

**1248.** (<sub>2</sub>?) \*1A, a marker of verbal constructions (noun + \*1A = analytical verb) ([in descendant lgs.] → sx. of denom. verbs) > U \*-l̄, sx. of denom. verbs: Lp N {N} (together with the passive sx. -uuvâ-): šalkâ-luuvâ- v. 'harden' (← šalkâ 'hard') | Er экшеля- екše-lā- v. 'bathe' ← 'cool onself' (← екše 'cool') | Chr L йүштылаш yüst'-lā-š 'to bathe' (← {Lw.} 'to have a cold shower-bath') ← йүштö yüstö n. 'cold' | ? Es {W} arg-le-ma 'to become shy \ fearful' (← arg 'shy, fearful') | Z {W} pər+śl+n+ 'to get old' (← pər+ś 'old'), Z US gətral- vt. 'marry so. to' (← gətr 'wife') || Vg N āxam-l- 'be sick' (← āxam 'illness'); Os V lopəl- v. 'angle (fish)' (← lop n. 'fishing-rod'); possibly also the Vg Ss sx. -l for the result of an action: Vg Ss {ChCh} yaktil 'Schnitt, разрез' (← yakt- 'cut'), posal 'Wasserriß im Fluß, пропва, промой (на реке) (a place that was "washed through" in a river)' (← pos- 'wash') || ? Sm: Ne T мириле- mirile- 'ask an excessive price' (← мир 'mir' 'price'), Ng {Hl.} (in IS II) kamə-lə- 'smear with blood' ← kām 'blood', Slq Tz {Hl.} apt-al- 'smell (sth.)' ← apt+ n. 'smell' ¶¶ Lh. PUAS 161-4, Gy. WBU 40, Coll. CG 272-3, N LL I § 325, ERV 776-7, MRS 158, W EDW 39, W SDW 252, Ter. 255-7, ChCh 55, IS II 14-6 || A: T \*-lā- / \*-lā̄-, sx. of denom. verbs: OT baš-lā- 'begin' (← baš 'head'), Yk -lā- / -lā̄- / -lū- / -lū- (sx. of denom. verbs), Chv -lā- (Chv L puś-lā- 'begin', cp. puś 'head') || M \*-lā- / -lē-, verbal denom. sx.: WrM darqa-lā- v. 'forge', Dg darxa-lā- id., cp. WrM darqan 'blacksmith' ¶ IS supposed that here Dg preserved the pM length of vowels ¶ Pp. IM 75, Pp. PLVM 13 (on pM long vowels) || Tg \*-lā- / -lē-, sx. of denom. verbs > Ewk, Lm -lā- / -lā̄-, Nn, Ul -lā- / -lā̄-, WrMc -lā- / -lā̄-, e.g. Lm mū-lā̄- 'carry water' (← mū 'water'), mō-lā̄- 'bring firewood' (← mō 'wood') ¶ Bz. 116, Vas. 766 ¶¶ Rm. VMT 80-2, Rm. VAJ 173-4, Pp. PLVM 9 || ? HS: traces of the denom. verbal sx. \*-l- may be discerned in S: S \*°✓rbl v. (> Ar ✓rbl v. G 'multiply; have many children, flocks') presumably ← S \*rabb- 'numerous, big' (> BHb רב rabb / -רב rabb- id., etc.), S \*°✓ṣṭl v. (> Ar ضال ✓ṣṭl v. G 'be lean, thin, little') presumably derived from a S adj. \*°ṣṭa'ay- underlying the Ar [Qam.] {Fr.} pf. ضأى ṣṭa'ā 'tenue habuit corpus' ¶ ≈ E O3C 136 (with a different semantic interpretation if the derivational pattern), Fr. III 1, BK I 812 and II 1, Hv. 239, 412 ◇ IS II 14-6 (U, A).

**1249.** \*1A, analytical ([in descendant lgs.] → synthetical) marker of collectivity) (or N \*°E1A, dem. prn. of collectivity, probably connected

with N **\*?el∇** 'clan, tribe'? [q.v.]) > K **\*-l-**, **\*-°āl-** > pSv **\*-āl-** (> Sv: UB **-āl-**, LB **-āl-**, Ls **-āl-**, Ln **-al-**), verbal **sx.** for plurality of objects: Sv Ln **liprisd-al-i** 'to baptize many', pSv **-āl** (> Sv UB **-āl**), **sx.** of pl. in nouns: Sv UB **dīnāl** 'girls' (↔ **dīna** 'girl'), **mešχāl** 'black' pl. (↔ sg. **mešχe**), **mārāl** 'Menschen' (↔ **māre** 'person') (Top. SJ 81 mentions dialectal variants **mārēl** and **marol** 'Menschen'), pSv **\*la-...-a** (pl. of some nouns of kinship: UB **lä-χχw-a** 'wives' [↔ sg. **χeχw** 'wife'], **la-χwb-a** 'brothers' [↔ sg. **mu-χwbe** 'brother']), pSv **\*-āl-** and **\*-iēl-**, pl. markers in passive participles: **la<sub>1</sub>-mār-āl-e** 'parati, prepared' (pl.). A Zan cognate of the Sv **-l-**plural may be discerned in the presuffix **-l-** in some Lz and Mg nouns (preceding the regular pl. suffix **-epe**: Mg **kua-l-epe**, Lz **kwa-l-epe** 'stones'). As to the most productive Sv pl. ending **\*-är/\*-āl** (with the allomorph **\*-āl** after the stem with **\*-r-**), it does not necessarily belong here (because its main and primary allomorph is **\*-är**). It is possible that the reflex of the N pc. **\*lA** is represented in the Sv verbal marker of 1p incl. subiecti **l(ə)-...-d** (Sv UP **l-i-mār-i-d** 'we [incl.] prepare ourselves', **l-ä-r-id** 'we [incl.] exist', **lə-gem-d** 'we [incl.] stand it') ¶¶ Test. SJ, Top. SJ 81, 84, Top. SE 238, Dt. 66-8, GP US 22, 61-88, Zhgh. ChMP 171, ≈ Q O26-O27 || **HS**: EC **\*-∇l-**, **\*-ly<sub>1</sub>∇l-**, formative of pl. > Sml Db **-yēl-** (**miŋ** 'house' - pl. **min-yēl-†**, **b+lāw†** 'knife' - pl. **b+lāwi-yēl-†**), Sml N **-yāl-** (**ābbo** 'father' - pl. **ābba-yāl**, **wadno** 'heart' - pl. **wadna-yāl**, **billāwe** 'knife' - **billāwe-yāl**, **garwān-le** 'hunter' - pl. **garwān-le-yāl**, **šēko** 'tale' - pl. **šēki-yāl**, pl. of pl. and mass pl.: **nāg** 'woman' - **nāg-o** 'women' - **nāga-yāl** 'groups of women, women in mass'), Sml B **-yāl** (**furo** 'slave' - pl. **furō-yāl**, **abēso** 'snake' - pl. **abēso-yāl**), Sml Dgl **-yāl** (**ŋēl** 'well' - pl. **ŋēl-yāl**, **habaš** 'Negro' - pl. **habaš-yāl**), Sml J **-yāl** (**gū** 'year' - pl. **gūwe-yāl**), Bn **-(i)yāli** (**ábi** 'sibling' - pl. **abi-yāli**, **síddah** 'father-in-law' - pl. **sidda-yāli**, **sirir** 'bed' - pl. **sirir-yāli**), Rn **-l-** (**lúh** 'leg' - pl. **lùh-ló**), Bs **-ēl**, **-ōl**, **-āl**, **-allo**, **-olē** (**wórab** 'he-goat' - pl. **worab-ēl**, **čačaw** 'scorpion' - pl. **čačaw-ōl**, **lef** 'bone' - pl. **lef-āl**, **sūl** 'nail, claw' - pl. **sūlallo**, **gārša** 'old man' - pl. **gāršōle**), Or **-ōlē**, **-ōlī**, **-olī**, **-ēli**, **-lē** (**mučā** 'child' - pl. **mučōli** ~ **mučēli**, **mōti** 'king' - pl. **mōtōle** ~ **mōtole**, **žabbī** 'calf' - **žabbile**), Gdl **-ala**, **-alla** (**ḍilk-át** 'elbow' - pl. **ḍilk-alla**, **peʔa** 'young goat' - pl. **peʔ-alla**), Sd **-ulle**, **-ōle**, **-olle**, **-allo** (**danča** 'good' - pl. **dančulle**, **kaḳḳo** 'child' - pl. **kaḳḳulle**, **hayy-ičča** 'sorcerer' - pl. **hayyōle**, **mōt-ičča** 'lord, master' - pl. **mōt-olle**, **labba** 'male' - pl.

labballo) || ? Ag: Km -la ({Ap.} x<sup>w</sup>3ra 'child' - pl. x<sup>w</sup>3r-la), {CR} -li (b<sup>er</sup> 'lake' - pl. b<sup>er</sup>-li, tarara 'hill' - pl. tararə-li) || Bj {R} b-a'lī-r 'those' nom. m. (↔ sg. b-ē-r), b-a'lī-b 'those' accus. m. (sg. b-ē-b), b-a'lī-t 'those' nom./acc. f. (↔ sg. b-ē-t) ¶ Zab. MNPC 68-72, 93-4, 99-100, 141-2, 168, 237-8, 261, 297, PG 214, Ap. K 323, R BedS III 32 || S: WS \*ʔil(l)ay 'these' (× N \*ʔel∇ 'clan, tribe' [→ 'all', prn. of plurality], q.v. ffd. × N sequences \*h'e' ʔA, \*h'i ʔA, and \*h'u ʔA [with the N deictic particles \*h'e', \*h'i, and \*h'u, q.v.]) || A {Pp.} \*-l, sx. of pl. > Tg \*-l, pl. ending > Neg -l, Ewk -l, Nn (unproductive, fossilized after nouns) -l in n3gi-l 'young sisters', pTg \*puri-l children > Nn puril, Sln ʔril; in most lgs. \*-l coexists with (or has been replaced by) a compound pl. ending \*-s'a'l > Nn -sal, Ul -sali, Sln -sul / -çul, Neg/Ewk/Lm -sal; with participles the ending \*-l is the main pl. marker in Ewk, Lm, Sln, Ul, and Nn, as well as one of the pl. markers in Sln ¶ Ci. 254-5, Bz. 75-8 || M \*-l, rare pl. ending, surviving in MM [S] daba<sub>1</sub>al, {Lew.} daba<sub>2</sub>al 'mountain passes' (↔ sg. {Lew.} daba<sub>2</sub>a, {Pp.} daba<sub>1</sub>an), possibly MM kimul 'fingernails' (↔ sg. kimu-sun), as well as in HIM бaгaчyул {Pp.} багаčūl, Brt багаšūl 'children' (↔ sg. HIM бaгaчyуд багаčūd), where \*-l is added to the derivational sx. {Pp.} \*-čū (cp. qara-čū 'ordinary man' [lit. 'a black one'], and boro-čū 'uneducated person' [lit. 'a gray one']) ¶ Pp. IM 177, Lew. I 123, Chr. 74, Sin. UAP 216-7 ¶¶ Hardly here (↔ IS II 14) T \*iki-lä (Cl. \*ekki-lä) 'twice', because this is a shortened var. of the gerund form \*ekki-läyü (or \*ikiläyü) from the verb \*ekki-lä- (\*ikki-lä-) 'do for the second time' (← \*ekki (\*iki-) 'two' with a denominative verbal sx. \*-la/\*lä- [F Cl. xiv, 108]) ¶¶ Not here the T plural ending \*-lar / \*-lär, which belongs to N \*īarw∇ 'together, many' (q.v.) || D \*-l, pl. ending > Tm B/W iččaya 'flies' (sg. iččay), Tu tare-lu 'heads', āri-lu 'nails', OTI/TI {An.} sōmandakam-u 'subordinated persons', TI pāṭa-lu 'songs', Krg kelesi-lu 'barbers', Klm kaye-l 'fishes', kī-l 'hands', Gdb ki-lid., Prj keyu-lid., ēnu-l 'elephants'; this ending appears within the compound pl. sx. \*-(n)k∇l(u) (> ClTm āṇ-ka 'men, males', Kn marm-gū 'trees', etc.) ¶¶ An. SG 178-80, Zv. CDM 12-3 || ? U \*-l|a (/ \*-l|ä) sx. of n. coll. > FU: Chr Δ {Wc.} -la (sx. of collectivity, used also as pl. marker): kož'la 'pine-forest', {MRS} 'fir-forest' (← kož 'pine' or 'fir'), kornə-la 'roads' (↔ kornə 'road'), Chr Ur βož'-la 'roots' (↔ βož 'root'), ? MkMr {Ahl.} -na-l, sx. of n. coll.: sāli-nal 'elm-forest', kuz-nal 'pine-forest' (←

ṣäli 'elm', kuʒ 'pine'); on the other hand, forms like Chr kožla may be understood as substantivized adjectives ({MRS} kož-la 'of fir-trees, еловый') || Slq Tm/Ke {Hl.} -la, marker of plural: loga-la 'foxes' ¶¶ Lh. PUAS 150-1, Wc. TNB 16, Ahl. MM § 56, MRS 205, Ü 70, ≈ Cs. GSS 109, 141 ◇ IS II 14-5 [#246] (\*-l<sup>1</sup>ṣ<sup>1</sup>, sx. of n. coll.), Sin. UAP 214-6 (U, A), Gr. I 117-8 ("collective L" in U, A, CK).

**1250. \*lA**, locative pc. > **HS**: S \*la 'to, towards' > BHb -l̥ lā- (before a stressed syll.: ḥḥ l̥ lā- 'hēm 'to them', ḥḥ l̥ lā- 'bō 'to come') / -l̥ li- (l̥ l̥ l̥ - < \*la-l̥ l̥ -) / -l̥ la- (generalized allomorph, originally before an unstressed syll.), Ph l-, Pun l-, [GkSc.] λα-, (LSc.) [Poen.] LA- ~ LI-, Ug l-, (AkSc) li-, OA l-, IA l-, (GkSc) λα-, JA -l̥ la- / -l̥ li-, Sr la- / la-, Ar li-, Sb, Mn -l l-, Gz la-, Ak la-; the variant li- (in Ar, Ug, ? Pun) is on the analogy of the preposition (> px.) \*bi 'in' ¶ KB 482-4, HJ 549-58, A #1422, Dk. JDPa 262, Br. AG 114-5, Hnr. 142, Deg. 61-2, Br. SG 82, BGMR 81, L G 303, Sd. 520 || C \*-l<sub>1</sub>∇<sub>1</sub> > Ag \*-l {AD} marker of locative-directive case ({Ap.} dir. case ending) > Bln {R} -l, -lī dir., Xm {Ap.} -l loc., Q {R} -lī 'in, on, at, from', Km {Ap.} -al(i) loc. ||| EC: Sa {R} -l loc.-dir. 'in, to' (bā' l̥ l̥ -l 'im Lande, ins Land'), Af {R, Clz.} -l 'in' (bū' l̥ l̥ -l 'in the village'), 'to \ towards (so.)' (rē'dantū-l 'zum Häuptling', yō-l 'zu mir'), {Hw.} -l 'at, in, on' (wō bāqō-l 'in that country') ¶ Ap. ANH 8, Ap. K 327, Ap. Kh I 258-60, R BilS 680-1, R Q 110-1, R S II 240, R A II 873, Clz. 74-5, PH 289, TB LA 514 ¶¶ Hardly here (⇔ Tk. I 141) Eg ∇ r 'to, towards' (EG II 386-8, Vc. 37), because it is a reduced variant of ĩr and because its r did not represent [l] (on the ev. of DEg r and most Cpt dialects) (see N \*ʔil<sup>1</sup>A<sup>1</sup> 'stand still, stay; place to stay' > Cpt F ελA-e la 'to, towards') ||| **K**: Lz -le, morpheme of direction in adverbs of place: tude-le 'down (nach unten)', ga-le 'nach außen', me-le 'to the other side'; Mg -la-, morpheme of direction within compound pxs.: a-la- 'hinab-, herab-', e-la- 'hinauf-, herauf', ga-la- 'far away (hinweg-)' ||| IS II 25 adduced here Sv -la '(a person) from' (with nomina loci): ädiši-la 'a person from Ädishi', but it is semantically nearer to the N adjektivizer \*le<sub>1</sub>∇<sub>1</sub> (or \*le<sub>1</sub>∇<sub>1</sub>) (q.v.) ¶ Marr 38, Q O118-O120, Dirr E 126 ||| **U**: FU \*-lA 'on', 'in': BF \*-la / \*-lä sx. ('the place in \ on'): F taka-la 'the place behind' (cp. taka- 'hind' [in cds.], taka-r 'behind'), setä-lä 'uncle's home, chez l'oncle' (← setä 'uncle'), etelä 'south' (← 'place in front of'); BF \*-l-, the initial element of the compound endings of the exterior local cases (denoting a position or a movement relating to the surface or the next environment of sth.) > F,

Es -l- id.: BF \*-l-na / \*-l-nä adessive 'on, at' (> F -lla / -llä, Es -l), BF \*-l-ta / \*-l-tä abl. 'from (the surface of)' (F -lta / -ltä, Es -lt), BF \*-l-en allative (dat.-dir.) 'to (the surface or the environment of)' (> Ing -len ~ -llen, Krl A -le, F -lle, Δ -llen, Es -le) | Lp N {N, It.} -l, locative sx. in adverbs: √uolle-l 'farther down' (← √uolle n. 'down'), lulle-l 'farther south' (← lulle n. 'south'), -l-đ abl. 'from' in √uolle-l-đ 'from down', lulle-l-đ 'from the south', S {Hs.} -lie, locative sx. in dem. pronominal adverbs: daalie 'here, now', dällie ~ dillie 'then', dūōlie 'there (dort, da drüben, sieh dort)', dūvlie '(sieh) dort in der Ferne' | Er, Mk -l- in adverbs: Er икеле ikéle 'in front, before', Mk инголе ingǎlǎ 'in front' ({Lh.:} cp. Mk {Ps.} iṅkšǎ 'wegen, für'), Er мейле méyǎle, Mk меле 'méǎlǎ 'later, after that', Er васоло vasolo 'far away' (← васо vasov 'far') | Chr: L кудылнō 'küðb-l-nō, B {Wc.} 'küðb-l-nō adv. 'near, in the vicinity', 'küðb-l-kō 'to the vicinity' (cp. L кудыкō 'küðb-kō id., B {Wc.} küðb-ń 'with') (Chr -l- belongs here unless it goes back to the N adjectivizing \*le<sub>1</sub>?∇<sub>1</sub> → \*le<sub>1</sub>?∇<sub>1</sub> [q.v.]), possibly also in the ending of dat.-dir. ({Kov.} dat.): Chr L -лан -lan, Chr H -лан, {Wc.} -lan / -län, Chr U {Wc.} -lān / -lan, as well as in that of abl.: Chr H {Wc.} -lec, Chr U {Wc.} -leč | Vt -l- in adverbs: азьло aź-lo, {Wc.} aź-la 'at the beginning, before', азьлане aźlaṇe, азьлань aźlań 'forward' (← азь aź 'front, front side'), кузяла kuža-la, {Wc.} kũžala 'lengthwise' (← кузь kuź 'long'), Z UV/Sk {SZ} b3r-lań 'backwards', Z U {Wc.} b3r-'la, b3r-'lań 'again' (← Z бōр b3r 'hind part'), in Prm {LG} \*kwo-la ({JLG} \*kwo<sub>q</sub>la) 'hut' (← Prm \*\*\*kwo that is preserved in the Prm lgs. as a sx. of names of buildings\dwelling, e.g. Z кепка, Prmk keпку, Vt kopka house') > Z kola 'hunters' and fishers' small house without windows, Waldhütte', Vt kwala 'hut [tabernacle] used in summer as a dining-room') as well as possibly in Vt/Z {Wc.} case endings: adessive Vt -len, Z -l3n, -len, allative Vt/Z -l+, abl. Z -l+ś, Vt -l+ś, -leś, approximative Vt/Z -lań || Vg N -l, -le in adverbs: ēla-l 'forward' (← ēla 'far away'), mulṣa-l 'towards the front corner of the house' (← mulṣa 'to the front corner'), kona-l 'outside' (direction), 'from the house' (← kona 'outside, out of doors'), nālwa-l 'towards the body of water', alṣa-l 'upstream', yola-l 'down' (direction), noṅxa-l 'up' (direction), {BV, Rmb.} yuw-lē 'back' (direction), 'home, into the house' (cp. yuw-pv. 'back, home'), {Rmb.} t+ṣ-lē 'in this direction' (← t+ṣ 'here'), tuw-lē 'in that direction'; Os

Kz yox-łi 'home' (direction), in a compound ending with the abl. -t-: Os E ta-ł-ta 'from there' | OHg {Srb. and IS} -lan / -len, a locative sx. in adverbs ¶ Coll. CG 291-2, Lh. PUAS 149-50, Laan. 165-7, N 570-1, 810-2, It. LC 55, 181, Hs. 160, ERV 111, 206, 372, PI 92, 162, Wc. TNB 13-5, MRS 256, Kov. LV 226-7, Kov. GM 243, Wc. TT-2 113-5, U3S 22-4, 226-7, Fu. GA 135-50, LG 114, U 198-202, SZ 18, 26, Sz. MNyH 73-5, Srb. PGS 42, Srb. IMPJ 47-53, Galkin IG I 53-4, BV 148, Rmb. 188, 192 || **A**: [1] Tg \*-lā/\*-lē, loc. sx. (× N \*ʔilʼAʼ 'place to stay', 'stand still, stay') > Ewk, Sln, Neg -lā / -lē, Lm, Orc -la / -lɜ(:), Ud, Ul, Nn -la / -lɜ (loc. sx.: Ewk, Sln, Neg mō-lā 'in/on a tree', Lm, Orc, Ud, Ul, Nn mō-la id., Ewk, Lm, Neg, Orc mindu-lɜ, Sln mindulɜ, Ud, Nn mindulɜ, Ul mindulɜ 'in me'), WrMc -lo / -le (loc. sx. in adverbs: {Hrl.} dolo 'dedans', dele 'en haut', tule 'dehors') ¶ Ci. 256-67, Bz. 84, Hrl. 66-7 | **A** [2] \*la- 'on this side, near' (< the N locative pc. \*lA + deictic pc.) > M \*naɣa > Kl D {Rm.} nā 'diesseits'; ⇨: (a) loc.: WrM nagana, HlM, Brt наана 'on this side, nearer', Ord nāna 'de ce côté-ci'; (b) \*naɣa-du 'situated on this side' > WrM nagadu, HlM наад, Brt наада, Ord nād\_uʼ, Kl {Rm.} nāda, Ord nād\_ʼxʼi, Kl наадк nādkʼ id.; (c) \*naɣa-gur 'on this side' > WrO {Krg.} nāɣuʉr, Brt наагуур id., nāɣār 'hither, to this side', Ord nāgūʼr 'through this side (par ce côté-ci)', Kl нааран, {Rm.} nārān ~ nārŋ id., d.: WrM nagagurda-, HlM нааруурда- 'be on this side'; (d) Kl {Rm.} nāɣās 'von dieser Seite ab'; (e) Ord nāšī 'vers ce côté-ci, vers ici', Dg {Mr.} nā-šī 'towards here, hither'; (f) Ord nātʼā 'de ce côté-ci, en deça' ¶ MED 556-7, Krg. 205-6, KRS 364-5, KW 272-3, Mr. D 194, Ms. O 479-80, 483-5 || ʔσ AmTg \*laka(-) adv. 'near' > Orc laki id., Ork laqa ~ laɣā ~ laqqa ~ laɣɜ id., adj. 'nearest'; \*laŋ adv. 'near' > Orc, Ul, Ork, Nn laŋ, Ud íaŋ ɖ laŋ-laŋ ¶ STM I 488, 492 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1175 (A \*la- 'on this side, near'; incl. M, Tg \*laka-, \*laŋ) || ʔ **D** (in SD) \*-u], loc. sx. > OTm, Ml -u], Kt -], OKn -u] / -o], Tu -o]u id. (× D \*u] n. 'house, inside' < N \*ʔuh\_∇\_í∇ 'hut', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ Hardly here SD \*-ilE, loc. sx. (> OTm, Ml -il, Irl -li ~ -ili, Td -ɖ, OKn, LKn -alli, Kdg -lɖ, -alli, ?? Tl -lō), because D \*l is not cognate with FU \*l; it is more plausible that SD \*-ilE goes back to the noun \*il\_∇\_í∇ 'house, place' (> OTm il '(this) place' [D #494, An. SG 219]) and belongs together with S \*ʔilay 'towards' < N \*ʔilʼAʼ 'place to stay' (q.v.) ¶ Subb. 156, Cald. 304, 319, Zv. CDM 28-30, 32, An. SG 219-20, D #698 ◇ IS II 25-6.

**1251.** \* $\nabla$ , pc. with diminutive meaning ([in descendant lgs.] sx. of diminutives) > K \*- $\nabla$ l-, diminutive sx. > G P mam-il-a 'daddy', in other G dialects vocative mam-il-o 'daddy!', together with the dim. sx. \*-ik-: G R na $\zeta$ v-ik-al-a dim. 'fir-tree', v $\acute{r}$ -ik-el-a dim. 'donkey', Sv UB - $\bar{o}$ l-: d $\bar{i}$ n- $\bar{o}$ l- (dim. of d $\bar{i}$ n 'girl') ¶ Vogt ACS 104, Chinch. XT 82-4, K'ob. 161, GP US 96 || IE: NaIE \*-el $\nabla$ -, sf. of diminutives, e.g.: (1) NaIE \*por $\bar{k}$ -el- '(young) pig' (< \*por $\bar{k}$ o- 'swine') > L porculus, OHG farhilī(n), NHG Pferkel, Lt par $\check{s}$ ēlis '(young) pig', (2) OI v $\acute{r}$ ṣā'laḥ, dim. of 'v $\acute{r}$ ṣā 'man, male', (3) Gt barnilō ntr. 'little child' < barn 'child', (4) Lt galvėlė, dim. of galvā 'head' ¶ BD II/1: 364-7 || U: FU \*- $\nabla$ , diminutive sx. > Vt S {W} gopāl 'small pit' (< VT гоп gop 'pit'), Z гөрдөв гэрдэв, Δ гэрдэл 'reddish' (< гөрд гэрд 'red'), Z Δ pemdol 'a little dark' (< пемд pemd 'dark') | F iso-la-mpa 'a bit larger' (< iso-mpa 'larger'), pite-lä-mpä 'a bit longer' (< pite-mpä 'longer') || Os Kz {Rus.} - $\bar{e}$ , dim. sx.: šovār- $\bar{e}$  (dim. of шовыр šovār 'hare'), quśār- $\bar{e}$  (dim. of quśār 'chipmunk'), Os D {Tv.} tāgīlā 'small piece\crumble' (< tāk 'piece, crumble'); Vg {Sz. < ?} tārām-īā 'Göttlein' < tārām 'god' (but MK, WVD VII, Ahl. WW, BV, ChCh., Rmb., and all other available sources of Vg do not mention this dim.); Sz. 88 also adduces Vg kātīlā & kātīlā 'Händchen', but both Munkácsi (MK 202) and Kannisto (WVD VII 164) interpret the word as 'Vorderbein, Vordertatze (des Bären)', so that the original diminutive meaning of the Vg sx. remains qu. | Hg Δ {Sz.} hāñjāl ~ hāñjāl 'ant' (< Hg hangya id.) ¶ Sz. 88, Coll. CG 259, Lh. PUAS 145-52, Rus. SXJ 164, TmK 171, Slv. 138, W EDW 399 ◇ Öhm. (IE-U).

**1252.** \* $\nabla$  (or \* $\nabla$ ?) 'being, having', analytical adjectivizer ([in descendant lgs.] → formative of adjectives and quality-bearing nouns) > K: [1] GZ \*-l-, \*-il-, sx. of deverbal adjectives > OG, G -il-, Mg -il- ~ -ir-, sx. of participles: G çer-il- 'written', Mg ta $\chi$ il- 'broken', ulir- 'gone (who has gone away)', K \*k $\bar{b}$ -il- 'tooth' (< prtc. 'biting', cp. GZ \*k $\bar{b}$ -in- v. 'bite') > OG, G k $\bar{b}$ il-, Mg k $\bar{b}$ ir- ~ k $\bar{b}$ ir-, Lz k $\bar{b}$ i(r)- ~ k $\bar{b}$ ir- ~ k $\bar{b}$ ir- ~ ç $\bar{b}$ ir- 'tooth', GZ \*šwīl- 'child' (< 'born' < \*šw- 'give birth') > OG, G šwīl-, Lz skir- ~ skir- 'son, child', Mg o $\chi$ ora-skīl-i ~ o $\chi$ ora-skīr-i 'brother-in-law, sister-in-law' (lit. 'house's child', cp. o $\chi$ or-i 'house'); [2] GZ \*m-...-el-, circumfix of nomina agentis: OG m-t $\chi$ ov-el-i 'one who asks (bittend)', m-targmn-el-i 'who translates, translator', ma-šeneb-el-i 'who builds', me-t $\bar{q}$ w-el-i 'saying (sagend)', Mg ma-čar-

al-, prtc. prs. 'the writing one, writer', ma-ṣvil-ar-i 'murderer', ma-gurap-al-i 'teacher'; [3] Sv -la '(a person) from' (with names of villages, places): ädiši-la 'a person from Ädishi, ein Ädischer', mästiä-la 'ein Mästier, a person from Mästiä' ¶¶ K 101, 106-7, 214-7, Chik. 21-3, Fn. GAS 76-7, Q 094, 295, Dirr E 126 || IE \*-l-, sx. of adjectives: L -il- id. (hum-il-is adj. 'on the ground' (< humus 'ground, earth, soil'), L -īl- (sen-īl-is 'of an old man, senile'), L -lo-, sx. of nomina agentis: legulus 'fruit-gatherer' < leg-o v. 'gather' || OHG -l, sx. of nom. agentis: tregil 'carrier' < tragan 'to carry' || Sl m. \*-lb / f. \*-la / ntr. \*-lo, sx. of past participles: \*bi-lb 'who was', \*nes-lb 'who carried', etc.; later in the history of some Sl lgs. this prtc. (with the verbum substantivum \*jes-/s- or with subsequent loss of this verbum substantivum) have rise to forms of past tense or composed perfective tenses (e.g. the R past tense: m. -л, f. -ла, ntr. -ло, pl. -ли) || Tc A -l, Tc B -lye, sx. of deverbals adjs. || OI pēśa'lah 'artificially formed, decorated, beautiful' < NaIE {Eul.} \*poik̑lō- 'verziert' < NaIE \*peik̑- 'hew out, carve' (> OI prs. pīm'ś-atī id., etc.); OI bahu'lah 'thick, dense, wide, abundant, cp. OI ba'huh 'much, abundant, great, large' || Gk ποικίλος 'many-coloured' (÷ OI pēśa'lah < NaIE \*peik̑- 'hew out, carve'); παχυλός 'thickish' (cp. παχύς 'thick, stout') (÷ OI bahu'lah, sc. NaIE \*bʰaǵʰu-lo-); the meaning of παχυλός apparently suggests that it was originally a diminutive (sc. belongs to the \*l̑-diminutive [q.v.]), but the OI parallel rules it out || AnIE: Ht attā-la-, HrLw tata-li- 'father's, patrius', {Mer.} 'väterlich', Lw ulant-alliya- 'mortal' (< ulanti 'death'), Ld mane-li-ś 'Manes's' (< Manes) ¶¶ Brg. KVG 328, Eul. 118-9, M K II 267-8, 342, 424-5, Kron. EHS I 171-4, 214, 232, Ivn. OPA 49-50, Mer. HHG 126 || U \*l̑ē- ({It.} \*lē-, {UEW} \*le-) 'be, become' > Es lee- 'become', F lie-: 3s lienee 'may, perhaps is' | Lp: N lāē-, lā-, lække- 'be' (copula), 'exist, occur', S Δ {Hs.} leā-, le-, ? L liehke-, lāhke- id., K {Gn.} lea-, la-, lie-, lē-, lī-, lē-, le- 'be, become' | Chr: L liya- (inf. лияш li'y-aš), H liä- (inf. лиаш 'li-aš) 'be, become', Uf lia- id. | Prm \*l̑- ({LG} \*l̑-) 'be, become' > OPrm l̑-, Z l̑-, Vt lu- id., Yz lu- 'become, occur' || Hg lē-, Δ lé-, l̑j-, l̑j- 'be, become', Hg lé t 'being, existence' || pY {IN} \*lá- 'be' > YK/T ía- 'be; be (there is)', lī- 'have' (-ī- is a sx. of vt.) ¶¶ It. #217, Hs. 141-2, Coll. 32, UEW 243-4, MF 402-3, Gn. 1315, MRS 288, 291-2, LG 161, IN 232, Krn. JJ 274, 282, ≠ Rd. UJ 47 [#70] (Y < U) || U adjectivizing \*-l- (or -l-?) 'that of X,

having X: FU: F *vetelä* 'watery, wet, fluid' (← *vetē-* 'water'), Krl {Gn.} *vedelä*, Krl A {Gn.} *vedel* 'watery', Es *vedel* 'liquid, fluid', 'thin' (of a liquid) | Chr L *марла* *mar-'la* adj. 'a Cheremis' (cp. *ma'riy* 'Cheremis') | Prm {LG} *\*yum∇l* 'sweet' (← *\*yum* 'dough made of rye-malt') > Vt *юмал* *yumal* 'sweet, unleavened', Z *юмов* *yumov*, Δ *yumal* id., 'not sour' || Os *\*-l-* > Os {Coll.} *šarnəŋ-qūr-yīt-āl* ort 'a hero with golden insteps' (*yīt* 'instep') (Coll. does not indicate the dialect of Os, which is crucial for the et. of the sx.), Os: V/Vy {Trj.} *wiŋkāl̥i*, Ty {Trj.} *wiŋkl̥i* 'hook' ({Lh.} 'Haken zum Aufhängen') ← Os: V/Vy {Trj.} *wiŋktä*, Ty {Trj.} *wiŋktä* 'to hook, to be caught on (задеть, зацепиться)', cp. Os V *qiŋeltä* vi. 'to hook, to hang (задеть, повиснуть)'; Lh. PUAS 159-60 quotes some other Os words with the sx. *\*-l-* || Sm: Ng {Cs.} *ŋamta-lā* 'horned' (← *ŋamta* 'horn'); Slq Tz *-lā*, sx. of gerund (deverbal adverb, like Fr *en...-ant*): *sūr+íllā iləntak* 'by hunting I shall live', *ōntalp+lā laŋkalpa* 'being happy, he cried out' ¶ Cs. 44, KHG 256 || ? Y: *l-* suffixes of deverbal nouns, e.g. [1] Y T *-ol/-ūōl*, sx. of nomina resultati: Y T *idilwey-kiyol* 'what Idilwey gave, given by Idilwey', *met-yanaspeyreyūōl* 'what I have forgotten, forgotten by me', [2] *-l*, sx. of nomina actionis (masdar): Y T *saṣane-l* 'sitting, staying; to sit\stay', *ewie-l* 'doing, to do', *kel-u-l* 'coming, to come', Y K *ayil* 'shooting, a shoot', *yarji-l* 'bathing', *ald-u-l* 'cursing, a curse' ¶¶ Coll. CG 259-60, Cs. 44, Lh. PUAS 152-6, Trj. S 524, Gn. VK 189, Gn. A 146, LG 335, Krn. JJ 104-5, Krn. IMJJ 95-7 || A: T *\*-l*, sx. of deverbal adjectives (and substantivized adjectives), e.g. *\*kiŋil* 'red' (> OT *qizil*, Chv *хёрлэ xbrlb*, etc.) ← *\*kiŋ-* 'be red, be red hot' (> OT *qiz-*, etc.), OT *ükil* 'numerous' ← *ük-* 'heap up, accumulate' ¶ Cl. 681-3, Rs. MTS 132-3, Br. OTG 115-6 || M *\*-l*, sx. of deverbal adjectives (and quality-bearing nouns): WrM *tanil* 'familiar person, an acquaintance' ← *tani* 'know, be familiar with' ¶ MED 778 || Ko *-l, -il*, sx. of prtc. ft. ¶¶ Rm. VAJ 132-44 || ?? D: Mlt {Drs.} *-le*, sx. of past prtc.: *tuñd-le* 'who saw' || HS: EC: Sml *-le* '-er, -or; owner \ keeper \ seller of sht.': *damēr-le* 'owner of a donkey', *dukān-li-hī* 'shopkeeper', *hilib-le* 'butcher', Rn *lē-aḥe* (*aḥe* is 'be', *y-aḥe* is 'is') 'have (some quality), be (of some kind)': *žîra kumurrôné lē-yaḥe* 'Jira has wealth' = 'Jira is rich', *žîra séyhó lē-yaḥe* 'Jira has lazyness' = 'Jira is lazy' ¶ ZMO 257, PG 210 ◇ The N cnss. *\*l* and *\*l̥* can be distinguished only on the ev. of U and D (namely some ds. of Os and certain D lgs., but not Mlt). In this case the only ev.

for N \***l** (rather than \***l**) is attested in several Os stems of rather questionable interpretation; hence we cannot be sure that the U sx. and its N etymon had a cns. \***l** rather than \***l**. The U long vw. \***ē** points to a lr. in the pN etymon. The loss of the lr. and its traces in K, EC, and IE suggests that the lr. was \***ʔ** ◇ IS II 2O-1 (includes here both the formant of adjectives and the pc. with diminutive meaning [see N \***l**▽, diminutive pc.]), Gr. I 186-91 ("gerundive-participle L" in IE, U [Sm, Y], A [T, Ko], Gil., ChK, EA) ◇ The presence of the vw. **i** (and similar vowels) in K \*-il-, L *sen-īl-is*, Gk *ποικίλος*, T \***ük-il**, \***kiŕ-il** suggests a merger with N \***hiŕ'U** 'stand, be, exist' (q.v. ffd.) ◇ The functional change from an autosemantic word to a derivational sx. may have been as follows: noun X + N \***le<sub>1</sub>ʔ▽** (or \***le<sub>1</sub>ʔ▽**?) 'X-seiend, who is X, who has X' (see Rn *žîra kumurrôné lé-yahe* 'Jira has wealth' = 'Jira is rich', *žîra séyhó lé-yahe* 'Jira has lazyness' = 'Jira is lazy') → a derivational sx.: T \***kiŕ-il** 'what\who is red' ← \***kiŕ-** 'be red', Sml. *damēr-le* 'who has a donkey, owner of a donkey', Ng *ŋamta-lā* 'having a horn, horned', F *vetelä* 'watery' ← 'having water']; this sx. spread also into the realm of deverbal nomina agentis (→ participles).

**1253.** <sub>2</sub> \***luʔ▽** ⇐ \***l'ipuw'▽** '∈ bovine' > HS: S \***liʔ-** 'wild bull' (ans d. \***liʔ-at-** 'wild cow') > Ar **لَبَّاء** *lāʔa(n)* 'wild bull, buffalo', Ar *laʔāt-* 'wild cow', ? BHb **לֵאָה** *lēʔā* 'Lea' p.n. | Jb C/E {Jo.} *leʔ* 'cow', *lhóti* 'cows', Sq {Jo.} *ʔlha* (pl. *elʔhitʔn*) 'cow', Mh {Jo.} *ʔhəytʔn*, Hbt {Jo.} *ʔhētʔh* 'cows' (secondary -h- in the SES lgs.?) | Ak *lū(-m)* (< \***liʔu-**) 'bull' (Stier, Bulle), f. *lī-t-u* ~ *littu* 'cow' ¶ Sd. 557-60, GB 374, KB 487-8, BK II 954, Jo. M 253, Jo. J 158 || C: Ag {Ap.} \***ʔw** 'cow' > Bln {R} *ləwī* id., Xm {Ap.} *ʔwa*, Aw {Ap.} *ʔlwa* || EC {Ss.} \***ʔʔ-** id., 'cattle' > Af {PH} *lā* (nom. *lāhi*, gen. *lāhi*), Sa {R} *lā* 'cattle, cows' | pSam {Hn. BD} \***ʔiʔ** 'cattle (cows and bulls)' > Sml {DSI} *ʔʔ*, Sml N {Abr.} *ʔʔ*, Sml Jb {Hn.} *ʔʔ*, Rn {Hn.} *ʔʔ*, {PG} *ʔʔ* ~ *ʔʔ*, pBn {Hn.} \***ʔʔ** (> Bn Bi/J/Ba/K {Hn.} *ʔʔ*) id. | Or H {Ow.} *ʔw-ání* ~ *ʔʔí*, Or nom. *ʔʔni*, {Th.} *ʔʔn* (nom. *ʔʔni*), {Grg.} *ʔʔn*, Or Wt {Hn.} *ʔwōni*, Or B/O {Sr.} *ʔʔni*, Kns *ʔʔw-ā*, Gdl *ʔʔh-a* id. | Gwd/Grs {AMS} *ʔʔ-o*, Hr/DbS/Gln {AMS} *ʔʔ-o* (pl. *leʔe*), Cm {Hab.} *ʔʔʔ* (pl. *lēʔē*) id. | Dsn *ʔʔ-* (px. of ox-names), Arr {Hw.} *ʔʔt* 'bull' | HEC: Sd *ʔʔl-o*, Hd *ʔʔr-a*, Brj *ʔʔli* 'cattle' (< \***ʔʔ** + pl. marker \*-l-?) || Bj {R} *ʔʔwe*, {Fl.} *ʔʔwe* 'young cow' ¶ Ap. AV 15, Bl. 21O, Ss. PEC 52-3, Ss. B 132, PH 153-4, R S II 242, Grg. 267, Th. 227, Ow. 268, Sr. 36O, Hn. W 58, Hn. S 67 (pSam \***ʔʔ**, Sml *ʔʔ* - an err. transcription for

lɔʔʔ), Hn. BD 98 (pSam \*lɔiʔ), PG 213, Abr. S 166, DSI 390, Hw. A 382, AMS 172, 211, 254, To DL 515, AD SF 169 || Ch: Dr {J} lâ, {Kr.} lâ 'cow' || Gude {Srp.} lə id. (unless l- is from \*ɬ-) | ? Ch ≈ \*lɔʔʔ 'animal, meat' > WCh: BT: Pr {ChL} lɔ́, {Frz.} ló, Tng {J} lɔ 'animal, meat', Dr {J} lú, Krkr {Lk.} ló, Grm {Sch.} láu, {Sh.} léú, Gera {Sch.} láwí, {Kr.} leywi, Bele {Sch.} lóʔʔó 'meat' | AG: Su/Cp {J} luwā 'animal, meat', Mpn {Frz.} lúa id., 'flesh', Tal {Sh.} lwaʰ, Ywm {Sh.} lia, Gmy {Kr.} lowa 'meat' | Ron: Fy {J} ló 'animal, meat', Bks {J} ló, DfB {J} lo(h), Sha {J} luw 'meat' || CCh: Tr sb.: G'nd {Kr.} liwa, Jr {Mk.} lu (unless from \*ɬu) id. | BB: Gude {Mk.} luwa, Nz {Mk.} lɔuwe, {Mch.} liwe, BtZ {Mk.} lio id. | Suk {Mk.} lwi, {IL} ywi id. (unless l-~y- < \*ɬ-) ¶ JI II 92-3, 232-3, ChC, ChL, J S 73, J R 217, J T 115, Frz. DM 35, Frz. P 40, Sch. BTL 30, 118, 137, 149 || ?? Eg ∇ lɔʔ 'cattle (Rind), ox' ¶¶ This HS root and N \*Lûb∇ 'be thirsty/hungry' suggest that Eg l- and Bj y- may go back to an initial \*L- (palatalized by the following \*i or \*iɔ?) ¶ EG I 49, Fk. 12, R WBd 243 ¶¶ Ap. AV 15, OS #1632 || U: FU (att. in Ugr) \*lɔw∇ 'horse' > ObU {JHL} \*lɔw id. > pVg {Ht.} \*lɔw > Vg: T low, LK/MK lo, P/UL/Ss luw, NV/SV/LL/ML lū (pl. lut) id.; pOs \*lɔy ({JHL} \*lɔy) > Os: V/Vy loy, Ty ɬɔy, Y ɬɔw, D/K tɔw, Nz tɔw, Kz ɬɔw, O law id. | OHg XIV low, Hg ló (accus. loɔ-at), Hg Δ lo ɬ lu ɬ lū id. ¶ UEW 863-4, ≈ Ht. #350 (unc. ObU \*lɔy), Hl. rHt 73-4 (on pObU \*-w- ↔ \*-y-), 75, MF 405-6, EWU 902.

**1254. \*L∇ɜa** 'to hide, to lie hid, to lie in wait' > **HS**: C: Dhl {To.} lāɜ-vi. 'hide', lāɜ-at-, {EEN} lāɜ-aɬ- vt. 'hide' || SC: Irq {E} luɜ- vt. 'hide' ¶ To. D 141, ENN 41, E SC 206 || **IE** \*leH- > NaIE {P} \*lā-/ \*la- (/ \*lāɬ-) 'be hidden, lie in wait' > L late-ō / latē-re 'lie hid, be concealed' (← prtc. \*la-'to-s) || Gk [Hs.] λήτο, λήυτο · ἐπελάθετο 'was forgotten'; +ext. \*-dʰ-: Gk λήθω, Gk D λᾶθω v. 'be hidden', Gk λανθάνω 'lateo, I escape one's notice' || Gmc: pScn \*lómnr 'treasure, deception' (> Ic lómur, Nr {Vr.} lōm 'Falschheit') ⇨ Gmc: ON lóm-bragð 'List, Betrug' and lóm-geðr 'deceitful'; MHG luɔ {Lx.} 'Nachstellung, Not' || Sl \*lajati > OCS **ЛАЖАТИ** lajati 'insidiari, to lie in ambush', {P} 'nachstellen', RChS **ЛАЖАТИ** lajati 'to make an ambush, to lie in wait' ¶ WP II 377-8, P 651, WH I 768-9, F II 80-2, Vr. 365, Lx. 131, Bern. I 687, ESSJ XIV 21 (does not mention P's et. of Sl \*laja- from IE \*lā-), StSS 304 || **K**: G l- (3s prs. e-l-is) 'wait for' (← \*lie in wait) ¶ Chx. 687 ◇ Cp. also Tg \*jaya- vt., vi. 'hide' (> Ewk jaya-, Lm jay- id., Sol jayannā- vt. 'go to

hide', Neg jaya-, Orc, Nn žaya-, Ud {əSTM} žeä-, {Krm.} žā-, Ul žay-, žaya-, Ork day-, dayā-/l- vt. 'hide' [STM I 243, Krm. 232]) and S \*<sup>o</sup>✓šħħ (> Ar ✓šħħ [pf. šaħħa] v. 'be stingy/niggardy of' [BK I 1196, Hv. 353]) that may suggest an alt. N et. \***ṣṣḥa<sub>l</sub>y** 'to hide, to conceal', but the latter is less plausible in the light of the K and C cognates.

**1255. \*Lab** 'grasp, get, obtain' > IE: NaIE \*labh- / (with a nasal infix) \*lambh- 'seize, grasp' > OI 'labhatē ~ 'rabhatē ~ 'lambhatē 3s md. (p. 'a-labha) 'seize, catch' || Gk λάφυρα pl. 'spoils (taken in war)', ἀμφι-λαπής 'taking in on all sides', ἀμφι-λάφεια 'wealth, abundance', ?σ λαμβάνω 'take, seize' (with a puzzling -β- rather than -φ-) || ? σ Blt: Lt lōbīs 'possessions, riches', lōb-ti 'grow rich', but less probably: Lt lāb-as, Ltv, Pru lab-s 'good' ¶ WP II 385, P 652 (\*labh-), EI 564, Mn. 698 (adduces Oss I läbūrən, Oss D läborun 'attack', but Ab. proposes a different et. of this verb), Dv. #571, M K III 42-3, M E II 434-5, Ab. II 16-7 (Oss I läbūrən, Oss D läborun < Irn \*fra-bur- ÷ NPrs B bur 'attack'), F II 91, Frn. 327, En. 200, Tp. P K-L 401-10 || **HS:** Ch: WCh: AG {Stl.} \*lāb v. 'receive' > Su {J.}, Kfr {Nt.} lāp, Gmy {Fp.} lap, Ywm {Fp.} lāp, Mnt {Fp.} lāb id. || CCh: Bcm {Sk.} luwō id., Gzg {Lk.} -lup- 'carry (a child)' ¶ Stl. VZChJ A #133, ChC || S: [1] SES \*✓lbb > Hrs ✓lbb: pf. ʕltʕbōb 'put on arms', Mh ✓lbb: pf. ʕwtʕbūb 'wrap oneself in a waist-cloth'; [2] +ext. \*k: S (att. in Aram) \*<sup>o</sup>✓lbk > JA [Trg.] ✓lbk v. G {Js.} 'hold fast', {Lv.} 'ergreifen, erfassen', Sr ✓lbk v. G 'lay hold, take hold, seize', Md ✓lbk v. G id., 'hold fast, capture' ¶ Hardly here Ak ✓lpt ~ \*✓lbt 'touch (lightly)' (adduced by IS with an untenable translation as 'схватывать, цепляться') ¶ Jo. H 82, Jo. M 250, Js. 689, Lv. T I 400, Br. 355-6, JPS 234, DM 224 || B \*✓lby > Ah, ETwl, Ty -lbu 'extraire', inv. Ah ʕlbi, ETwl/Ty ʕlbay (Fcj. 32 = Pcj. I A 1, sc. stem -l2uy) ¶ Fc. 989-91, 2002, GhA 109, Pr. M VI-VII 87 || **A:** NTg \*labā-dā- 'carry with the teeth' > Ewk lawādā-, Ewk D labādā- id., Neg lawādā- id., Sln lawada- 'seize with the teeth' ¶ STM I 485 ◇ IS II 29-30.

**1256. \*Lab** (or \*Layib?) 'be soft' > **HS:** B \*✓lbb > Wrg ilbib 'être ramolli, tendre (pain, couscous, fruit, etc.)', ulbib 'mou, ramolli, tendre (pain, fruit, etc.)', ? Izd ulwu (pf. y-alwu) 'être ramolli, se ramollir'; ?? B \*<sup>o</sup>✓l<sup>h</sup>b<sup>h</sup> (× N \*Lib<sub>h</sub> 'wet; be\get wet') > Izd ✓lw 'être lisse, mou' ¶ Dlh. Ou 163, Mrc. 157, 170, 213-4 || **EC:** Arr {Hw.} lāfná 'weak', (× N \*LAS 'be weak, be worn out'): Or {Grg.} lāfā 'weak, soft', lāf- become soft', Or B {Sr.} lāfā 'weak', Or Wt {Sr.} lāfā

'ill', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} lāf- 'be weak\mild', Or H {Ow.} lāfā 'soft', ¶ Grg. 258, Sr. 357, Ow. 267, Hw. A 381 || Ch: WCh: NrBc: Wrj {Sk.} lābā́lābā́ná, Cg {Sk.} lūbū́lūbū́ná, Kry {Sk.} lūbū́lūbū́, P' {MSk.} lūbū́-lūbū́tì, Sir {Sk.} līlībū́nnī, Mbr {Sk.} lūbū́lūbū́, Dir {Sk.} nē lābū́lābū́ 'soft' | SBc: Kir {ChL} lū́bū́lū́b, Plc {ChL} lū́plū́p, Buli {ChL} lā́wūt id. | BT: Krf {ChL} lū́plū́pì, Ngm {ChL} liwīt id. | Ngz {Sch.} lā́fī́d 'softness (of skin, hide products, ground)', lā́bā́d-lā́bā́d 'soft' || ? CCh: Glv {Rp.} lipe 'weak' || ECh: Smr {J} lā́w 'be soft', Nd {J} lā́w, lā́b'lā́b' (= lā́b'lā́b?) 'soft' ¶ ChC, ChL, Abr. H 616, Ba. 723, Sch. DN 102 || S +ext. \*<sup>o</sup>✓lbk ~ \*<sup>o</sup>✓lbk > Ar ✓lbq G (pf. labaqa) 'amollir, adoucir', {Hv.} vt. 'soften', Ak ✓lbk (inf. labākū) 'become soft', labkū 'soft' ¶ BK II 96O-1, Hv. 676, Sd. 521, 526 || K: GZ \*lab- / \*lb- vt. 'become tender\soft; moisten' ({K} \*lb-, {GM} \*jūb-, {FS} \*lab-) (× N \*Libh ▽ 'wet; to get wet') > OG, G lb-, Mg lib-, Ls lob- ~ lib- id., G lb-il-i, Mg lib-u 'soft' ¶ K 12O, K<sup>2</sup> 106, GM S 124, FS K 196, FS E 215, Chik. 3O3, Chx. 673-4, DCh. 848 || A: ?σ T (att. in NaT) \*jaba-í 'mild, gentle, peaceable' (with a sx. \*-í of deverbal adjectives) > OT javaš id., OOsM XIV {Cl.} javaš 'peaceable, patient, mild', Osm {Rh.} يَواش yawāš 'slow; gentle, mild; soft in sound', Tk yawāš 'gentle, weak, light (levis)', Az javaš 'quiet (a horse, etc.), mild, slow', CrTt javaš 'slow', Tkm юваш juwaš 'quiet, mild, slow', Uz ювош juvōš 'quiet' (horse, child), 'slow', ET žuvaš ɖ javaš id., 'gentle', Δ {Jr.} javaš 'good, gentle, quiet, mild', Qmq javaš 'quiet', Qzq жуас žūwas 'quiet, mild', Qrg жоош žōš id. ('смирный, кроткий'), Qq žuwas, Nog juvas, VTt юаш juāš, Bsh јъwas, StAlt {BT} дьобош ǰoboš, Tv чааш čāš 'quiet, mild' ('тихий, смирный, кроткий'), Xk čabas 'quiet' (animal), Sg {BIG} čabas ~ čamas 'quiet' (animal, person); T \*<sup>o</sup>jaba-l- (with a passivizing sx. -l-) > OT javal- 'betamed, calmed, quietened' ¶ Rs. LTS 125, Rs. W 175, Cl. 877, 88O-1, MKD 219, ET J 51-3, Rl. III 278, 29O-1, Rh. 2195, Sht. 1O5. Jr. 151, TkR 8OO, Nj. 486-7, 782, Jud. 261, BIG 3O4, 31O || D \*nav- 'become soft' > Tm navu id., 'be saddened by boiling, rot, decay', Kn navuru, navaru, naviru 'that is tender, soft, fine', Tl navuru, nauru 'soft, delicate' ¶¶ D ##3617-8 || (from N \*Layib ▽) IE: NaIE \*lejbh- '≈ weak, lean' > OSx lēf 'weak, sick', AS lēf 'weak' || Lt laības 'slender, slim, delicate', líebas 'lean, thin', Sl \*libъ (dadj. \*libъjъ) 'lean' > OCz libí, OP lubu id., 'feeble (щуплый)', Slvnz lebi 'too high and weak' (of plants, animals, humans); d. Sl \*libavъ > ChS ЛНБАВЪ libavъ

'gracilis', McdS либав 'weak, not hard enough', Slvnz lēbavi 'lazy', P Δ lebaωy, lυbaωy, R Sml любавый adj. 'without fat' (of meat); d. Sl \*liběvъ ~ \*libivъ > ChS ЛНБѢВЪ liběvъ ~ ЛНБНВЪ libivъ 'λεπτός, gracilis', OR, RChS ЛНБѢВЫН liběvyi 'lean, meager', OCz liběvy, Blg Δ либѣѣ 'without fat' (of meat), 'lean' ¶ WPI 388, ≈ Frn. 329-10, Ho. 197, Ho. S 45, ESSJ XV 70-1, 74-5 ◇ The IE root (if it belongs here) and some Ch forms suggest the presence of a vw. \*i (probably N \*Layibv).

**1257. \*Libv** 'heart' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'life', 'middle') > HS: S \*libab- 'heart' > BHb לב leḅ / +ppas. libb-, pl. לִבֹּת ləḅāḅ-ōt, Ph, Ug lb, DA/OA/IA lbḅ, BA cs. לב ləḅab, JA em. לב lib'ḅ-ā ~ לבב lib'ḅ-ā, Sr לב leḅ'ḅā, Md abs., cs. lbab, em. liba, Gz ləbb, Hrs {Jo.} ḥḏ-lbēb (pl. ḥḏ-labb-ḏt), Mh {Jo.} ḥḏ-wbēb (pl. ḥḏ-wbōb), Jb {Jo.} E/C 'ub (pl. ḗbḅḅt), Sq {Jo.} 'ḇḅḅb, Sb, Mn, Hdr lb, Eb {Krb.} li-ḅḅ (libbu) 'heart', Ar لب lubb- 'heart, middlepart, mind, intelligence', Ak libbu 'heart, 'inside of a container', IA lbḅ 'center, inside of an object', JEA {Sl.} lib'ḅ-ā id., לבבא ləḅāḅ-ā 'inner part' ¶ A #1434, OLS 240-1, AD PSH 92, HJ 562-3, Tmb. 155, KB 488-90, 1730, DM 228, Sl. 616, 623-4, Nld. MG 78, BK II 674, Jo. M 250, Jo. H 82, Jo. J 159, BGMR 81, MA 56, L G 304-5, CAD IX 164-75, Krb. 22, MiK I #1.174 || Eg v, DEg lb 'heart' > OCpt YB- yb- id. ¶ EG I 59-60, Fk. 14-5, Er. 26, Vc. 243, Ws. 264 || B ≈ \*ḡul'β' (= {Pr.} \*√h<sub>1</sub>lh<sub>3</sub>) 'heart' > Ah, WTwl, Ttq {Msq.} ul, Ty {Pr.} ul ~ əwəl, TnsI {Pr.}, Tw D {Sdl.} ulh, Gh {ABs.} ul, {Nh., ABs.} yul, Kb ul, Sll {Ds.} ul, t-ul-ḡḡ ({Pr.}: ḡḡ < \*H-t), BSn {Ds.} ūl, Tmz {MT}, Izn/SnSr {Rn.}, Wrg/Mz {Dlh.}, Shw {Msq.} ul, Rf {Rn.} uř, Nf {Beg.}, Awj {Prd.} ūl, Si {La.} uli, Zng {Msq.} uř, {TC} ūy (dim. aḡ-ūl°, pl. ellūn) id. ¶ Pr. H 27, #482, Fc. 981-2, Sdl. 279, Dl. 440, MT 365-6, Rn. 284, Dlh. Ou 163, Dlh. M 102, Beg. 317, Prd. 164, La. S 216, Msq. 57, Msq. Z 499, TC D 4, TC Z 316 || C {AD} lḅb-, {E} lḅb- 'heart' > EC {Ss.} \*lubb- 'heart, soul' > Kns {Bl.} lupp-ōta id., Elm rupai? 'heart', Dsn {Bl.} lúbba? 'life', Af {Hw.} lubb-i 'heart, soul, yolk of egg' (unless ← Ar lubb- 'heart, middlepart'), ?φ Sml {Ss.} rub(b)ad 'life' in rub(b)ad žar- 'kill', ?φ Rn {PG} rùbéy 'heart, spirit; (one)self', Or {Bl., Grg.} lubb-ū 'soul, (vital) spirit', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} lubbū 'soul, life', Sd lubb-o, Brj lub'ḅ-ō 'soul' (unless Sd, Brj lubb- ← Or lubb- ← Ar lubb- 'heart, mind, intelligence'); Sml {ZMO, DSI} lāb 'chest, breast; inner thought, emotions ("cuore" come sede dei sentimenti)', Sml N {Abr.} lāb 'chest',

Or *lappē* 'heart' || Ag {Ap.} \**lābāk*- 'heart' > Bln/Q/Km {Ap.} *lɛbɛka* id. || SC: Asa {E} *liba* 'chest' ¶ AD SF 163-4, E PC #312, Bl. 259, Grg. 262, 267, Sr. 360, Ss. B 135-6, Ap. AV 15, Ap. WLQ 10, R WB 351, ZMO 249, Abr. S 160, DSI 377, PG 250, Brl. 277, E SC 205 || Om: SOm: Ari U {Fl.} *lɛpa* ~ *lɛba* 'heart', Ari G {Fl.} *liba* 'belly' || NrOm: Wl {LmS} *uluwa*, Dwr {LmS} *ulwa*, Malo {LmS} *ɽulo*, Gm {Hw.} *ɽúlo* 'belly'; Kf {C} *nibbō* 'heart, mind', Anf {Gt.} *ɽibbō*, Shn {Lm.} *nibbā*, Ym {Wdk.} *nibā* 'heart' (unless ← EthS *labb* 'heart') ¶ Fl. OO 318, Fl. OWL, Bnd. AL 145, LmS 286, Hw. EG s.v. 'belly', C SE IV 477, Wdk. 132, ≈ Lm. Sh 367 || Ch: CCh: [1] Db {ChL} *libí* 'stomach', Msg {Mch.} *lib* 'belly'; [2] Dgh {Kr.} *ɽúvè*, *árúvè*, Gv {Kr.} *ɽúrvè* 'heart', Pdk {Lk.} *arwa* 'chest', Ktk Af {Lbf.} (ə)rfu 'heart', {Stz.} *rphih* (= {Sö.} *rfi*;) 'soul' || ECh: Mkl {J} *ɽùlbé* 'heart' || WCh: ?σ Cp *lɛb* 'lung' ¶ J LM 189, ChL, ChC, Lk. ZSS 127, Sö. 264-5 ¶ OS #1668 || K: G *lib-i* 'axle (Achse)' (← \*middle' ← \*heart') ¶ Chx. 682 || IE: NaIE {P} \**lejbh-* or {WH} \**lejb<sub>h</sub>-* 'live' > Gmc {Fs.} \**līb-* id. > Gt *liban*, ON *lifa*, OHG *lebēn*, *leben*, NHG *leben*, OSx *libbian*, AFrs *libba*, AS *libban*, *lifian* 'to live', NE *live*; ON *líf*, Dn, NNr *liɽ*, Sw *lif*, OSx *līf*, MDt *lijɽ*, OHG *līb* 'life, living body', NHG *Leib* 'living body', AS *līf* 'life', NE *life*; ? OHG *bi-līban*, NHG *bleiben*, OSx *bi-līvan*, OFrs *b(i)līva*, AS *be-līfan* 'remain' (≡σ: NE *survive*) || Lcaelebs 'unmarried (man)' < (hpl.) {WH} \**kajwelo-lib<sub>h</sub>-* 'alone-living' from IE \**kajwelo-* 'alone' (< N \**gaywE(-L∇)* 'alone', 'entire' [q.v.]) + IE \**lejb<sub>h</sub>-*; alternatively {WP, P} < IE \**kajwō-* 'alone' (see N \**gaywE(-L∇)*) + *lejbh-* ¶ WP I 326, II 403, P 670, EI 12 (on *caelebs*), WH I 130, Fs. 330, Vr. 355, Ho. 200-1, Ho. S 46, 48, Kb. 596, OsS 64, 551-2, Schz. 192,195, KM 83, 429 || ?φ Gil: Gil A/ES *ɽif* 'heart' ¶ ST 232, Krn. N 481 ◇ SOm and Db -p-, -b- (as well as Or *lappē*) may point to the presence of a N lr. (\**Līb∇?∇?*).

**1258.** \**L'o' b∇* '∈ grass' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'medicinal \ poisonous grass?') > HS: S \**olubb-* > Ar *lubb-* 'poison' ¶ BK II 955 || IE: Gmc \**lubj<sup>a</sup>* > OHG {OsS} *luppi* 'stark wirkender Pflanzensaft; Gift, Vergiftung', {Kb.} *lubbī* 'magic, poison', MHG *lūppe* id., ON *lyf* 'Heilmittel, Zaubermittel', Ic *lyf* 'drug', Gt *lubja-leis* 'giftkundig', *lubjaleisei* 'φαρμακεία, Giftkunde', OSx *lubbī* 'juice, poison', AS *lybb* 'poison, sorcery', NE *lib*; OHG *luppōn*, {Kb.} *lubbōn* 'to poison' ¶ OsS 579, Kb. 638, Ho. 208, Ho. S 48, Vr. 36, Fs. 337 || A: M \**nogu-* (< \**noβu-*?), \**nogu-yan* > MM [S] {H} *noho<sub>o</sub>an* 'green fresh

grass', WrM *nogugan*, HIM *ногоо*, Ord *nogō*, Mnr H {SM} *nogōn* 'grass, vegetable', Brt *ногоо(н)*, Kl *ноһан noṣan*, {Rm.} *noṣān* 'fresh grass, greens', WrO *noṣā ~ noṣon* 'grass'; *noṣōn*, Dg {T} *nugā* 'greens, vegetables'; MM [LM] *نوغان* *noṣān*, [HI] {Ms.} *noṣo-an*, [MA] {Pp.} *نوغان* *noṣān*, WrM *nogugan*, HIM *ногоон*, Brt *ногоо(н)*, Kl *ноһан noṣan*, {Rm.} *noṣān*, Ord, Mnr H {SM} *nogōn*, {T} *nogōn*, Dx *nogon*, Ba *nogon* 'green'; WrM *nogubtur*, HIM *ногоовтор*, WrO *noṣobur*, Brt *ногообор* 'greenish' ¶ Pp. L III 73, Pp. MA 259, H 118, Ms. H 79, MED 588, KRS 380, Rm. K 278, SM 281, T 352, T DnJ 130, T BJ 144, T DgJ 158, Krg. 221, Chr. 328-9 || Tg *\*nab-* '(dry) grass' > Ul *nawoqta ~ naoqta ~ nauqta*, Ork *nāwuqta ~ naoqta ~ nauqta*, Nn *naoqta* 'dry grass', Lm All *nabūtla* id., Lm Ol *nabūt* 'turf (of dry grass)', Orc *nabo* 'moss' ¶ STM I 575 || ?σ D *\*nuv-* 'sesamum' > Tm *nū*, *nūvu*, Klm *nuvvū*, Nkr *ū*, Prj, Gdb *nuvul*, Gnd *nūḡ(g)*, Knd *nū* id., Tl *nu(:)vu*, *nuvvu* 'gingily seed' ¶¶ D #3720 ◇ The unexpected Tg *\*a* needs explaining. D *\*u* (for the expected *\*o*) may be due to the as. infl. of *\*-v-*.

**1259. \*Lûb▽** 'be thirsty, be hungry' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'wish, love') > HS: S *\*-lūb-* > Ar ✓ *lwb* (ip. *-lūb-*) 'be thirsty' ¶ Hv. 699, BK II 1036 || Eg √ *lby* id. > Cpt: Sd **elbe**, B **ibi** id. ¶ EG I 61, Fk. 15, Vc. 61 || C: EC: Sa {R} *luw-*, Af {PH} *luwu'te* 'be hungry', Sa {R} *lu'wā*, Af {PH} *lu'wa n.* 'hunger' || Bj {Rop.} ✓ *ywy* 'be thirsty' (1s p. 'a-yway, inv. *yīwāy-a*) (× N **\*haw▽** 'to desire, to love'???), {R} *yūwāy-* pcv. 'be thirsty', {Rop.} *'yawe*, {R} *'yawa* 'thirst' ¶ R S II 251, R WBd 243, 273, PH 157, Rop. 251 || WCh: BT: Tng {J} *lɔbɔ* (v.n. *lɔpɔ*, pl. *lɔbɔdɔ*) v. agree, accept, like', Dr {J} *law-/lab-* v. 'want', {Nw.} *lɔ́bɪ / -w-* 'agree' (if 'agree, like' ← 'love', cp. IE) ¶ J T 115, Nw. KL 129, ChC ¶¶ Not here B *\*✓rHf* 'be thirsty' (adduced with a query by IS as *\*✓rWf*), which is cognate with S *\*✓rɣb* 'be hungry' and Sml *rab-* 'wish' (see AD SF 170) ¶¶ EG I 61 and Vc. 61 (Eg, S), ≈ OS #1681 (Eg, S + unc. Dhl *šūb* 'to sip') || IE: NaIE *\*leuḡbʰ-* / *\*louḡbʰ-* / *\*lubʰ-* 'desire, love, agree' > OI *'lubhyati* 'desires eagerly', *lōbha-* n. 'desire', *lub'dha-* 'avid, lascivious' || Gk [Hs.] *λυπτά · ἑταίρα, πόρνη* 'hetaera, whore' (÷ OI *lub'dha-*) (× influence of L *lupa* 'whore'?) || pAl {O} *\*laugbitya* > Al Δ *laps* {Kf.} 'I wish (ἐπιθυμῶ)', {O} 'wish, want' || OL *lubet*, L *libet* 'it pleases, is agreeable', L *libīdo*, † *lubīdo* 'violent desire, appetite,

longing', Osc LOUFIR 'vel' || Gmc \*leubaz (< IE \*leubʰo-s) > ON ljúfr 'lieb, wert', ORu liubʰu ({Fs.} liubʰu), Gt liufʰs, OSx liof, OHG liob 'dear (lieb, teuer)', NHG lieb, AS léof 'dear, beloved', NE lief; Gmc \*lub-ō (< IE \*lubʰ-ā-) > OHG lupa, AS lufu n. 'love', NE love n.; OHG liubōn, NHG lieben, AS lufian v. 'love', NE love v.; Gt us-laubjan, OHG ir-louben 'to permit', NHG erlauben 'to allow', OSx or-lôf 'Erlaubnis', AS līefan 'to allow', 'lieb\teuer machen', ON leyfa 'to allow, to praise'; ON lof 'praise, permission', OSx, AS lof, OHG lob, NHG Lob n. 'praise' || Lt liaupsẽ v. 'eulogy, praise', liaupsinti 'to eulogize, to praise' | Sl \*ľubъ(jъ) > OCS ЛЮБЪ ljubъ, ЛЮБЫИ ljubʰi 'gratus, dilectus, desideratus', SCr ljub, Slv ljûb, Cz libý, Slk l'úbý, P lubu, Uk 'любий, Blr 'любь, R Δ 'любый 'dear, beloved', R лю'бой, Uk лю'бий, Blr лю'бий 'anyone (quilibet)'; Sl \*ľubǵiti 'to love' > OCS, OR ЛЮБИТИ ljubiti, R лю'бить, Uk лю'бити, SCr, Slv ljúbiti, Slk l'úbít', P lubić 'to love', OCz líbiti id., Cz líbiti se 'to be liked', Blg 'любя v. 'love' ¶ NaIE \*leubʰ- 'desire, love' is hardly from 'in Unordnung sein\geraten', as supposed by M E II 483-4; the latter meaning (as in Vd lubh- 'in Unordnung sein' and in NPrs اَلْفَتَن alof-tān [< CINPrs āluftan] 'be confounded, afflicted') is likely to be secondary (e.g. 'have violent desire' → 'be confounded, afflicted'?) or to go back to a different N word, such as \*Labʷ 'grasp, get, obtain', \*Libʷ 'heart', or even \*L'o'ʷbʷ 'grass' ([in descendant lgs. → 'medicinal or poisonous grass'?) > Ar lubb- 'poison' and OHG lubbōn 'to poison'; NPrs اَلْفَتَن alof-tān 'to grow mad with love' may go back to contamination of \*Lûbʷ with some of the above-mentioned N words) ¶ WP II 419, P 683-4, EI 358, Mn. 682, 715, AHDI 37, M K III 107-8, ≠ M E II 483-4, Ch. 651, F II 146, Kf. 178, O 213, WH I 793-4, Bc. G 318, Mkj. DR 133, Vr. 361, 363, Fs. 187-8, 333, Kb. 620, 625, 628, 634, OsS 454, 564-5, 567, 573, 579, KM 440, Ho. 199, 201, 206-7, Ho. S 47-8, 57, Frn. 362, ESSJ XV 174-89, Glh. 391-2, Bern. 756-8, Vs. II 544-5 || K: G lub- 'get emaciated, lose flesh, mager werden' (of domestic animals) (← \*'go hungry'), lub-i 'emaciated, lean' ¶ Chx. 694 ◇ IS II 34 (IE, S, Eg, Bj).

**1260. \*Libʰʷ (= \*Ľibʰʷ?)** 'wet; to get wet' > HS \*\*✓lbʰ > Eg MKL/Md ĩbʰ {EG} 'feucht sein von etw.', {Fk.} 'stream (with liquid), be suffused (with blood)', MK ĩbʰ.ω 'libationes' ¶ EG I 64, Fk. 16 || B \*✓lbʰ > ETwl/Ty ʔlbu 'être trop humide pour la marche' (terrain) (Pcj.

I A 7 [12uH-stems], pointing to a pB final \*H), Kb (with rdp.) l̥uḥi 'être trempé, mouilli' (-i < \*-ī < pB \*-iH) ¶ Dl. 443, GhA 108, Pr. M VI-VII 109 || S \*°✓ l̥ṣb > Ar ✓ l̥ṣb v. G 'drivel' (of a child), luṣāb- n. 'drivel of a child', luṣābu-l-naḥli 'honey' (naḥl- 'bee'), luṣabīyat- {Hv.} 'juice of some fruits', {BK} 'goutte de liqueur transparente sur certains fruits' ¶ S \*°✓ l̥ṣb < (mt.) \*\*✓ l̥bṣ < (as.) \*\*✓ l̥bh ¶ BK II 999-1000, Hv. 688 || Ch: CCh \*✓ l̥ḥ ({Stl.} \*luḥa) 'moist' > BM: {ChL} Bu l̥ḥenta, Cb l̥ḥtī, WMrg l̥ḥbdī, l̥ḥbdī, Ngx l̥ḥbtā, Klb āl̥ḥbtū, Hld l̥ḥḥūrī 'moist' | Higi {ChL}: Kps l̥ḥḥīkē, HgF l̥ḥḥīšī id. | Db {ChL} l̥ḥ id. | ZmD {KNC} lab v. 'moisten' || Ech: Ke {Eb.} l̥ubī v. 'dip in', Smr {J} l̥awē, Nd D {J} l̥wāp 'wet' ¶ ChC, ChL, Eb. 78, KNC 15 ¶¶ OS #1689 (Eg, Ch; HS \*l̥ubaḥ- 'be wet') || K: GZ \*lab- / \*lb- vt. 'become tender\soft; moisten' (× N \*Labṽ 'be soft' [q.v. ffd.]) || IE: NaIE \*leḥb- 'pour, be liquid\wet', {EI} 'pour, make a libation' > Gk λείβω 'pour, pour forth; let flow, shed', ps. λείβομαι 'melt', λιβρός 'dripping, wet', λίψ\* (gen. λιβός, accus. λίβα) 'stream', λίψ 'the SW. wind' ('bringing wet') || L l̥ībā- 'pour our, make a libation (offer [wine, oil, etc.] to gods)' (to be distinguished from the homonymous libā- 'take away from') || Brtt {RE} \*l̥ībōs 'flood', {JRE} \*l̥īb- 'flow' > Crn l̥īf, Br liñvad 'flood', W llif 'stream', W llifo 'to flow', Crn l̥īva 'to flood, to inundate', Br liñvañ 'to overflow' ¶ WP supposed that Gk Hm ὕπρᾱ λείψαντε (the long α reconstructed on metrical ev.) provides ev. for Gk \*λλ- < IE \*sl-, which was refuted by Chantraine (Ch. GH I 176) → F II 97 ¶ IE \*b (rather than \*bʰ < N \*b) is due to the devoicing infl. of N \*h (\*-bʰ- > \*-pʰ- > IE \*-bʰH-); in the prevocalic position the N lr. left no traces in NaIE ¶ ≈ WP II 393, EI 351 (> L, Gk only), F II 96-7, 120-1, WH I 794-5, RE 96 || A: NaT \*jibi 'moist' > OT {MKD} jiba 'moist', {Cl.} jābā 'moist, moisture' (with a tentatively reconstructed ä), Chg XV ibin- v. 'become moist', ibit- caus. vt. 'moisten', Kr T/G jibi ~ ibi, Qmq jibi-, Bsh jьбь-, Uz, ET иви-, {ET} jivī-, VTt žьбь- 'get wet', Qq žībī-, Alt дыиби- žibi-, Shor {RL} čibi- id., 'become moist', Nog jibi-, Qrg žibi- 'become moist', Qzq жиби- žībī- (inf. жибу žībūw) vi. 'thaw', d. жиби-т- žībī-t- 'soak, steep' ¶ Rs. W 202, MKD 224, Cl. 872, ET J 196-7, Sht. 109, MM 185, RL III 532, 2154, IV 157, 162 || ?φ U: FU (att. in FP) \*l̥oppa 'wet, moist' > Es Δ lopp (gen. lopa) 'snow mixed with water', Es loppata- v. 'rinse' | Er loraṽto-, lorafto- vt. 'wet, soak', Mk лоподe- lopađe- 'get wet' | Chr: L лүпката lүpka'ta 'moist, cool', H лыпката ləp'kata id., Chr L Δ

{Trc.} lup 'damp, moist' | Z lap+d 'moist, damp' ¶ UEW 693, MRS 306, 311, LG 157-8 || N \*Lib<sub>h</sub>∇-K∇ 'wet; be\get wet' > HS \*\*✓lb<sup>h</sup>k<sup>h</sup> > S \*°✓lbk > Ar labak-at- 'morceau de pain trempé et mitonné', ? ✓lbk G 'mêler (p.ex. du froment avec le miel)' ¶ BK II 961 || B \*°✓l<sup>h</sup>b<sup>h</sup>ŷ > Kb lbubāŷ 'être trempé, mouilli, dégouttant d'eau\d'huile', ? (× N \*Lab∇ 'be soft') Izd ✓lwŷ 'être lisse, mou' ¶ Dl. 443, Mrc. 157 ¶¶ Kb ŷ provides ev. for a HS \*k<sub>h</sub>, while S \*k is due to the ass. infl. of the non-emphatic \*p: \*p<sub>h</sub>K > \*pk || A: AmTg \*ligb∇ (< \*\*likb∇ < \*\*libK∇?) > Orc libba 'phlegm (coughed up)', Ud ligba 'snivel' ¶ STM I 497, Krm. 256 ◇ FU \*-pp- may go back to a cluster \*-p<sub>h</sub>- (< \*-p∇-h∇?). If FU \*llōppa belongs here (in spite of the irreg. vocalism), the initial N cns. is \*l- or \*l̥-, otherwise we are left with an unspecified lateral sonorant \*L-.

**1261.** \*L<sup>h</sup>i<sup>h</sup>c<sup>h</sup>∇(-t∇) 'jaw' > HS: CS \*li|as-at- > MHb ܠܝܣܬܐ 'leset 'cheek, jaw', JA [Trg.] ܠܝܣܬܐܐ lis't-ā id., (here?) 'Unterleib', ? Sr ܠܝܣܬܐܐ los't-ā 'praeputium, uterus' ¶ Lv. T I 411, Js. 713, PS 1913, Lv. II 514, Br. 368 || A: Tg \*lus<sub>u</sub>ma 'upper jaw, 'upper lip, muzzle, snout' (× N \*luhaš∇ or \*lahuš∇ 'lip, mouth', q.v. ffd.); the Tg vw. \*u of the first syll. belongs to the heritage of N \*luhaš∇ or \*lahuš∇ || IE: NaIE \*°le<sub>h</sub>st- '≈ edge, hem, stripe' > OHG lista 'edge, hem (Rand, Saum, Leiste)', OSx līsta 'bandformiger Streifen, Saum, Leiste', NHG Leiste 'strip (of wood, metal, etc.), trim, border', AS līste 'hem, border', ON lista 'Rand, Leiste' (unless ← ML aureæ listæ 'Ornamentstreife der Dalmatika' {Vr.}) ¶ Pokorny adduces here Al \*leth 'der erhöhte Rand eines Grundstückes, Rain, Mauer, Flußufer' (sc. misspelled ledh 'embankment, river levee, dike; alluvial land, mud') and reconstructs NaIE \*leisd-/°loisd- 'Rand, Saum', but En. and Orël connect Al ledh 'mud, alluvial bank' (< pAl \*lajda) with Pru laydis 'clay' ¶ ≈ WP 389-92, P 672, Vr. 358 (the Gmc word ← ML), Ho. 204, Sw. 109, Kb. 624, OsS 563, AlbED 443, O 216, En. 201.

**1262.** \*Lawč∇ 'weak, soft' > IE: NaIE \*°leus-/lous-/lus- '≈ loose' > Gmc: Gt laus 'loose, vain, empty', fra-liusnan 'to lose', ON lauss 'free, lax, vacant' (← NE loose), OHG lōs 'loose, lax', NHG los 'loose', AS léas 'loose; false' ¶ P 682, Fs. 163-4, 328, Vr. 348, Kb. 631, OsS 570, Ho. 197, Sk. 348, WW 184, ≈ EI 481 (unc.: \*leus- ← \*leuH- 'release, cut off') || HS: S \*-lūθ- 'knead, mix' > BHb ✓lwš (ip. -lūš) 'knead'; JA, Sr, SmA, Md ✓lwš id. (← Cn?); Ar ✓lwθ (ip. -lūθ-) 'mix,

chew; soak', Gz ✓lws G 'knead, mingle, mix', Ak lāšu 'to knead', d. līšu 'dough'; rdp.: Ar ✓lθlθ 'be weak, feeble, irresolute' ¶ KB 499, Sl. 621-2, Br. 362, DM 234, Tal 430, Hv. 699, BK II 1037, LG 321, Sd. 556 || B: BMnc i-llisu 'fané' ¶ Bs. NLB || C \*l'a's- 'soft, tender' (×N \*LASV 'be weak, be worn out', q.v.) > Ag: Bln {R} las- 'soft, fine, tender', Xm lis 'tender, soft' || EC \*lVS- > Sa {R} lisilīs prtc. 'being tender\soft' (of human skin), Sd {Gs.} lēssa 'tender' (leaf, grass); (×EC \*lāf- > Arr lāfná 'weak', see N \*LabV 'be soft'): ? Or {Grg.} lāf- 'be weak\soft', lāfā 'weak, soft', {Brl.} laf- 'ammorbidire, ammollarsi', Or O/Wt {Sr.} lāf- 'be weak, mild', Or B {Sr.} lāf- id., 'be soft', Or H {Ow.} lāfā 'soft' (unless Or lāf- is akin to Dhl {To.} lāf- 'be tired', {EEN} \*lāfune 'weak' and unless the Dhl ✓ is a loan from Or) || ??? C (SC?) ⇨ Mb {E} -lasu 'be old' ¶ R S II 250, Grg. 258, Brl. 274, Sr. GBO 203, Sr. 357, Gs. 209, To. D 141, EEN 42, E SC 327, Ow. 267 ¶¶ E PC #314 (C \*lās- 'be soft, weak, limp'), ≈ OS #1669, ≈ Tk. SCC 103 [#32.10], AD SEC 136 (S, C) ¶¶ The semantic prehistory of S \*-lūθ-: 'knead' ← 'make soft' || U: FU (att. in FV) \*Lawčā 'soft, weak' > F lauha 'mild (as winter), genial (as climate), gentle, mellow, bland' | Lp Sw {SK} lause 'loose, soft, weak' | Er лавшо lavšo 'weak', {W} 'schlaff, matt, schwach', Mk лавча lavčā 'weak' ¶ UEW 685, SK 280, ERB 323, PI 144 ◇ ≈ IS II 31-2 (\*Lawšh 'слабый, ненапрянутый').

**1263. \*LičV** 'to pass, to go away' > HS: S \*°✓lθθ > Ar لڤ ✓lθθ 'éloigner, chasser de sa présence', {Hv.} 'pursue, drive away' ¶ BK II 998, Fr. IV 108, Hv. 687-8 || IE: NaIE \*lejt<sup>h</sup>- ~ \*li(:)t<sup>h</sup>- v. 'go, go away, pass', {EI} → 'die' (×N \*žā'Ki'dV 'move, go' [q.v.]?) > Gt af-leipan 'to go, to come', ga-leipan, OSx līthan 'to go, to pass away', OHG līdan 'to go, to travel, to pass', AS līðan, ON líða 'to go, to pass', Sw, NNr lida, Dn lide id.; ⇨ Gmc caus. \*lejtjan 'to lead' > ON leiða, OHG leiten ~ leitōn, NHG leiten, OSx lēdian, AS lædan id., NE lead v. || Av raēθ- (prs. iriθya-, pp. irista-) {Bai.} 'depart', {Brl.} 'die', KhS hārīscya 'abandonment' (< \*frā-risti-) || pTc {Ad.} \*lit- > Tc A lit-/let-, B lit-/lait- v. 'pass on, move' ({Wn.} 's'éloigner, tomber'), A/B litk-, B l(y)aitk- 'remove, avert' (< NaIE \*lit<sup>h</sup>-sk̂-e/0- × NaIE \*lejt-/ \*li(:)t- 'go') ¶ Tc A/B litk- (< form \*lit<sup>h</sup>-sk̂-e/0-) proves, acc. to Rsm., that there was no lr. between \*t<sup>h</sup> and \*-sk̂-, hence \*t<sup>h</sup> is originally monophonemic ¶ P 672, EI 228 (\*lejt(H)- 'go away\forth'), Mn. 674, 698 (adduces here OI rī'tiḥ 'going, motion,

course', but it is derived from OI ✓ *rī-* [prs. '*rīyatē* 'rinnt, gerät ins Fließen']), Rsm. AT 87, Fs. 8, Vr. 330, 354, Ho. 191, 204, Ho. S 45, 47, Kb. 602, 611, OsS 545, 553, KM 435, Brtl. 1480-2, Bai. 479, Wn. 263-4, Ad. 554 || **A**: M \**ničū-* v. 'go back, (?) step back' > WrM *ničū-*, HIM *няца-* 'go back; give up, fail to carry through', ?? MM [S, HI] *ičū-* 'zurück-treten\-gehen\-kehren', 'se retirer', ?? Ord *i'č'a-* 'se retirer devant qn. (par peur de lui)' ¶ MED 577, H 80, Ms. H 62, Ms. O 389 ¶ If MM *ičū-* and Ord *i'č'a-* belong here, the loss of their initial cns. is due to metanalysis?

**1264. \**īewdA*** (or \**ēewdA*?) 'look for, find' > **K**: OG, G *lod-* / *lodin-* / *lodn-* v. 'expect, wait for' ¶ Abul. 210, DCh. 652, Chx. 867 || **U** \**l]ewδä-* > FU \**l]ewδä-* 'find' > F *löytä-*, Krl A *löüdü-*, Vp *löütä-*, Vo *leütä-*, Es *leidä-*, Lv *leüdü-* 'find' || OHg XIV *lewl-*, Hg *lel-*, Δ *lēl-* id. || ? pY {IN} \**ley-* 'know' ({AD} \**leyd-*?) > Y {IN}: K *leydī-*, T *leyrī-* id., K/T *leytay-* 'recall' (-*dī-*, -*rī-*, and -*tay-* are sxs. of vt., but the Y forms may go back to \**leyd-dī-*, \**leyd-tay-*) ¶ UEW 247, Sm. 545 (FU, Ugr \**lewdä-*, FP \**lewdä-* 'find'), Db. OS xxxii, Coll. 95, SK 323, Sz. MNyH 151, MF 397, EWU 886, IN 231 || **D** (in SD) \**nēṭ-* ({*ṭGS*} \**neṭṭ-*) 'seek, look for, obtain' > Tm *nēṭu* 'seek, look out for, desire, aim at, earn', *nēṭṭam* 'acquired property', Ml *nēṭṭam* 'acquisition, gain', *nēṭuka* v. 'obtain', Kdg *nəṭ-* v. 'earn', *nəṭa* 'earning'; but Kn *niṭṭisu* 'look at' (adduced [with a query] in D #3766) hardly belongs here (*see* N \**ṇid* '≈ eye; to look') ¶ D #3766 ¶ The long vw. \**ē* is likely to go back to \**e* ¶ Cp. D \**nāṭ-* ({*ṭGS*} \**nāṭ-*) 'seek, desire, follow with the eyes' (D #3637) < N \**r'o'dE* 'to seek, to wish' ¶ IS explains D \**ā* (for \**ē*) in the variant \**nāṭ-* by the infl. of the open vw. of the next syll. ◇ IS II 17-8 (U, D; N ? \**lewdä-*; D \**nēṭ-* is misprinted as \**nēṭ-*).

**1265. \**īEga*** 'lie (liegen), lie down; lay, put' > **K** \**lag-* / \**l]g-* 'lay, put, plant' > G (da-) *lag-* 'lay, put in order', (a-) *lag-* 'put away', (ča-) *lag-* 'put into sth., pack', *log-ini* 'bed', a-*lag-* n. 'place', Sv {K} *laž-* / *lž-* 'plant (pflanzen); attach, fasten' (msd. *li-lž-eni*), amb Mg/Lz *rg-* id. (× GZ {FS} \**rg-* 'plant?') ¶ Klimov adduces here G *rg-* v. 'plant', but FS separates between the K root in question and GZ ✓ \**rg-* v. 'plant' (> G, Mg, Lz *rg-*) ¶ K 118-9, K<sup>2</sup> 106, FS K 254, FS E 280, Chx. 656-8, GP 158 || **IE** \**leg<sup>h</sup>-* 'lie (liegen), lie down' > NaIE \**leg<sup>h</sup>-* > Gk [Hs.] *λέχεται · κοιμᾶται* 3s. 'lie down (esp. to sleep)', EpGk ft. *λέξομαι* id., Gk *λέχος* 'bed' || L *lectus* 'couch, bed' || OIr *laigid* 'lies (down)', *lige* 'bed, grave' (<

\*legʰom), W lle, Crn le 'place' (< \*legʰo-) || Gt ligān, OHG liggen, NHG liegen, OSx liggian, AS lićȝan 'to lie (iacere)', NE lie || Lt † {Ju.} pa-lég-ti 'lay down', Lt {Frn.} palégỹs 'Bettlägerigkeit, Wochenbett' | Sl \*lëg-ti (1s prs. \*lëgq) 'to lie down' > OCS ЛЕЩИ lešti (1s prs-ft. ЛАГЖ legq), R лечь (ft. 'лягу), SCr lěci, Slv léci, OCz léci, Cz † léci ~ léci, P lec id.; Sl \*ležāti (1s prs. \*ležq) 'to lie (liegen)' > OCS ЛЕЖАТИ ležati (prs. ЛЕЖЖ ležq), R ле'жать, SCr ležati, OCz ležěti, Cz ležeti, Slk ležat', P leżeć id. || Tc B lyäk- 'lie (liegen), lie down'; pTc {Ad.} \*leke > Tc A lak 'bottom of a river', Tc B leke 'bed, resting place', {Wn.} 'couche' || Ht {CHD} lak- v. 'fall', {EI} lāki 'lays aslant', lagārī 'lies aslant' ¶ P 658-9, EI 352, F II 110-2, WH I 777-9, LG § 419, Fs. 330-1, Ho. 201, Ho. S 46, Kb. 613, OsS 555, Schz. 196, KM 441, Frn. 328, 350-1, ESSJ XIV 99-100, 156-65, StSS 303, Glh. 371-2, SSS 464, Wn. 254, 271, Ad. 559, 566, CHD L-N 17-8 || **u**: FU \*o]iʰiʰ∇ > ObU \*o]iʰiʰ- > pVg {Ht.} \*līʰ- 'fall of' > Vg: ML lēw- 'shed\lose hair', LK/MK lēwp-, UK lewp-, P/Ss lēʰp-, NV/LL lēwp-, UL leʰp- 'fall off (abfallen, abgehen, abspringen)'; pOs \*lākān- ~ \*lōkān- 'losgehen' > Os: V lōkān-, Ty lekʷān-, D lākān, Nz laqān-, Kz laqān-, O loqān- 'losgehen', {Trj.} 'вылезать, выпадать, выниматься'; this Os verb coalesced with the synonymous pOs vb. \*lākān- ~ \*lōkān- id. < pOs \*lōʰ- ÷ Vg N {Munk.} lēwāt- 'hervorziehen', cp. another d. of the same pOs √: Os V loʰim-, Os Kz laʰemā- 'herausziehen', {Trj.} 'вынуть, вытащить, выдернуть' = 'take out, pull out' ¶ Ht. ##347, 355, Hl. rHt 75, Trj. VD 159 || **hs**: WCh: Su {J} lē 'setzen, legen, stellen', {ChL} lē 'put down', Mpn {Frz.} lé 'put (several objects)' | SBc: Mngs {Csp.} l+gè, Kir {Csp.} līk 'wait' | BT: Tng {J} līyē 'put, place', Dr {ChL} lóyī 'put down', Pr lī-ʰō id. (inv. lú) ¶ Csp. 70, ChL, ChC, J S 72, J T 115, Frz. DM 33, Frz. P 40 ◇ ObU \*ī (actually Vg \*ī only) suggests a N \*ī, which is at variance with the K data. Therefore it is preferable to reconstruct an unspecified N \*E. Os \*lākān- ~ \*lōkān- 'losgehen' is of ambiguous origin, hence it provides no unequivocal ev. of a FU \*l-, therefore here we cannot distinguish between FU \*l- and \*l- ◇ IS II 35-6 (K, IE; N \*Lᵛga = \*Lᵛga) ◇ Blz. IB #101 (suggests to add the WCh word for 'put down').

**1266. \*LaXga** (= \*Laḡg∇?) 'cut, chop' > IE: NaIE \*laḡh- (or \*laḡh-) v. 'cut, dig', 'cutting\digging instrument' > Gk λαχάινω (aor. ἐλάχηναι) v. 'dig' || OIr láige 'spade', NIr láige 'spade, mattock, the blade of a

spade', OIr {LP} *laigen*, NIr *laighean* 'spear, javelin', W *llain* 'blade, sword', *llain* 'patch' ¶ Fick II 238, WP II 881, F II 92, P 652, LP § 35.1, Dnn. 414, YGM-1 302 || **U**: FV \**Lakśe* 'hew' > Lp N {N} *luokčā-* / *-vč-* 'cut out a hole in wood (with a mortise chisel)' || Mk *лаксемс* 'lakśa-ms 'to hew, to trim, to rough-hew (обтесывать, тесать)', Er *лаксе-lakśe-* id., carve with an axe' || Chr: L *локшинчаш* *lokšin'ča-š* 'to hew, to trim (об-, тесать)', B *lokšin'ča-*, M *lokšən'ča-*, H {Rm.} *lokšınca-* id. ¶ UEW 683, PI 142, ERV 328, MRS 294 || **HS**: CCh: Gude *lāgǝč* v. 'cut' ¶ ChL || ?σ S \**✓lḡg* ~ \**✓lḡh* n. 'hollow' > Ar *لَحْج* *laḡḡ-* 'orbit of the eye', *لُحْج* *luḡḡ-* 'socket/orbit of the eye', 'trou en terre étroit à l'orifice et s'élargissant à mesure qu'il descend', *لُجْج* *luḡḡ-* 'hollow in a valley or in a well' ¶ BK II 968, 972, Hv. 679.

**1267. \**lig<sub>1</sub>æ*** 'lick, sip, suck' > IE: NaIE \**leiḡh-* v. 'lick' > OI *rēdhi*, *lēdhi*, *lihati* 'licks', Av 3p *raēzaite* 'they lick', NPrs inf. *لِشْتَن* *leš-tān* / 1s prs. *لِيسَم* *līs-ām* 'lick' (-s- for -z- on the analogy of other verbs like *نَوِشْتَن* *neveš-tān* / *نَوِيسَم* *novīs-ām* 'write'), KhS *rīstā* 'he licks' || Arm *լիզեմ* *lizem* prs. (aor *լիզեցի* *lizec'i*), *լիզում* *lizum*, *լիզանեմ* *lizanem* v. 'lick' || Gk *λείχω* 'lick' || L *ling-ō* / *-ēre* 'lick' (with the infix \*-n-), *ligurriō* v. 'lick' || OIr *ligid* 'licks', W *llyfu* 'to lick' || Gt *bi-laigō\** (att: 3p p. *bilaigōdēdun*) 'belecken', OSx *likkon*, OHG *lekkōn*, *lecchōn*, NHG *lecken*, AS *liccian* 'to lick', NE *lick* || Lt *liẽžti* (prs. *liežiũ*) 'to lick', iter. *laižyti*, Ltv *lāizīt* id. | SI \**lizā-ti* (prs. \**līž-q*) 'to lick' > OCS *ЛИЗАТИ* *lizati* / *ЛИЖЖ* *ližq*, R *ли'зать* / 'лижу', P *lizać* / *ližę*, Cz *lízati*, Slk *lízat'*, SCr, Slv *lízati* id., Blg *лижа* 'lick' ¶ P 668, E 351-2, M K III 72-3, M E II 463, Bai. 364, Horn 212-3, 235, Vl. II 1008, 1109, F II 102-3, WH I 801, 806, Fs. 91, Ho. 200, Ho. S 47, Kb. 604, OsS 545, KM 430, Frn. 369, Bern. I 725-6, Glh. 380, ESSJ XV 162, Slr. 92-3 ¶ The expected Ir. was lost in NaIE in prevocalic position || **HS**: C: Bj {Rop.} *-ligag* pcv. 'sip milk for another person (it is taboo for a man to be first to drink what he has milked himself)', rf. *a-t-ligag* 'sip fresh milk' ¶ Rop. 72, 211 ¶ The voiceless k (for the expected g) may be due to the infl. of the Bj scv. *lak-* 'lap, sip (as a dog)' (< N o \**Tak'U'* 'to lick, to lap' [q.v.]) || WS (or SS) \**✓lgɣ* > Jb *✓lgɣ* G (pf. *'legaɣ*, sbjn. *'yɔlgəɣ*) 'suck (teats)', OYmn *✓lgɣ* Sh ({Slw.} *ʔalğəɣa*) 'jemandem eine Backe voll zu essen geben', Ar Y {De.} *liğɣ* 'morsel, mouthful' ¶ Jo. J



NrOm: Kf {C} mēllō 'sycamore'; acceptable, if Sa mā- goes back to a px. ¶ R S II 266, C SE IV 471 ◇ Qu., because the corr. K \*-y- ÷ Eg h is not demonstrably reg. (so far).

**1270. \*luγ∇** 'wash, rinse' > K: o? G laγlaγ- v. 'rinse' ('[im Wasser] schwenken, spülen', {DCh.} 'пополоскать') ¶ Chx. 608, DCh. 644 || **HS:** B (rdp.) \*✓lhl > Kb lil (pf. i-lal), Tmz lil 'être rincé, passé à l'eau', Mz ilil 'be rinsed', Wrg llil ~ il(l)il 'être rincé, être net, luire', caus.: Kb/Tmz/Izd/Mz s-lil, Wrg slil caus. v. 'rinse', Sll s-lil 'wash'; questionably here (for lack of any reflex of a lr.) Ah {Fc.} o lallwat 'be washed, wash\rinse oneself', ETwl./Ty {GhA} lallawat 'laver légèrement, nettoyer légèrement' ¶ Dl. 437, Ds. 168, Stm. 221, Mrc. 225, 395, Rn. 338, MT 365, Dlh. Ou 162, Dlh. M 101, Fc. 1073, GhA 115 || Eg ∇ iγγ 'wash' > Cpt: Sd ειω eiō, ειογε eiue, B ιωι iōi, ιω iō, A ειω eiō, F ιωωι iōōi 'wash' ¶ EG I 39, Fk. 10, Vc. 60 || **IE** \*louh- ({EI} \*leuh<sub>3</sub>-) 'wash, bathe' > NaIE \*lou-, \*lowa- 'wash' > Gk Hm λώω, Gk A λούω 'I bathe, wash (the body)', Gk Mc re-wo-te-re-yo 'for bathing' || L lav-ō / lav-ěre, lavā- (pfc. lāv-ī) 'wash, bathe', lautus prtc. 'washed' || ON lauga 'to bathe, to wash', OHG luhhen 'to wash, to rinse', NGr Sb lichen 'to wash', Dt logen 'to leach'; ON laug 'Lauge, Bad, Wäsche' (< \*loukā), OHG louga 'lye, leach', NHG Lauge, AS léaz 'lye', NE lye || Arm [nqawu] loganam 'I bathe' ] ⇨ NaIE \*lowa-tro- 'washing-basin' > Gk Hm λοετρόν, Gk A λουτρόν 'a bath, bathing-place' || Gl [GIE] LAUTRO- 'a bath' ({Billy} 'bain'), OIr {Thr., SB} lóathar 'basin', MBr louazr, Br laouer, Br V {Ern.} loëhér 'auge' || ON laudr 'soap, lather', AS léaðor 'lather', NE lather ¶ P 692, H 108, WH I 773-5, F II 138-9, Thr. 71, SB 249-50, Ern. 375, Hm. 505, Billy 92, Vr. 346-7, Ho. 196-7, Sw. 105, Kb. 636, 640, OsS 572, KM 427, Slt. 251-2 || **U:** FU (att. on ObU) \*luw|γ∇ v. 'wash' > pObU {JHL} d. \*lōw-∇t- v. 'wash' > pVg d. \*lōw-t- > Vg T/UK/MK/LK/SV/LL/UL, Ss lowt-; pOs \*loy+t- ({JHL} \*lāyit-) > Os: V/Vy lōy+t-, Ty ǎōy+ta-, Y ǎōwitā-, Kz ǎoxit-, D/K ǎōxēttā-, Nz ǎoxātsā- id. || pY {IN} \*loyo- 'bathe' > Y T {IN, Ku} loyo-ra- 'wash', loyo-ǎā- 'bathe' ¶¶ ≈ Ht. #349 (\*loy-), Hl. rHt 73-4, Stn. WV 254, 340, KrT 1115, IN 232, Ang. 123-4, ≈ Rd. UJ 47 [#72] (Y ⇐ U) ¶¶ The Y ev. suggests that some traces of the obstruent N \*-g|γ- survived in pU || **A:** T \*ju<sup>h</sup>b<sup>1</sup>- (= \*juw-?) vt. 'wash' > OT {Cl.} jū-, {ML.} jū- ~ juw-, MT XIII? [Tf.] juv-, XwT XIII ju(w)-, XIV [QB] ju- ~ juv-, MQp jū- ~ juv-, [CC] ju- ~ juw-, Osm XIV-

XVI, Tk Δ juv- 𐰇 juv- 𐰇 joṽ- 𐰇 ju-, Tkm, Kr, Nog, Uz juw-, SY juw- 𐰇 ju-, Qmq, QrB žuw-, Qzq, Qq žuw-, Bsh jIw-, VTt 𐰇 juw-, Az {Bu.} -يوو juw-, Az jṽ- ju-, Ln ju-, ET juṽ-, Xlj jū-, Qrg žu-, Xk, Tv čuṽ-, Tf ču-, Yk sūṽ- || Chv L šu- / šṽ-, Δ {Md.} šw- / šṽ- id. ¶ For the development of -ṽ- (< \*-w- < pT \*-b-) cp. pT \*sub- 'water' (F N \*'s'ü'wḥâ - \*'s'Eṽuḥṽ 'moisture, water') ¶ Cl. 870, Ml. PDP 390, Rs. W 209, DTS 277, ET J 238-9, Brv. T 163, Md. 162 (T \*ju(b)-), ≈ Md. 60, Rl. III 569 and IV 163, Bu. II 384. Ra. 198 ◇ If the K cognate is rejected as onomatopoeic, the N etymon may be reconstructed with \*-ṽ-, \*-ṽ-, or \*-g-, otherwise N \*-ṽ- is ruled out, so that the N rec. must be \*luṽ.

1271. (2?) ≈ \*L|žagU,ṽ 'fat meat' > K \*°la|eṽw- 'meat' > Sv UB/LB/Ln/L leṽw 'meat' ¶ TK 413, GP 146, FS K 197, ≈ K 119 (did not distinguish this ṽ from the homonymous \*laṽw- 'fig') || IE \*lḥṽ- or \*laṽ- 'fat' > NaIE \*laṽ- 'fat', \*layos 'lard, animal fat' > L laetus 'fat, rich' (of animals) → 'pleasant, fortunate', ? lāridum, lardum 'the fat of bacon, lard' ({P} < \*layes-idom?) || ?? Gk λαρινός 'fatted, fat' ({Osth.}: < \*layes-rīnos) ¶ WP II 379, P 652, WH II 750, 764-5, F II 85-6 || ? A: T \*jāg n. 'fat, suet' (× N ≈ \*ṽæ'ya'gṽ 'fat', q.v. ffd.) ◇ Not here Ch ≈ \*lṽṽ 'animal, meat' (see N \*luṽ - \*l'ṽuṽ '∈ bovine') ◇ Doubtful, because the IE rec. is qu. and the T reflex \*-g- of N \*-g- is not demonstrably reg. (at least so far).

1272. 2 \*lAkU 'circle' > HS: B \*lak-: Ah tālakat 'circle', ETwl/Ty talḅkat (pl. tilḅkatēn) 'wheel' ¶ Fc. 1029, GhA 113 || ?? Eg (att. in NK) m rk.f 'neben (jemandem), um (jemandem)'; but Eg fOK m rk.f 'at the time of (so.)' may be either a sd. of m rk.f 'neben' or a direct descendant of N \*r'a'Kâ 'time, term' (q.v.) ¶ EG II 457-8 || U: FU \*°lākṽ or \*°lakkU > ObU \*lōk 'ring, circle' > pVg {Ht.} \*lākṽ id. > OVg S Tr (labeled "TuraG") лакъ, Vg T lāk, Vg LK lōxṽ (pl. lōkṽat), MK/UK lōxṽ (pl. lōkṽat), Vg P lax, laxṽ (pl. lōkṽat), Vg IL lax, OVg N Ber лакъ, Vg UL lākṽ, Vg Ss {Kn.} lāk, {Stn.} lākṽ, OVg SoO лякṽ; pOs {Ht.} \*lōk > Os: V/Vy lōk, Ty lekṽ, D lāk, K lok, Nz lak, Kz lak, O lox id. ¶ Ht. #351.

1273. \*Līkṽ 'be ill, suffer disaster' > IE: NaIE \*leṽg- / \*loṽg- / \*lig- id. > Lt ligā 'illness, disease', Ltv † ligā id., 'pestilence, disaster', Lt † liegti 'be seriously ill, be an invalid (siechen)' || Gk λουγός 'ruin,

havoc' (of death by plague, by war), λολύτος 'pestilent, deadly, fatal' || pAl {O} \*līgā > Al līg adj. 'evil, wicked; bad; sick'; pAl {O} \*līgā > Al līgē 'bad situation, immoral behaviour; serious disease' || ?φ OIr {P} líach {E} 'suffering, unfortunate', {P} 'elend, unglücklich' ¶ Hardly here (⇔ WP, P, and EI) Gk ὀλίγος 'little' and Arm աղքատ ałkʰat 'poor, needy, necessitous, miserable' ¶ WP II 398, P 667, ≠ EI 516 (\*h<sub>3</sub>ligos 'ill, bad'), Mn. 689-90, 703, F II 134, Tr. 161, Frn. 370, ME II 166, Kar. 530, Bc. 302-3. AlbED 439-40, O 227 || HS: C {AD} \*lak- > Ag {AD} \*lak- / \*lakk- ⇨ \*lak-an- ({Ap.} \*laŷ-än-) n. wound' > Bln la'ǵār (pl. la'kār), Xm {Ap.} laḡan, Q {Ap.} naŷän, {R} naǵæn, Km {CR} naǵan, Aw {Hz.} lagen, {Ap.} laŷen; possibly also Bln/Aw {R} laǵ- 'anfeinden, beschuldigen, ausschelten', Gz (← Ag) lāk<sup>wā</sup>, lak<sup>wā</sup>, lak<sup>wē</sup> 'altercation, strife, conflict', ✓ lk<sup>wy</sup> v. TL (pf. talāk<sup>wāya</sup>) 'quarrel with one another, dispute, reprimand' ¶ AD SF 261, Ap. AV 14, R WB 251-2, L G 314 || A: T \*jīg 'illness, disease' > OT {Cl.} īg id., MQP XIV {TAG} jīg 'an illness', ? jīg kōr- 'be hateful', Tk An īg ǵ iy 'illness', Tkm īg-li 'sickly, ailing, rachitic' (of children) ¶ Cl. 98-9, Rs. W 169, TAG 20, 32, Tkr 345.

**1274. \*Luka** 'to bend', (?) 'flexible twig' > IE: NaIE \*leugg- / \*lug- 'bend, bind together, entwine' > Gk λυγός, λυγίζω id., λύγος n. 'withy', λύγος pl. 'flexible withy-twigs and withes', λυγό-δεσμός 'bound with willow-twigs' || L lux-us adj. 'dislocated', luxā- v. 'dislocate' || Lt lūgnas 'flexible' || ON lykna 'to bend knees' ¶ WP II 413-4, P 685, EI 62-3, Mn. 717, F II 141, WH I 841, Frn. 388-9, Vr. 370 || HS: B \*✓lk 'be bent' (× N \*ǵaíṽgU 'to bend') > Ah lakāt 'tourner (changer de direction), décrire une courbe, être courbé', Mz {Dlh.} llaklak 'être ébranlé, bouger, être disloqué; plier sous le poids', as well as possibly Ah elakāt 'branche', ETwl/Ty lēkēt 'être courbé en rond (en anneau)' ¶ Fc. 1028-9, 1051, PrGG 190, Dlh. M 105 || A: Tg \*loka- vt. hang down' > Sln, Neg loko- ~ loxo-, Lm Ol/B/P noq-, Lm A laq- id., Orc lō-m lowo-, loko-, Ud l'ō-, Ul lō-, lōqo-, Nn lō- ǵ loqo-, WrMc lakiya- id.; ⇨ \*lo<sub>i</sub>kān<sub>i</sub> 'device (made of perches) to hang fish/meat for jerking' > Ewk lōwān, Neg lōwan, Orc lōkoñi, Ork lōn, Nn lōηqo id.; ⇨ \*lo<sub>i</sub>kān- 'hang down (fish, meat)' > Ewk lowān- ¶ STM I 501-2 || M \*nugṽ- ⇨ [1] M \*nugul- > WrM nugul-, HIM нугала-х vt. 'bend, fold; curve', Brt нугал-, Ord nugul- v. 'fold', WrO {Krg.} nugul- 'bend, fold', Kl нугл- v. 'fold', {Rm.} nuḡul- 'umbiegen, falten', Ord {Ms.} nu'ḡul- 'plier', ? Mnr H {SM} nu'ḡulā- 'tourner et retourner qch. entre les

mains' (× M \*nigul- > WrM nigul- vt. 'bend, fold; curve'); [2] M \*nugura- > WrM nugura- ~ {SM} nugara-, HIM нугара-× vi. 'bend, stoop; be folded', Brt нугар- 'be bent, folded', WrO {Krg.} nugur- 'bend, wrap, curve', Kl нугр- 'be folded', {Rm.} нуғур- 'gefaltet \ umgebogen werden, sich falten', Ord {Ms.} нуғура- ~ нуғара- 'se plier', Mnr H {SM} нуғура- 'branler, osciller'; the WrM graphic variants nigul- and nigura- (mentioned in KW 281, but not found in Kow.) may be explained as hypercorrect spelling of nugul-, nugura- (due to the regular as. -igu- > -ugu- in many other words) ¶ MED 595, Kow. 679, Krg. 227, KRS 385, KW 281, Chr. 333, Ms. O 499-500, SM 288 || T \*jükün- v. 'bow' (× N \*<sup>h</sup>üḳ'ü 'lie down, sink, bow [down]', q.v. ffd.) || pJ {S} \*nɜki- ~ \*nuaki- 'hanging edge of roof' > OJ n<sub>1</sub>u<sub>1</sub>ok<sub>1</sub>i, J T noki ¶ S QJ #1533 ¶ Due to vw. harmony T has front vowels in both syllables, while Tg and M have a back vw. in the second syllable. T -k- (for the expected -g-) is due to the merger with N \*<sup>h</sup>üḳ'ü ¶ DQA #1224 (A \*luke 'to bow, to bend') ◇ The deviating Tg vw. \*o (for the expected \*u) needs explaining ◇ ≠ S NSShs #24 (IE \*÷ A \*lak'u- 'bend, hang', ≈ IS III 61-6 (A \*nugu ~ \*nuku- 'bend' < N {IS} \*N<sub>u</sub>q'ü 'bend, bow' ≈ N {AD} \*<sup>h</sup>üq 'to bend, to swing, to sink').

**1275. \*lukê** 'to gather' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to count') > IE: NaIE \*leḡ- 'gather, count' > Gk λέγω vt. 'gather, pick up; count' || L leg-ō / -ēre 'collect, gather together, pick, read' || pAl {O} \*ambi-leza > Al mblēdh- (aor. mblodha) vt. 'gather, collect' ¶ WP II 422, P 658, EI 242, F II 94-6, WH I 780, AlbED 502-3, O 251, Huld 145, 156 || **HS:** S (+ext. \*t) \*✓lḳt 'gather, pick up' > BHb, MHb כָּבַד ✓lḳt G 'gather, glean', JA [Trg.], JEA {Sl.} ✓lḳt G id., 'pick up', Sr ✓lḳt id., 'collect', OA ✓lḳt G 'glean', Ar ✓lqṭ 'pick up, glean' (→ Izd laqqad 'gather'), Mh {Jo.} ✓lḳt (pf. 3w'ḳawṭ) 'pick up (a thing, sth. small)', Jb ✓lḳt (pf.: Jb E 'lḳṭ, Jb C lḳṭ) id., 'pick up off a tree, pluck', Ak ✓lḳt G (inf. laḳāt) 'einsammeln' ¶ Ass. glottalization \*\*k...t > \*ḳ...t ¶ KB 508-9, HJ 584, Js. 717-8, Sl. 632-3, Br. 370, JPS 244-5, BK II 1014-5, Hv. 693, Jo. M 255, Jo. J 164, Sd. 537-8 || **U:** FU \*luke- v. 'count', \*luk n. 'count, number' (→ 'ten') > F luke-, Es luge- v. 'count, read', F luku 'number; reading', Es lugu 'number; story' || pLp {Lr.} \*lokē 'ten' > Lp: N {N} lqḡe / -kk-, S {Hs.} lūkkie, L {LLO} lākkē, Kld lokk' 'ten', N {N} lqkke / -ḡ-, L lāhkē 'ten' (as last part of cds.), 'ten altogether'; N {N} lqkkā- / -ḡ-, K {Gn.} lokke- v. 'read, reckon, count'

|| Er лово- *lovo-*, Mk луво- *luva-* v. 'count; consider' || Chr: L лудаш *lu'da-š*, E *luδa-*, H лыдаш *lʲɔda-š* v. 'read, count'; pChr \**lu'ten* > Chr L/E/H *lu'ten* || Prm {LG} \**lū-d n.* 'count, number' (\*-d is a sx.) > Z, Vt лыд *l+d*, Z Vsh/EV *lūd id.* || ObU {Ht.} \**lōʷat-* v. 'count' > pVg \**lōʷant-* v. 'count (rechnen)' > Vg: LK/MK/UK *lownt-*, Ss ловиньт-, {Ht.} *lowint-* 'count, read'; pOs \**lonət-* ({Hl.} \**lānət-*) > Os: V *lonət-*, Ty/Y *ʎōnət-*, D/K *tōnət-*, Nz *tūnət-*, Kz *ʎūnət-*, O *luṇət-* 'read, count (e.g. money), calculate (rechnen)'; ObU \**lōʷʲ* 'ten' > pVg {Stn.} *lōʷ* > Vg: T {Stn.} *ʎōʷ*, MK/Ss {BT}, UL {Stn.} *low id.* || ? Hg *olvas-* v. 'read, count' || ?? Sm: Ne T лахана-, T O {Lh.} *la'χnā-* 'speak, talk', Ne T {Ter.} лахарю- 'say', T O {Lh.} *lāχa'fū-* 'Unterhaltung, Gespräch' ¶ Coll. 131, UEW 253, Sm. 545 (FU \**lukī-*, FP \**lukī/a-*, Ugr \**lŭkĩ-* 'count'), Lr. #598, Lgc. #3499, N II 555-8, Hs. 872, ERV 348, Ber. 33, MRS 298, 308, Rm. BT 71-2, PsS 66, Ü 109, LG 164, Ht. #358, Stn. D 784-5, Trj. S 216, Trj. VD 158, BV 46, Stn. WV 236, 254, 346, 357, MF 502-3, Ter. 181, Lh. 715 || A: M \**nōʷe-* > WrM *nöge-*, HIM *həə-x* 'economize, save for the future; put aside, keep in reserve', WrO *nō-* 'save, hoard, economize', Brt *həə-xə*, Kl *həəx nō-xə* 'store up, accumulate, economize', {Rm.} *nō-* 'sparen, verheimlichen, verhehlen', Ord {Ms.} *nō-* 'faire des épargnes, amasser les biens, thésauriser' ¶ MED 592, Chr. 332, Krg. 225, KRS 384, KW 280, Ms. O 497 || T \**jig-* vt. 'collect, assemble' > OT *jīʷ-* id., XwT XIV, MQp XIV [CC], Chg XV *jīʷ-* id., Tk *ɟiǵ-* v. 'amass, accumulate, pile up', Az *jīʷ-*, SY *jīʷ-* ~ *jīq-*, ET *jīʷ-*, Alt *ɟɟɟɟ- ǰu-* 'collect, accumulate', Slr *jīʷ-*, Ln *jīʷ-* ~ *jīq-* 'collect', Tkm *jīʷ-*, Qmq *ǰiʷ-*, Nog *jīʷ-*, Qzq, Qq *ǰiʷ-*, Uz *jīʷ-* 'collect, accumulate, harvest', VTt *ǰɟɟɟ-* 'collect, hide', Bsh *jɟɟɟ-*, Xk *čīʷ-* id., 'accumulate', Tv *čīʷ-* (inf. *čīr*) 'gather (e.g., people), pick (berries, etc.)', Tf *čīʷ-* 'gather (horses, cattle)' ¶ Cl. 897, Rs. W 200, ET J 271-2, TvR 560, Ra. 199 ◇ The delabialization \**u* > T \**i* is a rather frequent phenomenon, that is still to be investigated ◇ The IE vocalization may be explained as going back to pre-IE \**l̥uēk̑* < \**lukē* (see AD NVIE). In the light of the U \**l-* the N lateral is \**l-* rather than \**ɭ-* (suggested by IS) ◇ Coll. IUS 12 (U, IE), AD GD 3 (IE, U), as well as ≈ IS MS 366 and IS SS 331 [#5.18] (\**ʎokʌ* = \**ʎokʷ* 'gather' [> 'count']: IE, U + unc. M \**toʷa* 'number' and D \**tokk-/tokʷ-* 'gather, count') ◇ ≈ Gr. II #70 (\**lek* 'collect') (IE, U, CK).

**1276.** \**Tūkē* 'beat, strike, break' > IE: NaIE \**leuǵ-/louǵ-/luǵ-* 'break, break off' > OI *ru'jati* 'breaks, shatters' ('zerbricht,

zerschmettert'), *rug'na-* 'broken', Av *uruxti-* n. act. 'breaking, tearing apart' || Lt *láuž-ti* (prs. *láužiu*), Ltv *laûžt* (prs. *laûžu*) vt. 'to break', Lt *lūžti* (prs. *lūžtu*) vi. 'to break, to burst' | Sl \**luz-* > R Δ *луз-* 'нуж-ть' mom. 'to strike, to lash' ('ударить, хлестнуть'), McdS *лузна, лузно* 'scar' || ? AS *to-lúcan* 'to destroy', {Ei} 'to pull/tear to pieces' (unless ← AS *to-lúcan* 'to pull asunder' ← *lúcan* 'to pull up') || OIr *lucht* 'part, troop, people', W *llwyth* 'tribe' ¶ WP II 412-3, P 686, ≈ EI 81, M K III 64-5, M E II 465, LP § 52, YGM-1 316, Ho. 207, Sw. 109, 174, Frn. 347, Bern. I 747, Vs. II 530-1, ≈ ESSJ XVI 216-7, BER III 494 || HS: CS \**✓lkk* (\*-*lukk-*) *G* 'beat, mix (by beating)' > Ar *✓lkk* (pf *لَكَّ* *lakka*, ip. -*lukk-*) 'cuff, thump so. on the neck; mix sth.', MHb *✓lkk G* (pf. *לִכְךְ* *la'kak*) {Js.} 'mix thoroughly, beat (oil and wine)', {Lv.} 'vermischte Flüssigkeiten quirlen', JA *לִכְךָ* *lik'k-ā* n. act. 'das Zerklopfen, mit dem Quirl schlagen, quirlen', JEA {Sl.} *לִכְךָ* *lik'kā* 'beating into a mixture' ¶ BK II 1019, Hv. 694, Js. 711, Lv. II 506-7, Sl. 625 || U: FU \**||ü'š'e-* 'strike, chop' > F *lyö-*, Es *lōö-* 'strike, hit, beat' || Hg Δ *lōv-* / *lō'-* 'schlagen, hauen'; this FU *✓* is to be distinguished from FU {UEW} \**lewe-* 'throw, shoot' (> Chr *lüye-* *lue-* 'shoot', Z *l+y-* 'shoot, throw', pVg {Coll.} \**liš-* id., Hg *lō'-* / *lōv-* v. 'shoot') ¶ ≈ UEW (\**lewe-*), ≈ Coll. 96 (\**lüye-*), Sm. 545 (FU, FP \**lexi-*, Ugr \**ligĩ-* 'hit, shoot') (UEW, Coll., and Sm. do not distinguish the *✓* for 'throw' from that for 'strike') ◇ ≈ IS MS 358 (\**l'ukh* 'destroy'), ≈ IS SS 331 [#5.24] (in both: IE + dub. Ar *✓lwk* 'ronger' + err. Or *ilka* 'tooth', which actually belongs to N \**ʔæžEkU* 'thorn, hook' [q.v.]), ≠ S NSShS #29 (IE equated with A \**luk'i* 'breal through').

**1277. \**līʔvku*** 'let, let go', 'move' (trans.) > HS: S \**✓lʔk* v. 'send' > Ug *✓lʔk G* 'send' (imv. sg. m. *lʔk*, ntr. 3m *ylʔk*), Sb *✓lʔk G* 'send, dedicate', Gz *✓lʔk G* 'send' (3m js. *yā-lʔak*), Tgr, Tgy *✓lʔk G* id.; ⇨ \**malʔak-* 'messenger' > Ug *mlʔk*, Ph *mlʔk*, Sr *מַלְאָכִי* *malaʔkā*, Ar *malʔak-* id., IA *mlʔk* 'delegate, envoy; angel (messenger of a god\goddess)', Ak {CAD} *malāxu* ≈ 'e god\deity' (← a Cn lge.), BHb *מַלְאָךְ* *malʔāk* 'God's messenger, angel' ⇨ BA *malʔak\** id. (with ppa. 3m: *מַלְאָכִי* *malʔāk-ēh*), JA {Trg.}, JEA *מַלְאָכִי* *malʔāk-ā*, Gz *malʔak* id., Ar *malʔak-* 'angel'; Ar *✓lʔk Sh* (pf. *ʔalʔaka*) 'send (so.)' ¶ KB 488, 1735-6, GB 374, HJ 629, A #1432, OLS 239-40, 273, Js. 786, Sl. 676-7, BK II 952, Br. 354, PS 1874-5, BK II 952, Hv. 673, Bll. 256, LG 303, LH 42, CAD X/1 152, Sd. 593 || C \**✓lʔk* ⇨ \**✓lkk* 'send, let go' > EC: Sa {R}

pcv. -lāk (pf. 'i-līk-~~ə~~, inv. e-'līk) 'send', C ⇨ Amh ✓lḳḳ (pf. lḳḳḳḳḳ) 'let go, let free, let out', Tgy ✓lḳḳ (pf. lḳḳḳḳḳ) 'relâcher; abandonner, laisser, lâcher' ¶ R S II 247, L CAD 7, CS 91 || IE: NaE \*lejkʷ-/\*lojkʷ-/\*likʷ-/\*linkʷ- 'let, leave' (prs. \*li'nekʷ-ti) > OI ri'ṇak-ti 'leaves, gives up, releases' (3p ri'ncanti), rik'ta- 'empty, free (from sth.)', ricyatē 'wird befreit (von etwas)', Av raēk- 'freigeben, überlassen', 'rinaxti 'räumt, läßt frei', KhS parrīj- 'deliver' (< \*pari-raiḱaya- 'leave'), eNPrs {Sg.} inf. ريختن rēχ-tān, NPrs {BM} inf. ريختن rīχ-tān / 1s prs. ريزم rīz-ām 'pour, pour out, scatter' || OIr léicid 'leaves' || Arm լքանեմ lk'hanem 'I leave, abandon, desert, forsake' (3s aor. ելիք elikʰ) || Gk λείπω 'leave, leave behind, forsake' || Llinqu-ō id., re-liquus 'left behind, remaining', liceō 'be for sale' || Gmc {Vr.} līxʷan > Gt leih-an, ON ljá, AS līon, OSx, OHG līhan, NHG leihen 'to lend' || Olt liek-mī, Lt liekū 'I am left, I remain', inf. līk-ti 'to be left, to remain', pa-likti 'to leave', pa-laik-aĩ pl. 'remains, legacy', Ltv līkt (prs. līeku) 'to put' (likti mierā 'to leave alone'), līek-s 'superfluous, odd', Pru polīkins 'verliehen', polīnka 'remains' | Sl \*lěkь > RChS ЛѢКЪ lěkь {Srz.} 'remainder', OCS ОТЪЛѢКЪ отьлěкь id. (τὰ κατάλοιπα) ¶ WP II 396-7, P 669-70, EI 348-9, M K III 59, Horn 141, Sg. 601, Bai. 216-7, F II 99-100, WH I 808-9, Fs. 327, Vr. 359, Ho. 203, Ho. S 46, Kb. 614, OsS 556-7, KM 434, 7, Frn. 372-3, En. 231, Srz. II 71, Vs. II 477 and III 134, Sl. 96 || U \*līkkʷ 'move' (vt.) > FU: BF d. (ps.): F, Es liikkū-vi. 'move, stir' | Lp: N {N} lik'kâ- / -kk- 'change position\place, stir; shift, move', L {LLO} lihkkā- vi. 'move' || Sm: Slq: Tz {KKIH} laq†- vi. 'stir', laq†r†- vt. 'swing, loosen' (раскачивать, шатать), Nr {Cs.} laga- 'sich rühren', lagara- 'in Bewegung setzen, erschüttern' ¶ ≈ UEW 249 (adduces ObU \*lūk- 'jump, enter suddenly', that belongs to N \*lūHḲa [~ \*līūḲaʔ] 'to jump' [q.v.]), SSA II 73, KKI 124-5, Cs. 129-30 || A (SDM97) \*niko 'leave, put aside' > M ?φ \*ni'ʕu- v. 'hide, conceal' > MM [S] ni-ṭu- id., [MA] ni-ṭū- v. 'hide, be hidden', WrM niḡu-, HIM, Kl нугу-, Brt нюу- ṇū- 'hide, conceal, keep secret', Mnr H {SM, T} niū-, Dx {T} niu- id.; ⇨ M \*ni'ʕuṣa 'secret' > MM [S] ni-ṭuṣa id. (adj.), WrM niḡuṣa, HIM, Kl нугуц, Brt нюуца ṇūsa n. 'secret, mystery', adj. 'secret' ¶ H 117, Pp. MA 257, MED 579, KRS 387, Chr. 347, SM 279, T 351, T DnJ 130 || pKo {S} \*nōh- 'put, let go' > MKo nōh-, NKo nōh- nō- id. ¶ S QK #699, Nam 114, MLCh 353 || pJ {S} \*nə̀k-

'leave, put aside' > OJ *nòk*(-os-), J: T/Kg *nokós*- K *nókós*- ¶ S QJ #632, Mr. 737 || ? *AdS* of Tg *\*neku*- 'carry, lead' (< N *\*næ̌ǩü* 'carry, bring', q.v. ffd.) ¶¶ SDM97 (A *\*niKo* > M, Ko, J), ≈ DQA #1426 (A *\*nēko*, incl. Tg, Ko, J) || ?σ D *\*nīkk*- 'put aside, remove' (× D *\*nī*- 'go away, depart') > Tm *nīkku* 'remove, exclude, put aside', Ml *nīkkuka* 'put away, aside, remove', Td *nīk*- 'brush away', Kdg *nīk*- 'put aside, remove', Tl *nī:gu* ~ *ī:gu* 'remove' ¶¶ ≈ D #3685 ◇ The apparent reflexes of a N emphatic *\*Ǩ* in IE (*\*-k<sup>ω</sup>-*), in U (*\*-kk-*), and possibly in EthS (*-ǩ-*, *-ḫ̌-*) are due to secondary glottalization (*\*-ʔ<sub>L</sub>∇<sub>L</sub>k-* > *\*-ǩ-*) ◇ DQA #1426 (A, D) ◇ ≠ Gr. II #241 (IE + err. U, A, Ko, J, Ai, Gil, CK).

**1278. \*Lo<sup>ʔ</sup>ika** 'cutting instrument' > IE: NaIE *\*sleig-* 'cutting instrument' > L *ligō* (gen. *ligōn-is*) 'mattock' ||| OIr {Vn.} *sloichreth* 'sword' ||| AS *slicc* (< *\*slikya-*) 'hammer' ¶ WP II 707, P 961, WH I 800, Vn. S 137, Sw. 961, Ho. 298 ||| A: Tg *\*lok<sup>a</sup>-n* 'cutting weapon, blade' > Orc *loxo(n-)* 'sword', Ul *loxo(n-)*, Neg *loxon* id., 'sabre', Nn Nh/KU *loxo*, Nn B *loxo(n-)* id., 'poniard', Ud *lō* ~ *loHo* 'sabre', WrMc *loxo* 'sword, sabre', Mc Sb {Y} *lohə* 'sabre', Chj {Kiy.} *loho* 'blade'; *\*luk<sup>∇</sup>-çi-* 'cut with a weapon' > Ul *loxo-či-* 'cut with a sword', Ewk d. *lukuçiūn* 𐌸 (Tit.) *лукучиур* 'sword' ¶ STM I 509, Krm. 256, Z 857, Hr. 626, Y #607, Kiy. 110 [#235] ||| HS *\*✓lǩ(ǩ)* > *\*✓lǩ(ǩ)* > B *\*\*li|uq̌(ǩ)-* > *\*li|uq̌-/l∇y̌-* 'knife, poniard' > Ah {Fc.} *tē-ləq* (pl. *te-l̥y̌-in* 'poniard', ETwl {GhA} *te-ləq* (pl. *te-l̥y̌-en*) 'small knife', Gh {Nh.} *č-ləq* (pl. *či-l̥y̌-in*) 'knife', Gd {Lf.} *tē-ləqt* 'poignard de bras' ¶ Fc. 1109, GhA 111, Lf. II #0912 ◇ Tg *\*-k-* and B *\*ǩ* (> *y̌/q*) < *\*\*ǩ-* < N *\*-ʔik-*. The IE *\*s-* reflects the presence of *\*y̌* in pre-IE *\*Loyka* < N *\*Lo<sup>ʔ</sup>ika*.

**1279. \*Lu<sup>ʔ</sup>ä<sub>L</sub>ka** 'valley, low-lying lands, plain' > IE: NaIE *\*louko-* 'open land, field, woods and meadows' ({Porzig} 'Lichtung im Walde', presumably connected with *\*leuk-* 'shine') > OI *lō'kaḥ* 'open space, place, world' ||| OL *louco-* > L *lūc-us* (gen. *-ī*) 'sacred grove\wood', Osc *lúvkeí* loc. sg. 'in luco, in (a\the) grove' ||| Gmc *\*lauhō* > MDt *loo* 'bebuschte Ebene, Wald', AS *léah* 'meadow, field', ON *ló* 'glade, meadow', Nic *ló* 'von den Wellen bespülte Strandebene', NNr *lo* 'meadow', OHG *lōh* {Kb.} 'grove, wood; Hain, Lichtung', {OsS} 'mit Gebüsch bewachsene Lichtung' ||| Lt *laũkas* 'field, acre, land', Ltv *laũks* 'field', Pru *laucks* 'acre, field' ¶ The connection with *\*leuk-* 'shine' is secondary (folk et.) ¶ Mn. 713-4, ≈ WP II 408-12, Bc. G 318,

Dv. #315, M K III 113, M E II 481, WH I 828, Ho. 196, Sw. 105, OsS 568, Lx. 177, Vr. 361-2, Frn. 343-4, En. 203, Porzig WS 303 || **a**: M \*nugu 'meadow, plain' > WrM nugu, HlM, Brt нуга 'meadow in the winding of a river', ? WrM nigu 'meadow', Kl Ö {Rm.} nuḡu id.; the semantic element 'winding' is induced by the infl. of the verb \*nugul- 'bend' (see N \*Luka 'to bend'); the original meaning 'meadow, plain' is better preserved in loan-words of M origin: SbTt Tb {Rl., Tum.} nou 'plain, lowland', Tb {Rl.}, VTt {Rl.} nuw 'meadow, hay-meadow', VTt Ks {TTDS} now 'hay-meadow' (StVTt 'чабын'), Ewk Nr {STM ← Cs.} nuḡu 'meadow' ¶ MED 594, Chr. 332, Rm. 280, Rl. III 693, 708, Tum. 159, TTDS 341, STM I 608 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1424 (A \*neku 'lowland, water meadow' > M \*nigu [> WrM nigu]) || **u**: FV \*Läkä 'valley (of a river), depression' > pLp {Lr.} \*lĕkē > Lp: N {N} lække / -æg- 'depression, hollow (in terrain), dell, valley', S {Hs.} liegie 'Grube, Tal', L {LLO} liehke & lāhkē 'langgestrecktes kleineres Tal mit ebener Sohle', Nt {TI} lje'əkkə 'depression, valley' | Mk ляй íäy, Er лей íey 'river', Er Iv íey 'ravine' ¶ UEW 685, Lr. #581, Lgc. #3345, Hs. 850, ERV 335 ◇ The apparent contradiction between the M and FU ev. for the N plain \*k and the IE ev. for an emphatic \*K can be resolved if one supposes the presence of a N lr. (most probably \*ʔ, which does not yield IE \*ə in intercons. position [like \*louək-]). In this case IE \*-k- goes back to a \*-ḱ- < \*-ʔk-. Such conjecture helps to resolve the problems of the vocalism in view of the apparent conflicting ev. of IE and M (pointing to a N \*u) and that of FV (suggesting N \*ä in the first syll.). The FU word-final \*-ä is from N \*-a due to vw. harmony.

**1280. \*Lukäʔ** ≈ flexible rod, thong' > IE: NaIE \*lōḡ- 'rod, sapling' > Phl rāz, NPrs راز rāz 'vine, vineyard, grape' || Sl \*lō'za 'flexible rod' (→ 'vine') > OP łōza 'rod, willow (Salix cinerea)', P łōza 'flexible rod, willow, pussy-willow, vine', R лō'за 'flexible rod (esp. of willow and vine)', OUk лōза 'willow shrub', OCz lōza 'trunk of a tree'; in the Southern Sl lgs., in Slk, and in Cz Δ the word has developed the meaning 'vine': OCS лōзѧ lōza, Blg лō'за, SCr lōza, Slk, Cz Δ lōza 'vine', McdS лōза id., 'flexible rod, creeping stalk', Slv lōza 'sprout, vine' || ?? Ht alkista(n)- 'branch' (alternatively: ÷ OI \*alka- 'root fibril' in vyalkaśa- 'nach allen Seiten Wurzelfasern habend', see M K III 796); may al- reflect IE \*ǵ-? ¶¶ The adduction (by Pv. and EI) of Gk [Hs.] ὀλόγιον- ὀλῳδες, συμπερικῳς ({EI} 'branchy') is too brittle; the

word is parallel to Gk [Hs.] ὀλόπτουν· συμπερικώς and is likely to be a cd. with initial ὀλο- 'all-' ¶ P 691, McK 71, Vl. II 28, Glh. 383-4; ≈ Vs. II 512-3, ≈ ESSJ XVI 118-23 (supposes that Sl \*lōza is derived from \*lěz-ti 'to climb, to creep' and rejects all extra-Slavic connections), Ma. C 242, Ma. CS 277, ≈ Pv. I-II 35-6, ≈ EI 80 (\*h<sub>3</sub>lōg̃- 'branch') || HS: S \*°✓lk? > Ar ✓lk? 'percussit aliquem flagello', {Hv.} 'lash' ¶ Fr. IV 122, Hv. 694, CAD IX 240 || ?? C: Bj {R} lā'k<sup>W</sup>āy 'stick' (unless a cd. with k<sup>W</sup>ā'lay id., as suggested by R) ¶ R WBd 140, 158 || ? Ch: Ngz {Sch.} lākōdi 'whip' (× N \*TuK<sub>U</sub>Ž∇ 'twig, strap, lash, whip') ¶ Sch. DN 103 || A: pre-T \*jugān > NaT \*jügān ~ \*jugan 'bridle' (× N \*yûka 'attach, tie/bind to') > OT jügün ({Cl.} jügün) 'bridle', XwT XIV jügān, Chg {Rl.} jügen ~ üyen ~ uyan, CrTt, Kr Cr, Qmq jügen, Kr T juǵań, Kr G iygen, MQp jügen, üygen, uyan, MU, Alt üygen, OOsM XIV oyan, Tk oyan, Δ ügen ȡ uyan, Az jüyän, Tkm St jügön, Tkm uyan, Δ üyen ȡ üyön id., ET jügān, Uz юган jugan, Uz Δ jügān, VTt, Bsh jǔgān, QrB žügen, Nog jüwen, Qq žüwen, Qzq žügen, Qrg žügön, Ln yuŷan, SY juŷin, Xk, Shor, Tv čüxen, Yk ün, Chv jǔven id. ¶ Cl. 913, ET Gl 577, Rl. I 1305, 1807, 1815, and III 593, TL 556, AzRL II 588 ¶ The existence of two synharmonic variants of the word (\*jugān and \*jugan) suggests the existence of a pre-synharmonic form \*jugān with subsequent as. in two opposite directions.

**1281. \*lūk<sub>U</sub>∇,?A** (or \*lūk<sub>A</sub>?) 'push, shove, thrust, fasten to' > HS: S \*°✓lk? 'affix, fasten to' > Gz ✓lk? 'imprint, coin (money); affix, nail down, fasten to' (the latter semantic variant is influenced by S \*°✓lkʃ [> Ar ✓lkʃ 'agglutinate on, stick to', Tgr ✓lkʃ 'fasten with nails']) ¶ LG 313, Hv. 695 || ?φ EC: Sa {R} pcv. lagam, -lgum- (p. 'u-lgum-θ) 'load one's gun (shove a bullet into it), fill one's pipe' ¶ R S II 245 || U: FU \*lūkkä- 'push, shove, thrust' > F lŷkkää-, Es lūkkä- id. || ObU \*lūk- > pVg {Ht.} \*lūk- 'pile up, heap up (fire-wood)' > Vg: LK lāk<sup>W</sup>- / lāk<sup>W</sup>-, MK lāk<sup>W</sup>-, UK lāk<sup>W</sup>-, P lāk- id.; pOs {Ht.} d. \*lōlāmā- 'shove (schieben), push' > Os: D lōkāmā-, Nz likāmā-, Kz lūqāmā-, d. Os Ty lōkāmā- id. | Hg lōk-, Δ lik-, lūk- 'give a push\shove, thrust' ¶ Coll. 96, UEW 248-9, Sm. 545 (FU, FP \*lūkkä-, Ugr \*lūkkä- 'push'), MF 409-10, Ht. #354, EWU 911 || A: [1] ?φ A: Tg (att. in NrTg) \*ligd- 'stick in' > Ewk ligdirēn- 'stick in (a knife, axe), push through (a stuck object)', ligdirē- 'be stuck in', Lm nid- 'press\push into, stick in' ¶ STM I 497 || [2] ?? A {DQA} \*luk'ī 'hole', 'break through, make a hole in' (× N \*lōwK<sub>U</sub>∇,∇ 'hole, opening' [q.v. ffd.]) > Tg \*loktū 'hole', pJ \*núk-

'pass\break through', as well as possibly (but not necessarily) M \*nūken 'hole' 𐌺𐌺 DQA #1228 (A \*lúk'i 'to break through') || D \*nūkk- v. 'shove, push' > Tm nūkku, Kn nūku, nūgu, nūhku v. 'shove, push, thrust aside', Kdg nu'k- 'push', Tu nūku- 'thrust, push, reject', Tl nūku 'shove, push violently, thrust out', Klm nu'k- 'push so as to move' 𐌺𐌺 D #3722 ◇ If the Gz √ belongs here, the N etymon is \*lūk<sub>L</sub>√<sub>L</sub> (U \*-kk- and A \*-k' < \*-k- < \*-kʔ-), otherwise it is N \*lūkA ◇ IS II 28-9 (\*lūk<sub>L</sub> = \*lūk√) 'pierce, thrust': U, M, Tg + err. NED \*tukk- 'push, thrust'. The NED √ actually belongs to D \*tukk- 'push, shove' (D #3286) < N \*t'ū'Ka 'to thrust, to stab' (> IE \*tuk- 'thrust, stab, prick', C, U, A) (q.v.). Cp. also S NSShS #29 (IE A \*luk'i 'break through' equated with IE leug- [sc. IE \*leuǵ-/ \*louǵ-/ \*luǵ-] 'break').

**1282. \*lūs** 'needles of conifer trees' > HS: S \*lukš- > Ak lukšu 'needles of the cedar', MHb {Js.} ܠܘܫܬܐ 'lekuš, JA {Js.} lukš-ā ~ lūgš-ā {Js.} 'the wooly substance of cedar twigs' (contrary to the opinion of Levy [Lv. II 477]: according to him, MHb 'lekuš ~ 'lekuš, JA lūgš-ā 'eine Weide, deren Bast [Wolle] als Docht benutzt wurde' is from Gk λύγος {LS} 'twigs or withes of Vitex Agnus castus') 𐌺𐌺 Fr. IV 122, CAD IX 240, Js. 694, 711, LS 1063, F II 141 || U: FP \*l]uks√ ~ \*l]usk√ 'needles\branch of a conifer' > Chr: L ܠܘܫܬܐ lūs 'branch with needles (of conifers)', M lūyūs, B lūyāš, Uf lūs id., 'needles of conifers' || Prm \*lūs / \*lusk- 'n> Z ܠܘܫܬܐ lūs, Z EV/Vsh lusk- (= {LG} lusk-), Vt ܠܘܫܬܐ lūs 'conifer tree, needles of conifers' 𐌺𐌺 It. #439, UEW 691, Sm. 552 (FP \*lūksi 'twig (of spruce\pine)', MRS 306, LG 164 || K: GZ \*lepš- 'needle' > Mg \*le(p)š- ~ \*li(p)š-, G Δ leps(a)- 𐌺 neps(a)- 𐌺 K 121, K<sup>2</sup> 141 (\*nemš-) 𐌺𐌺 The unexpected labial cns. may be due to the infl. of another √, namely that represented by OG/G nems-, Lz lemš- 'needle' (and S \*✓lmd v. 'prick?'). The cns. \*p may have developed from \*k in the precon. position due to the labializing infl. of the vw. (cp. Chr lupš 'whip' < FU \*l]ukš√, see N \*lūkuUž√ 'twig, strap, lash, whip').

**1282a. \*LaKa** (= \*laKa?) 'leg' > HS: pre-B \*\*l√k- > B \*l√y 'leg; ∈ part of the leg' > Ah ē-lāy (pl. ēlāyān) 'lower leg (from the knee to the foot), its bones and flesh', 'partie du membre postérieur comprise entre le jarret et la cuisse (chez les quadrupèdes)', Ttq {Msq.} ilāq (pl. ilāyān) 'lower leg (between the knee and the heel)', Mtm {Ds.} ī-lāy, Izd ī-lāy (pl. a-lāy-iūn), Kb ī-lāy (pl. ī-lāy-an) 'leg', Tmz ī-lāy (pl. ī-lāy-an) 'calf of the leg' 𐌺𐌺 Fc. 1108, Msq. 160, Ds. B 181, Mrc. 146, Dl. 459, MT

|| C: EC {Ss.} \*lak- ~ \*lik- ~ \*luk- 'foot, leg' > Sa {Wlm.}, Af {PH} lak 'leg', Af {Ss.} lak 'leg, thigh', Or lúka 'thigh', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} luka 'leg', Kns loq-ta, Msl {Ss.} lux-t, Gdl lúkk-et {Bl. G}, Δ {Ss.} luhe 'leg', {Bl.} 'leg, foot', Sml lúg, Rn {PG} lúh 'leg', Bs {HL} luk 'leg, foot', Arr {Hw.} lukk, Elm lúk 'leg', Hr, Dbs luh-té (pl. luqe) 'leg, foot', Gln {AMS} luhté (pl. lúhe, lúqqe), Gwd {AMS}, Cm {Hab.} lukté 'leg'; HEC {Hd.} \*lokka > Sd, Ged lekk-a, Alb lokk-a, Kmb lokk-a-ta, Hd lokk-o, Brj {Hd.} 'lukka 'foot, leg' || Dhl {To.} lúka 'leg (from thigh to knee)', {EEN} luka 'thigh' ({To.}: < Sml lug 'leg'?) || Ag {Ap.} \*lɜkʷ- ({Ap} \*lɜkʷ-) 'foot, leg' > Bln, Q, Aw lɜkʷ, Xm lɜkʷ || Bj {Blz. < Rop.} lɛkʷay 'on heels' ({Rop.} tɛlɛkʷay atʔagīg 'I am squatting on my heels') ¶ AD SF 272 (C \*lɜkʷ-/ \*lɜkkʷ- 'leg, foot'), Blz. CWL, Bl. 140, 189, Bl. G 76, Ss. PEC 5, 12, 41, Ss. B 136, Sr. 360, Hw. A 382, PG 214, HL 124, AMS 173, 211, 233, 243, PH 154, Hd. 66, 210, 253, 292, 331, 382, To. D 141, EEN 42, Ap. AV 15 ¶ HL 124 ¶¶ Coh. EC #419, AD SF 272, OS #1696, Rop. 145, Blz. CL 179 || IE: NaIE \*lak- 'foot, ∈ part of leg' > Gk λαῖ adv. 'with the foot', λαῖδην id., λακτίῳ v. 'kick with the heel/foot' || Gmc \*lagiz > ON leggr 'lower part of the leg, bone', arm-leggr, hand-leggr 'arm', fót-leggr, lær-leggr 'calf of the leg'; OScn < ME, NE leg; Lngb lagi 'Schenkel'; Gmc \*laxaz- or \*lēxaz- > ON lær, OSw lār, Dn lār 'thigh'; Gmc \*liŕizan- > AS līra 'fleshy parts of body (shank, etc.), flesh' || Pru lagnō 'trousers' ('garment for legs', cp. NHG Beinkleid) || ? Arm nlnp ɔlokʰ 'shinbone' (0- from the first part of a cd.?) || ?? Lacertus 'upper arm' (obscure morphological structure) || ? Tc A lyäskärñ du. 'haunches' ({Ad.}: < \*leks(e)ko-) ¶ ≈ P 673 (does not distinguish this IE √ from \*lek- 'biegen, winden, springen, zappeln'), F II 82-3, WH I 742-3, Vr. 349-50, 372, Ho. 204, Sw. 108, ≠ WH I 743-4, En. 201, Tp. P K-L 416-8, Sl. 322-3, ≠ EI 323 (ON leggr < \*lek 'jump') || ?σ U: Sm: Slq: Ke {Cs.} lâka, NP {Cs.} lâkka n. 'step' ¶ Cs. 129 || ??σ FU d. \*läkte- 'start going, go, go away/out' (if < v. 'step') (× N \*â'Ki'd∇ 'move, go' [q.v. ffd.]) || pY \*laq- > YT {IN} laqil 'tail', {Ku.} лажил 'buttocks, hind part; tail; back side (of garments)' (-il is a nominal sx.) (× N \*r∇g\_l∇\_l∇ [or \*l-] 'foot, paw') ¶ IN 307, Ku. 119 || ?σ A: Tg: Ewk Brg lɜksɜ 'knee'; Tg \*lek∇- v. 'put on so.'s footgear' > Ewk lokɜ- 'put on Tungusian boots (untī)', lɜkɜmī ɛ lokomī 'light untī', Neg loχomī 'footgear (made of reindeer leather)', Nn Nh lēmī 'footgear for indoors (made of fish-skin)', Nn KU lēmī 'slippers', Ul lēmī id.,

'footgear for indoors', Ud 13χ3m3 'lower part of the untī, slippers', Orc 13mīl3- 'wear footgear' ¶ STM I 515-6, Krm. 258 ◇ The IE reflex points to a N \*-a-. If FU \*lakte-, Ewk 13ks3, and/or Tg \*lek<sup>10</sup>- belong here, the front Inlaut vw. (instead of \*a) may be due to the ass. infl. of the vw. of the next syll. FU \*ä may belong to the heritage of N \*â<sup>1</sup>Ki<sup>1</sup>d∇. The labialization of \*k in Ag and that of the vw. in some EC lgs. is still hard to explain (reflex of a nominative ending \*-u?) ◇ This etymon is to be distinguished from N \*r∇g<sub>L</sub>∇<sub>L</sub>l∇ (or \*l∇g<sub>L</sub>∇<sub>L</sub>l∇) '↑' ◇ IS II 22-3 (\*l<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>Ḳa [= \*l<sup>1</sup>a<sup>1</sup>Ḳa] 'leg' > HS, IE, U [Slq + unc. ObU] + unc. CD \*tāk- 'walk').

**1283. \*laḲ<sup>1</sup>u<sup>1</sup>** 'body of water (lake, river, etc.)' > IE: NaIE \*laku- / \*lakw- 'lake, pool, puddle, pond' > Gk λῦκκος 'pond; pit, reservoir' (< \*lakw<sup>0</sup>-s) || L lacu-s (gen. lacūs) 'lake; trough, basin, tank' || OIr loch 'lake' ({EI}: < \*la<sup>0</sup>oku), Crn lag-en 'pond, puddle, slough', MBr laguenn 'lake', Br lag 'puddle', lag-enn 'cloaque', Gl -loco- 'lake' in toponymy (names of lakes): P<sub>er</sub>ne-locos, etc., ?ϕ W † l<sup>0</sup>ch 'lake' || OSx lagu 'sea', AS laȝu 'sea, flood, water', ON lǫgr 'sea, water, moisture' || Sl \*lok<sup>1</sup> (gen. \*lok<sup>0</sup>v-e) ≈ puddle' > OCS, OR ЛОКЪ lok<sup>1</sup> (gen. ЛОКЪЕ lok<sup>0</sup>v-e) 'pool, basin', Slv lōke<sup>0</sup> (gen. lōk<sup>0</sup>v-e) 'puddle, pond', μ: Slv lōk<sup>0</sup>va id., Blg 'локва' 'puddle', SCr lōk<sup>0</sup>va id., 'swamp, lake' ¶ P 653, Mn. 661, F II 75-6, WH I 748, Thr. § 80, ECCE 263, YGM-1 314, Ern. 350, Hm. 501, Ho. S 44, Ho. 189, Sw. 103, Vr. 373-4, ESSJ XVI 10-1, Glh. 381, ≈ EI 343 (\*lo<sup>0</sup>ku-s 'lake, water, pool, pond, cistern') || HS: Ch: WCh: Krf {Sch.} lōkkó 'river' || CCh: Db H {Srp.} lākūā 'river', Bdm {Lk.} lāḡāmi (pl. lāḡām), {Mch.} léḡāmi id. ¶ ChC, Sch. BTL 56 || Om: SOM: Ari {Bnd.} lōk 'water', Ari B {Fl.} luqa, Ari U {Fl.} luḡa ~ loḡa, Ari G luḡa ~ loḡa id. ¶ Blz. LO #91, Fl. OWL s.v. 'water', Bnd. AL 161 ¶¶ OS #1637 (C, CCh) || U: FU \*lakte 'bay' > F lahti (gen. lahden), Δ laksī, laaksi, Es laht (gen. lahe, lahi) 'bay, gulf' | pLp {Lr.} \*lōkt3 'bay, gulf' > Lp: N {N} luok<sup>1</sup>tā 'creek, inlet, bay (of sea\lake)', S {Hs.} luokte 'Bucht', L {LLO} luokta 'gulf, bay (of sea\lake)', K {Gn.} lūχt 'gulf, bay' || ObU \*lāk- ~ \*lōk- 'bay' > pVg \*lāk 'bay (in a sea\river)' > (partially in cds.) Vg KM/P lōk, OVg W I/U локъ, OVg N SoO лѡгъ, Vg UL/Ss lōx 'bay'; pOs \*lōk ~ \*lōk ({Hl.} \*lāk) 'long narrow bay' > Os: V/Vy/Ty lōq, D lōχ, Kz lōχ, O loχ id., d.: Ty lōq<sup>1</sup>, K lōχā id. ¶ Acc. to UEW, ObU \*-k is an irreg. reflex of FU \*-kt- ¶ Coll. 94, UEW 234-5, Lr. #619, Lgc. #3626, Hs. 876, LLO 440, Gn.

1333, Ht. #346 ◇ ≈ Blz. LNA #37 (N \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lōwķ ▽ 'lake, [reservoir of] water; semantically unjustified equation of SOm, CCh, and IE with U \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lōwkk ▽ 'Loch, Grube').

**1284. o \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lak'U'** 'to lick, to lap' > HS: WS \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lķķ, \*-luķķ- v. 'lap, lick' > BHb <sup>ʰ</sup>lķķ (ip. -loķķ-: 3m <sup>ʰ</sup>lķķ yā-'loķ, 3pm <sup>ʰ</sup>lķķ yā-'loķķū), Ar <sup>ʰ</sup>lqq (ip. -luqq-) v. G 'lap', MHb {Js.} <sup>ʰ</sup>lķķ v. G 'lap, lick', <sup>ʰ</sup>lķķ lāķ adj. 'lapping, greedily', Tgr <sup>ʰ</sup>lķķ (pf. lēķlēķē) v. 'lick' ¶ KB 509, Hv. 692, Js. 716, 719, LH 36 || C: Bj {R} lak- scv. 'lap, sip (as a dog)'; ? Bj {R} -lik pcv. (3m: p. i-'lik, prs. i r'līk; prtc. 'likā) 'lap, sip (as a dog)' ¶ R WBd 157 || B \*<sup>ʰ</sup>wly 'lick, suck' > Ah əlləy (pf. illəy) 'lick', Gh {Nh.} əlləy (pf. illəy) 'suck', Zng {TV} elli (pf. yəlle) 'lécher' ¶ Fc. 1101-4, Nh. 208, DCTC 286 || Ch: WCh: DfB {J} loķ, Bks {J} lok 'lick' || ECh: Tmk {Cp.} lāg v. 'lick, suck', Nd D {J} lāgā 'lick' || ? CCh (× N \*<sup>ʰ</sup>Lig<sub>1</sub>æ 'to lick, to sip, to suck' [q.v.]): G'nd {ChL} lēktá, Gbn {ChL} lēkté, Boka {ChL} lektə 'lick' ¶ J R 144, 217, ChC, ChL, Cp. 79 || K \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lōķ- ({IS II} \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lōķ- ~ \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lak-) 'lick' > G loķ-, Mg, Lz loķ-, Sv {K} lāķ-, Sv UB {GP}, L {Dn.} lōķ- ¶ K 121, K<sup>2</sup> 110, FS K 201, FS NE 221, Chik. 303, GM 245, GP 158, Dn. s.v. loķ- || IE: NaIE \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lak<sub>1</sub>ω<sub>1</sub>- 'lick' ({P} 'schmalzend lecken') > Arm <sup>ʰ</sup>lak-em 'lick' (-k- < \*-kk-, with gemination due to the onomatopoeic factor) || Lt lākti, Ltv lakt 'to lick' | Sl \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lokā-ti / prs. \*<sup>ʰ</sup>loč-q v. 'lick' > ChS ΛΟΚΑΤΗ lokati / ΛΟΥΞ ločq v. 'lick', Cz lokati 'to swallow, to drink greedily', SCr lōkati / lōčēm, Slv lókatī 'to lap', R локать id. (the standard spelling: ла'кать), Δ локать (prs. лочу) 'to drink greedily', Blg Δ 'покам 'I lick' ¶ P 653, EI 352, Frn. 337-8, ESSJ XVI 6-7, Glh. 380, Vs. II 514, Slr. 379-80 || U: FP (or FU?) o \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lakk ▽ 'lap, lick' > Es lakk- 'lick' | Chr: L локаш lō'ka-š 'to drink greedily', {Ü} 'лакать = to lap' | Z лак- lak- (-a- preserved due to the onomatopoeic factor?) || ? Hg jól-lak- 'be sated' (jól 'well') (Hl.'s hyp.) ¶ LG 157, IS II 15, MRS 296, Ü 108 || ?σ A: M \*<sup>ʰ</sup>lagu- > WrM lagu-, HIM лага- 'eat greedily or gluttonously' (usually said of pigs) (the preservation of \*l- [usually changed to \*n-] may be due to the onomatopoeic factor), ? Mnr H {SM} laqšə- 'eat noisily, devour', cp. Kl {Rm.} lāg in laq laq gēš idēxə 'to eat\swallow large pieces of food' ¶ MED 515, SM 219, KW 250 || D \*<sup>ʰ</sup>nakk-/\*<sup>ʰ</sup>nāk- 'lick, lap' > Tm nakku, Tu nakku- ~ nekku- id., Ml nakkuka, Kt nak-, Td nok-, Kn nakku, nekku, Kdg nakk-, Tl nāku, Klm, Nkr na'k-, Prj, Mnd nēk-, Gdb, Gnd, Knd, Png, Ku nāk-, Kui nāka v. 'lick' ¶ D #3570, ≠ Km. 412

◇ K \*-ō- in \*lōk- is puzzling (acc. to IS II 15, it may be explained by onomatopoeia) ◇ Rosen OS 69 (Sv, IE), Tromb. 287-8 (HS, K, IE, U), AD GD 3 (HS, K, IE), IS II 15 (\*lak̥ 'lick': HS [S, C], K, IE, U, D) ◇ Gr. II #243 (\*lak 'lick') (IE, U + unc. EA).

**1285.** <sub>2</sub> \*LŭḲa 'to shine' > HS: eB \*luk̥k- > B \*-luqq- > Gd luqq (pf. yə-luqq) 'shine (briller)'; rdp. eB \*✓lk̥lk̥ > B \*✓lyly > Gh {Nh.} d. imv. əmləylyəy, pf. imləylyəy 'briller' ¶ Lf. II #O913, Fc. 11O5, 2O09, Pr. M VI-VII 2O8, Nh. 164 || S \*✓lwlyk̥ > Ar (d.) liyāq- {BK} 'flamme, feu qui s'élève en flamme', {Hv.} 'blaze' ¶ BK II 1O49, Hv. 7O4 || IE \*leuk- 'shine' > OI 'rōcatē 'shines, is bright', rō'ka- n., rō'ciš n. 'light', Av raok- v. 'shine' || Arm [n]ju loys (gen. [n]lunj lusoy) n. 'light' || Gk λευκός adj. 'light, bright, white' || Llux (gen. lux-is) n. 'light', luxē- 'be bright, shine' || OIr {P} luchair 'Glanz', Mlr {EI} lóch 'shining', W llug, Br lux'h n. 'light'; OIr lóchet, W lluched (-χ- < \*-ks-), OCrn luchet, Br lux'hed(-enn) 'lightning'; W lleuad 'moon', Brtt [RE] \*lugrā 'moon' > OW loyr, W lloer, OCrn luir, Cm lōr, OBr loir, loer, Br loar id. || Gt liuhap n. 'light', OSx, OHG liohht 'bright', n. 'light', NHG Licht, AS léohht n. 'light', NE light || Lt laũkas, Ltv lāuks adj. 'with a white spot on the forehead' | Sl \*lŭča ~ \*lu'ča 'ray, beam of light' > OCS, OR ЛУЧА luxa, Blg † луча, SCr lŭča id., Uk Δ луча 'sun-ray'; Sl \*lučb 'ray, beam' > Blg лѣч, † луч, OR, RChS ЛУЧЬ luxb, R луч id., Slv lŭč 'light (of fire)', SCr lŭč id., 'light, torch for lighting', OCz louč 'torch for lighting', Cz louč 'chip for kindling wood' || pTc {Ad.} \*luk- > Tc: A/B lux- v. 'illuminate' || Ht luk(k)- 'grow bright, dawn', lukat 'at dawn'; possibly here also luk(k)-, luk(k)i/ā- 'set fire to' ¶ P 487-9, EUC 513, M K III 76-6, M E II 463-4, F II 1O8-9, WH I 823-4, LP §§ 13.1, 35.3, RE 112, YGM-1 313, Hm. 532-3, Fs. 334-5, Ho. 199, Ho. S 47, Kb. 621-2, OsS 562, KM 439, Frn. 344-5, ESSJ XVI 16O-4, Glh. 384-5, Vs. II 537, Slr. 4O-1, Wn. 269, Ad. 556, Ad. H 24, 76, 1O2, CHD L-N 74-9.

**1286.** \*LŭḲa 'to swallow' > HS: WS \*✓lk̥m G 'swallow' > Ar ✓lqm G (pf. laqima, ip. -lqam-) 'avalier promptement', luqm-at- (pl. luqum-) 'bouchée, morceau qu'on avale en une fois', Tgr ✓lk̥m G (pf. ləḳmə) 'eat, devour, swallow', 'essen, verzehren, verschlingen', Tgy ✓lk̥m G (pf. 'ləḳəmə, js. -lḳəḳm) {CB} 'manger (des grains, etc.) par petites parts à la fois', {Bsn., L} 'eat roasted grain', Gz {L} ✓lk̥m G (pf. laḳama) 'chew on food that is hard and makes noise when it is eaten', Mh/Jb {Jo.}

✓ l̥k̥m: *L*: Mh pf. a l̥ōk̥əm, Jb E pf. ɛ l̥u̥k̥um, Jb C e l̥o̥k̥um (sbjn. y ɜ l̥o̥k̥ɜm) 'put into one's mouth', Hrs pf. a l̥ēk̥ʌm 'make so. swallow', *Gt*: Mh pf. l̥at̥k̥ɜm, Jb E l̥ɔ̥t̥k̥um, Jb C l̥ɔ̥t̥k̥ɜm 'swallow', Hrs pf. l̥at̥k̥ʌm (sbjn. y ʌ l̥t̥e̥k̥ʌm) id., 'chew, put into the mouth', Mh ɜ w̥k̥ɜm ēt (pl. ɜ w̥k̥ā m), Hrs ʌ l̥k̥ɜ m̥et, Jb E/C l̥ɜ k̥ m̥et (pl. ɜ l̥ k̥ am) 'mouthful' ¶ BK II 1016-7, LG 317, LH 36-7, CB 92, Bsn. 21, Jo. M 255, Jo. H 84, Jo. J 164 || C: [1] IEC \*l̥uk̥- v. 'swallow' > Kns {Bl.}, Hr/Db̥s {AMS} loq- id., Gln {AMS} loq- 'schlucken', ? Gdl lo̥k̥- 'lap up', Rn l̥òχχó 'throat' | [2] EC {Ss.} \*l̥uk̥m- 'neck; (?) throat' > Elm {Hn.} luk (pl. l̥ūm-uʔ), Arr {Bl.} lúko, Dsn {To.} l̥ū-ti (pl. lug-u) 'neck', pOr {Hn.} \*lu(g)ma, Or BI {Sr.} lummē, Or Wt {Hn.} luma id., Or B {Vnt.} lumme / -ni 'bone of the neck', Or {Ss.} lumm-ē 'neck of ox', Gwd luqúm-te 'sides of neck', Hd l̥ōm-e 'Adam's apple', pSml {Hn.} \*luqum (pl. \*luqumo) 'neck' > Sml N {Abr.} lúqún (pl. lúqúmó), Rn {Hn.} lu'χúm (pl. luχu'mó), {PG} lùχúm (pl. lùχùmó), pBn {Hn.} nùʔún 'neck' (as. \*l...n > n...n) (> Bn Bo nuʔun, Bn J/Kj/K muʔún); the ancient meaning 'throat' still survives in Or d. li̥k̥im-s- 'swallow' (↪ Ged li̥k̥in-s-, ? Hd li̥k̥-ičč- id.) ¶ Hn. S 67, Bl. 261, Ss. PEC 21, 49, Sr. 360, Vnt. 100, Hn. W 61, 69, Hn. BD 119, PG 213-4, AMS 173, 211, Hd. 147, 253, 291, To. DL 516 || Ch: [1] \*lik̥g- v. 'swallow' ({JS} \*✓ l̥k id.) > CCh: Ms {J} lík̥h̥ā, Bnn {ChL} ligimu, BnM {ChL} liga, ZmB lík id. || ECh: Ke {Eb.} lígí 'schlucken' | [2] ECh: Tmk {Cp.} lagɜm 'eat (hard food)', Kbl {Cp.} liyém 'eat (soft food)' ¶ JS 258, JI II 315, Eb. 78, ChL, ChC ¶¶ OS #1673 (\*li̥k̥am-~\*li̥k̥im- 'eat, swallow': S, ECh, Or), ≠ #1697 (LEC \*li̥k̥-~\*lo̥k̥- 'swallow' < HS \*l̥∇k̥- 'lick') || K: G l̥uk̥m- 'eat with appetite, eat greedily'; but MG [VTq.] l̥uk̥ma, G l̥uk̥ma 'Bissen', 'piece', and the initial part of G l̥uk̥ma-p̥uri 'piece of bread' may have been either borrowed from or influenced by Arab luqmat- '¶' ¶ Chx. 694, AxT 194, NCh. 261 || IE: NaIE \*leuk̥- (~ \*lo̥uk̥-?) 'throat' > Gk λευκανίη, Gk Hm λανκανίη 'throat' || Lt pa-liaũkis 'dewlap of a bovine', liaukā 'gland (of the throat)' || ? NaIE \*oluk̥<sup>ω</sup>- v. 'swallow, drink' > Lt lukénti, luknóti 'to drink with the beak sunk deep in water' (of doves), ¿ {ESSJ ← ?) l̥uk̥inti 'to drink greedily' | Sl: Blr лкаць (↪ iter. 'лыкаць') 'to swallow, to drink', (iter. >) Cz l̥ukat̥i, P l̥ukać 'to swallow', R Δ 'лыкать', Uk Δ 'ликати' 'to drink greedily'; the BSl verb is hardly connected (contra ESSJ) with NaIE \*(s)leug- (> MHG slucken 'to swallow', OIr slucc- v. 'hiccup, swallow', Gk λύζω 'have the hiccup, sob violently') because of the difference between IE \*k and \*g ¶ WP II

380, P 655 (\*lauk-), F II 90, 142, ≈ Frn. 361-2, 389, ≈ ESSJ XVI 241-2 and XVII 25-7 || **A**: Tg \*legbe- (if from \*\*lekbe- < \*\*lek'me-) 'eat greedily' (× N \*Līg<sub>l</sub>æ 'to lick, to sip, to suck') > Neg mt. ləbgə- 'eat greedily', Nn ləgbəç'i- 'eat greedily' (of animals), Ul ləgbə- 'eat greedily, eat enough', Ud ləgbə- 'eat by large pieces\gulps' (of dogs) ¶ STM I 514, Krm. 257 || **D** (in McTm) \*nu|okar- 'swallow, eat' > Ml nukaruka v. 'swallow', Tm nukar 'enjoy, eat, drink' ¶ D #3695 ◇ In S, C, Ch, K, and possibly Tg we find N \*Lûka-m ▽ 'to swallow', which goes back to a N cd. \*Lûka + another word (maybe \*çim'ê' 'suck, swallow' [q.v.] or the like?). In the latter case this is a cd. of two synonymous or nearly-synonymous words like in Chinese, like a chain of verbs in C and other African lgs. or like Yiddish er iz ge'kumen cu 'geyn 'he came' (lit. 'he came to go\walk', sc. 'he came by walking'). In the light of the N syntax rules (AD NMI 26) we may suppose that N \*Lûka 'swallow' served as a subordinate word (verb) of the N head verb \*çim'ê' 'suck, swallow' and indicated the exact way of swallowing \ sucking (≈ sucked by swallowing').

**1287. \*lūk'æ'** '∈ canine' (→ 'lynx') > **K**: GZ \*leķw- 'young carnivore (whelp, cub)' > OG leķw-i 'cub', G leķv-i 'puppy, whelp', Mg laķw-i 'puppy', Lz A lač- 'dog', Lz laķ- 'whelp, dog' ¶ **K** \*e and \*ē regularly changes into Z a (GM S 146, 416-8), but only under certain conditions (i.a., in open syllables), while in closed syllables Z preserves the quality of the short K \*e (Test. KV 66-9), which apparently suggests that the pK √ had a long \*ē (\*lēķw-i); however, there are reasons to suppose that K \*ķw behaved as a single cns. and that the syll. boundary preceded \*ķw (\*le<sub>l</sub>ķwi), hence we preserve the rec. \*leķw- (as suggested by K and FS). GZ \*leķw- < \*\*lweķ- (mt. of \*w) ¶ **K** 120, K<sup>2</sup> 108, FS K 199, FS E 218, Chx. 677, Q 270, Chik. 85-6, Schm. 121 || **IE**: NaIE \*luk̑- (~ \*lun̑-?) 'lynx' > [1] \*luk̑-, \*lūk̑- > Arm {Hb.} **լուսանկ** lusanunk<sup>h</sup> pl. 'lynxes' (× NaIE \*lun̑- 'lynx' < N \*Lū|uŋ'gæʔ' ▽ '∈ beast of prey', q.v.) || OSw ló (< Gmc \*luxa-), with a suffixed \*-s-: OHG luh<sub>s</sub>, NHG Luch<sub>s</sub>, AS lox 'lynx' ({EI}: WGmc \*-ks- due to the infl. of the word for 'fox': OHG fu<sub>h</sub>s, AS fo<sub>x</sub>, etc.) || Gk λύκος 'wolf' (× NaIE \*w<sub>l</sub>ķk<sup>w</sup>o-s < N \*w'U'z<sub>l</sub>E<sub>l</sub>ķo '∈ a canine' [q.v. ffd.]) || [2] NaIE \*lun̑- 'lynx' (× N \*Lū|uŋ'gæʔ' ▽ '∈ beast of prey' [q.v. ffd.]) ¶ ≈ P 690 (connecting this √ with IE \*leuk̑- 'shine, be bright'), EI 359-60 (luk̑-), F II 143-4, Ho. 207, Kb. 640, OsS 576, KM 448, Hü. 454, Slit. 161-2 || **HS**: S ≈ \*<sup>o</sup>l<sub>l</sub>ķ- or

\*<sup>o</sup>ṗil<sub>l</sub>∇<sub>k</sub>- > Ar ṗilq- {Hv.} 'wolf', {Ln.} 'he-wolf' ¶ BK I 47, Ln. 81 || **U**: Sm {Jn.} \*l<sub>o</sub>k∇ 'fox' > Sq d.: Tz {Prk., KKI<sub>H</sub>} l<sub>o</sub>qa, Tm {KD} l<sub>o</sub>'ṡa, Ke {Cs.} l<sub>o</sub>kka id.; Mt {Hl.} \*l<sub>3</sub>y 'fox' (Mt: T/K {Mll.} l<sub>u</sub>i, K {Pl.} л<sub>у</sub>й, l<sub>u</sub>i, M {Mll.} l<sub>i</sub>, {Sp.} л<sub>е</sub>й) ¶ The prehistory of Sm \*<sub>o</sub> is still to be elucidated ¶ ≈ Coll. 32, ≈ UEW 252 (connects FU \*l<sub>u</sub>y∇ with the above Sm √, supposing that Slq -k- is a suffix), Pl. Z I 86-7, Jn. 84, KKI<sub>H</sub> 126, Cs. 131, 224, Hl. M #624 || **A** {DQA} \*l'ù'k'∇ 'lynx, wild cat', {S} 'lynx, fox, dog', {ADb.} 'young of a lynx' > Tg \*lukâ > WrMc l<sub>u</sub>ka 'young of a lynx', Ewk luku 'polar fox', Orc l<sub>o</sub>ke 'lynx' ¶ S AJ 225 [#290], Z 858, STM I 509 || M: [1] {DQA} \*no|ugu-ṡa| > WrM {Kow., Gl.} nogool or nuguu| ({MED} nuguu|), HIM {Luv.}, Brt н<sub>о</sub>г<sub>о</sub>о<sub>л</sub> 'young of a lynx' ¶ Kow. 679, Gl. II 47, MED 595, Luv. 26, Chr. 328 || [2] ?? M \*noqay<sub>i</sub> 'dog' (× N \***h**ô<sub>q</sub>∇ or \***h**a<sub>g</sub>ô<sub>q</sub>∇ '∈ canine', q.v. ffd.) || pKo {S} \*nik 'jackal' > NKo niktâ {MLC} 'wolf', {Gale} 'jackal' ¶ S QK #781, Gale 905, 314, Rm. SKE 169, MLC 367 || pJ {S} \*n<sub>i</sub>àk<sub>u</sub>a - \*n<sub>i</sub>à<sub>i</sub>k<sub>u</sub>a 'cat' > OJ nek<sub>u</sub>o, J: T néko, K nékò, Kg nekó ¶ S QJ #67, Mr. 495, Kenk. 1348 ¶¶ DQA #1233 (M \*nogu-ṡa|, Tg, Ko, J) ¶¶ M \*<sub>o</sub> (rather than \*<sub>u</sub>) is still to be explained || ??<sub>φ</sub> **D** \*nakk∇ 'fox, jackal' (× N \***h**ô<sub>q</sub>∇ or \***h**a<sub>g</sub>ô<sub>q</sub>∇ '↑', q.v. ffd.) ¶ The vw. \*a may be due to the infl. of D \*nari 'jackal, fox' ◇ In M and D, sc. lgs. without phonemic distinction of the original initial \*L-cnss. and \*N-cnss., the N etyma \***l**uk<sub>æ</sub>' and **h**ô<sub>q</sub>∇ or \***h**a<sub>g</sub>ô<sub>q</sub>∇ inevitably coincide ◇ Not here (≠<sub>φ,σ</sub>) FU {UEW} \*l<sub>u</sub>y∇ (> Chr: L л<sub>у</sub>й l<sub>u</sub>y, H л<sub>ы</sub>й l<sub>3</sub>y 'marten', OVg {Pl.} loisa 'Mustela martes' [see UEW 252]) and MKo nkori 'badger' ◇ IS II 34-5, Glh. 528.

**1288. \*Läha<sub>q</sub>o** 'to grow; sprout, twig' > **HS**: S \*<sup>o</sup>✓lh<sub>q</sub> > Gz ✓lh<sub>q</sub> G (js. yə-lha<sub>q</sub>) 'grow, grow up' ¶ L G 309 || B: [1] \*<sup>o</sup>l∇<sub>y</sub>- > Kb i-lə<sub>y</sub> (pl. i-l<sub>y</sub>-an) 'branche coupée assez courte', [2] ? \*la<sub>l</sub>H<sub>k</sub>∇t- (× N ? \***L**∇<sub>r</sub>'k∇ 'branch of a tree, stick, club'??) > Ah {Fc.}, Ttq {Msq.} e-lakət (pl. i-ləkt-ān) 'branch', ETwl/Ty {GhA} e-ləkbət (pl. iləkbətn) 'small fresh twig' ¶ Dl. 459, Fc. 1051, Msq. 41, GhA 114 || **IE**: NaIE \*lēk<sup>ω</sup>- {WP, P < Vn.} ≈ flexible twig (× N \***l**u<sub>q</sub>U<sub>ž</sub>∇ 'twig, strap, lash, whip'??) > AS lǣl 'twig, whip' ({WP, P} < Gmc \*lāx<sub>l</sub><sup>ω</sup>il-) || L laqueus 'trap; noose, halter, snare', (× N ?<sub>σ</sub> \***L**∇<sub>q</sub>∇<sub>h</sub>∇ ~ **L**∇<sub>x</sub>∇<sub>q</sub>a|<sub>æ</sub> 'to grasp, to catch', q.v.) laci-ō (inf. lacēre) 'ensnare, entice' ([Fest.] lacit · inducit in fraudem) ¶ WP II 421-2, P 673-4, WH I 744-5; otherwise Ho. 191 and Mn. 676 || **A**: M \*nakiya > WrM nakiya, HIM нахиа 'shoot of

grass, leaf bud', Ord nab<sub>c</sub>'i na<sup>h</sup>"xā 'vegetables' (nab<sub>c</sub>'i means 'leaf'), nab<sub>t</sub>'as na<sup>h</sup>"xā 'lambeau d'étoffe' (nab<sub>t</sub>'as(u) means 'rag, tatter') > ¶ MED 561, Ms. O 48O.

**1289. \*LEH<sub>1</sub>Qæ (= \*LE<sub>1</sub>Qæ?)** 'make one's way with effort (crawl, climb)' > HS: B \*✓<sub>1</sub>W<sub>1</sub>lH<sub>1</sub>Y v. M 'crawl' > Izn inv. mulla<sub>1</sub>Y (hab. tmulla<sub>1</sub>Y), Rf Wr/B/A mužžā<sub>1</sub>Y (hab. tmužžā<sub>1</sub>Y) 'ramper, se traîner' ¶ Rn. 338 || ??? S \*°✓<sub>1</sub>l<sub>1</sub>q<sub>1</sub> > Ar ✓<sub>1</sub>l<sub>1</sub>q<sub>1</sub> G 'passer rapidement' (× N \*lūH<sub>1</sub>Qa [~ \*l<sub>1</sub>ū<sub>1</sub>Qa<sub>1</sub>∇?] 'to jump') ¶ BK II 1O15 || IE: NaIE (att. in BSl) \*°lēg<sub>1</sub><sup>h</sup><sub>1</sub>- 'crawl' > Ltv Δ {ME} lēzēt (prs. -ēj<sub>1</sub>u) 'langsam \ lauernd gehen', lēž<sub>1</sub>uōt 'sehr langsam gehen, sich schleppen', lēzēt<sub>1</sub>ies, lēž<sub>1</sub>āt<sub>1</sub>iēs, lēž<sub>1</sub>uōt<sub>1</sub>iēs 'to toboggan down-hill', Ltv {Ul.} lēžāt 'rutschen', Pru līse 'kriecht' | Sl \*lēzti (1s prs. \*lēz<sub>1</sub>q) 'to crawl, to climb (clamber)' > SCr † ljēsti (prs. ljēzē<sub>1</sub>m), Slk liezt', R лезть (prs. 'лез<sub>1</sub>у), Uk 'лізти id., Slv lēst<sub>1</sub>i, Cz lézti, P leżć 'to creep, to crawl, to sneak', OR ЛѢЗТИ lēzti 'to creep, to crawl, to clamber; to go', Blg {Ger.} 'лѣзѣ 'I crawl, climb (je clambe)'; Sl iter. \*lāziti 'to crawl, to climb' > ChS ЛАЗИТИ laziti, SCr lāziti, Slv lāziti, CVz laziti, Slk lazit', P łazić, R 'лазить id., Blg лазя 'I crawl, climb' ¶ ≈ WP II 425-6, ≈ P 669, ME II 464-5, Tr. 161, Kar. II 517-8, En. 2O4-5; ESSJ XV 36-8, Vs. II 476-7 (both unconvincingly adduce here ON lāgr 'low', MHG lāge, Lt lēkštas, and Ltv lēžens 'flat'), Glh. 37O || E: NEI la-gi 'vorstoßend, überquerend', la-gi-ik 'angereist', AEl la-gi-ma-na 'für ihre Reise'. la-ak 'unterwegs', la-ak-kar-ra 'ein Durchreisender', la-ki-ib-ba 'Durchreisende, unterwegs Seiende' ¶¶ HK 8OO, 8O6, 811-3 ◇ IE \*-g<sub>1</sub><sup>h</sup><sub>1</sub>- may be accounted for by the as. N \*-y<sub>1</sub>q<sub>1</sub>- > \*-g<sub>1</sub>- (if the N lr. \*H was \*y<sub>1</sub>); alternatively (and much less plausibly) HS \*-q<sub>1</sub>- goes back to \*-k<sub>1</sub>- or \*-g<sub>1</sub>- with secondary glottalization caused by N \*ʔ (if the N lar. was \*ʔ).

**1290. \*lūH<sub>1</sub>Qa (~ \*l<sub>1</sub>ū<sub>1</sub>Qa<sub>1</sub>∇??)** 'to jump' > HS: WCh: DfB {J} luk 'jump high', 'springen (auf und ab)', Bks {J} luk 'aufliegen, fliegen' ¶ J R 144, 217, ChC || ?σ S \*°✓<sub>1</sub>l<sub>1</sub>q<sub>1</sub> (× N \*LEH<sub>1</sub>Qæ [= \*LE<sub>1</sub>Qæ?] 'make one's way with effort [crawl, climb]') > Ar ✓<sub>1</sub>l<sub>1</sub>q<sub>1</sub> G (prm. -lq<sub>1</sub>ʔ-) 'passer rapidement' ¶ BK II 1O15 || IE: NaIE \*lēk-/ \*lōk-/ \*lak- 'jump, leap (lebhaft springen), fly' > Ltv lēk<sub>1</sub>t (prs. lēz<sub>1</sub>u) 'to jump, to leap, to hop, to spring', iter. lēkāt 'to jump (about), to skip', Lt lēk-ti (prs. lēki<sub>1</sub>u) 'to fly', laks<sub>1</sub>t<sub>1</sub>ū<sub>1</sub>ti 'to fly about, to jump' || Gk [Hs.] ληκῶν · τὸ πρὸς ᾧ δὴν ὀρχεῖσθαι 'to dance to the music of singing' || L lōcusta

'locust' ¶ ≈ WP II 420-1 (IE \*lek- and \*lēk-/ \*lak-), Bc. 688, F II 115, WH I 818-9, Frn. 353-4, Kar. I 513 || U: FU \*<sup>o</sup>lukk̄ > ObU {Ht.} \*lūk- > pVg {Ht., Stn.} \*lūk- 'enter suddenly' > Vg: LK lāk<sup>ω</sup>-, lāk-, P lāk-, SV/LL lāk<sup>ω</sup>-, LL/Ss lak<sup>ω</sup>- id., d.: T lāk<sup>ω</sup>at- & lākāt-, P/NV/SV lāxxat-, lāxxāt-, IL lāx<sup>ω</sup>āt- v. 'jump', d. MK lāk<sup>ω</sup>alt- id.; pOs \*lōk- 'aufspringen' ({Hl.} \*lūk-) > Os: Ty ʔōk-, D tōq-, Nz, Kz tūq- id. ¶ Ht. #353, Stn. WV 279 || A \*l'ü'K- > Tg: Ewk Np luktin- 'run (a certain distance)' ¶ STM I 508 || ʔφpJ \*nīnká 'run away, escape' > OJ nīgá-, J: T/K nígé-, Kg nìge- ¶ S QJ #1308, Mr. 735 || ʔφM \*ʒugat|da- (or ≈ \*ʒiguta<sub>L</sub>ʒa<sub>L</sub>-) ({DQA} \*ʒiguta-) 'flee, run away' (> WrM ʒigutaga- ~ ʒugtaga-, HIM зугтаа-, Brt зугада- id. ¶ MED 1077, Chr. 261). The M item may belong here only if M \*ʒ- reflects A \*í- (hyp. of DQA) and N \*l- (evidenced by U \*l-) palatalized to \*í- due to the infl. of the following A \*ü ({DQA} \*i<sub>u</sub>) ¶¶ DQA #1212 (A \*íiōki 'run away').

**1291. \*lōwK̄ > U** \*lōwkk̄ id., 'corner' > F loukka, loukas (gen. loukkaan) 'Schlupfwinkel', loukku 'Spalte, Höhle', loukko 'corner, grotto, cave', Krl loukko 'opening, hole, cave', Es lōugas 'stone wall (serving as a seat) in front of the hearth, hearth-stone' | Chr: L лук luk, Uf luk, H лык лък 'corner; bend, curve (of a road\river)' || Hg lyuk 'hole, opening' (unless < M) || Sm: Ne T лoxo 'corner, cap (in a lake\river)', Ne T O {Lh.} loxe? 'corner (in a house, in a lake)' ¶¶ UEW 252, MRS 299, 309, EWH 916, Ter. 193, Lh. 228, ≠ SSA II 97 || A ({SDM97} \*luk'í, {DQA} \*lú'ók'í 'break through'): ppM \*\*lūken > M \*nūken 'hole' (× N \*nūK̄ - \*nūK̄E 'hole', q.v. ffd.); possibly ppM \*lūken > Hg lyuk 'hole, opening' (Hl.'s hyp.) (unless from FU lōwkk̄) || Tg \*loktū ({DQA} \*loktā-) 'hole' (× N \*lūk<sub>L</sub>∇, ?A - \*lūk<sub>A</sub> 'push, shove, thrust, fasten to?') > Neg loktūk̄n- ~ loktok̄n-, Ud lotogo- vi. 'get holed\leaky' (пропваться, продырявиться, протечь), Neg loktoxo & loktoko, Ul luktū 'hole, puncture', Orc lokto-lokto bī 'gaping' (of a hole), Nn Nh luktūz adj. 'having a hole, pierced', Neg loktol-, Ud lotoli-, Ul luktulu-, Nn Nh luktuli- 'make a hole, pierce', Ork luktos, Nn Nh/KU luktū adv. 'through and through' ¶ STM I 502-3 || pJ {S} \*núk- 'pass through, break through' > OJ núk-, J: T/Kg nùk-, K núk- ¶ S QJ #912, Mr. 502 ¶¶ DQA #1228 || HS: S \*<sup>o</sup>lq̄ > Ar lq̄ G 'sting so.' (a snake) ¶ BK II 1015, Hv. 693 || IE \*<sup>o</sup>luḡ<sub>L</sub>H<sub>L</sub>:- NaIE \*<sup>o</sup>luḡ<sub>L</sub>- ≈ hole, opening' (unless < IE \*leuḡ- 'break') > OHG loh (gen. lohhes) 'hole, opening, cave; Loch, Öffnung, Höhle', MHG loch 'hole,

cave; verborgenes Wohnungs- \ Aufbewahrungsort', NHG *Loch* 'hole' ¶ OsS 568, Kb. 629, Lx. 129, ≈ KM 444, P 686 (*Loch* < IE \**leuǵ-* 'break') ¶ IE \*-ǵlǵ<sub>L</sub>H<sub>J</sub>- is likely to go back to \*-k<sub>∇</sub>ʕ-.

**1292. \*LeqEKa** 'cut, tear' > HS: [1] S \**o*✓lχk > Ar *luχqūq-* 'trou dans la terre qui sert de repaire à un animal'; [2] ??σ S \**o*✓lkḳ > Ar لُقّ laqq- 'crevice, slit, furrow', لُقّ luqq- 'furrow', لُقُقَة laqaq-at- 'ditches narrower in the upper part' ¶ BK II 1012, Hv. 692 ¶¶ Hardly here Eg BD *rkḳ* 'tear out (the heart)' (EG II 343), that probably belongs to N \**hūk<sub>ʕ</sub>∇* 'tear, tear out' (q.v.) || IE: NaIE \**lēk-/lōk-/lāk-* 'tear asunder' > Gk *λακίς* (gen. *λακίδος*) 'rent, rending', *λακίζω* 'tear asunder', Gk Cp [Hs.] ἀπέληκα · ἀπέρωγα 'broke off, sundered' || L *lacer* (f. *lacera*, ntr. *lacerum*) adj. 'torn, mangled', *lacerā-* v. 'tear to pieces', *lacinia* 'lappet/flap of a garment' || ?φ NPrs رَخْنَة *rāχne* 'breach in a wall, hole, crack' || SI \**laχъ* (< \**lōk-s-*), ? \**loχ-* (< \**lāk-s-*?) 'torn garment, rag' > P Δ *lach* id., Uk 'лаха, лах, Blr Δ *лах* 'rags', Cz L *łax* 'ragamuffin'; d.: R *лох'мотья* pl., R Δ *лох'ман, лох'мон* 'rags', 'лохма, лохмы' 'torn pieces of cloth, rags' ¶ WP II 419-20, P 673 (\**lēk-/lāk-*), EI 568 (\**lak-*), WH I 742-3, F II 75, BM 243, Vl. II 27, Sg. 572, ESSJ XIV 17-9 and XV 250-5 || U \**Leykkā-* v 'cut, split' > F *leikkā-* v. 'cut, harvest', Es *lōika-*, *leika-* id., 'carve' (BF × ← Gmc {SSA} \**blajkjan* 'cut a notch in a tree, lyödä pilkka puuhun'??) || Hg *lék*, Δ *lyék* & *lík* n. 'ice-hole, leak', † 'Öffnung, Riß, Spalte' || Sm {Jn.} \**lekkā-* (or \**leč|s|tkā-*) vi. 'split' > Ne: T *лека-сь*, T O {Lh.} *íēk·ā-*, F K {Lh.} *ḗēkkā-*; En {Ter.} *лэке-сь* id.; → Sm \**lekkāptā-* (or \**leč|s|tkāptā-*) vt. 'split' > Ne T *лекабта-*, T O *íēk·āptā-*, F L {Lh.} *ḗāzk·b·tāṇ·āt*; En {Cs.} *leketábo* id. (obcj. 1s aor.); Mt {Hl.} \**lEgābtz-* vt. 'split' (Mt M {Sp.} *легептямъ 'колю'*) ¶¶ UEW 244, EWU 885, Jn. 83, Hl. M #620, ≠ SSA II 59 (BF ← Gmc [with a query]).

**1293. <sub>2</sub> \*LûK<sub>L</sub>a<sub>H</sub>∇** 'see, know' > HS: eB \**o*✓lkH > B {Pr.} inv. \**o*luṽut / pf. \**o*ylliṽat > Tw {Pr.} inv. *ləṽat*, pf. *illəṽut*, Ah {Fc.} inv. *ləṽat* / *illəṽat* (Fcj. 102, Pcj. V - app. I) 'faire connaître' ¶ Fc. 1105, 2009, Pr. M VI-VII 208 || IE: [1] NaIE \**leuk-* 'see' > OI *lōkatē*, *lōcatē* 'sees, perceives (erblickt, wird gewahr)', *lō'caṽati* 'beholds (betrachtet)', *lō'kaṽati* id., 'watches, looks at (schaut)', *lōcanam* 'eye' || Gk *λεύσσω* 'see, behold, look upon' || Brtt {RE} \**lukatos* 'eye' > MW *llygat*, W *llygad*, OCrm, MBr *lagat*, Crm *lagas*, Br *lagad* id.; W

am-lwg 'evident', cyf-lwg, eg-lwg 'conspicuous', go-lwg 'sight' || Ltv lūks 'Schauender, Freier, Kundschaftler', lūkot [lūkuôt] 'schauen, auf etw. sehen, absehen' → 'to try, to venture', Lt láukti 'to wait (for so.)', Pru laukīti 'to search, to look for', kāima-luke 'sucht heim' || ?σ SI \*lučiti 'to find, to hit (the goal)' > RChS luhiti lučiti 'to meet, to receive', Blg луча 'hit (the goal)', SCr lúčiti 'to find, to receive', P łuczyc, R по-лучить 'to receive' || [2] NaIE \*la|ok- ({WP} \*lak-) 'see, look' > OHG luogēn (in older dictionaries: luagēn, luegēn, luagan) 'to look, to see; lügen, schauen, erblicken', {OsS} 'aus einem Versteck hervorsehen, schauen, lügen', NHG lügen 'to look out, to spy about, to peep', OSx {Ho.} lōkon 'lügen, blicken', AS lōcian 'to see, to look', NE look ¶ In NaIE the reflex of the lr. is lost in prevocalic position, IE \*la|ok- < pre-IE \*luṽk- ("state II") < N \*LŪK<sub>1</sub>a<sub>1</sub>Hṽ ¶ P 689, M K III 112-3, M E II 480 (unc.: probably OI lōk- 'see' < lōka- 'lichter, freier Raum'), F II 110, Frn. 345, En. 187, 203, WP II 381, EI 505 (\*leuk-), LP § 263.1, RE 92, Hm. 501, Ho. 205, Ho. S 48, KM 449, Kb. 641, Schz. 203, OsS 578, HDEL 769, ≈ Vs. II 538, ≈ ESSJ XVI 162-3 (SI \*lučiti < \*\*lučiti 'illuminate' < \*lučb 'ray of light').

**1294.** ?σ<sub>2</sub> \*LṽK<sub>1</sub>ṽXṽ ~ LṽX<sub>1</sub>ṽK<sub>1</sub>a|æ) 'to grasp, to catch' > HS: S \*✓lḳḥ 'take' > BHb ✓lḳḥ G (ip. -ḳḳaḥ) 'take', Ph, IA lḳḥ G, Pun, Yd lḳḥ G (ip. -ḳḥ), M'b, DA, OA -ḳḥ G ip. 'take', Ug ✓lḳḥ (ip. -ḳḥ) 'take, grasp', JA {Lv.} ✓lḳḥ T (3pf ip. תִּלַּקְתָּ תִּלַּקְתָּ tillakḥṯūn) 'be married' (of girls) (lit. 'be taken'), OCn TA (AkSc) inf. la-ḳa-ḡu (= \*laḳāḥu) 'to take', Ar ✓lqḥ (pf. laqīḥa) 'conceive' (female), 'be impregnated' (palm tree), (pf. laqaḥa, ip. -lqaḥu) 'impregnate', Sb ✓lḳḥ 'take, seize, capture, arrest', Mn ✓lḳḥ 'take \ seize illegally', Gz ✓lḳḥ D (pf. laḳḳaḥa) 'lend' || OAk, Ak A laḳāḥu, Ak B leḳū 'take, take a wife' ¶ KB 507-8, A #1482, OLS 246-8, HJ 580-4, Lv. II 521, Js. 717, BK II 1012-3, Hv. 692, Bll. 262, MA 57, LG 317, CAD IX 131-47, Sd. 544-6 || ?σ IE \*<sup>o</sup>lḥk<sub>1</sub>k<sub>1</sub>- (× N \*<sup>o</sup>lḥk<sub>1</sub>Uṽ 'twig, strap, lash, whip' [q.v.]) > NaIE \*<sup>o</sup>lḥk<sub>1</sub>k<sub>1</sub>- > L [Fest.] lax 'deceit, fraud' ([Fest.] lax frau<sup>s</sup>), [Fest.] lacio, -ēre 'entice' (Fest.: lacit \ inducit in fraudem) (× < laqueus 'noose, halter, snare' < N \*Lāhaḳo 'to grow; sprout, twig' [q.v.]) < ē-liciō 'lure out, entice out' ¶ ≠ WP II 421-2, ≠ P 673-4, ≠ WH I 744-5 ◇ Highly qu., because the IE ✓ may be explained otherwise (see N \*<sup>o</sup>lḥk<sub>1</sub>Uṽ).

**1295. \*l̥uḳuʒ̥** 'twig, strap, lash, whip' > **U**: FU (att. in FV) \*l̥uḳš̥ 'lash, whip' > Er локшо lókš̥o id. ('кнут'), Mk локша lókš̥a 'lash, whip (кнут, хлыст)' | Chr: L лупш lupš̥, E {It.} lupš̥, H лыпш l̥pš̥ 'lash, whip (кнут, плетка)' | It. #220, ERV 349, PI 149 || **A**: Tg \*lukš- ~ \*lusk- 'trace-strap' (× N \*rigû'z̥ 'to tie; loop') > Ewk lukš̥ipka & lukš̥ipkān '(central) trace-strap in a team of dogs (потяг, постромка)', Neg nusku ~ nuski, Nn Nh luksur, Nn B luksuri, Nn KU nuksur, Orc nuksu & noksu, Ud B nuki, Ud I/Sm nuxi, Ud K {Krm.} luxi, Ul nusku id., Ork nusku & n̥usku '(central) trace-strap in a team of reindeers' | STM I 509, Krm. 267 || **HS**: Ch: Ngz {Sch.} lākōdi 'whip' (× N \*Lukäʔ '≈ flexible rod, thong') | Sch. DN 103 || B: BSn lakkud, Izn lakkud 'whip' | Ds. B 138 || **IE** \*leHkʷ- > NaIE \*lēkʷ- {WP, P < Vn.} '≈ flexible twig (used to make a whip and a snare for animals)' (× N \*LähaḲo 'to grow; sprout, twig' [q.v. ffd.]) > AS læl 'twig, whip' ({WP, P} < Gmc \*lāx̥il-) || L laqueus 'trap; noose, halter, snare' | WP II 421-2, P 673-4, WH I 744-5 ◇ The voiced cns. \*d in B and Ngz and \*H in IE suggest a N voiced sibilant (\*ž) ◇ The order of consonants in IE \*leHkʷ- may be explained by mt. and/or by the infl. of N \*LähaḲo.

**1296. 2 \*LiL** 'water, sea' > **HS**: C: Bj {Rop.} līl- scv. 'be liquid, melt', {R} līl- scv. 'be wet\humid\liquid' | R WBd 158, Rop. 86 || LbB \*līl̥u 'sea, (?) water' > Lb [Hs.] λιλυ 'water', Jrb {Bs.} i-lil, Jrb / Nf / Snd / Mtm {La.} i-ləl 'sea' | Msq. Z 517, La. S 259, Vc. NN 380-1 || S {Vc.} \*nīl- (dis. < \*\*līl-) 'large river, flood, watering' > Ak nīlu(m) 'watering, flooding', Ar šaṭṭu-n-nīli (name of an ancient river-bed in Mesopotamia), ʔan-nīl-u 'the Nile of Egypt, the Nile of Kufa (Mesopotamia), the Indus' | CAD XI/2 234, Sd. 694, 790 (connects Ak nīlu- with Ak ✓nʔl 'befeuchten' and [ʔ] with Ar ✓nhl v. 'quench thirst, drink a first draught'), Vc. ACBM 106-7, BK II 1358, 1376, Hv. 804 || {Vc.} Eg ⇨ Gk Νεῖλος 'the Nile' | Vc. ONN, Vc. NN | Vc. NN 280-1 || ?? CCh: Suk {Mch.} llau 'river' (unless to N \*laḲu 'body of water') | ChC | OS #1674 (HS \*līl- 'water, be wet' > Lb, Bj + unc. Fgg ill 'weep') | Alternatively, it is possible (after IS) to explain B \*l̥l̥- and Bj līl- as rdp. of N \*l̥l̥yḥ 'to pour; water' || **IE**: NaIE \*lirō- (dis. from \*lilo-?) > Clt: OIr ler (gen. lir) 'sea', NIr lear 'sea, flood, surface of the sea', W † ll̥yr 'sea' | Bc. 36-7, YGM-1 318, Dnn. 426 || ??? AdS of **A**: T \*l̥uḳ̥i 'spring, fountain' [< N \*ž'uḡi 'flow, pour', q.v. ffd.] ◇ IS II 32-3 (\*L̥'ä'ḡ).

**1297.** (<sub>2</sub>?) \*L|ži|í∇ (= \*L|žii∇?) 'reed, ∈ water-plant' > K: GZ \*lēl- 'cane' (× N \*h'U're|í∇ 'reed') > OG, G lel-i 'cane'.; cd. \*lē|r-čē- 'reed' (cd. \*lēl- + čē- 'grass') > Mgr larčam- ~ larčē- 'reed' ¶ K 120-1, K<sup>2</sup> 108-9, 306 (on K \*čam-/ \*čē-), FS K 199-200, FS E 218-9, Abul. 208, Ser. 82, Chx. 677-8, Q 270 || IE: NaIE \*lejl- ~ dis. \*lejir- '≈ water-plant' (× N \*h∇LiL∇ 'flower, a plant with flowers' [q.v. ffd.]) || ? D \*∇re|l- 'reed' (× N \*h'U're|í∇ '↑', q.v. ffd.) || ? A: T \*ojí- > Tlt jišqit 'rhubarb' ¶ Rl. III 498 ◇ If Tlt jišqit belongs here, the N etymon must be \*L|žii∇; if not, but the D word does belong, we reconstruct N \*L|ži|í∇ ◇ Fn. KD #50 (K, D). Qu., because some of the connections may be due to borrowing.

**1298.** \*lūm∇ 'magic, spell, fortune' > U: FU (att. in FV) \*luma- v. 'charm, bewitch' > F lumoa-, Es lumma- id. | Lp N {N} lâbmo- / -m- 'get bewitched, bewitch', Lp Pa {TI} lūm'a- v. 'charm, bewitch' | Chr H sanzām lūmem, Chr U šinčam lumem 'to blind (so.) by withcraft' (lit. 'to bewitch the eyes') ¶ UEW 694, TI 221 || A \*l'um∇ > T \*jom ~ \*jum 'luck, omen, magic device' > Chv {Ash.} šam 'medicine'; MT [AH] jom 'omen, divination' (Tk 'fal'), Tk yum ~ yom 'luck', Tk Δ jom 'omen, predicion; tale, legend' ⇨ T \*jom-(y)ak 'tale' > SY łomaq id. (preservation of the ancient \*l- or its apparent restitution resulting from phonetic laws of SY?), Kr, Qmq jomaq, Nog jumaq, Xk nimaχ id., Qrg žomoq, Uz žwmbaq 'legend', Qzq žūmbaq 'riddle', Tkm jomaq 'wit'; T \*jom ⇨ M \*dom 'sorcery or ceremony for ridding of diseases or calamities; magic formula of cure' > WrM, HIM dom id. ¶ The T vw. \*o (for the expected \*u) is still to be explained ¶ ET J 220-1, Rs. W 206, SDD III 1537, Tn. SJJ 190, Ash. XII 35, Jeg. 69, MED 260 || pJ {S} \*nəm- > OJ nom- v. 'pray' ¶ S AJ 69, 276, ≈ DQA #1213 || HS: S \*o✓lmm > Ar lamm-at- 'sort, fortune; mauvaise fortune', lamam- 'folie; obsession, commencement de la folie attribuée à l'action des démons' ¶ BK I 1022-3, Hv. 695 ◇ Rs. W 206 (Tu, M, FU).

**1299.** \*lā?∇, m'U' 'crust, scab' > HS: S: Ar ✓l?m G 'dress (a wound)', la?m-at- 'breast-plate (cuirasse)' ¶ BK II 952-4, Hv. 673-4 || U: FU (att. in FP) \*l|ām'U' '≈ scurf, scab' > Er лем íem '∈ eczema on the head', Δ {Rv.} íeme 'rash, scurf (esp. on the head of a child)' | pChr {Ber.} \*līmā > Chr: Uf lümö 'Schorf', L лүмө 'lümö 'sore, scab', H лим lim id. | Prm \*lōm 'scurf, scab' ('струп, короста') > Vt лом lom id., Z лөм ləm id., 'mange' ¶ LG 162, UEW 686, ERV 337, Ber. 36, MRS 289,

305, Ep. 61 || **A**: M \*namur-sun > WrM namu(r)sun 'herpes, tetter; dead tissue; scab; ulcer', Ord namu's(u') 'espèce d'ulcère qui se développe sur le visage', Brt һамарһа(-һ) 'scab' ('сҫрып') ¶ MED 564, Ms. O 483, Chr. 320.

**1300. \*l̥E'g'umê** (= \*l̥i'g'umê?) 'wet\cold weather, dew' (→ 'wet snowfall' → 'snow') > **HS**: B mt. \*l̥VmuH- > Wrg {Dlh.} ta-lmu-t 'brume basse, brouillard léger des bas-fonds', Ah tã-lāmu-t 'dew', Kb a-lāmlum 'temps gris, brumeux'; ? l̥āmlām v. 'être gris, brumeux, nuageux (temps)' ¶ Fc. 1077, Dl. 453, Dlh. Ou 169 || C: Ag: Km {CR} lugom 'fine rain' ||| EC: ?? Or {Th.} ligidi 'very cold weather (freddo glaciale)' ¶ CR K 223, Th. 225 || **U** \*\*l̥l̥i'ume > FU \*l̥l̥ume 'snow' > F lumī (gen. lumen), Es lumī 'snow' || Lp N {Fri.} lobma, lobme, Lp S {Hs.} lubme, Lp Vfs {Lgc.} łupmɜ 'snow', Lp T lā'mma- v. 'fill with snow' || Mk, Er лов loV, Er A/LP loŋ 'snow' || Chr: H лым l̥m, L лум lum, Uf, B lum id. || Prm \*l̥um > Z лым l̥+m (obl. l̥+my-), Z Vsh/EV l̥um, Vt лымы l̥+m+ id. ||| OHg XVIII lom 'hoarfrost', Hg lom, lam n. 'wet; floating ice (in spring on rivers)' || Sm {Jn.} \*yom- v. 'snow' > Nn T ëмзе- id., ëмзя' 'soft fluffy snow', T O {Lh.} yōmćę?, T F {Lh.} yūmśśāk.āt 'dünner spärlicher Schneefall', Ng d. {Mik.} 'jumu v. 'snow', Slq Nr {Cs.} čom'na 'it snows', Slq UO {KD} łopsa v. 'snow in large flakes' ¶¶ The discrepancy between FU \*l̥l̥- and Sm \*y- points to a pU palatalizing factor (\*i after the initial cns.?) ¶¶ UEW 253-4 (\*lume), It. #186, IS III 34-5 (\*luǵe), Sm. 538 (U \*lom+ 'snow', FU, FP \*lumī, Ugr \*l̥m̃, Sm \*jom), 552, Hs. 868-9, Ker. II 81, LG 164, MF 408, EWU 906, Jn. 46 || **A** {SDM97} \*l̥uḥV 'snow' > NTg \*l̥uḥe 'wet snow' > Ewk l̥uḥɜ, Neg luḥɜ id., Ewk l̥uḥɜ- v. 'snow' (of wet snow), Neg luḥi- v. 'snow in flakes' (of wet snow) ¶ STM I 510 || pKo \*nūn 'snow' > MKo nūn, NKo nun 'snow' ¶ Rm. SKE 172, S QK #216 ¶¶ SDM97 s.v. \*l̥uḥV, ≈ DQA #1232 (A \*l̥uḥi; incl. Tg, Ko) ◇ Rs. UAW 31 (U, A), IS MS 366 (\*l̥urige 'snow': U, A), IS III 34-5 (\*l̥urige 'snow': U, A) ◇ N \*-E'g'um- > FU \*-m- ~ (in Mr) \*-ŋ-. N \*-E'g'um- (= \*-igum?) > ≈ \*-ǵm- > \*-ḥg- > NTg \*-ḥ- ◇ Sm \*y- points to the presence of a palatalizing factor after \*l-. It may be \*l̥i- < N \*l̥E'g'- ◇ The original meaning is likely to have been '≈ bad\rainy weather', but in U and A (due to the climatic conditions) the meaning changed to 'wet snowfall, snow'.

**1301. \*l̥ahm'U** 'swamp; body of water' > **HS**: S: Ar [Gol.] lahim-, luham- 'mare amplum', [Qam.] liham- 'big sea' ¶ Fr. IV 131, BK II 1034

|| B \*l̥m̥uʰ 'big swamp, humid grass-land' > SrSn {Rn.} a-lmu 'prairie', ʔa-lmu-ʔ 'trou d'eau, marais, prairie marécageuse', Rf A {Rn.} ʔaḥmaṭ id., aḥma 'grande mare, prairie', Kb alma 'prairie naturelle', ʔalmaṭ 'prairie; endroit marécageux, humide et herbeux' ¶ Rn. 34O, 354, Dl. 454 || K \*l̥aṣm- > G lam-i 'silt, dampness', {DCh. 641} lam-vt. 'wetten, moisten' ¶ DCh. 641, Chx. 661 || IE \*leḥmeḥ > NaIE \*lāmā 'puddle, swamp' > L lāmā 'bog, slough' || Blt (× IE \*lem- v. 'break'): Lt lomā (accus. lōmā) 'depression, low place, valley', Ltv lāmā 'puddle, swamp, pit' ¶ WP II 385-6, P 653-4, WPI 753, Tr. 162, ≈ Frn. 385 (unc. rejection of the links between the Blt word and L lāmā) || U \*l̥ampe 'small body of water, puddle, pond, bog' > Flampi 'small lake, pond', Es {W} dim. lammikas 'Schlammfütze, Moor' | pLp \*lōmpɜ > Lp N {N} luobbâ / -b̥b- 'small lake through which a river runs', Lp Kld лāммьп, K {Gn.} lāmpe 'swamp, marsh', pLp {Lr.} d. \*lōmpɜl 'small lake, pond' > Lp: N {N} luobbâl, S {Hs.} luobbele, L {LP} luoppal, Kld lūmbal id. | Chr L лоп лор 'wet depression \ lowland' || Sm {Jn.} \*l̥imprā- 'be swampy' > Ne Т лымба- id.; Ne Т лымбад 'swamp', Ne Т O {Lh.} ʔuḥmb\_āδ 'Schlamm, naßer Ton', Ne F {Lh.} 'naßgiebige Stelle (im Moor)', Slq Tz {KKIH} l̥imprā 'swamp' ¶¶ Coll. 3O, UEW 235, Lr. #62O, Lgc. #36O9, Hs. 873, MRS 295, SaR 154, Jn. 83 || A \*lāmū 'body of water, swamp' > Tg \*lāmu 'sea' > Ewk lāmu 'sea, the Baikal lake', Lm, Neg nām, Lm A lām, Orc nāmu, Ud namu, Ul, Ork namu, Nn Nh namo ~ namu, Nn B/KU lamu, WrMc namu 'sea, ocean' ¶ STM I 49O-1, Krm. 265 || M \*namug 'swamp' > WrM namug, HIM намаг 'marsh, swamp, mire, bog', Brt намаг, Kl намг nam̥g id., {Rm.} namg 'Sumpf, Teich'; M \*namurgan > MM [S] {H} namurhan 'puddle', Brt намарган 'swamp, marsh' ¶ MED 563, Chr. 23O, KRS 367, KW 271, H 113 || JK: Kgr {DQA} n̥uami 'pond, sea' ¶¶ SDM97 s.v. \*lāmō, ≈ DQA #1187 (A \*lāmōlā 'sea, wave'; incl. Tg, M, Kgr) ◇ IS II 29-30 (\*LaHm/u/ 'swamp': K, IE, U, A) ◇ ≈ Gr. II #375 (\*lama 'swamp') (IE, U, A, J, Ai + err. Ko).

**1302.** 2 \*L'U'mʔV 'lion' > K {GI} \*lom- id. > OG, G lom-i, Sv {Ni.} lwem, {GI} lōm id. (← G?) ¶¶ DCh. 652, Chx. 689, GI IJ II 51O, Ni. s.v. левъ || HS: CCh: McMs: Lame {ChL} lúmú, LamP {ChL} lum, ZmD {ChC} lúm, {KNC} lúm 'lion'; less probably here the forms in BM {ChL}: Klb lēvárí, Hld lúvárì, Mrg l̥ívar̥ 'lion', in McHigi: HgNg {ChL} l̥iv̥érí, HgF l̥uv̥érí id., as well a FIM l̥uv̥érí id. because they are obviously akin to

Dgh {Frk.} rʋíɾè, {ChL} àrʋíɾè, Db {Lnh.} ʒrʋàɾè, Mdr {ChL} ʔúruvʷʒèri, Glv {Rp.} árʒəvarà 'lion', and further to Eg, DEg rʷ 'lion' and CS \*ʔarʲyʲay- id. (see N \*ʔ'ü'íɽɿɿ 'large feline') ¶ ChC, ChL, KNC 15 || S \*labuʔ- 'lion' > BHb לָבִיא labā'ī pl. 'lions', Ug lbʔ, Amr {G} labw-um, labūm, IA lbʔ, Sb lbʔn, OAk, Ak OA labʔu, Ak fOB lābu, Ak labbu 'lion', d. BHb לָבִיא labā'ī 'lion' (originally an adj. 'having the qualities of a lion'), S d. \*labɿʔ-at- 'lioness' > Ar labuʔat- ~ labwat- ~ lubaʔat-, BHb labīʔā (μ on the analogy of לָבִיא labā'ī), Ug lbʔt, OAk, Ak √ lābatu, Ak YB labbatu id. ¶ KB 490-2, HJ 562, A #1435, OLS 241, G A 24, BK II 956, Bll. 256, Sd. 526-, CAD IX 23-5 || Eg: NEg {Spg.} ≈ lb 'the god Min (represented as a lion)', NEg {Psn.} rby or lby 'lion', DEg lby 'bear; lion', Cpt Sd/B ΛΑΒΟΙ laboi 'lioness, female bear' ¶ Vc. 94, Er. 262, Psn. NO √ ¶¶ In S (and Eg?) \*-bʔ- < \*\*-mʔ- like in S \*√nbʔ 'name, give a name' < N \*'nimʔɿ 'name, word' (q.v.) ¶¶ The above S name for 'lion' (or Eg rʷ 'lion' with the original \*r, see DEg rʷ [Er. 243] and N \*ʔ'ü'íɽɿɿ) was borrowed by IE either at the pIE level (as suggested in GI IJ II 507-10) or later, at the level of the dialects. Gamkrelidze and Ivanov reconstruct pIE \*lew- 'lion' > pGk \*lewont- (Lej. MPM 165) (> Gk Mc rε-ωο-, Gk λέων [gen. λέοντ-ος] 'lion'), Gmc \*liuʷ-az id. (< \*lew-os) (> OHG lewo, MHG lewe, louwe, NHG Löwe, π Leu id.), Tc lu 'beast' (Wn. 267-8), ??ϕ Ht/Lw walwa ({GI: partial rdp.}; Gk ↳ Lleō; Gmc ↳ pSl \*lbvь 'lion' (see ESSJ XVII O5-7). But the hypotheses of S (\*√lbʔ) or Eg (rʷ or lb) origin of the IE word do not explain irreg. phonetic changes: S or Eg \*-b- > IE \*-w- (if the origin is S \*√lb or Eg lb) and Eg r- > IE \*l- (if the origin is Eg rʷ).

**1303. \*lām,ɿdɿ 'low' > IE:** NaIE \*lendʰ-/ \*londʰ- 'plain, lowland' > OIr {P} land 'open place', {EI} lann 'open land', GI \*landa (↳ VL {ML} \*landa 'moor, heath, barren land' [> Itl, Ctl landa id., Fr lande 'moor, heath, waste land'], and ↳ Bsq landa 'field'), MW llan 'area', W llan 'parish, village' (→ 'church'), Crn lan 'enclosure, monastic close', MBr, Br lann 'Heide, Steppe (lande)' || Sw Δ linda 'fallow land', OHG lant, NHG Land, Gt, ON, Sw, Dn, NNr, OSx, Dt, AS land 'land', NE land || Pru accus. lindan 'valley' | Sl \*lēdo (~ \*lēda) {ESSJ} 'terra inculta' > Blg 'ляда 'waste land, field', Cz lado, lada 'waste land', OR ΛΑΔΟ ládo, R Δ 'лядо 'a place (in a forest) cleared and stubbed for an arable field'; ↳ Sl \*lēd ína > ChS ΛΑΔΗΝΑ lēdina 'ager incultus', Blg ле'дина, ля'дина 'waste land, a meadow\clearing in a wood', SCr

lédina, Slv ledína 'terra inculta', R Δ 'лядина, ля'дина 'an arable land formed from a cleared and stubbed place in a wood' ¶ WP 438-9, P 675, EI 200, Mn. 678, YGM-1 302, Ern. 351-2, Hm. 504, ECCE 263, ML #4884, Fs. 321-2, Vr. 345, Kb. 590, OsS 533, KM 421, Ho. 194, Ho. S 45, En. 204, Vs. II 549, ESSJ XV 41-8, Glh. 372 || U \*l̥amte 'low; lowland' > F lansi (gen. lannen) 'low, lowland', lantea 'low', Es laas '(primeval) forest', {SK} 'thick deciduous forest on moist ground', Δ land (gen. landu) 'stagnant pool' | ? pLp {Lr.} \*lōmtē 'lie down, rest' > Lp: K {Gn.} lūm:de-δ id., N {N} luowide- / -wd- 'lie down flat' (of animals), 'lie down resting on one's knees and elbows', L {LO} luobitē- ~ luogitē- 'sich mit eingeknickten, untergeschlagenen Beinen auf den Leib legen (von einem Renntier)', 'lie down resting on one's knees and arms' | Er, Mk ландя- lańda- v. 'squat down' | Chr Н ландака вәр lan'daka vār 'low place, depression (котловина)' (вәр 'place') | Prm \*lud > Z луд lud 'small meadow\pasture (in a forest)', Vt луд lud 'field' || Sm {Jn.} \*l̥mt̥∇-, d. \*l̥mt̥y 'low' > Ne: Т ламдо, Т О {Lh.} l̥amt̥y, Т d. ламдик 'low', FL {Lh.} ramtū id.; En: Т {Pl.} лодду, М {Pl.} роддо, Х {Cs.} loddu, В {Cs.} luddu, {Ter.} лодо 'low'; Slq: UO {Cs.} lamdi, Nr {Cs.} lamdek id. || pY {IN} \*lamd∇- 'low' > OY: Ch {Mat.} лаудапъ adv. 'low (низко)', NW {Lnd.} namdātschit adj. 'low' ¶ Coll. 31, UEW 235-6, SK 275, Lr. #621, Lgc. #3611, ERV 331, MRS 280, Ep. 59, LG 163, Jn. 81, Ter. 174-5, Ter. EJ 446, Pl. 205, KP 109, Cs. 130, IN 230-1 || A: M \*namda- > WrM namda-, HIM намда- 'become lower'; M \*nam 'low' (\*-m < \*-md in Auslaut) > WrM nam, HIM, Brt нам id., WrO {Krg.} nam 'low, small, minor', Kl нам nam, Kl Ö {Rm.} nam 'low', Kl нам һазр nam haz̥r 'lowland'; d. M \*namt̥yi- 'be flat\low' and \*nabtar ~ \*namtar 'low, not high' (> Kl {Rm.} namtā-, namtī- 'be flat, low', WrM nabtar, HIM навтар, Kl {Rm.} namtr̥, Brt һабтар naptār, Brt A/NU namtār 'low') result from the merger of \*nam with the M reflex of N \*laPT̥∇ 'flat, low' (q.v.) ¶ MED 555, 562-3, Krg. 208, KRS 367, KW 270-1, Chr. 320-1 ◇ IS II 30-1 (\*Lamd/i / 'low': IE, U, M), Glh. 372.

**1304. \*Lüm∇g∇** 'ε eat, swallow' > HS: CS \*o✓lmg ~ \*o✓lgm id. > Ar لمج ✓lmğ (ip. -lmağ-) 'eat with the extremity of the mouth', MHb d. לג'יה ləg'i'mā n. act. {Lv.} 'das Schlucken, Kosten', {Js.} 'quaffing, taking a draught; eating and drinking' ¶ BK II 1023, Hv. 696, Js. 692, Lv. II 476-7 || A \*lüm̥E<sub>J</sub>K∇- v. 'swallow' > Tg \*lüm̥e- id. > Nn B lumgз-, Nn Nh, Ul lun̥bз-, Ork numgз ~ nuḡbз-, Ud {Krm., Shn.} X/B/K/Sm niḡmз-,

Ud I {Krm.} iŋmɜ ~ liŋmɜ-, Orc ńimmɜ-, Ewk, Neg ńimɲɜ-, Sln ńiŋɜ-, WrMc nuŋgi- ~ nuŋge- id. ¶ STM I 595, Krm. 267 || pKo {S} \*nəmku- > Ko nəmgu- 'swallow' ¶ S AJ 254 [#74], S QK #7, Rm. SKE 164 || pJ {S} nəm- 'drink' > OJ nom-, J: T nómu, K nòm-, Kg nóŋ, Ns nùmj-, Sh núm-, Ht/Y nùm- ¶ S AJ 111, 265 [#16], S QJ #16, Mr. 737 ¶¶ SDM97 (A \*lǝme 'to swallow, to drink'), DQA #1219 (A \*lǝlǝmǝle 'to swallow, to drink'), Pp. VG 74, S AJ 19, 69, 105-6, 274, Rm. l.c. (Tg, Ko) || **D** \*nuŋk- v. 'swallow, devour' > Tm nuŋku-, Kn nuŋgu- id., Brh nuŋuŋid., 'gulp down', Tm nuŋku, Tu ńiŋgu-, ńiŋguɟu-, nuŋɔ, Krg nuŋudu, nunu, Mlt nunge v. 'swallow', Kt nuŋg-, Td nug- 'gulp down', Krx nuŋuɣ- 'swallow without chewing, gulp hastily, devour' ¶¶ D #3697, Zv. 52 || ?ϕ **IE**: NaIE (o?) \*✓(s)lung- / \*✓(s)leug- '≈ swallow' > OIr {P} -lungu 'eat, drink', W llewa 'to devour, to drink, to gulp' (< \*lugamā) || ?σ Gk λύγξ (λυγγ-ός) 'a spasmodic affection of the throat, hiccough, hiccup', λύζω 'have the hiccough/hiccup', λυγμός n. act. 'swallowing' || Nr slūka, MHG slucken, NHG schlucken 'swallow' || Sl \*lǝga-ti > Cz r lǝgati, P lǝgać, Uk 'лигати, Blr лы'гаць id. ¶ P 964, F II 142, KM 659-60, ESSJ XVII 25-7, YGM-1 308 ¶¶ \*-g- (for the expected \*-gh-) may be due to the onomatopoeic factor; \*(s)- may be due to the influence of paronymous IE roots, such as \*(s)lu(n)k- / \*(s)leuk- (> OIr slucc-, W llyncu, Br lonka- v. 'swallow', Gk [Suid.] λυγκαίνω 'sob', Cz lǝkati 'swallow', see P 964, KM l.c., Vn. S 139, ESSJ XVII l.c.).

**1305.** (₂?) \*L|ǝaŋ ▽ 'side (of body)' > **IE**: NaIE (+ext.) \*lendʰ- 'loins, kidneys', {EI} \*londʰu / gen. \*lŋdʰw-os 'loins' > L lumbī 'loins' (later sg. lumbus id.) || Gmc {Vr.} \*lendwīō > OHG lentī 'kidney', pl. lentī(n) 'kidneys, loins', NHG Lenden pl., AS lēndenu pl. 'loins', ON, Nr lend, Sw länd, Dn lænd id. || Sl \*lǝdv-a, \*-o, \*-b(je), \*-bje 'loins, kidneys; hip' > ChS ЛАДВЬ lǝdvь, ЛАДВНЯ lǝdvija, ЛАДВНЄ lǝdvije 'loins, kidneys', SCr Ch лѣдва 'side, hip', SCr лѣѣа 'back (dorsum)', lǝđā 'lumbus, renes, dorsum', Sln lǝdje, OCz lǝdvie 'hips', P lǝdzwie 'loins, reins', R † лядвея 'hip' || OI randhram (by as. from \*randhvam) '≈ loins' ¶ WP II 438, P 675, H 356, WH I 832, Vr. 352, Ho. 198, Kb. 605, OsS 546, KM 436, ESSJ XV 48-50, Glh. 372-3, Tls. 236 || **A**: (1) T \*jān > Chv L ɟум sum 'side (of the body)' and NaT \*jān 'hip, pelvis' ({Cl.} → 'side, flank') > OT {Cl.} jan 'hip', Tf {Ra.} ńan 'pelvis' ('тазовая часть тела человека'), Xk nan 'upper part of the hip', Tkm, Uz Δ, ET Δ, Xlj jān, Tk ɟan, Az, Qmq, Nog,

VTt, Bsh, ET, SY, Ln jan, Uz jan, StAlt дѡан žan, QrB, Qrg žan 'side (of body)', VTt d. jant̩q id.; (2) ? NaT \*jan- vi. 'turn back' > OT {Cl.}, ET, SY, Ln, Chg jan- id., Uz ěн- jan- vi. 'return' (unless related to Tg \*ġenu- vi. 'return') ¶ Cp. also N \*žāñ ▽ b, ▽ 'tail, back' ¶ Cl. 940-2, Ra. 208, ET J 111-4, TL 157, BT 46, DT 218, Fed. II 135, TatR 711 ¶¶ ADb. SR 13 (T \*jan- ÷ Tg \*ġenu-) || ?σ D \*nañ- 'approach' (← \*'move to the side of') > Tm naññu 'draw near, approach', Gdb nan- 𐎠 nann- 'enter' ¶¶ D #4588 ¶ The semantic change 'side' → 'to the side of' → 'approach' is parallel to that of the cognate T derivatives: T \*jān 'side' → Tk yana dat. 'to the side, towards' → Tkm jānaš-, Tk yanaš- v. 'approach' ◇ ≈ ADb. NNN 35 (N {ADb.} \*ġ₂āñ ▽ 'take with oneself' > D, A {DQA} \*ġāñi 'take with oneself', IE \*neǵ- 'führen').

**1306. \*ļeyñā** (or \*ļeyñā?) 'soft, weak' > HS: WS \*-līn- 'be soft' > Ar ✓lyñ (ip. -līn-) G 'be soft, tender, smooth', 'be mild, kind', 'be relaxed' (of belly), Mh/Jb {Jo.} ✓lyñ G (pf: Mh l̩yūñ, Jb C/E lēñ, sbjn: Jb C 'ylyñ) 'become soft', Mh/Hrs/Jb {Jo.} ✓lyñ Sh (pf: Mh, Hrs alyīñ, Jb E/C 3l'yīn) vt. 'soften', Mh/Hrs {Jo.} 3lyūñ 'soft' ¶ BK II 1050, Hv. 704, Jo. M 259, Jo. H 86, Jo. J 167 || Eg fMK rny {EG} 'be tired\lazy', {Fk.} 'be weary\inert', fLMK rn.ω 'fatigue, feebleness', {Fk.} 'weariness, inertness' ¶ EG II 275, Fk. 134 || WCh: AG: Ang {Flk.} lēn 'fine, thin' (of flour), 'weak' (of wood), Gmy {ChC} lēn, Cp {ChC} lēnlen 'soft', Kfr {Nt.} lēn 'soft' (of cloth) ¶ ChC s.v. 'soft', Flk. s.v. lēn, Nt. 24 ¶¶ Cal. 65 (S, Eg), OS #360-1 (S, Eg, Ch) || IE: NaIE \*leǵn-, \*leǵ- 'soft, tender, weak' > Gk {LS} λιγνó-σαρκος 'with soft\tender body', Gk λῑαζον {Ch.} 'relâcher les câbles', ? Gk [Hs.] {P} λει-ρ-ός (conjecture for the ms. λειρώς) · ὁ λ̩σχρὸς καὶ ὠχρὸς 'withered and pale' || OIr {SB} lían (\*leǵ-no-) 'sanft' || ON linnr 'soft, flexible', Sw lēn 'soft, tender', ? Dt lēnig 'flexible' || Blt \*leǵnas ~ \*leǵlas > Lt leĩnas 'slender, slim', leĩlas id., 'thin', Ltv lēins 'bow-legged' | Sl \*liněti ~ \*lińa-ti vi. 'weaken, lose strength' > Blg ли'няя, McdS {TIS} линеє, SCr línjati id., R Δ ли'нять 'disappear imperceptibly' (here also \*liněti ~ \*lińa-ti 'shed hair, cast the coat, fade, lose colour') ¶ P 661-2, LS 1051, Ch. 638, ≈ F II 119, SB 248, Vr. 358, Vr. N 392, Ho. S 45, Frn. 329, ESSJ XV 70-5, 108-11 Vs. II 499 || U: FU \*ļeyñā 'weak, loose' > F leina 'soft, weak' (× ← Blt \*leǵnas) | Prm: Z лѡнь l̩ń 'quiet, calm' || ObU \*l̩'ĩń > pVg \*liń > Vg UL {Kn.} liń 'loose' (of a rope), N/ML {MK} liń 'loose (locker)' (of a thread, rope), lińmi 'get loose (locker werden)'; pOs \*l̩ěń ({JHl.} \*l̩ĩń) >

Os {Karj.}: Kr *liń*, Kz *lǎń*, O *leń* 'schlaff' ¶ UEW 242 (\**leń* ▽), LG 157, 162, MK 26O, Karj. VES 223 ◇ IS II 26-7 (\**lejna* = \**leyna* in HS, IE, FU; he is right in reconstructing U \**l*-, though he does not mention the Os reflex, which is the only ev. of \**l*-) ◇ The N etymon may have been either \**leyńa* or \**leyñā*. In the former case N \**-ń*- yields IE \**l̥*, so that \**-n*- in \**lejn-* is a suffix. If the N etymon was \**leyñā*, N \**-yn-* could yield IE \**l̥* (\**-yn-* > \**-ń-* > IE \**l̥*, as suggested by IS), as well as remain \**l̥n-* (hence the variants \**lej-* ~ \**lejn-*).

**1306a. \**lEND* ▽** 'to fly' (→ 'bird') > U: [1] FU \**Lentä-* id. > F *lentää* 'to fly, to soar', Krl *lendeä* & *lendiä*, Es *lennata* 'to fly' [2] FU \**lint̥a* 'bird, flying animal' > F *lintu* 'bird', Es *lind* (gen. *linnu*) 'bird; poultry', 'flying insect' (esp. 'bee'), 'game', Lv *lin:d* (gen. *līnda*) 'bird, game, bee'; acc. to UEW, F, and Es -*u* is a sx. ||| Os: V/Vy *lūnti*, Ag/UA/Ty/Y *linti*, D *linta*, Nz *līnta* {Stn.} 'снегирь, Emberiza nivalis, Schneeammer' (according to BSE XXIII 1878, снегирь is *Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) ¶ UEW 249-50, SK 287, 296-7, KrT 485, Trj. S 239-4O, Stn. D 837 ||| A: Tg \**olendu-* v. 'fly, flutter' > Ewk *lɛndutɛ-* & *lɛnduldi-* v. 'fly, flutter' (летать, порхать) (of insects), *lɛndulɛ-* 'flutter in the wind' (of clothes, branches), *lɛndū-* 'swing from wind' (of trees) ¶ STM U 517 ||| HS: NOm: Oyda {Fl.} *landɜ* 'bird' ¶ Fl. OWL s.v. 'bird' || ?φ Eg MK *nn.t* 'bird' ¶ EG II 272 || ??φ WCh: Sir {Gw.} *liɣinčɪ* 'bird' ¶ JI II 22 ||| IE: It is tempting to adduce here Sl \**let-* (inf. \**let-ěti*) v. 'fly' > OCS *лѣтѣти* *letěti*, Slv *letěti*, Cz *letěti*, P *lecieć*, R *лететь*. The adduction may be valid unless the questionable equation of Sl \**let-* with Lt *lek-* 'fly' is accepted (see ESSJ XIV 147-8). Sl \**let-* is controversial as a cognate because of the unexpected vl. \**-t-* and the absence of \**-n-*; the latter may be explained if the N etymon was \**leńT* ▽ (> IE \**lejt-* > [Schwebeablaut] \**lijet-* > \**let-*) ¶ ESSJ XIV 145-8 ◇ Hardly here (because of \**l*- [evidenced by Os V *l-*] and \**u*) FU \**lunta* 'wild goose' (UEW 254), that may be tentatively equated with Tg \**ńuńna* 'goose' (STM I 646-7) and pKo {S} \**nṣńí* 'bustard (Otis)' (> MKo *nṣńí*, NKo *nṣsä*, see S QK #258, Nam 104) (on pA see DQA #1508) ◇ Suggested in 1989 by Blz. (Blz. LB #12a) (FU, Tg, Oyda).

**1307. \**Lū|uŋ'gæ?* ▽** 'beast of prey' > HS: C: SC: Alg {Fl.} *longaʔi* 'civet cat' ||| Bj {R < Mnz.} *lengig* 'leopard' ¶ R WBd 16O ||| IE: NaIE \**lun̥-* 'lynx' (× N \**lūk'æ* 'canine' [→ 'lynx']) > Gk *λύξ* (gen. *λυγκ-ός*) 'lynx' ||| OIr {P} *luŋ* (gen. *loga*) id. ({IS}: -g- < \**-n̥-*?) ||| BSl: Blt

\*lunši- > Lt Z lūnšis, Lt lūšis, Ltv lūšis, Pru luyšis id. | Sl \*rīsb (\*ī < \*ū < \*un) 'lynx' (\*r- due to the infl. of \*rīsb 'reddish, fawn-coloured' > Cz rýsy, Hls rýsy) > SrCS, OR рѣсь rýсь, Blg рис, SCr rīś, Slv rīś, Cz, Slk rýs, P rýś, R рысь, Uk рись || Arm լուսանկ lusanunk' pl. 'lynxes' ¶ ≈ P 690 (connecting this √ with IE \*leuḱ- 'shine, be bright'), ≈ EI 359-60, F II 141-2, Ped. VG I 186-8, Frn. 392-3, En. 206, Vs. III 530-1, Glh. 528, Slr. 161-2 || A: Tg \*li|eng∇ > Orc līngapu 'wolverine'; ?? AmTg \*yenggu > Ul yəngul(i) 'wolf, racoon-like dog', Nn Nh/KU yəngur, Nn B yənguru 'wolf', ?φ: Orc híngu, Ud híngu id. (× N \*ʒi w∇ m∇ gE 'leopard') ¶ STM I 498, 639.

**1308.** <sub>2</sub> \*L AŋK∇ 'tongue, (?) palate' > HS: C: Ag {Ap.} \*lanḱ- id. > Bln {R} 'lanḱī, Xm laḱ, Q {R} lanḱ 'tongue', Aw {Ap.} lanq 'palate'; Ag ⇨ Amh ለንቅ lanḱa 'palate' ¶ Ap. AV 14, R WB 257, ≈ Blz. CL 180 || Ch: ECh: Kjr {DB} aliḱati 'tongue' || WCh: Gj {IL} ləká, {Sh.} leka, Tule {Sh.} lāga id. ¶ Blz. EChWL #88, JI II 328 || D \*nāḱku ~ \*nāḱku 'tongue' (× N \*ńaḱgū 'tongue', q.v.) > Tm, Ml nakku, Gdb nāngu id.; AdS of D \*nāḱk∇ 'tongue' (see N L \*ńāḱ∇ 'tongue') ¶ D #3633, Zv. 128, 131 || IE: possibly AdS of L lingua 'tongue' (< N \*ńaḱgū 'tongue', q.v.).

**1309.** \*l'o'ŋḱa 'to bend' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'a bow') > HS: Ch: WCh: Hs lánḱwāsā vt. 'bend' | ???φ Ch ≈ \*r∇nK ~ \*l∇nK 'shooting bow' (× N \*ræw,ḱæ 'sinew' [in descendant lgs. → 'cord, rope']; to tie', q.v. ffd.) > WCh: Krkr {J} rənká, Ngm {Mk.} rínka, Dr {Kr.} rúḱà, {Mk.} rúga, Krkr {J} rəḱká, Gera {ChL} ríká, Ngm {ChC} rìḱà 'bow', Tng {J} ríga v. 'hunt with bow and arrows' || CCh: BM \*laga n. 'bow' > Mrg {Hf.} lágà, Klb {Mk.} laga, Wmd {ChC} ləhà, Hld {ChC} làgà id. | McHigi {ChL}: Kps ṛlgi, FIG rrge (< \*nr∇g-), FIK iṅṽ-nu?, HgG ṅgi, HgF rigi, HgNk ṛìgí id. | BB: Bcm {ChL} ṛàgáy, Nz {ChL} rəgáy, FIM {ChL} rəgú, FIB {ChL} rəgún, FIJ {ChL} làgìy, Gudu rəgá id. | BB: Gude {Mk.} raga, {ChL} ṛàgá, FIM ṛàgú, FIB ṛàgún, Mln rāgú id., possibly also FIJ làgìy id. | ? Lmn {Mk.} ləxə id. | McMdr: Gv {ChL} làḱà, Dgh {Frk, IL}, Glv/Dgh {ChL} láḱà, Mdr {ChL} ṛúlḱà, {Mch.} àḱa, {Mk} ḱà id. | McMtk: MfG {Brr.} lelén, {Ro.}: Mofu {Ro.} lálàn, Gzg {Ro.} lék, Myn {Ro.} àḱá, Mkt {Ro.} álàk, Hrz {Ro.} ləká, Vm {Ro.} ləgà, Mlk {Ro.} mánḱè-lék, Mada {Ro.} élèkéḱ, Zlg {Ro.} lìkéḱ, Mf {BLB} lekeḱ, Mtk {Sb.} lèkêḱ id. ¶ Ro. 215 (pMM \*ləka), Brr. MG II 157, BLB 212, ≠ Sk. HCD 185, Stl. IF 134-5 (Ch \*ni-ra'ḱ- 'shooting bow'), JI I 18 (Ch \*✓rg) and II 38-9, Nw. 23, ChC, ChL,

Sch. BTL 17 ¶¶ Gr. LA 53, Tk. I 249-50 || Eg fP rʷʒ 'cord; bowstring; sinews' (× N \*ræ<sub>l</sub>w<sub>l</sub>ʒæ '↑' [q.v.] × [possibly] N \*ʒa<sub>l</sub>ʒ<sub>l</sub>'u' 'sinew' [→ 'bowstring, bow']; for phonetic reasons the connection with N \*ræ<sub>l</sub>w<sub>l</sub>ʒæ is preferable) ¶ Tk. I 249-50 || IE: NaIE \*lenk- v. 'bend' ({IS} 'сгибать, отгибать'), \*lonko-s 'a bow' > Blt: (\*lenk- >) Lt leñkti (1s prs. lenkiũ) v. 'to bend, to crook, to curve; to bow'; (\*lonko-s >), lankas 'shaft-bow; hoop', Ltv lõks 'bow, arch, arc, shaft-bow', {ME} 'wheel rim', Pru lonki · "Steig"; Lt liñkti 'to bend', {Frm.} 'sich neigen, sich bücken, sich biegen', linkéti (1s prs. linkiũ) 'to wish' (← 'sich neigen zu'), Ltv līkt to bend', līks 'crooked, curved, bent'; Pru lunkis 'corner' ("Winkel") || SI \*lęk- v. 'bend' (< IE \*lenk-) > ChS лѣкѣ lęk-q / лѣши lęšti v. 'flectere', R лѣ 'лякий' 'crooked, curve'; (IE \*lonko-s >) SI \*lókъ (gen. \*lók-a) 'arc, bow' > OCS лѣкъ lękъ, Blg лѣк, R лук 'shooting bow', SCr lŭk, Slv lōk, Cz, Slk luk, P łęk, Uk лук 'arc, bow' ||| Gmc \*laŋxa- > AS pl. lō(a)n 'in sceaft-lō(a)n 'straps attached to shaft of a missile' (sceaft means 'shaft of spear\arrow'), ON længja 'strap (Riemen, Streifen)', Dn længe 'Seilstrippe' ¶ P 676-7, ≈ EI 62 (\*lenk- 'bend; traverse, divide'), Ho. 206, Sw. 146, Vr. 352-3, Frn. 356-7, En. 205-6, Trt. 159, ESSJ XV 62-3 and XVI 148-9, Vs. II 531, Glh. 387 ||| U: [1] \*l<sup>h</sup>ānka- (~ \*-l-) 'dull arrow' > Vg P/SV lax (pl. laŋkæt) id.; Os: Ty lāŋk, D lēŋk id. || Sm: Ne T BZ локы, Ne T Y лукы 'dull arrow (Klumpffeil)', Ne O {Lh.} lūk·f̄ id., Ne F K/Ny {Lh.} luhk·f̄ 'arrow', En B {Cs.} loku 'round-pointed arrow, Klumpffeil' || Y: T/K {Jc.} łokił 'arrow', {Coll. <?} lokkil 'an arrow with a rounded head made of bone or wood, used for squirrel hunting in order not to spoil the skin', K {IN} lukil 'arrow of a toy bow' ¶¶ Coll. 30, Ht. #765, Ter. 192, Lh. 229, Cs. 17, 84, 259, Ang. 143, IN 266 ||| [2] BF \*lonk- > Folla longallansa 'to lie on one's side', lonko- v. 'hang', Es lonk: silmad longus 'die Augen sind gesenkt', kōrvad longus 'die Ohren hängen' ¶ UEW 256, Ht. #363, Coll. 94, IS II 27-8 ||| A: NrTg \*lun̥kE- v. 'bow' > Ewk lun̥kin- v. 'bow the head', Lm nōŋkə- id., 'bow down (склониться, наклониться)' ¶ STM I 510-1 ◇ IS II 27-8, Coll. 145, AD NM #27, Sin. TAE 543-4 (Sm, Y, ObU words <- Tg), Vv. AEN 12 (doubts about the Tg cognate, because it is isolated within A), ≈ Gr. II #17 (\*lonk 'arrow') ◇ Hardly here M \*toŋga- 'hang' and D \*toŋku- id., because the connection of N \*l̥- with M and D \*t̥- has not been proved by other etymologies.

**1310.**  ${}_2$  UA \*LaP $\nabla$  'stick to; mould' > U: Sm: Ne T лăбце- vi. 'stick to, be pressed tightly to', лăбцѐ- vi. 'stick together', Ne T O {Lh.} lapćē- 'festkleben', rf. 'sich anheften'. Ne F P {Lh.} ɬapśēś 'to stick together' (of two flat surfaces) ¶ Ter. 165-8, Lh. 220 || A: T \*jap- > Az jap- 'mould (bread, pieces of dung) for baking or drying', OT [MhK] jap- v. 'stick' or 'fix' (both: of bread in the oven), 'build (a wall)', MQp jap- 'make (bread)', XwT jap- 'build'; T rf. \*jap-íĭč- 'stick to' > OT [MhK] {DTS} ĭ jap- vt. 'stick to' (išlār ötmäk japtı 'the woman stuck the loaves [to the wall of the oven]', but MKD interprets this verb as 'bake'), d.? \*japíĭ- or \*japíĭč- > OT {CL} japíš ~ {MKD} japuš- 'adhere, stick to', MQp XIV japíš- 'adhere', Chg XV japuš- id., 'stick to', Tk ɥapíɬ-, Ggz, Az, Trm japíš-, Kr japíš- ~ japuš- ɬ jabus-, Uz japiš-, ET jepíš- ~ jopuš-, Qmq jabíš- ~ jabus-, Nog jabis-, Qzq, Qq žabis-, VTt jabǎš-, Bsh йәбеш- jǎbǎš-, Qrg žabiš-, Alt d. žapšIn- 'stick to'; cp. T \*jip-íĭč- id. (< N \*LiP $\nabla$ h $\nabla$ a 'to stick, to stick to', q.v.) ¶ Hüs. 376, Cl. 87O-1 (connects \*jap- v. 'stick, build' with NaT \*jap- v. 'shut [a door], cover [things]'), 88O-1, DTS 236, MKD 214, ET J 132-4, BT 47 || Tg \*lap-gan- 'stick to' > Neg labgan-, Lm nabgan-, Ud lagban- 'stick to' ¶ STM I 484, Krm. 255 || ppM {Pp.} \*niḡa- > M \*niḡa- 'stick to' (× N \*LiP $\nabla$ h $\nabla$ a '↑', q.v. ffd.) || pJ {S} \*nàĭmpà-r- ~ \*nĭàmpà-r- v. 'glue, stick' > OJ nemari, J: T nebár-, K nébár-, Kg nèbàr- ¶ S QJ #904, Mr. 734 ¶¶ DQA #1210 (A \*lĭàp'ē' 'to glue, to stick to'; no overt distinction between the reflexes of N \*LaP $\nabla$  and those of N \*LiP $\nabla$ h $\nabla$ a, but with a suggestion of this distinction) ◇ There may be an original connection with N \*LiP $\nabla$ h $\nabla$ a '↑' (as. \*i...a > \*a...a, as supposed by IS II 29 for Sm and T) and obviously contamination with it.

**1311.** \*l'æ'p $\nabla$ A 'spleen' > HS \*H $\nabla$  $\nabla$  $\nabla$ -l $\nabla$ p > C: EC: Af {Clz.} ale'fū (pl. a'lef-it) id. || SC ɬ Mb {E} lubúra id. ¶ Clz. LA 105, E SC 205 || WCh: pAG \*ĵlap 'spleen' > Su {J} ĵlap, Kfr {Nt.} lāp, Mnt {Hf.}, Ang {Hf., Flk.} lap ¶ J S 73, 213, Nt. 23, Flk. s.v. lap, Hf. AG 21, Stl. ZCh 243 [#57] ¶¶ The element \*H $\nabla$  $\nabla$  $\nabla$ - in Ch is typical as the first component of compound names of body parts, it appears in some WCh words as \*h $\nabla$ - (e.g. WCh {Stl.} \*h $\nabla$ -gari 'tooth' [Stl. ZCh 222, #717]) ¶¶ ≈ OS #1651 || U \*läpp $\nabla$  (or \*lepp $\nabla$ ) 'spleen' > FU: Chr lepəɬ lep id. || pPrm \*lɔp > StVt lup, Vt SW lup, StZ lop / lopt-, Z US lɔp, Yz lop id. || pLp \*\*ḡapḡe id. (by as. from \*lap-ḡe with a sx. -ḡe) > Lp N {N} dawide ɬ daḡive, Lp S {Hs.} daabrie, Lp U {Schl.} hǎbidee, Lp L {LLO} tabitē, Lp Klt {Tl}

tāb'dd, Lp Kld {TI} tām<sub>lp</sub>:(ǎ), {SaR} тāmьп || Os Ty 𐌆āpatne id. | Hg lép id. || Sm: Ne F: P 𐌆apśa, Ny raḥśa id. ¶ UEW 242, Lr. #22O, Lgc. #7685, N I 465, 5O5, Hs. 398, TI 571, SaR 344, Ber. 29, LG 161, Lh. 235, It. 213 (on FU \*ǎ~\*e in this word) || A: Tg: Ork lipçe 'spleen' ¶ STM I 499 || M \*niβ'alta 'spleen' > WrM nigalta ~ nagalta, HIM наалт ¶ MED 557 || NaT \*°jīpal (or \*°japal?) id. > Tf {Ra.} čāp'al, Tv Tj čīval, Tv (d.?) čavana id. ¶ Ra. 194, TvR 5O5 ¶¶ DQA #12O8 (A \*ljap'∇ 'spleen'), S CNM 5 || ?σ IE: NaIE \*lep- 'liver' > Gmc \*liþ-r-ō > ON lifr, Sw, Dn lever, AS lifer, NE liver, OHG lēbara, MHG lēbere, NHG Leber id. || Arm Լեարդ leard / gen. Լերդի leɾdi id. (< \*lep-r̥-t) ¶ ≈ P 5O4, Vr. 355, Hlq. 57O, Ho. 2O, Kb. 595, OsS 552, Lx. 123, Sl. 157-9 ◇ IS II 17, S CNM 5, ≠ IS MS 364 s.v. 'селезенка'. IS equates Lp N dādve and Lp S háb'dīe 'spleen' (actually Lp U hāb'dēe) [referred by him to U \*ǎ[ǎ]wǎ] with A \*tāl∇ 'spleen', which is untenable [F N \*t'ǎχā ~ \*t'ǎχa or N \*t'axāE ~ \*t'axE 'spleen']).

**1312. \*Lip∇** 'fat; to smear with fat' > HS: S \*°lipi'y' (or \*°lipi|h-) (\*-iy- may be a derivational sx.) > Ak fOB lipû ~ lipiû ~ līpu ~ lēpû 'adipose tissue, fat, tallow', JPA Bz ליבה lybh 'fat, butter', ? Md lupata pl. 'fat, tallow', ??σ MHb ܠܦܬܐ lip'lūp 'glutinous substance, pus' (presumably < \*✓lp̄p v. D) ¶ CAD IX 2O2-5, Sd. 555, DM 243, Sl. P 281, Js. 715, ≈ MiK I #1.18O || ?σ B \*✓l:f (= {ḡPr.} \*✓wlf) > Kb T it̄allaf 'masser', S ssalf 'passer la main sur; frictionner doucement; caresser', Tmz {MT} allaf 'masser' ¶ DI. 445, MT 445 || EC: Hd {Hd., I} lab- 'anoint, smear', lap̄p- 'anoint oneself' ¶ L ANK 986, Hd. 29O-1 || IE \*lejp- v. 'smear, smear with fat', n. 'fat' > OI rip- ~ lip- (prs. lim'pati) v. 'smear', ?φ Srk rofam 'beschmiere' || Gk λίπος n. 'fat', λιπαρός adj. 'fat, oily', ἀλείφω 'anoint with oil' || ? L liprus 'having inflamed\watery eyes' || ?? SI \*lēpī-ti caus. 'to plaster, to glue, to mould' > OCS ЛѢПИТИ lěpiti 'conglutinare', SCr лепити ђ lijépiti 'to lime, to glue, to paste, to stick, to gum', Slv lepiťi vt. 'to plaster', Cz lepiti, Slk lepít' 'to glue together', P lepić 'to glue, to plaster, to mould', R лепить 'to mould (as of clay), to sculpture', Blg {Ger.} лѣпѣ vt. 'plaster, model (as of clay)', Blg Δ 'leṛb' 'smear', 'lepa 'paint white (a house)' || Ht {EI<?} lip̄p- 'smear, paint' (not mentioned in CHD and Ts. W) ¶¶ P 67O-1, ≈ EI 528 (\*lejp- 'adhere, stick; smear'; no distinction between reflexes of N \*Lip∇ 'fat; to smear with fat' and N \*LiP<sub>h</sub>a 'to stick; sticky, glue'), M K III 6O-1, M E II

460, F II 126-7, WH I 811-2, ESSJ XIV 217-9, Glh. 375-6, Drd. 270, Tls. 237 || **U**: pY \*lep- > Y K lep-na- 'smeared with clay' ¶ IN 231-2 || **A**: Tg: Ewk Z lipa- 'smear around', Ewk I niptərən- 'wipe clean (hands, dishes)', Nn nīptəṇi n. 'fat, animal fat (жир, сало)' ¶ ≈ STM I 498, 598, On. RN 65, 213 || M \*niβ'a- 'smear' (× N \*LiP<sub>h</sub>a '↑') > MM [S] ni-a- 'anleimen', WrM niga- ~ naga-, HIM наа-, Dx nia- 'paste, smear', WrO {Krg.} nā- v. 'paste, affix', Brt няа- nā-, Kl наа- nā- 'smear' (Brt хилээмэндэ тоһо няаха, Kl өдмгт тос наах 'to butter bread'), Kl {Rm.} nā- 'leimen, beschmieren', Mnr H {SM} nīā- 'revêtir d'une couche (de mortier, etc.)' ¶ H 116, MED 566, SM 269, Krg. 205, KRS 365, KW 27 ¶¶ Pp. IM 64, Pp. IAL 39, T 347, T DxJ 130 || **D** \*nīv- vt. 'stroke, smear' > Tm nīvu id., 'rub gently, wipe off', Td nīf- v. 'stroke', Kt nīv- v. id., 'massage', Kn nīvu, Kui nēra- 'rub softly, stroke', Tu nēvaripuni 'fondle, caress', Tl nīvuru, nīmuru v. 'stroke, pass the hand over gently', ? Klm nīgeṇ v. 'massage', ? Krx nīṛiṇnā 'besmear' ¶¶ D #3691 ◇ It is hard to determine if N \*LiP<sub>h</sub> 'fat; to smear with fat' and N \*LiP<sub>h</sub>a 'to stick; sticky, glue' are originally semantic variants of the same N word or two different words ◇ IS II 18-20 (\*lip'ā 'sticky': HS, IE, Sm, A, D + qu. Ne lap'ce- + unc. K \*lap-/ \*jp- 'dirt' + unc. FU \*LiP<sub>h</sub> 'slippy' (see N \*Lūpi? 'to slip'); he does not distinguish between N \*LiP<sub>h</sub> and N \*LiP<sub>h</sub>a '↑').

**1313.** <sub>2</sub> \*LiP<sub>h</sub> 'crawl, clamber' > HS: SES \*✓lpy|w > Mh ✓lpy|w: 3 m pf. 3w fū, 1s pf. 13fk 'be able to climb up (a ladder, a mountain) easily', Jb ✓lpy: Jb C 3m pf. ɛl'fe, sbjn. y3l'fɛ id., Jb E 3m pf. 'lfe id. ¶ Jo. M 254, Jo. J 160 || **IE**: NaIE \*lejp- 'climb, clamber' > Lt līp-ti id., Ltv Δ lip-t, frq. lip-tīd id. || Gk [Hs.] ἄλιψ· πέτρα 'unclimbable (rock)', Gk αἰγί-λιψ 'steep', {F, P} sc. 'climbable only by goats' (but not here, if we accept LS's interpretation: 'destitute even of goats') ¶ FI 31, ≈ P 670-1 (does not distinguish this verb from \*lejp- 'be sticky' < N \*LiP<sub>h</sub>a 'to stick'), Frn. 376.

**1314.** **o** \*La?p<sub>h</sub> '≈ to gulp, to eat (esp. liquid food), to eat greedily' > HS: S \*✓l?p 'eat greedily, gulp' > Gz ✓l?f (js. -l?af) 'take a morsel, gulp, eat greedily', 𐎠𐎫𐎡𐎴 lāʔf [lāʔf] 'food, morsel, bait', Sq {Ls.} ✓l?f G 'eat', Ar ✓l?f G (ip \*-lʔaf-) 'eat becomingly' ¶ Ls. CDG 303, Ls LS 228, BK II 952, Hv. 673 || EC: Arr lébʰe 'throat' ¶ Hw. A 381 || **IE**: **o** NaIE \*lab- ~ \*lab<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>- v. 'gulp, swallow' > Gk λαφύσσω 'I swallow greedily, gulp down', (× NaIE \*lab- ~ laḷp<sup>(h)</sup>- 'lick, lap' < N ? **o** \*L'a<sup>1</sup>p<sub>h</sub> 'to lick'): AS lapian 'sup up (liquid with bread)', OSw lapa 'trinken,

schlürfen' || Gk λάπτω 'drink greedily' || ?? BSl: Lt lapénti, lap(n)óti, lapséti 'eat\gulp greedily' (of pigs) | Sl \*lopa-ti 'to eat greedily \ much' > Blg лапам, McdS лоппа 'I eat greedily \ much, devour', SCr Δ lópati 'to eat greedily, to gulp food without chewing', Slv lôpati 'to eat\drink greedily', Cz Δ ღოπαč 'to drink', R 'лопаты' 'to eat much \ greedily' ¶ P 651, F II 85, 91-2, Ho. 195, Sw. 104, Frn. 340, ESSJ XVI 45-6 || A: M \*labsi- > WrM labsi-, HIM лавши- 'eat greedily', o 'champ', ? o Mnr H laqšš- 'faire du bruit en mangeant, manger goulûment, dévorer' ¶ MED 513, SM 219 || Tg: Nn KU ləpsi- 'eat (liquid food, such as soup)' ¶ STM I 518 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1193 (A \*leb∇ 'eat greedily', incl. M); see STM I 514.

**1315. \*l̥e'äp̥a** 'leaf, foliage' > HS: S \*<sup>o</sup>✓lapp- 'thick foliage' > Ar laff- 'arbre touffu, plante touffue' ¶ BK II 1008 || C \*laHa<sup>r</sup>p̥- 'leaf' > EC: Gdl {Bl.} 'lapitt-, Msl {Bl.} lahapitt- id. || ???ϕ SC ≈ \*loh∇s- 'leaf' > Brn lohiša, Irq {MQK} lōsi (pl. lōsō), Alg loši- id. ¶ Bl. G 73, Blz. CL 179 (pKns \*labah-), MQK 67-8, Blz. SCL s.v. 'leaf', Bl. 299 || IE: NaIE \*lep- 'leaf' > Lt lāpas, Ltv lapa id. | Sl d. \*lepenъ ~ lepenъ 'leaf' > OR ΛΕΠΕΝЬ lepeń, Slv lépen, OCz, Cz lupen 'leaf', Slk lupen 'petal' || pAl {O} \*lapā- > Al lapē 'piece of skin\hide, leaf blade, leaf' (× IE \*lep- v. 'bark, strip off' < N \*lup̥a∇,pa 'bast, bark [q.v.] || ? AS læfer 'rush, bulrush', NE †, Δ levers 'Iris Pseudacorus L.; any sword-bladed plant', ζ OHG {Ho. ← ?} leber 'Binse' (not mentioned in OsS and Kb.) ¶ Frn. 339-40, ESSJ XIV 119-21, IS IA 48-9, Bern. I 701-2, Srz. II 17, O 213, Ho. 191, OED VI 228, ≠ EI (Lt lāpas < lep- 'peel') || U ≈ \*l̥e'äp̥a > Sm: [1] Sm {Jn.} \*yāpā 'leaf' (\*yā- < \*lyā- < \*lēä-) > Ne: T {Ter.} вэба wəba, T O {Lh.} βωῑbā (< \*wəpā), F L {Lh.} βῑe·p·āḅ (< \*wepā); En M {Pl.} дэве, {Klp.} déwe; Slq Tz {KKIH} čōp̥t̥; Kms {KD} dába & tába, Koyb {Sp.} джаба id.; [2] ? Sm {Jn.} \*lämpā, {Hl.} \*le|ämpāle 'leaf' (with an unexplained \*m) (or to N \*la<sub>q</sub>pa 'palm of hand, sole of foot; sth. flat?') > Ne: T лембя 'blade (of a spade, oar), T O {Lh.} lémb\_e id., F L {Lh.} řḷēmpā 'shoulder-blade'; Slq: Tm {KD} la·mb\_ 'Vorderteil des Stiefels', Tz {Cs.} laamb 'Fußblatt'; Mt {Hl.} \*nämbä 'leaf' (Mt T/K/M {Mll.} nembä id., {Sp.} намбэда 'leaf of a tree') || FU \*l̥e'p̥∇ ~ \*lap̥∇ 'leaf' > F leve (gen. lepeen) 'splinter, scale, small leaf' | Er lopa 'leaf' (< FU \*lap̥∇, unless ← Blt) || ObU: pVg \*lapta (~ \*lupta?) 'leaf' > Vg {Kn.}: T laptā & lāptā, LK/MK ღopta, P ღuptā, NV/SV/LL laptā, ML luptā, UL/Ss lūptā (the forms with u due to the labializing effect of p?); pOs

\*]ipāt id. > Os: V ]i+wāt, D/O lipāt | OHg leuél 'leaf, paper (document)', Hg leuél 'leaf, letter (Brief)' ¶¶ Jn. 41, 82, KP #249, SW 36, KKI 106, Hl. M 86, 317 [#736], UEW 259, SSA II 66, ERV 350, Kn. WV 182, MF 401-2, EWU 894-5, LG 157 || ¶ {S AJ} \*l̥ap'∇, (SDM97) \*l̥ap'e, {DQA} \*l̥ap'ā' 'leaf' > NaT: [1] \*japurgak 'leaf' > OT japur̥yaq ({Cl.} -yāq) 'leaf', OT U, MOg [IM] japir̥yaq, MQp japraq, Chg xv japray, japraq, japur̥yaq, japur̥yaq, Tk yaprak, Tkm, CrTt, Kr Cr, Bsh japraq, VTt jafraq, Qmq, Nog japiraq, Uz japr̥q, Az jarpag, SbTt Tb jabraq, Qzq, Qq žapiraq, QrB čap(ı)raq, Qrg žapiraq, Yk säbirdäx id., a variant \*japirgan > Chg {Rl.} japir̥yan ~ japur̥yan, OOsm japir̥yan id.; [2] \*japurmak id. > ET jopu(r)maq, ET Δ japormaq 𐎠 jupurmaq 𐎠 juputmaq, ET X jopurmaq id.; [3] variants with a secondary l (infl. of T \*jalbi- 'flat?'): OT jalpir̥yaq, jalbirmaq, MQp japildiraq, Qrg žalbiraq, Alt žalbiraq 'leaf', MQp [CC] jabuldrak 'leaf, foliage' ¶ Both \*japurgak and \*japurmak may have had a secondary connection with T \*japur- vi. 'flatten' < N \*l̥a, q, p̥a 'l̥' (q.v.), which may have influenced their form (a kind of folk et.), but they hardly go back to \*japur- 'flatten' ¶ Cl. 879-80, ET J 130-2, Rs. W 188, TL 111-2, S AJ 179 [#46] || M \*l̥aba 'leaf' > MM [IM] لَبَّ labā; id.; d. \*labč̥in 'leaf' > MM [MA, IsV, HI] nabč̥in, [PP] nabč̥'in, WrM nabc̥in, HIM навч, Ord nabč̥'i, Brt набша, Mnr H labš̥ž̥i, {T} laṽč̥i, {Prn.} лпчи, ShY lapč̥ik, Dx [T] lač̥+n, Ba {T} labč̥on, Dg {Pp., T} larč̥i ¶ Lg. VMI 55, Pp. IM 100, Pp. KP 154, Pp. MA 244, 441, Ms. H 77, Ms. O 479, MED 555, Chr. 317, SM 218, T 342, T DgJ 152, T DnJ 127, T BJ 142, S AJ 253 [#47] || ?φ pKo {S} \*n̥íp̥h > MKo n̥íp̥ / n̥íp̥h- 'leaf', NKo n̥ip̥h, Ko: Ph/Chl/Chj ip̥, Hm îp̥, Sl/PhN ip̥sagūj̥, Ks ip̥sági id. ¶ S AJ 253 [#47], S QK #47, Nam 126, MLC 1370 || pJ {S} \*n̥ap̥aj̥ 'sprout' > OJ n̥ap̥è, J: T n̥aé, K n̥aé, Kg naé ¶ S QJ #462, Mr. 490 ¶¶ Though the root connections of the T and M words are rather obvious, the derivational prehistory of T \*japurgak and M \*labč̥in remains unknown ¶¶ DQA #1209 (T, M \*labč̥i, Ko, J) ◇ S and IE suggest that the pN lr. was \*ʔ, because this is the only N lr. that does not cause vowel lengthening in NaIE and because \*ʔ and \*h are the only N lrs. liable to be lost in pS roots. Therefore -h- in Msl lahapitt- may be understood as a hiatus-filling lr.: \*l̥eʔä- > \*l̥a, a- (, = "syll. boundary") > laha-. If the pN lr. was \*ʔ, one must reject the etymological connection of this N word with Dhl šābu 'leaf, leaves' and Ch \*š̥∇p- ({AD} \*✓š̥₂p) id. (> My, Kry š̥ipí, Sir š̥âpí 'leaf', ZmB š̥ápá or š̥ab̥, Lame, LamP š̥ab, Mdr

{Mk.} †apa). Even if one admits that  $\hat{s}$  may go back to a cluster  $*lH$  (with a voiceless lr. like  $*h$ ), this is unlikely to be the case with  $lʔ$  ( $l$  + glottal stop). Therefore the above Dhl and Ch word is more likely to belong to N  $*\hat{c}^{\text{ay}}P_{\nabla}$  'vegetation, leaves' (q.v.)  $\Diamond \approx$  IS II 23-5 ( $*\hat{c}ap^{\text{a}}$  'flat'),  $\approx$  AD SShS 297-9 ( $*laP_{\nabla}$  'flat, leaf'); both sources do not distinguish between the N word in question and N  $*\hat{a}_{\text{L}}q_{\text{L}}pa$  'palm of hand; sth. flat'.

**1316.  $*LahP_{\nabla}$**  'flame; to burn, to shine' > **HS:** S  $*l^{\text{a}}hab-$  'flame' > BHb לַהַב  $l^{\text{a}}hab$ , JA [Trg.] לַהֲבָא  $lah^{\text{a}}b\text{-}\bar{a}$ , Ak  $la^{\text{a}}bu$  'flame', Ar لَهَب  $lahab$  'blaze, ardour of fire', 'flamme (pure, sans fumée)'; S  $*\check{v}lhb$  > Ar  $\check{v}lhb$  v. G (pf. لَهَب  $lahiba$ ) 'blaze fiercely' (of fire), Gz  $\check{v}lhb$  vi. G 'burn, blaze, flame' ¶ KB 494, BK II 1029, Hv. 697, Lv. T I 403, Js. 693, BK II 1029, Hv. 697, L G 308, Sd. 526 || Eg BD  $r^{\text{h}}b$  n. 'Glut des Feuers', Cpt Sd/B  $\epsilon\lambda\zeta\omega\beta$   $elh\bar{o}b$  'steam' ¶ EG II 440, Vc. 42 || C: EC: Hr {AMS}  $lup-$  vi. 'burn' || Ag: Km {CR} S  $l\bar{a}b\text{-}a\check{s}$ ,  $l\bar{a}b\text{-}a\check{s}$ - caus. v. 'put on fire, heat, cook' || Bj {R}  $-lu\omega$  pcv. 'burn, burn up, light' (1s: p.  $a^{\text{a}}lu\omega$ , pqp.  $\bar{i}lu\omega$ , prs.  $an^{\text{a}}l\bar{i}\bar{u}$ ; prtc.  $lu\omega a$ ), {Rop.}  $-li\omega$  vt. 'burn', rf.  $-la\bar{u}$  'be burnt, burn' (intr.) ( $\times$  N  $*\hat{c}\nabla\chi\nabla$  'to burn' [trans.]) ¶ CR K 222, AMS 135, R WBd 160, Rop. 213, Blz. CL 177 ¶¶ OS #1670 || K: G  $laplap-$  'shine, give light, glitter' ('glänzen, leuchten, schimmern'),  $laplap-i$  n. 'shining, glitter' ¶ Chx. 664 || IE  $*lahp-/ *lhp-$  > NaIE  $*l\bar{a}p-/ *lap-$  vi. 'shine, burn' > Gk  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\omega$  'give light, shine' || Lt  $l\acute{o}p\bar{e}$  n. 'torch, light', Ltv  $\bar{l}\bar{a}pa$  'torch', Pru  $lopis$  'flame' || Ht  $lap-$  v. 'glow',  $lappiya-$  'fever, incantation of the fire', Lw  $lapassa-$  'fever' || NaIE  $*lap\text{-}s$  > OIr  $lassa(i)r$  n. 'flame', MW  $llachar$  'coruscus, igneus', W  $llachar$  'flashing, glittering, bright, brilliant' || ? Gk  $\lambda\omega\phi\nu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$  'torch' || NaIE  $*lap\text{-}sk-$  > OIr  $losc-$  'burn', Brtt {RE}  $*losk\bar{i}mi$  id. > MW  $lloski$  (3s  $llysc$ ), W  $llosgi$ , Crn  $lesky$ ,  $losky$  'to burn', OBr  $lescsit$  'burns' (3s of  $*loskim$ ), MBr  $lesquiff$ , Br  $leskiř$  'burn' (trans.) ¶¶ P 652-3, EI 513 ( $*lap-$ ), F II 79-80, LG § 25.1-2, YGM-1 300, RE 85, Hm. 511, Frn. 386, En. 205, CHD L-N 39-40, 44, Ts. E II 32, 42.

**1317.  $*\hat{a}_{\text{L}}q_{\text{L}}pa$**  'palm of hand, sole of foot; sth. flat' > **HS:** WCh: Mpn {Frz.}  $\bar{l}\bar{a}p\ s\bar{a}r$  'palm of hand', Ang {Flk.}  $lep\text{-}sar$  id. ( $s\bar{a}r$ ,  $sar$  'hand'),  $lep\text{-}\check{s}i$  'sole of foot' ( $\check{s}i$  'foot') ¶ Frz. DM 32, Flk. s.v.  $lep$  || C: EC: Arr {To.}  $\bar{l}\bar{a}ba$  'hand' (not mentioned in Hw. A), Dsn {To.}  $lebič$  (pl.  $\bar{l}\bar{e}bim$ ) 'shoulder-blade' || SC: Kz {E}  $lupa^{\text{a}}\text{-}iko$  'hand', Asa {E}  $lupa^{\text{a}}\text{-}ok$  'upper arm' || ??σ Dhl {EEN}  $\bar{l}\bar{i}ppa$  pl. 'feathers' (sg.  $\bar{l}\bar{i}ppane$ ) ¶ E SC 207, EEN 42,

BlzT D 1 [#27a], To DL 514 || ?σ S \*<sup>o</sup>laχ<sub>L</sub>∇<sub>L</sub>p- > Ar laχf-at- 'petite pierre plate', ? laχf- 'couche très mince de crème sur le lait' ¶ BK II 981 || ? B \*<sup>✓</sup>lfs > Ah əlfəs 'aplatir', ETwl/Ty əlfəs id., 'appliquer' ¶ Fc. 1001-2, GhA 110, PGG 184 ¶¶ Tk. SCC 102 [#32.7] (SC and Dhl + unc. Eg уру 'fly') || IE \*lehp- or \*lahp- 'palm of hand, sole of foot' > Krd K پ لهپ 'palm of hand, paw', Krd Sr lep 'paw' || Gt lōfa, ON lófi, Nr, Sw, Dn love, OHG laffa 'palm of hand', MHG, NGr Δ laffe 'flat hand' || Lt lópa, Ltv lāpa, lēpa 'paw' | Sl \*lapa 'paw, sole of foot' > OR ΛΑΠΑ lapa id., R, Blg 'лапа, P лара, Slk laba 'paw', SCr Δ lāpa 'sole of foot (of a bear, dog)'; ?? AdS of Sl \*lopata 'spade' [< NaIE \*lēp-/\*ləp- 'spade, shovel' < N \*<sup>z</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>p<sub>2</sub>∇ ⇝ \*<sup>z</sup>i<sub>h</sub><sub>2</sub>ep<sub>2</sub>∇ (or \*LEh<sub>2</sub>p<sub>2</sub>∇ ⇝ \*Li<sub>h</sub><sub>2</sub>ep<sub>2</sub>∇?) ≈ spade, shovel', q.v.] ¶ WP II 428, P 679, EI 209 (\*leh<sub>h</sub>p-eh<sub>h</sub>- 'foot, paw'), KrdJ 591, Far. 294, Fs. 336, Vr. 363, Kb. 586, OsS 568, Lx. 120, Frn. 339-40, ESSJ XIV 26-7 and XVI 39-43 || U: [11] U \*lapp∇ 'flat surface, flat object' > F lape (gen. lappeen), lappi 'flat side', lappea, lappia id., 'flat', Es {W} lapp 'flat' | Er lapuža, Mk lapš adj. 'flat'; Mk lapa 'paw' (unless ← R лапа id.), piíġā lapa 'sole of foot' | Chr H/L лат лар 'low' (of objects), L латка лар'ка, B ларка adj. 'low, flat', H {Ep.} лапа 'palm of hand', kid лапа 'hand' (lit. 'palm of arm') | Vt лат лар 'low' (of objects), 'gently sloping, squat', латер латер 'low' (of things), 'short' (of humans) || ObU \*<sup>o</sup>lāp- ~ \*<sup>o</sup>l'p- > pOs \*lāpsək ~ \*lāpsak > Os: Ty/Ag/Y/UY lāpsəq {Trj.} 'flat', {Stn.} id., 'platt', V {Stn., Trj.} lōwsəq, Sn lōpsəχ 'flat, low', Z lāpsəq 'oar-blade', Nz lōpsəχ, Kz lōpsəχ, O lāpsəχ 'flat', 'low' (of vessels and boxes), 'platt (broad and not high)' (any or both variants of the ObU <sup>✓</sup> may belong to [2] as well) | Hg лар 'surface', 'plate, sheet; page', ларос 'flat; plain, even' || Sm: Ne Т лабцёй 'flat, flattened', лабцёр-ць 'become flat (сплющиться, приплюснуться)', пе' лабця-ко 'palm of hand' (пе' id.), Ne Т О {Lh.} ларсā- 'eben\platt haben (z. B. mit der Hanfläche, einer Schaufel)', Ne F P {Lh.} ларśā 'Platte (breit und glatt)', Slq Tz {KKIH} ларса́ 'flattened (приплюснутый, сплющенный)', lāpā́ 'even, flat, smooth' || [2] U \*l]apa 'flat surface (Fläche)' > F лапа 'blade (of an oar, ax, leaf), shoulderblade', Es лаба 'flat surface\side of sth., rough-hewed side of a beam', Vp лаба 'metatarsus' | pLp {Lr.} \*lāpē > Lp: N {N} lappe / -āb- ~ -āv- 'broad\flat termination of sth. (esp. of the sole of the foot)', L {LLO} (s)lāhpē 'broad\flattened termination of

sth.', T lēppe 'shoulder-blade' | Prm: Z лопт lop /lopt-, Z US lōp, Yz lop 'blade (лопасть)', Z pań-lop 'bowl of a spoon', Z pelis-lop, Prmk pev+s-lop 'oar-blade' || Sm {Jn., Hl.} \*lɔp∇ ~ \*lɔpā 'oar' > Ne: T лабя, T O {Lh.} łab\_e, F Ny {Lh.} d. raǝǝzā v. 'row'; En: X {Cs.} lóba, B {Cs.} lóbi 'oar'; Ng {Cs.} d. labar id.; Slq: Tz {KKIH} lap+, Nr (Cs.) lǎb, Ke/NP {Cs.} lappu 'oar', Tz {Prk.} lappo, Tm {KD} lap:a 'spade'; Mt {Hl.} ≈ \*lähä 'oar' (Mt M {Sp.} ля id.) ¶¶ UEW 236-7, W ESS 457, ≈ Lr. #570, Lgc. #3263, ERV 332, PI 144, MRS 281, Ep. 59, Ü 104, U3S 252, Ht. #769, MF 387-9, Jn. 81, Cs. 55, 85, 130, KKIH 125-6, Hl. M #621, Ter. 167-8 ¶¶ Not here (because of the initial \*l-) U \*lap∇ 'flat' (< N \*laPT∇ 'flat, low') || A \*l'ap'∇ 'a flat object' (× N \*laPT∇ 'l') > T {ET} \*jap- 'flat' ⇨ [1] NaT \*japI-k > Az japIy 'flat, flattened', Tkm japI 'slope' (← \*'gently sloping'), Qrg žabIQ 'depression (of ground)', [2] NaT d. \*jap-ur- (with caus. sx. \*-ur-) v. 'smooth and level' > OT japur- id. ([MhK] ol yērig japurdi 'he smoothed and levelled the ground'), {Cl.} d. japrit- or japriδ- vi. 'flatten', Qb/Qc {Rl.} jabir- 'become low', Qrg žapir-, Qzq, Qq žapir- vt. 'press/fell down (a plant) to the ground', Sg čabir- vt. 'press down, ram'; [3] NaT \*jap-I|ur 'low, flattened' > Qrg žapiz id., Alt žabis, Xk čabis, Tv čawis 'low'; [4] other derivatives: Qmq jap-alaq 'flat, flattened', ET Tr {Rl.} jap-čuq 'flachnasig', Tv čaw-it 'low' (as a house), 'dwarf' (a tree) ¶ Cl. 879, ET J 16-7, Hüs. 376, Rl. III 271, 280, TvR 506 || pKo {S} \*nāp- ~ \*nāp- 'level, wide' > MKo nāp- ~ nāp- , NKo nap-čak ¶ S QK #66, Nam 99, 105, MLC 311 || pJ {S} \*nípá 'yard (Hof)' > OJ nípá {S} id., J: T nìwa, K níwá, Kg níwa 'yard, courtyard, garden, ground' ¶ S QJ #594, Kenk. 1375 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1180 (A \*láp'ì 'flat, broad', incl. T, Ko, J); Rm. SKE 160 (Ko, T, Tg, M) and ≈ Pp. VG 37 (both: no distinction between the reflexes of N \*la,q,pa and those of N \*laPT∇) ◇ The existence of two different reflexes in U (\*lapp∇ and \*l|apa) creates a problem. The latter variant may have developed on the basis of generalization of the weak grade of cns. gradation. It is also possible that there were two N words, distinguished by the quality of the labial (\*p and \*p) and possibly by that of the initial lateral (\*l and \*l), but since both oppositions are completely or partially neutralized in most descendant lgs., we cannot distinguish between these two paronymous and nearly synonymous N words ◇ ≈ IS II 23-5 (\*láp'a 'flat'), ≈ AD SShS 297-9 (\*laP†∇ 'flat, leaf'); both sources do not distinguish between the N word in question and N \*le'ʔäpa 'leaf, foliage' ◇ ≈ Gr. II #159 (\*lap 'flat') (IE, U, A, Ko, J + unc. CK).

**1318. \*LayP<sub>∇</sub>** 'good, beautiful' > **IE**: NaIE (att. in BSl) \*<sup>o</sup>la|ojp- id. > Ltv laĩpn-s 'kind, friendly' ¶ ME II 410 | SI \*lěpъ (f. \*lě'pa, ntr. \*lěpo, dadj. \*lěpъ-jь) 'beautiful' > OC, OR ЛѢПЪ lěpъ, Blg леп, {Ger.} лѣпый, SCr lějer, Slv lēp, Cz, Slk lepu, R † лепый id., R нелепый 'preposterous, absurd' ¶ ≈ ESSJ XIV 25-8, Vs. II 485 (both prefer to derive the Sl root from IE \*leip- 'kleben, smear'), Glh. 375 || Possibly (but not necessarily): NaIE \*lejp- 'covet' > Gk λιπτομαι id., Pru pallaipsītwei 'begehren', ?σLt liēpti (prs. lieripū) 'to order' ¶ WP II 404, P 671, Tr. 155, Frn. 367, 530 || **A** {DQA} \*lābō 'more, better' (× N \*rab<sub>∇</sub> 'much, big', q.v. ffd.) || **HS**: CCh: Msy {Mch.} lāw 'good' ¶ ChC || ?σ EC {Ss.} \*la|eb- 'big, many' (HEC {Hd.} \*loba) (× N \*rab<sub>∇</sub> '↑', q.v. ffd.) ◇ Qu., because all presumed reflexes other than IE and Ch are explainable otherwise.

**1319. \*lup<sub>∇</sub>pa** 'bast, bark, film (e. g. of a plant)' > **HS**: S \*<sup>o</sup>✓lp? > Ar ✓lf? v. G 'bark (a tree)', 'strip (the flesh) from a bone', lafi?-at- 'piece of meat without bone' ¶ BK II 1009, Hv. 691, ≠ MiK I #1.180 (Ar lafi?at- < S \*li/ap<sub>∇</sub>?- 'fatty, fleshy tissue', see N \*Lip<sub>∇</sub> 'fat') || B \*<sup>o</sup>✓lflf > Ah ā-liflaf 'a film on a new-born camel\lamb' ¶ Fc. 999-1000 || **IE**: NaIE \*leyp- ~ \*leub- ~ \*lep- (< \*\*leyp-) v. 'bark\peel', n. 'bark, skin': [1] \*leyp- > Lt lūp-ti 'to bark (a tree), to peel, to skin', laup-ti 'to pluck off, to strip off, to tear', laupý-ti 'to bark a tree and to pluck off the leaves' | SI {Glh.} \*lūp-í-ti 'to bark (a tree), to peel' > ChS {Mikl.} лoupити lupiti 'detrahere', SCr lúpiti 'to peel, to bark', Δ lūpít 'to peel maize', Slv lúpiti, P łupić 'to peel', R (об-)лупить id., 'to shell (an egg)', Cz loupiti, Slk lúpít 'to plunder', Blg 'лупя, McdS лупи v. 'peel'; ⇨ SI \*lupъ 'bark, peel' (sc. 'sth. barked, peeled') > SCr lūpъ 'shell of a nut', Slv lūp 'rind (of fruit and vegetables)', Cz lup 'husk, dandruff', OP wēžowu lup 'snake's slough' (wēž 'snake') || OI prs. lum'pati, iter. lō'payati {MW} 'hurts, injures, spoils, breaks, violates' (← \*'strips') || ?σ Gmc {Zlz.} \*lauβ-a-z m., \*lauβ-a-n ntr. 'leaf, foliage' > OHG louβ id., ON lauf, NHG Lauβ 'foliage', Gt accus. lauf, pl. laubōs, OSx lôf, Dt loof, AS léaf 'leaf', NE leaf (the semantic development may be due to the infl. of NaIE \*lep- 'leaf' (see N \*le'p'äpa 'leaf, foliage') || [2] \*leub- > L liber (< \*luber) 'inner bark of a tree' → 'book' || SI \*lubъ 'bark of trees' > Blg, R, Uk луб 'inner bark', SCr, Slv lūb 'bark of a tree', P łub id., 'lime-bark' | Lt laũbti 'to peel off', lūbera 'peeled off skin, peel

of fruit', lûoba 'rind, peel', lûobas 'bast', Ltv lobs [lûobs] 'Schale', lôbt [lûobt] 'to peel', lôbîť 'to shell, to hull, to pod, to peel, to husk', luba 'bark of lime\fir-tree' || OIr luib (accus. lub(a)e, pl. accus. lubi), NIr luibh 'herb, grass, plant' || ON laupr, AS léap 'basket' (< \*'made of inner bark'), MLG lōp 'small wooden vessel' || [3] \*lep- > Gk λέπω v. 'strip off the rind \ husks; peel, bark', λοπός ~ λόπος 'shell, husk, peel' || pAl {O} \*lapā- > Al lapē 'piece of skin\hide\ flesh, leaf blade, leaf' (× IE \*lep- 'leaf' < N \*leʔ'äpa '↑' [q.v.]) || Lt lõpas 'patch' || Sl \*lap-, \*lapъť > OR, R лапотъ 'bast shoe', Δ лапик, Uk лапотъ, SCr Δ lāpat 'rag\shred', P łarpie 'bast shoes' ¶ P 690-1, E 550 ('louḃ<sup>h</sup>-o/-eh<sub>h</sub>- 'bast, bark'), 567-8 (\*leup- 'peel', \*lep- id.), M I #19.24, WH I 790-1, F II 105-7, LG § 47, Thr. 186, Dnn. 450, Zlz. M I #19.24, Zlz. M II 169, Fs. 323-4, Vr. 346-8, Vr. N 410-1, Ho. 196-7, Ho. S 48, Kb. 633, OsS 571, KM 426, Frn. 343, 385-6, 388, 391-2, ESSJ XIV 32-4 and XVI 156-9, 177-8, 180-8, Vs. II 459, Bern. I 691, Glh. 384, 388-9, M K III 108-9, M E II 482, MW 904, F II 105-7, O 213 || u: FU \*l|âpp∇ 'vessel\basket made of bark' > Chr {Szl.} lupō 'knapsack made of bast' || Vg LK {Kn.} lap 'birchbark receptacle, looking like a knapsack', lapsop 'birch-bark vessel used in fishing' ¶ But Er polā 'leaf' (adduced in IS II 34) belongs to FU \*lap∇ < N leʔ'äpa 'leaf, foliage' (q.v.) ¶ Col. 96, UEW 256-7, Ber. 35 || ?ф К: GZ \*l∇pan- 'bast' > G lapan- '(lime-)bast', Mg lipon-i 'bast board (лубок)'. It is to be distinguished from G lapan-i and Mg lipon-i 'Pterocarya (лапина, крылоорешник)', name of a nut-bearing tree, which is probably a loan from a European source ¶ DCh. 643, Q 273 ◇ The IE variant \*leub- suggests a pN \*p (rather than \*p̥), while IE \*-p- in \*leup- goes back to \*-p̥- < \*-pʔ-. The vw. between \*p and \*ʔ is suggested by the preservation of the reflexes of \*-p- in IE and U (otherwise the cluster \*-pʔ- would have inevitably contracted in \*-p̥-). The vw. of the first syll. in the K lgs. (G a, Mg i) is puzzling ◇ IS M 351, IS II 33-4 (\*Lop'ā; HS, IE, FU, K).

**1320.** \*L'ü'piʔ∇ (~ \*Lip'ü'ʔ∇) (> later \*L'ü'py∇?) 'to slip; slippery' > К: G lipi 'slippery, smooth', lip- 'be\make slippery\smooth' ¶ Chx. 684, DCh. 650 || HS: ?σ WS \*✓lpy|w ~ \*o✓lby > Gz ✓lfy G 'err, move here and there', ✓lby D 'err, be ignorant, blunder', ? Ar ✓lfw v. G {BK} 'faire une reduction dans ce qui est dû à qn., amoindrir la part qui lui revient', {Hv.} 'wrong so.' ¶ L G 306-7, BK II 1012, Hv. 692 || IE: NaIE \*sleub<sub>h</sub>- 'slip; slippery' < L lubricus 'slippery' || Gmc \*sleup- > Gt sliupan (p. slaup, prtc. slupans) 'slip, creep into', AS slūpan

'to slip', Dt *sluipen* 'to sneak', OHG *int-slupfen* 'to slip away, to escape', NHG *schlüpfen* 'to slip, to glide', *schlüpfzig* 'slippery'; Gmc *\*sleip-* > OHG *slīfan* ~ *slīphen* sv. 'to glide', *sliffan* ~ *slipfen* ww., MHG *slipfen* 'to glide away', NHG *Schleife* 'slide, sledge', Dt *slippen* 'to slip, to escape', AS *slipor* adj. 'slippery', ME *slippen* (weak v.) vt. 'slip', NE *slip* v.; ? OScn *\*slempan* sv. 'to glide', *\*slampjan* ww. 'to let glide, to let go' > ON *sleppa* sv. 'to glide', Ic *sleppa* sv., Sw *slippa* 'to slip out, to escape', ON *sleppa* ww. 'to let glide\escape', Ic *sleppa* ww., Nr *sleppe*, Dn *slippe* 'to let go\escape' ¶ WP II 710, P 963-4, EI 527 (*\*sleubh-* 'slide'), WH I 822-3, Fs. 438, Ho. 299-300, Skeat 571, Kb. 914, OsS 822, 828, KM 660, Vr. 515, Bv. 652-3 || U *\*°Lipa* > FU (att. in BF) *\*°Lipa*, d. *\*Lipeða* > F *lipa*, Es *liba* 'slippery', F *lipeä* 'lye, slippery', Vp *libed*, Es *libe* (gen. *libeda*) 'slippery' ¶ SK 297-8, ~ IS II 19 (unconvincingly refers BF *\*lipa*, *\*lipeða* to N *\*lip'ʰ* 'sticky') ◇ IE *\*s-* suggests a *\*y*-element within the prehistory of the IE √, sc. either N *\*L'ü'py*▽ or N *\*L'ü'pi*▽ > *\*L'ü'pya*. K *\*-p-* suggests a N lr. *\*?* (N *\*-pi*▽ > *\*-p*▽ > K *\*-p-*). Hence the preferred N rec. is *\*L'ü'pi*▽. K *\*l-* and U *\*L-* may go back either to N *\*L-* or to *\*ǵ-*, but S *l-* and IE *\*sl-* can hardly point to a N *\*ǵ-*.

**1321.** ? o<sub>2</sub> *\*L'a'p<sub>L</sub>H<sub>J</sub>▽* 'to lick' > HS: EC: Sml *lēf-* v. 'lick' ¶ AD SF 235, DSI 386, ZMO 257 || IE: NaIE *\*lab-* ~ *la<sub>L</sub>p<sup>(h)</sup>-* 'lick, lap' > Arm *լափեմ* *lap<sup>h</sup>-em* 'I lap up, lick up' || Gk *λάπτω* 'lap with the tongue' (of wolves), slurp', ft. *λάψω*, pfc. *λέλαψα* (× NaIE *\*lab-* ~ *\*lab<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>-* v. 'gulp, swallow' < N o *\*La?p*▽ ≈ to gulp, to eat greedily') || pAl {O} *\*lapa* > Al *lap* v. 'slobber, lap up' || Ic *lepja* 'to slurp', OHG *laffan* 'to lick', OSw, Sw *lapa*, AS *lapi* an 'to lick, to lap up', NE *lap* || ? (with a nasal infix) L *lamb-ō* / *-ēre* 'lick' ¶ WP II 383-4, P 651, EI 352 (*\*lab-*), F II 85, WH I 754, AlbED 437, O 212, Kb. 584, OsS 530, Ho. 195, Hlq. 560, WH I 754, Slr. 251 ◇ Doubtful (because onomatopoeic origin is possible).

**1322.** *\*LiP<sub>L</sub>h<sub>J</sub>a* 'to stick, to stick to; sticky, glue' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'to make earthenware') > HS: S *\*°√lbh* > Gz *√lbh* G 'make earthenware' ¶ L G 305 || IE: NaIE *\*leip-* 'be sticky' (× N *\*Lip*▽ 'fat; to smear with fat?') > OI *rēp-* 'an etwas kleben', *lip'ta-* {MW} 'sticking \ adhering to', {M} 'angeklebt' || Lt *lipti* (prs. *limpu*) 'to stick', Ltv *lipt* 'to stick, to adhere' || Sl {ESSJ} *\*\*lb<sub>p</sub>-nq-ti* > Sl *\*lb<sub>n</sub>q-ti* vi. 'to stick to' > OR *Λβνχτη* *lb<sub>n</sub>u<sub>t</sub>i* 'to cling \ stick to', R *лѣнѹть* 'to cling

to', OCz *lnúti* 'to cling \ stick to', Cz *lnouti* 'to adjoin (closely) to'; SI *\*lip-nq-ti* > Cz † *lepnouti*, *lípouti* 'to cling to', Slk *lipnúť* 'to cling \ stick to', R 'липнуть', Uk 'липнути' 'to stick to'; SI *\*ľpě-ti* (prs. *\*ľpǵjǵ*) v. st. 'to stick \ adhere to' > OCS, OR **ЛЪПѢТИ** *ľpěti*, R **липеть**, Slv *lepěti*, Cz *lpěti*, *lpíti*, OP *lpieć* id.; SI *\*ľępi-ti* caus. > OCS **ЛѢПИТИ** *ľępiti* 'conglutinare', eBlg † **лѣпѣ**, Blg **лепя** v. 'paste, glue, model', Slv *lepíti*, Cz *lepití*, Slk *lepit'* vt. 'to glue, to glue together', P *lepić*, R **ле'пить** 'to model' ¶ P 670-1, M W 902, M E II 460 (does not distinguish between OI *rēp-* 'smear' and *r|lēp-* 'glue, stick'), Frn. 375-6, ESSJ XIV 217-9 and XVII 91-3 ¶ The loss of the expected *lr.* in IE may be due to the infl. of N **\*Lip** ▽ 'smear with fat' || A: T *\*jIp(-iǵ)*- (infl. of T *\*jap-*, *\*japǵiǵ*- 'stick to' < N **\*LaP** ▽ 'stick to; mould', q.v.) > Tv *čip-iš-* v. 'stick to', Chv *чыпăç-* *šib-* 'bš-', ? Yk *sisin-* id. ¶ Jeg. 225, Md. 99, 160 (T *\*žǵpǵiǵ-*) || M: ppM {Pp.} *\*niβa-* > pM *\*niʁa-* 'stick to' > MM [S] *ni-a-* 'zusammenleimen', {MA} *ni-a-* vi. 'stick to', d. *ni-aqčī-* 'sticky (липкий)', d. *na-aldu-qu* 'be stuck to (приклеиться)', WrM *niga-* ~ *naa-*, HIM *наа-* 'glue, stick', WrO {Krg.} *nā-* v. 'glue', Kl *наа-* *nā-* id., {Rm.} *nā-* 'zusammenkleben', Ord {Ms.} *nā-* 'collar', Mnr H {SM} *niā-* 'collar; se collar, s'attacher, s'adhérer', {T} *nā-* v. 'glue, mould (клеить, лепить)', Mgl {Rm.} d. *niōldu-* vi. 'ankleben' ¶ H 116, Pp. MA 244, 249, Pp. IM 64, MED 566, SM 269, Ms. O 478, Krg. 205, KRS 365, KW 272, Rm. M 34, T 347, T DnJ 130 ¶¶ Pp. IM 64, Pp. IAL 39 || Tg *\*lipa-* v. 'smear around, coat', (here?) *\*lipan* n. 'mud' > Ewk *lipa-* v. 'smear around, coat', Ul *лpa(n-)*, Nn B *лpa* ~ *лfa*, WrMc *lifan* 'mud' ¶ STM I 498-9 || J: OJ {S} *nibè* 'fish glue' ¶¶ DQA #1210 (A *\*lǵap<sup>re</sup>* 'to glue, to stick to'; the reflexes of N **\*LiP<sub>h</sub>a** and those of N **\*LaP** ▽ 'stick to; mould' are not distinguished, but a possible distinction is suggested) ◇ IS II 18-20 (*\*lip<sup>a</sup>* 'sticky': HS, IE, A + qu. D *\*nīV-* and HS *\*lp-* 'smear' + qu. Ne *lapće-* + unc. K *\*lap-/ǵp-* 'dirt' + unc. FU *\*Lip* ▽ 'slippy' (see N **\*Lüpi?** ▽ 'to slip'); does not distinguish between N **\*LiP<sub>h</sub>a** and N **\*Lip** ▽ 'fat; to smear').

1323. (2?) **\*laPT** ▽ 'flat, low' > U *\*lapt* ▽ 'flat' > F *lattea*, F **latakka** id., Es *latakas* 'broad and flat', *latak* 'a broad and flat object' | Chr: Uf {Wc.} *lapte* 'platt, flach', L **лаптыргаш** *laptyr'ga-š* 'to become flat (сплющиться), to squat \ kneel down', E {Ps.} OT *laptartem* 'platt machen', *laptarʁem* 'abgeplattet werden', H **лаптыра** *lapty'ra*

'not high (приземистый)' (e.g. of trees) || pOs \*lap̄tək > Os: Kz ɕaptəx 'flat', V/Vy law̄təq 'even, smooth, gently sloping', Nz tɕptəx 'flat, low' (of a plate, bowl) || Sm {Jn.} \*l̄əptā, {Hl.} \*l̄əpta 'even, low' > Ne: Т лабта, Т О {Lh.} ɭaptā 'low, even', 'lowlands', F {Lh.} rāāptā id.; En {Cs.} lota 'ebene Stelle'; Mt {Hl.} \*labta 'low' (Mt: K {Pl.} lap̄tā, M {Mll.} l̄apta adj. 'low', {Pl.} лapta adv. 'low') ¶¶ UEW 238, Coll. 31, Coll. CG 70, MRS 282, PsS 62, Stn. D 795, Hl. M #617 || А: М \*labtayi- ~ \*nabayi- > WrM nabtai-, HIM навтай-х v. 'flatten out, become low or slanting', ? WrM labtai-, HIM лавтай- v. 'sprawl, stretch oneself'; WrM nabta-gar, HIM навтгар 'slanting, sloping; low, short', WrO nabtaɣar 'saddlebacked, stocky, squat'; d. M \*nabtar ~ \*namtar 'low, not high' result from the merger of the reflexes of N \*laPT̄∇ 'flat, low' and N \*l̄am̄, d̄∇ 'low' (q.v. ffd.) ¶ MED 355, Krg. 206 || Tg \*lap̄ta- 'low, flat' ~ \*l̄nepte- 'flat, even' > Ewk I lap̄ta-kta, Ewk PT naptama- 'low' (of place), 'flat', Orc nɕptɕɪŋɕɕ 'even, smooth', Ud nɕptɕɪɕ 'flat' ¶ STM I 584, 624, Krm. 268 ¶¶ ≈ DQA #1180 (A \*l̄ap̄'i; incl. M, Tg) and ≈ Pp. VG 37 (both do not distinguish between the reflexes of N \*l̄a, q, p̄a 'palm of hand, sole of foot; sth. flat' and N \*laPT̄∇) || ?σ HS: S \*o✓lbd > Ar✓lbd G (pf. labada, ip. -lbud-) 'squat on the ground' (×✓lbd v. 'stick', whence the meaning 'être par terre et presque collé au sol') ¶ Hv. 675, BK II 957 ◇ AD SShS 297-9 (\*laP̄t̄∇ 'flat, leaf' in U, A + err. S \*l̄t̄?), ≈ IS II 23-5 (\*l̄ap̄'a 'flat') (does not distinguish this N word from N \*l̄a, q, p̄a '↑', in spite of the different initial laterals), IS MS 355 (\*lap̄t̄∇ 'flat' as a variant of [or a derivative from] \*lap̄∇ id.).

**1324. \*L̄∇qU** 'be moist\liquid, flow' > K \*leq̄w-/\*laq̄w-/\*lq̄w- v. 'thaw, melt' > G l̄x̄v- / l̄x̄-, Sv {FS} leq̄w- / laq̄w- / lq̄w- id. (msd. li-leq̄w; leq̄w-ni 'es taut\schmilzt', a-lq̄w-eb-i 'es wird tauen', a-laq̄w 'es taute\schmolz') ¶¶ K<sup>2</sup> 109, Fn. KL 178, FS K 201, FS E 220 || HS: S \*✓l̄x̄x̄ ~ \*✓l̄h̄h̄ 'be moist, fresh, humid' > BHb 𐤊𐤕𐤁 laḥ (pl. 𐤊𐤕𐤁𐤍 laḥīm < \*laḥ-ḥīm) 'still moist, still fresh' (of plants), MHb 𐤊𐤕𐤁 laḥ 'fresh', JPA ✓l̄h̄h̄ vt. 'moisten', ChrPA 𐤊𐤕𐤁 ~ 𐤊𐤕𐤁 l(y)ḥ̄? 'moisture', Ar ✓l̄h̄h̄ caus. (pf. 𐤕𐤁𐤁𐤕𐤁) 'give a continuous rain' (of a cloud), ? Ak 𐤋𐤁𐤕𐤁 lāḫu 'young sprout'; Gz lāḥlāḥa 'become moist', laḥāḥa 'be humid, damp, soft' ¶ KB 499, GB 383, Hv. 679, BK II 971, LG 310, Sd. 528, CAD IX 45 (Sd. and CAD interpret Ak lāḫu as a loan from WS) ¶ The cns. ḥ in Ar

and Gz (for the expected \*χ) is hard to explain (a loan from a different S lge.?) || Ch: CCh: Ms {Mch.} ləw 'rain', {Caīt.} lāw 'rain; god of rain', Dw {ChL} ləwəʔn 'rainy season' || ECh: Tmk {Cp.} ləw vt. 'wet' || ? WCh: Ang lè 'pour' (× N \*l̥y̥h̥ 'to pour; water') ¶ ChC, ChL, Caīt. 106, Cp. 80 ¶¶ ≈ OS #1659 (Tmk + Ang lè 'pour' + Sa laye, Af lay, le 'water', which are more likely to belong to N \*l̥y̥h̥) || IE: Ht lāh- 'pour, pour out (liquids)', lah(h)u- / lah(h)uwaḡ vt. 'pour (liquid, salt, etc.)', vi. 'overflow' || ??? OIr {SB} ló-chasair 'rain' (unless < N \*pu̯lu 'to spring forth', q.v.) ¶¶ CHD L-N 4, 13-5, Ts. E II 3-8, P 692, Bm. TPN 123, SB 249-50 (pClt \*leuô 'ich spüle') || ? A: AdS of T \*jag- v. 'pour down, pour rain' (< N \*yak̥ '≈ to pour, to be covered with water', q.v. ffd.) || Gil: Gil A loqr(-) 'raw, fresh' (meat, food) ¶¶ ST 162, ST RN 380, 416 ◇ ≈ Blz. KM 116 [#11] (incl. K, S, IE + unc. ObU \*lōy- 'wash' (see N \*lu̯ 'wash, rinse') and Om \*l̥k- 'wet, water').

**1325.** \*LAqû 'tender, mild' (→ 'sweet') > K: GZ \*l̥a̯q- 'tender, mild, sweet' > G Gr luqi, luq-e 'nicht scharf, mild', Lz loq-a 'sweet' ¶ The labialized vw. in G Gr (Western Georgia) may be due to Zan infl. ¶ FS E 221 || HS: B \*✓ly̯y̯ ~ \*✓lw̯y̯ 'soft, tender, mild' > Kb ilqiq 'être moultendre', aləqqaq 'tendre\mou (à toucher)', lləy̯ləy̯ 'être ramolli', Izn aləqqaq, Rf aḥəqqaq 'tendre, mou, doux à toucher', Sll iluiy̯ 'être tendre', Izd lw̯iy̯ 'être lisse\moultendre', BSn aləqqaq 'mou, lisse, tendre' ¶ Ds. 276, Ds. B 200, 230, 340, Rn. 339, Dl. 458, 460-1, Mrc. 157, 170-1, 248 || D (in KK) \*l̥akk- 'be sweet' > Kui napka (< \*nak-p-) (p. nak-t-) 'be sweet', Ku {Slz.} lakne, {Fzg.} rakhne 'sweet', Ku Su {BB, Isr.} ṛak- 'be sweet' ¶ D #5180 || IE: NaIE \*d̥l̥k̥u- 'sweet' (< N \*da̯l̥ 'tasty, sweet' + N \*LAqû) > L dulcis (< \*d̥l̥k̥wi-s) 'sweet, pleasant' || Gk γλυκύς, γλυκερός 'sweet' (P: γλ- < \*δλ- due to dis. from the word-medial -κ-) ¶ WP I 816, P 222, EI 560 (\*d̥l̥ku-s ~ \*gluku-s), WH I 379-380, F I 314-5, Ch. 228-9, Hofm. 46.

**1326.** (₂?) \*larw̯ 'together, many' > K \*larw- > G larv-i 'a field sown by different kinds of seed', larva v. 'baste together (сметывать)', Sv UB sx. of pl. -larw (mu-larw 'fathers' ↔ mu 'father', di-larw 'mothers' ↔ di 'mother' ¶¶ Chx. 643, GP US 51 || A \*la̯är > NaT \*-lar / \*-lär ({Grøn.} sx. of nomina collectiva → plural sx. of nouns and finite verbs) > OT -lar / -lär, Tk -lar / -ler, Az, Tkm, ET -lar / -lär, Uz -lar, Qmq, Nog -lar / -ler, VTt -lar / -lär / -nar / -när, Bsh -lar / -lär / -tar / -tär / -dar / -där / -ḡar / -ḡär, Qzq -lar / -lär / -tar / -tär / -dar

/ -där, Qrg -lar / -lär / -lor / -lör / -tar / -tär / -tor / -tör, Alt -lar / -lär / -lor / -lör / -tar / -tär / -tor / -tör / -dar / -där / -dor / -dör, Xk -lar / -ler / -tar / -ter / -nar / -ner, Tv -lar / -ler / -tar / -ter / -dar / -der / -nar / -ner, Tv -lar / -ler / -tar / -ter / -dar / -der / -nar / -ner, Yk -lar / -lär / -lor / -lör / -tar / -tär / -tor / -tör / -dar / -där / -dor / -dör / -nar / -när / -nor / -nör, plural sx. of nouns and finite verbs ¶ Grøn. S §§ 65-6 (\*-lar/\*-lär as a sx. of n. coll. → sx. of pl.), Gbn. ATG 84 ("in sorgfältigen Handschriften [of OT] wird dies Formans mit dem Nomen nicht verbunden geschrieben"), Dmt. KCh 65-7, 69-71 || M \*-nar / \*-ner, suffix of pl. > MM -nar / -ner id. (with nouns denoting people and anthropomorphous beings), WrM -nar, HIM {Pp.} -när, Ord, Brt -nar, Kl -nr; it may be genetically identical with WrM nar in nar-mai 'all, everything' (Cincius's hyp. - CiL MA 220) ¶ Pp. IM 181-3, H SMD 55 || ? Tg: WrMc lar seme 'densely, in multitudes' ({Z} 'густо, часто, толпою') (seme is an adverbializing word, lit. 'saying') ¶ Z 851 ¶¶ ≈ CiL MA 222-4 (denies the connection of T \*-lar/\*-lär with M \*-nar) || D (unless a variant of the sx. -ar): OTm -nar, -ñar, pl. sx.: vilai-nar ~ vilai-ñar 'merchants', makir-nar 'chieves of the agricultural tract', munai-ñar 'warriors', kilai-ñar 'relatives', vinai-ñar 'farmers, servants', pakai-ñar 'enemies' ¶ Shanm. DN 40-1.

**1327.** ?<sub>2</sub> \*L∇<sup>r</sup>k∇ 'branch of a tree, stick, club' > IE: NaIE \*lorgā, \*lorgi- 'stick, club, cudgel' > OIr {P} lorc (lorg) 'club, cudgel, penis', OIr ({LP}: Mlr) lurgā 'shin-bone' (× N \*r∇g<sub>L</sub>∇<sub>L</sub>∇ [or \*l-] 'foot, paw' [q.v.]), MW llory 'club', W llory 'club', MW llorf 'leg of a harp', W llorf id., 'column', OCrn lorcn 'Stab', Crn lorch 'pilgrim's staff, walking-stick, pole', Br lorcn'henn 'pole/shaft of wagon (Deichsel)'; Clt → AS lorǝ 'pole; weaver's beam' || ON lurkr, ODN lyrk, NNR lurk 'cudgel, club', Sw lurk 'a blockhead' ¶ WP II 443, P 691-2, EI 112 (? \*lorgeh<sub>h</sub>- 'club'), LG § 37.2, YGM-1 312, ECCE 265, Vr. 368-9, Hlq. 597, Sw. 109, Ho. 206 || ?φ HS: S: Ak fOB larû 'branch' ¶ CAD IX 103-4 || ?φ B \*la<sub>L</sub>H<sub>L</sub>k∇t- 'branch, twig' (× N \*LähaKo 'to grow; sprout, twig' [q.v. ffd.]) ◇ N \*r (more probable than \*r̥) is reconstructed on the ev. of IE, because the presence of a palatal element (in N \*r̥) is likely to cause an IE \*s- mobile ◇ Doubtful.

**1328.** \*LAS∇ 'be weak, worn out' (or \*LAś∇ 'rub, wear out' → 'weaken') > HS: C \*l<sup>a</sup>s- (× N \*Lawč∇ 'weak, soft' [q.v. ffd.]) > EC \*las- > SC {E} \*lās- 'old, worn-out' → Mb -lasu v. 'be old' || Or B {Sr.}

lāfā 'weak', Or Wt {Sr.} lāfā 'ill', (× EC \*lāf- > Arr lāfná 'weak', see N \*Lab ▽ 'be soft'): Or {Grg.} lāfā 'weak, soft', lāf- 'become soft', Or B/O/Wt {Sr.} lāf- 'be weak\mild', Or H {Ow.} lāfā 'soft' ¶ ESC 327, Grg. 258, Sr. 357, Ow. 267 || IE: NaIE \*les-/ \*los- 'weak, damaged, bad' (possibly × N ? \*lûš ▽ 'weak') > L [Plt.] sub-les-tus 'sick, weak' || Gt las-iw-s 'weak', ON lasinn 'loose, slack, weak', Ic lasinn 'sick, damaged', laraðr 'tired, exhausted', MHG er-leswen 'to become weak', NHG laß 'lax, weary', MLG lasich 'schlaff', NE lazy || SI \*lošb(-jb) > ChS лoшb лoшb 'macilentus', Blg лoш, 'лоший', McdS лoш 'bad', SCr loš 'unfortunate, bad, miserable; weak', R Ks 'лоший' 'bad', Slv d. lošen 'bad' || L sub-les-tus 'ill, weak' || Tc B leswi pl. 'attacks of weakness' ¶ ≈ P 680 (\*lās-), EI 637 (\*losiwō-s 'weak'), WH II 618, EM 1167-8, Fs. 322, Vr. 346, Lx. 47, Skeat 333, Bv. 396, ESSJ XVI 92-4 (rejects the abovementioned IE connections of SI \*lošbjb as "semantically unjustified"), Glh. 383, Ad. 560, IS II 16 (adduces L sublestus) || D {Pf.} \*nač- '≈ wear out, decay, be ill' > Tm naci- 'be worn \ frayed (as cloth)', nacy 'disease', Kn naci v. 'wear out\away, waste away, wither, decay', Tu neiluni v. 'fade', Krx nas- 'cause men\cattle to sicken\languish\die', nasr- 'be ill, pine away' ¶¶ D #3575, Pf. 124 [#1038] || It is worth paying attention to K: GZ \*les- v. 'rub, whet, sharpen' > OG les- 'whet, sharpen', G les- 'rub, whet, sharpen', Mg las- 'rub out, destroy', Zn d. \*las-ir- prtc. 'whetted' ⇨ Mg lasir- v. 'whet' ¶ K 121, FS K 200, FS E 219-20, Chx. 678-9, DCh. 648, Q 270-1 ◇ The K root is semantically distant. But if nevertheless the K √ belongs here, the N etymon must be \*LAś ▽ 'rub, wear out' → 'weaken' ◇ IS MS 365 s.v. 'слабый' (IE, D), ≠ IS II 16-7 (\*LAś ▽ (= {IS} \*lAś) v. 'rub, damage': IE, D, K \*les- v. 'rub, sharpen'), Glh. 383.

**1329. \*Lis ▽** 'to gather' > IE: NaIE \*les- v. 'gather, pluck' > Gmc \*lēsan > Gt lisan sv. 'to pluck, to harvest', ON lesa 'to gather, to pluck', OSx lesan 'to gather, to pick up\out', OHG gi-lesan 'to gather', NHG auf-lesen 'to gather, to pick up', aus-lesen 'to select, to pick out', AS lesan 'to collect, to gather, to pick, to glean', NE lease 'to glean'; (a loan translation of L legere 'to read' ← 'to gather'): ON lesa, OSx, OHG lesan, NHG lesen 'to read' || Lt lēs-ti (prs. lesù), Ltv lest 'to peck, to pick up by pecking', iter.: Lt ap-lašyti 'to pick out, to select', Ltv lasīt 'to gather, to pick, to glean' and (loan translation from NHG) 'to read' ¶ WP II 440, P 680, EI 222

(\*lese/o- 'pick up'), Fs. 331, Vr. 353, Sw. 107, Ho. 200, Ho. S 46, Kb. 607, OsS 550, KM 436-7, Tr. 160, Frn. 359 ¶¶ N **\*Lis** ▽ > \*ljēs- > IE \*les- (see AD NVIE) || **U**: FV \*Lisä v. 'add, increase' > F lisä 'addition, increase', Es lisä 'addition, supplement', F lisää-, Es lisä- 'add' | pLp {Lr.} \*l3sē 'addition, increase' > Lp: N {N} lâsse / -s- id., L {LLO} lassē id., Kld {SaR} лашшъ, {TI} lēššē 'additional supply (Zuschuß, Wucher, добавка)', N {N} lâseti 'add, put on, increase', S {Hs.} d. lāssanidh vi. 'increase' | Er лезэ léze n. {Ps.} 'addition, increase (lisä)', {MRV} 'help, profit', лезэв lézev 'useful', Mk {Ps.} léza 'lisä', {PI} лезкc n. 'help, assistance', Er лезда- lézda- {Ps., ERV} v. 'add, increase, help', Mk лздо- lézda- {Ps.} 'add, help', {PI} v. 'help, support' ¶ UEW 691, Lr #554, Lgc. #3179, Hs. 840, TI 195, SaR 156-7, ERV 335, PI 145, SK 298-9 || ? **HS**: S \*<sup>o</sup>✓lšš (or \*<sup>o</sup>✓lss) > Ar ✓lss (ip. -luss-) v. G 'graze (cattle), eat, lick (a vessel)' (× N **\*L** ▽ ▽ 'to lick' [q.v.]) ¶ BK II 989, Hv. 685 || **A**: Tg: WrMc nīsīxay 'together with, also', {Hr.} 'mitsamt, dazu, insgesamt' ¶ STM I 600, Z 231, Hr. 710.

**1330.** (₂?) **\*LiSâ** 'small, little, thin' > IE: NaIE \*lejs- / \*lojs- '≈ small, thin' > Gmc \*laįsīz 'less' > OSx lēś, OFrs lēs, AS lǣś, NE less; Gmc cmpr. adj. \*laįsīza 'less, smaller' > OFrs lessa, AS lǣssa; sprl. OFrs lērest, lēst, AS lǣst, lǣrest, NE least; Gt Cr lista 'parum, zu wenig' || Lt líesti, lýsti 'become thin, lose flesh', líesas 'lean, thin, skim', Ltv līess 'lean, meager' || ?? Gk Hm λυρός 'soft and warm' (of a wind), 'balmy' (of sleep) ¶ ≈ WP II 387-9, P 662 (\*lejs- = \*lej- with an ext.), Fs. 331, Ho. 192, Ho. S 46, F II 120 (no definite et. for λυρός), ≈ Frn. 329, 376 || **A**: Tg \*nīs- 'small' > Ewk nīsima 'small, fine (as beads), minute (as hand-writing), thin (as seam)', Lm nīsa 'beads', Neg nīsmkūn 'small, fine', WrMc nīsīqay, nīsīxa 'small fish' ¶ STM I 600 || ??σ **K**: G R lisa 'sand' ¶ Chx. 684 ◇ If G lisa belongs here, the N etymon is **\*Liś|śâ**.

**1330a.** ? **\*līš** ▽ 'eat; food' > **HS**: S \*<sup>o</sup>✓lš|św > Ar ✓lśw G 'eat greedily'; S \*<sup>o</sup>✓lšš > Ar ✓lss G 'eat, graze' (× Ar ✓lss 'lick' from N **\*L** ▽ ▽ 'to lick' and possibly N **\*luhaš** ▽ or **\*lahuš** ▽ 'lip, mouth') ¶ BK II 989, 992, Hv. 685 || **U**: FU (att. in FL) \*l]iśa 'meat, flesh' > F, Es liha, Vp íihä, Krl K liha, Krl Ld íiha 'meat, flesh', Lv leya· 'Leib' | d.: pLp {Lr.} liškē 'human skin, flesh' > Lp: S lijkee, L {LLO} lii'hkē, N {N} lii'ke, Kld {SaR} лшшшк lšššk 'human skin', {TI} lššške id., 'flesh, body' ¶ SSA II 72, SK 292, ZM 289, Kt. 187, Lr. #588, Lgc. #3395, LLO

420, SaR 1175, TI 215 || IE: NaIE (att. in InA) \*<sup>o</sup>||res- v. 'taste' (× N \***L**∇š∇ 'to lick', q.v. ffd.) || K: GZ \***l**∇š- > G **lošloš**- 'eat (greedily)', **lošloši** 'gieriges Fressen', Mg **r3skon-** ~ **riskon-** {K} 'fressen (жрать)' (× N \***L**∇š∇ 'to lick') ¶ K<sup>2</sup> 111, Chx. 691, Q 314 ◇ Not here G **leši** 'corpse, carrion' (← NGr **λέσι** 'carrion') ◇ Qu., because its most reflexes (all but FU) are also explainable as those of N \***L**∇š∇ 'to lick' ◇ ≠ Blz. LNA #36 (err. equation of FU with G **leši**).

**1331.** ?<sub>2</sub> \***l**ūš∇ 'weak' > IE: NaIE \***l**os-/\***l**es- 'weak, damaged, bad' (× N \***L**AS∇ 'be weak, be worn out' [q.v. ffd.]) || U: FU (att. in FP) \***l**||uška 'weak, loose' > Chr: L **лүш** 'weak, loose', L **лүшкаш** **luš'ka-š**, H **лышкаш** 'l<sub>y</sub>ška-š v. 'become weaker' | Z **лышкыд** **l+šk+id** 'generous, not stingy' ¶ UEW 694-5, MRS 302, 310, LG 164 ◇ This N etymon is hardly \***z**ūš∇ (though IE and U \***l**- may go back to N \***z**- as well), because \***z**...š would have undergone assimilation ◇ Qu., because the alleged IE cognate has an alt. etymology.

**1332.** \***L**∇š∇ 'to lick' ([in descendant lgs.] → v. 'taste', 'tongue') > K: GZ \***l**š- v. 'lick, devour' > OG **luš-** {Chx.} '(ab)lecken' (Num. 22.4: **aḡ-luš-os** 'will lick up, will eat [it] up'), G **luš-** id., **lošloš**- 'eat (greedily)'; GZ \***l**š-**wḡ-** v. 'lick' > OG **lošn-** / **lušn-** id. (pres. **vḡlošni**, aor. **vlošne**, **lušna**) 'lick', G **lošn-** v. 'kiss with moist lips', {K<sup>2</sup>} 'kiss (rudely)', Mg **r3skon-** ~ **riskon-** {K} 'fressen (жрать)', {K<sup>2</sup>} 'gorge, nibble', {Q, K} 'gnaw (грызть)' ¶ K 122, K<sup>2</sup> 111, Vogt NEG 68, Chx. 691, Ser. 82, Q 314 || HS: S \*<sup>o</sup>✓lšš > Ar ✓lss v. 'eat, lick' (× N ? \***l**iš∇ 'eat; food', possibly × N \***luḡaš**∇ or \***laḡuš**∇ 'lip, mouth' and \***Lis**∇ 'to gather'), ⇨ S \***lišān-** 'tongue' > BHb cs. **לָשׁוֹן** **lə'sšōn**, abs. **לָשׁוֹן** **lā'sšōn**, Ph [Diosc.] **λασσων**, Ug **lšn**, (AkSc) {Hnr.} **la-šā-nu**, OA, SmA **lšn**, IA **לָשׁוֹן** **lšn**, (AkSc) **li-iš-šā-an**, BA, IA **לָשׁוֹן** **liššān** / em. **לָשׁוֹן** **liššā'nā**, Sr W **لَشَان** **leššā'n-ā**, Ar **لِسَان** **lisān-**, Sb nSl **lšn**, Gz **لاسان** **lasān**, Mh **ᶤwšēn**, pl. **l3šōn**, Hrs **lēš3n**, pl. **l3šōn3t**, Jb E **lšín**, Jb C **elšén**, pl. **elšín**, Sq {L} **léšin**, pl. **líšhen**, Ak **lišān-**, Eb {Krb.} **li-sa-nu** = **lišanu** ({AD}: **lišānu**?) 'tongue'; the replacement of \***i** by **a** (> BHb **ā**) in the Cn lgs. is due to some phonetic and analogical process(es); e.g., in Hb and Ph it may be explained as a bf. from cs. based on the analogy of the by far more numerous nouns of the **lā'šōn**-pattern: cs. **lā'šōn** - abs. **lā'šōn** like cs. **šā'lōm** - abs. **šā'lōm** 'peace, well-being') ¶ KB 509, KBR 536, OLS 249, Eil. FN 81, Tal 445-6, BK II 989, 991, Br. 371, Lv. II 530-1, Fr. IV 102-3, BK II 989, 991, Sd. 556, CAD IX 209ff., Krb. EG 8, MiK I #1.181

|| Eg fP rɪs 'tongue' = {Vc. VLE} \*[lis-], {Smsz.} \*[li.s-] > DEg lɪs 'tongue' > Cpt: Sd/B/O **ΛΑC**, A/F/L **ΛεC** id. ¶ EG II 320, Fk. 139, Er. 263, Vc. VLE I 110, 123, Vc. 99, Vc. GÄSW 395-6, Smsz. PCV 44 || B \*ʔi-lis (pl. \*ʔilisaʷən) ({Pr.} \*hilis / \*hilisaʷän) 'tongue' > Ah īlās / pl. ilāsāʷən, ETwl ilās / ilāsawən, Ty ilās / pl. əlsawən, Gh {Nh.} ilās / ilsawən, Gd {Lf.} ēlās / əlsawən, Kb, Nf ilās-, Sll ils / əlsiʷn, Mz, Wrg ilās / ilsawən, Si īlās / ilsān, Zng {TC} ałśi id. (-łś- < \*-yś- < \*-ls-) ¶ Fc. 1124, Pr. M IV-V 124-5, GhA 118, Lf. II #0922, TC Z 313 || ?φ C: EC: Arr {Hw.} leč-, Rn {PG} laža v. 'lick' || ??φ Ag: Bln {R} lanž- id. ¶ Hw. A 381, PG 308, R WB 258 || ? Om: SOm: Dm {Fl.} lilizdēn 'he licks', liçu imp. 'lick!' || ? NrOm: Cha {Fl.} hals-os 'he licked', hals-na inv. 'lick!' ¶ Fl. OO 319 || Ch: [1] Hs lāsā (× HS \*✓lħs 'lick'), Gw rìšé v. 'lick' || [2] {JI, JS} \*✓ls<sub>3</sub> 'tongue' > WCh {Stl.} \*ħa-lisi-(um) 'tongue' (probably, lit. 'head-tongue', because the px. \*ħa- of body parts is likely to go back to WCh \*ħama- 'head') > Hs hářšè, Hs Skt halšē (pl. halusa) 'tongue' | pAG \*lis > Su, Mnt, Kfr, Tal līs, Ang {Hf.} līs, Ywm {J} lis id. | Ron {J}: Fy lés, DfB līs, Bks ʔalis, Klr {J} ʔalúš id. | pBT {Stl.} \*lisim > BI {IL} lisim, Dr lus, Krkr {J} lūsəm, Grm {Sch.} límši, Krf {Sch.} ílímší id. | SBc.: Zar {Sh.} rìsín, Grm {Jg.} laši, Bg {J} ηελεs, {IL} ηιλīs id. || CCh: ✓nê id. (dis. from ✓lê?) in Ktk: Lgn {Lk.} nêi, pl. šâšân (< \*l̥v̥šv̥n ?) and in Mbara {Trn.} nášây, as well as ✓ls (dis. from \*✓lê?) in Msg {Trn.} àlés and in Msg Ng {MB} ελεsi 'tongue' || ECh \*l<sup>1</sup>is- 'tongue' > Mu {Lk.} lísí, {J} lěsí, Brg {J} līsì, Jg {J} lěsó, Mkl {J} ʔèlzé, EDng {Fd.} lěsé, Smr {J} dìlěsé, Kwn kí-lisí id. ¶ Ffd. see JI I 169 (pCh \*✓ls<sub>3</sub>- 'tongue') and II 328-9, AD ChCS #22, ChL ¶¶ It is possible to reconstruct an additional HS root \*✓lħs ~ \*✓lħš 'lick' (> Ar, Gz, Tgr, Mh ✓lħs, Ar ✓lħs [↪ Bj {R} lehas-], Ak lāšu, Hs lāsa 'lick') ¶¶ Vc. 99, AD PSH § 6.3 [#181], BK II 973, 1032, L G 311, Sd. 540, OS #1666 (pHS \*les-), #1640 (\*lahas- 'lick'), Tk. I 187-8, ≈ Sk. HCD 108, 186 || IE: NaIE (att. in InA) \*o|res- v. 'taste', 'tongue' > OI rasati, ra'sayati, rasyati '(he) tastes, relishes', OI [Yajñ.], OI EpSk rasanā- 'tongue', OI EpSk [MBh], Pali, Prkr rasa- m. 'taste', ? Vd, OI Cls, Pal, Prkr rasa- 'juice, sap' ¶ MW 869-70, RhDS PED 566, Tu. #10650, ≠ M K III 48, ≠ M E II 441-2 ¶ In the OI/Pali/Prkr noun rasa- 'juice, sap' there may have been contamination with IE \*ros- 'dew'.

**1333. \*luhaš** or **\*lahuš** 'lip, mouth' > K: GZ \*laš- 'lip' > OG laš- 'lip' (in laš-parto 'large-lipped'), G P/Mx/Kzq {Ghl.}, G Kx/P/X {K} laš-

'lip (of animal), mouth', G laš-daʏebuli '(one) with an open mouth', Mg lečkv-, Lz lešk- 'lip' ¶ K 120, K<sup>2</sup> 107, Chik. 52, Chx. 670, Ghl. 325 || **HS:** S: [1] S \*✓lhš 'lick' > Ar ✓lhš G 'lick', Ak G inf. lāšū 'lick'; [2] WS \*✓lhš 'whisper, murmur' > BHb ✓lhš D '(Schlangen) beschwören', TD 'unter sich zischeln, flüstern', MHb {Js.} ✓lhš G, JA {Js.} ✓lhš G 'whisper', Sr ✓lhš G 'whisper, murmur', Gz ✓lhš G 'murmur' ¶ BK II 973-4, GB 384, Js. 704, Br. LS 364-5, JPS 240-1, LG 311, Sd. 340 || **U:** FU \*°lʔušs∇ (or \*°lʔa|ošs∇) > pOs \*ḏuḏ 'mouth' > Os: V lul, Vy jul, Ty/Y ḏuḏ, D/Nz tut id. ¶ Stn. D 753, Trj. S 218 || **A:** Tg \*lus∇ma 'upper lip, muzzle, snout' (× N \*L'i'c∇(-t∇) 'jaw?') > Nn Nh losōā, Nn KU lōsoma 'upper lip (of an elk\horse), upper part of the nose (of an elk)', Ork lōsūma 'upper lip (of an elk), muzzle, snout', Ud X {Shn.} lihimo, Ud I/K/Sm {Krm.} lühimo ~ luimo 'muzzle, snout; nose (protruded part of the face) of a dog\elk\pig', Ewk lusmā 'upper jaw, nose, front part of the muzzle (of a deer\elk)', Lm nusma 'muzzle, snout' ¶ STM I 513, Krm. 257.

**1334. \*L'a't∇** 'skin\leather, bark' > **HS:** Ch {JS} \*°✓lt v. 'skin' > WCh: Fy {J} lūt v. 'skin (häuten)', Klr {J} led v. 'skin (abreißen, häuten)' | Zar {Sh.} lāt, {ChL} lāt, {IL} læd (or lāèd?) 'skin (of humans)', Sy {Csp.} lāt n. 'skin, leather', Sy Zk {Sh.} lāt, Zar K {Sh.} lāt, Zar GL/L {Sh.} lāt n. 'skin', Zar K {Sh.} lut v. 'skin' ¶ JS 233, JI II 296, J R 87, 353, ChC, ChL, Sh. SB 31, Csp. 56, 65, Stl. ZCh 237 [#838] (\*l∇d 'skin, hide') || Eg L/G nt̄t, Eg Md {EG} nt̄nt, {DW} nt̄n.t f. 'skin' ¶ EG II 356-7, DW I 490 (shows that -t̄ is a sx. of f.) || ? S \*°✓l̄t̄ > Ar lutāt- 'crumbled tree-bark' (× ✓l̄t̄ vt. 'bray, crumble'); +ext.: [1] \*°✓l̄p > Sr ✓l̄p G 'bark (a tree)'; [2] ?? \*°✓l̄m > Ar milṭam- 'pièce de cuir que l'on étend par terre sous un panier à dattes' ¶ Fr. IV 85, 107, BK II 963, 998, Br. 365 ¶ OS #1655 (\*lat- 'skin': Eg, WCh) || **IE:** NaIE (+ext.) \*lethro- 'leather, skin' > OIr lethar, W lledr 'leather', OBr [ʏ] d. ledr̄in, 'cartilagini', MBr lezr, B ler 'leather' || Gmc \*leθra 'leather, (?) skin' > ORu lepro id., ON leðr 'skin, leather', NNr lēder, Sw läder, Dn læder, OHG lēdar, NHG Leder, OSx lethar, MLG led(d)er, MDt le(d)er, Dt leder, AS leðer 'leather', NE leather ¶ WP II 428, P 681, EI 269 (\*letrom 'leather'), YGM-1 305, Flr. 238, Ern. 365, Hm. 511, Vr. 349 (rejects the hyp. of a Clt origin of Gmc \*leθra), Vr. N 387, Ho. 200, Ho. S 46, Kb. 596, OsS 540, KM 430 || **A:** Tg: WrMc latiḡi 'rags, (pieces of) old bast mats' ¶ STM I 495, Z 847.

**1335.** \*<sub>l</sub>̥<sub>i</sub>̥<sub>t̥</sub>̥<sub>∇</sub> 'exercise magic forces against so., detest; suffer from' > **HS:** CS \*-lū<sub>i</sub>̥<sub>t̥</sub>̥<sub>∇</sub> > Sr ✓l<sub>w</sub>t̥ (pf. lā<sub>t̥</sub>, ip. -lū<sub>t̥</sub>) {Br.} 'detestatus est', {JPS} 'curse' (μ from \*✓ly<sub>t̥</sub>, -lī<sub>t̥</sub>-), BHb 𐤎𐤓𐤕𐤔 lā<sub>t̥</sub>-īm 'sorcery' ¶ Br. 361, JPS 273, KB 501 || **IE:** NaIE \*<sub>l</sub>̥<sub>i</sub>̥<sub>le</sub>̥<sub>i</sub>̥<sub>t̥</sub>- v. 'detest' > OIr {P} li<sub>u</sub>ss 'aversion, abomination' (< \*lit-tu-) || ON leiðr adj. 'verhaßt, leid', Dn leð 'bothersome, boring', Sw leð id., 'repugnant, Δ 'ugly', Dn leð, OSx lēth 'suffering; hostility', OHG leid 'nicht lieb, verhaßt; sad, bad, painful', NHG leid 'disagreeable', AS lāð 'hostile, hated, hateful', NE loath; ON leiða n. 'Unlust, Wudermille', NNr leida, Sw leda, Dn lede 'repugnance', OHG leid 'Leiden, Böses, Betrübniß', NHG Leid 'harm'; ON leiða 'verhaßt machen, verleiden', OHG līðan, NHG leiden 'to suffer', AS lēðan 'to hate, to cause to shun, to revile', NE loathe || ?σ Gk ἀλείτης ~ ἀλοιτός 'sinner', ἀλυσίνω v. 'sin' ¶ P 672, Vr. 350, WW 177, 180, Sw. 103-5, Ho. 193, 195-6, Ho. S 26, Kb. 599, OsS 541, 553, KM 433, F I 67, ≈ EI 259 (\*h<sub>al</sub>le<sub>i</sub>̥<sub>t̥</sub>- '≈ do sth. hateful\abhorrent') || **U** \*<sub>o</sub>̥<sub>i</sub>̥<sub>∇</sub>tt̥<sub>∇</sub> (unless it is \*<sub>o</sub>̥<sub>i</sub>̥<sub>∇</sub>ss̥<sub>∇</sub>) > Sm \*l<sub>3</sub>tt̥<sub>∇</sub> (or \*-čč-, \*-ss-) 'suffer, endure' > Ne F {Cs.} reāhtarangam ls aor. 'ich stand aus, ertrug, litt', Slq Tm {KD} le<sub>t̥</sub>ab 'suffer, endure (kārsiä)', {Prk.} lātt̥im̥p̥i- 'endure (терпеть)', l<sub>3</sub>t̥im̥p̥i- 'endure, утерпеть' ¶ Jn. 83 ◇ On the Gk prothetic vw. and underlying prosodic phenomenon (denoted as \*'-) see Introduction, § 2.2.6.

**1336.** \*Lu<sub>l</sub>̥<sub>∇</sub>̥<sub>t̥</sub>̥<sub>∇</sub> 'mud' > **IE:** NaIE \*lut- 'mud, mire' > L lutum 'mud, mire; moist earth' || OIr lo<sub>t̥</sub>h 'dirt', {SB} 'palus, coenum', W {SB} lludedic 'muddy' || Lt † {Ruh., Nsl., Krsch.} lutynas (Frn.'s emendation: li<sub>u</sub>ty<sub>n</sub>as) 'quebbiger Ort, Pfuhl, Lehmpfütze' ¶ Frn. 380, Nsl. 376, WH I 840, SB 250, ≈ WP II 406-7, ≈ P 681, ≈ EI 160 (\*leu<sub>l</sub>- 'dirt', see N \*li<sub>w</sub>̥<sub>ʃ</sub>ha 'dirt, silt') || **K:** Mg le<sub>t̥</sub>a 'dirt, clay', Lz le<sub>t̥</sub>a 'earth' ¶ Q 273, Chik. 186 || **HS:** B \*-lū<sub>ḡ</sub>- (unless ← L lutum) (× N ?φ \*w<sub>∇</sub>l<sub>∇</sub>̥<sub>t̥</sub>̥<sub>∇</sub> 'moist, moisture?') > Gd a-l<sub>w</sub>ḡ, Shw {Hy.} luḡ, BS<sub>n</sub> {Ds.} lūḡ, Izd {Mrc.} a-luḡ (pl. ila<sub>t̥</sub>ṭṭan) 'boue', Kb a-luḡ 'boue (plutôt liquide), grosse boue', Tmz a-luḡ (pl. aluḡn, ila<sub>t̥</sub>ṭṭan) id., 'glaise, eau boueuse', Mz luḡ 'limon, vase' ¶ Lf. II #0878, Hy. 326, Ds. B 46, Dl. 445, MT 369-70, Dlh. M 103, Mrc. 75, Msq. Z 493 ¶ The pB long \*ū suggests an underlying \*u<sub>w</sub> || CCh: Dgh {ChL} lúḡè, {Frk.} l<sub>3</sub>ḡè 'dirt' ¶ ChC, ChL ¶¶ B \*-lū<sub>ḡ</sub>- may be suspected as being a loan from L lutum, but the voiced emphatic \*-ḡ- and the Ch cognate (lúḡè) make the hyp. of loan less

plausible ¶ Flk. AM, ChL ◇ B \*-lūǵ- suggests the presence of some lengthening element after N \*u, which is most likely to be \*ʔ (a lr., that can be lost in pIE without compensatory lengthening of the preceding vw.). Mg and Lz e may go back to some vw. that followed \*ʔ (N \*Lu<sub>1</sub>ʔǵ, tǵ > pre-K \*lǵtǵ (with loss of the initial syll.) > Mg, Lz leṭa) ◇ IS II 31 (\*L<sup>1</sup>ǵ<sup>1</sup>tǵ: IE \*lat-, K, WCh + unc. S \*✓rṭw 'moist').

**1337.** \*liwǵ|ḥa 'dirt, silt' > IE \*leuǵH- > NaIE \*lewə- / \*lū- 'dirt, filth, mire' > Gk λῦ-μα 'dirt', λῦ-ματ pl. 'filth, off-scourings; moral filth' (but λῦματ 'water used in washing' and possibly λῦματ 'rain' belong rather to NaIE \*lowə- 'wash' < N \*luǵǵ 'wash, rinse' [q.v.]), ?? λῦ-μή 'brutal outrage', ?? λῦμαίνοματ v. 'treat with indignity, outrage', Gk λύθρον or λύθρος 'defilement from blood\gore', {F} λύθρος 'geronnenes, dickes Blut' (the short u may be due to the merger with NaIE \*lut- < N \*Lu<sub>1</sub>ʔǵ, tǵ 'mud' [q.v.]) || L polluo / pollui / pollūtum / -ēre 'befoul, defile, pollute' || OIr {SB, P} con-luan 'dog's excrements', MBr {Ern.} louan 'moisi', Br louan 'dirty' || Lt liūnas 'quag, quagmire', Ltv ļūns 'moorige, sich bewegende Stelle', ļūnis 'swamp' ¶ ≈ WP II 406, ≈ P 681, EI 160 (leu<sub>1</sub>- 'dirt'), F II 144-5, ≈ WH I 840 and II 334 (all of them connect the L v. with lutum [see N \*Lu<sub>1</sub>ʔǵ, tǵ 'mud']), SB 250 (Clt \*louno- 'dirt'), Ern. 374-5, Hm. 528, Frn. 380-1 ¶ Cf. also N \*Lizû 'saliva, mucus, (?) 'slime' || HS: S \*°✓lǵ|ḥw or \*°✓lǵ|ḥy > Ak fOB lu<sup>2</sup>û 'to dirty (an object), to defile\desecrate (a sanctuary, a rite)' (D p. ula<sup>2</sup>i ~ ule<sup>2</sup>i, prtc. mula<sup>2</sup>û ~ mule<sup>2</sup>û, OB stative luḫḫu), Ak LB lu<sup>2</sup>û (f. lu<sup>2</sup>ûtu, lu<sup>2</sup>ītū) 'soiled, dirty, unclean, sullied' ¶ CAD IX 258-9 || K: G lia 'silt, mud, quagmire, dirt', G K/Kx lia 'puddle', OG {Abul.} liempalo 'mud' ¶ Chx. 681, DCh. 650, Abul. 209 || U: FU \*līwa 'mud, sand' > F liiua 'pulp, mash', Δ {SK} 'bog, mud', Es liiua, Vo līua 'sand' || Prm \*lūa 'sand' > Z лѡа līa, Z Vsh/EV lūwa, Vt luo || Os Kz lōwī 'mud, quagmire' ¶ Coll. 95, UEW 250 (\*liwa), SK 294, LG 163 || A: Tg \*lijbin ~ \*leben 'boggy swamp, marsh, quagmire' > Ewk l3w3 𐎧 l3b3, Neg l3w3 id., Lm A liwin 'puddle', ? WrMc lebenḡi 'boggy, swampy', lebenḡi derneḡun 'wet (covered with water) low-lying lands'; \*libǵ- ~ \*lebǵ- 'be bogged down' > Ul liwu- ~ liwi- ~ liw3-, Ork f, Nn liw3-, Ewk, Neg l3w3- id. ¶ STM I 514 ◇ N \*ǵ|ḥ is reconstructed on the joint ev. of the IE lr. (causing a NaIE vw. lengthening), K zero, Ak ʔ, and the Ak transformation of the adjacent \*a to e ◇ ≈ IS II 27 (IE, U, K, S; \*līwa = \*līwa; does not distinguish

this N etymon from the reflexes of N \*Lu<sub>1</sub>ʔV<sub>1</sub>t<sub>1</sub>V 'mud'), AD GD 3 (IE, U).

**1338.** \*L'a'χV 'to strike, to fight' > HS: CS +ext. \*✓lh̄m 'fight' > BHb ✓lh̄m G (imv. **לָחַם** la'hām) vt. 'fight', N (pf. **נִלְחַם** ni-l'hām) vi. 'fight', M'b v. *Dt* or *Gt* l'h̄m (1s ip. ʔlt'h̄m) 'make war, fight', Md G ✓lh̄m v. 'gather for fighting \ attacking; threaten, attack', ✓šlh̄m 'fight, attack', Ar ✓lh̄m G ps. (pf. **لُحِمَ** luḥima) 'be killed, slaughtered', TL (pf. **تَلَّحَمَ** talāḥama) 'kill one another'; CS \*malḥam(-at)- > BHb **מִלְחָמָה** milḥā'mā 'war', Ar **مَلْحَمَة** malḥamat- 'fight, army', **مَلْحَم** malḥam- 'slaughter, fight' ¶ KB 500, HJ 571-2, DM 231, 467, BK II 977-8, Hv. 681 || IE \*laX- (or \*lex-/\*lox-?) ≈ attack, fight' > Ht {CHL} laḥha- 'military campaign', la(h)hiyāi- v. 'attack, make war on, operate against', laḥhiyatār- 'military expedition, campaign, military obligation' (to distinguish from the homonymous root: laḥha- 'journey, trip', la(h)hiyāi- v. 'travel, wander'; a merger of both roots: la(h)hiyāi- 'go on an expedition'), HrLw laḥa- 'attack', Lc {Ts.} laḥa- 'strike (schlagen)' || ? Gk λεία, Gk I ληΐη, Gk D λῆα 'booty', Gk ληΐς (-ίδος), Gk D λαΐς id., Gk ληΐζομαι 'plunder' || ?μ,σ Phr lawagtaei 'military leader' ¶¶ CHL L-N 4-10, Ts. E II 8-11, F II 96, H 31 (\*leh<sub>2</sub>- '≈ military action') || K: G laX- / ga-laX- 'verhauen, verprügeln'; 'unterkriegen (z. B. beim Ringkampf)', OG laχuari, G laχvari 'spear' ¶ Chx. 672, DCh. 645-6, Abul. 280, Ser. 82 || ? E: NEI la-ha-na 'nachdem geschlachtet worden sind', ME la-h-lu-uš 'er zerhämmerte, zerschlug', la-h-lu-h-[pi] 'ich hämmerte für sie (pl.)' ¶¶ HK 808-9.

**1339.** \*LEχ|qo 'be ill; ache' > K \*°leχ|q- 'be ill' > Mg laX- id., laX-a-l-a 'illness', leX 'sick' ¶ Q 271 || HS: C: Bj {R} leḥ- scv. 'be(come) sick\ill', {Rop.} leḥ- ~ laḥ- ~ ilḥ- id., 'hurt, pain' (part of the body), {R} 'lēḥ-ani ~ 'elḥ-ani 'I am becoming sick\ill', {R} 'lēḥa ~ 'elḥa, {Rop.} laḥa adj. 'sick\ill' || EC: Sa {R}, Af {Clz.} lā'hō 'illness, pain', Sa {R} lā'hō-s- caus. v. 'make ill; pain, hurt', T lā'hō-t- 'become ill', Af {PH} laḥaw n. 'being in labour, fait d'être en couche', ? laḥuW 'stinging tail (of fish\bee)'; ?? C ⇨ Gz lāḥ 'mourning, grief, dirge', ✓lh̄w (pf. laḥawa ~ lāḥawa, js. yaḥḥaw) 'mourn for, lament, bewail' ¶ AD SF 168, PH 154, R S II 246, R WBd 155-6, Rop. 211, Clz. 126, LG 312 || Ch: pAG {Hf.} \*lā 'be painful\sick' > Ang {Flk.} le 'sick; sickness, pain', {Brq.} lé

'ailing', {Hf.} lē v. 'pain', Gmy/Mnt {Hf.} lā id., Sa {J} lā id., n. 'wound', Kfr {Nt.} lā 'painful', Mpn {Frz.} lā 'pain; wound' ¶ Hf. AG #129, Flk. s.v. lē, J S 72, Frz. DM 32, Nt. 23 || ? B {ṢPr.} \*\*✓w|H v. ⇨ \*wVlaH 'fever' > Kb {DL} tawwla (pl. tiwliwin), Kb Z {La.}, Izd {Mrc.} tauula, Tmzg tawla (pl. tiwliwin), SrSn {Rn.} tauula, Sll {Ds.} täula 'fever' ¶ The B word belongs here if \*wV- goes back to the HS prefix of intransitivity ¶ DL 863, MT 760, La. S 238, Rn. 423, Ds. 127, Mrc. 117 ¶¶ ≠ OS #1631 (WCh \*laʔ- 'be sick' ÷ S \*✓lʔy 'be tired, slow') || D \*nō- (< \*lō-?), {GS} \*hō- 'feel pain, ache; illness' > Tm nō id., Ml nōka v. 'pain', noi, nōi 'weakness, pain', nōvu 'pain, ache', Kt nōv 'disease, pain', Tl nu 'sickness', Kn nō, Kdg nō-, Tl nōccu v. 'pain, ache', Klm oy- '(wound) hurts, pains', Nkr oy-, Prj, Gdb nōy-, Png, Ku nō-, Kui nōva 'be painful', Nk oy-, Gnd nō- vi. 'hurt', Knd, Mnd nū- nō- v. 'pain, ache', Ku {Isr.} lunʔ- v. 'ache, throb with pain', luh- v. 'cause pain', Krx nuhʔ- v. 'smart, pain', Mlt nunʔe v., n. 'pain' ¶¶ D #3793, GS 144 [#369] ¶¶ l- in Ku lunʔ-, luh- may have remained from pD (\*lō-?) ◇ It is worth paying attention to A: M \*niyan 'epidemic' > WrM {Kow.} niyan 'peste, épidémie', WrM {MED} niyan, HIM нян 'infection; epidemic' (Kow. 666, MED 583) ◇ IS II 36 ({IS} \*Lah; C, K).

**1340. \*LawXV** '(piece of a) trunk, bough' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'board, plank') > HS: S \*lawh- ~ \*lūh- 'plank, board' > Ak fOAK lēʔu '(wooden) board, writing board, sheet of precious metal', BHb lūh 'lūah 'plank, board; tablet', Pun lūh 'tablet', OCn TA [Akkadianized] lēxu, Ug lūh 'writing board' → 'message', IA lūh 'board, tablet', Nbt lūh 'tablet', JA [Trg.] {Lv., Js.} lūh-ā 'tablet, board', JEA {Sl.} lūh-ā lawhā ~ lūh-ā lōhā 'wooden plank', Sr lūh-ā (abs. lūh) 'tablet, writing tablet', Ar lūh- 'board, plank; tablet' (⇨ Gz lawh 'board, table; parchment'); Mh/Hrs {Jo.} lawh 'board', Jb E/C lūh id., Sq {L} lōh 'planche' (all ⇨ Ar?) ¶ CAD IX 156-9, KB 497, A #1449, OLS 243, HJ 569-70, Lv. II 482, Js. 696, Sl. 619, JPS 227, Sd. 246, BK II 1039, Hv. 700, L G 320, L LS 229, Jo. M 258, Jo. J 166, Jo. H 86 || EC: Af {PH} lahdi 'shelf inside a grave on which a corpse is placed' ¶ PH 154 || IE: NaIE \*lōlāw- 'board, plank' > Sl \*lavā 'bench' > ChS lāva, OCz, Cz lava, P lāwa, R lāva, R d. lāvka id., OR lāva 'a broad bench; small bridge', Slv lāvā 'a low sideboard' | Lt lōva 'bed', Ltv lāva 'sweating shelf (in steam bath); plank bed, bunk'; Blt ⇨ Sw

lave 'sweating shelf, bench (in bath), plank bed, wooden box for seedlings' || pScn {Vr.} \*lōwan > ON lófi, láfi 'threshing-floor', Sw loge, Dn lo id., Nr lǽve id., 'barn, granary' ¶ ≈ Mn. 667 (IE \*lāw-(ā)), ESSJ XIV 52-5, Frn. 387. Tr. 153, Bern. I 695, ≈ WP II 407, Hlq. 563, 585-6, Vr. 363 || U: FL \*lawā 'board' (× ← BSl ??) > Flava 'platform, scaffold; stage; bed', Es lava 'stage, platform', tapalava 'scaffold', pLp {Lr.} \*lōvē 'board, scaffolding' > Lp: L {LLO} luovvē 'scaffolding for keeping hay or fodder', Ar {Lgc.} lūovvîē 'auf Pfähle gebautes Aufbewahrungsgerüst', N {N} luovve 'kitchen shelf', Kld лѹввѣтъ 'board' ¶ SK 282, Krh. 132, SaR 166, Lr. #632, Lgc. #3660 ¶ The FL word may be either semantically influenced by or even borrowed from a BSl lge., but the common origin of inherited words is equally possible and semantically plausible || A: Tg \*olaba 'bough' > Ewk Tmt lawā 'tine made of a reindeer's horn', Ewk Ald laparā 'many-tined'; Tg → Yk labā 'bough, branch' ¶ The direction of the borrowing must have been from Tg to Yk and not viceversa, because Yk words of T origin (just as pT words) never have an initial l- ¶ STM I 485.

**1341. \*L'o'yx iʔa** 'cheek' ([in descendant lgs.] → 'face') > K: G loqa 'cheek' ¶ Chx. 691, DCh. 653, SSO I 423 (loqa 'animal's cheek') || HS: S \*'lahiy- 'jaw, cheek' > BHb ܠܗܝܬ ܠܗܝܬ, paus. ܠܗܝܬ 'lêhî 'cheek, jaw', Ug lḥ (du. lḥm, pl. lḥt) 'cheek, jaw', JA [Trg.] ܠܗܝܬ ܠܗܝܬ 'jaw', JPA Bz P {Sl.} ܠܗܝܬ ܠܗܝܬ 'cheek', Ak fOA/OB lētu ~ lītū 'cheek, side', Ar لحي lahī- {Hv.} 'chin, underjaw, part on which the beard grows', لحي lahā-n (pl. لحي lahīy-) {BK} 'côté de visage où la barbe pousse, bas de la joue', d. لحي liḥy-at- (pl. لحي liḥā) 'beard', ? Gz d. maltāht (= Maltaht) 'jaw'; a CS lge. (Aram?) → Ak LB/Nz laḫû 'jaw' ¶ KB 499, GB 382-3, OLS 243, BK II 979, WKAS II 401, 408, Hv. 682, CAD IX 44-5, 148, Sd. 546, Lv. T I 407, Sl. P 280, Js. 702, LG 319, MiK I #1.178 (S \*liḥ(a)y(-at)-) (|| IE: NaIE \*lejk- 'face, cheek' > Blt: Pru laugnān (< \*laiknan) id. || Sl \*lice 'cheek, face' > OCS лице lice id., Slv líce, P lice id., OCz líce 'cheek', Cz, Slk líce, Blg лице 'face', Blg Δ pl. 'лици 'cheeks', McdS лице, SCr líce, R, Uk лицo 'face', R Ol/Ar/Vlg/Rz лицo, OUk лице, Uk Δ лицo 'cheek'; Sl \*likъ 'face' > OR ЛНкъ likъ id., 'portrait (of a saint)', Blg π, McdS лик, SCr lîk, Uk лик, Blr лік 'face', Slv lîk 'shape' || ? OIr lecco (gen. leccon), Nlr leasa 'cheek' ¶ WP II 395-6, SB 251 (pClit \*lik'kōn 'cheek' < \*\*lik'nōn-), Bc. 223 ({Thr.}: OIr lecconn ← leth 'side' + conn,

cenn 'head'), En. 201, Bern. 719-20, ≈ ESSJ XV 75-8, 106 (denies the above IE et. of Sl \*lice, likъ), Glh. 377 || **ŋ**: M \*niŋur 'face, cheek' > MM [S, MA] ni<sub>1</sub>ur 'face', [IM] ni<sub>1</sub>ūr, [IsV] niyur, [L] nawur, WrM nigur, HIM H҃҃҃҃҃, Ord nūr, Brt H҃҃҃҃҃ Hūr, Kl H҃҃҃҃҃, {Rm.} nūr, Mnr H {SM, T} niūr, Dx {T} niu, Ba {T} nōr 'face', Mgl nūr id., 'cheek' ¶ H 117, Pp. L III 72, Pp. MA 262, 442, Lg. VMI 57, MED 580, KRS 389, Chr. 345, Ms. O 504, SM 280, T 351, T BJ 144, T DnJ 130, Rm. M 35, KW 283 ◇ K \*-ŋ- and IE \*-k- go back to \*-ŋ- < \*-χʔ- < N \*-χʔ- < N \*-χʔ-. M \*-ŋ- is likely to go back to \*-χʔ- < N \*-χʔ-. S \*-h- goes back to N \*-χ-, the glottal stop being lost.

**1342. \*l̥a<sub>1</sub>ʔ<sub>1</sub>yʔ > \*l̥a<sub>1</sub>y<sub>1</sub>ʔ** 'not; to disappear' > **HS**: C: Ag {Hz.} \*-la 'not' (verbal sx.): Aw prs.-ft. 1-3 sg. -<sup>1</sup>a-la, Bln prs.-ft. 3s -<sup>1</sup>e-lā, p. 3m -lā, Q 3m: prs.-ft. -e-lā, p. -lā, Km {CR} prs.-ft. 3m -a-lā ||| EC: Sa {R} pcv. -lay (p. 'a-le<sub>1</sub>y(u)ə, inv. e<sup>1</sup>le<sub>1</sub>y) 'fortziehen auf nimmer wiedersehen, verschollen gehen, verkommen', Af {PH} -e<sub>1</sub>le<sub>1</sub>y- pcv. be lost, stray'; Rn lā ~ lā ~ lān 'without', Sml {ZMO} laʔ 'less, without', {Abr., ZMO} laʔā 'be without, lack' ¶ Hz. AL 30-1, Vet. OA 270-4, R S II 251, PH 95-6, PG 206-7, ZMO 249, Abr. S 160 || S: [1] S \*lā or \*laʔ 'not, no' (unless from N \*ʔāla, pc. of prohibition and categorical negation [q.v.]) > Ak lā, BHb 𐤀𐤋 lō (spelled lōʔ), Ug l, (AkSc) lā, IA lʔ, BA 𐤀𐤋 ~ 𐤀𐤋 lā (spelled lāʔ, lāh), JA/Sr 𐤀𐤋 / 𐤀𐤋 lā (spelled lāʔ), Md la-, Ar 𐤀𐤋 lā, Mh, Jb E/C laʔ 'no', Mh 𐤀𐤋 lā, Jb 𐤀𐤋 ... 𐤀𐤋 'not', Hrs lā, laʔ, la 'not', Mn lʔ 'not'; [2] ? S \*<sup>o</sup>✓lwy > Ar ✓lwy G (pf. 𐤀𐤋 lawā, ip. -lwy-) 'nier, désavouer (p. ex. une dette)', Sh 'faire périr qn. (la mauvaise fortune)', 'être fané' (unless ← \*✓lwy 'tordre, courber') ¶ The SS lgs. provide ev. for the S lr. \*ʔ that was lost in (most) CS lgs. and in Ak ¶ KB 486-7, 1729, A #1426, Hnr. 141-2, HJ 558-60, Deg. § 47a, Seg. AAG 539, BK II 954-5, 1045, Sl. 613-4, Br. 354, DM 227, BK II 951-2, 1045-6, Jo. M 249, Jo. H 84, Jo. J 158, MA 56, Sd. 520 || **IE**: Ht lē 'do not!', 'not' || NaIE \*le<sub>1</sub>- 'disappear, shrink' > ON linna 'aufhören lassen, hemmen', AS linnan 'to desist, to part from' (-nn- < \*-nʷ-) || ? Gk λιάζομαι 'shrink back, go aside, withdraw' ¶¶ WP II 387-8, P 661-2, Fs. II 119, Vr. 358, Sw. 108, Ho. 203, Ts. E II 50-2, CHD L-N 55-7 || **K**: OG mo-le<sub>1</sub>v- 'be used up \ spent' (Mk. 5. 26), MG [VTq.], G le(v)- / li- / li<sub>1</sub>v- 'wear out, exhaust, finish' ('abnutzen, beenden; sich abnutzen, zu Ende gehen'; 'истощать, -ся, ослаблять, -ся') ¶ Chx. 674-7, DCh. 647, Ser. 106 || **U**: FU (att. in Ugr) \*l̥a<sub>1</sub>yʔ 'little, small, weak' > ObU: pVg \*l̥ā<sub>1</sub>y > Vg {MK}: ML lā<sub>1</sub>, N la<sub>1</sub> 'little, weak' ('klein, zart, kraftlos,

schwach'); pOs: Os Kz ļoyamtj(yə)ḑ- 'grow weak\decrepit' (senile infirmity) | OHg XI leān, XII leajr, Hg lēáry 'daughter, girl' ¶ UEW 864-5, MK 246, EWU 878 || A: Tg: WrMc laya- v. 'fade', 'umsinken, welk herabhängen', layfara 'be exhausted, weakened, fade', 'weich\welk werden, einschrumpfen' ¶ STM I 487, Z 841, Hr. 613, 619 ◇ It is quite possible that there are two different N words: \*L<sup>ra</sup>ṽ 'not' and \*layṽ 'disappear, shrink'.

**1343.** <sub>2</sub> \*lṽyḥṽ 'to pour; water' > HS: EC: Sa {Wlm.} lae, Sa I {CR} laye, Sa A {CR} lay, leṽ, Af {PH} lē (pl. lelwa) 'water' ¶ PH 155 || B \*lṽ<sub>l</sub>H<sub>l</sub> 'body of water' > Shw {Hy.} tala (pl. tiliui) 'marais, mare', {Msq.} tala 'lake', Zng {Bs.} el, eli (pl. ellun) 'sea', {MH→Nic.} el, εl (pl. ellun) 'sea, big river, lake' ¶ Bs. MS I 142, Nic. 429, Hy. 482 || Eg {Mks.} ry v. 'fill with water', ryw 'primordial ocean' ¶ Mks. II ##1974-5 ¶ IS II 32 adduces here Eg fP rwy.t 'water, flood' and Eg fMK rwy 'water' (EG II 221), which is more questionable because of the unexpected w (better to N \*rṽwṽ 'water' [q.v.]) || Ch: WCh: Ang {Flk.} le 'pour (out)', {ChL} lē 'pour' || ECh: Tmk {Cp.} lāw- vt. 'wet', ? Skr {Lk.} ileo 'pour in' ¶ Lk. ZSS 34, Cp. 80, Flk. s.v. le, ChL ¶¶ OS #359 (Ch, Sa, Af; HS \*lay 'water, pour') || IE \*leḡH- / \*liH- > NaIE \*leḡa- / \*lī- ≈ flow, pour' > OI lī- / prs. layati {MW} 'melt, liquefy, dissolve', [AV] {M} (vī-)līyatē vi. 'löst sich auf, zergeht, schmilzt' || OIr {P} liē, {LP} liae, W {P} lli (both from \*lījant-s) 'flood, sea', MBr livat 'inundation', W llif 'flood, deluge, current', Crn {P} lyf, {ECCE} lūf id., 'flood' || Gt leiṽu 'σίκερα, fruit wine', OHG līd 'Trank, Getränk, Obstwein, Wein', OSx līth 'fruit wine, wine', OFrs līth 'alcoholic beverage', AS līð id., 'apple wine', ON líð 'beer' || Lt líeti (prs. Olt léju, Lt líejū) 'to pour', lūti (3s prs. līja) v. 'to rain', Ltv liēt 'to pour', līt 'to rain' | Sl \*lī-ti / prs. μ \*lḡjḡ 'pour' > OCS лѣти liti / лѣхъ lḡjḡ, SCr lītī / lījēm, Slv liti / lījēm, Cz liti / liji, Р ла́с / lejeḡ, R лить / лью, Uk 'лити / 'лию ~ илью 'pour', Blg 'лея id. ¶ WP II 392, P 664, MW 903, ≈ M K III 102-3, ≈ M E II 475, LP § 146, YGM-1 309, ECCE 266, Fs. 229, OsS 553, Kb. 611, Schz. 196, Ho. 204, Ho. S 47, Frn. 368, Glh. 379-80, ESSJ XV 157-9, Vs. II 504 ◇ We reconstruct N \*-h-, because it is the only lr. that yields IE \*H and may be lost in Eg ◇ ≈ IS II 32-3 (\*L<sup>ra</sup>ṽu 'water', vi. to pour'). Cf. also N \*LiLṽ 'water, sea'.

**1343a. \*L'a|æ'yw<sub>L</sub>Ey<sub>L</sub>∇** 'crooked', 'to bend, to twist' > **IE**: **NaIE** \*la<sub>i</sub>w<sub>0</sub>- 'crooked' → 'left (gauche)' > **Gk** λατός 'left' || **L** laevus id., **L** [ʏ] laevi (boves) 'quorum cornua terram spectant' || **Li** išlai<sup>ó</sup>ti 'Biegungen machen' | **pSl** \*lěvъ / \*lěvъjъ 'left' > **OCS** лѣвъ lěvъ, **Blg** лѣв, **SCr** lijevī ≈ лѣвѣ, **Slv** lēv, **Cz** levý, **Slk** ľavý, **P** lewy, **R** левый, **U** лівий id. ¶ **P** 652, **WH** I 750-1, **ESSSJ** XV 29-31, **Glh.** 376-7 || **HS**: **WS** \*✓lw<sub>y</sub> G 'twist, bend' > **Ar** ✓lw<sub>y</sub> G vt. (pf. lawiya, ip. -lawiy-) 'twist (a rope), bend (sth.)', **Mh** ✓lw<sub>y</sub> G vt. (pf. lawū) 'bend', mawayīt 'winding mountain pass', **Jb** C/E māl'bet 'corner', **Hrs** ✓lw<sub>y</sub> G vt. (pf. lawō, subj. yalwī) 'bend, wrap up', ??σ BHb לַיִּי לִי'וּא 'wreath' (if ← 'twisted') ¶ **BK** II 1045-6, **Hv.** 702, **Jo.** M 258-9, **Jo.** H 86, **BDB** 531 [#3880], ≈ **KB** 498 (unc.: liw'ūā ← ✓lw<sub>y</sub> 'accompany') || **A**: **M** \*°lebe<sub>y</sub>i > **WrM** lebei- 'become ill-proportioned' ¶ **MED** 515 || ? **Tg**: **Ork** nɜwtɜy 'to the left!' ¶ **STM** I 615 ◇ **Blz.** **LB** #99a (**IE**, **Ar**, **Hb**).

**1344. \*Lizû** 'saliva, mucus, (?) 'slime' > **K**: **GZ** \*ležw- 'saliva, mouth foam' > **G** ležv-i 'saliva, slaver, mouth foam' ({**Chx.**} **Speichel**, **Geifer**', {**DCh.**, **NCh.**} 'saliva'), **Mg** ležva- 'foam (on horse's mouth)', **Lz** lažv-er-i 'slobbery boy' ¶ **K**<sup>2</sup> 108, **FS** 198-9, **Chx.** 677, **DCh.** 647 || **HS**: **B** \*✓lzz > **SrSn** {**Rn.**} i-ləzzaz-ən, **Ntf** {**La.**} i-ləzzāzān 'bave' ¶ **Rn.** 337, **La.** **MChB** 121 || **A**: **M** \*nisun 'nasal mucus' (× **N** \*ñiśu 'smell [odorare], breathe heavily' [sth.]) > **MM** [**HI**] nisun, **WrM** nisun, **HIM** нис, **Mnr** H {**SM**} nū'sōḡ 'nasal mucus', **WrM** nisuta-, **HIM** нуста-х v. 'discharge mucus', ? **WrM** nisugu 'abscess, boil' ¶ **Ms.** H 79, H 117, **MED** 586, **SM** 291 ◇ Cf. also **IE** \*leuH- \*lewə- / \*lu(:)- 'dirt', but it is preferably connected with **N** \*liw<sub>ɪ</sub>ħa 'dirt, silt' (q.v.).

**1345. \*L∇ž∇** (or \*L∇wž∇) '€ nut', 'nut-tree\bush' > **K**: **G** leža 'green walnut-shell' ¶ **Chx.** 681 || **HS**: **S** \*°lūδ|z or **WS** \*lawδ|z- 'almond tree' > **BHb** לִיז לִיז, **Cn** ⇨ **Aram**: **Sr** לִיז lūz-ā, **SmA** לִיז lwz, **Md** luzā; **Aram** ⇨ **Gz** lawz id., **Ar** lawz- 'almond (tree and fruit)', **Har** lāz 'groundnut' ¶ **KB** 497, **KBR** 522, **L G** 322, **Nld.** **NBSS** 43, **Tal** 428, **Js.** 696, **BK** II 1040, **Hv.** 701, **Br.** 361, **DM** 232, **Fr.** II 135, **Frn.** 145 || **IE**: **NaIE** \*lasd- 'hazel bush' > **Lt** lazda ~ lazà 'hazel-stick, hazel-bush', lazdy<sup>nas</sup> 'hazel-bush', **Ltv** la(g)zda, lazds, legzda, legzds 'hazel-bush', **Pru** laxde id. | **d.** **Sl** \*lěs-ka 'hazel (bush)' > **Blg** лѣс'ка, **SCr** лѣска ≈ lijéska, **Slv** lěska, **Cz** Δ laska id., **Cz** leska 'a bush with small hazel-nuts', **Slk** lieska '€ a hazel-bush', **P** laska 'stick;

hazel-bush', Blr 'ляска 'stick'; (× Sl \*lěsъ 'forest'): SCr lēś, R Δ лѣша 'hazel (bush)' ||| ?σ Arm 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎵 last '(wooden) raft; ship; bedstead' ¶ WP II 387, Frn. 348, En. 203, ESSJ XIV 239-41, Jokl LKU 203-5 (adduces Al lajthi 'hasel-nut, hasel-tree'), O 211 (shows that Al lajthi, Al BE lakθi does not belong here), Slr. 421.

**1346. \*ÍŲ (< \*ʔâÍŲ?),** pc. in deverbal nominal constructions that nominalizes verbal action ([in descendant lgs.] → sx. of nomina actionis) > K: GZ \*-il-, formant of nom. actionis (masdar): OG, G -il- (OG 𐌲𐌹𐌶𐌵 -il- '[act of] weeping', 𐌶𐌹𐌶𐌵 -il- n. 'shout'), Mg -ir- (𐌱𐌴𐌹𐌶𐌵 -ir- 'act of reading, questioning', 𐌹𐌶𐌴𐌹𐌶𐌵 -ir- '[act of] bying') ¶ Dt. 217, K 101 || IE: NaIE \*-lŲ-, sf. of nomina actionis > Arm -l, e.g. 𐎧𐎺𐎠𐎵 sīr-e-l inf. 'to love' ||| possibly \*sed-(o)lo- ~ \*sed-(o)lā 'seat' (n. loci ← n. actionis?) > Gk Lc ἐλάττω 'seat', Gl -sedlon (in caneco-sedlon 'goldner Sessel?'), L sella 'seat, chair', Sl \*sedьbъ-lo 'saddle' (> OCS d. осѣдѣлъати osedьl-ati vt. 'to saddle', ChS, OR осѣдѣло sedьlo, Blg, R сед'ло, Uk сид'ло, SCr sědlo, Slv sědlō, Cz, Slk sedlo, P siadło 'saddle'), Gt sitl-ς 'θρόνος, κατασκήνωσις (Sitz, Stuhl)', OHG sēzzal 'seat, throne', NHG Sessel 'seat', AS seotul id., NE settle 'large wooden bench', but (acc. to KM} Gmc \*saðula 'saddle' (> ON sǫðull, OHG satul ~ satal, NHG Sattel, AS sadol id., NE saddle) is a loan from another IE lge. (where pIE \*-d- was not devoiced) ¶ Fs. 425, Kb. 846, KM 625, 704-5, Vs. III 589-90, BD II/1: 362 || A: T \*-í / \*-i / \*-u / \*-ü-, sx. of n. act., {Cl.} 'a way of (doing sth.)' > OT alqış n. 'praise' (← alqa- v. 'praise'), ülüš 'share, portion' (← üle- 'divide [into shares], distribute'), arviš 'magic spell, a charm' (← arva- 'make magic, cast spell'), busuš 'grief, sorrow' (← \*busa- v. in d. busan- v. 'grieve, be sorrowful') ¶ Cl. xiv, 127, 137-8, 153, 199, 374 || M \*-l, sx. of abstract nouns: WrM qural n. 'meeting, gathering' ← qura- v. 'gather, assemble' ¶ Pp. GPMJ 99, MED 967 || D \*-u-, sf. of abstract nouns: Tm akal-u 'width, expanse, greatness' (← akal v. 'spread, widen, extend'), iyavū 'leadership, god, way' (← \*iya- found in Tm d. iyavū 'way, leading'), ceyyū 'action' (← cey v. 'do, make'), pāyttū 'a spring, leap' (cp. pāy v. 'spring, leap'), vikku n. 'hiccup' (← vikku v. 'hiccup'), vepu 'heat' (cp. vepu id.), D \*ċir-u 'darkness' (> Tm, Ml iru, Tu ir̄, ir̄, Tl irulu id., Kt ir̄, Td ī, Kn iru, ir̄, ir̄, ir̄ 'night', Kdg ir̄ 'night-time') (← \*ċir-



> Gk  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma$ ,  $-\iota\omicron\varsigma$  'pestle' (without convincing IE et.) ¶ P 673 and Hofm. 173 (both equate it with NaIE \* $\text{lek-}$  ~ \* $\text{lēk-}$ /\* $\text{lak-}$  'biegen'); F II 82, and Ch. 619 (no IE et.; they connect it with Gk  $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\xi$  'mit dem Ferse\Fuß') || ?σ D (in NED) \* $\text{nič-}$  v. 'smooth down (earth); smooth' > Krx  $\text{nišbg-}$  /  $\text{nišg-}$  v. 'overlay with a coating of earth carefully smoothed down', Mlt  $\text{nišge}$  v. 'smooth',  $\text{nišgro}$  'smooth' ¶ D #3666 ◇ FP \* $\text{í-}$  goes back to a pN \* $\text{í-}$  or (which is less probable) results from assimilative palatalization (caused by \*-i-) of a N \* $\text{l-}$  or \* $\text{ɫ-}$  ◇ NaIE \* $\text{°la|aK-}$  is a valid cognate if the N postcons. \* $\text{č̣}$  may yield an IE \* $\text{K}$ .

**1348.** \* $\text{í'ü'k}_{\text{ɫ}}\nabla$  'thick' (of liquids), 'dense', 'narrow, tight' > HS: S \* $\text{°✓lkk}$  > Ar  $\text{likāk-}$  'presse, pression (p. ex., des hommes en foule dans un espace étroit)',  $\text{lukk-}$  'qui a chairs compactes (homme)' ¶ BK II 1019-20 || B \* $\text{✓lglg}$  > Kb (inv.)  $\text{llagllag}$  v. 'be thick' (of liquid), ETwl/Ty  $\text{alaglug}$  (pl.  $\text{ilaglag}$ ) 'lieu touffu (couvert de végétation touffue)' ¶ Dl. 447, GhA 110 || U: FU {Coll.} \* $\text{íükk}\nabla$ , {UEW} \* $\text{íek}\nabla$  v. 'be narrow (of space), thick, dense' > Vt  $\text{íuk+t}$  'narrow' (of space) || pObU \* $\text{íūk}$  'thick (of liquid), tight, narrow' > pVg \* $\text{íūk}$  > Vg UL/Ss  $\text{íak}^{\omega}$  id.; pOs \* $\text{íōk}$  ({JHl.} \* $\text{íūk}$ ) > Os: VK  $\text{íōk}$ , Ty/Y  $\text{íōk}$ , Nz  $\text{íūq}$ , Kz  $\text{íūq}$  id. ¶ Coll. 96, UEW 260-1, Ht. #162 || A: NaT \* $\text{jigi}$  'close, compact', \* $\text{jigtür-}$  v. 'squeeze, compress' > OT  $\text{jigi}$  ({Cl.}  $\text{jigī}$ ) 'close, compact' → '(tightly sewn) seam', {DTS} 'thick' ('густой, частый, густо'), 'dense' ('плотный, плотно'), Qzq жиі žiyi 'thick (dense), frequent, often', Qq жийи žiyi 'often, more often', OT  $\text{jigtür-}$  {Cl., DTS} v. 'squeeze, compress' ¶ Cl. 911-2, DTS 260-1, MM 176, KrkR 251 || M: [1] M \* $\text{lüg}$  'thick' (of fog), 'stuffy' (of weather) > WrM  $\text{lüg}$ , HIM лүг {Rinc.} 'thick' (of fog) ({MED} WrM  $\text{lüg kizü budanṭa-}$  v. 'become foggy', HIM {Luv.} лүг жийж будантав {Luv.} 'густо стелился туман') || [2] M \* $\text{nig}$  > WrM  $\text{nig}$ , HIM няг, ниг adj./adv. 'solid(ly), dense(ly), condensed', Kl {Rm.}  $\text{nig}$  'dicht, hart, fest (z. B. Tuch)'; M \* $\text{nigta}$  adj./adv. 'thick(ly), dense(ly), compact(ly)' > WrM  $\text{nigta}$ , HIM нягт id., Kl {KRS} нигт  $\text{nigta}$  'thick (dense), firm', {Rm.}  $\text{nikta} \sim \text{nikta}$  'dicht, fest aneinander, ohne Zwischenraum'; M ⇨ Qzq, Qq, Nog  $\text{niq}$ , VTt, Bsh  $\text{нык нъq}$  'firm, solid', Chv  $\text{нăк нък}$ , Qrg  $\text{ык iq}$ ,  $\text{нык niq}$  id.,  $\text{нык тойгон}$  'having eaten one's fill' ¶ MED 518, 578, Luv. 231, Rinch. 123, KRS 376-7, KW 276, MM 255, KrkR 485, NogR 238, Jud. 558, 925, Jeg. 138 || Tg \* $\text{luglk-}$  ({Bz.} \* $\text{löglk}$ ) 'dense, thick (густой)' > Ud  $\text{luktu}$ , Ork  $\text{lugjē}$ ,  $\text{lugji}$ , Nn Nh  $\text{lugžji}$  'dense, thick (густой, частый)'

(of a forest), Ul *lugdi* 'thick (густой)' (of grass, fur, animal's hair), *lugbu-* v. 'become thick (густеть)' (of grass), WrMc *luqdu*, *loqdi* 'dense, thick' (of forest, vegetation, etc.) ({Z} 'густой, частый, спосийся, плотный', {Hr.} *loqdi* 'dichtstehend, buschig, üppig', *luqdu* id., 'dichtgedrängt') ¶ STM I 508, Krm. 257, Z 857-9, Hr. 626, 629 ¶¶ STM I 508 (Tg, M), DQA #1221 (A \**l̥u<sup>h</sup>k<sup>h</sup>*u 'thick (dicht), dense') || ?σ,φ D (in SD) \**nik-* ({ǵGS} \*-gg-) v. 'fill up (as a hole)' > Ml *nikakka*, *nikaḷuka*, Kn Hv *nigi* id., Tu *neggi* 'full, complete', *nigyyuni* 'be levelled, filled up as a pit' ¶ D #3658 ◇ S, T, and M (as well as possibly B) point to N \*-k-, while U \*-kk- apparently represents N \*-ḱ-. The solution of the problem may be found in supposing a Nlr. \*-ʔ- following the velar stop and lost everywhere, but responsible for the emphatization \*-k- > \*-ḱ- in the prehistory of U and Tg.

**1349.** \**layUí* ( = \**layUí*?) 'to sleep; sleeping-time' (← Ll.) > HS: [1] S \**layl-* ~ {KB} \**laylay-* 'night' > BHb π *לַיִל* 'layil ~ *לַיִל* *lēl*, BHb *לַיִל* 'laylā (cs. *לַיִל* *lēl*) id., M'b, DA *l̥h*, OA, Yd em. *layl*?, BA em. *לַיִל* *lēl*, *layl* *lēl*, JA [Trg.] {Lv., Dlm.} *לַיִל* *lēl* ~ *לַיִל* *lēl*, JEA {Sl.} *לַיִל* *lēl*, Sr abs. {Nld.} *laylē* ~ *laylay*, Sr E *לַיִל* *lēl*, Sr W *לַיִל* *lēl* ~ *לַיִל* *lēl*, SmA {BH} *l̥li*, Md *lilia*, Ar *layl-*, *layl-at-*, Qt *layl*, Gz *lēl*-t, Tgr *lali*, Amh *let*, *lelit*, Mh {Jo.} 'layl̥t, *l̥l̥t*, Hrs {Jo.} *lēl̥t*, 'layl̥t (pl. *lēl*, *layl*) 'night', Sq {Jo.} 'l̥l̥t 'last night', Ak *l̥l̥t*, *l̥l̥t* 'evening, night'; EthS ⇨ Aw D {CR} *l̥l̥t* 'night' [2] S (att. in Cn) \**l̥l̥t* 'pass the night' (dis. from \*\**l̥l̥t* or \**l̥l̥t*, a verb derived from \**layl-* or \**laylay-* 'night, time to sleep') > BHb ✓*l̥wn* / ✓*lyn* G {pf. *לָן* *lān*, ip. -*l̥n*, inf. *לִין* *l̥n* ~ *לון* *lūn*) 'stay overnight', MHb ✓*l̥wn* / ✓*lyn* id., 'take night-lodging, be kept overnight', Ph ✓*l̥wn* TD (3p ip. *ytlnn*), Ug ✓*l̥wn* 'pass the night, sleep'; d. Cn \**mal'a<sup>h</sup>n* > BHb *מַלְאָכָה* *mālōn* 'camp for the night'; d. Cn \**malū<sup>h</sup>-at-* > BHb *מַלְאָכָה* *mālūnā* 'watchman's hut' ¶ KB 502-3, 556, 1731-2, Lv. T I 409-10, Js. 899-900, Sl. 626, HJ 574-5, A #1470, Grd. UT #1376, OKLS 246, Br. 366, Nld. SG § 146, Nld. MG 127, DM 236, BK II 1050, LG 314, Jo. M 259, Jo. H 86, CAD IX 184-5 || EC: Sml {ZMO} *lulow-* 'feel sleepy', *lulo* 'sleepiness', *lulmo* 'drowsiness, sleepiness', ? Or Wl {Brl.} *lulū* 'sleep-walker' ¶ ZMO 262, Brl. 285 || K: GZ \**lul-* 'sleep, doze' > OG dis. *rul-* 'dozing, Schlummer', *rul-* v. 'doze', G *lul-* {Chx.} 'die Augen halb schließen, blinzeln', *rul-* 'light sleep, dozing', *h-rul-s* 'is asleep', Mg *ki-di-rul-i* 'fell asleep', mt. *lur-*: *lur-s* 'is asleep',

lur-enž-i 'schlafend', Lz lir- v. 'doze' ¶ K 123, K<sup>2</sup> 110-1, FS K 202, FS E 222, Chik. 302, Chx. 697, 1077 || D \*na]-~\*nā]-, {GS} \*ńā]- 'night' (probably from eD \*La<sub>1</sub>]-, as suggested by Ku words) > Tm na], Klm a'le, Nkr āle, Nk ālen, Knd nāra, Png nāna, Kui nāḍangi, Ku lāl'ana ʾla'ana, Brh nan 'night', Prj nendu nal 'midnight', Mnd nālaṇ 'darkness, night' ¶¶ D #3621, Zv. 132, GS 142 [#361] || A: ?σ T \*Jo<sub>1</sub>]- > OT još 'twilight', OOSm XIV još 'dimmed (by weeping)', 'dazzled by the sun' (of eyes) ¶ Cl. 976 ◇ N \*í|layUí|▽ (= \*íayUí▽?) is originally a Lallwort (cp. NE lullaby). The N word-medial \*-|í|- (or \*-í-) is reconstructed on the ev. of D \*-]- (and possibly T \*-í-), while the N initial \*|í|- (or \*í-) is conjectured on a typological basis: in Lallwörter the medial cns. is usually identical to the initial one ◇ ≈ IS MS 367 (\*lu<sub>1</sub>l 'sleep': HS [C, ?S], K).

**1350.** \*í<sub>1</sub>lam<sub>1</sub>X<sub>1</sub>▽ 'be weak\soft; make soft, knead' > HS: S \*°✓lhm > Gz ✓lhm G 'be tender, soft' ¶ LG 311 || ? B \*✓lmḡ v. 'be soft, tender' > Ah {Fc.}, Ttq {Msq.} ✓lmḡ 'be soft', ETwl/Ty {GhA} ✓lmḡ 'be soft, easy', Kb alamḡi 'tendre (legume)'; B \*✓lmḡ > Gh {Nh.} ✓lmḡ 'be weak' ¶ Fc. 1079-80, Msq. 203, GhA 116, Dl. 455, Nh. 159 || ? C: Ag \*✓lmḡ ~ \*✓lm<sub>1</sub>lm 'be verdant, fresh, mild' > Km {CR} rf. lamay-t-, Q {R} lalam-, Xm {R} lilem-, Xm T {CR} lamlim- 'be verdant, fresh', ➔ EthS: Tgr ✓lmḡ (pf. lemḡa), Tgy ✓lmḡ (pf. lemḡaḡe) 'be green, tender', Gz ✓lm<sub>1</sub>lm (pf. lamlama) 'be verdant, fresh, mild, become soft' ¶ R Q II 94, R Ch. II 74, CR K 225, LG 315 || Ch: WCh: Ngz {Sch.} lāmī:s 'soft, as a cushion', Bd {ChL} lāmalāmaḡà 'soft' || Ang {Flk.} lōm 'soft, pliable' (of leather, cloth), 'thin' || Hs láyšī, Δ lamšī 'softness', 'tenderness' (of meat), 'finess' (of ground flour), Gw {Mts.} lawšī 'softness', 'finess' (of grain) || ECh: Kbl {Cp.} lamḡ, L {Grgs.} lōmḡi 'soft' || ? ZmD {KNC} lūlūm 'mou, tendre, doux à toucher', ZmB {Sa.} lūlūm 'soft', Azm {Pc.} lum, lam 'softly', lulumaḡa, lulumiḡa 'humble, meek', lulumuna id., 'quiet' ¶ ChC, ChL, Sch. DN 102, Ba. 723, KNC 15, Pc. 264, 274 || IE: NaIE \*í<sub>1</sub>lem<sub>1</sub>a<sub>1</sub>- 'weak, mild' > OIr {P} lem adj. 'fade, töricht, impotent', MW {P} llyveithin 'weak' (< \*lemekt-) || OHG luomi 'matt, schlaff, mild', MHG lüemen 'erschlaffen, ermatten', NHG Δ lumm 'schlaff'; ? ON lami, OS, OHG, MHG lam (< \*lom-), NHG lahm 'lame, crippled', AS lama 'crippled; weak, sick', NE lame || Gk νωλεμέε, νωλεμέως 'unceasingly, without pause' ({F, P}: from ν(ε)- privativum + \*ῥο-λεμος with prosthetic ῥο-) ¶ ≈ P 674, F II 331,

Vr. 345, Kb. 642, OsS 532-3, 578, Lx. 121, 130, Ho. 194, H. S 44 || **u**:  
 FU \***í**am▽ 'weak(ness); to knead' > F **lama** 'weakness of cattle because  
 of hunger; week in the feet', **lamassa** 'palalyzed, stunned, crippled',  
 Es {W} **lame** (gen. **lamedā**) 'weak, not intensive' | Lp: N {N} **labme** / -  
**ām**- 'weakness of birds in the moulting season', **labmo**- / -**ām**- v.  
 'become incapable of flying' (of a bird), 'lose one's vigour, become  
 tired out (of work)', L {LLO} **lapmō**- 'become unable to fly because of  
 moulting' (of birds) | pPrm \***í**am- > Z Ss **í**am mun- 'entkräftet  
 niedersinken, wenn man einen hefrigen Hieb\Schlag bekommt', **í**amal-  
 'angedrückt, niederdrückt werden', Prmk **í**ama▽- 'von einem Hiebe  
 entkräftet werden, so daß man nicht gehen kann', ? Z **лям**- **í**am- v.  
 'blunt a blade (затупить, иступить [лезвие])'; Yz **í**am- 'quetschen' ||  
 ?? Hg **lankad**- (< \***lan**-kad-) v. 'weaken, grow faint\feeble; grow  
 languid', (?) here also **lankad**- v. 'flag, droop' (the Hg supposed  
 cognate is qu., because the change from FU \***í**- to Hg **l**- is not attested  
 elsewhere, as indicated by UEW) ¶ UEW 684 (ignores the ev. of Prm \***í**-  
 and reconstructs \***lama**), LG 165, W EDW 453 || ? **Д** \***ń**am- 'press,  
 squeeze' (× N \***ń**am'о' 'squeeze, grasp', q.v. ffd.) ◇ IS II 21-2 (\***í**ama  
 'разминать, размягчать': HS [S, WCh + unc. Ak ✓ **lmm** 'chew'], IE, U,  
 D + unc. K: G **lam**- / **lm**- 'hurt'). IE, C, and FU cognates suggest that N \***m**  
 was not preceded by a **lr**. (but probably followwd by it), while Gz ✓ **lhm**  
 may be explained by **mt**.