New glottochronological research in Kamchukchee and Eskimo languages is based on the new results in Kamchukchee (KCh) and Proto-Eskimo (PE) historical phonology studies and the etymological dictionaries made by the author. These two families, it could be said, have not had any genetic connections for at least the latest 5-10 millennia (although the connections between their ancestors may possibly be traced up to the levels of macrofamilies where Nostratic is one of several branches). But during the last 2-3 millennia they have been in contact on the territory of North-Eastern Asia. Results of glottochronology agree with our subjective experience based on what we know of the levels of relationship between languages, quantities of etymologies and complicated developments of phonology in daughter languages.

The first KCh family goes back about 2800 years (55% of matches within the 100-word list). Based on the average (not the minimal) number of possible matches, we will have to assume a splitting not earlier than 2500 years ago. At that time the KCh family became divided in two branches - Proto-Chukchee (PCh) and Proto-Kamchadal (PK). After that point contacts between the two became minimal and various innovations began taking place. Then, at the beginning of the 6th century (83% matches), the PK unit had split in several parts - among them were the Southern and the Western Kamchadal branches the languages of which were fixated in the 19th century; the last Southern language, attested by B. Dybowski, had disappeared by the beginning of the 20th century. It is possible that an Eastern branch also existed, but the last dialectal material from Eastern Kamchatka was attested at the end of the 18th century, and according to those recordings it was probably a dialect close to WK, with a relatively low level of differentiation.

Around the same time, maybe a little more early (around 510 A.D. - 82% matches) the PCh unity had become split into the Chukchee (Northern) branch (modern Chukchee) and the Kamchatkan (Southern) branch. [Of course, there is no need to take these datings literally - they are rather provisional, and variations within the limits of one or two generations are possible]. On the edge of the 1st and the 2nd millennia Koryaks (Chawchuwen 'herdsman', mod. Koryak) lost contact with other PCh Kamchatkan dialects remaining in the north part of the Kamchatkan peninsula along the Sredinny ridge. This may be related to changes in the traditional Koryak style of life (salmon-fishing, still preserved among remaining PCh languages speakers on the Kamchatkan peninsula) and to the adoption of the caribou stockman culture. The separation of "dialect of Western Kamchadals" described by B. Dybowski in the 19th century (presumably Sedanka dialect) from other WK languages around 1100 A.D. (92% matches) was a result of Koryak migration. Later, in 1250 (95% matches) the Kamchatkan (Nymylan) languages had split into the Palana language (the so called Koryak dialect of Palana, located on the western part of the ridge facing the Okhotsky sea) and the Alutor (Olutor) language on the eastern part of the ridge closer to the Pacific ocean. About 1420 (97% matches) the remaining WK language had become divided into the Itelmen language based on the Napana dialect (described by A.P. Volodin in his monography) and the Itelmen language used as a foundation for the new short
Itelmen-Russian dictionary (written by A.P. Volodin and K.N. Kholoymova, dialects of Kovran and Upper Khayriuzovo). This is an exhausting list of KCh languages which one can use for comparative studies and glottochronology. It is interesting that the dates of splitting of KCh languages have their analogies in the Eskimo results.

The Proto-Eskimo (PE) language had become divided into two about 2700 years ago (57% matches) - not later than 2400 judging by the averaging list of number of matches. These two branches have been traditionally recognized as Proto-Inupik (PI) and Proto-Yupik (PY). In 140 B.C. (68% matches) the Sirenik language split from PY; in 180 A.D. (75% matches) Siberian Yupik (SY) and American Yupik (AY) were formed. The SY unity was shattered in 510 (82% matches), after which Chaplinski (Unazigmit) and Naukanski (Nyvukagmit) lost contact and became different languages. At about the same time, as shown above, Chukchee had split from other PCh languages and it seems that the migration of Chukchees to the territories between Naukanski (now located on the North-Eastern part of Chukotkan peninsula) and Chaplinski was the main reason for this separation of SY languages. The first subbranch of AY became separated about 760 (87% matches); it includes such closely related languages and dialects as Nunivak (Nun) (used here for glottochronological calculations), Norton Sound, Chevak, Egegik. Speakers of these languages now inhabit islands and select parts of the Western Alaska seaboard close to the Bering sea. The separation of Supik dialects (Chevak and Koniag) from the Central Alaskan Yupik (CAY) took place around 1180 (94% matches). It is possible that the marginal position of Nunivak and similar dialects is a result of CAY expansion. The splitting of PI began around 640 (85%), when the Inupik of the Seward peninsula (SPI) became an independent subbranch - in reality its speakers remained on the original territory, while the rest of the Inupik migrated to the North-East. It is possible that Nun was the first wave of Yupik colonisation of free Alaskan territories where other Inupik had been living previously. Later, at around 1050 (93% matches), the Eastern subbranch, including Greenlandic and Eastern Canadian Inupik, was formed. These languages became distinct from one another around 1430 (97% matches). The Western branch split into North Alaskan Inupik and Western Canadian Inupik at around 1340 (96% matches). Of course, operating with the closely related Inupik languages is rather problematic, but the fact that the PI unity at some time split into SPI and the rest is undeniable.

It is interesting that the loanwords in Eskimo (PE, PI, PY), present in the etymological dictionary, look like old borrowings from KCh. Their phonetics and semantics show an active contact with a KCh source closer to PK than to PCh. We may suggest that the breakup of the KCh family and migrations of PCh language speakers actually provoked the migration of a part of PE speakers across the Bering straight, and, subsequently, their partial isolation which caused the forming of the PI subgroup with its independent developments. It is also necessary to say that there are some KCh and PC borrowings in the Eskimo 100 wordlist ('small', 'moon', 'leaf'), but reverse loans from PE have not been attested.

The PE-Nostratic phonetic correspondences were established by the author more than 20 years ago. At the same time the hypothesis about a specific relationship between the Altaic family (Proto-Altaic, PA) and PE was put forward. It was interesting to perform glottochronological calculations between modern languages descending from PE and PA. The results of etymological researches show that only about 10 PE roots (out of about 200 roots from modern Eskimo languages...
encountered in the 100-wordlist) do not have any phonetically regular parallels with close semantics in PA. In fact, it is possible to say that practically for every one of them one can offer a PA etymology (with a few exceptions, all of these roots can be found in EDAL). As a result, every modern Eskimo language has at least 10 reliable phonetic and semantic parallels in modern Altaic languages. The exact distribution is as follows: modern Eskimo language/ modern Turkic language - more than 11 (but with Chuvash, Tuvinian, Kirgiz - more than 12, with Turkmenian - more than 13), modern Eskimo language/ modern Mongolian language - about 11, modern Eskimo language/ Modern Tungus-Manchu language - about 13 (but with Nanai - more than 15, with Evenki - about 16, with Negidal - more than 17), modern Eskimo language/ modern Korean 10 (but with Ancient Korean, Phionyang - more than 11), modern Eskimo/ modern Japanese - about 13. The unexpected surplus of Tungus parallels may be the result of close separate contact after the disintegration of the Altaic unity.)

There is a list below of Proto-Eskimo (PE) and Altaic root correspondences found in the data of the one hundred word lexicostatistics list (really it was taken 100 and 10 additional words). The different Eskimo entries have own PE etymology, but it was surprising that the most part of them has besides wide Eurasiaic or Nostratic etymologies special Altaic correspondences in lexics and semantics. Partially they have the same affixation or untrivial development as *m- > *v- in the auxiliary words and the 1 person pronouns. The proposition of the Nostratic origin was done by author about twenty years ago, at the same time were found some evidences which illustrate a special relationship between Eskimo and languages of Altaic family. Some roots are preserved in the other branches as Uralic or Indo-European, but there are lexical isoglosses typical only for PE and Altaic. The preliminary table of consonantal correspondences is listed before the etymologies, but it can be changed as well as the all corpus of words be filled by new entries. The main characteristics of PE phonological system are: 1. pairs of voiceless stops and voiced spirants, 2. interdiction of initial voiced spirants and interdiction of voiceless stops in the end of the last syllable, 3. interdiction of cluster more than two consonants in inlaut, 4. interdiction of clusters in the initial position and in the end of the words, 5. interdiction of the -ti-context, 6. some traces of old vowel harmony resulting in the difference of velars and uvular consonants on the PE level, 7. etymological reduction of vowels in some positions probably because of old accentuation, 8. old recomposition of some roots *TəTV into *VTTV with the "false" first vowel same as the second.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALTAIC</th>
<th>PROTO-ESKIMO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*p</td>
<td>p-, -p-, -v-?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*p`</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*b</td>
<td>0-, -v-, 0?-, (-p-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*t</td>
<td>t/ c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*t`</td>
<td>t/ c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*d</td>
<td>0-, -t-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*k</td>
<td>k/- q-, -k/- -q-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The palatalized variants are the result of PE development *ti > *ci in all cases (t before -i- is prohibited), sometimes they are found before Altaic front row vowels or diphtongs.

See the development of *t.

See also the development of *b-, *g- in the anlaut position.

The difference between velar and uvular row of stops is
secondary in PE. It is a result of consonantal accommodation because of old front or back vowel in root. It was a vowel harmony between root vowels and some derivative affixes (-ɣ-, -ʁ- - so called 'stem modifiers' of nouns and verbs). The synchronous pronunciation of *qu and *qi as [qo] and [qe] is a trace of reserving an old differentiation between two rows of vowels (presumably high-raise and middle-raise rows as Tungus or Mongolian).

| *k` | k- / q-, -k- / -q- | See comments under *k. |
| *g | 0-, -0- / ɣ- / -ʁ- | See also the development of *b-, *d- in the anlaut position. See comments under *k. Sometimes it is found -q- reflex with Altaic *-g- correspondence, may be in is a trace of an old voiceless spirant. |
| *‰ | c-, -c-, -tə | |
| *‰` | c-, -c-, -tə | |
| *ʒ | 0- (ci-?), -j- | |
| *s | c-, -c-, (-tə ?) | |
| *š- | c- | |
| m | m | |
| *n | n-, ń-, -n-, ń- | The second reflexation was found before Altaic diphongs and *-i-. |
| *ᵐ | n-, ń- ~ -ń-, -tə | See comments under *j. So here it is a result of development *-n# > *-ŋ# and then > -tə. |
| *ŋ | 0-, ń-, -ň/ő-, -ŋ- | The second palatalized reflexation was found before Altaic diphongs. Sometimes there are consonantal complexes instead the simple velars. Such complexes can be split by reduced vowel. |
| *l | n-, -l- | The reflex with the initial *l- is found very rare due the transforming initial laterals in n- in the most part of languages. |
| *ʾ | N-, -l-, -rə | Cf. *r. |
| *-j- | -j-, -ɣ-, -0-, -ʁə | The early PE had a special development of "-j# in the end of syllable in -ő with automatical inserted reduced vowel after the last consonant of the root. Cf. development of *ń, *r. |
| *r | 0-, -r-, -ʁə || -j- | See comments under *j. There is a non-predictable reflex -j- in PE which can reflect any Nostratic phoneme as *r₁ or it may be unknown phonemic circumstances. |
| *r` | -r-, -tu | Cf. *ʾ. |
| *-Nd- | -ń-, -ń(ŋ)- | |
| *-md- | -mŋ- | <"-mń- ? |
| *-ng-, -nk- | -ń~ -ŋ- ? |
7 PE *acay 'paternal aunt' > PY up *acay id., Plnup *acay (/octet) id. The geminate reflex in Inup can show a vocative form of this relative's name. (CED 2).

Altaic *āмы 'elder relative, ancestor' (mostly female in languages, but male relative with meaning 'father, ancestor' must be another root), Turk *ая / *ёя, T-M *аси 'wife, woman', Kor *аъар, An expressive kinship "nursery" word with the typical structure *VCV. The Mongolian reflexes are problematic: Mong eй 'mother, elder sister' is probably < Turk (EDAL 271, 272).

570 PE *aci  `area below, downward' > PY up *aci 'area below, downward; to go down; earth, ground (Sirenikan)', Plnup *aci, *at- 'area below, down; ground, floor', (CED 3, 47).

Altaic *dэ 'to lie', Turk *ja-т-, Mong *de-b-, T-M *дэ-du-, Jap *дэ-т-то-, One of the common Altaic monosyllabic verbal roots. Note dental suffixation (probably *дэ-ta-) reflected in Turk, TM and Jap (EDAL 466). Cf. also Turk *bat- 'to get down, to sink'.

599 PE *aci-р ‘good, to like’ > PY up *aci-р ‘good; to like’, (CED 47). 2154, Plnup *aci ‘to love’ (CED 61).

Altaic *gэте 'strong, very', Turk *ged, Mong *кудэл, T-M *gата- / *када-, Jap *катэ, The root reveals some phonetic irregularities - probably because of contaminations with *кэ ‘much, many’ and *кади(рV) 'strong, tough' (EDAL 532, 533). A nother comparison also has to be noticed: Altaic *odi (/octet) 'sexual passion', Turk *öд-i, Mong *(h)удэл, T-M *uda- (EDAL 1042).

594 PE *аюэ ‘to go on walks’ > PY up *аюэ- ~ *аю-уб ‘to go on walks' (CED 7, 55), Plnup *ai-, *ai-kэ, *ai-tэ ‘to go; to go home; to fetch, to give’. There is also a common root with close semantics *ай-р ‘to come' (556) (CED 7).

Altaic *эва ‘to go, walk’, Turk *Aj-, Mong *айа-, T-M *а́й-, Jap *айэм- (EDAL 277, 278).

706 PE *аюэ ‘that, on the other side, across' > PY up *аюэ (-курэ, -румэ, -ани) ' that, over there, on the other side, across', This is the main pronoun for 'that' and it has the specific declination paradigm unlike other demonstrative pronouns but analogical with *у- and *тэ-у- 'this'. (CED 453). Plnup *аю-na (*ак-куа, *аю-рума, *а(y)-ани) 'that, on the other side, across', Some ECI and GRI forms in the declination are replaced by the phonetically similar pronoun *ав- 'over there, going away' in paradigm (CED 453, 456).

Altaic *э ‘that (deictic root)’, Turk *а(-n), Mong *е-ne, T-M *е-, K or *а-мо, Jap *э- (EDAL 487).

556 PE *аю-р ‘to come’ > PY up *аю-р ‘to come; to bring’, See also *аюэ- ~ *аю-уб ‘to go on walks', Plnup *аю-р (/octet) ‘to come, to come rom afar; to take sth. home, to bring home', (CED 7).

Altaic *а́й ‘to reach, come close', Mong *а́йи-su-, Jap *о́йо-м, A Mong-Jap isogloss (EDAL 279).

1 PE *а́йрэ, *а́йри ‘star’ > 1902, PY up *аRъу-, *аRа(ый) ‘star’, cf. 39 (CED 1, 9). 5, Plnup *аRу-,
*ayri-aq- 'constellation: the Pleiades, constellation of two stars (appearing on the shortest day of the year)' (CED 1).

Altaic *jâk V-rV 'light, white', Turk *A'k, Mong *jagayan, T-M *jixere, K or *ikə-, Jap *aka-(r-). The final vowel is not quite clear: some languages point to *-i or *-e, others - rather to *-a (EDAL 598). It can be compared Altaic? *biaga (~-i) 'moon, brilliance' preserved only in T-M *biaga.

727 PE *aβna- (~-b-m-) 'woman, female' > PY up *aβna- 'woman, girl, female (in compounds)', PInup *aβna- 'woman, female (in compounds)' (CED 43).

Altaic *kune (~-g-) 'one of several wives', Turk *güni, Jap *kuanami, A Turk-Jap isogloss (EDAL 739, 740).

513 PE *aβra 'ashes, powder' > PY up *aβr[a] 'ashes; drug, powder', The Chap form has the metathesis of consonant: "aγra- > γäγa-, so the stem accepts untrivial voiced initial γ-. The word for 'drug' looks like Alaskan cultural loanword in Siberian Eskimo (CED 6, 41). PInup *aβra 'ashes; gunpowder' (CED 41, 42).

Altaic *gari (~-r-, -o) 'light', Mong *gere-l, T-M *garpa (EDAL 531). PE should have original semantics like 'flaring, blazing coals'.

666 PE *aκma-Lu- 'round' > PInup *aγmalu- 'round' (CED 36).

Altaic *gék a 'hook, bend', Turk *Kek- / *Kak-, Mong *gek-, T-M *gek(u)-, Jap *kankám- (!) (EDAL 536, 537).

664 PE *akra-γ- (*aqrα-β-) 'wheel, to roll, round' PY up *ak(r)a-γ-, *ak(r)a-m-kə (-m-γu-), *aq(r)a-β- 'wheel, round; to roll', PInup *akra-γ- (-lu-), *aqrαβ- 'to roll, to turn round or over; wheel, tyre, wheeled vehicle' (CED 10, 36). There is also PE *aqrα- ~*ARqa- 'ball' (665).


662 PE *aku- 'root of plant' > PY up *aku- 'root'. PInup *aku- 'root of plant'. It is necessary to distinct this root from *aku(və) 'skirt, part of garment, waterproof garment' (1615) despite CED (CED 14).

Altaic *gokv 'a k. of reed or leek (κορνέλ), Turk *Koğa (~-k-), Mong *gogu-, A Turk-Mong isogloss: not quite reliable because of late attestation, but borrowing in either direction seems improbable (EDAL 563, 564).

736 PE *ali-(va-) 'far, in the distance' > PY up *ali- 'from afar', PInup *ali-(va-) 'to be far; to retreat a little' (CED 17).

Altaic *gi Jála 'to stay behind, be separated', Turk *Kiäl-, Mong *gal-, T-M *giala-, Jap *ka-ra-, The original meaning is well reconstructable as "to lag behind > become separated" (EDAL 547, 548).

523 PE *amə- 'many, much' > PY up *amə- (~-lə-, -tv-) 'frequent, perpetual; many, much', PInup *ami- (~-lə-, -tu-) 'many; to increase in numbers' (CED 22, 23).
Altaic *êma (−o) 'to stay, be left, leave', T-M *emə-n-, Jap *âmə- 'plenty', APIsЯЯ 279. A T-M-Jap isogloss. Cf. perhaps also MKor. məmɨr- 'to stay, remain' ( < *Vmə-mɨr-, with a rather usual Korean loss of initial vowel?) (EDAL 503, 504).

740 PE *am-ərта with negation affix 'thin, narrow' > PY up *amərта- 'thin in girth; narrow', PInup *amit- 'narrow, thin' (CED 24). Literarry 'not wide'.

Altaic *áme 'heavy, big', Mong *amban, T-M *amba-, Kor *mɨ-, Jap *əm(p)- (EDAL 295).

681 PE *ami- `hide, skin' > PY up *ami- (ʁa-) 'hide, pelt, skin', PInup *ami- (ʁa-) 'hide, skin; fish skin; tree bark' (CED 23).

Altaic *emV(揿) 'saddle, belt', Turk *еmать, Mong *embe, T-M *embe-, Kor *mɨ-, Jap *əm(p)- (EDAL 295).

502 PE *āməu- ~ *məu- 'leaf, coltsfoot' > PY up *aməu- 'coltsfoot'. PInup *mulə- ~ *mulə- 'leaf of plant; coltsfoot'. The metathesis of vowels in GRI took place under the influence of *mulə- 'paddle blade' (303). (CED 202, 255).

Altai *məro 'a k. of weed', T-M *mər-, Kor *mər, Jap *mə (~muə), Whitman 1985, 144, 155, 237. An Eastern isogloss. In Turk. cf. perhaps Oyr., Shor parga 'weed' (which would require a modification of the PA form to *mjəro). The loss of resonant in Jpn. presupposes a suffixed form like *mər(o)-gV (cf. the Turkic parallels) or *mər(o)-gV (cf. Evk. moriŋa) (EDAL 945). But PE shows the reflex of *r.

528 PE *amqə- 'to bite' > PY up *am(o)qə- 'to bite 1, to bite off, to nibble lips 2', PInup *apqa-la- 'to eat quickly' (CED 16).

Altai *ámo 'mouth; taste (*amo-t'a, *amo-sa)', Turk *um-, *um-sa-, Mong *ama-, *amsa-, *amta, T-M *aməa, *amta-, Kor or *más, Jap *ámə-, *antity (EDAL 296, 297).

729 PE *ana- 'rust' > PY up *ana- 'rust'.

Altai *benə 'red clay, dirt', Turk *bańak, T-M *beŋ-ge-, Jap *pañí. If the Negidal form belongs here, it may reflect, together with Turk *bańak, a common derivative *benə-kV (EDAL 339).

580 PE *anəb- 'spark, fire' > PY up *anəb- (lɨ) 'spark, fire' (CED 28).

Altai *gənə 'to burn; ashes, tar', Turk *jan-, *jan-tir-, T-M *jian-, Kor *gəi, Jap *đanı. Medial *-j- accounts for loss of *-n- in Kor. (EDAL 1539).

1588 PE *anipa- 'moon, month' > PInup *anipa(a-) 'moon' (CED 28). The connection to the word 'elder brother' cited in CED is a real 'folk-etymology'.

Altai *ənju 'moon, moon cycle', Turk *ənk, Mong *oj, T-M *ənja (EDAL 303). Really Turk and T-M show a postconsonantal velar stop.

Altaic *iangu* Turk *(i)aŋki-* 'emit odour', Mong *(h)oŋguli-* 'to gasp, breathe heavily', T-M *uŋu-* 'to smell' instead Turk *iŋ-tik* 'to become tired, exhausted. (see ʒuniŋu ( ~ -a) 'to breathe, smell' EDAL 620).

519 PE *ap(u)- 'big' PY up *ap(u)- 'big, great' (CED 32, 35), Plnup *aŋa-na- 'big 1, wide, last long 2, too big for 3, to make too big (large) 4' (CED 32). There are derivates *ap(ə)-li- 'to grow up, to become bigger' (520), *aŋ-tu- 'big, bigness' (521). Not related to *aŋu-nt 'man, old man, male animal' (628).

Altaic *áni* 'very', Turk *æŋ-, Mong *aŋ-ka, T-M *ana-, Kor *ãã́n' (EDAL 300). Perhaps Turkic and Mongolian do not reflect a suffixed form *aŋ-ki-V, with assimilation *-n- > *-ŋ- (with further reduction in Turkic), but show original reflex of the velar nasal.

684 PE *apju- 'smoke, fume, vapour' > PY up *apju- 'smoke, fume', Plnup *apju- 'smoke, haze, mist' (CED 38).

Altaic *ap`i* 'wind, vapour', Turk *Ep-, Mong *aɣur, T-M *apka (EDAL 311).

517 PE *aqja (=qu-), 'belly, stomach' > PY up *aqja (-qu-) id., Plnup *aqja- (-ʁu-) (CED 41).

Altaic *ka-ra* 'belly; body, ribs', Turk *Karın, T-M *kerimuk, Kor *kari, Jap *ka-ri- (n)ta (EDAL 669).

539 PE *aru yak blood' > PY up *aruy (-ja-) 'blood, clotted blood', Plnup *a(r)uy (-ia-) *arrə- 'blood, to bleed, clotted blood, red' (CED 5).

T-M *erin 'breath, life, soul' hardly connected to Altaic *ɛra 'to be', Turk *er-, Mong *ere-, Jap *ar-(EDAL 515) but semantic development 'blood' ~ 'strength, soul' is quite common in many languages.

651 PE *ata-ki- 'one' > PY up *ataku- 'one', Plnup *ataucci- 'one' (CED 50).

Altaic *gagta* 'one of a pair', Turk *Kat, Mong *gag`, T-M *gagda, Jap *kata` Rozycki 85 (TM-Mong.) (EDAL 525, 526).

641 PE *atək, *atRi- 'name; to name' > PY up *atək, *atji- id., Plnup *atək, *acci- 'name, namesake; to name' (CED 51).

Altaic *oť-ɛ ( ~ -t) 'sound', Turk *oť-, Mong *o%, T-M *(x)ot- Jap *ətə (EDAL 1068).

732 PE *ava-nt, (-t-li-) 'area around, outermost, far-away' > PY up *avanta, *avali- 'area around, locality; far-away', Plnup *ava-nt, *ava-li- 'surrounding area, outermost, furthest to one side' (CED 54).

Altaic *ebo 'enough, big', Mong *(h)ɔɣ- / *(h)ɔb-, T-M *ebo-, Kor *(ɔ)́ t-. Cf. Jap *apə- 'big' which may reflect a merger of this root with *ɛp`o (EDAL 490, 491).
541 PE *caHunə (~-yə, -r-) 'bone' > PUnup *caunə (~-ən) 'bone; seed' (CED 72).

Altaic *siŋu 'bone; shin bone', Turk *siŋok / *siŋok, Mon *siŋə, T-M *siŋə-, K or *sɨn, Jap *sūnai (EDAL 1254, 1255). But cf. also Altaic *saŋu (~-əŋ) 'a sharp bone, sharp instrument' (EDAL 439).

546 PE *cakima- (~-r-) 'chest, rib cage' > PUnup *cakima- (~-r-) 'breast, chest, breastbone, rib (of animal)', PUnup *caki(m)a 'chest, breastbone, breast, rib cage' (CED 65).

Altaic *siŋu 'part of shoulder close to neck', Turk *siŋ, Mon *siŋ, T-M *siŋə, Kor *siŋ, Jap *sini (EDAL 1254, 1255). But cf. also Altaic *saŋu (~-əŋ) 'a sharp bone, sharp instrument' (EDAL 439).

547 PE *caluv- `to tan skin, thin, dried, lean' > PUnup *caluɣ- 'dry, dried out', PUnup *callu- 'to tan (skin), thin' (CED 66).

(CED 66). Cf. *t`iule (~o) 'to weaken, be exhausted' (2400), *t`ulu (~o) 'torn and scraped skin' (2731).

Altaic *t`iule (~o) 'to weaken, be exhausted', Mon *tul-, T-M *tul-, Kor *nu- 'to weaken, be exhausted' (EDAL 1443). For the anlaut consonant development cf. PE *ciɣə-r-que-, *cir-que- 'knee', *cullu- 'feather of wing, dorsal fin'.

549 PE *ca- ~-u- (-ra, -na) interrogative pronoun "what", "what to do" > 1432, PUnup *ca- (~-u-) 'what, why, what to do', PUnup *ca-a, ca-(~r-) 'what, why, what to do' (CED 90). For the first part cf. PChuk *sən, *seq- id. (1152) < KCh *nə-qə (471). (CED 90). The second part of this pronoun can be correspond to Altaic *qa[V] 'what, who', Turk *nə, Mon *ja(yu)-, *ja(yuma), T-M *ŋū, Kor *nu-, Jap *nV' (EDAL 1034).

542 PE *carə 0 `to turn towards, to face, to pass in front' > 1435, PUnup *caru- 'to turn towards, to face', (CED 72). 659, PUnup *ca-a-, *ca-ə-ut-, *ca-va- 'to face, to turn towards 1, to pass in front 2, to move, to put forwards 3', (CED 62, 63). Verbal stem, see *carə (543).

543 PE *carə 'front, breast' > PUnup *carə 'breast, front of body' (CED 62, 73), PUnup *ca-, *ca'-mun (~mi-, -la-β) 'front of body, in front, to turn forwards, foremost', (CED 62). See *carə 'to turn towards, to face, to pass in front' (542), *caR-qV- 'front part, chest' (1498). (CED 62).

Altaic *qələ 'front, front part', Turk *dəl, Mon *dəl, T-M *dəle, K or *nə- (EDAL 403, 404).

1499 PE *ca(r)u `earth or snow covering sth., humus' > PUnup *cau 'to bury, to cover with earth or snow' (CED 72).

Altaic *siaŋi 'earth, sand; marsh', Turk *siar, Mon *sirayu, T-M *siru-, K or *hark, Jap *situ (EDAL 1269, 1270).

671 PE *caya-β 'to see, to look, to open eyes' > PUnup *caya- (>*caβa-β) 'to see, to look; to open eyes, to wake up'. Cf. PUnup *cay-viβ- 'to become visible' (1774).

Altaic *siga (~-z) 'to look, search', Mon *siga, T-M *sig-, K or *ba% Jap *sank-. K or *ba% is an assimilation < *sVhaku= Pj *sa(ŋ)kas- (EDAL 1242).
657 PE *cəla `universe, atmosphere, weather' > PY up *cəla ~ *əcla `universe, atmosphere, weather, external world, area outside', Plnup *cila `universe, atmosphere, weather, external world' (CED 78).

Altaic *zəli `wind', Turk *jel, Mong *salkı, T-M *sal-di, Kor *sar- (EDAL 1508).

549 PE *cətu(m)- (-qu-), *cətu- `nail, claw, hoof; to extend out legs' > PY up *cətu-y (-m-qu-), *cətu- `nail, claw, hoof; to extend out legs' (CED 86, 87), Plnup *cittu- `to extend legs' (CED 87). The Rus equivalent for verbal meanings is 'отбросить копыта' = 'to hustle away hoofs', usually such frase connotes 'to die, to lay with elongate legs'.

Altaic *siudu (−a) `a hoof deformation', Turk *si[d]r-gak, Mong *si[d]rge, T-M *sudo, Jap *sia (−*sai). An interesting common Altaic body part name. The final vowel is difficult to reconstruct because of contraction in Jap (EDAL 1287, 1288).

609 PE *cɨɣə- (−qu-), *cɨɣu- `knee' > PY up *cɨɣə-qu-, *cɨɣu- 'knee, knee-cap, patella', Plnup *cɨtqu 'knee' (CED 74).

Altaic *t`i-jo `leg; knee', Turk *sojagu, Mong *salkı, T-M *salkı, Kor *salkı. Mongolian and Tungus forms are genetically related to PT *sojagu (*sojagu). This is one of the few cases of secondary voicing in PT (before *r, *r): the original voiceless reflex is preserved within the Common Turkic derivative *tir-sgek 'elbow' (EDAL 1447). For the anlaut consonant development cf. PE *caluv- `to tan skin, thin, dried, lean', *cilu*(−*cɨ-), *culuk-Ruğ `feather of wing, dorsal fin'.

569 PE *cɪɣu- `ear' > PY up *cɪɣu- `ear', Plnup *cɪuŋt `ear' (CED 75). Formally this stem looks like a deverbal instrumental noun from the unknown verb.

Altaic *‰`[i][a]k`i `temple, ear', Turk *‰e ke, Mong *‰iki, T-M *‰akar, Kor *‰a kami. The vocalism is not quite certain: a reconstruction of *‰i[a]- is possible if we admit a secondary monophthongisation *‰a- > *‰ in T-M (EDAL 437, 438).


Altaic *‰iaga `cold, frozen snow', Mong *‰ai(g)-su, T-M *‰a-a, Kor *‰a-a, Kor. 'cold' is a secondary derivation from *‰a-; Mong. *‰asun may actually reflect a contamination with *‰ar-sun, cf. *‰ar 'crust (of snow), хаст' (see *‰era, Turk *‰ar-, Mong *‰ar EDAL 424); Southern Mongolian languages seem, however, to preserve traces of a velar *‰ag-su (EDAL 436).

749 PE *cɪɣu-nəʁ `horn' > PY up *cɪɣu-nəʁ `horn, antler' (CED 85, 86).

Altaic *ši[`jo] `thorn, (pine) needle', Turk *sojagu, Mong *sojuɣa, T-M *ʃi[e], Kor *šaï, Jap *ša`j (EDAL 1339).

578 PE *ciluy (~*cɨ-), *culuk-Ruğ `feather of wing, dorsal fin' > PY up *ciluy ~ *culuy, *culuk=juɣ- `feather; wing; body hair; dorsal fin'. Cf. *culuy- (1865). Plnup *cul(ɣ), *culuRRuɣ- `feather of wing;

658 PE *ciHa-play, *ciHa- (-j-, -r-) ‘bad weather, rain’ > PY up *ciHap-play (~ *cələ-) ‘rain; bad weather’, PInup *ciHa(q)-lu₃, *ciHa₇ ‘bad weather ; rain, to be rain’ (CED 78). In the first sense this is a derivate from *cələ ‘weather etc.’ (657), but it may be a secondary confusion as show Inup variants with the meaning ‘rain’ opposed in GRI and found in some Inup languages. (CED 78).

Altaić *sjuri ‘to flow, drip’, Turk *sür-, Mong *sür-, T-M *sir-. A Western isogloss (EDAL 1298, 1299). The root may in fact be the same as *siori (reflected in the Eastern area, EDAL 1283), but modified under the influence of a synonymous *sür (EDAL 1342). The first PE variant shows the development of *r⁰, the second may reflect *-r- in the case of PE *-r-, and *-r- or *-r- in the case of PE *-r-.

510 PE *ci-a₃m- (~ *cələm-) ‘full, to fill’ > PY up *cələm- ‘full, all; to fill’, PInup *cil[m]- (~ *-t-, *-v-) ‘to have a full stomach; to fill completely’ (CED 79).

Altaić %álo ‘full, fill’, Turk *döl-, Mong *del-, T-M *jalu(-m) (!), Kor %ar-, Jap *tár- (EDAL 390, 391). The affixation noticed in T-M and PE is probably the same.

683 PE *cinay- ‘to sleep’ > PInup *cinay- (*cənay-) ‘to sleep; sleep’ (CED 80, 81). (CED 80).


701 PE *ciqi₃a₃ ‘sun’ > PY up *ciqi₃a₃ ‘sun’, Plup *ciqi₃a₃ ‘sun, to be sunshine’ (CED 84).

Altaić *sjígu ‘sun; sky’, T-M *sigi₃n, K or *hái, Jap *su-ra. Eastern isogloss. It is also interesting to note M Kor. hānār ‘sky’, which may, together with PJ *su-ra id., go back to a complex form *sjog[un]-IV (EDAL 1274). The PE reflex of uvular stop rather shows an original (Nostratic) uvular or voiceless spirant. Cf. PE *әqaʔuy ‘fish’.

597 PE *cuʁ-ra- ‘blue, green, blue-berry’ > PY up *cuʁ(R)a- ‘blue blue-berry’, Cf. *ačuʔəm- ‘murky’ in PY up (1875), PInup *cuʔə ‘blue-berry’ (CED 95).

Altaić *sʔokɤe ( ~ -k-) ‘grass, weed’, Turk *pek, T-M *sʔa, K or *soksā, Jap *tuku. Mong *kɤn in names of plants may be a merger of this root and *sʔk’a (EDAL 427). K or soksā ‘horse-tail’ is hard to separate from Jap tukusi id.; most probably we are dealing with an assimilation here (soksā < *sʔksā) (EDAL 440).

613 PE *cuja- ‘willow leaf’ > PY up *cuja- ‘willow leaf’, (CED 96).

600 PE *cugə- 'gall, bile, blue, green' > PY up *cugə- 'gall; blue, green; rubicund', (CED 93, 94). Plnup *cugə- 'gall, bile; green' (CED 93).

Altaic *siaŋə(rV) ( ~ z-) 'yellowish, greyish', M ong *sаяr-, T-M *siaŋa(r)-, A M ong.-Tung. isogloss (EDAL 1268).

601 PE *cugə- 'bead' > 1636, PY up *cugə- 'bead', Plnup *cugaura- 'bead' (CED 93). It can not be an unaffixed derivate from *cugə- 'gall, bile'. In addition, adjectives with more wide semantics 'blue, green' have stem-forming affixes after root. The attempt to propose an original semantics like 'colour of turquoise' implicates the semantical development to concrete 'gall' and 'bean' without any markers. And also it can be found too much realities connected to 'blue, green' like 'sea' or 'sky', 'grass' etc. and the question why those selections were finished on 'bile' and 'beans' is incomprehensible.

Altaic *sunə 'seed, grain', Turk *sunu, J ap *sànə (EDAL 1318).

603 PE *aŋr-ə-t- 'to dawn, light' > PY up *aŋtə-, *aŋcu-, *aŋ-t-unt (~ *a-) 'light; dawn, to dawn on', Plnup *ləkə- (t-t-) 'to become visible, to be clear, visible', These stems in languages have no connection to root 'to hide' despite CED (CED 122). See *aŋ[ra]-ənəb' day' (634).

Altaic *obri ( ~ -e) 'dawn', Turk *ürür ( *örür), M ong *öwr, T-M *(x)oru- (EDAL 1040, 1041).

548 PE *əkə(-) 'to burn, fire' > PY up *əkə(-) 'conflagration, fire; to burn', Plnup *ikə- ( -t- ) 'to burn, to ignite' (CED 101). Cf. also *əkumə- 'to burn' (547), *əknə- 'fire' (581).

Altaic *đəkə 'to burn', Turk *jak-, T-M *deg-je-gi-, K or *thə-, J ap *đak- (EDAL 469).

581 PE *əknə- 'fire' > PY up *əkna- ( ~ *kəna- ), *əkna-ə, *əkna- 'fire; to build a fire under, to start to burn, to cook', Plnup *ikna-, *ikn-ə- 'fire; to strike fire; flintstone' (CED 101). The stem looks like a derivate (deverbal noun) from *əkə(-) 'to burn' (548), but such affix must preserve a constant auslaut uvular. As show Nauk and Inup data there is a "dropping" uvular on the contrary. So it can be treated as a secondary associating with a trivial word-formation by the suffix -nək (CED 101). Ths stem has a correspondence in Nostratic *HenkV 'fire, to burn' (> IE *ngn-i- etc.).

547 PE *əkumə- 'to burn' > PY up *əkumə- 'to burn', Plnup *ikumə- 'to be burning' (CED 101). This stem formally looks like a derivate from *əkə(-) 'to burn, fire' (548) with the suffix of a perfective, but this word does not have any perfective semantics. Else in modern Yup languages (except Nauk) there is a loss of the initial *ə-. So it could be a secondary contamination and reethymologisation in Eskimo languages.

Altaic *kˈume ( ~ -ju-) 'black; coal', Turk *kömür, K or *kəm- (EDAL 852).

687 PE *alaɣ- 682 'to inflame, to fume, to burn' > 585, PY up *alaɣ- 'to inflame 1, to fume 2, to get scorchd, to burn 3', (CED 104). 788, Plnup *alaɣ- 'to get scorchd, burnt', (CED 104). (CED 104).

Altaic *ja-' to fry, burn', Turk *j-, M ong *ila-, T-M *(x)ila- (EDAL 584). But also Altaic *giola ( ~ -i-, *giolo) 'to burn, fire' (M ong-Tung isogloss, EDAL 554) may be compared.
Contrarily the verb 'to drink' this nominal stem has undropping root only within the archaic compound 566 PE (CED 105). Cf. also a transitive derivate *el-t- (-ima-) 'to learn, to know, to recognize' (611) (CED 105).

Altaic *aín-tv 'to know; to listen, hear', Turk *əlít-, Mong *alda-, T-M *alá-, *aldu, K or *ār- (EDAL 293).

512 PE *əlu-, *əlav- 'all, whole' > Plnup *əlu-, *əlav- 'all, whole, to be whole', (CED 107, 129). Also Y up AAY lücít- id.

Altaic *bîolo 'all, completely', Turk *bile (bula), Mong *bul-tu, T-M *bil-, A Western isogloss (EDAL 351).

563 PE *əməb' 'to drink' > PY up *əməb' 'to drink', Plnup *əməb' 'to drink' (CED 110). See also *əməb' 'water' (566) and deverbal derivates *əmi-c- 'to soak, to drench, to give a drink', *əməb'unt 'cup, vessel' (564), *əməq-ju-y- 'to be thirsty' (565).

Altaic *umV (~ *o-) 'to drink', Mong *umda, T-M *um(i)-, K or *mə- (EDAL 1499, 1500).

566 PE *əməb' 'water' > PY up *əməb' 'water (fresh)', Plnup *əməb' 'water' (CED 110).

Altaic *míj-ur 'water', Mong *muren, T-M *mū, K or *mîr, Jap *mî(-n-tū). Turkic has preserved the root only within the archaic compound *jag-mur 'rain'. Tone in Jap is irregular (probably because of reduction and the position within a compound; suffixless *mi is also attested in OJ, but its accent is unknown); loss of resonant presupposes a suffixed form: *mî < *míj-ur(i)-gV (cf. Manchu mû-ke). Contrarily the verb 'to drink' this nominal stem has undropping -b' before all suffixes, so it is a part of stem in this case. The development of the monosyllable structure *TəT > *əTəT is obligatory through the PE phonotactic.


Altaic *ənî 'not, negative verb', Turk *en, T-M *ən(n)-, K or *ən-, Jap *nə-, *-(a)n-, *îná (EDAL 300, 301).

717 PE *apRuy- (a-) 'to walk' > PY up *pajuy- (a-) 'to walk, to go on foot', Plnup *picuy- (a-) 'to walk' (CED 265).

Altaic *p'əl- (l-d, l-b) 'to walk, to run', Turk *əli-, Mong *hüldə-, T-M *el- (*puli-), *pelbu-, K or *pərb-, Jap *pųr- (EDAL 1133, 1134). PE rather shows the development from affixal variant *p'əl-bo- with the reflex of *l in the position of the end of syllable.

582 PE *əqaluy, i- 'fish' > PY up *iqału 'fish', Plnup *əqaluy, i- 'fish; polar cod, tomcod 2' (CED 141, 142).

Altaic *dğizi (~-jo-) 'fish', Mong *ʒi qa-, K or *thi, Jap *(d)iwua (EDAL 477). T-M *ʒoji (in fact
*źobi) 'Salmo lenoc' (compared in some of the above sources) has a precise match in Mong *źebeeye and has to be separated (Altaic *ź̑abo, EDAL 1539) The Jap form rather belongs there phonetically. See PE *ivica (751) 'game-fish'. PE has a reflex *-q- in this root like PE *ciqi-naŋ `sun' and Altaic *šiôgu 'sun; sky'.

713 PE *(ə)qaru- *-iʃ `wood, to chop wood, to stoke' > PY up *əqaru-, *əqar-iʃ `wood; to chop wood' (CED 101, 295). Plnup *qaru-, *qariuʃ `wood; to chop wood' (CED 295).

Altaic *k(‘)ařU-gV `wood, shrub', Turk *kargaj `pine tree', Mong *kargali- `shrub sp.', Kor koro- `a k. of maple'.

598 PE *(ə)qru- `blue, green, dark (sky)' > PY up *qaru-(ŋ-) 'green, greenery; blue, bluish reflection in sky from open water; to become bluish, bruised', Plnup *qcuy- `to be dark cloud over open water' (CED 310).

Altaic *kår ( ~ k-') 'black', Turk *Kara, Mong *kara, Jap *kuru- (EDAL 651, 652).

554 PE *ərr- `cold, to be cold' > PY up *əcə-kə-na- (*əcu-) 'cold', Plnup *əra- `cold, to be cold' (CED 147, 146).

Altaic *ül(ʒi) ( ~ -e) 'to freeze', Turk *ulI- / *ul-, Mong *öl‰ `able to stand the cold', T-M *ula-n (EDAL 496, 497).

544 PE *avja-rə- `breast (usually female)' > PY up *avja- `breast', Plnup *iviagi- `breast' (CED 121).

Altaic *ẹp ə `breast, rib', Mong *eb-, Kör or *əp-, Jap *ampárá (EDAL 513, 515). PE rather reflects the affixation *-rV as Jap and a Mong variant *ebir.

525 PE *ica-qu- (-Hi-) 991 `wing, to flap wings' > PY up *jaqu- (-Hi-) 'wing; to flutter or flap (wings); bird, butterfly' (CED 149, 70, 10). Plnup *icaɓu, *icaqqi- `wing; to flutter wing; butterfly', (CED 149, 70).

Altaic *ga‰ ( ~ *ge‰) `branch, bough', Turk *i qa‰tree' (the second part), Mong *ga‰ K or *kao‰ (EDAL 525). PE reflects rather the second variant of reconstruction.

606 PE *išca-qu- `heart' > PY up *išca-qu- `heart', Plnup *iqca-ɓu- `heart' (CED 144).

Altaic *bʊ(g)si ( ~ -o-, -e) `kidney, liver', Turk *bøgse(k), Mong *büse, T-M *bosa-kta. A Western isogloss - but cf. also MKor. kho-pha‰ `kidney' (kho- `bean'), where phas is also folk-etymologically analysed as 'bean', but may in fact continue the same Altaic root (EDAL 387).

614 PE *in-[r]aɓ- `to lie down, to go to bed' > PY up *inaɓ id., Plnup *innalɓ id., (CED 136, 137). This stem is confused with *iŋ-aɓ- `to lie' (615) in CED. (CED 136).

Altaic *čonV ( ~ ŋ-) `to fall, lie', Mong *una-, T-M *on- (EDAL 1054).

620 PE *inuy `person, man' > 617, PY up *juy `person, human being; man', Plnup *inuy, *innuy-,
*inuq-unt 'person, owner; family member; servant' (CED 137, 138).

Altaic *gendV (~ k-) 'male, self', Turk *[g]entü (-nd-), Mong *gendü. A Turk.-Mong. isogloss (EDAL 541, where it is reconstructed as *gentV due the incorrect reconstruction of the cluster in Turk).

ПАУЗА

572 PE *irə 'eye' > PY up *irə (-ɣ-miɣ, -ɣa-) 'eye; air-hole, ventilate', Plnup *irə (-ɣ-miɣ), *ir-ɣa-, *ir-ɣu- 'eye; to wink; to get sth. in one's eye' (CED 97, 98). Cf. verbs *irə-ku- 'to see, to look' (571), *irri-t- 'eye; to wink; to get sth. in one's eye' (CED 97).

508 PE *irəʁu-(na-) 'all, whole, complete' > PY up *irəðu-(na-) 'all, whole, complete'.

751 PE *ivica 'game-fish' > PY up *ivica 'flounder, halibut' (CED 148), Plnup *ivita- (-ʁu-) 'trout, salmon' (CED 149). This root is strongly influenced by *əvitəb- (*əvitəra-) 'red stone, ochre' so it develops the meaning like 'red trout'.

here, cf. also modern Jap iwasi 'herring' with the same affixation as in Eskimo languages.

Altaic *əbə 'tanned skin, leather', Turk *ge-ɣe, Mong *kara, T-M *kor-pi-, Kor *kari- (EDAL 632).

12 PE *kayə-(ru ?) 'walrus hide peeled off' > PY up *kay(r)u 'walrus hide: blubber with fat (walrus hide); walrus skin for thongs; walrus' (CED 162), Plnup *kaa-t-, *kaa-ɣu- 'slice blubber from whale skin; to split or to be split into two layers (walrus hide); walrus skin with blubber' (CED 151, 162).
37 PE *kanuy 'blood' > PY up *kanuy 'blood, bloody stain', PInup *kanuy 'blood' (CED 156).
   Altaic *k'jano 'blood; blood vessel', Turk *Kiân, T-M *xuî-kta (EDAL 797).

49 PE *kata 'to come near, to join, to gather' > PY up *kata 'to come near, to overtake, to catch up; to gather, to append; to join, to gather (refl.)' (CED 160, 161, 154), PInup *kata 'to join; gathered' (CED 160, 161).
   Altaic *kâŋ to pass, go through', Turk *ge‰, T-M *kas-, A Turk-Tung isogloss (EDAL 627).

54 PE *kavir-(u-) 'red' > PY up *kavir-(u-), *kaviʁ- 'red; red fox' (CED 162, 163), PInup *kaviʁ- 'red; red fox' (CED 162, 163).
   Altaic *k`i emiss 'red, reddish; brown, dark', Turk *Kɨ-ı, Mong *küre- (*küri-), T-M *xuri-, Kor *kûrį, Jap *kûrã- (EDAL 828, 829).

66 PE *kəɣə 'to bite' > PY up *kəɣə - 'to bite', PInup *kiɣə, *kiɣɣə-q 'to bite; bite, bitten' (CED 164).
   Altaic *kəɣutation 'to bite; rub, scrape', Turk *Kik-, Mong *keɟje-, T-M *kik-, Jap *kukum- (EDAL 677, 678).

69 PE *kəɣunta 'tooth' > PY up *kəɣunta 'tooth', PInup *kiɣunta 'tooth' (CED 165). Formally it looks like a derivate from *kəɣə 'to bite' (66) with an instrumental suffix.
   Altaic *k`i julje 'palate, jaw', Turk *Köğme, Mong *koyemegt, T-M *xikte 'tooth', Kor *k̡ahum, Jap *k(u)i 'tusk' (EDAL 815).

85 PE *kəməɣy 'flesh, skin' > PY up *kəməɣy 'skin (human); flesh, body; fatty' (CED 168), PInup *kəməɣ 'inner force, power, influence; strong, effective' (CED 169).
   Altaic *kami 'a k. of cloth', Turk *KEmek, Mong *kemerlig, T-M *kam-, A Western isogloss (although the Turkic reflex is somewhat dubious). M Kor. kamtho 'a horsehair cap worn by officials' (EDAL 640, 641).

118 PE *kica- 'stone, anchor' > PY up *kica- (-unt) 'stone; anchor', PInup *kica- 'anchor' (CED 177). This word is hardly derived from *kita- 'to sink', because of the neutral meaning 'stone'. The development from 'stone' to 'special stone - anchor' is quite reliable, but from 'to sink' to 'stone' very problematic. It is clear that the semantic development 'stone' > 'anchor' had realised due the contamination with homophonic PE root *kita- 'to sink'. (CED 177).
   Altaic *kɔsV (- -u-) 'chain, ring (of stones)', T-M *kosa, Kor *kusir, Jap *kusari, An Eastern isogloss. Cf. Old Koguryo *kos 'gem, jewel' (EDAL 726).

104 PE *kina ( *kira-kur, *kira-m) interrogative pronoun: 'who' > PY up *kina (kin-kur, ki[r]am, ki-tu-) id., PInup *kina (kit-kut, Kia/ kinaup) id. (CED 173, 174). PE has a variant *qa- in the interrogative pronouns 'where, why, how, how much'.
   Altaic *k`a(j) 'who', interrogative pronoun, Turk *kem, *Ka-, M ong *ken, *ka-, T-M *xia (*xal), Kor
17

*ka, Jap *ka (EDAL 74).

111 PE *kinaʃ `to dry' > PY up *kinaʃ 'to dry; dried; dried meat or fish'. Cf. PY up kanaʃ 'viscous' (1974) (CED 169, 175). PInup *kinaʃ 'dry, without water'. This root merges with 'wet, damp, dirty' and other words beginning with *kin... or *kən... in CED.

Altaic *k`侵犯 'to burn, get burnt', Turk *kön-, Mong *kọye, Kor *kən-, Jap *ku`naka-, The Jap form reflects a suffixed *k`侵犯-KV- (EDAL 853).

113 PE *kinuɣ `insect, shrimp, worm' > PY up *kinuɣ id., PInup *kinuɣ 'shrimp, sand flea' (CED 176).

Altaic *ki侵犯 'worm, grub', Mong *kiɣu-, T-M *xuV-, Jap *kua- The Jap form goes back to *ki侵犯-gV (EDAL 823).

705 PE *kuɣim-Ra- `to swim; wave' > PY up *kuɣim-Ra- id. (CED 180).

Altaic *ka侵犯PV- (~-o-) 'to slide, swim', Turk *kaj- (Turkish dial. kajp-), Mong *kajiba-, T-M *xeje-, A rather complicated Western isogloss. because of Evenki kajama, Orok qajama 'bare (not fur-lined) skis' which can go instead *xeje-.

140 PE *kukəɣ, *kukəra- `nail, claw' > PY up *kukəɣ, *kukəra- 'arrowhead', PInup *kukiɣ, *kukurva- 'nail, claw; hoof; barb', (CED 180). Inup *kukurva- < *kukiɣra-.

Altaic *k侵犯 `hook', Turk kök, *koken, Mong *kogen, T-M *kukta, Jap *kunki 'nail, peg, hook'. Initial *k- in PTM is probably due to assimilation (*kukta < *k`ukta) (EDAL 833, 834).

142 PE *kumya- `louse' > PY up *kumya- 'louse', PInup *kumya- 'louse' (CED 181).


420 PE *luna `land, eart, country' > PY up *luna `land, earth, country; tundra', PInup *nuna (-viɣ) 'land, earth, inland' (CED 240). (CED 240).

Altaic > Mong *nuntug / *nintug 'fatherland, own territory' rather goes to this root than to *ni侵犯 / *ni侵犯 'field, grazing place, hunting place', Turk *(i)a侵犯r, T-M *ŋጥj, Kor *nɔn, Jap *nua (EDAL 988), cf. also IE *lendh-, Ural *lamte 'lowland'.

153 PE *maca- `sun' > PY up *maca- 'sun', PInup *maca- 'sun' (CED 184).

Cf. IE *mens- 'moon'.

182 PE *manì- (~*mangi-) `egg' > PY up *man(g)i- 'egg', PInup *ma[nji]- 'egg' (CED 190).

Altaic *nəmò 'teticle', Turk *jum-, Mong *(n)im, T-M *nəma / nəna (*məjə) (EDAL 962). It is intresting the T-M parralel, also Ural *muna 'egg, testicle', Dravidian *mən- show the original construction with the first labial consonant.
184 PE *mānu[ŋ] 'lower part in front of hood below neck, breastplate' > PY up *mānu(ŋ) 'breastplate, bib; part of capote under chin; front side of sth.; apron, front lap', Plnup *man(u) 'lower part in front of hood below neck; breastplate, bib; front of (snow) house, house entrance' (CED 191).

Altaic *m̪ən̪o 'neck', Turk *bājn, Mong *mundya, T-M *mən-ga-n, *mən-pen, Kor *mjə-k, Jap *nəmpV (EDAL 939).

189 PE *map(r)u- 'to plant, to sit down, root, base' > PY up *ma̱p(r)u- 'to sit down; to plant, to shove in', Plnup *maŋyu-, *maŋyu- 'to drive in (peg, stick), to plant, to stick in; root' (CED 192).

Altaic *m̪ə̱n̪[o] 'dwelling place, village', Mong *majì-kan, T-M *mən̪e-, Kor *mən̪ərh, Jap *məra, The Kor.-Jpn. form is a derivative in *-rV (*-lV). The Tungus form fits very well semantically, but raises some phonetic doubts: vowel length and the quality of -n- (instead *-n̪-) do not correspond to other languages. Cf. perhaps Turk. (Oyr.) man 'fence' (EDAL 913).

216 PE *məl-qu- 2795 `fur, pile, feather' > 1017, PY up *məlqu- 'fur, pile, feather', Plnup *məlqu- 'fur, pile, hair; feather' (CED 197). The stem is affixed with a popular marker of body parts -qu. (CED 197).

Altaic *mol‰a 'tassel', Turk *bal‰ak 'spike of cereals' (Chuvash pos), Mong *mol‰ag 'tassel'.

787 PE *mimci ~ *mipci (*p-) 'dried fish' > 2240, PY up *migci- (~ *p-) 'dried fish', Plnup *pipci ~ *p- 'dried fish, dried meat' (CED 262). The unvoiced variant is presented as a result of assimilation before voiceless stop in the beginning of second syllable (CED 262).

Cf. IE *m̪əms- 'meat'.

255 PE *nəya-(qə-) 'to listen, to understand, to read' > PY up *nəya-q[u]- 'to memorize; to hear, to understand; to listen, to read, to count', Plnup *nəa-qə-, *nəa-ləy- 'to read; to listen' (CED 206). The reconstruction proposed in CED *nəaqə- is impossible, because the ignored Chap form nəaq- strictly shoes the intervocal PE *.gy-

Altaic *lejkə́ 'to intend, demand', M ong *neke-, T-M *leKE-, Kor *njəkí- / *nəkí-, Jap *niǎnkə-p- (EDAL 869, 870).

322 PE *Na̱kə-γγ (~ -błč- ?) 'to wrinkle nose, to push up nose, pug-nosed' > PY up *Na̱k(i)cə-γγ 'to push up nose', Plnup *naqci-γγ 'to push up (nose), to wrinkle nose, to have a pug nose' (CED 218). The connection with *Na̱kə- (~ -błč-, -ma-) 'to smell sth.' (321) is unclear. (CED 218).

Altaic *giak‰a 'nose, part of nose', M ong *nəarkaj, T-M *giakso, *giaksi-n, Kor *nə‰a (EDAL 1030).

540 PE *nānəb 'bone' > PY up *nānəb 'bone, skeleton; to choke on bone'. Chap forms reflect "nəaq-qu- with -qu- affix of anatomical terms (CED 226, 227).

Altaic *nəgo 'nut', Turk *jA̱gəgak, M ong *jɨyəg, T-M *nəgy-, Jap *mamai (EDAL 1006).

304 PE *nəgə-ɓ 'to stand up' > PY up *nəgə-ɓ 'to stand up', Plnup *nəgə-ɓ 'to be standing up' (CED 215).
Altaic *nǐaŋa* 'to arrange, steer', Turk *jan-', T-M *ńian-', Jap *nama-. The original meaning is well reconstructable as 'to arrange, take or lead (smb. or smth.) in a row' (EDAL 987).

295 PE *Napit* 'short' > PY up *Nanit- 'short', Plnup *nait- 'short' (CED 213).

Altaic *nīŋgə* 'thin, narrow; short', Turk *jįğ%e, Mong *jĭğî*, T-M *nisi-, Jap *mǐnsîka- (EDAL 1010).

262 PE *ņagru- 'wrist, antler' > PY up *ņagru- 'wrist; thumb' (CED 336), Plnup *nayruŋ 'antler, horn' (CED 208).

Altaic *ņįdürγi* 'fist', Turk *jîdrük / *judruk, Mong *nîdurγa, T-M *nurgα, Jap *nîńkî- (EDAL 991). As Turk variant *ju(m)druk and Jap *nîńkî- show it rather must be *ņju(g)durγi in Altaic. So here the Eskimo correspondence -ŋ- for *-γ- is quite awaitable.

310 PE *Napa- 'tree (foliar)' > PY up *Napa 'tree (growing); asp', Plnup *napaaqτu-, *napar- 'tree; mountain ash' (CED 216). Probably it is quite secondary conjunction with the root *ńapa(-f) 'to stand erected, pole, mast' (311).

Altaic *ļiap[ā] 'leaf', Turk *japur-gak, Mong *lab%o K or *ńiph, Jap *nåpaì (EDAL 874).

518 PE *Nara-γ 'belly, abdomen' > Plnup *nara-, *narray 'belly, abdomen; to get a big belly', Jen. also has the meaning 'stomach' (CED 205).

Altaic *nỳjV ruV ( ~ -g-, -ř-) 'gland', Mong *nojir, T-M *ni(a)ru, Jap *mûrå-tûa (EDAL 1023). The reconstruction must *nîojru in case of dialectal alternation in Evenki.

ΠΑΥ3Α

619 PE *Nabarta 'louse, parasite' > PY up *Nabarta 'louse, parasite' (CED 230).

Altaic *neji ' louse, nit', Mong *ni-sa-, T-M *nej(ı)ə-, K or *ń (EDAL 966).

379 PE *nabë(v)- 1193 'to eat' > PY up *nabë (-v(q)ə-, -viγ) 'to eat; feed; place to eat', Plnup *nəblí- (-v-kə-), *nabləviγ 'to eat; to feed; table' (CED 230, 231).

Altaic *lega/o 'to eat greedily', Mong *laga- 'to chaw, champ, to eat as a swine', T-M *legbe- (not *lebgə- 'to eat greedily' (this word should be taken from the Altaic ethymology *lebV ( ~ -p-) 'to eat greedily', Mong *labsi-, instead it wouldbe better to compare T-M *labada- 'to grasp with teeth' or *lupku- 'to suck' (EDAL 869). Cf. IE *leig’h- 'to lick'.

715 PE *(Nək)ruba- ( ~ *Nəkævβα-) 'tree, spruce tree' > PY up *(Nək)uba- ( ~ *Nəkævβα-) 'tree, spruce tree', (CED 225). This is not a derivate from *ńakuγ-, *ńavκæ 'to stand up, to be standing' (353). There is a latest contamination after the development *-kru- > *-kã- with the reinterpretation of this contest like -kuv- ~ -kæv- due the influence of a phonetically similar verb.

Altaic *ńikriv 'a k. of thorny tree', Mong *jeyergene, T-M *nikri-kta, Jap *mīkûri (EDAL 1009).

362 PE *naməba- 'worm, snake, eel' > PY up *naməba- 'worm', Plnup *nimisi-a- 'water worm, snake; eel' (CED 226).
Altaic *lja‘amba ( ~ *l-,-o) 'a k. of big fish', T-M *liamba-, Jap *nàma(n)tu. A Tung-Jap isogloss; but cf. perhaps also Turk *jom-: Khakas nomza 'dace' and Tatar jumba, jumba 'burbot' (VEWT 210) and Mong nü 'octopus' (EDAL 874).

367 PE *nəɣi- *nəɣa- 'cold, cool' > PY up *nəɣa- (-a'b), *nəɣa- 'frost, cold; to be cold; to cool off, to feel cold (person)', PLnup *nəɣi-,*nəɣa- 'to cool off; cold, cool' (CED 228).
Altaic *fənɪ ( ~ *e) 'snow', T-M *fən̥, Kor *nəɣ (EDAL 891, 892).

377 PE *nəqɐ ‘meat, food’ PY up *nəqɐ (-k-ra-, -liuʃ) ‘meat; food; to prepare food; to make poison’, PLnup *nəqɐ (-k-ra-, -liuʃ) ‘meat; food; to cook a meal, to prepare food’ (CED 230).
(CED 230). Jap niku ‘meat’ (homophonous with chinise borrowing but cf. jaku-niku 'roasted meat' in constructions usual just for own words). Mo nugul *nəɣ ‘bloated part of stomach filled with meat’, nuguŋ ‘to dress the corpse of an animal’ (there is no connection to 'to bend').
Altaic *nəki ‘meat’, Mong *nugu- > Khalkha nuguŋ ‘bloated part of stomach filled with meat’, nuguŋ ‘to dress the corpse of an animal’ (there is no connection to 'to bend'). Jap *niki(N) ‘meat’ (homophonous with chinese borrowing, but cf. jaku-niku ‘roasted meat’, niku-buto, niku-zuki ‘fat, fatty’ in constructions which are usual just for own words - other parts have "kun" reading and the mixed "on"-"kun" readings are quite rare).

604 PE *nɨŋə-(t) ‘to see, to hear, to listen’ > PY up *nɨŋət- (-ruŋ-) ‘to see; to hear; to listen’. The affixation in Nauk is the result of contamination with root *nəya-q-u- ‘to hear, to listen, to read etc.’ (1247). The strange Sir form is cited in CED (214) nəŋə(ə)- ‘to see, to watch’, 'to open eyes' [Orr]. It is the confusion of the normal form nəŋə- widely attested in derivates for meaning 'to see' and Chap nəŋəxtaquq ‘to open eyes wide’. (CED 206, 214).
Altaic *Nınt’V ( ~ L-) > Turk *jint- 'to seek, search' (should be taken out from *zíni 'shape', EDAL 1513).

428 PE *nugəru- ( ~ *ni-) ‘moon, star, light not bright’ > PY up *nugəru-, *nugəra- ( ~ *ni-) ‘light; to lighten’. There is a usual conjunction of this root with nouns 'sun', 'moon', 'star', 'dawn', 'lightning', 'electricity' in Chap vocabulary examples. PLnup *nugə-, *nui-r- (<*nugə-, *nugəra-) ‘moon (not full)’ (CED 133, 237).
Altaic *luŋə(-r) ( ~ *f-,-o-, -i) ‘morning or evening dawn’, T-M *luŋər, Kor *nəy’r, Jap *nuN- / *nuN- / *nuNaN-, An Eastern isogloss (EDAL 881, 882). T-M and K or data shows the auslaut (suffixal?) -r.

Altaic *nəbi ‘new’, Turk *jub-ga, Mong *nɨyu-n, T-M *nebi, Kor *nə-, Jap *nɨpi- (EDAL 964). Turk *jub-ga 'bastard, adopted son' and M o *nɨyu-n ‘child, boy’ (M M o no’u n, but Kalkha nugən) reflect the Altaic affixation -*gA in relation terms preserved in PE *nuka- ‘younger sibling’ (411).
553 PE *Nuvəja `cloud' > Plnup *nuvəja `cloud; to be cloudy' (CED 243).

Altaic *nibì ( ~ -e) `to smoke, to smell', Mong *neyu-, T-M *nibu(p)-, K or *nâi, Jap *nîpə-p- (EDAL 974, 975).

275 PE *nàluyə- `to lie down, to land, to settle' > PY up *nàluy[ɣ]a-(t) `to land (bird)', It means `to become ripe, to maturate and lie down on earth' in Nauk. Plnup *nala-, *nallaŋ to be lying down; to lie down, to lie on one's back' (CED 209).

Altaic *nêð(L) `to lie, put', Mong *niy-, T-M *nê-, K or *nû-, Jap *nâ- (EDAL 964). Length in T-M and K or may reflect an auslaut sonant like *-t- or *-l- dropping regularly in eastern languages. On the other hand it may compare to this Altaic root

389 PE *nəvəbŋ- `to lie on one's back' > PY up *nəv[a]ŋ- `to lie on one's back', Plnup *nəvəbŋ, *nəvəbələ- `to lie on one's back; to fall backwards' (CED 233). Put an attention on Mong *niy- and K or *nû- with a labial stop.

311 PE *nàpa-(bę) `to stand erected, pole, mast' > PY up *nàpa-bę- `to erect, to set upright; pillar, pole, mast', Plnup *nàpa-(*-ru-, -*bę-ia-), *nappa-bę- `to stand erected, to be upright; to erect, to raise up; sth. upright, post 3' (CED 216, 217). Perhaps it is not the generative root for *Napa-(bę) `tree' (310). (CED 216).

Altaic *lêpˈo- ( ~ *l-) `to rise, high', T-M *lep-/ *lupu-, K or *nôph-, Jap *nəmpōr- (EDAL 873).

337 PE *nàrə-qu- `head' > PY up *nàrə-qu- `head; skull; to have a headavche', Plnup *nàaqu id. (CED 222). Cf. derivates: Chap nasqínàq (t̂ɔat) `part of tree with roots' and ECI najuqutì `root of tree' (CED 222).

Altaic *nîbró `face, resemblance', Turk *jû́-r, Mong *niyur, Jap *ná-r- (EDAL 975), Ural *nêre `front, beak, nose', Dr *nêrì `forehead'.

385 PE *nənlûry- `light, expectation, hope' > PY up *nənlûry[ɣ]- `light, glare, shine; hope, expectation', This stem merges with `to eat greedily' in CED, but it is quite outranged semantically (CED 231). Plnup *nənlûry- `to expect, to hope; to promise', NAI nîlûry- trans. is opposed to nîlû `to want to eat'. There are two different roots despite CED where the second has a prototype *nəkə+jûy- with a desiderative affix from the verb `to eat' (CED 232). Cf. a probable variant *Nənlû[ɣ]a- (~ *-r-) `to choose' (384). (CED 231).

Altaic *pəra- `day, sun, light', Turk *jər-ən, Mong *naron, T-M pər(i)-, K or *nár, Jap *arí- (EDAL 1028, 1029).

353 PE *nəkuv-, *nəvkə- `to stand (up)' > PY up *nəkuv- (-rə-), *nəvkə- `to stand (up); to build up' (CED 225), Plnup *nəkuv-, *j- (-kr-, -rək) `to stand (up); to stand on tiptoe' (CED 225).

Altaic *gûkə ( ~ *k-) `to rise, elevation', Turk *jok-, T-M *gûK e ~ *gûKu, Jap *̃kə-. The reconstruction of the diphthong in this root is based on PT *j-: one should suppose an early development *gû- > *jo- in Turkic (which explains the vocalic reflex) (EDAL 1031, 1032)

Altaic *njābo ( ~ o-) ‘storm, natural disaster’, Turk *jubug ( ~ *jabug), Mong *nöye-le-, T-M *nō[be]-kte, Jap *nā(w)u. The vocalism is not quite secure due to assimilations; nevertheless the root seems well reconstructable (EDAL 982). But cf. also Altaic *gību ‘to pour’, Turk *ju(b)-, Mong *jevul-, T-M niabe-, K or *nāb- (EDAL 1031).

403 PE *níb(u)-lu ‘upper part of backbone, carcass, rib of boat’ > PY up *ibu- ‘rib of boat; upper part of carcass’ Plnup *ni-bu(-), *niul- ‘rib of boat; upper bar of a carcass’ PInup *ni- ( ; -ca -γ, -l/ju- ) ‘rain; damp, sweaty’ (CED 231, 235). This stem merges with *níbu- ‘leg’ in CED. Altaic > Mong *nigur-su ‘backbone’. This word should be taken from Altaic *nig-ak ‘neck, vertebra’, Turk *jak, T-M *nikimna (EDAL 982, 984). Instead that entry it is better to put Mong *aka ‘edge, collar, neckpiece’, so it will be the reconstruction *nī-ak for this root.

438 PE *nija-, *nuja- ‘hair’ > PY up *nija-, *nuja- ‘hair’, PInup *nuja-, (*nijja-t) ‘hair’ (CED 244).

650 PE *-i- negative affix ‘no, without, have no more, to lack etc.’ > PY up *-i- id., Plnup *-i- id. (CED 417, 418, 419). The intervowel -i- is a result of morphological changes in PE and corresponds to the glottal stop in the anlaut prevowel position. Altaic e ‘not’, Mong *e-se, T-M *e- (EDAL 488).

473 PE *palqə ‘ashes, hot, dry’ > PY up *palqə ‘ashes’, PInup *palqə ‘hot; dry’, (CED 249).

477 PE *pəjə, *pəpə- ‘tail’ > PY up *pəjə, *pəpə- ‘tail (of mammal); fish tail; animal placenta; to wag tail’, Plnup *pəpə, *pəpa- ‘tail (of an animal); tailbone, coccyx; peg, tail end of arrow or harpoon’ (CED 248, 249). CED 248, 249).


474 PE *pənə- ‘to burn, ashes, to dry out, to become skinny’ > PY up *pənə- ‘to burn; ashes; to starve to death’, Plnup *pənə-, *pənə- ‘to dry out; to lose weight, to become skinny; to be very dry’ (CED 249).

Altaic *pənə ( ~ b-, *p`-, -o- ) ‘flame, light’, K or *pənə, A K or -Jpn. isogloss.

470 PE *pamaju- ( -ba- ) ‘tail, back part’ > PY up *pamaju- ‘tail; back part of carcass; bulge at base of harpoon; tailbone, coccyx’, Plnup *pami, *pamia- ‘tail (of an animal); tailbone, coccyx; peg, tail end of arrow or harpoon’ (CED 248, 249). CED 248, 249).


474 PE *pənə- ‘to burn, ashes, to dry out, to become skinny’ > PY up *pənə- ‘to burn; ashes; to starve to death’, Plnup *pənə-, *pənə- ‘to dry out; to lose weight, to become skinny; to be very dry’ (CED 249).

Altaic *pənə ( ~ b-, *p`-, -o- ) ‘flame, light’, K or *pənə, A K or -Jpn. isogloss.

477 PE *pəpə, *pəpə- ‘tail’ > PY up *pəpə, *pəpə- ‘tail (of mammal); fish tail; to wag tail’, Plnup *pəpə, *pəpa- ‘bird tail, fish tail; animal placenta; to wag tail, to wriggle, to jump around’ (CED 250).

498 PE *pək(ə)ju- (~*pəkəRu-)* 'egg, to gather eggs' > PY up *pəkju- 'egg; to lay eggs; to find eggs', PlInup *pəliku- 'wild egg; to find eggs, to gather eggs' (CED 254).

Altaic *pögi(-rv) 'kidneys, testicles', Turk *böğir, *bögrek, Mong *böyere, T-M *pugi- /*puki-, Kor *pir /*pur, Jap *pünkuri (EDAL 1101).

501 PE *pər- 'leaf' > PY up *pəru- 'leaf', PlInup *pllu- 'leaf; bilberry shrub' (CED 255).

Altaic *püre 'leaf, bud', Turk *bır, Mong *bor-, Jap *pa-. Jap presupposes a suffixed form *pər(e)-gV (= Mong. *bor-gu-) (EDAL 1111, 1112). PE reflects *-r-.

728 PE *pər(r)i-ʁ `rufuous, yellow' > PY up *pər(r)i-ʁ 'rufous', Imaq (Inup) pə́riq toq 'to become yellow'.

Altaic *pul`i (~p`-,-l,-o-e) 'red', Mong *hulaɣan, T-M *pula-, Kor *pə́rk- (EDAL 1109). PE reflects *-l-.

762 PE *pətɣə-ʁ `flea' > PY up *pətɣə-ʁ 'sand flea, dandruff', (CED 257). Probable connections to *mətə (~*pətə) 'to jump, to leap up, to spring up' (760) are secondary. Cf. Inup SPI (KI) pizuaq* 'louse, parasite' [Jen.].

Altaic *påće 'louse, biting insect', Turk *bäk, Mong *batagana, T-M *pänta- / *pänte-, Kor *pä́či (EDAL 1081).

670 PE *pi(j)-, *pi-ru- `to do, to say, to be, to happen, thing' > PY up *pi(j)-, *pi-ru- 'to do; to say; to be, to happen; thing', PlInup *pi-, *piru-nt 'to do; to say; to be, to happen; thing' (CED 258). (CED 258). There are mixed two roots in PE: the first of them has meaning 'to be, to happen' and the second - 'to say'.

Altaic *bǐju 'to be, sit', Mong *búji, T-M *bi-, Jap *bū(i)- (EDAL 342).

Altaic *ip`i (~p`-,-e) 'mouth; to say', T-M *(x)ipke-, Kor *ıp, Jap *ip-. An Eastern isogloss (but cf. perhaps M Mong. abija(n) (L 4), Khalkha āva, Bur. aba 'sound' (<*ibaja ?) (EDAL 589, 590).

596 PE *pińi- (~*pigni-) `good, beautiful' > PY up *pińi- 'to love; beautiful, good, the best; to do sth. better; to ornament', PlInup *pinni, *pinnáʃ 'good, pretty, beautiful; ugly, bad (with negation)' (CED 262, 263)

Altaic *pā́ńi (~p`-) 'ornament, attire', T-M *pāni-, Kor *pın-, Jap *pina; An Eastern isogloss (EDAL 1078).

676 PE *pita- (~*m-) `plant, to grow up (plant)' > PY up *pita- (~*m-) 'plant; to sprout, to grow up (plants); to blossom; flower' (CED 261).

Altaic *páč `poplar, branch, stick', Turk *būta-, Mong *buta, T-M *pota, Kor *pə́čir, Jap *pata (EDAL 1114, 1115).

For Sir misú̄qxeyx 'seed' are some cosideration points: in this language and other Y up languages it is noticed some unstability of initial voiced v-, m- before the voiceless stop of the second syllable, so instead these consononants is recorded p-. On the other hand in such positions sometimes one can see "hypercorrect" forms with fictive m- (e.g. Chap mita- 'ochre' < *vita). Really m- is voiceless in these
contents, but some languages including Sir do not have voiceless spirant f- as phoneme). Perhaps Chap pûstaqu ‘to spring, to grow up (plant)’ has the same root. In this concrete example the proposition is *picu for PE, so it has as support

Altaić *pisV (~ p-, -i-) ‘seed, grain’, T-M *pise-, K or *pis’ (EDAL 1091).

702 PE *pûyimər(a)- ‘to swim’ > PY up *pûyimərə ‘to swim’, PlInup *puumə-, *puuvra-ʃ ‘to swim’ (CED 266). This stem looks similar to *pûya- ‘to emerge, to surface’ (704) but with untrivial endings which are the result of contamination the different root with *pûya-:


685 PE *puju- ‘smoke, soot’ > PY up *puju- ‘smoke; soot’, PInup *puju (-ʁa-) ‘smoke; steam, fog; to smoke, to give off smoke; soot’ (CED 272).

Altaić *pûn- (~ p-) ‘smoke’, Mong *huni- ‘a small wild animal’, Turk *enük (~ *ünæk) ‘puppy’, M ong *hüügen ‘fox’, T-M *pûn-, A Western isogloss, with not quite secure correspondences: in TM one would rather expect *pun-. Thus it is not excluded that the Evenki and Even forms reflect a vowel metathesis < *puni-ki (EDAL 1161).

516 PE *qaca-luy ‘bark’ > PlInup *qaca-luy ‘bark of tree’ (CED 273). An intervocalic -i- has been reserved in the Seward Peninsula Inup (CED 273).

Altaić *kä%-u ‘covering, skin’, Turk *KA%-a%M ong *ku%, T-M *ka%-w , K or *kä%- (EDAL 627, 628).

724 PE *qâb-cu-ʃ ‘white, bleached’ > PY up *qâb-cu-ʃ, *qâɓi-ʃ ‘white; shiny, brightly gleaming’ (CED 278, 310). PlInup *qaqcuʃ ‘white; to be bleached (skin)’ (CED 278).

Altaić *kâč ‘bright, shine’, M ong *kaka-rkaj (~ -g-), T-M *kakta-, Jap *kânká- (EDAL 633).

723 PE *qakru-ʃ (na-) ‘frost’ > PY up *qakru-ʃ (na-) (*k-) ‘frost on trees; pounded ice’, PlInup *qaku-ʃ na- ‘frost; ice fog’. The connection to *qakru- ‘to whiten, dawn’ (722) is quite problematic (CED 279).

Altaić *k’jâra (~ -jɔ-) ‘thin snow, hoar-frost’, Turk *Kiar-, M ong *karig (EDAL 799).

639 PE *qali- (ʃ) ‘covering, membrane, to cover’ > PY up *qali- (-ʃ) ‘membrane, pellicle; to put on raincoat; to cover’ (CED 274, 275, 290). PlInup *qalə-ʃ, *qalli-ʃ, *qallint ‘outer covering; to cover; fatty mass around internal organs’, Cf. also PlInup *qallə-pia- ‘membrane’ (1029) (CED 274, 275, 290). This root merges with *qara- (ʃ) ‘top, upper part, surface’ (638) in CED.

Altaić *k’äfi ‘napeless skin, membrane’, Turk *kél, M ong *kali-su, T-M *xalukta (EDAL 758).

514 PE *qaltə ‘bark, scale’ > PY up *qalta ‘bark; scale’ (CED 280)
Altaic *k`u(t)a 'bark, scales; scab', Turk *Kúś, Mong *köl-su, *koli-, T-M *xolda-kša, Jap *kásá (EDAL 851).

640 PE *qanəb(-) 'mouth, to speak' > PY up *qanəb(-) 'mouth; rumour; to speak', (CED 283). 743, PInup *qanə-t' mouth; to speak' (CED 283).

Altaic *k`u(t)l 'bark, scales; scab', Turk *Kul, Mong *kolta-su, *koli-, T-M *xolda-ksa, Jap *kásá (EDAL 851).

640 PE *qanəb(-) 'mouth, to speak' > PY up *qanəb(-) 'mouth; rumour; to speak', (CED 283). 743, PInup *qanə-t' mouth; to speak' (CED 283).

738 PE *qan-tə-, *qan(ə)-li- 'near, to approach' > PY up *qan-tə-, *qan-li-'to be near; nearby; recently, short time ago; to approach', PInup *qan-tə-, *qa'li- 'to be near; nearby; recently, short time ago; to approach', (CED 283).

738 PE *qan-tə-, *qan(ə)-li- 'near, to approach' > PY up *qan-tə-, *qan-li-'to be near; nearby; recently, short time ago; to approach', PInup *qan-tə-, *qa'li- 'to be near; nearby; recently, short time ago; to approach', (CED 283).


637 PE *qarə(ŋ)a- (-qi-) 'mountain, hill, to climb up' > PY up *qarə-q(a)- (-qi-) 'mountain; to reach the top', PInup *qatqa-, *qatqi-'mountain; to reach the top' (CED 274). Derived from *qarə- 'top, upper part' (638) (CED 274).

515 PE *qariBu 'bark, upper layer' > PY up *qariBu 'bark; to take away the upper layer of sth.' (CED 275). PInup *qaiBu- 'bark' (CED 276). Cf. also PE *qaru 'sore on head, to rind, detach' (902). There are some contaminations of vowels in Inup due the influence of this root. (CED 275).

515 PE *qariBu 'bark, upper layer' > PY up *qariBu 'bark; to take away the upper layer of sth.' (CED 275). PInup *qaiBu- 'bark' (CED 276). Cf. also PE *qaru 'sore on head, to rind, detach' (902). There are some contaminations of vowels in Inup due the influence of this root. (CED 275).

Altaic *k`o'ri 'hill; embankment, boundary', Turk *Korum, Mong *kūri, T-M *xūrē, K or *körāŋ, Jap *kūrua (~-rua) (EDAL 843).

526 PE *qavə(ŋ)ə- 'duck, eider, bird' > PY up *qavə(ŋ)a- 'bird' (CED 292, 276). PInup *qavə(ŋ), *quaya- 'eider, duck' (CED 292).

Altaic *ki`ópu 'a k. of aquatic bird', T-M *kiab-, Jap *kūpina, A Tung-Jap isogloss. It is worth noting Yak. kuba 'swan' - usually derived from PT *Kugu, but with a quite inexplicable -b-; it is, in fact, possible that some other Turkic forms - cf. Turkm. Guv, Nogh. quv etc. also go back to PT *Kub(a) - naturally confused in most modern languages with the reflexed of *Kugu (see under *k`ugu) (EDAL 699).

667 PE *qavia(-) 'sand, gravel' > PY up *qavia- 'sand; pebble' (CED 292, 276), PInup *qavia 'sand' (CED 292).
A Itaic *k'aja:r'V 'sand, steppe, earth', Turk *Kajir, Mong *ku:jir, T-M *ku:jur- (EDAL 693).

750 PE *qəci-ḍ 'to spit' > PY up *qəci-ḍ 'to spit; spit', PLnup *qici-ḍ 'to spit; spit' (CED 294). Cf. *qita- 'fog, drizzle, rain' (656).

A Itaic *k'ji:so 'to vomit', Turk *kus-, T-M *xi:se- (EDAL 830).

537 PE *qənəb- (~ *qiHənəb-) 'fox, polar fox, wolf' > PY up *qənəb- ~ *q[i]nəb- 'polar fox; wolf' (CED 166, 308, 307). PLnup *qianəb-, *qinəb- 'fox; wolf' (CED 301, 308, 302).

A Itaic *k'GayV 'dog', Turk *KA:,-, T-M *ka%-kən, Kor *ka'- (EDAL 645).

668 PE *qənu 'slush ice' > PY up *qənu 'frazil, slush; sand', PLnup *qənu 'slush snow, ice; thin layer of new ice on water' (CED 298).

A Itaic *k'upgo (< -o- ') 'to freeze, snow', Mong *kugar- / *kuyger-, T-M *xuy-da-, Jap kənkər- (EDAL 854).

645 PE *qəpə- 'nose' > PY up *qəpə- 'nose', PLnup *qəpə- 'nose' (CED 298).

A Itaic *k'łęga 'nose', Turk *K(i)ag- (< -), Mong *ka[m]ar, T-M *xəqə-, Kor *koh, Jap *kan-k- (EDAL 806).

559 PE *qəpə-ənəb 'dog' > PY up *qəpə-ənəb 'dog'.

A Itaic *k'opl 'dog', Turk *köpek.

931 PE *qərgə- 'to gather' > PY up *qərgə- 'together; to gather, to assemble', PLnup *qilnə- 'cache' (CED 298). There is a metathesis of the consonantal group *-nə-, in PLnup.

A Itaic *k'ërə 'to remunerate, repay', Turk *Kargan- (~ -r-) 'to obtain, to gain', Mong *kərə 'miserly', T-M *xer- 'price, payment', Jap *kəto- -pək- 'to celebrate' (EDAL 783). It may be Italic semantics looking like Rus 'сборы (ingathering, exaction), сокращение (meeting)'.

538 PE *qiömə- 'black, dark' > PLnup *qiömə- 'black, dark' (CED 308).

A Itaic *k'iři 'dirt, dirty', Turk *kir, Mong *kir, T-M *(x)i:r-, Jap *kitä-nä- (EDAL 791, 792).

551 PE *qiləyə- 'palate, roof of mouth' > PY up *qilaɾə- 'palate, roof of mouth', PLnup *qiləy(a)- 'palate'. This stem is not connected to *qila(k-ʌy) 'sky, cloud' (550) (CED 304).

A Itaic *k'jəli 'tongue', Turk *kele-, Mong *kele-, T-M *xiljü, Kor *kəro- (EDAL 796, 797).

550 PE *qila(k-ʌy) 'sky, cloud' > PY up *qila(k)-ʌy) 'sky; cloud', PLnup *qila(k)-ʌy) 'sky; cloud; roof, ceiling' (CED 304, 305).

A Itaic *gälV 'clear (of sky, weather)', Turk *K(i)al- 'sky; clear sky', T-M *galu- (EDAL 528).

673 PE *qinəb~*qənəb- 'to look in, to look through, to watch' > PY up *qinəb~*qənəb- 'to look
in, to look ahead; to look through sth.', PlInup *qinəf - *qənəf- 'to see, to look; to look at, to watch; to look through' (CED 306).

Altaic > Turk *kön- 'to agree, to trust'.

656 PE *qita- 'fog, drizzle, rain' > PY up *qitaρ- 'mist, drizzle; rain', Chap has the first vowel -ə- due the contamination with *qəci- to spit' (579). PlInup *qitaɾ-, (~-c-) 'drizzle, fog' (CED 294). This root contaminates with *qəci- 'to spit' in Inup due the phonetic development -it- > *-ic- in some languages, so it has been included in that entry in CED.

Altaic *k`e- 'wind, fog', Turk *kəde, Mong *kəd`, T-M *xed, Jap *kəti (~ -ua-) (EDAL 771, 772).

568 PE *qumV- 'to become dry, to stale' > PY up *qumV- 'to become dry'.

Altaic *k`oμu ( ~ -o, -a) 'drought, hunger', Turk *kom, Mong *kom, T-M *xom, Jap *kəti ( ~ua-) (EDAL 798).

746 PE *quqcuГ- `yellow, green' > PInup *quqcuГ- 'yellow; green', (CED 319).

Altaic *k`iρe ( ~ -i) 'blue, green', Turk *gək, Mong *kojdu- , *kojji-, T-M *kujdu-, Kor *kujgur- (EDAL 742, 743).

985 PE *qura- 'pinworms, eel' > PY up *qurəna- , *qura- 'pinworms, anal itch; eel', PlInup *qurəna- 'pinworms, anal itch; eel', PlInup *quça, *quara- ~ *kuKu- 'pinworms, anal itch; eel', id. (CED 312). The stem with meaning 'eel' has trivial semantic connections to 'worm', but in any case it could not be compared with stem 'to split with wedge' as it was done in CED. (CED 312).

Altaic *k`iρe 'worm', Turk *kirt, Mong *koro-kaj, T-M *xirga (EDAL 807, 808).

574 PE *quvi- 'thick, fat' > PY up *quvi-na- 'to become thick, fat (of person); fat', PlInup *qui-ni(r)-, *quv-to-* to be fat' (CED 313).

Altaic *k`op- 'to bend; elevation, convexity', Turk *göpe(ne), Mong *kəb- / *kəb-, T-M *kupe-, Kor *kopol-, *kup-, Jap *kumpu (EDAL 723).
555 PE *tayī- 'to come, to visit' > PY up *tayī- 'to come (here); to bring', Plnup *tayī-Ik 'to go from place to place; to go visiting' (CED 325).
Alttaic *t`ògà ( ~-u-) 'to see, beware', Mong *toγa-, T-M *tuga- (~-b-), Jap *tàkù- (EDAL 1450).

530 PE *tay(l)i-tuy 'fog, mist' > PY up *tayituγ 'fog, mist', Plnup *taktuγ (~ *tayituγ-), *takci-γ 'fog; to be foggy' (CED 324, 325).
Alttaic *t`éku ( ~) 'to become thick (of liquids)', T-M *tekti, Kor *t`ksa (EDAL 1412). T-M *tekti and Kor *t`ksa- show a cluster *-kt-.

536 PE *taγa- ( ~-γu-) 'black' > PY up *taγa- ~ *taγa- 'black; dark, darkness; shadow', Plnup *taγa- 'total darkness' (CED 333). This stem is not connected to *tar-(r)u- 'dark, black' (531) and others (see ditto).
Alttaic *t`e`go 'dirt (dust, clay)', Turk *Tog, T-M *tаксa (EDAL 1391).

739 PE *taγu- (*taβoRu- ?) 'salt' > PY up *taγu- 'salt', Plnup *taβalju 'salt; salt water, sea' (CED 334).
Alttaic *t`ák`ù ( ~-k-) (?) 'salt, to pickle', T-M *taK(V), Jap *túka-, A somewhat dubious Tung.-Jpn. isogloss: the comparison is possible only if Jpn. *túka- 'pickle' is distinct from *túka- 'soak' (EDAL 1396).

618 PE *takə(v)- 'long, (high)' > PY up *takə(v)- (*-li-) 'long, high; length, height; to get or make long', Plnup *takə-, *takəli- 'long; to become or make long' (CED 325).
Alttaic *t`ag`a 'high, top, mountain', Turk *dāg, Mong *déγe-, T-M deg-, Kor *tə-, Jap *t`ag`a- (EDAL 1359).

674 PE *takuv- 'to check out, to visit, to see' > PY up *taku- (~jaβ) 'guard, examination; to check out', Plnup *taku (~caβ), *takku- 'to check on; to visit; to see' (CED 327, 326). Cf. PE *takviγ-, *tak(u)vi-γ 'to see well, pupil of eye' (675).
Alttaic *t`aklı `to repair', Turk *Tagra-, T-M *taku-, Jap *t`kùr- (EDAL 1393).

509 PE *tama[γ]- 'all, whole' > PY up *tama[γ]- 'all, whole, every', Plnup *tama- 'all, both, whole' (CED 328, 329).
Alttaic *t`ám`u 'to put into, gather', Mong *tama- / *tem-, T-M *tama-, Kor *təm-., Jap *t`um- (EDAL 1399).

672 PE *təγα- 'to see, to look at, truth, evidence' > PY up *təγa- 'to see; to watch out for; to look at, to watch', Plnup *təγa-, *təγaγ- 'truth, evidence' (CED 330).
Alttaic *t`angyv 'to count, recite', Turk *tənu-, Mong *təγna-, T-M *təγ-, Cf. also Kor. tə- 'to tell, indicate, confess' (SK E 249, EAS 120); MMong. ta`ul- (HY 40) 'to understand, distinguish' (< *təγul-) (EDAL 1399, 1400).
631 PE *tārīqī- `moon, bright' > PY up *tanqī- `moon; to be bright', PInup *tātqī `moon; to make the lamp light brightly' (CED 330).

Altai *tʃ'ölgu `moon', Mong *tergel, Kor *tār̥, Jap *tuka (EDAL 1435). PE reflects *-l in cluster.

531 PE *tar-(r)u- `dark, black' > PY up *tarru- `darkness, dusk; to become dark', PInup *tau-ʁ (-si-), *tarru-ʁ a- `darkness; dark; black' (CED 333, 334). All words including meanigns like 'shadow, dark, black' are merged in close but different entries in CED on pp. 333, 334. See related PE stems *tar-ʁa-, *tarru-ʁ a- `darkness; dark' (532), *tar-ʁə-t- `black, dark, shadow' (533) and different *taʁ-(nəʁ) `soul, life force' (534), *taɣə-(nəʁ) `black' (536).

Altai *təlbu `dirt', Turk *talenja, Mong *tolbu, T-M *telbe, Kor *tərb-. In Kor. the reflex is hard to distinguish from that of *tər (EDAL 1413, 1414). PE reflects *-l-

590 PE *tata- `all, to be full' > PY up *tatV- `all, complete, whole', PInup *tat(a)- `all; to be full; to bump into' (CED 335).

Altai *todV `to be full (of stomach, belly)', Turk *dod-, T-M *tude-, cf. perhaps also Mong. to-sun `melted fat' (< *tod-su-n ?) (EDAL 1376).

707 PE *ta-u-, *tam-ani `this, right here' > PY up *ta-(v)u-na (*ta(v)u-kurə, -rumə, *tam-ani) `this right here'. This is the one of two main pronouns for 'this' and it has the specific declination paradigm unlike other demonstrative pronouns but analogical with *āy- `that' (CED 328, 480, 455). PInup *ta(a)m-na, (*tav-ruma, *tav-ra-ni, *tam-ani) `this, right here; finished' (CED 480).

Altai *tə (tə) `that', Turk *ti-(kɨ), Mong *te-re, T-M *ta-, K or *tjə, Jap *tə- (EDAL 1389).

527 PE *ta|mira- `bird, goose' > PY up *ta|m(a)r(a)- `bird; goose', PInup *tagmi(r)a- `bird; small bird' (CED 343, 342).

Altai *тур (təru) `crane', Turk *durunja, K or *turumı, Jap *turo (EDAL 1388).

1089 PE *taki-ja- `tern (arctic bird)' > PY up *taki-ja- `tern (arctic bird)' (CED 339).

Altai *tjəkə `hen', Turk *tiakəgu, Mong *takija, T-M *tiaku (EDAL 1431).

557 PE *takit- `to come, to arrive' > PY up *takit- `to come, to arrive', See homonym *takit- `to hit, to knock' (2181). PInup *takit- `to arrive at' (CED 338). Alt *tjɨk’e ‘to touch, reach' (2199) (the original meaning in Mo and Turc is 'to reach, to approach' as it can see in the archaic gerund became an adverb tegi 'до, down to' characterizing route of movement.

Altai *tjɨk’e ‘to touch, reach', Turk *deg-, Mong *dokü-, A Turk.-Mong. isogloss; not quite reliable, because in Turkic one has to suppose assimilative voicing (*deg- < *dek-). (EDAL 1372). The original meaning in Mong and Turk is 'to reach, to approach' as it one can see in the archaic gerund became an adverb tegi 'до, down to' characterizing route of movement.

583 PE *tapa- `to fly (up)' > 1770, PY up *təpə- `to fly', PInup *tagə-, *tagmi-(l/ra-) `to fly (up); to be flying' (CED 341, 342). It should be analyzed a Turk entry in the Altai root *təgiri 'oath, God, Mong
*taŋgarag 'oath', T-M *taŋgura- 'to bow while praying', Jap *tinkir- 'to swear' (EDAL 1402). There are two roots which are contaminated in some languages: - one of them has back vowel vocalism and means 'sky', the second has back vowel vocalism (with some variation) with meaning 'God, spirit'. It is possible to show groups: 1 E (with front vowel) Runic teŋri 'sky; gods', M K teŋri 'sky; Buddha' (but in case of Buddha there is no difference in Arabic script), Saryg-Yughur teŋri 'sky', Hakas tigər 'sky', Shor teŋri 'sky', Oirot teŋri 'God; sky', Tuva dər 'sky', Tofa dər 'sky', Kirgiz teŋir 'God; sky', K-Balqar teŋri 'God; sky'; 2 A (with back vowel) all examples have meaning 'God, spirit' without any allusion to 'sky' Turkish, Azeri tanrı, Turkmen taŋri, Salar tanrı, Chagatay taŋri, Turkmen tanrı, Tatar, Bashkir taŋre, K-Kalpak taŋr etc., Jakut taŋara, Chuvash tura.

The Turk root 'sky' can be taken with Mong *teŋgeri id., Jap *tia ntAN in Ryukyu 'sun' and compared with the PE root 'to fly up'.

1137 PE *tuluŋ- 'to drowse' > PY up *tuluŋ- 'to drowse'. This root is included in *tuluŋ- 'sharp tusk, to hit with tusks' (1137) with unknown associatons in CED.

A Altaic *t’əlke ( ~ -i) 'dream, sleep, divination', Turk *dil (**dil), M ong *tolge, T-M *tolki-n (EDAL 1473, 1474).

661 PE *tumavja- 2428 'round, oval' > 0, 764, PInup *tumavja- (*tuməvja-) 'round, oval', This root has no connection to *tumə 'trail, track, road' (763) despite CED. (CED 349).


605 PE *tunə- 'to hear, to perceive' > PY up *tunə- 'to hear', PInup *tunaŋə-, *tunəq-ci- 'to have eyes fixed on; to rely on, to put trust in', The wide spectre of meanings of tuniqsi- goes back from 'послушный, obedient' i.e. 'one who obeys, listens' as in Rus. (CED 350).

A Altaic *t’unə- 'to inform', Turk *T üŋ-, M ong *tun-, T-M *tun- (CED 349, 350).

593 PE *tun(i)- 'to give' > PY up *tunə- 'to give; to spend', PInup *tunaŋə-, *tunəq-ci- 'to have eyes fixed on; to rely on, to put trust in', The wide spectre of meanings of tuniqsi- goes back from 'послушный, obedient' i.e. 'one who obeys, listens' as in Rus. (CED 350).

A Altaic *t’uŋə- 'to inform', Turk *T üŋ-, M ong *tun-, T-M *tun- (CED 349, 350).

558 PE *tuγu- (-t-) 'to die; to kill' > PY up *tuγu- (-t-) 'to die; death; to kill', PInup *tuγu (-t-) id. (CED
Altaic *t’uki* 'to come to an end, be exhausted', Turk *tüke*-, Mong *tögüs*-, Jap *tuku*-.

It seems worth mentioning Evk. dial. tjko- 'to die (of exhaustion), starve' - which may, however, be a derivative of tik- 'to fall' (EDAL 1469).

1167 PE *turapay* 'gravel, pebble' > PY up *tu(r)apay* 'pebble; gravel' (CED 356), PlNup *tuapay*, ? *tujakpay* 'gravel', The form cited in SPI is quite strange because of the -γ in the auslaut position. Moreover the -j- reflexation has not a support in other languages. (CED 356).

Altaic *t’a póV 'earth, dust', Turk *topra-k*, Mong *tů-ur-, T-M *tap- (EDAL 1404).

1165 PE *tu(v)ta- `labret, knar' > PY up *tu(v)ta-ʁ 'mushroom; labret (ornamentation around pierced lips)', PlNup *tuuta, *tutta- 'labret; jewel' (CED 356).

(EDAL 356). *‰ takV (  -ukV) 'pulp, mushroom, lip' (251).

Altaic *‰ tajV ‘pulp, mushroom; lip’, Turk *d’i-tak, T-M *egdi / *edukte (EDAL 404).

630 PE *uɣ la- `numerous, many' > PY up *uɣla- 'many; to become numerous', PlNup *uɣla- 'to crowd together; to visit' (CED 361).

Altaic *égo ‘big, many’, Turk *ěg-id-, Mong *aɣy-, T-M *egdi, Kor *əui-, Jap *ənki-rə (EDAL 495, 496).

689 PE *uja(ra)-y 160 `stone, rock' > 1515, PY up *uj(a)ra-a-γ, *jaHa-ma- ‘stone 1, anchor 2', For Alaskan languages cf. Chap juvaq (ţaţ) 'standing high or long stone resembling a man'. (CED 386, 388). 0, There is a metathesis *uja > *jua- in some Y up languages. (CED 386).

Altaic *bíuže rock, hill', Turk *bůɣr, Mong *bůrɣ, T-M *bug-, Kor *páhoi, Jap *bə (EDAL 357).

642 PE *uja-(qu-) `neck' > 1506, PY up *uja-qu- (-miɣə, -rumə-, *u-ani), *u-a-a ‘this near; here it is; now, right now, promptly', PlNup *uja-miɣ ‘neclace' (CED 385). Cf. Altaic *gurgi 'palate' (but Mong 'front part of throat') (EDAL 573). But it seems better to confer

Altaic *quiryje 'long hair (esp. on neck)', Turk *oʒek, Mong *ojekej, T-M *gūjelse (EDAL 1037).

708 PE *u-, *u-a 'this near, here it is' > PY up *u-na (-kura, -ruma, *u-ani), *u-a ‘this near; here it is; now, right now, promptly', PlNup *u-na (-kua, -uma, -ani), *u-aa ‘this near; here it is' (CED 480, 385).

Altaic *ó ‘this, that (deictic particle)', Turk *o(-l), Mong *on-, T-M *u-, Jap *ó (EDAL 1040).

1194 PE *uk(a)- 'to give, to want to get' > PY up *uka- 'to give', PlNup *ukə-, *ukka/-ta- ‘to want more of the same' (CED 363).

Altaic *ōk e ‘to give, to put', Turk *ök-, Mong *ög-, T-M *ok-, K or *ukir, Jap *ōk- (EDAL 1047, 1048).

1195 PE *uki(r)- 'to stare at' PlNup *ukki-ri-, *ukki- ‘to stare at' (CED 363).
Altai *úk’u 'to understand, look into', Turk *uk-, Mong *uka-, T-M *(x)oksá-, Jap *úka’-(n)káp-(EDAL 1490, 1491).

747 PE *ukju[r] (-a, -i-) 'winter, autumn, year' > PY up *ukju-(-Ha, -Hi-) 'winter; year; autumn, fall', PInup *ukiu-, *ukia-, *uki - 'winter; year; autumn, fall' (CED 364, 365).

Altai *kąře (-i) 'autumn; rain, storm', Turk *gúř-, Mong *kura, T-M *kure- (EDAL 747, 748).

592 PE *uliv-ka- 'full, to fill' PY up *ulǎw- 'to overfill, to overload (e.g. a car by people); to fill to overflowing', PInup *ulipka- 'to fill; to be full', The stem strongly merges with *ulǎ(-) (-t-), *ulǎw-Ra- 'high tide, flood, afflux' (703), but it has the second vowel *-i- as NAI shows and an original semantics like 'to be full' about different things. (CED 365).

Altai *ulu (-o) 'big, many; good', Turk *ulug, Mong *olon, T-M *ule-, K or *őr- (EDAL 1494).

710 PE *ulu 'tongue' > PY up *ulu 'tongue; language', Imaq (Inup) ulůjiq 'tongue of whale' is borrowed from Nauk cf. ulůji2ũtkėquq 'to cut out deer tongues', Chap ulůzik (t) 'tongue of whale' < *ulu-ri-. (CED 367).

? Altai > T-M *lusima' 'upper jaw, muzzle, upper lip' (TMC 1, 513).

688 PE *umlu- 'day, morning, star' PY up *umlu- 'day; long time', PInup *uvlu- 'day; today; morning; star', (CED 370).

Altai *jumi 'fog, dusk', Turk *im(ír), *imirt (~ *-i-) 'fog, brume, dusk', T-M umul- 'shadow' > Evenki umulge (TMC 2, p. 270). PE reflexes suffixal extension with *-ř. See also PE *unur (-a) 'night' (644).

1227 PE *una- 'to handle, to obtain, to kill' > PY up *una- (-nt, -kə-, -gə-) 'to handle; to rob, to devastate; to obtain, to catch', PInup *unatag- 'to beat, to kill, to struggle' (CED 371).

Altai *guna 'to rob, attack, torture', Turk *Kun-, Mong *gani, Tung *gun- (EDAL 571).

716 PE *unakə-ci- 'wood, drift-wood, tree' > PY up *unakə-ci- 'tree (lying, cut); wood, bark', PInup *unacı- 'drift-wood; tree' (CED 371). (CED 371).

Altai *ugč V or *uni- 'pole in the house', Mong *(h)uni-, T-M *unde(ken) (EDAL 1502).

644 PE *unur (-a) 600 'night' > 1563, PY up *unuy (-a) 'night 1, morning 2, tomorrow 3', (CED 373). 747, PInup *unuy, *unua/- *unurra- 'evening 1, night 2', (CED 373). (CED 373).

Altai *inE(r) instead *fna 'dawn, dusk', Turk *iţiř-, T-M *ine-, K or *àñir-im (EDAL 586, 587). It is necessary to distinct two roots in the Turk entry *iţiř 'dusk' in EDAL: I *iţiř ~ *eğiř with original meaning like 'evening' and 'dusk' (with marking below as X) - OUighur iţiř X, MK iţiř X, Turkmen ėşèrek X, Azeri ėşiraz X, Turkish dial. inirik, iţiř X, Halaj ėşir, ėşir X, K araim ėşir X, Balqar ėşir 'evening', Tat. ėşir-emeğer X, Bashkir ėşir X, K-Kalpak, Kazakh ėşir X, Kirgiz ėşir(t) X, 'early evening', Ojrot ėşir 'evening', hakas, Shor īr 'evening', Saryg-Yughur īţiř 'evening', Tuva īrni 'last, some time ago', Chuvash āner 'yesterday', ānärak, and(a)raŋ X. II *im(ír), *imirt (~ *-i-) with
meanings like 'fog, brume' and 'dusk' - MK imir 'darkness, brume, thick fog', Chagatay imir 'fog, evaporation going up from ground to sky', Turkmen imir 'fog, brume, evaporation', Turkish irm 'fog, brume, thick fog', Chagatay irm 'darkness, brume, thick fog', Turkmen irm 'fog, evaporation going up from ground to sky', Turkish irm 'fog, brume, evaporation', Turkish irme 'fog, brume, evaporation', Uzbek irm, imir X, Tatar irz X, K-Kalpak, Kazakh, Kirgiz irm X (on the morning or on the evening), 'brume, thick fog, grey air', Ojrot irm X, Shor inar 'evaporation', Tuva imir, imir X, imires 'glimpse', imistel 'to dusk', Jakut, Dolgan irm X, irm 'morning and evening dawn'. The first of these roots should be compared with T-M *ine-it is becoming the day' (*ine-en 'day, morning dawn', *ine-ren 'day which is becoming' etc. and Kor *ənə-im 'evening, dusk') and becomes from *iırN-e(r) 'evening, dusk'. The second (with another T-M parallel) is going to PE *umlu- 'day, morning, star' (688).

607 PE *uğ-uma- 'alive, heart' > PY up *uğuva- (-nt), *uğu-gsi- 'alive; heart; (land) animal' (CED 376). Plnup *uuma- (-ru-), *uummant 'alive; heart; animal' (CED 377). The word 'heart' is a deverbal noun with the instrumental suffix. The verb is formed with the perfective verbal affix -(u)ma. (CED 144).

Altaic *junci 'to live, rest', Mong *ün-ji-, T-M *in-, K or *naii, Jap *inə-ti, M K or. has a frequent initial vowel reduction (EDAL 619).

712 PE *uqa- 'tongue, to speak' > PInup *uqa- 'tongue; to speak, to say' (CED 377, 378).

Altaic *oki 'to sing, recite', Turk *okɨ-, Mong *ige, T-M *(x)og-, *xok-, Kor *o'aɪ, Jap *uka-ip.

Despite poor representation in TM, the root is well preserved elsewhere and appears to be well reconstructable for PA (EDAL 1045).

1252 PE *uq(a)- 'to sleep (with neg.)' > 2515, PY up *uqama-(p)i- neg. 'to sleep (with neg.)', Plnup *uqama-pi- 'to sleep (with neg.): to have a nightmare, to be half-sleep'. The verb stem has a perfective formant *(u)ma- before the negation. (CED 379).

Altaic > Turk *ujku 'sleep (n.) > Hakas uyɨ, Chulym uyɨu, Tofa u'jgu, Chuvash ɨju.'

577 PE *uqr- 'fat, blubber' > PY up *uqr-, *uqrilgu- 'fat, grease; blubber', Plnup *uqr-, *uquir-'gu- 'fat, blubber; to feel sick eating too much fat, oil' (CED 378).

Altaic *jurgi (?) 'fat; brain', Turk *ür, T-M *irg[i] (EDAL 622). The PE reflex -q- is the same as in *ciqi-nər 'sun'.

1190 PE *ur-(tə) 'to burn, to get burnt' > PY up *ur-(tə) 'to get burnt', Plnup *uu-(tə), *uttar- 'to be or get burnt; to burn oneself', This stem separates from the Plnup root *uu-t-, *uu-ru- 'to boil, to cook' by semantic reasons and it has another PY up parallel. (CED 361, 362).

Altaic *dure ( ~ t-, r-, i) 'to burn, set fire', Mong *dür-, T-M *dur- (EDAL 485).

1264 PE *utu-, *uci- 'old' > PY up *utu-, *uci- 'old'; old person' (CED 383).

Altaic *öte 'old', Turk *ötɨ-, Mong *öte-, T-M *(x)ut-, Jap *öte-nə (EDAL 1067, 1068).

608 PE *vi sg., *va(p)- pl. personal pronouns: 1sg. "I", 1pl. "we" > PY up *vi (-pə), *vap-ku-ta id., Plnup *uva-pa, *uva-p/yu-t id. (CED 383). The Sir forms with the initial m- may reflect the oblique case stem *mV-p-, or it may be a secondary development the untrivial initial *v- to m- before nasal in the
begining of the second syllable. (CED 383).

Altaic *bi (min-) 1sg., *buE (mjun-) 1pl. ‘I, we’, Turk *bê (*men-), Mong *bi, *min- acc.; *ba, *man- acc., T-M *bi; *bue, *mû-n-, Kor *ûrî, Jap *ba-. An alternation *bi / *mi-ne- (sg.) ; *ba / *miun- (pl.) should be reconstructed. Korean has undergone an irregular (dialectal) loss of *b- (*ûrî < *bû-ri) (EDAL 341, 342). The specific Altaic denasalisation in these pronouns is clear seen cross the Nostratic parallels. The same example of denasalisation in the same pronominal roots is found also in PE.

709 PE *əɫ-va r sg., *əɫ-va ci pl. personal pronouns: 2sg. "thou", 2pl. "you" > PY up *əɫ-va r, *əɫ-va ci id., PInup *əl-vit/n, *əl-əci id. (CED 106). The first part of these pronouns is the same as in personal pronouns of 3sg., 3pl. "he, she", "they" PE *əɫ-ə, *əɫ-ə- (1324). It is the pronominal stem with deictic character presumably the same as Turk *íe/o ‘this, that’. The interest is in the second parts of forms. There are ethymologically the compounds of *-və going back to the Nostratic prounoun of the 2nd person > IE *yo- and the third part *-r / -ci. As shows the alternation of PE consonants this suffix is a reflex of early PE *-t/ *-ti. So it has a correspondence

Altaic *t`i, *t`a ‘thou’, Mong *%o *ta (EDAL 1424).

The Main Literature

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