Basq. *belhar 'forehead'.]

*bʕóqwV 'dirt, dung':

PNC *bʕōqwV > Chech. bŏχa, Ing. bʕeχa 'dirty'; PA (with metathesis) *q:ubV- > Av. q:úba-, And. q:ubi, Cham. q:ubu-, Tind. q:ū-, Kar. q:ubo- 'dirty'; Lezg. South. p:ɨχ, Kryz. bɨq 'faeces', Rut. bɨq 'cow's dung'.

PST *phāk > OC 粕 *phāk 'dregs'; Tib. sbag 'to soil, stain, pollute', ãbag 'to defile, to pollute oneself', ãbogs 'to blot, stain, pollute'.

PY *poʔq 'excrements' > Ket. hɔʔq, Yug. fɔʔχ /fɔʔq 'excrements'; Kott. fago, phago 'dirt', fōk, fōx, phōk 'dirt, dung', fogar, phogar 'podex'. See CCE 251, Werner 1, 327.

Bur. *baɣéiŋ 'dung (of cows, horses)' > Hun., Nag. baɣéiŋ.
[From NC cf. alternatively *pHulq̌ɨ (see HGC 26).]

*[c]árxgwV̌ 'squirrel, weasel' (HGC 27, LV B5, MCGD 4, BCD 11):
       PNC *cārgwV 'weasel, marten' > Chech. šaṭqa, Ing. šurṭqa; Av.
caX̌:ú 'weasel', And. sarX̌:u, Cham., Kar. saX̌:u, Tok. sarX̌:u id.; Tsakh. sok
id.; Abkh. a-cɐʁ, Ab. çɐʁ 'marten', Ad. cɐʁʷa, Kab. ʒɐʁʷa 'mouse'.
       PST *sreŋ(H) > OC 鼪 *sreŋ, Tib. sre-moŋ 'weasel', Burm. hrańʔ
'squirrel', Kach. sinlen 'a sp. of Indian mongoose', etc.
       PY *saʔqa 'squirrel' > Ket. saʔq, Yug. saʔx / saʔq, Kott. šaga, Ar.
sava, sova, Pump. tak (CCE 268, Werner 2, 162).
       Bur. *ćargé > Yas. ćargé 'flying squirrel' (with irregular *ć-: *s-
would be normally expected).
       [Cf. Basq. *śagu 'mouse'.]

*chwōlě̌ 'a k. of predator, fox' (DCE 15, BCD 11):
       PNC *chwōlě (~ -ă) 'fox, jackal' > Chech. cħōgal, Ing. cogal, Bac.
coḳal 'fox'; Av. cer, And. sor, Akhv. šari, Cham. sā, Tind., Botl., God. sari,
Kar. sare, Bagv. sar 'fox'; Tsez. ziru, Gin. zeru, Khv. zaru, Bezht. sora, Gunz.
sə (šəro-) 'fox'; Lak. culča (gen. culḳ-lul) id.; Lezg., Rut. siḳ, Tab., Ag. sul,
Tsakh. sɨIwa, Kryz. sakul, Bud. sokul, Arch. s:ol, Ud. šul 'fox'; Khin. pšlä
id.; PWC *šʷə (in compounds *šʷə-bIaga, *bIaga-šʷə) > Abkh. á-šᵛa-bga 'red
fox', Ad. baʒa-ś, Ub. bIaǵá-šʷ 'jackal'. Several languages (Nakh, Lak,
Lezghian, Rutul, Kryz, Budukh) reflect a diminutive *chwōlě-ḳV
(sometimes with metathesis).
       PST *Criā 'a k. of predator' > OC 豺 *ʒ́rā 'wolf', Trung kaŋ²-dži²
'leopard', Kach. dum-si¹ 'porcupine'.
       Bur. *hal 'fox' > Yas., Hun., Nag. hal.
       [Cf. Basq. *a-seɣari 'fox'.]

*ciŋwV 'star' (LDC 27; differently in HGC 22):
       PST *sēŋ 'star' > OC 星 *sēŋ 'star'; Lepcha kŭr-sóŋ 'a planet;
morning star'; Kir. *saŋ 'ray, star', Naga *cVŋ 'star, moon', etc.
       Bur. *así[m] 'star' > Yas. asúmun, Hun., Nag. asií.

*cōjwīlħV 'rainy season' (HGC 35, WFR 29):
       PNC *c̣ōjwīlħV 'autumn, winter (rainy season)' > Bac.sṭabo
'autumn' (perhaps with metathesis also Chech. bʕästē, Ing. bʕästi 'spring');
And. sibiru 'autumn', Akhv. c:ibero, Cham. cib, Tind. c:ibar, Kar. c:ibero,

Bagv. s:ibara, God. c:iburu 'winter'; Tsez. sebi, Gin. sebe, Khv. seba, Bezht. sibowa, Gunz. sɨbər 'autumn'; Lak. s:u-t 'autumn'; Lezg. zul, Tab. čˇul, Ag. cul, Tsakh. cuwul, cɨwɨl, Arch. sot:- 'autumn'; Khin. cuwa-ž id.; Abkh. á-ʒə-n (Bz. á-ʒˊə-n) 'winter', Ab. ʒ-nə 'autumn'.

PST > OC 秋 *ćhiw (? *chiw) 'autumn'.

PY *sir₁- 'summer' > Ket. śīĺiꞮ, South. śīĺ, Yug. sīr, Kott. šil-paŋ, Ar. šil 'summer' (CCE 275; Werner 2, 206).

[In PY one would expect a *-ʔ-; the reason for this discrepancy is not clear (contraction?).

Cf. Basq. *asaro 'November; autumn'.]

[*cVmV́](#) 'how much; if' (HGC 36, WFR 94):

PNC *čwimV > Av. čan (dial. čam), And. čom, Akhv. čami, Cham. šã̌, Tind. čˇʷami-la, Kar. čam,Botl., Bagv., God. čamu 'how many'; Tsez., Gin. šomo, Khv. šomu 'how many'; Lak. dial. cimi id.; Darg. čum id.; Lezg. šumu-d, Tab. šˇnu-b, Rut. šumu-d, Arch. šume-jʈu id.; Khin. sam id.

PST *c(h)V̄m 'as much as' > Tib. cam 'as much as', Lush. thūm 'as good as'.

PY *sVm > Ket. śim, Yug. sim 'irreal particle, if, if only', Kott. šum id. See CCE 278, Werner 2, 196 (adding the Ket-Yug data).

[PNC *čwi-mV most probably < *cwi-mV under the influence of *čwi ´what, who'; archaisms may be Lak. cimi, Khin. sam.]

[*cVrqV (~ c̣-, -q̇-, -G-)](#) 'shame, guilt':

PST *srɜk 'shame' > OC 色 *srək 'colour; countenance, looks'; Tib. śag-s 'joke, fun', Burm. hrak 'ashamed', Bunan śrag, Mikir therag, Rawang səra 'shame'.

PY *saq- / *ʔasq- > Ket. sān // saʁan⁶, Yug. saxan⁶ 'guilty', Kott. aśke "guilt", aśkō "guilty" (CCE 270, Werner 2, 163).

Bur. *ṣiqár > Hunza, Nagar ṣiqár 'shame', Hunza, Nagar ´-ṣqar- 'to be ashame', Yasin ´-ṣqar- 'to boast about about smth. untrue'.

[*cwǎ̌jn̆ě](#) 'liver, gall' (HGC 20, WFR 79, LV A7, LDC 18):

PNC *c̣wǎ̌jmě 'gall; anger' > Chech. stim, Ing. sim, Bac. sem 'gall'; Av. c:in (dial. cim), And., Cham., Bagv. s:im, Akhv., Tind., Kar., Botl., God. s:imi 'gall; anger'; Tsez., Khv. semi, Gin. seme, Mezht. simo, Gunz. sɨmi 'gall'; Lak. s:i 'gall; anger'; Darg. himi, Chir. sume id.; Lezg., Tab., Ag., Rut. seb, Arch. s:am 'gall'; PWC *žˇʷə 'anger' > Abaz. gˇʷə-žˇʷ 'hidden anger, malice', Ub. ǵə-žˇʷ 'revenge', Ad. gˇʷəħa-gˇʷə-ź, Kab. gˇʷə-ź-ʁaź 'anger'.

[Short *-ĕ is indicated by the correlation of final vowels: Av. -0 : Darg. *-i : PL obl. *-a.]

PST *sĭn (/ *sĭŋ ?) 'liver' > OC 辛 *sin 'bitter, pungent'; Tib. m-ćhin 'liver'; Burm. sańh id.; Kach. məsin[2] 'liver; heart'; Lush. thin id.; Limbu seŋ 'kidney', etc.

PY *seŋ 'liver' > Ket. śēŋ, Yug. seŋ (CCE 272, Werner 2, 190, 1, 332).

Bur. *sán 'spleen' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar -sán.

[Absence of *-ʔ- in PY is irregular.

Cf. Basq. *-sum(a) 'bile, gall'.]

*cwə́rV 'dried fruit or grass':

PNC * cwɨrV > Lak. s:iru 'young pods of peas and black beans'; Lezg. zur-ar, Ag. sur-ar 'dried fruits'; Abkh. a-šᵛə́r, Abaz. šʷər 'fruit(s)'.

PY *saʔr₁ > Ket. śaʔĺ, Yug. saʔr 'tobacco' (CCE 269, Werner 2, 182).

*căjɨ 'fire, brilliance' (NSC 52, DCE 23; somewhat differently in WFR 16, LV B29):

PNC *căjĭ 'fire' > Chech., Bac. çe, Ing. çi; Av. ça, And. ça, Akhv. čari (reflecting the oblique stem *căjĭ-rV-), Cham., Tind. çā, Kar., Botl., Bagv. çaj, God. çaji; Tsez. çi, Gin. če, Khv. ça, Bezht. ço, Gunz. çə; Lak. çu; Darg. ça; Lezg., Rut. çaj, Tab., Ag., Tsakh. ça, Kryz. çä, Bud. çə, Arch. oç, Ud. a-(ruχ); Khin. čä; PWC *mA-çʷa > Abkh. á-mca, Abaz. mca, Ad. māṣᵛa, Kab. māʄa, Ub. məƷá 'fire'.

PST *Ʒāj(H) 'shine, brilliant' > OC 瑳 *chājʔ 'white and brilliant', Tib. g-zi 'shine, brightness', Burm. sa 'to shine (of moon, sun)', Kach. Ʒan ze 'to shine, as the sun', Kulung cha-ma 'blaze'.

Bur. *śi > Hun., Nag. śi 'fireplace, hearth'.

[Length of final vowel is unclear: the ST data are in favour of a long vowel, but Av. pl. çája-l seems to point to shortness - however, it may well be a result of secondary accent unification in a monosyllabic root, cf. gen. çé-l.

Cf. Basq. *śu 'fire'.]

*çǻq̇V̆ (~ -xq̇-) 'strength, strong, hard' (HGC 40):

PNC *çăq̇V 'strength, power' > PN *ni-çq̇ (originally a compound *HinV-çăq̇V '(one's) own power') > Chech., Bac. niçq̇, Ing. niz 'strength, power'; Av. çaq̇: 'very, strongly'; Lak. çaq̇ 'strength, power'; Darg. çaq̇ id.

PST *chăk 'hard, difficult' > Tib. chegs 'troublesome, difficult, hard'; Kach. diŋsaʔ[2] 'to trouble, annoy'; Lush. sak 'hard (not soft, not easy),

difficult'; Kir. *c[e]k (/ʔc-) 'hard'.

PY *sa(ʔ)kar- (~-g-,-G-) > Kott. šagar "hart, zäh"; (Бол.) šakarɨga "hardly (туго)"; Ar. berik sagara (Лоск.) "hardly (туго)" [lit. "very hardly"]. See CCE 270.

*çĂɋwĀ 'tail, long hair':

PNC *çĂɋwĀ (with metathesis *ɋwĀçĂ) 'tail' > Tab. ɋuçɋuç 'goat's tail'; Khin. ɋаž (erg. ɋač-i) 'tail'; PWC *çəq:ʷa > Abkh. a-çóχʷa, Abaz. çəqʷa 'tail'. Cf. also variants with velar *ķw: Chech. çoga, Ing. çog 'tail', Bac. çawķŭ 'short tail'; Tsez. ķeç-maħi, Khv. ķeç-mehi 'sheep's tail'; Ub. ķʷačá 'tail'.

PY *su(ʔ)K- > Kott. šugai, šukai 'plait, long hair' (CCE 277, Werner 2, 442).

*çĂwnV 'dark':

PNC *çĂwnV 'dark' > Av. b-éça- 'dark'; Lak. çan 'darkness'; Darg. çaIb- 'dark'; Ud. b-eIinq: 'dark'; PWC *çʷa 'black' > Abkh. á-jkʷa-čʲa, Abaz. kʷa-j-čʲa (*jəkʷa 'dark'), Ad. śʲə-ça, Kab. f̣ə-ça, Ub. ӡa.

Bur. *śon 'blind' > Yas., Hun., Nag. śon.

*çä̆xkwV 'sour, bitter' (DCE 30):

PNC *çä̆ķwV 'sour. raw' > Av. ç:éķa-b, And., Botl. ç:iķ:u, Akhv. č:iķ:u-da-, Cham. ṣiķu-, Tind. c:ik:u-, Kar. ç:iķ:o-, Bagv. ç:iķ:u-, God. c:ik:u 'sour'; Tsez. ceɋ(i)ju-, Gin. ceɋɋu, Khv. caqu 'sour'; Lak. dial. c:iχku- id.; Darg. çiķ-, Tsud. çiķʷ- id.; Lezg. ciķi 'raw', Arch. çeķʷ, çegʷ-du- 'rank, bitter'.

PST *săk 'bitter, pungent' > Burm. sak 'be bitter', Kach. mə-saʔ[2] 'be sharp, biting to the taste', Lush. thak 'be pungent, hot, peppery'.

Bur. *ṣuqúr > Yas. iṣqórum 'sour', Hun., Nag. -ṣqur- 'to turn sour', ṣuqúrum 'sour'.

*çä̆nɋV (~ sṭ-) 'panther, leopard':

PNC *çä̆nɋV 'lynx, panther' > Chech., Ing. çoɋ 'ounce, snow leopard'; Av. çirɋ:, Akhv. çiɋ:o 'lynx', God. çirɋ:u 'ounce, snow leopard'; Lak. çiniɋ 'tiger, leopard'; Darg. çirɋ 'panther'.

PST *chi(ə)k 'leopard' > Tib. g-zig 'leopard; porcupine'; Burm. kjah-saḉ 'leopard', Kir. *sík-ba 'tiger, leopard', Trung dzŏʔ[1] 'wolf'.

*çänχV̆ 'to search, ask' (HGC 37, BCD 12):

PNC *çEnχV(n) 'to search, ask' > Chech., Ing. χatt-, Bac. χaṭṭ- (*χaṭṭ- < *χanç-, metathesis < *çanχ-); Av. çeχ:é- 'search, ask', Tind. çiχ:ī-, Kar. çeχ:- 'search'; Lak. çu=χ:i- 'ask'; Abkh. a-çā-rá, Abaz. çʕa-ra, Ub. ʒʁa- 'ask'.

PST *chěŋH 'invite, ask' > OC 請 *cheŋʔ 'request, invite; ask'; Tib. gceŋ 'invite', Dumi siŋ-nɨ, Limbu sin-do-mā 'ask' etc.

PY *saŋ- (~ -ä-) 'search' > Ket. śaŋ-bɛt⁶, Yug. sáŋ-aχɛsaŋ 'um zu suchen', sáŋ-beť, sáŋ-taχ, sáŋ-teť 'erfahren' (Werner 2, 158, 159) (see CCE 270, Werner 2, 158, 159, 181).

[Cf. Basq. *e-sagu- 'to know (a person); evident, known'.]

[*căŋʔV́](#) 'new' (HGC 21 (somewhat differently), WFR 82, LDC 38):

PNC *çǎnʔV 'new' > Chech. çina, Ing. çena, Bac. çinǐ; Av. çíja-, PAA *çinhV- > And. çiw, Akhv. čī-, Cham. çīw, Tind. çīhu-, Kar. çijo-m, Botl. çīu, Bagv. çinu-, God. çīju-; Tsez. eçno, Gin. eçen-diju, Khv. eçnu, Bezht. içijo, Gunz. ĩççu; Lak. çu-; Darg. Chir. çi-; PL *çenjä- / *çenwä- > Lezg. çiji, Tab. çiji, Ag. çaji-f, Rut. çin-dɨ, Tsakh. çe-dɨn, Kryz. çijä, Arch. maça-, Ud. ini; PWC *ćA > Abkh. (Bz.) a-ćə́-ć 'new', a-j-ć-rá 'to be younger, smaller', a-j-ć-bá, Abaz. a-j-ç-ba 'junior', Ad. çə-(k̩ʷə), Kab. çə-(k̩ʷ) 'small, little', Ub. ća 'new; young'; Urart. š(V)-uɣə 'new'.

PST *sĭn / *sĭŋ 'new' > OC 新 *sin 'new, renew'; Tib. g-śin 'good, fine'; Burm. sać 'new'.

PY *-saŋ (~ -ä-) 'to begin' > Ket. bɛ́-śaŋ 'es beginnt', praet. bínśaŋ; Yug. bɛ́-saŋ, praet. bínsaŋ (Werner 1, 117).

[*cexkwV́](#) (~ sṭ-) 'belt; thread, rope':

PNC *çik̩ʷī 'skein, hank' > Darg. Chir. çik̩ʷa 'skein, hank'; Tab., Rut., Tsakh. çik̩ʷ, Ag. çek̩ʷ id.

PST *chāk 'rope; to bind' > OC 索 *ṣāk 'rope', Burm. ćhak 'to bind'.

PY *täGV (~ c-, -χ-) 'togirdle; belt' > Ket. ta:n 'to girdle'; Kott. thēg, thēx, pl. thakŋ "belt"; fatax "girdling"; fōtākŋ "to girdle", praet. fōnatākŋ, imp. fantax. See CCE 282. Werner 2, 252-253.

[*çə̌łV](#) 'tree, wood' (NSC 64, WFR 43, MCGD 5):

PNC *çə̌łV (~ -ŏ-) 'branch; tree' > Av. ç:al 'whip', Tind. c:ela, God. c:eli 'rod'; Ag. çal 'pot-herb leaves', Lryz. çili, Bud. çile 'branch; shoot'; Abkh. á-çla, Abaz. çla 'tree'; Hurr. çarr- 'wood', Urart. çarə 'orchard'. Cf. also a reduplicated form *çēłēçĭ > Chech. çarz 'a tree species', Av. ç:ilíç: 'besom, broom', Bezht. çiço 'wattle', Gunz. çɨçu 'bough, thin stick', Lak.

čalči 'shaving, chip', Lezg. čerč- 'brushwood, dry branch', Tab. čir(i)č 'branch', Hurr. čarčarr-.

PST *Cal (~-ə-) 'wood' > Tib. chal 'wood, grove', Burm. ćijh 'thicket' (with an etymological (dialectal?) doublet ćin 'forest').

Bur. *śulú > Yas. śulú, Hunza, Nagar śuú 'driftwood'.

[The Bur. form can be alternatively compared with PNC *čwɨɫ̄ħV̆ (~ -ā-) 'stick, branch' - which should be kept apart from *čə̆ɫV.]

[*cHVdV](#) 'woman; relative through marriage with a woman':

PNC *čHV̆dV > Chech. zuda 'woman', Chech., Ing. zud 'bitch' (cf. Lev. ʒʕud id.); Darg. Chir. cade 'female'; Hurr. šid-u/ori 'maid(en), Ur. a-šti 'woman; wife'. The Dargwa word was not compared in NCED (where the reconstruction was *ʒHV̆ṭV), because of an obvious phonetic irregularity; however, Chir. c- may be just a misrecording instead of č-. NCED also has a root *čVduɫV 'a young kinsman' (Gunz. čutula 'bride, bride-groom'; Tab. čudul, Kryz., Bud. čɨdil 'grand-daughter, grandson'), for which a tentative derivation < *čän-du-ɫV 'youngling' was proposed. Actually, those forms may be derived from the same *čHV̆dV with a meaning 'girl' (> 'grand-daughter') or 'bride', which would strengthen the reconstruction *čHV̆dV.

PY *cVt- 'husband' > Ket tēt, Yug čet, Kott. hat-kīt, Ar. kintej (with an unclear -n-: perhaps corresponding to the Ket-Yug plural, cf. Ket tatn[5], Yug. čatn[5] ?), Pump. -et in ils-et 'husband'. See CCE 214-215, Werner 2, 260 (gives a reconstruction *t'et-, ignoring the Kottish form hat- - which in fact is completely regular, see KC 151; for the same development see *cəŋe > heŋai 'hair', *cēse > hēči 'boot'). The form is comparable with NC if we suppose the original meaning *'wife's (man)', cf. especially the Kottish compound (where -kīt is 'man').

Bur. *-st- > Yas. -yást-, Hunza -yás (pl. -yásta-ro / -yáscaro), Nagar -yás (pl. -yáscaro) 'sister of a man; sister-in-law, sister of the wife'; Yas. ´-s-kir (pl. ´-sta-ru), Hunza ´-s-kir, Nagar ´-s-kir 'father-in-law', Yas., Hunza, Nagar ´-s-kus 'mother-in-law'; Yas. ´-sta-ru, Hunza ´-stiŋ, Nagar ´-stiŋ 'parents-in-law, parents of the wife'.

[Cf. Basq *(ema-)ste '(married) woman'.]

[*čħwắmé](#) 'hair' (HGC 19, WFR 87, MCGD 4):

PNC *čħwĕme (~-ä-,-i) 'eyebrow' > PN *ča-čʔVm > Chech. čočq̇am, Ing. čačq̇am 'eyebrow'; Lak. it:a-čani id.; PL *čʷem > Lezg. r-čam, Tab. ul-čʷim, ulčʷam, Rut. uli-zen, Kryz. ʕül-čäm id.

PST *chām 'hair of head' > Tib. ʔag-chom 'beard', Burm. ćham, Kach. sam, Lush. sam, Lepcha ăcom 'hair of head', Garo mik-sam 'eyebrow' etc.

PY *cəŋe 'hair' > Ket. t̄ɓŋə, Yug. č̄ɓ̌ŋ, Kott. heŋai, Ar. q́agaŋ, Pump. xɨŋa. CCE 213-214. Werner 2, 304 makes an attempt to regard the word as a compound *cɨʔG- 'head' + iʔŋ 'skin' and reconstructs <*t'əŋə> (Kompositum). There is, however, a number of objections: 1) tonal characteristics of *cəŋe are strongly against a compound of *cɨʔG+iʔŋ (two glottal stops must have had disappeared!); 2) *iʔŋ 'skin' is probably an unexisting form: Werner himself analyzes iʔŋ as "plural of ī 'skin'" (see 1, 373); 3) this ī 'skin' goes back to PY *ʔik (which Werner himself - 1, 392 - reconstructs as   <*igə>. The "compound" etymology of *cəŋe is thus completely untenable. Werner also doubts that Kott. heŋai belongs to this root - but in fact it is a completely regular reflex, see KC 151 (with the same development cf. PY *cēse 'boot' > Kott. hēči, PY *cV(n)t- 'husband' > Kott. hat-).

Bur. *śe[m] 'wool' > Yas. śe, Hunza, Nagar śe, pl. śémiŋ.
[Cf. also Basq. *samar 'fleece, shorn wool; shaggy mop of hair'.]

*cīnλV́ (~ sṭ-) 'fat':
PNC *çēnλV (~ *çēnx̣wV) 'fat (adj.)' > Tind. çinλu-; Darg. çerx-.
PST *Cil 'fat (n.)' > Tib. chil 'fat (not melted)', Burm. ćhi 'oil', Gur. *chi(l)² 'fat', etc.

*cíŋdV 'stump; stick' (LDC 22):
PNC *çindV (~ ʒ-,-ä-,-ī-) 'dry stalks as fuel' > Av. ç:adári 'fuel'; Lak. çinna (cf. dial. çajnda) 'dry stalks as fuel'.
PST *sǐŋ 'tree, wood, firewood' > OC 薪 *sin 'firewood'; Tib. śiŋ 'tree'; Burm. saćⁿ 'tree'; Lush. thiŋ 'tree, wood', Lepcha kǎ-ceŋ 'tree', Kir. *sìŋ 'tree, wood, firewood', etc.
PY *sVŋ-gVl- (~-r₁-) 'stump' > Ket. śiŋuĺt⁶, pl. -əŋ⁵ (Werner 2, 215: śúŋuĺt / śúŋguĺt / śúŋguĺta), Yug. súŋgulap (Werner 2, 215), Kott. šagaĺi, šagaĺe, šakali. See CCE 279, Werner 2, 215 (probably a compound with *gɔʔl 'stump' as the second component).

*čǐrqā (~ -xq-) 'a cover or carpet' (HGC 32, LV B6):
PNC *čǐrqā 'carpet; coverlet' > Lak. çiqa 'floor-cloth, door-mat'; Lezg. çirx 'rag'; PWC *q:əźa (~q́:-,-z-) (with metathesis) 'coverlet, blanket' > Abkh. a-χə́za, Ab. qəza. See NCED 366.

PST > OC 簀 *ćrēk 'mat'.

PY *siʔ(G) 'bedding, mat made of deerskin' > Ket. śiʔ, Yug. siʔ (CCE 273, Werner 2, 205).

[Irregular -ʔ- in PY.]

*čĭwră 'sharp, sharp instrument':

PNC *čŏwrē (~ ç-, -a) 'pointed stick' > Bac. çur 'arrow'; PTs (with metathesis) *r[e]çu (~ l-) > Tsez., Gin. riçu 'wedge', Khv., Inkh. raçu-çan 'beam'; Tab. çur 'vertical lock; bracelet' (dial. with metathesis ruç 'lock with a hook'), Tsakh. çura 'women's adorned belt'; PWC *çʷə > Abkh. a-čᵛə́ 'spit, thick needle', Abaz. čʷə 'bolt; plug, spigot'.

PST *cŏr / *chŏr 'chisel, sharp point' > OC 鐫 *cor 'chisel, sharp point'; Tib. zor 'sickle', sor, gsor 'gimlet; a sort of trephine'; Kach. son, məson 'a bamboo spike', etc.

Bur. *ʿ-sir- 'to sharpen, whet'.

*cŭcV 'tip, spout':

PNC *çŏçV (~ ç) 'tip, spout' > Chech. çuzam 'spout (of a tea-pot, jar)'; Lezg. çuç 'spout (of a tea-pot)', Kryz. çiç 'clitoris; ring-stone'; Hurr. zizzi 'mamma, female breast', zizz-u/oχχə, zuzz-u/oχχə 'spouted jar'.

Bur. *śúśun > Hun. -śúśun 'child's penis'.

*cVHV 'thorny plant':

PST *cūH > OC (?) 棗 *cūʔ (~ *ć-) 'jujube'; Burm. ćuh 'awl', ćhuh 'thorn', Kach. ǯu³ 'thorn', Lush. čiu 'to prick, pierce', Lepcha ǯŭ 'a thorn, a prickle, a prong, any thorny plant', Kir. *cù (~ ʔc-) 'thorn', etc.

Bur. *ṣau 'a k. of wild rose' > Yas. ṣaú, Hun., Nag. ṣoó.

*cVŋHV́ 'sharp; arrow, to pierce':

PNC *çā̃nHV 'bow, arrow' > And. çiwu 'bow', Akhv. čĩwo / čĩho, Cham. čĩw, Tind. čĩhu, Kar. çijun, Bagv. çi 'arrow'; Gin. (with metathesis) niçu 'arrow', Inkh. çẽ 'bow'; PWC *ć:ə (in *ƛ̣ə 'arrow' + ć:ə) > Abkh. a-χə́-c (Bz. a-xə́-ć) 'bow', Abaz. χri-χəc 'bow, arrow', Ashkh. χəc 'arrow'.

PST *cōn (/*cōŋ) 'to bore, chisel' > OC 鑽 *cōn 'to bore, perforate, penetrate'; Tib. m-chon 'any pointed or cutting instrument'; PLB *cuŋx 'chisel'; Lush. thon 'to thrust, put endwise anything long into a hole'.

*cwă[m]ʔV̆ 'eagle, hawk' (WFR 95):

PNC *çwämʔV̆ / *ʔār-çwämʔV̆ 'eagle' > Chech. ärzū, Ing. ärzi, Bac.

arčiw 'eagle'; Av. c̣um / c̣un, And. c̣un (dial. c̣umi), Akhv. c̣:ʷĩ (dial. c̣umi), Cham. ṣũj, Tind. c:ũ̃, Kar. c̣:ũji, Botl., Bagv. c̣:ũʔi, God. c:ũʔi id.; Tsez. cej, Gin. coj, Khv. ce, Inkh. cẽ, Bezht. cuha, Gunz. cu id.; Lak. barzu id.; Darg. Chir. ʕarč̣ime id.; Ag. marc̣ id.; Khin. c̣imir 'bird'; Urart. arčib/wə 'eagle' (as name of a horse).

PST > LB *ʒwan 'hawk, kite'.

(?) Bur. *hárćimo > Hunza, Nagar hárćimo c̣hin 'a small black and white bird with a long beak, living at the river'.

[*cwěnhV](#) 'salt' (WFR 70; different in NSC 53):

PNC *c̣wěnhV 'salt' > PN *tu-χe (Chech. tüχa, Ing. tuχ, Bac. tujχĭ); Av. c̣am, PA *c̣:onʔi > And. c̣on, Akhv. c̣:ani, Cham. ṣã̃, Tind. c:ã̃, Kar. c̣:ãji, Botl., Bagv. c̣:ãʔi, God. c:ãji; Tsez. cijo, Gin. čijo, Khv. cĩjo, Bezht. cã, Gunz. cɔ̃; Lak. c̣ʷu; Darg. ze, dial. c:e 'salt'; Abkh. a-c̣ã́, Abaz. c̣-ʕa 'salty'.

PST *C[u]āj 'salt' > OC 鹺 *ʒāj 'salt, salty'; Tib. chwa 'salt'; Burm. ćhah id., Kanauri cha id., etc.

[*cwə̆nHē](#) 'cane, reed':

PNC *c̣wə̄nHē (with metathesis *Hnə̄c̣wē) 'reed, cane' > Av. muc̣:í / nuc̣:í, And. c̣:uma, Akhv. c̣:ʷani, Cham. ṣimi, Tind. c:ū↔~, Kar. c̣:un-di (plur.), God. c:uma id.; Lezg. nac̣ (dial. nac̣ʷ), Tab., Rut., Tsakh. nac̣, Ag. nec̣ id.

PST *ʒhu (~ ʒ́h-, -ew, -aw) 'sugar-cane' > Kach. kum-šu³, Lush. fu id.

[*cwV̆rV́](#) 'to melt':

PNC *=ĭc̣wǍr 'to melt, thaw' > Cham., Tind., Kar. =ic̣- 'to melt'; Lak. =a=c̣a- / =a=c̣i- 'to melt, thaw'; Darg. =ac̣- / =ic̣- id.; Lezg. c̣ura-, Tab. je=c̣-, Ag. ic̣ʷ-, Rut. =ic̣a-, Kryz. ju=c̣ur-, Arch. c̣a- id.; PWC *(b)zʷə > Ad. źᵛə-, Kab. və-, Ub. bž(ə)- id.

Bur. *-śor- 'to melt; become sour (of milk)' > Yas., Hun., Nag. -śór-.

[*ćVɫV̆](#) 'shallow; short':

PNC *=V̄lćV (< *=V̄-ćVɫV) 'short, narrow' > Chech. =ōca, Ing. l-ɔca, Bac. =acũ 'short'; And. =očo, Akhv. =ača-da 'short' (dial. =ača- 'tight, narrow'), Cham. =aša-ḳu-, Tind. =eča-ḳu-, Kar. =ača-ḳo-, Botl. =eče-ḳi, Bagv. =ača-ḳu-, God. =ače-ḳi 'short'; PTs *=V̆š:V > Tsez. niši, nišju 'short; thin', Gin. niššu, Khv. niššü 'thin', Inkh. niššu 'thin; narrow', Bezht. =ašo, Gunz. =ɔ̃šu 'short', (with reduplication) Bezht. šušijo, Gunz. šũššu 'thin'.

PST *ʒhĕnH (~-łH, -rH) 'shallow' > OC 淺 *ćhenʔ 'shallow', Burm. ćańh 'bar, sand bank'.

Bur. *śal 'shallow' > Hun., Nag. śal 'shallow'.

[*ćVnV](#) 'to cut, sickle':

PNC *ćVnV 'sickle' > PA (with metathesis) *ničo > And. ničo 'scythe', Akhv., Kar., God. niča 'sickle', Cham. niša, Tind., Botl. niča 'sickle; dagger'; PTs (with metathesis) *niš:u (~ -š-) > Tsez., Gin., Inkh. nišu 'sickle'; Tsakh., Kryz., Bud. čin 'sickle'; Khin. čin id.; Ub. canә́ 'sabre'.

PST *ćĕnH 'to clip, cut' > OC 翦 *ćenʔ 'to clip; cut, strip'; Tib. ćhan 'a pair of scissors'; Lush. čan 'to cut up; share; portion'; Yamphu cen- 'to chop, cut'.

[*ćwĕjo](#) 'man' (DCE 14):

PNC *ćwĭjo 'man, male' > Chech. stu, Ing. ust, Bac. psțu 'bull', PN *sț-aḳ 'man' > Chech. stag, Ing. sag, Bac. sțaḳ; Av. či 'man'; PTs *ži-ḳʷə / *zi-ḳʷə (a compound < *ži-hiḳʷə = PN *sț-aḳ) > Tsez. ž-eḳu, Khv. ž-iḳʷa, Bezht. s-uḳo, Gunz. s-uḳu 'man'; Lak. čuw 'man'; Darg. sub 'male, man'; PL *š:ʷij > Lezg. -vi (in compounds like lezgi-vi 'a Lezghian' etc.), Tab. žʲi, Ag. šuj, Kryz. fi-ri, Bud. fu-ri, Ud. išu, iš-q:ar 'man'; PWC *ćә / *ćә > Ad. çә-fә, Kab. çә-xʷ 'person', Ub. (redupl.) ćәća 'people, persons'; PHU *-s(u)wa- in Hurr. tar-ž(u)wa-nnә, Urart. tar-šua-nә 'man, human being'.

(?) PST *Ca-ŋ 'person' (if *-ŋ is a historical suffix) > PLB *chaŋ 'person', Miju coŋ, Trung *chaŋ, etc.

PY *ʒeʔŋ 'people' (a plural form of an unattested *ʒe(ʔ) 'person') > Ket. dɛʔŋ, Yug. dɛ́ʔŋ, Kott. čeäŋ. See CCE 309.

Bur. (reduplicated) *ses > Yas. ses, Hun., Nag. sis 'person(s), people'.

[*ćāŁwV̆̌](#) 'blood; red':

PNC *ćāŁwV 'blood; life' > Chech. çij, Ing. çij, Bac. çejgĭ 'blood'; Av. çágo-, Kar. çagu- 'alive'; Tab. çiwi 'alive; lively, animated'; Hurr. zur-gi 'blood'.

PST *cǎk (~-ć-) 'red, red metal, gold' > Dimasa gǎ-dźao 'red; gold', Garo gittśak 'red', Nocte achak id., Lush. raŋ-ka-čak 'gold' etc.

PY *sur 'red, blood' > Ket. śūĺam[1] 'red', śūĺ 'blood', Yug. surbɛ:hs[4] 'red', sur 'blood'; Kot. šur 'blood', šuru-maičei 'to paint red', Ar. sur 'blood', Pump. túl-si 'red' (CCE 278, Werner 2, 219).

[PY has a short vowel opposed to long *-ā- in NC; let us note,

however, that the NC long vowel is reconstructed only on the circumstantial evidence of PN *-ē- in a disyllabic structure - where short *-e- does not occur, so the PNC vowel could well have been short.

Cf. Basq. *i-serdi 'sweat; sap.]

*ćǎkwǯ 'nit, louse' (DCE 16):

PNC *ćǎkwǯ > Chech., Ing. saga-l, Bac. psiḳ 'flea'; Tsez., Gin. čiki, Khv. çike, Bezht. çike, Gunz. čige 'flea'; Lak. čača (gen. čak-lu-l) 'flea'; Darg. çika / çeka (dial. çikʷa) 'flea'; PWC *ćaḳa / *ḳaća > Abkh. a-ḳaçá, Abaz. ḳaça 'bug', Ad. çāča, Kab. çaça 'nit'.

Bur. *ʒeké 'nit' > Yas. ʒeké, çeké, Hun., Nag. ʒikí.

*ć[ǎ]xqwǎ 'scoop' (HGC 32, LV A8, LDC 32, BCD 18):

PNC *ćǎq̇wǎ ~ *ćǎqwǎ > Av. dial. č:iḳáro 'spoon'; Bezht. čüχrö 'wooden gutter'; Lezg. dial. čuχar 'gutter'; Tab. Düb. čaq̇a 'wooden jar', Ag. čaq̇ id., Arch. čaq̇ʷ 'spoon, wooden shovel'; PWC *č(ʷ)aq̇ʷV > Abkh. a-čaq̇ʷá 'wooden spoon', Ub. čaq̇ʷǯ 'basin, tureen'; (with metathesis also: Lak. ḳiču 'slop-basin, basin', ḳičala 'scoop', Darg. ḳuçul 'spoon').

PST *[Će]kʷ 'ladle' > OC 醋 *ćekʷ-s to 'empty a cup', 爵 *ćekʷ 'wine cup'; Lush. suak 'to ladle, ladle out' (with a not quite clear initial correspondence).

PY *siʔk (~-g,-χ) 'trough' > Ket. śiʔk, Yug. siʔk (CCE 275, Werner 2, 222).

[Cf. Basq. *a-śka 'crib, manger, trough'].

*ćěćĚ 'an internal organ' (KS 224, LDC 18):

PNC *ćěćĚ 'kidney' > Darg. ur-cec; Khin. çiçin; PWC *čača > Abkh. a-čáča, Abaz. čača, Ad. źaźǝj, Kab. źaźaj, Ub. čǎča.

PST *ćat 'womb, placenta' > Kach. pu-ʒat 'womb', Lepcha a-jeŋ-čot 'placenta', Hayu tsat-nomri 'placenta', etc.

PY *sisa(l)- 'lungs, liver' > Kott. šičātn, pl. -aŋ 'lungs', šičil, pl. -aŋ 'liver'; Ass. (Бол.) šišatɨn 'lungs'; Ar. šišali (Лоск.) 'lungs', sal (reduction < *sVsal?) 'liver'. See CCE 275. Not quite clear is the position of Werner: he accepts the reconstruction *sisa(l)- on p. 2, 438, but on the next page (2, 439) treats the same words as a compound *si + *sil (?), lumping all the forms together with those analyzed under *seŋ.

*ćV́łHV 'sharp' (somewhat differently in HGC 33):

PST *śal (~-ǝ-, -ł) 'sharp edge, sharp stone' > Tib. śal 'flint,

sharp-edged stone'; Kach. niŋšan², nšan², nša³ 'the edge of a blade'.

PY *saʔr₁ 'sharp edge' > Ket. śaʔĺ, Yug.saʔr, Kott. šal (CCE 269, Werner 2, 182).

(?) Bur. *sel 'needle' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar sel.

[The Bur. parallel is quesionable - both because of an irregular s- and because the word may be borrowed < Prakr. silla-, sella- 'spear, arrow', Skr. śilī.]

*ćVŋV 'to break, destroy':

PNC *=ănćĚ (< *=ă-ćVnV) 'to break, split' > Chech. ʕitt- / ʕott-, Ing. ʕott-, Bac. ħoṭṭ- 'to prick, stick in, insert'; And., Cham., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. =ič- 'to die', Av. čʷa- 'to kill', Av. =ečá-, Akhv. =eč-il-, And. =ečan-d-, Kar. =ečan- 'to fade, wither', And., Cham., Tind., God. čin-, Kar. čijā- 'to pound, crush'; Lak. =a=či- 'to get split; to divide, be divided'; PWC *čə- 'to break, crush' > Ad. pəčə- / pəčəčə-, Kab. pə-śəčə-, Ub. ča-ča-.

PST *ćhăŋ (~ ʒh-) 'to injure, break' > OC 戕 *ʒaŋ 'to kill; injure'; Burm. ćhaŋh 'to destroy'.

*ćV́qV̌ 'head' (HGC 19, DCE 1) :

PNC > PWC *SqIa 'head' > Abkh. a-χə́, Abaz. qa, Ad., Kab. śħa, Ub. ša.

PY *c[ɨ]ʔG- 'head' > Ket. tɨʔ, Yug. čɨʔ, Kott. tagai, takai, Ar. ke-dake. See CCE 214, Werner 1, 167. Werner doubts the relationship of Kott. tagai 'head', although it displays absolutely the same correspondence as *cīk 'snake' q.v. (Kott. tēg, tēx) and *cä-xur 'thin (of fluid)' (Kott. theūr).

Bur. *-ćáɣa-nes > Yas. -ćáɣanes 'back of head'.

*ćVʔV́ 'bow, arrow, bow-string' (HGC 33):

PNC *ćăʔV 'reed, cane; arrow' > Bac. ça-ḳ 'arrow'; Tsez., Gin. çeru-ça, Bezht., Gunz. çaʔa 'bow' (also Bezht. çulu-ça, Gunz. çulu-çaʔa id.); Lak. çaħa 'reed, cane', ča-ṭaraḳ 'arrow'; Tab. čeʔ 'reed, cane; arrow'.

PST *śVj 'to shoot' > Kach. gə-šoi³ 'to shoot, as an arrow', Lush. sai 'to shoot with a pellet', Lepcha ʒă, ʒá 'to fix arrow on the string, to prepare to fire off'.

PY *cu(ʔ) 'bow-string' > Ket. qʎq-tut (Werner 2, 145), Yug. tuť (Castr.); Kott. gij-tu (Bol.), Ar. kej-tu (Losk.). See CCE 214. Kott. and Arin reflect a compound with *χɨʔʒ "bow" as the first component. The Yug form was explained in KC 222 as a reduplication, with a regular dissimilation tuť < *ťuť, with a resulting reconstruction *cu(ʔ) / *cuc. Werner (2, 293)

suggests a compound *tʰu-t'ə, with the second component = Ket. tiʔ 'rope'; this does not seem quite convincing, basically because Yug -t' is unexplained (the corresponding Yug form is tiʔ, see Werner 2, 267 and *tiʔ). The component qʌ́q- (= qʌʔq-) in the Ket form recorded by Werner is interpreted by him as qʌʔq 'corner, angle'.

[*ćwħĕłi](#) 'a k. of foliage tree':
        PNC *čwħĕli (~ -ʕ-, -ł-) > Av. č̣:ʷad (< *č̣:ʷal-d or *č̣:ʷar-d) 'ash-tree'; Lezg. çʷeli-n t:ar, Tab. čᵛal, Ag. čuІl, Rut. čul, Tsakh. çow 'willow'.
        PST *śəl > Tib. śol 'a sp. of willow', g-śol 'poplar-tree'; Lush. thal 'a sp. of oak'.

 [*čăHV](#) 'salt' (HGC 31, DCE 20):
        PNC > PWC *ǯə (/*čə) 'salt' > Abkh. a-ǯə̀-Ka, Abaz. ǯ-ḳa; Ad. šə-ʁʷ, Kab. šə-ʁʷ; Ub. ǯə.
        PST > PTB *(m)ći 'salt'.
        PY *čəʔ 'salt' > Ket. tʌʔ, Yug. čʌʔ, Kott. ši-nčēt. See CCE 216, Werner 2, 301.
        Bur. *ṣáo > Hun., Nag. ṣáo 'oversalted'.

[*čǎ̆mpV](#) (~ *št-) 'sand; dirt':
        PNC *čǎ̆mpV 'sand, road metal' > Chech., Bac. čim 'ashes'; Akhv. s:ibi 'round stone, boulder', Tind. š:ibi 'fastening stone on roof'; Lak. š:ama 'road metal'; Lezg., Tab., Ag., Rut. šim 'road metal', Ud. ša 'sand'; Khin. šum 'sand'.
        PST *Ćim (~ -em) 'mud, marsh' > Tib. ã̌ʒim 'a compound of earth and water, mud, clay, loam', Burm. ćimʔ 'marsh, swamp', Ao Naga *li-sem 'sand'.

[*čäšV́](#) 'urine' (HGC 25, DCE 14):
        PNC > PN *čiš 'urine'.
        PST *ći 'urine' > Tib. g-ći, g-ći-d, g-ći-n; Burm. ćhih; Kach. ǯi-t² 'urine', (Mat.) ǯi³, či³ 'to urinate'; Lepcha ǯi-t 'urine'; Kir. *ʔce(s) 'urinate', etc.
        PY *ǯəs 'urine' > Ket. dɓ́ś, Yug. d́ɓs, Kott. čaš. See CCE 310, Werner 1, 216.
        Bur. *ćuś > Hun., Nag. ćuś 'urine' (children's speech)'.

[*čHwV̄rtV́](#) 'a k. of bird':

PNC *čHwV̄r(V)ṭV 'a k. of bird (swallow, starling)' > Ing. čq̇ord 'lark'; Lak. čiṭu 'swallow'; Darg. čaṭa, dial. čuṭa id.; Tab. çaIrṭ 'nestling, young of birds'; Tsakh. šiṭ 'bird'; PWC *č:ʷarədʷV 'starling' > Abkh. á-žᵛardʷəna, Ad. pčanda-χʷ, Kab. bžandaχʷ.

PY *ǯida 'woodcock (глухарь)' > Ket. dīt, Yug. diɬ, Kott. fen-ćera (lit. 'female woodcock'). See CCE 310, Werner 2, 193 (with some hardly justified doubts).

*čħV̄ɫɛ́ 'fence' (BCD 16):

PNC *čħaɫē 'enclosure, fence' > Av. čalí 'fence, enclosure', Tind. čali 'enclosure for milking sheep'; Darg. čaIlli 'fence'; Tab. ar-čil (Düb. arčal), Ud. čal 'fence', Rut. čal 'enclosure for milking sheep'.

PST *[ʒ́h]ŏn (~-ɫ) 'fish trap, fish fence' > OC 筌 *ćhon 'bamboo trap to catch fish', Kach. son 'a k. of basket for fishing'.

PY *tol- (~ c-, č-, -r-) 'wattle-fence' > Ket. tōĺ (CCE 287, Werner 2, 284).

[Cf. Basq. *śare 'net, grate, stockade, manger'.]

*čɨrbV́ 'dog':

PNC *čərbV / *bərčV (~ ć) > Cham., Tind., Kar., God. čiba 'bitch'; (?) Tab. (with a metathesis) barči 'tracking dog, bloodhound'.

PY *čip 'dog' > Ket. tīp, Yug. čip, Kott. al-šip, Ar. íl-čap (CCE 217, Werner 2, 269).

čVwV́ (=ä-čVwV) 'wet, pour':

PNC *=ā̆wčĂ 'to emit, pour; vomit' > Chech. l-īč-, Ing. l-uwč- 'to bathe', Bac. l-epč- 'to be scattered'; Av. čʷa-l- 'to splash', čuča- 'to rinse', And. a=č- 'to wash, bathe', čab-d- 'to splash, flow', Akhv. čab- 'to wash, bathe', Cham. ša-lu- 'liquid', Tind. =ačʷ-, čʷab-d- 'to flow', Kar. čočab- 'to rinse'; Tsez. ʕeč-, Gin. ič-ā- 'to vomit'; Lak. =i=či- 'to pour, strew'; Lezg. il-ič-, Ag. l-ajč-, Bud. e-χ-č- 'to flow, pour', Tab. ed-e=č-, Kryz. q-äjč- 'to vomit'; PWC *ǯʷə 'to vomit' > Abkh. a-ǯʷa-rá, Ab. ǯʷa-ra, Ad. q:a-žə-, ža-wa-, Kab. q:a-žə-, Ub. ǯə-.

PST *ćəw 'water, wet; to scoop' > Tib. ćhu 'water', bću-d 'moisture, juice, sap', ãćhu 'to ladle or scoop (water)'; Burm. ćəw 'be wet, moist', ćwa-t, ćhwa-t 'wet, moist'; Kach. ʒo³ 'to pour into', čo² 'spoon'; Lush. čiau 'wet and dirty'; Limbu cwa-ʔl 'water'.

PY *ʔač- 'to pour' > Ket. átij, Yug. atčej / ačej (see Werner 1, 76-77).

Bur. *ṣ́áo > Hun. ṣ́áo ʹ-t- 'to wash'.

*čwĭrGwV (~ št-, -xG-) 'hole'

PNC *čwĭrGwV (~-i-,-ā-) 'hole' > Chech. čorʁē 'kennel, gutter; ravine'; Bezht. žuʁ, Gunz. žoʁ 'window'; Darg. Chir. č:aq:ʷa 'pit'; with expressive modifications cf. also Tab. ʒˤuq̇, Ag. ʒuq̇ 'buttock, anus', Lak. cuq 'hole'.

PST *ćikʷ (~ ʒ́h-, -ɨa-) 'hind part, anus, vulva' > Tib. g-ʒ́ug, m-ʒ́ug 'hind part, posteriors, tail'; Burm. ćauk 'vulva'; Kach. (H) mə-čo 'socket; vagina', etc.

*čalq̇wV́ 'chew' (LDC 30):

PNC > PL *čalk̇ʷV- / *čalq̇ʷV- > Lezg. žaq̇ʷa-, Tab. čˤu=q̇-, Ag. čilq̇ʷ-, Rut. ča=rk̇ʷa-, Kryz. čoq-, Bud. čaq- 'to gnaw, chew', Tsakh. ača=k̇ʷan- 'to bite'.

PST > Tib. ćag (ćag) 'to chew'.

Bur. *ćaq > Yas., Hun., Nag. ćaq ʹ-t- 'to chew'.

*čāmʁá 'crow, magpie':

PNC *čāmʁā > Chech. čēʁag 'magpie'; Av. č:iʁá 'starling', And. č:inʁa, Akhv. č:āʁa, Cham. ṣaʁa, Tind. č:aʁʷa, God. č:aʁa 'jackdaw'; Lezg., Tab., Ag., Kryz., Bud. čaʁ, Tsakh. čiʁIa 'jackdaw, rook'; Khin. čaʕ id.

Bur. *ćhaγé(n) > Yas. ćaγé 'Dohle', Hun. ćhaγén 'crow with a red beak'.

*čēxq̇wV́ 'tight plait (used for constructing ladders, sledges etc.)':

PNC *čiq̇wV (~ *ć-) 'tight plait (used for ladders etc.)' > Cham. čeḳa 'stairs'; Lezg. čiq̇ 'tight plait; plaited brake for a sledge', Tab. čiq̇ 'tight plait', Ag. čiq̇ 'wooden step; funeral stretcher', Rut. čiq̇ 'yoke', Tsakh. čiq̇ 'rolling-pin', Kryz. čiq̇ 'rolling-pin', Kryz. čiq̇ '(women's) plait'.

PST *Ćāk > OC 筰 *ʒ́āk 'bamboo rope'; Tib. ʒ́ags 'leash, rope with a noose'.

PY *čēke 'sliver, chip, splinter' > Ket. tɛ:, Kur. tɛ: / tɛ:γə⁴, pl. te:kŋ¹; Yug. čɛ:hk / če:, pl. čekŋ¹ (pl. also 'Leisten für den Belag des Polarschlittens', see Werner 1, 165); Kott. šēki, pl. šēkŋ, šēkan "Span" (CCE 216, Werner 1, 256).

*čə̆ħwə̄ (~ št-) 'fermented liquor' (LV D9):

PNC *čə̆ħwə̄ ~ *čə̆wħə̄ (~-ā) > Chech. čüħa, Ing. čuħi 'cheese whey; cheese brine'; Av. čaʕá, Tind. čā 'home-brewed beer'; Lak. čuw 'colostrum,

beestings'; Lezg. çᵂeh, Tab. čᵛeh, Ag. čᵂaħ, Rut. čᵂeh 'whey', Arch. noI-čoI 'food made of colostrum'; see NCED 384.

PST > OC 酒 *cuʔ ~ *ćuʔ 'wine'.

[An interesting parallel, but the PNC final length seems to contradict shortness in OC. Let us note, however, that the length reconstruction in NC is based only on the Avar nominative čaʕá (the paradigm proper is unknown) and thus not quite certain.]

*čHādwV́ 'earth, clay':

PNC *čHādwV 'earth, clay' > Cham. čaṭᵂ 'grey clay', Tind. čaji 'clay'; Tsez. čeIdo, Gin. čodi, Khv. čida 'earth', Bezht. čide 'soot'; Darg. Tsud. čaIt 'dirt, mud'.

Bur. *ćiḍíŋ 'hard floor, soil' > Yas., Hun., Nag. ćiḍíŋ.

*čHá[l]χkV (~ ć-) 'a k. of insect':

PNC *čHa[l]χV (~ ć-) 'beetle; dragonfly' > God. čalχa 'beetle, insect'; Tab. čaʁIčaʁI 'dragonfly'.

Bur. *ṣiqá- 'wasp' > Yas. iṣqár, Hun. ṣiqár, Nag. ṣiqál.

*čHә́rV 'wet; rainy':

PNC *čHārV (~ *č-) 'wet; fish' > Chech. čāra, Ing. čq̇ära, Bac. čarě 'fish'; Arch. ča:Ira- 'wet'.

PST *ʒhV̄r 'rain' > Tib. čhar 'rain', Lush. fūr 'rainy season'.

Bur. ćur 'drop, drip'; ćúro 'urine'.

*čHәqwV́ 'thick, big, abundant' (HGC 40, NSC 53, BCD 18):

PNC *čHәqwV 'big' > Av. čaħá- 'large, big' (adv.), And. Botl., God. -ečuχa, Kar. hičuχa- 'big'; Lak. čaI-u- 'many'; Darg. Chir. čaqᵂ- 'high'; Lezg. čeχi 'big', Tab. ča-t-χu 'large, massive'; PWC *čᵂәχᵂa > Ad., Kab. -šxᵂa 'big', Ub. šχᵂa 'strong'.

PST *ćŏk (~ ʒ-) 'enough, sufficient' > OC 足 *ćok 'enough, sufficient'; Tib. ćhog 'to be sufficient, sufficiency'.

(?) PY *su(ʔ)K- 'thick' > Ket. śukŋ, Yug. sukŋ[5], Kott. šukŋ. See CCE 277, Werner 2, 212.

Bur. *śóq- 'wide, broad' > Yas., Hun., Nag. śóqum.

[*s in PY is not quite regular and may suggest some different origin.

Cf. Basq. *a-śko 'many; enough'.]

*čHɨx̣q̇wÁ̆ (~ -G-) 'dirt; resin' (LDC 24):

PNC *čHɨq̇wÁ̆ (~ *ć-, *č-, *ć-, -G-) 'dung, ordure, dirt' > Tab. čᵛq:I-ur 'ordure, faeces', Rut. čuq̇Iʷ 'dirt 9on clothes)', Tsakh. čuq̇I, Kryz. čäq̇ 'eye secretion', Bud. čuq̇ 'id.; ear-wax, mould, fish-eggs'; PWC *čVq̇ʷə (~ *ç-) 'manure, dung (of cattle)' > Abaz. (with metathesis) q̇ʷəç, Ub. çaq̇ʷ.

PY *ʒik (~ -g, -χ) 'resin, gum' > Ket. dik, Yug. dik, Kott. čīk. See CCE 310, Werner 1, 193.

Bur. *ćíki > Hun. ćíki, Nag. ćhíki 'musk (from the navel of a mountain goat)'.

*čHwīlV́ 'small bird' (BCD 17):

PNC *čHwīlV (~ ć-, -ē-, -ī-) > Av. čorólo 'quail', Cham. čor 'bird', Gig. čura 'sparrow', Tind. čuri-ʁaʁa 'quail'; Lak. čiIlmu 'small bird'.

PY *ʔVsilV (~-č-,-Í-,-r₁-) 'bird' > Kott. nen-ašili, Ar. išila (CCE 204, Werner 1, 390).

[Cf. Basq. txori 'bird', txol-arre 'sparrow'.]

*čóqā̄ (~ -xq-) 'neighbour, enemy' (LV B7):

PNC *čuqā̄ / *čuq̇ā̄ (~ć-,ć-,-ə̄) 'friend; neighbour' > Av. čuq̇:á (par. B: čuq̇:á-dul, čuq̇:-bí); Lak. čaχu-l 'neighbours'; see NCED 389-390.

PST *ćhə̄k (~ ʒh-) 'robber, bandit' > OC 賊 *ʒhə̄k 'murderer, bandit, villain'; Tib. ʒag 'robbing, robbery'; Kach. (?) ʒok², sok² 'to scout, spy out'.

Bur. *ṣuqúr 'foreign' > Hunza, Nagar ṣuqúr.

*čV́[l]xkwV 'foot':

PNC *čV[l]k̇wV 'hoof, foot' > Bac. čalk̆ǒ 'hoof'; And. čuk̇a, Akhv. ç:ek̇a 'foot'.

PST *ćok / *ćoŋ 'foot' > OC 足 *ćok 'foot', Tib. ćhag (resp.) 'shoe'; Naga *ʒVŋ, Sichuan *çhV 'foot'.

PY *-či(ʔ)G > -či in Yug. xɔla-čiˢ, Kott. hal-čīg, hal-čix 'hoof' (for the first part see *q̇HwV́lV (~-ɬ-)).

Bur. *-śóɣun > Yas. -śóɣon 'hip, thigh', Hun., Nag. -śúɣun 'pelvic bone'

*čV̆mħV 'span' (WFR 100; BCD 17):

PNC *čV̆mħV 'span' > (PEC *čwĭmħV) > Chech. ša, Ing. šu, Bac. še 'span'; Cham. čibil (Gig. čiwul) 'span (between the thumb and the fore-finger)'; PTs *ʈʷɨm(u) 'span (between the thumb and the small finger)' > Tsez., Khv. ṭom, Gin. ṭemu, Bezht. ṭimo, Gunz. ṭimu; Darg. čim 'span';

PL *č̌ʷiIm: 'span (between the thumb and the small finger)' > Lezg., Tab. čib, Ag. č̌iIb, Rut. čub, Tsakh. č̌iIm / č̌uIm, Arch. č̌ʷim; PWC *ʒa > Abkh. á-ʒa (Bž. á-ǯa), Abaz. ʒa, Ad. (bži-)z, Kab.(bźi-)z, Ub. ʒa.

    PST *cūm (~ ć-) > Kach. ǯum 'the length of two hand-breadths, with thumb extended between', ǯum[1] 'to take hold of'; Lush. čūm 'to strike with the fist' (there is also sūm 'a measurement equal to twice the length of the closed fist' - a confusion of this root with PST *ś́ūm).

    [Cf. Basq. *čemhe ~ *čeh(u)me 'span of thumb and index finger'.]

[*č̌wə̆k̲wV](#) 'knife, axe; to drill holes' (HGC 32, NSC 53, DCE 25):

    PNC *č̌wik̲wV 'knife' > Tsez. ṭaIq, Gin. ṭoq, Khv. ṭiq 'knife'; Lezg. čuk̲ul, Tsakh. č̌ika, Kryz. čuk̲ul 'knife'.

    PST *ǯhV̄kʷ 'chisel; axe, hoe' > OC 鑿 *ǯhākʷ 'to bore, chisel out'; Lush. čēk 'to chop or hack with axe; to hoe'.

    PY *čok 'axe' > Ket. tōk, Yug. čok. See CCE 218, Werner 2, 283.

    Bur. *ćak 'pick-axe' > Hun., Nag. ćak.

    [PY points to lax phonation, contradicting NC tenseness (which is itself, however, not quite certain, being based on a somewhat questionable equation of PC *ṭʷiq and PL *čuk̲a).]

[*č̌wĭnhV̆](#) (~ šṭ-) 'flea' (WFR 69, LV B8):

    PNC *č̌wĭnhV̆'flea; nit' > Av. če-ṭ (par. B: čoṭó-l, čuṭú-l), And. čon-ni, Alhv. čã-ṭi, Cham. čan, Tind. čan-di, Kar. čan-ṭe, Botl., God. čan-ṭi, Bagv. čan-ṭ 'flea'; Gin. čima, Bezht. ħima, Gunz. ṭima 'nit'; PL *čun:(a) > Lezg. čut, Tab. čud, Ag., Rut., Kryz, Bud. čid, Tsakh. čin, Ud. in 'flea'; see NCED 394-395.

    PNC *ćūH (~ ǯ-) 'flea' > OC 蚤 *ćūʔ, Tib. ã̓ǯu-ba 'flea', Kir. *cu-kik-pä id.

[*dān̲ʔī̄](#) 'cheek, flat body part' (WFR, LV Cb8):

    PNC *dān̲ʔī̄ (~-ū) 'cheek; gum' > Chech. dȫ-la, Ing. do-l 'gum (in mouth)'; Av. da (par. B: pl. da-bí), And. da-b, Akhv. da-bul, Kar. da-be id.; Rut., Tsakh. dan 'cheek', see NCED 398.

    PST *tăŋ(H) (~d-) 'flat part of body (palm, buttock, cheek' > OC 掌 *taŋʔ 'palm of the hand'; Tib. mthaŋ 'the lower part of the body', Burm. taŋ 'buttocks, posterior', Kach. mai[2]-daŋ[2] 'the buttocks', Lepcha tŭŋ 'the cushion of hand, the heel of foot', Yamphu nam-daŋ 'cheek', etc.

    [Irregular vowel shortness in PST. This, together with somewhat dubious semantics in PNC, favours search for other etymological

possibilities. The Nakh and Av.-Andian forms can in fact - as mentioned in NCED 398 - be compared with Dargwa (Chir.) dem 'mouth', with a provisional reconstruction *damħV or *daħmV 'mouth; gum (in mouth)', which would separate the Lezghian forms, and let only them be compared with PST. The matter requires further investigation.]

*daró 'tree, stump' (SCE 106):

PNC *daro 'tree; conifer' > Lak. t:ar 'needles of a conifer'; Lezg. t:ar 'tree', Ag. dar 'stem', Kryz. dar, Bud. dər; perhaps also (with reduplication) Ud. durut: 'log'.

PST *t(r)ŏ 'stem, stump' > OC 株 *tro 'tree-root, tree-stem'; Kach. ndu[2] 'stem'; cf. also Bodo *dər 'root' (reflecting a different accent variant?).

Bur. *ṭóro > Hun., Nag. ṭóro 'log'.

*darq̇ʷV́ 'otter; weasel' (BCD 9):

PNC *darq̇ʷV 'weasel, ermine' > And. darGʷa 'weasel, marten'; Lak. t:arq̇a (dial. t:arq̇ʷa) 'weasel, ermine'.

PY *täχVr 'otter' > Ket. ta:Í, Yug. ta:r, Kott. thēgär, thē?är. See CCE 283, Werner 2, 251.

[Cf. Basq. *u-dagara 'otter'.]

*dHáqwĀ 'nape; back' (LV D7):

PNC *dHāqwĀ 'back of head, neck' > Lezg. t:eχʷ, Rut. daqI 'back of head'; Abkh. á-χʷda, Abaz. qʷda (with a metathesis) 'neck', Ub. tʷəq id., Ad. pśa-təq:, Kab. pśa-dəq: 'back of neck' (pśa- 'neck'); see NCED 399.

PST *tūk 'neck' > OC 脰 *d̲ō(k)s 'neck', Kach. du?[2] 'neck', Lush. tuk 'knot or bob of hair on the nape of the neck', Lepcha tok 'head', tŭk-tok 'neck', etc. [Lush. has a frequent narrow vowel shortening.]

PY *tuGV 'back, behind' > Ket. tū 'back (place between shoulder-blades)', (?) Yug. tu 'Innenraum der Brust' (Werner 2, 294), Kott. tugalin 'behind (anat.)' (CCE 289; Werner 2, 294 doubts the attribution of the Kottish word, although I would rather doubt the attribution of the Yug one).

[Cf. Basq. *tak-oin 'heel of a shoe' (*'back of foot)'.]

*dħwōdwō 'pipe':

PNC *dħwōdwō 'tube, pipe' > Av. dad, Bagv. darʷ 'churn', Akhv. dadi 'jug, pitcher', Cham. dudu, Kar. didu 'wheel'; Lak. duIdu 'speaking-tube'; Darg. daId 'pipe'; Lezg. t:üd, Tab. düd 'throat, gullet

(*windpipe)'.

      Bur. *ḍóḍo > Yas. ḍóḍo, ḍóḍi, Hun., Nag. ḍóḍo 'throat'.

      [Cf. Basq. tutu 'tube, roll, pipe, duct; horn (music.); vulva'.]

*dílλwV 'dust, cloud' (DCE 23):

      PNC *dilλwV 'cloud' > Lak. t:urlu; Darg. dirix (Chir. dirixʷ); PL *t:iλ:ʷ > Lezg. c:if, Tab., Ag. dif, Kryz. ǯif, Bud. ǯuf, Arch. diλʷ.

      Bur. *duldúm (probably assimilation < *ḍuldúm) 'rising cloud (of dust, smoke)' > Hun., Nag. duldúm.

*dUHV 'bay, island':

      PST *tu (~ d-) > OC 州 *tu 'province; island in a river'; Tib. m-do 'district, province'.

      PY *tu 'bay, backwater' Ket. (Castr.) ei-tu, Kott. hau-tu 'Flußbusen'. See CCE 288, Werner 2, 309. The Kottish form is a compound parallel to Ket ei-tu (pl. ejäŋ tuneŋ) "Flussbusen", in the first part of which we have Ket ēje 'island' (see *HwVʔV́).

*dV 'prohibitive particle' (HGC 21):

      PNC *-dV- > Cham. -da 'negative gerund'; Inkh. -ate, Gunz. -aṭ- 'negative suffix'; Lezg. t:-, Tab., Ag., Tsakh., Kryz., Bud. d-, Arch. -ṭu, Ud. te 'not'; Khin. -n-dä- 'suffix of negative participles'.

      PST *tă (~ d-) 'prohibitive particle' > PLB *thax, Garo da, Kan. tha, Vayu ta id.; OC 遮 *tia 'to intercept, stop', 止 *təʔ 'stop', Burm. tah 'to prevent in any way', Lepcha tho 'to arrest, detain, stop'.

      PY *ʔat / *ta- > Ket. āt 'don't' (prohibitive particle), ta:ŋ 'not', Yug. ata 'don't' (prohibitive particle), tāŋə b̄ēś 'not at all'. See CCE 184, Werner 1, 72.

*dV 'demonstrative pronoun' (HGC HGC 22, NSC 64):

      PNC *dV 'that' > Chech. d-ʕā, Ing. d-ʕa, Bac. da-ħ 'that'; Av. do-b, And. hu-du-, he-de-, Akhv. hu-du-, Cham. u-da-, Tind. o-ja-, Kar. wu-du-, Botl. do-b, God. ho-do-, hu-do- 'that'; Tsez. je-da, Gin. ha-do, Khv. i-du, Bezht. hu-di, Gunz. bə-d 'this'; Tab. du-mu, Rut. ha-d, Kryz. ä-d, Bud. a-d, Arch. gu-du, ʁu-du, Ud. t:e 'that'; Khin. du, dä 'this'; Abkh. da-rá, Ab. da-ra 'they', -da 'adverbial suffix' (*'there'); Ad., Kab. ā-da 'there'; Ub. aj-da 'that, another'.

      PST *tă- (*tŏ-) 'this, that' > OC 之 *tə 'that, it (obj.)'; 是 *deʔ 'this'; 時 *də 'this'; Tib. de, do 'that', ãdi 'this'; Burm. thəw 'that'; Kach. dai[1] 'this, that;

self', ndai[1] 'this'; Lush. tei 'self', tiʔ 'that'; Lepcha tă-ă, tă-á, tă-a, tă-o 'that, that there'; Kir. *tV- 'this', etc.

PY *tu- > Ket. tuda[6] (Bak., Sur.) "this" (n., f.), tūdə[1] "this" (m.), tuna "these"; Kur. tuŕa[6] "this" (n., f.); tūŕə "this" (m.), tuna "these"; South. tuŕ "this", tuna "these"; tɔʔn "thus"; tunbiś[5] "such"; tuńíĺ (< tuńi:Í[3]) "thence"; North. tuśέŋ, South. tuśáŋ "there"; Yug. tuda[6] "this" (n., f.); tūt "this" (m.); tuńa[5,6] "these"; tɔʔn "thus"; tunbiś[5] "such"; tuńъ:r[3] "thence"; tusέŋ / tusε:ʰŋ[4] "there"; Ar. i-ta-ŋ 'they'; Pump. á-du 'he'. See CCE 288, Werner 2, 294 (separates Ket-Yug *tu- from tɔʔn 'thus, so' and from the Arin and Pump. forms - which I think is hardly justified).

Bur. *te > Yas. te, ot, Hun., Nag. ité, et 'that'.

[We should note that PNC also has reflexes of *tV 'that' - probably opposed to *dV as 'that (far)' - 'that (on the same level as the speaker)'. It is not quite clear whether it is a specific NC innovation, or the two roots have merged everywhere except PNC.]

*dV́G(w)V̄ 'cock' (HGC 28):

PNC *dV̄Ģ(w)V > Darg. daʁa (dial. daʁʷa, t:aʁʷa) 'cock'; Ad. ātāq:a, Kab. ādāq:a, Ub. táqa 'id.'

(?) PST *dhŏŋ 'peacock; crest (of bird), feather' > Tib. m-doŋ-s 'the eye in a peacock's feather'; Burm. uʔ-dauŋh 'peacock'; Kach. duŋ-kuŋ 'crest', Milang ka-taŋ 'feather', Padam pət-taŋ 'bird' etc.

PY *tōq 'a k. of duck' > Ket. tɔ:ʁə[4], South. tɔʁ[4]; pl. tōʁiń[1] 'a k. of duck (гоголь)', Yug.   tɔ:ʰx id.; Kott. althax, pl. althagan, althakŋ "Quakerente (Anas clangula)" (CCE 287, Werner 2, 276).

[The ST reflex is somewhat dubious, both because of vowel shortness and final nasalization.]

*dV́HV 'to grow, big' (HGC 18):

PNC > PWC *dA > Abkh. a-dú 'big', dá̆-ra 'very', Abaz. du 'big', da-ra 'very'; Ad. dad, Kab. dəda 'most, at all'; Ub. ja-dá 'much, very'.

PST *tajH 'big, much' > OC 多 *tāj 'much, many', 哆 *thajʔ, *thiajʔ, *trājʔ, *thrājʔ 'be great'; Burm. taj 'very', təiʔ 'sign of the plural'; Kach. theʔ[2] 'and'; Lush. teʔ 'much, very much', -te 'plural suffix'; Lepcha tí 'to be great, large, big', Kir. *dV 'big', etc.

PY *tɨʔj- 'to grow' > Ket. tɨjiŋ[5], (Werner 2, 262) -tij; Yug. tɨjiŋ, -tɨj (Werner 2, 262); see CCE 286, Werner 2, 261.

*dV̆mpé 'bank, edge':

PNC *dŏmpe 'edge, bank' > Darg. dub 'edge, bank', Chir. dum id. (cf. also dubura, Chir. dabura 'mountain' > Arch. dumpəra 'hill'); Lezg. t:am, Rut. dam 'wood, forest', Ud. dömbä 'corner, edge', Ag. dial. damb 'tomb-stone'.

PST *di(ə)p ~ *dep 'top' > Burm. thip 'top, apex', Lush. čhīp 'crown of the head; top, apex' (cf. also Kir. *thèm 'top').

PY *tɨp- 'precipice' > Ket. tɨ̄, Yug. tɨfəl. See CCE 286, Werner 2, 306, 312, with some confusion: reconstructs *tʰiphəl on p. 312, but on p. 306 suggests a compound *tʰɨ + *pʰəl, where none of the components is explained. One cannot reconstruct *tɨ on the basis of the Ket form: it plainly goes back to *tɨpV-, as shown by Yug.

[*dV́ńV](#) 'pot, vessel':

PST *tiə̄ŋH (~ d-) 'a k. of vessel' > OC 鼎 *tēŋʔ 'cauldron'; Tib. tiŋ 'a small cup of brass used in sacrificing'; (?) Lepcha tŭŋ-djóŋ 'a large basket'.

PY *tɨʔn 'kettle' > Ket., Yug. tɨʔn, Pump. a-tin. See CCE 286, Werner 2, 312.

[*dVŋV](#) 'to see':

PST *thiə̄ŋ (~dh-) > OC 瞠 *thrāŋ (< *r-thāŋ) 'to look straight at, stare'; Tib. m-thoŋ 'to see', Kanauri taŋ.

PY *tuŋ 'to see' > Ket. di-tuŋ 'I see', Kott. thāŋaŋ iδ., thaŋ 'seeing'. See CCE 290, Werner 2, 228, 239, 290

[*[d]VŋwV](#) 'top' (LDC 34, BCD 8):

PST *tēŋH (~d-) 'top' > OC 頂 *tēŋʔ 'top of the head'; Tib. s-teŋ 'that which is above, top'.

Bur. *-thán 'top' > Yas., Hun., Nag. -thán.

[Cf. Basq. *tini 'top'.]

[*dV́rV̌](#) 'to shake':

PST *t[ɨ]r (~ d-) 'to shake, shiver' > OC 震 *tər-s 'shake; fear; clap of thunder'; Tib. ãdar 'to tremble, shiver, quake'; Burm. tun 'to tremble, shake, shiver, fear'; Lepcha tir, tjir, tjă̆r 'to move, to shake, to curl, as in contempt; to shake, as earth, house'.

PY *tV(ʔ)r > Kott. ši-tar 'shaking', ba-tharaŋ, praet. bala-tharaŋ, imp. al-thar 'to shake'. See CCE 292, Werner 2, 441.

[*dVrxq̇wV́](#) 'male animal' (DCE 17):

PNC *dVrq̇wV 'he-goat' > Av. deʕén 'he-goat'; Gin. ṭeq̇ʷi, Khv. ṭiq̇ʷa, Bezht. ṭöq̇ä, Gunz. ṭoq-či 'young he-goat'; Hurr. taɣə 'man, male'.

PST > OC 特 dhə̄k 'male animal, bull'.

Bur. *ḍágar > Nag. ḍágar 'ram'.

[*dwáɫ̄](#) 'stick' (WFR 42, BCD 10):

PNC *dwāɫ̄ 'stick' > Chech. tal 'poplar', Ing. täl-g 'chock'; Av. dial. dal 'stick'; Lak.t:ala 'log, cudgel, club'; Darg. sirg. t:al 'post', Chir. t:alt:e 'tree', Tsud. t:ult:a id.; Rut. dal 'branch', Tsakh. dal 'long stick, pole; staff', Arch. dali 'long stick, pole'.

PST *tŭl 'sharp wooden stick' > OC 錐 *tuj 'awl', Lush. tūl 'skewer, a k. of two-pronged fork'. [Variations in length can be explained by contamination with *Tur, q.v. sub *ṭwēlʔe.]

Bur. *tul 'awl' > Yas. tul, Hunza, Nagar tol 'awl'.

[Cf. Basq. *i-dul-ki 'block ofwood; pedestal'.]

[*dwānʔV](#) 'musical instrument' (WFR 58, BCD 9):

PNC *dwānʔV (NCED has a misprint *dwǎnʔV) > PA *dʷonʔV (~-a-) 'drum' > And. don-gudi, Cham. dã̄, Tind. dʷã̄, Kar. dane, Bagv. dʷãj 'drum'; Bezht. dibi-ṭo id.; Darg. dam; Lezg. daldam, Tab. dldabu, Ag. damdam, Rut., Bud. daldam 'drum'; Ub. tʷanə 'any musical instrument'.

PST *tŭm 'bell, musical instrument' > OC 鐘 *toŋ 'bell', Kach. dum² 'to play a musical instrument', Lush. tum id., etc.

[Cf. Basq. *tuntun 'a k. of drum'.]

[*dwǒxq̇(w)V́](#) 'stump, trunk' (NSC 63, LV B9, SMCE 136):

PNC *dwǐq̇(w)V̄ 'log, stump' > Chech. duq̇ū 'log, beam'; Darg. duḳi id.; Tab. duqan 'pole, small beam', Ag. duq̇ur 'beam'; PWC *t:(ʷ)aq:a > Ad. tāq:a, Kab. dāq:a 'stump, block'; see NCED 408.

PST *tūŋ (~ d-) 'pole, beam' > OC 棟 *tōŋs 'ridge-pole, ridge of roof'; Tib. gduŋ 'beam, piece of timber' (cf. also sdoŋ 'trunk, stem; block, log; tree'); Burm. təuŋ 'post, column'; Trung duŋ¹-ma¹ 'post'.

Bur. *ḍáko > Yas. ḍáku 'walking stick', Hunza, Nagar ḍáko 'wooden post', ḍóko 'short stick'.

[Basq. *tak- 'wedge, block, chock, stopper'].

[*dwi(r)χE](#) 'son, child':

PNC *dwi[r]χE 'child, son' > Darg. durħaI, Chir. darχIa 'child'; PL *t:ʷi(r)χ > Rut. duχ, Tsakh. duχ / diχ, Kryz., Bud. diχ 'son'; Hurr. fu-tqi,

fi-tēqi 'son'.

PST *t(h)u (~-iw) 'nephew, junior relative' > OC 叔 *tu-k 'third to second-to-last of brothers, junior'; Burm. tu 'nephew, son of a man's sister', Lush. tu, Lepcha thă 'grand-child'. A variant of the same root may be *tuj (~ dh-,-o-) 'youngest child, younger brother or sister' > Burm. thwijh 'the youngest child', miʔ-thwijh 'mother's younger sister, step-mother', bhaʔ-thwijh 'father's younger brother, step-father'; Kach. doi³ 'father's younger brother', (Mat.) šədoi³ 'younger (child); last born child in a family', mi-doi³ 'stepmother, mother's younger sister', wa-doi³ 'stepfather, father's younger brother'; Dimasa gidi 'younger (child)', bidi 'father's younger brother', madi 'father's younger sister'.

[*-r- in the NC form presents a problem: let us note that it is reconstructed only on the basis of the Dargwa forms and is conspicuously in Hurrian. Thus one could suppose that it is secondary in Dargwa, having penetrated, e.g., from a suffixed form like *dwiχE-rV.]

*dwĭχí (~ -ɨ-) 'snow':

PNC *dwĭχi (~ -ɨ-) 'snow, hoar-frost' > Chech. tχi, Ing. tχi-r 'dew', Bac. tχi-r 'hoar-frost'; Bezht. χida, Gunz. χɨda (with metathesis) 'dew, hoar-frost'; Darg. daħi (dial. duIχi) 'snow'; Abkh. a-sə́-tʷħʷa, Abaz. s-rə-čʷħʷa 'snowstorm, blizzard', Kab. sə-tχʷ 'hoar-frost' (on all WC languages a compiund with *śə- 'snow').

PY *tiχ 'snow' > Ket. tīk, Yug. tik, Kott. thīk, Ar. tē, Pump. tɨg. Cf. also Kott. thantu 'Schneegestöber' (< *tiχan- + tu 'smoke'). See CCE 285, Werner 2, 269.

*dwŏnkV̆ 'hole' (LV A9):

PNC *dwŏnḳV̆ 'pit' > Av. donḳó (paradigm C: loc. donḳní-we, pl. dónḳal), And. dungil, Kar. dʷange, God. dunǵa 'pit'; Darg. Chir. ṭergʷa 'hole'; Lezg. daḳ 'niche', Ag. dagar, ṭagar 'window', Kryz. ṭoḳ 'hole', etc.; see NCED 408.

PST *thuaŋ (~ dh-) 'empty, hole' > OC 虚 *thruŋ, *dhruŋ 'empty'; Tib. doŋ 'a deep hole, pit', stoŋ 'empty, hollow', Burm. twaŋh 'hole in the ground', etc.

*=ĕçÅ̆ 'to put' (BCD 12):

PNC *=içǍ 'to give, compensate; to put' > Av. =eç- 'to compensate, reimburse'; Tind. heç- id.; Ag. ça-, Rut. dur. =w-ɨlça-r, Kryz. dur. w-içini, Bud. ju=ç- 'to give'; Abkh., Abaz. -ça- 'to put; to lay eggs', Ad., Kab. -çə- id.

PY *ʔes- 'to put' > Ket. ɛśa⁶, Yug. ɛsiɛ-saŋ⁶ 'to put'; Kott. śi-ćei 'to put, make'. See CCE 188, Werner 1, 244-245.

[Cf. Basq. *ecan 'to lie'.]

*=ĕčV́m- (~ št) 'to chew' (NSC 53, WFR 138):

PNC *=ĕčVm- 'to gnaw, chew' > Bac. =ač- 'to gnaw'; Av. čam-, And. čam-, Akhv. čon- (dial. čam-), Cham., Tind. čačan-, Kar. čam-, God. čanča- 'to chew', Tind. =ačʷī- 'to gnaw'; Tsez. čočon- 'to chew'; Darg. čaImi-ḳes id.; Rut. e=če-, Tsakh. s-a=če-, Arch. čʷelče-bos 'to gnaw', Tsakh. ǵ-ajče- 'to chew'.

PST *ʒhiə̄mH > OC 噆 *ćhə̄mʔ 'have in mouth', Tib. ã-ćhem-s 'to chew', Motuo ʒam 'drink', etc.

*=ĕħwV́ 'coire':

PNC *=eħwV (~ -ä-) 'coire' > Av. (South.) =eħ-; Lak. dial. r-ihi-; Bud. s-eʕ-, Arch. =eIha-.

PY *ʔaj- (~x-) > Ket. aja⁶, Yug. aja⁶ / ajga⁶ 'coire' (also Ket. ajgɔŋ⁵, Yug. ajgufɨŋ⁵ 'to jump', Kott. ajaŋ 'to play'; see CCE 179, Werner 1, 19 - with doubts as to the relationship of words meaning 'jump' and 'play', although it is typologically a rather frequent semantic shift).

*=eŁwV́r- 'to deceive' (WFR 111):

PNC *=i(r)ŁwVr > Chech. lē- 'to deceive'; PAAnd *guk:- (probably with expressive tenseness instead of the expected reduplicated *gug-) > Av. guk:-, Kar. k:uk:-, Tok. gux- 'to deceive', God. guk:ī 'deception'; Lak. ç-ik:ʷi- 'to coax, wheedle, cheat'; Darg. =irg-, Ur. =argʷVr- 'to deceive'; PWC *Ľa > Abkh. a-ža-rá, Abaz. ža-ra, Ub. La- 'to deceive', Ad. ʁa-ʔʷə-La- 'to fool', Kab. ʁa-ʔʷə-La- 'to lure, entice'.

PST *t-lolH 'to miss, fail' > Burm. lwajh 'to be out of the way, to vary from a certain course', Lush. tlolʔ 'to miss fire (as gun); to not do a thing'.

PY *ʔa(ʔ)r(u) (~x-) > Ket. aÍ-bet⁵,⁶ 'to deceive'; Yug. ar-beʲ́⁵ / arbɛ:hʲ́⁴ id.; Kott. ārāthačapajaŋ, praet. ārāthalapajaŋ, imp. ārāthala, pass. āruthalāpi 'to deceive'; ārupi "deception" (cf. also āru "cunning") (CCE 183, Werner 1, 29, 59).

*=eƛú 'to hear' (DCE 33):

PNC *=eƛu 'to hear' > PA *ʔan-ƛV- 'to hear' (a compound with *Han- 'ear') > And. anλi-, Akhv. ãλu-nu-, Cham. woλa-, Tind., Kar., God.

anλ-, Botl., Bagb. ãh-; PL *ʔeλɨ- (~ -λ:-) > Tab. je=x-, Tsakh. q̇:-a=xe-, Kryz., Bud. ix- 'to hear', Rut. g-i=xe- 'to keep silence'; PWC *λʷə- > Ad., Kab. zaxa-xə- 'to hear'.

Bur. *-jal- 'to hear' > Yas., Hun., Nag. d´-jal-.

[*=éχĚ](#) 'middle, half' (HGC 35, LDC 34):

PNC *=ĕχĚ 'middle, half' > Av. b-áχ:u-λ:, And. =oχ:u, Akhv. aχ:e-ge, Cham. b-aχ:a-λ:i, Tind. b-aχ:i, Kar. b-aχ:i, God. b-aχ:u 'in the middle, between'; Tsez., Gin. roλo, Khvarsh. loλo, Bezht. =aλo, Gunz. =ɔλe 'middle', Tsez. roλiku, Gin. =oλoku, Bezht. =aλokos, Gunz. =ɔλegus 'half'; Lak. b-ači, ači 'half'; Darg. b-aj, Chir. d-aɣ 'middle'; Abkh. a-bžá-ra, Ub. bLa- 'between, inside'.

PST *tlăj 'centre, middle' > Tib. lte 'navel; centre', Burm. laj 'centre, middle', Lush. lai id., Lepcha la 'the middle, the midst of', Lakher tlai, Kham təli etc.

PY *ʔaʔl 'half' > Ket. aĺ / aʔĺ 'half' (adj.); daĺa[5] "half" (n.), Yug. al / aʔl 'half' (adj.); dalla[5] /dala[5] "half"; Kott. āl-īx, āl-īg "midday, noon" (CCE 178-179; Werner 1, 24 *al -disregarding his own transcription aʔĺ, aʔl in Werner 1977).

[Cf. Basq. erdi 'half, middle'.]

[*=ĕχwV́](#) 'to sing' (HGC 38):

PNC *=ĕχwV 'to call, cry, sing' > Cham., Tind. =al- 'to call, cry'; Tsez., Khv. g-oχ- 'to call'; Lak. k̇ul (xun) 'to know, be aware'; Darg. =ik̇-, dial. =ik̇ʷ-, =uk̇- 'to call; say, speak'; PL *ʔeχʷV > Tab. k̇- 'to say, speak', Tsakh. e=k̇ʷa- 'to sing', Lezg. k̇e-l, Rut. q̇ɨ-la 'study, learning'.

PST *lŏ 'sing' > OC 歈 *lō, *lo 'a k. of song' (cf. also 謠 *law 'sing, song'), Tib. g-lu 'song, tune', Burm. kju 'to produce sounds', Kach. khju 'a charm, mantra, spell', Kir. *lu 'sing'.

[*=ēmcŪ](#) 'to say, tell' (HGC 37, DCE 29, BCD 11):

PNC *=[ī]mcŪ 'to speak, tell, talk' > Chech. =īc-, Ing. =uwc-, Bac. =epc- 'tell'; Av. =íc-ine, And. =osan-, Akhv. =ačunu-, Cham. =asn-, Tind. =asin-, Kar. =asan-, Botl., Bagv. =asã-, God. =asī- 'to say, tell'; Tsez., Gin. =es-, Khv. =is-, Bezht. nis-, Gunz. nɨs- 'say, speak'; Abkh. -čˠa-, Ab. čʷa- 'to talk'.

PST *cho (~ -aw, -ew, -ɨ) 'to speak, word' > Burm. ćhəw 'to say, speak, tell'; Kach. su[1] 'to speak', Lush. thu 'word, saying, news, order'.

PY *ʔas- / *ʔes- 'to shout, call' > Ket. dɛːśij[4] (North.), South. dɛśij[4] "I

shout"; dɛśɔÍej⁶ 'I shouted'; asanəj⁶ 'to speak', Yug. dɛːʰsi⁴ "I shout"; dɛsɔri⁵,⁶ "I shouted"; ɛ́s-tej 'to call'; Kott. ačãʔājaŋ "to call", praet. ačãʔālajaŋ, imp. ačãʔālčex, pass. ačãʔālagi; аče, аči "calling". See CCE 183; Werner 1, 62-63, 241, 258.

Bur. *ʹ-s-, *sen- 'say' > Yas. sén-, Hunza, Nagar ʹ-s-, sén- .
[Cf. Basq. *ise-n 'name', *hic 'word', *eśan 'say'].

<u>*=ĕ́qwĂ</u> 'yellow' (HGC 23):

PNC *=ĕqwĂ > Av. q:áħa- 'white', And. q:ʷoj, Akhv. q:a-šura-ƛ:i, Cham. q:aj-ƛ:, Tind. qā-ƛ:a, Kar. q:aji-ƛ:, Botl. q:aj-ƛ:i, Bagv. q:e-ƛ:, God. q:aj-ƛ:a 'blue, green'; Lak. qaqi- 'yellow'; Darg. b-uqu- id.; Ag. qIuqIe-f, Arch. χaχa-t:u- id.; PWC *ʁʷa 'yellow' > Abkh. a-ʕʷá-ž, Abaz. ʕʷa-ž, Ad. ʁʷa-žə, Kab. ʁʷa-ź, Ub. ʁʷa 'yellow'.

PST *qhʷā (-ŋ) 'yellow' > OC 黄 *ghʷāŋ (~ *whāŋ ?) 'yellow'; Burm. wa, waŋh 'be yellow'; Lush. eŋ 'yellow'; Kir. *wə̀ id.

<u>*=ĕ́rᶍV</u> 'to plough':

PNC *=ērᶍV 'to plough, to sow' > Av. =eᶍ:-, And. =eᶍ:- 'to plough, to sow'; Akhv., Cham., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. =eᶍ:- 'to plough'; Tsez. =iƛ-, Gin. =eƛ-, Khv. =aƛ-, Bezht. =oƛ-, Gunz. =əƛ- 'to plough'; Lak. ḳ-uči- (pret. ḳ-u=ḳu-nu) 'to sift, screen' (< *'sow'); Darg. Chir. erɣ- / urɣ- id.

PST *liəH > OC 耜 *lhəʔ 'ploughshare, to plough'; Kach. gje¹ 'to do fall-ploughing'.

<u>*=ĕ́rstĂ</u> 'to heat, singe' (HGC 40, NSC 54, SCE 97):

PNC *=ĕrc̣Ă 'to roast (grain); to singe' > Chech., Ing., Bac. m-arc- 'to singe'; Darg. Ur. =irz- / =uz-, Chir. =erc:- / =uc:- 'to roast (grain)'; Tab. u=c-, Ag. uc-, Rut. =isa-, Tsakh. q-e=c-, Kryz. ʕa-js-, Bud. q:-as-, Arch. sesa- 'to roast (grain)'; PWC *cA > Abkh. a-cá 'hot', Ad. s-tə-, Kab. sə- 'to burn', Ub. ca- 'to burn; hot'.

PST *cha 'hot' > Tib. cha, LB *cha, Lush. sa, Kir. *chò(s) 'hot', etc.
Bur. *ʹ-ci- > Yas. ʹ-c-, Hun., Nag. ʹ-ci- 'to kindle'.

<u>*=ĕwλÝ</u> 'to open wide, wide, extend':

PNC *=ĕwλ(w)V 'to open' > Chech., Ing. =ell- 'to open'; Lak. ja=iši- (pret. a=i=xu-) 'to open wide'; Darg. abx- 'to open'; Ag. lat:-ix-, Arch. d-abλa- 'to unlock'.

PST *t-lăj 'wide, expand' > OC 施 *Łaj-s 'expand; spread out, expose'; Burm. kjaj 'be wide' (Old Burm. kljaj), khjajʔ 'to make wide, broad',

Lush. hlai ';arge, wide, broad (of flat things)'.
Bur. *d-álda-l- 'wide' > Hun., Nag. dáldalum.

*=eʕ(w)Vr 'to sit, rest':
PNC *=eʕ(w)Vr 'to sit, be quiet' > Chech. ʕ(ē)- 'to sit; be quiet', Ing. ʕe- 'to stay', Bac. ʕe- / ʕa- 'to sit'; Av. =a- 'to hang; stay; be in some place'; Tab. e-ʔ-, Tsakh. ǵ-i-ʔar- 'to sit, sit down'; Khin. -u= / -e= 'to sit'; Abkh. a-ja-rá 'to lie', Ad. -ja-, Kab. -jə- 'to sleep'; Hurr. u/or- 'to become, to appear'.
PST *ɣēr (~ *ʔēr) 'to rest, repose, feast; prepare for a feast' > OC 燕 *ʔēn-s 'feast', 宴 *ʔēn-s 'rest, repose; feast; have pleasure'; Tib. d-ger 'to prepare (food)', Burm. jań 'to be pleasant, calm, tame', Kach. khjen⁴ 'to prepare', Lush. er, ur 'make preparation for (a feast)'.
Bur. *hur- 'to sit' > Yas. hurú-ṭ-, Hun., Nag. hurú-, hurúṭ-.
[Cf. Basq. *e-aīri 'to sit'.]

*=ēʕwVn 'to lose, hide' (WFR 130):
PNC *=ēʕwVn 'to lose, get lost' > Chech. =ā- 'lose', Ing. =a, Bac. =aw- 'get lost, be lost'; Av. ṭ-áʕn- 'to get lost, disappear'; Bezht. =oʔ-, Gunz. =ə̄ʔ- id.; Darg. =ilʕ-, Chir. =iʕʷVn- / =ilʕʷ- 'to steal'.
PST *ɣə̆nH (~ -łH, -rH) 'to hide' > OC 隱 *ʔən̄ʔ (~ -rʔ) 'to conceal, hide'; Kach. ləkan 'to hide, as a theft'.
[In PST cf. alternatively *ʔŏŋH (~ ɣ-) 'to conceal' > OC 雍 *ʔoŋʔ, *ʔoŋʔ-s 'to cover, conceal', Tib. s-goŋ 'to hide, conceal'.]

*=ə̆q́wV́n- 'to be sufficient' (WFR 129):
PNC *=ə̆q́wVn > Chech., Ing. t-oʔ-, Bac. t-oq́- 'to be sufficient, enough'; Av. ʕé- id., Cham. =uʔn-, Tind. =ujĭ- id., Akhv. =iq́un-, Kar. =eʔʷan- 'id.; to grow'; Lak. =ija-l- 'enough, sufficient'; Darg. =aʔ- / =iʔ- 'to be sufficient, enough'; Lezg. aq́ʷan 'as much as', Tab. -q́an id., Arch. eq́en 'up to, until'; PWC *q́ʷV (~ q́:Iʷ-, q́Iʷ-) > Ad., Kab. ʔʷa- 'to be too much, excessive'.
PST *Qōm (~ -ū-) 'sufficient, fitting' > Kach. gum¹ 'be sufficient, adequate', Lush. ōm 'fitting, fit'.

*=ə́sṭŏr- 'to freeze; snow' (HGC 30, WFR 104):
PNC *=əçŏr- 'to freeze, turn to ice' > Chech. çe-ḳega, Ing. çer-ḳäga 'thaw'; Av. ç̇er 'ice'; Khvarsh. =ujç-, Inkh. =uçҫu 'cold'; Tsakh. aj-çar- 'to turn to ice', Bud. çar-aχ 'hoar-frost'; Abkh. a-çá̈, Abaz. c-ħa- 'ice'.
PST *sēr (~ ch-) 'sleet, hail' > OC 霰 *sēns 'sleet', Tib. ser-ba 'hail',

Kach. sin¹ 'hail, hailstones'.

      PY *təʔər (~-G-,-χ-,-ŕ) 'to freeze, frozen' > Ket. tʌ:Í³, Yug. tъ:r³ / tъur³ (CCE 283. Werner 2, 302).

*[g]alX̄wV 'chin; beard':

      PNC *k̦alₗwV̄ (~-X̱w-) 'cheek; chin' > Av. k̦arX̱:én, Akhv. k̦ãX̱:u, Kar. k̦orX̱:o 'cheek'; Tab. k:alk:am 'chin', Ag. k:alk:am 'beak'.

      PY *kuÍe(P) 'beard' > Ket. kūÍe¹, Yug. kūÍ, Kott. hulup, halúp, Ar. korólep, Pump. xlépuk. See CCE 241б Werner 1, 459.

      [The match seems probable, but presents phonetic problems: one has to suppose assimilation *g- > *k̦- in PNC; not clear is the lack of expected -ʔ- in PY.]

*gã́łV 'stick, pole, stump' (WFR 34):

      PNC *gălV (~ -ł-) 'stick' > Chech. gala 'wooden skittles', Bac. gal 'birch-tree'; Tsez. gilu, Khv. gelu 'pole'; Lak. č:ala 'bayonet'. A reduplication of the root is found in Darg. galga 'tree', Kait. k:alk:a id., Chir. k:alč:e 'branch'; Bezht. gogo-ța 'rolling-pin, beater', PN *gag > Chech. ga 'branch', Ing. ga 'branch; tree', Bac. gag 'bunch (of grapes)'.

      PST *kāł (~ g-, G-) 'pole, club' > OC 干, 竿 *kān 'pole'; Tib. mgal, ãgal 'a billet of wood', Kach. khon² 'club, cudgel'.

      PY *kɔʔl- (~ g-,-o-) 'stump' > Yug. kɔʔl (see CCE 228, Werner 1, 445).

      Bur. *gal > Yas., Hunza, Nagar gal 'bridge', gáliŋ 'steps, cross-beams'.

*gāŋwV̄ 'path':

      PST *kēŋ > OC 徑 *kēŋ-s 'small path, short-cut'; Kach. kaŋ 'a cut, a pass'.

      PY *kāŋ- (~g-) '(hunting) path (Werner 1, 409: "Weg des großen Winternomadisierens") > Ket. kaŋ⁴ (South.), North. ka:ŋə⁴; Yug. ka:ʰŋ. See CCE 235, Werner 1, 409.

      Bur. *gan 'road' > Yas., Hun., Nag. gan.

*gemʔī̄ 'yard, place for gathering' (WFR 96):

      PNC *gimʔī̄ (~ -ū) 'popular assembly (godek̦an)' > Lak. da-k:awu; Darg. gumaj, Chir. k:ama; Lezg. k:im, Tab., Rut., Tsakh. gim, Kryz. gan-gah, Bud. gin-g̑ä, Ud. gim-gä id., Ag. gim 'tower'.

      PST *K(j)am (~ Q-) > Tib. kham-s 'empire, realm, territory,

domain, region', khjam-s 'yard'; Burm. khamh 'suburbs, region'.

[*górV](#) 'stick, wood' (HGC 29, BCD 25; differently in WFR 5):

PNC *gōrV (~ -ī-) 'pole, piece of log' > Chech. gāra, Ing. gar 'piece of cloven log; block'; Av. gerélo 'rolling-pin, beater' (here probably also gerégi 'block (a piece of cloven log)' - although attributed differently in NCED); Tsez. giri 'pole', Gin., Khv. giri 'log';Ud. gor, gorgor 'pole'.

PST *kār (~ g-, G-) 'stick' > OC 棝 *kār-s ´post, pole', Tib. mkhar-ba 'staff, stick' (perhaps also Lepcha gar-nek 'penis').

[Basq. *e-gur 'firewood'.]

[*gōrV́](#) 'a k. of vessel':

PNC *gōrV > Tind. (with redupl.) ǵiǵar 'mug'; Lezg. k:ur, Rut. gir 'cup, basin'; Abkh. a-gára, Abaz. gara 'cradle'; Urart. kerə 'bowl'.

PST > OC 筥 kraʔ 'round basket' (?)

Bur. *girán > Yas. gran, girán, Hun., Nag. girán 'large basket' (probably < *garán with reduction of the first vowel, cf. similarly *pŏrV́).

[*gV](#) 'that' (HGC 36):

PNC *gV 'that (below the speaker)' > And. he-ge-w, Akhv. hu-gu-we, Cham. a-žō, u-žō, Tind. a-ǵa-, u-ǵa-, Kar. wu-gu-b 'that (below the speaker)', Botl. go-b 'that'; Gin. ha-go, Bezht. hu-gi, ho-go, Gunz. ə-g, o-gu 'that'; Lak. ga 'that (below)'; Darg. Chir. iɣ / ī 'that, this (near to the speaker)'; Tab. k:u-mu, Ag. gi, Arch. gu-du 'that (below)'. The root is also used as an adverbial stem 'below', cf. Akhv. ge-X̌:i, Inkh. gi-λ, Gin. ge-λ, ge-ƛ, Lak. gi-lu.

PST *k(j)ə̆ 'this, that, he, she' > OC 其 *kə-s 'this, that', *gə 'his, her, their, this'; Tib. kho, kho-ŋ 'he, she, it'; Burm. khja-ŋʔ 'his, her', khja-ŋh 'he, she, it'; Lush. kha-kha 'that'; Kir. *ko(n) (/ʔk-) 'this'.

PY *ka- / *kə- 'that' > Ket. kańíĺ (< kańi:Í³) "thence"; kańīŋə¹ / kańiŋə⁶ "(towards) there"; South. kaśɛŋ, North. kaśáŋ (< kaśa:ŋ³) "there"; kʌʔ "in that direction, towards that side"; Yug. kā-t "that", ka-da⁶ "that (f.)"; kań "there"; kańъ:r "thence"; kańɛ:ʰš "(towards) there"; kʌʔ "in that direction, towards that side"; Kott. hatuŋ "(towards) there"; hātola "look there!"; Ar. xa-tu (Кл.) "he". See CCE 234, Werner 1, 417. Werner (2, 80) lists Ket forms with uvular q: Ket. qā-ŕ, dial. qā-de, qā-ŕe 'that' - they are certainly = Yug. kā-t, ka-da⁶ and the uvular is most probably a misrecording. Cf. also PY *ka-n- (/*ka-m-) 'low, below' (Kott. hāna "down", hānal "below"; Ass. (Бол.) ganala "below", hánala (Кл.) "low"; Ar.

xámartu (М., Сл., Срсл., Кл.) "low"; (Лоск.) xamartu "below"; see CCE 234, Werner 1, 299) - closely matching the meaning of the PNC stem.

[PY also has a different pronoun: *ki- (~gi-) 'this' > Ket. kīdə (Bak., Sur.) "this", kida⁶ "this (f., n.)", Kur. kīŕe "this", kiŕɛ⁶ "this (f., n.)", South. kīŕ "this", kiŕɛ⁶ "this (f., n.)"; kina⁵,⁶ "these"; kińíĺ (< kińi:Ĺ³) 'hence', kīńiŋə¹ / kińiŋə⁵ '(towards) here'; North. kiśɛ̇ŋ, South. kiśɛ̇ŋ (< kiśa:ŋ³) 'here'; Yug. kīt "this", kida⁶ "this (f., n.)"; kiń, kińъ:r³ 'hence' - see CCE 238, Werner 1, 435. It does not have Kottish or Arin cognates, thus *k- or *g- can be reconstructed for PY. This root has its closest match in Bur. *khi- 'this' > Yas. khené, khin, Hun., Nag. khiné, khin, pointing to a separate PSC pronoun *ki 'this'.]

*gwanV̆ 'supply, provisions':

PNC *gwanV̆ (~ -ŏ-) > Av. bu-gún 'portion of meat (of a slaughtered animal)'; Lezg. k:ʷan 'bag (of a hunter)', Tab. gʷan, Rut. gʷan, Tsakh. gon-na 'winter-supply of dried meat'.

Bur. *gen > Yas. yen 'bread for shepherds', Hun., Nag. gen 'provisions for the journey'.

[The Bur. parallel makes the Iranian origin of the EC forms, mentioned in NCED, rather improbable. Osset. (w)ogän 'hidden place for supplies' thus itself is more likely borrowed from Caucasian.]

*gwāʒ́ē 'horse, mare' (HGC 28):

PNC *gwāʒ́ē > PTs (with metathesis) *šigʷə (~ š:-,-i-) 'mare' > Gin. šegʷe, Bezht. šugo, Gunz. šugu 'mare'; Darg. gaza, Chir. k:ʷac:a 'mare'; PWC *k:ʷəč̌:ə /*č̌:ək:ʷə > Abkh. a-gʷə́ž 'mule', Ub. č̌əgʷə́ 'donkey'.

PST > Tib. r-god 'mare'.

PY *kuʔs 'horse' > Ket. kuʔś 'cow'; Yug. kuʔs 'horse'; Kott. huš, Ar. kus, Pump. kut 'horse, steed, mare'. See CCE 240, Werner 1, 457.

Bur. *gus 'woman' > Yas., Hun., Nag. gus.

[Irregular prosody in Yenisseian. One wonders if the metathesized forms in NC should be separated - in which case one could also reconstruct *gwVʒV, better corresponding to PY *kuʔs.]

*gwēʒV 'sole, foot':

PNC *gwīʒV̄ 'part of leg' > Ing. gɔz 'part of leg (thigh+shin+foot)'; Khv. guz 'elbow'; PWC *Ḱ:ʷac:(ʷ)V (~ ǵʷ-) > Abkh. a-ša-r-gʷáč̌ᵛ 'shin', Ub. λa-ǵáca 'calf of leg'.

PY *kas-ʔaʔd > Ket. kassat⁵, pl. kassɛrəŋ⁶ (Bak., Sur. kassədəŋ⁶);

Kott. hačar, pl. hačaraŋ 'foot sole'. See CCE 235. Werner (1, 413) treats the word as a compound of *kas + *ʔaʔd 'bone' - which is possible and can explain the gemination in Ket. kassat. However, further identification of this *kas with Kott. hēči 'footwear' is impossible - because the latter has an excellent match in Ket. tɛːśi, Yug čɛːʰs id., also acknowledged by Werner (2, 254), see *cēse. Werner also compares Kott. kāčoga 'ankle-bone', q.v. sub *giʔs.

*gwə[lk]wə́ 'round object; skull, head' (different in NSC 56):

 PNC *gwɨ[l]gwə 'round object; skull' > Av. gʷangʷára 'skull'; Bezht. gogā, Gunz. gogor 'cheek'; Lak. k:ark (gen. k:urk:a-l) 'edge; top of a round or oval object'; Lezg. k:ug 'pumpkin', Tab. gug 'occiput; pumpkin', Ag. gurga-ħ 'skull', Rut. gug-uj 'crown of head'.

 PY *k[ə]ŕga (~ g-) 'head' > Ket. kʌjga; Ar. kolḰā, Pump. kolka. See CCE 237. A contracted form is probably present in Ket śuk-kɔḮ 'back of head' (*suga 'back' + *k[ə]ŕga 'head') (Werner's 2, 212 analysis as śuk 'back' + hɔḮ 'face, form' seems less likely). The PY reconstruction is somewhat complicated: Werner (1, 460) reconstructs <*kʌj- / *kʌl->, not specifying what he means by such an alternation. The equation Ket kʌjga = Arin kolḰā speaks unambiguously of PY *k[ə]ŕga. The word may indeed be an old compound with an unclear second part *-ga (as Werner writes ibid.); for the first part cf. Ket kʌje (ibid.) 'head; head, leader' - but this can be just a dialectal (Southern) variant pronunciation of the same kʌjga.

 [? Cf. Basq. *biribil 'round'.]

*gw[ə̌]mgV̄ 'hole, chute':

 PNC *gwɨm(V)gV 'tube, chute' > Av. gomóg id.; Lezg. gung id., Bud. gung 'gutter', Arch. gak:i 'tube, tube-shaped vessel'.

 PST *khʷāŋ 'trough, coffin; grave' > OC 壙 *khʷāŋ-s 'grave pit'; Tib. skuŋ-ba 'to hide in the ground, bury, inter'; Burm. khauŋh 'coffin', khauŋ 'to excavate in a slanting direction', Lush, kuaŋ 'a coffin, a trough, a groove'; Kir. *khoŋ 'trough', etc.

 PY *kaʔŋ (~ *g-) 'hole' > Ket., Yug. kaʔŋ, Pump. kan (CCE 234, Werner 1, 417).

 Bur. *gik > Hun. gik 'anus, vulva'; Yas. gikín, kikín, Hun. gikín, Nag. gikín 'ring, finger-ring, ear-ring'.

*gwə̄ṗV 'group, unite':

 PNC *gwə̄ṗV 'group, heap' > Chech. gū, Ing. guw 'hill, barrow',

Bac. gub 'island'; Tsez. guṗ 'hill', Khv. gub id., Bezht. ḳuṗijo 'heap'; Lezg. ḳaṗal 'group, heap, crowd', Tab. ḳaṗal 'grove', Kryz. ḳäbäl, Bud. ḳəṗəl 'small sheep-flock'; PWC *k:ʷəpə 'group' > Abkh. a-gʷə́p, Abaz. gʷəp, Ad. kʷəp, Kab. gʷəp.

PST *kV̄p 'to join, unite' > OC 合 *gə̄p 'join, unite'; Tib. kob 'all'; Burm. khap 'all together'; Kach. kup³ 'be entire, complete, perfect', (H) kop 'completely'; Lush. kip 'every, all'; Lepcha kóp 'to be in concord, agree together, harmonize', kop 'to join, fix together'.

*gwV́ntV 'hole, anus':

PNC *gwV̄ntV 'pit, hollow' > Chech. gṓta 'anus'; Av. gʷadár 'hollow (of a tree)', Akhv. gatta, Cham. gunta 'pit'.

PY *koʔd (~ g-,-ɔ-) 'podex' > Ket. kɔʔt, pl. kɔŕeŋ⁵, Bak., Sur. kɔdəŋ⁵; Yug. kɔʔt, pl. kɔdiŋ⁵ (see CCE 240, Werner 1, 445).

*Gĕ(GV)bV́ 'a k. of bird':

PNC *GĕGVbV 'partridge' > And. ʁobʁo, Akhv. ʁaʁba (Ratl. ʁaʁiba), Cham., Tind., Bagv. ʁaʁa, God. ʁabʁa; Gin. ʁoʁmo, Khv. ʁoʁba, Bezht. ʁaʁba; Lak. q:aqnu (< *q:aq:Vb-nu, cf. dial. q:aqmu); Darg. ʁaʁba (dial. q:aq:ba); Tab. Düb. q:aq:uba.

PY *χupi 'a k. of woodgrouse' > Ket. qū̄p, Yug. xup, Kot. hū̄pi (CCE 305. Werner 2, 141).

*Għămçắ (~ *xG-) 'tongs' (LV A10):

PNC *Għămçă (~ -ə̆) 'tongs, pincers' > Av. ʁeç (par. C: ʁoçó-l, ʁúç-dul), And. χuçu, Akhv. q̇:enčo, Cham. χiçʷ, Kar. ʁeçe, Bagv. ʁeçʷ, God. ʁuçu; Tsez., Gin. χoçu, Bezht. χaço, Gunz. χɔ̃çə; Lak. q:Iaça; Darg. ġIamça; Lezg. dial. q:Iäç, Tab. q̇Ianc: (Düb. q̇Iamc:a), Ag. q̇Iaç, Rut. q:Iaç. See NCED 416.

PST *khăm (~ qh-) > OC 鉗 *gh(r)am 'tweezers, tongs', Tib. skam 'a pair of tongs'.

*GHə̆lGī (~ -ē) 'dirt, dung' (cf. HGC 30, LV B24 with somewhat different analysis):

PNC *GHĭlGi (~ -e) 'dirt, dung, faeces' > And. GenGe, Cham., Tind. q̇:aq̇:ara 'snot, snivel'; Lak. q̇aIrq̇i 'dirt'; Darg. dial. q:iIlq:i 'faeces'; Tab. ʁirʁil, dial. q:ilq:il, Ag. RülR-an 'sheep's dung'.

PST *qjāk / *qjāŋ 'dirt, faeces' > Tib. r-kjag 'dirt, excrement', Burm. kjaŋ, kjak id., Kach. əgaŋ² 'dirt, filth', Lush. ē(k) 'to defecate; excrement',

etc.

PY *qoʔq (~χ) 'flotsam' > Ket. qɔʔq, Yug. χɔʔχ (CCE 261, Werner 2, 123).

*GHwälćV́ 'stick, pole' (BCD 28):

PNC *GHwälćV 'stick, board; bolt' > Tsez. ħišu-ni, Gin. χišu, Bezht. ʁeso, Gunz. ɣõši 'bar, bolt, door-bolt'; Lak. q:iča 'bolt, door-bolt'; Rut. qIʷarč 'stake, wedge'; Khin. q:ičä 'branch'.

PY *xus(V) 'fork, hunting spear' > Ket. ūś, Yug. ŭs, Ar. kus (CCE 299, Werner 2, 381).

(?) PST *kălH 'bolt, lock' > OC 楗 *garʔ 'door bar, bolt'; Lush. kalʔ 'be locked or fasten'. In LV Cb1 the form was listed as an exception, being compared to PST *ḳułī̆ / *łī̆ḳu 'lock, bolt, key'. If it is compared with PNC *GHwälćV, the SC reconstruction should be changed to *xGHwälćV̌.

[Cf. Basq. *gilc(a) 'key; joint'].

*GHǐ̆rȾwV (~ xG-) 'sack' (DCE 27):

PNC *GHǐ̆rX̣wV 'sack; pillow' > PAvAnd *q̇:iƛin(dV) > Av. q̇:andálo, Akhv. q̇:ēX̌e, Kar. q̇:eλin, Bagv. q̇:ehen 'sack; pillow'; Cham. q̇:ehĩ, God. q̇:eλen 'sack'; PTs *qeƛ-cV 'pillow' > Tsez. qIiλci, Gin., Khv. qicca; PL *q:Iurt:iX̣:an (< *q:IurX̣Vn-t:V) 'pillow' > Lezg. qüc:ügan, Ag. ʁurdek:in, Rut. ʁurdigän, Tsakh. ʁunelek, Kryz. q:užukan, Bud. q:üšküd.

Bur. *qhVltá 'sack, pocket' > Yas. xaltá, xaltjá, Hun. qhiltá, Nag. qhaltá.

*GǒrGV́ 'stone':

PNC *GǒrGV > Chech. ʁorʁ 'coarse sand', ʁorʁa 'rough, coarse', Ing. ʁorʁa id.; Kar. ʁarʁa 'gravel'; Lak. ʁurʁa 'stone in river'; Darg. q:arq:a 'stone'; Ag. qIarqI 'rock', dial. qerq 'conglomeration of stones'.

PST *Kǝr (~ Q-) 'stone' > Tib. gor 'a general name for stone; stones, rubble'; Burm. khajh 'stone'.

Bur. *qorqor- > Hun. qorqór 'soft, porous stone'; Nag. qoqór 'small stones'.

*Gúlʔe (~ *xG-) 'a k. of cereal, grain' (BCD 28):

PNC *G̣ōlʔe (~ -a) 'wheat' > And. q̇:ir 'grain', Akhv. q̇:iru, Cham. q̇:ew, Tind., Kar., Botl., God. q̇:eru, Bagv. q̇:erʷ 'wheat'; Bezht. qi-bo, Gunz. qi-bə 'wheat' (originally a plural form); Lezg. q:ül, Rut. ʁɨl, Kryz., Bud. q:ul, Arch. (with reduplication) qoqol 'wheat'.

PST *Kōr 'grain, seed' > OC 禾 *g(h)ʷāj 'grain'; Bodo be-goʔr, Dimasa bo-goroŋ 'seed'.

[Cf. Basq. *gari 'wheat', *gal-buru 'ear of wheat'.]

*Gwālħó 'angry, anger, quarrel' (WFR 49; somewhat different in HGC 34):

PNC *Gwālħo (~ -ə) 'gossip, rumour; offence, anger' > Chech, Ing.qel 'sentence, fate', Bac. qel 'custom; court, justice'; Av. ʁʷel 'gossip, rumour; abuse'; Lak. q:aI 'gossip, rumour'; Darg. ʁaj 'rumour, news'; Lezg. qel, Tab., Ag., Rut.,Tsakh. qIal, Bud. qele 'offence, anger'; Khin. qol 'offence'.

PST *GəwH (/*Gh-) 'to scold, offend' > OC 詬 *kōʔ, *khōʔ-s 'revile, disgrace', Tib. ãkhu-ba 'to offend, insult', Burm. khuʔ 'be angry', Lush. hau 'to scold, abuse'.

PY *qə(ʔ)r- (χ-) 'angry' > Yug. xʌrɨń⁵ 'bad-tempered, angry' (the tone would point to *qəʔr-, but may well be a misrecording).

Bur. *ɣul > Hunza, Nagar ɣul 'hate, enmity'.

*Gwá[ṭ]V̆ 'way, road, passage' (HGC 34):

PNC *Gwāṭ̣V 'street, block, village' > Chech. pħēda 'a village (high in the mountains)'; Av. q̇:ʷaṭ, And., Akhv., Tind., Kar. q̇:ʷaṭa, God. q̇:ʷaṭi 'street'; Lak. q̇aṭ (dial. q̇ʷaṭ) 'community, folk assembly', Darg. q:ʷaṭ 'street-block', dial. q:aṭ:i 'street'.

PY *qoʔt (~χ-) 'way, road' > Ket. qɔʔt, Yug. xɔʔt, Ar. kat, kut, Pump. koat 'road', see CCE 261, Werner 2, 123.

[We would expect a *-d in PY; most probably the form reflects an early assimilation: *Gwáṭ̣V̆ > *GwádV > *qoʔt.]

*Gwã̄ŋmē 'heap' (WFR 78):

PNC *Gwãnmē 'heap, stack' > Chech. ʁāma 'haystack', Ing. ʁama 'haycock'; Av. ʁuní 'stack', And. ʁun, Kar. ʁʷane 'stack, heap', Akhv. muʁu 'heap; mound', Cham. ʁun 'stack, heap, mound', God. ʁuni 'heap'; Bezht. ʁeme, Gunz. ʁeme 'small stack'; Arch. qIʷeni 'a convex hap; a ball-shaped bush'.

PST *q(h)ʷV̄ŋ (~ ɣʷ-) 'heap' > Tib. goŋ-po 'mass, heap, lump'; Lush. vūŋ 'a heap, mound (of loose earth)'.

*GwērV́ 'stone' (NSC 57):

PNC *GwērV 'stone' > Chech. qēra, Ing. qera, Bac. qer; Tsez. ʁIul, Khv. ʁur, Inkh. ʁur.

PY *Kar > Ar. kar 'mountain' (Werner 2, 411, 412).
Bur. *qhor- 'small stones' > Yas. xóro.

*GwHV̄bV̆ 'top, heap':

PNC *GwHV̄bV̆ 'stack, haystack' > Av. dial. ʁob, Akhv. ʁoba 'stack, haystack', Tind. ʁoba 'id.; heap'; Gunz. ʁob 'haystack'; Lak. q:aw 'sheaf'; Darg. ʕeba (Kait. ʁep:i) 'haystack'; Ub. qIabIá 'a heap of sheaves'.

PY *χ[o]p 'top (of tree)' > Ket. qōp, Yug. xop, Kott. hupár, Ar. aša-pok (either a metathesis or a misrecording of *aša-kop). See CCE 302, Werner 2, 128.

*GwímʕV 'house' (WFR 64, LDC 33):

PNC *GwinʕV (~ -ɦ-,-ʕ-) 'village; house' > Chech. pħa, Bac. pħe 'village'; Tsez., Bezht., Gunz. qun, Gin. qʷen, Khv. qʷan 'farmstead'; Rut. (with metathesis) muq:I 'village, farmstead'; Abkh. a-ʕʷnə́, Ab. ʕʷna, Ad., Kab. wəna 'house'.

PST *qı̆m (~ *qʷı̆m) 'house' > OC 宮 *kuŋ 'palace', Tib. khjim 'house', Burm. im 'house', Kach. šəkum[4] 'wall', Lush. in, Lepcha khjŭm etc. 'house'.

*Gwı̆rʕí (~ -ɦ-,-ə̆-) 'stalk':

PNC *Gwı̆rʕi (~ -ɦ-,-ə̆-) 'root, stalk; leaf' > Chech., Ing. ʁa 'leaf'; Lak. q:ur 'carrot'; Lezg. q:ur 'stalk', Tab. ʁur / q:ur id., Rut., Tsakh. ʁur id., Ag. ʁur 'a k. of grass', Arch. qur 'carrot (plant)'.

PST *qʷrā 'flower; beard (on spikes)' > OC 華 *wrā 'blossoming', *s-wrā 'flower'; Tib. gra 'beard (on spikes)'.

Bur. *qhirí > Yas. kheré, Hunza qhirı̄́, Nagar qhirı̄́y̦ 'wheat straw; Halme mitsamt den Stoppeln (Getreide, Reis)'.

*Gwórʕe 'a k. of small animal' (WFR 10):

PNC *Gwōrʕe 'hare' > Chech. pħä-gal, Ing. pħa-gal, Bac. pχa-ḳal 'hare'; Tsez. qIaj, Gin. qi, Khv. qe, Bezht., Gunz. qi 'hare'; Darg. ʕaIra, dial. ʁIʷari id.; Lezg. q:ür, Tab. ʁIur, Ag. Rür, Rut. ʁIir, Tsakh. ʁIije, Kryz, Bud. q:ur, Ud. ʁu 'hare'.

PST *qhʷār (~*Gʷ-) > OC 貆 *w̲ār, *swar, *swār 'badger'; Kach. məgan 'a sp. of ground-rat'.

*GwVɬő 'side; half' (HGC 26, WFR 35, LV C8):
PNC *Gw[ŭ]ɬŏ (~-ə̆) 'side' > Av. ʁʷel 'side, slope (of a mountain)';

Lezg., Ag. q:ʷal, Tab. ʁʷal 'side'; Ad., Kab. b-ʁʷə, Ub. ḱa-ḳá 'side'.

PY *χɔlab 'side, half' > Ket. qɔĺapⁱ, Yug. xɔlapⁱ 'side, half', Kott. halap 'half'; Ar. qubur- / qurbur- in qubur-saj (M., Сл.), qurbur-saj (Кл.) "midnight"; Pump. kólpar (Сл., Кл.), kolpar (Срсл.) "back". See CCE 304, Werner 2, 99 (doubts the attribution of the Arin and Pump. forms, which, I think, is hardly justified). The root should be distinguished from *χɔb- "back" (q. v.), although they could interact: in fact, *χɔlab may be a distortion of an original compound *χɔl-χɔ(ʔ)b.

*GwVmV́ 'small':

PNC *=HimGwV (< *=Hi-GwVmV) > Tsez. =eʁe, Khv. iʁa(j) 'small'; Darg. =ibʕaIn-, Chir. =ubʁIani- id.; Arch. muqIu id.

PY *qomat- (~χ-,-ɔ-) 'few' > Ket. qɔmatəm⁶ (Castr. qōmat), Yug. xɔmatɛ⁶ (Castr. xomat). See CCE 262, Werner 2, 101.

*[G]wV́nGwV̄ 'neck' (HGC 21, LDC 19, FDCP 2, DCE 6):

PNC *GwVnGwV 'throat, larynx' > Chech. qamq̇arg, Ing. q̇amarg id.; And., Kar. q̇:ʷanq̇:ʷa, Cham. q̇:ʷaq̇:a, Tind. q̇:ʷanq̇:ʷala, Bagv. q̇:unq̇:u, God. q̇:ʷanq̇:ʷaṭil 'gullet'; Tsez. qeIq, Khv. qeqʷa 'throat', Gin. qʷaq 'throatl crop, craw'; Darg. Chir. q:umq:um 'crop, craw'; Lezg. qüq:-üm 'craw, goitre', Tab. q̇iq̇, Ag. q̇Iaq̇, Ud. q:iʁ 'throat, larynx', Arch. q̇Iaq̇:Ii 'top (of boot)'.

PST *qɨāŋ 'neck' > OC 亢 *kāŋ 'neck, throat'; cf. also 頏 *gāŋ 'stretch the neck'; Tib. goŋ-ba 'collar', Lush. oŋ 'crop (of a bird)', Miju hoŋ 'neck', etc.

PY *kəqənt- 'neck, collar' > Ket. kɤ̄qtɨⁱ, Yug. kъxtɨⁱ, Kott. agántan. See CCE 237, Werner 1, 475 *kəqtə (the reconstruction *kəqənt- is commented as "diese Rekonstruktion geht eher vom kot. Wort aus" - which is completely true).

Bur. *qoqó 'crop, goitre' > Yas. qoqó, Hun., Nag. ɣuqú. Cf. also qhóquṭ ʿcrop, gizzard; larynx'.

[Cf. Basq. *gonga-r̄ 'windpipe'.]

*ɣɨ̆mtV̆ 'a k. of seat or couch' (HGC 33, NSC 56):

PNC *ɣɨ̆mtV 'stool; pillow' > Chech. ʁant 'chair; bench', Ing. ʁand 'chair'; Tind. atu 'stool'; Darg. uta, Kub. guta 'chair'; Tab. guta, Ag. gutaj 'pillow'.

PST *gŭm 'pillow, bed' > Burm. khum 'block bench, stool, table' (cf. also um 'pillow'); Kach. ləkhum⁴ 'a chair, a stool', (H) duŋkhum 'a pillow';

Lush. khum 'bed'; Lepcha kám, a-kám 'a block of wood or stone used as a seat', thjak-kam, tăkám 'a pillow', Kir. *kom 'pillow', etc.

PY *qoʔTV-s- (~χ-) > Yug. xɔtsi⁵ 'bed' (cf. also χɔ́tar 'bottom (of boat)', see Werner 2, 393); Ar. qoskor 'bed'. See CCE 264, Werner 2, 394.

*ɣūnʔV 'a k. of fruit' (LDC 26, BCD 35):

PNC *ɣōnʔV 'pear' > Chech. ʁam-maʁa 'peach', Ing. ʁa-maʁa 'apricot' (a compound *ɣōnʔV + *pǐrqwA q.v.); Av. géni, And., Kar. hĩhĩ, Cham. hĩhʷ, Tind., Bagv. hĩha, God. hĩhu 'pear'; Bezht., Gunz. hĩ id.

PST *ʔun (~ x-) > Burm. unh, Kach. məun⁴ 'coconut'; (?) cf. also Tib. r-gun 'vine, grape'.

(?) Bur. *ɣaíŋ 'grapes' > Yas., Hun., Nag. *ɣaíŋ.

[Cf. Basq. *ar-han 'plum, sloe'.]

*ɣwǎʔi 'help':

PNC *ɣwǎʔi (~ -e) 'team-work, help' > Chech., Ing. ʁo 'help, support'; Av. gʷaj, And., Tind. haj, Akhv. he, Kar. haʕe 'team-work (followed by regaling)'; Lak. guj 'animation, merriment'.

PST *QʷəH > OC 友 *wəʔ 'to assist; friend'.

*ɣwārtV̌ 'group':

PNC *ɣwār(V)tV̌ 'group, flock' > Chech. ʁēra, Ing. ʁär, Bac. ʁajrǐ 'band, gang'; Av. gúri 'crowd, medley'; Lak. hurt:u- 'common, joint, collective'; Arch. ʁat:əra 'herd of cattle'; PWC *k:ʷarəta 'flock of sheep' > Abkh. a-gʷárta, Ab. gʷarta, Ad. kʷart, Kab. gʷārta.

PST *krot (~ q-) 'crowd' > Tib. khrod 'crowd, assemblage, mass', Kach. krot, ə-krot 'to be crowded out'.

*hāmçɛ̆ 'half; middle':

PNC *hāmçɛ̆ > Chech. ȫzig 'island; core (of a boil, abscess)'; Khv. hiçil, Inkh. hĩççe 'waist'; Tab. haç 'half; body from the waist up to the head'; PWC *ǯʷa > Abkh. á-b-ža, Abaz. b-ža 'half, middle', Ub. ž̌a 'back part', za(n)ž̌á 'middle, half'; Ad. ž̌a-gʷə, Kab. źa-gʷ 'hearth'.

PY *su- 'half' > Ket. sū- 'half'; sū-śi¹ 'midnight', (Kл.) su-ji 'noon'; su-t-taq⁵ 'middle finger'; Yug. su-tən-tax⁵ 'middle finger'; sū-si¹ 'midnight'; Kott. šúšig (M., Cл., Kл.) "midnight"; Ass.(M.) šúšig, (Cл., Kл.) šú-šig id.; Pump. túha (Cл.) "noon"; (Cл.) tú-tōl "midnight". See CCE 276, Werner 2, 170.

*hăxkwV́ (~ ɦ-) 'bush, branch' (BCD 25):

       PNC *hăḳwV (~ ɦ-) > Cham., Tind. haḳu 'bush', Kar. haḳʷa 'branch'; Bezht. haḳ 'tops (of plants)', Gunz. haḳ 'flower'.

       PY *ʔəqe 'branch' > Ket. ɨ̄ʁə¹, Yug. ъ:x, Kot. ogé, ōge, ōke; Pump. jaxi (CCE 192, Werner 2, 420).

       [Cf. Basq. *haga 'long pole, stick'.]

*himV 'spot, mole':

       PNC *hĭmV (~ʔ-,-ǎ-) 'wart, abscess' > Chech. huma 'sore, abscess, boil'; Akhv., Cham., God. himi 'wart', Tind. himi 'birth-mark, mole'; Inkh. himon 'abscess'.

       PST *majH (~ -ejH) 'spot, birth-mark' > Tib. r-me 'spot, speck, mark, mole, mother-spot'; Burm. hmaj 'birth-mark'.

*hrěxgwē 'to comb, scrape' (LV B12):

       PNC *hrĕgwē 'comb' > Chech. jeχk, Ing. jaχk, Bac. jeχḳ; Av. horχ̇:ó (par. B: pl. harχ̇:á-l), And. hoχ̇:u, Akhv. aχ̇:u, Cham. haχ̇:ʷ, Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. haχ̇:u; Tsez., Gin. hiƛu, Khv. heƛu, Bezht. heƛo, Gunz. heƛu; Lak. t:aral; Darg. durega 'comb'; Kryz rak-ar, Bud. lak-art 'rake'; Abkh. -ʁ́a- 'to comb', Ad. žə-, Kab. źə-, Ub. źa- 'to scrape' (Ad. mā-ž, Kab. mā-źa 'comb'); see NCED 494-495.

       PST *p-rōk, *m-rōk 'scratch, scrape' > OC 剝 *prōk 'to peel, scratch, scrape', Tib. ãphrug 'to scratch oneself', Burm. phjauk id., Kach. məruʔ² 'to itch', Garo brik, Dimasa buru 'scratch'.

       PY *tuʔxVń 'comb' > Ket. tuɣuń⁵ / tu:ń³, Yug. tugɨn⁵, Kott. thun, Ar. ten (CCE 290, Werner 2, 293).

*hVłʔV 'breath, spirit' (HGC 34):

       PNC *h[ă]łʔa (~ -ʔ-,-e) 'steam' > Chech. ʕä, Ing. ʕi 'steam'; Av. hál- 'to boil', Háli 'boiling', And., Bagv. hal, Cham., Tind. hā 'steam'; Bezht. hel-, Gunz. hel-ā 'to boil'; Lezg. jal 'breath, odour', Tab., Ag. el, Kryz., Bud. ʕal 'breath', Rut. il, Tsakh. ewa 'odour', Arch. hil 'breath, steam', Ud. el-muχ 'soul, spirit'; PWC *Ła > Abkh. á-l-ʕʷa, Abaz. l-ʕʷa 'smoke', Ad., Kab. tħa 'spirit, god', Ub. La-L- 'to suffocate'.

       PST *lǎ 'spirit' > OC 神 *lə-n 'spirit; divine, superhuman'; Tib. lha 'the gods', Kach. məla² 'spirit', Lush. thla, Tulung lö id., etc.

       PY *ʔir₁- (~x-) 'breath, spirit' > Ket. iĺ / iʔĺ, Yug. īr (CCE 194, Werner 1, 390).

*hV̆nV́ 'now' (HGC 35):

PNC *h[ä]nV 'now' > Chech. hin-ca, Ing. han-z, Bac. in-c 'now'; Gunz. hin-čod 'today'; Dag. hanna 'now'; Ag. hin-c 'now'; Ad. ne-pa, Kab. no-ba 'today', Kab. nə-ǯə 'now'; Hurr. χennə, Ur. χenə 'now'.

PST *n[ə] 'time or place of, when' > OC 而 *nə 'particle by verbalizing, as, and yet, and', Tib. na 'year, stage of life,age; when', Lush. niaʔ 'at the time of, when'. With various suffixes cf. also *nā-ŋH / *nā-k 'next day, time after now', *nŭ 'new, young, soft'.

PY *ʔen 'now' > Ket. ēn, Yug. en, Kott. eaŋa (< *ʔen-ŋa), Pump. eń 'now', Ar. iŋni 'today' (CCE 187, Werner 1, 35, 36, 272).

*hwǎrhwV́ 'swarm (of insects)':

PNC *hwǎrhwV > Tsez. ħaj, Gin. ħaja 'mosquito', Inkh. hãj, Gunz. hahija 'bug, bed-bug'; Darg. ħur (Ur. ħarʔ) 'mosquito'; Lezg. dial. waʔ 'bumble-bee', Tab. warʔ, Ag. warw 'bee'.

PST *r[ua]H > Burm. rwaʔ 'to swarm (as ants); tick'; Lush. rau (rauʔ) 'to swarm (as bees)'; Kir. *rù 'locust'.

*hwĕbé̄ (~ -i-) 'mound, pillar' (BCD 7):

PNC *hwĕbē (~ -i-) 'post, pole; tower' > Chech. bʕow, Ing. wʕow 'tower'; Av. ħubí 'post, pole' (dial. 'high rock, cliff'); Tsez. hibo, Gin. hebo 'stick'; Abkh. a-bów-ra, Abaz. bo-ra, Kab. bow 'cattle-shed' (< *'tower').

PST *phŭH ~ *bhǯwH 'mound' > OC 阜 *bhuʔ 'big mound', Bodo ha-pəw 'mound', Tib. s-po 'summit of a mountain'. It is not quite clear whether it is the same root as Tib. s-bo 'swell up', Lush. boʔ 'inflammatory swelling', Burm. phuʔ 'be convex, swollen', etc.: if it is, the more general meaning 'swelling' must be due to semantic expansion of the original 'mound, summit'.

[Cf. Basq. *habe 'pillar, beam'].

*hwé́rĭ 'light, shine, burn' (derived < *=VhwV 'shine' q.v.):

PNC *hwēri (~ -e) 'morning, dawn' > Chech. ʕür̃ē, Ing. ʕujra, Bac. ʕur-d-na 'morning'; Darg. dugi-ħeri 'day', Chir. ʕara id.

PST *wǎr 'fire, burn' > OC 燔 *ḅar 'burn, roast', Tib. ãbar 'burn', sbor 'to light, kindle', Kach. wan² 'fire', Nung hwar 'burn, kindle', etc. Initial *w- here must go back to a labialized laryngeal in intervocalic position, thus presupposing a form like *ʔVhwērĭ. Historically a variant of the same root may be PST *rě̆w(H) 'heat, burn' > OC 燎 *r̲ēw-s, *r̲ew, *r̲ew-s 'burnt-offering; torch; flame, burn; brilliant', Tib. d-ro 'be warm',

s-ro 'to warm', Burm. hrəwʔ 'set on fire, burn', etc.

Bur. *jắri 'first morning light; sun or moon rays' > Yas. jári, Hunza, Nagar jắri.

[Cf. Basq *eře 'burn'].

*hwǐʔnV 'blood' (HGC 18, NSC 54, WFR 71, LDC 17, BCD 37):

PNC   *hwěʔnV 'blood' > Av. han 'meat', PA *ħinHi > And. hin, Akhv. hini, dial. hĩ 'blood'; Tsez. e, Gin. ijo, Bezht. hẽ, Gunz. hãj 'blood'; Lak. uI id.; Darg. ħi id.; PL *ʔäʔ > Lezg. i-(wi), Tab. i-(fi), Ag. iʔ, Rut. ä-bir, Tsakh. e-b id.

PST *ʔʷīj, *s-ʔʷīj 'blood' > OC 血 *s-whī-t 'blood'; Tib. ji 'spirit'; Burm. s-wijh 'blood', Kach. sai[2] id., Lush. thi id., Lepcha vi id., etc.

[Cf. Basq. *hu(i)n 'marrow, brain'.]

*hwněrq̇ǘ 'meat, meat soup' (LV A11):

PNC *hwněrq̇ǔ 'soup, broth' > Av. háʕu (par. C: gen. haʕ-dál), Akhv. q̇ā, Cham., Tind. ā, God. aji 'soup, broth' (PAnd *ʔa(n)q̇i ~ -o-); Tsez. joq̇u 'nettle broth', Gin. joq̇u 'tasty nourishing meal', Khv. joq̇u, Bezht. jaq̇o, Gunz. jɔq̇u 'broth'; Lak. naq̇ 'soup, broth'; Darg. nerʁ id.; Tab. (Düʒ.) riq̇i, Ag. riq̇, Rut. rɨq̇, Tsakh. jɨq̇, Arch. diq̇ 'soup, broth', Ud. iljaʁI 'puree, thick soup'; Khin. zeʁ 'soup, broth'; see NCED 499.

PST *nuk 'meat' > OC 肉 nhuk (~ nhikʷ) meat, flesh; Limbu nɛk-sa, Dumi no-sə(m) 'muscle'.

*hwVmV[l]ǐ (~-ě) 'face' (LV D8):

PNC *hwVmVlǐ (~-ě) 'face' > Av. humér (par. C: hurmá-l, húrma-l), Akhv. hama-ʔal 'face'; Darg. muħli, dial. muħuIli 'mouth'; see NCED 499.

PST *meł 'face' > OC 面 *mhens 'face'; Kach. man[1] 'face'; Lush. hmēl 'face, looks, appearance'; Lepcha mlem 'face' (probably a contraction of some compound).

[There are some uncertainties: a) length of vowel is unclear in PST - OC short, but Lush. long; b) PNC *-l- should correspond to PST *-r. Since the reconstruction in this case is based only on Av. -r, we may think that Av. humér is an analogical modification, e. g., under the influence of a similar meʕér 'nose', and reconstruct rather *hwVmVlǐ].

*HaṗV̆ 'paw, extremity' (BPD 6):

PNC *HaṗV̆ > Gin., Bezht., Gunz. aṗa 'paw'; Abkh., Ab. -ṗə, Ub. -ṗa 'extremity' (in compounds with 'hand' and 'foot').

PST *bĕjH > OC 髀 *peʔ, *beʔ, *pijʔ 'femur, haunch'; Tib. dpji 'hip, hip-bone', Lush. phei 'leg, lower leg', etc.

[Cf. Basq. *apo 'hoof'.]

*HárɫāṗV 'a k. of food':

PNC *HārɫāṗV > Gin. ҳereṗ, Tsez. ҳeṗeli, Khv. ҳeṗeru, Bezht. ҳijṗ, Gunz. λiriṗ 'pastry made of barley flour'; Lak. aIrč:ap 'food made of barley flour, curds, butter and rice'; Hurr. *χuruppi 'a k. of cake'.

(?) PST *rVp 'hunger, desire for food' > OC 乏 *ḅ-rap 'to lack; exhaust'; Tib. spribs, sprebs (resp.) 'be hungry'; Lush. rōp 'to have a strong desire or craving for animal food'.

Bur. *ltopo, *(l)tultopo > Hun. tópo, tultópo 'thin and small bread with yeast dough', Nag. tópo, tultópo 'id.; scanty food'.

*HărqÃ 'to smear, rub' (cf. HGC 38):

PNC *HărqA 'to rub' > Chech. ħaq- / ħēq-, Ing., Bac. ħaq- / ħeq- 'to rub, smear; to sweep'; Av. =aχ-n- 'to smear'; Tsez. t-eχ-r- 'to paint', Gin. =iχ- 'to rub', =eχ- 'to smear', Khv., =eχ- 'to wipe oneself', Bezht. häχ-, Gunz. k-aχ- 'to smear'; PL *ʔarχIa- > Lezg. dial. eχIä-d 'harrow', Tab. a=χI- 'to rub; to pick at, peck at', Ag. kit-X-, Rut. a=χIa-, Kryz. ä=ħ-, Bud. q:-i=ħ- 'to rub'; PWC *χIV 'to scrape, scratch' > Ad. -tχə-, Kab. -tχa-, Ub. χIa-.

PY *ʔoq- (~x-,-ɔ-) 'to smear, rub' > Ket. ɔqtij⁶ 'to smear (with clay)', ɔqtet⁵ 'to rub'; Yug. ɔxteɬ 'to rub'. See CCE 198, Werner 2, 45.

*=HárɋVn 'to see' (WFR 120):

PNC *=HārɋV(n) 'to see, to find' > Bezht. =ĩq-, Gunz. =ĩq- 'to find'; Darg. če=iʔ-, Chir. =aIh- 'to see'; PL *ʔarɋI:ä- > Tab. raqI:-, Ag. raq:Ia-, Kryz., Bud. irq- 'to see', Rut. g-a=q:a- 'to watch, look', Ud. b-aʁIa-jesun 'to be found'; Khin. zaʁ- 'to see'; Hurr. tiɣan- 'to show'.

PST *qēn 'to see, look, know' > OC 見 *kēn-s 'to see, apprehend (cf. also gēn-s 'to appear'); Tib. m-khjen 'to know, understand', Lush. en 'to look, look at, glance';

Bur. *-ɣán > Yas. -ɣán- 'to see', Hunza, Nagar -ɣan- 'to seem, observe, be visible'.

[?Cf. Basq. *iku-śi 'to see' - if -śi is a historical suffix.]

*HárxqwV 'to dig' (HGC 37, differently in NSC 57):

PNC *=HarqwV 'to dig' > Av. =uq:-, Akhv. =aq:ʷ- / =aq:-un-, Cham. =aq:ʷ-Vn-, Tind. =aq:ʷ-ĩ-, Kar. =aq:ʷ-an-; Tsez. χʷa-ƛ-, Khv. =uχ-, Gunz.

ɔχ-d-; Lak. =iχ:a- (dial. =iχ:ʷa-); Darg. iq:-, Chir. =irq:ʷ- / =iq:-; Tab. u=qI-, Ag. urqi-, Rut. a=qIʷa-, Arch. jā=χIa- 'to dig'.

PST *kɪ̆w (~ g-) 'to dig out' > OC 掘 *gu-t / *go-t 'dig out (earth)', 撌 *gū-t 'dig out'; Tib. r-ko 'to dig, dig out; to engrave', r-ko-d 'dig, dig out'; Burm. kaw 'to lift out of place, prize up, as with a lever'; Kach. go-t² 'to dig', də-go-t³ 'to scoop up'.

 *HarχÚ 'to speak, shout':

PNC *HarχU 'to sound, shout' > Chech., Bac. ʕaχ- 'to howl, bellow', Ing. ʕaχ- 'id.; to bark'; And. =aχ- 'to bark'; Gunz. =eʁ- id.; Lezg. raχa- 'speak', Tab.raχ- 'to thunder', Ag. ruχ- 'to wail, howl', Tsakh. ɨ=χIa- 'to bark'; Abkh. á-ħʷħʷa-, Ab. ħʷħʷa-, Ub. wa-χ(ə)- 'to shout'.

PST *χʷV 'to speak' > OC 云 *wən, 曰 *wat, 謂 *wəts 'to say, speak'; Burm. hu 'to speak, talk', Kach. hɔ 'to preach', Manipuri hai 'say' etc.

PY *huxV- 'to cry, shout' > Ket. d-ūγəˈ, Yug. d-ūγ, Kott. hujei (CCE 231, Werner 1, 328).

Bur. *ha- > Yas. ha-n-, ha-i- 'to call'.

[Cf. Basq. *eɾa-n 'say'.]

 *Hǎʒɪ̆ŋw- 'clean' (HGC 40 - somewhat differently, WFR 137, LDC 37):

PNC *HǎʒĔm- 'to clean, clean' > Chech., Ing. çena, Bac. çajn 'clean, pure'; Av. =aç:n- 'to clean', =aç:a-da= 'clean', And. =erç:om 'clean', Akhv. =aç:onu- 'to clean', =aç:a(n)-da= 'clean', Cham. =aṣa-da= id., Tind. =ac:a-hi= 'to clean', =ac:a-ja- 'clean', Kar. =aç:a-do=, dial. ç:in-ķu=, Botl. ç:in-ķir, Bagv. =aç:a-ra=, God. çin-ķi 'clean, pure'; Tsez. =occ-ā̆-si, Khv. q̇-ajca, Bezht. =acō, Gunz. =ãcə-ru 'clean'; Lak. març- id.; Darg. umu- (Kait. umzu-, Tsud. unzu-), Chir. marz- 'clean'; PL *maIrç:ɨ- > Tab. marc:i, Ag. maIrt:e-f, Tsakh. maIt:ɨ-n, Arch. març 'clean', Rut. dial. mət-dɨ 'limpid', Ud. mac:i 'white', ac:ar 'clean'; PWC *ṗə-źA > Abkh. a-bzía, Ab. bzi 'good', Ad., Kab. q:ā-bza, Ub. ṗća 'clean'.

PST *chĕŋ 'clean, clear' > OC 清 *cheŋ 'clear, pure, bright', Tib. saŋ-s 'to clean (dirt etc.), cleanse', (b)seŋ 'clean, white', gcaŋ 'be clean', chaŋ-s 'purified, clean'; Burm. ćaŋ 'be clean, pure'; Kach. seŋ¹, ceŋ¹ 'be clean, pure, free'; Lush. thiaŋ 'be clear', Lepcha čóŋ 'to wash, to cleanse, to purify', etc.

(?) PY *si- (~-g-,-x-) 'to sweep, clean' > Ket. si-get, si-git (KPC) 'to clean, sweep' (Werner 2, 205 śí...γit); Yug. siget⁵ 'to sweep' (Werner 2, 205 śí...git); see CCE 273, Werner 2, 205.

Bur. (with reduplication) *sesin- > Yas. sésenum, sesénum, Hunza,

Nagar sisínum 'clear, clean'.
　　　　[Loss of final -ŋ in PY is not clear.]

 *=HäćwĂ 'to pour, weep':
　　　　PNC *=HäćwĂ 'to pour, wash' > Av. č:uj- 'to dip', =ič:- 'to wet',
Akhv. =ic:- 'to soak', Cham. =ic:- 'to wet', Tind. č:ab-d- 'to splash, sprinkle',
=ič:- 'to soak, wet', Kar. č:eb- 'to splash out', =ič:- 'to soak, wet'; Lak.
(redupl.) šuIši- 'to wash'; Darg. =is- 'to weep'; Lezg. iše (xun), Tab. iš-, Ag.
ʕaš-, Rut. =eše-, Tsakh. g-e=š:e-, Kryz. =iš- 'to weep'; PWC *ʒʷa > Abkh.
á-ʒˠʒʷa-ra, Abaz. ǯʷǯʷa-ra 'to wash', Ad. ʒˠva- 'to dam, cut off (water)'.
　　　　PY *ʒe(ʔ)-n 'to weep' > Ket. -den, Yug. d-īd́ä (Кастр.), praet. dīrd́ä,
imp. igd́ä; Kott. d́-äčēnaŋ; Ar.　äšińaŋ (M., Сл., Кл.) "I weep"; Pump.
číin-du (Сл.). See CCE 310, Werner 1, 181-182.

 *=HäGwV́ń- 'to tremble, fear' (WFR 122):
　　　　*=HäGwVn 'to tremble, be afraid' >　　　　Av. = iʁn- 'to be nervous,
capricious', Cham. ʁiʁin-, Tind. ʁiʁan- 'to shake, sway'; Tab. (Düb.) d-i=q:-,
Arch. e=qIʷin- 'to tremble, shake, be afraid' (cf. also Rut. s-u=qIa- 'to shake,
sway').
　　　　PST *[kh]ŏmH 'to fear' > OC 恐 *kh(r)oŋʔ 'fear'; Tib. ãgam 'threaten,
menace', Kach. kom[2] 'to fear'.
　　　　PY *qɨń- (~χ-) 'to tremble, be afraid' > Yug. xɨń-čej[5,6] (CCE 260,
Werner 2, 398).

 *Hä[xk]VlV 'lame':
　　　　PNC *Hläk̲V̄ (/*Hälk̲V̄) > Akhv. kire-da- 'lame', Kar. ker- 'to limp',
Lak. aIrč:a- 'lame', Darg. Chir. ʕark:a- id., Tab. liku, Kryz. luka, Arch. lak:a-
'lame'.
　　　　PST *Gh(j)ɨăl 'lame' > OC 踦 *khaj 'one-footed' (cf. also 蹇 *kanʔ
'lame'); Tib. sgjid-khjol 'one lame in his legs' (sgjid 'knee-joint'); Kach. gai,
ləgai 'to sprawl, to limp', Lush. hol 'walk with a stick'.
　　　　Bur. *laɣáṣ 'to hobble' > Hunza, Nagar *laɣáṣ.
　　　　[The root is expressive and not quite regular: in PNC we would
rather expect *-χ- < *-xk-. This irregularity may be explained by an early
contamination with PNC *ɬäk̲ā 'leg, leg-bone'; one should also kep in mind
a possibility of contamination with yet another NC root, *=alk̲V 'to limp,
lame' > Lak. w-alk̲a ṭun 'to reel, stagger'; Darg. =alk̲a 'lame'; Tab. lak̲ xuz 'to
waddle', Rut. ark̲a- 'to limp', a=lk̲a-d 'lame', Tsakh. k̲ā-na, dial. k̲awa-na
'lame', Ud. k:ala id. (> Arm. kał 'lame'). Despite this complicated picture,

the comparison seems highly probable.]

*HằnV́ 'a female relative (daughter-in-law, elder sister)':

PNC (redupl.) *nằnV 'mother' > Chech. nāna, Ing. nana, Bac. nan; Lak. ninu; Rut. nin, nenej, Ud. nana; Abkh. nan, Ad. nān. Ub. nán(a).

PST *na 'elder female relative' > Tib. m-na-ma 'daughter-in-law', Kach. kəna[1] 'an elder sister', Kir. *nä, *nänä id., Gur. *a-na id., etc.

PY *ʔ[ē]ńi 'son-in-law, daughter-in-law' > Ket. εń[4] (South.), North. ε:ne[4] / εnne, pl. ēnn[1] / enn (< ēńin[1]); εnnεm[5] "daughter-in-law"; Yug. ε:ʰń[4], pl. eńin[1]; ε:hńεm[4] / ejńεm[3] "daughter-in-law"; Kott. ani, ańe, g. anā, pl. anān "son-in-law"; aneä, ańeä, pl. anán, anńēan, ańēgan "daughter-in-law"; Ar. b-än (Лоск.) "son-in-law", bonä "bride, daughter-in-law". See CCE 190, Werner 1, 235.

Bur. (redupl.) *nVnV > Yas. náni 'aunt; mother', néne 'aunt', Hun., Nag. nána, nané 'uncle; aunt'.

*Hçwằjŋъ̆ 'limb, bone' (MCGD 5):

PNC *Hçwējnъ̆ (~ -ā̆-, -m-, -ŏ) 'leg bone' > Chech. nosta 'leg (from foot to knee)', Ing. nost 'shin, shank'; Tind. hinc:i 'groin (of an animal)'; Bezht. õc 'knucklebone'; Lezg., Rut. çum, Tsakh. çom 'shin-bone', Arch. çam-mul 'ankle'.

PST *[ʒ́]eŋ 'joint' > Kach. ləseŋ[1] 'the corpus and metacorpus of the fore-arm'; (H) ləsiŋ 'wrist'; Lush. čaŋ 'a joint (of finger, bamboo)'; Bugun a-zeŋ 'bone'.

Bur. *-śáŋ 'limbs, body parts' > Hun., Nag. -śáŋ.

*HĕmxGĂ 'to bite' (HGC 18, NSC 55):

PNC *HĕmGĂ 'to bite' > Chech., Ing. =aʔ-, Bac. =aq̇- 'to eat'; Av. dial. q̇am-, And., Botl., God. q̇:am-, Cham. q̇:an- 'to bite', Akhv. q̇:onu-, Tind., Bagv. q̇:an-, Kar. q̇:am- 'to eat'; Bezht. =üq-, Gunz. =ũq- 'to eat'; Arch. =eq̇:a- 'to bite'; Khin. q̇in- 'to eat'; PWC *q̇IA > Abkh. á-c-ħa-ra, Abaz. c-ħa-ra (c- 'tooth'), Ad. ca-q:a-, Kab. ʒa-q:a- (ca-, ʒa- 'tooth'), Ub. q̇Iə- 'to bite'.

PST *k(h)ejH 'to bite' > Burm. khajh 'to bite and hold fast', Lush. keiʔ 'to bite', Naga *kei, Kham kəi id., etc.

Bur. *káu- / *qáu- 'to put in mouth, chew' > Yas. káu-, kháu-, qáu-.

*HēnqwV́ 'meadow' (BCD 27):

PNC *HēnqwV 'meadow, plot' > Bezht. öʁä 'a small plot of land'; Tab. uχIaw 'virgin soil, fallow', Rut. uχIa-l 'meadow'; Khin. inqa 'field'.

PY *ʔoGV (~ x-) 'meadow' > Ket. uː, Yug. o: / ou³, Kott. ōx 'meadow', Ar. (?) jújuŋ 'grass'. See CCE 197, Werner 2, 48, 376.

[Cf. Basq. *angio '(fenced in) pasture'.]

*HĕrcŬ 'warm, to heat':

PNC *=ĕrçŬ 'to heat, to roast' > Chech., Ing. q-arz-, Bac. q-arç- 'to roast'; Darg. =erç- / =uç- 'to bake, roast', b-uça-r- 'hot'; Abkh. a-zᵛ-rá, Ab. žʷ-ra, Ad. źᵛa-, Kab. va-, Ub. zʷa- 'to boil'.

PST *cu 'to burn, bake' > Tib. ãchod (fut. b-co) 'to bake; to cook in boiling water'; Burm. ćhu 'to boil', Kach. ǯu² 'to burn, as wood'; Lush. thu 'dry (as fish); be half burnt' etc.

PY *xus- 'warm' > Ket. ūś / u:s, Yug. u:s / ūs 'warm', Ar. kúši, Pump. útti- 'hot, warm' (CCE 299, Werner 2, 380-381).

*HɛrⱢwV 'to bind, girdle' (somewhat different in HGC 33, NSC 56):

PNC *jĕrⱢwV 'belt, girdle' > Chech. döχka, Ing. țeχkar, Bac. duχḳā 'belt, girdle'; PAvAnd *roⱢ:i-čʷolV 'belt, girdle' > Av. račél (dial. ráⱢič), And. roⱢ:očul, Akhv. raⱢiča, Cham. jaⱢčal / jačal, Kar. račʷal; Inkh. õc-oⱢu 'woman's belt', Gunz. ɔⱢe 'belt'; Darg. *ʔirɣi > iri 'sash, girdle', Chir. arɣe 'rope, string'.

PST *r[ā]k 'cord, to bind' > OC 絡 *rhāk 'silk thread; cord'; Tib. grags, ãgrogs 'to bind', sgrog(s) 'cord, rope, fetters'; Burm. rak 'to weave (cloth, mat or basket)'; Kach. roʔ² 'to untie, unbind', etc.

*HĕrstV́ 'to get up':

PNC *HĕrçV- 'to stand up, to raise' > Chech. l-owz- 'lean upon a staff while stepping'; And. hirç- 'to stand up', Akhv. heč- 'to stand up, raise', Cham. heç- 'to raise' (dial. hinz- 'to stand up'), And., Botl. hirçi, Akhv. heče-da, Cham., Tind., Bagv. heçu-b, Kar. herço-b, God. hiçi 'high'; Gin. =oç-era 'to stop, detain', Bezht. =aʁ-iç 'to stand up', =eče-n-oç- 'to stand'; Lak. =a=ça- 'stand'; Hurr., Ur. ašχ- 'to raise; endow', Hurr. ašχu/o 'high, upper'.

PY *ta-, *pa-ta 'to stand up' > Ket. taśeŋ⁵; (Донн.) hattəs "to stand up, rise"; (Castr.) fattes "aufstehen", praet. furdetes, imp. fargetes; há-p-ta, há-vi-ta (Werner 1, 302) 'es steht'; Yug. fattes (Кастр.), praet. furdetes, imp. fargetes; (Werner 2, 243) tásiŋ, t-fáttes; (Werner 1, 302) fā-p-ta 'es steht', praet. fɔ-b-ír-ta; Kott. fatagākŋ, praet. faltajaŋ, imp. falta. See CCE 281,

Werner 2, 243.

Bur. *ca 'stand' > Yas. ca-k, Hun., Nag. ca-ṭ, ca.

*=HĕxkwV́ 'to pour, scatter':

PNC *=HĕχwV > Kar. χ:u-l- 'to rinse, paddle'; Lak. =aIχ:i- 'to wash off, wash away'; Lezg. al-aχ- 'to scatter, strew', Kryz q:-aχ- 'to pour', Bud. ʕ-aχ- 'to sift, screen', Arch. =eχa- 'to pour'.

PY *ʔat-aq- (~x-) 'to pour' > Ket. ataq[6], Yug. atax[6], Kott. at-p-akŋ 'I shall pour' (CCE 184, Werner 1, 75).

*Hə́rčwVŋ- 'to be cloudy, rain' (WFR 135):

PNC *Hə̄rč̣wVn 'to become cloudy, dull (of weather)' > Chech. jāč- 'to be cloudy, dull (of weather)', Ing., Bac. jač- 'to rain'; Av. róč:n-, Kar. X̣-orč- (dial. orč-) 'to become cloudy (of weather)'; Lak. =aš:a- / =aš:i- id.; Arch. daI=šin- id.

PST *[ʒ́ā]ŋ 'rain, shower' > Kach. caŋ[2] 'to fall, as a light, cooling shower, to squirt', Lush. č̌hēŋ 'to rain continuously', Naga *cVŋ 'rain' etc.

*=Hə́χwAn- (~ -xk-) 'to quarrel' (WFR 128):

PNC *=HəχwAn > Cham. jiχan- 'to hate'; Lak. =aha- 'to quarrel'; Darg. Ur. =aIħ^w-/=irħ^w- 'to fight'; Lezg. q:-eχün-, Ag. al-uχI- 'to quarrel', Kryz. =äχn- 'to fight', Arch. anχ 'war, fight'; PWC *χI^wa > Abkh. á-č^w-ħa-, Abaz. č^w-ħa-, Ad. χ^wā-na-, Kab. ja-χ^wa-na- 'to curse, offend', Ub. c^wə-χIá 'curse, offence'.

PST *K[ō]m (~ Q-) 'quarrel, curse' > OC 鬨 *gōŋ-s, *grōŋ-s .quarrel, fight', Kach. dəgam[3] 'to curse, to imprecate evil against'.

*HgVńV 'leg, shin' (NSC 55):

PNC *HnĕgV̄ (~ *HgĕnV̌ ?) 'leg, knee' > Bezht., Gunz. ãga 'knee, knee-cap'; Lak. č:an 'foot, leg'; Darg. Chir. nik:a 'foot, leg; foot bone'; Khin. ank: 'foot, leg'.

PST *g(h)ŏŋ 'leg' > Kach. dial. ləgoŋ; Manipuri khoŋ 'leg'; Mikir arkoŋ 'shin'; Kir. *khə[N] 'foot, leg' (Sunwar khoj-li, Kulung khe-l).

PY *kīn- (~ *kiʔn-) 'top of boots' > Ket. ki:ńe[4], pl. kīńeŋ[1]; South. kiń[4], pl. kīńeŋ[1]; Yug. kiʔn (?), pl. kineŋ[1] 'a k. of boots' (ногавица); Kott. hen-čaraŋ 'shoe' (M, Kl). See CCE 239, Werner 1, 427.

[PY prosody is unclear here, even within Yenisseian proper.]

*HičÁ̌ŋ 'to press, rub':

PNC *HičĂn (~ -č-) 'to press, squeeze' > Lak. l-aču- 'to seize, clutch, cling'; Darg. Ur. =aIčVn- / =aIlč-, Chir. =ač- / =alč- 'to press, squeeze'; Rut. =ir(i)ča-, Tsakh. ho=čan-, Arch. čaIn- 'to press, squeeze'; PWC *bə-čə- > Abkh. a-r-bəç-rá (Bz. a-r-bəć-rá), Abaz. r-bç-ra 'to rumple, crumple', Ub. bəç(ə́)- 'to press, be pressed'.

PY *ǯā̆ŋ 'to knead, rub' > Ket. da:ŋ⁴, Yug. d́a:ʰŋ⁴ 'to kneed, rub'; Kott. b-a-čeŋ-aŋ 'I rub it'. See CCE 309, Werner 1, 172.

[*=Hí[g]wV̆](#) 'to spin' (HGC 38):

PNC *=HiḳwVn 'to spin, knit' > Chech., Ing. =ag- 'to embroider'; Av. r-oḳ:én 'needle', Cham. =aḳ:ʷVn- 'to sew', Tindi b-ek:un 'knitting needle'; Gin. maq̇ʷare, Khv. biq̇ʷan, Bezht. muq̇ala, Gunz. muq̇el '(knitting) needle, big needle', Gin. meq̇u 'thread', Bezht. maq̇o, Gunz. mɔq̇u 'loom', Lak. ḳunu 'wire', dial. 'knitting needle'; Darg. luḳ- 'to spin'; Tab. dial. d-i=ḳ- 'to spin', Kryz. muḳaṭ, Bud. mɨḳəṭ, Arch. baIḳon 'rope', Tsakh. luḳor, nuḳar 'spinning-wheel'; Khin. inḳ 'rope'.

PST *k(h)ăjH 'to spin, wind' > Kach. ləkhaʔ² 'to wind between the thumb and little finger', Lush. kai (kaiʔ) 'spin (as cotton)', Lepcha kha 'to wind skeins of cotton'.

PY *kiʔ > Ket. kiʔ 'yarn', kiɣə⁵ "to spin", Yug. ki-fʌ, ki-fɨ "to spin", Kott. hi-tafui "yarn"; hi-tafujākŋ "to spin" (both Ket-Yug and Kottish reflect a compound *kiʔ-pVʔV- 'to wind yarn'); CCE 238, Werner 1, 434.

[The NC form irregularly has *-ḳ- instead of the expected *-g-, as well as a non-etymological *-n; this may be due to a confusion with a quite different root, cf. PNC *=ilq̇wVn- 'to sew', *w-ilq̇wVnV 'tool for sewing'.]

[*=HĭGĀ](#) 'ice; to freeze':

PNC *=HĭGĀ 'to freeze, get cold, be benumbed' > Chech. ʁō-r-ō 'freeze', Bac. ʁo-r 'ice'; And. =eʁ-eš-, Cham. =eʁ-aλ- (Gig. =eʁ-ič-) 'to get cold, freeze'; Lak. =aI=q:i- 'to grow cold, catch cold'; Lezg. el-üq- 'to be extinguished', Tab. aqI-u 'cold', =a-qI- 'to get cold', Ag. d-aqI- id., Rut. s-a-qIa-, Tsakh. ḳa-aqI-, Arch. a=χIa- 'to be extinguished', Bud. ʕa-t-χa, Arch. χIe- 'cold'; Khin. q:i 'cold'; Ad. q:ə-, Kab. q:ə-, Ub. q(ə)- 'to be benumbed (by cold, etc.)'.

PST *Kja(j)H 'to freeze, congeal' > Tib. ãkhja(s) 'to freeze, congeal', Kach. ləgji³ 'be frozen, be stiff, numb'.

PY *qo (~χ-) 'ice' > Ket. qō, Yug. xō (CCE 260). Despite Werner 2, 126 neither Ket nor Yug show any trace of any original intervocalic consonant; Kott. ušō̆x 'ice' is hardly comparable with the Ket form (see

under PY *čəG-), and Ket qɔgdɔ 'to break ice' hardly justifies a reconstruction *qogə: it is rather a compound of qo + k...dɔ 'to clear the way" (or perhaps a component = Yug k-duk 'to break').

*HíŁV̆ 'to say' (HGC 21, DCE 33):

      PNC *HiŁV (~ -ä-) 'to say' > Chech. lē-, Ing. le-, Bac. lev- (term.), Chech. āl-, Ing. al-, Bac. aλ- id.; And. hiX̌on-, Akhv. eX̌:-, Cham. iX̌:-, Tind., Botl., Bagv., God. hiX̌:-, Kar. k-eX̌:- 'to say'; Tsez., Gin. eƛ-, Khv. iƛ- 'to speak, say', Bezht., Gunz. iƛ- 'to call'; Hurr. χill- 'to speak'.

      PST *lǎ 'speak, speech' > OC 辭 *lhə 'words, speech'; Tib. zla, zlo 'to say, tell, express'; Lush. hla 'a hymn, a song'; Lepcha lí 'to speak, to tell'; Kir. *lə 'speech, word, to say'.

      PY *ʔV(ʔ)Í- 'to speak' > Ket. ĺaÍ⁴ (North.), Kur. Ĺa:Íi⁴, Bak., Sur. Ĺa:Íə⁴ "to babble"; Kott. d́-ili "speaking", d́il-ākŋ "to speak", praet. d́illōkŋ; Ar. qedílči (M., Сл., Kл.); Pump. kalú (Сл.). In CCE 308 the Kott. form is attributed to *ʒVl- 'speak': this reconstruction is probably erroneous. We should rather reconstruct *ʔVÍ- and reduplicated *ÍVÍ- - cf. Werner 2, 6-7 <*λaʔələ / *d'aʔələ>. Velar q-, k- in Arin and Pumpokol are in this case most probably preverbial elements.

      Bur. *lte- 'to swear' > Yas. te- / -lte- 'to swear', Hun., Nag. te-ṣ 'oath'.

*HïX̌́ïwVłV̄ 'root; clan, village' (NSC 57, WFR 37):

      PNC *HïX̌īwV(-łV̄) 'root, seed; kin' > Chech. evla 'village', Ing. ovla 'root'; Av. X̌:ibíl, And. hiX̌:im, Akhv. eX̌:e, Cham. heX̌:im, Tind. heX̌:ab, Kar. heX̌:ebo, Botl. hiX̌:ib, Bagv. herX̌:em, God. hiX̌:im 'root'; Tsez. ƛaIb, Gin. ƛebu, Khv. ƛib, Bezht. ƛibo, Gunz. ƛibu 'leaf' (semantics obviously influenced by PNC *X̌ǎpi 'leaf'); PL *X̌:iw(a) > Tab. č:iv 'root'; PWC *X̌:ʷəlA > Abkh. á-žˠla 'seed; kin, clan', Ab. žʷla 'seed', Kab. žəLa 'seed; village, people', Ad. čəLa 'village, people, society', Ub. ʒəjə 'seed'; Urart. zil(i)b- 'seed; descendants, kin'.

      PST *t-rïał 'soil belonging to a village, convent' > OC 廛 *dran 'soil belonging to one peasant family', Tib. źol 'village belonging to a convent', Burm. twij 'a group of people', Kach. uthon 'a village', Lush. tual 'street; a person belonging to the village (not a stranger)', Lepcha tjol 'village', etc.

      Bur. *jult > Hunza jult 'land, country'; Nagar jult 'small land, edge of field for planting apricot trees'.

      [Final *-łV is definitely part of the root here, although it has been reduced in a long structure in some NC languages and Burushaski.]

*HímxkV̄ 'sharp, to whet' (NSC 54):

PNC *=ēmḳV > Ing. eg 'whetstone'; Av. =eḳ:- 'to trim, hew (stone)'; Darg. b-uga- 'sharp', Chir. =ebk:- / =ibk:- 'to sharpen, whet'; Khin. inḳ 'sharp'.

PST *Kēŋ 'to whet, sharpen' (originally probably 'sharp' with an adjectival suffix *-ŋ) > OC 砥 *gēŋ 'whetstone'; Burm. kjaŋh 'to whet a knife'.

PY *ʔīGV (~-ʔ-,-χ-) 'to whet, sharpen' > Ket., Yug. i:³ (CCE 195, Werner 1, 391).

Bur. *iŋ > Hunza, Nagar iŋ 'blade (of a sword)'.

*HĕmχwV (~ -xk-) 'to grind, flour' (BCD 36):

PNC *HĕmχwV 'to grind' > Chech., Ing., Bac. aħ-; Av. χ:ené-, And. ʔiχʷo-qi-, Tind. χʷan-; Bezht. haʔa-, Gunz. hɔ̄-d-; Lak. ha=a-; Ad. ħā-ǯa, Kab. ħa-ža-, Abkh. á-la-ga-ra, Ab. la-ga-ra (PWC *Łʷa-ga- with secondary lateralization). The root has numerous nominal derivatives: *r-HĕmχwV 'mill, mill-stone', *HĕmχwV-rV id., *HĭmχwV-rV > *χHwVrV 'meal, flour', *HĭmχwV-wV 'mill, mill-stone'.

PY *ʔuK- (~ x-) 'flour' > Kott. uxei, uxēi (CCE 200, Werner 2, 373).

Bur. *d-aɣó- 'flour' > Yas. daɣóm, Hun., Nag. daɣóaŋ.

[In Burushaski cf. perhaps alternatively *-hor- 'to grind'.

Cf. Basq. *eho 'to grind', *e(i)hera 'mill'.]

*=HíqVɬ- 'to laugh, joke':

PNC *=HilVq-Vr (/*=HiqVl-Vr) (~ -ɬ-) 'to laugh, rejoice' > Lak. =aɬaqa- 'to rejoice, have a good time'; Darg. Chir. d-aqIala 'laugh'; PL *ʔilqIar > Lezg. qüre-, Tab. alqI-, Ag. ilqI-, Kryz. qur-, Arch. χIar- 'to laugh'.

PST *xjǎl 'to play, joke' > OC 戲 *xaj-s 'to sport, joke, jest'; Tib. kjal-ka 'joke, jest', dkjal 'to talk nonsense'; Lush. khāl 'to play with', Trung a³-gǎl² 'to play'.

*HírGwĚ 'to steal':

PNC *HirGwĚ 'to steal, conceal' > Chech., Ing. q̇u, Bac. q̇uw 'thief'; Av. =iq̇:-, And. =eq̇:-aš:-, Cham. =eq̇:-as:-, Tind. =aq̇:-aš:-, Kar. =eq̇:-eš:-, God. =aq̇:-aš:- 'to steal; conceal'; Tsez., Gin. =uq- 'to hide'; Lak. =aIjq̇i- 'to be lost, mistaken'; Darg. Ur. =irʕʷ- 'to deceive'; Ud. m-uq:i-n 'secretly, by stealth'; PWC *G̱ʷV 'to steal' > Abkh. a-ʁ́ə́-č̌-ra, Abaz. ʁ́ə́-č̌-ra, Ad. tə-ʁʷa-, Kab. də-ʁʷa-.

PST *r-qhō 'to rob, steal' > OC 寇 *khō-s 'to rob, robber'; Tib. rku 'to

steal, to rob'; Burm. khǝwh 'to steal'; Kach. lǝgu[3] 'to steal'; Lush. ru (rū-k) 'to steal, to thieve'; Lepcha ku mók, kǔ-t-mo 'thief, theft', Kir. *khù(s) 'to steal, thief', etc.

Bur. *ɣe- > Yas. ɣé- 'to steal', ɣēn, Hunza ɣiín, Nag. ɣáin 'thief'.

*Hĭ́rqwVr 'wound':

PNC *HĭrqwVr 'to beat, chop, cut, wound' > Chech. ħaq- 'to chop, mow, hew; saw', Ing. ħaq- 'to saw'; Av. =iq:- 'to tear off, break off', Akhv. q:ʷar- id., Kar. dial. =aq:-, q:or- 'to grind' etc.; Darg. Ur. =aIqʷ- / =iqʷ- 'to derange, mess up', Chir. =aIq- / =urqI- 'to beat, hit, wound'; Lezg. jaʁi- 'to hit, hew, mow', Rut. keʁ-i=χʷa-, Tsakh. q-o=χ:a- 'to tear (off)'; PWC *t:-ər(ə)q:ʷa 'wound, scar' > Ad. tərq:ʷa, Kab. dərq:ʷa.

PY *qoʔoŕ- (~χ-, -G-, -r₁-) > Yug. xɔra:ʰp⁴, pl. xɔrafiŋ⁵ 'wound', xɔ:ʰr / xo:r (Werner 2, 124, 395: χour³, χo:r³) 'to heal (of a wound)', Ket. qɔ:Ǐ³ id. See CCE 264, Werner 2, 124-125.

*Hi(r)xmVrV́ 'to change, exchange':

PNC *=HirfVr 'to change' > And. =erš-, Akhv. išu-, Cham. =ehʷ-, Tind. =eruhĩ-, Kar. =erxʷ- 'to change'; Lak. =aχ:a-na =an 'to change', =aχ:a-n 'to sell'; PL *ʔirχ:Iär- 'to change' > Tab. huž-uχI-, Ag. d-aᵡu-b aq̇as, Rut. k-irχIɨ haʔas, Bud. č-orħ- / č-ere=ħir-, Arch. χ:Ioro=χ:Ii- 'to change'.

PST *mrē(H) 'to buy, sell; debt' > OC 買 *mrēʔ 'to buy', 賣 *mrēʔs 'to sell'; Burm. mri 'debt'; Garo bre 'buy', etc.

*HistwV́ 'place':

PNC *jicwǝ (*Hicwǝ) 'place' > Tab. jišᵛ, Ag. isʷ 'place', Ud. ɨIša 'near'; Urart. esǝ 'place'.

PST *chǝ̄j (~ -ɨj) 'nest' > OC 棲 *shǝ̄j 'bird's nest'; Tib. gze 'home, habitation, nest'.

PY *ʔut- (~x-) 'near' > Ket. ūtiś¹, Yug. utis¹ 'near'; Kott. uti-ga 'towards here'. See CCE 201, Werner 2, 371.

*=Hĭ́stĂɫ- 'clean, naked' (BCD 13):

PNC *=HĭçĂl (~ -ɫ) 'naked, bare' > Chech. =erzi-na, Ing. =erza-na, Bac. =arči-nǒ 'naked, bare'; Av. ʕíç:a-b, Tind. hinc:u-raχ:u-b id.; Darg. Kait. limçal- 'naked'; PL *q̇ä-çVl- > Lezg. q̇eçil, Tab. ʁIaçli, Ag. q̇Iaçul-f, Rut. ʁaçul-dɨ, Tsakh. çele-n, Kryz. q̇äçin, Bud. q̇açɨn 'naked'; Khin. çi-tar id.; Ad., Kab. ṗçā-na, Ub. -ṗçǝ 'naked'.

PST *cheɫ 'clean, clear' > Tib. sel 'to clean'; Kach. mǝʒen 'a clearing

(as for a village)', Lush. sial 'to clear (as road)', Lepcha ʒil-lă 'pure, clear'.

PY *tul- > Yug. tulen 'clean, pure' (CCE 290, Werner 2, 285).

*=Hixqw V̋ 'to bear, be born' (HGC 38):

PNC *=HiqwĀ(n) 'to bear, give birth' > God. =aχĩ id.; Lak. l-aI=qa- 'to be born, arise'; Darg. Chir. ʕaqIVn- /ʕaIlq- 'to give birth, bear'; PL *ʔiχʷa- 'to give birth, bear' > Lezg. χa-, Tab. χ-, Ag. uχ-, Rut. hu=χʷa-, Tsakh. =uχa-, Kryz. χuj-, Bud. χo=su, Ud. b-iχ-sun (cf. also Lezg. χʷa, pl. r-uχʷa-jar 'son', Ud. χoj 'descendants'); PWC *q:ʷa (~ qʷ-) 'son' > Ad., Kab. q:ʷa, Ub. qʷa.

PST *Ke(j) 'to bear, give birth' > Tib. s-kje 'to be born', skje-d 'to generate, produce', skje-s 'man, male person'; Burm. kjah 'man'; Kach. gi-t³ 'to be reborn'; Lepcha gje-k 'to bring forth, to give birth to; to be born, to be generated, to be created (life)'; Kir. *gi(k) (/ʔk-) 'to give birth, be born'

PY *kej- (~ q-, g-) 'to bear, be born' > Ket. sīja-tāx (Кастр.) "he is born", pret. sīja-tonāx; (Донн.) sjēge-tak "he is born" (Werner 2, 192: śi-ɣa-tɔnɔqś 'er ist geboren', śi-ɣi-tɔnɔqś 'sie ist geboren', Sur. śi-g-bataq); Yug. si-g-ba-ta:ʰx (Werner 2, 192); Kott. agejaŋ "to bear", pret. anagejaŋ, imp. anei; šigei "bearing"; igejaŋ "to be born", pret. anigejaŋ, imp. anigej. See CCE 236. The Ket verb is complex: its first component sīja- / sjēge- / si-g- = Kott. ši-gei. The Kott. paradigm, however, does not leave any doubt that the root is -gej- (not šig-), so the proposed reconstruction *sik in Werner 2, 192 is faulty.

Bur. *˙-k 'children' > Hun., Nag. ˙k.

*Hɨl(V)sV 'husband, bridegroom' (LDC 36):

PNC *jəls̲V 'husband' > Av. ros: 'husband'; Tsez. is-lu 'male'; Lak. las 'husband'; Arch. as-mus (deqIes) 'to marry', as:ə-λ:on:ol 'husband and wife'.

PY *ʔil(V)s > Pump. ils-et 'husband', ils-em 'wife'.

Bur. *(h)=ilés 'young unmarried man' > Yas. helés, dúlas, pl. dúlaśu, Hun., Nag. hilés.

*Himcő 'bull; beef' (HGC 28, NSC 54):

PNC *jə̄mcō 'bull, ox' > Chech., Ing., Bac. jett 'cow'; Av. oc, And. unso, Akhv. ũča, Cham., Tind. musa, Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. unsa 'ox'; Tsez. is, Gin. üš, Khv. ĩs. Bezht., Gunz. õs 'ox'; Lak. nic id.; Darg. unc id.; Lezg., Tsakh. jac, Tab. jic, Ag. jacʷ, Rut. jas, Arch. ans, Ud. us id.; Khin. lac 'cow'; Abkh. á-čᵛ, Ab. čʷə, Ad. cʷə, Kab. və, Ub. cʷə 'ox, bull'.

PST *chu (~ -aw, -ew) 'cow, bull' > Tib. mʒo 'mongrel-breed of the

yak-bull and common cow', Kach. dumsu[1], su[2]- 'cow, bull', Abor śo 'cow', Trung dzu[1] 'yak' (also Burm. səwh 'ram'?).

PST *ʔise 'meat' > Ket. īś, Yug. īs 'meat, fish', Kott. īči, Ar. is 'meat' (CCE 194. Werner 1, 194 reconstructs *hitə / *itə > *ičə (??). The reconstruction of *-t- cannot be justified, and the reconstruction of *h- here is based only on the Pump. form hite, gite 'fish' - which is no doubt a reflex of a completely differentroot - PY *c[ī]k 'fish').

*HĭrxkV̄ 'male deer or goat' (HGC 28):

PNC *w-HĭrχV 'mountain goat' > Gunz. buχ-ṭu 'male'; Lak. barχ:u 'the leader in the herd of mountain goats', Rut. juχI, Arch. boχI 'mountain goat'; perhaps also -ha in Ad. śə-ħa, Kab. śə-ħ 'deer'.

PST *rjōk (~ -ū-) > OC 鹿 *rōk 'deer', Lush. sa-zuk 'sambhur deer', Mikir thi-ʒok 'deer' etc.

PY *ʔiʔχ(V) 'male (deer, goat) > Ket. ɨ, pl. ɨːn / ɨɣəń[5] "male deer"; ɨkś (< ɨkśi[5]) "male, male deer"; Yug. ɨʔk / ɨksi[5] "male, male deer"; Kott. ig "male", eg "goat" [probably "he-goat"]; (M., Kл.) igíg "male", pién-ki "male of a wild goat"; Ass. (M., Kл.) eg "male", péŋ-eg "wild goat"; Ar. au (M., Kл.) "wild goat; male" (CCE 196, Werner 2, 433).

Bur. *har > Yas., Hunza, Nagar har 'bull, ox'.

*Hlŏšwé̌ 'hundred' (HGC 35):

PNC *Hlŏšwě (with a class prefix *wV-Hlŏšwě) > Av. nus-go, And. b-ešono-gu, Akhv. b-ešano-da, Cham. b-ehan-na, Tind. b-ehan-da, Kar. b-ešan-da, Botl. b-ešunu-da, Bagv. b-ešani-da, God. b-ešenu-da; Lak. t:urš, Darg. darš, PL *w-aIlš: > Lezg. wiš, Tab. warž, Ag. baIrš, Rut. wäš / waIš, Tsakh. waIš, Arch. baIš, Ud. bačI; Abkh. šˇv-ḳə, Abaz. šˇw-ḳə, Ad., Kab. śa, Ub. šˇwa.

PST *rjā (frequently with a prefix *P-rjā) > OC 白 *prā-k, Tib. b-rgja, Burm. ra, Lush. za, Gurung bhra, Kanauri ra etc.

PY *ʔalVs-(tamsV) (the component -tamsV is unclear) > Kott. aštamše, (M, Kл.) alčin-tamšu, alčin-tamšu, (Бол.) alt-tamši, Koib. (F.) alčin-tamši, Pump. útamsa (see CCE 233 (differently), Werner 1, 25, 398).

*Hlə̌kV́ 'dirt' (LV B15):

PNC *Hkə̌łV̄ ~ *Hlə̌kV̄ 'dirt' > Chech. jök-aš, Ing. lok 'sediment after boiling butter'; And. čil 'dung', Akhv. kila, Cham. čila 'dung (of cow); dry dung', Tind., Bagv. ḱila, Kar., God. kila 'dry dung'; Lezg. dial. lak 'dung (of neat cattle)', Tab. luk 'dried snot in nose'. Final vowel length is

suggested by the root structure correspondence PN *HVlk- : PA *kilA.

PST *t-liāk > OC 澤 *Ḷāk 'marsh; moist; moisten; glossy', Tib. klog-pa 'earwax', ka-lag ' mud'.

*HłoŁV́ 'arm, wing' (LV Cb9):

PNC *HłuŁV̄ 'sleeve; wing' > Av. dial. kul-lel, And. kʷo-l 'sleeve'; Tsez. ku-λa, Khv. ku-λu, Inkh. ku-lu 'sleeve' (an Av.-And.-Tsez. compound with *kwīlʔɨ 'hand'; Darg. Chir. durk:ʷa, Gapsh. dulga 'sleeve'; Lezg. luw 'wing', Tab. luw, dial. luɣ 'sleeve'. Length of final vowel is indicated by the root structure correspondence Av.-And.-Tsez. *-u(l)L- : Darg. *dulk:-, see NCED 589.

PST *lə̆k > OC 翼 *lək 'wing'; Tib. lag 'hand, arm', Burm. lak 'hand', etc.

[Vowel shortness in PST is irregular.]

*HŁwVnV́ 'hem':

PNC *HŁünV 'hem (of a garment)' > Tsez. aλu, Inkh. aInna id.; Lak. lan-t:u 'hem of a kerchief (used by women for wrapping)'; Lezg. gin 'front hem of a garment'.

Bur. *lámat 'hem' > Hun., Nag. -lámat.

*Hƛ́ɨlV̄ 'jaw; gills':

PNC *Hƛ̌əlV (~-ŏ-) > Cham. erƛ̌:ʷ, Tind. erƛ̌:i, God. eluƛ̌:a 'jaw'; Rut., Tsakh. ɣal 'mouth'.

PY *jiĺ- (~x-, ʔ-) 'gills' > Yug. iĺej⁶ (CCE 233, Werner 1, 360).

[It is interesting to mention two possible IE words of SC descent: Hitt. lala- 'tongue' (unfortunately we do not know the Hurrian word for 'tongue' or 'palate', but we would expect exactly *lala-; and Skr. tālu-'palate' - exactly matching Burushaski tal 'palate' - which is usually regarded as borrowed from Indian, but in fact also would be quite a regular reflex of *Hƛ̌ɨlV̄].

*Hƛ̌wə̆ŋwā́ (~-ē) 'wind' (WFR 80, LV Cb10):

PNC *Hƛ̌wɨ̆mā (~-ē) 'wind, air' > Chech., Bac. moχ, Ing. muχ 'wind'; PA *xʷonHi > And., Akhv. šun-, Cham., Tind. hun- 'to smell', Akhv. šʷani, Kar. xʷãji, Bagv. hʷã̃ʔi, God. šãji 'smell'; PL *ƛuma (*ƛ̌ʷima) 'smoke' > Lezg. gum, Tab., Ag. kum, Rut. xum, Tsakh. kuma, Kryz. firmi, Bud. xim.

PST *luaŋ 'wind' > Tib. r-luŋ 'breeze, wind', Burm. lwaŋʔ 'be blown in the wind', Naga *luŋ 'cloud'.

*HӼälV́ 'liver, belly' (DCE 8):

PNC *HläӼV / *HӼälV 'liver' > Av. ṭul, And. reliʎ:i, Akhv. riӼeʎ:i, Cham. jelaʎ:, Tind. relaʎ:, Kar. reӼajiʎ:, Botl. rehin, Bagv. leleλ:, God. leliʎa; Lak. t:iliḳ; Darg. duleḳ; Lezg. leq̇, Tab. liḳ, Ag. leḳ, Rut. laq̇ etc.

Bur. *(l)tal > Hun. tal 'belly, stomach'.

*HӼǒŋ̌ǔ 'bottom' (WFR, LVA30; differently in HGC 39):

PNC *HӼǒnǔ 'bottom' > Av. ṭínu (par. C: ṭiná-lzul, ṭína-bi), And. hilmu, Akhv. miӼi-do, Cham., Bagv. hilʷ, Tind., God. hinlu, Kar. himʔu 'bottom'; Tsez. ʕeӼu / ʕiӼu, Gin. iӼu, Khv. ĩӼu, Bezht. õӼo, Gunz. ə̃Ӽu 'bottom'; Lak. čan id.; Lezg.,Tab., Tsakh., Arch. ḳan, Ag. ḳen, Rut., Bud. q̇an, Kryz. qän id.; PWC *ӼV > Abkh. á-ça, Abaz. č-ʕʷa, Ub. -ća 'bottom, lower part', Ad. ča-, Kab. śa- 'under (preverb)'.

PST *t-lăŋ 'floor' > OC 場 *Łaŋ 'field, arena', Burm. tə-laŋ 'floor'.

*HӼwěnV́ 'year, last year' (DCE 25):

PNC *HӼwĭnV̄ 'winter; year' > Chech. äχkē, Ing. aχka, Bac. χḳo 'summer' (< 'year', cf. *sṭā-χḳǔ 'last year' > Chech. stoχka, Ing. sɔχk, Bac. sṭaǔχḳǔ); Av. Ӽ:in, And. Ӽ:inu 'winter'; Tsez. ʎaI-b, Gin. ʎe-bu, Khv. ʎi-b, Bezht. ʎi, Gunz. ʎɨ 'year'; Lak. ḳi (dial. ḳʷi) 'winter'; Darg. jani, Chir. ɣa 'winter', ɣane 'in winter'; Khin. ḳina-ž 'winter'; PWC *Ӽʷə > Ad. čə-māf, Kab. ṣə-māxʷa 'winter'.

Bur. *(l)téne > Yas. téne 'year before last', Hun., Nag. tén-dili 'last year'.

*HmećV́ 'hoof; finger' (LDC 19):

PNC *(H)mičV (~-ć-) 'hoof' > God. čimič 'a projection on the back part of a hoof'; Lak. x:i-mič 'hoof'; Kryz. miček 'hoof; nail, claw', Arch. čimič 'hoof'.

PY *bes- > Ket. bɛs-taq[5] (Kur.) 'index finger'. The second part is *təʔq 'finger'. See Werner 1, 116 (suggesting a connection with biʔś 'penis' or with *bəs- 'widow, orphan' - both extremely dubious).

Bur. *´-meṣ 'finger, toe' > Yas. ´meṣ, Hun., Nag. ´miṣ.

*Hmĕ ̂ħwV́ 'wind, odour, smell':

PNC *HmĭħwV 'smell, odour; an odorous grass' > Chech. moħ, Ing. muħ (*'wind, movement of air' >) 'cry, moan'; Av. maħ 'smell', Akhv. ʕĕmu, dial. ʕĩju 'mint'; Lezg. ni, Tab., Ag. niʔ, Bud. neʕ 'smell', Tsakh. niʔi / nī

'mint', Kryz. neʕ 'stink, stench'; Ad., Kab. ma, Ub. mə-sá 'smell'.

PY *bej 'wind' > Ket. bēj, Yug. bej, Kott. pēi, Ar. paj, Pump. baj (CCE 208, Werner 1, 122-123 *baj (why -a-?)).

Bur. *méjaŋ 'snowstorm' > Hun., Nagar méjaŋ.

*HmérV 'a k. of berry':

PNC *(H)mer(ʔ)V > Chech. mürg 'guelder rose, snowball-tree'; Lak. (redupl.) mamari 'blackberry'; Darg. Chir. mimre 'raspberry'; Lezg. mere, Tab. mer-er 'blackberry'.

(?) PST *mor (~-ur) 'grain' > Burm. munʔ 'bread'; Lush. hmor-hāŋ 'sp. of rice'; Lepcha jă-mór-zo 'sp. of rice (zo)'.

PY *baʔrɨin 'bird-cherry' > Ket. baĺn⁵, Yug. banɨr⁵ (see CCE 206, Werner 1, 101).

Bur. *mar > Hunza mar-gún 'white grape', Nag. mar mán- 'to pick mulberries'.

*HmoŋV 'to die, dead':

PST *māŋ > OC 薨 *s-māŋ 'to die (of king)'; Lush. maŋ 'to die'; Lepcha mak id.

PY *boŋ 'dead man' > Ket. bōŋ, Yug. boŋ.

*HmV́GV̄ 'thirst, greed' (LV B16):

PNC *HmVGV̄ 'thirst, to be thirsty': Av. q̇:eč (< *HVnq̇:-eč) 'thirst', And. q̇:in-ni-, Botl. q̇:in-da-, God. q̇:ini-bu 'greedy', Akhv. ãq̇:e-ž-, Tind. hanq̇:a-ž-, Kar. hanq̇:e-ž- 'to be thirsty'; Tsez. ač-aqI-, Gunz. ãq- 'to be thirsty'; Lak. maIq̇ 'thirst'; Tab. muq̇:i, Ag. muq̇:u-ruχ 'greedy', Arch. muq̇:á-t:u- 'thirsty'. Final vowel length is reconstructed on the basis of root structure (Av.-And. *HVnq̇ː: : λεžɣ. *muq̇:-); see NCED 593.

PST *māk 'want, love, greed' > OC 慕 *māk-s 'love, think longingly of', 莫 *m̥āk 'to plan, deliberate'; Burm. mak 'be greedy, lustful'.

*Hŏ̆bV̆ 'orphan; celibate':

PNC *HubV̆ (~ -o-) 'orphan; step-relation' > Chech. bō, Ing. bo, Bac. ba-dŏ 'orphan'; Cham. uba-b 'second cousin'; Darg. ubaj 'step-relative'; Abkh. á-j-ba, Ab., Ad., Kab. jə-ba, Ub. ja-bIá 'orphan', Ad. śᵛəzā-b, Kab. fəzā-ba 'widow'; Hurr. χu/ob-idi- 'boy'.

PY *ʔəʔpVl- (~ x-) 'bachelor' > Ket. ʌːĺ, Yug. ʌfɨl⁵ 'bachelor', Kott. ipal, īpal 'free' (CCE 191, Werner 2, 416).

*HōkV́ 'to search, find' (HGC 38):

PNC *H[o]kV 'to look, search' > Bezht. häk-il-, Gunz. hak-l- id.; Lak. uI=či- (pr. uI=ku-) 'to invite'; Ag. ad-ark- 'search', Rut. u=kʷa- 'ask', Tsakh. ā=ke- 'find', Kryz. i=k- 'find', Arch. sa=k:a- 'look', =irk:u- 'search'.

PST *ku (~ g-) 'to seek, choose' > OC 求 *gu 'to seek, ask for'; Tib. s-ko, bs-ko 'to choose', go 'to know, understand', Naxi *khua 'hear', Pumi *kuə 'know' etc.

PY *b[ə̄]k- (~w-) 'to find' > Ket. bʌ:ɣə⁴, Yug. bʌːʰk, Kott. ba-puk-ŋ 'find' (CCE 210, Werner 1, 156).

*=HóžAl (~ -šd-) 'to press, strain' (WFR 113):

PNC *=HožAl 'to strain, milk; to pour, drink' > Av. =eč:-, And. =erč̣-, Tind. č:al- 'to milk'; Lak. ħača- 'to drink'; Darg. už-, Chir. =erč- / =uč:- 'to drink'; Tab. u=č:- , Ag. ʕuč:- (dial. ʔülč:an-) 'to wash'; Khin. loži 'to pour'; PWC *žV- > Abkh. a-za-rá (Bzyb. a-źa-rá) 'to settle down, get filtered', Abkh. á-ra-ʒa- (Bz. á-ra-ӡa-), Abaz. ra-ʒa-, Ad., Kab., Ub. zə- 'to filter, strain'.

PST *ćer 'to press, squeeze, filter' > Tib. bćer, bćir, gćar, ãćhir 'to squeeze, to press', Kach. ӡen² 'to strain, filter', Kham ćar id.

Bur. *ӡal- > Hunza, Nagar ӡal ́-t- 'to sieve, filter'.

*=HōjćwV́ 'to untie, unbind':

PNC *=HōjćwV 'to untie, unbind' > Chech., Ing. =ast-, Bac. =asṭ- 'to untie, unbind'; Av. =ič-, Cham. =aš- 'to untie, unbind, unwind, unreel', And. =ajč- 'to untie', Tind. =ačʷ- 'to unwind, unreel'; Tab. d-u=č-, Arch. oI=ša- 'to unbind, untie'; cf. Hurr. χuž- 'to bind, detain', Urart. χuš- '*untie > annul (services), stem (water)'.

Bur. *-śu-n- 'to become loose, untied' > Yas., Hun., Nag. -śún-.

*HpădV̆ 'clothes, skin':

PNC *HpădV (/*HbătV) 'a k. of clothes (for legs or feet)' > Av. ħebét 'linen, canvas' (dial. 'trousers'), And. padan 'a knitted sock', Akhv., Cham., Tind. bata 'trousers'; Inkh. baIda '(wine)skin'; Lak. pat:a 'old clothes' (dial. 'trousers'); Darg. pada 'trousers'; Rut. badu, Tsakh. bada, Arch. paIt:ə-la 'trousers'; Ad., Kab. λa-pad 'socks, stockings' (λa- 'foot').

PST *Pĕt 'cloth' > OC 幣 *bets 'piece of silk'; Burm. pit 'cotton cloth, canvas'; Bodo pad 'a k. of silk'.

Bur. *baṭ > Yas., Hun., Nag. baṭ 'skin, leather', *u-baṭ > Yas., Hun., Nag. waṭ 'bark'.

*HrāgwV́ 'to stay, leave':

PNC *=argwVn 'to stay' > Lak. li=k:a- 'to stop, stand still'; Darg. Chir. elg- / ulg- 'to stay'; PL *ʔark:ʷVn- > Ag. ilgʷ-, Tpig ilgʷan-, Rut. a=ga- 'to stay'.

PST *rak 'to lay, place' > Tib. sprag, sbrag 'to lay, put'; Kach. məraʔ[3] 'be or place upon', (H) *ra* be placed, laid.

PY *ʔakV- (/*ʔikV-) 'to stay, leave' > Ket. aɣen[6] 'to stay', Kur. aɣɨn[6] 'to leave'; Kott. thīgājaŋ "to stay", praet. thaligājaŋ, imp. thaligai. In CCE 185 and in Werner 1, 50 the root is confused with *ʔāqV 'to leave; to drive, chase', but Werner's more detailed data force us to distinguish between these two roots - for obvious reasons grown very close together in Kottish.

*HrāqwV́ 'bridle, string':

PNC *(H)rāχwV / *w-ārχwV (~ -q-) 'bridle' > And. b-arχon, Cham. b-āχā̃, Tind. b-eχan, Botl. b-erχin; Bezht. joho (dial. roʁo), Gunz. roʁo.

PST > OC OC 勒 *rə̄k 'bridle'.

PY *ʔaq- (~x-) > Ket. aqqəĺ[5] // aqqəĺaŋ[5], pl. aqqəĺaŋin[5] 'leading strings, reins'. See Werner 1, 51. A compound with a not quite clear second part (perhaps *ʔaq + *ŕa(x)-, q.v. sub *ʔŕVxwV).

*Hrĕ́gwĂ 'a k. of rodent or small predator' (somewhat differently in HGC 27; LDC 21):

PNC *(H)rĭgwĂ (~ -ɨ-) 'weasel; mouse' > Chech., Ing. daχka, Bac. daχǩŏ 'mouse'; Akhv. reX̌:u 'squirrel', Cham. jeX̌:ʷ, Tind. reX̌:u 'weasel'; Ub. dəʁʷə́ 'mouse'.

PST *ruak 'rat' > Burm. k-rwak (PLB *k-rwak), Lepcha kă-lók, Chepang rok-yu 'rat'.

PY *ʔaʔak (~ x-, -G-, -χ-) > Ket. a:k[3], pl. aɣin 'Moschustier' (Werner 1, 90); Yug. ak 'hare' (Castr.). See CCE 180, Werner 1, 90.

*Hrĕ́mq̇ĭ (~ -xq̇-) 'road' (HGC 21, LV C10):

PNC *Hrēmq̇ĭ 'road' > Chech. neq̇, Ing., Bac. niq̇; And., Akhv., Tind., Botl., God. miq̇:i, Cham., Bagv. miq̇: 'road'; Darg. daIq̇ 'path'; Lezg. req, Tab. raq:I, Ag. req:, Rut. raqI, Tsakh. jaqI, Arch. deq̇I, Ud. jaq: 'road'; PWC *mʁʷa > Abkh. á-mʕʷa, Ab. mʕʷa, Ad., Kab. ʁʷa-gʷ, Ub. məʁá 'road'. See NCED 603-604.

PST *rɨāŋ / *rɨāk 'road' > OC 路 *rāk-s 'road', 庚 *k-rāŋ 'road', 行 *grāŋ 'street, road'; Tib. s-raŋ 'street', ā̃ph-raŋ 'a foot-path'; Burm. k-rauŋh

'road, path, way'; Kach. k-raŋ 'be distinct, as a foot-print'.
        [Length in PST is irregular.]

*HrēkwV́ 'to dig out, cavity':
        PNC *HrīḳwV 'to bore, dig' > Chech. āg-, Ing. ag- 'to chisel, hollow';
Av. =iḳ- 'to chisel, pick'; Tsez. ž-eḳʷ-, Gin. ž-oḳ-, Khv. ž-iḳʷ-, Bezht. z-uḳ-
'to beat'; Lak. t:iriḳi- 'to bore'; Ag. ruḳ-, Tsakh. h-i=ḳʷar- 'to dig', Kryz.
ʕä=ḳur- 'to put through, run through'; Khin. lɨ=ḳ- 'to bury up, buty'; Abaz.
b-ḳ-ra, Ub. ba-ḳə- 'to press, scrape, pinch'.
        PST *ruak, *k-ruak 'cavity' > OC 窖 *krūks 'cave, cellar'; Tib. grog 'a
deep dell, ravine', Burm. khrəuk 'be concave', Kach. khəroʔ³ 'ravine', Lush.
ruak 'be empty, vacant' etc.
        PY *ʔuK- (~x-) > Ket. ug-dij⁶, Yug. ug-d́ij⁶ 'to dig' (CCE 200, Werner
2, 324).

*HrenxmV 'road':
        PNC *Hrinfi / *Hfirni > Av. nuχ 'road, way', Akhv. hinu 'gorge,
ravine'; Tsez., Khv., Gunz. huni, Gin. hune, Bezht. hino 'road'; Lak.
*χ:un-lu > χ:ullu 'road'; Darg. huni, Chir. x:une id.; Tab. riχ 'path', Kryz.,
Bud. riχ 'road'.
        PST *riəm 'to go, approach' > OC 臨 *rəm 'approach, go to'; Tib.
ãgrim-pa (p. ãgrims) to go, walk.

*HrV̆qV̆ 'to cut, flay':
        PNC *=ŏrqV 'to chop, cut' > Tind. =uχ- 'to be destroyed'; Khv. ãχʷa,
Inkh. oχo, Bezht. õχo, Gunz. ə̃χu 'wound' (without a prefix = PL *b-arχVn
'pus, abscess'); Lak. =u=qa- 'to cut off, break off', qaI (ṭun) 'to burst, break,
split' (intr.); Darg. Ur. =aIq-/=iq- 'to cut off'; Rut. d-arχ- 'to chop', Arch.
d-aχi- 'to beat'; Khin. l-iq-uvi 'to cut, shear'; PWC *p(ə)-χ(ʷ)V > Ad.
wə-pχʷə-, Kab. pə-pχʷə- 'to cut (hair etc.)'.
        PST *rek > Tib. ã-d-reg, a᷈-b-reg ' to cut off; to mow; to shave with
the scissors'; Lush. rek 'to cut a notch', Tani *rek 'bite' etc.
        PY *ʔaq- 'to flay' > Ket. -iɣ-aq (Крейн.) "flay"; Kott. thāx "flaying";
thāgākŋ "to flay", praet. thōnākŋ, imp. thānax, pass. thōnāge. See CCE 182,
Werner 1, 370-371, 2, 316. Ket has a compound with c *ʔik 'skin' q. v. This
component is also preseny in the infinitive (iŋ-dɔŋ⁵ < *ig-dɔŋ) and in
Castren's recording: d-ig-ä-dū 'to flay' (praet. d-ig-ōr-dū) (supported by
Werner's data, see Werner 1, 371).

*(H)rVpV́ (~ -b-) 'to stand' (HGC 22):

PST *rjə̆p 'to stand' > OC 立 *rəp 'to stand', Burm. rap id., Kach. cap³ id., Kir. *ŕĕ́p id., Trung pə³-rĕp¹ id., etc.

PY *ʔipɨn (~ x-) 'to stand' > Ket. īn, Yug. ifɨn⁶; tīp, tífɨŋ 'to stop still'. See CCE 194, Werner 1, 393-394.

*Hŕĕ́mxkwĭ (~ -ĭ) 'dirt, dust':

PNC *Hrĕmḵwĭ (~ -ĭ) 'dust; manure, faeces' > Av. rak 'manure, dung'; Tsez. reku, Gin. loki, Khv. lokʷa, Bezht. jako, Gunz. rɔgu 'dung, dry dung'; Darg. dek (Chir. dekʷ) 'manure, faeces; dry dung'; Lezg. rug 'dust, soil,earth', Tab. rug 'soil, earth', Ag., Kryz, Bud rug 'dust, dust (on the floor)', Rut. rug 'dust (on the floor)'; see NCED 603.

PST (?) > OC 陸 ruk ˊland (as opposed to water)'.

PY *ŕəʔq- (~ -χ) 'dirt' > Yug. lʙʔx // lʙʔq 'dirt', Ar. laj 'swamp'. See CCE 267, Werner 2, 5. [Note that Ar. dalaj 'sea' is a transparent Mong. loanword and cannot be analyzed (as in Werner 2, 1) as da 'sea' + laj 'swamp'. In CCE the Yug word was connected with Kott. dígen 'moss' - which is correctly doubted by Werner (2, 5); the latter most probably < PY *čVkV 'grass, moss'.]

*HurV 'callus, fingernail':

PY *ʔuraj (~-ŕ-,-r₁-) 'callosity' > Ket. uĺej⁶, Yug. uraj⁶. See CCE 201. Werner 2, 334 regards the word as *xur₁ + *ʔāχ- 'water sack', which is theoretically not excluded - but most probably just another folk etymology, based on the resemblance with uĺ 'water'.

Bur. *-úrV 'fingernail' > Yas. -úru, Hun., Nag. -úri.

*HŭxqwǍ 'to preserve, guard':

PNC *HŭqwǍ 'to preserve, guard' > Bezht. =oʁ-, Gunz. =oh- 'to graze, feed'; Lezg. χü-, Tab. u=χI-, Ag. uX-, Rut. u=χIa- 'to guard, preserve'; PWC *χIʷV > Abkh. a-ħʷ-rá, Abaz. ħʷ-ra, Ad. χʷə-, Ub. χIə- 'to graze (intr.)', Kab. ʁa-χʷə- 'to graze (trans.)'.

PST *kŭ 'help; friend, companion' > OC 仇 *gu 'mate, companion'; 救 *ku-s 'help, save, relieve'; Burm. ku 'help'; PKC *ku id.; Kir. *ku 'to look after', etc.

*HŭxqwV́ 'long, big' (HGC 20):

PNC *=HŭqV-n (~ -ŏ-) 'long, big' > Chech., Ing. =oqqa, Bac. =aqqõ 'big'; Lak. qun-ma- 'big'; Darg. =uqIaIna 'big'.

PST *kǎw 'high, elevate' > OC 喬 *g(r)aw 'high, rising aloft', 高 *kāw 'high'; Zhaiwa ko²¹, Bola kɔ³⁵ 'big'; Kach. grau 'to exalt, promote, elevate', Sich. *kV 'big' etc.

PY *ʔux- 'long' > Ket., Yug. ug-də (5th tone recorded in Ket is hardly correct), Kott. ui, Arin. u-ta (CCE 201, Werner 2, 323).

*HVcǯ / *cHǯ 'one' (HGC 17, 21):

PNC *cHǯ 'one' > Chech. ċhaʔ, Ing. caʕ, Bac. ċha; Av. co, And. se-w, Akhv. če-be, Cham., Tind., God. se-b, Kar. ce-b, Botl., Bagv. se-b / ce-b; Tsez. sis, Gin. hes, Khv. has, Bezht. hõs, Gunz. hə̃s; Lak. ca; Darg. ca; Lezg., Tab., Rut., Tsakh., Ud. sa, Ag., Bud. sa-d, Kryz. sä-d, Arch. os; Khin. sa; PWC *zV > Abkh. z-nə 'once', Ab. za-ḳə, Ad., Kab. zə, Ub. za 'one'; Urart. š-usə 'first'. The same root is frequently used with a quantor meaning 'all, every': cf. Kar. sa-ru, God. sa-nu, Cham. sa-n 'together'; Gunz. se-n 'everything', se-se 'some'; Rut. sije-nä 'all', dial. sa-sa-na 'every'; Hurr. šui-ne, Urart. šui-nə 'all, every'.

PST *ʔĭt (~ɣ-) 'one' > OC 一 *ʔit 'one'; Burm. aċ 'a unit, one'; Kir. *ʔi[t] > Kul. ī-bum, Yamphu ik-ko 'one'; Kanauri id 'one'. The first syllable here was not lost probably due to the special function of this word within the system of numerals. PST, however, also has a quite regular syllabic reflex of this root, namely, *che 'every, all' > OC 斯 *se-s 'completely', 悉 *si-t 'all, completely', Burm. si 'every', Lush. se 'fully, completely', etc.

PY *-sa in *χu-sa 'one' > Ket. qūś, Yug. xus, Kott. hūča, Ass. huča, Ar. khuzej, kuisa, qusej, Pump. kuta (see CCE 306, Werner 2, 132). The same root is also present in Kott. al-še-n 'one time', as well as the singulative *-s in *de-s '(one) eye', *pa-s '(one) time', *χuʔ-s '(one) house' etc. PY *χu-sa is a compound the first component of which is also present in other forms: Ket qɔʔk, Yug xɔʔk 'one' (anim.); Kott. hūpiga 'alone'.

Bur. *he- 'one' > Yas. he-n, ha-n, he-k, Hun., Nag. hi-n, ha-n, hi-k.

*HV́cV 'soon, early':

PST *cīwH (~ʒ-) > OC 早 *cūʔ 'early'; Burm. ćawh 'early, premature'; Kach. ʒau¹ 'be early'; Trung u¹-ʒu² 'early'.

PY *ʔäʔc 'soon' > Ket. aʔt, Yug. aʔt́, Kott. et-paŋ, Ar. atɨ. See CCE 186, Werner 1, 80, 81, 271 (comparing the Ket and Arin forms (but without reconstruction), and leaving out the Kottish form - evidently because the correspondence (formulated in KC 151) does not fit his system).

*HV́čwĚ 'guest' (KS 225, LDC 36, BCD 18):

PNC *HV̄čwĔ 'guest' > Chech. ħāša, Ing. ħaša, Bac. ħaš, ħašě; And. ç:e, Akhv. ç:e-we, Cham. ṣe-w, Tind. c:ē, Kar. ç:ew, God. c:eji; PWC *b-ča > Ad. ħā-ča, Kab. ħa-śa, Ub. pča.

PY *ʔəča (*ča-) 'guest' > Ket. ʌta-kaj⁶, Kott. ča-ŋ (originally plural 'guests'). Kottish must have had a later Anlaut reduction (otherwise one would expect *šaŋ) in the form *ača-ŋ (originally plur. "guests"). See CCE 191. Werner (2, 432) doubts the connection of the Kottish and Ket word, correcting the latter to ítɨkaj / ítɨɣaj and deriving it from *ʔɨtaq 'guest tent' + kʌʔj 'to go'. It seems that there is no contradiction at all, since the word for "guest tent" itself is most probably derived from the same root. In fact, the peculiar distinction noted by Werner - Ket. ʌ́ŋtakkaj 'zu Besuch in mehreren Birkenrindenzelten sein' : ítɨkaj 'zu Besuch nur in einem Birkenrindenzelt sein' (Werner 2, 408) - shows that the root may have been just *-ča- (with i- / ʌŋ- actually reflecting PY *həgV sing., *həgVŋ plur. 'inner tent pole').

Bur. *aúśi- 'guest' > Yas. aíśen, aúśin, pl. aúśu, Hun., Nag. oóśin, pl. oóśo. The word is also present in Shina ṍśo 'guest', where it is most probably < Burushaski (despite highly dubious derivation in Turner 427 < Skt. *apadeśya-).

[Cf. Basq. *hauso 'neighbour'.]

*HV̄dV 'tooth':

PST *thiəH > OC 齒 *thəʔ, Bodo *tai, Idu tia-pra 'tooth', Yogli tai 'horn', etc.

PY *ʔ̄ɨti 'tooth' > Ket. it⁴ (South.), North. i:ti⁴ (Bak., Sur. i:tə⁴ / itə⁴); pl. Imb. īteŋ¹ (cf. also South. it-tes⁶ 'jaw'); Yug. i:ʰt, pl. iteŋ¹; Kott. iti, ite, pl. itaŋ; Ar. itin (Лоск.). See CCE 195, Werner 1, 382.

*HVlq́V́ 'to rot; pus' (HGC 37):

PNC *HVlq́V 'to rot' > PA *q́V(r)- > Tind. ā- / ē-, Kar. er- (Tok. ʕel-) 'to turn sour, coagulate'; PTs (redupl.) *q́əq́- (~ -ə̃-) > Tsez. q́Iiq́I-. Gin. q́eq́-, Bezht. q́oq́- 'to rot'; Lak. aI=ja- id.; Darg. =uq́- 'to be spoiled'; PL *ʔalq́Ia > Rut. a=rq́Ia-, Tsakh. qIi=q́Ia- 'to turn sour, curdle, coagulate'.

PY *ʔaqV 'to make sour, to rot' > Ket. áqqat 'einsäuern' (Werner 1, 51), áʁas / áʁaś / áqaś 'Gärstoff, Sauerteig' (1, 55); Yug. áqčij 'einsäuern' (Werner 1, 51); Kott. age, *ake 'rotten', b-āge-jaŋ 'to rot', praet. barāge-jaŋ; d́āgejaŋ, praet. arāgejaŋ, imp. aregen id.; Ass. (Бол.) bar-ak 'rotten'; Ar. bar-oje (Лоск.) 'rotten'. Reconstructed as *ʔVqV (~ -G-) in CCE 204, but new data in Werner 1, 51, 55 allow to make the reconstruction more

precise.

*HV́ӾwV 'edge, forehead' (DCE 24):

PNC *HăӾwV (~-ĕ-,-ĭ-) 'forehead' > Chech. ħaž, Ing. ħaža, Bac. ħaҟ 'forehead'; Cham., Tind., Bagv. haӾ:a id.

Bur. *-híl 'edge, shore; lip' > Yas. -híl, Hun., Nag. -íl.

*HV́mgV 'coal, ashes' (LDC 26):

PNC *jəmge (~ -i) 'ashes' > Chech. juҟ, Ing. joҟ, Bac. joṗҟ; And., Akhv., Bagv. Ӿ:e, Cham., Tind. Ӿ:ē, Kar. Ӿ:ej, Botl. Ӿ:e(j), God. Ӿ:eji; Tsez. noIλu, Gin. noλu, Khv. juλu, Bezht. jaλo, Gunz. jɔλu; Ad. jāža, Kab. jāźa 'ashes'.

PY *kuʔw- 'coal' > Ket. kuʔ 'coal', kūɣuĺ[1], pl. -əŋ[1], South. kūĺt, pl. -əŋ[1] 'fire-brand'; Yug. kufɨl[1,5], pl. -iŋ[1]; kufɨlči[1], pl. kufɨlčaŋ[1] 'coal, fire-brand'; kū 'rust' (Werner 1, 458); Kott. hupōi, pl. hupōjaŋ "coal"; Ass. (M., Сл.) kuvulán "burning coal"; Ar. kuburuŋ (Кл.) "heat"; kuburúŋ (M., Сл.) "burning coal" (CCE 241).

Bur. *gu > Yas., Hunza, Nagar gu 'a mixture of dust and rust'.

*=HV́mҟV 'to divide':

PNC *=HīmҟV 'to divide' > Chech. =ēҟ-, Ing., Bac. =eҟ-; Akhv., Cham. =iҟ:-, Tind. =iҟ:ī-, God. =eҟ:īh-; Bud. e=ҟ-, Arch. ҟIa- 'to divide'. Old derivatives *=HīmҟV-nV, *=HīmҟV-rV are reflected in PN *d-āҟa 'part, piece', PA *=iҟ:in(V) 'half' (also *r=iҟ:irV 'part'), Darg. *b-aIHV-nV > Chir. baIʕne 'half', PWC *nəq:ʷa (~ -ҟʷ-) > Ad., Kab. nəq:ʷa 'half'.

PST *khě (~ gh-, qh-, Gh-) 'to divide, separate' > OC 契 *khē-t 'separated', 鍥 *khēt 'cut, cut through', 歧 *g(r)e 'bifurcating'; Tib. ãgje 'to be divided, separated', ãgje-d 'to separate'.

PY *d-ɔ(ʔ)q > Ket. dōʁat (Castr.), dɔ́ʁɔt (Werner 1, 201) "part"; Kott. tax, tak "dividing", taxthākŋ, takthākŋ "to divide". See CCE 224, Werner 1, 201. *d- is probably an old prefix: without it cf. Ket qɔ 'part, deal' (Werner 2, 92).

*(HV)mV̄čwV́ 'shoe, legging':

PNC *mV̄čwV̄ 'boot, shoe' > Chech. māča 'footwear', Ing. mäči 'shoe'; Av. mačú, Akhv. mačuja, Cham. mač, Tind. mači 'shoe, boot'; (with metathesis) Ag. šum-ar, dial. šum, Lezg. šalam 'boot, shoe'.

PST > OC 襪 mhat ´socks, stockings'.

Bur. > Yas. humáҫ 'Fußlappen über den Socken, gegen Kälte, oder

daß die Schuhe besser passen'.

*HV̆pV́ 'to burn; hot' (NSC 60, DCE 23):

    PST *[ph]əw 'to bake, set on fire' > OC 炮 *bhrū, *phrū-s 'bake, roast', 烰 *bh(r)u 'to bake, steam, hot air'; Tib. ãbu 'be lighted, set on fire', Burm. phəw 'stove, hearth' (LB *pɨ (pəw) 'dry, fire, sun'), Kach. kə-bo[1] 'to bake, steam', Kir. *ʔpù 'dry', etc.

    PY *ʔapV 'hotness; sweat' > Ket. ā; a:ŋ "hot"; a:ŋgət[3] "to warm up"; (Кастр.) ābataʁan, (KPC) abataʁan "to sweat"; Yug. āp; āfɛ[1] "hot(ly)"; afɨŋ[5] "hot"; afɨŋeɕ́ "to warm up"; (Кастр.) abbaɕ́aʁan "to sweat"; Kott. fal, phal "hot, warm"; pala (Бол.) "hotness"; apīkŋ, pl. apīkŋán "sweat"; apīkŋ uganaŋ "to sweat"; Ass. palá (M., Кл.), pfóltu (Сл., Срсл.), paltu (Кл.) "hot"; Ar. pentu (Лоск.) "hotness". See CCE 182, Werner 1, 92-93. The Pump. (Срсл.) form afam "hot" is in reality Yug. Kottish and Arin display a not quite regular reduction of Anlaut in the derivative *ʔapV-l "warm, hot". Ket, Yug and Kottish reflect a Common Yenisseian compound *ʔapV ʔəqan- 'to sweat', lit. 'to boil hotness'.

    Bur. *phu 'fire' > Yas., Hunz., Nag. phu.

    [Cf. Basq. *epel 'warm, tepid'.]

*HVṗi[t]V 'mushroom, fungus':

    PNC *HVṗitV 'tree-fungus' > Gunz. bodol 'tree-fungus, tinder'; Lak. dial. apiṭa 'mushroom'; Tab. Düb. bit 'tree-fungus'.

    PY *bit- > Kott. uča-ptar, pl. uča-ptanaŋ, (Бол.) učatapitaran (uča 'birch'); Ar. pen-betu (Лоск.) 'mushroom'. See CCE 211, Werner 2, 319.

*HVṗV 'carry on the back, shoulder':

    PST *p(u)əH > OC 負 *ḅəʔ 'carry on the back'; Tib. ãba 'to bring, carry', Kach. baʔ[2] 'carry a child on the back'; Lush. pua 'carry on the back', etc.

    Bur. *hápa 'carry on the shoulders' > Hun., Nag. hápa ˊt-.

*HV́q̇Vr- 'wet, to soak':

    PNC *HVq̇Vr- 'to drink; to pour, flow' > Av. heq̇:é- 'drink'; Lak. iIq̇i han 'to pour, flow'; Tab. u=q:-, Rut. raʁIa-, Tsakh. iÍ-o=ʁIa-, Kryz. q:ɨr-, Bud. s-o=ʁr-, Ud. uʁI- 'drink', Arch. huqi 'a gulp'; Urart. χur- 'drink'.

    PST *G(h)ŏr (~ χ-, ɣ-) 'to soak, leak' > Kach. khon 'to pass, go or soak through', Lush. horʔ 'to leak', Lepcha kjór 'to be moist (as overboiled rice), to be wet, sloughy (as mud)'.

*HV́rV̬̇ (~ -xq̇-) 'time, season':

PNC *H[ō]rV̬̇ǐ (~ -ě) 'time, age; maturity' > PA (with metathesis) *q̇:oru (~ -a-) > Cham. q̇:aw, Tind. q̇:aru, God. q̇:aru 'time'; Lak. arʁ 'flourishing, prime of life' (> Darg. arʁ 'age; weather'); Arch. oq 'marriage, wedding'; Khin. enʁ 'wedding'; PWC *ɣ́a 'time, season' > Abkh. ā-n, Abaz. aʕa, Ad., Kab. ʁa, Ub. ɣ́a.

PST *Kǎ 'time, occasion' > OC 期 *kə 'a year; a full fixed time', *gə 'a stipulated time; time, occasion'; Burm. kha 'time, period, moment'; Dumi kho-ʔo 'year', Sych. *kuə id.

[NB: the ST parallel does not confirm the reconstruction of *j-, proposed in NCED 685 on circumstantial evidence. The initial consonant must have been just a laryngeal, most probably *ʔ-.]

*HVrVǯV̌́ 'stack':

PNC *HrVǯV̌ 'stack, heap of grass': Darg. Chir. duč: 'burden (of grass), heap of grass'; Lezg. raž 'winter-stock of grain', Tab. raǯ 'order, queue', Rut. raǯ 'stack'.

Bur. *hurç 'stack, sheaves put together' > Yas. hurç, Hunza, Nag. hurṣ.

*HVq̇wV́ 'alien, strange, foreign' (HGC 39):

PNC *HVq̇wV 'strange, foreign' > Cham. heḳu; Tsez. aq̇Ii=.

PST *Qʷaj (~ *ʷ) > Burm. wajh 'to speak with an accent'; Lush. vai 'foreigner'.

PY *qoʔoj (~χ-,-G-,-χ-) 'neighbouring' > Ket. qɔ:j[3] (cf. also q̇́namś 'foreign'). See CCE 260, Werner 2, 124.

[The PY form is most probably reduplicated (and not pointing to tense phonation).]

*HV́wsVn 'sleep' (HGC 22, WFR 136):

PNC *=Vws̩Vn > Chech. tħ-ows-, Ing. tħ-ajs- 'to fall asleep'; Av. s:ʷá-d- 'to doze, slumber'; Khv. X̌-es- 'to sleep'; Darg. us-, Chir. =is:Vn- 'sleep'; Lezg. k-su- 'sleep', Tsakh. q:a=san- id., Ud. bas- 'lie'; Abkh. a-čʷa-r-sós-, Ab. čʷa-səs-, Ub. -sa- 'to dram, slumber'.

PST *chĭmH (< *t-sĭmH) 'sleep, fall asleep; darkness' > OC 寢 *chimʔ 'lie down to sleep', Tib. gzim 'fall asleep, to sleep', Kach. ncam 'heavy fog', Maru čam[31] 'cloud', Lush. thim 'be dark, benighted', Tulung sema, Yamphu semmaŋ 'dream', Dhimal ǯim- 'sleep' etc.

PY *xuʔs- 'to sleep' > Ket. uśen⁵, Yug. usan⁵ 'sleep', Kott. uča 'putting to bed, sleep', učākŋ 'lie down, sleep', Ar. kus 'sleep', Ⱃump. útu 'sleep' (CCE 298-299, Werner 2, 359).

Bur. *daŋ 'sleep' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar daŋ.

[*=HV̄wxkV́ń](#) 'to cook, bake, roast' (HGC 36, NSC 54, WFR 121):

PNC *=HēwχV(n) 'to become warm, hot, catch fire' > Chech. =owχa, Ing. =ʕajχa, Bac. =apχẽ 'hot'; Av. χína-b 'warm', Akhv. =iχ(ũ)- 'to kindle', Tind. =iχ- 'to become heated', with Ablaut And. oχʷon-, Akhv. ãχun-, Cham. aχʷa-ta-d-, Kar. ahan-, God. ãwuχ- 'to boil, seethe'; Gin. =eχ-ⱦes, Khv. =eχχu, Bezht. iχijo, Gunz. =iχχu 'warm'; Darg. =uχ- 'burn'; Arch. eχin- 'to catch fire'.

PST *kăŋ 'to fry, roast' > Burm. kaŋ 'to broil, roast', Kach. kaŋ² 'be hot, be dry, as paddy', gəkaŋ¹ 'roast, toast, bake', Khal. kɔŋ- 'to put on stove, fire', Rawang dəgaŋ 'toast', etc.

PY *ʔəqan (~h-, x-) 'to boil' > Ket. ɨ̄n / ʌːn, Yug. ʌxan, Kott. auganaŋ (CCE 191-192, Werner 2, 420).

[*HV́xGV](#) 'twenty' (BCD 28):

PNC *Gə̌ (with an early loss of the initial syllable) > Chech., Bac. ṭ-q̇a, Ing. ṭ-q̇o; Av. q̇ó-go; Tsez., Gin. qu, Khv. qu-n, Bezht. qo-na, Gunz. qo-no; Lak. q̇u; Darg. ʁa-l; Lezg., Ag., Rut., Kryz q:a-d, Tab. q:a-b, Tsakh. q:a-llä, Bud. qa-d, Arch. q̇a, Ud. q:a; Khin. q̇a(n) 'twenty'.

PY *ʔeʔk (~-x-) > Ket. ɛʔk, pred. ɛkśeń⁵, South. ɛkś⁵; Yug. ɛʔk, pred. ɛksɨ⁵ 'twenty' (CCE 186, Werner 1, 256).

The PST form for 'twenty' is *kul, which is rather difficult to derive from *HV́xGV. This form, however, could have been a merger with *kul 'all', and it is interesting to note an apparently archaic form: Lepcha kha 'twenty', hardly derivable from *kul.

[Cf. Basq. hogei 'twenty'].

[*HV̄xkV́](#) 'to fly':

PNC *=HiχV 'to fly' > Lak. l-iI=χ:a-; Darg. Chir. iχI-; Tab. ṭ-irχ-, Tsakh. al-iχ- id.

PY *d-ōq-, *t-aq-, *k-ɨ̄q(V)- 'to fly, jump' > Ket. -dɔq⁴ / dɔːʁ⁴ 'fly' (Werner 1, 200), kɨ̄; Yug. dɔːʰx, kɨːʰx 'fly'; Kott. aštōkŋ "to jump", praet. altōkŋ, imp. altok; tōkŋ "jumping"; tox "jump"; ithakŋ "to jump", praet. anthikŋ, imp. anthax. See CCE 223, Werner 1, 200-201, 482, 2, 224.

[Cf. Basq. *hega- 'to fly'.]

*=HV́xq̇wĚ 'to press':

 PNC *=HVq̇wĚ 'to rumple, knead' > Av. ḳ:ʷa- 'to rumple, crumple', And. ḳ:ʷa-r-d-, Tind. =ak:ʷī- 'to knead', Kar. ḳ:ʷa-r- 'to rumple, knead', etc.; Tsez. =iq̇-ir- 'to press out', (with redupl.) q̇uq̇- 'to rumple', Khv. q̇uq̇- id., Bezht. q̇uq̇- 'to knead'; Tsakh. g-oq̇Ia-, Arch. =āq̇Ia- 'to rub; to rumple, crumple'; PWC *q́Iʷa > Abaz. ħʷħʷa-ra 'to tan, rumple, soften (leather)', Ad. ʔʷa- 'to thresh', Kab. ʔʷa- 'to thresh; to tan, rumple'.

 PY *ʔu(ʔ)k- (~x-) > Ket. úɣej, úɣij 'to milk'; Yug. ugiɬ⁵ 'to press'. See Werner 2, 325, 374-375 (without comparing the Ket and Yug forms).

*=HV́ǯV̄ 'clear (of weather)':

 PNC *=HuʒV-n 'to clear up (of weather)' > Av. r-oc̣:-n-; Arch. oI=čin- id.; Ud. m-uč:ur 'clear sky'; Hurr. χežmə 'clear, bright'.

 PST *Ćəj (~ -l) 'clear (of weather)' > OC 霽 *ćəjs 'clearing sky'; Burm. ćajh 'to stop, as raining, to clear, as weather'.

 PY *ʔēǯ- 'clear, quiet (of weather)' > Ket. ɛt⁴ / ɛŕ⁴, Yug. ɛ:ʰɬ, see CCE 189-190, Werner 1, 250. Cf. also (perhaps with initial reduction) *ǯin 'bright day' in Ket dīń id., qä-diń 'holiday', Yug χɛ̇dīń id. (Werner 1, 193).

 Bur. *c̣āŋ, *c̣ān, *ǯaŋ > Yas. ǯaŋ, Hunza, Nagar ǯaáŋ 'to stop (of rain); Hunza, Nagar c̣aáŋ 'clear (of sky)', c̣aán 'half-clear (of sky)' (old dialectal variants of one and the same root?).

*HV̌ǯV́- 'to be ill' (HGC 36, confused with *ʔǎʒV):

 PNC *HV̌ǯVw- 'to itch, to hurt' > Chech., Ing. ʕowž- 'to sting, burn (of pain, wound)'; Cham. zaj-, zā- (dial. zab-), Tind. žē-, God. žab- 'to hurt, be in pain'; Lak. č:u- 'to itch'.

 PY *ʔāʒ- (~ x-, -ǯ-) 'to be ill' > Ket. a:də⁴ / adə⁴ (Bak., Sur.), Yug. a:ʰɬ, aɗade⁵ 'to be ill'; here also perhaps (with a reduction of Anlaut) - Ket da-jeŋ⁵, Yug. ɗajeŋ 'illness, ill'. See CCE 186, Werner 1, 59-60, 170.

 Bur. *ǯa-k 'rheumatic pain' > Hun., Nag. ǯak.

*Hwíxq̇V̌ 'day' (BCD 29):

 PNC *Hwīq̇V > Chech. ʕū̃q̇ē, Ing. ʕüjq̇ē 'morning twilight'; Av. q̇:o, Kar. q̇:ʷoj /q̇:oj 'day'; Tsez. ža-qIu-λ, Gin. ži-qu, Khv. že-qu-λ, Inkh. je-qu-λ 'today'; Lak. q̇i-ni 'day', ha-q̇i-nu 'today'; Lezg. juʁ, Tab., Rut., Kryz jiʁ, Ag. jaʁ, Tsakh. jiʁ, Arch. iq, Ud. ʁi 'day'; Khin. q̇ä id.

 PY *xiʔG 'day' > Ket. iʔ, pl. ɛkŋ⁵, Yug. i:h / i:, pl. ɛkŋ⁵, Kott. īg, īx, pl. eäkŋ; Ar. ji, pl. jiŋ; Pump. ha (see CCE 296, Werner 1, 389). The same root is

obviously present in *xiGa 'sun' (< *xiʔG-Ga ?), cf. Ket. ī, pl. iɣán, Yug. i, Kott. ēga, ēgä, Ar. éga, Pump. hixem (CCE 296, Werner 1, 392).

There must have existed an old compound *hwērĭ-Hwíxq̇V̆ meaning literally 'light (shine) of day' = 'sun', reflected (sometimes with contractions and distortions) in:

PNC *wirə̄q̇Ă 'sun' > Av. baq̇:; Tsez., Gin., Khv. buq, Bezht., Gunz. boq; Lak. barʁ; Darg. berħi; Lezg., Ag. raʁ, Tab. riʁ, Rut., Tsakh. wiriʁ, Kryz., Bud. wiraʁ, Arch. barq, Ud. beʁI; Khin. ịnq̇; PWC *(mV)rəʁa > Abkh. á-mra, Abaz. mara, Ad. təʁa, Kab. dəʁa, Ub. n-dʁa 'sun', see NCED 1051-1052.

PST *xruăk 'bright, sunshine' > OC 旭 *x(r)ok 'bright; rising sun'; Tib. b-krag-pa 'brightness' lustre'.

Bur. *duɣoi 'midday, noon' > Yas. doɣói, Hunza duɣúi, Nagar duɣói.

[Cf. Basq. *argi- 'light, bright'.]

*HwǎmpV 'glowing coals':

PNC *HămpV 'coal' > And., Akhv., Tind., Kar., God. habu, Cham., Bagv. hab 'coal'; Tsez. ʕam, Gin. amu, Khv. am, Bezht. hamo 'coal'.

PST *ʔʷVm / *ʔʷVp > OC 炎 *wam 'blaze, burn'; Burm. um 'to glow, smoulder', umh 'to roast in embers', Lush. vām 'be in a red-hot glowing condition (as fire)', mei vāp (Hmar mei wām) 'ashes' (= PLB *m-japx id.), Lepcha om 'shine', om-bo 'illuminating', Kir. *[w]èm (/-p) 'to warm, heat'; Kham hip 'burn'. [DSTL has an incorrect reconstruction *GʷVm].

*HwV́rdV 'a k. of grass':

PNC *HwVrdV > Akhv. ʕidi-ra 'young grass'; Lak. urt:u 'grass'; Darg. ħorda 'henbane'.

PST *wāt > OC 茇 *pāt 'roots of grass'; Burm. wat 'flower', Rawang -wăt, Gurung ta-pat id.

*HwVʔV́ 'island; valley':

PNC *HwVʔV 'plain, meadow' > Bac. eʔ 'plain, platform'; Rut. (Ikhr.) ʔIuʔI 'meadow, field'; cf. also *HwVʔV-rV id. > Rut. (Luch.) ʔIur 'meadow', Hurr. awarə 'field, open space, steppe'.

PY *h[e]j- 'island' > Ket. ēje[1], Yug. ēj[1] id., Kott. hau- in hau-tu 'Flussbusen'. See CCE 230. On the Kott. compound see also under *dUHV. Werner 1, 272 (*eje) says: "m.E. kann kot. C hautu 'Flußbusen' hiermit nicht zusammengestellt werden" - although correspondences are regular

enough (except for the vowel e/a, but this is a rather frequent alternation), and Kott. hau-tu is an exact match of Ket ei-tu id. Note that Werner seems somewhat confused about this etymology: in 2, 262 he treats -tu as = Ket tū 'back, place between shoulders' (although the latter historically has a *-G-, see *dHáqwā); and in 2, 309 he reproduces the match Ket eitu = Kott. hautu again, this time without any objections, and with the reconstruction *tu.

*ħăkwańV́, *kwănħV́ 'light' (HGC 39, WFR 25):

      PNC *=ħăkwan 'to kindle, light', *kwănħV 'light, torch' > Av. =ak- 'to set fire', kan 'torch', kan- 'light (adj.)', And. =ik*- 'to catch fire', k*ana- 'bright, light' (adj.), Akhv. =uk- 'to set fire', k*ani 'light' (n.), Cham. =ik*Vn- 'to set / catch fire', k*ā̃ 'torch', k*anu- 'light' (adj.), Tind. =uk- 'to burn', k*ā̃ 'torch', k*ana 'light' (n.), Kar. =ek*- 'to set fire', k*ano 'light (n.)', God. =uk- 'to set fire', k*ãji 'torch', k*anu 'light' (adj.); Tsez. k*a, Khv. k*a, Bezht. kã, Gunz. kã 'torch'; Lak. čani 'light' (n.); Darg. (Ur.) =alk*Vn- 'to set fire'; PL *ʔak*a(n) > Lezg. ek*, Tab. ak*, Ag. ʕak*, Rut. jak*, Arch. ak:on 'light' (n.), Arch. ak:u-kes 'to dawn', Ud. kaj 'dawn'.

      PST > OC OC 光 *k*āŋ 'light'.

      PY *gəʔn- 'light' > Ket. kʌʔn 'light'; kḇńe[1], South. kḇń 'dawn'; Yug. kʌʔn 'light', kḇń 'dawn'; Kott. kinig, *kinīx, pl. kinīgān, (Бол.) knik 'dawn'; tegan, *tekán, pl. teganaŋ 'light' (te- < *de- 'eye') (CCE 226; Werner 1, 474, 2, 257 (with some hesitation about Kott. tegan).

      Bur. *gon 'dawn' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar gon.

      [Reconstruction presents some problems:

      a) Bur. g- is irregular;

      b) PY *gəʔn- contains an unexpected -ʔ-. The variant *kəń was explained in CCE 226 as a compound *gəʔn+*xiʔG 'light + day', but in fact it is probably the other way round: *gəń (= Kott. -gan in tegan) is the simple root, while Ket., Yug. kʌʔn may reflect the compound *gən+*xiʔG - which would be better compatible both with external and internal evidence.

      c) the NC evidence suggests that *-ħV in *kwănħV is suffixed (there are no traces of it in the verbal and adjectival stems); however, such a suffix has not been identified elsewhere.

      Despite all these problems, unity of the forms above can be hardly doubted.]

*ħálX̣V(IV) 'branch' (DCE 18, FDCP 4):

      PNC *ħălX̣VɫV 'branch; pod' > Av. ʕarX̣:él 'branch; bough'; Tsez.

aǯiru, Gin. aǯa, Bezht. ãǯalo, Gunz. ãǯal 'pod'.

Bur. *jáltar 'crown of tree, upper leafy branches of a tree' > Hun., Nag. jáltar.

[Cf. Basq. *adaṝ 'branch'.]

*ḥapárV (~ -b-) 'a k. of worm':

PNC *ḥabarV 'worm' > Av. ħapára, And. habara 'worm'; Tsakh. aɪbra-wuče id.

PST *p(j)VrH (~ *b-) 'a crop-damaging insect' > OC 蜚 *pəjʔ, *bəjʔ-s 'an evil-smelling insect wich damages crops'; Tib. s-bur 'beetle, ant'; Burm. pjaʔ 'a common name for crop-damaging insects and small tree bugs'; Lepcha tă-fŭr 'a sp. of beetle'; Kir. *ber 'a k. of insect (butterfly, dragonfly, caterpillar)'.

[Cf. Basq. *haṝ 'worm'.]

*ḥaśdáṝV 'enclosure':

PNC *ḥaʒāṝV 'enclosure, wattle-fence' > Chech. zʕāra, Ing. zʕar 'wattle-fence', Bac. zar 'wattle'; PL *ʔaç:ar (~ hI-) > Tab. at:ur, Rut. dial. ad:ar 'enclosure, pen'.

PST *ʒerH 'granary' > Burm. ćańʔ 'granary, pantry', Lush. čhiar 'barn, granary'.

*ḥăχE 'big' (HGC 18):

PNC *ḥăχE > Bezht. aχo 'well' (adv.); Lak. ha- 'enough'; Darg. aħ-, dial. aχI- 'good'; Tab. aχIu, Ag. Xa-f, Tsakh. χIe-r-na 'big', Bud. l-äħ-ki 'many', Arch. aχI 'enough'; Khin. iχer 'many'; PWC *χ́V 'more' > Abkh. ájħa, Abaz. a(j)ħa, Ad. nā-h, Kab. na-χ, Ub. ća-χ́.

PY *χ[e]ʔ 'big' > Ket. qɛʔ (North. qä⁴), pl. qēŋ (North. qäŋ⁴); Yug. xɛʔ / xɛːʰ, pl. xeŋ; Pump. xääse (Cʌ), xeem, x́aese (Cpcʌ), xeem, xäese (Kʌ). See CCE 300. The -ʔ in PY is possibly a suffix here: it disappears without trace in all compounds and derivates; or else it may be just a result of secondary positional shortening of *χē (reflected in Ket. North. qä⁴ and Yug. xɛːʰ).

*ḥăχwVŋV̄ (~ -xk-) 'grouse' (LV B13):

PNC *ḥănχwā (~-ə-,-ŏ-) > Av. ʕanχʷá 'wood-grouse' (par. B: ʕanχʷí-l, ʕunχ-bí); Tsez. aʁi, Gunz. ãχ 'bird'; see NCED 511.

PST *Kōŋ (~ Q-) > OC 鴻 *gōŋ 'wild-goose' (cf. also 孔 *khōŋ 'peacock'); Tib. goŋ 'ptarmigan, white grouse', Lepcha tă-góŋ 'n. of a bird'.

*ɦ[ć]wínV 'night; dream' (HGC 21, NSC 64, WFR 52, LDC 28, 29, BCD 16):
        PNC *ɦnićwV̆ (/ *ɦćwinV in Laki) 'night, evening' > Tsez. neši-ru 'night; at night', Gin. neši 'night', nesa 'evening', Khv. nišo-ho 'at night', Bezht., Gunz. niše 'night'; Lak. šanu 'sleep' (n.), šana- 'to sleep'; PL *ʔiš:ʷ 'night' > Lezg. jif, Tab. jišᵛ, Ag. ʕüš, Rut. wɨš, huš, Kryz. jif, Bud. juʒ-en-ʒiʒ, Arch. iš, Ud. šü 'night'; Khin. ač:u-vi 'sleep'; PWC *(pə-)ʒ́ʷə > Ab. ala-bəʒ 'dusk', Ad. pčə-ħa, Kab. pśəħa-śħa, Ub. zʷa-psə́-ʒ evening'.
        PST *chěn 'night, dark' > Tib. mchan 'night', Kach. n-sin³ 'darkness', Kir. *sèn- 'night'.
        PY *sV(ʔ)m- > Kott. šame 'dream' (CCE 279, Werner 2, 436).
        [Irregular *ch- in PST - possibly because of the influence of *chɪmH 'sleep', q.v. sub *HV́wsVn.
        CF. Basq. *a-mеć 'dream, sleep'.]

*ɦćwV́jmV 'sour, salty':
        PNC *ɦmVjćwĂ (/ *ɦćwVjmV) 'sour' > Chech. müsta, Ing. mista, Bac. musťĩ 'sour'; PL ʔirčʷVm- / *ʔimčʷVr- > Lezg. üçü 'salty', Tab. učᵛru, Ag. ʕuče-f, Rut. čɨrčim-dɨ, Tsakh. čʳ̄rčima-n 'sour'; Khin. miç 'sour'; PWC *çʷV (< *HVmćwV̆) 'sour' > Abkh. a-čᵛ-rá, Abaz. čč̌ʷ-ra, Ad. ś́ᵛa-ʔʷə-, Kab. f̣a-ʔʷə- 'to get sour', Ub. ʒʷa-q̇(ə́) 'sour', etc.
        PST *[ʒ]ɨam 'salt' > OC 鹹 *ćham (~ ch-, -e-) 'buck, lye'; Kach. ʒum² 'salt', šum 'be saltish'; PKC *ćhum, Meithei thum, Garo sum 'salt', etc.
        Bur. *ćhémil > Yas. ćémel, Hun., Nag. ćhémiliŋ 'poison'.

*ɦemλ̌Ă (~ *ɦwemλ̌Ă) 'dream':
        PNC *ɦemχ̌Ă 'dream' > Cham. hãla 'fog', Tind. hinawu 'cloud', Kar. hanχu, God. hanlu 'fog, cloud'; Lak. anḳa-ṭun 'to doze, slumber'; Darg. hanḳ 'sleep (n.)'; Ag. emḳ 'dream, sleep', Arch. miḳí-r 'in dream, while sleeping'; Khin. miḳä 'dream'; PWC *pə-χ̌ə 'dream, sleep (n.)' > Abkh. a-pχə́-z, Ab. pχə-z, Ad. ṗčə-ħāṗ, Kab. ṗṣə-ħāṗa, ṗṣə-ħ, Ub. ṗća-bIá.
        PST *mǒk / *mǒŋ 'dream' > OC 夢 *mhəŋs 'dream', Tib. r-maŋ-lam 'dream', Burm. mak 'to dream', Kach. maŋ¹ id., Lush. maŋ id.; Lepcha moŋ 'a dream'; Limbu māk-mā 'to dream', etc.
        Bur. *-wélʒi 'dream' > Yas. -wélʒi, Hun., Nag. -úlʒi.
        [There may be some confusion with a similar root *nhéwχ̌V 'sleep', probably reflected in PNC *=HVwχ̌Ān 'to sleep', *nhewχ̌ǔ 'sleep'; PST *mīł 'sleep' (although final *-ł is quite irregular: *-k would be expected), Bur. Yas. nal, Hun., Nag. -jál 'shadow'; perhaps also Basq. *lo 'sleep'. Although

there is little doubt that the forms are related, exact reconstruction is somewhat obscured by morphonological (?) changes.; cf. LV A19, DCE 33.]

*ħénšwĭ 'earth, soil':

PNC *ħen(V)šwĭ 'earth, clay' > Av. ħarš: 'mud, clay', And. onš:i, Akv. ũs:i, Cham. ũs:, Tind.,Kar., Botl., God. unš:i, Bagv. unš: 'earth'; Lak. aIrš:i 'earth'; Darg. ħeš 'dust (of rotten wood)'; Abkh. a-nə́šᵛ, Ab. nəšʷ 'earth,clay'.

PY *su (~ č-) > Kott. šu 'soil, ground' (CCE 276, Werner 2, 442).

*ħĭgVrV́ 'near' (WFR 2):

PNC *ħĭgVrV > PN (with reduplication) *garge: Chech. gerga, Ing. garga, Bac. garg(eħ); Av. ʕagára-b; Tsez., Gin. igo, Khv. agol 'near'; Lak. l-ag-ma 'around, in the vicinity'; Abkh. ə́j-gʷa, Ab. ar-gʷa-nə 'near'.

PST *k(r)ə̃j (~ g-, q-, G-) 'near, close' > OC 幾 *kəj 'be near, close, imminent'; Tib. ãkhri-s 'near, close'. One should also mention OC 近 *gərʔ 'be near', *gərʔ-s 'come near to, keep close to' - possibly reflecting a different accent variant.

PY *ʔikVr (~ -x-, -l) 'close to, near' > Ket. īĺ, iĺ-ga, iĺ-ka, iĺ-ga, Yug. ɨgl (not in CCE; see Werner 1, 358, 2, 434-435).

*ħnǎ́rxGwī 'inside, interior (of the house etc.)':

PNC *ħnǎrGwī 'hearth; house' > Av. ruq̇:, And. haq̇:u, Cham. hãq̇:ʷ. Botl., God. hanq̇:u 'house', Tind. haq̇:ʷa 'dug-out; hut'; Khv., Inkh. ãq 'house'; Darg. anq:i, Chir. haq:a 'hearth'; Khin. ōq̇an 'shelter (in the mountains).

PST *naŋ / *nak 'inside, interior' > Tib. naŋ id.; Burm. nak 'deep', ənak 'within, belonging to', Trung rə³-nǎʔ¹ 'be deep'.

(?) Bur. *máku-ćí 'in the middle' > Yas., Hun., Nag. mákući.

*ħnə̃́rkwV̄ (~ -xḳ-) 'urine, dirt' (LV B14):

PNC *ħnə̄rḳwV̄ 'urine, urinary bladder' > Chech. ħaṭq̇a, Bac. ħajṭq̇ĭ 'urine'; Av. dial. ħoroḳ 'urinary bladder', And. hinḳ:ur, Cham. heḳʷ (Gig. hinḳu), God. hirk:u 'urine'; Tsez. ʕaqIu, Gin. aqʷe, Khv. aqu 'urine'; PL *nVḳʷV (in comp. with *c:ʷera 'urine') > Rut. neḳi-zar, Lezg. South. we-zer 'gall', Tsakh. ḳi-zej 'gall bladder'; Khin. ḳä 'urine'; see NCED 524. Final vowel length determined on the basis of root structure correspondences (Av. ħoroḳ, PA *hinḳ:u-r : PL *nVḳʷV-).

PST *nēkʷ 'urine, filth' > OC 尿 *nēkʷ-s 'urine', Tib. ńog 'soiled,

dirted', ńag-ńog 'filth, dirt', Burm. nauk 'be dirty, foul, as water', Kach. ənoʔ² 'dirt'.

*ɦŏ́mxGVwV 'mouth' (somewhat differently in HGC 20; LDC 15):

PNC *ɦŏmɢwĭ (~-ĕ) 'throat; mouth' > Av. muq̇:ú-r 'crop, craw, goitre', Akhv. oq̇:o 'throat'; Tsez., Gin. haqu 'mouth (inside)'; Lak. uInqu-s:urs:u 'nasopharynx' (s:urs:u 'neck'); Arch. hanq̇ 'throat (of a person); Ad., Kab. ʔʷə 'mouth'.

PST *khuā(H) 'mouth; hole, opening' > OC □ *khō̄ʔ 'mouth'; Burm. ku 'cave, cavity', Kach. khu 'hole, opening', Lush. kua 'hole, burrow, cavity', Garo k(h)u, Dimasa khu 'mouth'.

PY *χo(ʔ)we 'mouth' > Ket. qō, pl. qɔʔn²; Yug. xo, pl. xɔʔn²; Kott. hōpi, pl. hōpaŋ; Ass. hóhuj (Cл.) "face", (M., Cл., Kл.) "mouth"; xoboj (Kл.) "mouth". See CCE 302-303; Werner 2, 126 (preferring to treat the Kott. word as a compound (but with what second component?) - whereas the reflex *-w- > Kott. -p- is quite regular).

[PY has lost -ʔ- (in the CVCe structure), but preserves it in plural. Cf. Basq. *aɣo 'mouth'.]

*=ɦŏstV́ 'full' (HGC 19, SCE 108):

PNC *=ɦŏçV 'full, fill' > Chech. =uz- 'be filled', =üz-na 'full', Ing. =iza 'full', Bac. =uç- 'fill', =uçinŏ 'full'; Av. çe-, And. =iç-, Akhv. =eč-, And., Cham. =iç-, Tind., God. =eç- 'get full', Kar., Bagv. =eç-, Botl. hiç- 'fill', Av. çu-ra-b, And. =uçi-b, Akhv. =eče-da, Cham. =içi-dda, Tind. =eçu-b, God. =eçi-bu 'full'; Tsez. =iç-, Gin. =ič-, Bezht. =oç-, Gunz. =əç- 'be full', Khv. =eç-χ- 'fill', Tsez. =iççä-si, Gin. =iči-š, Khv. =ejçu, Bezht. =oçi-ro, Gunz. =əçi-ru 'full'; Lak. =u=çi- 'fill, be filled', =u=çu- 'full'; Darg. =iç- 'fill', =içi- 'full'; Lezg. açu-, Tab. a=ç-, Ag. aç-, Rut. a=ç-, Tsakh. ǵ-a=ça-, Arch. ā=ça-, Bud. s-a=ç- 'fill', Lezg. açaj, Tab. açu, Ag. açu-f, Rut. açi-d, Tsakh. ǵ-açi-n, Kryz. ʕaçä-d, Bud. s-əçə, Arch. āça-t:u-, Ud. b-uj 'full'; Khin. çi 'full, fill'; Abkh. á-z-na, Ab. azna-, Ad. jəz, Kab. jəz, Ub. ʁa-zá 'full'.

PST *ch[ā]ŋ (with an adjectival *-ŋ) 'complete, entire' > Tib. chaŋ 'be complete, full', ãʒaŋs 'spend, consumed, exhausted'; Kach. saŋ 'be exhausted'; Lush. sēŋ 'completely, entirely; to use, use up', Gangte cheŋ 'all'; Ao Naga a-suŋ, Angami Naga cu 'full'.

PY *ʔute (~-x-) 'full' > Ket. ūt, Yug. ūt, Kott. ūti 'full', ūtam 'wholly, completely' (CCE 201, Werner 2, 381-382).

Bur. *çi-k > Yasin çik 'all' (cf. also Hunza, Nagar ṣek 'full' - but the correspondence ç : ṣ here is puzzling).

[Cf. Basq *ośo 'whole, complete, entire'.]

*ɦréχwĕ 'bone, rib' (HGC 18, LV D11):

PNC *ɦreχwĕ (~-ĭ) 'bone' > Chech. däʔaχk, Ing. ṭeχk; Av. raχ:á (Par. C: roχ:ó-l, rúχ:-bi), And. roχ:i, Akhv., Tind. raχ:i, Cham. jaχ:il, Kar. raχ:e, Botl. raχ:ir, Bagv. raχ:, God. raχ:in 'bone'; Bezht. ƛörä, Gunz. ƛora id.; Lak. t:arḳ id.; Darg. Chir. derg / derɣ id.; Tab. Düb. jirk:i, Ag. irk:, Ud. uq:Iejn id.; Khin. inḳ id.; PWC *Łʷa > Ad. cā-ɣa, Kab. ӡā-ža 'rib', Abkh. á-va-ra, Abaz. ӡa-rta 'side', Ub. ӡa- 'by side of'. See NCED 528.

PST *rāŋ / *rāk 'bone' > OC 骼 *krāk 'bone (of animal)', Miju rak¹ 'bone'; Burm. khraŋ, Kach. nraŋ, Garo greŋ 'bone' etc.

PY *ʔu(ʔ)ĺaӡ 'rib' > Ket. uĺet⁶, pl. uĺerəŋ⁵ (Bak., Sur. uĺedəŋ⁵), Yug. uĺat⁵,⁶, pl. uĺadiŋ⁵, Kot. ulái, pl. ulajaŋ 'rib' (cf. also ulai "by the side of", ulār 'side'). See CCE 200-201. As in several other cases, the stem contains a body part suffix -Vӡ. The original meaning is definitely "bone of the side" (= "rib"), cf. the semantics in Kottish. Werner's (2, 338) analysis of the word as *ugəl-aʔt (in our reconstruction would be *ʔuʔul-aʔd) "smooth bone" is quite unlikely - both for semantic (a highly improbable development "smooth bone" > "rib") and phonetic reasons: Kott. ulai can only go back to *ʔuĺaӡ, and never - to *ʔuĺad. Non-initial *-d- yields Kott. -r-, as shown (definitively) in KC 148 - including the very root for "bone" PY *ʔaʔd (q.v.), reflected in Kottish as araŋ 'limb'. We do in fact have a Kottish formation ulār - but it means only "side" and thus can in no way be derived from "smooth bone", being rather another old derivative from the primary root *ʔuĺ- "bone (of the side)".

[PST has irregular vowel length: in fact, both in PST and PY there could have occurred a merger with a different root, reflected in PNC *χōrā (/*rōχā) 'hand, hand-bone', see NCED 779-780.]

*ɦV́čwī 'blue' (HGC 38):

PNC *ɦVčwī-lV 'green, blue' > Chech. čōla 'grey', Ing. čɔla 'roan'; Av. ʕurč:ína- 'green'; Tsez. eš-jiλe, Gin. iš-jos, Khv. iš-lajλi 'green', Gunz. r-už-nijas 'bright green'; Lak. š:uIlli-, dial. š:uIl-di- 'green'; Ag. čuIlle-f 'blue', Rut. šil-dɨ 'green', Tsakh. čiIwa-n 'green, wet', Bud. čula-ӡ 'dim, muddy', Ud. čaIli 'fish'.

PY *wVs 'blue' > Ass. urek-bas; Ar. bis. See CCE 294. For the first part of the Assan compound cf. Kott. oreäk, ureäk 'green'. Werner (1, 131) suggests that the Ass. form means "like green", which is quite dubious if we take into consideration the independent Arin form bis. Note also Kott.

bosarak 'fox-colored' - which may be actually a compound similar to urek-bas, but with a different order of components.

[*ĥV̆rq̇wĔ](#) 'wide' (HGC 40):

    PNC *ĥărq̇(w)Ĕ 'wide' > Av. ʕe-b-, And. Ga-b, Akhv. q̇a-da, Cham. a-ru-, Kar. a-bo-, Botl. ʁa-bi, Bagv. ʕa-bu- 'wide'; Bezht. q̇eq̇ijo, Gunz. q̇eq̇q̇u 'wide, broad'; Lak. u-t:a- id.; Darg. b-aʕu- id.; PL *hIarq̇ɨ- > Lezg. härq̇ü, Tab. jarq̇u, Ag. arq̇e-f, Rut. aq̇Iur-, Tsakh. aq̇Iɨ-; PWC *bə-ḱ(ʷ)V 'wide' > Abkh. á-t-bā, Ab. t-bʕa, Ad., Kab. bʁʷa, Ub. bʁ́ə.

    PST *qʷāŋH 'wide' (with a frequent adjectival *-ŋ) > OC 廣 *kʷāŋʔ 'wide, broad, large', Kach. wuŋ²-waŋ², əwoŋ 'be wide, ample', Lush. vāŋ 'be broad, wide'. Cf. also *qʷăŋH 'distant, stretch' > OC 永 *wraŋʔ 'long, distant', Tib. rgjaŋ 'distance', rgjoŋ, rkjoŋ 'stretch, extend'; *Kʷān (~ Qʷ-) 'wide, width' > OC 寬 *khʷān 'vast, wide', Tib. khjon 'size, extension, width'. All these stems may be derived from a primary root *qʷa 'wide', reflected in Tib. rkja-mo 'width'.

    PY *χiGV-Í 'wide, broad' (originally a reduplication; cf., e.g. the Tsezian forms above) > Ket. qīĺ, Yug. xe:Í / xejĺ³, Kott. hīgal (see CCE 301, Werner 2, 89).

[*ĥVrtÚ](#) 'a k. of grass':

    PNC *ĥōrtV > Av. ħet 'feather-grass'; Darg. ʕaIt-uri 'ramson'; Tab. Düb. urtim 'fern, moss', Arch. hoti 'grass'.

    PY *ʔēd- (~ x-,-ʒ) 'a k. of tubular plant (пучка)' > Ket. ɛŕ, pl. eŕiŋ (South.), ɛ:də⁴, pl. ediŋ (Mid.) (Werner 1, 240); Yug. ɛ:ʰt, pl. ediŋ¹ (CCE 190, Werner 1, 240).

[*ĥV̆šdwĀ](#) 'sharp':

    PNC *ĥüǯwĀ 'sharp, to sharpen' > And., Tind., Kar., Botl., God. b-ežu-n, Akhv. m-ežu, Cham., Bagv. b-ežũ 'needle'; Khv. =ač-eχ- 'to sharpen, whet', Bezht. ãč- id., Gunz. ãču-n 'whetstone'; Tsakh. h-e=že- 'to polish', Arch. =eIč:a- 'to sharpen, whet', Lezg. k:ü-nü 'whetstone', Tab. ulǯ̌ᵛam, Ag. ʕulǯan, Rut. užu-d id. etc.; Ad. č̌ā-n, Kab. žā-n 'sharp', Ub. ča-n- 'to sharpen, whet'.

    PY *ʔete 'sharp' > Ket. ēti¹, Yug. ēt / ejt, Kott. ēti (CCE 189, Werner 1, 273).

[*ĥwé(m)ti](#) 'worm, leech':

    PNC *ĥwe(m)ti 'a k. of worm' > Av. ħuṭ 'worm; plant-louse;

silkworm'; Inkh. ãṭeru 'snail', Bezht. haṭola 'worm, helminth'; Lak. jaIṭi 'worm, larva'; Darg. ħidu-žan 'leech'; Tab. wičri, Düb. hüṭür / hüṭer 'leech'; Ad., Kab., Ub. dəwa 'leech'.

PST *wăt 'leech' > Tib. sriŋbu-pad-ma, Burm. kj-wat, Kach. wot², Lush. vaŋ-vat, Moshang tă-wat etc. 'leech'.

*ħw[ə́]rxqwē 'boundary, ridge' (LDC 28, BCD 41):

PNC *ħwə̄rqē 'mountain ridge; boundary' > Chech. raʁ, Ing. arʁa 'a low mountain ridge'; Av. ʕorq:í 'boundary'; Darg. urqi, Kub. hūqe 'mountains'; Tab. arq 'ravine'; Urart. alg-ā 'boundary, mountain ridge'.

PST *ʔʷɨ̆k (~ qhʷ-) 'space, territory' > OC 域 *whək 'territory, state; boundary'; 閾 *wək, *swək 'threshold', 國 *k-wək 'state, country'; Burm. wəuk 'circle, district, zone'; Lush. oʔ 'to take up room, occupy space'.

PY *ʔa(ʔ)k- (~x-,-x-) 'shore, towards the shore' > Ket. aɣəˀ, Yug. agéj (CCE 179, Werner 1, 83). Tone 6 in Ket appears to contradict tenseness in NC, but a single tone attestation is hardly reliable.

Bur. *hurgó 'uphill, up' > Yas. horgó, Hun., Nag. hurgó.

[Cf. Basq. *hegi 'ridge, border'.]

*ħwɨ̄mgV́ 'hole' (NSC 54, MCGD 12):

PNC *ħwə̄mgV 'hole, window' > Chech. angali 'glass' (< 'window'?); And. ingur, Akhv. ɨ̃go, Tind., Kar. hingʷar, God. hingur 'window', Cham. inn 'window; hole, burrow'; Tsez., Gin. aki, Khv. ãki 'window', Inkh. ãka 'window; hole'; Tab. hamg 'glass', Ag. ʕagug, dial. ʔägʷ 'mirror' (< 'window'), Kryz. ʕag 'niche in wall; roof orifice', Bud. ħag 'roof orifice'.

PST *k(h)āH 'opening' > OC 戶 *gāʔ 'door', Burm. tam-khah 'door, gate', Kach. čiŋkha¹, nkha¹ 'door', Lush. ka 'to open (as mouth, legs); mouth', etc.

Bur. *hiŋ 'door, gate' > Yas., Hun., Nag. hiŋ.

*ħwmēħwā (~ -ə) 'water, wet' (NSC 59):

PNC *ħwmēħwā (~ -ə) 'moisture; lake, pool' > Chech., Ing., Bac. ʕam 'lake, pond, pool'; Av. maħá 'moisture', Akhv. ɨ̃ʔi 'whey' (cf. also Tind. huna- 'liquid (adj.)', Av. =iʔn-, dial. =iʕn-, And., Akhv. =iʔun- 'to thaw, melt'); Bezht. niʔa, Gunz. niʔa 'whey' (cf. also Bezht. =ɨ̃ʔa-rö, Gunz. ɨ̃ʔã-ru 'wet'); Lak. muha-li 'stream, rapid brook'; Darg. neħ (dial. meħ, māI) 'whey', Ur. =amħV-r / =umħ- 'to wet, become wet, soak'; Lezg. meh 'sour clotted milk', Tab. meh, Ag. maħ, Kryz. meʕ, Bud. meħ, meʕ, Arch. meI

'whey', Rut. mehi-d 'wet'.

PST *mŭjH (~ -ɨ-) 'flowing water; cloud' > OC 浘 *m̥əjʔ 'flowing water'; Burm. muh 'small river, rivulet', Kach. sə-mui 'cloud', Bodo zə-məʔj id., etc. Cf. also OC 海 *s-mə́ʔ 'sea', indicating that we may be dealing more than with one root here.

Bur. *mai > Yas. mái 'sour milk'.

*ħwōmdV 'head, brain':

PNC *ħwōmdV 'brain' > Chech. ħē, Ing. ħɔ, Bac. ħad(a) 'brain'; Av. ʕadá- 'head' (oblique cases), And. honu, Akhv., Tind., God. hani, Cham. han, Kar. hane 'brain'; Tsez., Gin. ata, Khv. ãta, Bezht., Gunz. ãda 'brain'; Ag. ħüt, Rut. jüt 'brain', Arch. oInt 'head (of a woman, an animal)'.

PST *thō (~ dh-, -ōw) 'head' > OC 頭 *dhō 'head'; Lepcha to 'up, above'; Kir. *dhə̀ // *dhə̀ŋ 'head; above', *thə̀ 'above'.

Bur. *-játe > Yas., Hun., Nag. játe 'above', Yas. -játes, Hun., Nag. -játis 'head'.

*ħwV 'not, negative particle':

PNC *ħwV > Cham. -i:, Tind. -hi; Gin. -j-(om), Khv. -j-, Bezht. -ʔ, Gunz. -ōj-s; Darg. ħe; Khin. =i-; Hurr. -wa-.

PST *Ha > Bodo *ja, Konyak ja, Gurung *a, etc.

Bur. *a- > Yas. a(i)-, Hun., Nag. a-.

*ħwVX̱VŋV 'wide':

PNC *ħwVnX̱V (~ -m-) 'wide, spacious' > Av. ʕaṭí-da-b (South. ʕilli-d-) 'wide'; Bezht. Tlad. hũX̱X̱o, Khosh. huX̱-ijo 'wide, spacious'.

PST *t-loŋ > Tib. śoŋ, g-śoŋ 'to have room in or on'; Burm. khjauŋ 'to be broad, wide, spacious', Khaling luŋ-pä 'rich, strong, large'.

*ħwVmṭV́ (? *ħwVnṭV́) 'red' (HGC 21):

PNC *ħwVmṭV > Khv. uṭej, Inkh. uṭa-na 'red'; Lak. jaIṭuI-l- 'red'; Darg. ħunṭena 'red'; Ag. b-aṭ-ar-f, Rut. b-iṭ-ra-, Tsakh. b-aṭ-ra-jin 'beautiful, handsome'.

PST *t(i)ǎ(H) (/ *taj(H)) 'red' > OC 赭 *tiaʔ 'red earth, red pigment' (cf. also 丹 *tā-n 'vermilion, red'); Burm. ṭa 'very red, flaming red'; Kach. thoi[31] 'yellow'; Lush. tāi 'be rosy, red, ruddy'.

(?) Bur. *matum 'black' > Yas., Hun., Nag. matúm.

*ħálsV̄ (~-ɨ̄-,-ī-) 'feather, wool':

PNC *ħāls̰V (~-ī-,-ī-) '(autumn) wool' > Chech. ħāsa, Ing. hɔsa, Bac. ħas 'woollen threads'; Tsez. his, Khv. hãs 'autumn wool'; Lezg., Kryz. jis, Bud. jiz 'autumn wool', Tsakh. jis 'goat's wool'.

PY *ʔV̄si 'feather' > Ket. a:śi⁴, Yug. a:ʰs⁴, Kott. iči, Ar. isen (CCE 205, Werner 1, 66).

*ħalV(ħV) 'weak':

PNC *ħălVħV 'slow' > Akhv. īhãhi-me 'slow'; Gin. harihu-n id.; Lak. ħurħa- id.; Darg. b-ahla- id.

PST *rŏj 'weak, lean' > OC 羸 *roj 'lean, emaciated; weak'; Kach. groi 'be thin, lean'; Lush. roiʔ 'be weak, worn out, to lose power'.

PY *ʔēl (~-x-,-r) > Ket. d-ɛ́łtim 'lax'; Yug. ɛːʰl 'weak'; Ar. t-erma (Лоск.) 'weak'. See CCE 190. The comparison with Arin belongs to Werner (1, 181, 259-260, 2, 258) and is reasonable if we suppose a prefixed nature of t- in Arin and d- in Ket; however, the reason for reconstructing <*egəl> or even <*egəλ> on the basis of this comparison stays unclear to me.

[Possibly compensatory length in PY.]

*ħŋwăħV̆ 'tooth, peg':

PNC *ħmăħwV̆ 'stalk, crooked stick' > Chech. maʕar, mʕāra 'fork; fishing-rod', Ing. mʕara 'fidhing-rod, hook'; Av. máħu 'stalk, stem', And., Cham., Tind., Kar., God. huma 'stalk, stem; post, prop', Akhv. huma 'post, prop; thick stick, log'; Tsez., Gin., Khv. im 'pier, bearing pillar', Inkh. em, Bezht. hem id.; Lak. maI 'hook, bolt'; Darg. ʕumu-l 'bar, bolt'.

PST *ŋɨā 'tooth, tusk' > OC 牙 *ŋrā (< *r-ŋā) 'tooth, ivory', Lush. ŋhô 'tusk, fang, tush', Khaling ŋa-lu 'tooth', etc.

Bur. *me 'tooth' > Yas., Hun., Nag. -mé (cf. also i-mé-kus 'small nail').

*ħrə́nsdū 'thresh, whet, grind' (DCE 17):

PNC *ħrānʒū 'threshing-floor' > Chech. ħätt, Ing. ħett; Av. hóɕ:u, And. hinɕ:u, Akhv. īɕ:o, Cham. hĩş̌ʷ, Tind., God. hinc:u, Kar. hinɕ:e; Tsez. oc, Gin. ič / üč, Khv. īc, Bezht. ãc, Gunz. ə̃c; Lak. t:araça-lu; Darg. Chir. daraz; Lezg., Rut. rat, Tab. rac:, Ag. rat:, Tsakh. at:a, Arch. ɕi, Ud. eč:; Khin. roɕ.

(?) PST *răt 'to grind, scratch' > OC 厲 *rats 'whetstone; polish'; Tib. ã-b-rad 'to scratch, scrape', Kach. rat² 'to scratch, wound, lacerate', numrat³ 'to cut with a backward stroke'.

Bur. *darc 'threshing floor, grain ready for threshing' > Yas., Hun.,

Nag. darc.

[The ST match is somewhat dubious, both semantically and phonetically - long vowel would be regularly expected.]

*ħw[ắ]lsə̆ 'stick, fork':

PNC *ħwãlṣə̆ 'a coniferous tree; wood, stick' > Chech. ħostam, Ing. ħastam 'nail, peg'; Av. ħos: 'wooden bar, axle, crow-bar'; Inkh. hõs 'pole'; Lak. his 'a prick (by some sharp object)', dial. his:ilu 'fork'; Rut. us, Ud. ušI 'firewood', Tsakh. os 'wood, timber';   Abkh. á-psa, Ad. psa-jə, Kab. pse-j, Ub. psə-ʁʷənɛ́ 'fir tree', psə-s 'fir-wood'.

PY *ʔiʔs (~x-) 'peg' > Ket. iʔś, Yug. iʔs, Kott. iš-thip 'peg' (CCE 192, Werner 1, 390).

(?) Bur. *hariṣ 'wooden shovel' > Hun., Nag. haríṣ.

*ħwēŋħV̆̌ (~-ʕ-) 'rope, string, sinew' (HGC 31):

PNC *ħwimħV (~-ʕ-) 'string, lace' > Lak. iIn 'lace, thong'; PL *ʔʷim: > Lezg. jeb, Ag. ʕub 'string', Rut. ʔIub, Tsakh. ʔIum 'loop', Kryz. ʕäbi, Bud. ʕabi 'string (on a yoke)'.

PST *ńĭH 'sinew' > OC 餌 *ṇə-s 'sinew'; Tib. ńa 'muscle'; Burm. hńəwʔ 'bowstring'.

PY *ʔāŋ (~ x-) 'string' > Ket. āŋə, Yug. āŋ, Kott. anaŋ. See CCE 186, Werner 1, 39.

*ħwirí 'water, lake' (somewhat differently in SCE 102, DCE 22, NSC 53):

PNC *ħwirɨ 'lake, pond' > Av. ħor, And., God. i-hur, Akhv. ĩ-hora, Cham. i-hir, Tind. i-hura, Kar. i-hʷar 'lake, pond'; Lak. baIr id.; Darg.ħer-ḳʷ, Chir. ʕar-ḳʷ 'river'; Lezg. wir, Ag. ʕür, Rut. uIr 'lake, pond', Ud. ora-jin 'spring, source'.

PST *ri(a)j 'water' > Burm. rij, Kach. num-ra, Tsangla ri 'water', etc.

PY *xur₁ 'water' > Ket. ūĺ, Yug. ur. Kott. ūl, Ar. kul, Pump. ul 'water' (CCE 298, Werner 2, 378).

Bur. *hur- > Yas., Hun., Nag. harált 'rain', Hun. hurtá 'wet', Hun., Nag. hurú 'juice of overripe fruits', Hun. hurú-ginas 'wave, stream, whirlpool', Nag. hurúṣ 'becoming wet, overripe'.

*=ić(w)Ĕ 'to go, come':

PNC *=ićwĔ 'to come; to return' > Chech. =erz-, Bac. =erç- 'to turn, return'; Av. =ač-in- (dial. =ač-) 'to come', =orč- 'to run out, break out', Cham. čʷV- 'to walk, flow'; Bezht. t-ič-, Gunz. g-ič- 'to get into, sit in'; Lak. =u=ča-

'to go down'; Darg. ka=ač- id.; Lezg. eq:-eč-, Kryz. q:ä=č- 'to come out', Tab. u=čᵛ-, Ag. uč-, Rut. ä=čʷa-, Tsakh. iḳ-e=če-, Arch. ču-, Ud. b-aj- 'to come in, enter', Bud. ʕa=č- 'to come in, come down'; Khin. -çi- 'to come in'; PWC *ǯə > Ad. -žə-, Kab. -žə- '(to move) back', Ub. jə-ǯ(ə)- 'to return'; Urart. erç- 'to return'.

PST *ǯā 'to go, advance' > OC 徂 ǯā 'advance, go to'; Tib. ćha 'to go'; Tani *cV, Karen *cV 'to walk, go', etc.

Bur. *ʒó- > Yas. ʒó-, Hun., Nag. ʒú- 'to come'.

*=íčV(w) 'wound, to wound':

PNC *=ičV(w) 'to hit, break, wound' > Chech., Ing. čow 'wound'; Tsez. =ešu-λ-, Khv. k-ušej-λ-, Bezht. =iš-, Gunz. =iš- 'to break, be broken'; Lak. =i=š:u- 'to hit; to wound', š:awu (dial. š:abu) 'wound'; Darg. šaIw 'wall-eye'.

PY *s[e](ʔ)ji 'wound; furuncle' > Ket. śi-baŋ[6] 'furuncle', śēj[1] 'Schramme' (Werner 2, 190); Yug. sibaŋ[6] 'furuncle'; Kott. šei 'wound', šei-pi 'wounding', šeja āpajaŋ 'to wound'. See CCE 271, Werner 2, 192, 437. The Ket form definitely reflects a compound preserved in Kottish (but hardly with baʔŋ 'earth, place' as suggested by Werner).

*=ičwĚn- (~ šṭ) 'to cleave, chop' (WFR 132):

PNC *=ičwĚn (~ -ä-) 'to cleave, cut, incise' > Akhv. čʷab- 'to flay, stripe', Cham. čun-al- 'to cleave'; Tsez. =ečʷ-, Gin. =oç-, Khv. =ič-, Bezht. =üč-, Gunz. =uč- 'to cut, chop'; Ad. wə-ṗča-ta-, Kab. wə-ṗśa-ta-, Ub. q́ə-č- 'to cut, to incise'.

PST *ć(r)ēmH 'to cut, chop' > OC 斬 *ćrəmʔ (~ -ēmʔ) 'cut off, cut down', Lush. čem 'chopper used for wood-cutting'.

*=ígwVɫ (*gwV́ɫV) 'to lose, hide' (NSC 57, WFR 118, BCD 25):

PNC *=igwVɫ 'to lose, get lost; steal' > Tind. ǵala, God. ǵali 'thief'; Gunz. guhlaq (< *gul-haq) id.; Tab. d-u=g-, Ag. gul-, Bud. ʕä=gül- 'to lose; to get lost', Rut. s-u=ga-, Tsakh. a=gʷal- 'to get lost', Kryz. gul jeriǯ 'to lose', Arch. guli- 'hidden, secret'; Khin. dugun-kʷi 'to lose'.

PST *koj (~-l) 'to hide' > Burm. kwaj 'to conceal, keep out of sight', Kach. mə-koi[1] 'to hide, conceal'.

[Cf. Basq. *gal- 'to lose, corrupt, spoil'.]

*=ígwVr (*gwV́rV) 'to bend' (HGC 39, NSC 53, WFR 105):

PNC *=ig(w)Vr 'to bend, fold' > Av. gur-, Cham. gur-id-, Tind.

gur-ij- 'to wrap, fold', Kar. gur- 'to bend'; Gin. ugl-iš 'humpbacked'; Lak. =a=č:a-n (praet. =a=k:u-nu) 'to bend, become curved'; Darg. (Ur.) =argʷ- / r-urg- 'to wrap'; Arch. gʷa- 'to bend', Ud. k:ori 'hooked, curved, bent'; PWC *gV (~ *ǵ-) 'to twist, spin' > Ad. ʒə-, ʒa-, Kab. ʒə-, ʒa-. The root is most probably the same as PNC *gwērV 'circle, round, to roll' (Chech. gur-ma 'a wheel for hitching the plough', Av. gor, Akhv. goro 'circle', Kar. guri 'wheel', guri-l 'to roll, whirl', Gunz. ger-du, Bezht. ger-dijo 'round', Lak. k:ur učin 'roll', k:uran 'circle', Abaz. gʷərgʷər 'ring' etc.).

PST *kuar 'to bend, droop, coil' > OC *gʷar 'walk with bent body'; Tib. d-gur, r-gur, s-gur 'crooked', Burm. kunh 'to bend down', Kach. thiŋ-kun³ 'be bent', kun² 'coil', Lush. kūr 'to bend down, droop', etc. Cf. also PST *kʷrĕłH 'to roll' (from an early form with an *-ł-suffix?) > OC 卷 *kʷrenʔ 'to roll' , Tib. ãkhril 'to wind, coil round', s-gril 'to wind or wrap round', Burm. khrwij 'to surround', Lush. ṭial 'screw' etc.

PY *kəʔr- (~g-) 'to bend, bent; to wind, spool' > Ket., Yug. kʌʔÍ 'crooked, bent', Ket. -kiÍ / -giÍ / -geÍ 'to spool', Kott. fa-ča-gar 'winding, spooling', fō-ča-garaŋ 'to wind, spool' (CCE 237, Werner 1, 461 - doubting the relationship of Kott. -ča-gar and not listing the Ket verb -kiÍ).

[PNC *=i-g(w)Vr- is probably a relatively late derivative of *gwērV - otherwise we would expect *-g- in intervocalic position.
Cf. Basq. *[g]ur(d)- 'wagon; wheel'.]

[*=ikĀr](#) 'to take, carry':
PNC *=ikĀr 'to take with, provide' > Darg. Kub. =uk-, Chir. =erk- / =uk- 'to take with, provide'; Rut. gi=rga-, q-i=ga- 'to bring, lead, deliver', Tsakh. =iḰ:e- (pres. redupl. =iḰeka-) 'to take away, carry away', Arch. kar-, dur. orki-r 'to take with, provide, deliver'; PWC *k:a (~ g-) > Abkh. a-ga-rá, Abaz. ga-ra 'to bring, carry'.

PST *gŭr 'burden, load' > Tib. khur 'burden, load', ãkhur 'to carry, convey'; Burm. kun 'merchandise, wares, goods for sale'; Kach. gun¹ 'to carry on the back', məgun³ 'a load, as carried on the back'; PKC *m-khur 'burden'; Kir. *kùr (/ʔk-) 'to carry'.

[Variation between *k and *k: in Lezghian languages may in fact point to PNC *=ik̲(w)Ār, with variation of reflexes due to delabialization - which would be better compatible with the root structure *CVR in Sino-Tibetan.]

[*=i[l]čwĚ](#) 'to dry':
PNC *=i[l]čwĚ 'to roast, fry, dry' > Av. =uč- 'to dry'; Tsez. ħ-uč-ir-,

Khv. χ-uč- 'to singe'; Lak. l-aču- 'to catch fire'; Darg. Ur. =irč-/=uč- 'to roast, fry'; PWC *bǯV > Abkh. a-ǯ-rá, Abaz. ǯ-ra 'to fry', Ad. ja-bža-, Kab. jə-bźa- 'to burn, smart'.

Bur. *huɣ̇- 'dry' > Yas. b-u-, du-hu-, Hun., Nag. b-úɣ̇-.

*=ílčwEŋ 'to count, think' (differently in WFR):

PNC *=īčwĒl (~ =īlčwĒn) > Chech. =ēš- 'to read; learn, study', Ing. =eš- 'to read', Bac. =eš- 'to obey, be obedient'; Av. =ič:- 'to understand', And. =ič:Vn- id., Cham. =aşV-, Tind. =ic:ī-, Kar., Botl. =ic:Vn-, God. =ic:Vn- 'to count'; Lak. =u=či- 'to understand'; Darg. =uč-, Urakh. =ilčVn- / =uč- 'to read'; PWC *p-č:ʷə > Ad. pčə-, Kab. bžə- 'to count'.

PST *ʒ́h[a]ŋ 'skilful, artful' > OC 匠 *ʒhaŋ-s (~ ʒ́h-) 'artisan, skilful'; Tib. g-ćaŋ 'clever, lively, sprightly', Burm. ćhaŋ 'to judge; to construct, adorn'; Lush. fiŋ 'be wise, clever; be artful, cunning'.

PY *ʔi(ʔ)žVŋ (~x-) 'writing, ornament' > Ket. īŕeŋ[1] 'writing', īŕiŋ[1] 'beautiful', Yug. id́iŋej[5] 'writing', id́iŋ[5] 'beautiful'; Kott. eaŋōx "writing"; eaŋōjaŋ "to write". CCE 195; Werner 1, 395 (faultily connecting *ʔit- 'hack, notch'). Werner (1, 260) separates Kott. eaŋōx and traces it back to PY *ʔeŋ- 'scratch' (with a reconstruction *eʔŋ-əq / *eʔŋ-ək); however, the development *-ǯ- > Kott. -j- (-0-) is quite regular, and the similarity of Kottish forms meaning 'scratch, dig' and 'write' appears to be secondary, due to phonetic convergence.

Bur. *ʒ́oŋ 'clever' > Yas. ʒ́oŋ, Hunza, Nagar ʒ́on (if not < Prakr. jāṇa- 'knowing'?).

*=ilqwV 'to die' (NSC 58):

PNC *=ilqwV- (/*=ilχwV-) 'to die (plur. subject), die out' > Av. χʷe-, Akhv. =uq-; Tsez. =eχʷ-, Gin. =uh-, Khv. =ih-, Bezht. =uʁ-, Gunz. =uh- 'to die'; Darg. Ur. =ilhʷ- / =ulh-, Chir. =elχʷ- / luχ- 'to slaughter'; Tab. jiχ, Arch. χʷi- 'to die (plur.)'.

PST *kʷĭ (~ gʷ-, qʷ-, Gʷ-) '(to become) old, weak' > OC 舊 *gʷə-s 'old (not new), ancient'; Tib. r-gu-d 'to decline, get weak (esp. with old age)', r-go-d 'to grow weak'; Lepcha gu 'old female of most animals'.

PY *qɔ- 'to die' > Ket. qɔ-ŕeŋ[5], Bak., Sur. qɔ-deŋ[5]; Yug. xɔ-dən[5]; Kott. onxa, onka "dead", (Бол.) onxa "death"; xa, kha, pl. xajikŋ "death"; hou "dead", hō 'illness' (Бол.: xou "illness"); d́axajaŋ "to die", praet. onxajaŋ, imp. anxa; Ass. exá (М., Сл., Кл.), onxa (Кл.) "dead"; Ar. ínqo (М., Сл., Кл) "dead"; inkoto (Лоск.) "death"; Pump. ká-doŋdu (Сл.) "dead". See CCE 264. Note the Kott. variants with h-: a different root with *χ-?

Bur. *γa- > Yas., Hun., Nag. γa-n- 'to be exhausted, tired', Yas., Hun., Nag. ´-s-qa-n 'to kill'.

[PNC has also a peculiar transitive parallel *=ilqwV- (/*=ilχwV-) ´kill, slaughter' - apparently reflecting an old accent variation; it is not quite clear whether the Yenisseian alternation of *q and *χ in this root is also archaic.]

*=ilxqV́ŋ- 'labour, hard work' (WFR 124):

PNC *=ilqVn 'to work' > Lak. =uqa- 'to plough'; Darg. Chir. luq- 'to work'; Lezg. k̄ʷa-laχ 'work', Tab. li=χ- 'to work', laχIin 'work', Ag. luχ- 'to work', leχen 'work', Rut. gʷa-laχ 'work', Arch. irχʷin- 'to work'.

PST *gjōŋ > OC 工 *kōŋ 'work'; Lepcha kjoŋ 'to labour hard, to toil, to exert oneself at work'. Here probably also (with a more genral meaning 'hard, hardship') OC 矼 *krōŋ 'firm' (< *r-kōŋ), Tib. gjoŋ 'hard, harsh, rough, rude', kjoŋ 'hard, obstinate, unmanageable', Burm. khəuŋ 'be firm, strong, durable', Lush. khoŋ 'stiff (as leg, neck, cloth), rigid, inflexible, paralysed'.

*=iX̌ə̆lV́ 'thin' (WFR 116, DCE 30, BCD 21):

PNC *=iX̌ɨlV 'thin' > Av. țeré-na-, And. =elora, Akhv. =aʎara-, Cham., Bagv. =ela-, Tind. =erala-, Kar. =eX̌ara-, Botl. =eʔera-, God. =elera-; Lak. k̄uIla-; Darg. =uk̄ula; Lezg. q̇ele-č, Tab. čilli, Ag. k̇ille-f, Rut.q̇il-dɨ, Tsakh. k̇ɨIwaI-n, Kryz. q̇il, Arch. k̄ala-t:u-; Khin. k̇ir; PWC *X̌ʷa > Abkh. a-ṗá, Abaz. ça, Ad. (ṗʷā-)ča, Kab. (ṗā-)śa, Ub. ṗça 'thin'.

PST *ral 'thin, watery' > OC 醨 *raj 'thin wine', Burm. krajh 'thin, not thick (of fluid)', Lush. rīl 'watery, thin'.

(?) Bur. *tharé- > Hunza, Nagar tharé-num 'narrow'.

[Cf. Basq. *lirain 'slender, lithe'.]

*=īX̌wV́l- 'to break, tear' (WFR 115, DCE 33):

PNC *=ēX̌wV(l) 'to burst, tear' > Bezht. =üX̌-, Gunz. =uX̌- 'to burst, tear'; Darg. =ik̇- / =irk̇- 'to separate' (if not = PL *ʔelk̇[ɨ]- 'finish; stop breastfeeding'); PL *ț-eX̌ʷäl- 'to burst, split' > Tab. țu=k̇-, Ag. țulk̇an-, Rut. țu=q̇ʷe-, Tsakh. ʁu-țo=k̇al-, Kryz. țo=q̇l-, Bud. so-țo=q̇l-, Ud. t:op:.

PST *rūł (~-uał) 'to demolish, ruin' > OC 亂 *rōns 'disorder, confusion', Tib. hrul 'ragged, tattered, raggedness; ruins', Burm. rwij 'to chop, cut', Kach. run2 'to pull down, to raze or demolish'.

PY *ʔil (~-x-,-Í,-r) 'to break, split' > Ket. iÍbət6 / iÍvət6, Yug. ilbɛʄ6

(CCE 193, Werner 1, 357, 358; Werner adds alo Ket ilaq⁶ 'chip, splinter' ("split wood"), iĺ, iĺĺeś (Werner 1, 357) "Krümchen", ílɨŋ 'slivers' (Werner 1, 361), Yug ílɨŋ id. (ibid.) - but the suggested semantics *'small' seems to be not justified by any evidence).

Bur. *-ltúr- 'to break, split, tear' > Yas. túr-, du-ltúr-, Hunza, Nagar turú-, -ltúr-.

*=ĭmӡ̌Ĕr 'to roast' (HGC 37, WFR 107):

PNC *=ĭmӡ̌Ĕr > Chech., Ing., Bac. =att- 'to bake, roast'; Av., And., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. =ež-, Akhv. =iž-, Cham. =ez- id.; Tsez. =eš-ad-, Gin. =eš-, Khv. iš-an-, Bezht. žiž-äh-, Gunz. žəž- id.; Lak. č:u=č:i- 'to burn'; Darg. =erz- 'to bake, roast'; Lezg. č:ra-, Tab. u=ӡ-, Ag. už-, Rut. ӡ̌irӡ̌e-, Tsakh. k-e=že-, Arch. čar- 'to bake, roast', Kryz. ӡ̌ir- 'to boil'; Abkh. a-ӡ-rá (Bz. a-ӡ́-rá), Abaz. ӡ-ra, Ad., Kab. ӡ́a-, Ub. ž̌ʷa- 'to roast, bake'.

PST *ćer 'to boil, cook' > OC 煎 *ćen 'fry, boil', Lush. čiar 'be thoroughly cooked (by boiling)', Kanauri char-s 'dry' etc.

PY *ӡaʔ-qan- (a compound with *ʔəqan- 'boil' in the second part' > Ket. daqqɔt⁵ (North.); South. daqŋ⁵, Yug. d́aqŋ⁵ 'to roast, fry'; Kott. ča-i-ganaŋ 'to burn' (praet. ča-l-auganaŋ). See CCE 309. Werner 1, 179 reconstructs *d'aʔq, plur. *d'aqŋ, not taking into account the interrupted Kottish paradigm.

[The etymology still seems quite acceptable. Note, however, that PNC lax phonation does not correspond to PY *-ʔ- and to the PST root structure *CVR. We cannot exclude contamination with some other root(s): cf. notably PLezg. *ʔä(r)ҫ:V- 'to dry' and PDargwa *=imč:Vr- 'to warm (up)'].

*=irṭwV 'to bore, distress':

PNC *=irṭ(w)V 'to pester, bother, bore' > Chech. k̩-ord-ō, Ing. k̩-orda-de, Bac. k̩-orṭ- id.; Lak. =uṭi- 'to insult, offend'; Darg. Chir. =iṭ- / =irṭ- 'to be bored, fed up with smth.'; Lezg. riṭi- 'to become astringent', Ag. l-iṭ- 'to be defeated; to defeat'; Rut. li=ṭa- 'to defeat, win'.

PST *tāw 'grieved, sullen' > OC 忉 *tāw 'grieved, sorry'; Lush. tau 'to sulk, be sullen'.

*=írχwVŋ 'to wind, spin' (WFR 133, BCD 36):

PNC *=irχwVn 'to knit, weave, spin' > Chech. d-üħar, Ing. d-uħar-aš 'loom'; Cham. χ:in- 'to spin'; Lak. dial. =uχ:Ii- 'to spin'; Darg. =umχ- (Ur. =imχVr- / =umχ-) 'to plait, weave'; Tab. (Düb.) u=ʁ-, Ag. ruχ-,

Rut. χi=rχʷa-, Tsakh. hoʔo=χar-. Arch. χ:em- 'to knit', Kryz. ruʁ- 'to sew', Bud. č-uχu- 'to spin'.

PST *γʷĕŋ 'to wind, coil' > OC 縈 *ʔʷeŋ 'to wind, entwine', Kach. khoŋ² 'to be coiled', ə-khoŋ 'a coil', Lush. veŋ 'to gird around the waist (as cloth)'.

[Cf. Basq. *eho(n) 'to weave, to braid; cloth'.]

 *=írχwVr- 'to rejoice' (WFR 109):

PNC *=irχwVr > Av. =oχ:- 'to rejoice', Cham., Tind. =iχ:- 'to rejoice; to smile, laugh', Kar. =eχ:- 'to smile, laugh'; Tsez. ʁIaʁu, Inkh. ʁuʁu (with reduplication) 'merry'; Lak. χ:ari-, dial. χ:ʷari- 'merry, gay'; Darg. Chir. χ:ʷare 'joy'.

PST *[χʷ]ār(H) 'joy' > OC 歡 *xʷār 'rejoice'; Burm. kwanʔ 'to enjoy oneself'.

 *=ísdwV(n) 'to suck' (HGC 18, NSC 61):

PNC *=iʒwVn 'to filter; to suck' > And. ç:un-, Cham. ṣun-, Tind. c:un- 'to suck', Akhv. ç:on-, Cham. =uṣ-, Tind. =uc:ī-, Kar. =uç:an- 'to filter'; Darg. umʔ- (*umz-) 'to filter'; PL *ʔiç:ʷän- > Tab. k-a=c:-, Bud. ʕatn- 'to filter', Arch. çum-mus 'to sift', Ud. c:um 'to suck'.

PST *čĭm(H) 'to soak, ooze' > OC 浸 *cims 'overflow; to soak'; Burm. ćim 'to steep, soak in liquor'; Kach. čim³ 'to ooze, percolate'; Kush. čīm 'submerge'; Lepcha čím 'to pour out from a larger vessel into a smaller'.

PY *ʔut- (~-x-,-c-) 'to suck' > Ket. mam-ət⁵ 'to suck breast'; (Werner 2, 27) nūt¹ / nūtə¹; Yug. mam-ət⁵ id.; (Werner 2, 27) nut¹; Kott. šiut 'sucking'; baʔūtaŋ 'to suck', praet. balaʔūtaŋ, imp. alčut, pass. balāʔut. Initial n- in Ket and Yug forms is secondary, being derived from formations like da-nam-s-ut < da-d-mam-s-ut 'sucks the breast (mam)' etc. See See CCE 201; Werner 2, 27 *ut < *qut (with *q being reconstructed for no obvious reason at all).

 *=ísVŋ 'to melt, boil':

PNC *=is̱Vn 'to melt, thaw' > Lak. =a=s:a- id.; Arch. s:en- id.
PST *sɨaŋ 'to boil' > OC 湘 *saŋ 'to boil'; Dimasa, Garo soŋ id.

 *=[i]šwV́n- 'to take, take hold' (WFR 127):

PNC *=[i]šwV(n) > Av. =os- (South. =ošn-) 'to take', Akhv. =ušun-, Cham. sin- 'to gather; to choose', Tind. šun- 'to choose'; Tsez. =iž-, Bezht.

=ež- 'to carry; to lead', Gin. =ež- 'to gain, win', Gunz. =ež- 'to carry, lead; take'; Ag. ʁ-uš-, Rut. l-ä=šʷa-, Tsakh. al-iš:e-, Arch. š:u- 'to take, to buy'.

PST *śūm 'to take hold of' > Kach. šum¹ 'to take hold of', ginšum³ 'to embrace', ləšum³ 'a hold'; Lush. sūm 'to catch hold of with closed fist; to withhold, hold back'.

[*=ĭţVr-](#) 'to run, hurry' (NSC 63, WFR 108, LDC 30):

PNC *=ĭţVr 'to run' > Chech., Ing. =ad-, Bac. =aţ- 'run'; Av. ţur- 'to run away', Cham. ţa-d-, Tind. ţē-, God. ţar- 'to run'; Ud. (reduplicated) t:it:-sun > t:ist:un 'to run'; Hurr. itt- 'to go (away)'; perhaps also Ad., Kab. də-də- 'to run'.

PST *t(h)ŭr 'to run, hasten' > OC 遄 *ḏor 'hasten, quickly'; Tib. dur 'to run', ãdur 'to trot', Lush. tur 'to urge, compel, to hurry', Lepcha tor 'to run away, flee'.

[Cf. Basq. *etoři 'to come'.]

[*=iwX̌Ě](#) 'to die' (NSC 63, LDC 30):

PNC *=iwX̌Ě 'to die, to kill' > Chech., Ing., Bac. =al- 'die'; Av. disl. =alʔ- 'die', Akhv. =iX̌-, Kar. =ilʔ-, Botl. =iʔ- id.; Bezht., Gunz. =iX̌- 'to kill'; Lak. =i=ča- (pret. =i=ķu-nu) 'to die; to kill'; Darg. =ebķ- 'die'; Lezg. q̇i-, Tab. ji=ķ-, Ag. ķ-, Rut. ji=q̇e-, Tsakh. q-e=ķe-, Kryz. q̇äj-, Bud. s-a=q̇-, Arch. ķi-, Ud. b-i-es 'to die; to kill'; Khin. ķi 'to die'; PWC *X̌ə- / *X̌a- > Abkh. a-š-rá, Abaz. š-ra 'to kill', Ad., Kab. X̌a- 'to die'.

PST *t-lij > OC 尸 *ʎij 'corpse'; Konyak *Li 'to die'.
Bur. *ʻl- 'to hit, to kill' > Yas., Hun., Nag. dʻl-.
[Cf. Basq. *hil 'to die; to kill'.]

[*=ĭwxgUn](#) 'to pull':

PNC *=īwgUn > Chech. =ūl-, Ing. =uwl- 'to pull, stretch'; And. X̌:an- 'to pull'; Lezg. č-ugʷa-, Tab. z-i=g-, Ag. d-iw-, Kryz. jiɣn-, Bud. ji=n-, Arch. ʎun- 'pull', Tsakh. git:i=ɣan- 'to be pulled, slide'; Abkh. á-čʲa-ʁʷa-, Abaz. čʷa-ʁʷa- 'to plough' (lit. 'pull the plough').

PY *w-Vʔχ- / *g-Vʔχ- 'to pull' > Ket. bag-deŋ⁵, d-ib-bʌk, Yug. dí-b-bʌk, pret. di-bī-r-g-ʌk; Kott. ši-pu 'pulling', ba-puj-aŋ, praet. bui-puj-aŋ, pass. bujā-pui 'pull' (CCE 295, Werner 1, 98).

[*=í-xGǍr](#) 'dry' (HGC 18, WFR 103, MCGD 9):

PNC *=iG̱wǍr 'dry' > Chech., Ing. =eq̇a, Bac. =aq̇ĩ 'dry' (Chech., Bac. =aq̇- 'to dry, get dry'); Av. =aq̇:ʷá-, Akhv. =uq̇:o-, Kar. =eq̇:ʷa-, Botl. =eq̇:ʷ-,

Tind. =eq̇:ʷ-, =eq̇:uq̇:-, God., Cham. =eq̇:uq̇:- 'to dry', Av. =aq̇:ʷara-b, And., Cham., Tind., Kar.=eq̇:u-b, Akhv. =uq̇:a-da, God. =eq̇:uq̇:i-b 'dry'; Tez. quqqã-si, Gin. quqe-s, Khv. quqqa, Bezht. qoqo-ro, Gunz. qoqo-ru 'dry' (Tsez. quq-, Bezht. qoq- 'to dry'); Lak. q̇a-q̇a- 'to get dry', q̇a-q̇- 'dry'; Darg. =ur-, Chir. =erʁ- / =urʁʷ- 'to dry', Darg. =eru-b-si, Chir. =erʁu-b-ze 'dry'; Lezg. q̇ura- 'to dry', Tab. u-r-q:- 'to get stale', Ag. ruq:ʷa- (dial. urq:ʷa-), Arch. q̇ura- / q̇ʷa- 'to dry', Lezg. q̇uraj, Tab. q:uru, Ag. ruq:u-f, Rut. q:uru-d, Tsakh. q:ur-na, Bud. q:uru, Arch. q̇ure, Ud. q:ari 'dry'; Khin. q̇i 'dry, to dry out'; Abkh. a-ʕʷa-rá, Abaz. ʕʷa-ra, Ad., Kab. ʁʷə-, Ub. ʁə- 'to dry out, get dry'.

PST *kār 'dry' > OC 乾 *kār 'dry'; Burm. kanh 'to dry up', Gur. *khar, Kaike khar-pa etc.

PY *qɔ(ʔ)r₁- (~-l-) 'dry' > Ket. qōĺeŋ¹ ōkś 'dry tree' (Werner 2, 99, 101: qɔ́ĺaŋś, qɔ́ĺiŋś); Kott. šīgal "dry"; šīgalaičei "drying"; šīgalaičejākŋ "to dry out"; d́äšīgalaŋ "to dry (tr.)", praet. ušigalaŋ (CCE 265, Werner 2, 101).

Bur. *qhar- > Yas. xar- 'to dry, roast', Hunza qhaáo 'dried out', qhar-, qhaqhár- 'to dry, roast', Nagar qharáo, qhaáo 'dried out', qhar-, qhaqhár- 'to dry, roast'.

[Most languages point to non-labialized *-xG-, so the labialization in PNC must be secondary - from class prefixation? Or we could rather think of reconstructing the original root as *xGǍwrV, with metathesis of labialization in PNC.

Cf. Basq. *agoř 'dry'].

*=īxkwÁ 'to call, ask':

PNC *=īχwA 'to ask, speak; to search' > Chech. =ēχ-, Ing., Bac. =eχ- 'to ask'; Tab. u=χ- 'to read', Ag. wa-χʷa- 'to speak', Kryz. uχ-, Bud. s-uχ- 'to speak; to read', Arch. χa-bus 'to sing'; PWC *χʷa > Abkh. á-ħʷa-ra, Ab. ħʷa-ra 'to ask', Ad. λə-χʷə-, Kab. λə-χʷa- 'to search', Ub. χʷa- 'to ask'.

PST *khāw 'to call' > OC 號 *ghāw 'cry out, call'; Tib. s-go 'to say (of superiors)'; Kach. gau 'to summon, call, as nats'; Lush. kô 'to call', etc.

*=ĭxŋwV 'to graze; guard':

PNC *ħĭfV 'to guard, to graze' > Chech., Ing. χa 'guard, protection'; Av. xix- 'to feed, raise, educate', wex 'herdsman, shepherd', And. χoro-ša id. (χoro- 'sheep'), Akhv. išʷa id., Cham. =ehʷihʷ- 'to graze', ihʷa 'herdsman, shepherd', Tind. ihʷa id., ihʷa-λ- 'to feed, raise', Kar. ixʷa-č- id., ixʷa 'shepherd, herdsman', Bagv. ihʷa id.; Tsez. aħo, Gin. eχo, Khv. iho 'shepherd'; Lak. ħuχ-ču id.; Darg. Chir. =iχ:I- 'to guard', ʕaš:e (< *-x:-)

'herdsman'; Rut. =ixa-, Tsakh. uxīxe- 'to graze', ox-an- 'to eat', Arch. uλ-du 'herdsman', Ud. ef-sun 'to preserve, raise someone'; PWC *fV 'eat' (< *'graze') > Abkh. á-fa-ra, Ab. fa-ra, Ad., Kab. š-xə-, Ub. fə-.

PST *ŋ[u]a 'guard; gamester' > OC 虞 *ŋʷa 'gamester; forester'; Kach. ləŋa² 'a guard, a sentry, a watchman'.

*=ĭxq̇(w)Ē̆ 'to know, learn' (DCE 33, BCD 27):

PNC *=ĭq̇Ē 'to know; to hear' > Chech. χ-aʕ-, Ing. χ-a, Bac. χ-eʕ- 'to know'; Av. r-aʕ- 'to hear', Akhv. =eq̇-, Cham. iʕ-, Tind. =ij-, Kar. =iʕ-, Botl. =eʁ-, Bagv. =ij-, God. =iʕ- 'to know'; Tsez. ij-, Gin. =üq̇-, Khv.. Bezht., Gunz. =iq̇- 'to know'; Lak. =aja- 'to hear'; Darg. Chir. ča=aq̇- / =iq̇- 'to hear'; PWC *q̇ːIʷA > Abkh. áʕʷ-ra, Ad., Kab. ʔʷə- 'to be heard, reach one's ears', Ub. q̇ʷə- 'id.; to hear', Abaz. aʕa-ra 'to hear'.

Bur. *-ki-n- > Yas. hákin, Hun., Nag. hákin-, hákī- 'to learn', Yas. ´-hakin-, ´-hekin-, Hun. ´-ikin-, Nag. ´-ikhin- 'to teach'.

[Delabialization in Eastern Caucasian is not clear.

Cf. Basq. *e-akin 'to know'.]

*=ixq̇wV́ 'to sit, dwell' (HGC 21):

PNC *=iq̇wV 'to sit; to be' > Chech. χ-aʕ-, Bac. χ-aʕ- 'to sit (down)'; Av. =úḳ-n-, And. =iḳʷ-, Cham. =uḳʷ-, Kar. =iḳʷ-, Botl., Bagv., God. =uḳ- 'to be', Akhv. =uḳ- / =iḳ-, Tind. =uḳ- 'to be; to sit'; Tsez. z-ow-, Gin. z-eq̇ʷ-, Khv. z-oq̇ʷ-, Bezht., Gunz. z-uq̇- 'to be'; Lak, =i=ḳa- 'to be; to sit'; Lezg. ac-uq̇-, Ag. iq̇ʷa-, Rut. s-uq̇ʷa-, Kryz. äs-q̇u-n-, Bud. a=q̇V-l-, Arch. oq̇i- 'to sit', Tab. uṭ-uq̇- 'to set'; Hurr. k/χē-šχə 'settee, throne'.

PST *k(ɨ)ă (~ g-, q-, G-) 'to sit, dwell' > OC 居 *ka 'sit, dwell'; Tib. ãkha-d 'to sit, remain sitting', ãkho-d 'sit down, live, dwell'; Lepcha kă, ga, go 'to be'; ka 'to place upon'; Sema Naga i-ka 'sit'.

PY *xu- 'to sit' > Ket. ūŋ, Kot. uŋ 'to sit, sit down'; Kott. uŋ "sitting, living"; d́-auja-ŋ "to sit, live", praet. al-auja-ŋ, imp. aĺek; Ar. akum 'I sit', akume 'I live'. See CCE 297. The final -ŋ is a historical suffix, as seen from the Kottish paradigm; Werner's (2, 380) reluctance to admit the connection between Kott. uŋ and Kott. d́-auja-ŋ appears completely unjustified.

*=ixŋA 'to reap, mow':

PNC *=ixA 'to reap' > Av. λiλ-, Kar. =eλ-ihed- 'to reap'; Darg. =irš-, Chir. =irx:- id.; Ag. ix-, Kryz. jix- id., Bud. s-ux- / s-ix- 'to reap; to mow', Ud. eχ 'reaping'; PWC *xə > Abkh. a-χ-rá, Abaz. χ-ra, Ad., Kab. xə-, Ub. šə- 'to reap, mow'.

PST *ŋă 'to mow, reap' > OC 刈 *ŋa-t-s 'to mow, cut'; Tib. r-ŋa 'to mow, cut, reap'; Yamphu nē-ma 'to cut down, chop away'.

*=ĭxwV 'to float, roam':

PNC *=ĭxwV 'to go, walk; to flow' > Chech. =aχ-, Ing. =aχ-, Bac. iχ- 'to walk, go; flow'; Av. xʷá-d- 'to walk. move', And. =iš- 'to return', Cham., Tind. =uh- 'to return; to gather'; Darg. =ix- 'to go; to flow'; Lezg. fi- 'to walk, go', Tab. -f-, Rut. h-ixɨ-, Bud. w-i=x-, Kryz. =ix- 'to walk, go' (terminative), Tsakh. q-ɨ=xe- 'to go away', Kryz.ʕu=x- 'to come', etc.

PST *jua 'to float, wander about' > OC 遊 *lu 'wander about', 游 *lu 'float'; Tib. g-jo 'to move'; Burm. jəw 'to flow, leak'; Kach. jo[1] 'to float with the stream', Lush. zoʔ 'go along, walk along; follow (as road)', etc.

*=ĭ́χV 'to carry, bear':

PNC *=ĭχV > Chech., Ing., Bac. =aħ-; Av. dial. hʷe- 'carry', And. =iχ-, Cham. =iχ-, Tind. =eχ- 'to take, carry; to buy', Akhv. =eχ-, Kar. =ah-, God. =aχ- 'to take, buy'; Tsez. oʁ-, Gin. =üʁ-, Khv. eʁʷ- 'to take', Bezht. =aʁ-, Gunz. =ɔh- 'to take away, off'; Lak. =u=χ:i- 'to carry away, take away'; Darg. =iχ- 'to carry, bear'; Lezg. ʁi-, Tab. χ- (dial. χ:-), Ag. χ(i)-, Rut. =iχ-, Arch. χ:e- 'to carry, bear', Ud. aχa-jesun 'to drag, carry'; Khin. äχ-wi 'to carry, lead'.

PY *ʔe(ʔ)q- (~ -χ-) 'to load (off)' > Ket. (South.) aʁ-, Yug. -έχa- (Werner 1, 55).

Bur. *-ho-n 'to take, hold' > Yas. -hó-n-, Hunza, Nagar -ú-n-.

*=ī̆ʒwVl 'to slide, stumble':

PNC *=ī̆ʒwVl (reconstructed as *=ī̆ʒwVł in NCED 667 - but in fact there was hardly a distinction between -ł and -l in verbal stems) 'to fall, crumble; stumble, slide' > Chech. =ōž-, Ing., Bac. =ož- 'to fall'; Av. zur- 'to rub, rumple', Cham. zo-d-, Kar. zor- 'to slide', Tind. zol- 'to slip'; Bezht. =uz- 'to roll, whirl; to run'; Lak. zi=zi- 'to crumble, fall apart' (dial. zʷi=zʷi-); Darg. Chir. =iz- / =ilz- id.

PST *chVr 'to slide' > Tib. zir 'to slide down a snow-hill on the coat spread under'; Kach. gum-cun[2] to slide, to slip down.

[Irregular root structure in PST.]

*=íʔwVl- 'to eat' (WFR 106, BCD 31):

PNC *=iʔwVl 'to feed on, to eat; to bite' > Bac. q-aħ- 'bite', l-aħ- 'eat'; Av. r-eh-n- 'to feed (on smth.)'; Gin. hil-, Tsez. ħan- 'to bite'; PL *ʔiʔʷäl- >

Lezg. ṭü- (*ʔi-d-ʔu-), Tab. iṗ- (*ʔi-b-ʔ-), Ag. ʕüṭ-, dial. ʕüṭal- (< *ʔi-d-ʔʷäl-), Kryz. ʕül-, Bud. s-oʔul- 'to eat', Arch. lah-bos 'to get hungry'.

PST *q(h)ʷiə̆r 'present of food; appetite' > OC 餫 *w̲ər-s 'bring supply of food to', Tib. s-kor 'food presented to Lamas', Lush. vir 'to have an intense longing for animal food', Kiranti*wə̀r 'to chew, bite'.

PY *ʔiʔr- (~ x-) 'to eat' > Ket. iĺeŋ⁵, Yug. iriŋ⁵ 'to eat'; Kott. herajaŋ 'feeding, food', herai, harai 'bread, food'; Ass. (Бол.) raj 'food', (M, Сл, Срсл) rajalí, grajalí 'eat'. Cf. CCE 194, Werner 1, 360 <*iλ-> (without comparing the Kott. form). Note that this example allows to update the rule formulated in KC 148: *r yields Yug -r- not only in the vicinity of *u, but also in the vicinity of *i.

[Cf. Basq. *alha 'grazing; to graze, feed'.]

[*=ĭ́čĭ](#) 'brother, sister' (HGC 26, DCE 14, BCD 15):

PNC *=ĭčĭ 'brother, sister' > Chech. waša, Ing. woša, Bac. waš 'brother', Chech., Ing. jiša, Bac. jaš 'sister'; Av. wac:, And. woc:i, Akhv., Tind., Kar., Botl., God. wac:i, Cham. wac, Bagv. was: 'brother', Av. jac:, And. joc:i, Akhv., Tind., Kar., Botl., God. jac:i, Cham. jac, Bagv. jas: 'sister' (cf. also Av. bac:, Akhv. bac:i 'brother/sister of an animal'; Tsez. es(i)ju, Gin. essu, Khv. es, Gunz. ɨs 'brother, sister', Bezht. is 'brother', isi 'sister'; Lak. us:u 'brother', s:u 'sister'; Darg. uzi 'brother', ruzi 'sister'; Tab. čʲi, Ag. ču, Rut. šu, Tsakh. čo-ž, Kryz., Bud. ši-d, Arch. uš-du, Ud. wiči 'brother', Tab., Ag. či, Rut. riši, Tsakh. juči, Kryz., Bud. ši-dɨ-r, Arch. d-oš-du-r, Ud. χun-či 'sister'; Khin. c:ɨ 'brother', rɨ-cɨ 'sister'; PWC *čʷə (/*ǯʷə) 'brother' > Ad. šə, Kab. q:ʷa-š (lit. 'son-brother'), Ub. ǯə-λá 'brother'.

PST *ćə̆jH 'elder sister or brother' > OC 姊 *ćəjʔ 'elder sister'; Tib. a-ćhe 'elder sister of a female person'; PKC *ćei 'elder brother', Gur. *cyo id.

PY *b-[i](ʔ)s 'brother, sister' > Ket. biśɛʔp, Yug. bisɛʔp; Kott. popēš 'brother', popēča 'sister'; Pump. bič. See CCE 210, Werner 1, 133. Ket, Yug and Kottish reflect a compound with *beʔb 'son-in-law, husband of elder sister' (q.v.), cf. the plural Ket. biśn-imin, Yug. bisen-bɛfən 'brothers'.

Bur. *ʹ-cu > Yas. ʹ-çu, Hun., Nag. ʹ-ço 'brother, sister'.

[Cf. Basq. *a-his- 'sister (of a woman)'.]

[*=ī́rŁV](#) 'stomach, belly' (MCGD 7, BCD 22-23):

PNC *=īr(a)Ł̲V 'stomach; rennet, abomasum' > And. b-oX̌:i, Akhv. b-iX̌:i, Cham. b-eX̌:ʷ (Gig. r-eX̌:u) 'rennet, abomasum', Tind. b-eX̌:u 'stomach; rennet', Kar. meX̌:u 'stomach'; Tsez., Gin. biλ, Khv., Bezht. Gunz. beλ 'rennet, abomasum'; Lak. (with metathesis) č:arlu 'kidney'; Darg. =arg

'stomach; inside'; PL *wɨraƛ: > Lezg. dial. (with metathesis) giraw, Ag. uraj, Rut. ɣɨrɨɣ, Tsakh. wēɣ 'rennet, abomasum', Arch. baƛ 'rennet ferment'.

PST *t-lɜ̆w 'belly, stomach' > OC 腴 *Ło (~l-) 'fat on belly; intestines; fat'; Tib. lto 'belly, stomach'; Kach. kro¹ 'the inside of the chbest and epigastric region'; Bugun lui 'belly'.

Bur. *-úl 'belly' > Yas. -ul, Hunza, Nagar -úl id.

[Cf. Basq. *urdail 'stomach; abomasum; womb, uterus'.]

*=ĭšwĔ 'son, child' (NSC 63, MCGD 11, BCD 33):

PNC *=ĭšwĔ 'son, daughter' > Av. w-as, And. wošo, Akhv., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. waša, Cham., Tind. waha 'son', Av. jas, And. joši, Akhv., Kar. jaše, Cham. jah, Tind. jaha, Botl. ješi, Bagv. jaš, God. jaši 'daughter' (cf. also Akhv. b-aša, And. b-oši etc. 'child of animals', Akhv. r-eša 'heifer'); Tsez. užu / uži, Gin. uži, Khv. uža, Bezht. ožo, Gunz. ože 'son, boy' (cf. also Bezht., Gunz. riže 'heifer' = Akhv. r-eša); Lak. ars 'son'; Darg. urši 'son,boy'; Arch. w-iš-du 'newborn son', d-iš-dur 'newborn daughter', Lezg., Ag. ruš, Tab., Kryz. riš, Rut. rɨš, Tsakh. jiš, Bud. riž 'daughter'; Khin. ši 'son', riši 'daughter, girl'; PWC *šʷa > Ad. śā-wa 'youth, young boy', Kab. śā-wa 'son'; Urart. aršə 'young people, children'.

PST *śū 'grandchild' > OC 孫 *sū-n (? *swə̄-n) 'grandson, granddaughter'; Kach. šu⁴ 'grandchild'; Mikir su, Meithei su, bodo sou id., etc.

Bur. *ʻ-s 'young (of animals), child' > Yas. -ís, Hun., Nag. ʻs-k.

[Cf. Basq. *-śo element in various kinship terms.]

*jălƛwV́ 'shovel, ladle':

PNC *jă[l]ƛwV 'wooden shovel' > Tsez., Gin. aku, Khv. ãku, Bezht. äko, Gunz. ẽgu 'wooden shovel'; PL *jirƛʷ > Lezg., Tab. jirf, Rut. jif id.

PST *jok > Tib. jog 'poker', s-k-jog-s 'scoop, ladle', Burm. jauk 'ladle', Gur. *khjoC 'to scoop out'.

*jalxkV 'to scrape, grind':

PNC *jalχa(-nV) 'whetstone, grindstone; saw' > Av. χonó, Cham. χanʷ, Tind., Kar., God. χanu, Bagv. han 'whetstone'; Lak. b-ajlaχ:i 'whetstone, grindstone'; Darg. Chir. alχane 'saw'; Tab. aχal, Ag., Tsakh. jaχal, Rut. jiχal 'whetstone, grindstone'.

PST *jak (-e-) 'to scratch, scrape' > Burm. jak 'strike with a stroke towards one's self, scratch'; Lush. ziat (ziaʔ) 'to scrape (as with a knife, etc.)'.

*jonHV 'many, all' (DCE 31):

PST *jǒw 'all, everything' > Tib. jo-ba 'everything, altogether', Kach. ju 'all'. With a nasal suffix cf. Limbu yən-, Konyak *yoŋ 'big'; Miju juŋ, Mikir o, oŋ 'many'.

PY *ʔōn- (~ x-, j-) 'many' > Ket. ɔʔn // ɔ:ne⁴ (North.), South. ɔń⁴; Yug. ɔ:ʰn. See CCE 198, Werner 2, 42.

Bur. *jón 'all' > Hun., Nag. -jón.

*jVpV́ (~ -b-) 'fan, to fan':

PST *jāp 'fan' > Tib. jab 'fan', g-job 'to move about, to swing, brandish'; Burm. jap 'to fan; to wave (hand); a fan'; Lush. zāp 'to fan, winnow', etc.

PY *ʔapVj (~ x-) 'bellows' > Ket. āj (South.), North. āji³; Yug. āfej¹ / afe:j³; Kott. afu 'forging', afu-het 'smith', afu-ākŋ 'to forge'. See CCE 182. Medial -f- in Kottish is not quite clear (-p- would be expected); a special development in front of -u- cannot be excluded. Werner (1, 94) treats the word as a compound of *ʔapV 'hotness' + *ʔāχ- 'sack' (q.v.); this may be applicable (as a folk etymology) to the Ket and Yug forms, but cannot explain the Kottish form (something like *afak or *apak would be expected).

*jV̄stwĔ 'mouse' (HGC 28, LV A15):

PNC *jVcwĔ > Darg. waca (< *jacʷa) 'mouse', perhaps also Bezht. iz-maṭo, Gunz. ə̃z-baṭu 'weasel, squirrel'; PWC *jašʷV > Abkh. á-ješ, Ad. śāja 'squirrel'; see NCED 685.

PST *jǔ(s) > Tib. jos 'hare' (as an astronomical term), Burm. ju-n 'hare', Kach. ju³ 'a rat, mouse', Lush. sa-zu 'rat', Tulung ju-cü 'marten' etc.

PY *jūta 'mouse' > Ket. ut⁴, dial. u:ti⁴, Yug. u:ʰt, Kott. dúta, Pump. úte 'mouse' (CCE 233-234, Werner 2, 367).

*jʔV̆ɫV 'branch' (HGC 30, WFR 31):

PNC *ʔăɫV 'branch' > Akhv., Cham., Tind., Kar., God. hala 'branch'; Tsez. ara, Gin. ali, Khv. ala, Bezht. äle, Gunz. ale id.

PST *jōl (/-r) 'sprout, branch' > OC 莪 *lhəj 'sprout, shoot'; Tib. jal-ga 'branch, bough', Lush. zār id.

PY *ʔuʔlan (~ x-, j-) 'rod, twig' > Ket., Yug. ulan⁵ (CCE 200, Werner 2, 329).

*kăk(w)V̆ 'to call, pray':

PNC *kăkV̆ 'prayer' > Av. kak, Akhv. kaki-ba, kaku-ba, Tind. ḱaḱwa / ḱabḱa, Kar. kak-ba; Lak. čak.

PST *kūk > OC 告 *kūk, *kūk-s 'to announce, tell'; Tib. khug, khug-s, ãgug-s id.; Kach. əgoʔ 'to coax, entice'; Lush. kūk 'to call or cry out'.

[Length in PST is irregular.]

*kău̯V̄ (? *kăHwV̄) 'fence':

PNC *kău̯V̄ (? *kăHwV) 'gate, fence' > Chech., Ing. kow 'gate'; Av. kawú, And. kawu, Akhv. kō, Cham.. Kar. kaw, God. ḱawu 'gate'; PWC *kawə > Ad. čaw 'fence; farmstead', Kab. čaw, čow 'fence; small fortress'.

PST *kə̄wH (~ g-) 'fence, obstacle' > OC 筍 *kō̃ʔ 'fish-trap'; Tib. kho-ra, go-ra 'circumference, fence, surrounding wall'; Burm. khuʔ 'to block'; Kach. buŋ-khu³ 'stockade, fence'.

*k[ə]čwɨ̆ 'hook, to bend':

PNC *kī̆čwɨ̆ 'hook, curved' > Chech. kō̃žalg, Ing. kožolg 'stick with a hook; hook, gaff'; Av. ḳič 'hook, noose', ḳič- 'to bend', Cham. ḳičʷ 'hook, buckle', God. ḳiči 'loop', ḳič-ī- 'to bend'; Tsez. kaču 'hoop', Khv. kaču 'buckle', Gunz. ḳɔ̃či 'hook'; Lak. ḳič 'button'; Darg. ḳič 'hook, buckle'; Ag. ḳuč, Tsakh. ḳič 'button', Rut. ḳič 'hook, buckle', Ud. k:oč:I 'hooked, bent'.

PY *kēč (~ g-, -ǯ) 'to bend' > Ket. abɨ-ɣɛ̄t 'es biegt sich'. Yug. kɛːʰt́ (see Werner 1, 421).

Bur. *khay̆ 'hook' > Yas. kha, Hun., Nag. khay̆.

*kirɦē 'virtue' (WFR 12, LV B18):

PNC *kirɦē > Chech. ka 'good luck'; Lak. čiri 'blessing, gratitude, praise'; Darg. kiri 'virtue' (vowel length indicated by Lak., Darg. non-reduced -i). See NCED 692-693.

PST *KāH 'joy, happiness' > OC 祜 *gāʔ 'blessing', Tib. dga 'to rejoice, joy; glad', LB (Mat.) *m-ga 'to want, like', etc.

*kɨ̆wrV́ 'hair' (HGC 19):

PNC *kɨ̆wrV > Chech. kur 'tuft of hair, forelock'; Av. kar, Akhv. kari, Cham. čā, Tind. ḱara 'hair'; Khv. ka, Bezht., Gunz. kera 'hair'; Darg. Chir. kur 'horse's mane'.

PST *krə̆ 'hair of head' > Tib. s-kra, Kach. kəra³, Dimasa khoro, Kanauri kra etc. (loss of *k- in OC 髦 *rə 'hair' is hard to explain - but this reading in general is somewhat unsecure).

*kHwə̄rV́ 'hole' (HGC 30, WFR 6 - somewhat differently):

PNC *kHwə̄rV 'hole; pit, ravine' > Chech., Ing., Bac. kor 'window'; Tsez. keru / kero, Gin. koro, Khv. kula, Bezht. kuwo, Gunz. kuro 'ravine, brook'; Lak. kuIru 'nest'; Darg. kur 'pit'; Ud. kur 'pit', Kryz., Bud. kur 'river'.

PY *g[a](ʔ)r 'cunnus' > Kott., Ass. kar; Ar. ken (< *ker-(V)n). See CCE 226, Werner 1, 411.

*kHwV̆nšV 'foot, paw':

PNC *kHwanšV (~-ĕ-,-ō-,-ś́-) 'foot, leg' > Cham. kʷans:a 'paw', Tind. kʷanš:a 'foot, paw', Bagv. kʷanš:a 'foot'; Darg. dial. kuIš 'leg'.

PY *giʔs (/*gaʔs-) 'foot, leg' > Ket. kiʔś, Yug. kiʔs 'foot, leg', Kott. kāčoga 'ankle-bone', see CCE 238. The Kott. form is either a compound or derivate (perhaps reflecting an old plural *gaʔs-Vŋ). In Timonina 1978 it is treated as a loanword from Hak. xazɨk, Tuv. kažɨk id. - but these forms do not have any secure Turkic etymology (derivation from *Kaĺuk 'spoon' in VEWT seems hardly plausible) and may well themselves have a Yenisseian origin. Werner (1, 434) compares the Ket-Yug form with Kott. hēči 'footwear' - which he elsewhere compares with Ket. kassat (= Kott. hačar, see CCE 235), to say nothing of the correct comparison with Ket tɛ:śi (< PY *cēse, see CCE 213).

*kíɬū 'village' (WFR 41, LV D3, BCD 23):

PNC *kiɬū (~ *ḳ-) 'farmstead; hut' > Av. kulí (par. B: kuló-l, kulá-l), Akhv. kila, Tind., Bagv. ḱila, Kar. kile; PWC *ḱalV 'hut' > Abkh. a-ḱála, Abaz. ḱala, Ad. čaL, Kab. čəL, see NCED 692.

PST *g(h)ual 'village, district' > OC 郡 *gurs 'dominion, province, district'; Tib. khul 'domain, province, disrict', Lush. khual 'a village other than one's own'; Lepcha gul 'the part appointed for the house; site'.

[Shortness in OC is irregular, as well as the final *-r - influence of some other root?

Cf. Basq. *hiri (*huri) 'village; city'.]

*kírV 'space between, inside' (WFR 3):

*kīrV (~ ḳ-, -ē-) 'chest; belly, entrails' > Chech. kīra,Ing. ker 'belly, entrails'; Av. kerén 'chest', (with metathesis) Akhv., Botl. reka, God. reḱa 'belly'; Tsez. aχʷa-reku, Khv. aχa-reke-se 'entrails' (aχʷa-, aχa- 'belly, stomach').

PST *kēr 'interval, space between': OC 間 *krēn 'interval', Lush. kār 'space between', Serdukpen khar-bu 'belly'.

*kŏnmó 'skin' (NSC 57, WFR 88):
PNC *kŏnmo / *mŏnko 'skin; dandruff' > Bezht. maku 'fur-coat', Gunz. mɔgɔ 'sheepskin'; Lak. dial. čannu 'dandruff'; Darg. kam 'skin, hide, bark'; Lezg. kan 'dandruff; epidermis; bark, peel', Ag. kan '(napless) carpet', Rut. kan 'shaved head; bald spot'.
PST *kuam 'shell, cover; husk' > Tib.khom 'wallet, leather trunk', Burm. khwam 'skin, pod, skull', Kach. puŋ[1]-kum[1] 'skull', Lush. kōm 'pod, shell; cover (of a book); ear of maize', Lepcha kom-bo, kom-thun '(untanned) leather, hide'.

*kVrV́ 'to walk, go'
PNC *=arkV (~ -ə-,-ŏ-) (< *=a-kVrV) > Av. =ek-ér- 'to run'; Darg. Chir. ar=ark-/ ar=irk- 'to return'; Tab. qt-a=k-, Ag. aldaq-ark- 'to return' (Bursh. arki- 'to get into, find oneself somewhere'), Arch. =ak:i- 'to go away'; Kab. čə- 'to step'.
PST *krɨā(H) (~ g-) 'to walk, go' > OC 行 *grā-ŋ 'walk, go', Tib. ãgro 'to walk', Burm. krwaʔ 'to go (of monks)', LB *kh[r]a 'road', Lep. gra-ŋ 'be able to walk (child)', Nung *khra 'road'.

*kV̄rV́ 'to break, split'
PNC *=irkV̆r 'to break, pick; to crack; to stir' > Bac. (with redupl.) kekad-dar 'to stir, sway'; Av. =ek- 'to break, break off', Tind. ki-d- 'to touch'; Tab. u=k- 'to crumble, chop', Ag. ad-irka- 'to pick; rub', Rut. h-i=ka- id., Tsakh. i=kar- 'to stir', Bud. we=kr- 'to touch'; PWC *ka- (~Ḱ-) 'to burst, crack' > Ad. ča-, Kab. ča-.
PST *krēH (~g-) 'to divide, cut up' > OC 解 *krēʔ 'divide; cut up (e. g. an ox)'; Burm. krah 'to have a space between, be apart', khrah 'be between, divide, make separate, distinct'; Angami Naga *khri 'to kill'.
Bur. *kará-ṭ- 'to break' > Hun., Nag. karáṭ ´t-.

*kwắśV́ 'paw, leg':
PNC *kwắśV 'paw' > Akhv. kʷaši 'paw, foreleg', Cham. koša 'foreleg', Kar. kʷaša 'paw'; Khv., Inkh. kʷašu 'paw'; Darg. kaš, Kub. kʷaš 'handful, hollow of hand'; Ag. kuš-mul 'hoof (of artiodactyla)'.
PST *kʷā(H) 'leg, thigh' > OC 股 *k(ʷ)āʔ 'thigh'; Burm. khwa 'hoof'; Kach. la-go[1] 'foot, leg'; (?) Lepcha ká 'hand'.

*kwɨrštĚ 'young':

PNC *kwɨrčĚ (~ -ć-) 'young (of animals, birds)' > Khv. ḳuči, Inkh. ḳuče 'puppy'; Lak. karč id.; Kryz., Bud. kurč, Ud. k:uč:an id.; PWC *kʷəčə 'chicken' > Abkh. a-ḳʷčə́-š, Abaz. kʷčə-s.

PY *gitej (~ *k-) 'young' > Ket., Yug. kitej⁶.

*kwə́rV 'a k. of vessel, scoop' (DCE 26):

PNC *ḳwərV 'a k. of vessel' > And. koru 'a k. of jar', Akhv. koro, Tind. koru, Kar. kore 'trough, gutter'; Tsez. kuro, Gin. kuro, Inkh. kuru id.; Lezg. k:ʷar, Tab., Ag. gʷar 'a big jar (for carrying water)'.

PST *ghōr (~ ghʷīr) 'scoop' > OC 魁 *khūj 'spoon', Kach. məgon 'to scoop up', Lush. khorʔ 'to take out of pot', Kaling kwɔr-cam 'wooden ladle' etc.

Bur. *khor > Hunza, Nagar khor 'large wicker basket'.

*kwīlʔɨ́ 'hand; elbow' (different in WFR 26, BCD 24):

PNC *kwīlʔɨ 'hand' > Chech. kü-g, Ing. kul-g, Bac. ko; Av. kʷer 'hand', And. kʷo 'handle', Akhv. kʷa-λala 'mitten', God. kʷa-χa 'sleeve', Cham. kʷa-di, Tind. kʷa-ji, Botl. kʷa-du 'in the hands'; Gin. kʷe-zej, Bezht. kō, Gunz. koro 'hand'; Lak. ka (dial. kʷa) id.; Arch., Ud. kul 'hand', Rut. kül-äg 'elbow', Lezg., Ag. kul 'branch', Tab. kül-er 'switch, vine'; Khin. kul 'hand'.

PST *Kru 'elbow' > Tib. khru 'cubit (from elbow to end of middle finger)', gru-mo 'elbow'; Trung kru¹-mu¹ 'arm', Thebor kru 'elbow' etc.

[Cf. Basq. *a-hur 'hollow of hand, palm'.]

*kwîjcV̌ 'spirit, apparition, demon' (HGC 34):

PNC *kwɨjcV 'form, appearance' > Ing. kust 'apparition, figure'; Lak. kuc 'form, appearance, trace, measure'; Lezg., Tab., Ag. kuc 'appearance, build'; Arch. kus 'habit'.

PST *Kʷĭt 'a k. of demon' > OC 魖 *gʷit 'headless demon'; Burm. kjat 'phantom, ghost, monster'; Kach. got 'possessed and incited by nats'.

PY *k[uʔu]s (~ g-) 'idol, ghost' > Ket. uĺguś⁵ "water spirit", qajguś⁵, ĺit-ɨś "wood spirit"; South. śɛnbereŋ⁵ ku:ś "a shaman's pendant looking like an iron doll"; Yug. ku:s, pl. kūsin¹; ejskūs¹ "icon"; urgus⁵ "water spirit"; xajgus⁵ "wood spirit"; Kott. ul-iś, pl. uliśin "Wasserkobold", see CCE 240, Werner 1, 458 (the latter states that it is "evidently a very old borrowing in Yenisseian languages", but the reasons for this judgment, as well as the

source of the borrowing are not specified).

        Bur. *kūs > Hunza, Nagar kū́s 'wonder, sorcery'.

*kwíḷṭV 'intestine; fat':

        PNC *ḳwiḷṭV 'some interior part of body' > Av. dial. ḳuṭúli 'kidney'; Bezht. koṭ, Gunz. kõṭ 'urinary bladder'; Darg. Chir. ḳulṭa 'belly, stomach'; Lezg. durḳun, Tab. gurdum, Ag. guṭul, Rut., Tsakh., Bud. ḳuṭun, Kryz. ḳʷaṭin, Arch. gʷat 'kidney'.

        PY *giʔd 'fat' > Ket., Yug. kiʔt, Kott. kīr, Ar. ki (CCE 228, Werner 1, 481).

        Bur. *giṭ > Nagar giṭ 'intestines with inner fat'.

*k(w)VŋV 'vein, thread':

        PNC *kunV (~ *kwVnV) 'thread' > Av. kun, And., Kar., Bagv., God. re-kun 'thread'; PTs *b-ŭkV > Bezht. muka 'a short rope' (all perhaps reflecting a verbal root *=VkwVn 'to thread, knit': cf. also Rut. ṭ-u=ka- 'knit', Ud. b-eIk 'needle').

        PST *(r-)kēŋ (~ g-) > OC 經 *kēŋ 'warp', Tib. r-kjaŋ 'name of a vein', Burm. khjań, khrań 'thread'.

*kăntV (~ xḳ-) 'knife, cut':

        PNC *ḳăntV ~ *kănṭV 'big knife' > PN *ḳăṭu > Chech. čoda, Bac. q̇ajṭŭ 'scissors for shearing sheep', Ing. ḳod 'big scissors'; Akhv. ḳatla 'big knife'; Lezg. kant, Ag. kanṭ 'big knife', Rut. kanṭ, Kryz. känṭ, Bud. kənṭ 'knife'.

        PST *kĕt 'to cut out, cut down' > OC 製 *ket-s 'to cut out, to fashion (a garment)'; Lush. kit 'to fell, cut down'.

*kantV (~ *xḳ-) 'to run, jump':

        PNC *ḳanṭV / *ṭanḳV (~ -ĕ-,-ə-) 'jump, leap' > Lak. ṭanḳ 'jump, leap', ṭanḳa ṭun 'to jump'; Darg. Chir. ḳanṭ 'jump, leap'.

        PST *kăt 'to run' > Kach. gəgat[2] 'to run', PLB *kjat, PKC *kat id., Bodo khat id., etc.

*kắrā 'mosquito':

        PNC *ḳắrā (~ -ə̄) 'mosquito; gadfly' > Chech. gora, Ing. gor 'gadfly'; Av. ḳ:ará, And. ḳ:ara, Tind. ḱ:ara, Bagv. č:ara 'mosquito', Akhv. ḳ:ara 'ant, bug', Cham. Gig. ç:ara, Kar. ḳ:ara 'gadfly', God. ḱ:ara 'mosquito; gadfly'; Bezht. kälä, Gunz. kelo 'mosquito'.

PST *k(h)r[ā]-ŋ 'mosquito' > Burm. khraŋ, Kach. ǯiʔ²-groŋ², Mikir tim-kraŋ 'mosquito', etc.

Bur. *kharú > Yas. kharú, Hun., Nag. kharū̃ 'louse'.

*kä̆[l]kV 'joint; leg':

PNC *ḳä̆[l]ḳV 'joint, knee, shin' > Chech., Ing. kog, Bac. koḳ 'foot, leg'; Tsez. ḳaḳa 'joint, bone between two joints', Inkh. ḳaIḳaI 'leg, shin'; Darg. ḳinḳ 'shin'; Lezg. dial. ḳerḳem 'calf (of leg)', Ag. ḳeḳ 'top of boot', Ud. k:aIk:aIp 'knee'; Khin. ḳuḳa 'joint, articulation'.

PST *kăŋ / *kăk 'leg, foot' > OC 腳 *kak 'leg, foot'; Tib. r-kaŋ 'foot, leg'; Kach. khraŋ 'limb'; Lepcha kăŋ, kóŋ 'foot', etc.

PY *gVg- 'hand, arm' > Ket. kʌgdiɣa 'in one's arms', Yug. kʌgd́at 'arm' (Werner 1, 460); Kott. kēgär 'hand'; Ar. koro-nun 'mittens'. See CCE 229 (but the reconstruction *gVʔVr- given there has to be changed in view of the Ket and Yug data added by Werner 1, 460).

*kĕmhV̆̌ 'crooked' (WFR 101):

PNC *ḳĕmhV 'arc; an arched, curved body part' > Av. ḳamúri 'arc', Cham. čam, Tind. ḳama, Botl. ḳamu, Bagv. ḳama 'horn'; Lak. ḳurma-ṭi (< *ḳumra-) 'cantle; pommel (of a saddle)'; Darg. Chir. čime 'tail'; PWC *ḳa (~ *ḳ-) 'tail' > Ad. ča, Kab. ča.

PST *k(h)ŭm 'crooked, bent' > Tib. khums 'crooked', kum-pa 'crooked, shriveled', ãgum 'bend, curve'; Burm. khumh 'to be convex'; Kach. gum² 'to bow, bend', Lush. kom 'to bend or flex (as a leg)', Lepcha kŭm 'arched, concave, vaulted', etc.

PY *ga(ʔ)mur- > Kott. kamur 'crooked, oblique', Ar. kamaringa 'crookedly' (CCE 226, Werner 1, 408).

*kŏrtwV̆̌ 'enclosure' (HGC 31):

PNC (with assimilation *k- < *ḳ-) 'enclosure' > Chech. kert, Ing. kart 'fence, yard'; Av. dial. kort 'place for meeting, godeḳan', God. ḱarti 'enclosure, pen'; PWC *kVtV > Abkh. a-ḱóta, Ab. kət 'village', Ad. čat, Kab. čat 'sheep-fold'.

PST *khʷăt 'door or space in front of the house' > OC 闕 *khʷat 'look-out tower over gate, gate', Tib. b-kad(-sa) 'a bake-house, kitchen; open hall or shed, created on festive occasions'; Burm. khat 'to fence'; Kach. khat² 'an outer passage, back-door'; Lush. kot 'a lace or space in front of the house'.

*kHŏʁV 'hedgehog, porcupine':

PNC *ḳHŭʁV > Tsez., Gin., Khv. ḳuʁ, Bezht. ḳoh, Gunz. ḳo 'badger'; Lezg. q̇üʁür, Tab. q̇IuʁIur, Rut. q̇IinʁIɨr, Kryz. q̇üʁer, Ud. ʁIaʁIal 'hedgehog'.

PST *k(h)āw 'porcupine' > OC 豪 *gāw 'porcupine'; Lush. kuʔ id.; Kir. *ʔkə̀- id.

*ḳirV́ 'knife':

PNC *ḳirV 'knife, axe' > Av. dial. ḳerelo, Akhv. ḳeru 'big knife, hatchet'; Lezg. ḳir 'hook, stick with a hook; fang'; Tab. ḳir 'fang'; Rut. ḳiruw, Tsakh. ḳera, Arch. ḳiri 'hatchet, small axe'; Kryz., Bud. ḳir 'stick with a hook'.

PST *Krij 'knife; iron' > Tib. gri 'knife', Burm. krijh 'copper, brass', Kach. məgri³ 'brass' (cf. also n-khji 'a small knife', etc.

*ḳɨ̄ʔV́ 'small':

PNC *ḳɨ̄ʔwV 'small' > PN (with reduplication) *kaḳ- 'small, minute' > Chech. keg-ī, Ing. keg-ij, Bac. kaḳẽ; Lak. či=i- 'small'; PL *ḳɨʔʷV- > Rut. ḳiʔ-dɨ, Tsakh. ḳi-li-n, Bud. ḳi-be, Arch. ħoḳó- 'small'. On the Nakh form see, however, also under *ḳwimkV.

PST *k(j)ə̌j 'small, little, few' > OC 幾 *kəj 'small', *kəjʔ 'few, several'; Tib. ãga 'some, few, several'; Kach. ke³, kje³ 'be scarce, few, not plentiful'; kji³ 'small, little'; Kir. *jak-ki 'small'.

(?) PY *giʔ 'new' (if < *'small, young') > Ket. kiʔ (attr.), pred. Kur. ki:śi⁴, Bak. ki:sə⁴; Kott. ki. See CCE 227, Werner 1, 429.

[The Yenisseian reflex is somewhat questionable semantically; if it indeed belongs here, the final -ʔ in this case must reflect the original laryngeal and not accent: the reflexes of *ḳ in NC certainly reflect lax phonation.]

*kV́lʔV 'white' (HGC 23, WFR 24):

PNC *ḳVlʔV (~ ḳ(w)-, -ɬ-,-ʕ-) 'white' > Chech. ḳaj-n, Ing. ḳaj, Bac. ḳujĩ; Lak. ḳaIla- 'white'.

PST *kār (~ kh-, g-) 'white' > OC 翰 *gār(s) 'white (of a horse)', Tib. gar, d-kar, b-kar 'white, whitish, grey'.

*kV̌rḳV̌ 'walnut' (LDC 23):

PNC *ḳV̌rḳV̌(-nV) 'nut, egg, small stone' > Bac. ḳiḳel 'fruit'; Av. ḳorḳónu 'grape, berry', And. ḳorḳon, Cham. čačã, Tind. ḳeḳama, Kar.

ḳarḳan, Botl. ḳarḳamu, Bagv. ḳaḳan, God. ḳarḳanu 'egg'; Tsez. ḳiḳi, Khv. ḳaḳa, Bezht., Gunz. ḳeḳe 'roasted grain'; Lezg. kḳal, Tab. ḳeḳel, Tsakh. ḳaḳalaj, Kryz. ḳiḳäl 'small stone, gravel'; PWC *ḳanǝḳa / *ḳaḳanǝ > Abkh. a-ḳaḳán, Abaz. ḳaḳan 'nut', Ad. čanča 'egg'; Hurr. kirikiri(j)annǝ 'seed of pine-cone'.

Bur. *khakhájo > Nag. khakhájo 'walnut (shelled)'.
[Cf. Basq. *kankano 'large fruitstone, kernel, almond'.]

*kwărŋV (~ *xḳ-) 'young of animals or plants' (NSC 55, WFR 75):

PNC *ḳwărnV 'young (of an animal) > Chech. ḳorni, Ing. ḳori-g 'young (of an animal), nestling'; PA *ḳʷanHi (~-o-) > Akhv. ḳʷani, ḳono 'foal (less than 3 y. old)', Kar. ḳʷajĩ / ḳʷeni 'puppy', ḳʷani-ƛ:o 'bull-calf, steer'; Gin. q̇ʷinu 'sheep (1 y. old), Khv. q̇ʷenu 'lamb (2 y. old)', Inkh. q̇ʷeInu 'bull-calf'; PL *ḳʷarV > Lezg. q̇ere-χ 'embryo, foetus; calf', Tab. ḳari 'calf', ḳiri-q '1 y. old calf', Ag. ḳeru-q 'calf', Rut. ḳara-qɨj 'dry, barren cow', Tsakh. ḳuru-ḳaj, ḳurij 'foal', Kryz. ḳʷarä, Bud. ḳora, Ud. (with metathesis) arak: 'bull-calf'; Khin. ḳuza 'bull-calf'.

PST *kruŋ 'to be born; young sprout' > Tib. ãkhruŋ 'to be born; shoot, sprout, grow (of seeds and plants)', Kach. khruŋ[1] 'to live', mǝkruŋ[1] 'fresh sprouts, new twigs', Dimasa ga-khraŋ 'green'.

*ḳʷărV́ 'a k. of vessel':

PNC *ḳʷărV 'a k. of earthenware vessel' > Bezht. ḳeja (Tlad. ḳera) 'earthenware jar'; Lak. ḳara (dial. ḳʷara) 'big vessel for flour, bread; bread oven'; Darg. ḳuri (dial. ḳʷara) 'big earthenware vessel'; Tab. ḳuram 'gutter, trough'.

PST *kʷrǝ̌H (~ gʷ-) > OC 籅 *kʷrǝʔ 'a k. of ritual vessel'; Kach. khra[2] 'a tripod'.

Bur. *kur > Hunza, Nagar kur 'a small cistern or bucket'.

*kwēmṭī 'lip, mouth' (NSC 55, LV Cb2):

PNC *ḳwēmṭī (~ -ō) 'lip' > Av. ḳʷeṭ (par. B: ḳʷeṭá-lzul, ḳuṭ-bí), God. ḳoṭi 'lip'; Darg. ḳenṭ (dial. ḳʷinṭ) 'lip'; Tab. ḳʷanṭ, Ag. ḳenṭʷ, Arch. ḳʷenṭ 'lip'; Khin. ḳɨtɨr 'nose'. See NCED 733-734.

PST *khǝ̄m 'lip, mouth' > OC 頷 *ghǝ̄mʔ 'jaw', Burm. (hnut-)khamh 'lip, brim or upper edge of a vessel', Lush. kam 'mouth', Lepcha boŋ-kăm 'the upper jaw'; Kiranti *kam 'mouth, palate'.

[OC has -ǝ- thus showing that shortness in Lush. is secondary; the correspondence therefore is regular, despite LV Cb2].

*ḳwə́nX̣V (~ -Ł-) 'rake, pitchfork':

PNC *ḳwənX̣V (~ -Ł-) 'pitchfork' > Av. ḳuX̣:-máχ: (dial. ḳʷeX̣:-maχ:; maχ: 'iron') 'scissors', And. ḳonX̣:a, Cham. ḳʷanX̣:a, Kar. ḳʷanX̣:e, God. ḳʷanX̣:a 'pitchfork', Akhv. ḳʷã̄X̣:ela 'scissors', Tind., Bagv. ḳʷanX̣:a 'pitchfork; scissors'; Tsez. q̇Iuƛu / q̇IoƛU, Khv. ḳuƛu, Inkh. ḳoƛu 'pitchfork', Bezht. q̇uƛƛo, Gunz. q̇uƛu 'bifurcation'.

PST *khuk (~ *g(h)-) 'to shear, rake' > Burm. kəuk 'bite with the teeth of an instrument; shear', Lepcha kuk 'to rake, to strape or draw towards self as with stick; to toss as bull with horns'; Kir. *khók 'to cut, shear, chop', etc.

PST *gu(ʔ)l-jeʔp > Kott. kuĺĕp 'shovel' (probably a compound with *j[e]ʔp 'shovel, board' in the second part). See CCE 229, Werner 1, 449.

*kwimkV 'light (of weight)':

PNC *kwimkV > Tsez. kikju, Gin. kekku, Khv. kajku, Bezht. kikijo, Gunz. kikku 'light (of weight)'; Lak. kuk-lu- id.; Darg. kunk-, dial. kumk- id.; Tsakh. kukra, Kryz. kʷak 'feather' (cf. also Bezht. kik 'cock's comb'; Gunz. kiki-ru 'small').

PST *kheŋ (~ gh-) > OC 輕 *kheŋ 'light'; Tib. kjaŋ 'straight, slender'; Burm. kjaŋ 'be thin, slender'.

[The above ST forms should be separated from PST *jāŋ 'light', despite DST. PST *kh- shows that the initial must have been *ḳ-, with regressive assimilation in PNC. Consequently, one wonders if PN *kaḳ- 'small', related to *ḳı̄ʔwV in NCED, does not rather belong here, thus preserving a trace of the original glottalisation.]

*kwǐrV́ 'leg' (DCE 5):

PNC *ḳwǐrV 'leg bone, leg (of animal)' > Chech. ḳuram 'bone for playing dice'; Lezg. ḳur 'hoof; leg (of animal)', Tab. ḳuram 'hoof', Kryz. ḳʷari, Arch. ḳʷiri 'leg (of animal)'.

PST *k(h)rej (~ -əj) 'foot' > Burm. khrij 'foot, leg', Kach. ləkhre[3] 'the back of the ankle', Trung xra~i[1] 'foot', perhaps also OC 踦 *k(r)aj 'foot (of an insect)'.

Bur. *kur- > Hunza kuróŋ 'bone', kűr 'joint of finger or toe'.

*kwǐŋħV 'smell; smoke' (HGC 22, WFR 67):

PNC *ḳwǐŋħV 'smoke' > Av. ḳ:uj, PA *ḳ:ʷinhi > And. ḳ:ʷoj, Akhv. ḳ:ʷı̃̄, Tind. k:ʷı̄, Kar. ḳ:ũji, Bagv. ḳ:ũj; Bezht., Gunz. qo 'smoke'; Lak. ḳuw

'soot'; Darg. gaw 'smoke'; Arch. gun 'dust', Ud. k:uin 'smoke'; PWC *ʁʷV > Abkh. á-l-ʕʷa, Ab. l-ʕʷa, Ad. (ʔʷə-)ʁʷ, Kab. (ʔʷə-)ʁʷa, Ub. ʁʷa 'smoke'.

PST *ghiw 'smoke; smell' > OC 臭 *khiw-s 'smell, fragrance, stench'; Tib. d-ku 'sweet scent; unpleasant scent'; Burm. khəwh 'smoke'; Kach. wan[1]-khu-t[2] 'smoke', khu[3] 'be smoky'; Lush. khu 'to smoke', mei-khu 'smoke'; Lepcha kŭ-n 'clouds of smoke', Chepang kuʔ 'smoke', etc.

PY *gi(ʔ)ŋ 'smell' > Kott. kiŋ (CCE 228, Werner 1, 428).

[Cf. Basq. *ke 'smoke'.]

*kwVrV́ 'throat' (HGC 24, NSC 56):

PNC *ḳwVrV > Akhv., Kar, ḳoro, Tind. ḳoru 'crop, craw'; Gin. q̇ʷar-bašu 'throat', Khv. q̇ur-na id., Inkh. q̇ur 'crop, craw' (uvular in Tsezian explained by contamination with PEC *q̇winV 'throat, crop, craw').

PST *khrāw (~gh-, qh-, Gh-) 'throat' > OC 喉 *gh(r)ō 'throat', Tib. kru-kru 'windpipe', Kach. ʒəkhro[1] 'the throat, gullet'.

PY *kərVd (~g-,-ʒ) 'throat' > Ket. kʌĺit[6] / kʌĺat[6], pl. kʌĺarəŋ, Yug. kʌlat[6], Ar. u-kurij 'throat' (CCE 237, Werner 1, 462-463 (but the Arin form is omitted, while compared is Kot. kankoi - going back to PY *gə(n)kəŕ)).

*lāswĔ 'long hair, wool, rope':

PNC *lāswĔ 'hair; wool' > Av. ras 'hair'; Tsez. rezi, Khv. lizi 'string'; PWC *laśʷV > Abkh. á-lasa (Bz. á-laś), Abaz. lasa, Ub. dašʷə́ 'wool'.

PST *rŭj 'rope' > OC 縲 *ruj 'rope, bonds', 纍 *ruj 'to wind around; string'; Lush. hrui 'bow-string'.

*lértwe (~ *ŕélṭwe) 'pit, ravine, hole':

PNC *lerṭwe 'hollow; pit, foundation' > Chech., Ing. lard 'foundation'; Cham. Gig. ruṭi-l, Gad. jiṭʷi 'shallow, sand-bar'; Bezht. joṭo 'hole in the wall'; Lak. raṭ 'ravine, river-bed'; Darg. luṭi 'bottom'; Tab. (a compound with *λ:ep: 'foundation) šib-riṭ, dial. šarwaṭa, š:aw-luṭ, Ag. šeb-reṭ 'foundation'.

PST *rŏt (~-ŭ-) 'narrow valley' > OC 埒 *rhot 'channel, river-bed, dyke'; Kach. niŋ-rut 'ravine, gap, landslide'.

PY *ŕaʔtar 'depression in tree trunks' > Kett. Ĺátɨĺ (Werner 2, 8), Yug. latar[5]. See Werner 2, 3, 8.

*lhĭmŁwĭ 'earth, field':

PNC *lhĕmŁwĭ > Chech. moχk 'earth, country', Bac. moχḳ id., Ing.

moχk 'country'; Av. raӼ: 'earth, ground' (par. C: raӼ:ú-l, ráӼ:a-l); Lak. luχč:i (< *luk:i-χV) 'earth, land'; PL *neIӼ:ʷ > Lezg. nik, Tsakh. nek (dial. noIk), Kryz., Bud. nik 'field, cornfield'; PWC *Ӽʷa 'earth' > Ad. čə, Kab. śə, Ub. jə-cʷá; see NCED 747.

PST *līŋ 'field' > OC 田 *lhīn 'field', Tib. g-liŋ 'island, region, country', Kach. məliŋ[1] 'forest, wood', Lepcha ljaŋ 'earth' etc.

[Long vowel in PST is irregular.
Cf. Basq. *lūr 'earth'.]

*ɬamV 'tongue, lick' (WFR 92, BCD 39):

PNC *ɬamV 'licking, to lick' > And., Kar. lam- 'to lick'; Lak. lan-ça țun id.; Darg. lim-çi ķes id.; Arch. lam-mus, Ud. lam id.

PST *lēmH > OC 噆 *l̥əmʔ 'keep in mouth'; Kach. lem, a-lm 'to munch, chew', Lush. lem 'to swallow, gulp', Kir. *lèm 'tongue', Kanauri lem 'lick'.

[Cf. Basq. *lami- 'lick'.]

*ɬapV 'to glitter, flash':

PNC *lapV (~*ɬ-) > Chech. lēp-, Ing., Bac. lep- 'to glitter, to blaze'; Darg. Kait. ça-lip:, Kub. ça-liṗan 'lightning' (ça- 'fire'); Lezg., Tab. çaj-lapan, Ag. çäjä-lpan (dial. ça-lp), Rut. çaja-lpan (compound with çaj- 'fire').

PST *ljə̆p 'flash, glitter' > OC 燿 *ləp 'gleaming'; Burm. hljap 'flash, lightning'; Kach. myiʔ[1]-phrap[2] 'lightning'; Lepcha ljop 'glitter, flash, glisten', etc.

Bur. *lap 'to shine, glitter, burn' > Yas. lap, laláp, luplúp, Hun., Nag. lálap.

*ɬăw(x)qV́ 'many' (LV Cb3, LDC 39):

PNC *ɬăwqV̄ (/*-ăwqV̄ɬ) 'many, enough' > Chech., Ing. d-uqa, Bac. d-uq 'many'; Gunz. laχi 'much, very'; Darg. d-aqal 'many'; Lezg. luχ 'to a large extent', Arch. labχ-an 'much, many'; PWC *q:V > Abkh. á-z-χa-, Abaz. na-qa- 'to suffice', Ad. -qə, Kab. -q: 'large, big'; see NCED 754-755.

PST *lŏk 'abundant, much' > OC 裕 *lok-s 'ample, abundant'; Burm. hlauk 'to add', lauk 'sufficient', Kach. loʔ[3] 'many, much'.

[Irregular shortness in PST.]

*ɬeʔwńi (~-ʕ-) 'skin, bark' (WFR 72, DCE 10):

PNC *ɬĕʔwni (~-ʕ-) 'skin (of an animal)' > Chech. neʕ, Ing. niħ 'skin (for making soles), Bac. niħ 'skin'; Av. lab 'sole'; Lak. lu 'skin, sheepskin;

book'; Lezg. li, Tab. liʔ, Ag., Rut. leʕ, Tsakh. le-k̲ʷa, Bud. läʕ, Arch. ili 'skin of cattle', Kryz. leʕ 'skin'.

PST *lwV(j) > Tib. lwa-ba 'skin of wild animal'; Chepang hlyu 'to skin'.

PY *də̄ń- 'willow bark' > Ket. dʌ:ńi⁴; Bak., Sur. dʌ:ńə⁴ / dʌńə⁴; South. dʌń⁴; pl. dӹńeŋ¹; Yug. dʌ:ʰń, pl. dӹńeŋ¹ (CCE 221, Werner 1, 213).

[*ɬHéqwĂ](#) 'a k. of bird' (HGC 28, LV A16):

PNC *lHīq̇wĂ / *lHīqwĂ (~ ɬ-) > Chech., Ing. leq̇ 'quail', Tsez. laluIq̇i 'bat', Lak. liIluχ:i 'bird', Darg. Chir. iχI-liq̇Ian id.; Lezg. leq̇, Tab. luq̇I, Ag. liq̇I, Rut. lɨq̇I, Arch. liq̇I 'eagle'; PWC *la(r)qʷa > Abkh. á-laħʷa 'raven', Abaz. laħʷa 'rook', Ad. tħārq:ʷa, Kab. tħarəq:ʷa, Ub. daχʷá 'pigeon'; see NCED 748-749.

PST *lə̆k / *lə̆ŋ 'a bird of prey': OC (late) 弋 *lək (~*Ł-) 'a bird of prey'; Tib. glag 'eagle, vulture', Burm. laŋh-taʔ 'vulture', Lepcha kă-ljŭŋ 'a sp. of eagle' etc.

PY *dVʔG- 'eagle' > Ket., Yug. diʔ, Kott. tagé (CCE 225, Werner 1, 192).

[*ɬHémqV](#) 'shame, fright':

PNC *ɬHimqV 'shame, anxiety' > Av. límħi 'guilty look'; Lak. liχ:aIwu 'anxiety, alarm'; Arch. libχI 'shame' (r- in Lezg. reʁü, Rut. rɨqI, Kryz. reħ id. is not quite clear).

PST *liə̄k 'to fear, be afraid' > OC 惕 *slēk 'to fear, respect'; Tib. ãʑigs 'be afraid of a thing'.

[*lĭwŁĔ](#) (/ *-ä-) 'male (organ)':

PNC *lĭwŁĔ / *Łĭwɬ̌V 'man, male' (reconstructed with *l in NCED, but rather having *ɬ) > Chech., Ing. -lo, Bac. -law 'a suffix denoting profession'; Av. le 'address to a man', lé-bal-λi 'manhood, courage'; Lak. lak:- 'Laki' (ethnonym); Darg. Chir. ɣale 'son, boy'; PL *ƛ:ilV- > Tab. žili-r 'man', Ag. ile-f 'male', Arch. ƛele 'men (pl.)'; Khin. lɨgɨld 'man'; PWC *ŁA > Abkh. á-ʁa, Abaz. -ʁ 'male', Ub. -źa 'male; penis', Ad., Kab. ɣa 'testiculi'; Hurr. tur-oχχə 'male'.

PST *lĭk 'testicle; glans penis' > Tib. r-lig, PLB *lek 'testicle', Lush. lik 'glans penis'.

Bur. *lei (< *leli), *lal > Yas. léi, le, Hun. lḗi, léi, le 'addressing a man', Yas. lalé, Hun. lal, lálum 'free man, great man'.

*[ɫ]ĭn̄wV 'river, water' (BCD 38; differently in NSC 63):

PNC *n̄wĭlV (/*lĭn̄wV) 'river, reservoir' > Av. ʕor 'river', Tind. reha 'mineral spring'; Bezht. juhi 'ditch, gutter', dial. ruhi 'brook'; Lezg., Tab. hül, Ag. ħül, Kryz. ʕil 'sea', Arch. hoIlo-t:u- 'liquid'.

PST *lujH 'water, stream': Tib. lu 'pool containing a spring, ground full of springs'; Burm. hlwajh 'outlet by the side of a reservoir of water', LB *luaj 'swim'; Kach. lui[1] 'flow, as water', šəgroi[2] 'water'; Lush. lui 'stream, brook'. Cf. also *lĭw(H) 'to wash'.

[The correspondence PNC *l : PST *l is irregular; the case may be explained by contaminations with the reflexes of PSC *ħwirɨ́ 'water, lake' - both in PNC and PST.

Cf. Basq. *hur 'water' - with the same remark.]

*ɫújsV 'long, narrow' (differently in BCD 32):

PNC *lVjs̩V (~ ɫ-,-cw-) 'narrow; dense' > Chech. lüsta, Ing. lista, Bac. jupsṭī 'dense,close, thick'; Lak. lis:u- 'narrow'; PL *ʔis:al(:)- > Tab. isel, Ag. isal-f (dial. is:al-f) 'narrow'.

PST *lōj 'long and narrow' > OC 橢 *s-lōjʔ 'narrow and long', 隋 *l̠ōjʔ 'long and narrow mountain'; Kach. diŋloi[1], loi[1] 'be long and narrow'.

[Cf. Basq. *luse 'long'.]

*ɫVkVrV (/ *rVkVɫV ?) 'to fall' (WFR 112):

PNC *=[a]rkVr 'to fall' > Bezht., Gunz. =ek- 'fall'; Darg. ka=irk- 'fall'; Tab. ald-a=k-, Ag. quraʁd-ark-, Tsakh. hiʁI-a=kar-, Arch. e=ka- 'to fall, stumble', Ud. s-ak- 'to let fall, drop'; Khin. al=k- 'to fall'.

PST *k(h)rīl (~ -ɫ) > Tib. ãgril-ba 'to fall (e.g. leaves from a tree)', Lush. ṭīl 'to drop or fall off (as hair)'

PY *dək- > Ket. dɨ̄kŋ[1] / dʌkŋ[5], Yug. dʌkŋ (CCE 221, based on Werner 1977). Werner now corrects the velar to uvular (see Werner 2, 224) - if this is correct, the word does not belong here and may indeed rather correspond to PNC *=ā̆ḳӐw 'to put; to lie, fall' (as suggested in CCE 221).

[In general, a rather complicated case with liquid metatheses and assimilations.]

*ɫVkwV́ 'to recite' (NSC 58):

PNC *=ilḳwV-n (= *=iɫḳwVn) 'to recite, talk' (> 'write') > Bezht. =eḳ- 'to speak, say'; Darg. Chir. =elḳVn- / luḳ-, Urakh. =ilḳʷVn- / luḳ- 'to write'; Lezg. lüḳün- 'to speak, talk', Tab. =iḳ-, Ag. liḳan-, Tsakh. o=ḳan- 'to write', Ud. uk:al 'speaking, telling'; Khin. liḳu- 'to learn; to read, to sing'.

PST *lōk 'to recite, give notice' > OC 讀 *lhōk, *lhōk-s 'recite, read'; Tib. k-log 'to read', z-lug 'to give notice, send word'; Burm. hljauk 'to ask, tell, petition'; Kach. khjok[3] 'to present a petition'; Lush. thlūk 'tune, accent, intonation'.

Bur. *-híliki-n- > Yas. -híliki-n-, Hun., Nag. =ílikin- 'to esteem, honour'.

[*ɬV́qV] (~ -G-) 'pool, valley':
PNC > PL *laq:Iʷ > Lezg. leʁʷ 'concavity, hole'.
PST *lŏk 'valley' > OC 谷 *klōk, *lok, Burm. khjauk (Old Burm. khlok).
PY *deʔG 'lake' > Ket., Yug. dɛʔ, Kott. ūr-tēg, ūr-tēx (ūr- 'fluid'), Ar. kur-ťú, kur-tük (kur 'fluid'), Pump. dánniŋ (plur. form). See CCE 219, Werner 1, 185 (NB: Werner also lists Ar. dalaj 'sea' analyzed as "da + laj, vgl. ar. H laj 'Sumpf'" - an obvious mistake, because dalaj is a transparent Mong. loanword.]
Bur. *láquc > Hun. láquc 'waves'.

[*ɬV́xGwV] 'to swallow':
PNC *HVlGwV(l) > Av. ʕuṙ:- 'to swallow (a mouthful of water)'; Darg. aIʕʷ-/ iʕʷ- (Ur.) 'swallow'; Kryz., Bud. ʕa=ʁul- 'swallow'.
PST *lĭk 'eat, swallow' > OC 食 *lək 'eat', Burm. kjəuk 'to swallow liquid', Kach. luʔ[2] 'to drink', etc.
PY *doʔq (~ -χ) 'to eat' (Ket. -dɔq, Yug. -dɔχ, -dɔʔχ), see Werner 1, 200, 203-204.
Bur. *lik > Yas., Hunza, Nagar lik 'to eat without appetite'.

[*Łǻn̄rV] 'snake' (WFR 13):
PNC *Łǻn̄rV > Chech. läħa, INg. leħa, Bac. laħ 'snake'; PL *ƛ̄:ar > Rut.ɣar, Kryz. ɣar, Bud. jer id.; Khin. ḳaz id.; Ad., Kab. b-La id.
PST *lăj > OC 蛇 *liaj 'snake'; Kach. pə-laj[1] 'a sp. of iguana'; Lush. hlai-ba 'a sp. of snake', Kir. *phu-lV 'worm, snake'.
PY *jVʔra 'a small insect, worm' > Ket. ɔləŋgəs[5] 'spider'; Yug. ɔʔl / ɔllə[5] 'worm, small insect'; Kott. d́era, d́ira 'lizard'. A complicated case. Cf. CCE 197 (incorrectly reconstructed as *oʔl), Werner 2, 48. Kott. d́era / d́ira was compared in KC 215 with Ket. tuÍn 'lizard', but this was phonetically irregular (one had to suppose a variation *c- / *ʒ-, otherwise unattested). Werner seems unsure about the attribution of d́era: in 1, 286 he still compares it with tuÍn; in 1, 415 he proposes to compare it with Ket ʌʔÍ

'frog' - not abandoning, however, the comparison of ʌʔɫ́ with Arin kere 'frog', proposed in CCE 295, and thus has to reconstruct an uncomprehensible variation <*əʔλ / *(k)əλə / *(d')əλə>. There remains, however, a possibility to compare Kott. d́era / d́ira 'lizard' with Ket. ɔʔl 'worm': except for a not quite clear vowel correspondence (secondary fronting *d́ara > d́era in Kott.?) the etymology seems quite plausible.

[*ŁaɦV́](#) 'soot, coal' (different in HGC 17):

     PNC *ŁaɦV > Av. laħ, Tind. lā, Kar. laji, Botl. laj, God. laʕi 'soot'; Darg. ga (dial. k:a) 'charcoal'; Tsakh. ɣa-dɨr id.

     PST *t-lā 'soot, ashes' > OC 炭 *Ḷə̄ 'soot', Burm. p-ra 'ashes', Sunvar 'pu-lu, Mikir phe-lo id., etc.

[*Łěɫ̌V̌](#) 'war' (HGC 34, WFR 40, LV D6):

     PNC *Łěɫ̌V̌ > Av. χ̣:al 'war' (par. C: χ̣alú-l, χ̣ála-l); Tsez. ƛori, Gin. ƛore, Khv. ƛola, Bezht. ƛalo, Gunz. ƛɔle 'war, fight'; Lak. č:al 'argument, contest'; see NCED 788.

     PST *rāɫ 'war, enemy' > OC 姦 *k-rān 'be wicked', Tib. ral-gri 'sword', sgral 'to cut into small pieces, viz. the picture of an enemy whom one wishes to destroy', Burm. ran 'enemy, hatred, danger', Kach. phjen[1] 'war, battle', Lush. rāl 'enemy, foe'.

     [PST length is very consistent and contradicts final vowel shortness in PNC, so probably the Avar accent paradigm is secondary in this case].

[*Łém̆V](#) 'bridge, road' (WFR 90, LDC 33):

     PNC *Łēmᵛ 'bridge' > Chech. lāmi, Ing. lɔmi 'stairs, ladder'; Gin. ƛemo 'bridge, stairs'; Lak. lamu 'bridge'; Darg. gumi, Chir. č:ime id.; Khin. ḳin-d 'bridge, step (of stairs)'.

     PST *lə̆m 'road' > OC 宂 *ləm (~ Ł-) 'walk'; Tib. lam, Burm. lamh, Kach. lam[1], Lush. lam, Lepcha lóm etc. 'road, way, path'.

[*Łǔ̆li](#) 'skin, colour' (WFR 22):

     PNC *Łǒli 'colour; to paint' > Av. χ̣:er, Akhv., God. χ̣:eri, Kar, χ̣:ere 'colour'; Darg. guli, dial. k:ule 'skin, hide'; PL *ƛ:al 'bark, shell' > Tab. ɣal, Ag. gal, Ud. qIol; Ad., Kab., Ub. La- 'to paint'.

     PST *rōɫH 'to be clear, bright; rejoice' (if originally < 'bright colour') > OC 莧 *gʷrānʔ (< *grōnʔ) 'smile'; Tib. khrol 'sparkling, glistening, shining', Burm. hrwanh 'be clear, bright, shining; be joyful'.

PY *ʔoʔĺ (~ x-, j-, -r-) 'hull, suffusion' > Ket. ɔʔĺ, Yug. ɔʔl (Werner 1, 48; compares also Kott. ol 'grave', which is quite unlikely).

[Cf. Basq. *laɾu 'skin'.]

*ɫV́lV 'neighbour' (BCD 23):

PNC *ɫōlV 'guest, neighbour' > Chech. lūla-χō, Ing. lɔla-χo 'neighbour'; Av. χ̣:er-íla-w 'person of the same age' (*'companion'), =aχ̣:á-d 'in-law' (*'guest-parent'), Akhv. -χ̣:e, Kar. -χ̣:er, God. -χ̣:ur 'parent-in-law'; Tsez. ƛir-ba, Gin. ƛer-ba, Khv. ƛar 'guest'; Khin. ḳijä id.; Hurr. lula-χχə 'foreigner', Urart. lul=ue 'foreigner, enemy'.

PST *rʮ 'friend, neighbour' > OC 鄰 *rən 'neighbour', Burm. rwij 'friend'.

[Basq. *erdara 'foreign (of language)'.]

*ɫV́mV 'to put on (shoes)' (DCE 27):

PNC *=ōmɫV (< *=ō-ɫVmV) > Av. dial. r-eχ̣é-, And. =iχ̣:in-, Cham. =iχ̣:n-, Tind. hinχ̣:- 'to put on (shoes, footwear, trousers)', Av. dial. hunχ̣:, Akhv. iχ̣:e-l 'sock, stocking'; Tsez. =iƛ-, Khv. n-iƛ-, Inkh. n-eƛ- 'to put on (shoes)'; Arch. =ubƛa- 'to put on (trousers)'.

PST *lomH 'a k. of shoe' > OC 踊 *loŋʔ 'shoes for criminals with lopped toes'; Tib. lham 'boot, shoe'.

Bur. *-ltá- 'to put on (shoes, stockings)' > Yas., Hun., Nag. tá- / -ltá-.

*ɫwěɫV́ 'fence' (HGC 32, NSC 63, WFR 39)

PNC *ɫwěɫV > Av. lol, Akhv. kolo, Cham. kʷel, Tind., Kar. koli 'an open enclosure (for sheep)'; Tsez. kuro, Gin. kore. Khv. kʷere, Bezht. kalo, Gunz. kɔle 'fence'; Arch. ƛoli 'yard, place in front of the house'.

PST *răl 'fence, framework' > OC 籬 *raj 'hedge', Tib. ra 'enclosure, fence, wall', Lush. rel 'to put up the framework (of a house', Lepcha tă-rel 'the lower part of outsie-wall of the house'.

*λǎlHV́ 'arrow, harpoon':

PNC *λĂl(H)V 'arrow' > PA *λirV, *λir-ʁV: Akhv. λe-čo, Ratl. λar-čijõ 'bow' (čijõ 'arrow'), Cham. λe-ʁil, Kar. λe-ʁer, Tin. λe-ʁ(ʷ)an; Lezg. xel 'arrow'; PWC *ƛə > Abkh. a-χə́, Abaz. χə, Ad. ša, Kab. ša, Ub. ša 'arrow'.

PST *lă, *m-lă 'arrow' > OC 射 *lia-k-s 'shoot with bow', *lia-k 'hit with bow and arrow'; Tib. m-da 'arrow', Old Burm. m-la, Kach. pəla[3], məla[3], Yamphu thuk-la, Dimasa bă-la 'arrow' etc.

PY *jēĺ (~ʔ-, x-) 'fish spear' > Ket. ɛ:ĺ[4], Yug. ɛ:ʰĺ[4] (CCE 232, Werner 1,

230).

[Length in PY is irregular and may reflect a merger with some other root; cf. also: PST *ƛĭjH ´bow, arrow'; PEC *ħwăħłV (~ -l-) ´arrow'].

*λáńā 'bottom' (NSC 58; differently in WFR 81):
PNC *ʟanā (~ -ə-) > Lak. hanu 'foundation'; Tsakh. xane 'bottom'.
PST *lǒŋ 'lower, down' > Kach. kə³¹leŋ³¹ 'lie down'; Lush. thlaŋ 'lower; down; west'; Lepcha ljáŋ 'to be shallow (as water)', PLB *lVŋ 'to lie down; short'.
Bur. *(l)táno > Hun. táno 'lower end of animal's intestine'.

*λĕłħV 'foot' (HGC 19, WFR 48, LDC 20, BCD 34):
PNC *λĕłħV 'foot, track' > Chech. lar, Ing. ler 'track, footprint'; Av. λa-ḳ, Kar. λal-da id., And. λol 'id., horseshoe, hoof', Akhv. λali, Botl. hali, Bagv. hal, God. λali 'track, footprint; horseshoe', Cham. λal 'horseshoe, hoof', Tind. λali 'track, footprint; hoof' (cf. also: Av. λél-go 'by foot', Akhv. λalo-da-be id.); Tsez. rori, Gin. rore, Khv. lola, Bezht. halo, Gunz. hɔle 'foot'; Lak. ša 'track, footprint, step' (cf. also ax-t:a 'by foot'); Darg. xu-ra, dial. xi-ra 'by foot, foot-walker'; Lezg. gel, Tab. šil (dial. š:il), Ag. xil (dial. š:il, x:il), Rut. xäl, Kryz. xel 'track, footprint', Tsakh. xiĺ-cejr 'barefooted'; PWC *Ӽa 'foot' > Abkh. a-ša-ṗǿ, Abz. ša-ṗǿ, Ad., Kab. λā-q:ʷa, Ub. λā-ṗá.
PST *la 'leg, foot' > Tib. b-r-la 'thigh', Dumi phoʔ-lɨ, Miju p-la, Chepang la 'foot', etc.
[Cf. Basq. *loɾ-ac 'track, trace, footprint'.]

*λwəŋdV 'a k. of tree, stick, firewood' (BCD 34):
PNC *λwɨndV (~ -i-, -ā-) 'wood, firewood' > And. λudi, Akhv. λuda, Cham. λunni, Tind. λuji, Kar. λuda, Botl. hudi, Bagv, hur, God. λudi 'wood, firewood'; Tsez. redu, Gin. rede, Khv. lida, Bezht. hũdo, Gunz. hũdu id.; (?) Lak. dial. x:undu-ti 'stick for working leather'.
PST *lăŋ 'a k. of foliage tree' > OC 橡 *lhaŋʔ 'acorn'; Tib. glaŋ 'a large k. of alpine willow'.
[Cf. Basq. *i-lhindi 'firebrand'.]

*λwírdɨ 'manure' (BCD 10):
PNC *ʟwirdɨ 'manure; pus' > Ing. far-ast 'sheep's dung'; Av. xʷerd 'pus, matter'; Bezht. λär, Gunz. λar 'sheep's dung'; Lezg. fid, Ag. furd, Rut., Tsakh. xid, Arch. λ:ʷit 'manure, dung', Kryz., Bud. xid 'cow's dung'.
PST *lV̌t > OC 泗 *s-lhits (~ -js) 'drivel from the nose'; Tib. lud

'phlegm, mucus; manure, dung'; Kach. səlat² 'sweat, perspiration'; Lepcha lŭt, a-lŭt 'manure'.

[Cf. Basq. *lerde 'drivel, saliva'.]

*λ(w)ĭr-dV 'woman' (HGC 23):

PNC *λ(w)ĭr-dV > Av. λːádi 'wife', Lak. šːar 'woman, wife', Darg. Chir. xade 'woman', Lezg. ir 'wife' (in comp.), Ag. xir 'woman', Tsakh. xɨwɨl'na 'female'; Ur. lutu 'women'.

PY *ʔalit (~-ŕ-) > Kott. alit, alīt, pl. alitn, alītn; (Бол.) alat "woman", alit "wife"; Ass. alit (M., Сл., Срсл.) "wife"; Ar. bɨqam-álte (M.), biqam-álte (Срсл.) "wife"; (Лоск.) kekm-elte "wife" (CCE 180, Werner 1, 25).

*λwĭʔwV́ 'millet, rice' (BCD 34):

PNC *λwĭʔwV 'millet' > Chech. hoʔ 'grain forage', Ing. fuʔ 'grain; grain forage', Bac. oʔ 'grain'; Lak. šʷa 'mown crops'; PL *λʷɨʔʷ(a) > Lezg., Kryz., Bud. fu, Rut. xɨw 'bread'; PWC *λʷə > Abkh. a-šə́, Ab. šə-r-ʒa, Ad. fə-ʁʷa, Kab. xʷə 'millet', Ub. sʷə́-bIa 'bread'.

PST *lĭwH > OC 稻 *lhūʔ (~Łh-) 'rice, paddy', Burm. luh 'sp. of grain, Panicum paspalum', Kach. čəkhrau¹ 'paddy ready for husking', Kir. *lV 'millet'.

[Cf. Basq. *olho (*alho) 'oats'.]

*λwɨłʔV́ 'wind, to blow' (HGC 30, WFR 142, LDC 27, FDCP 5):

PNC *λwəłʔV > Chech. hō, Ing. fo 'fresh wind, breeze'; Akhv. λʷē / λoji, dial. λel, λʷel 'wind, breeze'; Lak. haw 'cold wind'; Darg. xul 'hope'; Lezg. ful 'shivering, chill', Rut. xul 'prayer', Arch. λul 'hope'; PWC *pə-λːʷa > Abkh. a-pšá, Abaz. pša, Ub. ṭa-psa 'wind', Ad. ja-pša-, Kab. ja-pśa- 'to blow'.

PST *lūj > OC 颮 *l(h)ūj 'destructive wind, gale'; Burm. lij 'wind', Kach. buŋ²-li³ 'breeze', Lush. thli 'wind', etc.

PY *juĺ- (~ ʔ-,x-) 'whirlwind, wind' > Ket. uĺgit⁵, pl. uĺgerəŋ⁵, Б,С uĺgitəŋ⁵ "whirlwind"; uĺ-bej⁵,⁶ / uĺ-vej⁵ "whirlwind; soul, shadow" (lit. "whirlwind"+"wind"); Yug. uĺgit⁵ "whirlwind"; uĺbej⁵ "whirlwind; soul, shadow". See CCE 233, Werner 2, 336, 339.

[In PST one would rather expect *lūl > *rūl; the reason for the early loss of *-l is unclar.

Cf. Basq. *lur̄in 'steam, vapour'.]

*λwVnV 'to plait, wind':

PNC *=VλwE(n) (~ -λ-) 'to bind, knit, plait' > Av. =uxn-, And. =ošin- 'to bind, tie', (with reduplication) Av. xuxn-, Kar. =exux- 'to knit, plait'; Tsakh. i=xʷa- 'to sew'; PWC *ƛʷə 'to plait' > Abkh. á-šš-ra, Abaz. šš-ra; Ad. fə-, Kab. xʷə-; Ub. šʷə- 'to plait'.

PST *lǎm 'to spin, wind' > Kach. khjam 'to wind, as yarn on a shuttle'; Lush. lam 'to spin a top'.

*ƛ̌ǎjV 'time, season' (DCE 25):

PNC *ƛ̌ǎjV 'time, day' > Av. λáʕe-l 'year', And. λa-l 'in the daytime', Akhv. ƛ̌a-li-ge, Cham. ƛ̌aj-l, Kar. λaji-l, Botl. hē-le, Bagv. ehe-li, God. λē-l 'in the daytime'; PWC *ƛV > Abkh., Abaz. šə- 'day' (in compounds), Ad., Kab. jə-λa-s 'year'.

PST *lǎH 'year, season' > OC 祀 *lhəʔ 'sacrificial cycle, year'; Tib. lo 'year'; Kach. kh-ra¹ 'time, season'; (?) Lush. lai 'time, season, hour, day'; Kir. *l[o] 'time'.

Bur. (with metathesis?) *jult > Hun.,Nag. jult 'time, right moment'.

*ƛHɨ̄bV̄ 'wind, steam':

PNC *ƛ̌HɨbV 'wind, breeze' > Lak. x:iIw 'breeze'; PL *ƛop:ol > Rut. xɨbɨl 'wind', Lezg. kp:ul 'rheumatism'.

PY *ʔīpV (~x-, j-) > Ket. i:³, Yug. i:p³ / i:ʰp⁴ 'breath, expiration (visible in cold weather)' (CCE 195, Werner 1, 390).

*ƛHwémV 'liquid, soak' (NSC 58):

PNC *ƛ̌HwemV 'liquid' (adj.) > Av. ƛ̌:amí-ja-, And. λ:emi, Akhv. λ:eme-da- id.; Lak. xuImu- id.; Darg. Chir. šaIm- 'wet, liquid'; PL *λ:äImä- > Lezg. žimi, Tab. šmi, Ag. š:ume-r, Rut. xɨmi-l-dɨ, Tsakh. ximaI-n, Arch. λ:aIma-t:u- id.

PST *liəm 'soak' > OC 淫 *ləm 'to soak', Kach. prim 'to be soaked' (probably same root as *t-lǐm 'deep, sink' > OC 深 *ƛhəm 'deep', Lush. tlum 'to draw in, go in, sink', Kir. *p-lùm 'to sink', *gh-lùm 'deep').

Bur. *(l)tam > Hun., Nag. tam dél- 'to swim, bathe, wash'.
[Cf. Basq. *limuri 'humid; slippery; smooth'.]

*ƛÚrʒ́V 'wind' (DCE 23):

PNC *ƛ[a]rɕ́V (~ -ʒ́-) 'movement of air' > And. λoč:u, Akhv. ƛ̌ãç:o (dial. ƛ̌arç:o), Cham. λas̱ʷ, Tind. λač:u, Kar. λarč:u, God. λač:u 'voice, shout'; Tsez., Gin. λaci, Khv. λaca 'wind'.

Bur. *(l)tis̱ 'wind' > Yas., Hun., Nag. tis̱.

*λ̵wə̄rí 'wheel, roll' (LDC 31):

      PNC *λ̵wīri ~ *rīλ̵wi 'wheel, vehicle' > Chech. lāra 'oval cradle runners; fan of the mill wheel'; Tind. raku 'wheel'; PL *λʷɨr > Tab. fur 'cart', Ag. fur 'wheel'.

      PST *r[ua]ł 'round, roll, wheel' > OC 輪 *run 'wheel', Tib. ril, hril, rel 'round, globular', ãdril (p. dril) 'be turned, rolled round'; Lush. hrual 'roll up in the hand, twist'; Lepcha ról 'to roll round' etc.

      Bur. *-ltál- > Yas., Hunza, Nagar -ltáli- 'to wind', tálen- / -ltálen- 'to go round', ˊltalan- 'to turn'.

*λ̵wǐnʔi (~-e) 'belly, womb':

      PNC *λ̵wǐnʔi (~-e) > Av. maxá 'abomasum'; Lak. ku (kuni-) 'stomach; paunch'; Darg. kani (dial. kʷani) 'belly'; PL *u̯o-λwɨn / *ro-λwɨn > Lezg. rufun, Tab., Ag. fun, Rut. uxun, Tsakh. wuxun, Kryz. fän 'belly'.

      PST *lūm 'womb' > Tib. lhūm-s (resp.) 'womb'; Lush. hlūm 'the name given to the womb when contracted immediately after childbirth' (cf. also hlam 'placenta'), Kir. *hi-lum 'womb', etc.

*λ̵wǐrV 'horn' (MCGD 6, BCD 22):

      PNC *λ̵wǐrV 'horn; braid, mane' > Chech. kur 'horn', Ing kur 'arc'; Av. λ̵:ar 'horn'; PL *λ:ʷɨr (~λʷ-) > Lezg. firi, Rut. xɨri 'mane', Bud. fur 'braid, plait (of grass)'.

      Bur. *-ltúr 'horn' > Yas. tur, Hun., Nag. -ltúr, tur.

      [Cf. Basq. *adaᴿ 'horn'.]

*λ̵wV́łʔV 'mould, sludge, dust' (BCD 22):

      PNC *λ̵wěłʔě (~ -ǎ) 'mould' > Av., Kar. k:al, Tok. xali, God. ḱ:aji-χ:ir 'mould'; Lezg. xʷel 'boil, furuncle', Rut. xul, Tsakh. xɨwa 'mould'.

      PST *t-rɨ̀ł 'dust' > OC 塵 *drən 'dust', Tib. rdul id.; Lush. (?) dōl 'soil, refuse etc. banked up against a fence' etc.

      PY *ʔuʔl (~ x-, j-) 'sludge' > Ket.uʔĺ, Yug. uʔl (CCE 199, Werner 2, 376).

      [Cf. Basq. *erdoil 'rust (of plants, iron).]

*λ̵VwV (~ λ̵-, λ-) 'to lick' (DCE 31):

      PST *l(j)aw (~-əw, -ɨw) > Kach. (H) šiŋlau 'tongue'; Lush. hliau 'to lick (as flames)'.

      Bur. *-ltáu- > Yas. -ltáu / táu- 'to lick'.

*ӡ̇a 'up, above':

PNC *ӡ̇a 'up, above (an adverbial stem)' > Av. ṭa-d 'up, above', Akhv. ӡ̇a-do, Cham. hi-la-h id.; Av. -d- (dial. -ṭ-, -ʔ- or -l-) locative suffix (series Super), And. -ӡ̇a, Akhv. -ӡ̇-, Tind., Bagv., God. -la, Kar. -ӡ̇a, Botl. -0- id.; Tsez. ӡ̇i-ri, Gin. ӡ̇e-re, Bezht., Gunz. ӡ̇o-do 'up, above', Tsez. -ӡ̇(o), Gin., Khv. -ӡ̇o, Bezht. -ӡ̇a, Gunz. -ӡ̇(o) 'suffix Super'; Lak. ḳa, dial. ḳʷa 'that (above the speaker)'; Darg. i-ḳ, Chir. i-ḳ, ḳaʕ id., etc.

PST *lă > OC 舁 *la 'to lift', Tib. b-la 'over, above'.

Bur. *d-al 'up, above' > Yas., Hun., Nag. dal.

*ӡ̇ăɫŭ 'rock, mountain slope':

PNC *ӡ̇ăɫŭ 'stone' > Av. ṭálu 'rock, rocky plateau', ṭalá 'layer', And. lala, Akhv. ӡ̇ala 'lid', Kar. ӡ̇ala '(paper) leaf', Tind. ala 'lid; (paper) leaf'; Gin. ӡ̇al, Bezht. ӡ̇alo, Gunz. ӡ̇ɔlu 'stone', Tsez. ӡ̇ul-uɂ̇, Khv. ӡ̇ar *'stone plate, lid' > 'trap'; Ag. ḳele-ħan 'stone for fastening the roof'.

Bur. *(l)tali > Hun. talí 'slope (of a mountain)'.

*ӡ̇ānpV́ 'tongue; lip; to lick' (HGC 23):

PNC *ӡ̇ānpV 'lip' > Tsez., Gin. ӡ̇epu 'lip'; Ag. ḳamp-úr id.

PST *tlep > Tib. gźab 'lick', Kach. šiŋlep 'tongue'.

PY *ʔalVp (~-Í-,-r₁-,-b) 'tongue' > Kott. alup, pl. -aŋ, acc. (M., Сл., Кл.) alūp, (Срсл.) alup, Ar. áɫap (M., Сл., Срсл., Кл.,), elep (Лоск.) (CCE 180, Werner 1, 27).

*ӡ̇ắnχwV 'a k. of stone' (FDCP 2):

PNC *ӡ̇ănχwV 'ruins; cobble-stone(s)' > Akhv. ӡ̇aχa (dial. ṭanχa), Cham. aχʷa, Tind. aχa 'ruins'; Gin. ӡ̇iχʷin 'cobble-stone'.

PST *t-liăŋ / *t-liăk 'stone' > OC 瀲 *Ḷāŋʔ 'a k. of precious stone, 碭 *Ḷāŋs 'veined stone'; Burm. kjauk (PLB *k-luŋx) 'stone', Kach. n-luŋ², Lush. luŋ, Lepcha luŋ, Kir. *lùŋ 'stone', etc.

[Cf. Basq. *lega-r̄ 'small stone, pebble, gravel'.]

*ӡ̇ăpí 'leaf' (HGC 20, NSC 58, DCE 18):

PNC *ӡ̇ăpi (~-e) > Cham. apal, dial. lapã 'leaf'; Lak. čaɂ̇i id.; Darg. ḳapi id.; Ad. tħāp, Kab. tħampa id.

PST *lăp 'leaf' > OC 葉 *lap 'leaf, foliage', Tib. ldeb 'leaf, sheet', Burm. ăhlap 'petal of a flower', Kach. lap² 'leaf'; Lush. lēp 'bud (of a cotton flower)', Lepcha lóp 'a large leaf of tree', Kir. *l[ă]p 'wing' etc. (The Tib. and

Lush. forms were influenced by *T-lēp 'flat'.]

PY *jə̄pe 'leaf' > Ket. ʌː, Yug. ʌːʰp, Kott. d́ipi, Ar. ipóŋ, Pump. xógon-d́ipun (CCE 232-233, Werner 2, 416).

Bur. *ltap > Yas. tap 'leaf', du-ltápi- 'to wither', Hunza, Nagar tap 'petal; page', du-ltápu- 'to wither'.

[Regular except for length in Yenisseian, which is still unexplained.]

*ƛ́ićV 'leech, snake, fish':

PNC *X̌ećV / *ćeX̌V 'fish; lizard' > Av. dial. X̌ec, X̌inč́ː, And. X̌erč́ːiŋ, Kar. anč́ːu 'lizard'; Gin. ƛoči 'frog'; Tab. čič́, Ag. čekː 'fish', Kryz. čuk-nu / čuḳ-ni 'green' (*'fishy'); Khin. c̣iŋḳaz 'lizard'.

PST *lit 'water leech' > Lush. hlīt, Lepcha hlet-bŭ, Kir. *lút, Mikir iŋ-lit 'water leech', etc.

*ƛ́éX̌(w)ē 'a k. of bird' (DCE 16; differently in LV B19):

PNC *X̌eX̌ē > Av. X̌ːiX̌ːí 'a k. of song-bird', X̌ːiX̌ːí-diro 'a k. of variegated bird'; PL *X̌ːeX̌ː(a) > Lezg. ḳek, Ag. kːekː 'cock', Kryz. käkäl, Bud. kakɨl 'partridge'; Khin. ḳaḳid 'partridge'.

PST *t-lēkʷ > OC 翟 *Ḷēkʷ 'pheasant', Tib. lćog-ma 'lark'.

Bur. *(l)tal > Yas., Hunza, Nagar tal 'dove'.

*ƛ́ɦwáxkV 'stick' (DCE 27):

PNC *X̌ɦwāχV 'stick, chip' > Av. X̌ːoχː 'stubble'; Bezht. ƛiχ, Gunz. ƛiχa 'chip, shaving'; PL *X̌ːʷaχI (~ -χːI) 'hook, fishing-rod' > Ag. kːʷaħ, Rut. gɨχI.

PST *t-lə̆k 'stake, stick' > OC 杙 *Ḷək 'stake, pole'; Tib. lćag 'rod, switch, stick, whip'.

Bur. *(l)taɣ > Yas. taɣ 'branch, shoot', Yas. taɣéśiŋ, Hun., Nag. taɣés 'a k. of high vegetable with red leaves'.

*ƛ́əŋʔwV̆ 'roof, top' (LV D5):

PNC *X̌əmʔV 'roof' > Av. ṭom 'skin' (dial. 'roof'; par. C ṭomó-l, ṭóma-l), And. X̌om, lom 'roof', Akhv. X̌ami, X̌ṍ 'roof' (dial. also 'skin'), Cham., Botl. am, Tind. ami, Kar. X̌ame, Bagv. ama, God. lam 'roof'; Tsez., Gin. X̌u, Khv. X̌ũ, Bezht. X̌ama, Gunz. X̌ɔme 'roof'; see NCED 777.

PST *t-lă̆ŋ 'lift, rise' > OC 揚 *Ḷaŋ 'lift, raise', Tib. ldaŋ 'to rise, get up', lton-s 'summit', Lush. hlāŋ 'to lift up', tlāŋ 'a mountain, hill'. [Length of vowel in Lush. is unexplained.]

*X̌ĭṗV́ (/ *-ä-) 'flat, slab' (NSC 58, LDC 32, DCE 28, BCD 6):

PNC *X̌ĕṗV̄ 'stone plate or shed' > Chech., Ing. laba 'shed; peak of cap'; Av. South. X̌eb 'stone', Cham. abul (dial. labul), Tind. aba 'plate, slab'; Khv., Inkh. (with metathesis) boX̌o 'stone plate, stone for fastening the roof'.

PST *t-lēp > OC 牒 *l(h)ēp 'tablet'; Tib. leb 'flat', gleb (p. glebs) 'to make flat, plain'; lʒ́ab 'flat, plain, even'; Burm. hljap 'very thin', khjap 'thin', OB khlap 'numerative of flat thin things'; Lush. lēp 'a slice', etc.

Bur. *(l)tapi 'stony terrace' > Hun., Nag. tápi (cf. the Shina loanword: Sh. trápi, tapi baṭ ´dünne Steinplatte').

[One is also tempted to compare PY *j[e]ʔp > Ket., Yug. ɛʔp 'shovel (for snow)', Kott. dáfal 'board' - however, regularly one would rather expect *jeb. This makes us think that the PY word reflects a merger with yet another PSC root meaning 'roof, cover': cf. PNC *X̌wibV 'shed' and PST *lŭp 'cover, roof'. The -ʔ- in PY, however, is still unexplained.

Cf. Basq. *lape 'shelter under the eaves of a shed'.]

*X̌úlHV̌ 'arm' (LV A12):

PNC *HluX̌Ĕ (~ *X̌ulHV) 'arm' > Av. ruX̌: (par. C: ruX̌:á-lzul, rúX̌:al), Cham. (ʁažuX̌) wuX̌:, Tind. (ʁažuʎ:a) ruX̌:a, Bagv. ʁažu-ruX̌:; Darg. Chir. duluɣ, Kharb. dulaj-naqI 'elbow'; Lezg. k̦ul 'shoulder-blade', Tab. k:ül, Ag. k:ul, Rut. gɨl, Tsakh. gɨwɨ 'foreleg (of an animal)', Kryz, Bud. kɨl 'arm', Arch. X̌:ol 'shoulder-blade, foreleg', Ud. q:ul 'hip'; Khin. k̦il 'arm'; Ad. ʔā-bL, Kab. bLa, ʔa-bLa 'arm'; see NCED 588.

PST *t-lŭH / *t-lŭ-k (?) 'hand, arm, wing' > OC 手 *ʎhuʔ 'hand, arm'; Tib. śog 'wing, wing-feather'.

Bur. *-ltáltar (< *-ltálar ?) > Yas. -ltáltariŋ 'breasts sticking out'; Hunza -ltáltar 'front leg, animal shoulder, arm'.

*X̌V́χkV̌ 'shed':

PNC *X̌VχV 'shed' > Tsez. ʎeχe-ʎ, Gin. ʎeχe-ʎ 'on the ceiling', Bezht. ʎuχ 'ceiling'; PDarg. *ɣaχ:a > Darg. jaχa, Chir. iχ:a 'shed'.

PST *t-lĭk 'a k. of house' > OC 廙 *Łək, *Łək-s 'tent', Tib. lćog 'a turret on a housetop', ćog 'a sort of tent', Burm. kjəuk 'pagoda'.

PY *ʔiʔ(G) (~ x-, j-) > Ket., Yug. iʔ 'loft, store' (CCE 192, Werner 1, 389).

*X̌wăŋHV̌ 'a k. of insect' (LV A22):

PNC *nɦäX̣wV̌ (/ *X̣wänɦV̌) 'gadfly' > Av. niḳ: (par. C: niḳ:í-l, níḳ:a-l), And. nič̣:u, Akhv. niḳ:i, Cham. nuṣa, Kar. niḳ:e 'gadfly'; Lak. naIḳu (dial. laIḳu) 'dragonfly'; Lezg. South. k:uni 'bee', Arch. naIX̣:u 'gadfly'; see NCED 850.

PST *t-luŋ 'insect, worm' > OC 蟲 *Łhuŋ 'insect; reptile', Tib. lćoŋ 'tadpole', Burm. kjəuŋh 'locust', Lepcha tă-ljaŋ bŭ 'a sp. of worm', Trung bə³-liŋ¹ 'fly', etc.

*X̣wěnχV 'pus':

PNC *X̣wě[n]χV 'pus; snot' > And. loχʷo, Cham. aχa, Kar. X̣ʷaχa, Botl. aχʷa, Tind. (with metathesis) χʷā-r 'pus'; PTs (with metathesis) *χ:ɔX̣ (~ -ẽ-) 'snot' > Tsez. ɦiX̣ / ɦeX̣, Khv. χiX̣, Inkh. χẽX̣.

PST *liŋ (~-iə-) 'pus, abscess' > Tib. lhiŋ 'tumor filled with matter, an abscess', Burm. prań (PLB *pliŋ) 'pus', Pwo, Sgaw phi 'pus', (?) Lepcha f-ren , f-rań 'boil, ulcer'.

*X̣wānɦV́ 'sprout' (WFR 68):

PNC *X̣wīnɦV 'malt, young sprouts' > Ing. ḳo 'porridge made of chopped corn'; Av. ṭi, PA *X̣inHi 'malt' > And. linni, Akhv. X̣ini, Cham., Tind., Bagv. ĩ, Kar. X̣ĩ, God. niʔi; Tsez., Gin. X̣e, Khv., Bezht., Gunz. X̣i, Inkh. X̣ẽ 'malt'; Lak. ḳu-t id.; Darg. ḳiʔa id.; Lezg. dial. q̇ut 'malt', Arch. ḳun 'flour'; Khin. ḳun 'flour'.

PST *t-lāj 'sprout' > OC 稊 *Łhāj 'wild millet; shoot, sprout'; Lush.hli 'self-sown, springing up from the old root perennially'.

[The match is somewhat questionable, since the meaning 'shoot, sprout' in OC may actually represent OC *lhāj < PST *jāl, while Lush. hli may reflect PST *lĭ 'seed'. However, PST *lĭ 'seed' itself is phonetically and semantically a rather good match for PNC *X̣wīnɦV. The problem requires further investigation.]

*X̣wǔrHV́ 'leaf' (BCD 21):

PNC *X̣wǐrHV (*-rʔ- reconstructed in NCED, but hardly with sufficient ground] > Av. ṭa 'leaves (for tanning)', And. X̣oli, Akhv. X̣ã-de, Cham. al, Tind. ali, Kar. X̣ale, Botl. ʕali, Bagv. ḳal, God. lali 'leaf'; Darg. ḳa-ri 'foliage', dial. ḳa 'leaf'; PL (redupl.) *X̣ʷɨrɨX̣ʷ > Rut. q̇uruq̇ 'leaf', Bud. ḳuruḳ 'bud', (metath.) *rɨX̣ʷ- > Lezg. dial. riq̇I-äj 'leaf'; PWC *ṗX̣a > Ad. ṗX̣ā-ś, Kab. ṗśā-śa 'foliage', Ub. ṗća-pá 'leaf'.

PST *t-lā 'leaf' > OC 茶 *Łā 'a k. of plant, tea', 蘀 *X̣āk 'withered and fallen leaves'; Tib. lo-ma 'leaf'; Burm. la-phak 'tea', Kach. ləphra³ 'dry and

fallen leaves'; Mikir lo, Magari hla 'leaf', etc.

        [? Cf. Basq. *lahāṛ 'bramble, creeping plant'.]

*X̌wíłē 'saddle' (LDC 34):

        PNC *X̌wiłē 'saddle' > Av. X̌:ilí, PA (with redupl.) *X̌:i(r)X̌:il > And. X̌:erX̌:il, Akhv. X̌:eX̌:e, Cham. X̌:iX̌:il, Tind. X̌:eX̌:al, Kar. X̌:eX̌:el, God. X̌:eX̌:il; PTs *X̌ɔn-q̇ʷelV (a compound of *X̌wiłē + *q̇wǎłV 'saddlegirth') > Tsez. X̌iq̇ur 'saddle seat', Gin. X̌iq̇ʷali (muzi), Khv. X̌eq̇el, Bezht. X̌ajq̇ena, Gunz. X̌orq̇ena 'saddle'; Lak. ḳili 'saddle'; Darg. gili (dial. guli, wili) id.

        Bur. *ltVl- > Yas. -ltul-, Hun., Nag. -ltul᷄ 'to saddle', Yas. tilíhaŋ, teléhaŋ, Hun., Nag. tilíaŋ 'saddle'.

*X̌wV́nʔV 'ankle, shin' (MCGD 7):

        PNC *X̌wVnʔV (~ -ʡ-) 'groin; part of leg' > Av. X̌:an, Kar. X̌:an-di 'groin'; Darg. *ɣʷa > Chir. wa 'ankle'; PL *X̌:on(a) / *wo-X̌:on(a) > Lezg. ḳun (dial. k:ɨn) 'wedge', Tab. k:um 'wedge, nail, peg', Ag. k:un 'ankle', Rut. wɨgin 'wedge; fang', Kryz. kɨn 'ankle', Arch. X̌:on-ṭol 'fingernail'.

        PST *ləŋ 'shin, ankle' > Tib. loŋ-bu 'ankle-bone, astragal', b-loŋ 'bones or knuckles used as dice'; Kach. šiŋlaŋ[1] 'shin', Kir. *ləŋ 'foot, leg', Tani *loŋ 'bone', etc.

        Bur. *-ltén > Yas. ten, Hun., Nag. -ltín 'bone', Yas. tanc, Hun., Nag. -ltánc 'leg'.

*ma (~ -ə) 'not, prohibitive particle' (HGC 21, NSC 64):

        PNC *ma (~ -ə) 'prohibitive particle' > Chech., Ing., Bac. ma id.; Tsez. -n-č (< *-m-č), Gin. -go-m 'negative particle' (Khv. -b-č-, Inkh. -b- related here in NCED can also go back to *bV q.v.); Lak. ma 'prohibitive particle'; Lezg. -mir, Tab., Ag., Rut., Tsakh., Kryz., Bud. m-, Ud. ma id.; Abkh. m-, Ab. -m-, Ad., Kab. mə-, Ub. -m(a)- 'prohibitive and negative particle'.

        PST *mǎ(H) 'not' > OC 無 *ma 'not have, not', Tib. ma 'not', Burm. maʔ 'a verbal negative', Lepcha ma 'negative particle', Kham ma etc.

        PY *wə- 'not, there is not' > Ket. bɛ̄ń / bъń "not, there is not"; bъńśeŋ[1], bъtśeŋ[1], bъńčəŋ[1] "there is not"; Yug. bъń "not, there is not"; bɛ̄śɛ "there is not"; Kott. bō "prohibitive particle"; mon, *mōn "not"; Ass. (M., Сл.) mon "not"; Ar. bon (Kл.) "there is not", (M., Сл.) "not"; Pump. a-mút, amut (Сл.) "not". See CCE 294, Werner 1, 157.

*manV 'to sit, stay, be' (SMCE 137):

PNC *ʔima(n)- 'to stay, to be' > Lezg. ama, Tab. imi-di (xuz), Ag. ame-xis, Rut. ma=a, Arch. imm(a)-eχ:as 'to stay'; Khin. =mä 'to be'; Hurr. mann-, Ur. man- 'to be'.

PY *pan 'to sit' > Ket. d-k-a-d-i-ən "I sit", (Castr.) dīdeʁāf "to sit down", praet. dideʁāf, imp. inʁāf (< *-pn); Yug. k-a:ʰp (< *-pn), inf. káfɨŋ; Kott. īg-panaŋ 'to sit down'. See CCE 245, Werner 1, 402.

Bur. *man- 'to be, become' > Yas., Hun., Nag. man-.

[*mărƛwÁ](#) 'cloud' (NSC 59, LV C5):

PNC *mărƛwĂ > Chech. marχa, Ing. morχ 'cloud'; Lak. dial. bark 'a high cloud'; Darg. marka 'rain'; Lezg. marf, Tab. marx, Ag. marf, Rut. maf, Bud. məf 'rain', Arch. moλ 'foam'; PWC *pəƛa 'cloud' > Ad. pša, Kab. pša. See NCED 795-796.

PST *mūk 'fog' > OC 霂 *m̱ōk 'drizzle', Tib. rmugs, smug 'a dense fog', Kach. muʔ[1] 'cloudy', Lepcha muk 'foggy, misty, overclouded', Tani *muk 'cloud' etc.

PY *pV(ʔ)r (*ʔas-pV(ʔ)r) 'cloud' > Ket. aśpuĺ[5,6], Yug. asfɨl[5,6], Kott. ašpar, ašpoŕ 'cloud', Ar. ejš paraŋ, esperaŋ 'cloud; sky' (a compound with *ʔas- 'sky'; see CCE 255, Werner 1, 71).

[Length in PST is irregular.]

[*măsV́](#) 'tinder, mushroom':

PNC *măsA 'tinder' > Darg. milha (< *misV-la), Chir. mis; Lezg. dial. ҫi-maҫ (with assimilation), Ag. mesʷ, Rut. ҫɨmäs, Tsakh. ҫimis (compounds with *ҫoji- 'fire' in the first part); PWC *məsa > Abkh. a-čʲ-msá, Abaz. čʷə-msa (compounds analogous to Lezghian), Ub. pa-msá 'tinder'.

PST *maw (~-ew) 'mushroom' > Tib. mo-g (?), Burm. hməw, Kach. kə-mu[1], Mikir ki-mu, etc.

[*măswV](#) 'dirt, mould':

PNC *mäṣwV > Tsez., Gin. mes-la 'mould'; Tab. Düb. miš:ʲi, Ag. mes 'mould'.

PY *puʔs 'mould' > Ket. huʔś, Yug. fuʔś (CCE 253, Werner 1, 311).

Bur. *mos 'mud flood, mud avalanche' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar mos.

[*mĕłҫĭ](#) 'tongue' (HGC 23, LV A18):

PNC *mĕlҫĭ 'tongue' > Chech., Ing. mott, Bac. moṭṭ; Av. maҫ: (par. C: maҫ:á-l, máҫ:a-l), And., Akhv., Botl. miҫ:i, Cham. miṣ, Tind., God. mic:i, Kar. maҫ:i, Bagv. miҫ:; Tsez., Gin., Khv. mec, Bezht. mic, Gunz. mɨc; Lak.

maz; Darg. mez, lezmi; Lezg., Ag., Kryz., Bud. mez, Tab. melz, Rut., Tsakh. miz, Arch. mac, Ud. muz; Khin. miç; PWC *bəźA > Abkh. á-bz, Ab. bzə, Ad., Kab. bza, Ub. bźa 'tongue'; see NCED 802-803.

PST *m-laj / *m-lat > OC 舐 *lajʔ (Baxter: *m-lajʔ) 'to lick', 舌 *lat (Baxter: *m-lat) 'tongue', Tib. lće (reflecting a secondary form *s-laj or *t-laj), Burm. hlja, Kach. šiŋlet[2], Lush. lei (KC *m-lei), Lepcha lí, Magar meleṭ, Rgyarung smi, Newari m(j)e 'tongue' etc.

Bur. *-jú-mus 'tongue' > Hunza, Nagar -úmus, Yas. (with a not quite clear -ŋ-) -júŋus.

[Cf. Basq *mihi 'tongue'.]

[*mĕłȝ́V](#) 'place, earth':

PNC *mĕłȝ́V > Chech., Ing. mott 'bed', Bac.mott 'bed; place'; Tsez., Gin. moči, Bezht. mače, Gunz. mɔče 'place; ground; field'; Darg. *mez > mer 'place'; Arch. maȼ 'place'.

PST *m-laj 'earth, ground' > OC 地 *Łhaj-s 'earth, ground' (although it can be alternatively compared with Tib. lder 'clay'); Burm. mrij (LB *mlij) 'earth, ground'; Lush. lei 'earth, ground, world' (PKC *ŋ-lei); Mikir mili, meli 'sand bank', Trung mə[3]-li[2] 'earth', etc.

[*merć(w)Ē](#) (~ -ǎ-) 'sickle, axe':

PNC *mirć(w)Ē (~ -ǎ-) 'knife, sickle' > Cham. Gig. mirča, Bagv. miča 'dagger'; Gunz. mišu 'sickle'; PWC *bəč̅ːʷa (~ p-) > Ad. ʁʷə-pč, Kab. ʁʷə-bža 'sickle' (ʁʷə- 'metal'), Ub. pča- 'to cut, hew down (trees etc.)'.

Bur. *manȼ > Yas., Hun., Nag. manȼ 'axe, adze'.

[*mēʁV́](#) 'tail' (HGC 22, LV A17):

PNC *mēʁV̆'tail' > Bac. muʁ 'tail', PN *muʁ-lV > Chech., Ing. muʁla, Bac. mujʁlĭ 'part of harness (put under the tail); Av. maʁ (South. par. C: Chad. maʁí-l, máʁa-l), And. miʁ-erču, Cham., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. miʁa 'tail'; Tsez. maħi, Gin. mihi, Khv. mihĩ, Bezht., Gunz. miʁ 'tail'; Lak. maʁ id.; Darg. buq-muj (dial. -muh, -nuʁI) 'sheep's tail'; see NCED 801.

PST *mӑjH, *r-mӑjH 'tail' > OC 尾 *məjʔ 'tail', Burm. mrih, Kach. mai[2], Lush. mei, Limbu mi etc.

PY *puG-Vȝ 'tail' > Ket. hu:t, pl. hūŕəŋ[1] (Bak., Sur. hūdəŋ[1]); Yug. fu:t, pl. fūdiŋ[1] / fu:diŋ[3]; Kott. fugai, phugai; Ar. ṕhugáj. See CCE 253, Werner 1, 332. The root contains a frequent body part suffix *-Vȝ - which, despite Werner ibid., has nothing to do with Ket aʔt 'bone'; nothing like

*huk 'flaumig, wollig' is ever attested in any Yenisseian language. Werner's statement that "dem ket., jug. aʔt 'Knochen' entspricht in Komposita das kot. -ai" is inexplicable phonetically and plainly wrong: in a few cases of attested compounds of this type Kottish has not -ai, but -ar: cf. *χɔb-aʔd 'back(bone)' > Ket qɔvət, Yug xɔfat, Kott. hapar, *kas-aʔd 'foot sole' > Ket. kassat, Kott. hačar - quite consistently with the Kott. reflex of *ʔaʔd 'bone' which is Kott. ar-aŋ, ar-ša.

[*méwGV](#) 'a k. of berry':

    PNC *niwGV (? /*m-) > Akhv. muɟ:ali 'blackberry'; Lak. ɢuI-nuɟi 'strawberry'; Lezg. neɟi, Tab. niq:ʷ / nimq:, Rut. niGGä, Tsakh. niq:äj 'strawberry'.

    PY *pVKV 'birdcherry' > Kott. fagé, phage 'birdcherry', Ass. pak-šúlbi 'strawberry' (CCE 248, Werner 1, 275).

    Bur. *maɣar- 'unripe mulberry' > Hun. maɣaroóni, maɣaroóṭi, maɣuroóṭi, Nag. maraŋgoóno.

[*mǎčú](#) 'hair, pubic hair' (SCE 88):

    PNC *mǎču 'long hair; fibre, strip' > Chech. maž, Ing. mož 'beard', Bac. mač 'moustache'; Av. móčo 'strip, piece', Cham., Tind. miča 'hair'; Tsez. meč, Gin. moc, Khv. mič 'neck; back of the head', Bezht. müč 'neck; plait, women's hair', Gunz. muč 'plait'; Lak. mač 'patch; coarse calico'; PL (with metathesis) *čum(a) / *čun(a) > Lezg. čun, Tab. čum 'fibre', Rut. čɨn 'strap, belt'.

    Bur. *mV́ś-ki 'pubic hair' > Yas. -míśki, Hun., Nag. -múśki.

[*mǎhwV](#) 'grain, seed' (VCQ 5):

    PNC *mǎhwV 'grain, seed; a k. of cereal' > Av. muh, And., Cham., Tind., Kar. muhu, Akhv. mũhĩ 'grain, seed'; Gin. mu 'oats', Bezht. miʔẽ, Gunz. moh 'acorn'; Darg. maħaIr 'a sort of barley'; Tab. meʔ-er, Ag. meʔ-er id., Rut. müʔür 'wheat'.

    PST *mǎw, *mrǎw (< *r-mǎw) 'grain, seed' > OC 苗 *m(r)aw 'grain in the blade; sprout' (cf. also 麰 *mu 'barley'); Tib. ãbru 'grain, seed'; Burm. mjəwh 'seed, grain'; Kach. mju³ 'seed, sort'; Lush. mu 'a seed, kernel'.

[*mǎ́mV](#) 'breast, teat' (SCE 93):

    PNC *mōmV > Chech. māmag 'female breast'; Bezht. momola, Gunz. momla 'pimple'; Darg. mama 'female breast, teat'; Lezg., Arch. mam, Kryz. mäm, Bud. məm 'female breast'.

PY *maʔm > Ket., Yug. maʔm 'female breast'.

Bur. *mamu > Yas. -mámu, Hun., Nag. -mámut 'female breast', Yas., Hun., Nag. mamú 'milk'.

*mHǎnV 'soft, warm' (WFR 54):

PNC *mhǎnV- 'warm; weak, loose': Chech. Ved., Kharach. mene id.; Darg. wana 'warm'; Tab. mani id. Despite NCED, the forms with -n- should be separted from PN *mħal-i(n) 'warm' (which should be rather compared with PST *mējH 'fire').

PST *němH 'soft' > OC 染 *namʔ (~-emʔ) 'soft, flexible', Burm. nu-ńamʔ 'soft', Kach. nam 'be soft, fluffy or downy'; Lush. nēm 'soft, fine in texture; weak (as beer)'.

*mHǎrčwV́ (~ št) 'pus, mould' (MCGD 13):

PNC *mHǎrčwV 'pus; mucus, snot' > Chech. marš, Ing. meraž 'snot'; And. mаču, Cham. maš 'snot'; Ag. maIš, Tsakh. maš, Ud. mar 'pus'.

PST *muar 'mould' > OC 黴 *mǝj 'mould'; Lush. hmuar 'mould, mildew', Thankur khǝ-mor 'be musty or mouldy'.

Bur. *-múś 'snot' > Yas., Hun., Nag. -múś.

*mHiłaxGwV́ 'maggot; worm':

PNC *mHilaGwV / *GHwimalV (~ -ɨ-) 'worm' > Tsez. ʁumeli 'worm'; Darg. miliq:, Chir. milaq:Iʷ 'worm';Lezg. ʁüläʁ (< *üläʁ < *müläʁ) 'snake', Tab. malaqIʷ, Ag. maluqI, Rut. muluχI, Tsakh. mɨqI, Bud. mulaʔ, Arch. miliχIu, Ud. meq 'worm'; Khin. mok id.; PWC *χÍamǝlǝ- > Ad. ħāmlǝw, Kab. ħambǝlǝw 'worm'.

(?) PST *lǒŋH / *lǒk (if < *mlǒŋH / *mlǒk) 'maggot, larva, chrysalis' > OC 蛹 *loŋʔ 'chrysalis of the silk worm'; Burm. lauk 'maggot'; Lush. luŋ 'be maggoty, be infested with maggots'; Pa'o loŋ[33] 'louse'.

Bur. *mulagéi 'an insect eating onions etc.' > Hun., Nag. mulagéi.

*mħǎʔnē 'door, gate' (WFR 62, LV B21):

PNC *mħǎʔnē 'door, part of door' > Chech. neʕ, Ing. niʕ, Bac. nʕajʔ-sã 'door'; Av. ráhu-maħi 'threshhold' (rahu 'door'); Bezht. maha, Gunz. maha-χ 'door frame'. Av. -i points to a long *-ē. See NCED 813.

PST *mīn (~-ū-) 'gate, room' > OC 門 *mōn 'gate'; Lush. hmun 'place, room'.

PY: cf. Ket (Ad.) bunba 'house' (see Werner 1, 150).

Bur. *man: Yas., Hunza, Nagar man 'platform for sitting (in houses

or gardens)'.

*mħā̆ʌ̆ (~-ə̆) 'hoof, foot' (HGC 25, NSC 60):

      PNC *mħā̆ʌ̆ (~-ə̆) 'finger-nail, toe-nail' > Chech. mʕāra, Ing. mʕara, Bac. mʕajrĭ 'claw, finger-nail; hook, fork'; Av. maʌ, And. muʌa, Akhv. miʌo, Tind. miʌu, Kar. muʌu, Bagv. milhʷ, (with metathesis) Cham. ʌum, Botl. humu, God. ʌumu-l 'finger-nail, claw'; Tsez., Gin. moʌu, Khv. muʌu, Bezht. miʌo, Gunz. mɔlu id.; Lak. mix id.; Darg. nika, dial. mikʷa, nikʷa id.; Ud. muχ id., (with metathesis) Tab. šib, Rut. xeb, Tsakh. xiv-na id.; Khin. (with metathesis) čimi 'nail, claw'; PWC *məʌə 'nail, claw' > Abkh. *naṗə-məxə- 'fingernail' (Abkh. a-naṗχə-c, Abaz. naṗχə), *šaṗə-məxə- 'toenail' (Abkh. a-šaṗχə́-c, Abaz. ša-mχə).

      PST > Tib. r-mig 'hoof'.

*mħw[ĭ]lči (~-e) 'face, cheek, jaw':

      PNC *mħwĭlči (~-e) > Chech. mʕäčig 'tip (of smth.) bent upwards'; Lak. murč:i 'lip; brim (of a dish)'; Arch. muč 'peak, top; nose, beak'.

      PY *binč- > Ket. bint (Ад.) 'face'; Kott. púnʒol (M.), (Сл., Кл.) púnčol 'chin'; Ass. (M., Сл., Кл.) pinʒólan 'chin', (Кл.) punčola 'cheeks'; Ar. pinʒal (M., Сл., Кл.) 'chin', (Лоск.) pindalin 'cheek'. See CCE 210. The Ket form is somewhat dubious (attested only in Adelung); however, Werner's (1, 130) explanation (a corrupted rendering of b- 'pronominal prefix' + īŋ 'being there', lit. "my being there"), as well as his attempt to unite the Kott., Ass. and Ar. forms with *pi(ŋ)k-aʒ 'jaw' (Werner 1, 319) ('cheek' as 'jaw blade'!) seems completely improbable.

      Bur. *melç 'jaw' > Yas., Hun., Nag. -mélç 'jaw'.

*mħǎ̆nç̌ĭ 'nettle, thorn' (HGC 29):

      PNC *mħǎ̆nç̌ĭ (~ -ĕ) > Chech., Ing. nitt, Bac. niṭṭ 'nettle'; Av. miç:, And., Kar. miç:i, Akhv. miç:i, Cham. miṣ, Tind., God. mič:a, Bagv. mič:a 'nettle'; Tsez., Gin. meča, Khvarsh., Bezht., Gunz. mič 'nettle'; Lak. miɪč 'nettle'; Dag. niz, Chir. muc:e 'nettle'; Lezgh. mič:-ar 'edible herbs', Ag. maɪž, Kryz., Bud. meӡ, Arch. mač, Ud. meč: 'nettle'; Khin. miç̌ 'nettle'.

      PST *mat 'nettle' > Kach. cə-mat[3], Garo gil-mat, Rawang rə-mat 'nettle', Chepang mat 'leaf'.

      PY *ʔəʔmas (~x-) 'thorn' > Ket. ʔʌmasiŋ[5] 'thorny', Bak. ʔʌmaś[5] 'thorn', Yug. ʔʌmasiŋ[5] 'thorny' (CCE 191; Werner's (1, 406) analysis as ʌm 'thorny' + as 'feather' is very dubious - primarily because nothing like ʌm thorny is attested - Werner adduces a form ʌ́ntaveroś 'thorny', in no way

pointing to *ʌm: it obviously contains the same root as Ket. ʌ:ndɔ 'to prick', Yug. ʌxandou⁵ id.).

Bur. *munáɣ 'thorn' > Hunza, Nagar munáɣ.

[*mħ[e]lxɢwV́](#) 'root, stump':

PNC *mħĕlɢwV 'root; shoot, offspring' > Chech. marʁa-l 'shoot, offspring; twig, rod', Ing. merʁa 'shoot, offspring; a single straw'; Av. maʕ, Akhv. miɢe, Kar. maʔa 'nail, peg', And. moɢ 'stem, stalk'; Bezht. muɢo 'nail'; Lak. maIr id.; Darg. maIɢ 'root'; PL *malɢIʷ > Ag. maIrʔ 'root', Arch. marɢIʷ 'shoot, offspring; nail'.

PST *mrēk 'vein, root' > OC 脈 *mhrēk 'vein'; Burm. mrać 'root', Tani *mja-mi[k] id.

PY *bäk- 'log' > Ket. bāɣə, Yug. bāk, Kott. pēg, pēx (CCE 207, Werner 1, 112).

[*[m]ħĕX̌V](#) 'milk, butter' (DCE 13):

PNC *nħĕX̌V 'milk; butter, cheese' > Chech., Ing. nalχa 'butter'; Lak. naḳ 'milk'; Darg. niʔ (dial. niɣ) 'milk'; Lezg. nek, Tab. nik:, Ag. nek:, Rut. näk, Tsakh. ńak, Arch. naIX̌: 'milk', Ud. naq: 'buttermilk'; Khin. eng 'cheese'.

Bur. *maltáṣ 'butter' > Yas., Hun., Nag. maltáṣ.

[All NC languages have quite consistent *n- here; reason for *m- > *n- is unclear.]

[*mi(nV)](#) 'self, (our)self':

PST *miH > Burm. miʔmiʔ 'self, own'; Kham -mì 'possessive suffix'. Cf. also the usage of this morpheme for the 1st p. (most frequently plural and sometimes possessive): Lush. mi 'me, us, my, our', Konyak *ma- 'we', Mao Naga a-khru-mei 'we', PLB *ŋa-mVʔ 'we'.

PY *win 'oneself' > Ket., Yug. bin 'oneself', Kott. mintu "himself"; minta "herself", pl. mintiäŋ. See CCE 294, Werner 1, 129.

Bur. *-jV[m] 'self'; *mi 'we' > Yas., Hun., Nag. mi.

[A problem is presented by PNC *HinV- 'self, reflexive pronoun (obl. base)' > Av. Chad. ji (jine-), And. en-, Akhv. ĩ-, Cham. in- / ĩ-, Tind. ĩ-; Tsez. ne-, Inkh. i-, Bezht. hin- / hon-; Khin. häh- / hähin-; Arch, in-(ž) '(one)self'. It may be, in fact, reconstructed as *finV- in which case one should change the PSC reconstruction to *xmi(nV). However, it may be also the same morpheme as Lak. na, Darg. nu 'I' - in which case we have to suppose the original meaning 'my(self), my own' and trace it back to PSC

*ŋV 'I'.]

*mĭħwVlV̆ 'tip, nose, mouth' (WFR 17, LDC 16):

PNC *mĭħwVlV̆ 'nose' > Av. meʕér, And. mahar, Akhv. miʕa, Cham. maj, Tind. mijar, Kar., Botl., Bagv. miʕar, God. mihar; Tsez. maIli, Gin. malu, Khv. mani, Bezht. märö, Gunz. maru; Lak. maj; Darg. Kait. maIʕul 'nose', Chir. muʕul 'beak'; Lezg. ner, dial. iler (< *muʔel-ar), Kryz. miʔel, Bud. meʔel 'nose', Ag. muʔul 'beak', Arch. muIl 'snot'.

PST *mūr > Tib. mur 'gills', mur-ãgram 'jaw', Lush. hmūr 'point, tip, end', Rawang mr 'face; mouthful', etc.

*mĭlćwV 'to blow, wind':

PNC *mĭlćwV 'wind' > Av. muč-huri, And. moči, Akhv. miče, Cham. muš, Tind., Kar., Botl., God. muču, Bagv. muč̌ʷ 'wind'; Tsez. muši, Khv. muša, Bezht. mušo, Gunz. muše 'breath, smell'; Lak. marč (dial. marč̌ʷ) 'wind'; Tab. Düb. mič, Ag. muš 'hope', Tsakh. mɨc, Ud. muš 'wind'.

PST *mŭt 'to blow' > Burm. hmut, Kach. mut, Lepcha măt, mŭt, Kir. *mùt, etc.

*mĭrqwă (~ -xq-, -ā-, -ə̆) 'root, tuber':

PNC *mĭrqwă (~ -ā-, -ə̆) > PTs (with reduplication) *χːemuχː (~ʁ) > Bezht. χemuχ, Gunz. χumuχ 'root'; Lak. marχːa id.; Darg. marqːa 'stump', Chir. marqːʷa 'root'; Ag. marqIʷ 'root', Ud. maq 'stake'; PWC *pə̃χʷə > Abkh. dial. á-pħʷ 'maize stalk', Ad., Kab. pχə, Ub. məχə́ 'carrot'.

PST > PLB *mLok (~ -r-) 'yam'.

*mŏwχé 'hair, wool' (LV B22):

PNC *mŏwχē 'wool, (woollen) thread' > Ing. mowχar 'thick hempen threads'; Av. nuχí 'fleece; a skein of wool', And. miχi, Akhv. miχe, Cham. muχ, Tind. miχa, Kar. mihi, Bagv. mih, God. muχu 'autumn wool'; Tsez., Khv. moχo 'thread'; Lak. huru (< *muhuru) 'fleece, wool'; Kryz. muχur 'string, rope'. Long *-ē is reconstructed on the basis of Av. -í. See NCED 832.

PST *māw(H) 'hair' > OC 毛 *mhāw 'hair', LB *məwʔ 'feather', Kulung mui 'body hair' etc.

[Yen. *pə̄q- compared in CCE 248 cannot belong here for phonetic reasons.]

*mučŬ 'branch, stick':

PNC *mučŬ / *čumŬ 'stick' > God. čuma 'stick, stalk'; Bezht. čamal 'stem, stalk; leg, foot', Gunz. čumal 'leg, foot'; Lak. čamaralu 'groin; perineum'; Darg. murč 'rod, stick; vine' (< *mučV-rV); PWC *məčʷə > Abkh. a-mčǯ́, Abaz. mčə 'wood, firewood', Ad. ś́ᵛa-məč, Kab. ḟa-məś 'coal' (lit. 'black wood').

Bur. *muṣ- > Yas., Hun., Nag. muṣ-k 'wood, thicket', Hun., Nag. muṣ-qú 'branches with leaves'.

[*muɦa[ɬ]V](#) 'mountain' (NSC 59, WFR 18, LDC 28, BCD 39):

PNC *muɦalV 'mountain' > PN (with metathesis) *lām > Chech., Bac. lam, Ing. lɔm; Av. meʕér; Tsez. maIli 'hillock, knoll', Gin. malu, Khv. mani, Bezht. mä, Gunz. maru 'mountain'; Arch. mul id. [In Avar and Tsezian the root actively contaminates with *mɪ̆ɦwVlV̆ 'nose'; thus it is quite possible that it originally had *-ɬ- (which is expected on the basis of external evidence), but changed it to *-l- by analogy.]

PST > PKC *mual (e.g. Tiddim mual) 'mountain'.

[Basq. *mulho 'small heap, hill'].

[*mǔq̇V̆](#) 'handful; mitten':

PNC *mŏq̇V̆ 'handful; handle, hilt' > Chech., Ing., Bac. muq̇ 'hilt (of a dagger, sabre)'; Tsez. moqIu 'handful'; Ud. (q:ošIa-)maʁ id.; PWC *məʁa (~-ʁ́-) 'handle' > Abkh. á-mā, Abaz. mʕa.

PST *muk 'cubit, length of hand or arm' > Burm. məuk 'to measure with breadth of fist'; Garo mik 'cubit', Bodo mu 'arm-length'.

PY *bɔ(ʔ)q- 'mitten, gauntlet' > Ket. bōq, pl. bɔːn, Kur. bɔʁɔn⁵, pl. bɔʁɔnɨŋ⁵; Yug. bɔxɔn⁵, pl. bɔxɔnɨŋ⁵; Kott. pagan, pl. -aŋ. See CCE 212, Werner 1, 146.

[*mǔsi](#) 'sky, fog':

PNC *mǔṣi (~ -ɨ̆-,-e) 'fog, smoke' > Gin. as-mus, Gunz. has-mus 'cloud, fog' (a compound with *ɦas: 'cloud'), Bezht. mus 'smoke above fire (with soot)'; Darg. musi-dirix 'fog' (dirix 'cloud').

PST *mo (~ -ew, -aw) 'sky' > Burm. məwh 'sky, rain'; Kach. lə-mu² 'sky', Trung mə³ etc. PST also has a widely spread root *mǎ̆w, *r-mǎ̆w 'fog, mist' (OC 霧 *mh(r)o(k)-s 'fog, mist', Tib. rmu 'fog', Burm. mru 'fog, mist', etc.) - which is quite probably just a variant of the same etymon.

(?) Bur. -mós̄ 'anger'.

[*mV](#) 'interrogative pronoun' (KS 204, NSC 64, LDC 39):

PNC *mV > Chech. mi-la 'who', mi-ča 'where', ma-ca 'when' etc., Ing. ma-la 'who', mi-ča 'where', ma-ca 'when', Bac. mẽ 'who', mič 'where', macã 'when' etc.; And. emi-, Cham. im, Tind. ima-la, Kar. heme, Botl. ẽ(w), Bagv. em 'who'; Darg. mu-rt 'when'; PL *mo-sa 'when' > Lezg., Ag. mus, Rut. mɨs. Kryz. mɨs, Arch. basa (with unclear denasalization).

PST *mV > Kiranti *má- 'what', Kar. *mV, Bodo *maʔ etc. id.

PY *wi- / *we- 'interrogative pronoun' > Ket. biśɛ́ŋ / biśáŋ (< biśa:ŋ³) 'where', bi-śśe 'who' (masc.), bɛ-śa 'who' (fem.), bi-ĺa⁵,⁶ 'how', bi-ĺɛ́ś / biĺáś '(towards) where', (Кастр.) bilejäm 'which', biĺíl / biŋíĺ 'whence'; Yug. biśa:ŋ³ 'where', bɛ-tta⁵, bi-re⁵,⁶ / birɛj 'how', bi-rɛ́s / birɛ:hs⁴ '(towards) where', birɨ:r³ 'whence'; (Кастр.) biraŋsa 'which'; Kott. bi-li 'where', bilthuŋ '(towards) where', bilčaŋ 'whence', bi-ĺäŋ 'which', balomāś, *bilomaś, g. bilomāća, pl. balomāćan "which, what for"; bilituiśe "which"; bilipei, *bilipēi "how much"; Pump. bižǵ (Срсл.) "how". See CCE 294, Werner 1, 124, 125 (but Kott. pīl < *bīr₁ 'far' of course has nothing to do with this root).

Bur. *me- 'who' > Yas. men, ámen, Hun., Nag. men, ámin.

[*mV](#) 'he, demonstrative stem' (NSC 64):

PNC *mV > Tsez. he-me- 'that (far, invisible)'; Lak. mu 'that (near to the listener); Lezg. a-m, i-m, Tab. mu, du-mu, Ag., Rut. mi, Tsakh. ma-n, Kryz. ä-m, Ud. me 'this'; Ad. mə, Kab. mə 'this, that'.

PST *mV > OC 某 *māʔ 'someone, somebody', Bai mɨ³ 'that'; Kir. *m[è] 'that'; Manipuri ma-du 'that'.

PY *wV > Ket. bū / bu, Yug. bu 'he, she'; Ass. ba-ri 'he'; Ar. au 'he'. See CCE 294, Werner 1, 146.

[*mV̋ɦnū ~ *nV̋ɦmū](#) (perhaps rather: *ŋwV̋ɦnū) 'brain; head' (HGC 24, WFR 66, LV B20, LDC 17, BCD 39):

PNC *mǎɦnī (~-ū) 'brain, head' > Chech. min-däʕaχk 'occipital bone, cervical vertebra' (däʕaχk 'bone'); And. mija-r (dial. mĩjari), Akhv. mina,Tind., Kar. mina-r 'head'; Lak. naI (dial. maI) 'brain'; Darg. meħe (dial. meħa, maħa) id.; Tab. maʔ, Rut. majä, Tsakh. mahI, Arch. maj, Ud. maI 'brain'. Long vowel is reconstructed on the basis of the correlation PDarg. *meħa : PL obl. *mahIɨ-. See NCED 797-798.

PST *nūH 'brain' > OC 腦 *nūʔ (~-āwʔ), Burm. uh-hnau-k, Kach. nuʔ³, Trung u¹-nǎʔ¹, etc.

PY *dɔʔŋ (< *nɔʔŋ) 'brain' > Ket. dɔʔŋ, Yug. dɔʔŋ, Kott. kō-naŋ < common Yenisseian compound *goʔ-nɔʔŋ 'brain' (for the first part see

*goʔ), where we have -n- - obviously original (with *n- > *d- later). Cf. the above Kott. word = Ket. (Werner 1, 440) kóńeŋ 'Knochenmark aus mehreren Knochen'. The same second component *-nɔʔŋ is also reflected in Yug kʌ́jga-nɨŋ 'head brain' (with secondary singulative back-formation kʌ́jgan), see Werner 1, 460, 461. See CCE 223, Werner 1, 206.

[Basq. *muin 'marrow, brains'.]

*mV́ćV 'beard':

PNC *mēćuri (~-ī-) 'beard; long hair' > Chech., Ing. merz 'hair in horse's tail'; Lak. čiri (< *mVčiri) 'beard'; Darg. muçur id.; Ag. mučur 'chin', Rut. mīčri, Bud. mičer, Arch. močor 'beard', Tsakh. mučru 'moustache'.

PST *mut > Burm. mut-chit 'beard', Lepcha măt 'hair', Miri a-muit 'beard'.

Bur. *muӡ-óq > Hun., Nag. muӡóq 'fringe, bundle of hair (on cow's tail)'.

*mVħV́ 'berry':

PNC *mVħV (/*ħVmV) 'a k. of berry' > Av. dial. maħáħi 'a shrub with dark red berries'; Lak. maħija 'bilberry'; Ud. oma / uIma 'strawberry'.

(?) PST *mīj 'bud, blossom' > OC 枚 *məj 'stem, branch, twig'; Tib. me-tog 'flower', Kach. n-moi[1] 'blossoms, as of grain', Lush. moi 'be beginnig to form in the bud (as rice)'.

PY *pi 'berry (of birdcherry)' > Ket. hī, Yug. fi, Kott. fi, phi, Ar. ṗa (CCE 248, Werner 1, 320).

*mV̄nxV́ 'man' (HGC 27, NSC 59):

PNC *mV̄nxV > Chech., Ing., Bac. naχ 'men, people'; And. mil-čaқa, Cham. miλi-ša-, Tind. miλi-ča 'young man, male; hero' (a compound *miλi + *čVjV 'man').

PST *nə̄m 'man, person' > OC 男 *nə̄m 'man, male', Lush. hnam 'clan, tribe, race', Tulung nam-nam-cö 'poor fellow (male or female)', Limbu nāp-mī 'man', Yamphu nam-ba 'father-in-law', nam-ma 'mother-in-law' etc.

PY *pixe 'man' > Ket. hīɣ, Yug. fīk, Kott. fī, Ar. pa-nalikip (CCE 249, Werner 1, 320).

*mV́ŋV 'net':

PST > OC OC 網 *mhaŋʔ 'net'.

PY *pəʔŋ 'net' > Ket. hʌʔŋ, Yug. fʌʔŋ, Kott. fuŋ, Ar. pen. See CCE

247, Werner 1, 341.

[*mV́xkwA](#) 'a relative' (HGC 27):

     PNC *mVχwA 'fiancé, son-in-law' > Lak. muhi 'seeking hand in marriage (n.)'; Ud. muIquI 'son-in-law'; Abkh. á-maħʷ, Ab. mħʷə, Ad. māχʷ-λa, Kab. māλχa, Ub. məχə́ 'son-in-law'.

     PST *māk 'son-in-law' > Tib. mag, d-mag, Burm. sa-mak, Kach. dəmaʔ[3] 'son-in-law', Lush. māk-pa 'sister's or daughter's husband', Lepcha myók 'a bridegroom, a son-in-law', etc.

     PY *p[u]χV (< *m[u]χV) 'nephew' > Ket. hɨ́-tet 'nephew', hɨ́-tam 'niece' (Werner 1, 347), hɨ́am 'younger sister of wife' (Werner 1, 342); Kott. fu, phu, pl. fuan "nephew", alīt fua (phua) "niece"; Ass. (Бол.) puga "nephew, grandson", alippugi "niece", alitpuga "grand-daughter"; Ar. amagel (Стр.) "brother", bamagál (М., Сл., Срсл., Кл.) id.; (Стр.) bamagel "sister", bamagaĺā (М., Сл., Срсл., Кл.) id.; (Лоск.) amagildu "nephew"; mamagili "сестренич"; mamagil "братенич". See   CCE 253-254. The Ket and Kott. languages point to PY *puχV (Werner 1, 347 *pʰɨ, not taking into account the Ass. -g-). The Arin matches are difficult in two respects: a) the word means both "nephew" and "brother/sister" - the latter must be a secondary semantic expansion of "brother's son" to "brother" in general, having replaced the original PY *b[i]s "brother / sister"; b) the -m- in Arin must reflect an original nasal, preserved after the prefixes a-, ba- and replaced by *p- elsewhere in Yenisseian. Phonetically the case is similar to the root for 'brain' *nɔʔŋ > *dɔʔŋ, which is preserved as *nɔʔŋ in the compound *goʔ-nɔʔŋ, but has regularly changed to *d- in independent position (Ket, Yug dɔʔŋ). Werner's objection: "die letztere Rekonstruktion [*m[u]χV] bleibt fraglich, weil sie sich auf ar. bamagal 'Bruder' stürzt, wo das anlautende b- eigentlich das Possessivpräfix der 1 P.Sg. ('mein') darstellt" - is rather strange: of course b- is a 1 p. prefix (as in numerous other cases), but the reconstruction is based not on it, but on the following -m- - which cannot be a prefix of any kind. Elsewhere (1, 32) Werner attempts a different approach to the Arin form, analyzing it as am "mother" + agel (?), cf. Pump. akil "older brother, sister". Pumpokol indeed has such a word (< *ʒVl 'child'), but Arin has it too, namely Arin akel 'son', akelä 'daughter' (see ibid.). Whereas "brother" is of course "mother's son", "nephew" definitely is not: the compound am + akel 'mother's son' could have helped Arin amagel (amakel) to shift its meaning to include both "nephew" and "brother", but it cannot explain the meaning "nephew" in any reasonable way.

*nănV 'child, pupil of the eye' (SCE 84):

PNC *nănV 'child, doll' > Kar. nani-harḳa 'pupil of the eye'; Bezht., Gunz. nani 'doll' (cf. also Bezht. Tlad. näni 'pupil of the eye'); Darg. nana-ħuli, dial. nana 'pupil of the eye'; Lezg. nini 'doll', wilin nini 'pupil of the eye', Tab. (ulin) nini, Rut. nenej, Kryz. nanaj 'pupil of the eye'; Ad. nānəw, Ub. nanáw 'child, baby'.

Bur. *nV́nV > Yas. -níni 'pupil of the eye', Hun., Nag. nána 'eye-ball'.

*nā̆q̇wɨ 'dirt':

PNC *nĕq̇wɨ (~ -ā̆-, -V̱-) 'earth, dirt' > Bezht. naq̇ 'dirt'; Lezg., Rut., Arch. naq̇ʷ 'earth', Tab. naq̇ʷ 'grave', Ag. neq̇ʷ, Tsakh. ńaq̇ʷ 'earth; grave', Kryz. nöq̇, Bud. noq̇ 'earth'.

PST *ńīk (*nīk) 'sediment, dirt' > OC 涅 *ṉīt 'black sediment in muddy water'; Tib. b-s-ńig-s 'sediment', ńag-ńig 'filth, dirt', Burm. ńać 'be dirty, filthy', Garo anć-nek 'dirt' etc.

Bur. *naɣé > Yas. naɣé, Hun., Nag. naɣé, naɣei 'dung'.

*nǎ̆wši 'two':

PNC *nǎ̆wši 'two; a 2-year-old animal' > PN (with metath.) *šin- > Chech., Ing. šiʔ, Bac. ši 'two' (obl. šina-), Chech., Ing. šinara 'heifer (about 2 y. old)'; Lak. nuwš:a 'ram (more than 2 y. old)'; Rut. nüšej, Tsakh.nušej 'sheep (about 2 y. old)'; Ad. nəšə̆, Kab. nəš, Ub. nəč́ə̆ '2-y.-old ram' > 'a ram slaughtered in honor of the guest'; Hurr.-Ur. (with metath., cf. Nakh) *šin- 'two' > Hurr. šin-, Ur. šî-šə.

PST *k-nij-s 'two' > OC 二 *nijs (~ -ts); Tib. gńis; Burm. hnać, Kach. ńi[1], Lush. hniʔ, etc.

(?) PY *xɨ-na 'two' > Ket. īn, Yug. ɨn, Kott. īna, Ar. kína, Pump. híneaŋ, see CCE 296, Werner 2, 423.

[The PY form certainly resembles PST, and *xɨ- is undoubtedly = PST *k-, see   *(t)q̇Hwä. Loss of *-š- in PY is, however, quite irregular and puzzling.]

*nĕ̆mȝĭ (~ -sd-) 'a k. of biting insect' (differently in LV A2):

PNC *nĕ̆mȝĭ (~ -ĕ) 'louse' > Chech. meza, Ing. maza, Bac. maç; Av., Bagv. naç:, And. noç:i, Akhv., Kar., Botl. naç:i, Cham. naṣ, Tind., God. nac:i; Tsez. noci, Gin. noce, Khv. nuca, Bezht. naco, Gunz. nɔcə; Lak. naç; Darg. ner, Chir. nez; Lezg. net, Tab. nic:, Ag. net:, Arch. naç, Ud. nec:; Khin.

nimç; Abkh. a-çá, Abaz., Ad., Kab. ça 'louse', Ub. ṭa-ḉ 'nit'.

PST *nŏt (~ -ŭ-) 'gnat, moth' > OC 蚋 *ṇot-s 'mosquito, gnat'; Kach. mənut² 'moth'.

*něwxq̇wV̆ 'pus' (HGC 24, LV C6, LDC 17, BCD 29):

PNC *něwq̇ŭ 'tear; pus' > Chech. noṭq̇a, Ing. nod, Bac. noṭq̇ 'pus'; Av. máʕu (par. C: maʕí-l, máʕa-bi), And. moGo, Akhv. maq̇a, Cham., Tind. mā, Kar., God. maʕa, Botl. maʁa, Bagv. maʕa 'tear'; Tsez. mow, Gin. moq̇u, Khv. muq̇u, Bezht. maq̇o, Gunz. mɔq̇u 'tear'; Lak. maq̇ id.; Darg. nerʁ id.; Lezg. naʁʷ, Tab. niwʁ, niwq̇:, Ag. neʁʷ, Rut. naʁʷ, Tsakh. naʁ, Arch. nabq̇, Ud. neʁ 'tear'. See NCED 848-849.

PST *nuāk / *nuāŋ 'pus' > OC 膿 *nhūŋ 'pus'; Tib. r-nag, s-nag 'matter, pus'; Limbu nik-wā 'pus' etc.

PY *dɔ(ʔ)k-ŋ 'pus' > Ket., Yug. dɔʔŋ, Kott. takŋ (CCE 223-224, Werner 1, 203). -ʔ- in Ket and Yug may be etymological, but may also represent a secondary development of -qŋ or -kŋ (cf. the Kottish form).

Bur. *nagéi / *magéi 'boil, sore' > Hunza nagéi, Nagar magéi.

[Long vowel in PST is irregular.

Cf. Basq. *negar 'tears'.]

*nEstV 'aunt, uncle':

PWC *c̣EnV (~ *nEc̣V) > Chech. nēca 'maternal aunt or uncle'; Av. c:uná-ʕal, Akhv. c:ini-q̇a 'second cousin'; Abkh. áca (Bz. áća), Abaz. ajca-la 'sister-in-law, daughter-in-law'.

Bur. *́-ncu 'paternal aunt' > Yas. ́-nzu, Hun., Nag. ́-nco.

*nHä́ɣ̣wV̆ 'dark, blue':

PNC *nHä́ɣ̣wV̆ 'blue; (blue metal) > iron' > Chech. ēčig, Ing. äšk (< *ħāhḳi-ḳ), Bac. ʕajhḳǐ 'iron'; Tsez. niga 'blue, grey', Gin. nik-diju 'id.; green'; Lak. naIḳ- 'blue'; Arch. naIɣ̣:- 'blue'; PWC *ɣ̣ʷV > Abkh. á-je-č̌ᵛa, Abaz. ja-č̌ʷa 'blue, green', Ad. ʁʷə-čə, Kab. ʁʷə-ś́, Ub. wə-ćʷá 'iron'.

PST *nək (~ -a-) 'black, dark' > Tib. nag, gnag 'black', nog 'very dark, deep-black'; Burm. nak 'be dark', Trung naʔ¹, etc.

*ńǘqwē (/ *-ä-) 'chaff; some reed, rush' (HGC 29, LV Cb4):

PNC *něqwē 'chaff' > Av. nak:ú (par. B: gen. nak:-dá-l), And., Kar., Botl., God. nik:u, Akhv. nixo, Cham. nikʷ, Tind. nix:ʷa 'chaff'; Tsez., Gin. noχu, Khv. jũχu 'chaff', Bezht. naχo, Gunz. nɔχu 'straw'; Lak. nax 'chaff'; Darg. neg, Chir. nek:ʷ 'chaff'; Lezg. naʁʷ, Tab. naqʷ, Ag. neqʷ, Tsakh. ńaqʷ,

Bud. noχ, Arch. naχʷ, Ud. neq 'chaff', Rut. naχʷ, Kryz. nöχ 'straw'; Khin. nuk 'chaff'; Ad. maq:ʷə, Kab. maq:ʷ 'hay'.

PST *někʷ (/*měkʷ) 'a k. of rush, cane' > OC 蒻 *ṇekʷ 'rush used for making mats', Tib. s-ńug 'reed, rush, bulrush' (cf. also smjug, smjig 'cane, bamboo'); Burm. hmjać 'bamboo sprouts', Garo bi-mik 'sprout, germ, blade'.

PY *dVʔqVn (/-χ-) 'grass, straw': Ket. da:n, Yug. daxən⁵ 'grass, straw', Kott. tōna-pul 'straw for shoes' (CCE 225, Werner 1, 180).

Bur. *naɣé-ći > Hunza naɣéći 'bamboo'.

[Irregular shortness in PST.]

*nōmqí 'breast; heart, mind' (somewhat different in NSC 59):

PNC *mōnqī (~-ē) 'breast; bosom' > Chech. nāqa, Ing. naqa 'breast'; Av. mehé-d 'brisket'; Cham. niχ, Tind., Botl., God. niχi, Kar. niχe, Bagv. nih 'breast'; Tsez. ħemori, Gin. χema 'breast'; Lak. qu-ru 'brisket'; Darg. miqi-r 'breast, chest'; Lezg. χu-r, Tab., Ag. muχu-r, Rut. miχi-r, Kryz, Bud. maχa-r 'breast', Tsakh. muχu 'female breast', Arch. moχo-r 'brisket'; Abaz. maqa 'arm', Ub. məqá 'bosom'.

PST *ni(ə)ŋ / *ni(ə)k 'heart' > Tib. s-ńiŋ, Burm. hnać, Manipuri puk-niŋ 'heart', Limbu niŋ 'mind, heart', Yamphu niŋa id. etc.

PY *ʔan[ɨ]ŋ 'think, mind' > Ket. aniŋbɛt⁶ / ańbɛt⁵˒⁶ 'think', anun⁶ 'mind', Yug. anɨŋbɛt́⁶ 'think', aniŋ⁵ 'mind', Kott. anaŋaj, pl. anaŋajaŋ "thinking, mind"; anaŋaja "clever"; anaŋajākŋ "think"; Ar. anɨpänun (Лоск.) "I think" (CCE 181, Werner 1, 38).

*nŭsÁ 'younger sister, daughter-in-law':

PNC *nŭsA (~ -ŏ-) 'daughter-in-law' > Chech., Ing., Bac. nus 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law'; Av. nus, Akhv. nuša, Cham., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. nusa 'daughter-in-law', And. nusa 'bride'; Khin. çi-nas 'bride' (çi- 'new'); Ad., Kab. nəsa 'daughter-in-law', Ub. nəsá-ʁ 'sister-in-law'; Hurr. naž-ardə 'concubine'.

PST *nŭwH 'younger sibling' > OC 孺 *ṇo-s 'child'; Tib. nu-bo 'a man's younger brother', nu-mo 'the younger sister of a female'; Kach. gənau¹ 'younger sibling'; Lush. nau 'younger sibling; a child, young child'; Garo no 'younger sister'.

PY *dus > Ket. ám-duś 'cousin (f.) (Werner 1, 33).

Bur. *-muśi > Hun. mű(y̯)-muśi 'bride in her father's house'.

*nV 'interrogative stem (mostly adverbial: where, when, how)' (HGC 36,

DCE 34):

PNC *nV >Bac. ħa-ne 'who, which', Chech. ħēna- 'whose'; PA *(h)in-da 'when', *(h)inV-l 'where', PTs *hĭ-tə (but also *ni-tə) 'when'; Abkh., Abaz. -an(ə)- 'when' (verbal infix); Ag. dial. na, hi-na 'who (erg.)', Lezg. erg. ni, Tab. naʔan 'where', Tsakh. ne-n 'which'. [In NCED all these formsw are treated as oblique forms of interrog. *hī-, sometimes with initial reduction. The latter, however, does not seem to have any external parallels and may in fact represent an emphatic prefix before the original interrogative *nV.]

PNC *nē-ŋ, *nā- 'how, where, interrogative pronoun' > OC 寧 *n̥ēŋ 'why, how', 那 *n̥āj 'how, what', Burm. nańh /marker of special question/; Kach. gənaŋ[3] , gəniŋ[2] id.

PY *ʔan- 'interrogative stem' >Ket. anet, ana 'who'; (KPC) anun 'how much', ań 'why'; Yug. anet 'who'; see CCE 181. Werner 1, 34, 36, 38.

Bur. *an- > Yas. áne 'where', ána 'whither'.

[Many attested form go back to a compound *hē-nV-, with emphatic *hē-.

Cf. Basq. *nor 'who'.]

[*nV](#) 'demonstrative pronoun' (LDC 40):

PNC *nV 'this, that' > And. ho-no-w, he-ne-w 'this', hi-n(i)-di-w, hi-n(i)-gi-w 'that', Cham. hã-, Tind. ã- 'this'; Tsez. ne-si (1st cl.), ne-λa (2-4 cl.) 'that (far)', also e-n-du 'this'; Inkh. e-we-nu 'that'; Bezht. hu-ni (1,4,5 cl.), ho-no (2, 3 cl.) 'this (near)'; Abkh., Abaz. a-ná 'there', a-ni (*a-nə-jə) 'that' etc.; also used as a preverb na- 'there' (directive); Ad., Kab. na- 'there' (directive preverb); Ub. n- (sing.), nā- (plur.) 'pronominal prefix of the 3d person'.

PST *nV 'demonstrative pronoun' > OC 那 *nāj 'that' (attested with this meaning only since Middle Chinese); Kach. naŋ[4] 'here', niŋ[4] 'thus, in this manner'; Kir. *na- 'that, there'; Karen *nV 'that' etc.

Bur. *-ne in *i-ne 'that', *khe-ne 'this'.

[*nV́mswV](#) 'a k. of cloth':

PNC *nīmswV (~ -ē-,-ī-,-ə̄-) 'linen, cloth; cobweb' > Chech. māša, Ing. maša, Bac. māšĕ, maš 'home-spun cloth; woolen cloth; cobweb'; Av. nusí 'linen; cobweb', Akhv. niša 'cloth', niši 'cobweb', Cham. nis 'loom', Tind. nisa / nisi id.

PST *n̥ə̆m 'weave, cloth' > OC 紝 *n̥əm, *n̥rəm 'to weave', 袵 *n̥əmʔ, *n̥əms 'skirts of robe, flaps, lapel'; Tib. snam 'woolen cloth'.

*ŋĕkwĭ 'to abuse, swear' (LV A21):

      PNC *nĕkwĭ (~ -i-,-ō-,-ǒ,-ǎ) 'oath; to swear' > And. nokʷo, Akhv. nikʷa, Cham., Tind., Kar., God. nakʷa 'oath' (in Akhv. also 'song'); PWC *kʷV > Abkh. a-kʷ-rá, Abaz. k̢ʷ-ra 'to swear', Ad., Kab. ja-kʷə-, Ub. kʷa- 'to dare'.

      PST *ŋɨǎkʷ 'to abuse, maltreat' > OC 虐 *ŋakʷ 'cruel, oppress, maltreat', 謔 *sŋakʷ 'to ridicule, to jest'; Tib. s-ŋog 'to vex, to annoy'; Burm. ŋauk 'to use loud violent language in order to terrify'.

*ŋiHV 'child':

      PST *ŋe(j) 'child, young' > OC 兒 *ŋe 'child, son'; Burm. ŋaj 'small, little, inferior'; Kach. ŋai[1], čəŋai[1] 'an infant, a babe', šəŋai[2] 'to bear children'.
      Bur. *-i > Yas. -jé 'son', -́i 'daughter', Hun., Nag. -í 'son; daughter'.

*ŋV 'I, 1st person pron.' (originally oblique stem?; HGC 20, NSC 64):

      PNC *nĭ > Lak. na, Darg. nu 'I' (see also under *mi(nV)).
      PST *ŋā- 'I, we' > OC 吾 *ŋhā 'I, we', 我 *ŋhājʔ 'my, me', 言 *ŋhan 'I, we', 卬 *ŋhāŋ 'I, me'; Tib. ŋa 'I, we', ŋed 'I, we', (d)ŋos 'I, we, self'; Burm. ŋa 'I', Kach. ŋai[3] 'I', Lush. ŋei 'self', etc.
      PY *b- (*ʔab-) 'my (attr.)' > Ket. āp (Bak., Sur. ābə[1], Kur. āvə[1]), Yug. ap, Kott. m-inšo, Ar. b(i)-. a- in Ket must be a late addition (already after *ŋ- > *b-). The original velar nasal is still preserved as the 1st person verbal ending PY *-ŋ.
      Bur. *a- > Yas., Hun., Nag. a- 'I, 1st p. sing. pronominal prefix'.
      [Cf. Basq. *ni 'I'.]

*ŋV́nV̄ 'wild duck or goose':

      PST *ŋān 'goose' > OC 雁 *ŋrān-s (< *r-ŋān-s) 'wild-goose'; Tib. ŋaŋ 'goose'; Burm. ŋanh 'goose, swan', etc.
      PY *bəʔn 'duck' > Ket., Yug. bʌʔn; Kott. pin; Ar. pońa; Pump. ban. See CCE 208, Werner 1, 156.

*ŋVxwV 'to give, borrow':

      PNC *mV̄xwV̌ (~ -x̱-,-f-) 'price, pay' > Chech., Ing., Bac. maχ 'price, trade'; Av. mux, And. miši, Kar. nixu, dial. muxu 'pay(ment)'; PWC *xʷV > Abkh. á-χʷ, Abaz. χʷə 'price', Ad. ša-fə-, Kab. śa-xʷə- 'to buy', Ub. fa- 'to pay'; Hurr. niɣ-ari 'dowry'.
      PST *ŋaH > Tib. b-r-ŋa 'to borrow', Burm. hŋah 'to rent', Rawang

ŋa 'hire, rent, lend', Serdukpen na 'give', etc.

Bur. *-ú- 'to give' > Yas., Hun., Nag. -ú-.

*ŋwálšV̄ 'face':

PNC *malš̱wV 'slope; muzzle, face' > Chech. marš 'muzzle'; Lak. marš:a 'meadow (on slope of a hill)'; Ag. maš 'face', Tab. maš 'slope; muzzle, face'.

PST *ŋār 'face, front side' > OC 顏 *ŋrān (< *ŋār-n ?) 'face, countenance; colour', Tib. ŋar 'fore- or front-side, forepart', Kulung ŋə 'mouth', Limbu nā 'face', nārā 'countenance', Magar me-ŋer 'mouth'.

PY *bV(ʔ)s-VÍ (~-č-) > Kott. pičal 'face, shape', Ar. u-pusir 'forehead' (CCE 213, Werner 2, 53).

*ŋwǒGV́ (~ -xG-) 'rump':

PNC *mǒGwV (~-ä̃-) 'back; body' > Av. muʁ, And. miʁul, Kar., Bagv., God. muʁul 'back'; Bezht. maʁo, Gunz. mɔʁu 'body' (with Ablaut: Bezht. müʁä-, Gunz. muʁa- 'behind').

PST *ŋok (~ -ik, -uak) > Tib. r-ŋog 'the hunch or hump of an animal; the mane of horses'; Manipuri ŋak-som 'neck'. Here perhaps also OC 胸 sŋoŋ 'breast, chest', Lush. ŋhoŋ 'neck'.

*ŋwVcV 'hunger, thirst':

PNC *mV̆[c]V 'hunger' > Chech., Ing. meca, Bac. macĩ 'hungry'; Tsakh. mɨs:i-n, Bud. mɨz, Ud. busa 'hungry'. etc.

PST *ŋet 'thirst, want' > Burm. ŋat 'to thirst, be thirsty, long for'; Lush. ŋiat 'to demand, want, wish for'.

*ŋwVQV 'pain, disease':

PST *ŋǎkʷ > OC 瘧 *ŋhakʷ 'ague', Burm. hŋak 'the pestilential influence of miasma, malaria'.

Bur. *maq > Hun., Nag. maq 'rheumatism, pain'.

*=ōcV 'to mow, reap' (NSC 52, VCQ 5):

PNC *=ōcV 'to mow' > Chech. =āc-, Ing. =ac- 'to work hard', Bac. =ac- 'to mow'; Av. =ec- 'to mow'; Lak. =uca- id.; Ag. uc-, Ud. oca-psun id.

PST *chāH 'to pluck, reap, harvest' > OC 采 *chəʔ 'to gather, pluck', 菜 *chəʔ-s 'edible herbs, vegetables'; Tib. b-ca-s 'to reap, harvest', b-ca 'fruit'.

[Cf. Basq. *us-ta 'harvest, reaping'.]

*=ōλĚ 'to laugh':

PNC *=ōλĚ > Chech. =ēl-, Ing., Bac. =el- 'to laugh'; Av., And., Kar., God. =eλ- id.; Gin. λe-žā-, Bezht. λō-dah-, dial. λowā-, Gunz. λeʔ- id.; PWC *ƛʷV-čV / *čV-ƛʷV id. > Abkh. á-čća-ra, Abaz. qə-čća-ra, Ad. š-xə-, Kab. -š-xə-, Ub. šʷa-ćá- id.

PST *t-law 'to play, joke' > Burm. khjaw 'to joke, jest', Kach. šə-tu id., Lush. tloʔ 'to play or play at (a game)'.

=ŏχV́ 'upper part of body; handle':

PNC *bŭχV > Chech. bel-š, Ing. bel-až 'shoulder', Bac. bali 'shoulders'; Cham. bula 'handle (of dagger)'; PC *buχV 'handle' > Khv. biχa, Be buχo, Gunz. buχu; Ad., Kab. ṗχa 'upper part of back', Ub. ṗχə-fá 'chest, breast'.

PY *ʔuĺ- (~x-) 'shaft, handle' > Ket., Yug. ūĺ (CCE 200, Werner 1, 210); *d-uĺ- 'shaft' > Ket dūĺi, Yug. dūĺ (CCE 225, Werner 1, 210).

Bur. *bal-, *-wálda > Yas. -wáldes, Hunza, Nagar -wáldas 'back'; Hunza bálbal, Nagar bábal 'place between the shoulders'; Hunza bál-gićiŋ, Nagar bálgićaŋ 'back of the shoulders, upper part of back'.

? PST *l[e]ŋ 'handle' (if *-ŋ is historically a suffix (plural?)), cf. Tib. luŋ 'handle; foot-stalk of fruits', Kach. ulaŋ 'handle', n-kjaŋ 'stem, petiole', Lush. liaŋ 'handle (of pot), neck (of bottle)', Lepcha luŋ 'handle'.

*=ŏnqV (~ -xq-) 'old' (HGC 39):

PNC *=ŏnqV(lV) 'old (person)' > Av. χéra- (dial. =oχór-) 'old (gener.)', And. =oχor, Akhv. =aqaro-λa-da-, Cham. =eχa-λidda, Tind. =eχara-, Lar. =eχaro-, Botl. =aχara-, Bagv. =aharu-, God. =aχar 'old (of a person)'; Lak. qu-na- 'big, grown up'; Darg. =uq-na 'old (of a person)'; Arch. χala- id.; Khin. inqer id.

PST *kāH (~ g-, q-, G-) 'old, ancient' > OC 古 *kāʔ 'ancient'; Tib. rga 'to be old, aged', rga-d, rga-n 'old, aged'; Kach. lə-ga 'be old, hardened, stiff'.

PY *ʔəqaj (~x-) 'earlier, before, in old days' > Ket. ʌʁaj⁵, Yug. ʌxaj⁵, Kott. ōgai 'earlier'. See CCE 191, Werner 2, 409.

[5th tone in Ket may reflect *-ʔ- (which would contradict lax type in NC), but may also be a misrecording.]

*páHV 'a k. of bird':

PNC *pāH(n)V 'hen' > Chech. meʔ 'young hen'; Darg. abʔa 'hen';

Tab. peʕ, Ag. paʕ 'hen'. The final cluster *-Hn- is reconstructed in NCED to account for the nasalization of initial *p- in Chechen; but in fact it may be due just to the onomatopoeic nature of the root.

PST *Pja > Tib. bja 'bird, fowl, hen', Sho phǎjo 'bird', Kanauri pja id. (should be distinguished from *Pra).

PY *poʔja 'a k. of duck (утка-красноголовка)' > Ket. hɔja⁵, Yug. fɔja⁵ (see CCE 251, Werner 1, 321).

*pánGV (~ -xG-) 'a k. of weed; leaf, shell':

PNC *panGVlhV (~ -lɦ-) 'burdock; leaf, bark' > Av. maq̇:ár 'bark'; Lezg. p:arqul, Rut. paq:Iul 'burdock', Kryz. bärqul 'plantain', Arch. paq̇:ut 'bark'.

PST *Pōŋ > OC 蓬 *bhōŋ 'name of a plant (a k. of tumble weed)'; Burm. pauŋh 'weed'; Lepcha tǎ-bóŋ 'a sp. of water plant'.

*pǎnqwV 'bee' (DCE 16):

PNC *pǎnqwV (?*m-) 'bee' > Chech., Ing. niq 'bee-hive'; Av. púq:na 'drone'; Darg. mirqi, Chir. murqe 'bee'.

PST *[ph]ǔŋ > OC 蜂 *phoŋ 'bee, wasp'; Tib. buŋ 'a humming and stinging insect, bee'; Kach. (H) sumbuŋ 'a k. of insect, mostly found on bamboo sprouts', dumbuŋ 'an insect resembling the calandre'.

Bur. *phen 'fly (insect)' > Yas. phen, Hun., Nag. phin.

*pénȽwV (~-X̧w-) 'a k. of plant':

PNC *pinȽwV (~-X̧w-) > Av. penX̧:éli 'a k. of shrub (волжанка, таволга)'; Arch. piX̧ʷ 'a k. of plant ("вид зонтичного растения")'.

Bur. *p(h)altaṣu > Yas. paltáṣu, L. pheltáṣo 'a k. of wild bush (Strauch)'.

*pHǟχV 'dust':

PNC *pHǟχV 'dust, steam' > Bezht. paχ 'dust', Gunz. pɔχ 'dust; steam'; Darg. Kait. paIh, Tsud. püħ 'dust'; PWC *p:aχ(I)a > Ad. pāχ, Kab. bāχa 'steam'.

PST *pɔ̄wH (~ bh-) 'to dust' > OC *p(r)ō̄ʔ (~-ūʔ) 'to dust (by shaking clothes)'; Burm. əphu² 'to dust, as by shaking a garment'.

*pHɨ́m[c]V 'twig, stick':

PNC *pHəmʒV (~ -c-) > Chech. pott 'wooden bar'; Lak. paInç 'a small stick for playing'.

Bur. *phinź 'stick for polo' > Yas. phínźu, Hun., Nag. phinć.

*pHVmpV́ 'part of leg' (HGC 24):

PNC > PL *ṗɨImṗ / *ṗɨImp > Lezg., Tab. ṗiṗ 'angle, corner', Kryz. pip, Bud. pep, Arch. poImp 'knee'.

PST *[b]ŏp > Kach. ləbop² 'calf of the leg'; Lush. bop 'leg, hind leg of an animal'; Dumi phip-sul 'thigh'.

PY *päp- 'thigh, hip' > Ket. hāp (pl. hā:ŋ) (Werner 1, 310, 311 gives also a variant haʔp), Yug. fap (pl. fā:hp / fafɨŋ⁵); Kott. fēpar, phēpar. See CCE 247, KC 199, Werner 1, 310, 311.

*pHVrṭwV 'lung, gizzard' (MCGD 2):

PNC *pHVrṭwV 'some inner organ' > Inkh. puṭeru 'urinary bladder', Bezht., Gunz. pɨrṭi 'lung'; Arch. paIrṭi 'one of the large intestines'.

Bur. *-pháṭ 'gizzard, stomach (of fowl)' > Yas., Hun., Nag. -pháṭ.

*pħə̄ɬV 'a k. of tree' (NSC 61, WFR 36, LDC 25) :

PNC *pħīlV (~-ʕ-,-ɨ-,-ī-) 'a k. of foliage tree' > Chech. bŏlak 'grove', Tsez. beIli 'poplar, ash-tree', Gin. bele, Khvarsh. bel 'poplar', Darg. paIlpaIlag 'asp'.

PST *bhū[l] (~-ɨ-) 'tree, root' > OC 本 *pə̄rʔ 'root, trunk', 笨 *bə̄rʔ 'bamboo root', Tib. sbun, spun 'stalk of a plant', Kach. phun³ 'tree, bush, a stalk', Lush. bul 'root', Garo bol 'tree' etc.

PY *ʔɨpVl 'asp tree' > Ket. ɨ:Í / īÍ, pl. ɨ:Ín³, Yug. ɨfɨl⁵,⁶, pl. -ɨŋ⁵, Kott. īpal, pl. īpatn (CCE 196, Werner 2, 434).

Bur. *phal-c 'a k. of large poplar' > Yasin, Hunza, Nagar phalc.

[PST shows that the accent was on the 1st syllable; absence of *-ʔ- in the PY form is due to the automatic loss of it in the second syllable after the prefixation of *ʔɨ-.]

*pɨ̆nstwĂ 'glue, resin' (NSC 61, MCGD 2):

PNC *pɨ̆nçwĂ 'resin; juice' > Chech. mutta 'juice'; Av. piç:, And. pirç:i, Akhv. miç:i, Cham. biṣ, Rind. mic:i, Kar. biç:i 'resin'; Lak. piç 'dew; perspiration'; Darg. penç 'resin'; Ag. piç id.; Abkh. a-ʒə́, Abaz. ʒə 'water; juice', Ad., Kab. psə, Ub. bzə 'water'.

PY *piʔt 'glue' > Ket. hiʔt, Yug. fiʔt, Kott. fīt (CCE 249, Werner 1, 320).

Bur. *phunc 'dew' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar phunc.

*pǐrpi 'a k. of tree':

PNC *pǐrpi 'beech-tree, plane-tree' > Chech., Ing. pop 'plane-tree'; And. pipi id.; Gin. pepi, Bezht. pipe 'plane-tree', Khv. pepe 'beech-tree', Gunz. pibe-s 'cudgel'; Darg. purpi 'beech-tree'; Lezg. pipi-n t:ar, Tab. pirpu-n har, Bud. pip, Ud. pup 'beech-tree', Kryz. pip 'beech-tree, poplar'.

Bur. *phVp- > Yas. phápaŋ 'a wild plant (mit großer runder stachliger Samenkapsel)', Hun., Nag. phípirʂ 'das federförmige Blätterwerk des Wacholders'.

*pérqwĂ 'a k. of fruit':

PNC *pǐrqwĂ > Chech. ʁam-maʁa 'peach', Ing. ʁamaʁa 'apricot' (a compound *ɣōnʔV + *pǐrqwĂ); Av. piq:, God. perq:i 'fruit', Kar. biq:e 'apricot'; Lak. piq 'bad fruits'; PWC *pəqʷV > Abkh. a-pħʷá, a-bħʷá 'plum', Ad., Kab. pχa- (in compounds) 'plum; fruit', Ub. pqə 'fruit'.

Bur. *phaqís > Hun., Nag. phaqís 'a k. of apricot'.

*pɨlχwV 'manure':

PNC *pɨlχwV 'diarrhea' > Bezht. puχi id.; Lak. pur (< *purh) id.; Darg. Kharb. puχ-ne 'diarrhea', Kait. puIχ 'excrements'; Rut. piχ, Arch. purχ 'diarrhea'.

PST *bhV̆r 'manure' > OC 糞 *pər-s 'manure, dirt'; Tib. brun (< *bhV̆r-n) 'dirt, dung, excrement'; Kach. phun[1] 'manure'; Lush. berʔ 'dirty, filthy', etc.

*pɨrV 'to fly' (HGC 19, NSC 61, WFR 1):

PNC *pɨrV 'to fly, flight' > Av. pár-p-ad- 'to flutter, fly', pár-χ:-in- 'to fly, fly up'; Bezht. par-ƛ- 'to wave, sway, heave'; Lezg. purr (avun), Tab. purr aṗub 'to take wing', Bud. pɨr ṗir siʔi, Arch. parχ bos, Ud. pur pesun 'fly'; Abkh. a-pə́r-, Ab. dial. pər-, Ub. pər- 'to fly'.

PST *phjV̆r 'to fly' > OC 翻 *phar 'to fly', Tib. ãbjer 'to disperse in flight, to flee in different directions', Kach. pjen[1] 'to fly', etc.

Bur. *pVrík > Yas., Hunza, Nagar prik dél- 'to hop, jump, leap'.

*pórV 'boil, bladder' (HGC 25):

PNC *purV-χV / *purV-lV 'bladder; bellows' > Av. perélo, And. purχul, Akhv. holoχa, Kar. periλur 'bellows'; Bezht. püräh-ägö id.; Lak. purpuχ:i 'urinary bladder'; Rut. paraχIul, Tsakh. paraχI:aj id.

PST *PrōH 'swell, swelling' > OC 飽 *prūʔ 'be satiated, full', 皰 *phrū(ʔ)s 'tumor, swelling'; Tib. ãbru tumor, swelling; Burm. phrəwh

'thick, abundant, wealthy', prauh 'be abundant'.

PY *pəʔŕ (~-r₁) 'fish bladder' > Ket. hʌʔĺ, Yug. fʌʔr (CCE 247, Werner 1, 342).

[PST probably reflects a form like *pórVχV which would explain the otherwise irregular change of word structure.]

*pŏrV́ 'a k. of small bird or insect' (MCGD 2, NSC 61):

PNC *pŏrV (~-l-) 'bee; butterfly' > Chech. polla 'butterfly', And., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. pera, Akhv. hera, Cham. pijã 'bee'; Khvarsh. par, Inkh. por id.

PST *Pra > Angami Naga pera, Rgyarung prye 'fowl', Idu pra 'bird' etc.

Bur. *phirán > Yas. pherán 'moth', Hun., Nag. phirán 'spider' (probably < *parán with reduction of vowel, cf. similarly *gōrV́).

[Cf. Basq. *pinpiRin 'butterfly'.]

*pUjŋV 'shoulder, neck' (SCE 96):

PNC *Puŋ 'shoulder' > Tib. d-puŋ, Lepcha tŭk-puŋ 'shoulder', Kulung pɔi, Tani *poŋ 'neck', etc.

PY *p[u]jm- 'neck' > Kott. fuimur, phuimur, Ar. pemä 'neck' (CCE 253, Werner 1, 283).

Bur. *phuiŋ > Yas. -phúiŋ 'nape of neck'; Hun., Nag. -phóiŋ 'shoulder'.

*pVčV (~ -ç-,-č̣-) 'fart':

PST *phĭt > OC 屁 *phić 'fart, wind (in the stomach)'; Kach. phjet² 'wind (in the stomach)'.

Bur. *phiṣ 'to fart' > Yas., Hun., Nag. phiṣ.

*pV́HV 'son, daughter' (HGC 27, NSC 61):

PNC > PWC *pa 'son'.

PST *Poj (~ -u-) 'to bear, child' > Tib. bu 'son, child', Burm. phwah 'to bear, be born', Miju sa-bu 'child', etc. Cf. also Tib. d-bo-n 'grandson, nephew', Kanauri ba-n-za id.

PY *puʔ-n 'daughter' (Ket. huʔn, Yug. fuʔn, Kott. fun, see CCE 252, Werner 1, 331), *puʔ-b 'son' (Ket. hiʔp, Yug. fiʔp, Kott. fup, see CCE ibid., Werner 1, 348). Despite Werner, the element *puʔ- cannot be identified with *pəń- 'small' in any way known to us.

*pV́HV (*HVpV) 'to weave' (HGC 36):

    PNC > PWC *pa- 'to weave, plait'.

    PST *[ph]ăŋH (with a -ŋ-suffix) 'to twist, spin, spindle' > OC 紡 *phaŋʔ 'to twist, spin', Tib. phaŋ 'spindle', Kach. gəbaŋ³ 'a hand-spindle', etc.

    PY *pVʔV 'to wind (rope, etc.)' > Ket. hʌ:³, Yug. fъ:³, Kott. fo-fūjaŋ (pret. fōna-fūjaŋ, imp. fan-fui) (CCE 254, Werner 1, 342).

*pV̄jV̌ 'to bend, incline':

    PST *phrăj (< *r-phăj) 'to lean, incline' > OC 跛 *p(r)aj-s 'to lean to one side'; Tib. ãphre 'to incline, to lean against', phre-d 'across, obliquely'; Lush. phei 'level, flat, horizontal'.

    PY *pī(j)- 'bent, hooked, oblique' > Ket. hi:śi⁴; Bak., Sur. hi:śə⁴ / hiśə⁴; South. hiś⁴; Yug. fi:ʰs; Kott. fia-(fui), phia-(fui). See CCE 250, Werner 1, 345.

*pVncV 'brow, hair' (DCE 10):

    PWC > PL *pinç 'eyelash; feather'.

    Bur. *phenVs > Yas. -phénas 'brow, forehead hair'; Hun., Nag. =phínis 'braid, head hair (of women)'.

    [Cf. Basq. *pinca 'membrane (covering an egg or nut)'.]

*pV́ńV 'dirt':

    PST *Paŋ > Tib. s-baŋ-s 'dung of larger animals'; Burm. bhaŋ (ōB ṗħǟŋ) 'dung, excrements'.

    PY *pVʔń 'dandruff' > Yug. fɔʔń id.; Kott. fini, fińi, fin 'scab' (CCE 254, Werner 1, 282).

    Bur. *p(h)Vn > Yas., Hun. gus-pén 'dung of small cattle and camels', har-pán 'dung of horses, donkeys, camels, goats'.

*pV́ŋwV 'swell' (NSC 52):

    PST *ph(r)ōŋ (*r-phōŋ) 'to swell' > OC *phrōŋ 'swollen belly'; Kach. broŋ³ 'to swell, as steamed rice', Lush. pōŋ 'be swollen, uneven'.

    PY *piʔŋ > Ket. hiʔŋ, Kott. fiʔŋ 'tumour', Ket. hiʔŋ, Yug. fiŋej⁵ 'to swell' (CCE 250, Werner 1, 348, 349).

    Bur. *phān- 'to swell' > Yas. phán-, Hun., Nag. phä́n- 'to swell'.

*pVŋV (~ b-) 'healthy, strong':

    PST *Pāŋ 'strong' > OC 彭 *pāŋ 'very, much', *ḅāŋ 'forceful,

overbearing'; Tib. dbaŋ 'might, power, potency'; Burm. praŋh 'very, much'; Kaling bhɔŋ-pɛ, Ao Naga tɨpoŋ 'good'.

PY *ʔɔpVŋ (~x-) 'healthy' > Ket. ōŋ / ɔ:ŋ; Yug. ɔfɨŋ[5,6]; Kott. apaŋ. See CCE 199, Werner 2, 49.

<u>*[p]V́rcĔ</u> 'plough':

PNC *pVrVc̣Ĕ 'plough' > Av. purúc:, And. rebc:u, Akhv. ʕebec:e, Cham. bijaca, Tind. bec:i, Kar. bec:e, Bagv. perc 'plough'; PWC *pəźa > Abkh. a-pόza, Abaz. pəza, Ad. cʷā-bza, Kab. vā-bʒa, Ub. cʷā-bźá 'ploughshare'.

Bur. *bas > Yas., Hun., Nag. bas 'wooden plough'.

<u>*pVwV́</u> 'intestines' (HGC 26):

PNC > PTs *pu 'side (anat.)'.

PST *phǎw 'intestines, bowels' > OC 胕 *ḅos 'intestines'; Tib. pho stomach (cf. also sbo 'the upper part of the body'); Kach. pu[2] 'belly'; Haka paw, Bodo bi-bu 'intestine', etc.

PY *p[u]- 'intestines' > Ket. hū, pl. hu: / hu:n 'heart'; hɨj, pl. Kur. hʌ:ji[4], Bak., Sur. hʌ:jə[4] / hʌjə[4], South. hʌj[4] 'belly'; Yug. fu, pl. fu:n 'heart'; fɨj, pl. fʌ:ʰj 'belly'; Kott. fui (fūi), phui, pl. fūjaŋ 'inside, intestines'; fa, *pha, g. fai, pl. fajikŋ "breast"; Ass. pa (M., Сл., Кл.) "breast"; Ar. p̓hiáŋ (M., Сл., Кл.), apijen (Лоск.) "breast"; Pump. pfu (Сл., Срсл.) "heart". See CCE 251-252. The forms listed above are hard to separate (although the vocalism is not quite clear). Werner (1, 332, 348) tries to make the picture clearer by reconstructing *pʰu 'heart' and *pʰəj 'belly' respectively - but the relationship between Ket hū and Kott. fa is still unexplained. It still seems to me that we are dealing with a single root separated into later variants through old Ablaut.

<u>*p̓Haćwé</u> (?) 'skin, leather'

PNC *bHaćwe (~ -a) 'bark, skin' > Bezht. beš 'bark, shell', Gunz. beš 'skin (of neat cattle)'; Lak. burču (< *buč-ru ?) 'skin, hide'; Lezg. p:eš, Ag. p̓aIž, Kryz. beš 'leaf', Bud. beš 'willow button'.

Bur. *pisV́k > Yas. pisík 'front piece of leather on boot', Hun. pisók, Nag. pusók 'priceless (cheap) leather'.

<u>*p̓Hām[t]V̆</u> 'a k. of bird' (HGC 27):

PNC *bHāmṭV 'duck' > Chech. bad 'duck' (dial. bʕād), Bac. baṭ 'goose'; Tsez., Gin. maṭi 'goose'; Lak. dial. duIʔla-baṭ 'drake, male duck';

Darg. baIṭ 'duck'.

PST *PV̆t 'a k. of bird (pheasant?)' > OC 鷩 *pet, *pets 'a k. of pheasant', Tib. r-bad 'a large species of eagles', Burm. bhut 'a k. of pheasant'.

PY *bəntan 'a k. of wild duck (кряква)' > Ket. bʌntən[6], Yug. bʌntən[5]; see CCE 209, Werner 1, 155.

*ṗǒnq̇ō (~ -xq̇-) 'back, side' (different in LV B2):

PNC *bǒnq̇ō 'back' > Chech., Ing., Bac. buq̇ 'back'; Av. moq̇: 'spine'; Gin. moqoli, Bezht. miqā, Gunz. mɨqər 'back'; Lak. muqa-w 'on the back'; Darg. Kait. muq̇ 'back'; Abkh. á-baʕʷ, Abaz. bʕʷə 'bone', Ad., Kab. p:q̇:ə 'carcass, skeleton'.

PST *păŋ 'side, back side' > OC 方 *paŋ 'side'; Burm. phaŋ 'buttocks, bottom, behind'; Kach. phaŋ[1] 'behind'; Lush. paŋ 'the body; the side, the flank', etc.

Bur. *pa[n] > Yas. -pa-, Hun., Nag. -pa '(by) side', Yas. pan 'place in house on both sides of the hearth'.

[Shortness in PST (or final length in PNC) is irregular.]

*ṗV́cV 'penis' (NSC 60):

PNC > PL *p:iç 'penis; vulva'.

PY *bɨʔs 'penis' > Ket. bɨʔś, Yug. bɨʔs, Kott., Ass. puš, Ar. poš. See CCE 211, Werner 1, 160.

(?) Bur. > Nag. phóṣi 'vagina' (with irregular ph-: *p- would be expected normally).

*ṗVdV 'side' (DCE 2):

PNC *bVdV 'side' > Lezg. p:ad 'side', Kryz. badow, Bud. bodə 'near'; Urart. bedə 'side'.

Bur. *p(h)at 'side' > Yas. ˊ-phat, ˊ-pat, Hun. ˊ-pat, Nag. ˊ-phat.

*ṗV̆HV 'much, big' (NSC 52):

PNC *bV̆HV 'big, many' > Ag. ʕaba-ni-r, Kryz. bu, Bud. boʕ-lu 'big', Arch. hiba-t:u- 'good'; Abkh. -b, Ab. -ba, Ub. bIə in compounds 'thumb, big toe', Ub. bIə 'thick', Ad. ba 'many', Kab. ba- id. (in compounds).

PST *bā(H) (/ *phā(H)) 'wide, big; spread, extend' > OC 溥 *phāʔ 'be vast, wide', 布 *pās 'cloth; spread out (a mat)'; 鋪 *phā, *pha 'spread out'; 誧 *pāʔ, *phāʔ, *phāʔs 'big, large, increase'; Kach. šəpa[1] 'to extend, as a cobra its hood', gəba[2] 'be big, great'; Lush. phaʔ 'to spread (as cloth, etc.)',

Sulung *bV, Tani *bə 'big'.

PY *bə(ʔ)j- 'many, much' > Ket. bʌ́jaŋ 'enough', Kott. pajaŋ 'many, much' (CCE 209, Werner 1, 153).

*ṗVħVɬV 'feather' (MCGD 16):

PNC *ṗVħVɬV 'feather; mane' > Chech. pēla-g 'feather'; Av. ħúli id.; Lak. dial. ṗiħulli id.; Darg. paIħaIla, dial. ṗuhaII id.; PWC *pəla / *pəra > Abkh. á-bra, Abaz. bra 'mane', Ad. pəLā-c, bəLā-c 'shaggy', Kab. baLā-ca id.

Bur. *phol- > Yas. phol-ɣó, Hunza, Nagar phul-ɣʉ́ɣ̣ 'feather'.

[It may well be that the rare Laki (Bartkh.) form ṗiħulli is actually borrowed from Dargwa. In that case the genuine Laki cognte could be p:al 'sheep's wool' - in its turn, borrowed as Dargwa p:ala, bala 'sheep's wool'. The PNC root *balV (NCED...) would be then non-existant, and its Sino-Tibetan match *PVl 'hair, wool' would be rather regarded as a reflex of *ṗVħVɬV - where it in fact fits perfectly.

Cf. Basq. bilho 'hair, mane'.]

*ṗV́mV̄ 'earth, grave':

PST *bīm 'grave, tumulus' > OC 堋 *pōŋs 'to bury' (cf. also 窆 *pram ~ -əm 'to lower a coffin into the grave'); Tib. ãbum 'tomb, sepulchre'; Burm. pum 'heap; grave, tumulus'; Kach. bum[2] 'a mountain'; Lush. phūm 'to bury, to inter'.

PY *baʔŋ 'earth' > Ket., Yug. baʔŋ, Kott., Ass. paŋ, Ar. peŋ, Pump. biŋ. See CCE 205, Werner 1, 110.

[Vovin's (...) attempts to mock this etymology by telling us a story about the Tibetan word denoting a surface rather than subterranean structure is ridiculous in itself: in doing so he is being very careful to conceal the meanings in Chinese and Kuki-Chin - which clearly indicate the direction of semantic change: 'to inter, bury, burial' > 'burial mound, tumulus'. Individual burial rites of people speaking attested descendant languages should hardly be regarded as etymological obstacles...].

*ṗV̆nʒV̆́ 'fly, wasp':

PNC *bĭnʒĕ (/*mĭʒĕ) 'fly' > Chech., Ing. moza 'fly'; Bezht. üžmüži 'wasp'; Lak. zimiz 'fly'; Tab., Ag. mizmiz 'mosquito', Rut. zübez 'bumble-bee', Tsakh. bɨzbɨza 'fly', Arch. zimzi / zimzu 'ant'; Abkh. á-mç 'fly', Ad., Kab. bāʒa id., Ub. ba(n)ʒ́ə́ id.

PY *bɨs- 'wasp, bee' > Ket. bɨśtin[6], bɨśt, Kot. bɨsset[6] 'wasp, bee', Kott.

pačem "hornet". See CCE 211. Werner 1, 160 says "kot. pačem "Hornisse" läßt sich mit ket. bɨśtin "Wespe" kaum verbinden", but does not explain why - phonetic and sematic correspondences are in this case completely satisfactory. For the Ket and Yug forms he gives a most fantastic explanation: Ket. bɨśtin < bɨʔs 'penis' + -t (genitive marker) + iʔn 'needle' ("needle of the penis"??); Yug bɨsset (obviously = Ket. bɨśt-) < bɨʔs 'penis' + iːʰt 'tooth' ("tooth of the penis")??? - thus preferring very dubious folk etymologies to regular reconstruction.

[*pV́ńV](#) (~ *b-) 'ladle, cup':

PST *Piə̄ŋ (~ w-) 'pitcher' > OC 缾 *bēŋ 'pitcher'; Tib. phiŋ 'earthenware pitcher, cup'.

PY *piʔn 'scoop' > Ket. hiʔn, Yug. fiʔn. Ыуу CCE 248, Werner 1, 320.

[*ṗVsV](#) 'widow, orphan':

PNC *ṗVsV > Av. bes-da-la= 'orphan'; Abkh., Ab. -psa, Ad. -ṗʷas, Kab. -ṗas 'step-relative' (cf. Abkh. án-psa 'step-mother', áb-psa 'step-father', Abaz. an-psa, ab-psa; pa-psa 'step-son'. PAK *-ṗasə (also used in compounds: Ad. nə-na-ṗʷas, Kab. āna-na-ṗas 'step-mother', Ad. tə-na-ṗʷas, Kab. āda-na-ṗas 'step-father').

PY *bəs- 'widow / widower; orphan' > Ket. bʌssem 'widow', bʌśśəĺ-git 'widower'; Yug. bʌssem 'widow'; Kott. paš-ūp-še 'orphan, widow, widower'; Ass. pašup jali 'stepson'; Ar. pas 'slave', bi-pas '(my) servant', bi-pašša '(my) servant (fem.)'. See CCE 209. The same root is present as the second component in Ket. op-pas 'stepfather', am-mas 'stepmother'; Yug fip-pas 'stepson', fun-nas 'stepdaughter'. With an alternation -s- > -j- the same root can be discovered in Ket. bʌjbə[5], bʌj-ɣit[5], pl. bʌj-ɣit[6] 'orphan', Yug. bʌjbə[5] id. The latter form is probably etymologically identical to Kott. paš-ūp: both represent an irregular transformation of the PY compound *bəs-pɨʔb "orphan" + "son". This makes Y. Helimski's (KC 240) idea of bʌjbə[5] being borrowed from Sam. *jVjwA 'orphan' less probable (rather, we should think of the opposite direction of borrowing - from a comparatively late form *bəjbV, with a change *b > w and assimilation *wVjwA > *jVjwA already in Samoyed). See also Werner 1, 154, 155 (apparently not noticing the obvious connection of the variants bʌs- and bʌj- in Ket).

[*ṗV̆sV́](#) (~ -ś-) 'night, evening' (KS 28, LDC 27-28):

PNC *bV̌sV (~ -s̠-, -ś-) > Chech. büjsa, Ing. bijsa, Bac. bujsa 'night', Chech. busa, Ing. bus, Bac. bujs 'at night'; Ub. zʷa-psə́ 'evening' (zʷa- 'sky').

PY *bis 'evening' > Ket. bīś, Yug. bis, Kott. pīš, Ar. pis, Pump. bič-idin (CCE 210, Werner 1, 134).

[*ṗVtV́](#) 'firm, tough' (KS 202, LDC 38):

PNC *bVtV̄ > Chech. butū, Ing. butuw 'hard, tough'; Ad. pəta, Kab. bəda id.

PY *bɨd- > Ket. bīt (Werner 1, 160: bīt-ś / bīr̄-ś); Yug. bɨt, bɨdam. See CCE 211, Werner 1, 160.

[Cf. Basq. *bete 'full'.]

[*qǎmkV](#) (~ *xq-) 'fang, tusk':

PNC *qǎmkV 'fang, molar; stake' > Cham. χanχa 'fang, canine tooth'; Bezht. χäg, Gunz. χɔʁin 'molar tooth'; Lezg., Rut. χak 'picket, stake'; Khin. χak 'stake'.

PST *koŋ (~ q-) 'tusk' > Burm. khauŋ 'two front teeth of a horse'; Kach. ko[1], koŋ[1] 'a tusk'; Kulung kaŋ 'tooth'.

[*qāmstV̌](#) 'ant, grasshopper':

PNC *qāmVçV / *GāmVçV > Chech. qīzig 'bug, bed-bug'; And. ʁaça, Akhv. ʁača, Cham. ʁança (Gig. χanza), Tind. ʁarça, Lar. ʁaça 'grasshopper, locust', God. ʁaça (dial. ʁança) 'dragonfly'; Tsez. χoçi, Gin. χoçe, Bezht. χaço, Gunz. χɔ̃çə 'grasshopper'; Lak. qaç, dial. qʷaç 'locust'; Tab. (uḳan) q̇Ianc̣, Arch. apal-χaçi 'grasshopper', Ag. q̇aç-rak 'gadfly'; Ad. q:āmza-gʷ 'ant', Kab. qānʒa-gʷ 'ant-hill'.

PST *K[ŏ]m (~ Q-) 'a k. of insect (cricket, locust)' > OC 蛬 *goŋ 'cricket', Kach. diŋgam[1] 'locusts'.

PY *qənte (~χ-) 'ant' > Ket. qə̄nt / qə̄nte[1], Yug. xъntɨ[1] (CCE 259, Werner 2, 149).

[*qáncwV (~ *xq-)](#) 'dirt, rubbish':

PNC *qānVçwV 'dirt' > Cham. χaṣ, dial. χaç:i 'saliva'; Tsez., Khv. q̇ec 'dirt, mud, slush', Bezht., Gunz. q̇ɨca 'swamp'; Lezg. χanç 'a layer of hardened dirt', Tab. χaχanç 'crust'; Abkh. a-ħʷənč̌ʲá, Abaz. ħʷənč̌ʷə 'dirt, mire'.

PY *qeʔs (~χ-) 'sand, sandy shore' > Ket. qɛʔś, Yug. xɛʔś (CCE 257, Werner 1, 84-85).

Bur. *qhurc 'dust' > Yas. xorc, Hun., Nag. qhurc 'dust'.

*qárpV 'coat, shell':

PNC *qārpV / *párqV 'outerwear, fur-coat' > Chech., Ing. beq 'fur-coat'; Av. q:abárča, And. q:apa, q:apača, Akhv. q:āča, Cham., Tind. q:abača 'fur-coat'; Lak. barqut 'fur-coat'; Darg. Kub. parq id.; Tab. qabačej, Rut. q:abačaj id.; Hurr. qurbiži 'garment worn under mail-coat or helm'.

PST *qrāp 'scale, shell' > OC 甲 *krāp 'protecting cover of a shield; scale, armour; buffer coat'; Tib. khrab 'shield, buckler; coat of mail, scales'; Burm. hrap 'little basket-shell; k. of jacket'; Lepcha grop 'to cover, hide, shelter, shroud'; Kir. *khrə́p 'cover, covering'.

PY > Kott. (Werner 1, 325) hōp(e)tal 'Satteldecke, Teppich'.

(?) Bur. > Yas. ɣupáltiŋ 'trousers'.

*qāʔVrV (~ *xq-) 'far, long':

PNC *ʔārVqV / *qāʔVrV 'far; long, high' > Bezht. hō, Gunz. həʔəru 'high'; Lak. laqi- 'long' (with secondary l- under influence of laq- 'high'); Darg. haraq- 'far'; Abkh. á-χara, Abaz. qara 'far'; Hurr. keri, ker-ae 'long, far away'.

PST *Krā > OC 遐 *grā 'far away'; Burm. krah 'long (in time)', kra 'be long in doing, long in time'.

*qHā́ćwa (~ xq-, -e) 'skin; cloth(es):

PNC *qHā́ćwa (~ -e) 'skin' > And. χuca (Gud. q:uča), Cham. χoša (Gig. q:uča), Kar. q:oča, Bagv. q:uča 'skin'; Bezht. χeš 'skin, shell'; Lak. χ:aИčara 'raw hide'; Tsakh. qošä 'strip of leather'.

PY *χäʔʒ 'upper clothes' > Ket. qaʔt, Yug. xaʔt, Kott. hei, Ar. qaj 'upper clothes', Pump. je-xat 'armour' (CCE 300, Werner 2, 79).

[Final *-ʒ in PY is irregular - one would rather expect *-s. Perhaps we are dealing with a confusion of several roots: cf. also *GělćwV 'skin, film' > PNC *GělćwV (Akhv. ʁoča, Tind. ʁoča 'skin, sheep skin'; Tsez. ħoši, Gin. χʷiši, Khv. hĩše, Bezht. ʁäše id.; Lak. q:aču 'sheepskin coat'); Bur. Hunza, Nagar qherc 'wertlose äußere Schicht' - where -ć- could have yielded a voiced reflex through assimilation.]

*qVdV́ (~ *xq-) 'breast' (MCGD 9):

PNC *qVdV (~ χ:-) 'brisket' > Av. me-héd; Bezht. ʁade.

PY *qot- (~χ-) 'in front, before' > Ket. qɔta[6], Kur. qɔtɛ[6] "(to the) front"; qōtkə[1] "in front of, before", Kur. qōtkɛ[1] id.; Yug. xɔtéj "(to the) front"; xotkej[1] "in front of, before"; Ar. únkut (M., Сл., Кл.,) "in front of" (Дульз.

únqut). See CCE 263-264, Werner 2, 118-119.

Bur. *ʿqat 'armpit' > Yas. ʿqetaraŋ, Hun., Nag. ʿqat.

*qV́ŋɦə̄ 'a k. of large bird':

PNC *qənɦə̄ / *qəmɦə̄ 'raven, crow' > Av. (with metathesis) nuq:á, And. q:ommo 'raven', Akhv. qʷa [misspelling instead *q:ʷa] 'jackdaw, rook'; Darg. q:aIna 'crow'; Ag. qIad 'rook', Rut. qIad, Tsakh. qIan, Arch. qIipi-χIan, Ud. ʁIaina 'crow'; Khin. q:amar 'crow'.

PST *q(h)ʷa (~ɣʷ-) 'a k. of bird' > Tib. go-bo 'large eagle or vulture', Lush. sa-va 'bird', Kiranti *wa 'bird, fowl', Chepang wa 'bird' etc.

PY *qã̄ŋa > Ket. qa:ŋə⁴ 'kite', Yug. xa:ʰŋ id., Ass. kéŋa-fuj 'owl' (CCE 257, Werner 2, 68).

Bur. *ɣam- > Yas. ɣámun, Hunza, Nagar ɣa 'crow'.

*qwáṗā 'vessel' (HGC 32, NSC 56):

PNC *qwāṗā > Chech. qāba, Ing. qaba 'earthenware pot'; Bagv. q:apa 'pot'; Inkh. χIupa 'scoop'; Darg. qaba 'vase, pot'; Rut. χʷab, Tsakh. χab-ǵä, Kryz. χeb 'sack, bag'; Abkh. á-ʁba, Ab. ʁba, Ub. ʁəbá 'boat, vessel'.

PST > OC OC 榼 *khāp 'wooden cup'.

PY *qäʔp (~-b) 'boat (made of birch bark)' > Ket. qaʔp, Yug. xaʔp / xap, Kott. xě̄p, khep, see CCE 257, Werner 2, 79.

*qwăqwV́ 'ladle, vessel' (HGC 32, LV Cb5, LDC 32, BCD 26)

PNC *qwăqwV̄ (~ χ) 'trough; basket' > Av. heh 'basket' (par. B: hahí-l, hahá-l); Lezg. χʷaχ, Tab. χʷaχʷ, Ag. χaχʷ, Rut. χuχuj 'trough'; see NCED 899.

PST *guăk (~ *G-) 'a k. of receptacle' > OC 捆 *kok 'barrow', 楄 *kok 'tray'; Tib. khug-ma 'pouch, little bag'; Burm. khwak 'deep, concave (as cup); cup, bowl'; Garo khok 'basket', Mikir hok 'small basket' etc.

PY *qək- (~χ-) 'spoon' > Ket. q5̄kt// q5̄ktə¹, Yug. xъkči¹ 'spoon' (CCE 259, Werner 2, 149).

[Irregular shortness in PST.

Cf. Basq. *kaiku 'wooden bowl'.]

*qwá[t]ā (~-ĕ-) 'belly; pregnant':

PNC *qwatā (~-ĕ-) 'large intestine' > Av. q:ʷatá 'large intestine', Kar. q:ʷata 'stomach'; Lak. qata (dial. qʷata) 'large intestine'.

PY *qeʔt- (~χ-) 'pregnant' > Ket. qässej⁵, Yug. xɛtes⁵ (CCE 258).

[The Yenisseian match is somewhat dubious: a) it has an irregular

-t- (*-d- would be expected normally); b) Werner 2, 83-84 suggests that it is a compound with the first element *χ[e]ʔ 'big', supporting this idea by the separability of the root in Ket t-qä-ŋ-tas-dʌŋdʌjen 'we are pregnant' etc. If this is not a secondary insertion of -ŋ-, we should rather think of a root *tis 'belly' (?).]

*qwǎnV́ 'woman' (NSC 56):
        PNC *qwǎnV > Chech. qin 'wife of brother-in-law', Ing. qɨ (qɨno-) 'daughter-in-law'; Tsez. ʁIana, Khv. ʁini, Inkh. ʁIine 'woman'; Lak. qami (< *qan-bi) 'women'; Lezg. dial. χn-ub 'woman', Tab. χp:i- (< *χun-p:i-) id., Ag. χun-b-ar 'women', Kryz. χɨnɨ-b 'woman', Arch. χom (< *χon-b) 'women'; Khin. χini-mḳir (pl. χɨni-bɨr) 'woman'; PWC *pə-χ́ʷA 'daughter' > Abkh. a-pħá, Ad., Kab. pχʷə, Ub. pχ́a.
        PY *qVm- (~χ-) 'woman' > Ket. qīm, Yug. xem / xim 'woman', Ar. bi-qam-al 'wife' (lit. "my wife"), (Лоск.) kemel 'woman', Pump. ils-ém, ilz-em 'wife' (CCE 266, Werner 2, 90).
        Bur. *ɣen- 'queen' > Yas. ɣén-deṣ, Hunza, Nagar ɣéniṣ, pl. ɣénaŋ.

*[q]wějV̌ 'to swear; to be angry' (somewhat different in HGC 34):
        PNC *qwějV̌ 'oath' > Chech., Ing. pħa 'vendetta'; Av. ha 'oath', hé-d- 'to swear, take oath'; Tsez. ħo, Gin. ho, Khv. hũ, Bezht. hã, Gunz. hɔ̃(j) 'oath'; Lak. qa (dial. qʷa) id.; Darg. qaI, Chir. qIʷa id.; Tab. χu, Ag. χIuj, Arch. χʷe-t:i 'oath', Ud. χuj 'anger'.
        PST *Gīw 'to announce, claim' > OC 皋 *gū 'announce'; Tib. s-ko 'to appoint, nominate', Burm. khaw 'to call, summon', Kach. kho³ 'to preach', Lush. hauʔ 'to bespeak, lay claim to'.
        PY *χV(ʔ)j- 'to be angry' > Ket. q́ʌj-beś (Werner 2, 142), Yuf. xʌj-bɛt́⁵ id.; Kott. hai-pićaŋ 'angry'. See CCE 307, Werner 2, 142.
        Bur. *qhái > Hun., Nag. qhái 'revenge'.
        [*χ in PY is irregular: *q would be expected]

*qwétV (~ -ä-) 'dirt':
        PNC *qwitV (~ -ä-) 'dust, dirt' > Lak. χ:it 'dust'; Darg. q:it 'sediment; slush'.
        PST *ɣʷăt 'dirt' > OC 穢 *ʔʷat-s 'dirt, filth'; Lush. vut 'ashes, dirt'. Manipuri ut 'ashes', etc.

*qwətí 'palate, mouth' (MCGD 9):
        PNC *qwīṭi 'Adam's apple; uvula' > Lak. qiIṭ (dial. qʷiIṭ, qIuṭ)

'Adam's apple; beak'; PL *χuṭ (with expressive irregular developments) > Tsakh. χɨrṭam 'Adam's apple', Kryz. χuluṭ 'larynx', Bud. q̇ulṭuχum 'Adam's apple; larynx', Ud. χirtäj 'Adam's apple', Tab., Ag. (funin) χuṭ 'navel' (lit. 'Adam's apple of the belly').

Bur. *qhát 'mouth' > Yas. -xát, Hun., Nag. -qhát.

[The Burushaski word can be alternatively compared with PNC *GwēṭV (~ *GēṭwV) 'crop, craw; beak, Adam's apple' > Lak. q:iṭi 'uvula', Darg. q:udq:udi 'beak', Tab. ʁIudʁIud 'crop, craw', Tsakh. ʁIoṭ 'gullet', Bud. q̇aṭq̇aṭ 'third stomach'.]

[*qwǒʔrV́](#) 'field, earth, plot of land' (WFR 14):

PNC *qwǐʔrV̄ / *rʔǐqwV̄ 'field, arable land' > Chech., Ing. qa, Bac. qaw 'arable land, field', Av., And. χur, Akhv. quri, Cham., Tind. χuja, Kar. χure, Botl., God. χuri, Bagv. huri 'field'; Khv. ʁu-du id.; Lak. qu id.; Darg. qu id.; Tab. χu-ṭal, Ag. χu, Rut. χuj, Arch. uχ id.; Abkh. á-rχa 'valley', Abaz. rqa '(arable) field; steppe', Ub. tχʷa '(arable) field'.

PST *Qa 'earth' > Kach. ga[4], Garo a'a, Dimasa ha, Kiranti *ʔkä 'earth', etc.

Bur. *ɣar- > Hunza, Nagar -ɣári-kiṣ 'a small plot of land for older people without children'. Cf. also: ɣar ˈwas einem zugesteht, Anteil'; Hun., Nag. ɣári, Yas. ɣaré ˈwas nach der Ernte auf dem Feld bleibt', Hun., Nag. -ɣáriki, Yas. ɣáre, -ɣáriki ˈtäglicher Anteil, Ration an Getreide'.

[*q(w)VŋV̄](#) 'hole':

PST *qhōŋ 'hole' > OC 空 *khōŋ 'hollow, empty', *khōŋs 'empty space'; Tib. khuŋ 'hole, pit, hollow, cavity', khoŋ 'empty'; Burm. əkhauŋh 'a cavity, hollow place'; Kach. khaʔ²-khoŋ² 'ditch'; Lush. ōŋ 'hole, gap', etc.

Bur. *qoŋ / *qaŋ > Nag. qoŋ, qaŋ 'hole, cavity'.

[*qwV́rV](#) 'fallow; to cultivate land':

PNC *qwVrē 'fallow' > Av. ra-k:úri 'fallow'; Lak. q:ur 'arable field', q:uru-qu 'fallow'; Hurr. k/χara-fχə 'fallow'.

PST *Qʷǐr 'to clear field for cultivation' > OC 畇 *win, *whin, *swhin 'to clear land for culture'; Kach. ləgun[1] 'a scraper for cleaning or weeding a field'; Gurung *kor[L] 'to plough', Kham gòr[L] id., Trung kwar 'harrow'.

[*q̇ǎcV́](#) 'piece; slice' (NSC 56):

PNC *q̇ǎčǐ (~-ǔ) 'piece; bite, incision' > Tsez. q̇içi, Gin. q̇iči 'piece'; Lak. q̇aç 'a bite; mouth'; Darg. q̇aç 'a bite; (piece of bread) > bread'; Lezg.

ġaç 'notch, nick', Tab., Ag. ġaç 'bit, slice', Rut., Tsakh. ġaç '(biting part) > chin'.

PST *qāt 'to cut, cleave' > OC 割 *kāt 'cut; destroy, destruction'; Tib. ãgas 'to be cleft or split (of rocks), to burst (of a bag), to crack, to break', ãges 'to split, cleave, divide'; Burm. khat 'to strike by a side or back blow, to row (a boat), to beat out flat or thin, as metal';   Kach. gat³ 'cut off'; Lush. āt 'cut as with knife'; Banpara hat; Miju gāt 'reap'.

Bur. *qes- / *qhes- 'to rip, tear' > Yas. -xés-, Hun., Nag. qisˊ-, -qhís-.

[The ST form points to final length contradicting the shortness in PNC; the latter, however, is reconstructed only on circumstantial evidence (-0 in Lak and Dargwa) and may well be incorrect.]

*ġāhwV (~ *xġ-) 'a k. of vegetable':

PNC *ġāhwV (~ ġ̱-) 'a k. of tuber' > Inkh. ġija 'weed', Bezht. ġi 'straw'; Lak. ġaja 'horse radish'; Darg. ġeħe 'radish, beetroot'; Tab. ġaʔ 'turnip', Rut. ġaʔ 'horse radish', Kryz. ġöw 'a plant with edible leaves'.

PST *Kā 'gourd' > OC 葫 *gā 'gourd', 壺 *gā 'flask; bottlegourd'; Tib. ka-bed 'a sort of gourd', ga-gon 'a melon'. Cf. also *kʷā (~ gʷ-) 'gourd, melon' (OC 瓜 *kʷrā (< *r-kʷā) 'muskmelon', Tib. ku-ba 'gourd', Burm. sə-khwa 'cucurbitaceae; cucumber') - a variant of the same root?

*ġārġV̄ 'star' (HGC 22):

PST *q(h)ār 'star' > Tib. s-kar, Kach. šəgan¹, Lush. ār-śi, Lepcha să-hór, Kir. *ʔkar, etc.

PY *qɔ̄qa 'star' > Ket. qɔʔ, South. qɔʁ⁴; Yug. xɔːʰx; Kott. al-aga, al-ak, Ar. íl-koj, il-xok; Pump. káken. See CCE 265, Werner 2, 122.

*ġǎ̆réˊ (~ *xġ-) 'earth, dirt':

PNC *ġǎ̆rē > Chech. ā-ġari 'somewhat elevated plain'; Av. ʕéri 'turf, peat'; Lak. ġiri 'earth, land'; Darg. Chir. (with metathesis and reduplication) raġIraġI-an 'sheep's dung'; Lezg. ġer 'river-bed', ġuruš 'dirt', Tab. ġir 'river-bed; swamp', ġuruš 'dirt', Ag. ġIir 'swamp, marsh', ġIaruš 'dirt', Rut. ġɨriš 'dirt', Kryz. ġiriš 'river-bed', ġiriġ 'diarrhea', Bud. ġiriġ id.; Abkh. a-ġ́ɵ̇, Ab. ġ́ə 'dung, faeces', Ub. ġ́ə-çʷə- 'to get dirty'.

PST *k-rij 'dirt' > Burm. krijh 'be dirty, filthy', Kach. khə-grui³ 'dirt', KC *kri id., Tagin co-kri 'sand', Kanauri kri 'dirt'. Some languages reflect *ri with different prefixes, cf. Tib. dri 'filth, dirt, odor', Lepcha mǎ-ri 'dirt', Bahing ri, əri 'odor', ri-ku 'filth', Bodo ha-driʔ 'sand', perhaps also OC 霾 *m̥rā 'dust storm'. This may be in fact a different root (*riə) with the basic

meaning 'odor of filth' or 'air filled with dust'.

*q́ém[t]V 'trap':

PNC *q́wimtV 'trap' > Av. q́:otén, God. q́:urtina 'trap, pitfall', Akhv. q́ʷãta 'snare, noose'; Lak. q:aṭa (dial. q:ʷaṭa) 'trap'; Darg. (with metathesis) ṭimq́ 'trap'.

PST *k(h)ǎm (~ G(h)-, -ǒm) 'trap' > Kach. məkham[3] 'to trap'; Lush. kam 'to set (a trap)' (cf. also hum 'a pit for trapping animals').

PY *qa(ʔ)tVn > Kott. χatn, qatn 'trap (for a squirrel).

[PY *-t- is irregular: *-d- would be expected. Vowel length is not quite certain: in ST shortness is reconstructed on the basis of the Lushei form - that appears to contradict final -V̄ in NC, reconstructed on the basis of the Avar accent paradigm B. Both are, however, not decisive (there is no OC form, and the Avar form includes a suffix that could have changed the accent paradigm, so the actual length characteristics is hard to reconstruct.]

*q́əmʕő 'box, vessel' (WFR 99, LV B25):

PNC *q́əmʕō 'trough, wooden vessel' > And. q́om, God. ami 'trough'; Lak. aImu 'wooden tub, trough'; Darg. q́aIm 'dish, basin'; Lezg. q́eb, Rut. q́Iab, Kryz. q́u-su, Bud. q́ab-su 'cradle', Tab., Ag. q́Iab 'id.; trough (for dough)'; Khin. q́am 'spoon'. Long *-ō is reconstructed on the basis of non-reduced -u in Laki and the obl. stem *q́Iam:a- (*q́Iap:a-) in Proto-Lezghian. See NCED 914.

PST *q(h)ōm 'box, receptacle' > OC 函 *gōm 'envelop, contain, cuirass, box'; Tib. sgam 'chest, box, trunk', Burm. am 'desk drawer', Lush. ēm 'a generic name for several kinds of baskets'.

PY *kam(a) (~ q-, h-) 'vessel, dish' > Kott. ham, pl. hāmaŋ, Ass. (Kl.) hama (Werner 1, 298).

*q́HápE 'to cover; top':

PNC *q́HapE 'hat, cap' > Tind., Kar. q́:ʷapa 'hat, cap'; Khv. ʁobola, Inkh. ʁeIbila id.; Lak. q́aIpa id.; Darg. q́apa id.; Lezg. q́epe 'big sheepskin hat', Tsakh. q́Iapa 'night cap'; PWC (with metathesis) *pIVq́IV (~ -q́I:-) 'hat, cap' > Ad. pāʔʷa, Kab. pəʔa, Ub. bIaq́Ió.

PST *Gāp 'cover' > OC 蓋 *kāts (< *kāps) 'to cover, conceal; a cover (of a car)', *gāp 'to thatch, to cover'; Tib. bkab 'to cover', gab 'to hide', sgab 'covering'; ãgebs (p. bkab, f. dgab; i. khob) 'to cover', skjibs 'everything giving shelter from above', khebs 'covering', ãkheb (p. khebs) 'cover';

məgap² 'to cover', Lush. hup (huʔ) 'cover, put over', Lepcha kap 'to cover over, to envelop, to wrap round as garment', etc.

PY *qepVn- (~χ-) 'to close (door)' > Ket. qeńgej⁶; Werner 2, 85: qɛ:ńij³, qɛ:ńgij³, qänij, qanij; t-qɛ́b-bit 'I close it'; Yug. di-χɛ́fɨnābdiʔ 'ich mache es zu', imper. χɛ́fɨne (Werner 2, 85). See Werner 2, 85 *qepʰən: the addition of the Yug forms allows to change the reconstruction from *qeń- (~ χ-) in CCE 258 to *qepVn- (~ χ-).

*q̇Hŭr V́ 'empty' (somewhat different in HGC 39):

PNC *q̇HŏrV > PTs (with redupl.) *q̇ɔq̇ɔr- > Tsez. q̇Ioq̇Ioru, Gin., Khv. q̇oq̇oru 'empty'; Lezg. q̇eri 'shallow, sparse', Tab. q̇Iar 'skin (without hair)', Ag. q̇Iare-f, Rut. q̇Iare-f, Tsakh. q̇Iara-n 'empty'.

PST *krɜ̆j 'hunger, hungry' > OC 飢 *krəj 'famine, be hungry', Tib. b-kre-s 'to be hungry, hunger', Kach. kəra 'be thirsty', Lepcha krí-t 'hunger', etc.

PY *χūj 'empty' > Ket. quj⁴ (South.); Kur. qu:ji⁴; Bak., Sur. qu:jə⁴ / qujə⁴; Yug. xu:ʰj; Kott. hui. See CCE 306, Werner 2, 129.

*q̇Hwő̆šwV 'ankle, cubit':

 PNC *q̇HwŏšwV 'heel, ankle' > Gin. quš 'inch, foot', Khv. qošo 'hoof'; Lak. q̇Iuršlu 'ankle(-bone)'; Darg. q̇Iaš 'foot, leg', Tsud. q̇Iʷaš / q̇Iuš id., Chir. q̇Iuš: 'fist; handful'; Tab. (with metathesis) šᵛaq̇I, Ag, q̇Iʷaš 'heel'.

Bur. *qaṣ 'cubit' > Yas., Hun., Nag. qaṣ.

*q̇HwV́č̄ɨ̄ 'hole, to dig' (DCE 6):

PNC *q̇Hwač̄ɨ 'hole, hollow' > Cham. q̇:uča 'vagina', Tind. q̇:uča 'vagina (of a girl)'; Bezht. q̇oč̄o 'tree-hollow; den, lair'; Darg. q̇ača 'holster'; Lezg. q̇üč, Tab. ʁIuč, Ag. ʔač 'armpit', Rut. q̇Iač, Tsakh. q̇Iač 'opening, pass'; perhaps also Abkh. (a-ʒ-)q̇ʷáč̄a '(water) pool'.

PY *qɨ̄ʒ- (~χ-) 'to dig' > Ket. qɨŕ⁴ (South.), Kur. qɨ:ŕi⁴, Bak., Sur. qɨ:də⁴; Yug. xɨ:ʰt́⁴ (CCE 260, Werner 2, 151).

Bur. *quś > Yas. quś 'armpit (of clothing)'; cf. also Hun., Nag. -ɣuṣ 'vulva'.

*q̇HwV́lV (~-ɫ-) 'hoof; ankle':

PNC *q̇HwVlV (~-ɫ-) 'heel; ankle' > Tsez. qʷaIla 'ankle'; PL *mo-q̇Iol > Lezg. q̇ül 'foot, kick', Rut. maq̇Ili, Tsakh. mɨq̇Iĺɨ 'heel'.

PY *χɔlV-čiG 'hoof' > Ket. qɔĺeś, Yug. xɔlači⁶, Kott. halčĭg, Ar. kalɨs 'hoof'. See Werner 2, 100 (recommending to treat the word as a compound

- which is actually done in CCE 304; for the second component see *čV́[l]xḳwV).

[In ST cf. perhaps with a nasal suffix *ghlē-ŋ, *r-ghlēŋ 'marrow' > OC 脛 *gēŋʔ (*glēŋʔ ?) 'leg, shank', Lush. thliŋ 'marrow', Mikir ar-kleŋ etc.]

*q̇ħwáṭǐ '(mountain) pass':

PNC *q̇ħwaṭɨ 'ravine, mountain pass' > Av. dial. q̇:ʷaṭ 'ravine', Cham., Tind. q̇:oṭu- 'deep'; Gunz. q̇aṭ 'mountain pass'; Lak. uInṭa 'hollow', Darg. q̇unṭa 'grotto' (the nasal is secondary, under the influence of other forms like Lak. kuInṭa 'hollow, hole'); Lezg. q̇ʷeṭ, Ag. q̇Iʷaṭ 'cave'.

PST *qʷăt 'pass, traverse' > OC 越 *wat 'transgress; pass over to'; Tib. r-gjud 'to pass through, traverse', Kach. kot[3] 'to step or pass over'; Kir. *khʷat 'to go'.

*q̇V̄r[H]V́ 'a relative' (HGC 26):

PNC *q̇ar[H]V 'cousin, first cousin' (in compounds) > Av. =ác:-ʕal, Akhv. =ac:o-q̇a, Cham. =ac-ā-, Tind. =ac:-a- '(first) cousin' (a compound with PA *=oc:i- 'brother / sister'; Lak. s:u-ra-qu '(first) cousin) (a compound with us:u- 'brother'); Darg. =uzi-q̇ar '(first) cousin' (a compound with uzi / ruzi 'brother / sister'); Ag. čum-χar, Arch. še-ker- '(first) cousin', Rut. ču-χu-d-did 'step-father' (somewhat contorted reflexes of PL *čʷɨ-χar, a compound with *čʷɨj- 'brother') .

PST *Kʷrij 'child-in-law' > Burm. khrwijh-ma 'daughter-in-law, son's wife', Kach. khri[1] 'paternal aunt's daughter, sister's children, son-in-law'.

PY *qār(1)- (~χ-) 'grandchild' > Ket. qal[4] // qalɔq[5] (South.), North. qaləq[5], Yug. xarɔx[5], pl. xarɔxn[5] 'grandchild' (CCE 256, Werner 2, 64). The second part of the compound (*qār-oʔq) is not quite clear.

[The Burushaski term *-rék 'brother-in-law / sister-in-law' looks similar, but raises difficult phonetic problems: metathesis and -k instead of an expexted uvular.]

*q̇wăłV́ 'bark, skin':

PNC *q̇wăłV 'bark, crust' > Akhv. q̇oli 'crust, rind'; Tsez. q̇Iul, Gin. q̇ʷil, Khv. q̇ʷel 'bark', Bezht. (redupl.) q̇eq̇el-ba 'birch bark'.

Bur. *ɣVl > Yas. ɣel, Hun., Nag. ɣuliáŋ 'scurfs (in hair)'.

*[q̇]wăŋʔú̆ 'flat surface; face' (HGC 25, WFR 84):

PNC *q̇wăŋʔū 'flat surface' > Av. ʕonó 'cheek', Tind. uni-rela 'palm

of hand' (rela 'hand'); Tsez. q̇Iiju, Gin. q̇iju 'palm of hand', Bezht., Gunz. q̇i 'handful'; Lak. q̇an 'meadow; plain (in a valley)'; PL *q̇ʷan 'palm of hand' > Lezg. (k:apan) q̇ʷan, Rut. q̇ʷanaq, Tsakh. q̇oneḱ, Arch. q̇ʷan; Khin. q̇on 'flat open surface', kute q̇on 'palm of hand'.

PST *Kʷaŋ 'cheek' > Chepang kwaŋ, Hayu glo-goŋ.

PY *qɔŋ (~ χ-) 'face, mouth; form, shape' > Ket. qɔŋ, Yug. χɔŋ 'form, shape'; Ar. búqon (M., Сл., Кл.) "mouth"; ḃuqon (Сл.) "face"; ḃukon (Срсл.) "mouth"; okun (Лоск.) "mouth"; Pump. qan (Сл.) "lip, face", (Сл., Срсл., Кл.) "mouth". See CCE 244. The Arin form is possessive ("my mouth, my face"). Neither Arin, nor Pumpokol have any traces of word-medial *-w- here, so regarding them as plural forms of *χowe 'mouth', as done by Werner 2, 126, seems hardly possible. The Ket-Yug forms are listed in Werner 2, 108 without a comparison with Ar. and Pump. and without reconstruction .

Bur. *khiŋ 'cheek; side' > Hunza, Nagar khiŋ.

[Velar in Burushaski is irregular; one would expect *qh-. Perhaps a misrecording?]

*q̇wěndǯ 'garden, fence' (LV A24):

PNC *q̇wĭndǯ 'wall, fence' > Av. q̇:ed (par. C: q̇:adá-l, q̇:áda-l), And. q̇:en, Akhv. q̇:ēda, Cham. q̇:unna, Tind. q̇:ena, Kar. q̇:ĩ, Botl. q̇:inda, Bagv. q̇:in, God. q̇:ũji 'wall'; Tsez. qido, Khv. qad, Inkh. qod 'wall'; Lak. q:at:a 'house, room'; PWC *ʁIʷV(n)da 'fence' > Abkh. ánda, Ub. wədʷá; see NCED 940.

PST *Ghʷăn 'garden' > OC 園 *whan 'garden'; Lush. huan id.

*q̇wə́tV 'top (of a plant)':

PNC *q̇wətV 'tops of plants, bush' > Tind. q̇:ʷaṭi 'woman's long hair'; Bezht. q̇atus-haḳ 'tops of plants' (haḳ 'bush'); Darg. q̇ada 'bush, shrub'; Tab. q̇ut, Ag. q̇ut: 'carrot'.

Bur. *qhə́tal > Hun. qhə́tal 'crown of tree', Yas. -xótal- 'to grow to full height'.

*=q̇wÝłV 'to bend':

PNC *=ilq̇wVł > Av. q̇:ul-, And. q̇:ul-un-, Cham. q̇ul-id-, Tind. q̇:ul-ij- 'to bend, incline'; Bezht. =ũq̇-, Gunz. =ũq̇- 'to bend'; Bud. w-e=q̇l- 'to bend', waq̇ali 'bent, curved'; Abkh. a-χʷa-rá, Abaz. qʷa-ra, Ub. q̇Iʷə- 'to bend', Ad. q:ʷā-ša, Kab. q:ʷā-nša 'hooked, curved'.

PST *qhʷił 'to twist, wind' > Tib. ãkhjil 'wind, twist, roll', Lush.

vial- 'to wriggle, curl up; coil', Garo wil-, probably also OC 徇 *whin(s) 'all round'.

*q̇wV́nV 'crop, neck':

PNC *q̇winV (~-i-,-ē-,-ə̄-) 'goitre; Adam's apple' > Av. q̇:ené-ro, Kar. Anch/ ḳono (contamination with ḳoro < *ḳʷirV attested in other dialects) 'goitre; crop, craw'; Tsez ɋen id.; Darg. Chir. q̇un 'Adam's apple'.

Bur. *qhun > Hun., Nag. -qhún 'neck, nape; breast bone'.

*q̇wV̆rV́ 'to break':

PNC *=irq̇wĔ(r) 'to split, break' > And. Gar-d- 'to break, split' (intr.), Akhv. =iq̇ʷ-, Kar. =iʔʷ- 'to break' (trans.); Darg. =iq̇ʷ-, =irq̇ʷ- 'to split, break, rip'; Rut. s-u=q̇ʷa- 'to tear', Tsakh. ha=q̇ʷar- 'to break'; Khin. q̇ʷi 'to break'; PWC *q̇Iʷa > Abkh. á-l-ħʷa- 'to stick into, pierce'.

Bur. *qhar- 'to break, split' > Yas. -xár-, Hun., Nag. qhar-.

*ré ᴳV (~ -xG-) 'hill, rock' (LDC 28):

PNC *rēGV 'hill; bank' > Cham. jeq̇:a, Botl., God. req̇:a 'hill, mountain'; Gin. requ 'mountain slope'; Darg. deʁ 'bank, shore'.

PST *rak, *P-rak 'rock' > Tib. b-rag 'rock'; Kir. *rək (/*brək) 'cliff; hillock, mountain', Kan. rag 'boulder', Garo roŋ-b-rak 'rock', etc.

*rĕkwV́ 'breast, heart' (HGC 18, LV A14, BCD 25):

PNC *jĕrḳwĭ (probably fusion with a class prefix *i-: *i-rĕḳwĭ > *jĕrḳwĭ) 'heart' > Chech., Ing. dog, Bac. doḳ; Av. raḳ (South. par. C: Chd. reḳé-l, ráḳa-l), And. roḳʷo, Akhv., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. Raḳʷa, Cham. jaḳʷa; Tsez. roḳu, Gin. roḳʷe, Khv. loḳʷa, Bezht. raḳo, Gunz. rɔḳu; Lak. daḳ 'heart' (dial. daḳʷ 'breast'); Darg. urḳi; Lezg. riḳ, Tab. juḳ, Ag. jurḳ, Rut., Tsakh., Kryz. Bud. jiḳ, Arch. iḳʷ, Ud. uk:; Khin. ung; PWC *ǵʷə́ > Abkh. a-gʷə́, Ab., Ad., Kab. gʷə, Ub. ǵə 'heart'; see NCED 678.

PST *ʔrə̆ŋ // *ʔrə̆k (similarly to PNC reflecting *i-rĕkwĭ) 'breast' > OC 臆 *ʔ(r)ək 'bosom'; Tib. b-raŋ, Burm. raŋ, Lush. eŋ etc.

PY *tə(ʔ)ga 'breast' > Ket. tʌga⁵ / tʌɣa⁵, Yug. tʌga⁵, Pump. ťike (CCE 284, Werner 2, 300). 5th tone in Ket may reflect *-ʔ- (which would contradict lax type in NC), but may also be a misrecording (or just reflect a non-reducible -a after -g-).

Bur. *dak 'hope, belief' > Hunza, Nagar dak.

[Cf. Basq. *bi-rika 'lung'?]

*réƛwV (*HérƛwV) 'a k. of metal':

     PNC *riχ(w)e 'brass; gold' > Lak. duk-ni 'brass'; Tab. jif, Ag. if, Tsakh. jux:ʷa 'brass, copper'; PWC *ƛə (~ ƛ:-) > Abkh. a-χә́, Abaz. χ́a-pš́ 'gold'.

     PY *ʔeχV (~ h-) 'iron' > Ket. ē, Yug. e / ej, Pump. ag id. See CCE 189, Werner 1, 77, 271.

     [Not quite reliable: the PY form may in fact be an Iranism (< *aixa-)].

*rěnχwV̌ 'cloud; rain' (DCE 23):

     PNC *rěnχwV̌ (~ -ǎ-) 'cloud, fog' > Chech., Ing. doχk 'fog', Bac. doχḳ 'cloud'; Av. naḳ: 'cloud'; Darg. Chir. jergʷa 'smoke'; Khin. unḳ 'cloud'.

     PST *rēŋ 'drop, rain' > OC 霝 *r̠ēŋ 'rain dropping', 零 *r̠ēŋ (/*r̠īŋ) 'to fall in drops'; (?) Tib. s-p-rin 'cloud'; Kach. məraŋ¹ 'rain', raŋ² 'to fall, as in showers', Pumi *rVN 'cloud'.

     Bur. *harált > Yas., Hun., Nag. harált 'rain'.

     [The Burushaski form rather suggests *HVrěnχwV̌ - a contraction of this longer form could perhaps also explain the irregular vowel length in ST.]

*rěnχwǍ 'food, butter':

     PNC *rěnχwǍ 'butter' > Av. naχ 'butter, oil, fat' (par. C: naχú-l, náχa-l); Lak. nah 'butter'; Darg. nerχ 'melted butter'; Ag. jaχ 'fat (on meat)', Tsakh, jɨχI 'boiled fat', Kryz., Bud. juχ 'milk', Arch. inχ 'butter'; PWC *rəχʷə (~ t-, d-) > Ad., Kab. tχʷə 'melted butter', Ub. tχʷə 'fat'; see NCED 948.

     PST *r[ǎ]ŋ 'provisions' > OC 糧 *raŋ 'grain, provisions'; Tib. ãg-raŋ-ba 'to satisfy with food', Lepcha kǎ-ruŋ 'meat or drink prepared for special occasions'; Idu *b-reŋ 'meat'.

*réxGwV (~l-) 'bladder':

     PNC *rěG̥wV (~ l-) 'urinary bladder' > Akhv. eq̇:o, God. req̇:ʷa, Tsez. ʕaqIu-roqu, Gin. aqʷe-ruqo-s (a comp. with PTs *ʔaqʷə 'urine').

     PY *ʔulVk (~-r₁-,-Í-) 'bladder, bubble' > Kott. ūluk, Ar. ólau, Pump. leo-xóxar (CCE 200. Werner 2, 332 says that one should rather think of a compound with *xur₁ 'water' (*uλ in Werner's notation) - which is absolutely precluded by the Arin form - cf. ólau 'bladder' vs. kul 'water').

*rēxwV̌ 'wood, pine':

PNC *rēxwV̆ 'stick, wood' > Av. rox, And. rešu, Akhv. ruša, Cham. woha, Tind. roha, Kar. roxo, Botl. ruxu, Bagv. rox, God. ruš-ki 'wood, grove'; Darg. dex (Tsud. dexʷ) 'log, beam'; Khin. lɨx 'stick, staff'.

PST *rəw 'pine, fir' > Burm. thaŋh- ruh 'pine', Kach. mərau¹ 'pine or fir', Trung sə²-ru¹ 'pine-tree', etc.

[*rHǎčV](#) 'stomach, kidney' (VCQ 6):

PNC *čĂrHV (~-l-, *rHǍčV) 'stomach, abomasum' > Chech. čō 'belly', čȫ 'in, inside', Ing. čē 'belly', Bac. čuw 'in, inside'; Av. ʕorčo, And. ručo-l 'intestine'; PWC *ča > Abkh. á-ca (Bz. á-ća-r), Abaz. ca-ra 'abomasum, rennet'.

Bur. *-rić > Yas. ´rić 'kidney', Hun., Nag. irínć 'testicle'.

[Cf. Basq. *herce 'intestine, tripe'.]

[*rīhV](#) 'time; noon':

PNC *rīhV 'time; day' > Chech., Bac. de, Ing. di 'day'; Av. rih 'time, period'.

PST *T-rĭw 'day, noon' > OC 晝 *t-riw-s 'time of daylight, day'; Tib. dro, dro-s 'noon'.

[*rŏlɦi](#) 'pus' (WFR 28):

PNC *rŏlʔi (~-ɬ-,-ɦ-) > Chech. do 'ear-wax'; Lak. lal 'pus'; Darg. Kub. dule, Chir. dile 'pus'; Ryt. lar 'slush, mire'.

PST *ri (~-e, -ej) 'pus, gleet' > Burm. rih 'to rot, be rotten', Kach. riʔ² 'to gleet, to suffer as from gonorrhoea', əri(ʔ) 'gleet, gonorrhoea', Miri tə-ri 'ulcer, sore', Vayu ri 'decay'.

[*rVbV](#) 'to sew':

PNC *=ɨrbĔ 'to sew' > Bac. ʔab- 'sew'; Darg. ib- (Ur. irb-) id.; Ud. eIb id.; PWC *b́ʷV id. > Abkh. á-ʒa-χ-ra, Abaz. ʒa-χ-ra, Ad., Kab. da-, Ub. -dʷə. Widely spread are nominal derivatives (*jiburV, *HrVbV̄, *wVreba) > Chech. ew-na, Ing. ow 'seam', Chech. jū, Ing. juw, Bac. jub 'awl'; Av. ʕébu (dial. ʕíbur) id.; Lak. p:a (gen. p:ur-dul) id.; Darg. durub 'awl', bureba 'needle'; Lezg., Tab. rib, Ag., Kryz. reb, Rut. rab, Tsakh. rab, Bud. räb, Arch. dab 'awl', Tab., Ag., Rut. rub, Tsakh. wība, wejba 'needle', Arch. dub-λas 'to sew'; Khin. p:la 'awl'; PWC *b́ʷV, *b́ʷVb́ʷV > Abkh. á-ʒaʒ, Abaz. ʒaʒə, Ad. dədə, Kab. dəd 'awl', Ub. dʷa 'needle'.

PST *rup 'to sew' > Tib. ãdrub 'to sew, to embroider', Burm. khjup 'to sew', Lepcha hrap id., etc.

*rV́GwV (~ *HV́rGwV, -xGw-) 'to break':

PNC *HarG̱(w)V 'to break, destroy, be broken' > Tsez. raqI, Gin., Bezht. laq 'wound'; Lak. l-iI=q̇a- 'to be destroyed'; Darg. Ur. =urʕ-/ uʕ- 'to breal, be broken', Chir. =abʁI- / uʁI- id.; Ag. arʁI-, Bud. s-oʁ-, Arch. a=qIa- 'to break'; Khin. zo=ʁ- id.; PWC *q:ʷə- (~ q̇ʷ) > Ad. p-q:ʷə-ta-, Kab. q:ʷə-ta- 'to break'; Urart. iwχ- 'to destroy'.

PST *riāk^w > OC 轢 *ṟāk^w, *ṟēk^w 'to break, crush under wheels'; Tib. ã-d-rugs 'to fall into small pieces, to crumble (away)'; grug-pa 'to break into small pieces'.

*rV́GwV(r) (~ -xGw-) 'cold':

PNC *=i-rG̱wVr 'to freeze, get cold' > Cham. =aq̇- 'to get cold, cool'; Darg. =irʕ-, Ur. =aIrʕʷ-/=irʕʷ- 'to get cold, freeze'; Lezg. req:i-, Tab. a=ʁ-, Ag. ruʁ-, Rut. s-i=ʁe-, Tsakh. q-i=ʁar-, Kryz. s-aʁ-, Bud. s-arʁ-, Arch. qe- 'to freeze, get cold'; Hurr. e/igi, eg-o 'cold'.

PST *răŋ / *răk 'cold' > OC 涼 *raŋ 'chilly, cold'; Tib. g-raŋ 'cold, cool', PLB *k-rak 'cold', Lush. ṭaŋ-thōm (PKC *k-raŋ) 'cold', Mikir niŋ-kreŋ 'cold weather, winter'.

*rV́HV 'rope' (somewhat differently in HGC 31):

PNC > Akhv. raʔa / raʕa 'rope'.

PST *rĕ > OC *ṟe 'rope'; Tib. d-re-s 'a k. of grass of which ropes and shoes are made'; Kach. ri² 'a thread, cord, string', sumri¹ 'rope', Lepcha rí 'a belt, a band, a stripe'; grí 'to string bow', Kir. *rì 'rope', etc.

PY *tiʔ 'string (of net); bow-string' > Ket., Yug. tiʔ, Kott. the / thi. See CCE 285, Werner 2, 267 (the addition of the Yug and Kott. forms allows to reduce the reconstruction to *tiʔ).

*rVŁV́ 'thresh' (DCE 32, FDCP 3):

PNC *=V̄-rŁV 'to thresh' > Chech. ār-, Ing. ard-, Bac. arl- 'to thresh'; Tind. =elī- id.; Bezht. =ol- id.; Darg. (deg) d-ug- id.. Much wider spread are nominal derivatives *rĕŁō 'threshing, grain ready for threshing' (Av. lol, And. loli, Cham. jal, Tind. rali, Kar. lale, Tsez. reλa-j, Gin. reλa, Khv. loλe, Inkh. lolo, Bezht. ral, Gunz. rɔl, Lak. č:ar, Darg. deg, Lezg. jug, Ag. ji, Rut. jiɣ, Arch. iλ) and *ʔī̆(r)ŁV / *m- īrŁV 'threshing board, threshing floor' (Chech. ēra, Ing. ɔrda-l, Av. bala-hin, And. belim, Akhv. meli, Cham. belũ, Tind. belima, Kar. belun, Tsez. meλi, Gin. meλe, Khv. meλa, Inkh. mulo-lo, Bezht. mur, Gunz. mɨlu, Lak. č:in (< *muk:in), Darg. Chir. alč:e, Lezg.

rugun, Rut. niɣrä, dial. rɨɣnä, Tsakh. mɨgra, dial. niɣra, Arch. ʎorom, Ud. muq:Ial).

Bur. *daltán- 'to thresh' > Nag. daltán-.
[Cf. Basq. *laɾain 'threshing floor'.]

*rVpV 'fireplace, fireplace tongs':
PNC > PWC *rəṕa 'tongs'.
PST *răp 'fireplace' > Burm. mih-rap-pauŋh 'wooden fireplace'; Kach. rap² 'central fireplace'; Lush. rap 'shelf over fire', etc.
PY *tVp 'iron; tongs' > Ket. atəp⁵,⁶, pl. ata:n³ / ata:³ (more rarely: South. atavəŋ⁵, Kur. atapəŋ⁵) 'tongs'; Yug. atəp⁵,⁶, pl. atafɨn⁵ / atafɨŋ⁵ 'tongs'; Kott. išthip, pl. -aŋ "iron nail; tongs", thip, pl. -aŋ "iron"; (Бол.) tip "iron"; Ass. tip (М., Сл.) "iron"; Ar. tep (Стр.) "iron"; tēp (М., Сл.) id.; (Лоск.) tep id. See CCE 292, Werner 2, 317. Ket and Yug reflect a compound *ʔaχV-tVp (with *ʔeχV 'iron'); for Kott. iš- cf. *ʔiʔs 'peg'.

*rV[ʁ]wV́ 'raw':
PST *rĭw 'unripe' > Tib. s-ru-s 'unripe ears of wheat'; Kach. (H) əro 'be grown and halfripe'; Lush. ṭheuʔ 'be underdone or insufficiently cooked (as rice)'.
PY *tu(G) 'raw, unripe' > Ket. tū; tugóm (Ад) "wetly, rawly"; Yug. tu; Kott. thu. See CCE 288, Werner 2, 295.
Bur. *daɣó- 'raw' > Yas. daɣóje, Hun., Nag. daɣúi.

*rVmV́ 'black, dark' (differently in NSC 63):
PST *rVm 'dark' > Tib. rum 'darkness, obscurity'; Kach. rim² 'be dusk, dark', nrim² 'the evening twilight'; Rawang rim-rim-na 'grey', etc.
PY *tum- 'black' > Ket. tūm, Yug. thum, Ar. t́ūma, Pump. túma. See CCE 289, Werner 2, 296.

*rV̄xwV 'cattle':
PNC *rV̄xwV (~-x̣-) 'cattle' > Chech. däχ-ni, Ing. dɔχa-n, Bac. daχ-ně 'cattle'; Av. rexé-d 'cattle, herd'; PWC *raxʷə 'cattle' > Abkh. á-raχʷ (Bz. á-rax̣ʷ), Ab. raχʷə.
PST *riə 'a k. of ox' > OC 犛 *r̠ə 'long-haired ox'; Tib. ã-b-ri-mo 'female yak'.
PY *tV(ʔ)χa (~ -G-) 'cow' > Kott. thigä, thiʔä, Ass. tɨg; Ar. t́ugal (М., Сл., Кл.) "calf"; tügal (Лоск.) id.; t́ūja (М., Сл., Кл.) "cow". See CCE 293, Werner 2, 317.

*ŕħăλwV̆ 'liquid; milk' (LV A26, LDC 33):

PNC *rħăλwV̆ 'milk' > Av. rax 'milk'; Tsez. riλ, Khv. laλ, Bezht. jeλ, Gunz. reλ 'butter'; Darg. daki 'fat'; PL *jiλʷa-l > Ag. ifal 'butter', Rut. juxlad-χIarad 'cream butter' (χIarad 'butter'); PWC *λ̣ə 'milk' > Abkh. á-χ-š, Ab. χ-šə, Ad. ša, Kab. ša 'milk'; see NCED 949.

PST *rj₁ak 'thick fluid, liquid grease' > OC 液 *liak 'fluid, moisture'; Tib. źag 'fat, grease (in a liquid state)', Burm. panh-rak, wat-rak 'essence or juice of flowers', Lush. sa-hriak 'oil, grease'.

PY *ŕoq- (~ -χ-) 'fluid' > Ket. lōq, South. ÍōqÍ¹, ÍɔkÍ (Werner 2, 11) (CCE 268, Werner 2, 15).

Bur. *díltar 'buttermilk' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar *díltar.

*ŕĭq̇wĂ (~ -xq̇-) 'ravine, precipice' (BCD 28):

PNC *rĭq̇wĂ 'mountain, rock; cave' > Chech. duq̇ 'mountain ridge'; Tind. reḰ:a, Kar. riḳ:e 'gorge, ravine'. God. rek:in 'valley'; Gin. ruqe-s 'plain', Bezht. (Khosh.) rüq̇ero 'mountain slope'; PWC *q̇IʷV > Ad. q:ʷə-śħa 'mountain' (śħa 'head'), Ub. q̇Iʷa 'cavern'.

PY *ŕiʔK > Ket. plur. Íikken⁵, South. Íikŋ⁵, Yug likŋ⁵ 'mountains'; Kott. díx, plur. dekŋ, dígan 'mountain' (the root should be kept apart from *ŕiʔʒ 'mountain ridge', see CCE 267).

[Cf. Basq. *ēŕeka 'ravine, rivulet, arroyo'.]

*ŕV̆λ̣ĭ 'flesh, meat, intestine(s)' (LV A25):

PNC *răλ̣ĭ 'meat, flesh' > Chech. dilχa 'fleshy part of body', Ing. dulχ, Bac. ditχĭ 'meat'; And., Akhv., Tind., Kar., Botl., God. riχ̣:i, Cham. jiχ̣:, Bagv. riχ̣: 'meat'; Tsez. reλ, Khv. liλ 'meat'; Lak. diḳ id.; Darg. diʔ, Chir. dig id.; Lezg., Rut. jak, Tab. jik:, Ag. jak:, Kryz. jek, Bud. jək, Arch. aχ̣:, Ud. eq: id.; Khin. lik:a id.; PWC *ĽA > Abkh. a-ẓ̌ə́, Abaz. ẓ̌ə, Ad., Kab. Lə 'meat', Ub. La 'entrails, intestines'; see NCED 945.

PST *rək > OC 力 *rək 'sinew'; Miji rug 'belly', Sulung mə-rik 'meat'.

PY *ŕēli (~ -r-) 'blood water' > Ket. ÍɛÍ⁴, North. Íɛ:Íe⁴ (Werner 2, 9).

(?) Bur. *-dal > Hunza, Nagar ´-dal 'skin on fingernail' (< *'meat on fingernail'?); health'.

[Length in Ket is irregular, but the etymology still seems convincing; the semantic correlation 'meat' : 'blood' is quite common.]

*ŕVŋHV 'hand, bone':

PST *răH 'bone' > OC 呂 *rhaʔ 'spine'; Tib. gra-ma 'bones or skeleton of a fish'; Kach. n-ra¹ 'bone'.

PY *ŕɔŋ 'hand' > Ket. Íoŋ (Werner 2, 9: Íaʔŋ), Yug. Íɔŋ 'hand'; Ar. lan-t́ūŋ (M., Kl.), Ían-puj (Лоск.) 'wing'. Werner 1, 221 compares the word with d́a- in Kott. d́a-thi 'to whip' which is quite dubious.

Bur. *-reŋ 'hand' > Yas. -rén, Hun., Nag. -ŕĩŋ.

*ŕV́TV (~ -C-) 'a k. of rodent or small carnivore':

PST *rjₗāt > OC 獺 *srhāt 'otter'; Kach. məlat² 'an animal of the weasel family resembling the stoat'.

PY *ŕaʔt (~ -c, -č) > Ket. Íaʔt, pl. Íatn⁵ 'beaver' (see CCE 267).

*ŕVχwV́ (*HVrχwV́) 'to play, laugh':

PNC *=HirχwV 'to play' > Av. ħa-, Akhv. =aχʷa-d-, Kar. =ahʷ- 'to play'; Darg. Ur. =umħʷ- id. (with an unclear -m-); Ag. d-ürüX- 'to play', Arch. iχI 'laugh, joke', Rut. χIʷa-n 'dice play'.

PST *rjₗǝj 'to laugh, smile' > OC 咥 *th-ri-t 'laugh'; Tib. gźa 'to sport, joke, play', gźa-s 'play, joke', bźa-d, gźa-d 'laugh, smile'; Burm. raj 'to laugh'; Kach. əgja² 'to deride, make fun of', Lush. țhe-n 'to smile, grin'; Kir. *rí-t(-s) 'laugh', etc.

*ʁHwadV́ 'river, bank' (MCGD 12):

PNC *ʁHwadVrV 'river, stream' > Chech. ʕowr-aš 'mountain stream (after rain or thawing)'; And. ʁador, Akhv., Cham. ʁada, Tind. ʁaja, Botl. ʁadaru 'stream, brook', God. ʁada 'ravine'; Lak. aItara 'mountain stream'; Darg. q:aIrd 'valley'.

PY *qVt- (~ *χ-, -c-) 'shore' > Ket. qatop⁶; (?) Kott. pan-gutu 'shore'. (CCE 266, Werner 2, 74).

Cf. perhaps Bur. Yas. γónderes 'water flowing over many stones' (although -n- is unclear).

*[ʁ]wĕnʔV 'season, time' (WFR 61):

PNC *ʁwĭnʔV 'name of a season' > Chech., Ing., Bac. ʕa 'winter'; Lak. ʁi (dial. ʁʷi) 'summer'; Darg. Chir. ha 'summer', hane 'in summer'; PWC *ʁʷa > Abkh. á́-(pən)-, Ab. ʕa-(pnə), Ub. wa-(fá-da) 'spring', Ad., Kab. jə-ʁʷa 'time, term, season'.

PST *G(h)ŭn 'season, winter' > Tib. d-gun 'winter', Lush. hun 'time, season'.

Bur. *khēn 'time' > Yas. khen, Hunza, Nagar khế́n.

[Cf. Basq. *negu 'winter'.]

*ʁweŋV́ 'day':

PNC *ʁwĕmdV 'day' > Tsez. ʁudi 'day', ʁude 'tomorrow', Gin. ʁʷede, Khv. ʁʷade, Bezht. wodo, Gunz. wədə 'day', Inkh. ʁode 'tomorrow'; Lak. hant:a 'day, 24 hours', hunt:ī 'tomorrow'.

PY *χōŋ 'day' > Ket. qɔŋ⁴ (South.), North. qɔŋə⁴ / qɔːŋə⁴ 'by daytime'; Yug. xɔːʰŋ⁴ 'by daytime'; Kott. hōnaŋ 'not long ago' (< *hōŋ-aŋ with dissimilation); Ar. xa-galɨ (Стр.) "sun"; Pump. xaŋgačedin (Сл.) "day". See CCE 303, Werner 2, 108.

Bur. *gunc 'day' > Yas., Hun., Nag. gunc.

*ʁwV́rV 'to turn':

PNC *=irʁwV (< *=i-ʁwVrV) 'to roll, turn round' > Av. dial. =oʁ- 'to roll', And. ʁur-d-, Cham. ʁo-d- 'to glide, roll', Akhv. =iʁ- 'to fly', Tind. ʁer-d- 'to roll', Kar. ʁel- 'to glide'; Lak. =i=hi- 'to roll, glide; to soar'; Darg. Chir. iʁ- 'to spin round, turn round'; Lezg. el-q:ʷe- 'to turn round', Tab. i-d-irʁ- 'to roll', Rut. ruʁʷa- 'to be round'.

PST *qʷiə̌r 'to turn round' > OC 運 *wər-s 'to move (around), move, transfer'; Tib. ã-khjir 'to turn round', Kach. (H) jin 'to be turned around', kəjin (dial. kəwin) 'to turn round'; Lush. vir 'to rotate, revolve, spin', etc.

Bur. *-úr- 'to turn, revolve' > Hun., Nag. -úr-.

*sakwV́ 'morning, tomorrow':

PNC *sakwV > Tsez. ziko 'day after tomorrow', Gin. zek 'tomorrow'; Tab. zaku-r, Ag. sakʷa-na 'tomorrow'.

PST *sŭk (~ -o-) 'morning' > OC 夙 *suk 'early morning', 宿 *suk 'to stay overnight'; Burm. sauk-kra 'Venus' ('morning star'), PLB *sokx 'morning'.

*sarasV 'nit':

PNC *sarasV (~ ě, ɨ) 'nit; embryo (of an egg)' > Chech. sarsal 'embryo (of an egg)'; Akhv. šarašo 'tick', Kar., God. sarsa 'nit'.

PST *s-rūH 'nit; egg' > OC 卵 rhō-nʔ 'egg'; Tib. sro-ma 'egg of a louse, a nit'; Kach. ciʔ³-ru² 'it'; Lush. hru 'nit, louse, egg', etc.

*sdã́nkwV̄ 'skin; shape':

PNC *ǯã́nkwV̄ 'skin' > Chech. çōka, Ing. çoka 'skin'; Av. ç:okó, And., Botl. ç:uku, Tind. c:oka, Kar. ç:oko 'skin (of small animals, but not of

sheep)', Akhv. c̣:oko 'skin'; Lezg. c̣akul 'feather, down', Tab. zikʷ id., Arch. (with metathesis) ḳenç 'goat skin, goat wool'.

PST *CVk 'skin, bark' > Dumi sək-kə, Kulung sɔkɔ-war, Kaling sɔkɔ, Limbu seu, seho; Milang a-cuk, Shaiyang a-sik 'bark' etc.

PY *tuŋ 'skin for making belts' > Ket. tūŋ, Yug. tūŋ (CCE 290, Werner 2, 296).

*sdə́lV 'to spread out, flat':

PNC *ʒəlV 'plain, plateau' > Av. c̣:or 'plain', Cham. c̣:edo (< *c̣:er-do) 'plateau'; Lezg. ṭul, Rut. dɨl, Kryz. tul 'plain, plateau'.

PST *ćel (~ -r) > Tib. g-ćal 'to spread, lay out', Kach. žen¹ 'to spread out and hang up', Lepcha čór 'spread out; (hand) with fingers spread out'.

[Cf. Basq. *selai 'field, meadow'.]

*sdĭ[k]V̆ 'goat' (DCE 17, BCD 14):

PNC *ʒĭkV̆ / *ḳɪ̆ʒV̆ (~ -ǎ̆-) 'goat, kid' > And. c̣:eḳir, Akhv. čeḳe, Cham. ṣeči, Tind. čiḳar, Kar., Bagv. c̣:iḳer, Botl. c̣:eḳir, God. čeḳir 'kid'; Tsez. ceḳi, Gin. ceḳe id.; Lak. c̣uku 'goat'; PWC *kVc̣ə (~ Ḱ-,-ć-) > Ad. čac̣ə, Kab. čəc̣ 'kid'.

(?) PST: one is tempted to compare Burm. ćhit 'goat', Kach. čit³-sa² id. - but this is possible only if -t < *-k in this case (which is not excluded, but not very likely).

Bur. *chigír 'goat' > Yas. cigír, Hun. chiír, Nag. chigír.

[Burushaski may reflect a voicing assimilation: *sdĭkV > *sdĭ́gV.
Cf. Basq. *sikiro 'castrated ram'.]

*sḗħmV 'intestine, vein' (differently in HGC 20, NSC 62; BCD 32):

PNC *s̰ēħmV / *ħēms̰V 'muscle, vein; intestine' > Chech. sam-g 'sausage made of a large intestine'; Akhv. s:e, Cham. s:ē 'sinew, muscle'; Darg. ʕems 'muscle'; Urart. u/ošm-ašə 'force, strength'.

PST *siəm 'heart, soul' > OC 心 *səm 'heart'; Tib. sem(s) 'soul; think', b-sam 'thought'; Burm. simh 'to conceive, be in the charge of'; Lush. thiam 'to know'; Lepcha a-sóm 'spirit, breath'; Kir. *sǎm id., etc.

Bur. *´-so[m] 'kidney' > Hun., Nag. ´-so (pl. -sómuc).

[Cf. Basq. *sain 'nerve, blood vessel, root'.]

*sə́nŏ 'long bone; claw' (WFR 56, MCGD 11):

PNC *s̰īnŏ (~-ə̆) 'long bone' > Chech. sa, Ing. sa 'corner, border', Bac. -sã in nʕajʔ-sã 'external door'; Av. san 'organ; part of the body'; Bezht.

sino, Gunz. sɨnu 'pitchfork, fork'; Lak. s:an 'foreleg, paw', dial. s:ana 'wedge'; Lezg. sin 'edge', Tab. sn-ič: 'wedge', Rut. sin 'front part of leg', Tsakh. (jɨqIana) sini '(back) spine', Kryz. sini 'spine', Arch.s:on 'back', Ud. sun 'elbow'.

PST *sen (~ *siən) 'nail, claw' > Tib. sen, Burm. sańh, Kir. *sèn, Miju m-sen. etc.

Bur. (with reduplication) *-sV́sVn > Yas. -sésen, Hunza, Nagar -súsun 'elbow'.

*sHwíŋV 'breath, smell' (NSC 61):

PNC *ṣHwinV > Av. (redupl.) s:úns:u-di- 'to puff', s:ún-χ:i- 'to blow one's nose', Kar., God. s:un-ḳ- 'to smell'; Hurr. šūnə 'breath; soul'.

PST *suŋ (~ ch-) > Tib. b-suŋ 'smell, esp. sweet scent'; Kach. (H) suŋ 'smell, scent'.

Bur. *ṣiŋ > Hun., Nag. ṣiŋ 'breath; blowing nose'.

*sHwíntV 'sniff, snuff':

PNC *ṣHwinṭV 'snuff, smell; snot' > Bac. sinṭr 'snot' (if not < Georg. çwinṭl- ?); Av. s:unṭ 'snuff', s:únṭ- 'to smell'; Tsakh. suInṭ 'dried snot in nose', Ud. fit:-p:un 'snot'.

PST *chūt > Tib. sud 'to cough, to breathe with difficulty'; Kach. (H) sut, yasut, asut 'to sniff'; Lush. sūt 'to draw into the nose, sniff up'.

[Perhaps an old derivation from *sHwíŋV q.v.

Cf. Basq. *sunda 'sniff, smell', perhaps also *śudū̄ 'nose'.]

*sʲHwV 'vapour, smoke; breath, to breathe, be tired' (HGC 34, NSC 62, BCD 32):

PNC *ṣʲHwV 'breath, to breath' > Chech., Ing., Bac. sa 'soul'; Kar. s:uh-an- 'to get tired'; Lak. s:iħ 'breath, vapour'; Abkh. a-ps-rá 'to die', Ab. ps-ra id., Ad. pśə-, Kab. pśə- 'to get tired', Ub. pśá-χʷə- 'to breathe'; cf. also Hurr. šeɣ-iri 'alive', šeɣ-ori 'life, fate', Ur. šu/oχ-ori / šeχ-eri 'alive'.

PST *sʲj(H) 'to die' > OC 死 *sijʔ 'die, death', Tib. śi, ã́chi 'to die', Burm. sij id., Kach. si[1] 'to die, expire', Lush. thi 'to die, be dead', Limbu sī-mā 'die' etc.

PY *duʔ(χ)- 'smoke' > Ket., Yug. duʔ, Kott. tu, Ar. t́u, Pump. dúkar (CCE 224, Werner 1, 210).

[Cf. Basq. *bi-si 'life, alive'.]

*starstwV́ 'fang':

PNC > PL *sars 'tooth, fang'.

PY *tat (~c, č) > Ket. tāt (pl. tātəŋ¹) 'tusk'. See CCE 281, Werner 2, 253. The Ket variant taŕ⁴ it⁴ 'tusk' (see Werner 2, 250) is obviously a different formation with taŕ⁴ (< *tVʔVǯ-) 'to beat, stick into', lit. 'sticking tooth'.

*stVGVrV̌ 'shed' (DCE 17):

PNC *cVGVrV̌ 'shed, penthouse' > Chech. cχar 'penthouse'; Av. caʁúr 'corn-bin, barn'; Khin. cuqa 'shed, cattle shed'; Hurr. i-cχarə 'kitchen'.

Bur. *cháɣur > Hun., Nag. cháɣur 'chest or box for grain or meal'.

*stV́ŋV (~ sṭ-) 'to wind, wrap' (differently in HGC 37):

PST *cēŋ (~ ʒh-) 'to tuck up, tuck in' > OC 縳 *ćrēŋ (< *r-cēŋ) 'roll up, tuck in (e. g. pendants)'; Tib. rceŋ 'to tuck up, truss up'; Kir. *siŋ (~ *ʔc-, ch-) 'to roll up, tuck up'.

PY *tiʔŋ 'to spin, roll' > Ket., Yug. tiʔŋ. See CCE 285, Werner 2, 267-268.

*stUŋwV 'trace, to follow':

PST *chǒŋ > OC 從 *ʒhoŋ 'to follow, pursue'; Tib. rʒoŋ(s) 'the act of accompanying, escorting', rʒoŋ 'to send, to dispatch'; Naga *cVŋ 'road'.

Bur. *chu[m] 'trace, after' > Yas. -cé, Hun., Nag. -chú, -ce, -cum.

*stwǻkV 'a k. of shoe':

PNC *cwā[k]V > And. s:akur 'top of boot'; Rut. sukaj 'sock (knitted)'; Ad. cʷāq:a, Kab. vāq:a 'shoes, footwear'.

PST: OC 舄 *siak ˈshoe, slipper'.

PY *tōk- (~ c-, č-) 'leather boot' > Ket. tʌɣ⁴ (South.), pl. tῙkŋ¹, North. tʌ:ɣə⁴, pl. t̄ҕkŋ¹ (Werner 2, 300).

*stHwekĔ (~ -k-) 'chaff':

PNC *çHwekĔ (~ -k-) 'straw, chaff' > Darg. çuk 'straw'; Lezg. çeҟʷ, Tsakh. çoqI 'chaff', Rut. çuqI 'ashes'; PWC *ćʷVҟV / *ćVҟʷV > Ad. ṣāča 'weed', Kab. ṣāča 'chaff', Ub. ćəҟ 'fruit stone'.

PST *sok > OC 粟 *shok 'millet; grain in husk'; Kir. *sV̀k-c₁ә 'seed, bean, lentil'.

PY *TVKV 'husk' > Kott. tagečen (Бол.); Ar. iltegu (Лоск.). See CCE 293. The reconstruction is very approximate, since neither Ket-Yug nor Kottish parallels are known. Werner (1, 357) thinks that the Ar. form

means 'fish scales' - however, a derivation from ilti 'fish' is hardly possible in this case, and the Arin form is hard to separate from the Kottish one.

*stɨȧV́ (~ -i-) 'sharp; to scrape':
   PNC *çəȧV (~ -ŏ-,-ĕ-) 'sharp' > Tsez. çoȧiju, Khv. çoȧȧu; Darg. çaȧ-.
   PST *chīkʷ 'axe, to chop, chisel' > OC 鑯 *chīkʷ 'axe'; Tib. ãchog 'to hew, chop, cut, pierce'; Burm. ćhauk (PLB *chuk) 'chisel'; Lepcha ček 'to hew down'.
   PY *t[i](ʔ)qəǯ- 'scraper, strickle' > Ket. tiʁət⁵ / tīʁət¹; pl. tīʁərəŋ¹ / tiʁərəŋ⁵ , Bak., Sur. pl. tiʁədəŋ⁵, Kur. tɨʁɔt⁵ "струг"; Yug. tɛxəɬ, pl. tɛxədíŋ⁵; tɨxɔɬ⁵ "струг" (obviously different recordings of the same word). See CCE 285, Werner 2, 265 (also says: "ein altes Kompositum", but says nothing about the components).

*sV (*sV́-jV) 'interrogative pronoun' (HGC 23, MCGD 10-11, BCD 32):
   PNC *s̰āj 'interrogative pronoun (what)' > Chech. stē(n), Ing. se, Bac. sṭē 'what'; Av. s:u-n- 'what' (obl. stem), Akhv. s:u-n- 'who, what' (obl. stem); Bezht. su-ḳo, Gunz. su-ḳo 'who', Gunz. oblique stem si- 'what', se- 'who'; Lak. s:a- 'what' (obl. stem); Darg. se 'what'; PWC *sA (~ *š-) 'what' > Ad. sə-d(ā), Kab. sə-t, Ub. sa.
   PST *su (~ -əw, -iw) 'who, interrogative pronoun' > Tib. su, Burm. əsu 'who', Lepcha šu 'who, what', Kir. *su 'who' etc.
   PY *ʔas- / *sV- 'interrogative pronoun' > Ket. aks (Донн.) "what?"; akśej⁵, akśejśaŋ⁵ 'why', aśeś⁵ 'which', aśka⁶ 'when'; Yug. assa (Донн.) "what?"; (Кастр.) assa id., ases "what a"; asesaŋ⁵ / asejsaŋ⁵ 'why', asejs³ 'which', asera⁵ 'who (of a woman)', āskej¹ / āskejsit¹ 'when'; Kott. šina, šena, g. šinai "what", ašix 'which, who'. See CCE 183-184, Werner 1, 66.
   Bur. *-sa- / *-se (in compound pronouns) > Yas. bé-sa, bé-se 'why', Hun., Nag. bé-sa-n 'what, which', bé-se 'why'.
   [Yenisseian and part of ST forms may also correspond to another PNC pronoun *s̰i, reflected in Av. š:i- 'what, who' (direct stem), Tsez. šo-w, še-b 'what, who', Gin. se, Bezht. ši-žo, Gunz. ši-jo 'what'; Lak. š:i- 'who' (obl. stem); Lezg. vu-ž, Tab. fu-ž, Ag. fi-š, Rut. wɨ-š, Tsakh. hi-šu, Ud. šu 'who'; Abkh., Abaz. -š(ə)- 'how'.
   Cf. Basq. *se-r 'what', *se-in 'which'.]

*sV́QV̆ 'to live, breathe':
   PST *sǎk 'breathe' > OC 息 *sək 'breath, sigh; rest'; Burm. əsak

'breath'; Kach. saʕ³ 'to breathe', n-saʕ² 'air, gas'; Kir. *sək 'breathe, breath'; Tib. srog (< *r-sog) 'life'.

PY *dəʕq- 'to live, life' > Ket. dʌʕq, Yug. dʌʕx / dʌʕq. See CCE 221, Werner 1, 215.

<u>*sV̆ŕV́</u> 'yellow, grey':

PNC *sV̆rV > Chech., Ing. sira 'grey'; Tsez. zira, Khv. zara 'grey'.

PY *suŕ- 'yellow' > Ket. sulemam (M., Сʌ.); Kott. šui; Pump. túl-si. See CCE 278. On Werner's reconstruction <*sʌj / *sʌn-> see under *śVŋV́.

<u>*sVwV́rV</u> 'odorous grass' (different in HGC 29, WFR 46):

PNC *sɨwirV 'a k. of odorous grass' > Chech. sōr-am 'a k. of marsh plant'; Lak. sūra 'mint'; Lezg. sur, Ag. sur, Rut. sur-käš, Tsakh. suwī 'ramson'.

PST *sōr > OC 蒜 *sōr-s 'garlic'; Burm. swan 'onion'.

<u>*swǎnʕV</u> (~-ʡ-) 'lamb, kid':

PNC *s̱wänʕV (~-ʡ-) 'lamb' > Lak. s:i 'lamb (about 1 y. old)'; Darg. (with metathesis) mas 'ram'; Lezg. sam-ʁal 'milch sheep', Tab. sum-ag, Ag. sem 'lamb (after 6 months)', Kryz. säm 'milch sheep'; Khin. somɨ 'heifer'; PWC *ś ʷə(na) 'lamb' > Abkh. a-sə́-s (Bz. a-śə́-ś), Abaz. sə-s, Ad. śəna, Kab. śəna.

Bur. *du[m] 'young goat, kid' > Yas., Hun., Nag. du.

<u>*swǜnV</u> 'mountain':

PNC *s̱wěnV 'southern slope of a hill' > Av. s:an 'a small slope covered with growth'; Lak. sun 'sunny side; sunny slope of a hill, mountain'; Darg. Chir. s:ana 'sunny side, southern slope'.

PST *sān 'mountain' > OC 山 *srān (< *r-sān), Karen *šV, Konyak *šVŋ 'mountain'.

Bur. *dan 'stone' > Yas., Hun., Nag. dan.

<u>*swěsə</u> 'bride, girl':

PNC *s̱wēsə 'bride' > Chech. sēsa-g, Ing. sesa-g 'wife'; Lak. dial. sus: 'bride'; Lezg. s ʷas, Tsakh. dial. sos, Kryz. sis, Bud. suz 'bride; daughter-in-law', Tab. š ʲuš ʲ, Ag., Rut. sus 'bride'; PWC *ś ʷasa / *śasa > Ad., Kab. p-śāśa 'girl', Ub. śaśa 'bride'.

Bur. *dasé-n 'girl, young woman' > Yas. dasén, Hun., Nag. dasín.

*swənē 'a k. of berry':

     PNC *swǐnē 'barberry; currants' > Av. saní, Akhv. šani, Cham. san(ʷ), Tind., God. sani, Kar. seni 'barberry'; Tsez. zin, Gin. zenu, Inkh. zon, Bezht. sino, Gunz. sɨnu 'barberry'; Lak. sunū 'pome-granate', (redupl. *suns >) sus 'barberry'; Tab. šʸum-(zaz), Rut. sin, Tsakh. sɨna 'barberry'; Ad. sāna 'grapes', Kab. sāna 'currants'; Hurr. (Arraphe) *šann-orə 'plum, medlar'.

     PY *sōn- 'rowan berry' > Ket. (with unclear tone) śʌne⁵; Yug. sʌːʰń.

*swVré 'earth, sand' (HGC 21, VCQ 5):

     PNC *swüre 'dirt, soot, sand' > And. sur, Cham. sira, God. sira 'sand'; Tsez. zar, Gin. zaru 'sand, road-metal', Bezht. saj, Gunz. sar 'faeces'; Darg. suri 'soot'; Tab. sirin, Rut. ser 'soot', Tsakh. sera 'ashes'.

     PST *srāj 'sand' > OC 沙 *srāj 'sand', Tib. sa 'earth', Burm. sajh 'sand', Kulung se-rɔm 'sand' etc.

     [Cf. Basq. *saur-na 'matter, pus'.]

*śdwV́łV 'water, to pour' (SCE 101):

     PNC *=ōʒwV(lV) 'to pour, weep' > Chech. t-īž- 'to weep, bemoan'; Av. =eç̄- 'to drip, pour; to weep', ç̄:al-t- 'to soak, become wet'; Tsez., Gin. =ec-, Khv. ec-ah-, Gunz. =ũc- 'to melt, thaw', Bezht. =uc-/=ũc- 'id.; to pour'; Arch. =oç̄:a- 'to wash', Ud. oc: 'washed'; PWC *ç̄ʷV 'to weep, cry' > Abkh. a-č̌ʸə́-wa-ra, Abaz. č̌ʷu- / č̌ʷəwa-ra, Ub. ç̄ʷa-. Final -l- is preserved only in the Avar stem II ç̄:al-, and is regularly lost in all other represented languages.

     PST *śiəlH 'wash' > OC 洗 *sərʔ / *səjʔ 'wash'; Tib. bśal 'to wash, rinse'; Kach. šin³, gəšin² 'to wash'; Lush. sil 'to wash', Gur. *śal(a) 'rinse', etc.

     Bur. *chel 'water' > Yas. cel, Hun., Nag. chil.

*śHVlʔV́ 'moon, light':

     PNC *śVlʔV (~ ś̱-,-ł-,-ɦ-) 'light, ray' > Chech. sa 'light; eye-sight', Ing. sa-(χila) 'to dawn), Bac. sa-(χiʎno) 'dawn'; Tsez. (with metathesis) reša 'sun ray'; Darg. šala 'light'; PWC *P-sV 'to shine' > Ad. q:ja-psə-, Kab. te-psə-; Urart. šēl-ardə 'moon, moon deity'.

     PST *s-laH 'moon' > Tib. zla-ba, Burm. laʔ, Kach. šəta¹, Lush. thla, Lepcha lǎ-vo, Kir. *lə̀, Trung sə¹-la¹ etc.

     Bur. *halá-nc 'moon' > Yas., Hun., Nag. halánc.

*śełī 'dung':

PNC *śiłī (~ -ä-, -ō,-ə̄) 'dung (of sheep)' > Av. xil 'dried sheep's dung', Akhv. šili, Tind. hili, Kar. šila (Tok. xila) 'sheep's dung'; Lak. š:ulū id.; Tab. ur-sil 'dung, manure'.

(?) PST *t-lijH, *k-lijH (< *s-lijH ?) 'dung, excrements' > OC 屎 *ʎijʔ 'dung'; Tib. lći id.; Burm. khjijh (PLB *khlijx), Kach. khji² 'excrement', Lepcha tă-kli 'guts, entrails', Kir. *xlì 'faeces', etc.

Bur. *del-k 'dung' > Yas. delk, Hun., Nag. dilk.

[Cf. Basq. *sirin 'diarrhea; bird excrement'.]

*śtiłħV̄ 'tooth' (WFR 47):

PNC *ciłħV̄ > Ing. ca 'tooth', Chech. ce 'horse's tooth' (more frequently as a diminutive *car-iḳ > Chech. cerg, Ing. carg, Bac. carḳ 'tooth'); Av. ca, And. sol, Akhv. čilo, Cham. salʷ, Tind., Botl., Bagv. salu, Kar. sale 'tooth'; Khv. sel, Bezht., Gunz. sila 'tooth'; Darg. cula 'tooth'; PL *sil: > Tab. sl-ib, Ag. sil-eb, Rut. sil-ab, Tsakh. sili, Kryz., Bud. sil, Arch. sot (pl. sot:-or), Ud. ul-uχ 'tooth'; Khin. culoz id.; PWC *c:A (with tenseness due to contraction?) > Abkh. á-c 'fang, canine tooth', a-χa-pə-c 'tooth', Abkh. pə-c id., Ad. ca, Kab. ʒa, Ub. ca-ḳə́ 'tooth'.

PST *ĆVj 'tooth, fang' > Tib. m-ćhe-ba 'corner-tooth, canine tooth, fang, tusk', Burm. ă-ćwaj 'tusk, fang', Kach. ӡi³ 'to set and show teeth', Aka *chu 'tooth' etc.

*śtapV́ 'ring, circle' (HGC 32):

PNC *čăpV 'hook, buckle' > Cham. (Gig.) çapal 'button'; Bezht., Gunz. çapi 'a metallic breast ornament'; Lezg. çapan 'catapult', Tab. çap 'bend, crook', Kryz. çiṗ 'latch (in a mouse-trap)'.

PST *cuāp (~ ć-) 'ring, circle' > OC 匝 *cōp (~ć-) 'a round, a circle'; Burm. ćwap 'to put on (over the head), wear (a ring)'; Kach. čop³ 'to wear (as a finger-ring)'.

PY *tap- 'circle, hoop' > Ket. tāp, Yug. tap id., Kott. thāpora, Arin. (redupl.) tādap 'ring' (CCE 280, Werner 2, 253).

*śVŋV́ 'blue, green' (HGC 19, WFR 76):

PNC *śīnV 'blue, green' > Chech., Ing. sīna, Bac. sejnǐ, sīnǐ 'blue'; Darg. šiniša 'green'; Khin. si-b id.

PST *chēŋ 'blue, green' > OC 青 *shēŋ 'blue, green', Kach. gəciŋ¹ 'be fresh, green', Garo gathaŋ 'green', Manipuri asaŋ-ba, etc.

PY *son- 'blue, green' > Ket. śon (Кастр.), Kell. śon-ś (Werner 2,

221 śʌń-); Kott. šueŋa (Бол.) "bluely" (or "it is blue"). See CCE 276. Werner 2, 221, 442 reconstructs *sʌj / *sʌn, with a lot of confusion. Kott. šueŋa "blue" is identified with Kott. šujaŋa (Бол.) "grey", although the latter is certainly a form of the word recorded by Castren as šui "yellow" and as such is to be compared with Pump. tul-si "yellow" and Ket sulemam "yellow" (M., Сл.). In PY we can safely distinguish between *son- (perhaps *sən-) 'blue, green', *suŕ 'yellow, grey' and *sur "red, blood", while lumping them together under a pseudoprotoform *sʌj / *sʌn is certainly unacceptable.

Bur. *diŋ 'green' > Hunza, Nagar diŋ.

[*św[ǎ]mxq̇ī](#) 'paint, ink; gum' (HGC 33, NSC 61, LV B28):
PNC *śwänq̇ī 'gum, ink' > Av. s:anq̇: 'gum (added to ink for lustre)'; Lak. š:iq̇:i 'ink'; Darg. šinq̇Ia id.; Lezg., Tab. šq̇aq̇ 'gum'; PWC *š̌ʷəq̇I:a > Abkh. a-šᵛq̇ó, Abaz. š̌ʷʔa, Ub. š̌ʷəq̇á 'letter, document, book'. See NCED 976.

PST *s-mək / *s-məŋ 'ink' > OC 墨 *mək 'ink'; Tib. snag 'ink, Indian ink'; Burm. hmaŋ ink; Kach. mak 'dye, colouring, used in tattooing'.

PY *su(ʔ)K 'dye, paint' > Ket. śuk (CCE 277, Werner 2, 212). Shortness in Ket śuk probably signifies -ʔ- (otherwise *śūk would be recorded).

Bur. *śukór / *ṣuqór > Yas. iṣqór 'local soap in a degree of preparation with red-brown colour; red-brown, reddish-brown'; Hunza, Nagar śukór 'local soap prepared of plant ashes and fat'.

[*śwénkV](#) 'mouth, face':
PNC *świnḳV 'mouth' > Tind. s:unḳa 'mouth'; Bezht. siḳo, Gunz. šiḳu id.
PY *saʔgVl- (~-k-) 'gills' > Ket. sagla[5] / saɣla[5]. See Werner 2, 156.
Bur. *-skil 'face' > Yas. ´-skil, ´-skul, Hun., Nag. ´-skil.

[*śwĔrV́](#) 'evening':
PNC *świĔrV > Chech. süjrē, Ing. sajra, Bac. psara 'evening'; Av. sor-dó 'night'; PWC *š̌ʷə-Łʷa (~*ś̌ʷ-) > Ad. -śħ, Kab. -śħa 'evening', Ub. š̌ʷə-wá 'night'.
Bur. *dur > Hun., Nag. dur 'sleep'.

[*świmHV](#) 'three' (HGC 35, WFR 97):
PNC *ṣ́wimHV 'three' > Lak. šam=a 'three', Tab. simi-çur 'thirty'

(-çur '10'), Ag. šin-çur id.; Khin. pšᵂa 'three'. A relic numeral, in most languages replaced by the reflexes of *ʎHĕ (of different origin).

PST *sīm 'three' > OC 三 *sə̄m 'three', Tib. sum, g-sum, Burm. sumh, Kach. məsum[1], Lush. thum, Lepcha sam etc.

PY *doʔŋa 'three' > Ket. dōŋ / dɔʔŋ, Yug. doŋ / dɔʔŋ, Kot. tōŋa, Ar. tūŋa, Pump. dóŋa (CCE 222, Werner 1, 203).

Bur. *śum-: Hunza śum-sói 'third unit in the four-finger measure system (sōi)'.

[*śwíʔē](#) 'a k. of cereal':

PNC *śwĭʔē (~ -ä-) > Bac. psa 'barley'; Av. š:ᵂají 'small chaff'; Lak. ši 'millet'; Khin. pšä 'bread'; Abkh. á-pš 'maize, corn', Ub. pšə 'millet'.

PST *sej 'seed, fruit' > Tib. sa-bon 'seed', se, g-se, b-se 'rose-bush, rose'; Burm. sih 'to bear fruit, fruit', Kach. si[2] 'fruit', n-si[4] 'ear of grain', Lush. thei 'edible fruit', Mikir a-the 'seed', Chepang sajʔ id., etc.

Bur. *śō > Hun., Nag. śoó 'dried leaves, stalks, roots etc.'.

[*śwV́łHV](#) 'tube, vein' (BCD 33):

PNC *s̨wō̄ł(H)V 'a hollow tube' > Av. dial. šulu 'pipe', And. tom-š:il, Cham. na-s:ul, Kar. hani-š:el 'tubular bone', Tind. han-š:al 'arm (from hand to elbow)'; Tsez. šilu, Khv. šeru, Bezht. šelo, Gunz. šelu 'horn'; Rut. (with metathesis) lɨs 'gullet', Kryz. sɨl 'top (of boot)'.

PY *daʔr₁ 'sinew' > Ket. daʔĺ, Yug. daʔr, Kott. tal (CCE 219, Werner 1, 179).

Bur. *ṣúli > Hunza, Nagar ṣúli 'Gewehrlauf; Schnabel (an einem Gefäß); Rohr zum Anblasen des Feuers'.

[Cf. also Basq. *sulo 'hole'.]

[*śwVnĭ̆](#) 'year; old' (HGC 35, NSC 64, SCE 112):

PNC *śwänĭ̆ > Av. šon, And. re-šin, Akhv. re-še, Cham. je-hĩ, Tind. re-han, Kar. re-šin, Botl. re-ši, Bagv. rešĩ, God. rešin 'year'; Lak. šin 'year'; Rut., Kryz. sän, Tsakh., Bud. sen, Arch. s:an, Ud. u-sen 'year'; Abkh. á-š-kᵂs, Abaz. s-kᵂšə, Ub. šᵂa 'year'.

PST *snīŋ 'year' (probably with suffixed *-ŋ) > OC 年 *nhīn 'harvest; year'; Tib. r-ńiŋ 'old, ancient', na-niŋ 'lastyear'; Burm. hnać 'year', Kach. šəniŋ[1] id. etc.

PY *siń 'old, withered' > Ket. śīń / śi:ń, Yug. sin (see CCE 275, Werner 2, 197). An old derivative is *sin-Ga > *s[ɨ]-Ga 'year' (Ket. śī, Yug. sī, Kott. šēga, Arin. šhej, Pump. ciku), see CCE 275, Werner 2, 223.

Bur. *den 'year' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar den.

*šắŋʔwV 'milk, nipple' (MCGD 11):

PNC *šắmʔV (~ -ʔ-) > Chech. šin, Ing. šim, Bac. šĩ 'udder'; And. š:iwu (Gud. š:imu), Akhv. s:ō, Cham. s:ĩ̄w, Tind. š:ū, Kar. š:iw, Botl. š:ĩʔu, š:iʔũ, Bagv. š:ū, God. š:ĩwu 'milk'; Abkh. á-č̌(ə)-rəgʷ, Ab. č̌ə 'udder', Ub. č̌a 'milk'.

PY *de(ʔ)n 'nipple, milk' > Kott. ten 'nipple', Ar. téŋul, Pump. den 'milk'. See CCE 220, Werner 2, 258.

Bur. *ṣiŋ 'milk' > Hunza, Nagar ṣiŋ.

[Cf. Basq. *e-śne ~ *e-sne 'milk'.]

*šắrɪ̄ (~ -ū) 'nit, louse' (NSC 62, WFR 8):

PNC *šǟrɪ̄ (~ -ū) 'worm' > Chech. šēra, šār-olg 'earwig'; Lak. š:ira 'ascarid'; Darg. dial. širi 'worm, helminth'; Lezg., Tab., Ag. šar (Tab., Ag. dial. š:ar), Rut. šar-aḳ, Kryz. šer-bäħ 'worm, helminth'. A form with a *-k-suffix cf. in: God. š:irḱa 'helminth', Darg. *šulerk (< *šVrk-Vl with further suffixation).

PST *śar 'louse' > Burm. sanh (LB *śanh), Khaling ser, Kham śàr etc. Somewhat wider is reflected the form *srǐk (*śrǐk), reflecting an original suffixed *šắrɪ̄-kV: cf. OC 蝨 *srit, Tib. śig, Kach. ciʔ³, Lush. hrik, Lepcha śak, Yamphu sik etc.

Bur. *ṣíri > Hunza ṣíri 'locust'.

[Cf. Basq. *soʳ̄i 'louse'.]

*šdăbV́ 'some internal organ' (HGC 26):

PNC *ǯăwV > Chech., Ing. žim, Bac. žĩ 'kidney' (-m under influence of *stim 'gall'); Av. -žo in baʕár-žo 'kidney'; Tsez. žubi, Gin. žubo, Khv. žiba, Bezht. šebo, Gunz. šebu 'liver'; PWC *žə 'gall' > Abkh. á-z (Bz. á-ź), Ab. az, Ad. zazə, Kab. zaz, Ub. -ca in çʷa-cá 'gall'.

PST *cuap (~ ć-) 'lung' > Burm. ćhut (< *ćhup ?), Lush. čuap 'lung(s)'; Kir. *cV(p)-ba 'heart'; Garo ka-sop 'lung'.

PY *tV(ʔ)pVÍ- (~-b-) 'spleen' > Kott. tebolä (Бол.); Ar. tabre (Лоск.). See CCE 292, Werner 2, 230.

Bur. *ćhap 'meat' > Yas. ćap, Hun., Nag. ćhap.

[*-w- in PNC presents a problem, since it cannot go back to *-b-. One cannot exclude a morphological reanalysis of *šdăbV > PNC *ǯăbV as containing the plural suffix *-bV, with a secondary generation of the singular *ǯă, whence Av. žo and PWC *žə, with only Tsezian languages

preserving the original form. It is also possible, however, that the protoform should be reconstructed as *šdăpV - note *-p in Burushaski that cannot regularly continue PSC *-b- - and that the PNC form should be kept separate from the other forms listed above.

Cf. also Basq. *śabel 'belly'.]

*šdĭ́kwĂ 'short' (LDC 38):

PNC *ǯĭḳwĂ / *ḳ̣ĭǯwĂ 'short' > Cham. čiḳ:u-b 'small, short (in height)'; PL *č:i[ḳ]V- 'short' > Tab. žiq:i, Ag. žaq:e-f. Rut. ǯɨk-dɨ (uvular in Tab. and Ag. is unclear); PWC (with metathesis) *ḳačʷə > Abkh. a-ḳáč, Ad. çačə, Kab. çaṣ́ 'short'.

PY *tu(ʔ)K- > Kott. thūki 'short'. See CCE 289, Werner 2, 318.

Bur. *ćíki > Yas. ćíki 'small'.

[Cf. Basq. *čiki 'small'.]

*[š]HīwtV 'whistle, blow':

PNC *šHīwṭV 'whistle; reed-pipe' > Chech. šēdag 'reed-pipe', Bac. sṭi-ur id.; Av. š:ʷanṭíχ: 'pipe, reed pipe' (cf. also, with prothetic i-: íšṭi 'whistle', íšṭ- 'to whistle, išṭé-ro 'whistle (n.)'), Akhv. š:iṭi id., Tind. š:uṭ-ij- 'to whistle'; Gin. (redupl.) šuršaṭu 'reed-pipe'; Lak. š:uIwṭ 'whistle'; Darg. šaIṭ, Chir. š:uṭ 'whistle'; Tab. šᵛuṭ-ram 'reed-pipe', šᵛuṭ, šᵛiṭ 'whistle', Kryz., Bud. fiṭ 'whistle', Arch. š:ʷiṭ-bos 'to whistle', Ud. fit:it:i 'reed-pipe' (cf. also reflexes with prothetic *i-: Lezg. üft, Tab. ušᵛt 'whistle', as well as reflexes with *s : Ag. ust, Rut. sut, Tsakh. śut id.).

PST *s[ĭ]t 'whistle, rustle' > OC 瑟 *srit (< *r-sit) 'rustling of the wind', Tib. sid 'to whistle', Burm. sut 'to blow (of wind)', Manipuri nuŋ-sit 'wind'.

Bur. *ṣaíto / *ṣuíto > Hun. ṣuíto 'whistling', Nag. ṣaíto 'flute'.

*šHwătá 'part of leg, legging':

PNC *šHwătā (~ -ə̄) 'sock, stocking' > Av. š:ʷatá, Kar. š:eta id.; Gin. šita 'a knitted boot'; Lak. š:aItal 'woollen footwear (socks)'.

Bur. *śatá > Hun., Nag. śatá 'middle part of the sole; soft spot in the middle of the hoof not covered by the horseshoe'.

*šíkV 'barberry, sweetbrier':

PNC *šiḳV / *ḳ̣išV (~ ś) 'sweetbrier' > Cham. čis:, Tind. ḳeš:u, Bagv. ḳes:ʷ, God. ḳiš:u 'sweetbrier'; Lezg. žiḳi, Tab. šḳi, Rut. (with redupl.) ḳašḳal-bɨr, Tsakh. ḳašḳale 'sweetbrier'.

Bur. *i-śkín 'a k. of barberry' > Hunza, Nagar iškín.

*[št]ákwV 'white' (DCE 31):

PNC *ćakwV > And. cak:u, Botl. č:ak:u, God. č:ak:u 'yellow'; Ag. žagʷar-f, Rut. ǯagʷar-dɨ, Tsakh. ǯagʷara-n 'white'.

PY *tä?k- 'white' > Ket. taɣam⁵, Yug. tig-bɛ:hs⁴ (with irregular vowel due to a contamination with tik 'snow'), Kott. thēgam, thēkam, Ar. tā-ma, Pump. ta-m-xo (CCE 282, Werner 2, 249).

Bur. *ṣikárk 'yellow' > Yas. iṣkárk, Hunza, Nagar ṣikárk.

[The initial correspondence is not clear: in case of *št- we would rather expect *č- in NC and *ć- ~ *c̣- in Burushaski. Perhaps in Yenisseian we really have a contamination with *tiχ 'snow' - which would suggest that the original form was rather *ćákwV, with an irregularity in Yenisseian.]

*štHaplV́ 'left' (?):

PNC *čHapV(-lV) > Darg. Chir. čipil; Lezg. čapla, Ag. čaIplan-f 'left'; Hurr. šapχalə 'left'.

PY *tul (~-Í, -r₁) 'left' > Ket. tuÍ "left", tūÍga¹ 'to the left'; Kott. thul 'left'. See CCE 289, Werner 2, 295 (reconstructs *tʰuÍ / *suÍ - the variant *suÍ being quite erroneous - based on the Yug form suÍgej, obviously borrowed from Turkic, cf. Tuv. sologaj etc.).

*štɦə̄rV 'crust' (NSC 52):

PNC *čɦə̄rV 'skin, shell' > Chech. čq̇or, Bac. čar 'skin, nvelope', Ing. čor 'shell, peel'; Tsez. šoru 'lamb's skin (for making hats); a k. of Tsez shoes'; Lezg. č:ar '(milk) skin, cream', Ag. žar '(milk) skin', dial. ǯar 'film, membrane (in meat); flat bread', Rut. ǯar 'sour cream', Kryz ǯer 'cream; mould'; Khin. ǯar 'sour cream'; Hurr. šāri(y)-annə '(*skin >) coat of mail'.

PY *tə?lap- (~-r-) 'bread crust' > Ket. tʌla:³, pl. tʌÍaŋ⁵, Yug. tʌlap⁵ / tʌla:p³, pl. tʌlafɨn⁵ (CCE 284). Werner (2, 297) also reconstructs *tʰəlap, but identifies the first part of the word with Ket. tɓ-, Yug. tъ(u)- in *čəG-tiχ 'snow crust'. This would be possible if the second part (-lap) meant "bread" - which is unfortunately not the case: Yug. la?p means only 'piece', so the compound would have to mean "crust-piece". Additionally, tonal parameters do not match (we have ɓ < *-ə- in tɓ-tik, but ʌ with the 5th tone < *-ə?- in *tə?lap), which makes Werner's treatment even less probable.

*štV́wʌV̄ 'navel, gizzard':

PNC *čiwx̄V̄ (thus reconstructed in NCED - however, a reconstruction *čiwʌ̣wV̄ is equally possible) > Av. čex 'belly, stomach'; Lak. čux 'crop, craw'; Darg. čiwx id.; Ag. šix 'large intestine; stomach (of a man)'; Khin. šax (erg. čx-i) 'belly'.

PST *ǯə̄l 'navel; gizzard' > OC 臍 *ǯə̄j 'navel'; Lush. thial 'gizzard'.

PY *tɨr (~-l) 'navel' > Ket. tɨĺ, pl. tɨĺən[5]; Yug. tɨl, pl. tɨlɨŋ[1,5]. See CCE 286. Werner (2, 313) also compares Kott. pogal-thīn 'navel'. If the Kottish form is related, -thīn must be a reflection of the original plural form. The component pogal- remains unclear (cf. perhaps PY *piʔɨĺ 'belly, intestines'?)

*štHV́rdV 'narrow, shallow':

PNC *č̣HVrdV 'narrow' > Av. č̣:edéra-b, And. č̣:iṭir, Akhv. c̣:ede-da, Cham. Gig. c̣:idir, Kar. čedero-, Botl. č̣:idiro-, God. č̣:idir; Darg. čaIrṭa id.

PY *toʔd- (~-c-) 'shallow (of a river)' > Ket. tɔʔt; tɔdəm[5] 'shallowly'; Yug. tɔtarɨŋ (Werner 2, 272 - with -t- instead of *-d- probably because of assimilation.).

Bur. *ćhaḍ-úm 'narrow' > Yas. ćanúm, (L.) ćhaḍum, Hun. ćhanúm, Nag. ćhaḍúm.

[Cf. Basq. *e-śtu 'narrow, cramped'.]

*šV́lxkwV 'heel, hoof' (differently in BCD 27):

PNC *šälḳwV 'hoof' > Av. š:inḳíl, Akhv. š:unḳʷa 'hoof', Cham. s:unča 'foot, leg; stake, wedge', Tind. š:unḳa 'stake, wedge', God. š:unḳa 'foot, leg'; Lak. š:iḳ 'hoof (of a sheep or goat)'; Tab. širḳʷ 'hoof'.

PY *sa(ʔ)G-Vʒ 'heel' > Ket. śʌ:t, pl. śʌŕeŋ (Bak., Sur. śɨdəŋ[1]); Yug. sɨ:t / sɨut[3], pl. sɨdɨŋ[1]; Kott. šugaʔiči / šukaiči; Ar. i-žegen. See CCE 270. The stem contains the body part suffix -Vʒ; without it cf. *sa(ʔ)G-bul > *saq-pul 'heel' (Ket North. sapqɔĺ[6], Yug saxpɨl[6]); *sa(ʔ)G-tVʔVʒ 'to trample' (= 'beat with the heel') > Ket saqtet[5], Yug saxteť[5]. The Kott. form is probably a further compound *šugai + hēči 'footwear'. Werner 2, 221 agrees with the reconstruction *saG- and with uniting all the above forms in principle, but, as usually, derives the Ket-Yug form from *śʌq- 'heel' + aʔt 'bone' which is obviously not the case.

Bur. *ṣoq 'shoe sole' > Hun., Nag. ṣoq.
[Cf. Basq. *o-śki 'shoe'.]

*šV̄šV́ 'skin from hoof; legging, sack':

PNC *šišałV 'sack; clothes' > Akhv. šišal(i) 'clothes'; Lak. dial.

šašal'sack'; Lezg. šešel, Tab., Ag. šišal, Kryz. šišäl id.

PY *sãs 'fur from reindeer's legs (камус)' > Ket. śaś⁴ (South.), Kur. śäśi⁴, Bak., Sur. śa:ś⁴; Yug. sa:ʰs; Kott. šēt. See CCE 270, Werner 2, 181.

Bur. *-súsur > Yas. -súsur 'skin on fingernails; gums of teeth'.

*švĕmhV 'young goat or sheep':

PNC *švĕmhV > Chech. šo 'mountain goat'; Av. dial. sum 'female mountain goat', And. išom, Cham. ĩho, Tind. hĩhab, God. išamu 'goat (less than 2 y. old)'; Bezht. šämü, Gunz. šɔme id.; Darg. šam 'young sheep (less than 2 y. old)'.

Bur. *sum > Yas., Hun., Nag. sum 'female (of animals, esp. goats)'.

*[t]ākwV́ (~ -ə-) 'a k. of vessel' (cf. HGC 32, DCE 27):

PNC *tāḳwV (~ -ə-) > Chech. tök, Ing. tek 'chamber-pot'; Lezg. taḳʷ 'mortar; goblet', Tab. taḳʷ 'mortar', Bud. töḳe 'water-trough'.

PST *tĕkʷ 'vessel, cup, scoop' > OC 杓 *dekʷ 'ladle, cup', 酌 *tekʷ 'to pour out (wine); draw water'; Burm. təuk 'to give to drink, administer (a liquid); drink'; Kach. diʔ² 'pot'; Lush. tōk 'to drink to another's health'; Lepcha tăŋ-tek 'a cup formed of bamboo'.

PY *dugVr > Ket. (Werner 1, 210) dúɣər 'Körbchen aus Birkenrinde'.

Bur. *tókur > Hun., Nag. tókur 'wooden chest (for grain, etc.)'.

[ST and Burushaski, perhaps also Yenisseian, reflect an assimilated variant *ṭāḳwV.]

*tắ[l]V 'gutter; pond' (WFR 21):

PNC *tălV ~ *lătV 'kennel, trough' > Tind. λ:en-tar 'ditch'; Tsez., Gin. tara, Khv. tala 'kennel, gutter'; PL (with metathesis) *lat > Lezg., Rut., Tsakh. lat 'stone trough for watering cattle', Tab. lat 'spring'.

PST *dhel 'lake, still water' > Tib. ãdal 'still water', Lush. dīl 'lake, pond'.

(?) Bur. *tul 'canal' > Hunza, Nagar tul.

[There are some phonetic problems: in PST one would expect *-r; in Burushaski - *th-.]

*tUKV 'spittle' (HGC 25):

PST *thok 'to spit' > Maru tauk 'to vomit, spew'; Lepcha ṭjuk 'to spit, expectorate', djuk 'spittle'; Kir. *thúk(s) (/ʔt-) 'to spit, spittle'; Mikir iŋ-tok.

PY *du(ʔ)K > Kott. tuk 'spittle, saliva'. See CCE 224, Werner 2, 284.

*tV́HV 'sweet':

PST *[dh]ă 'sweet, saltless' > OC 蔗 *tia(k)-s 'sugar-cane, sweet'; Tib. b-da (resp.) 'savoury, well-tasted'; Lush. da 'lose saltness, taste'.

PY *daʔŋ 'tasty' > Ket. daʔŋ (KPC), Yug. daŋ. See CCE 219, Werner 1, 179. Final -ŋ is most probably an old adjectival suffix.

*tVpV̄ (~ -b-) 'taste, eat' (NSC 63):

PST *thV̄p 'to eat, taste' > OC 呫 *thēp 'to taste' (if not *s-nhēp = Tib. śnab-pa 'to taste, savour'); Tib. s-tob 'to feed'; Burm. twap 'to nibble, as a fish at a bait'; Lush. tep 'to eat noisily'.

PY *dop 'to drink, eat' > Ket. urɔ́ 'drink, drinking'; Bak., Sur. udɔ́ id.; (Werner 1, 200) d-a-b-dɔp 'I drink it'; Yug. udɔp 'drink, drinking', (Werner 1, 200) dɔp / dɔf 'drink'; Kott. tōp "eating", tōpākŋ "eat". See CCE 223, Werner 1, 200. The Ket-Yug forms should be probably analyzed as *xu(r)-dop "to eat water": in Ket and Yug there is some confusion between the reflexes of *dop 'eat' and *ʔop- 'drink' (q.v.), but the Kottish evidence seems to distinguish them clearly enough.

*tV́rV̆ 'dust, dirt, powder' (MCGD 3; different in HGC 30, WFR 19):

PNC *türV > Av. terét 'sleet', Akhv. tereti 'ashes, dust', Tind. tira 'dog's dung'; Bezht. tär 'sheep's dung'; Tab. (with metathesis) riči-n, Düb. riti-n 'charcoal; ashes'.

PY *dəʔərı- 'powder, dirt' > Ket. dʌ:Í³ powder (flour) made of ground fish ('порса'); Yug. dʌ:ʰr⁴ id.; Kott. taran 'dirt'. See CCE 220, Werner 1, 215 (hardly reasonably doubting the attribution of Kott. taran).

Bur. *ther 'dirt' > Yas., Hun., Nag. ther.

*twəjV 'to spit, spittle' (MCGD 3):

PNC *twəjV 'to spit, spittle' > Chech., Bac. tuj, Ing. tu-g 'spittle'; Av. tuj, And. (with redupl.) toto, Kar. tutu 'spittle', Av. tu(j)-, And. tu-d-, Cham. tū-, Tind. tʷē- 'to spit'; Bezht. tü-ƛ-, Gunz. ti-ƛ- 'to spit'; Darg. tu 'spittle', tu-iḳes 'to spit'; Tab. tutu, Ag. tutu, Rut. tu, Tsakh. ṭu 'spittle', Tab. tu aṗ-, Arch. tu-bus 'to spit'.

PST *thōj 'to spit' > OC 唾 *thōjs 'spit', Tib. tho-le ãdebs, Burm. thwijh, Kach. mətho³, mă-thwi³ 'to spit', etc.

Bur. *thu 'to spit' > Yas. thu, Hun., Nag. thu (ét-).

[Cf. Basq. *tu 'spit'.]

*twVŋV 'a k. of weapon (spear, arrow)':

      PST *dhŏŋ (~-ŭ-) 'pierce, sharp weapon' > OC *thoŋ 'to pierce'; Tib. m-duŋ 'lance, spear, pike; sting of insects'.

      PY *dəm 'arrow; net needle' > Ket. dʌmbɔk⁶ 'net needle'; Yug. dʌmɔk⁶ / dʌmbɔk⁶ id.; Kott. tem, Ar. tim, Pump. damóŋ 'arrow'. See CCE 225, Werner 1, 213, 2, 258.

*(t)xq̇wV̄ 'two' (HGC 23, NSC 62):

      PNC *(t)q̇Hwã̆ > Av. ḳi-, And. če-, Akhv., Kar., Botl. ḳe-, Cham. eči-, Tind., Bagv., God. ḳe-; Tsez. q̇Ia-no, Gin. q̇o-no, Khv. q̇Iʷe-ne, Bezht. q̇o-na, Gunz. q̇a-nu; Lak. ḳi=a; Darg. ḳe-, dial. ḳʷe-; Lezg. q̇ʷe-, Tab. q̇Iu, Ag. q̇Iu-d, Rut. q̇Iʷa-d, Tsakh. q̇Io-llä, Kryz. q̇ʷa-d, Bud. q̇a-b, Arch. q̇Iʷe, Ud. p:aI; khin. ḳu; PWC *tqİːʷA > Abkh. ʕʷ-bá, Abaz. ʕʷ-ba, Ad., Kab. ṭʷə, Ub. ṭq̇ʷa.

      (?) PST *KV > Kach. lə⁵⁵khoŋ⁵¹ 'two'; Karen *khi; Rengma kho-hiŋ 'two'. Although not widely reflected the root may in fact have been preserved as the prefix in *k-nĭj(s) 'two'.

      PY *xɨ-na 'two' > Ket. īn//ɨn, Yug. ɨn, Kott. īna, Ar. kína, Pump. híneaŋ. See CCE 296, Werner 2, 423.

      Bur. *ʼ-ku-m 'pair' > Yas. hé-kum, Hun., Nag. -kum.

      [? Cf. Basq. *bi 'two'.]

*ṭánswV 'mat, carpet':

      PNC *ṭams̪V 'carpet' > Av. ṭáns:a, And. ṭams:a, Akhv. ṭãs:a, Cham. ṭans:a, Tind. ṭams:(ʷ)a 'carpet'; Darg. Chir. ṭams: id.; Lezg. South. ṭams, Ag., Rut. ṭams id.

      PST *tānH (~ d-) 'mat' > OC 簟 *tānʔ, *tāt 'bamboo mat'; Tib. s-tan 'mat, carpet (for sitting)'.

*tÁHV 'headgear':

      PNC (redupl.) *ṭāṭV 'cap, hat' > God. ṭaṭa id.; Khv. ṭiṭar id.; Kryz. ṭäṭäχ id.

      PST > OC OC 兜 *tō 'helmet'.

      PY *diʔ > Ket., Yug. diʔ; Kott. te, ti; Ar. teu; Pump. taj-s 'hat'. See CCE 221, Werner 1, 219.

*[t]āpV̆́ 'a k. of wooden vessel':

      PNC *ṭāpV > Chech. dō, Ing. dɔ 'a basket (for corn or for fishing)';

Gunz. ṭịpi 'a small barrel'; Lezg. ṭab 'hollow log', Tab. ṭaṗar 'lock', Ag. ṭaw id., Rut. ṭaṗ 'trap', Tsakh. ṭapan 'hive', Kryz. ṭäṗän 'tent', Ud. t:ap:an 'trough'; Khin. ṭab 'trap'; Abkh. a-tə́p, Ab. tə́p 'hut'.

PY *top- 'mortar' > Ket. tō, Bak., Sur. tō / tōɣəˡ; pl. tɔːn³ / tɔː³. In CCE 287 reconstructed as *tokV-; Werner 2, 283 suggests *tʰopʰə which is probably more correct.

[In Yen. possibly an assimilation *top- < (expected) *dop-. The comparison with Ket dɔːvəᵌ 'trap for catching fish' should be rejected because of the analysis of this form presented by Werner 1,119].

*[t]āqV́ 'vessel; to scoop'

PNC *ṭāqV (~ -ə̄-) 'a k. of vessel' > Chech. ṭēqa, Ing. ṭaqa 'tub'; Darg. ṭaqa 'hive'; Ag. ṭak 'hive', Rut. ṭak 'basket (for berries), Kryz. ṭäk 'fire-place' (velar due to contamination with PNC *tāḵwV q.v.); Ub. (n)daqá 'jar, vase, vessel'.

PY *tVχV (~ -G-) 'boat, vessel; to scoop' > Ket., Yug. ti: 'delved boat', ti:j / tīj 'to scoop'; Ass. ul-téj 'vessel (made of birch bark or skin)'; Ar. taj 'boat', kultéj 'vessel (made of birch bark or skin)'; Pump. tɨg 'boat; vessel' (CCE 293, Werner 2, 268).

[In NCED we supposed a metathesis of glottalization in PWC, whence Ub. (n)daqá; in fact it may have been the other way round - not in PWC but in PEC. In the latter case we could reconstruct PNC *dāqV which would make the PNC-PY match precise. The PSC reconstruction in that case would have to be changed to *dāqV́.]

*ṭǎħwě (~ -ǎ) 'rope, loop':

PNC *ṭǎħwě (~ -ǎ) > Chech. ṭq́ē 'chain'; Av. ṭah (dial. ṭe) 'button'; Tsez. ṭewo 'buckle, clasp', Inkh. ṭihu 'loop'; Rut. ṭuʔI, Tsakh. ṭoʔIa 'rope', Arch. duhIu-ni 'rope made of plant stalks'.

PST *Ta 'rope' > Tib. tha, Burm. ta.

*thwə̄rV 'rope, girth':

PNC *ṭhwə̄rV 'string, cord' > Chech. ṭīrig, Ing. ṭʕirg 'string, cord'; Tab., Ag. ṭurin 'string, rope', Ud. t:uri 'thread'.

Bur. *tVraŋ 'saddle girth' > Yas., Hun., Nag. traŋ.

*tHamqV 'arc, bow':

PNC *ṭHam[q]V > Darg. ṭamqIa 'arc, hoop'; Tab. ṭanqIu, ṭanq:Iu 'arc, bow, hoop'; (with distortions) PN *darʁa in Chech., Ing. ʕad-darʁa 'arc

(of a bow)'.

PST *tŏŋ 'elbow' > Burm. lətauŋ 'elbow'; Kach. doŋ² 'cubit', Lush. toŋ id.; Rabha cá-kha-thoŋ 'knee'.

Bur. *ṭ(h)oŋ 'curved, convex' > Hun., Nag. ṭoŋ, Yas. ṭhoŋ.

*ṭHǎ̆lq̇wV 'hoof':

PNC *ṭHǎ̆lq̇wV 'part of leg' > PN (with metathesis) *pħiṭ > Chech., Ing. pħid 'calf of leg'; Bezht. ṭuq̇a 'sole of foot'; Ag. ṭurʕe 'shin', Rut. ṭurq̇I 'ankle'; perhaps also Av. ṭiq̇:ʷá, dial. uq̇:a < *X̌iq̇:ʷa (< *ṭilq̇:ʷa ?) 'horseshoe; sole of foot'.

PST *dēk 'hoof; to kick' > OC 蹄 *tēk 'hoof, animal's foot'; Tib. r-deg(s)-pa 'to kick', PLB *thek, Kir. *thék id., etc.

*[ṭ]Hänḳǒ 'drop' (NSC 63, LV C7):

PNC *ṭHänḳŏ 'drop, spray' > Av. ṭinḳ, And. ṭonḳi-l, Cham. ṭiḳana, Tind. ṭiḳun 'drop', Av. ṭinḳ-, And. ṭonḳun-, Akhv. ṭiḳun-, Cham. ṭiḳun- Kar. ṭinḳ- 'to drop'; Lak. čiInṭ 'spray'; Ag. ṭinḳ, Rut. ṭanḳ, Tsakh. ṭanḳ (dial. ṭaInḳ), Kryz. ṭiḳin, Bud. ṭiḳ 'drop'; Khin. ṭing id.; PWC *[ṭ]əḳʷə- 'to drop' > Abkh. á-ḳ:ʷa-ra, Abaz. ḳa-ḳḳʷa-ra, Ad. -ṭḳʷa-, Kab. -ṭḳʷə-, Ub. ḳʷaḳʷá-. See NCED 1000-1001.

PST *tiək (~ d-) 'drop' > OC 滴 *tēk 'drop', Tib. gtig, ãthig 'to drop, fall in drops', thigs 'a drop', Kach. theʔ², gətheʔ², ntheʔ² 'to drop, drip', etc.

PY *te(ʔ)K- > Kott. ur-thekŋ 'drop, (rain)dropping' (CCE 283, Werner 2, 354'.

[Some irregularities: *t- in PY - perhaps signifying that one should reconstruct *dHänḳó with subsequent assimilation in PNC; irregular vowel and length in PST.

Cf. Basq. *tanka 'drop (of liquid)'.]

*ṭĭ̆mhV́ 'bird' (HGC 18, WFR 143):

PNC *ṭĭ̆mhV 'owl, a big bird' > Tsez. ṭumi, Khv. ṭema, Bezht. ṭimo 'pigeon'; Darg. *ṭuma 'owl'; PL *ṭɨm:(a) (~ -p:-) 'owl' > Lezg. ṭib, Tab. ṭip:, Rut. ṭib, Kryz. ṭub; Abkh. a-ṭə́, Ab. ṭə 'owl', Ad. tə-ʁʷrəʁʷə, Kab. də-ʁʷrəʁʷ 'eagle-owl' (= Abkh. a-ṭə́-ʕʷarʕʷar id.).

PST *tīwH 'bird' > OC 鳥 *tīwʔ 'bird', Kach. du 'a sp. of owl', Garo do, Dimasa dau 'bird', etc.

PY *duma 'bird, small bird' > Ket. dūm, Yug. dɨl-tɨm⁶, Kott. al-tūma (CCE 225, Werner 1, 211).

[Loss of -m- in PWC and PST is irregular; should one perhaps

reconstruct *ʈɪ̆nhwV́ ?].

*tŭmhV 'kernel of fruit, seed' (WFR 102, MCGD 3):
     PNC *ʈŭmhV (~ *ʈwĭ-, -ħ-) 'kernel, stone (of ruit, nut); marrow' > Chech., Ing., Bac. ṭum 'marrow; kernel (of a fruit, nut)'; Lak. (reduplicated) ṭuṭi 'grape'; PL *ṭum(:)ul /*ṭum(:)uʈ > Lezg. cip:iç, Tab. ṭumuʈ, Ag. ṭibiʈ, Rut. ṭimɨl, Tsakh. ṭumɨĺ, Arch. ṭummul, Ud. t:ul 'grape', Bud. ṭombul 'plum'; PWC *ʈVmIa > Abkh. a-ṭamá, Ub. ṭəmIá 'peach', Abaz. dial. ṭama 'apricot'.
     PST *[t]ŏmH (~-ŭ-) > OC 種 *toŋʔ 'seed, different kinds of grain'; Kach. tum[1], ă-tum[1] 'seed, kernel as of fruit', Wancho ha-tuŋ 'seed'.
     Bur. *tumá- 'nutshell' > Yas. tumá, Hunza, Nagar tumáy̦.

*tUŋV (~ *d-) 'short':
     PST *tōŋH / *tōnH 'short' > OC 短 *tōnʔ 'short'; Tib. thuŋ 'short', r-tuŋ, s-tuŋ 'make short'; Burm. tauŋh 'be short (as garment)'; Kach. gədun[3] 'be short'; Lepcha tan, ten 'be short'; Limbu tɔːŋ-maʔ 'be short'.
     Bur. *ḍūŋ 'short time' > Hun. ḍuúŋ, Nag. ḍuúŋ, ḍuúm.

*tÚrV̄ 'clothing':
     PST *tōr (~ d-) 'a k. of garment' > OC *tōr 'black straight robe'; Tib. dor 'breeches, trousers'.
     PY *doʔor- (~ -G-) 'clothing' > Ket. dɔːĺ[3], pl. dɔĺeŋ[6] (Kur. dɔĺəŋ[6]) 'lining (подклад (одежды))'; (M.) dalaáŋ, (M., Сл.) daláaŋ "clothing (vestis)"; Ass. toragen "clothing (vestis)" (Кл.); tarei, tarēi 'rough cloth', tarup, tarūp 'suede'. See CCE 223, Werner 1, 205.

*[t]Vnkə̆ 'spot':
     PNC *ʈVnḳə̆ 'freckle, mole; bead' > Av. ṭanḳ, Akhv. ṭãḳa 'dot, spot', And. ṭanḳi-lol, Tind. ṭinḳʷa-bi, God. ṭanḳe 'freckles'; Lak. ṭunka 'bead'; Ag. ṭinḳ 'birth-mark, mole'.
     PST *theŋ 'spotted' > Burm. thaŋh, Kach. (H) n-teŋ.

*tVńV̆́ 'fir-tree' (LDC 25):
     PST *tɘ̆ŋ (~ d-) 'fir-tree, pine-tree' > OC 蒸 *təŋ 'small twigs as firewood'; Tib. thaŋ-śiŋ 'fir', thaŋ-ćhu 'resin, gum'; Burm. thaŋh 'fuel, firewood', thaŋh-ruh 'pine-tree', Vayu thoŋ 'pine'.
     PY *dɨńe 'fir tree' > Ket. dɨ̄ń, Yug. dɨn 'fir-tree'; Kott. tīni, tīńi 'fir, spruce'; Ar. tin, Pump. dɨ́ńe 'spruce'. See CCE 222, Werner 1, 219.

*twḗlʔe (~ -ʔ-) 'stick' (WFR 23):

PNC *ṭwēlʔe (~ -ʔ-) 'stick; beam, cross-beam' > Chech. ṭaj 'cross-beam; bridge' (dim. ṭe-rg-aš 'drumstick', Ing. ṭij 'bridge' (dial. 'penis'), Bac. ṭiw 'bridge; collar-bone, clavicle'; Khv. ṭero, Bezht. ṭijo, Gunz. ṭirə 'bridge, stairs'; Lak. dial. ṭuIj 'molar tooth'; Darg. ṭal 'stem, trunk, post'; Lezg. ṭʷal, Tab. ṭul, Kryz. ṭïl, Bud. ṭul 'twig, rod', Ag., Rut. ṭul 'id.; rib', Tsakh. ṭele 'leaf; rib'.

PST *Tur > Tib. thur 'spoon, chopsticks; a pole'; Burm. tu 'chopsticks' (within ST tends to contaminate with *tul 'sharp stick' - which is originally a different root).

*[ṭ]wəbí 'finger' (HGC 25):

PNC *ṭwïbi (~-ə-) 'finger' > Darg. (Kait., Kub.) ṭuṗ 'finger'; Lezg., Tab., Ag., Tsakh. ṭub 'finger', Rut. ṭəbəʔəl 'finger-ring' (= Lezg. ṭuṗal, Tab. ṭublan, Ag. ṭubal id.).

PST *TVp > Tib. theb 'thumb', Lepcha tap 'fist'.

PY *təpalči 'thimble' > Ket. tɒ́lt / tʌɣəĺtə[6] (Kur. tʌɣəĺtə[6]), pl. tʌɣəĺtəŋ[5], Yug. tʌfalči[6], pl. tʌfaĺčaŋ[5]. See CCE 284. Ket -ɣ- is obviously secondary (perhaps an unprecise recording - however, repeated in Werner 2, 301 as tʌ́ɣɔĺta / tɒ́lt(a)), as seen from the Yug -f-. Werner 2, 301 reconstructs <*tʰəqpʰəlt'ə / *tʰəpʰəlt'ə>, connecting the word with *təʔq 'finger', but there is absolutely no trace of any -q- here.

*[ṭ]wə̃rʔi 'blister' (WFR 9):

PNC *ṭwārʔi 'nipple; pimple' (Chech. ṭāra, Ing. ṭar 'nipple', Bac. ṭar 'breast, nipple'; PC *cõ-ṭɔ̃ (obl. *cõ-ṭɔrə-) 'navel' (lit. 'navel-pimple') > Tsez. co-ṭori, Gin. či-ṭo, Khv. ce-ṭona, Bezht. co-ṭaro, Gunz. co-ṭor; Darg. Kub. ṭe 'udder', Chir. ṭe 'nipple (of udder)'; Lezg. ṭur 'pimple, bud, twig', Tab. ṭur 'bud', ṭur-ḳal 'pimple', Ag. ṭur 'birth-mark; tree-knot', Rut., Tsakh. ṭur 'pimple; twig', Kryz ṭïr 'twig; wart'; Khin. ṭä 'udder'.

PST *dhŭr (~-ï̆-) 'blister, abscess' > Tib. thor 'smallpox; blotch, abcess', Lush. durʔ 'to blister'.

*ṭwī̆ɦV̄ (~ *ɦīṭwV̆) 'foot' (LV Cb6):

PNC *ṭwīɦV̄ 'foot, forefoot': Chech., Ing., Bac. ṭa 'front leg (of animal)'; Av. ɦeṭé / ɦeṭ 'foot' (par. B: ɦaṭí-l, ɦaṭá-l); Darg. ṭaIɦ 'a jump, leap' (Sirg. ṭʷaɦ, Kait. ṭah 'foot, hoof', Kharb. ṭaɦ 'foot, paw').

PST *tï̆H (~ d-) 'heel, ankle' > OC 趾 *təʔ 'foot, heel'; Tib. s-ta 'hip bone'; Kach. lətho[3] 'the leg just above the ankles'. Shortness in PST is

irregular, but it may be due to a confusion of different roots: cf. in OC alternatively 蹄 *dē 'animal's foot, hoof'.

Bur. *-húṭ- > Yas. -húṭiṣ, Nagar, Hunza -úṭ, -úṭis 'foot'.

*twōnʔe 'a k. of vessel' (WFR 59):

PNC *ṭwōnʔe 'manger, feeding-trough; spring' > Akhv. ṭãji 'spring'; Lak. ṭunu 'feeding-trough, manger'; Darg. ṭeni, dial. ṭuni id.; PL *ṭona > Lezg., Tab., Bud. ṭun, Rut., Kryz. ṭin, Tsakh. ṭina, Arch. ṭono id.

PST *tɨām 'jar, bottle' > OC 瓺 *tām 'jar', Kach. ndum³ 'bottle', Lepcha tham 'a drinking-cup, goblet'.

Bur. *túni > Yas. túni (L.: thúni) 'small basket'.

*twV́nV 'knife, to cut':

PNC *=VṭwVn 'to cut' > Darg. Chir. čer=iṭVn- / čer=ilṭ- 'to skin, cut off skin'; Arch. arṭin- 'to take meat off the bones; to gnaw'.

PST *tǒnH (~ -ɫH) 'to cut' > OC 斷 *tōnʔ 'cut off', 剬 *tonʔ, dōn 'to cut', 膞 *ton, *tonʔ, donʔ 'cut meat'; Kach. don¹ 'to cut'.

PY *doʔn 'knife' > Ket. dɔʔn, pl. dɔńəŋ⁵; Yug. dɔʔn, pl. dɔnɨŋ⁵; Kott. ton, pl. tōnaŋ; Ar. ton (М., Сл., Кл.), (Лоск.) togon. See CCE 222, Werner 1, 203.

*ṭʕ a̋mV 'wing, shoulder' (WFR 86):

PNC *ṭʕa̋mV > Chech. ṭam, Ing. ṭqam 'wing'; Akhv. ṭimiṭara 'butterfly'; Lak. ṭimu 'feather', dial. (redupl.) ṭimiṭaj 'butterfly'; PL *ṭäɪm:- (~ *ṭäɪp:-) 'butterfly' > Tab. Düb. baɪṭ-li (with metathesis), Rut. ṭäbä-bäl; Ad. tāma, Kab. dāma 'wing; shoulder'.

PST *[t]ām 'carry on the shoulder' > OC 擔 *tām 'carry on the shoulder'; Tib. s-tem 'to hold, support', Burm. thamh 'to bear or carry on the shoulder', Lush. dōm 'to support (from below)', dom 'to hold, hold up'.

*=ŭćĚ(rV) 'thick' (LDC 39):

PNC *=ŭćĚ(rV) 'thick, fat' > And. čo-ra, Akhv. čara-da, Kar. čo-ra-'thick, fat'; Tsez. =ušš-ā̆- 'fat (of meat)', Khv. =ujša 'fat', Bezht. =öše-rö, Gunz. =öše-ru 'fat, thick'; Lak. =uč- id.; Darg. =uc- 'thick, dense'; Ud. b-očɪu id.; PWC *p(ə)-ča- 'fat, thick' > Ad. pša-r, Kab. pša-r.

PY *b-V(ʔ)sVr > Ket. bʌśĺ⁵, Yug. bʌsl⁵, Kott. pučar 'thick (of paper, skin, cloth etc.)'. See CCE 213, Werner 1, 156.

Bur. *bes 'fat' (n.) > Yas. bes, Hun., Nag. bis.

[5th tone in Ket may reflect *-ʔ- (which would contradict lax type

in NC), but may also be a misrecording.]

*=ŭGwV́, *=ŭGwV́-rV 'rain, to rain' (HGC 21, NSC 54):

PNC *ʔŭGwV 'to rain' > Chech., Ing. d-oʁa 'rain'; Lezg. q:ʷa-, Tab. u-r-ʁ-, Ag. uʁ-, Rut. huʁʷ-, Tsakh. ǵ-oʁa- 'to rain'. Widespread are derivatives *ʔŭGwV-lV (Lezg. q:ʷal, Ag. uʁal, Rut. huʁʷal, Ud. aʁala 'rain') and *ʔŭGwV-rV / *ʔŭGwV-(r)dV (Khv. ʁʷada, Inkh. ʁodo, Bezht. wodo, Gunz. wədə; Lak. ʁaral, dial. ʁʷaral id.).

PST *(r-)qhʷăH 'rain' > OC 雨 *whaʔ 'rain'; Tib. kha-ba 'snow', m-kha 'heaven'; Burm. r-wa 'rain', Lush. r-uaʔ id., Kir. *wɔ̀ 'rain', Bodo ha id., etc.

PY *xu-r 'rain' > Ket. uĺeś[5,6], Yug. ures[5,6]; Kott. ur, ūr, Koib. uraš; Ar. kur (M., Сл., Сpcл., Кл.) "rain"; kuraasa (Лоcк.) id.; Pump. ur-áit (Сл., Сpcл., Кл.) "rain". See CCE 297, Werner 2, 338. All languages, besides the simple form *xur, reflect also the compound *xur-ʔes 'rain-sky'. The same root is evidently reflected in PY *xura 'wet, rainy' (see CCE 298, Werner 2, 345).

Bur. *qhuró- 'cloud' > Yas. xoróŋ, Hun., Nag. qhurónç.

*=únsdĚ 'to hide, steal':

PNC *=unʒĚ 'to hide, conceal, steal' > Khv. (redupl.) cuc-, Bezht., Gunz. =ūc- 'to hide, steal'; PWC *ź́V > Abkh. a-ʒa-rá (Bz. a-ź́a-rá), Abaz. ʒa-ra 'to hide, conceal', Kab. bzə-(ś́ə-) id., Ub. wa(n)ź́á 'secret' (= Abkh. á-ma-ʒa, Bz. á-maź́a, Abaz. maʒa id.).

(?) PST *chīt 'steal' (if *-t is a historical suffix) > OC 竊 *chət (~ -ēt) 'steal', Burm. sut id.

PY *ʔut- (~x-) 'to steal' > Ket. ud-di:ŋ³, ud-deiŋ⁵; Yug. ud́-d́e:ŋ³; Kott. ūti 'stealing', ūth-ākŋ (pret. ūth-ol-ōkŋ) 'to steal'; ūtō 'secret' (adj.). See CCE 201; Werner 2, 321 *ud'ə. The reconstruction of -d'- (= our *-ǯ-) is based on the Yug form and is certainly incorrect: Kott. -t- can only point to PY *-t- (otherwise -j- would be expected). Ket -d- and Yug -d́- here are evidently results of assimilation < *ʔut-ǯV- (where -ǯ- is a widespread verb-forming suffix).

*=V́cV 'to eat, drink' (HGC 19, NSC 64):

PNC *=VçV 'to drink; to gulp, to eat' > And. ç:a-d-, Akhv. ç:a-r-, Tind. c:a-, Kar. ç:a-r-, Bagv. ç:e- 'to drink', Av. ç:aç:á- 'to suck'; Tsez., Gin., Khv. =aç- 'to eat'; Arch. ça-bus 'to drink'.

PST *ʒha 'to eat' > Tib. za, Burm. ćah, Kach. ša³ 'to eat', Lush. fa

'rice', faʔ 'feed with the mouth', Kir. *ʒo (?/*ʒə) 'to eat', etc.

PY *sī- 'to eat' > Ket. sī (Кастр.) , praet. sīĺ, imp. *sīĺ (Werner 2, 191: śi⁴ / śij⁴); Yug. sī (Кастр.) , praet. sīr, imp. sīr (Werner 2, 191: si:ʰj⁴, praet. siʰ:r); Kott. ši-g 'meal', Ar. šau id.; Pump. sogo 'eat'. In Ket cf. also śi:k³ (a suffixed form? cf. Yug /Werner 2, 205/ sījək id.) 'bait'. In CCE 274 I have reconstructed *siG- on the basis of the Kottish and Pumpokol forms (similarly cf. Werner 1, 360 *siʔəgə-). However, the 4th tone in Ket śi⁴ and Yug si:ʰj⁴ recorded by Werner forces to change the reconstruction to *sī-, without any postvelar element: otherwise the tone would be 1 (in case of short *i) or 3 (in case of long *ī), see KC 196. The Kott. and Pump. forms are thus rather matching the suffixed forms Ket śi:k³, Yug sījək, see above.

Bur. *śi / *ṣi / *ṣu 'to eat' > Yas. -ṣí- / -ṣú-, Hun., Nag. śé-, ṣú-.

[*=VgV́ł-](#) 'to lie, fall':

PNC *=VgVl 'to lie, to put' > Av. =eg-, Tind. gir-di-, Cham. gara-d-, Kar. gir- 'to lie'; Darg. Chir. =alg- / =ulg- id. (*-VgVł is also possible, since -l and -ł are hardly distinguished in verbal roots).

PST *klaH 'to fall' > Burm. kjaʔ 'to fall, become low, be thrown down' (LB *klaʔ), Kach. khra-t² 'fall from an elevation', Lush. tla 'to fall (from a height), to set or go down', Lep. klo 'to fall' etc.

[*=V̌GwV](#) 'thick, dense':

PNC *=ăG̱wV 'thick (of liquids)' > Chech. üġa, Ing. =iġa, Bac. =uġĩ 'thick (of liquids), dense'; Av. =aq̇:ʷá (adv.), And., Cham., Tind., God. =eq̇:u-, Akhv. =eq̇:ʷa-da- 'thick (of liquids)'; Tsez. qe-d-ju, Inkh. =uqqIu id.; Lak. =uq̇-a- id.; Lezg. eq̇i, Ag. jaq:ʷe-f, Rut. iqʷ-dɨ, Kryz. uqʷa-ž, Arch. t-uq̇, t-uʁ-du- id.

PST *KōH 'thick' > OC 厚 *gō? 'thick', Naga Lhota e-khu, Pochuri akɨ 'fat'.

PY *hā(ʔ)GV-ĺ 'cloggy, thick (of soup, liquid)' > Ket. a:ĺ³ 'broth, fish or meat soup'; Yug. a:ĺ³; a:ĺɛ³ 'cloggy'; Kott. hagal, hakal 'thick (soup, porridge)'. See CCE 230. The words are quite obviously related and correspond to each other completely regularly. Nevertheless, Werner (1, 90) attempts to defend different solutions. The Ket form is analyzed as a compound *ʔapV + xur₁ 'hot water', although we would expect something like aul³ in this case (and a similar compound *ʔapVŋ-xur₁ is attested as a:ŋ-ūl). Such an analysis is completely impossible for the Yug form (we would have afur), so for Yug Werner gives a separate reconstruction <*agəl>. Finally, the Kottish word is found on p. 1, 291, quite separately,

and with a note: vgl. ket. qōj¹ ds. However, Ket. qōj¹ is a rather transparent late Turkic loanword (cf. Oyr. qoju, Kaz. qoju id. etc.) and thus can have nothing to do with Kott. hagal. All these etymological "proposals" are rather difficult to justify.

Bur. *d-aɣá-n- 'thick' > Yas., Hun., Nag. daɣánum 'thick'.

*=VhwV 'to shine':

PNC *=VhwV 'shine' > Av. r-oh-ine 'to come (of dawn)', rohé-l 'dawn', Akhv. r-uhi id.; Lak. =ija-, Darg. -uħ- (dur. r-urħ-).

PST *ʔʷa > Bahing hwa 'light', Naga *hV 'moon', Tib. o-d 'light, shine, brightness', Thado wa-t 'shine' etc.

[Much wider spread is the old derivative *hwēri (*ʔVhwē-ri) q.v.]

*=V̆́λwV̆ 'to rest; quiet, silent':

PNC *=uλwV 'to be silent, quiet' > Darg. Chir. -uxʷ- 'to talk' (< *'listen') (cf. Rut. =uxʷa- id.); Ag. d-uх́- 'to be reconciled', Archi o=λ:a- 'to be silent, listen'.

PST *l[ĭ]j > OC 夷 *ləj 'easy; be at rest; pacify, peaceful', Burm. lwaj, Kach. loi² 'easy', Lush. tlei 'be quiet; not cry', Tul. li-wa, Khaling le-bä 'quiet' etc.

PY *ʔaʔl-bət (~x-) > Ket. aĺbət⁵, Yug. albət⁵ 'quietly (not loudly)' (CCE 180, Werner 1, 29).

*=V́λwVŋ 'semen, seed, sow' (DCE 13):

PNC *=Vλwn 'to sow', *λwVnHV 'seed' > Chech. hu, Ing. fu, Bac. huv 'seed'; Av. xa- 'sow', xon 'seed', Cham. hãhʷ-na 'sow', hũ 'seed', And. šam- 'to sow, throw', šen 'seed', Tind. huʔu, Kar. hũji, Botl. xuni, Bagv. hũʔi, God. xun 'seed'; Lak. =uha- 'sow', hanna (dial. lanna) 'seed'; Darg. Chir. =axʷ(n)- 'sow', Ak. he, Kub. xʷe 'seed'; Lezg. fin 'seed', Rut. xin 'wheat', Kryz xin 'flax', Arch. λ:ʷin 'seed'.

PY *jeʔŋ / *jɔʔŋ 'egg, roe' > Ket. εʔj, pl. ēŋ 'egg'; ɔŋ-diś⁵ "roe egg"; ɔŋńiŋ (Bak., Sur. ɔŋnɔŋ⁵) "roe"; Yug. eŋ, pl. εŋən⁵ 'egg'; ɔŋ-dis⁵ 'roe egg'; ɔŋńiŋ⁵ "roe"; Kott. danan (M., Кл.) "roe"; Ass. ánaŋ (M., Кл.), änu (Кл.) "roe"; Ar. aŋ (M., Сл.,Кл.) "egg"; agen (Лоск.) "eggs"; ujnún (M., Кл.) "roe" [Дульз. ujnún]; Pump. tańáŋ (Сл., Кл.) "egg", see CCE 232. Ket εʔj, according to all external evidence, is a result of re-analyzing the plural form ēŋ (although Werner 1, 256 suggests the opposite). Although *jeʔŋ 'egg' and *jɔʔŋ 'roe' are distinguished within Yenisseian, the forms are still hard to separate: an old Ablaut is probable in this case (see KC 159).

Werner (1, 256, 2, 43) reconstructs <*eʔj / *eŋ> 'egg' and <*oj / *uj, pl. oʔŋ> 'roe', separating the two words; he, however, fails to explain d́- in Kott. d́anan and t- in Pump. tańaŋ (quite regular reflexes of PY *j-), and also tries to relate Kott. šulei 'egg' - as shown by Helimski (1982, 71), a quite transparent Samoyed loanword.

Bur. *ṭiŋán > Yas., Hunza ṭiŋán, Nagar ṭigán 'egg'.
[Cf. Basq *alhe(n) 'seed; wild oats'].

[*=V́ƛV](#) 'to pierce':

PNC *=Vλ̣V 'to pierce, punch, beat' > Av. =orƛ:- 'to punch a hole, to bore', Tind. aƛ:- 'to sharpen, set (knife)'; Tsez. =eλ- 'to beat'. Most languages have preserved only the derived noun *(HV)rV-λ̣inV 'chisel, instrument for piercing or sharpening', cf. Av. ƛ:iní 'chisel', Lak. š:ina 'chisel, hatchet', Darg. rurgani 'gimlet', Tab. rašil, Rut. rɨxɨl 'chisel', Ag. hurukul 'gimlet'.

PST *lĕ-ŋ 'to pierce, penetrate' > Burm. khjaŋh 'to pierce', Kach. leŋ 'be projecting or protuberant', Lush. lĕŋ 'to penetrate, enter'. Cf. also *lon (~ -u-) > Burm. lwan 'a gimlet, to bore with a gimlet', Kach. gəlun[2] 'to pierce'; *t-len 'pierce'> Tib. lʒen 'to enter, penetrate', Kach. kh-ren[1] 'to be pierced through and through' (all suffixed formations from the same root?)

Bur. *-l- 'to stick into' > Yas., Hun., Nag. ´-l-.

[*=V̆ƛV](#) 'to copulate':

PNC *=üλ̣V 'to copulate' > Bezht. d-aλ̣m Gunz. ṭaλ̣ 'penis'; Rut. -egge-, Tsakh. hi-ik:a- 'to copulate'; Khin. li-ḳi id.

PST *le 'penis; coire' > Tib. m-ʒe 'penis', Burm. lih id., Khaling le-nä 'coire', li 'penis', Tulung b-le 'penis', Limbu lā-bā 'adulterer' etc.

PY *b-eʔl (~w-, -r) 'harlot' > Ket. bɛʔĺ, Yug. bɛʔl (CCE 208; Werner 1, 118).

[*=V́ƛVŋ](#) 'to wash' (DCE 33):

PNC *=Vλ̣Vn 'to wash, pour; to weep' > Chech. =ēlχ-, Bac. =etχ- 'to weep'; to pour (of rain)'; Tsez. čok-ƛ-, Khv. čok-ƛ- 'to rinse', perhaps also Bezht. č-äƛ-, Gunz. č-aƛ= 'to pour out'; Tab. ž-i=ḳ- 'to wash', Ag. ž-uḳ-, dial. ʒ-iḳan- 'to make an ablution', Arch. e=χ:in- id.

PST *t-lēŋ (~ -ā-) 'to wash, clean' > Burm. kjaŋh 'to wash slightly, rinse (a vessel)'; Lush. tlēŋ 'to clean by pouring water over'; Lepcha lŭŋ 'to spill, to pour as water, rice'.

Bur. *-hált- 'to wash' > Yas. -hált-, Hun., Nag. -alt- / -yalt-.

*=VӾV́(ŋ) 'to wear; a k. of clothing' (HGC 33, WFR 73 - somewhat differently):

PNC *=VӾV 'to put clothes (on the upper body)' > Av. =eṭn-, And. =ol-, Cham., Tind. =al-, Kar. =aӾ-; Tsez. š-eӾʷ-, Khv., Gunz. š-iӾ-; perhaps also Lezg. al-uḳ- id.

PST *lVŋ 'coat, skirt' > Burm. khjaŋh 'skirt (for a man)', Kach. loŋ²-, pəloŋ¹ 'coat'.

PY *ʔalVŋ (~x-) 'trousers' > Ket. aĺeŋ⁶, Yug. alɨŋ⁶, Kott. alaŋ (tone 5 also recorded, but probably erroneously). See CCE 181, Werner 1, 30 (etymology as plural < al' 'half', as well as various hypotheses of Turkic or Uralic origin quoted ibid., are highly dubious).

Bur. *w-él- / *b-él- 'to put on (clothes)' > Yas. wél-, Hunza, Nagar bél- / -joól-.

*=VmӾV 'to come, go' (DCE 34):

PNC *=VmӾV 'to go, come' > Av. ín- 'to go, go away' (dial. ṭʷen-, ḳʷen-), And. =ulon- 'to go'; Tsez. =iӾ-, Gin. =üӾ-, Khv. =īӾ-, Bezht. =eӾ-, Gunz. =ẽӾ- 'to go, walk'; Lak. =u=ča- (pret. =u-ḳu-n) 'to come'; Darg. =aḳ- / =iḳ- id.

PST *t-lā(H) 'to come' > OC 迨 *Łə̄ʔ 'come to'; Burm. la 'come', lah 'go'; Lush. lo-(kal) 'come', etc.

Bur. *-ltá- 'to follow, pursue, reach' > Yas. tá-, Hun., Nag. tá- / -ltá-.

[In PNC cf. also *=ərӾŬ 'go, walk, enter', see BCD 22. This is in any case a better match for Basq. *erdu 'come!' (imper.) - cf. in the exact same function Bac. -ol 'come (here)!', Tind. ƛ:e 'come, come on!', Lak. ulu 'let's go!' - all derived from *=ərӾŬ.]

*=V́nŁe 'four ~ eight':

PNC *bŭ̄nŁe (~ -a) 'eight' > Chech., Ing. barh, Bac. barƛ; Av. míӾ:-go, And. bejӾ:i-gu, Akhv. biӾ:i-da-be, Cham. beӾ:i-da, Tind., Kar., Botl., God. biӾ:i-da, Bagv. biӾ:i-ra; Tsez. biƛ-no, Gin. beƛ-no, Khv. baƛa, Bezht. beƛ-na, Gunz. beƛ-no; Lak. maIj-; Darg. geħe-l; PL *menƛ:ä- > Lezg. müžü-d, Tab. mirži-b, Ag. muja-d, Rut. mɨje-d, Tsakh. moli-llä, Kryz. miɣi-d, Bud. mɨjə-d, Arch. meƛe, Ud. muʁ; Khin. inḳ 'eight'; PWC *p(:)əӾə 'four'.

PST *P-lɨj 'four' > OC 四 *slhij-s; Tib. b-źi; Burm. lijh; Kach. məli¹; Lush. li; Kir. *bhlí, Trung bli², etc.

Bur. *w-alt- 'four' > Yas. wáltu, wálte, Hun., Nag. wálto, wálti. Bur.

*alto 'two' may belong to the same root, but semantics is problematic and the problem requires additional investigation.

*=V́nХV 'all':

PNC *=VnХV (~ -Х̣-) > PA *hi(n)Хu- /*-Х̣:- > Av. ṭol-go, And. hilu-b, Akhv. aХ̣o, Tind. hĩХ̣:u-b 'all'.

PST *lăŋ 'all, together' (with an attributive *-ŋ) > Kach. nlaŋ[1] 'all', Lush. hlaŋ 'all together'. Without -ŋ cf. perhaps *lŏ(H) > OC 愈 *loʔ 'increase, proceed; all the more; surpass'; Lush. lu 'too, very, excessively' , Kaike so-lo 'all', etc.

PY *b-ɨʔÍ- 'all' > Ket. bɨldə[5], Yug. biĺĺa[5] 'all'. See CCE 211, Werner 1, 159 (but Kott. bar 'all' is a transparent Turkic loanword and cannot be compared).

*=VŋV 'to speak' (G. Starostin...):

PST *ŋăH / *ŋă-k 'to speak' > OC 語 *ŋ(r)aʔ 'speak'; Tib. ŋag, d-ŋag 'speech, talk, words', Burm. ŋak 'speak', Kach. ŋa[1] 'to say, speak, declare', etc.

PY *b- (initially), *-ŋ- (medially) 'to speak'.

*=VswV́ 'to take':

PNC *=[i]swV 'to touch, to take' > And. =is- 'to press oneself (to smth.)', Cham. =es- id., =is- 'to press', God. -is- 'to press, to move'; Tsez. =iz- 'to take up, to lift (oneself)', Gin. =üž-, Khv. =ez- 'to take'; Lak. l-a=su- id.; Darg. Chir. =as:- /=is:- 'to take, buy'; Lezg. il=is- 'to press', Tab. =is- 'to hold, catch; to take away', Ag. awaj-s:i- 'to hoild, catch', Arch. s:a- 'to touch'; Abkh. -ḳə́-s-, Abaz. q́ə-s-, Ad. na-sə-, Kab. jaʔʷə-sə- 'to touch'; Ur. ašj- 'to capture'.

PY *k-as- (~ g-), *q-ōs- (~χ-) 'to take' > Ket. kaś- (Werner 1, 413), Yug. kasɛ-saŋ[6] 'take', Ket. qɔś[4], Yug. χɔːʰś (Werner 2, 115) (see CCE 234-235; Werner 1, 413 gave corrections to the earlier inaccurate Ket recordings which show that there was no confusion in Ket between the reflexes of *kas- and *qōs-. Still, the two forms are most probably Ablaut variants of the same original verb.)

*=VṭwV(ŋ) 'to sit':

PNC > PWC *ṭʷV > Abkh. a-ṭʷa-rá, Abaz. č̌ʷa-ra 'to sit'; Ad., Kab. ṭə-sə-, Ub. ṭʷa-s- 'to sit down'.

PST *tūŋ / *tūk 'to sit, stay' > OC 逗 *d̲ō(k)-s 'to stop, dwell, stay';

住 *tro(k)-s / *dro(k)-s 'to stay, dwell, reside'; Tib. ãdug 'to sit, exist, to be'; Burm. thəuŋ 'to sit', Kach. duŋ[1] id., etc.

[*=V́xGǍl-](#) 'to cut, knife' (different in WFR 7):

PNC *=VǴǍl 'to cut, clip, shear' > And., Akhv., Cham., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. =uq̇:- 'to cut, chop' (with initial reduction and preservation of resonant: And.q̇:ir-d-, Akhv. q̇:er-, Cham. q̇:i-d-, Gig. q̇:ir-, Tind. q̇:er-d- 'to clip, shear', in Cham. alo 'chop'); Lak. q̇u=q̇i- 'to cut, chop'; Darg. Chir. =alʁVn- / =ulʁ- 'to cut, chop, shear'; Tab. ulṭ-u=q:- 'to clip, shear', Ag. uq:-, Arch. q̇e-bus, Ud. d-oIq:ala-besun 'to butt, stick into'; Khin. t:-äq̇- 'to cut'; Abkh. a-p-q̇a-rá, Ab. p-q̇-ra, Ub. q̇ə- 'to cut'.

PST *giǎr 'axe, to chop': OC 斤 *kər 'axe', Lush. kher 'to pick out with a pointed instrument; chop or hack', Lepcha kar-ǯó 'a sort of curved knife, a reaping hook'.

[*=V̆xkV̋](#) 'quick':

PNC *=ǎχV 'quick, swift' > Chech., Ing. s-iχa 'quick, swift'; PAvAnd (redupl.) *χ:iχ:V- > Av. χ:éχ:a-, Cham. χ:iχ:u- 'quick, swift', And. χ:eχ:i, Akhv. χ:eχ:i-ʎe 'quickly'; Tab. uχ-ti, Bud. d-ɨχ 'quickly', Ag. d-aχi 'quick', Kryz. d-äχä 'quick(ly)', Arch. w-iχ-taš 'suddenly'.

PST *kǎk (~ g-, q-, G-) > OC 亟 *kək 'urgently, hurry, hastily'; Tib. kag-gis 'suddenly'.

PY *-əq- > Ket. dʌqtə[5] (Werner 1, 216: dāqta[1]), Yug. dʌxtɨ[5,6] 'quickly' (CCE 220, Werner 1, 216); Ket. ʌpqəś[5], South. ʌqpəś[5], Yug. ʌxpes[5] 'suddenly' (CCE 191, Werner 2, 409).

Bur. *haqhái > Nag. haqhái et- 'to run quickly'.

[*=V́xq̇V](#) (~ *xq̇V́HV) 'word':

PNC > PWC *q́Ia- 'to say; word' > Ub. q̇a- 'say', q̇a 'word'; Kab. žə-ʔa- 'say'. Same root is reflected in Abkh. a-ħʷa-rá, Abaz. ħʷa-ra, Ad. ʔʷa- 'to say' (with labialisation on analogy with PWC *q́:IʷV 'to be heard, reach one's ears').

PST *k(h)a 'word' > Tib. b-ka 'word, speech', s-ka-d 'voice, speech, say, tell'; Burm. cə-kah 'word; speech'; Kach. ga[2] 'word; speech'; Lush. ō-ka 'voice'; Lepcha kha 'to ask, inquire'; Kir. *Ka (/ʔk-) 'speech; to call', etc.

PY *qäʔG 'word' (-G is either a suffix or a reduplication element) > Ket. qaʔ, Yug. xā, Kott. xēg, khēg. See CCE 256, Werner 2, 78.

[*=VʔwV́ŋ](#) 'to go, travel' (HGC 23, LDC 30, BCD 30):

PNC *=VʔwVn 'to go' > Bac. ʕo- 'to go (pres.)'; Akhv. =un-, Cham. =ūn-, Kar. =oʔan- 'to go'; Gunz. nəʔ- 'to come'; Lak. na- 'to go, walk' (dur.); Hurr. un-, Ur. nun- 'to come'.

PST *ʔ^wă, *ʔ^wă-ŋ 'to go' > OC 于 *wa 'to go, go to', 往 *waŋʔ 'to go to', Tib. ʔoŋ 'to come', s-oŋ 'to go' (perf., imp.), Burm. s-wa-h 'to go', waŋ 'to enter, go or come in', Kach. wa² 'to return', Lush. vaʔ 'to go, walk' (PKC *waŋ 'to go'), etc.

PY *hejVŋ 'to go' > Ket. ējeŋ¹ / ɛjeŋ⁵, Yug. ejiŋ¹, Kott. hejaŋ 'to go' (CCE 231, Werner 1, 265-266).

Bur. *ne- 'to walk, go' > Yas. né-, Hunza, Nagar ní-.

[Cf. Basq. *e-oa-n 'to go'.]

*wărȝV́ (~ b-) 'enclosure, shed':

PNC *wărȝV (~ b-) 'enclosure; corn-bin, shed' > Chech. božal 'stall, horse-stall'; Av. bežén 'corn-bin, granary'; Gin., Bezht., Gunz. bež 'enclosure (for sheep)'.

Bur. *baç > Yas. baç 'shed for goats and sheep'.

*wǎ́nλwē 'luck, joy':

PNC *wēnλwē (~ -ǎ̄-) 'luck, good' > Chech. mēla, Ing. mäl 'good deed, good (relig.)'; PAvAnd *bVx^wi / *x^wibV- > Av. baxí 'luck', And. šu-b, Cham. hō-b 'good'; PWC *maλ^wV > Ad. māfa, Kab. māx^wa 'good, luck'.

PST *ʔɨǎł 'rest, peace' > OC 安 *ʔān 'rest, peace'; 晏 *ʔrān-s 'tranquilize; pleasant; pause, rest, peaceful, mild'; Lush. ōl 'to rest'; Dhimal el-ka 'good'.

Bur. *míl- > Hun., Nag. di-míl- 'to pacify, be pacified'.

*wĕmq̇V́ (~ -xq̇-) 'eye; witness' (BCD 39):

PNC *wǐmq̇V 'witness; true' > Chech. baq̇ 'truly', baq̇ō 'truth', Ing. boq̇o, Bac. baq̇eʔ 'truth, rule'; Av. nuʕ (< *muq̇) 'witness'; Lak. bara 'witness' (< *baq̇a-ra > Arch. baq̇ərə-nnu 'witness'); Darg. biq̇-ri 'witness'.

PST *mjV̌k 'eye' > OC 目 *muk 'eye'; Tib. mig 'eye', (d-)mjug 'to show'; Burm. mjak 'eye'; Kach. mjiʔ² id.; Lush. mit id.; Lepcha mik, a-mik 'eye; mark; eye-sight', etc.

PY *ʔəqa- 'to be visible' > Ket. ʌʁ(a)-, Yug. ʎχa- (Werner 2, 409).

Bur. *-moq- 'face' > Yas. -móqiṣ 'face' (cf. also Hun., Nag. -móqiṣ 'cheek', Yas. -móqot id.).

[Cf. Basq. *moko 'face'.]

*wĕnX̌V́ 'head' (HGC 19):

PNC *wĕnX̌V > Chech. mara, Ing. mera-ž, Bac. marλŏ 'nose'; Av. beṭér 'head', Kar. buX̌a 'horn'; Tsez. buX̌i, Gin. miX̌u, Khv. maX̌u, Bezht. moX̌o, Gunz. moX̌o 'beak', Inkh. maIX̌u 'mouth, lip'; Lak. baḳ 'head'; Darg. beḳ id.; PL *woX̌u-l 'head' > Lezg. q̇il, Tab. ḳul, Ag. ḳil, Rut. uq́ul, Tsakh. wuq́ul, Kryz., Bud. q̇il, Ud. bul 'head', Arch. X̌il-li-X̌ 'under the head'; Khin. miḳir 'head'.

PST *lŭH > OC 首 *sluʔ 'head'; Lush. lu 'head', Karen *klV(ʔ) 'head', etc.

(?) Bur. *-múltur 'nostril' (if < *'nose, beak') > Hun., Nag. -múltur.

*wɛ́nž̌V 'joint, knee':

PNC *wēnž̌V̆ 'shin, haunch, knee' > Chech. mēž̌ē, Ing. mäže 'limb'; Av. mač̣:, Kar. mič̣:al 'thigh, haunch'; Tsez. bečni, Gin. bečnu 'knee', Bezht. mičnä 'shin', Gunz. mična 'knee, shin'; Lak. bač̣i 'small paw'; Lezg. met (meṭi-) 'knee', Arch. bič̌-ni 'corner of a sack'.

Bur. *muʒɔ́ 'hand joint (Handgelenk)' > Hun., Nag. muʒoó.

*wēχU 'grass, reed':

PNC *wēχU 'grass' > Tsez. biχ 'hay', Gin. beχ, Khv. baχ, Bezht. boχ, Gunz. bəχ 'grass; hay'; PWC *χʷə (~ *χ́ʷ,*χIʷ) > Abaz. ħʷ-ra 'grass', Kab. χʷə-n 'meadow grass'.

PST *wā 'cane, bamboo' > OC 蒲 *bhā 'rush, reed'; Tib. s-pa, s-ba 'cane', Burm. wah 'bamboo', Kach. kəwa³ 'bamboo', Lush. r-ua id., Kir. *[ʔp]a id., etc.

*wɛ̆ŋçŏ 'moon' (HGC 20, NSC 59, LV A27):

PNC *wɛ̆mçŏ 'moon, month' > Chech., Ing., Bac. butt 'moon, month'; Av. moç: (par. C: moç:ró-l, móç:a-l), And. borçi, Akhv. boç:o, Cham. boṣ, Tind. boc:u, Kar. borc:o, Bagv. boç: 'moon'; Tsez. buci, Gin. buce,Khv. buca, Bezht., Gunz. boco 'moon'; Lak. barz 'moon, month'; Darg. baz 'month', dial. bac: 'moon, month'; Lezg. warz, Tab., Ag., Rut., Tsakh. waz, Kryz. wäz, Bud. wəz, Arch. bac 'moon, month'; Khin. waç 'moon'; PWC *mVza > Abkh. á-mza, Ab. mzə, Ad., Kab. māza, Ub. məʒá 'moon, month'; see NCED 1044-1045.

PST > OC 月 *ŋʷat 'moon'.

PY *ʔV(ʔ)suj > Ar. ešuj, išuj 'moon, month', Kott. šui id., Pump. tuj id. See CCE 204, Werner 2, 442

(?) Bur. *(mu)yánum(s) 'menstruation' > Yas. muyánum, Hunza

-yánum, -yénum (pl. -yénumiśo), Nagar -yánum, -yénum (pl.-yénumiśo), yénas 'kerchief obtained as a present by the mother and brothers of the bride' (*'menstrual kerchief'), Hunza, Nagar ´-yanukus 'menstruation'.

*wə̄sté 'mountain, terrace' (BCD 11):

     PNC *wīce 'mountain' > Akhv. beča, Tind., Kar., Bagv. besa 'mountain'; PL *sɨwa (with metathesis) ~ *wɨca > Lezg. suw 'mountain' (poet.), Tab. siw, Ag. su, Tsakh. sɨwa, Ud. bu-ruχ 'mountain', Rut. sɨw 'mountain pass', Arch. sob 'mountain pasture'.

     Bur. *bac 'small terrace between mountains, grown with grass' > Yas., Hun., Nag. bac.

     [Cf. Basq. *baśo 'woods, forest, wilderness'.]

*wHárʎwə 'pig' (LDC 20, BCD 46):

     PNC *wHārʎwə 'boar, pig' > Bac. buruḳ 'pig, piglet'; Tsez. beʎo, Gin. boʎi, Bezht. büʎö, Gunz. buʎu 'boar, pig'; Lak. burḳ id.; Lezg. wak, Ag. wak:, Tsakh. wok, Kryz. wak, Bud. wək, Arch. boIɣ:, Ud. boq:I id.; PWC (with metathesis) *Ĺawə > Ad. Law, Kab. Law(ə) 'pig'.

     PST *wăk 'pig' > Tib. phag, Burm. wak, Kach. waʔ², Kir. *ʔpək 'pig', Lush. vok 'domestic pig', etc.

     [Cf. Basq. *urde 'pig'.]

*wHénχe (~ -a) 'udder; nipple':

     PNC *wHenχe (~ -a) 'udder' > Tsez., Khv. meʁu, Gin. (with metathesis) ʁomo, Inkh. moʁu 'udder'; Darg. burħe id.; PL (with metathesis) *χ:Iewa id. > Lezg. re-ʁü, Tab. χIaw, Ag. X̌aw, Rut. χIɨw, Tsakh. χIu, Kryz. ħäwi, Bud. ħawi, Ud. χIo.

     PST *nŏH > OC 乳 *noʔ 'nipple; milk, suckle'; Tib. nu to suck, nu-d, s-nu-n 'to suckle'; Burm. nəwʔ 'breast, milk', Lush. hnu-tē id., Kir. *n[u] id., etc.

     Bur. *boŋ 'lower part of a hose; lower bound opening of a hose' > Hun., Nag. boŋ.

*wHōrʎwV́ɫV (~ *b-) 'snake' (HGC 28, NSC 56, WFR 38,DCE 16):

     PNC *wHōrʎwVɫV (~ *b-) 'snake' > Chech. bõχal-la, Ing. bʕeχal 'snake'; Av. boróx, And. berča, Akhv. beka (Tlis. belča, Tlond. bʕeḰa), Cham.beča, Tind., Bagv. beḰa, Kar., Botl. berka, God. berḰa 'snake, worm'; Tsez. bikori, Gin. bikore, Bezht. bekela, Gunz. begala 'snake'; Lak. dial. baIrčalu 'snale'; Hurr. falə 'worm'.

PST *rūl (~-ł) 'snake' > Tib. s-brul, Burm. mruj 'snake', Lush. rūl 'snake;small caterpullar, worm', Kir. *ral 'centipede', Mikir phu-rul 'snake' etc.

PY *ʔurol (~ x-, -r) 'leech' > Ket. ulɔl[5], Yug. urɔl[5]. See CCE 201, Werner 2, 331. The inner Yenisseian analysis suggests a compound *xur[1] 'water' + *jVʔra 'insect, bug' - which, as in many cases, is probably a folk etymology considering the external evidence; however, the irregular tone 5 (pointing to *-ʔ-) may have indeed been induced by such a reanalysis.

Bur. *(l)tul 'snake' > Yas. tul, Hunza, Nagar tol.

*wHŏrV 'a k. of weed':

PNC *wHŏrV (~ b-) 'a k. of thorny plant' > Inkh. boru 'thorn'; Lak. buIrū 'thistle'.

Bur. *búru 'a k. of thorny bush' > Yas. búru.

Cf. perhaps PST *ruaj, *rŭjH 'a k. of creepy plant' > OC 蘽 *rujʔ 'creepers, lianes', Kach. ru[3] 'a vine, a creeper', (H) uroi 'full-grown bamboo', Lush. hrui 'a creeper', hruai 'a sp. of climbing plant'.

*wħə̄[ś]wé 'deer' (differently in HGC 28):

PNC *wħīswe (~ -ʕ-, -ś-) 'mountain goat; deer' > Av., Cham. bis 'mountain goat'; Tsakh. wis, Arch. bos id., Rut. wasi 'female mountain goat'; PWC *šʷV > Abkh. á-šᵛa-raχ, Ab. šʷa-raχ, Ad. śə-ħa, Kab. śə-ħ 'deer', Abaz. šʷə-r 'game, wild animal', Ub. λa-šʷá 'hunting'.

PST *ś(u)a 'deer' > Tib. śa, śwa 'a hart, a stag'; Burm. sah 'animal' (in compounds); Kach. ša-n 'deer', Lush. sa 'animal', Kir. *sə̀ 'antelope, deer', etc.

PY *ʔas- (~x-) 'wild deer, wild animal' > Ket. aśśeĺ[6], pl. aśśen[6]; assan-o[6] 'to hunt (animals)'; Yug. atčɛ:hr[4], pl. atčen[5,6]; Kott. ačánše, g. -ša, pl. -šīn "elk". See CCE 184. Ket and Yug reflect a compound *ʔas-sēr₁e (*sēr₁e 'deer'). In Kottish the word is formally analyzed as "the one being caught" (see *čɔŋ- "catch"), but this is most probably a result of secondary contamination. The analysis of the Ket/Yug form as "God's deer" (Werner 1, 65) seems quite artificial.

*wīnsĚ 'knife, sickle':

PNC *wēnsĚ 'a cutting or chopping instrument' > Chech., Ing. mars 'sickle'; Av. nus, And., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. besun, Akhv. mešu, Cham. besũ 'knife'; Tsez. bizo, Gin. bezo, Khv. bizo, Bezht. boza, Gunz. bozo 'hoe, pick'; Khin. waz 'knife'; PWC *śa (~ š-) > Abkh. á-sa (Bz.

á-śa), Ad. sa 'sabre', Kab. sa 'knife'.

Bur. *bisár- > Yas., Hun., Nag. bisár-k- 'to harvest', Yas. bisárṣ, bisáṣç, Hun. bisárṣ, bicárṣ 'sickle (with teeth like a saw)'.

*wiršwí 'place, land':

PNC *wiršwi 'place' > Av. busén 'nest; bed', And. bešon, Cham. behã, Kar. berxʷan, Botl. bešen etc. id.; Tsez. muži, Gin. muži, Khv. muža 'nest, bed' (Gin. also 'horse-cloth'), Bezht. mužo 'horse-cloth; floor', Gunz. miže 'floor'; Lak. ša-nu 'bed'; Darg. buruš id.; Khin. miš id.; PWC *śʷa (~ *śʷa) > Ad. śa 'place' (arch.), Kab. -śa, Ub. -šʷa 'suffix denoting place'.

Bur. *buṣái 'land, owned land' > Yas., Hun., Nag. buṣái.

*wɨ̄cV́ 'grass' (HGC 21):

PNC *wɨ̄cV́ 'grass' > Chech., Ing., Bac. buc 'grass'; God. besi 'grass', Cham. besi-ƛ: 'green'; Arch. bis-ni 'burdock'; Ad. wəcə, Kab. wəʒ 'grass'.

PST *chuāH 'grass' > OC 草 *chūʔ 'grass'; Tib. r-cwa 'grass, herb, plant', Kir. *s[u] 'weed', etc.

Bur. *bus > Yas., Hun., Nag. bus 'sheaf (of grass, hay)', Nag. buśójo 'handful (of grass)'.

*wɨ̌ńwV 'cattle' (different in BDC 7):

PNC *wɨ̌ńwV 'sheep, lamb; young of animals' > Chech. büħ-ig, Ing. bʕij-g, Bac. boħ 'kid'; Av. baʕáj 'sheep', God. beha '1-year-old lamb'; Gin. boju, Gunz. buhi-do 'bull-calf'; Lak. baɪʔa 'ram'; PL *wɨher (~ *woher) > Lezg. her 'ram', Rut. wɨhɨr 'ram (about 3 y. old)'.

PST *wa > Tib. ba, Tsangla wa 'cow'.

Bur. *biwá > Yas. biá, Hun. buá, Nag. buá 'cow'.

[Cf. Basq. *behi 'cow'.]

*wu (*u) '2d person pronoun, thou':

PNC *u̯ō 'thou' > Chech., Ing., Bac. vaj 'we (incl.)'; Av. mu-n, And., Botl., God. mi-n, Akhv. me-ne, Cham. mī, Tind. me, Kar. me-n, Bagv. mẽ; Tsez., Bezht. mi, Gin. me, Khv. ma, Bezht. mi, Gunz. mə; Lak. wi- (obl. stem); Lezg., Ag. wu-n, Tab. uwu, Rut. wɨ, Tsakh. wu, Kryz., Bud. wɨn, Arch., Ud. un; Khin. wɨ; Abkh. wa-rá, Ab. wa-ra, Ad., Kab. wa, Ub. wə-ʁʷá.

PY *ʔaw (/*ʔu) 'thou' > Ket. ū, Yug. u, Kott., Ar. au, Pump. úe. See CCE 185. Werner 2, 318 proposes an absolutely unacceptable reconstruction *əg(ə) / *ug(ə). All the above forms do not allow

reconstructing any medial consonant of any kind, and the 2d p. plural Ket. ɛ̄k(ŋ), Yug. ъkŋ / kъkŋ has a quite different, suppletive origin (see *kV- / *ʔVk-).

Bur. *u-n 'thou' > Yas., Hun., Nag. un.

*wVħāŋkV 'a k. of plant, plantain':

PNC *bVħānḳV (~ *w-, -m-) > Av. maʕáḳ 'plantain'; Bezht. bīḳi (dial. birḳi, birḳili), Gunz. birḳi-li 'burdock'; Arch. muḳa 'sonchus, pastor's lettuce'.

PST *ŋak 'plantain; banana' > Burm. hŋak 'banana', Kach. ŋaʔ[3], ləŋaʔ[3] 'wild plantain', Kir. *lè-ŋɔk-si 'banana'.

*xǎ̌nħĭ̆ (-ŭ) 'water' (WFR 65, BCD 35; somewhat differently HGC 23):

PNC *x̱ǎ̌nħĭ̆ 'water' > Chech., Bac. χi, Ing. χij; Av. λ:im (par. C: λ:a-dá-l, λ:ína-l), And. λ:en, Akhv., Botl., God. λ:eni, Cham. λ:ĩ̄, Tind., Bagv. λ:ē, Kar. λ:ēji; Tsez. λi, Gin. λe, Khv. λã, Bezht. λi, Gunz. λĩ̄; Lak. š:in; Darg. šin, Sirg. hin; PL *λ:än: > Lezg. jad, Tab. šid, Ag. xed, Rut. xäd, Tsakh. x́an, Kryz. xäd, Bud. xəd, Arch. λ:an, Ud. χe; Khin. xu; Hurr. šijə 'water, river'.

PST *χŭ(-s) 'water, moisture' > Tib. hu-s 'moisture', khu-ba 'fluid, liquid', Kach. khoʔ[2] 'to spill', Lush. huʔ 'wet', Kiranti *kù 'water' etc.

PY *ʔä(ʔ)ń (~ x-) 'wave' > Ket. āń-bɔk[1] 'wave'; Kott. en, ēn 'wave' (CCE 186, Werner 1, 267). In Ket cf. also ʌnĺ[5] 'bay'.

Bur. *han- in Hunza án-cil, Nagar hán-chil 'water from a wound; watery (tea, soup)' (chil 'water').

[Cf. Basq. *u-hin 'wave'.]

*xV (*xV́HV) 'what' (NSC 65):

PNC *x̱V 'interrogative pronoun (who, what)' > Chech. (mū-)χa 'which', Bac. (wu-)χ 'what'; Av. λ:i- 'who (obl. stem)', And. λ:e-, Akhv. λ:o-, Cham., Botl., God. λ:e-, Tind., Kar., Bagv. λ:o- 'who (obl. stem)'; Tsez. λi-nas, λi-nar 'why', Gin., Khv. λu 'who', Gin. λi-ni (erg.) 'what', Bezht. λi-ni id., λō (erg.) 'who'; PL *λ:i / *λ:ʷi > Lezg. wu(-č), Tab. fu, Ag. fi 'what', Arch. λ:i- (erg.) 'who'; PWC *xA > Ad., Kab. xa-t 'who', Ub. šə 'who'.

PST *qhā- 'what, interrogative pronoun' > OC 何 *ghāj 'what', 曷 *ghāt 'what, where'; Tib. ga-ru 'whither', gaŋ 'who, which', ga-na, gaŋ-ŋa 'where'; Lush. ē-ŋ 'what'; Kir. *he 'what', etc.

PY *ʔaj (~ x-) 'interrogative stem' > Ket. aj 'why; what; how' (Castr. ʌj 'what'), Yug. aj 'why'. See Werner 1, 18. One is also tempted to compare

Ket εʔk / εk, Yug εk 'how, as; so as' (Werner 1, 228, 256) with a possible protoform *eʔx; the forms Ket, Yug aj in that case can be (with Ablaut) traced back to *ʔa(ʔ)x-i.

[PNC also has a not very widely spread root *kwi 'who, which', cf. Av. ki-b 'where', kí-na-b 'which', Lak. -k(u)- in cu-ku-n- 'which', ci-k- 'how many', Darg. Chir. ka-la 'where', Arch. kʷi 'who', Khin. k-la id. Part of the above Yenisseian and ST forms may in fact be cognate with this root.]

[*xwɨ̆ʔrV](#) 'vein' (WFR 15):

 PNC *x̣wɨ̄ʔrV 'sinew, vein' > Chech., Ing., Bac. pχa 'vein'; Av. rix 'vein, blood vessel', And. rošan 'string', Cham. *jixʷan > hĩhʷã id.; Lak. x:a (dial. x:ʷa) 'sinew, tendon; string'; PL *λ:ʷij (~ -ɨ-) 'vein' in the comp. *ʔäʔ-λ:ʷij > Lezg. i-vi, Tab. i-fi 'blood'; Abkh. a-ša-χʷá 'marrow' (ša 'foot, leg'), Ad. fa, Kab. xʷa, Ub. xa 'vein, blood vessel'.

 PST *r-Kiw 'sinew, fibre' > Tib. rgjus 'fibres', rgju-d 'to fasten on a string', rgju-d 'string, cord', rgju-ŋ 'the nerves, sinews'; Burm. krawh 'nerve, sinew, vein', Trung də³gru² 'sinew'.

 (?) Bur. *hur > Yas., Hunza, Nagar hur 'gutter, wooden water conduit'.

 [Cf. Basq. *(h)eɾ̄o 'root'.]

[*xgă̆łV́](#) 'armpit; to tickle' (HGC 25, somewhat differently):

 PNC *gälV 'tickling' > Chech. gilg / gildig; Av. gídi /gidigidi; Darg. gildi, gidgid 'tickling'; Ad. Ləӡ̌ə-, Kab. ӡ̌əLə- / č̌əLə-, Ub. ḱ̠əL- 'to tickle; feel ticklish'.

 PST *kliH (*kVliH) > Burm. kəliʔ 'to tickle', gjak-kəliʔ 'armpit', Lakher kili 'tickle', ba-kəli 'armpit', Rawang khri 'tickle' etc.

 PY *qoɪ́- / *qəɪ́- 'armpit; to tickle' > Ket. qɔɪ́təŋəj[6], pl. qɔɪ́təŋin[5] 'armpit', (KPC, Werner 2, 143) qʌlaśej 'to tickle'; Yug. xɔɪ́čaŋ[6] / xɔɪ́čaŋfɨj[5,6], pl. xɔɪ́čaŋin[5] "armpit", xʌɪ́čakŋ[5] "to tickle" (see CCE 262; Werner 2, 101 - with a completely folk-etymological analysis ("cheek"+"heads"??)).

[*xguxgú](#) 'cuckoo':

 PNC *gugu / *k̠uk̠u 'cuckoo' > Bac. guguṭṭ; Av. gagú, gíguk, And. giggu, Akhv. gegu, Cham. gegʷ, Tind. ǵegu, Kar. gugu, God. gugu; Tsez., Gin., Khv. kuku, Inkh. k̠uk̠u, Bezht. kukuṭo, Gunz. k̠uk̠uṭo; Lak. č:ik:u; Darg. gegut; Lezg. k:uk:uṗ, Tab. k:uk:um, Ag. k:ek:u, Rut. giggu, Tsakh. guk:i / guk:ɨ, Kryz. gugu, Bud. guguṭ, Arch. gik:u; Khin. k:ok:u / k:ak:u; PWC *k̠ʷək̠ʷə > Abkh. a-k̠ʷə́k̠ʷ, Abaz. k̠ʷək̠ʷa, Ad. kʷək̠ʷəw, Kab.

čə-gʷəwgʷ, Ub. ḳʷəgʷ.

PY *qo(ʔ)q(up)- 'cuckoo' > Ket. qɔpquń[5], South. qɔqpuń[5]; Yug. χɔχpiń[5,6]; Kott. kukūka. See CCE 263, Werner 2, 111.

*xgw[ē]rdÝ 'a k. of predator':

PNC *gwērdV 'a beast or bird of prey' > Chech. kūra, Ing. ker, Bac. kujr 'hawk'; Av. (ʕan-)gur 'hyena'; Darg. gurda 'fox'; Lezg. k:ard, Rut. gʷad 'falcon', Arch. gʷet:u-b 'hawk'; Khin. gra 'wolf'. Derivation from *gwēṭV-rV '(hunting for) fowl' in NCED is probably folk-etymological - primarily because of a uniform reflex of *-d-, not *-ṭ- in this root. However, the meanings 'hawk, falcon', as well as the vowel length (that does not correspond to PY shortness) could indeed have been induced by analogy with *gwāṭa 'hen'.

PY *qɨte (~ χ-) 'wolf' > Ket. qɨ̄t, Kur. qɨ̄ti[1]; Yug. xɨ̄t // xɨt; Ar. kŭt, kot; Pump. xótu. See CCE 260, Werner 2, 155.

*xgwě̆rdwV̄ 'a k. of cloth':

PNC *gwɨrdwV (~ -ɨ-) > Chech., Ing. keta-r 'fur-coat, sheepskin coat', Bac. kati-b 'upper clothes'; Av. gordé 'shirt', And. gurdo, Kar. gordi 'dress'; Tsez. ged, Khv. gud, Inkh. gis 'shirt'; Lak. k:urt:u 'quilted jacket, caftan'; Darg. Muir. gurdi 'dress', Chir. k:urt:e 'shirt'; Tab., Ag. k:urt:, Tsakh. gurt 'shirt'.

PST *k[ā]t (~ q-) 'a k. of cloth, garment' > OC 毼 *gāt 'felt', 褐 *gāt 'hair cloth, coarse cloth'; Tib. khud 'coat-lap, or any cloth serving in an emergency as a vessel; pocket, pouch'; Kach. kat[2] 'be close-fitting, tight, as a garment'.

PY *χɔʔt(ɨr₁) 'cloth, felt' > Ket. qɔtĺ[5], Yug. xɔtɨr[5] 'cloth', Kott. hatal 'felt', Ar. qot (M, Сл, Kл), kot (Лоск) 'trousers'. See CCE 305, Werner 2, 119.

Bur. *gaṭú 'clothes' > Yas., Hun., Nag. gaṭú.

*xGě̆bV 'leg' (somewhat differently in HGC 24, NSC 57):

PNC *Gě̆bV (~ *ʁ-, -w-) > Cham. ʁab 'foot'; Gin. hobo 'leg', Bezht. χäbä 'foot'.

PST *k(h)ap 'fork of legs' > Lush. kap, Dimasa ya-khāp.

PY *qoʔp (~χ-,-ɔ-) 'part of leg' > Ket. qɔpku[6], pl. -n[5] 'calves of legs' (Werner 2, 110: qɔ́pqu), Yug. χɔʔp, pl. χɔfɨn 'sole'; Pump. hep (= χep) 'trousers' (Сл). See CCE 261. In HGC 24 the Ket and Yug forms are separated; but phonetically they are quite identical (the component -ku or -qu in Ket is unclear, though). The relationship to *qobӡV 'palm of hand' is

not quite clear, although the latter may have influenced the meaning in Yug.

[Possibly a contamination of two different roots, which would explain some phonetic irregularities. For the second root cf. PST *g[ū]p 'knee' > OC 韐 *kə̄p, *krə̄p 'knee-cover', Kach. ləkhap² 'the hamstring; the inside of the bend of the knee'; Lush. khūp 'knee'.]

*xGĕrkwé (~-a) 'skin':

 PNC *Gĕrkwe (~-a) 'skin, sheepskin' > Chech., Ing. qaqa 'sheepskin', Bac. qaqã 'skin'; Lezg. dial. q:ark 'nut-shell', Ag. q:ark 'bark', Tsakh. ʁekʷa 'skin'.

 PST *ghʷāk 'skin, leather' > OC 鞹 *khʷāk 'leather'; Tib. kog, s-kog, s-kog-s 'shell, peel, rind'; Burm. khauk 'bark of a tree'; Lush. khok 'to peel off'; Lepcha kok 'the outer part of bamboo', etc.

 Bur. *qhork 'chaff' > Yas. xork, Hun., Nag. qhurk.

 [There may be contaminations with yet another root, cf. OC 革 *krə̄k 'hide (of animals)', PEC *qĕrVq̇wV ʿcoat, coat of mail'.]

*xGéxGV 'dry':

 PNC *ĠwiĠwĂr > Tind., God., Cham. =eq̇:uq̇:- 'to dry up'; PTs *qoqV- 'dry' (Tsez. quqqä-, Khv. quqqa, Bezht. qoqo-ro, Gunz. qoqo-ru); Lak. q̇a-q̇- 'dry'. Within NC these forms appear to be reduplications of *-iĠwĂr- 'dry' (q.v.).

 PST *g(h)jāk 'dry; coated, caked' > OC 涸 *gāk 'to become dry'; Tib. khjag(s) 'frozen, ice'; Lush. khāk 'be caked, coated; be hard or caked together (as earth)'; Lepcha kak 'to be costive, to be bound (bowels); to be overcooked'; Limbu khāk-maʔ 'to harden, solidify', etc.

 PY *qV[(ʔ)G]i- 'dry' (in Ket and Yug also with a prefixed tɔ-) > Ket. tōjiŋ¹, South. tɔʁaiŋ⁵ 'dry'; Yug. tɔxɔ́iŋ / tɔxáiŋ; xo- in xobaŋ¹, pl. -in¹ 'dry place' > 'shallow place'; Kott. xújga (M., Сʌ., Кʌ.); Ass. xújga (M., Сʌ., Кʌ.), huj-tu (Кʌ.) 'dry'; Ar. qoija (M., Сʌ., Кʌ.) 'dry'; Pump. ič-kój-ŋa 'dry'. See CCE 265, Werner 2, 283. The same root can be probably discovered in *qɔ(ʔ)Ga-nte 'hunger' (cf. the Burushaski form for semantics) > Ket. qɔːt (Castr. qoʁat), Yug. xɔxat, Kott. kajante; Ass. kajauinan, kajajnan 'hungry'; Ar. q̇ogat 'hungry', (Лоск.) kogodinko 'hunger'. See a discussion in KC 166 (where with some doubt PY *Gɔ[G]ant- is reconstructed on the basis of the Kott. form); Werner 2, 125.

 Bur. *qaq- > Yas. qaq- 'dry; hungry', Hun., Nag. qaq 'hungry'.

 [The consonant in this root is the same as in *=íxGĂr- 'dry' q.v.;

however, there are no traces of *r, and regarding it as a pure reduplication of *=ixGǍr is too difficult.]

*xGHwVɫV́ 'crow, jackdaw':

PNC *GHwV̄ɫV > Av. ʁálo 'jackdaw', Cham. ʁola 'partridge'; Darg. Chir. *q:ulq:a 'crow'; Ad. q:ʷaLa-ź 'crow', Kab. q:ʷaLa-bzuw 'wild birds (generic)', Ub. qIaLa 'jackdaw'.

PY *kɨla 'crow' > Ket. kɨĺ[1], Yug. kil[1], Kott. hɨla (CCE 239, Werner 1, 482).

[PY shortness is irregular.]

*xGHwV̌nĀ 'joint, shoulderblade' (HGC 26, WFR 57, LV B23):

PNC *nHĭwG̣Ā / *G̣Hwĭnā 'arm, shoulder; armpit' > Bezht. nuq-u𝼆, Gunz. nuq, nuq-i𝼆 'armpit'; Darg. naIq: 'hand, arm'; Lezg. q:ün, Tab. ʁIun, Ag. Run, Rut. ʁIun, Kryz qunä, Arch. qIun 'shoulder'; Ub. nəqI 'armpit'. See NCED 853.

PST: OC 肩 *kēn 'shoulder'.

PY *ke(ʔ)n- 'shoulder joint' > Ket. kɛn-tə-buĺ[5] id.; Kott. hēnar, hinar 'shoulder', Ar. qínaŋ, xinaŋ, xin 'arm, shoulder'. See CCE 236; Werner 1, 419 (besides quoting the reconstruction *ken-, the latter author compares Ket kɛn- to kēŋ 'wings', the plural form of kɛʔj - which, however, has a PY *g- and has nothing to do with the present root; see *geʔj).

*xG(w)anχV́ 'body':

PNC *GanχV 'carcass' > Lak. χ:anχ:a 'body, carcass'; Lezg. q:aχ, Tab. ʁaχ, Kryz. q:äχ, Bud. q:aχ 'dried carcass'.

PST *k(h)ōŋ 'body' > Burm. kauŋ 'vody', Kach. goŋ[2] 'the physical body', Lush. kōŋ 'the loins', Lepcha koŋ 'the body of slaughtered animals', etc.

PY *qaχal (~ -g-, -k-) 'bone' > Kott. qagal, xagal, xakal (Werner 2, 60).

Bur. *khaŋór 'carcass, body with intestines extracted' > Yas. khóŋgor, Hun., Nag. khaŋór, khuŋró̄.

*xGwəntV́ 'hill, mound':

PNC *GwɨntV 'mound, hill' > Lak. q:unt 'mound, hillock'; Lezg. q:unt 'barrow, mound'; Hurr. qund-arə 'mountain, abode of gods'.

PST *k(h)ōn (~ -ū-) 'hill, ridge' > Burm. kunh 'hill, saddle of a hill', Lush. kōn 'saddle of a hill'.

PY *kət- (~ g-, -c-, -č-) 'tussock' > Ket. kʌt-peś[5]. Cf. a similarly structured Yug fʌrɨŋ[5] fiːʰš "tussock" (where the second part probably reflects PY *pɨ-s- 'bent, crooked, bend'). Selk. kotpas "hill" (see Хелимский KC 241), therefore, is most probably < Ket. See Werner 1, 470 (with many doubts, but no different solution).

*xGwɨ̆lʔi 'hole, pit':

PNC *Ǧwə̆lʔi 'hole, burrow' > Ing. q̇or-g 'burrow'; Av. q̇ːor 'wolf-hole', Akhv. q̇ːoro 'burrow', Cham. q̇ːuru 'hut', Tind. q̇ːara-ƛːi 'dug-out'; Tsez. boç-aqu 'trap, pitfall' (boç 'wolf'), Gin., Khv. oqru 'cave, cavern'; Lezg. q:ul 'hearth', Tab. ʁul 'village', Ag. ʁul 'wall-niche, nest', Rut. ʁul 'hole, window', Tsakh. ʁulí, Ud. ʁIul 'window'; Abkh. á-ʕwa-ra, Ab. ʕʷa-ra, Ad. ʁʷə, Kab., Ub. ʁʷa 'hole, burrow'.

PST *ghuar(H) 'hole' > OC 窾 *khʷārʔ 'hole, opening', 科 *khʷār (*khʷāj ?) 'hollow of a tree trunk; hollow, cavity'; Kach. nkhun[1] 'hole, opening', Lush. khur, khuar 'hole, pit, cavity', etc.

PY *kɨʔl (~ g-,-r) 'a pit (with a gathering of fish)' > Ket. kɨʔĺ, Yug. kɨʔl (CCE 239, Werner 1, 481).

*xGwV 'thou' (HGC 22, DCE 35):

PNC *ʁwV̄ 'thou' (oblique base) > Chech., Ing., Bac. ħo 'thou'; Darg. ħu 'thou'; Rut. dial. ʁu, Tsakh. ʁu (interchanging with wu), gen. jiʁ-na, jiʁɨ-n, Ud. (Nidzh) hu-n 'thou'; Khin. oχ 'thee' (dative).

PST *Kʷa- > Tib. khji-d, khjo-d 'thou, you'; Burm. kwaj 'you', kha-ŋ 'thou'; Lepcha hó 'thou'; Gur. *kjàŋ[L] id.

PY *kV- / *ʔVk- (~g-,-g-) 'your (attr.); morpheme of the 2d person' > Ket. ūk / uk (South.), North. ūk 'your'; k- / ku- 'morpheme of the 2d p. sing. in the verb', kɛŋ- 'morpheme of the 2d plur. in the verb', ɨ̄k, ɨ̄kŋ 'you' (plur.); Yug. uk 'your'; k- / ku- 'morpheme of the 2d sing. in the verb', kɛŋ- 'morpheme of the 2d plur. in the verb', ъkŋ / kъkŋ 'you' (plur.); Pump. ajaŋ 'you' (= Ket. ɨ̄kŋ). See CCE 242, Werner 2, 327 *ukə (on his faulty attribution of *ʔVk- to *ʔaw 'thou' see under *ʔaw). On Kott. auoŋ, Ar. aŋ 'you' see KC 206 (these forms can reflect *ʔək(ə)ŋ, but they may as well reflect a new formation *ʔawVŋ from *ʔaw 'thou' q.v.).

Bur. *gu- / *go- 'thou, thine (oblique forms)' > Yas., Hun., Nag. gu- /go-.

[PNC *ʁwV probably < *GwV in an auxiliary morpheme.
Cf. Basq. *hi 'thou'.]

[*xGwV̆łá](#) 'wild goat' (LV B11, LDC 21):

      PNC *Gwǎłā 'doe, hornless goat' > Chech., Ing. ʁala 'doe'; Av. ʁʷalá 'hornless goat' (par. B: ʁʷalá-dul, ʁul-bí), Akhv. ʁoli, Kar. ʁʷala id.; Gin. ʁʷil, Gunz. ʁel 'doe'; see NCED 465.

      PST *k(h)ɨ̄ł 'goat' > Tib. skjin 'wild mountain goat', Kach. təkhjen, Lush. kēl 'goat'.

      Bur. *kil > Hunza, Nagar kil 'mountain goat'.

      [The root structure in ST is exceptional: one would rather expect *k(h)lī.]

[*xGVwV́](#) 'to cover' (differently in HGC 37):

      PNC *GawV 'roof, ceiling' > Lezg. q:aw 'roof, thatch, ceiling', Tab. ʁʷa-ʔ 'roof, ceiling', Ag. ʕu-j, Rut. q:aw 'roof', Kryz. q:aw 'bridge', Ud. uʁI 'garret, shed'; Khin. q:uw 'ceiling'.

      PST *gō 'to cover' > OC 拘 *kō 'to cover'; Burm. khəw 'take shelter (in a shade)'; Lush. khuʔ 'to cover, hide'.

      PY *ʔəq- 'to cover; covering, upper part' > Ket. dogebit (Donn.) 'cover'; (Werner 2, 417-418) ʌ:t-bet 'to cover', ʌ:t³ 'upon, on'; Yug. ʌχat 'upon, on' (Werner 2, 418); Kott. d́-agei "to cover"; d́ugōttaŋ "to be covered", praet. d́ugoāttaŋ, imp. d́egeä. See CCE 203. Ket and Yug data in Werner 2, 417-418 allow to make the reconstruction more precise: instead of *ʔVK- we can now reconstruct *ʔəq-. However, the reconstruction <*əqət> proposed by Werner is valid only for Ket and Yug: Kottish forms (d́agei, imp. d́egeä) clearly show that *-t is a suffixed morpheme. Note that Werner presents a "double" etymology: elsewhere (1, 220) he compares the Kottish verb to Ket Íaktej 'close one's eyes' and reconstructs *ʌak- - hardly convincing and incompatible with the reconstruction *əqət in 2, 418.

[*xkērd̆](#) 'grass, shrub':

      PNC *χērd̆ 'grass' > Av. χ:er 'grass, hay'; Bezht. hiχo, Tlad. riχo 'grass' (with metathesis); Lak. χ:ara 'thick stalk of herbaceous plants'; Lezg. χir 'rice field', Tab., Ag. χIar 'meadow'.

      PST *k-rā 'a k. of rush or shrub' > OC 葭 *krā 'rush, sedge', 苧 *grā-s 'rush'; Tib. gra-ma 'a tree or shrub, probably the Tibetan furze, Caragana versicolor'; Burm. kra 'bamboo', Kach. ləkhra³ 'a variety of bamboo'.

      (?) Bur. *haré > Yas. haré, Hunza, Nagar harí 'barley'.

[*xkəmć́V́](#) 'to change, exchange'

      PST *χɨ̄mćV / *χɨ̄mśV 'to change' > Chech. χīc-, Ing. χuwc- 'to

change'; Av. χis- 'to change'; Tsez. χiš-, Gin. χis-, Khv. χiž-, Bezht. χüž-, Gunz. χĩž- 'to change'; (?) Khin. šis=χ-ʷi id.; Abaz.ħʷaǯ-, Ad. χʷažə-, Kab. χʷažə- 'to change'.

PST *kham (~ *g(h)-) 'to accept, take; to give, distribute' > Tib. ãgrem(s) 'to put or lay down in order; to spread out'; Burm. kamh 'to accept, take, receive; to give, distribute'; kham 'to get, obtain'; Kach. kham 'to accept, take, receive', əgam 'to give gratuitously'.

PY *qōs- (~ *χ-) 'to take' > Ket. qɔś⁴, Sur. qɔːʰśe⁴ 'take, catch' (Werner 2, 115) ; Yug. kaibo-ʁoas 'take' (Castr.), χɔːʰś⁴ (Werner 2, 115). See notes to *=āсV́ŋ-.

Bur. *may̨- (< *hmay̨-) > Hunza, Nagar -may̨- 'to exchange', Yas. máo, Hunza, Nagar máy̨o 'fine'.

[*xkīwχV](#) 'onion' (HGC 29):

PNC *χə̄wχV 'onion' > Chech., Ing. χoχ; Gin. hohu, Bezht. χaʁo, Gunz. χɔʁu.

PST *kĭwH 'onion' > OC 韮 *k(r)uʔ 'Allium, leek, onion'; Tib. sko-ce 'a k. of wild onion'; Kach. šəkau¹ 'an onion'.

[*xkől?V](#) (~ *xkwĭl?V) 'male':

PNC *χōl?V (~ -ʡ-) 'male' > Akhv. χːe-we (plur. χːer-a) 'husband'; Khv., Inkh. χol 'husband'; Lezg. ʁül 'husband', Rut. mɨ-χIɨl 'young he-goat', Tsakh. mɨ-χIɨwa id., Arch. χːIili 'bull-calf', (with metathesis) Kryz. läħ, Bud. leħ / leʕ 'calf'; PWC *χʷə > Abkh. a-ħʷə́-s, Abaz. ħʷə-s 'calf, bull-calf', Ad., Kab., Ub. χʷə 'male'.

PY *qɨʔĺiŋ (~χ-, -r-) > Ket. qɨĺiŋ⁵, Yug. xɨĺiŋ⁵ 'amoral, adulterous'. See CCE 260, Werner 2, 150.

Bur. *wal > Yas. wal 'male (of unedible animals)'.

[*xkV́rV](#) 'far; to become far, abandon, leave':

PNC *=ārχV (< *ā-χVrV) 'far' > Bezht. ç-iχo, Gunz. č̣-iχu; Lak. arχ-; Darg. Chir. b-arχ-le; Lezg. jarʁal, Tab. jarχla, Ag. warχa. Rut. χɨrɨ-dɨ; Kryz. juχ-ta, Bud. jiχ-ta, Arch. aχ, Ud. aχIil.

PST *Kjar 'to leave, abandon' >? Tib. ã-gjer 'to quit, abandon', Burm. kjan 'to stay, be left', khjan 'to leave', Rawang gar 'leave, quit, abandon', etc.

[Cf. Basq. *hūru- 'far'.[

[*xkVrV́ (~ xg-, xk-)](#) 'crow':

PST *k[r]i (~ -e(j)) > Burm. kjih 'crow'; Kach. siŋ-kri 'a sp. of

blackbird'; Lepcha tŭŋ-kí 'sparrow-hawk'.

PY *qorVT (~ χ-) 'crow' > Ket. qɔĺet[6], Ar. karteja (in CCE reconstructed as *korVT based on the earlier incorrect Ket recording; Werner 2, 100).

*xkV̄wV́ (~ -j-) 'a large predator':

PST *kej (~ -ə-) 'leopard, tiger' > Burm. khjij-saċ 'leopard cat'; Kach. khaŋ[1]-khji[2] 'leopard'; Lush. kei, sa-kei 'tiger, leopard', Kir. *ke-ba 'tiger', etc.

PY *qV̄wi (~ χ-, *q/χōjV) 'bear' > Ket. qɔj[4] (South.), North. qɔ:jə[4] / qɔjə[4], Kur. qɔ:ji[4]; pl. qōn; "bear's lair": qɔjʁɔ[6], pl. qɔjʁɔŋ[5], Kur. qɔjɔːʁə[4], pl. qɔjɔʁən[5]; Yug. xɔːʰj, pl. xon; "bear's lair": xɔːʰjɔ[4], pl. -n[4]; (?) Ar. kibä (Стр.), (М., Сл., Кл.) qip, (Лоск.) kip. See CCE 266. Werner 2, 90 identifies the Arin word with the Ket taboo-word for "bear" (Ket. qīp, Yug. xep "grandfather" > "bear"; see under *χ[e]ʔ), and reconstructs *qoʔəjə [would be *qōjV in our reconstruction], which is also possible.

*xkwə̆rkV̆ 'tree, forest' (LDC 23):

PNC *χwīrk̲V > Av. hirk 'acorn'; Rut. χuk 'tree', Arch. χːʷak 'forest'.

PST *kuk > Burm. kəuk 'young shoots', Kach. məkuʔ[3] 'a shoot, twig'.

PY *qoʔK(V)ŋ (~χ-) 'pine forest' > Ket. qɔkŋ[5], Yug. χɔkŋ[5] (CCE 262, Werner 2, 96).

Bur. *húkar 'tamarisk' > Yas. húkar, hukár, Hunza húkar(a), Nagar húkar.

*xkă̆rV́ 'black; coals':

PNC *k̲ă̆rV > Chech. k̲ora, Ing., Bac. k̲or 'coal'; Lak. k̲alaš (< *k̲ar-š:al) 'charcoal'; Tab. k̲aru, Ag. k̲are-f, Tsakh. k̲arɨ-n 'black' (Ag. k̲are-šum, Rut. k̲ašen, Kryz. k̲äšin, Bud. k̲əšil 'coal'); PAK *k̲ə-, *k̲a- > Ad. ś́ʷə-n- č̲ə, Kab. č̲ə-f̣ 'dark', Ad. ṗč̲a-ʁʷā-sa, Kab. č̲āʁʷā(sa) 'soot'.

PY *qorVn- (~χ-,-ɔ-,-l-) 'ashes' > Ket. qɔĺən[6] (CCE 263, Werner 2, 101).

*xkħəlć́V́ (~ -ɦ-) 'genitalia' (DCE 8):

PNC *k̲ħəlč̌V (~ -ɦ-,-ć-) 'hole; vulva' > Av. dial. kórč̲u 'hole', Akhv. k̲ačo 'vulva'; Tsez. k̲ič̌, Gunz. k̲oč̌ 'hole, burrow', Bezht. k̲öč̌ö 'window'; Tsakh. k̲ačani 'clitoris', Arch. k̲ača 'penis (of a boy)'.

PY *gVns- (~ G-) > Kott. kančal 'testiculi', Pump. kutte 'penis'. See

CCE 230, Werner 1, 456 (doubting the match "wegen phonetischen Unterschiedes" - although correspondences are quite regular).

Bur. *qhaś- > Yas. -xáśaŋ 'female genitalia', Nag. -qháśiŋ 'ass, buttocks'.

[*xkȟǐwri](#) 'bark' (somewhat different in HGC 17, NSC 55):

PNC *ķȟə(w)ri (~ -ʕ-) 'bark, skin' > Av. ķ:or 'lock, tuft (of hair, nap); Lak. k:iri 'bark, shell'; Lezg. k:ar, Ag. gar 'sore, scab', Tab. gar 'shell'; Khin. ķir 'skin, hide'.

PST *k(h)ur (~ -o-) > Bodo-Garo *guʔr / *ku(ʔ)r, Tangkul a-kor, Puiron gor, Nocte akhuon 'bark'. There is also a less regular (with accent shift?) variant *khrāw (~ gh-, qh-, Gh-) 'shell, bark'.

PY *χɨʔw- 'birch bark' > Ket. qiʔj, Yug. χɨʔj, Kott. hīpal. See CCE 301, Werner 2, 153 (where the Kott. word is erroneously segmented as *hij + pal; the component pal remains uninterpreted).

Bur. *qharáŋ > Yas. xaráŋ 'sheepskin; afterbirth'.

[*xkəlčwí](#) 'forelock, horn(s)':

PNC *ķəlčwi 'forelock, plait; horn' > Chech., Ing. ķuž 'forelock, tuft of hair', Bac. ķuč 'id.; mountain top'; Cham. ķožul, Tind. ķuči 'forelock'; Tab. ķarč 'plait, woman's hair; horn', Lezg. karč, Ag. ķarč, Rut. kač, Tsakh. gač, Kryz. käč, Bud. kərč 'horn'.

(?) PST *khăj 'horn, a pair of horns' > OC 觭 khaj 'one horn turning up and one down'; Lush. ki, Naga *kV, Tujia khɨe[1] 'horn'.

Bur. *ɣuɣ 'hair' > Yas. -ɣójaŋ, Hun., Nag. ɣujáŋ, Nag. thó-ɣuɣ 'hair of newborn child'.

[*xkə̆włV](#) 'ravine, river':

PNC *ķɨ̆włV̆ 'gorge, ravine' > Chech. gul 'mountain ridge'; Av. ķ:al (par. C: ķ:alál, ķ:álal), Akhv. ķ:ʷā, Cham., Kar. ķ:al, Tind. k:al, Bagv. ķal 'ravine'; Abkh. a-ķʷá-ra 'small river', Abaz. ķʷa-rə 'ravine'.

PST *khāl (~ gh-) > OC 河 *ghāj 'river', Tib. rgal 'a ford', rgal 'to ford (a river), to step over', Kach. ukhan[2] 'a ford', Lush. kal 'walk, go', Lepcha krul (< *r-kul?) 'the bed of river or course of mountain, the divisions of land or country'.

PY *qoʔl (~χ-,-r) 'river (Подкаменная Тунгуска); bay, backwater' > Ket. qoʔĺ "Подкаменная Тунгуска", qoʔĺ, pl. qoĺiń[5], Kur. qo:ĺi[4]; South. qoĺ[4] "bay, backwater"; Yug. xoʔl "Подкаменная Тунгуска"; xoʔl, pl. xo:ĺ "bay, backwater". See CCE 260, Werner 2, 122 (doubts the relationship of the

river name and the word for "bay", but gives no reasons).

[A rather complicated case because of a possible interaction of several similar roots: in NC cf. also *ɣałʔV̆ 'step, ford', *ķ̆ălhV 'lake'. The ST length appears to be irregular: but in fact OC *ghāj may be alternatively compared with Lush. kai 'to cross over (as a river)' < PST *khāj, so the PST root in question could have actually been *khăl - favoured by Lush. kal.]

 *xkwĕɫV́ 'palate, cheek' (WFR 30):
        PNC *ħķwĕɫV̄ 'palate; mouth' > Chech. lag 'front part of neck', Ing. lak 'throat'; Av. ķal 'mouth', And. ķol 'mouth; hole', Akhv. ķoli (Tseg. ķʷela) 'neck, throat'   ; Darg. ķaw 'palate'; (with metathesis) Ag. leķ-men, Rut. läķʷa 'palate'.
        PST *Ḱal 'jaw, cheek' > Tib. m-gal 'jaw', Magari gal 'cheek', Sunwar kul, Tulung kəl 'face'.
        PY *χol 'cheek' > Ket. qɔĺ-et, Yug. xɔl-at⁶, Kott. hol, Ar. bi-qoĺoŋ (pl.). (CCE 302, Werner 2, 100-101).
        [The ST root structure is irregular: *Kla would be expected.]

 *xkweńV̆́ 'bone, cartilage':
        PNC *ķ(w)inV 'small bone' > Lak. ķunu 'lot'; Lezg. dial. ķunuķ 'ankle', Rut. ķuni 'knuckle-bone', Tsakh. ķunu id., Kryz ķʷani 'hip, hip-bone'; Ad. čan, Kab. čan 'knuckle-bone'.
        (?) PST *khʷăn (~ ghʷ-, qhʷ-) 'bond, stake' > OC 券 *khʷans 'bond, deed, consisting of two halves (wooden parts)'; Tib. rgjan 'a stake or pledge at play'; Burm. khwan 'taxes'.
        PY *qōń- (~χ-,-ɔ̄-) 'cartilage' > Ket. qɔń⁴ (South.), Kur. qɔńi⁴ / qɔːńi⁴, Bak., Sur. qɔːńə⁴ / qɔńə⁴; Yug. xɔːʰń (CCE 264, Werner 2, 106).

 *xkwɔ̆ŋhV 'fog, mist' (HGC 30, NSC 56, LDC 26):
        PNC *ķwĭmhV (~ -ɦ-) 'cloud, fog' > Chech., Ing. ṭɋow 'rain mixed with snow'; Tsez., Gin. qema 'rain', Khv. qema, Bezht. qimaro 'clouds'; PL *k:om:ol > Tsakh. gumiĺ 'cloud', Rut. gibɨl 'cloud; rheumatism', Lezg. kp:ul 'rheumatism'; PWC (with metathesis) > Abkh. á-naɋʷa 'fog'.
        PY *qo(ʔ)ŋ (~χ-) > Yug. (Castr.) χoaŋ 'fog' (see CCE 261, Werner 2, 390).
        [Cf. Basq. *kain 'fog, mist, large storm clouds'.]

 *xkwV́ŋV̄ 'fir-tree branch':
        PNC *ķwVnV 'mastix, tar' > Av. dial. ķ:ʷeni 'fir-tree'; Gin. ɋIone

'pine tar'; Hurr. kanagi 'mastix (tree)'.

PST *kūŋ 'tree, branch' > Burm. kəuŋh 'tree branch', Kach. ləkuŋ² 'branch', Lush. kūŋ 'tree, plant', Lepcha kuŋ 'tree', kóŋ 'to branch out'.

PY *qoʔn- (~ χ-,-ɔ-) 'fir branches' > Ket. qɔneŋ⁵, Kott. xɔnɨŋ⁵ 'fir branches', Pump. koŋoŋho 'fir-tree' (CCE 262-263, Werner 1, 441, 2, 106).

Bur. *qiŋ > Hunza qiŋ 'large dry juniper stem'.

*xkwVŋʔV́ 'bow; handle':

PNC * k̆ŭnʔV 'handle; crossbeam' > Chech., Ing. ḳaj 'handle (of a cauldron, bucket)'; Lak. ḳuIj 'handle'; Arch. ḳon 'handle', Kryz. Al. ḳɨna 'crossbeam, stick', Kryz. ḳɨnä, Bud. ḳɨnə 'wood, firewood'; Khin. ḳana 'pole'; PWC *ḳ(ʷ)ə 'handle' > Ad. čə, Kab. čə, Ub. ḳʷə.

PST *kʷɨ̆ŋ 'bow; to shoot (from a bow)' > OC 弓 *kʷəŋ 'bow'; Tib. s-kjuŋ-ba 'to throw, to cast'; Burm. khwaŋh 'to blow at, shoot (from a bow)'; Kach. kuŋ³ 'bent, crooked', kuŋ-li² 'bow, cross-bow'; Lepcha kjăŋ 'corner, angle', tŭŋ-kuŋ 'rainbow'.

PY *qäm 'arrow' > Ket. qām, Yug. xam, Kott. xem, khem. See CCE 257, Werner 2, 81.

*xmarŋē 'horse' (WFR 74, LV B10, BCD 262):

PNC *farnē > Av. xʷáni 'horses (collective)' (plur. xunú-l pointing to par. B); Khv. χaram 'foal'; Lezg., Tab., Ag., Rut. χʷar 'mare'; PWC *xʷara (~ f-) > Ad. fāra, Kab. xʷāra 'thoroughbred horse'; see NCED 425-426.

PST *mrāH / *mrāŋ 'horse' > OC 馬 *mrāʔ 'horse'; Burm. mraŋh 'horse', Kach. gumra², kumraŋ 'horse, pony', etc.

[Basq. *be-hor 'mare'.]

*xŋwănV́ 'height, mountain' (WFR 55, DCE 20, BCD 31):

PNC *fănV 'mountain, hill' > Chech. hun, Ing. ħu, Bac. ħũ 'forest'; Av. xon-λí 'shady side, slope', Cham. hanna 'haying place', Tind., Kar. han-da 'hill', God. šan-dir 'meadow'; Tsez. ħon, Gin. χʷin, Khv. hun 'mountain'; Lak. han 'shady slope of a mountain'; Darg. Chir. x:ana, Kub. xina 'Northern slope'; Tab. χʷan-ḳ, Rut. χin, Arch. χ:ʷan 'Northern slope of a mountain', Ag. χʷan 'mountain slope'; PWC *xʷA > Abkh. a-χʷə́,Abaz. χʷa 'mountain, hill', Ub. λa-xá 'mountain'; Hurr. fāvanə, Ur. vāvānə 'mountain'.

PST *ŋ̆ăm 'high, rocky' > OC 巖 *ŋrām, *ŋ(r)əm 'rocky, lofty, precipitous'; Tib. r-ŋam-s 'height'.

Bur. *hun 'wood' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar Hurr. hun.

[For Bur. cf. alternatively *HăχVnV ´log, beam'; in that case perhaps bun ´mountain' should be compared?

Cf. Basq. *oi-han 'forest; desert'.]

*xŋwaŋħV 'fish':

PNC *fanħV (~ *χw-; reconstructed as *χwanħV in NCED 1078 - but in fact *f- is equally possible) > And. χʷami, Cham. χʷam, Tind. χʷã, Kar. χʷãj 'fish'; Lak. ħawa id.; PL *χI:an: > Lezg. ʁed, Rut. χIat id.

PST *ŋ(j)ǎ 'fish' > OC 魚 *ŋha, Tib. ńa, Burm. ŋah, Kach. ŋa³, Lush. ŋha, Kir. *ŋə̀, etc.

PY *boŋ- > Ket. bɔŋtuɣ⁶ 'herring' (a compound with *c[ī]k 'fish').

*xŋwǎHV 'five':

PNC *ffħǎ 'five' > Chech., Ing. pχiʔ, Bac. pχi; Av. š:ú-go, PA *ʔin-š:- > And. inš-du-, Akhv. ĩš-tu-, Cham. ĩs:u-, Tind., Kar., God. inš:-tu-, Botl. iš-tu-, Bagv. inš-tu- (initial *ʔin- - obviously under the influence of *ʔinƛ:i- 'six'); Tsez., Gin., Khv. λe-no, Bezht. λi-na, Gunz. λi-no; Lak. χ:uI-; Darg. še-, Chir. xu-ja-; PL *λ:ʷe- > Lezg. wa-d, Tab. xu-b, Ag. ʕa-fu-d, Rut. xu-d, Tsakh. xo-llä, Kryz., Bud. fɨ-d, Arch. λ:o, λ:ʷe-j-ţu, Ud. qo; Khin. pxu; PWC *s-xʷə > Abkh., Abaz. χʷ-ba, Ad. tfə, Kab. txʷə, Ub. šxə.

PST *ŋāH 'five' > OC 五 *ŋhāʔ; Tib. l-ŋa; Burm. ŋah; Kach. məŋa¹; Lush. ŋa, pa-ŋa; Kir. *ŋə (*ŋa), etc.

*xŋwV́ṗV 'a relative':

PST *ŋuap > Lepcha ă-ŋop 'levirate or sororate spouse (marrigeable affinal kin)'; Kir. *ŋòp-c₁ə̀ > Kulung ŋappa 'wife's elder brother', Yamphu nap-ma 'son or daughter's mother-in-law', nap-pa 'son or daughter's father-in-law', Tulung ŋopcö, ŋopso 'neighbour, assistant', Kaling ŋwɔpsu 'bond friend'; Bahing ŋwap 'cousin'.

PY *b[e]ʔb > Ket. bɛʔp, pl. bebəŋ⁵, Yug. bɛʔp, pl. bebəŋ⁵ / bɛbe:ŋ³ 'son-in-law (also husband of the elder sister, uncle; (Werner 1, 119) wife of the elder sister)'; Kott. pop- in popē̄š 'brother', popēča 'sister'; (Бол.) tagar-pobok "сестренич", tiga-pobo-saže "братенич" [tagar- = tagar- "between"?]; Ar. bíba 'Schwägerin', bibṕa 'Nichte', bíbača 'Schwager' (Лоск.). See CCE 207-208, Werner 1, 119.

Bur. *háp-kuin > Nag. hápkuin 'spouse'.

*xqĕlqǐ 'wood' (LDC 23):

PNC *qĕleqǐ 'tree, bush' > Chech. ʁarʁa 'a k. of poplar'; Av. q:aráq:

'thorny bush', And. q:alaq:e 'bush, shrub'; Bezht. χöχö, Gunz. χõχe 'tree'; Lak. χ:alaχ:i 'thorn, needle, (dial.) bush'.

PY *xaʔq 'trees, wood' > Ket. aʔq, Yug. aʔx, aʔq, Kott. āx, ag, Ar. oo, Pump. hóxon (see CCE 295, Werner 1,86, 2,50).

Bur. *qháqhar > Yas. xáxar 'a k. of tree which provides withes', Hunza qháqhar 'dry juniper branch'.

*xqə̌lV̌ 'house':

PNC *qə̌lV̌ > Av. hor 'hayloft, shed'; Darg. qali 'house, room'; Tab., Ag., Rut. χal, Tsakh. χaw 'house', Kryz, Bud. χal 'roof', Arch. χal 'nest'.

PST *krā (~ g-) 'house, palace' > OC 家 *krā 'house, household, family', Burm. kraʔ-hŋanh 'palace, residence'.

*xqŏnʔV 'yard, building' (WFR 63):

PNC *qŏnʔV 'yard, enclosure' > Chech. qī 'enclosure for sheep', Ing. qij 'pen, enclosure'; Av. hin 'palace'; Lak. quI 'yard'; Lezg. χen 'door', Arch. χIan 'yard'.

PST *kʷān 'dwelling' > OC 官 *kʷān 'official's residence, office'; Burm. kwanh 'temporary building for royal abode, temple', Kach. kun[2] the side of a Kachin house, assigned for family compartments'.

*xqŏrʔā́ (~-rɦ-) 'a k. of cereal' (SMCE 133-134):

PNC *qŏrʔā (~-rɦ-) 'pea(s)' > Chech. qõ, Ing. qe 'haricot'; Lak. quIru 'pea(s)'; Darg. qara 'pea(s), bean(s)'; Lezg., Tab., Rut. χar, Ag. χur, Tsakh. χara, Kryz. χarχar 'pea(s)'.

PST *krā (~g-) 'a k. of grain' > OC 稼 *krā-s 'grain'; Tib. khra 'a sp. of grain' (cf. also gro 'wheat', gre'u 'peas'); Lepcha ko-gró 'a sp. of grain'.

Bur. *ɣaráṣ 'a k. of pea' > Yas., Hun., Nag. ɣaráṣ.

*xqwībV 'beak, jaw' (HGC 24):

PNC *qwēbV (~ -ɨ-) 'beak' > Lak. q:iIp:a; Ag. qup:.

PST *kēp > OC 頰 *kēp 'cheek, jowl'; Kach. šəkap[2] 'jaw'.

PY *kup (~ g-) 'beak, lip, muzzle' > Ket. kūp, pl. ku:ń; Yug. kup, pl. kufɨn (CCE 241, Werner 1, 459 - but Kott. hupar is a reflex of *χ[o]p 'top').

[Some irregularities - short *-u- in PY instead of the expected *-uʔ- or *-ū- - may be explained by the root's expressive character or by contamination with another root: cf. Ket. qɔppej[6] / qɔpej[6], Yug. xɔfɛ:hj[4] / xɔfe:j[3] 'crop, craw'?]

*xqwērhV́ 'horn' (HGC 20, NSC 57):

PNC *qwīrhV (~-ā̆-,-l-) 'horn' > Av. dial. hʷar 'cock's comb'; Lak. qi 'horn'; Darg. Chir. qe, Sirg. qi id.; PWC *q́:ʷa 'horn' > Abkh. a-ţʷ́ə́-ʕʷa, Ab. č̌ʷ-ʕʷa, Ad., Kab. bźā-q:ʷa, Ub. q́a.

PST *k-rua (*Qrua ?) 'horn' > OC 角 *krō-k 'horn, angle, corner', Tib. rwa 'horn', grwa, gru 'angle, corner'; Burm. khrəw, khjəw 'horn', Trung xrə¹ 'horn' etc.

PY *χɔʔ 'horn' > Ket. qɔʔ, pl. qɔʔŋ² (less frequently: qɔŋen⁵); Yug. xɔʔŋ², pl. xɔŋɨn⁵; Kott. hau, g. hauʔi, pl. hōkŋ "horn; thumb" (see CCE 303, Werner 2, 122).

[Here PY *-ʔ reflects not the accent, but rather *-r dissimilated after *χ-; the sequence *χVr- is unacceptable in Yenisseian.]

*xqwVdV́ 'dirt':

PNC *qudV 'dirt, mould' > Cham. χud, Tind. χuji 'mould'; Lak. qut 'dung'.

Bur. *kaṭ > Hun., Nag. kaṭ 'sediment'; Hun. kháṭiṣ 'hard excrements'.

*xqwV̆lʔi 'hand, elbow' (differently in HGC 19, WFR):

PNC *q̆ĭlʔi > Bezht. χaro 'elbow'; Lak. qa 'wing'; Lezg., Ag. ʁil, Tab. χil, Rut., Tsakh. χɨl, Arch. χol 'hand, arm'.

PST *khʷĕr (~ ghʷ-) 'fist, hollow of hand with fingers bent' > OC 拳 *ghʷren (< *ghʷer-n) 'fist', Tib. skjor, khjor 'hollow of hand', Dumi khɨr 'hand', Dhimal khur 'hand', Bodo asi-kur 'claw' etc.

Bur. *galgí > Yas., Hunza, Nagar galgí 'wing; fin'.

*xq̇ăm(x)q̇(w)ắ (~ -ə̆) 'joint; to bend' (LV A23, LDC 43, FDCP 2):

PNC *q̆ămq̇(w)ă (~ -ə̆) 'knee, leg-bone' > Tsez. q̇aInq̇u (dial. q̇ʷaIq̇u), Gin. q̇aq̇u 'tubular bone'; Darg. q̇uq̇a (dial. q̇ʷaq̇a, q̇unq̇a) 'knee'; Tab. q̇amq̇, Ag. q̇ʷaq̇ʷ. Rut. q̇ʷaq̇ 'knee'; PWC *q̇ʷaq̇ʷa > Abkh. a-q̇ʷáq̇ʷa, Abaz. q̇ʷaq̇ʷa 'hip-bones'; see NCED 907-908.

PST *kŭk 'bend, bent' > OC 鞠 *kuk 'to bow, bend', Tib. ãgug(s) 'to bend', khug(s) 'corner, nook', Burm. kauk 'be crooked', Kach. məgoʔ², ləgoʔ², guʔ³ 'be bent', Lepcha kŭk 'to bow, bend down', Naga *kok 'knee', etc. There are also variants: *khjŏk (~ *gh-, qh-, Gh-) 'to bend, crooked', *khʷə̆ŋ (~ghʷ-, qhʷ-) 'vaulted, crooked'.

[Cf. Basq. *kunku-r̄ 'joint, hump, hunchback'.]

*xq̇áŕV / *xq̇áxq̇aŕV 'throat' (HGC 24):

PNC *q̇ăqari / *q̇ăraq̇i (~ *q̇) 'throat' > Gin. q̇eIq̇ 'throat, larynx'; Lak. q̇aq̇ari 'throat'; Darg. sus-q̇aq̇a, Chir. q̇aq̇are id.; Tab. q̇arq̇ar, Ag. q̇urq̇, Rut. q̇aq̇ara-k, Arch. q̇aq̇əra, Ud. q:oq: id.; PWC *q̇ərəq̇ə /*[q̇ʷ]ərəq̇ʷə > Abkh. a-q̇ərq̇ó, Abaz. q̇ərq̇ə 'throat, gullet', Ad. pśa-gʷərq:, Kab. pśa-kʷəq:ʷ 'cervical vertebrae'.

PST > Tib. m-gur 'throat, neck'.

PY *gəʔ(n)kəŕ 'Adam's apple, throat' > Ket. kʌɣəĺ⁵, Yug. kʌgɨr⁵ 'Adam's apple'; Kott. kankoi, (Бол.) konkoj 'throat'. See CCE 227, Werner 1, 471.

*xq̇ā(w)q̇ä́ 'dirt, rubbish':

PNC *q̇ā(w)q̇ā 'dirt' > Av. ʕaʕá 'dung, manure', Akhv. q̇ʷaq̇ʷa 'dry dung', Cham. ā 'pus, matter'; Gin. q̇eq̇o 'mould'; Lezg. q̇aq̇ 'dried snivel in the nose', Tab. q̇aq̇-niš 'snivel', Arch. q̇Iabq̇I- 'dirty'.

PY *kəq- (~ g-) 'soot' > Ket. kв̄q, Yug. kъx (CCE 237, Werner 1, 474).

Bur. *qhéqhi 'dirt' > Hunza, Nagar qhéqhi.

[Secondary vowel shortening in PY].

*xq̇ădV 'dust, soil' (BCD 10):

PNC *q̇idV (~ -ä-) 'dust, soot' > Akhv. q̇:ẽța, Tseg. q̇:ețen, Kar. q̇:ețan 'soot'; Gunz. ʁɨțo 'mould'; Lak. q̇it 'soot; flour dust'.

PST *Ket > Burm. kjat 'barrens'; Kach. git 'soil, mould, earth'.

PY *qəʔt (~χ-,-c-,-č,-ʒ,-ӡ̌) > Ket. qʌʔt 'trash,refuse' (see CCE 258, Werner 2, 148).

Bur. *ɣiț > Hunza, Nagar ɣiț 'slime (wet or dried).

[Cf. Basq. *kedar 'soot'].

*xq̇ä̃ʔV̆ 'louse, flea' (BCD 27):

PNC *q̇ä̃nʔV > Chech. ʁēn-ig, Ing. ʁon-g 'louse', Lak. q̇Iunuq̇Ii 'worm', Darg. q̇i 'nit'.

PST *khăŋ (~ gh-) > OC 蛢 *khaŋ 'beetle', Burm. kaŋh 'centipede, scorpionand other myriapoda', Lepcha tŭŋ-kjóŋ 'the stick-insect'.

PY *qəʔń > Ket. qʌʔń 'flea', Kott. xon 'beetle', imgara-xon (lit. 'little beetle') 'flea' (CCE 258, Werner 2, 148).

Bur. *khen > Yas. khen, Hunza, Nagar khin 'flea'.

[There has been active interaction with a different root, reflected in PST as *kin 'ant' (Burm. kjań 'big ants', Kach. kəgjin¹ 'ants') and in

Burushaski as khon 'ant' - presupposing a protoform like *k(w)inV: this would explain some consonantal irregularities in the Burushaski and Yenisseian reflexes; see WFR 60, DCE 16.

    Cf. also Basq. *a-kain 'large tick'.]

*xq̇ěħlV̋ (~ -ɨ-; frequently reduplicated) 'bitter' (HGC 39, WFR 27, MCGD 9, BCD 27)

    PNC *q̇ěħlV (~ -ɨ-) 'bitter' > Chech. q̇äħa, Ing. q̇aħa, Bac. q̇aħẽ; Tsez. m-eq̇a-w, Gin. m-eq̇a-ju, Khv. m-eq̇q̇u, Bezht. n-iq̇a-ro, Gunz. n-aq̇a-ru; Darg. q̇u-d-q̇u- 'bitter'; Lezg., Kryz., Bud. q̇el, Tab. q̇il, Ag. q̇Ial, Rut. q̇äl, Tsakh. q̇ew , Ud. el 'salt', Arch. q̇ala, Lezg. tü-q̇ül, Tab, Düb. q̇u-r-q̇uli, Ag. q̇u-l-q̇ul-f, Rut. dä-q̇älɨ-, Kryz. q̇ä-ṭ-q̇ul 'bitter'; Khin. q̇ä 'salt', q̇ilez 'salty', q̇al 'bitter'; PWC *q́Ia / *q́Iaq́IV 'sweet' > Abkh. á-χā, Abaz. qaʕa, Ad. ʔā-ṣʷə, Kab. ʔa-f, Ub. q̇a-q̇ə́.

    PST *ghāH 'bitter' > OC 苦 *khāʔ 'bitter', Tib. bska 'astringent, as to taste', kha 'bitter'; Burm. khah 'bitter', Kach. kha⁴, Lush. kha id. etc.

    PY *qVqVr 'gall; bitter' > Ket. qʌ:Í 'gall', qōlɨŋ[1] "bitter"; Yug. xʌxul[5] 'gall' (with a secondary tone, cf. xɔxiÍaŋ[6] "bitter"); Kott. ogar 'gall', Pump. leo-xóxar (Cʌ.) "(gall?) bladder" ; see CCE 266, Werner 2, 148-149.

    Bur. *ɣaqá- 'bitter' > Yas. qaqá-m, Hunza, Nagar ɣaqáɣ, ɣaqáɣum.

    [Cf. Basq. *karać 'bitter'.]

*xq̇ěrčwV̋ 'stick, pole' (LDC 22-23):

    PNC *q̇wěrčV̄ (~ -ɨ-,-ə̌-) > Chech. ʁaž, Ing. ʁaž / ʁaž, Bac. ʁoč 'stick'; Av. ʕuč, Bagv. ʕurč 'small stick, stalk' (in Av. also 'fork'); Tsez. q̇Iʷača 'prop (of a balcony)', Gin. ʁuč 'small stick', Bezht. q̇äčä, Gunz. q̇ača 'beam'; Lak. uIrči-lu 'rolling-pin; corn-cob'; Tab. q̇urč 'bough; cudgel, log'. A reconstruction *q̇erčwV (fitting the external data better) is equally possible.

    PY *qēӡ- (~χ-) 'pole' > Ket. qɛ:ʰŕi⁴ (Kur.), Bak., Sur. qɛ:də⁴ / qɛdə⁴, South. qɛŕ⁴; pl. qēŕeŋ[1], Bak., Sur. qēdeŋ; Yug. xɛ:ʰɨ́, pl. xeɖiŋ[1] / xɛɖiŋ[5] (CCE 258. Werner 2, 83).

    Bur. *gaçhé 'branch' > Yas. gaçé, Hunza, Nagar gaçhé.

    [A similar word is found in Skr. lex. gaccha- 'tree', Pali gaccha- 'bush', see T. 3949 - so the Bur. form may be borrowed from Shina gaçhí̄. Cf., however, also Bur. gaśí ˈfir-tree', káçul ˈpine-tree' which may reflect the same root and actually be the source of Indian words, borrowed back into Burushaski. A rather complicated situation, possibly accounting for the irregular vowel length in PY and reflecting a possibility of reconstructing yet another PSC root: cf. PY *xūsa 'birch tree'.]

*xq̇əɬʔV́ (~ -ʕ-) 'a k. of weed' (somewhat differently in HGC 29):
  PNC *q̇əɬʔV (~ -ʕ-) 'a k. of weed' > Akhv. q̇uli id.; Darg. q̇aIli 'branch'; Lezg. q̇al 'stalk, blade of grass', Tab. q̇al 'id.; wormwood, absinth'.
  PY *gV(ʔ)re > Kott. keri 'grass' (see CCE 230, Werner 1, 422).

*xq̇ə̄rə̄xq̇wV 'crane' (NSC 55, DCE 15):
  PNC *q̇ə̄rə̄q̇wV 'crane' > Chech. ʁarʁuli, Ing. ʁaraʁura; Av. q̇:únq̇:ra, Akhv. q̇:uq̇:ura, Cham. q̇:uriq̇:ara, Kar. q̇:orq̇:ama, Bagv. q̇:iriq̇:ara, God. q̇:urq̇:ama; Tsez., Gin. qoq, Bezht. qaqa, Gunz. q̃qi; Lak. q̇uruq̇; Darg. q̇anq̇ 'heron, bustard', q:urʁ 'crane', Chir. q̇arq̇ id.; Lezg. q̇uq̇ 'bustard', Ag. q̇urq̇ 'crane'; PWC *q:arawə > Ad. q:araw, Kab. q:əruw 'crane', Ub. qaráw 'swan'.
  PST > OC OC 鶴 *g(h)ākʷ 'crane'.
  PY *gu(ʔ)riraK > Kott. kurīrax 'crane'.
  Bur. *qarűjo (/*ɣ-) 'heron' > Hun. qarűjo, Nag. ɣarűjo.

*xq̇HwéčwV 'a k. of vessel':
  PNC *q̇HečwV 'a k. of vessel, jar' > Lak. q:Iači 'a flat earthenware vessel (for filtering milk)', dial. q:Iʷači 'jar, jug'; Lezg. q̇eč 'earthenware pot', Kryz. q̇eč 'earthenware jug (e. g. for milk)'.
  PY *ʔiʔiǯ- (~ x-, -G-) 'vessel made of birch bark' > Ket. i:t³, pl. īreŋ¹ (Bak., Sur. īdəŋ¹), (Kl.) iggut; Yug. i:ɬ³, pl. id́eŋ¹. See CCE 196, Werner 2, 434. [Werner reconstructs *igət' which would translate into my *ʔiʔič ~ *ʔiGič: here -č is definitely wrong (we have voiced -r-, -d- in Ket and -d́- in Yug), but the tone emendation - iʔi- instead of -ī- in KC) is correct.]
  Bur. *kháći > Yas., Hun., Nag. kháći 'bucket (for milking or butter)'.

*xq̇Hwint V́ 'elbow' (HGC 25, BCD 27):
  PNC *q̇HwəntV 'knee; elbow' > Tsez. q̇Iontu, Gin., Khv. q̇ontu 'knee', Bezht. q̇ata, Gunz. q̇ɔd 'ankle'; Lak. aInt (*'angle' >) 'span (between the thumb and the small finger)'; Lezg. q̇ünt 'elbow'.
  PST *kūt 'bone, bone of hand' > OC 骨 *kūt 'bone'; Lush. kut 'hand', Kir. *gù[t] 'joint; hand', Kanauri gŭdʔ, etc.
  PY *g[i](ʔ)d 'elbow, joint; to bend' > Ket. uĺgit⁵, pl. uĺgerəŋ⁵ (Bak., Sur. uĺgitəŋ⁵) 'elbow'; ába-ɣit (MKet.) 'es biegt sich', South. ávaɣeŕeŋ id. (Werner 1, 13); Yug. uĺgit 'elbow'; (Werner 1, 13, 287) -gɛdiŋ 'sich biegen' (*ʔuĺ- 'bone'); Kott. kenar-xatken (Бол.) "elbow" (kenar "arm"); pul-gatken

'hip' ("берце") (pul "leg"). Tonal characteristics is unclear (tone 5 in Ket contradicts tone 1 in Yug and it is in any case unclear to which component of the word it belongs). See CCE 227, Werner 2, 339 (doubts the Ket-Kott. comparison, for an unpronounced reason).

[Cf. Basq. *u-kondo 'elbow'.]

*xq̇Hwɨr[d]V́ 'a small animal':

PNC *q̇HwɨrdV 'hedgehog' > Darg. q̇aId-ga; Tab. q̇Iurdu-maga (Düb.), Ag. dial. q̇udu-bil, q̇idiban etc.

PY *kəd- (~ *kɨd-, *g-) 'kolinsky' > Ket. kʉ̄t / kīt, pl. kʌŕəŋ[3] (Bak., Sur. kʌdəŋ[5]) (CCE 236, Werner 1, 475).

*xq̇HwV̆rdV́ 'winter' (KS 208, LDC 27):

PNC > PL *q̇Iort:(a) 'winter'.

PY *gəte 'winter' > Ket. kʉ̄ti[1] (Kur.), Bak. kʉ̄tə[1], South. kʉ̄t; Yug. kʉ̄t; Kott. kēti; Ar. [kot]. See CCE 227, Werner 1, 475 (misquoting my reconstruction - *kəte instead of *gəte).

*xq̇íxq̇ə̄ (~ -ā) 'road' (HGC 34):

PNC *q̇əq̇ə (~ -a) 'ravine, canyon; street' > Gunz. qoqo 'house'; Lak. q̇aq̇a 'crevice; ravine'; Darg. *q̇aq̇a 'ravine; street'.

PST *kīŋ 'road' > OC 堲 *kə̄ŋ-s 'road'; Lush. koŋ 'road, path'; Dimasa lām-koŋ 'road'.

PY *χ[ɨ](ʔ)χ 'road, track' > Ket. qīk, Yug. xɨk / xɨʔk, pl. xɨnɨŋ[5]; Kott. hek, pl. hajaŋ 'track, road'. See CCE 301, Werner 2, 154.

*xq̇ōnŁV́ 'spade, fork':

PNC *q̇HōnŁV 'pitchfork; shovel' > Tsez. q̇iλi / q̇Iiλi 'pitchfork, fork', Gin. q̇iλi / q̇Iiλi 'id.; bayonet', Khv. q̇eλe 'pitchfork, fork', Inkh. q̇Iele 'id.; sting'; Darg. q̇aIga (Chir. q̇Iaɣa) 'pitchfork'; PL *q̇IonƛI: > Lezg. q̇ük 'pitchfork', Tab. q̇Iurš, Ag. q̇Iuj 'pitchfork; rake'; Rut. q̇Iij 'two-pronged pitchfork'; PWC *χIa(n)ƛə (~ -ƛ-) > Kab. ħanš / ħaš 'scoop', Ub. χIaš 'shovel'.

PST *k(h)āk 'fork' > Burm. khak-raŋ 'fork', Kach. khaʔ[2] 'to be parted, separated', žəkhaʔ[2] 'to part, separate', (H) ləga 'fork', Lush. kāk 'the fork (of a tree); at a distance from one another'; Moshang kāk 'fork'.

*xq̇VxgV́ 'back':

PNC *q̇ŏgV 'burden; back' > Tsez. q̇Iog, Gin., Khv. q̇og 'armful'; Lak. dial. q:aqla 'burden, load'; Darg. ʁaʁ 'back'; Tab. ʁaʁ, Ag. ʕaʕ 'burden, load', Arch. qoq 'back'; Khin. q̇aʁa 'shoulder-blade', q̇aq̇a-l 'back' (if not < Lezg.; cf. also q̇äk 'burden, load').

PY *gīq- 'back; middle' > Ket. kī¹ (Werner 1, 482), Yug. kɨːʰx 'middle'; Ass. kogar 'back'. CCE 228. External data show that the Assan meaning here is more archaic (in Ket and Yug "middle" < "waist, back"). In any case the suggestion of Ket < Selk. kɨ 'middle' (Helimski KC 242) is hardly justified. Werner 1, 482 gives a reconstruction <*kɨʔəqə>, but for some reason rejects the obvious Ket-Ass. match.

[Vowel length in PY does not correspond to shortness in PNC.]

[*xq̇wártV̄](#) 'to tie, belt' (HGC 33; differently in LV B17, NSC 56):

PNC *q̇HwarṭV 'belt; loop on belt, sheath' > Kar. q̇:oṭulu 'skein, hank, clew'; Gin. q̇aṭali 'reel, spool'; Darg. q̇Iarṭ 'pod', Chir. q̇Iarṭale, Ur. q̇Iʷarṭala 'sheath'; Lezg. q̇ʷeṭel, Kryz q̇äṭɨl 'lace', Tab. q̇Iʷaṭal 'braid', Ag. q̇Iaṭul, Bud. q̇olṭal 'belt'.

PST *kʷāt (~ gʷ-) 'to tie, splice' > OC 括 *kʷāt 'to tie, bind; bring together', 佸 *kʷāt, gʷāt 'join'; Kach. buŋkhot 'to splice'.

PY *guʔda > kuʔt, pl. kūŕeŋ¹ (Bak., Sur. kūdəŋ¹) 'girdle', Kott. kūra 'strap, string, belt'. See CCE 229. Werner 1, 458. The Kottish word, despite Werner's doubts, is a perfect phonetic and semantic match for Ket. kuʔt, and cannot be regarded as a Turkism (Turk. *Kur 'belt' fails to explain -a in Kott. kūra).

[*xq̇wĕmV̄](#) 'summit, top; protruding edge' (WFR 85):

PNC *hq̇wĕmV̄ > Chech. maʕa, Ing. muʕa, Bac. mʕaʔŏ 'horn'; And. Gʷon 'horn', Cham., Bagv. un, Tind. ʔʷani, Kar. ʕon, God. wani 'head'; Tsez. q̇Iim, Gin. q̇imu, Khv. q̇em, Bezht. q̇am, Gunz. q̇ɔm 'head'; Lak. dial. q̇i 'horn'; Lezg. q̇am 'back of head', dial. 'neck', Rut. q̇um 'back of head', Tsakh. q̇om 'summit, top'.

PST *khǒm 'precipice; shore, bank' > OC 礹 *khrōm, *khōm 'rocky', *khāmʔ 'precipitous', 嵌 *kh(r)əm id.; Tib. ãgram 'shore, bank', Burm. kamh id., Kach. ngam² 'precipitous, precipice', kham¹-wam¹ id.; Lush. khām 'a precipice, a cliff', kam 'bank, shore', Garo ri-kam 'bank, margin, rim', Kulung khəm-la 'ravine'. The root is divided into *khǒm and *ghjōm in DSTL which is probably incorrect: we are rather dealing with a variation of length and shortness within a single root.

*xq̇wémV 'nut; kernel' (HGC 29, WFR 93):

    PNC *q̇wəmV (~ -e-) 'grain, fruit stone' > Bezht. qämä 'stalk; straw'; Lak. q:ama 'grain, corn; seed'; Darg. q̇um 'fruit stone'.

    PST *kuam 'fruit kernel, fruit with kernel' > Tib. kham-dar 'walnut', kham-bu 'apricot, peach', Burm. kwamh 'betel plant', Kach. lǎ-kum, lǎ-gum 'a sp. of fig tree', Lush. kuam 'a sp. of epiphytic fig tree', Kir. *kham (~ ʔk-) 'peach tree'.

    PY *ʔeʔm- (~x-) 'cone (of a coniferous tree)' > Ket. ɛmiĺtə[5], pl. ɛmiĺtəŋ[5]; ɛmdɔ́ (< ɛm-dɔ:[3]), Kur. also imtet[5] "to collect cones"; Yug. ɛmči[5], pl. ɛmčaŋin[5]. See CCE 187. Tone contradicts the connection with PY *ʔim (~ x-) 'nut', despite the assumption in CCE and Werner's (1, 362) remark that "diese Rekonstruktion ist kaum annehmbar, denn es handelt sich um *im "Nüsse" in Komposita."

*xq̇wírqV (~ -xq-) 'knot, to bind':

    PNC *q̇werqV (~ -i-) 'knot' > Lak. q:urq 'tight knot'; Lezg. q̇Iurq̇I, Rut. q̇urq̇ 'knot'.

    PST *gīk 'to bind' > OC 結 *kīt 'to bind'; Tib. ã-khjig 'to bind'; Burm. kjać 'twist,plait'; Kir. *[ʔk]ek 'tie, bind', etc.

*xq̇wǎlʔǎ́ 'cover, lid' (HGC 31):

    PNC *q̇wǎlʔǎ 'board' > Chech. u 'board', Ing. uj 'wooden floor', ul-g 'small board, plank'; Av. ʕer 'pole', Akhv. q̇ori 'board'; Tsez. q̇uri, Gin. q̇ure, Khv. q̇ule, Bezht. q̇ō, Gunz. q̇oro 'bench, stool'; Lak. ula 'board, shelf'; Darg. ur-q̇uli 'board'; Lezg., Rut., Arch. q̇ul 'board', Tab. q̇ul 'board, shelf', Ag. q̇ul 'lid, cover', Tsakh. q̇uwa 'board', Kryz., Bud. q̇ul 'small plank'; Abkh. a-ʁʷə́, Abaz. ʁʷə 'board', Ub. ʁʷə 'post, pole'.

    PST *Khrǐm 'coverlet' > OC 衾 *kh(r)əm 'a coverlet', Tib. grum-ce 'a thick woollen blanket', Burm. khrum 'to cover, overspread, as with a cloth, blanket', Kach. tiŋgrum[2] 'to cover, envelope, as the head with a shawl'.

    PY *gulam (~k-) 'covering, lid' > Ket. kuĺem[6], South. kuĺəm[6], Yug. kulam[6]. CCE 229.

    [Werner 1, 449 regards the PY word as a compound: *gu 'opening' + *ŕem 'board', i.e. "board over opening(s)". This is not excluded - but the special proximity of the PY and PST forms suggests that this is rather a folk etymology. The PY and PST forms may reflect a common PSC derivate *xq̇wǎlʔǎ́-mV).

*xq̇wǎńə̄ 'a k. of small predator':

PNC *ḥnāq̇wē (~ *ḥq̇wēnē) 'mouse, rat' > Av. ʕunḳ:, And. hinḳ:u, Akhv. ĩḳ:o-ṭi, Cham. heḳ:ʷa-d, Tind. hek:ʷā, Kar. herḳ:ʷa, Botl. hinḳ:ʷa, Bagv. heḳʷa-ča, God. hik:ʷa 'mouse'; Tsez. aw / ʕaw, Gin. aq̇ʷe, Khv. aq̇ʷa, Bezht. ãq̇o, Gunz. ãq̇u 'mouse'; Lak. uIḳu-lu 'field mouse'; PL *nVq̇Iʷe-l > Arch. noq̇Ion, Ud. meIl 'mouse'; Khin. nuḳur id.; Abkh. a-ħʷə́na-p, Abaz. ħʷəna-p(ə), Ub. qʷənə́ 'mouse, rat'.

PY *kūń (~g-) 'wolverine' > Ket. ku:ńe⁴, Yug. ku:ʰn, Pump. kun (CCE 242, Werner 1, 451).

[*xq̇wə̌twV](#) 'chopped piece, to cut':

PNC *q̇ə̌twV 'stump, board, chopped piece' > Av. q̇oṭ- 'to cut, chop', Cham. q̇:atʷ, Kar. q̇:ʷaṭa 'lid, cover' (< *'chopped block'); Gin. q̇ot 'splinter', Khv. q̇ot, Inkh. q̇Iotu 'board'; Lezg., Tab., Ag., Rut., Bud. q̇aṭ 'piece, chopped block', Tsakh. q̇aṭ 'small beam', Kryz. q̇äṭ 'remnant', Rut. q̇aṭ haʔas 'to break', Tab. q̇aṭ aṗuz 'to cut, chop', Ag. q̇aṭ aq̇as 'to cut, chop, break'; Darg. Chir. q̇uṭur 'piece of bread, cake'.

PST *kʷāt (~ gʷ-) 'to cut, divide' > OC 夬 *kʷrāts (< *r-kʷāt-s) 'divide, make a breach'; Burm. khut 'to strike with the edge of a knife, gash, chop, hew'; Kach. khot² 'to cut, shape'.

(?) Bur. *gaṭ- (with assimilation *-t- > *-ṭ-, as in many NC languages) 'to bite' > Yas., Hun., Nag. gaṭ-.

[*xq̇winV̌](#) 'nail, fingernail; peg' (NSC 56):

PNC *ḥq̇wǐnV̌ 'nail, peg' > Av. ʕanḳʷá 'nail; linchpin', And. hanḳʷo 'nail', Akhv. ãḳʷa 'stick, wooden nail; hammer handle', Cham. hãḳa, Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. hanḳʷa 'nail'; Darg. *ʁIam-bul > Ak. ʕaIbul, Chir. ʁIamul, Kub. ʁIumul 'nail'; Tab. q̇um 'peg', Ag. q̇ʷin 'nail'; Khin. qim 'wooden nail'; Abkh. a-čʲ-ʕʷán, Abaz. čʷ-ʕʷan 'stake', Ad. ʔʷən, Kab. ʔʷəna, Ub. (with metathesis) nəq̇ə́ 'nail'.

PY *ʔīń- (~x-) 'finger-nail, claw' > Ket. iń⁴ (South.), Kur. i:ńi⁴, Bak., Sur. i:ńə⁴ / ińə⁴, pl. īńeŋ¹, Yug. i:ʰń⁴, pl. ińiŋ¹ (CCE 195, Werner 1, 364, 367).

[*xq̇wǐntV̄ (/*xqwǐntV̄?)](#) 'to scrape; smear':

PNC *qwanṭV (~ -ɨ-,-ě-,-m-) 'broom; comb' > Cham. q:ʷanṭ, Tind. q:ʷanṭa, Kar., Bagv. q:arṭa 'broom', Lak. dial. q:ʷaṭa 'comb', Darg. Chir. q:ʷaṭ 'comb for carding wool'.

PST *k(r)ūt (~ g-) 'to scratch, glide, rub' > OC 滑 *grūt 'slippery, smooth' (?); Burm. kut 'scratch, scrape', Kach. khut² 'scrape, rub', gut² 'glean, glide; to clean from lice by means of the fine comb'; Lepcha krát 'to

comb as hair, to rake, scratch, to dress or card as woollen garments' etc.

PY *git (*giʔit) 'to scrape; to smear' > Ket. kīt, kītɛt 'scrape; smear', Yug. kīt / ki:t³; Kott. thakīt 'smearing', tha-ča-kītaŋ 'to smear', ši-kīt 'rubbing', ba-kītaŋ 'to rub' (CCE 227, Werner 1, 436).

*xq̇(w)VrV́ 'a k. of weed, cereal':

PNC *q̇[ə̄]rV 'a k. of weed, (wild) cereal' > Ing. eri 'wild hemp'; Khv., Inkh. q̇uri 'dry weeds'; Darg. q̇ar 'grass'; Ag. q̇ir (dial. q̇ur) 'grain', Rut. q̇ir 'winter wheat', Ud. ar-um 'wheat'.

PST *khriǯH 'a k. of grain (millet, rice' > OC 芑 *kh(r)əʔ 'a k. of millet'; Tib. khre 'millet'; Kach. šə-gji³ 'millet'; Lush. ṭai 'a sp. of early rice'.

Bur. *gur > Yas., Hunza, Nagar gur 'wheat'.

[Cf. Basq. *garagaȓ 'barley'?]

*xq̇(w)VrV́ 'old, ripe':

PNC *=ĭrq̇wĂ (< *=ĭ-q̇wVrĂ) 'to ripen' > Av. ʕe- 'to ripen', Akhv. =iq̇-, Kar. =eʔ- id., And. =iq̇u-, Tind. =i-ll-, God. =iʔa- 'ripe'; Bezht. =iq̇- 'to grow'; Lak. =ija- 'to ripen'; Darg. =urq̇a- 'old', dial. =iq̇ur-il 'ripe'; Tab. q-u=q̇-, Kryz s-u=q̇-, Arch. o=q̇i- 'to ripen', Rut. h-i=q̇a- 'to be ripe', Ud. ap:i / p:-ap:i 'ripe'; Ad., Kab., Ub. ṭə-ʁʷa- 'to ripen'.

PST *grĭ 'old' > OC 耆 *grij 'old'; Tib. b-gre 'to grow old', Burm. krih 'be old'.

*xq̇wV́rV(q̇V̄) 'frog' (LV B26, DCE 16):

PNC *q̇wVrVq̇V̄ > Av. q̇:ʷerq̇: (par. B: q̇:orq̇:ól, q̇urq̇:-bí); And. q̇:urru, Cham. q̇:ũq̇:, Tind. q̇o(r)q̇:u, Kar. q̇:orq̇:o, Bagv. q̇:urq̇;, God. q̇:urq̇:u 'frog'; Khv. q̇urq̇-ač 'lizard'; Lak. uIrwa-ṭi 'frog'; Tab. Db. q̇Iawarq̇Iul, Arch. q̇alaq̇-uIrbəṭi 'tortoise'; Khin. q̇urq̇or 'frog'; Ad. ħanṭar-q:ʷ, Kab. ħandər-q:ʷāq:ʷa 'frog'. See NCED 942.

PST > OC OC 蝈 *kʷrək 'frog'.

PY *xəʔr- 'frog' > Ket., Yug. ʌʔl, Ar. kere (CCE 295. Werner 2, 415).

Bur. *ɣórku- > Yas. ɣórkun, Hunza ɣúrqun, Nagar ɣúrquc 'frog'.

*χə́ŋḳī 'a k. of meat dish' (LV Cb7):

PNC *χīŋḳī 'dumpling (khinkal)' > Av. χ:inḳ (par. B: χ:inḳí-l, χ:inḳ-ál), Akhv. χ:ĩḳi, Cham. χ:inč, Tind. χ:inḳa,Kar. χ:inḳa, Botl. χ:inḳi, Bagv. χ:inča 'dumpling'; Tsez. ħaḳo, Gin. χoḳo, Khv. χiḳo, Bezht. χoḳa id.; Lak. hawk:u-ri 'dumplings'; Lezg., Tab., Ag. χinḳ, Rut., Tsakh. χinḳ-ar. See NCED 1075.

PST *χăŋ 'meat soup' > OC 臛 *xaŋ 'beef soup'; Burm. haŋh 'a k. of soup (with meat, fish, vegetables etc.'.

[Irregular shortness in PST.]

*χH[o]ntV̆́ 'belly':

PNC *χHontV (~*χ:-,-ī-) 'belly, intestine' > Av. Chad. ħut 'rennet, abomasum', Cham., Tind. χ:inta 'belly'; Lak. χ:uIt:u 'intestine'.

PST *Qʷ̇ɨt (~ -ə̆-) 'stomach' > OC 胃 *wət-s 'stomach'; Tib. grod (< *r-god ?) 'belly; stomach'.

*χHVrćV́ 'a k. of small carnivore' (BCD 18):

PNC *χHVr[ć]V 'marten; otter' > Chech., Ing. χešt (< *χHVrćV-ţV); Darg. χaIrç 'marten', Chir. χ:Iarç 'squirrel'.

PY *χas (~ k-) > Kott. hāš 'badger'. See CCE 299, Werner 2, 311.

[Cf. Basq. *harc 'bear', *hars-koin 'badger'.]

*χHwɨ̆́je 'dog' (HGC 18, NSC 57):

PNC *χHwĕje 'dog' > Bac. pħu 'dog', Chech., Ing. pħu 'male dog'; Av. hoj, And. χʷoj, Akhv. χʷē, Cham., Kar., Botl. χʷaj, Tind. χʷā, Bagv. hʷaj, God. χʷaji 'dog'; Tsez. ʁIʷaj, Gin., Khv. ʁʷe, Bezht. wo, Gunz. wə id.; Darg. χIa (Chir. χ:Iʷa); Tab. χuj, Ag. ʁuj, Rut. χij, Tsakh. χʷa, Kryz. χʷa-r, Bud. χo-r, Ud. χIa; Khin. pχra; PWC (with secondary lateralization) *ŁIʷa > Abkh. a-lá, Abaz. la, Ad., Kab. ħa, Ub. wIa 'dog'. Most of the EC languages point to the PEC oblique base *χHwĕj-rV- (cf. PN *pħare-, PA *χʷor-, PD *χ:ur-, PL *χ:ʷäjrV-); in some languages (Shakhdagh, Khin.) the former oblique base became direct.

PST *qhʷīj (also with a nasal suffix: *qhʷī-n) 'dog' > OC 犬 *khʷī-n; Tib. khji; Burm. khwijh, Kach. gui² (cf. also čə-khjon¹ 'fox, wolf or wild dog'); Lush. ui; (?) Kir. *khlè; Trung də³-gə¹, Chepang kujʔ etc.

PY *ʔɨʔɨ-n (~ x-, -G-, -χ-) 'puppy' > Ket. īn-tip / i:n-tip³, Yug. i:n-čip³. A compound with PY *čip "dog" in the second part; see CCE 196, Werner 2, 434. A form without the final -n is recoverable in Yug. pl. ɨ-čap³ 'puppies'.

Bur. *hu-k (with an old diminutive suffix) 'dog' > Yas., Hun., Nag. huk.

[Cf. Basq. *hor 'dog' = PNC obl. stem *χħwĕj-rV-.]

*χónV ~ *χHónV 'trap, net' (WFR 51):

PNC *χōnV̆ > Av. hin 'snare'; Lak. χ:unu 'diaphragm'; Tab. ʁun

'dam, dike', Archi χ:on 'trap'.

PST *χānH (~ -łH) 'net' > OC 罕 *xānʔ 'net', Kach. khan 'to fish with a casting net'.

PY *ʔuʔun (~x-,-G-,-χ-) > Ket. unəŋ[5,6], pl. unaɣən[5] 'a k. of net', Ket. ūń, Yug. u:ń 'to set up a net' (CCE 199; Werner 2, 348 attempts to explain the form unəŋ as a compound with *pəʔŋ 'net' - but the loss of -p- in Yug clearly speaks against such an explanation).

*χŭńħV́ (~ *xk-) 'beads':

PNC *mħŏχV (/*χŏmħV) 'iron; an object made of iron, iron beads' > Av. maχ: 'iron', Akhv. miχ:i, Kar. maχ:e 'tripod-lock', God. miχ:i 'trivet'; Lak. muħ 'sickle'; Darg. meh (Chir. meχ) 'iron'; PL *χan:(a) 'bead(s)' > Lezg. χat, Rut. χad-bɨ, Arch. χan.

PY *qoń (~χ-) 'beads' > Ket. qōń, Yug. xon (CCE 263, Werner 2, 127).

*[χ]V́lʔV 'burden; back':

PNC *χ[ä]lʔV 'burden, pack' > Av. hir 'sack (for carrying grain)', dial. 'burden, load'; Lak. hiwu 'pack, burden'; Darg. χala (dial. χ:ala) 'bundle'; Rut. χäl, Tsakh. χew, Kryz, Bud. χel, Arch. χ:al, Ud. χel / qel 'burden, load'.

PST *qālH 'back; burden, load' > OC 荷 *gājʔ 'carry on the back', Tib. khal 'burden, load', sgal 'burden; small of the back, croup', khel, ãgel 'to load upon'; Kach. kan 'to put or be on the back', Lush. ēl 'part of the back behind the abdomen', etc.

[The root presents some irregularities in ST (initial *q- and -l instead of *-r: these can be probably explained by an early contamination with PSC *GwVłŏ 'side'. Initial *χ- is probable because the stem can be in fact a very old derivative of the root *=ɨ́χV 'to carry' q.v.].

*χV̆łHé 'hand, sleeve':

PNC *χĕłHe (~-a) > Av. kʷérda-χ:elal 'mittens', Akhv. kʷã-χ:e 'sleeve', Tind. kʷa-χ:al id. (a compound with *kwīlʔɨ- 'hand'; Lak. kaχ:a (dial. kʷa-χ:ʷa) 'sleeve' (same compound); Lezg. χel 'sleeve; branch', Tab. χil 'sleeve', Ag. χil 'wing', Kryz. χäl-χäž 'sleeve', Arch. χala-çi 'sleeve'.

PY *xɨre > Ket. ɨĺ (South.), North. ɨĺi[1]; pl. ɨĺəŋ[1] 'arm', Ar. karam-pat 'elbow' (lit. 'knee of the arm'). See CCE 297, Werner 2, 434 (not connecting the obviously related Ket and Arin forms).

*χV́[n]HV 'dark' (NSC 53):

PNC > PL *χI:an: 'evening'

PST *ɣVm(H) 'dark, shade' > OC 陰 *ʔəm 'shade; cloudy; conceal; shelter', 晻 *ʔə̄mʔ, *ʔamʔ 'dark', 暗 *ʔə̄mh 'dark', 滰 *ʔamʔ 'thickening, gathering (clouds)'; Burm. um, umʔ 'overcast (of clouds)'; Kach. gjim³ 'to hide, conceal'; Lush. vom 'black', etc.

PY *χoʔn- 'dark' > Ket. qɔnij⁶; Yug. xɔn-si⁵ (Werner 2, 107: χɔʔn); Kott. hōn "dark", (Бол.) xon-šu "darkly"; Ass. xóna (М., Сл., Кл.), hontu (Кл.) "darkly"; Ar. bonosot-xomšümä (Лоск.) "darkly"; Pump. kónčidin (Сл.) "darkly" (see CCE 302, Werner 2, 107).

[Cf. Basq. *gau 'night'.]

*χwə̆mṗV́ 'to swallow':

PNC *χwɨm(V)ṗV 'gulp, mouthful' > Lak. χ:uṗ 'gulp, mouthful'; Lezg., Rut. χuṗ, Tab. χumṗ id.; Khin. χob id.; Ad. ja-χʷəmṗa-ʁʷ id., Kab. χʷəpə- 'to gulp'.

PST *χăp 'to bite, take into mouth' > OC 嗑 *xap 'shut (e. g. mouth)', Tib. hab 'mouthful', Burm., Lush. hap 'to bite, snap'.

PY *ʔob- (~ x-, -p) 'drink' > Ket. d-a-b-ɔp, North. da-v-ɔp 'I drink it', d-ɔb-al-ɔp 'I drank it' (Werner 2, 44); Yug. d-úr-op 'Ich betrinke mich' (Werner 2, 44); Kott. ōpaŋ 'to drink', praet. olāpaŋ, imp. alčep; šigap 'drinking'; Ass. (М., Сл., Срсл., Кл.) ulabuŋái, (Кл.) ulapuŋai 'drink'. See CCE 202, Werner 2, 44.

Bur. *hūp 'to swallow' > Hunza, Nagar huúp ˊ-t-.

*χwĭmti 'sharp stick, to pierce':

PNC *χwĭmt̲i(~ -ə-) 'sharp stick' > Tind. χ:ant̲a 'hook (made of a piece of pine with lopped branches)'; Lak. χ:ut̲i 'fang' (dial. 'a sharpened stick for separating threads'); Ag. χut̲, Rut. χud 'sting'.

PST *q(h)ʷĭt (~ ʔʷ-) 'to pierce' > OC 矞 *w̲it 'to pierce'; Lush. vit 'to pierce, prick, stab'.

*χwōrɦV́ 'village' (WFR 11):

PNC *χwōrɦV (/*rɦōχwV) 'village, farmstead' > Av. roχ:é-n 'village block', God. riχ:ʷal 'farmstead'; Lezg. χür, Ag. X̱ur, Arch. χIor 'village', Tsakh. χIɨje 'stone pillar (as a boundary)'.

PST *qhʷə̌ 'village' > OC 丘 *khʷə 'village, district', Burm. r-wa 'village', Kach. wa¹ 'a hut in a paddy field', Nung rə-wa 'village, town'.

PY *χuʔ 'house' (frequently with a singulative *-s: *χuʔs 'one

house') > Ket. quʔś, pl. quʔŋ, Yug. xuʔs (pl. xuʔŋ), Kott. hūś (pl. huŋ), Ar. hu, ku-s 'house', kun-kus 'yard', Pump. hu-kút 'house, village'. See CCE 305, Werner 2, 140. [Different - but hardly better cognates for the PY root were suggested in KC 214 and CCE 305. Note that the development *-r- > -ʔ- after *χ- is quite regular in PY.]

*χwVɨV́ 'long':

PNC *HāχuɬV / *HālχV 'long' > Chech. =ēχa, Ing. =ʕäχa, Bac. =aχχ-ē 'long'; Av. χ:alá-ta-, And. =eχ:ula, Akhv. =aχ:a-da, Cham. =eχ:ila-, Tind. =eχ:ela-, Botl., God. =eχ:ila, Bagv. =eχ:ela- 'long'; Tsez. =eχora, Gin. =oχoru, Khv. =eχ^wla, Bezht. =iχalo, Gunz. =iχəlu 'long'; Lak. halχ:a- 'tall, high'; Darh. χala-l, dial. χ:^wala- 'big'; PL *[hI]alχä- > Lezg. jarʁi, Tab. jarχi, Ag. jarχIe-, Rut. χuläχ-di, Tsakh. χɨli-na, Arch. lāχa 'long', Bud. laχa, Ud. laχo 'up, on top'; Khin. wiχä 'long'; PWC *Ł^wA 'long' > Abkh. a-wə́, Ab. wə, Ad. čə-ħa, Kab. čə-ħ, Ub. wa; Hurr. χel(-)di 'lofty, high-born'.

PST *(K-)lu 'long' > OC 悠 *lhu 'far away', Kach. gəlu² 'long', Burm. lu 'disproportionately tall', Dimasa galau, lau-ba 'long', Mikir he-lo 'far' etc.

[Different, but hardly better, etymologies are given in WFR 32 (PNC *HāχuɬV : PST *q(h)^wɨl 'separate, deviate', and BCD 32 (PST *lu : Basq. lusV 'long'; see *ɬújsV]

*χwV́rV 'saw, to saw':

PNC *ʔirχwV / *χirχwV > Av. q:uq:á-, And. q:uq:an- (with an irregular expressive q:), Cham. χ:uχ:an-, Tind. χ:ē-, χ:iχ:^wã- 'to saw'; Gunz. həru 'saw'; Lak. χ:ara-čani 'saw', χ:uχ:u-ṭi 'file'; Darg. χurka 'rasp file'; Tab. q-a=χI-, Ag. d-irχ-, Arch. χ:uχ:u-bos 'to saw', Rut. darχi-laq, Tsakh. ajχā 'saw'.

Bur. *harí-çi > Hun., Nag. harí-çi 'saw'.

*zV 'I (1st p. pronoun)' (HGC 20):

PNC *zō > Chech., Ing., Bac. zo; Av. dun, And. din, Akhv. dene, Cham. dĩ, Tind. de, Kar., God. den, Botl. den(i), Bagv. dẽ; Tsez. di, Gin. de, Khv. da, Bezht. do, Gunz. də; Lak. t:u- (obl. base); Darg. du (cf. also 1st p. future ending -s); Lezg., Ag. zun, Tab. uzu, Rut. zɨ, Tsakh., Ud. zu, Kryz, Bud. zɨn, Arch. zon; Khin. zɨ; Abkh., Abaz. sa-ra, Ad., Kab. sa, Ub. sə-ʁ^wá.

PST *CV-ŋ 'I, we': Moto-Monpa ʒaŋ 'I', Bodo səʔŋ 'we', Qiang cə-χa, Taraon ŋ¹ću³ 'we' (a rather rare pronominal stem).

PY *ʔaʒ 'I': Ket. āt "I", ɯ̄t 'we', Yug. at 'I', ъtn 'we'; Kott. ai 'I', ajoŋ 'we'; Ar. aj 'I', aiŋ 'we'; Pump. ad 'I', ádɨŋ 'we'. See CCE 185, Werner 1, 72.

Bur. *ʒ́a > Yas. ʒ́a, Hunza, Nagr ʒ́e 'I'.

*źăwrV 'ice, frost':

PNC *źăwrV 'ice' > And., Bagv. zar, Akhv. žari, Cham. zā, Tind., Botl., God. zari, Kar. zare 'ice, hail'; Bezht. za-λ- 'to get cold', Gunz. žara 'ice'; Lak. zuru-q:aIni 'icicle'; Lezg. c:ur 'glazed frost'.

PY *ǯVr₁- (~-l) 'cold, frost' > Kott. čal, pl. čálaŋ "cold (n., adj.)"; čoľťü (Бол.) "cold (n.)"; čoľťüi (Бол.) "cold (n.)"; čiltu (Бол.) "coldly"; Ass. (М., Сл., Срсл., Кл.) čalá "cold", (Кл.) čaltu id.; Ar. sóloŋa (М., Сл., Кл., Срсл.) "cold (n.)"; šiltu (Лоск.) id.; solma (Лоск.) id.; šilt[ü] (Лоск.) "coldly". See CCE 311, Werner 1, 162.

*ʒāʒĕ 'larch, thorn(y tree)' (SME 133):

PNC *ʒāʒĕ 'thorn, prick' > Chech. zez 'larch'; Av. zaz 'blackthorn, thistle; thorn, prick', And. zaz, Akhv. žaža, Cham., Tind. zaza 'thorn, prick'; Gunz. zïza id.; Lak. c:ac 'sweetbrier, eglantine'; Darg. zanzi, Chir. c:ac:e 'thorn, prick'; Lezg. c:az, Tab., Ag., Rut. zaz, Tsakh. zaza, Arch. cac, Ud. cac 'thorn, prick'; Ad. cāca, Kab. ʒāsa, Ub. caca 'spit, skewer'.

PY *seʔs 'larch' > Ket. ś́ɛʔś, Yug. sɛʔs, Kott. šēt, Ar. čit, Pump. tag (CCE 271, Werner 2, 188).

Bur. *ćhaṣ > Yas. ćaṣ, çaṣ, Hunza, Nagar ćhaṣ 'thorn'.

[PY -ʔ- is quite irregular: it may be explained by assuming an early merger with another root, reflected in PNC as *ʒ̆ĭ[l]ʒV ΄hook, buckle' - note that these two roots also tend to contaminate in NC.]

*ʒ̆ŏwĭ̆ 'sky, sun':

PNC *ʒ̆ŏwĭ 'sky' > Av. zob 'sky', And. zubu, Akhv. žō, Tind., Kar. zebu, Botl. ziwu, Bagv. zeb, God. zibu 'day'; Lak. s:aw 'sky'; Darg. zab 'rain', Chir., Kub. c:ab 'sky'; Lezg. c:aw, Tab., Ag., Kryz. zaw, Bud. zəw 'sky'; Khin. c:ʷa id.; PWC *zʷV > Abkh. á-žᵛ-ʕʷan, Ab. žʷ-ʕʷand, Ub. zʷa 'sky', Ad. zᵛā-ʁʷa, Kab. vā-ʁʷa 'star'.

Bur. *sa > Yas. sa 'sun, day', -sa 'month', Hun., Nag. sa 'sun, day', -sa(n) 'month'.

*ʒHwĭré (/ *-ä-) 'urine; urinate, leak':

PNC *ʒ(H)wĕre (~ *rĕʒwe) 'urine' > Darg. dial. dac:i; Lezg. c:ʷar, Tab. ǯᵛur, Ag., Rut. zur, Tsakh. zej, Kryz. zïr / ʒïr, Bud. zire, Arch. cor 'urine'.

PST *ʒh[ĭ]r 'drop, leak' > Tib. ãʒir 'to drop'; Lush. far 'a drop; leak'.

Bur. *hara- 'to urinate' > Yas. hariá-, Hun., Nag. hará-.

[Irregular root structure in PST may be due to the influence of other similar roots: cf. *=HóǯÁl, *ʔíśdur-, *čHárV; cf. also PST *sre 'to strain off, riddle' (OC 釃 *sre, *sreʔ, *sra 'to strain off wine', Lush. hri 'to riddle, screen' - which can be a trace of the original reflex of the current root.]

*ʒǒłV 'to save, assist':

PNC *ʒǒłV 'healthy; whole' > Av. =úc̣:ala-b-go 'wholly, entirely'; Lak. c̣ullu- 'healthy; whole, undamaged'; Darg. ara-, Tsud. zara- 'healthy, whole' (with an unexplained -r-: perhaps from a suffixed form *ʒǒłV-rV- ?); Abkh. -b-zá, Abaz. b-za 'alive, living'; Hurr. šawlV 'health, prosperity'.

PST *cāj (~ ʒh-, -l) 'to help, save' > OC 佐 *cājʔ-s 'to aid, assist'; Burm. ćhai 'to save'.

*ʒǒŋʔŭ 'navel' (MCGD 5):

PNC *ʒǒnʔŭ > Chech. c̣on-ga, Ing. c̣on-g 'navel'; Av. c̣:ínu, And. c̣:unno, Akhv. c̣:un, Cham. ṣ̌ũj, Tind. c:ũ̃, Kar. c̣:undu-l, Botl., Bagv. c̣:uni, God. c:ini; PTs *cõ-ṭ5̃ (a compound with *-ṭ5̃ 'nipple, pimple') > Tsez. coṭori, Gin. čiṭo, Khv. ceṭona, Bezht. coṭaro, Gunz. coṭor "navel'; Lak. c̣un; Darg. Chir. zu; Rut., Tsakh. dan, Arch. c̣an, Ud. c:an 'navel'; Khin. c̣um id.

Bur. *-sú[m] 'umbilical cord' > Yas. -su (pl. -súmu), Hun., Nag. -súi (pl. súimuc).

*ʒ[ú]mV 'point, edge' (WFR):

PNC *c̣ūmV (~ *ʒ-) 'tip, point' > Chech. c̣om 'trunk'; Cham. ṣ̌ũ-ḳu-, Kar. c̣:umo- 'sharp, pointed'; Tsez., Gin. cemi 'corner'; Lak. c̣un 'spout (of a vessel)'.

PST *ʒhěm 'edge' > OC 尖 cem 'sharp point, edge'; Lush. fēm 'edge, fringe'.

Bur. *sum > Yas., Hunza, Nagar sum 'sprout, shoot', Yas. su (pl. súmu) 'snout (of a vessel)', Hunza, Nagar -súmal 'tail'.

*ʒwě̌rhĭ 'name, family' (DCE 29):

PNC *ʒwěrhĭ 'name' > Chech., Bac. c̣e, Ing. c̣i; Av. c̣:ar (par. C: c̣:arú-l, c̣:ára-l), And., Bagv. c̣:er, Akhv., Kar., Botl. c̣:eri, Cham. ṣ̌ē, Tind. c:era, God. c:eri 'name'; Tsez. ci, Gin. ce, Khv. cã, Bezht. caro, Gunz. cõru 'name'; Lak. c̣a 'name'; Darg. u, Chir. zu 'name'; Lezg. ṭʷar, Tab. č:ʲur, Ag. t:ur, Rut. dur, Tsakh. do, Kryz tɨr, Bud. tur, Arch. c̣or, Ud. c:i 'name'; Khin. c̣u 'name'; PWC *(P)c̣a > Ad., Kab. c̣a, Ub. ṗc̣a 'name'; see NCED 1098.

PST *Cə̆ 'name, concept, form' > OC 字 *ʒə-s 'name, family name, concept' (Late Zhou); Tib. zo, bzo 'figure, picture, form'; Burm. ća 'writing, letter, document'.

*ʒwhə̆́rī 'star, shine' (NSC 64; differently and incorrectly in WFR):

PNC *ʒwhə̆rī / *ʒwə̆hrī (~ -ē) 'star' > Bac. ṭʕejrĭ; Av. ç:ʷa, And. ç:a, Akhv. ç:ʷari, Cham. ṣā, Tind. c:aru, Kar. ç:ʷaj, Botl. ç:aj, Bagv. ç:ʷara, God. c:aji; Tsez., Khv., Gunz. ca, Gin. cʷa, Bezht. cã; Lak. çu-ku; Darg. urʔi, Chir. zure; Abkh. á-je-čˤa, Abaz. ja-čʷa, Ad. wā-ša, Kab. wā-fa, Ub. çʷa-(n)ḳ 'star'.

PST *cer (~-iə-) 'shine, sunshine' > Tib. ãcher 'to shine, glitter'; Burm. ćáńʔ 'to glaze, glitter', Kach. ʒan¹ 'sun'; Lepcha čir 'to shine, glitter', etc.

[Cf. Basq. *isar̄ 'star'.]

*ʒwVlHV́ 'child':

PNC *(-ī)ćwīl(H)V > *r-īlćwī (~ -ə̄-) 'girl; woman' > Chech. dēca 'paternal aunt'; Av. ruč:á-bi 'women' (Chad. rucá-ba 'wife'); Lak. duš 'daughter'; Darg. rursi 'girl'; Tsakh. iči 'girl', Ud. ču 'woman'; Hurr. šali, Ur. səlā 'daughter'.

PST *ʒhə̆H 'child' > OC 子 *cəʔ 'son, daughter, child', 字 *ʒəʔ-s 'to breed, nurture'; Tib. cha 'grandchild; nephew, brother's son', bca 'to bear'; Burm. sah 'son'; Kach. ša⁴ 'a child'; Lush. fa 'an off-spring, a child; nephew'; Kir. *ʔcə̀ 'child', Rawang za-mi 'daughter', etc.

PY *ʒVl 'child' > Ket. dīĺ, Yug. dɨl, Kott. ḓal, Ass. jali, Ar. bi-ḱal 'son', bi-ḱaĺa 'daughter', Pump. pí-kola 'girl, daughter', xilúŋla 'child'. See CCE 308. Werner (2, 219) reluctantly admits that the Kott. form can be related with Ket and Yug and says: "sollte man eher PJ *d'əl vermuten" - however, his *d'əl (= our *ʒəl) would have yielded Yug d'il, not dɨl. The reconstruction *ʒ- (with the reflexes Ket, Yug d- : Kott. ḓ- : Ar., Pump. k-, quite parallel to those of *c- > Ket, Yug t-: Kott. h-/t-: Ar., Pump. k- (x)-) is therefore inevitable, and there is no need to derive the Arin and Pumpokol forms from PY *qar- 'grandchild'.

Bur. *salé-n > Yas. salén, selén 'sister(s) and daughter(s) of a man', Yas., Hun., Nag. -sál-gin- 'to betroth (a girl)', Hun., Nag. sila-ʒín 'woman, female relatives'.

[In PNC one would expect *-ʒ-; the consonant was most probably modified under the influence of *=ɨ́čĭ 'brother / sister' q.v.].

*ǯăłhɨ 'mane, long hair' (DCE 10):

PNC *ǯăłhī (~ -ō) 'mane; nap, pile' > Av. žal, Kar. žale 'mane', God. žali 'fringe, forelock'; Bezht. žaro, Gunz. žãru 'horse's mane'; Lak. zulū 'nap, pile'.

Bur. *ǯal- / *ʒal- > Yas. ǯaláṣ 'hairy', Hun. ´ʒal 'strip (of cloth), ʒaléi, ʒalíi 'beard (of goat), Hun., Nag. ǯaláli-miŋ 'long hair (of people)'.

*ǯămV / ***măǯV** 'a relative' (DCE 15):

PNC *ǯămV / *măǯV 'relative, kinsman' > Chech. zamō, Ing. zame 'best man'; Av. máž-iχ:, máž-biχ: 'third cousin'; Lak. mač:a 'relative, kinsman'; Lezg. č:am, Tab. ʒam, Ag. žam / ʒam 'bride-groom', Rut. q̇Iu-ʒäm 'brother-in-law', Tsakh. q̇Ia-ʒam-ar 'brothers' wives')in Rut. and Tsakh. - a compound with *q̇Iʷä- 'two').

PST *māt 'a relative': OC 妹 *mhāt-s 'younger sister'; Burm. mat 'husband's younger brother, younger sister's husband'.

Bur. *ǯām 'relative (distant)' > Yas. ǯām, Hun., Nag. ǯaám.

*ǯĭ 'self':

PNC *ǯĭ 'self, oneself' > Av., And., Akhv., God. ži-, Cham. zi-, Kar. že-; Tsez. žo, Gin.zo, Khv., Gunz. žu, Bezht. žü; Lezg. žuw (1-2 pers.), Tab. žʲuw id., Rut. =iʒ, Tsakh. =iʒ, Kryz. iʒ (2d cl.), Arch. in-ž; PWC *ǯə (~ z-) 'self, oneself' > Ad. jaž, Kab. jazə.

PST *ć(h)i 'self' > OC 自 *ʒij-s (~ǯ-,-ts), Lush. čiaʔ 'self'.

*ǯăq̇wV 'small bird' (HGC 28):

PNC *ǯăq̇wV 'a small bird' > Chech. maž-žaq̇ 'a small bird ("жулан") (maž- 'yellow'); Av. žužuq̇ 'sparrow', And. čaq̇ʷara, Kar. č̣ʷaʔara 'quail', Akhv. č̣ĭq̇a 'sparrow, bird'; Gunz. čeq 'bird'; Tab., Ag. žaq̇ʷ 'bird, small bird'.

PST *ćěkʷ 'sparrow, small bird' > OC 雀 *ćekʷ 'sparrow'; Kir. *cík (~ ʔc-) 'bird', Trung pɨ-ćiʔ 'bird', etc.

*ǯɦV̆mV 'a k. of fruit- or berry-bearing bush' (WFR 89, MCGD 6):

PNC *ǯɦŭmV 'bush, grass; a k. of fruit' > PN (with metathesis) *ǯʔŏlVm (~ -ă-) > Chech. žʕolam 'small bushes, shrubs'; Av. žulám (< *žumal) 'cornel', Akhv. žomi, Tind., Kar. žimi, Bagv. žim 'grass'; Gunz. šumal 'bushes, shrubs'; Lak. žunaw 'cornel'; Darg. žunab id.; Lezg. žum 'quince', č:umal 'cornel', Tab. čimil, Ag. žimil 'cornel', Rut. žim, Tsakh. šum 'quince', Kryz. ʒum id., ʒimel 'cornel', Bud. ʒuməl id.; Hurr. zilumba 'date

of the Phoenix dactylifera'.

PST *ćōm (~ ʒ́-,-ū-) 'thicket' > OC 叢 *ʒ́ōŋ 'thicket', Burm. ćum 'pleasant grove, wood, wilderness'.

PY *ǯam- > Kott. čamar šulpi "Preiselbeere"; thum čamar šulpi "Schwarzbeere". Ket. baŋ-sama and. Yug. samma 'berry' have irregular s- (d- and d́- respectively would be expected) - probably under influence of PY *sōn- 'rowan berry'. See CCE 308-309, Werner 1, 106, 163.

Bur. *śumulū > Hunza, Nagar śumulū 'eine Johannisbeerenart'.

[Cf. Basq. *sum(h)ar 'a k. of elm; grove'.]

*ʔa 'to be' (NSC 54):

PNC *=a / =i 'to be (an auxiliary verb) > Chech. =u, Ing., Bac. =a 'to be, is'; And. i, Akhv. g-i-di, Cham. i-da, Tind. i-ja, Botl. i-ra, Bagv. i-da id.; Bezht. -i / -j id.; Lak. =u- / =i- id.; Darg. Chir. =u id.; PL *ʔa / ʔi id. > Lezg. ja, Tab. wu, a, Ag. i, a, Rut. =iʔ-, a, Tsakh. wo=, a=, Kryz. =i, ʕä-, Bud. wi, =eʕ-, Arch. =i, e=, Ud. b-u. The verb presents a common verbal Ablaut *a / *i; although some languages use class prefixes with it, there are many indications that it was originally prefixless.

PST *ʔă (~ɣ-) 'to be in; in, at, etc.' > OC 於 *ʔa id.; Burm. ah 'marker of an object' (may also reflect the demonstrative *ʔa, see below).

PY *ʔa 'to become' > Ket. -a-, Yug. -e- (Werner 1, 11); Kott. d́-äja-ŋ 'I become', d́-ä-u 'you become' etc.

Bur. *b-a- 'to be, exist' > Yas., Hun., Nag. bá-.

*ʔ[a] (/ *ha-) 'demponstrative stem' (HGC 22, NSC 64):

PNC *ʔŏ (? *ʔa) 'that' >   Bac. o; PL *ʔa > Lezg. a, a-m, Kryz. ä-m, ä-d, Bud. a-d, Arch. e-mi-; Abkh., Ab., Ub. a-, Ad., Kab. ā- 'a demonstrative stem'. The variant *ha is reflected in Chech. ha-ra, Bac. e-h / o-h 'demonstrative pronoun'; Av. ha-b, And. ho, Akhv. ha-, Kar. ha-di-, Botl., God. ha- 'this' (but cf. also Tind., Bagv. a- id.); Tsez. ho-, Gin. ha-, Khv. a-, Bezht. ho-, hu-, Gunz. ə-, o- 'deictic stem (as component of demonstratives)'; Lezg., Tab., Rut., Tsakh., Ud. ha- id.; Khin. ha / hä 'she, that one (fem.)'.

PST *ʔa 'demonstrative pronoun' > Lepcha a 'this', Kir. *ʔa 'he, this', Konyak *ʔa etc. Some languages also reflect an emphatic variant *χa- > ha- (cf. Lush. hei 'this', Mikir ha-la, Kham hō etc.).

[Cf. Basq. *ha 'that', *ha-u(r) 'this'.]

*ʔántV (~ -m-)'dirt, sand' (BCD 30):

PNC *ʔantV (~ -m-) > Tsez., Gin. atu 'dirt, mud'; Khin. ant 'earth, ground'.

PST > OC 土 *thāʔ ´land, soil'.

[Cf. Basq. *ondaȓ 'sand'.]

*ʔānV(jV) 'mother, aunt':

PNC *ʔānV(jV) 'mother' > Tsez. enju / eniju 'mother'; Darg. ne-š id.; Tab. ana 'mother', Tsakh. anaj 'grandmother'; Abkh. á-n, Ab. anə, Ad. nə, Kab. āna, Ub. na 'mother'.

PST *nējH 'elder female relative' > OC 嬭 *nhrējʔ (< *r-nhējʔ) 'mother' (Chu word according to Guangyun); Tib. a-ne 'father's sister; woman, female'; Kach. ni[1] 'mother-in-law'; Lush. ni 'paternal aunt'; Lepcha njí 'grandmother'; Limbu nijā 'aunt', etc.

*ʔārV 'plain, field' (LDC 28-29, BCD 30):

PNC *ʔārV 'plain' > Chech. ārē, Ing. ara 'plain, steppe'; Lak. ar 'plain'; Tab. ar 'marsh, swamp'.

PST *rāj 'flat and wide' > Burm. p-rah 'be flat, level', Kach. pje[1] id., Lush. rai 'flat and wide'.

PY *ʔ[ā]r₁V (~h-) 'taiga, wilderness' > Ket. al 'in the wood, in the wilderness'; Yug. a:ʰr; Ar. eol, Pump. ála 'field'.

Bur. *har 'small ravine, river bed' > Hun., Nag. har.

[Basq. *(h)aran 'valley, field'.]

*ʔǎ̆ʒV 'sick, ill' (HGC 36, with some confusion with *HV̆ʒV́-):

PNC *ʔǎʒĔ (~ -ǒ-,-ŏ-) 'to be ill, feel pain': Chech., Ing. l-az-, Bac. l-aç- 'to hurt, feel pain, be ill'; Akhv. ç:i-n-, Tind. (redupl.) c:ic:-in- 'to tickle, be ticklish'; Lak. çu- 'to hurt, ache'; Darg. izz-, Chir. ic:- 'to hurt, ache, be ill'; Lezg. ţa-, Tab. ic:-ru (xuz), Ag. it:-ar (xas), Rut. =ädda-, Kryz. tit-, Bud. tut-kar-, Arch. =aç:a- 'to be ill, hurt, ache'; Khin. çɨ-t 'sick, ill'; Abkh. (a-č̀ə̀ma-)za-ʕw- 'to be ill, sick', Ab. zʕwa, Ad. wə-zə, Kab. wə-z, Ub. źa-ʁʷá 'illness, disease'.

PST *ʒhaj 'illness, disease' > OC 瘥 *ʒāj / *caj 'disease', Burm. ćha 'be hungry; be weak (of hands, feet)', PKC *fa 'be ill'.

*ʔěmšwV 'to stop up':

PNC *ʔěmšwV 'to stop up, plug, close up' > Av. (redupl.) š:uš:n- 'to darn', And. d-aš:-, Tind. inš:ʷ- 'to lock', Cham. is:ʷVn- 'to unlock'; Lak. =aš:a- / =aš:i- 'to close tightly, stop up'; Darg. b-arš- 'to load, charge

(weapon)'; Tab. hiṭ-i=šᵛ-, Rut. ä=šʷa-, Tsakh. q-eše- 'to stop up, plug', Bud. ʕa=š- 'to insert', Ud. b-ošIe-sun 'to be buried, planted'.

Bur. *-śa- / *-śi- > Yas. -śí-, pl. -śa-, Hun., Nag. -śá- 'to stop up, obstruct'.

*ʔēmV 'uncle, elder brother':

PNC *ʔēmV 'paternal uncle; father' > Av. emé-n, And,, Akhv., Cham., Tind., Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. ima 'father'; Tab. em, Tsakh. emi, Ud. ämi-k: 'paternal uncle'.

PST *m[ïă]-ŋ (with a nasal suffix) > OC 兄 *smraŋ (< *s-r-maŋ) 'elder brother'; Tib. miŋ 'brother in relation to sister'; Burm. mauŋ 'brother', ʔuh-mauŋh 'uncle'.

*ʔĕnɪ̆rqwɪ̆ 'cave, hiding place':

PNC *ʔĕnīrqwɪ̆ > Av. noq:ó 'cave, cavern'; Tsez. imχu, Khv. iχnu, Bezht. onoχ, Gunz. ɔnuχ id.; Lak. nuχ id.; Darg. iniq: id.; Lezg. urq, Rut. raχan 'hole, burrow', Tsakh. wuqna 'cave, cavern'; Khin. nuqa 'gutter'.

PST *nĭk, *r-nĭk 'to hide, conceal' > OC 匿 *nrək 'conceal'; Tib. b-r-nog-s 'to hide, conceal'; Burm. hnəuk 'to penetrate, dive into'.

Bur. *naɣár > Yas. naɣár 'fox trap (in shape of a hole)'.

*ʔəmkV́ (~ *ʔwəmkV́) 'louse, small insect':

PNC *ʔɘ̆mkV > Av. núka (< *ʕunka) 'harmful insect, vermin', Akhv. ʕunka 'beetle'; PL *kamk (with reduplication) > Lezg., Kryz kʷak 'worm', Tab. kamk id., Ag. kabk 'itch, mange', Tsakh. kok 'grub, larva'.

PST *mōŋ / *mōk (~-ū-) 'midge, moth' > OC 蠓 *mōŋ, *mōŋʔ 'midge, mosquito', Tib. mug 'moth, worm'.

PY *ʔōke (~-x-) 'louse' > Ket. ʌ:ɣə⁴ (North.), South. ʌɣ⁴, Yug. ʌ:hk, Kott. iki (CCE 192; Werner 2, 414 <*(d')ʌʔəgə> - with an obviously erroneous *d'- (would be *j- in our reconstruction) - because Kott. d́oga 'nit' is attributed to two roots at once (cf. PY *jog- 'nit'), notwithstanding the clear distinction between iki 'louse' and d́oga 'nit').

*ʔi 'this' (HGC 22, NSC 64):

PNC *ʔi > Chech. i(-za), Ing. i-z, Bac. e, i 'he, she, it; this (further from the speaker)'; Tsez. je-da, Inkh. i-du 'this', Tsez. ji-si, Inkh. j-u 'that'; Darg. i-š, i-l 'this'; Lezg. i, Tsakh. i-n, Arch. ja-t, ja-mu 'demonstrative pronoun'; Abkh. ja-rá, Abaz. ja-ra 'he'; Ad. jəj, Kab. jə, jəj 'his'; Ub. jə- 'this'.

PST *ʔĭ > OC 伊 *ʔij 'this'; Burm., Lush. i 'this', Kir. *ʔè 'he, this,

that'.

Bur. *i- 'that' > Yas. i-n, Hunza, Nagar i-né.

*ʔikwV́n- 'to eat' (WFR 119; differently in NSC 57):

PNC *ʔikwVn- 'eat' > Av. kʷan-, And. ikʷon-, Akhv. unkan-, Cham. ikʷn-, Tind. ekʷĩ-, Kar., Botl. inkʷ-, Bagv. ekʷã-, God. ikũ- 'to eat'; (with reduplication) Tsez. kik- 'to eat; to feed', Gin. kik-aj- 'to feed', Khv. kak- 'to eat'; Lak. =uka- 'eat'; Darg. uk-, Ur. =irkʷ(n) / =uk- 'eat'; Arch. kʷan-(kum-mus), Ud. uk-es 'eat'.

PST *kə̄m(H) (~g-) 'to hold in mouth' > OC 含 *gə̄m 'hold in the mouth', Tib. ãgam 'put or throw into the mouth', ãkham 'take into mouth'; Burm. khwamʔ 'to put into the mouth, as food', Kir. *ʔkã̆m 'chew', Miri gam 'seize (with teeth)'.

*ʔĭlćwɨ́ 'nine':

PNC *ʔĭlćwɨ 'nine' > Chech., Bac. iss, Ing. ijs; Av. íč-, And. hočo-, Akhv. apˈa- (dial. abč̌ʷa-), Cham. ača-, Tind. hač̌ʷa-, Kar., Botl., Bagv., God. hača-; Tsez. oči-no, Gin. ʕači-no, Khv. ũči-n, Bezht. ače-na, Gunz. učči-n; Lak. urč; Darg. určema-l; Lezg. k̨ü-d, Tab. urč̌ʷu-b, Ag. jaIrču-d, Rut. huču-d, Tsakh. jiču- / juču-, Kryz. jiči-d, Bud. wiči-d, Arch. uč, Ud. wuj; Khin. joz.

Bur. *hunćó > Yas. hućó, Hun., Nag. hunćó 'nine'.

*ʔíŁV 'to look' (DCE 33):

PNC *ʔiɫV 'to look' > Chech. t-all- 'to explore, check; hunt', Ing. t-allar-χo 'explorer, hunter'; Cham. X̌:i-d-, Kar. X̌:o-n- 'to look'; PL *liʎ:[a]- 'to look' > Lezg. ki-lig-, Tab. lig-, dial. liɣ-, Ag. liwa- (the initial *l- is either an old preverb or a remnant of *ʔʷil 'eye'); Khin. l-äk̨-, z-äk̨- 'to look'.

PST *t-lə̆(H) 'to see, look' > OC 眙 *ʎhə-s, *Łhə-ŋ-s 'to stare', Tib. lta, b-lta 'to look, to view', Burm. praʔ (OBurm. pla) 'to show, appear', Lepcha g-lă 'to make appearance, to appear (as sun, etc.)'.

PY *ʔV(ʔ)l- (~ -rı) > Kott. ŋ-āl-iga 'I know' (Werner 2, 29).

Bur. *ˊ-ltV-r- 'to show' > Yas. ˊ-lta-r-, ˊ-lti-r-, Hun., Nag. ˊ-lti-r- 'to show'.

*ʔĭX̌V 'to run':

PNC *ʔĭX̌V 'to run, to leap' > Chech. l-elχ-, Bac. l-etχ- 'to jump', Chech. χ-alχa-dāla, Ing. χ-alχa-dala 'to dance'; Av. X̌:ú-r-d- (dial. aX̌ 'dance' (n.)), And. X̌:i-b-d-, Akhv. X̌:ur-, Kar. X̌:e-b- 'to dance', Akhv. X̌:er-, Tind.

X̣:a-b-d- 'to run'; Tsez., Gin. ḳ-oƛ- 'to jump', Khv. ḳ-oƛ- 'to run'; Darg. Chir. ag- / arg- 'to walk, to go'; Tab. uṭ-u=k:-, Rut. hi=iga- 'to drive', Ag. uk:- 'to run'.

PST *t-lăj(H) 'to run, gallop' > OC 馳 *Łhaj 'gallop, dash after'; Burm. prijh (Old Burm. plij) 'to run'.

Bur. > Yas. hulʒá- 'to ride (a horse).

*ʔĩ́rⱲwV 'male; testicles':

PNC *ʔĩ̄rⱲwV (~ -ī-) 'male' > Chech. ēra, Ing. ärh 'ungelt', Bac. ajrⱲ 'ram', Chech., Ing. urh 'testicles'; Av. b-ixín 'male' (dial. bexé-r 'penis'), Akhv. b-eλ:o 'male', Tind. hʷa-n- in hʷan-heḳʷa 'husband'; Lak. burxni- 'male'.

PST *laH > Burm. lah 'ungelt', laʔ-uʔ 'testicles', Kach. la¹ 'male', Kir. *la-ri 'seed, semen' (a nasalized form is present in Mikir ar-len, Trung *lan-la 'man').

PY *u(ʔ)l- (~ x-) 'testicles' > Ket. ɔÍ́tən, (Castr.) uÍ́tan, Yug. (Castr.) uÍ́tan, see Werner 2, 38, 332. The analysis ɔʔÍ́ 'hull' + -t- (gen.) + ēn 'eggs' (2, 38) is completely folk-etymological because of the attested Yug form with -t́-.

*ʔĩ́śdur- 'to strain, sift' (NSC 52, WFR 110):

PNC *ʔĩ̄ʒur- 'to strain, filter, sift' > Chech. ōz-, Ing. oz-, Bac. oç- 'to milk; to sip, smoke'; Av. ç:u- 'to strain, filter, press', And. ç:ur-d-, God. c:ur-id-, Tind. hec:-, Kar. erç:- 'to settle (of liquids)' (cf. also PAAnd derivatives *Hirç:i 'whey', *ç:urV 'filter'); Bezht. =ic- 'to be squeezed', Tsez., Khv. cec- 'to press out, squeeze out', Gin. deriv. rocij-mu 'sieve'; Lak. l-içi- 'to settle (of liquid)'; Darg. Chir. =erz- / =urz- 'to sift', deriv. *zurV-la > *zula 'sieve' (Darg. ula, Kait. zula); Arch. çur-bos 'to suck', Ud. c:oro 'strain, filter'.

PST *[ś]ūr (~-ō-) 'to strain, squeeze' > Tib. bźur 'to strain, filter', Lush. sōr 'to wring, squeeze', Tulung sür- 'press (as wood into basket), squeeze', Kanauri tsŭr- 'to milk' etc.

Bur. *char 'drop, to drip' > Yas. car, Hunza, Nagar char.

*ʔlēⱲă 'night' (LV A1):

PNC *ʔlēⱲă 'night' > Av. reλé-da 'at night', Akhv. raⱲa, And. reλo 'night', Tsakh. ex:a 'evening', Rut. ɨxə 'late'. The correspondence of PL *ʔeλ:a < *ʔelλ:a to PAnd. *riⱲo, Av. reλe- (regularly < *l-) points to the PEC root structure *HRVCV̆; see NCED 216.

PST *rjăk 'evening; 24 hours' (OC 夕 *lhiak 'evening', Lush. riak 'to

stay the night', Burm. rak '24 hours' (LB *rjakx 'night') etc.

[*ʔrě́xgwĚ](#) 'yoke, bent stick' (LV C1):

　　　　PNC *ʔrĕgwĚ "yoke" > Chech., Ing., Bac. duq̇; Av. ruX̌: (par. C: ruX̌:á-lzul, rúX̌:a-l), And. ruX̌:o, Akhv., Kar. ruX̌:e, Cham. wuX̌:, Tind. ruX̌:a, Botl., God. ruX̌:i, Bagv. ruX̌:; PL *ʔärX̌:ʷ > Lezg. wik, Tab. jurk:-aʁ, Ag. k:ur-aχ (dial. jark:ʷaχ, urk:aʁ), Tsakh. oḰ, Kryz. uk-ar, Arch. oX̌:, Ud. oq:I; Khin. ing; PWC *b(ə)ɣ́ə > Ad. bžə, Kab. bźə. See NCED 220.

　　　　PST > OC 厄 *ʔrēk 'yoke-ring'

　　　　PY *ʔe(ʔ)qab- (~x-) 'sleigh bow' > Ket. ɛ:b-okś[3], pl. ɛ:b-aq[3], Yug. ɛxab-oksi[5], pl. ɛxab-ax[5] (CCE 187, Werner 1, 257).

　　　　(?) Bur. *ju(r)k 'stretcher, funeral stretcher' > Yas., Nagar, Hunza juk (a more archaic form may be reflected in the Shina loanword jurko id.)

　　　　[The root is cultural and reveals irregularities: long vowel in OC; -k in Burushaski. This all may be due to contamination with another root, cf. PNC *riḳwV 'yoke stick' > Cham. jiḳʷ, Gig. riḳu, God. riḳʷa-š:i 'yoke stick'; Lak. ruḳ, dial. duḳ 'yoke', Darg. duḳ id.]

[*ʔrV́nX̌V̆](#) 'six' (HGC 35, LV D1):

　　　　PNC *ʔrã̆nX̌E 'six' > Chech., Ing. jalχ, Bac. jatχ; Av. ánX̌:-go, And. onX̌:i-gu, Akhv. ĩX̌:i-da, Cham. anX̌:i-da, Tind. inX̌:i-ja, Kar., Botl., God. inX̌:i-da, Bagv. inX̌:i-ra; Tsez., Gin. iλ-no, Khv. ẽjλa, Bezht. iλ-na, Gunz. iλ-no; Lak. raIχ:-; Darg. ureg-al, Chir. rek:-al; Lezg. rugu-d, Tab. jirxu-b, Ag. jerxi-d, Rut. rixi-d, Tsakh. jixi-llä, Kryz., Bud. rixi-d, Arch. diλ, Ud. uqI; Khin. zäk; PWC *X̌ʷV > Abkh. f-ba, Abaz. c-ba, Ad., Kab. xa, Ub. fə; see NCED 219.

　　　　PST *rŭk 'six' > OC 六 *rhuk, Tib. d-rug, Burm. kh-rauk, Kach. k-ruʔ[3], Lush. pa-ruk, Lepcha tă-răk etc.

　　　　PY *ʔa(ʔ)χV 'six' > Ket. ā / aʔ (attr.; less frequently: North. a:[4], South. a[4]); pred. North. a:śeń[4], South. aś[4]; Yug. ā / aʔ / a:ʰ (attr.); pred. a:ʰs / a:ʰsɛ[4]; Ar. ögga (М., Сл., Срсл., Кл., Ф.), iga (Стр.), ege (Лоск.); ög-thūŋ (М., Сл., Кл.) "sixty"; uj-tuŋ (Стр.) id.; Pump. ággiaŋ (Сл.), agǵaŋ (Срсл., Кл.) (CCE 185, Werner 1, 93).

　　　　[The quantity correlations are not clear: the final vowel may have been long in some cases and short in others, cf. the PY *ʔaʔχ- 'attributive', but *ʔāχV-s 'predicative'. PST and PWC (*X̌ʷV with a weak X̌) reflect short Auslaut, PEC (*ʔinX̌:- in Av.-And. vs. *riX̌- in PL) - rather a long one.]

*ʔŕV́jcwĕ (~-ǎ) 'behind, anus, vulva' (HGC 24, VCQ 4):

PNC *ʔrəjc̟wĕ (~-ǎ) 'hind, bottom' > Chech., Ing. =ist, Bac. b-ist 'edge, end'; Av. roc: 'lower side; anus', And. rus:i, Cham. wos: 'anus; behind, bottom', Akhv., Tind. ros:i 'anus', Kar. ros:i, Botl,, God. rus:i 'behind, bottom', Bagv. rus: 'tail'; Tsez., Gin. ros 'foundation'; Tab. asi-q, asi-k: 'below', Lezg. as-ķan 'low, short', Ag. ajs, Rut. sa-ʔ 'bottom'; Hurr. tawš-aɣlə 'bottom, lower part'.

PST *rjₗēt, *rjₗēt-s 'back, hind part' > Tib. rʒes 'trace, track; hind part (of a thing); to follow', Burm. rać 'remaining behind'.

PY *ŕɔs > Ket. Íōś, Yug. los 'vulva', Pump. lat 'cunnus'. See CCE 268, Werner 2, 15.

[Loss of expected -ʔ- in PY is not quite clear (although a misrecording is quite probable in this case).

Cf. Basq. *erc 'edge, border, corner'.]

*ʔŕV́xwV̄ 'rope, string' (differently in LV B1):

PNC *ʔ̲x̲wīrī / *ʔrīxwī 'bridle, (leather) rope' > Chech., Ing., Bac. ʔurx 'reins'; Cham. (Gig.) raλir 'halter'; Lak. x:uri 'bridle'; Darg. urhur, Chir. urx:ur 'bridle'; Tab. furin 'bridle', Ag. mufur (dial. muf:ur) 'leather rope', Rut. nixrä-b, dial. rɨxnä 'bridle', Arch. duλ:ur id.; PWC *xʷa > Ad., Kab. š-xʷa 'bridle' (š- 'horse'); see NCED 234-235. Length of the final vowel is here indicated by the root structure correspondence (PN *ʔurx : PA *roλi-r : PL *λ:ʷɨrV- / *rɨλ:ʷV-).

PST *rīa 'string, thread' > OC 纅 *r(h)ā 'hempen threads'; Burm. k-rəwh 'string, cord'.

PY *ŕa(x)- > Ket. Íāŋə¹, pl. Íāŋen¹, South. id. // Íā, pl. Ía:ŋ (Werner 2, 9).

*ʔŭṗV́ 'father' (HGC 27):

PNC *ʔŏbV̄(jV) 'father' > Tsez. obiju, Gin., Khv. obu, Bezht. abo, Gunz. ɔbu; Lak. p:u; Darg. (Ur., Kub.) aba; Lezg. ap:aj 'father-in-law', Tab. aba 'grandfather', Kryz. bäj, Arch. ab-t:u, Ud. ap:e-r 'father'; Khin. aba 'grandfather'; PWC *(a)ṗ:ə > Abkh. ab, Abaz. aba, Ad. tə, Kab. āda, Ub. tʷə 'father'.

PST *pa(H) 'father; man, male' > OC 夫 *pa 'man'; Tib. a-pha, pha 'father' (also used as masculine affix); Burm. a-phaʔ 'father', phaʔ 'masculine affix'; Lush. pa 'father', etc.

PY *ʔob 'father' > Ket. ōp, pl. obaŋ⁶, Yug. op, pl. obe:ŋ³; Kott. ōp, pl. ōpan, ōpaŋ; Ar. b́-ap, iṕa, Pump. ab (CCE 197, Werner 2, 50).

Bur. *‑pe 'grandfather' > Yas. -pe, Hunza, Nagar ´-pi.

*ʔVӼwV́ 'last year':

      PNC *ʔVӼwV > Av. dial. uӼi-sa 'last year'; Tsez., Gin. eӼi, Bezht. iӼe id.

      Bur. *él-den > Yas. él-den 'second year before last'.

*ʔV̆nsṭwə̄ 'door':

      PNC *ʔŏnҫwə̄ 'door; window' > Av. nuҫ:á, And., Kar., Botl. hinҫ:u, Akhv. ĩҫ:o, Cham. hĩşʷ, Tind., God. hinc:u, Bagv. hũҫ: 'door'; Tsez., Gin., Khv. ac, Bezht. ãc, Gunz. ə̄cu 'door'; Lak. nuz id.; Darg. unza id.; Tab. unҫ̌ᵛ 'window'.

      PY *ʔa(ʔ)t- > Ket. at-tɔ[5,6], Yug. atn-to[5] 'part of the house before the door'; Kott. athol, athōl, Ar. éjťōl, ejtol 'door' (CCE 179, Werner 1, 80).

*ʔVrstV́ 'stick':

      PNC *ʔĩ̄rcV 'stick, wood' > Chech. orcχa 'bar, bolt, cross-beam', Ing. ɔrc 'purlin'; Darg. urculi 'wood, firewood'; Ub. sə 'wood, timber'.

      Bur. *hurҫ 'pole' > Yas. hurҫ, Hun., Nag. hulҫ 'pole'.

      [Some confusion could be possible with *ħwălsə q.v.].

*ʔVswV́rV 'a k. of vessel, boat':

      PNC *ʔVrswV̄ 'a k. of vessel' > Av. rasá, And. irsa, Akhv. iša, Kar. esa 'trough; boat'; Lak. su 'granary', Darg. usi, Tsud. us:i id.

      PY *ʔasVr (~x-,-r₁,-ŕ) 'a large boat' > Ket. aśeĺ[6], Yug. asour[3] (CCE 184, Werner 1, 68).

*ʔwǻxkwV 'bottom, below':

      PNC *ʔwăχwV > Chech. oħa-, Ing. ʕo- 'downwards', Bac. aħo 'lower part'; And. =eχu-su, Tind. χe-ri 'in the back, behind'; Tsez. waħu 'bottom', Bezht. beʁe 'knees', dial. beʁ 'groin'; Arch. jaχʷ 'foundation, bottom'.

      PST *ʔok > Tib. ã-ok 'below', Burm. auk 'the under part, space under', Kach. lə-wuʔ[3] 'lower, below'.

*ʔwã̄rćwə̆ 'skin' (BCD 15):

      PNC *ʔwã̄rćwə̆ 'skin; color' > Chech. orca 'anxiety, alarm; help in danger', Ing. ɔrc id., Bac. ʕarcŏ 'raid, foray'; Av. aҫú 'anger', Cham. eši (Gig. iči) 'worry, anxiety'; Bud. ʕič 'skin (of cattle), Kryz. ʔič id., ʕuč 'color'; Abkh.

a-čˇá, Abaz. čʷa 'skin, bark', Ad. sᵛa, Kab. fa 'skin; exterior, color', Ub. cʷa 'skin'; Hurr. ašχi 'skin'. The original meaning is obviously "skin" > "surface, exterior, color" > (change of color =) "anger, anxiety". The whole spectre of meanings is present both in EC and in WC languages.

PY *ʔese (~x-) '(fish) scales' > Ket. īśa / īśe, Yug. ise, Kott. ēči. See CCE 188, Werner 1, 396.

[Cf. Basq. *asal 'bark, skin'.]

*ʔwēƛV́ 'grass, weed' (BCD 22):

PNC *ʔwēχV > Chech., Ing., Bac. jol 'hay'; Lak. huķū 'panicled wormwood, absinth'; PL *ʔlʷeχ > Lezg. weġ, Tab. uķ, Ag. uķ́, üķ, Rut. uġ, Tsakh. oķ, Ud. o, oj 'grass', Kryz. dial. ħuġ 'meadow', Bud. wuġ 'haying plot', Arch. joķi 'summer pasture'.

PST *l[ĭ]wH 'weed' > OC 蒡 *luʔ 'weeds', Lush. hlô 'a weed, drug. medicine'.

[Cf. Basq. *erdai 'tinder (made from a k. of dried fungus)'.]

*ʔwəlgí 'lamb, kid' (DCE 17):

PNC *ʔwɨlgɨ (~ -i̯,-u) 'lamb' > Cham. bargʷ 'a spring-time (lean) lamb'; Ag., Tsakh. urg 'lamb (less than 1 year old)', Rut. urg '1-year-old sheep'.

Bur. *hálgit 'goat over 1 year old, which has not given birth' > Yas. hálkit, Hunz., Nag. élgit (cf. also halk- 'to bear young').

*ʔwǎlV́ 'hole, grave':

PNC *ʔwǎlV > Chech. ʕür-g, Ing. ʕur-g, Bac. ʕür 'hole'; Av. or 'ditch'; Darg. ula 'window'; Tab. ul-ž, dial. ul-du 'hole, window', Ag. (redupl.) uʔul, dial. ul-ud 'burrow', ul-am 'cavern'.

PST *rĭw 'to pierce, burrow' > Kach. kh-ru 'to pierce', Lush. hreuʔ 'to burrow, bore', hreu 'bear's nest'.

PY *ʔol (~x-) 'grave' > Ket. baŋuĺ[5,6], Yug. baŋil[5,6], Kott. ol. See CCE 197. Ket and Yug reflect a compound with *baʔŋ 'earth'; Kott. ol is also present in ol-tēg 'swamp'. Werner 1, 105 treats the second component as = *ʔoʔoL 'container', but separates the Kottish word. Elsewhere (2, 48) it is compared with Ket ɔʔĺ 'hull, suffusion' (see *ʔoʔl) - for quite obscure reasons.

Bur. *-úl-kiṣ 'nest, hole' > Yas. ´lkiṣ, Hun., Nag. -úlgiṣ.

*ʔwə̄rxqÚ 'sack, basket':

PNC *ʔwɨrqV(-nV) 'sack; shirt' > Tind. eχan 'sack, pillow'; Tsez. iχin 'sack', Khv. eχen 'sack, pillow'; Lak. huqa 'shirt'; Rut. uχun 'shirt'.

PST *g(h)aw (~ -ɨ-) 'a k. of basket or sack' > Burm. khawh 'small basket in which offerings are presented to an evil spirit', Lush. khô 'a flat shallow basket' (cf. also PKC *khau 'sack'); Lepcha ku-mu 'a sort of basket for carrying rice etc.'; Rgyarung kho-s, r-ko 'sack'.

PY *ʔāχ- (~x-) 'sack' > Ket. a:ji⁴ / aj⁴ (North.), South. aj⁴; pl. ajeŋ⁶, Yug. a:ʰj, pl. ajeŋ⁵; Kott. falanč-āk / -āg, pl. falančāgan, -čākŋ. See CCE 185. Kottish has a compound with falanče 'sew', lit. 'sewn sack'. Werner 1, 18 reconstructs <*aʔəjə> and doubts the attribution of the Kottish form. The morphological analysis of the Kottish form seems, however, quite straightforward, and the consonantal correspondence is quite regular (although not frequent) - cf. Ket. ɨ̄ 'bull' : Kott. ig 'male', Yug. ta:ʰr 'otter' : Kott. thēgär etc. (see KC 168 with detailed analysis).

[*ʔwə(rV)](#) 'front':

PNC *ʔwɨ-(rV) 'front, in front' > Chech., Ing. ħa-lχa, Bac. ħa-tχ(ě); PTs *ʔar-dV- > Tsez. adä-z, Gin. aldo-ʁo, Khv. adʁol, Bezht. ara-ddā, Gunz. ar-ṭo; Kryz. ʕürü-k, ʕürä, Bud. ʕura, Rut. dial. wɨra-sur 'front side', Ag. dial. uri-h, Arch. hara-k 'in front, front'.

Bur. *jar 'in front, before' > Yas., Hun., Nag. jar.

[*ʔwɨ̄[c]V́ńV̆](#) 'spring, well' (HGC 31, LV A3):

PNC *ʔwɨ̄nc̣V̆ > Chech., Ing. ħast 'spring'; Av. ic: (paradigm C: ic:ú-l, íc:a-l,) And., Kar., Botl. inc:i, Akhv. ɨ̄c:i, Cham. incʷ, Tind. hinc:i, Bagv. ins: 'spring'; Darg. ʕiniz 'spring'; Ag. ec, Bud. wis 'spring'; Khin. mɨc 'spring, source'; Ur. içə 'basin (or canal)'. See NCED 232-233.

PST *ciǯŋH (~ ʒh-) 'well, pond' > OC 井 *ceŋʔ (~ć-) 'well'; Tib. r-ʒiŋ 'pond', Kach. nc̱in³³ 'water', Manipuri isiŋ id.

PY *siʔn- 'glade, spring' > Ket. śinÍ⁵, Yug. sinɨr⁵ 'glade', Kott. šinaŋ 'spring' (CCE 274. Werner (2, 197) is probably correct in analyzing the Ket-Yug forms as a compound with *-xur₁ 'water'; however, analyzing sin- as = *sin- 'old, withered' is surprising and, moreover, does not take into account the Kott. form (which is in fact an original plural from the simple root).

[The ST initial is irregular: one would rather expect *chiǯŋH or *siǯŋH. In NC one has to suppose a reduction *ʔwɨ̄cV́ńV̆ > *ʔwɨ̄cńV̆ with the following regular metathesis > *ʔwɨ̄nc̱V̆.

Cf. Basq *(h)ośin 'deep place in a river, well, pool'.]

*ʔw[í]lxq̇we (~ -i) 'roof, house' (LV D10):

PNC *ʔwəlq̇wě (~ *h-, -ĭ) 'roof' > Av. dial. eq̇:el, heq̇:el 'cover, lid', Tind. haq̇:ʷ- 'to cover, thatch', God. harq̇:in 'palate'; Arch. harq; PWC *b-ʁa > Ad., Kab. bʁa- 'to thatch', Ub. b-ʁa 'top, upper part'. In NCED 489 the root is reconstructed as *həlq̇wě (although *ʔw- is equally possible).

PST *ɣōk 'house, room' > OC 屋 *ʔōk 'house, room', Kach. gok² 'room'.

PY *ʔiʔ(G) (~x-) 'loft, store' > Ket., Yug. iʔ (CCE 192, Werner 1, 389).

Bur. *ha[k] / *jak > Yas., Hunza, Nagar ha (pl. hakíćaŋ) 'house'; Hunza, Nagar -ják 'dwelling place'.

[Length in PST is irregular: however, PNC also has a compound *X̌a-ʔwəlq̇wē (lit. 'upper roof') pointing to a long Auslaut: cf. Av. ṭoq̇:ó (par.B: ṭoq̇:ó-dul, ṭoq̇:á-bi), And. loq̇:u, Akhv. X̌aq̇:o, Kar. X̌alq̇:ʷa 'shed', Cham. aq̇:ʷa, God. laq̇:ur 'lid, cover'; Bezht. X̌oq 'roof'.]

*ʔǎ-dV (? *dV-) 'naked' (HGC 39):

PNC *ʔǎdV > Av. hodóra- 'empty'; Tsez. adoru, Gin. adaru 'naked, bare'; Darg. Chir. (reduplicated) t:aIt:aI-š- 'naked'. A variant *HǎṭV is reflected in Akhv. aṭe-da, Bezht. š-äṭṭö, Gunz. z-aṭṭu.

PST *thjā-nH (~ dh-) > OC 袒 *dhānʔ 'to bare (the body)'; Tib. r-ʒen 'bare, naked'.

PY *ta- / *tɔ(t)- 'naked; barefooted; bald' > Ket. tɔńɔĺ⁵, pl. -əŋ⁵ 'naked'; tabuĺaŋ⁶ 'barefoot'; tɔtpuĺ⁵, pl. -əŋ⁵ 'bald'; Yug. tɔńɔl⁵, pl. -iŋ⁵ 'naked'; tafiliŋ⁶ 'barefoot'; (Werner 2, 282) tɔʔl 'bald'; Kott. thapalō 'naked'. See CCE 280. Yug has an assimilative devoicing (as in xɔfat 'back' vs. Ket qɔbət). Despite Werner's (2, 248) doubts we obviously have a combination of the root *ta- / *tɔ- with various second components. The most transparent combination is *ta + *bul 'foot', whence Ket tabuĺaŋ, Yug tafɨliŋ 'barefoot' and probably Kott. thapalo (with further semantic development 'barefoot' > 'naked'). The meaning of the components -(t)puĺ in Ket tɔtpuĺ 'bald' and -ńɔl in Ket tɔńɔĺ 'naked' is so far unclear; Werner's hypothesis that tɔńəĺ is a compound of tɔʔn 'so, simply' + ɔʔl 'shell' is hardly acceptable - just because the meaning 'simply' is not attested for tɔʔn (which is just an adverbial form of the demonstrative pronoun).

Bur. *tha-t 'cold (because of absent clothes)' > Yas, Hunza, Nagar that.

*ʔǎ́msɨ 'soul, breath; god, sky':

PNC *ʔămsa (~ -ə,-ɨ) > Chech. asar 'inspiration'; Av. as: 'prestige, dignity', Akhv. as:i 'breath'; Tsez., Gin., Khv. as, Bezht., Gunz. has 'sky, cloud, fog'; Lak. as 'nobility, conscience; a heathen deity'; Tab. ams (Düb. ams:a) 'raincloud', Ag. ams-ar, Rut. asɨj, Ud. haso, asoj 'cloud'; PWC *pə-sA > Abkh. a-psǽ, Ab. psə, Ad., Kab., Ub. psa 'soul, spirit'.

PST *sɨā 'to live, breathe' > OC 蘇 *sā 'revive', Tib. ã-cho (p. so-s) 'to live', g-so-n 'to live, be alive', g-so 'to nourish, bring up, rear', Lush. tho 'to breathe, respire', Yamphu sā- 'to breathe' etc.

PY *ʔes 'sky, God' > Ket. ēś, Yug. es, Kott. ēš, Ar. es, Pump. eč (/ eg, -it) (CCE 188, Werner 1, 272-273).

Bur. *́-s 'heart, soul' > Yas., Hunza, Nagar ́-s.

[One of the exceptional cases where NC tense does not correspond to PY -ʔ-.

Cf. Basq. *haise 'wind'.]

*ʔā́nqV (~ -xq-) 'thigh, knee-bone' (FDCP 2):

PNC *ʔānqV > Chech. ħōqam 'knee-cap'; And. aq:u 'thigh', Tind. anq:u 'knee-bone'; Tab. aʁ 'hind leg; thigh', Ag. aʁ 'hind leg', Arch. aq 'hind leg; leg, foot'.

PY *ʔa(ʔ)K- (~x-) > Ket. agdis⁵ 'thigh, behind (podex)'. See CCE 179. Werner 1, 17 suggests a connection with Ket. áɣitka, Yug. ágɨt 'behind' - which would favour a reconstruction with velar *-k- or *-x-.

[Cf. Basq. *hanka 'hip, thigh, leg, foot'.]

*ʔā́qVwV 'mountain, hill':

PNC *ʔăwqV 'mountain slope' > Chech. ħäwχē, Ing. ħowχe 'shady slope of a mountain'; Lak. jaq 'mountain slope'; Ag. aχʷ 'wood, forest; gutter, ditch', Rut. waχ 'ditch, drain', Arch. χ:ʷa 'part of the mountain bordered with growth', Ud. aqI 'slope'.

PST *[qhʷ]ɨ 'hill, mound' > OC 丘 *khʷə 'hill, mound'; Lepcha khu 'mountain', Limbu the-gu 'mountain', Nocte ha-ko, Wancho ha-hoa id. etc. [EDSTL has the reconstruction *khʷɨ because of the Lushei form kô 'mound, bank' - which is in fact homonymous with kô 'shoulder' and may reflect a confusion of two roots.]

PY *qäʔj 'mountain' > Ket. qaʔj, Yug. xaʔj, Kott. xei, khei 'Axtrücken', xē-lēx, khē-lēg 'Bergrücken', Ar. ena-háj 'forest', Pump. kó-nnoŋ 'mountain'. See CCE 256-257, Werner 2, 78-79.

Bur. *qhū > Hunza qhū́ 'upper part of mountain'.

*rVŋKV́ 'tall, long' (HGC 20):

PST *rĭŋ 'long, tall' > Tib. riŋ 'long', sriŋ 'extend, stretch', Burm. hrań 'long, far', Kach. ren² 'long', Lepcha ǎ-hrjǎn id.

PY *tiŋgVr- 'high' > Ket. tiŋəĺ, Yug. tiŋgil, Pump. tokar-du (see CCE 287, Werner 2, 309 - although the latter, for a reason unclear to me, maintains that the Pumpokol form is not comparable).

[The PY form can also be compared with PST *dhuŋ 'long'; in PST cf. also *rǎŋ 'high, long'.]

*ʔā̆dV 'thing; interrogative stem':

PNC *ʔā̆dV > Cham. ed 'what', Tind. eja 'thing', e-la 'what', Kar. hed 'what', hede-la 'thing' (cf. also *dan(HV) > And. dan, Cham. dā̃, Kar. da, God. dãji 'thing'); Tsez. di-diju 'which', di-du-r 'how', Bezht. hada 'instrument, tool'; Khin. de-l 'where'; Abkh., Abaz. -da 'who', Ad. tā-r 'which', ta-da 'where', Kab. da-r 'which', da-na 'where', Ub. da-, d-ʁa- 'how', 'in which way'; Hurr. edə 'body, thing', Ur. edi- 'thing'.

PST *tŭ- 'who, interrogative pronoun' > OC 誰 *duj, 疇 *dru 'who'; Tib. du 'how many', Burm. ə-ti 'which', Kach. gəde², məde⁴ 'how many', Lush. tu 'who, whose', Lepcha to 'who, which, what',etc.

*ʔēj[ʒ́]wé 'goat' (DCE 17):

PNC *ʔējʒ́wē > Chech. awst, Ing. ɔsta 'goat (about 1 y. old); Darg. ʕeža (dial. ʕeč:a) 'goat'; Ad. āča, Kab. āža 'he-goat'.

Bur. *aćás 'sheep, goat' > Yas., Hun., Nag. aćás.

*ʔĕńśtĔ 'ten' (HGC 35):

PNC *ʔĕńçĔ > Chech., Ing. itt, Bac. iṭṭ; Av. anç-, And. hoço-, Akhv. ača-, Cham. aça-, Tind., Kar. haça-; Tsez. oçi-no, Gin. oçe-no, Khv. ũçi-n, Bezht. aço-na, Gunz. ɔççɔ-n; Lak. aç; Darg. weç-; Lezg. çu-, Tab. jiçu-, Ag. içu-, Rut., Tsakh., Kryz., Bud. jiçɨ-, Arch. w-iç (moçor in compounds), Ud. w-ic:; Khin. jäʕiz; PWC *b-ḉʷə > Abkh. ž́ʷa-, Abaz. ž́ʷa-, Ad., Kab. ṗśə, Ub. ž́ʷə 'ten'.

PST *[ʒh]Vj > Tib. b-ću, Burm. ćhaj, Kach. ši¹, Lepcha kǎ-tí, Garo ći-, etc. 'ten'.

PY *tuʔ-ŋ (in names of decades) > Kott. -thukŋ, Ar. -thūŋ, -tuŋ. See CCE 289, Werner 2, 318.

*ʔŏ̆m[d]V 'bone' (FDCP 2):

PNC *ʔəmdV 'joint, bone' > Kar. hidi, Av. hod 'spine, backbone'

(dial. 'joint, articulation'); Darg. ʕaΙnd 'knee'; Ag. ad 'shin, shank', Tsakh. ad 'tubular bone'.

PY *ʔaʔd (~ x-) 'bone' > Ket. aʔt, pl. aŕeŋ[5] (Bak., Sur. adeŋ[5]), Yug. aʔt, pl. adɨŋ[5]; Kott. araŋan, araŋ 'limb, joint'; ar-ša, aran-šān "knee". See CCE 178, Werner 1, 86.

[Irregular -d in PY (-t would be expected).
Cf. Basq. *ondo 'stem, trunk, joint'.]

*ʔɨGwVnV́ 'heel' (LDC 20):

PNC *ʔɨnGwV̌ (~ -ǎ̈-) 'heel; ankle, ankle-bone' > Chech. ħaqo-lg (dial. ħaqo), Ing. ħaqing 'ankle, ankle-bone'; Av. eʁé 'heel'; Lak. niq:a id.

Bur. *-ɣán 'heel' > Yas. -ɣán, Hun., Nag. -ɣán id.
[Basq. *hoin 'foot'.]

*ʔɨ̄lχU 'sheep, lamb' (BCD 30):

PNC *ʔɨ̄lχU (~-ǎ̈-,-ɨ̄-) 'sheep, lamb' > Chech. ʕāχa-r, Ing. ʕäχa-r, Bac. ʕaχ-r-ob 'lamb'; And. iχo, Akhv., Cham. ĩχa 'sheep, ewe'; PWC *χʷə > Ad., Kab. χʷə 'sheep' (in compounds).

PST *lǒ 'sheep' > OC 羭 *lo, Tib. lu-g, Kham lū 'sheep', etc.
[Cf. Basq. *aha-ri 'ram'.]

*ʔw[é]lʔV̄ 'to roll, wheel' (HGC 31, WFR 25):

PNC *ʔwilʔă (~ -ʕ-,-ǎ̈,-ɨ̄) 'wheel' > Av. ber 'wheel'; Bezht. ör-ra id.; Lak. ja id.; Darg. ħula, Chir. ʕula id.

PST *qʷār 'round' > OC 丸 *wār 'small round object'; Tib. sgor, gor, skor, khor 'round', ãkhor 'turn round', Lush. ver 'to move or go around'.

PY *ʔi(ʔ)L- (~x-) 'wheel' > Ket. iĺ-təp[6] (CCE 193. A compound with PY *tap- 'circle, hoop' q.v. in the second part. Werner's (1, 361) analysis of *ʔiL- as 'small' is not based on any evidence.

*ʔwěŕV 'door':

PNC *ʔwěrV ~ *rě ʔwV (~ -ä-,-ɨ-) 'door-fold, door' > Av. ráhu, Tind. riha 'door, door-pass', Akhv. rihi 'entrance', Cham. jeh 'door; entrance'; Tab. ur-in 'door- or gate-fold', ur-ar 'gate'.

PY *ʔeʔŕ- (in comp.) 'door (of the birchbark tent)' > Ket. εllə[5], Yug. εrfɔx[5]; Pump. élxan 'door'. See CCE 187, Werner 1, 230.

*ʔwə̆hri (~ -e) 'army; enemy' (HGC 34, BCD 31):

PNC *ʔwə̆hri (~ -e) 'troops, army' > Chech. bʕo, Ing. bʕu, Bac. bʕö

id.; Av. bo, And. i-ha, Akhv. ĩ-ho, Cham., Tind. i-ha id.; PTs *ħɔ-z:ʷ (originally an oblique stem) > Tsez. oz, Gin. üz, Khv. ezʷ, Bezht., Gunz. haz id.; Lak. aIra-l id.; PWC *ŕə > Abkh. á-r, Ab. rə, Ad., Kab. ʒa, Ub. La id.; Hurr. χūr-adə, Ur. χŭr-adə 'warrior'.

PST *rāH 'enemy, captive, war' > OC 虜 *ŗāʔ 'captive', Tib. d-g-ra 'enmy, foe', ã-g-ra-s 'to hate', ã-g-ra-n 'to fight, contend'.

PY *ha(ʔ)r- 'Arin; slave, servant' > Kott. arin-git, haran-gat 'slave, servant', Ar. ar, ara 'Arin'. The self-denomination of the Arins, probably originally meaning 'warrior' (cf. the external evidence), and with a characteristic semantic transition 'Arin' > 'slave' in Kottish - apparently reflecting intertribal relations between Yenisseians. See CCE 230, Werner 1, 57 (doubting the comparison without additional arguments).

Bur. *hol 'army, troups' > Yas., Hun., Nag. hol.

[Cf. Basq. *heŕi 'country, town; people'.]

[*ʔwə̌nGV](#) (~ -xG-) 'odour':

PNC *ʔwĭnGV 'fumes, stink' > (with metathesis) Chech. q̇aħ 'fumes, stink, stuffy air', Ing. q̇aħ 'heat'; Lak. uInq̇u 'fumes, stink'; Arch. huq̇ 'smoke'.

PST *χǎŋ 'smell, stink' > OC 香 *xaŋ 'fragrance', Kach. khaŋ[1] 'to stink'.

[*ʔwĭlʔí](#) 'eye' (HGC 19, DCE 1):

PNC *ʔwĭlʔi 'eye' > Chech., Ing. bʕa, (original dimin.) Chech. bʕär-g, Ing. bʕar-g, Bac. bʕar-ḳ 'eye'; Av. ber, Botl., God. haj, (original dimin.) And. har-ḳu, Cham., Bagv. hača, Tind. haḳa, Kar. harḳa, (with metathesis) Akhv. ḳeha 'eye'; Bezht. häre, Gunz. hare, (original obl. PTs *ħɔ-Zʷe-) > Tsez. ozuri, Gin. üžej, Khv. ezal 'eye'; Lak. ja id.; Darg. ħuli id.; Lezg. wil, Tab., Ag., Rut. ul, Tsakh. uĺ, Kryz., Bud. ʕül, Ud. pul, Arch. (original plur.) l-ur 'eye'; Khin. pil id.; PWC *b-Ía id. > Abkh. á-la (dial. á-bla), Ab. la, Ad., Kab. na (with somewhat unclear nasalization), Ub. bLa 'eye'.

PST *ru 'to look, examine' > OC 搜 *s-ru; Burm. hruʔ. [The PST root can be alternatively compared with PNC *ʔwerV 'look, sight'.]

PY *de-s 'eye' > Ket. dēś, Yug. des, Kott. tīš, Ar. ti-eŋ, Pump. dat. See CCE 220, Werner 1, 187. The root proper is *de- (cf. the Arin form representing an original plural, as well as Kott. te-gan, te-kan 'light' = 'eye' + 'light'); the final *-s is a singulative morpheme (cf. -sa in *xu-sa 'one', as well as *pa 'time(s)' : *pa-s 'one time', etc.).

Bur. *ʿ-l-ći, *il- > Yas. ʿ-l-ći, Hunza, Nagar ʿ-l-ći-n 'eye'; il- in compounds like il-gaṭ ʿcorner of the eye' etc.; cf. also Yas., Hun., Nag. il ʿneedle ear, small hole'.

[Cf. Basq. *be-gi (*ber- in compounds) 'eye'.]

*ʕā́ rś́wə̄ 'strap':

PNC *ʕārś́wī 'strap, leather rope' > Chech. āsa, Ing. ɔsa, Bac. assǒ 'strap, belt; stripe'; Av. ʕarš:, Tind. aš:i, Kar. aš:e 'leather rope'; Abkh. a-šá, a-šá-χa, Abaz. ša-qa, Ub. (n)dʷá-ša 'rope'.

PST *r-sə̆ 'sinew, tendon, thread' > OC 絲 *sə 'silk, thread'; Tib. rca, rca-d 'vein, root'; Kach. ləsa² 'tendon, sinew'; Lush. tha id.; Lepcha so, Mikir ar-tho, Bodo ro-ta, ro-da id., etc.

PY *ʔēs- (~x-) 'ski-strap' > Ket. εś⁴ (South.), North. ε:śe⁴; pl. ēśiŋ¹; Yug. ε:ʰs⁴, pl. esiŋ¹ (CCE 190, Werner 1, 242).

[A long vowel would be expected in ST.]

*ʕäḿć́ő 'a k. of fruit':

PNC *ʕämć́ō 'apple; medlar' > Chech. ħamc, Ing. ħamis-k 'medlar'; Av. ʕeč, And. inči, Akhv. ʕeče, Cham. eš (Gig. miči), Tind. eči, Kar. ʕeče, Botl. inču, Bagv. ʕeč, God. iču 'apple'; Gin. iši, ʕiši, Inkh., Bezht., Gunz. ẽš 'apple'; Lak. hiwč id.; Darg. ʕinc id.; Lezg. ič, Tab. wič, Ag. ħač, Rut. äč, Tsakh. eč, Kryz., Bud. ječ, Arch. aInš, Ud. eIš id.; Khin. mič id.; Abkh. a-báčⁿ, Ad. nā-pca, Ub. brəcʷ 'medlar'; Hurr. χinʒ-urə 'apple'.

PST *ćhiǯH (~ ʒ́h-) 'a k. of fruit' > OC 柿 *ʒ́hrəʔ 'Diospyros, persimmon'; Burm. ćhih 'jujube, Zizyphus jujuba'.

Bur. *mićíl / *bićíl 'pomegranate' > Yas. mićíl, Hun., Nag. bićíl.

*ʕwámħV 'a k. of predator' (WFR 98, LDC 21):

PNC *ʕwamħV 'hyena; wolf' > Av. ʕan-gúr 'hyena'; PL *ʔIam: 'wolf' > Rut. ub-ul, Tsakh. um-ul, Kryz., Bud. eb, Arch. jam, Ud. u-l.

PST *ʔʷə̆m 'bear' > OC 雄 *whəm 'bear'; Tib. d-om 'brown bear', Burm. wam, Lush. vom, Bahing wam 'bear' etc.

Bur. *jam 'bear' > Yas. nja, Hunza ja, jã (pl. jamuc), Nagar ja (pl. jamuc).

*ʕwănʕV̆́ 'ear' (HGC 18):

PNC *ʕwănʕV 'ear' > Av. ʕin, And. han-ṭika, Akhv. hã-de, Cham. anna, Tind. han-ḳiṭa, Kar. han-ṭika, Botl. han-ṭuḳa, Bagv. ha-ḳiṭa (without the dental suffix but with a privative one cf. Av. ʕín- q̇:a-, Cham. hã-q̇:u-l

'deaf'); PTs *ʔã-χa > Tsez. aħja, Gin. aχχa, Khv. ãhĩ, Bezht. äʁä, Gunz. ãʁa 'ear'; Darg. ʕaIn-ça, Ur. ʕʷan-ç (with a privative suffix) 'deaf'; PL *ʔIam: > Lezg. jab, Tab. ib, Ag. ibur, Rut. ubur, Kryz., Bud. ibir; Ud. im-uχ 'ear'.

PST *nǯH 'ear' > OC 耳 *nhəʔ, Tib. r-na, Burm. nah, Kach. na[1], Kir. *ńə 'ear ' etc.

PY *ʔɔ-gde / *ʔɔ-qtV > Ket. ɔgde[5], pl. -n[6] "ear"; ɔqtən[6], pl. ɔqtinən[5] "ear-ring"; Yug. ɔgdɔniṅ[6] "ear-rings"; ɔxtiŋ[6], pl. ɔxtiŋin[5] "ear"; Ar. utḱenóŋ, utq́õnoŋ, Pump. átkin 'ear'. See CCE 198, Werner 2, 31 (doubts the attribution of the Arin and Pumpokol forms, which I think is unquestionable). Historically the PY form is a compound *ʔɔ(N)+gde (= PA *ħan-ṭiḳa / *ħan-ḳiṭa "ear"). In Kottish the word for "ear" has been replaced by a Turkic loanword kalōx, but we should note the word for earring: āpal / āpul. Here the second part is obviously PY *puʔl 'round', but the first part may reflect the archaic primary root for 'ear'.

[*ʕwārχV́](#) (~ -χk-) 'mountain pass':
PNC *ʕwārχV > Chech. ħeχ, Ing. ħaχar, Bac. ħeχ 'grotto, cavern'; Gin. juχu 'precipice'; Lak. raħ 'hollow'; Darg. Chir. aIrχI id.; Tab. arχ-hajišᵛ, Arch. jarχIi 'mountain pass'.
Bur. *haɣóc 'mountain pass' > Yas. haɣós, haɣóst; Hun., Nag. haɣúc.

[*ʕwа̃́mV](#) (~ *ħw-) 'needle, awl' (HGC 32):
PNC *ħwа̃mV 'awl' > And. himu, Akhv., God. himi, Cham. him, Tind. himu / himi; Tsez., Gin., Khv. imu, Bezht. emo, Gunz. emu id.
PST *qı̌m (/ *qı̌p) 'needle' > OC 針 *kim 'needle'; Tib. khab, Burm. ap, Trung wăp, etc. id.
(?) PY *ʔiʔn 'needle' > Ket., Yug. iʔn, Kott. in, īn, Ar. in (see CCE 192, Werner 1, 390) - if not < Turkic.

[*ʕwēni̵](#) (~ ʔw-, -u) 'sound; air movement' (HGC 50, WFR):
PNC *ʔwēni̵ (~ ʕw-, -u) 'air movement; cold, rheumatism' > Chech. an, Ing. a, Bac. ã 'rheumtic pain, rheumatism'; Av. dial. onó-d 'id.'; Tind. (*'to move air') un- 'to talk, speak'; PL *ʔʷen (~ *ʔIʷ-) 'sound' > Lezg. wan, Ag., Rut. un, Tsakh. on 'sound'.
PST *ʔəm 'sound; wind' > OC 音 *ʔəm sound, Tani *əm, Gurung kha-ẽ 'wind'.