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THE REPETITION OF PHONEMIC CHARACTERISTICS IN RADICAL MORPHEMES IN SETS OF SYNONIMS FROM INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

»D'une manière générale, les tentatives qui ont été faites pour expliquer par des propriétés de la nature des sons le sens des mots n'ont jamais abouti à aucun succès. Le fait que les mêmes notions sont exprimées dans les diverses langues humaines par des sons infiniment divers et que le sens attribué aux mots varie sans que les sons y soient intéressés ou que, inversement, la prononciation des mots varie sans que le sens y soit intéressé suffit à montrer qu'il est inutile de rien chercher de ce côté.»

(A. Meillet, Linguistique historique et linguistique générale, p. 21.)

With these few words the famous linguist A. Meillet concisely formulated the objections against the intrinsic correlation of sound and meaning, objections which are held to be valid still today. The modern structuralistic school logically developed this statement of the reciprocal independence of sound and meaning with the explicit affirmation that the meaning of a phoneme consists only in its difference from other phonemes in a given linguistic system. The statement completed in this manner became the fundamental theorem of all structuralistic views on language notwithstanding differences in detail. Exceptionally, neogrammarians and structuralists admit a certain intrinsic correlation between the sound and its meaning in the case of so called onomatopoeic (imitative) and expressive words. But for neither school these words represent an organic element of any linguistic system; it is considered only a rare and marginal event which can be easily disregarded.

If we look objectively at the development of the linguistic science, the idea necessarily arises, that just on the basis of this theoretical premise of mutual independence of sound and meaning, the formulation of the principle of regularity in the historic change of sounds was made possible. Thus a more precise reconstruction of older epochs of language was obtained than by earlier scientific approaches. In a similar way the same point of view led to the modern concept of the phoneme as a psychologically and sociologically defined unit. This concept permitted a clear orientation in the incommensurable variety of the sounds of the language which a merely acoustic and physiological analysis could not arrive at. But nowadays we know that by no single approach the manifold reality can be exhausted; therefore any new attempt of investigating the correlation of sound and meaning seems less vain that it seemed fifty years ago.

This paper is a communication of such a new attempt. It is the report of a statistical examination made with the intention to investigate, on the basis of the well known dictionary of C. D. Buck, the typological relationship of the phonemic characteristics of synonyms from indo-european languages. Not only is it true that concepts in the various languages are expressed by an infinite variety of sounds, it is also true that many concepts — be it in various languages as also in sets of synonyms in one language — are rendered by similar or even identical sounds, and that in cases where a genetical relationship is excluded. Such a genetically unexplained similarity is found beyond the narrow limits of traditional onomatopoeics or of inexactly defined expressivity. We meet this fact in the study of whatever modern or ancient language, but the argumentation which states the mutual independence of sound and meaning simply does not take account of it. Therefore it seems appropriate to apply a statistical method of investigation if we wish to arrive at a higher degree of evidence concerning the amount and indirectly the nature of the asserted coincidences. In opposition to the historical linguistics, which till now did not need nor did apply the probability count in proving the genetical relationship of words and grammatical forms, it is only by applying a statistical test that we can demonstrate or exclude the existence of a typological relationship in the linguistic denominations of a particular concept. Only in this way it is possible to arrive at a more exact judgment about the marginal or unmarginal character of relation of sound and meaning in language without reference to the accepted linguistic theory.

For an experimental attack at the really crucial points of this investigation, the essential problem lies in the selection of suitable and adequate material from the welter of data presented by the language that may be worked on with known statistical methods. In preparing the synonymic material a single representative must be chosen for all genetically related terms within the frame of a particular concept. A foregoing etymological comparison, supposing historical linguistic evidence, could be omitted by taking the synonymic material from geographically and culturally widely distant languages. In this case we would have no reason to think of a common origin or suppose a mutual or parallel borrowing of words. But even then the etymological testing of terms within the limits of any given language would be necessary. As the conditions for etymological inquiry are most satisfactory just in the domain of the indo-european languages — complete dictionaries of genetically unrelated and culturally separated languages are hardly available — the choice of the indo-european languages for the projected statistical examination seemed to be most advisable. The material from Buck's dictionary is in this respect specially appropriate. It includes all the principal languages of the indo-european group and presents a sufficiently large basis for the statistical count. A particular language could be chosen for such a test if words from all dialects and social strata were taken in account. But such a material is generally unevenly distributed with regard to particular concepts and therefore less satisfying for a similar examination.

Theoretical and practical circumstances determined also the decision as to the choice of method in the test of phonemic characteristics. The initially quoted citation states that the phonemic pattern of a word changes in time and place independently of its meaning and inversely. Notwithstanding we can neither admit the absolute validity of this statement nor can we deny it. The fact that a supposed intrinsic correlation of sound and meaning in a given synonym is exposed to phonemic changes implies that it is not indifferent in what a phase and occurrence of its historic development we submit it to phonemic analysis. In the case of different forms of an etymologically identical word, we dispose of no objective criterion which of these forms is to be preferred. This uncertainty — and implicitly the evident eroding factor of the known historical transformations of sound — can be avoided by reducing all tested synonyms to that form of their radical morphemes which is supposed for the common preceding phase of the languages wherefrom the synonymic material is taken, namely to their indo-european roots. In doing this we temporarily neglect the change of meaning in the process of the historical development of language. Beyond doubt a great deal of radical morphemes did not possess from the beginning the same meaning as that encountered in the tested sets of synonyms. But the statistical examination of the respective indo-european roots is sufficient for the evaluation whether within the frame of a concept the phonemic characteristics of the independent synonyms are casual or not. Supposing no existing relation of sound and meaning in the present phonemic pattern of synonyms we would expect a casual repartition of phonemic characteristic in the indo-european roots of synonyms within the frame of a concept. The negation of any intrinsic correlation of sound and meaning implies also that the change of meaning is independent of the corresponding phonemic pattern. In this case the points of departure must show the same casual repartition of phonemic characteristics as the results of change. The statistical analysis carried out upon the etymological projections, the indoeuropean roots, can give us, however, in many cases a very uncasual repartition of phonemic characteristics. Such results would enable us to evaluate in a better way the repartition of phonemic characteristics in the next historical phase. All this would also cast a new light upon the formation of linguistic signs in the indoeuropean area and supply an indirect contribution to our knowledge about the formation of linguistic signs in general.

Before presenting the tables with the sets of synonyms and their radical morphemes I must add a few words. A hundred and ten concepts from Buck's dictionary, about one tenth of the total, were chosen, and that each first, fourth, middle, the fourth from the end, and the final concept from every section. The indo-european and a few other roots of these terms — after the elimination in a single concept-set of all genetically related terms — were taken as the representative sample of the total »population«. The same morpheme, found in more concept-sets, was counted for each concept-set separately. The relative frequency or probability distribution of phonemic

characteristics of this representative sample was taken as the standard of comparison for each particular concept-set. A phonemic characteristic may be defined as the occurrence in a radical morpheme: 1st of a particular phoneme (e. g. *a*, *l*) or of any phoneme out of a class of phonemes (e. g. a nasal, a guttural), counted as one statistical event even if it occurs there two or more times; 2nd of an unordered or ordered multiple of phonemes or phonemes out of classes of phonemes (e. g. *l*, *r* followed by a guttural and inversely, stops followed by *n*); 3rd of a phoneme or of any phoneme out of a class of phonemes in a certain position (e. g. a final labial, an initial dental). For most terms, the indo-european roots could be ascertained from Buck's references and from the recent indo-european etymological dictionary of J. Pokorny. Where this was impossible I employed other standard etymological dictionaries of the respective languages. A restricted number of cases did not permit the fixation of a fundamental radical morpheme. Nevertheless I tried to define the phonemic characteristics which most probably would appear in the unknown radical morphemes by the phonetical laws of indo-european or other concerned languages. The difference between the relative frequency in the total »population« and in a particular concept-set of a phonemic characteristic is to be regarded as casual (average) or not (i. e. uncasual). The test was made for some phonemic characteristics by examination of many concept-sets, taken from Buck's dictionary, and that not only from the representative sample. Where the relative frequency of a phonemic characteristic seems to exclude casualness — and such cases are numerous — it is difficult to ascribe this fact to any other cause than to the intrinsic correlation of sound and meaning.*

ABBREVIATIONS FOR LANGUAGES

Arab.	Arabic		Germanic or = Proto-
Assyr.	Assyrian		Germanic
Av.	Avestan	Goth.	Gothic
Boh.	Bohemian = Czech	Grk.	Greek (ancient)
Br.	Breton (modern)	Hebr.	Hebrew
Bulg.	Bulgarian	HG	High German
Byz.	Byzantine	Hung.	Hungarian = Magyar
Celt.	Celtic	Icel.	Icelandic
ChSl.	Church Slavic	Iber.	Iberic
Dan.	Danish	IE	Indo-European
Du.	Dutch	Ir.	Irish (old and/or middle)
E	English		
Esth.	Esthonian	Iran.	Iranian
Fr.	French	It.	Italian
Frank.	Frankish	Lat.	Latin
Gall.	Gallie	Lett.	Lettic
Gmc.	Germanic for general	LG	Low German

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Lith.	Lithuanian	Rum.	Rumanian
M	Middle, e. g. ME =	Russ.	Russian
	Middle English	Scand.	Scandinavian
MLat.	Medieval Latin	SCr.	Serbo-Croatian
N	New = Modern, e. g.	Skt.	Sanskrit
	NE = Modern English	Slav.	Slavic
N	Norse	Sp.	Spanish
NG	Modern Greek	Sw.	Swedish
O	Old, e. g. OE = Old	Tk.	Turkish
	English	Ukr.	Ukrainian = Little
Pers.	Persian		Russian
Phoen.	Phoenician	VLat.	Vulgar (Popular) Latin
Pol.	Polish	W.	Welsh
Port.	Portuguese	Wh. Russ.	White Russian
Rom.	Romance		

ABBREVIATIONS FOR WORKS OF REFERENCE

Abaiev	V. I. Abaiev, <i>Istoriko etimologičeskij slovar' osetinskogo jazyka</i>
BA	C. Battisti, G. Alessio, <i>Dizionario etimologico italiano</i>
Barth.	Bartholomae, <i>Altiranisches Wörterbuch</i>
Bern.	E. Berneker, <i>Slavisches etymologisches Wörterbuch</i>
Bois.	E. Boisacq, <i>Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque</i>
Brück.	A. Brückner, <i>Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego</i>
B	C. D. Buck, <i>A dictionary of selected synonyms in the principal indo-european languages</i>
Cor.	J. Corominas, <i>Diccionario crítico etimológico de la lengua castellana</i>
FaT	H. Falk und A. Torp, <i>Norwegisch-dänisches etymologisches Wörterbuch</i> , 2. Auflage
F	S. Feist, <i>Vergleichendes (formerly Etymologisches) Wörterbuch der gotischen Sprache</i> , 3. Auflage
FEW	W. von Wartburg, <i>Französisches etymologisches Wörterbuch</i>
Fr.	E. Fraenkel, <i>Lithauisches etymologisches Wörterbuch</i>
Frisk	Hj. Frisk, <i>Griechisches etymologisches Wörterbuch</i>
Gam.	E. Gamillscheg, <i>Etymologisches Wörterbuch der französischen Sprache</i>
Hh.	F. Holthausen, <i>Etymologisches Wörterbuch der englischen Sprache</i>
Hübschmann	H. Hübschmann, <i>Armenische Grammatik</i>
Joh.	A. Johannesson, <i>Isländisches etymologisches Wörterbuch</i>
KM	F. Kluge, <i>Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache</i> , 18. Auflage, bearbeitet von W. Mitzka
Lok.	K. Lokotsch, <i>Etymologisches Wörterbuch der europäischen Wörter orientalischen Ursprungs</i>
LP	H. Lewis and H. Pedersen, <i>A concise comparative celtic grammar</i>
Mch.	V. Machek, <i>Etymologický slovník jazyka českého a slovenského</i>

ME	K. Mühlenbacha Latviešu volodas vārdnīca, redigējis, papildinājis, nobeidzis J. Endzelins
P	J. Pokorny, Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch
PW	Pauly's Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft, herausgegeben von G. Wissowa
REW	W. Meyer-Lübke, Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, 3. Auflage
Vas.	M. Vasmer, Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch
Vuk	Vuk Stefan Karadžić, Srpski rječnik, 4. izdanje
WH	A. Walde, Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, 3. Auflage, bearbeitet von J. Hoffmann

EXPLANATIONS

The words and the respective roots given in the tables are enumerated in the order of Buck's lists. When words are mentioned only in his discussion after the lists they were not taken in account.

The parts of compounds and syntagms (nominal or verbal elements, prefixes, prepositions, auxiliary verbs etc.) are represented by their radical morphemes only in cases where they have full semantical value.

For every indo-european etymology the reference to P[okorny] is cited. The first number indicates the page of the radical morpheme, the final number the page of the respective word or of its nearest relatives. Where the reference to P[okorny] consists of three numbers, the first (in parentheses) gives the page of the primary root, the second the page of the extension or alternation of the root, registered in P[okorny] as a special heading.*

For the purposes of the study it was necessary to reduce, as far as possible, all extensions and alternations to primary roots. The primary roots are determined on the basis of Pokorny's data in all cases where in Buck this last analysis is missing. But in the initial choice of the radical morphemes Buck's view is regularly preferred, excepted only in cases where Buck gives no etymology, or Pokorny's alternative etymology is based on new evidence. (The differing view, not accepted in the study, is always stated.) If a word in the given sense or its nearest relatives are not found in Pokorny but have an indo-european etymology in Buck, nevertheless the radical morpheme in Pokorny is chosen following Buck's indication, and the reference, in dubious cases, is added. A reference to other authors is added when they produce additional explanations, or an indo-european etymology is exceptionally accepted on their authority.

For the immediate etymologies of Romance words, loanwords, and for the original forms of the supposed imitative words, the REW, Lokotsch and

* E. g. under 2.23 MALE the citation P (1123)1777-8 at the word Ir. fer- is to be understood in the following way: P (1123) means that the word Ir. fer- is not found under the primary root wei-3 in P[okorny] page 1123 but under the extension wiro- in P[okorny] page 1777, and that precisely at page 1778.

other special etymological dictionaries are regularly cited. Buck's documentation has been in every case verified. Where this was impossible, Buck's statements are cited under his own name. If the immediate etymologies are related to indo-european radical morphemes, the reference concerning the immediate source precedes the reference to Pokorny concerning the indo-european morpheme.

Loanwords of non-indo-european origin were reduced to primary roots in so far the works of reference at my disposal permitted it. Otherwise the original form in the ultimate language wherefrom they were borrowed is given instead of the primary root.

In the cited words and radical morphemes I retain Buck's transcription. Greek words are given in roman characters and accents are omitted where the respective vowel has the sign of vowel length. With an asterisk after the letter are marked all other cases where the usual signs for a phoneme were not available and could not be easily substituted by an equivalent sign.

The values are as follows:

Arab. h^* = $\underline{h}$; Arab. t^* = $\underline{t}$; Lith. e^* = $\acute{e}$; ON o^* = broad o; Rum. s^* = $\underline{s}$; Rum. t^* = $\underline{ts}$; Skt. m^* = $\underline{m}$; Skt. n^* = $\underline{n}$; Skt. r^* = $\underline{r}$; Skt. s^* = $\underline{s}$; Skt. t^* = $\underline{t}$; Tk. h^* = $\underline{h}$.

A few other phonemes which could not be exactly transcribed but occur only once are explained in the footnotes.

Special signs were employed when, in absense of an accepted etymology, I tried to determine the phonemic characteristics which most probably would appear in the unknown radical morphemes.

These special signs represent:

k^x and g^x	= the respective three IE guttural series and also the corresponding aspirated phonemes
t^x and d^x	= the respective dentals or aspirated dentals
p^x and b^x	= the respective labials or aspirated labials
K, T and P	= guttural, dentals and labials without reference to series, aspiration and voicing
m^n	= an undetermined nasal
l^r	= an undetermined liquid
M, N, L, R and S	= phonemes possessing approximately the value of IE m, n, l, r and s in roots of loanwords
i^x	= i or a falling diphthong containing sonantic i
u^x	= u or a falling diphthong containing sonantic u
e^x	= e, o, a, $\emptyset$
X	= i^x or u^x or e^x , i. e. a completely undetermined vowel or diphthong
x	= a completely undetermined consonant

The unknown radical morphemes are supposed to contain not more than one vowel. Two radical vowels are taken as possible only in morphemes

which are certainly not indo-european. A presumably indo-european root with *i** or *u** is supposed to be terminated by this vowel or diphthong. For each unknown root the radical vowel (or vowels) and one of the probable radical consonants are always given. Other radical consonants are indicated in cases where they can be identified at least partially. Special etymological dictionaries are referred to, when possible, as an instance of control of the determined phonemic characteristics.

All radical morphemes and supposed phonemic characteristics, relevant for the statistical test, are printed in large type. The same is done for differing parts of radical morphemes. These are noted separately when two or more words in the list belong to the same root and show a relevant difference as to the variable form of a radical morpheme. The ordinary type of radical morphemes (or of suffixes to radical morphemes) signifies that the relevant morphem is to be found in Pokorny under the cited heading (or under the given form). Parentheses in the radical morphemes are always Pokorny's. Brackets are used in the tables to indicate that the part in brackets of the radical morpheme (e. g. a moveable *s*) does not appear in the word cited in the list. The numbering of concepts is the same as in Buck's dictionary. The numbers of concepts in ordinary type which follow the reference to B[uck], refer to his discussion in the cited place. The numbers in large type at the end of references signify that the respective radical morphemes are registered in the tables the first time under the given concept-number.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

1.1 WORLD			20 Av.	an*hu-	ansu-
1 Grk.	kósmos	cons. k ^x vowel e ^x Bois. 500, Frisk 1.929 f.			P 48 :es- P 340, B
2 Grk.	olkouménē	weik'- P 1131		1.214 MUD	
3 Lat.	mundus	meu-1 P 741	1 Grk.	pēlós	pel-6 P 804
4 Rum.	lume (Lat. lūmen)	leuk- REW 5161, P 687-8	2 NG	lāspē	cons. 1 vowel e ^x B
5 Ir.	domun	dheu-b- dheu-p P 267	3 Lat.	lutum	leu-1 P 681
6 Ir.	bith	gwei-3 P 467-8	4 Lat.	līmus	lei-3 P 662
7 NIr.	saoghal (Lat. saeculum) Goth. (mana) sēths	sē(i)-2 B, P 889-90 -ē- P 889-90	Du.	slijk	s- P 664
8 Goth.	fairhwus	perkwu- P 822	5 It.	fango (Goth. fani)	pen-2 REW 3184 a, P 807
9 Goth.	midjungards	medhi- P 706-7	6 Fr.	boue (Gall. baua)	cons. b ^x vowel u ^x REW 1000
10		g'her-4 P (442)444	7 Sp.	barro (Iber.* barrum)	barrum REW 965
11 Goth.	mana(sēths)	manu- or monu- P 700	8 Sp.	cienó (Lat. caenum)	k'wei-1 REW 1468, P 628
12 ON	heimr	k'ei-1 P 539-40	9. Rum.	noroiu (Slav. narojb)	er-3 B, P 326-31
13 ON	vero*ld	wei-3 P (1123)1177-8	10 Ir.	lathach	lat- P 654
14		al-2 P 26-7	11 NIr.	draoib	dher-1 P 251-2, B
15 Lith.	pasaulis	sāu-el- = sw-en- su-n P 881	12 W.	mwd (NE mud) Dan. smuds (NHG schmutz)	meu-1 B, P 741-2, 1.1 s- FaT 734, P 742
16 ChSl.	mirь	mēi-7 P 711-2	13 Dan.	dynd	dhem- P 247-8, B
17 ChSl.	světь	k'eu-2 P (594)628-9	14 Sw.	gyttja	g'heu- P 447-8, B
18 Skt.	jagat	gwa- gwem- P 463-4	15 MHG	quāt	gwōu- P 483-4
19 Skt.	bhū-	bheu- P 146-7 (= P 98)	16 NHG	schlamm	lēb- lāb- etc. P 655-7
			17 NHG	dreck	[s]ter-8 P 1031-2

Av. an*hu = with guttural n

18 Lith.	purvas	cons. p vowel X Fr. 675
19 Lett.	dubl'i	dheu-b- dheu-p P 267-8, 1.1
20 ChSl.	brъnъje	bher-5 P 136
21 SCr.	blato	bhel-1 P 118-9
22 Russ.	grjaz'	grem- P 405
23 Skt.	kardama-	ker-6 P 573

1.52 SUN

1 Grk.	hēlios	sāu-el- = sw-en- su-n P 881, 1.1
2 Ir.	grían	g'her- P 493, B :g'her-3 P 441-2
3 Skt.	ravi-	el-1 P 302, B
4 Skt.	bhāna	bhā-1 P 104
5 Skt.	(bhās-)kara-	kwer-1 P 641
6 Skt.	dina-(kāra)-	dei-1 P 183-6
7 Skt.	arka-	erkw- P 340

1.84 ASHES

1 Grk.	téphra	dhegwh- P 240
2 Grk.	spodós	cons. s, d vowel ex Bois 899
3 NG	stáchtē (Grk. stádzō)	stag- B, P 1010
4 Lat.	cinis	ken-2 P 559-60
5 Ir.	luaith	lou- P 692
6 Goth.	azgō	ās- P 68-9
7 Lith.	pelenai	pel-2 a P (801)802

8 Skt.	bhasman-	bhes-1 P 145
9 Av.	ātrya-	āt(e)r- P 69, B

1.87 MATCH (sb.)

1 NG	spíroto (Lat. spíritus)	peis- speis-2 B, P 796
2 NG	purelon (Grk. pūr)	peu-ōr pu-n-es B, P 828
3 It.	fiammifero (Lat. flamma)	bhel-1 P (118)124, 1.214
4	(Lat.-fer)	bher-1 P 128-30
5 Fr.	allumette (VLat.* allumi- nare, Lat. lūmen)	leuk- REW 372, 5161, P 687-8, 1.1
6 Sp.	fós(forō) (Grk. phōs)	bhā-1 P 104-5, 1.52
7 Rum.	chibrit (Tk. kibrit fr. Arab. kibrit-fr. Aram. ke- britha fr. Assyr. kupritu, kupru)	kupru Lok. 1171, 727
8 Nlr.	maiste (NE match fr. Fr. mèche fr. VLat. myxa fr. Grk. myxa)	meu-1 B, Hh. 100, REW 5804, P (741)744, 1.1
9 Br.	enaouidenn (Lat. anima)	an(ə)-3 B 1.86, 16.11, P 38
10 Dan.	taendstik	cons. x vowel ex FaT 1311, F 474
11		(s)tei- P (1015)1016-7
12 Nicel.	eldspyta	āi-4 P (11)11-2
13		(s)p(h)eud- P 998-9
14 NHG	streichholz	ster-4 P 1028
15		kel-3 P 545-7
16 Lith.	degtukas	dhegwh- P 240-1, 1.84
17 Lett.	sērkuocin's (WhRuss, séra)	cons. x vowel ix Fr. 783, Vas. 2.611, Mch. 445

The repetition of phonemic characteristics

18		keu-2 P 588-9, Fr. 306	7		g'en-1 P 373-4
19	SCr. šibica	kseip- P 625, Vas. 3.396	8	ON karl-	g'er- P 390-1
20	Pol. zapalka	(pei-7) pol- P 805, B	9	Dan. mandlig	manu- or monu-
21	Russ. spička (NHG spitze)	(s)p(h)ei-1 B, P 981	10	OE wāēpned	P 700, 1.1 cons. w, b vowel e ^x FaT 1337, F 561

2.1 MAN
(Human Being)

1	Grk. ánthrōpos	ner- aner-1 P 765, B :andh- P 40-1
2		okw- P 775-6
3	Lat. homō	g'hdem- P 414-5
4	Goth. manna	manu- or monu- P 700, 1.1
5	Lett. cilvēks (Rus. čelovek)	kwel-3 B, P 640
6		weik-2 P 1128-9, B Vas, 3.312
7	Skt. purus*a-	cons. x vowel X Mh. 2.313
8	Av. mašya-	mer-4 = 5 P 735

2.23 MALE

1	Grk. ársēn	eres-2 P 336
2	Lat. mās	cons. m vowel a WH 2.46
3	Rum. bărbătesc (Byz. barbátos fr. Lat. barbátus, barba)	bhar- B 2.21, REW 946, P (108)110
4	Ir. fer-	wei-3 P (1123)1177-8 1.1
5	Br. gwaz	stā- P 1004, 1106
6	Goth. gumakunds	g'hdem- P 414-5, 2.1

11	Skt. vrs*an-	au(e)-9 P 78-81
12	Skt. pum*s-	cons. p vowel u ^x Mh. 2.307
13	Av. nairya-	ner- aner-1 P 765, 2.1

2.47 GRANDMOTHER

1	Grk. tēthē	dhē-1, redupl. P 235
2	Grk. mētrōs mētēr mammē	mā-3, and redupl. P 694, 700
3	Grk. annís	an-1 P 36
4	NG giagiá	cons. x vowel a, redupl. B
5	Lat. avia	auo- P 89
6	It. nonna (cf. Lat. nonna)	nanna ninna nonna REW 5187, P 754
7	Fr. grand'(mère)	gwrendh- P 485
8	Rum. (mamă) mare (Lat. mās)	cons. m vowel a B, WH 2.46, 2.23
9	Rum. bunica (Lat. bonus)	deu-2 B, P 218
10	Ir. sen(máthir)	sen(ó)- P 907-8
11	Br. (mamm)goz	cons. k ^x vowel X B
12	ON fo*ður(modir)	pētēr pā- P 829, B 2.35
13	ON amma	am(m)a P 36

14 Dan.	bedste(mor)	bhād- P 106	16 ChSl.	sir ₂	cons. x vowel ix Vas. 2.628, Mch. 445
15 OE	eald(mōdor)	al-2 P 26, 1.1			
16 Du.	groot(moeder)	gher-2 P (439)460-1	17 Skt.	anātha-	nā-1 P 754
17 Lith.	bobute*	baba P 91			
18 Lett.	vec(mate)	wet- P 1175, B 14.15		2.82 FAMILY	
19 Skt.	(pitā-)mahī-	meg'(h)- P 708	1 Grk.	oikos	weik'- P 1131, 1.1
20 Av.	nyākā-	cons. n vowel ix B	2 NG	(oiko)généia	g'en-1 B, P 373, 2.23
			3 Lat.	domus	dem- P 198-9
			4 Lat.	familia	dhē-2 P 235-8, 2.75
			5 Ir.	teglach	[s]teg-1 P 1313
	2.75 ORPHAN		6		slougo- P 965
1 Grk.	orphanós	orbho- P 781	7 Goth.	gards	g'her-4 P (442)444, 1.1
2 Lat.	pūpillus	pōu- P 842, B 2-25 pū-1 P 827-8	8 ON	hjū	k'ei-1 P 539-40, 1.1
3 Ir.	dilecta	(s)leig- P 961, B	9 OE	(hī)rēd	ar-1 P 55-60, B 2.33
4 W.	amddifad	mā-2 P 693, B	10 SCr.	obitelj	wei-3 P 1123-4, B Vas. 1.205, 1.1
5 Goth.	widuwairna	wi-1 P (1175)1127-8, B 2.76, 9.46	11 SCr.	porodica	werdh- P 1167
6		dhē-2 P (235)1127-8	12 Skt.	kula-	kwel-3 P 640, 2.1
7 ON	fo*ðurlauss	pētēr pā- P 829, B 2.35, 2.47	13 Av.	nāfa-	enebh-1 P 314
8		leu-2 P 681-2			
9 ON	mōður(lauss)	mā-3 P (694)700, 2.47		3.11 ANIMAL (Also Wild Beast)	
10 Dan.	foraeldre(løs)	al-2 P 26, 1.1	1 Grk.	dzō*on	gwei-3 P 467-8, 1.1
11 OE	stēopcild	(s)teu-1 P 1032-4	2 Grk.	thēr	g'hwēr- P 493
12		gel-1 P 357-8	3 NG	agrīmi (Grk. ágrios)	ag'- B, P 4-6
13 OE	(stēop)barn	bher-1 P 128, 1.87	4 Lat.	animal	an(3)-3 P 38, 1.87
14 Lith.	našlaitis	nek'- P 762, B 2.76	5 Lat.	bēstia	dheu-4 B, WH 1.102 :P (261)268-9
15 Lett.	bāris	bher-3 P 133-5, B		Goth. dius	P (261)268-70

Grk. dzō*on = with iota subscriptum

6 It.	bruto (Lat. brūtus)	gwer-2 REW 1348, P 476	12 OE	bellstnian	las- P 654, B
7 Ir.	rop	ereu-2 P (338)868-9, B	13 OE	(ā)fyrān	peu-ōr pu-n-es P 828, B, 1.87
8 Ir.	mīl	mēlo- P 724	14 NE	cut	cons. g ^x vowel u ^x FaT 598, Hh. 43
9 Br.	loen	cons. l, t vowel ex LP 47	15 NE	alter (Lat. alter)	al-1 Hh. 6, P 24-5
10 Skt.	paśu-	pek'-2 P 797	16 Du.	lubben	leu-2 P (681)690, 2.75
11 Skt.	mr*ga-	mer-2 P 733-4	17 Du.	ontmannen	manu- or monu- P 700, 1.1
12 Av.	daitika-	ed- P 287-9	18 MHG	versniden	sneit- P 974
13 Av.	xraf(stra-)	krep-1 P 620	19 Lith.	romyti	rem- P 864, Fr. 742
3.14 CASTRATE					
1 Grk.	ektémno	tem-1 P 1062	20 Lett.	rūnīt (MLG rūnē)	ereu-2 B, P (338)868, 3.11
2 NG	mounouchídō (Grk. enōuchos)	cons. — vowel X B, Bois. 295, Frisk 1.589	21 SCr.	štrojiti	ster-5 = 4 P 1029-30, Vas. 3.29 1.87
3		seg'h- B, P 888	22 Boh.	vyklestiti	kleik'- P 602, Mch. 204
4 Lat.	castrare	k'es- P 586	23 Boh.	vyřezati	wrēg'- P 1181-2
5 Rum.	scopi (ChSl. skopiti)	(s)kēp-2 (s)kāp-etc. B, P 930-2	24 Pol.	mniszyc (OHG munih fr. MLat. monicus fr. Grk. mōnachos, mōnos)	men-4 Brück. 341, Vas. 2.143, KM 485, P 728
Sp.	capar (Lat. capō)	-ā- REW 1641, P 930-2	25 Pol.	wałaszyc (NHG Wallach = OHG wal(a)ch = Celt. Volcae)	cons. w, l vowel ex Brück. 600, KM 836, FaT 1346
6 Rum.	jugāni (Lat. jugum)	yeu-2 B, P 508	26 Pol.	trzebić	ter-3 P 1071, Brück. 579, Vas. 3.95 f.
7 NIr.	coillim	kel-3 P 545-7, B, 1.87	27 Russ.	cholostit'	cons. K, l vowel ex Vas. 3.257, Mch. 156
8 W.	disbaddu (Lat. spadō fr. Grk. spādōn)	sp(h)ei-2 sp(h)ē- B, WH 1.565, P 982	28 Skt.	vadh-	wedh-1 P 1115
9 ON	gelda	g'hel-2 P 434	29 Skt.	bhid-	bheid- P 116
10 Dan.	skāēre	(s)ker-4 P 938-9			
11 Sw.	snōpa	sna- sn-eu- P 971, FaT 1099, KM 673			

3.44 MARE			7 Skt.	bhramara-	bher-4
1 Grk.	hippos hē	ek'wo- P 301	8 Skt.	ali-	P (135)142 ardi- P 63
2 NG	phoráda (Grk. phorás)	bher-1 B, P 128-9, 1.87	3: 85 SNAKE		
3 It.	cavalla (Lat. caballus, of Anatolian or Bal- kan origin)	cons. K, P vowel X B, WH 1.125	1 Lat. Grk.	anguis óphis, échis	angw(h)i- e- P 43 serp- P 912
4 Fr.	jument (Lat. jumentum)	yeu-2 P 508-10, 3.14	2 Lat.	serpēns	[s]kel-4 P 928
5 Ir.	lāir	cons. l vowel ex B	3 Lat.	colubra	[s]ne- P (973)767
6 W.	caseg	k'āk-1 P 522	4 Ir.	nathir	wer-3 P 1152
7 ON	merr	marko- P 700	5 Goth.	waurms	sneg- P 974, FaT 1098
8 ON	hross	[s]ker-2 = 3 P 933-4	6 ON	snākr	slenk- sleng P 961
9 Dan.	hoppe	keu-2 P 588-90, 1.87	7 Dan.	slange (MLG slange)	gwei-3 P 467-9, 1.1
10 Św.	sto	stā- P 1004-7, 2.23	8 Lith.	gyvate*	g'hel-1 P 429-30
11 Lett.	k'ēve	k'ei-1 P 539-40, B, 1.1	9 Lith.	žaltys	cons. x vowel ux B
12 Boh.	klisna	kwelp-1 klup- P 630, Mch. 205, Vas. 1.575	10 Lett.	čūska	g'wou- P 483-4, 1.214
13 Pol.	klacz (Russ. kljača)	kleng- klenk- Brück. 231, Vas. 1.577, P 603	11 ChSl.	zmija	wer-9 P 1165
3.82 BEE			12 Boh.	had	gwa- gwem- P 463, 1.1
1 Grk.	mélissa	meli- P 723-4	13 Skt.	uraga-	
2 Lat.	apis	cons. P vowel X WH 1.57	14		
3 Rum.	albină (Lat. alvearium)	au-lo- REW 393, P 88-9	4.11 BODY		
4 Ir.	bech	bhei- P 116	1 Grk.	sōma	tēu- P 1080
5 W.	gwenynen	wā-1 wen- P 1108, B	2 Lat.	corpus	krep-1 P 620, 3.11
6 ON	(by)fluga	pel-1 P (798)835-7	3 Ir.	colinn	k'el-4 P 553, B (s)kel-1 P 923-4
			4 Goth.	leik	(leig-)2 lig- P 667
			5 ON	(lik)amr	k'em-3 P 556-7

The repetition of phonemic characteristics

6 Dan.	krop	ger-3 P 385-9	12 ON	hār	k'er[s-]-1 P 583
7 OE	bodig (MLat. buttis fr. Grk. butinē)	b(e)u-2 bh(e)ū- B, P 98-9, Bois. 829, Frisk 1.278 :pu-? P 99	13 OE	feax	pek'-2 P 797, 3.11
8 MHG	lip	lei-3 P (662) 670, B 4.74, 1.214 :leibh- P 670	14 Lith.	plaukas	pleuk- P 837
9 Lith.	kūnas	keu-2 P 588, B, 1.87	15 Lith.	gauras	gēu- P 393-8
10 Lett.	miesa	mēmso- P 725	16 Lett.	mats	mē-3 m-et- P 703, Fr. 414, Vas. 2.164
11 ChSl.	tělo	cons. t vowel ex Vas. 3.91	17 Lett.	spalva	(s)p(h)el-1 P 985-6
12 Skt.	tanū-	ten-1 P 1065	18 SCr.	kosa	kes- P 585
13 Skt.	deha-	dheig'h- P 244	19 SCr.	dlaka	cons. d, l vowel ex Bern. 208
			20 Skt.	keśa-	kaik'- or koik'- P 520
			21 Skt.	roman-	ereu-2 P (338)868, 3.11

4.14 HAIR

1 Grk.	thríks	dhrigh- P 276	4.45 LIVER		
2 Grk.	kómē	cons. k, m vowel ex Bois. 489, Frisk 1.908 f.	1 Grk.	hēpar	yēkw- r*[t]- yekw-n-es P 504
3 NG	mallfa (Grk. mallós)	mel-7 P 721	2 NG	sukōti (Grk. sūkon)	cons. K vowel ux Bois. 924
4 Lat.	capillus	kap- [ut-] etc, P 529	3 Ir.	ōa	cons. — vowel ux B
5 Lat.	crīnis	[s]ker-3 P 935-7	4 Ir.	trommchride	ter-3 P (1071)1095, 3.14
6 Lat.	pilus	pi-lo- P 830	5		(k'ered-) k'red- P 579-80
7 Ir.	fol	wel-4 P 1139	6 ON	lifr	lei-3 P (662)670, 504, 1.214
8 Ir.	find	wendh-3 P 1148	7 Lith.	kepenys	pek'- P 798
9 Nir.	gruaig	cons. g*, r vowel X B	8 ChSl.	jětro	en-1 P 311-4
10 Goth.	tagl	dek'-2 P 191			
11 Goth.	skuft	(s)keup- P 956			

IE yekw- r*[t]- = with syllabic r.

4.96 DUMB

1 Grk.	kōphós	cons. k ^x , P vowel e ^x Bois. 452, Frisk 2.64 :kābh- kōbh- P 634, B
2 Grk.	áphōnos	bhā-2 P 105
3 NG	boubós (Grk. bōbós)	cons. b vowel e ^x
4 Lat.	mūtus	mū-1 P 751
5 Ir.	amlabar	plab- P 831
6 Ir.	balb (Lat. balbus)	baba- B, P 91, 2.47
7 Goth.	bauths	bhāu-1 P 112
8 Goth.	dumbs	dheu-4 P 261-4, 3.11
9 Dan.	stum (MLG stum)	stem- FaT 1189 f., P 1021
10 Lith.	nebylys	bhel-6 P 123
11 Lith.	bežadis	cons. g ^x , d ^x vowel e ^x ME 4.678
12 Lett.	mēms (Balto-Slav., Imitative)	mē- B, Fr. 492
13 Av.	afravaoča-	wekw- P 1135

4.99 NAKED, BARE

1 Grk.	gumnós	nogw- P 769
2 Rum.	gol (Slav. gol _B)	gal-1 B, P 349
3 Ir.	lomm	leu-2 P (681)690-1, 2.75
4 ON	berr	bhes-1 P (145)163, 1.84
5 Du.	bloot	bhlēu-2 P 159
6 Lett.	pliks	plēi- P 834
7 Lett.	kails	koi-lo- P 610

5.11 EAT

1 Grk.	édō	ed- P 287, 3.11
2 Grk.	éphagon(āor.)	bhag- 1 P 107
3 NG	trōgo	ter-3 B, P 1071-3, 3.14
4 It.	mangiare (Lat. manducāre, mandere)	menth-2 REW 5292, P 732
5 Ir.	ithim	pei(ə)- P 793-4
6 W.	bwyta	gwei-3 P 467-8, 1.1
7 Br.	dibri	cons. kw, r vowel X B
8 Goth.	matjan	mad- P 694-5
9 Dan.	spise (MLG spise fr. MLat. spēsa fr. Lat. expēnsa)	(s)pen-(d)-1 FaT 1124, P 988
10 Lith.	valgyti	welk-2 welg- P 1145
11 Russ.	kušat' (Goth. kausjan)	g'eus- Vas. 1.710, P 399-400
12 Skt.	aś-	ak'-1 P 18
13 Skt.	bhuḡ-	bheug-4 P 153
14 Skt.	ghas-	ghōs- P 452
15 Av.	xvar-	swel-[k]-1 P 1045

5.14 HUNGER (sb.)

1 Grk.	limós	(ei-ei-) lei-2 P 661
2 Grk.	peína	(s)pen-(d)-1 P 988, 5.11
3 Lat.	famēs	dhē-3 P 239
4 Ir.	gorte	gwher- P 493-4, 1.52
5 NIr.	ocras	kā- P 515, B
6 W.	newyn	nāu-2 P 756

The repetition of phonemic characteristics

7 Goth. hūhrus	kenk-2 P 565	10	nei-1 P 760
8 Goth. grēdus	g'her-1 P 440-1	11 Av. raoghna-	reugh-m(e)n- P 873
9 Lith. alkis	el-7 P 307		
10 Lith. badas	bhedh-2 P 114, B, Fr. 29	5.93 BEER	
11 ChSl. gladъ	gheldh- P 434	1 Grk. brūtos (Thrank. brūtos)	bher-2 P (132)143-4
12 Skt. ks*udh-	cons. K, s vowel u ^x Mh. 1.291	2 Grk. dzūthos	yeu-1 P 507, B
		3 NG mpíra (It. birra fr. MHG bier fr. MLat. bi- ber, Lat. bibere)	pō(i)-2 REW 1089, KM 75, Joh. 953, P 839-40 :b(e)u-2, bh(e)ū- P 98-101
5.56 GRIND			ker(3)-3 P 571-2, B
1 Grk. aleō	al-5 P 28	4 Lat. cervesia (Celt., represen- ted by late Grk. kerbēsia)	lat- P 654, 1.214
2 Lat. molere	mel-1 P 716	5 Ir. laith	pel-1 P 798-800, B 5.13, 1.33, 3.82
3 It. macinare (VLat. *machi- nāre, Lat. machi- na fr. Grk. mǎ- chanā)	magh- REW 5206, P 695	6 NIr. lionn	alu- P 33
4 OE grindan	gher-2 P (439)459, 2.47	7 ON o*1	yeuo- P 512
5 Skt. (pis*-)	(peis)-1 pis- P 796	8 Skt. yavasurā-	seu-1 P 912-3
5.89 BUTTER		9	
1 Grk. bouṭūron	gwou- P 482		
2	tēu- P 1080-3, 4.11	6.11 CLOTHE, DRESS	
3 Sp. manteca (Pre-Rom. *man- taica)	mantalka REW 5324 a	1 Grk. énnūmi	wes-5 P 1172
4 Rum. unt (Lat. ūctum)	ongw- REW 9057, P 779	2 Grk. endūō	deu-1 P 217
5 ON smjo*r	smēr(u)- P 970	3 Lat. induere	eu-2 P 346
6 Lith. sviestas	swēid- P 1043	4 Fr. habiller (Gall. *biliā)	bhei3-
7 SCr. maslac	mag'- P 696	5 Rum. îmbrăca (Gallo-Lat. brā- cae, braccae fr. Gmc. *brōk-)	REW 1104, P 117
8 Skt. ghr'ta-	gherto- P 446		bhreg'-1 REW 1252, P 165
9 Skt. navanīta-	neuo- P 769	6 Ir. intuigur	[s]teg-1 P 1013, 2.82

7 Nlr.	cōirighim	wer-8 P 1164, B 16.73, 16.66 wer-11 P 1165-6	4 Lat.	textum	tekth- P 1058
8 W.	dilladu	cons. 1 vowel ex B	5 It.	stoffa (Lat. stuppa fr. Grk. stūppē)	stēu- REW 8332, P 1035
9 ON	klaeða	gel-1 P 357-64, 2.75	6 Fr.	drap (Lat. drappus)	der-4 REW 2765, P 206-11
10 OE	scryðan	(s)ker-4 P 938-47 3.14	7 Rum.	postav (Slav. postavъ)	stā- B, P 1004-8, 2.23
11 OE	gewāēdian	au-5 P 75-6	8 Ir.	brēit	bher-7 P 137, B
12 ME	dresse (OFr. dresser fr. VLat. *dirēctiāre, Lat. directus)	reg-1 Hh. 52 P 854-5, B 12.73	9 Nlr.	ēadach	[s]teg-1 P 1013-4, 2.82
13 Lith.	apvilkti	welk-1 P 1145	10 Br.	mezer (Lat. māteria)	mā-3 B, P (694)700-1, 2.47
14 Lith.	apre*dyti (OWhruss. rēd)	ar-1 Fr. 711, P 55-60, B 19.31, 2.82	11 ON	klaeði	gel-1 P 357-64, 2.75
15 Lith.	aprengti	wer-3 P 1152-4, Fr. 719, 3.85	12 ON	dūkr (MLG dôk, dûk)	cons. dh vowel ex Fat 164, Joh. 975, KM 796
16 Lith.	apdaryti	der- P 212, B, Fr. 83	13 Dan.	tøi (MLG tū*g[-ch])	denk- Fat 1314 f., P 220-1
17 Lith.	apgerbti	gwer(ð)-4 P 478, B, (Fr. 1477)	14 Du.	laken	(s)lēg- (s)leg- P 959-60
18 ChSl.	oděti	dhē-2 P 235-7, 2.75	15 Lith.	milas	mel-7 P 721, 4.14
19 Boh.	ošatiti (Gmc. *hētaž)	sk'ed- Vas. 3.378, P 919	16 Lith.	gelumbe*	g'hel- ghel-1 P 429-31, 3.85
20 Pol.	ubrać	bher-1 P 128-31, Brück. 591, 1.87	17 Lett.	(vad)mala (Scand. vādmāl)	mē-3 m-et- B, P 703-4, 4.14
6.21 CLOTH			18 ChSl.	platъ	pel- Vas. 2.366 P (805)833, B
1 Grk.	húphasma	au-5 P (75)1114, B 6.33, 6.11	19 ChSl.	sukno	:(s)p(h)el-1 P 985-6
2 Grk.	hrákos	wer-7 P 1163	20 ChSl.	raþъ	seu-3 P 914
3 NG	paní (Lat. pannus)	pān- B, P 788	21 SCr.	čoha (Tk. čoh*a)	remb- P 864-5
			22 SCr.	latak	čoh*a Lok. 435
					cons. 1 vowel ex Vas. 2.17, Mch. 259

MLG tū*g = with vowel length

The repetition of phonemic characteristics

23 Pol. chusta (MLat. fustanum fr. Arab. Fust*āt* fr. Grk. phossāton fr. Lat. fossātum)	bhedh-1 Vas. 3.279 Lok. 621, P 113	14 Lith. prijuoste*	yeu-2 P (508)513, Fr. 198, 3.14
24 Skt. vasāna-	wes-5 P 1172, 6.11	15 Lett. priekšauts	eu-2 P 346, Fr. 27, 6.11
6.47 APRON		16 SCr. pregača	(s)pher-1 = 2 P (992) 996-8, Vas. 2.454, Vuk 586, 199, 416, 728
1 NG podiā (Byz. podéa, Grk. pouós)	pēd-2 B, P 790	17 SCr. kecelja (Húng. kecele)	kecele B
2 It. grembiule (Lat. gremium)	ger-1 REW 3861, P 382-3	18 Boh. zástěra	ster-5 = 4 P 1029-30, Mch. 482, 1.87
3 Fr. tablier (Lat. tabula)	tel-2 REW 8514, P 1061, B 7.44, 9.52,	19 Pol. fartuch (NHG vortuch)	cons. dh vowel ex Brück. 118, Vas. 3.202, 6.21
4 Sp. delantal (MLat. abante, Lat. ante)	ant- REW 4335, P 48-9		
5 Rum. s*ort* (NHG schurz)	(s)ker-4 B, P 938-41, 3.14	6.93 RAZOR	
6 Nlr. aprūn (Ne apron fr. OFr. naperon, nape fr. Lat. mappa, of Punic origin)	cons. M, P vowels X, X B, WH 2.36	1 Grk. ksuron	kes- P 585-6, 4.14
7 Nlr. prāiscin	cons. r vowel ex B	2 It. rasoio (MLat. rāsōrium, Lat. rādere)	rēd-2 REW 7076, P 854
8 W. (ar)ffedog	cons. r vowel ex B	3 Rum. briciu (Slav. bričb)	bher-3 B, P (133)166, 2.75
9 W. bardlod (ME barm-cloth)	bher-1 B, P 128-31, 1.87	4 Ir. altan	pel-3a P 802, B :(s)p(h)el-1 P 986
10	gel-1 B, P 357-64, 2.75	5 Dan. barberkniv (MLG barbērer fr. Fr. barbier fr. MLat. barbarius, Lat. barba)	bhar- Joh. 946, FEW 1.243 f. P (108)110, 2.23
11 Br. diaraogenn	per-2 P 810-15, B (diaraog), LP 6, 44, 214 (araoc)	6	gen- P 370
12 ON (svunta)	svento- P 1048, B	7 Sw. rak(knif)	reg'-1 P 854-6, 6.11
13 Du. voorschoot	(s)kēu-5 P (954)955-6	8 OE scearseax	(s)ker-4 P 938-9, 3.14
		9	sēk-2 P 895
		10 Du. (scheer)mes	mad- P 694-5, 5.11
		11 Lett. (bārdas)nazis (Russ. nož)	neg'h- B 9.23, P 760

6.96 MIRROR

1 Grk.	kátoptron	okw. P 775-6, 2.1
2 Lat.	speculum	spek'- P 984
3 Fr.	miroir (VLat. mirātōrium, Lat. mirāre)	[s]mei-1 REW 5603, P 967
4 Rum.	oglinda* (Slav. ogleđati)	g'hel-1 B, P 429-31, 3.85
5 Ir.	scāthān	skot- P 957
6 W.	drych	derk'- P 213
7 Goth.	skuggwa	(s)keu-2 P 951
8 ON	(skugg)sjā	sekw-2 = 1 P 897-8, Joh. 779
9 OHG	(scū)car (Of uncertain Near East origin)	cons. K, S vowel a FaT 1045, F 308, KM 350, Lok. 1105
10 Lith.	veidrodis	w(e)id-2 P 1125-6
11		ar-1 P 55-60, B 15.55, 18.21, 2.82
12 Lett.	spuogulis	sp(h)eng- P 989
13 ChSl.	zrꙋcalo	g'her-3 P 441-2
14 Skt.	darpan*a-	der(ep)- P 212

7.11 DWELL

1 Grk.	oikéō	weik'- P 1131, 1.1
2 NG	káthomai (Grk. káthēmai)	ēs- B, P 342
3 Lat.	habitāre	ghabh- P 407-8
4 Lat.	incolere	kwel-1 P 639
5 Lat.	vivere	gwei-3 P 467-9, 1.1
6 It.	dimorare (Lat. dēmorārī)	[s]mer- REW 2552, B, P 969

7 It.	stare di casa (Lat. stāre)	stā- REW 8231, P 1004, 2.23
8	(Lat. casa)	kat-1 REW 1728, P 534
9 Rum.	locui (Hung. lak)	lak B
10 Rum.	s*edea (Lat. sedēre)	sed- REW 7780, P 8845
11 Rum.	trăi	cons. t, r vowel ex B, Brück. 578, Mch 538
12 Ir.		trēb- P 1090
13 NIr.	áitighim	pent- P 808, B 12.11
14 W.	trigiannu (Lat. tricari)	ter-3 B, P 1071, 3.14
15 W.	preswylio (Lat. pressus, premiere)	per-3 B, P 818-9
16 Br.	chom (Fr. chômer fr. Grk. kaúma)	k'eu-2 B, REW 1779, P 595
17 Goth.	bauan	bheu- P 146-9, 1.1
18 OE	wunian	wen-1 P 1146-7
19 OE	eardian	ar(ǝ)- P 62, B
20 ME	dwelle	dheu-4 P 261-6, 3.11
21 ME	live	lei-3 P (662) 670, B 4.74, 1.214
22 Lett.	majuōt (Est. māja)	lei-3 P 1123-4, B, Vas. 1.205, 1.1
23 ChSl.	obitati	medhu- P 707
24 Pol.	mieszkac	ed- Brück. 335, P 287-8, 3.11
25		wes-1 P 1170
26 Skt.	vas-	kthē(i)- kthei- P 626
27 Skt.	ks*i-	

The repetition of phonemic characteristics

7.14 TENT

- 1 Grk. skēnē sk'āi-
P 917
- 2 NG ténta ten-1
(MLat. tenta, B, P 1065-6,
Lat. tendere) 4.11
- 3 Lat. tabernāculum trēb-
P 1090, 7.11
- 4 It. padiglione pel-1
(Lat. pāpiliō) REW 621,
P 798-801, 3.82
- 5 Rum. cort g'her-4
(Byz. kórtē fr. Lat. cōrs, cohors) B, P 442, 1.1
- 6 Rum. s*atră sk'ed-
(Tk. čatyr, čadyr Lok. 380,
fr. NPers. čādir) Abaiev 1.292,
Mh. 1.403, 6.11
- 7 Br. telt del-2
(OE teld) B, P 193
- 8 Br. tinell cons. t
(Fr. tonnelle fr. vowel u^x
Gall. tunna) B, REW 8986
- 9 Goth. hleiþra k'el-2
P (552)600-1
- 10 Lith. palapine* lēp-
P 679, Fr. 340
- 11 ChSl. kašta [s]keu-2
P 951-2, 6.96
- 12 Boh. stan stā-
P 1004-8, 2.23
- 13 Pol. namiot mē-3 m-et-
P 703-4, B, 4.14
- 14 Russ. palatka cons. p, l
(Byz. palátion fr. vowel a
Lat. palātium, of Vas. 2.304, 391,
Pre-Indo-European PW XVIII, 3,
origin) P 21, 22, 97
- 15 Skt. vastra(gr*ha-) wes-5.
P 1172, 6.11

7.26 FLOOR

- 1 Grk. édaphos cons. d
vowel e^x
Bois. 215, 726,
Frisk 1.441 f.
- 2 Grk. dápedon dem-
P 198, 2.82
- 3 pēd-2
P 790-1, 6.47
- 4 NG pátōma pent-
(Grk. patō) B, P 808-9, 7.11

5 Lat. pavimentum

6 Lat. solum

7 Fr. plancher
(Late Lat. planca)

8 Rum. pardoseală
(Grk. párdos fr. Iranian, of un-
certain origin)

9 Rum. dus*umea
(Tk. dōšeme)

10 ON golf

11 OHG dilla

12 OHG astrih
(MLat. astracum fr. Grk. óstrakon)

13 OHG arin

14 NHG (fuss)boden

15 Lith. asla

16 Lett. grīda

17 Boh. podlaha

18 Russ. pol

19 Skt. bhūmi-

pēu-
P 827
swel-3
P 1046
pelθ-
REW 6455,
P (805)831,
B 9.52, 6.21
:bhel-5
REW 6455,
P 122,
WH 2.315, 299
cons. p, l^r
vowel X
Mh. 2.335, 301

tōš-
Lok. 534
cons. K, l
vowel e^x
FaT 361,
Joh. 386

tel-2
P 1061, 6.47

ost(h)-
KM 176,
P 783

ās-
P 68, 1.84

bhud-m(e)n-
P 174

cons. x
vowel e^x
Fr. 18

ghrēndh-
P 459

del-3
P 194-6

[s]p(h)el-1
P 985,
Vas. 2.390, 4.14

bheu-
P 146-7, 1.1

7.43 CHAIR

1 Grk. hédra

2 Rum. scaun
(Lat. scamnum)

3 Goth. stōls

sed-
P 884-6, 7.11
skabh-
B, P 916
stel-3
P 1019, B
:stā-
P 1004-7

4 Lith.	kre*slas	kred- P 617
5 Lith.	ke*de* (Esth. kedr)	kedr B
6 Skt.	pīt*ha	cons. p vowel ix B
7 Av.	gātu-	gwā- gwem- P 463, 1.1

7.46 CANDLE

1 NG	keri (Grk. kērion)	kār- B, P 532
2 Lat.	candēla	kand- P 526
3 Fr.	bougie (Arab. Bug'āja)	Bug'āja REW 1375, Lok. 340
4 Sp.	vela (Lat. vigilāre)	weg'- REW 9326, P 1117
5 Rum.	luminare (Lat. lūmināre, lūmen)	leuk- REW 5162, 5161, P 687, 1.1
6 ON	kerti (Lat. charta, Grk. chartēs, of Egyptian origin)	cons. K, R, T vowels X, X Joh. 1047, Bois. 1052, PW III, p. 2186 ff.
7 OE	tapor (Lat. papyrus, Grk. pápuros, of Egyp- tian origin)	cons. P, P, R vowels X, X Hh. 172, Bois. 746, PW XVIII, 3, p. 1116 ff.
8 Lith.	žvake*	g'hwōkw- P 495
9 Lett.	svece (slav.* svētia)	k'eu-2 B, P (594)628-9, 1.1

8.11 FARMER

1 Grk.	geōrgós	cons. g'x vowel X Bois. 146, Frisk 1.303
2		werg'-2 P 1168
3 NG	chōrikós (Grk. chōra)	g'hē-1 ghēi- B, P 418-9

4 Lat.	agricola	ag'- P 4-6, 3.11
5		kwel-1 P 639, 7.11
6 It.	contadino (Lat. comes, -itis)	ei-1 REW 2078, P 293-5
7 Fr.	paysan (Lat. pāgus)	pāk'- pāg'- REW 6145, P 787-8
8 Sp.	labrador (Lat. labōrāre)	lōb- lāb- etc. REW 4810, P 655, 1.214
9 Rum.	t'āran (Lat. terra)	ters- REW 8668, P 1078
10 Ir.	briugu	mereg'- P 738, B
11 NIr.	feirmeoir (NE farmer fr. Anglo-Fr. fermier fr. MLat. firmāri- us, Lat. firmus)	dher-2 B, P 252-3
12 Br.	gounideg	g'en-1 P 373, B 8.15, 9.11, 2.23
13 Br.	kouer (Ofr. coillier fr. Lat. colligere)	leg'- B, REW 2048, P 658
14 Goth.	airthōs (waurstwja)	er-4 P 332
15 ON	bōndi	bheu- P 146-149, 1.1
16 ON	(akr)maðr	manu- or moñu- P 700, 1.1
17 ON	(akr)gerðar- (maðr)	g'wher- P 493-4, B, Joh. 418 ff. 1.52 :er-3 P 326-31, 494
18 Dan.	dyrker	cons. dh vowel u'x FaT 172 f., Joh. 500
19 Dan.	land(mand)	lendh-3 P 675
20 Sw.	(jord)brukare	bhrūg- P 173
21 OE	(eord)tilia	ad-2 P 3, B 8.15
22 ME	hus(bonde) (ON hūsböndi)	[s]keu-2 P 951-3, 6.96

The repetition of phonemic characteristics

23 OHG	(accar)bigango	g'hengh- P 438	7 Rum.	hambar (Tk. ambar fr. NPers. änbär)	pel-1 Lok. 77, Hübschmann 1.178, P 798, 3.82
24 Lith.	ūkininkas	euk- P 347			stā- B, P 1004-7, 2.23
25 Lith.	laukininkas	leuk- P 687-9, 1.1	8 Ir.	saball (Lat. stabulum)	cons. s, k ^x vowel X B
26 Lett.	zemnieks	gh'dēm- P 414-5, 2.1	9 NlR.	sciobōl	(s)kēp-2, (s)kāp-etc. B, P 930-2, 3.14
27 ChSl.	dēlatel ₅	dhē-2 P 235-8, 2.75	10 W.	ysgubor (VLat. scōpārium, Lat. scōpa)	bhēndh- P 127
28 ChSl.	težatel ₅	ten-1 P (1065)1067, 4.11	12 ON	hlada	klā- P 599, Joh. 273
29 SCr.	ratar	ar(ə)- P 62-3, 7.11	13 OE	berern	bhares- P 111
30 SCr.	seljak	sel-1 P 898	14		erə-2 P 338-9, Hh. 14
31 Boh.	sedlak	sed- P 884-6, Mch. 441, 7.11	15 Lith.	daržine*	dher-2 P 252-4, Fr. 83, 8.11
32 Pol.	chłop	cons. K, 1 vowel e ^x Vas. 3.257, Mch. 156	16 ChSl.	žitnica	g'her-4 P (442)444, B 8.13
33 Russ.	krest'janin (OHG. christjāni fr. Grk. christianos, christos)	gher-2 Vas. 1.662, P (439)457, 2.47	17 Av.	yavan-	gwei-3 P 467-8, Vas. 1.426, 1.1 yeuo- P 512, 5.93
34 Skt.	ks*etra(kar- s*aka-)	kthē(i)- kthei- P 626, 7.11			
35 Skt.	(ks*etra)pati-	poti- P 842			
36 Av.	vāstrya-	wes-2 P 1171			

8.43 WHEAT

8.14 BARN					
1 Grk.	sītobolōn	cons. x vowel X Bois. 866	1 Grk.	pūrós	pū-ro- P 850
2		gwel-2 P 471-2	2 NG	sitos	cons. x vowel X Bois. 866, 8.14
3 Grk.	apothēkē	dhē-2 P 235-6, 2.75	3 Lat.	trīticum	ter-3 P 1071, 3.14
4 Lat.	horreum	cons. x vowel X WH 1.659	4 It.	frumento (Lat. frūmentum)	bhrūg- P 173, 8.11
5 Lat.	grānāria	g'er- P 390, 2.23	5 Fr.	blé (Frank. *blād)	bhel-4 = 3 REW 1160, P 122
6 Rum.	s*ură (MHG. schiure, schür)	(s)keu-2 B, 951, 6.96	6 Rum.	grīu (Lat. grānum)	g'er- B, P 390, 2.23
			7 Ir.	cruitnecht	cons. k ^x , r vowel X B

8		neik- P 761	3 NG	pínō (Kapnō) (Grk. pínō)	pō(1)-2 P 839, 5.93
9 Ir.	tuirend	er-3 P 326-9, B, 1.214	4 Rum.	(bea) tutun (Tk. tütün)	tok- Lok. 2121
10 W.	gwen(ith)	w(e)id-2 P 1125, 761, 6.96	5 NÍr.	caithim tobac	cons. k ^x vowel e ^x B
11 Goth.	hwaiteis	k'eu-2 P (594)628, 1.1	6	(Sp. tabaco, of. Haitian origin)	tabako REW 8508a
12 Du.	tarwe	der-4 P 206-9, 6.21	7 W.	smocio (NE smoke)	smeukh- smeug- B, P 971
13 ChSl.	pěšenica	(peis-1) pis- P 796, 5.56	8 Br.	butunat (Port. betum, of Brasilian origin)	cons. P, T, m ⁿ vowels X, X B
14 Skt.	godhūma-	cons. g ^x vowel e ^x Mh. 1.347	9 Dan.	ryge	reu-b- reu-g P 871-2

8.66 ACORN

1 Grk.	bálanos	gwel-3 P 472
2 Sp.	bellota (Arab. ballūt*)	ballūt* REW 1025, Lok. 206
3 Ir.	daurgne	deru- P 214-5
4 NÍr.	measóg	med-2 P 706 mad-? P 694, B
5 ON	akarn	ag'- P 4-6, B 8.41, 3.11 ōg- P 773
6 Sw.	ekollon	aig-2 P 13
7		al-2 P 26-7, 1.1
8 SCr.	žir	gwei-3 P 467-8 Vas. 1.425, 1.1

8.69 SMOKE (Tobacco)

1 NG	kapnídō (Grk. kapnós)	(keuōp-) kwēp- B, P 596
2 NG	phoumārō (It. fumare, Lat. fumāre)	dheu-4 B, REW 3566, P 261, 3.11

11 SCr.	duhaniti (Arab. duh*ān)	duh*ān Lok. 539
12 Boh.	kouřiti	ker(ǝ)-3 P 571-2, 5.93

9.11 DO, MAKE

1 Grk.	prässō	per-2 P 810-1, 6.47
2 Grk.	poiéo	kwei-2 P 637-8
3 NG	kánō (Grk. kámnō)	k'em(ǝ)-4 B, P 557
4 NG	phtíanō (Grk. euthús)	sē(i)dh- B, P 892
5 Lat.	facere	dhē-2 P 235-6, 2.75
6 Lat.	agere	ag'- P 4, 3.11
7 Ir.	dognú	g'en-1 P 373, B, 2.23
8 Br.	ober (Lat. opera)	op-1 P 780
9 Goth.	taujan	deu-3 P 219, B
10 Goth.	waurkjan	werg'-2 P 1168, 8.11
11 ON	gør(v)a	gwher- P 493-4, B, Joh. 418-9, 1.52 er-3 P 326-31, 494
12 OE	macian	mag'- P 696, 5.89

13 Lith.	daryti	derǫ-- P 212, 6.11
14 Lith.	veikti	weik-2 P 1128-9, 2.1
15 ChSl.	tvoriti	twer-2 P 1101
16 SCr.	raditi	ar-1 P 55-60, B 9.13, 18.21, 2.82
17 Boh.	robiti	orbho- P 781-2, Vas. 2.525, 2.75
18 Skt.	kr*-	kwer-1 P 641, 1.52

9.14 BEND (vb. trans.)

1 Grk.	kámptō	kam-p- P 525
2 Grk.	lugídō	leug-1 P 685
3 Lat.	flectere	cons. 1 vowel ex WH 1.514
4 Lat.	curvāre	[s]ker-3 P 935, 3.44
5 It.	piegare (Lat. plicāre)	pel-3a REW 6601, P (802)834, 6.93
6 Rum.	incovoia (Slav., cf. ChSl. kovati, Russ. pod- kova)	kāu- B, P 535
7 Ir.	fillim	wel-7 P 1140-2
8 NIr.	camaim	[s]kamb- P 918
9 NIr.	lūbaim	leu-2 P (681)690, B, 2.75
10 Goth.	biugan	bheug(h)-3 P 152-3
11 ON	sveigja	swē(i)- P 1041-2
12 ON	benda	bhendh- P 127, B, 8.14
13 Sw.	kröka	ger-3 P 385, B, 4.11
14 MHG	lenken	kleng- klenk- P 603, 3.44

15 Lith.	lenkti	lenk- P 676
16 SCr.	pregibati	gheub(h)- P 450
17 Skt.	an*c-	ank-2 ang- P 45
18 Skt.	nam-	nem-2 P 764

9.52 BOARD

1 Grk.	sanís	tēu- P 1080-3, 4.11
2 NG	tábla (Lat. tabula)	tel-2 P 1061, 6.47
3 Lat.	assis	ost(h)- P 783, WH 1.74, 7.26
4 Fr.	planche (Late Lat. planca)	pelǫ- REW 6455, P (805)831, B, 6.21 :bhel-5 REW 6455, P 122, WH 2.315, 2.99
5 Rum.	scindură (Lat. scandula)	sēk-2 REW 7652, P (895)929, B, 6.93
6 Ir.	clār	kel-3 P 545, 1.87
7 Goth.	(-baurd)	bher-3 P (133)138, 2.75
8 Lith.	lenta	lento- P 677
9 ChSl.	črška (Gmc. fr. Lat. dis- cus fr. Grk. dískos)	cons. d vowel ix Vas. 1.365, Bois. 190, Frisk. 1.399, 3.92
10 Boh.	prkno	per-2 P 810, B, 6.47
11 Skt.	phalaka-	[s]p(h)el-1 P 985, 4.14

9.98 TRY!
(Make Trial of, Test)

1 Grk.	dokimádzō	dek'-1 P 189-90
2 Grk.	peiráō	per-2 P 810-8, 6.47

3 Lat.	temptăre	ten-1 P (1065)1064, 4.11	9 Sp.	ocurrir (Lat. occurrere)	k'ers-2 Cor. 1.913 f., P 583
4 Lat.	probăre	bheu- P 146-8, 1.1	10 Rum.	se întimpla (Lat. tempus)	ten-1 B, P (1065)1064, 4.11
5 Fr.	essayer (Lat: exagium)	ag'- REW 2932, P 4, 3.11	11 Ir.	tecmaing(3 sg.)	enek'- P 316-7
6 Rum.	încerca (VLat. circăre, Lat. circa)	[s]ker-3 REW 1938, P 935, 3.44	12 W.	digwydd	keid- P 542
7 NIr.	triallim (NE trial fr. OFr. trier fr. VLat. tritäre, Lat. terere)	ter-3 B, REW 8922, P 1071, 3.14	13 W.	dāmweinio	cons. s vowel X B
8 Goth.	kiusan	g'eus- P 399-400, 5.11	14 Br.	dervezout	bheu- P 146-8, 1.1
9 ON	reyna	ereu-1 P 337	15 Br.	c'hóarvezout	wer-1 swer- P 1150-1, B
10 OE	fandian	pent- P 808-9, 7.11	16 Goth.	gadabari	dhahh-2 P 233
11 MGH	versuochen	sāg- P 876-7	17 ON	bera	bher-1 P 128-31, 1.87
12 Lith.	bandyti	cons. b ^x vowel e ^x Fr. 34	18 ON	henda	cons. k ^x vowel e ^x FaT 447, 366, F 244, Joh. 224 f., 477 f.
13 Lith.	me*ginti	mēgh- P 707	19 Dan.	tildrage sik	dherāgh- P 257
14 Skt.	pariks*-	okw- P 775-6, 2.1	20 Dan.	ske (MLG schēn)	(s)kek- (s)keg- FaT 989, P 922-3
9.993 HAPPEN			21 Sw.	inträffa (NHG eintreffen)	dhreb(h)- FaT 1291, P 272
1 Grk.	tugchánō	dheugh- P 271	22 OE	gelimpan	lëb- lāb- etc. P 655-7, 1.214
2 Grk.	sumbainō	gwā- gwem- P 463-4, 1.1	23 ME	happe(ne) (ON happ)	kob- Hh. 77, P 610
3 Grk.	sumpiptō	pet-2 P 825	24 NHG	sich ereignen	okw- P 775-7, 2.1
4 Lat.	accidere	k'ad-1 P 516	25 Lith.	atsitikti	cons. t vowel i ^x Fr. 1092
5 Lat.	contingere	tag- or teg- P 1054	26 ChSl.	priključiti se	klēu- klāu- P 604-5
6 It.	darsi (Lat. dāre)	dō- REW 2476, P 223-4	27 ChSl.	lučiti se	leuk- P 687-9, 1.1
7 Fr.	arriver (VLat. adripāre, Lat. ripa)	rei-1 REW 675, P 857-8	28 SCr.	dogoditi se	ghedh- P 423-4
8 Fr.	se passer (Lat. passāre, Lat. passus)	pet-1 REW 6267, P 824			

The repetition of phonemic characteristics

29 Boh.	stati se	stā- P 1004-5, 2.23	17 Lith.	judinti	yeu-1 P (507)511, 5.93
30 Skt.	udpad-	pēd-2 P 790-1, 6.47	18 Lett.	kustināt	cons. k ^x vowel u ^x Fr. 321
10.11 MOVE (vb.)			19 ChSl.	dvignāti	cons. w vowel i ^x Vas. 1.330, Mch. 104
1 Grk.	kīnēō	kēi- P 538	20 SCr.	maknuti	meu-1 P (741)744, 1.1
2 NG	saléuō (Grk. saléuō)	tēu- P 1080-1, 4.11	21 SCr.	gibati	gheub(h)- P 450, 9.14
3 Lat.	movēre	meu-2 P 743	22 Pol.	ruszyć	er-3 P 326-32, 1.214
4 Fr.	remuer (OFr. muer fr. Lat. mūtāre)	mei-2 REW 5785, P (710)715	23 Skt.	car-	kwel-i P 639, 7.11
5 Fr.	bouger (VLat. bullicāre, Lat. bullire, bulla)	b(e)u-2 bh(e)ū REW 1388, P 98-9, WH. 1.122, 4.11	10.14 WIND, WRAP (vb.)		
6 Rum.	mis*ca	bol- P 103, B 10.31	1 Grk.	helíssō	wel-7 P 1140-1, 9.14
7 Ir.	luur	cons. m vowel i ^x B	2 Grk.	tulíssō	tēu- P 1080-1, 4.11
8 NIr.	corruighim	pel-1 P (798)835-6, 3.82	3 Lat.	amicīre	yē- P 502
9 W.	ysgogi	kwerp- P 631, B	4 It.	inviluppare (Late Lat. faluppa)	cons. l vowel ex REW 3173.3
10 Br.	finval	(s)kek- (s)keg- P 922-3, 9.993	5 Sp.	devanar (VLat. depānāre, pānus)	pank- REW 2569, P 789
11 Br.	flacha (OFr. fleschier fr. Lat. flexicāre)	swē(i)- P 1041, 9.14 :swem- P 1046, B 10.35	6 Rum.	incolāci (Slav. kolač _B)	kwel-1 B, P 639-40, 7.11
12 Goth.	wagjan	cons. l vowel ex B, WH. 1.514, 9.14	7 Rum.	infās*ura (VLat. infasciolāre, Lat. fascia)	bhasko- REW 3212, P 111
13 Goth.	withōn	weg'h- P 1118-9	8 NIr.	casaim	cons. k ^x vowel ex B
14 ON	hreyfa	wei-1 P (1120)1178	9 NIr.	cornaim (Lat. cornu)	k'er-1 B, P 574-6
15 ON	hroera	[s]ker-3 P 935-7, 3.44	10 W.	dirwŷn	cons. r vowel X B
16 OE	styrian	k'er- P 582	11 Br.	rodella (Lat. rotella)	ret(h)- B, P 866
		twer-1 s- P 1100-1	12 Goth.	-windan	au-5 P (775)1148, B 6.33, 6.11

13 Dan.	svøbe	swē(i)- P 1041-2, 9.14
14 ME	wrappe	wer-3 P 1152-6, 3.85
15 Lith.	vyti	wei-1 P 1120-1, 10.11
16 Lett.	tīt	ten-1 P 1065-6, 4.11
17 SCr.	motati	(mē-) m-et-3 P 703-4, 4.14

10.53 PURSUE

1 Grk.	diōkō	dei(ð)-2 P 187
3 NG	kunēgō (Grk. kunegōō)	k'u-wō(n) k'u-n- B 3.79, P 632-3
2		ag'- P 4, 3.11
4 Lat.	(in-, per-) sequi	sekw-1 P 896, 6.96
5 Rum.	urmari (Grk. osmē)	od-1 REW 6112, P 772
6 Rum.	goni (Slav. goniti)	gwhen-2 B, P 491-3
7 Ir.	ingrennim	ghredh- P 456-7
8 Ir.	dosennim	swen- P 1046, B :swem- P 1046
9 NIr.	tōruighim	sāg- P 876-7, LP 391 f., 9.98
10 W.	erlidio	gel-1 P 357-63, B, 2.75
11 Br.	redek war- lerc'h	ret(h)- P 866, 10.14
12		lerg- P 679
13 Goth.	wrikan	wreg- P 1181
14 ON	elta	el-6 P 306-7, Joh. 75
15 Dan.	forfølge	cons. p, l vowel ex FaT 291, KM 211, P 807, 850

16 OE	ēhtan	ank-1 P 45
17 ME	chace (OFr. chacier fr. VLat. captiāre, Lat. captāre)	kap- REW 1662, P 527
18 Du.	najagen	yagh- P 502
19 Lith.	vyti	wei-3 P 1123-4, 1.1
20 Boh.	pronásledovati	lei-3 P (662)960-1, 1.214
21 Boh.	stíhati	steigh- P 1017-8, Mch 472
22 Skt.	anu-dhāv-	dheu-1 P 259

10.87 MAST

1 Grk.	histós	stā- P 1004, 2.23
2 NG	katárti (Byz. katártion, Gr. katartídzō)	ar-1 B, P 55-7, 2.82
3 Lat.	mālus	mazdo- P 701
4 It.	albero (Lat. arbor)	er-3 REW 606, P (326)339, 1.214
5 Sp.	palo (Lat. pālus)	pāk'- pāg'- REW 6182, P 787-8, 8.11
6 Ir.	seolchrand	sék-2 P 895, 6.93
7 Ir.		kwres- P 633
8 Br.	gwern	cons. w, r vowel ex LP 53
9 ON	(siglu)trē	deru- P 214-5, 8.66
10 Lith.	stiebas	stāi- stēi-bh- stēi-p P (1010)1015
11 ChSl.	jadro	ei-1 P 293-6, B, 8.11
12 Boh.	stěžen	(s)teg-2 P 1014, Mch. 472, 474

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10.91 HARBOR. PORT			2 Grk.	harpádzō	ser-5
1 Grk.	limēn	el-8 P 307-9	3 Grk.	drássomai	P 911-2
2 Lat.	portus	per-2 P 810-7, 6.47	4 NG	piánō (Grk. piédzō)	dergh- P 212-3
3 Ir.	cuan	kap- P 527, 10.53	5 Lat.	prehendere	sed- B, P 884-7, 7.11
4 W.	(porth)ladd	legh- P 658-9, B	6 Lat.	capere	ghend- ghed- P 437-8
5 ME	herberwe (ON herbergi)	koro- koryo- Hh. 77, Joh. 1023, P 615	7 It.	afferare (VLat. *afferāre, Lat. ferrum fr. Hebr., Phoen. bar- zel, of uncertain Near East origin)	kap- P 527, 10.53
6		bherg'h- P 145	8 It.	agguantare (Fr. gant fr. Frank. want)	cons. P, R, S vowels X, X WH 1.485, Lok. 259
7 OHG	stad	stā- P 1004-6, 2.23	9 Fr.	saisir (Frank. *sakjan)	au-5 REW 9500, P (75)1148, B 6.58, 6.11
8 Lith.	uostas	ūs-1 P 784-5		(OHG *sazjan)	sāg- Gam. 781, B, P 876, 9.98
9 SCR.	luka	lenk- P 676-7, B, 9.14			:sed- REW 7632, P 884-5
11.11 HAVE			10 Sp.	agarrar (Iber. garra)	garra REW 3690 a
1 Grk.	écho	seg'h- P 888, 3.14	11 Sp.	coger (Lat. colligere)	leg'- REW 2048, P 658, 8.11
2 Lat.	habēre	ghabh- P 407-8, 7.11	12 Rum.	apuca (Lat. auceps)	auel- REW 776, P 86
3 Sp.	tener (Lat. tenēre)	ten-1 P 1065-6, 4.11	13 Ir.	gaibim	ghabh- P 407-8, 7.11
4 Ir.	(phrase with 'be') biuu	bheu- P 146-8, B 9.91, LP 325 ff., 1.1	14 NIr.	beirim ar	bher-1 P 128-30, B 10.61, 1.87
5 Ir.	(phrase with 'be')-tāu	stā- P 1004, B 9.91, LP 323, 2.23	15 NIr.	glacaim	gel-1 P 357-8, 2.75
6 Br.	(phrase with 'be')euz 3 sg.	es- P 340, B 9.91, LP 213, 321 ff.	16 Br.	kreġi (Fr. croc fr. ON krökr)	ger-3 B 12.75, REW 4780, P 385, 4.11
7 Goth.	haban	kap- P 527-8, 10.53	17 Goth.	fahan	pāk' pāg'- P 787-8, 8.11
8 Goth.	aigan	ēlk- P 298-9	18 Goth.	greipan	ghreib- P 457
9 Lith.	ture*ti	twēr-2 P 1101, 9.11	19 ON	taka	dēg- P 183
10 ChSl.	iměti	em- P 310-1	20 OE	laeccan	[s]lāgw- P 958
11.14 SEIZE, GRASP, TAKE HOLD OF			21 NE	grasp	ghrebh-1 P 455, Hh. 74
1 Grk.	lambánō	labh- P 652, B			
Skt.	rabh-, labh-	:[s]lāgw- P 958 for Grk.			

22 Du.	vatten	pēd-1 P 790	13	manu- or monu- P 700, 1.1
23 Lith.	nutverti	twer-2 P 1101, 9.11	14 ON	o*imusu(madr) cl-4 Joh. 938, REW 2839, P 306
24 Lett.	k'ert	[s]ker-4 P 938-40, B, 3.14	(GalloRom. *ale- mosyna fr. Late Lat. eleemosyna fr. Grk. eleēmosinē, éleos)	
25 ChSl.	jeŭi	em- P 310-1, 11.11	15 Dan.	tigger tek-2 P 1057-8
26 ChSl.	chvatiti	cons. K, w vowel ex Vas. 3.236, Mch. 165	16 OE	waedla au(e)-10 P 81-4
27 Boh.	uchopiti (Slav., Imitative)	chop- B, Bern. 396, Brück. 182 :kap- P 409, Vas. 3.236, Mch. 160	17 ME	begger(e) cons. h* vowel X Hh. 15, FEW 1.314
			18 Lith.	elgeta elg- P 310
			19 Lith.	ubagas (Slav. ubogъ) bhag-1 B, P 107, 5.11
			20 ChSl.	ništъ en-1 P 311.2, B 11.52, Vas. 2.223, 4.45

11.53 BEGGAR

1 Grk.	ptōchós	pet-2 P 825-6, 9.993	21 SCr.	prosjak perk'-4 P 821-2
2 NG	dzētíanos (Grk. dzētéo)	dei(ð)-2 B, P 187, 10.53	22 Boh.	žebřak cons. x vowel ex Brück. 663, Mch. 592
3 NG	diakoniárēs (Grk. diákonos)	ken-4 B, P 564	23 Skt.	daridra- der-3 P 204
4 Lat.	mendicus	mendā- P 729	24 Skt.	yācaka- yek- P 503
5 It.	accattone (VLat. accapitāre, Lat. capere)	kap- REW 62, P 527, 10.53		
6 Rum.	cers*etor (Lat. quaerere)	cons. k* vowel X REW 6923, 7235, WH 2.396		
7 Ir.	(foigde)	gwhedh- P 488		
8 NIr.	bacach (Lat. baculum)	bak- B 4.94, P 93		
9 W.	cardotyn (Lat. caritātem)	kā- B, P 515, 5.14		
10 Br.	(klasker)bara	bhar- P 108, 2.23		
11 Goth.	bidagwa	bheidh-1 P 117, B 18.35 :bhedh-2 P 114		
12 ON	go*ngumadr	g'hengh- P 438, 8.11		

11.86 STORE, SHOP

1 Grk.	-pōlion	pel-5 P 804
2 NG	magadzī (Tk. magaza fr. Arab. mah'zan)	mah'zan B, Lok. 1362
3 NG	katastēma	stā- P 1004-7, 2.23
4 Lat.	tāberna	trēb- P 1090, 7.11
5 It.	bottega (Grk. apothēkē)	dhē-2 REW 531, P 235-6, 2.75

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6 Sp. tienda (VLat. tenda, Lat. tendere)	ten-1 REW 8639, P 1065-6, 4.11	23 Skt. vipan*a	cons. p vowel e ^x Mh. 2.194, P 804 :pel-5 P 804, B
7 Rum. prǎvălie (Slav., cf. Bulg. provalja)	per-2 B 9.11, P 810-5, 6.47		
8 Nir. siopa (ME shoppe)	(s)keup B, P 956, 4.14	11.89 CHEAP	
9 W. maelfa	cons. m vowel X B	1 Grk. euteleš	es- P 340-2, 11.11
10	meg'(h)- B, P 708-9, 2.47	2	kwel-1 P 639, B 11.69, 14.26, 7.11 :tel-1 P 1060
11 Br. stal (OFr. estal fr. Gmc., cf. OHG stal)	stel-3 B, REW 8219, P 1019, 7.43	3 Grk. (eū)ōnos	wes-8 P 1173
12 ON būd	bheu- P 146-9, 1.1	4 NG phtēnós (Grk. euthēnós)	g'when-1 B, P 491
13 Dan. forretning	reg'-1 P 854-6, 6.11	5 It. a buon mer- cato (Lat. bonus)	deu-2 P 218, 2.47
14 Sw. handels(bod) (MLG handel, MHG handel)	cons. k ^x vowel e ^x FaT 378, 366, F 244, Joh. 224 f., 477 f., 1032 9.993	6 (Lat. mercātus)	merk'- REW 5516, P 739
15 Du. winkel	wā-2 'we-n-g P (1108)1148	7 Sp. barato (Of uncertain origin)	cons. P vowel e ^x B, Cor. 1.393 f. :bher-3 REW 943 a, P 133, Joh. 614, 46
16 MHG lade(n)	cons. l, t vowel e ^x FaT 631, KM 417	8 Nir. saor	se- s(e)ue- P (882)1037
17 Lith. krautuv'e	krā(u)- P 616-7	9	wei-3 P (1123)1177-8, B 19.44, 1.1
18 Lett. pārduotava	dō- P 223-4, 9.993	10 W. rhad	cons. r vowel e ^x LP 49, P 860
19 SCr. dućan (Tk. dükjan fr. Arab. dukkān)	dukkān Lok. 542	11 Br. (marc'had)- mat	mā-2 P 693, 2.75
20 Boh. krām (MHG krām)	cons. K, r vowel e ^x Mch. 232, FaT 574, KM 398, 651	12 ON üdyrr	cons. dh vowel u ^x FaT 172, KM 778, 8.11
21 Pol. sklep (Slav., Imitative)	klep- Brück. 493, Vas. 2.639, 1.568	13 Dan. billig (MLG billik)	bhill- FaT 74, KM 77, P 153
22 Russ. lavka	leu-2 P 681-2, 2.75	14 ME good chepe	ghedh- P 423, 9.993

15	(Lat. caupō, of uncertain origin)	cons. K, P vowel X B 11.82, FaT 521, WH 1.189	10 Ir. maigen	meg'(h)- P 708-9, B, 2.47
16 MHG	wolveil(e)	wel-2 P 1137, KM 868	11 W. lle	leg- P 658-9, 10.91
17		cons. p vowel ix FaT 202, KM 189	12 Goth. staths	stā- P 1004-6, 2.23
18 Lith.	pigus	peig'-2 peik'- P 795, Fr. 598	13 MHG ort	dhē-2 P 235-7, B, 2.75
19 Lett.	lēts	lē(i)-3 P 666	14 Lith. vieta	wei-3 P 1123-4, Vas. 1.205, 1.1
20 Boh.	laciný	cons. l vowel ex Mch. 255, Brück. 305	15 ChSl. město	mei-1 P 709
21 Pol.	tani	cons. t vowel ex Brück. 565	16 Av. gātu-	gwā- gwem- P 463, 1.1
22 Russ.	deševyj	des- P 217, Vas. 1.348	17 Av. asah-	enek'- P 316, B, 9.993
23 Skt.	alpakrita-	alp- P 33, B		
24		kwrei- P 648		
12.11 PLACE (sb.)				
1 Grk.	tópos	top- P 1088	12.14 LIE	
2 Lat.	locus	stel-3 P 1019, 7.43	1 Grk. keimai	k'ei-1 P 539, 1.1
3 It.	posto (Lat. positus, ponere)	sē(i)-2 BA 3039, P 889-91, 1.1	2 Lat. iacēre	yē- P 502, 10.14
4 Fr.	place (Lat. platea fr. Grk. plateía)	pelō- REW 6583, P (805)833, 6.21	3 Lat. cubāre	keu-2 P 588-90, 1.87
5 Sp.	sitio (Gmc. *sitjan)	sed- REW 7961 b, P 884-5, 7.11	4 Fr. (être)couché (Lat. collocāre, locus)	stel-3 REW 2052, P 1019, 7.43
6 Ir.	dū	g'hdem- P 414-5, 2.1	5 Sp. (estar)acosta- do (Lat. costa)	kost- REW 2279, P 616
7 Ir.	ined	pēd-2 P 790-1, 6.47	6 Ir. laigim	leg- P 658-9, 10.91
8 Ir.	āitt	pent- P 808, B, 7.11	10 W. gorwedd	cons. w vowel ex B
9 Ir.	airm	cons. r vowel ex B	11 Lith. gule*ti	gol-1 P 402
12.48 SOUTH				
1 Grk.	nótos	snā- sn-eu- P 971-2, 3.14		
2 Grk.	mesēmbria	medhi- P 706, 1.1		
3		āmer- P 35, B 14.45		
4 Lat.	(meri)diēs	dei-1 P 183-4, 1.52		
5 Lat.	auster	aues- P 86		
6 It.	sud (Fr. sud fr. OE süth)	sāu-el- = sw-en- su-n- P 881, 1.1		

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7 Ir.	descert	dek'-1 P 189-90 9.98	5 W.	cyfartal	ar(ə)- P 62, B, 7.11
8		kwetwer- P 642-3, B	6 Goth.	ibna	yem- P 505
9 Br.	kreis(teiz)	(k'ered-) k'red- P 579, B 14.45, 4.45	7 Goth.	samaleiks	sem-2 P 902-4
10 Lith.	pietūs	pei(ə)- P 793, Fr. 587 f., 5.11	8		(lëig)-2 lig- P 687, 4.11
11 Lett.	(dien)vidus	wi- P (1175)1127-8, 2.75	9 ChSl.	равнѣ	reuə- P 874
12		dhē- P (235)1127-8, 2.75	10 Boh.	stejný	stā- P 1004-5, Mch. 471, 2.23
13 ChSl.	jug	aug- P 87	11 Skt.	tulya-	tel-1 P 1060
14 Pol.	polu(dnie)	[s]p(h)el-1 P 985-6, 4.14	12.94 SIGN (sb.)		
15 Skt.	(daks'in*ā-) diś-	deik'- P 188	1 Grk.	sēma	dheiə- P 243
16 Av.	paurva-	per-2 P 810-5, 6.47	2 Lat.	signum	sek-2 = 1 P 896, B, 6.96 :sēk- P 895
17 Av.	ra(pithwitara-)	ar-1 P 55-6, 2.82	3 Ir.	arde	w(e)id-2 P 1125-7, 6.96
12.91 EQUAL			4 Goth.	talkns	deik'- doig'- P 188-9, 12.48
1 Grk.	isos	w(e)id-2 P 1125-7, B, Bois. 383, Frisk 1.737, 6.96 :wi- P 1175-6	5 Lith.	ženklas	g'en-2 P 376-7
2 Lat.	aequus	cons. — vowel iˣ WH 1.17	6 Skt.	laks'an*a-	cons. lˣ, K vowel eˣ B
3 Lat.	pār	per-2 P 810-7, 6.47	7 Skt.	lin*ga-	cons. lˣ vowel iˣ B
4 Ir.	innonn	(e-3) ei- I- P 281-6, B	8 Av.	daxšta-	cons. dˣ, K vowel eˣ P 189, B 17.25

(To be continued.)

POVZETEK

Ugovori zoper notranjo zvezo med glasom in pomenom, formulirani v uvodnem citatu A. Meilleta, se štejejo na splošno še danes za veljavne, tako pri zastopnikih historične kakor strukturalistične smeri. Ni pa le res, da so posamezni pojmi v različnih jezikih izraženi z neskončno različnimi glasovi, res je tudi, da so marsikateri pojmi, bodisi v različnih jezikih ali pa v serijah sinonimov iz istega jezika, podani s podobnimi ali celo enakimi glasovi, ne da bi bila izkazana med ustreznimi besedami kakršnakoli genealoška vez. Takšno genealoško nerazložljivo podobnost najdemo izven

ozkih meja tradicionalno pojmovane onomatopoetičnosti ali nejasno določene ekspresivnosti. Pričujoči članek je poročilo o statistični preiskavi, opravljeni z namenom, da na podlagi znanega Buckovega besednjaka preskusim tipološko sorodnost fonemskih karakteristik v serijah sinonimov iz indoevropskih jezikov. Indoevropski jeziki so za tovrsten preskus najpripravnější glede na to, da so najbolj etimološko preiskani. Sinonimični material iz Buckovega besednjaka pa je še zlasti primeren, ker predstavlja dovolj široko podlago za statistični preračun. Za pripravo sinonimičnega materiala je treba izbrati le po enega zastopnika vseh genealoško sorodnih izrazov v okviru posamezne sinonimične serije. Ni pa objektivnega kriterija, kateremu od etimološko sorodnih izrazov naj bi — spričo glasovnih sprememb v času in kraju — dali prednost pri izbiri in fonemski analizi. Tej negotovosti in očitni glasovni eroziji, ki jo poznamo iz zgodovinskega glasovnega razvoja, se lahko ognemo na ta način, da vse genealoško samostojne sinonime reduciramo na njihove osnovne indoevropske ali siceršnje korene. Statistična preiskava korenov zadostuje za ugotovitev, ali so v okviru posamezne sinonimične serije fonemske karakteristike samostojnih sinonimov naključne ali ne. Teoretična predpostavljena naključnost fonemskih karakteristik sinonimov bi se morala pojavljati tudi v naključnosti fonemskih karakteristik njihovih korenov. Vendar nam v številnih primerih statistična preiskava etimoloških projekcij (korenov) pokaže očitno nenaključno razdelitev fonemskih karakteristik. Takšni rezultati nam omogočajo pravilnejšo presojo razdelitve fonemskih karakteristik v naslednjem razvojnem obdobju. Vse to pa lahko vrže tudi novo luč na oblikovanje jezikovnih znamenj na indoevropskem področju in posredno prispeva k boljši vednosti o oblikovanju jezikovnih znamenj nasploh. Izbrana je bila približno ena desetina pojmov iz Buckovega besednjaka, iz vseh njegovih poglavij, na način, ki zagotavlja naključnost izbire. Indoevropski in siceršnji koreni tam nahajajočih se genealoško samostojnih sinonimov so bili šteti za reprezentativen primer celotne »populacije«. Vsak korenski morfem, ki se ponavlja v več sinonimičnih serijah, je bil štet v vsaki seriji posebej. Relativna frekvenca ali verjetnostna razdelitev fonemskih karakteristik tega reprezentativnega primera je bila vzeta kot primerjalna osnova za vsako posamezno sinonimično serijo. Fonemsko karakteristiko lahko definiramo kot dejstvo, da nastopa v korenskem morfemu: 1. določen morfem (npr. *a*, *l*) ali kakršenkoli fonem iz določenega glasovnega razreda (npr. nazal, gutural), štet kot en statističen dogodek, tudi če nastopa tam po dvakrat ali večkrat; 2. neurejena ali urejena vrsta določenih fonemov ali fonemov iz določenega razreda fonemov (npr. *l*, *r* in gutural ali narobe, okluzivni fonemi in *n*); 3. določen fonem ali kakršenkoli fonem iz določenega razreda fonemov v posebni poziciji (npr. končni labial, začetni dental). Indoevropski koreni so bili ugotovljeni na podlagi podatkov iz Bucka in iz indoevropskega etimološkega besednjaka J. Pokornyja, izjemoma na podlagi standardnih etimoloških besednjakov ustreznih jezikov. V omejenem številu primerov korenskega morfema ni bilo mogoče dognati. V takšnih primerih sem vključil temu poskusil določiti fonemske karakteristike, ki bi po glasovnih zakonih indoevropskih ali drugih vpoštev prihajajočih jezikov po vsi verjetnosti morale nastopati v neznanih korenskih morfemih. Razloček med relativno frekvenco v celotni »populaciji« in v posamezni sinonimični seriji — ocenjen z znanimi metodami — je bil kriterij, ali je šteti razdelitev določene fonemske karakteristike za naključno (povprečno) ali ne (tj. nenaključno). Napravil sem preskus za več fonemskih karakteristik, s tem da sem preiskal številne sinonimične serije iz Buckovega besednjaka, in to ne samo iz reprezentativnega primera. Tam, kjer se zdi, da relativna frekvenca določene glasovne karakteristike ni naključna — in takšnih primerov ni malo — je težko pripisati to dejstvo kakšnemu drugemu vzroku kot notranji zvezi med glasom in pomenom.

(Se nadaljuje.)