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Materials Toward Possible Altaic Etymologies for the Japanese Poetic Vocabulary

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SUMMARY

Recently significant progress has been made in demonstrating a genetic relationship between the Japanese language and other languages of the so-called "Altaic" group, including Manchu-Tungus, Mongolian, Chuvash, Turkic, and Korean. Some researchers also postulate a genetic relationship between Altaic and Dravidian. An attempt is made to look at some proto-Altaic reconstructions in the light of this research.

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Efforts to link the Japanese language genetically with other languages in the world have a long history, but recently evidence, especially as presented by Miller 1971, Street and Miller 1975, Street 1978, and Menges 1975, has been accumulating that seems to implicate Japanese, along with Korean, in the original linguistic unity of the Altaic speakers. Poppe (1975 : 184) feels that "Japanese may not be as closely related to Mong., Ma.-Tu. and Trk. as Mong. is related to Ma.-Tu. or to Trk. but there is no doubt that Jap. is related to the whole Alt. group, not going back to the same immediate ancestor as the other languages mentioned here but, maybe, Proto-Japanese and PA go back to a common ancestor." Menges (e. g. 1977 : 164) even goes so far as to call Korean, Japanese, and Ryūkyū the "outer Altaic languages."

Attempts to genetically place the Dravidian languages of India also have a long and rich history starting with Caldwell's *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South Indian Family of Languages,* first published in 1856. In that work, which cannot be reviewed within the limits of this short paper, Caldwell lists 90 lexical items which he considers cognate with the "Scythian" languages—largely what are now included in the Ural-Altaic language group. Included in the list are two Korean items, *kui* and *pal,* and four Japanese items, *ari* (*iri, ori, uri* (sic.)), *kuro, haru,* and *furui.* Major work since Caldwell is reviewed by Menges 1968, and an ample bibliography is given. Two articles which are not listed by Menges but which also seem to have implications for Altaic as well as Dravidian are McAlpin 1974 a and McAlpin 1974 b. Based on previous and his own (cf. Menges 1964) research, especially in comparative morphology, Menges claims (1977 : 172) that a "genetic relationship" exists between Uralic, Altaic, and Dravidian, though he does not go so far as to call Dravidian "outer Altaic" or "southern Altaic." It is perhaps worth noting in passing that the argument of Zvelebel 1972 that the Dravidians once lived in the highlands of Iran because of the existence of many ethnic names which mean "hill people" or "people of the mountains" is, while interesting, nevertheless short of being entirely convincing. *Yamatö,* the most ancient extant name for Japan, may mean *'mountainplace,' but this alone is not sufficient evidence to claim the Altai mountain range as the original home of the Yamato people. A more likely explanation is to be found in the well-documented mountain worship among the Altaic speakers. In fact, the three most sacred "mountains" of the Yamato people were nothing more than low hills ; and Mount Kuji, the most sacred "mountain" of the Kaya people in southern Korea, was hardly of precipitous proportions. To the Altaic speakers, at any rate, mountains were more important for their spiritual lines than for their mass or altitude. For a brief discussion of *Murukan, *'mountain divinity / mountain shaman,' the premier Dravidian divinity, cf. below at pA **idukan.*

Theories of a direct genetic link between Dravidian and Japanese have recently been made by Japanese scholars, best represented by Fujiwara 1981 and Ōno 1981. Although Fujiwara presents some promising material, and although he seems aware of some comparative work done on Uralic and Dravidian, his book is based on the extra-linguistic assumption (for which no historical evidence is offered) of a mass migration of Dravidian speakers from India to the promised land of Japan. Ōno, while also espousing the mass migration theory in the Japanese media, is somewhat more cautious in his most recent book. However, he also seems not to have utilized the viable parts of Hulbert 1904 or any of the major historical-comparative works on Dravidian. Murayama 1981 severely criticizes Ōno (and Gō Minoru) on methodological grounds.

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In the present paper the works of Fujiwara and Ōno have not been drawn on because of their methodological assumptions, one of which precludes the possibility of a genetic relationship between both Altaic and Japanese on the one hand and Altaic and Dravidian on the other. Thus, for example, item 51 in Ōno 1981 goes against a well-established Altaic etymology for OJ *irö* (cf. Murayama 1962, Miller 1967 : 70–73, Miller 1971 : 85).

The present paper is a very preliminary inspection of some of the proto-Altaic forms reconstructed by Street 1974 from Poppe's *Vergleichende Grammatik der altaischen Sprachen, Teil 1* (1960) and lexical items in *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (1961) and *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary Supplement* (1968) — hereafter DED and DEDS — by Burrow and Emeneau. These reconstructed proto-Altaic forms, of course, are subject to change and refinement : for example, Street in his recent work now (Street 1981 : 299) feels that only *two* proto-Altaic liquids need be hypothesized, **r* and **l*. The short glosses given after each proto-Altaic reconstruction below are Street's ; and, as Street notes (1974 : 6), they are nothing more than "aids to the memory, or rough approximations." The glosses in Poppe 1960 are also rather spare, and each item should be referred back to primary sources. Following Street, one asterisk before a reconstruction from Street 1974 indicates that it is based on data from all three main branches of "inner" Altaic ; two asterisks indicate that it is from data in only two main branches ; and three asterisks indicate that the reconstruction is "shaky" (1974 : 5). The numbers after the pA entries refer to the page(s) on which they appear in Poppe 1960. Since only a limited number of Dravidian lexical items could be listed, in each case DED or DEDS should be consulted. A liberal number of Dravidian items have been included for reference purposes only. No attempt is made to correlate these with "inner" Altaic items outside of Poppe 1960. Many items require extensive commentary, which cannot be done here ; analysis will be presented at a later time.

Some possible Korean, Ryūkyū, and Japanese cognates have been noted as areas for further study. If these "outer" Altaic items are indeed related to the Dravidian forms, then it would seem to have been at a stage earlier than the proto-Altaic unity postulated by Poppe ; similarities and differences of vowel quality and of the liquids, especially, deserve the closest scrutiny. Ablaut and consonant gradation, especially initial, also appear to play an important role in both "outer" Altaic and Dravidian; but it is unclear, even if they are admitted, whether they have larger structural and semantic implications or whether they simply represent conditioned phonological change. Many of the Korean, Ryūkyū, and Japanese items have been noted before, and I often omit references since those familiar with the literature will note them immediately. All OKg. forms, unless otherwise noted, are, normalized, from Lee 1964, and all OPk. forms are likewise from To et. al. 1977. A few proto-Indo-European roots (Watkins 1969) and Elamite items (McAlpin 1974 a) are introduced in cases where they may possibly shed light on an etymology, especially on vowel quality. Uralic comparisons by Burrow (1943) and Tyler (1968) have been consulted, although space does not permit their inclusion. (Tyler's list, one feels, will surely be augmented in the future.) In addition, according to Murayama (1981 : 99), Illič-Svityč (1971 ; 1976) includes 177 Dravidian items in his "Nostratic" etymologies, and these will certainly have to be taken into consideration.

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Finally, it is hoped that as Altaic studies proceed, semantic subtleties will be clarified in the corpus of the oldest Korean, Ryūkyū, and Japanese songs and poems. The article ends abruptly because of space limitations, but in a later section an example of how our understanding of Old Japanese poetry might be improved by reference to proto-Altaic will be presented. Suggestions and corrections by specialists in each of the fields covered by this paper would be most welcome.

A list of abbreviations and references will be found at the end.

*ā- 'to exist' (Miller 1980 : 91) / EITa. *ā-, āy-* 'to be, become,' pDr. **ā-, *āy-* 'id.' (Zvel. 1964 : 25) : cf. DED 282. Cf. : Ta. *aṟu* 'to abide, dwell' (DEDS 43). ?DED 1093. Cf. : Ka. *pāru* 'to grow, become (in several cpds.)' ; Te. *pāṟu* 'grow, become (in cpds.), occur, happen' (DED 3390). ?Ta. *varu* 'to come, happen, come into being, be known, become clear, completed, able' ; Tu. *barpini* 'to come, arrive, bring, happen' (DED 4311) — cf. K. *oa-* 'come (imp.).' OTa. *vāṟ* 'to live' (Glazov 127). Ta. *vāṟ* 'to exist, live, flourish, be happy' ; Tu. *bāḻuni* 'to thrive, prosper, exist, subsist, last, endure' (DED 4402). ?EITa. *paṭ-* 'to occur, happen ; suffer,' pDr. *paṭ- / pāṭ- / pāṇ-* 'id.' (Zwel. 1964 : 29) : cf. DED 3191. (?Cf. pIE **es-* 'to be,' **er-* 'to set in motion' ; **aiw* 'vital force, life, long life, eternity' ; **al-* 'to grow, nourish') (Cf. K **ali* 'animal, living thing' (SKE 13), MK *ŏl* 'spirit, vital force,' OJ *ar-* 'to be') Cf. DUU ♯132.

**ab- 'to take, grasp' 44 / Ka. *appu, arpu* 'to embrace' ; Tu. *appiyuni* 'to embrace, clasp' ; pA **ab-učа* 'grasp, handful' : Ka. *appuge* 'an embrace' (DED 134), ?Cf. Ta. *vavvu* 'to snatch, take hold of, carry off, sweep away' (DED 4329). (?Cf. OJ *ubaF-* 'to take, seize')

**āba 'hunt, battue' 46, 97, 120, 195 / Te. *āpu* 'to hold back, restrain, stop, prevent' ; Kui *ānga* 'to intercept, hinder, prevent, ward off, defend, herd' (DED 286). Ta. *ampu* 'arrow' ; Tu. *ambige* 'hunter' (DED 150). (?Cf. OJ *am-* 'shoot (arrows)' — cf. OJ *amututi*)

**aba-ká 'paternal uncle' 56 ("Presumably derived from **aba* 'father' "— Street 1974 : 31) / Ta. *appaṉ, appu* 'father,' *appacci,* 'father' ; Ka. *apa* 'father' ; Tel. *appa* 'father ; mother ; elder sister' (DED 133). (Cf. MK *a'ba* 'father')

**abār[1]... 'a kind of cheese or beer' 48 / Ta. *ampali* 'porridge' ; To. *obely* 'watery mess of rice, rāgi, etc.' ; Ka. *ambuli* 'pap or porridge made of jōla, rice, or rāgi, with buttermilk (also tamarind) also added' (DED 146). (Cf. K *amcuk* 'thin rice gruel')

**abūr 'a mortar' (with reconstructed initial **a-* by Street 1974 : 31) 59, 131 / Ta. *ammi* 'horizontal stone for macerating spices for curry, grinding fine mortar, etc.' ; Ma. *ammi* 'grinding stone' (DED 155). (?Cf. Elamite *hapi* 'apply pressure, press oil' (♯11 — cf. ♯10)) ?Cf. DED 1976.

*ačа- 'to fork ; to open out, come together' 63, 94 / Cf. Ta. *aṅkā* 'to open the mouth' ; Tu. *aṅgāvuni* 'to yawn, gape, open the mouth' (DED 36). — cf. pA **aɣ*. Also : Ta. *acai* 'to join with (tr.), tie, bind,' *attu* 'to unite (as two or more parts), make to fit in with one another, apply' (DED 43). ?Kui *ēga* 'open, gaping ; to open out' (DEDS 103), Ta. *akai* 'to be broken' (DED 17), Ta. *akkakkāy* 'asunder' (DED 19). — ?cf. pA **agúr*[2]. Ka. *paṅga* 'state of being astride or forked' ; Te. *paṅga* 'forked tree, parted legs' (DED 3160)

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**adugū(n)* 'animal, herd' 130 / Ta. *aṭu* 'to be next, near, approach, come in contact with, seek protection ; to join (tr.), join together ; to happen, occur,' *aṭai* 'to reach, arrive at, take refuge in, go to roost, sit on eggs as a hen, obtain, get, enjoy' ; Ma. *aṭuka* 'to come into contact, come to be close upon' ; Malt. *aṭge, aṭgi* 'near, close' ; (DED 69 a) Ta. *aṭukku* 'to pile, heap ; pile, series, row' ; Te. *aḍuku* 'n. a series or set of things, compact pile' (DED 70). ?Ta. *aṭai* 'to collect gather' (DED 74). (Cf. ?OJ *atum-* 'to gather, collect (tr.),' ?MK *ð'ulu-* 'to gather, assemble' — ?cf. pA **ačа-*?)

***agú* 'large, vast' 58, 94, 130 / Ta. *akal* 'to spread, widen, extend, depart, go away,' *akalam* 'width, extent, expanse, greatness, earth, sky' ; Ka. *agal* 'to be spacious, extensive, separate from, go away,' *agala* 'space, width, extension' (DED 9). Cf. DED 325. ?Cf. pA **agúr²*.

***āg(u)* 'strong ; poison' 57 / Ka. *aggaḷike* 'greatness, great power' ; Te. *aggalika* 'greatness, high degree' (DED 28). ?Cf. Ka. *agacu* 'press, confine' ; Te. *agacāṭlu* 'troubles, afflictions' (DED 3). (Cf. MK *akui* 'strength ; strong')

***agúr²* 'steam, anger ; mouth, lips(?)' 95, 131 / Ka. *aṅgaḷa, aṅgaḷu, aṅguḷa. aṅguḷi, aṅguḷe* 'palate' ; Te. *aṅgili* 'id.' (DED 35). Cf. ?Ta. *akkaram* 'a disease of the mouth, thrush, aphthae, parasitic stomatitis' ; Tu. *agra* 'a sore mouth, aphthae, thrush' (DED 22). ?Ta. *akal* 'small earthen pot with wide mouth' (DED 10). To. *oxy-* 'to chew' ; Ka. *agi* 'to champ, bite, chew, eat' (DED 13). Ka. *uga, ugi, uge* 'steam, vapor, reek' ; Go. *ukkur* 'steam,' *ukur* 'breath' (DED 486). Ka. *ugarisu* 'to gasp, breathe hard' (DED 487). Ka. *ugur̤, ugar̤* 'to emit (as saliva, etc.), spit, sputter' (DED 547). ?Ka. *esar, esaru* 'water in a cooking pot when in a state of boiling' (DED 664). ?Ta. *ēṅkal* 'shout, weeping' (DED 746). ?Ka. *ōgara* 'boiled rice' (DED 867). ?Ka. *pukaḷi, pukuḷi, pukku, mukaḷi, mukuḷi, mukḷi* 'female organ of generation, anus' (DED 3479). ?Ta. *pukār* 'river mouth' (DED 3481). Ta. *pukai* 'smoke, mist, vapor, steam,' *pukar* 'mist, fog, haze' ; Kui *pōkari* 'smoke' (DED 3483). Tu. *pukkaḷiyuni* 'to gargle, rinse the mouth' (DED 3484). Te. *pukkili* 'inside of the cheek,' *bukkedu* 'a mouthful, as of any liquid' (DED 3485). Ta. *mañcu* 'cloud, white cloud, fog, dew' (DED 3792). Ta. *mukam* 'face, mouth' (DED 4003). ?Ta. *mukku* 'to eat in large mouthfuls' (DED 4011), Ma. *mōkuka* 'to drink, sip' (DED 4212) — cf. MK *mŏk-* 'to eat,' K (dialect) *muk-* 'id.' Ta. *vakuḷi, vakuṇi* 'sound.' ; Tu. *baguḷuni* etc. 'to bark, clamor, vociferate, rave' (DED 4256) — ?cf. pA **üge*. ?Ta. *vaṅku* 'orifice, hole, hollow as in a stone, rat-hole, snake-hole, cavern, tree hollow' (DED 4262) — ?cf. pA **aŋ*. Ga. *vaŋger* 'palate' ; G. *wanjēr, venjer* 'tongue' (DED 4499). (Cf. OPk. **aku* 'mouth,' MK *akui* 'id.,' K *aku* 'opening, mouth,' K *akui* 'crotch, fork, slit,' OJ *ak-* 'to open, open out,' OJ *aki* 'jaw' ; ?MK *ha'oiiom, haṗ'ŭiom, hahoiom* 'yawn,' J *akubi* 'id' ; K *agali* 'mouth, mug, snout' ; MK *an'kăi* 'mist, haze', ?MK *hang, hangari* 'pot') Cf. pA **aŋ, *bogár², *üge, *pugūta*. ?Cf. Menges 1975 : 88.

**aká* 'some older male relative' 55, 94, 124, 146 / Pa. *akka* 'mother's father' ; Go. *akkō* 'maternal grandfather (said by granddaughter)' ; Kui *ake* 'grandfather, ancestor' ; Kuwi *akku* 'grandfather' (DED 25). Cf. Ta. *akkā, akkai, akkan, akkāḷ, akkacci, akkaicci* 'elder sister' ; Ka. *akka* 'elder sister ; a woman older than oneself 'is usually called *akka*' ; Koḍ. *akkë* 'elder sister or female parallel cousin'

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(DED 24). — cf. pA **eké*. Could this ambivalence be do to social changes, e. g. from matriliny to patriliny ? Cf. Swadesh (1962 : 298–300) and Shirokogoroff (1924 : 180). Does this Dravidian cluster predate the striking though not perfectly consistent variation in northeastern "inner" Altaic of *a* for masculine and *e* for feminine ? Cf. Omoro *ekeri* 'older brother,' which goes along with other examples assembled by Swadesh which contradict this "rule," such as Kalmyk *aak* 'mother, aunt,' *aγa* 'lady.' OJ *ökina* 'old person, elder' would seem to belong rather with Ta. *okkal* 'relations, kinfolk,' Ka. *okkal* 'residing, residence, home, tenency, husbandman, farmer, subject' (DED 782). MK *aki* 'baby' and J *aka-chan* 'id.' do not seem directly related : ?cf. instead Ma. *aka* 'germ, bud, shoot' ; (DED 16), Ka. *āku* 'leaf, young rice' (DED 284), Ta. *maka* 'child, infant, young animal, son or daughter, young age' ; Malt. *maqo* 'small, little, young' (DED 3768) — cf. J *waka-* 'infant, young' ; ? J *wako* 'aristocrat's boy-child.' Cf. DED 3010.

***āl*^{2}- 'to pass over, pass by' 96 / Ta. *alukku* 'strut, swagger, shake (tr.) slightly,' *allaṭu* 'to wander from place to place' ; Tu. *aluguni* 'to move,' *aleyuni* 'to wander' (DED 203). Cf. Ko. *a·r* 'jump' ; Ta. *aruku* 'to approach' ; Te. *arugu* 'to go, pass (of time), come, proceed, walk, approach' (DED 185). Ta. *acai* 'to move, stir, go away' (DED 39). ?Cf Ta. *iyaṅku* 'to move, stir, go, proceed, walk about' ; Ko. *i·y* 'to drive (cattle)' (DED 397). (?Cf OJ *aruk-*, *ayum-* 'to walk,' OJ *arik-* 'id.' — but cf. pA **padák*) Are pA **āl*^{2}- and **ola-* in gradation ? (?Cf. pIE *al-* 'to wander') ?Cf., by extension : Ta. *kāl* 'air, wind' (DED 1240). Ka. *gāḷi* 'wind, air' (DED 1258). Ta. *vaḷi* 'wind, air, windy humor of the body' (DED 4347) (Cf. MK *pʌlam*, *pʌlʌm* 'wind,' OJ *kaza*, *kaze* 'id.')

**al*^{1}*a* 'lower or front part' 75, 95, 121 / Ta. *aṭi* 'foot, footprint, base, bottom, source, origin' ; Ko. *aγy* 'foot (measure),' *ac* 'place below' ; Ka. *aḍi* 'foot, step, base, bottom, under' ; Koḍ. *aḍi* 'place below, down' ; Tu. *aḍi* 'bottom, base' ; Te. *aḍugu* 'foot, footstep, footprint, step, pace, bottom, basis' ; Konda *aḍgi* 'below, underneath' (DED 63). Ko. *aj* 'footprint' ; Tu. *ajè* 'footprint, track, trace' ; Te. *ajja* 'foot, footprint' (DED 47). Ta. *aṭṭai* 'sole of shoe, cardboard' ; Tu. *aṭṭè* 'sole of shoe' (DED 88). Cf. Ta. *aruvi* 'river's mouth' (DED 188), Ta. *aṟi* 'place where the lagoon joins the sea' (DED 236), Ta. *aḷam*, 'saltpan' (DED 255). ?Cf. Ta. *yāṟu*, *āṟu* 'river' (DED 4233). — cf. OPK., OSI. *n*ʌ*l*i* 'river.' (Cf. MK *"a'lai* 'the past, former days ; previously' ; MK *a'lai* 'the bottom, foot, base, lower part ; MK *pal* 'foot,' OJ *asi* 'foot, leg' — cf. pA **padák* ; ?OJ *Fa* 'edge, brink,' OJ *Fana* 'end, edge, verge,' OJ *Fasi* 'tip, end, edge,' OJ *Fata* 'outside, edge, pool' — cf. pA **āl*^{2}- : Ta. *aruku* 'to approach ; border, edge' (DED 185) as well as **padák* ; OJ *Fat-* 'to anchor ; end, come to completion, die,' J *hate* 'end, extremity' — cf. also pA **öte*, **padï-* ; OJ *ura* 'tip, end, edge')

***al*^{2}*ču*(*k*) 'ankle-bone' 86, 95, 130 / Kur. *oṭṭā* 'joint in bamboo stem, knot in plank, bony protruberence of limbs ; joint of limbs or fingers' ; Malt. *oṭge* 'ankle' (DEDS 114). Cf. : Ta. *kaṇu* 'joint in bamboo or cane ; knuckle ; vertebra,' *kaṇu-kkai* 'wrist,' *kaṇu-kkāl* 'ankle' (DED 974). Ta. *kuṟaiccu*, *kuḷaccu* etc. 'loop, noose, knot, joint of the body' (DED 1516). Ta. *keṇṭai* 'ankle,' *gaṇṭu* 'knot, joint of reed, bamboo, cane ; joint or articulation of body' (DED 1619). Ta. *paraṭu*, *paraṇṭai* 'ankle' (DED 3258). Ta. *puṇai*, *paṇai* 'bamboo' (DED 3507). Ka.

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boṭṭu, baṭṭu, beṭṭu 'finger, toe' (DEDS 729). Kur. *mās* 'bamboo' (DED 3929). Ta. *muṭṭu* 'knee, elbow, knuckle' (DED 4044). Ta. *muṭṭu* 'knee, elbow, knuckle' (DED 4044). Ta. *muraṭu* 'roughness, unevenness, knob or knot as in timber, joint of the body' (DED 4074). Ta. *muṛi* 'joint as of body,' *muḷi* 'id., knot in trees, ankle' (DED 4093). Ta. *muḷai* 'bamboo' (DED 4104). Ta. *mūṅkil* 'bamboo' (DED 4126). ?Cf. Ta. *maṭakku* 'to bend as the arms or knees' (DED 3796) — cf. pA **mata-*. (Cf. MK *mʌtʌi* 'joint (of bamboo limb, toe, finger),' MK *mulʌp, mulop,* K. *mulŭp'* 'knee,' OJ *Fusi* 'joint'; ?cf. (?*-i*-grade) OJ *Fiza* 'knee,' OJ *Fidi* 'elbow') Is **al²cú(k)* in a series with pA **jal-*, **mata-*, **mö(y)rü*?

**al²i-* 'to take' 75, 95, 134 / Te. *alamu* 'to seize, lay hold of, take'; Ta. *aḷi* 'to mix, mingle'; Br. *halling* 'to seize, hold, bug' (DED 253). Is **al¹i'-* a doublet or in a series with pA **asa-*? Cf. Tu. *oḍpuni* 'to pluck' (DEDS 113). ?Ta *paṟṟu* 'to grasp, seize' (DED 3320). (?Cf. Elamite *marri* 'seize, hold, occupy,' *marrip* 'artisans' (McAlpin 1974 a : ǂ 32)

***al¹pa* 'official obligation, tax; an official, hero' 85, 121 / Ta. *ari* 'tax, duty'; Ka. *accu* 'to pay unjustly'; Te. *ari* 'tax, tribute,' *aruvu* 'to pay as taxes,' *accu* 'to owe, suffer loss,' *appu* 'loan, debt' (DED 179). Cf.: Ta. *iṟuppu* 'payment of debt, tax'; Ma. *iṟa* 'taxes, tribute, land-tenure fee'; Kur. *erkhnā* 'to lose money, be fined' (DED 444). Ma. *oṭukkuka* 'to pay taxes' (DED 803). Ta. *kaṭan* 'obligation, debt, loan of money, tax' (DED 934). Ta. *kaṭṭu* 'to remit, pay up'; Ta. *kaṭṭu* 'to pay (as a tax)' (DED 963). ?Ta. *taṇṭu* 'to collect, levy, recover (as debts, rents, taxes, etc.)' (DED 2482). ? Ta. *vari* 'to bind, tie, fasten, cover' (DED 4305) — ?Cf. pA* *bür¹i-*. Ta. *vari* 'tax, impost, duty, toll, contribution' (DED 4307). ? Ta. *vāṅku* 'to receive, take, buy, obtain, carry away as a flood, draw, drag, pull, get back, remove; take away' (DED 4372) — cf. pA **al¹i-*. (? Cf. MK *pa'ti-* 'to give, offer, pay, present, bribe,' OJ *Fatar-* 'to collect taxes'; ? OJ *Far-* 'to pull tight, stretch')

***al¹tun* 'gold' 52, 85, 117, 128, 140 / Ta. *alari* 'beauty'; Te. *alarāru* 'to shine, glitter, be suited' (DED 210) — ? cf. pA **arba-*. (?*-o*-grade) Ta. *poli* 'to bloom, shine,' *polivu* 'brightness of countenance, beauty, splendor, gold,' *polam, polaṉ* 'gold, beauty, jewel'; Ka. *pol* 'to be fit or proper, excel'; Te. *polucu* 'to be suitable, agreeable, beautiful, shine' *pol(u)pu* 'beauty, agreeableness' (DED 3717)—? cf. pA **arba-*, **aya.* Ta. *poṉ* 'gold, metal, iron wealth, ornament, beauty; pudendum muliebre,' *poṟpu* 'beauty, decoration, abundance' *poṟpi* 'to beautify, adorn'; Ma. *pon* 'gold'; Ko. *pon* 'id.'; To *pīn* 'id.' gold bangle in dairy'; Ka. *pon* 'gold, metal'; Kod. *ponnï* (*pom-*, *poon-*) 'gold'; Tu. *ponnu* 'id.'; Te. *ponnu* 'gold'; To. *wīn* 'gold coin'; Ta. *poṉ* 'iron'; Kur. *pannā* 'iron' (DED 3732). Ta. *aṇi* 'to be beautiful, be an ornament' (DED 98). Ta. *āṇi* 'excellence, superiority,' *āṇi-ppoṉ* 'gold of the finest quality,' Ka. *āṇi* 'excellence, superiority, preciousness, *āṇi-pon* 'gold of the first quality' (DED 296). Ta. *ari* 'beauty' (DED 180) Ta. *aritu* 'that which is difficult, rare, precious'; Tu. *arudu* 'rare scarce, excellent; n. rarity, marvel, surprise' (DED 184) — cf. pA **ar²*. Ta. *aṟaku* 'beauty, happiness excellence' (DED 233) — ?cf. pA **aya.* ?Cf. Ta. *āṟi* 'circle, ring, wheel, discus'; Ka. *āṇi* 'roundness' (DED 340) — cf. pA **mata-*, **mer²*... OTa. *ār-* 'to be dear' (Glazov 124). Cf. Ta. *ayil* 'iron'; Ma. *ayir* 'any ore'; Ka. *aduru* 'native metal' (DED 161). ?Cf.: Ta. *irumpu* 'iron, instrument, weapon'; Te. *inumu* 'iron' (DED

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411). ?Ta. *el* 'luster, splendor, light, sun, daytime'; Te. *elamu* 'to be shiny, splendid' (DED 707)—?cf. pA **ĕr*^{1}. Ta. *kaṇṭam* 'iron style used for writing on palmyra leaves' (DED 983). Ta. *kampaṭṭam* 'coinage, coin'; Ma. *kammaṭṭan* 'coinage, mint'; Ka. *kammaṭa* 'id.' (DED 1035). Ta *kampi* 'wire of gold, silver, iron or other metal'; Te. *kamki* 'wire' (DED 1038). Ta. *kampi* 'bridle, bit'; Ma. *kampi* 'bar of iron'; Ka. *kambi* 'iron band, bar of iron'; Tu. *kambi* 'flat bar of iron'; Te. *kammi* 'a bar' (DED 1039)—in DEDS, 48, 1038 and 1039 should, it is suggested, be united. Cf. Ta. *kaṉal* 'to be hot. boil; burn (tr.); fire'; Ka. *kani* 'glow'; Te. *kanakana* the glow of fire or live coals'; Tu. *kaṇipuni* 'to be hardened by burning as an earthen vessel'; Kui *kamba* 'to be burned' (1183). Ta. *kaṉṟu* 'to be scorched, sunburnt, melt, fade'; Te. *kandu* 'scorched, black' (DED 1186) —cf. Ta. *kaṟu* 'to grow black, darken'; Ka. *karpu, kappu* 'blackness, ink'; Tu. *kappu* blackness, darkness'; To. *kaṟ* 'dirt, spot, rust,' *kap* 'black spot'; Te. *kaṟa* 'blackness, stain, blot' (DED 1175), Ta. *kāṟ* 'blackness, blemish'; Ka. *kāṟ, kaḍu* 'blackness, black' (DED 1253) : this would correspond to a number of Altaic items for 'black'—are 'fire'/'gold'/'iron'/'burning'/'black'/?'hard' from a single etymon? Ta. *kaṇakaṇa* 'rattle, jingle, tinkle'; Ka. *kaṇakaṇa* 'the ringing sound of earthen or metal vessels, bells etc. when struck' (DEDS 148). Ta. *kaṉ* 'copper work, copper workmanship' *kaṉṉān* 'brazier'; Ma. *kannān* 'id. (DED 1180). Ta. *kācu* 'gold, gold coin, money, small copper coin'; Ma. *kāśu* 'id.'; Ka. *kāsu* 'the smallest copper coin, coin or money in general, cash'; Te. *kāsu* 'cash, coins in general, a gold coin, money' (DED 1200). Ta. *kāṇam* 'an ancient weight; gold, wealth'; Ma. *kāṇam* 'possession, goods, mortgage'; Ka. *kāṇi* 'property, possession, hereditary right, 1/64 of any coin'; Te. *kāni, kāṇi* '1/64 th part; a quarter of an anna; a cawny of land' (1210). ?Ta. *kāvi* 'red ochre' (DED 1249). Ma. *kāḷuka* 'to burn, flame'; Te. *kālu* 'to burn, be burnt, scorched' (DED 1259). Ta. *kāṟai* 'gold or silver collar, necklet for women and children' (DED 1264). ?Ta. *kiṇṭi* 'small drinking vessel with nozzle'; Ka. *giṇḍi, giṇṇal, giṇṇil,* 'small metal water-vessel' (DED 1289). ?Ta. *kiṇṇam, kiṇṇi* 'small metal cup, clepsydra'; Ma. *kiṇṇam* 'metal plate, gong'; To. *kīṇm* 'metal eating vessel'; Tu. *kiṇṇalu* 'brass cup'; Ga. *gina* 'metal pot, cup'; Konda *gina* 'metal vessel, metal cup'; Kuwi *ginā* 'metal cup'; Te. *ginniya, ginne* 'cup, bowl, goblet' (DED 1291). ?Ta. *kiṇṇi* 'cover of the hilt of a sword'; Ma. *kiṇṭi* 'sword-blade' (DED 1292). ?Ta. *kiṇi* 'cymbal,' *kiṇkiṇi* 'tinkling ornament, girdle of small bells; rattlewort'; Tu. *kiṇikiṇi* 'tinkling of small bells, a clinking sound' (DED 1293). ?Ta. *kimpuri* 'ornamental ring' (DED 1300). ?Ta. *kuṇukku* 'an ear-ornament'; Ma. *kuṇukku* 'a lotus-like earring; nosering' (DED 1406). ?Ka. *kundaṇa* 'fine gold'; Tu. *kundaṇa* 'pure gold'; Te. *kundanamu* 'fine gold used in very thin foils in setting precious stones' (1435).—?cf. OPK. **kufi* 'gold; OJ *ku-gane* yellow metal; gold.' Ta. *kumpiṭu-caṭṭi* 'chafing dish, portable furnace, potsherd in which gold is kept by goldsmiths'; Te. *kumpaṭi* 'id,'; Ta. *kumutam* 'oven, stove' (DED 1459)—cf. pA **kabúr*^{1}-. Ta. *kuvai* 'crucible' (DED 1509) —cf. pA **kĕp*. Ta. *ce-, cem-, cevv-, ceyya, cētakam, cettu* (<**k-*) 'red'; Ko. *kep* 'red, redness,' *ken, ke•t* 'red'; Ka. *ke-, kem-* 'id' 'red'; Te. *ceṃ-, kem-* 'red'; Br. *khīsun* 'red; gold' (DED 1607)—cf. Ta. *kāy* (*-v-, -nt-*) 'to grow hot, burn, be warm, wither, parch, shine' etc. (DED 1219), and pA **gē-*. ?Ta.

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koppari 'brass or copper boiler with rings for handles, cauldron'; Ma. *koppara* 'a boiler, chiefly of copper'; Ka. *koppara* 'a metal boiler'; Te. *koppera* 'a metal cauldron or boiler' (DED 1750). Ta. *kol* 'working in iron, blacksmith'; Ko. *kole·l* 'smithy, temple in Kota village'; Kod. *kollë* 'blacksmith'; Kuwi *kōlhali* 'to forge' (DED 1773). Ka. *kolime, kolume, kulame, kulime, kulume, kulme* 'fire-pit, furnace'; Te. *kolimi* 'furnace'; Go. *kolmi* 'smithy' (DED 1774). Ta. *kolucu* 'gold or silver chain for arm or ankle'; Te. *golasu* 'a chain' (DED 1775). Ta. *kōram* 'metallic dish or tray' (DED 1844). Ta. *koṟu* 'bar of metal, ploughshare'; Ko. *kov* 'iron point of plough'; Tu. *koru* 'a bar of metal' (1785). Ta. *cammaṭṭi* 'smith's large hammer, sledge' (DED 1941). Ta. *carakku* 'goods, articles of merchandise, gold, solid worth' (DED 1944). Ta. *carappaṇi* 'gold neck-chain inlaid with diamonds'; Tu. *sarapali* 'a chain of any metal'; Te. *sarapaṇi* 'ornament of gold chains of two or more folds' (DED 1948) — cf. DED 1947. Ta. *cavaṭi* 'ornament for the neck consisting of three or more gold cords'; Ma. *cavaṭi* 'neck ornament, earrings' (DED 1971). Ta. *cāy* 'brilliance, light, beauty, color' (DED 2027) — cf. pA **aya, *gē-*. ?Ta. *ciṉṉam* 'coin, gold coin'; Ko. *cinm* 'gold'; Ka. *cinna* 'gold' (DED 2136). Ta. *cempu* 'copper, gold, metal vessel, liquid measure'; Ma. *cempu* 'copper, copper vessel'; To. *teb* 'copper,' ? *köb* 'small brass vessel'; Ka. *cambu, cembu, combu* 'copper, copper drinking vessel'; Tu. *cembu* 'brass, copper, small copper or brass pot'; Te. *cembu* 'goblet, pitcher, ewer' (DED 2282). Ta. *ulai* 'fireplace. forge, furnace'; Ma. *ula* 'furnace in forge, bellows'; Ka. *ole* 'fireplace'; Pa. *colŋgel, congel* 'fireplace' (*kel* stone)'; Kui *soḍu* 'id.' (DED 2337). ? Ta. *taṅkam* 'pure gold' (DED 2442). Ta. *taṇṭavālam* 'cast iron, iron rail, girder'; Ka. *taṇḍavāla* 'cast iron' (DED 2478). Ma. *tāram* 'copper coin'; Ka. *tāra* 'id.' (DED 2591). Ta. *tārai* 'large brass trumpet'; Ma. *tāra* 'a large trumpet' (DED 2591). Ta. *tāri* 'large pan, pot, or vessel with a wide mouth, jar, burial urn'; Ma. *tāri* 'an earthen washha ndbasin' (*D*ED 2600) — if this is primarily metallic; J *tarai* 'washpan' may be from **ta-arai* 'hands-wash.' Ta. *tuṭṭu* 'money'; Ma. *tuṭṭu* 'copper coin'; Te. *duḍḍu* 'coin, money, wealth' (DED 2705). (?cf. MK *"ton, "c'iŏn* 'money, coin') ? Ta. *tōmpu* 'redness, red dye'; Te. *topu* 'red; red-colored cloth' (DED 2931). ?Ka. *nēvaṇa* 'a necklace of silver or gold, a silver or gold girdle or zone'; Tu. *nĕ̄vaḷa* 'a silver or gold girdle' (DED 3132). Ta. *aruvāṇum* 'copper tray'; Tu. *hariyāṇa* 'metal dish' (DED 3276). Ko. *pa·can* 'beauty'; To. *po·ca·ṇ* 'beauty; beautiful' (DED 3338). Ka. *bāvali* 'kind of ornament of gold, pearls, precious stones, etc. worn on tip of ear'; Te. *bāvilī* 'ear pendant' (DED 3377). Ta. *pāḷam* 'metal cast in molds'; Ma. *pāḷam* 'ingot'; Ka. *pāḷa* 'ingot of gold or silver'; Te. *pālamu, pāḷā* 'ingot' (DED 3385) — ?cf. pA **paluka*. ?Ta. *pūval* 'red color, red earth'; Ma. *pūval* 'red color' (DED 3584). Also : Ta. *vāḷ* 'luster, splendor, brightness, fame'; Te. *vālu* 'to increase, rise. flourish, be splendid, shine' (DED 4406) — cf. pA **arba-*. ?Ko. *paṇm* 'coin' (DED 4487). Ta. *veḷ, veṇ* 'white, pure, shining, bright' (DED 4524) — ?cf. pA **ĕ̄r*[1]. (?Cf pIE **ayer-* 'day, morning, **ayos-* 'a metal, copper or bronze,' Latin **aus-* 'gold') (? Cf. MK *a'lʌm-* 'beautiful, lovely, pretty,' ? MK *ʌl'iŏip-* 'difficult hard'—DUU ♯ 122; OJ *kana-* 'gold, metal, money,' OJ *kane* 'metal; gold, gold dust, silver, copper; coins,' J *kane* 'metal, money,' OJ *kana* 'a plane,' OJ *kane* 'bell, gong';

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?Okg. **somun* 'gold' (Lee 1964 ǂ 68), MK *soi* 'iron, metal'; cf. Okg. **sapi*, **sapok* 'red' (Lee ǂ 60 : OJ *söFo* 'red earth' and *sabi* 'rust' are taken there to be cognate; cf. OPk. **sopi* 'red,' **soy* 'iron,' and **say*, **sʌy* 'east.' SK *kŭm* (金) 'metal, gold,' SJ *kon*, *kin* 'id.' are of course loanwords from some Chinese dialect; Karlgren (1923 ǂ 386) reconstructs **ki̯əm* for OC. The possibility is at least raised, however, by some of the Dravidian items given above, that this OC form might be a borrowing from a more ancient pA (or 'Nostratic'?) form **'light, shining, red, holy, beautiful; metal' etc. OPk. *han* 'great, shaman, divine,' and OJ *kamu-*, *kamï* 'holy, divinity; shaman' etc. are perhaps ultimately not entirely unrelated, especially because shamans, at least among the Altaic speakers, also seem to have been the first smiths. But cf. AEOJ : 170-176.) All of the above items are not of course directly cognate; many are included for reference only.

**ama* 'mouth, opening' 40, 68, 94, 121, 140 / Ka. *aṇal* 'under-part of the mouth, the mouth'; Ta. *aṇal* 'neck, side of the upper jaw, chin, throat, windpipe, beard, dewlap'; Ma. *aṇal* 'jaw, hinder part of the mouth' (DED 97), OTa. *aṇṇa* 'to open' Dhamotharan 1972 : 202 — or do these belong at pA **agúr*^{2}? ?Ta. *am-palam* 'open space for the use of the public, village assembly'; Ka. *ambala* 'an open shed or hall where public affairs are discussed' (DED 145). Ta. *āvi* 'to gape, yawn, open the mouth so as to express loudly; n. yawn'; Ko. *a·vai* 'a yawn'; Ka. *ākaḷisu*, *ākuḷisu*, *āguḷisu* 'to yawn, gape' (cf. pA **agúr*^{2}); Koḍ. *a·valic-* 'to yawn'; Tu. *āvuḷu* 'a yawn'; Pa. *ām-*, *āv-* 'to yawn'; Te. *āvalincu*, *āvulincu* 'to yawn, gape'; Br. *āvāning* 'to yawn' (DED 333). Ta. *āvi* 'to sigh, let out (as smoke); n. breath, sigh, soul, steam, vapor, smoke'; Ka. *āvi*, *āvari*, *āviri* 'steam, vapor, heat'; Te. *āvi* 'steam, vapor, heat,' *āviri* 'vapor, exhalation, heat of the breath,' *ānivcu* 'to cook by steam or vapor,' *āvirillu* 'to sweat, steam, evaporate'; Pa. *ākub* 'steam vapor' — ? cf. pA **agúr*^{2}, OJ *akubi*; Ga. *ākum* 'steam' — also cf. pA **agúr*^{2} (DED 334). Cf. Ta. *āvi* 'tank'; Ma. *āvi* 'id.' (DED 335). Ka. *āvi*, *āvige*, *āvuge*, *āma* 'potter's kiln'; Tu. *ūve* 'id., oven' Te. *āvamu* 'potter's kiln' (DED 336). Ta. *iṉ* 'sweet, pleasant, agreeable'; Ma. *iṉpam* 'pleasure, delight'; Te. *impu* 'agreeableness, sweetness, beauty, pleasure, desire'; Te. *emme* 'beauty, charm, amorous pastime'; Kur. *embā* 'a taste; pleasant to the taste'; Malt. *embe* 'sweet, sweetness' (DED 451 — ? cf. pA **iñ-*. Ma. *umayaka* 'to breathe heavily,' *uma* 'a cough'; Tu. *ubbasa*, *ubbesa* 'difficult breathing, asthma'; Te. *ubbsamu* 'asthma' (DED 543). Ta. *umi* 'to gargle, spit, suck,' *umir* 'to gargle, spit, vomit, emit'; Ka. *ugi* 'to spit, spirt out, emit,' *uguṛ* 'to emit (as saliva), spit out, spit, sputter,' Tu. *ubbiyuni* 'to spit,' *ugipuni* 'to spit out,' *ukālu* 'vomiting'; Te. *umiyu* 'to spit, spit out' (DED 547) — cf. pA **agúr*^{2}, **üge*. ? Cf. Ta. *ūm* 'dumbness'; Ka. *ūme* 'dumb man, taciturn man' (DED 639). Ta. *ēvu* 'to command, direct, incite, inspire (as god), speak'; Ma. *ekuka* 'to say, command' (DED 771). Ta. *ēppam* 'belch'; Ma. *ēmpal* 'id.' (DED 759). ?Ka. *kappu*, *kappa*, *kappal* 'hole in the ground, pit'; ? Te. *kāvu* 'pit, well' (DED 1026) — cf. pA **kāp*. Ta. *kamar* 'crack, chasm, cleft in the ground caused by drought'; Ka. *kamari* 'declivity, steep bank, cliff, ravine' (DED 1030). ?Ta. *kammu* 'to become hoarse, rough, jarring,' *kammal* 'hoarseness, sore throat'; Ma. *kammuka* 'to be hoarse' (DED 1044).

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Ta. *kevi* 'deep valley, cave'; Te. *gavi* 'cavern' (DED 1119). Ta. *kavuḷ* 'cheek, temple or jaw of elephant'; Ma. *kaviḷ* 'cheek'; Pa. *gavla* 'jaw' (DED 1124). ?Ta. *kumaṭṭu* 'to retch, keck, have vomiting sensations'; Ka. *kumuṭu* 'loathsomeness, nauseousness' (DED 1447). Go. *kum* 'smoke' (1460) — cf. pA **kabúr*^{1}-, K *kim* 'steam, vapor,' OJ *këburi* 'smoke.' Ta. *ceppu* 'to say, speak, declare, tell; n. speech, word, answer, reply'; Ma. *ceppuka* 'say, growl, declare'; Te. *ceppu* 'to say, tell, relate, narrate, recite'; Kur. *kebnā* 'to scold, lecture' (DED 1626) — cf. DED 771. Ta. *koppali, koppuli* 'to gargle'; Ma. *koppulikka* 'id'; Tu. *koppalipuni* 'to gargle, rinse the mouth'; Pa. *kupulp-* 'id.' (DED 1753). Kol. *kopli* 'mouth'; Nk. *kopli* 'id.'; Pa. *kuploŋg* 'cheek' (DED 1758). ?Ma. *kōppu* 'a feast'; Kod. *ko•pī* 'festivity' (DED 1839) — or with MK *kom* 'the holy,' OJ *kamï* 'divinity'? Ta. *ippi* 'pearl-oyster shell,' *cippi* 'shell, shellfish, coconut shell for measuring out curds'; Ma. *ippi cippi* 'oyster shell'; Te. *cippa* 'a shell' (DED 2089) — cf. pA **kāp, ?*kabūl*^{2}*(á)-*, K *kiŏpcil* 'husk, covering,' OJ *kaFi* 'shell.' ? Cf. Ko. *civk* 'onom. of young birds twittering'; Ka. *civu civu* 'twittering of small birds, cry of rats or mice' (DED 2128). Ta. *cippu* 'to suck'; Ka. *cipu, sipu* 'id.'; Te. *civuku* 'smack, suck'; Ta. *cūppu* 'to suck, sip'; Ma. *ūmpuka* 'to suck eat'; Ko. *ub-* 'to suck penis' (DED 2154). ?Cf. Ta. *timitimi* 'syllables sung to keep time in dancing' (DED 2644). Ta. *tiṉ* (*tinp-, tinr-*) 'to eat, chew, bite' (DED 2670) — cf. pA **jẽ̄-, *kebi-*. ?Ta. *tim* 'sweet'; Ta. *tēṉ* 'honey' (DED 2674) — ?cf. K *tan* 'sweet.' Ko. *ti•m ik* 'to sob,' *ti•va•p* 'panting'; ? To. *ti•m* 'women's grain-pounding song, any work song'; Tu. *tīmpuni* 'to snort, breathe heavily, snivel' (DED 2681). Ta. *tuppu* 'enjoyment, object of enjoyment, food, ghee,' *tuvvu* 'to eat, enjoy'; Ka. *tuppa* 'ghee' (DED 2685) — cf pA **jẽ̄*. Ta. *tuppu* 'to spit; spittle' — cf. pA **cīpī̄-*; Ka. *tupu* 'to spit, puff, blow away'; Kaḍ. *tupp-* 'to spit'; Te. *tupukku, tuppu* 'sound made by spitting suddenly' (DED 2725). Ta. *tummu* 'to sneeze'; Te. *tummu* 'id.'; Konda *tup* 'id.' (DED 2740). Ta. *navil* 'to say, tell, learn, utter, sound loudly, sing, perform (as a dance)'; ? To. *nöw* 'voice; song' '(DED 2993) — cf. pA **j̈ïr-ɣa-*. Kol. *evur* 'spittle'; Nk. *evur* 'id.'; Pa. *nevuṛ, nevuḍ* 'id.' (DED 3116). Ka. *mammu* 'food (in children's language)'; Tu. *mamma* 'breast'; Pa. *mama* 'milk (children's word)'; Kur. *mamā* 'rice (nursery language' (DED 3851) — cf. Ta. *ammam* 'woman's breast, food of babies'; Ka. *ammi* 'the mother's breast'; Tu. *amaṇi* 'nipple' (DED 152) , pA **ep-ti*; or do both these belong more fully at pA **epe(y)*? ?Cf. Ta. *mā, māvu* 'flour, meal, powder'; Ma. *māvu* 'flour' (DED 3921). ?Ta. *mōvāy* 'chin, beard'; Te. *mōvi* 'lip' (DED 4224). Kui *vanḍa* 'to taste' (DED 4284). (Cf. ? K *am* '(imp., to child) shut your mouth'; OJ *amasi* 'sweet, delicious, attractive'; OJ *iF-* 'put in one's mouth, eat,' *iFi* 'cooked rice'; MK *'ip* 'mouth, entrance,' MK *ip-* 'to chant, recite,' OJ *iF-* 'say, speak,' OJ *iFaF-* 'to incant, pray'; ? MK *ka'ma* 'oven, kiln, cauldron,' OJ *kama* 'id'; ?K *kim* 'steam, vapor,' OJ *këburi* 'smoke'; J *shaber-* 'to speak noisily'; J *shabur-* 'to suck, lick'; MK *"sum* 'breath, respiration,' OJ *suF-* 'inhale, imbibe'; ? OJ *kama* 'noisily'; J *geppu* 'a belch, burp'; MK *'c'um* 'spit, saliva,' J *tubaki* 'id.'; MK *pap* 'cooked rice, food') The *-m-* / *-g-* variation in e. g. DED 547 above is interesting: is pA **ama* also part of an old etymon with pA **agúr*^{2} and **aŋ*, and, ultimately, **üge?* Menges (1977 : 138) gives pA **am* / **aŋ* / **aɣ-* 'mouth.' Is **ama*

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in some kind of series with pA *jē-*, **kabúr*[1]*-*, **kāp*, **kebi-*, **ubūr*, and **um-*, and ?**aya*? The theory that the ethnic name Tamil, and with it the Tamil language, (DED 2508), means "sweet," is venerable, but research should also be done in other areas, e. g. DED 2582 : Ta. *tamar* 'one's own people, relatives, kindred, friends.' There may also be evidence (with metathesis?) in the Far East : the premodern name of Cheju Island off Korea was Tamla (? cf. Tamba fief in premodern Japan); Kim (1960, 1974) claims to have been able to reconstruct a number of ethnic and place names in East Asia that he reads as *Tamal. ?Cf. Lee (1964 : 18) who reconstructs an OKg. **tamil* 'to regain one's former land.' Cf. DUO ǂ 64.

**anda* 'sworn friend' 83, 84, 121 / Ta. *aṇai* 'to approach, come near, touch, come into contact with, copulate,' *aṇṭai* 'nearness, vicinity,' *aṇukkan* 'one who is near, intimate'; Te. *aṇṭu* 'to touch,' *aṇḍa* 'nearness, support, assistance, protection' (DED 69 b) — cf. DED 2962; ? pA **adugū(n)*. Ta. *aṉpu* 'love, attachment, friendship, benevolence, devotion, piety,' *anpan* 'friend, husband, lover, devotee'; Ma. *aṉpu* 'love, affection, trust, devotion' (DED 279) : cf. Glazov 129. Ka. *oṇṭu* 'to agree (with one's health). be salubrious'; Te. *oṇṭu* 'to be agreeable, wholesome, or salubrious, be friendly' (DED 818). Ta. *oṇṭi* 'that which is single, solitary or single person'; Ka. *oṇṭi* 'one, single, alone'; Te. *oṇṭi* 'state of being alone, singleness, solitariness' (DED 834 c). Ta. *oṉṟu* 'the number one ; one,' *oṉṟu* 'to untie, become one, be on intimate terms with,' *oṉṟippu* 'union, unity, harmony,' *oṉṉu* 'to agree, be friendly'; Ko. *oḏ* 'one,' *oj* 'one thing alone,' *ond* '(things) grow together, (persons) are reconciled ; intimacy arises,' *ot-* 'to be friendly'; To. *wīḏ* 'one,' *wīḏy, wīḏ.* 'alone,' *wina·r* 'at the same time, together'; Ka *ondu* 'one thing ; to be one or united, be united with, be possessed of, come in connection with,' *ondisu* 'to join (tr.)' Tu. *onji* 'one thing,' *ondikè* 'joining, uniting, coalescence' (DED 834 d). Cf. Ta. *maṇṭu* 'to be close together, crowded, pressed, throng, abound, increase, become excessive, close in'; Ka. *maḍu* 'to put firmly together, join closely'; Br. *maṭ* 'thick, dense (of hair, jungle, weaving, buttermilk)' (DED 3830) — ?cf. DED 3808 and 3818 at pA **bal*[1]*aka*. (?Cf pIE **oino-* 'one, unique.') (?Cf. K *hana* 'one'; ? OJ *onö* 'oneself,' OJ *onöonö* 'each, every') Is **anda* in a series with pA **ačа-*, **aya*, **bal*[1]*aka*, **dōte*, **ēye*, **ėl*[1], and **kat-*? But ? cf. Ta. *attu* 'to reach'; Ka. *andu* 'to meet with or suffer, reach, get at, obtain, gain, be within reach'; Te. *andu* 'to reach at, take the hand, obtain, gain, suffer, feel, be within reach'; Kuwi *andinai* 'to join, mix, intermix' (DED 127). (?Cf. MK *an-* 'to hold in one's arm, cradle, hug, embrace' — but cf. DEDS 57)

**aŋ* 'crack, cleft' 72 / Ta. *aṅkaṇam* 'space between two pillars'; Ka. *aṅkaṇa* 'space between either two posts or pillars in a wall that supports a roof, or between any two beams'; Te. *aṅkaṇamu* 'space between any two beams or pillars' (DED 30). Ta *aṅkā* 'to open mouth'; Maṇḍ. *aŋlā-* 'id' (DED 36). Ka. *ōṇi* 'lane, alley, street'; Tu. *o·ṇi* 'lane, alley'; Te. *ōni-kaṭṭu* 'a dark alley, a narrow pass between hills' (DED 881). ?Ta. *kaṇ* 'eye, aperture, orifice'; Ka. *kaṇ* 'eye, small hole, orifice, mesh of net'; Kol. *kan* 'small hole in ground, cave' (DED 973 (a)). Ta. *kaṇavāy* 'mountain pass, ravine'; Ka. *kaṇame* 'narrow pass between two mountains, gap'; Te. *kanuma, kanama* 'gap, opening, narrow pass between

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hills, define' (DED 976). Ma. *kaṇṭi* 'gap in a hedge or fence, breach in a wall, mountain pass'; Tu. *kaṇḍi* 'hole, opening, window'; Te. *gaṇḍi* 'hole, orifice, breach, gap, lane' (DED 989). ?Kur. *khoṇḍkhā* 'deep, pit, abyss'; (DED 1734). Pa. *caṇdp-* 'to open' (DED 1913). Ta. *paṇai* 'lair of an animal'; Ka. *paṇe* 'haunt or lair of wild beast' (DED 3215) — cf. DED 3193: Te. *paḍāku* 'cave, hole, crevice' etc. Ta. *vaṅku* 'orifice, hollow as in a stone, rat-hole, snake-hole, cave, cavern, tree hollow'; Ma. *vaṅku* 'hole of rats, snakes, etc., cave'; Tu. *oṅka* 'hole of rats, snakes, etc.' (DED 4262). (Cf. ?K *ay* 'to be wide apart, separated, scattered' (SKE ll); OJ *ana* 'hole' — cf. pA **agúr*^{2}; ?J *one* 'mountain ridge')

***ay* 'wild animal' 72 / Cf. Kur. *aṇḍrā* 'male (said only of animals),' *aṇḍyā* 'fierce, unmanageable (of bulls, bullocks, and male buffaloes), haughty, overbearing (of men)'; Malt. *anḍya* 'bull'; Pa. *enḍka* 'young male pig' (DED 111). Cf. Ko. *oṇtgyn* 'boar'; Te. *oṇtikaḍu* 'wild boar' (DED 819) ?Ta. *paṇai* 'lair of an animal' etc. — cf above at pA **ay*. ?Ta. *yāṉai, āṉai* 'elephant'; Ka. *a•n* 'id'; Ka. *āne* 'id.' (DED 4234).

**ar*^{2} 'a little, scarcely' 81, 94 / Ta. *arai* 'half'; Ma. *ara* 'id.'; Ko. *ar* 'id.'; To. *ar* 'id.'; Ka. *are* 'id.' a little,' *arake* 'state of being half, incomplete, or too little' (DED 192). Ta. *arukku* 'n. scarceness'; Ma. *aru* 'rare, unusual, impossible'; Te. *arudu* 'rare, scarce, excellent' (DED 184) — cf. pA **al*^{1}*tun*. Cf. Ta. *ācu* 'minuteness, fineness, acuteness, trifle, anything small or mean,' *āy* 'to diminish, be reduced; n. fineness, minuteness, smallness'; Ma. *aśu* 'thin, slender'; Ka. *asi, asa* 'thinness, leanness, slenderness, slenderness, minuteness, weakness'; Te. *asadu* 'small, slender,' *asi* 'slight'; Kur. *ācā* 'thin, slender, thin' (DED 287) — cf. pA **ēr*^{1}. Ta. *āy* 'n. smallness,' *āyvu* 'dimunition' (DED 307). Cf. Konḍa *ar-* 'to lay eggs (as a hen)'; Pe. *ar-* 'id.'; Manḍ. *er-* 'id.' (DEDS 29). Ga. *olonḍ er-* 'to hatch eggs'; Go. *ōl-, volānā* 'id.' (DEDS 127). ?Ta. *karu* 'foetus, embryo, egg, germ, young of animal'; Ma. *karu* 'embryo, egg'; Te. *karuvu* 'foetus,' *kari* 'uterus of animals'; Ga. *karbe* 'id.' (DED 1074) — cf. pA **arba-, *bel*^{1}. Cf. Ka. *tel, telu* 'thinness, fineness, delicateness, smallness'; Koḍ. *tëḷḷane* 'thin'; Tu. *telpu* 'thinness; thin, lean; a few, a little' (DED 2826). Ta. *nēr* 'n. minuteness, smallness, fineness, slenderness'; Tu. *nērè* 'thin, delicate' (DED 3125). Ta. *pārppu* 'fledgeling, young of birds, young of tortoise, frog, toad, lizard, etc., young of quadrupeds'; Ma. *pārppu* 'shoal of young fish, small fry' (DED 3369) — cf. pA **ā-, *arba-*. ?Ta. *piḷḷai* 'child, son, youth, daughter, young of many animals'; Te. *pilla* 'child, baby, young of any animal, girl; small, little young' (DED 3449). Ta. *maṟa* 'youth, infancy, infant'; Ka. *maṇaka, maṟaka* 'young cow or buffalo (fit for breeding)' (DED 3887) — cf. pA **bīr*^{2}*agú*. Ta. *maṟi* 'young of sheep, horse, deer, etc., female of sheep, horse, deer, etc., sheep, deer'; Ko. *mayr* 'young of cattle except cattle'; Tu. *mari* 'a young animal' (DED 3901) — cf. pA **bayïtál*^{1}. Ta. *mā, mācu* 'afterbirth, secundines'; Ma. *mā, māvu, mācu, māccu, māṟu* 'id.'; Ka. *māsu* 'afterbirth, placenta' (DED 3920). Ta. *muruku* 'tenderness, tender age, youth, beauty'; Tu. *murku* 'the young of an animal'; Konḍa *murli* 'young man' (DED 4081). (Cf. MK *al* 'egg,' OJ *ar-* 'to be born, appear,' OJ *aras-* '(hon.) to give birth,' OJ *ara-* 'parturient' (e. g. *arati* 'parturition blood'), OJ *ara-* 'new'; K *ŏli-* 'be very young, infant';

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?K *al-* 'bare, naked' ; ?MK *aya-* 'barely, narrowly, only, first' ; ?OJ *mara-, mare* 'rare, unusual' — cf. pA **e-se-.* ; ?K *-mali* counter for animals ; ?OJ *-marö* suffix for male names') (?Cf. pIE **mari-* 'young woman' ; ? **mēlo-* 'small animal' ; ?*men* 'small, isolated' ; ?**per-* 'the young of an animal' — ?cf. pA **bēl*[1]) Is pA **ar*[2] a doublet or in gradation with **ēr*[1] ? ; is it also in some kind of series with **al*[1]*tun, *bayïtál*[1], **göl*[2]*ége, *ñār*[2], ?**saya,* and ?**sayï*: ?)

***ār*[1](*á*) 'between' 97 / Ta. *ālam* 'breadth' ; Ma. *ālam* 'id.' (DED 325). Cf. Ta. *aḷa* 'to measure, limit, define' ; Tu. *aḷa* 'measure, capacity' (DED 252) Cf. Ta. *iṭai* 'middle in space or time, interval, gap' (DED 380), Ka. *udda* 'height, length, depth' (DED 532), ?DED 93, pA **ar*[1]*bï* : . (Cf. K *ŏlŭm* 'between, in the middle' ; ?MK *'azura-* 'be far, distant') ?Cf. pA **ïr*[2]....

***arba-* 'to spread apart ; to gesture' 87 / Ta. *arumpu* 'to bud, sprout, spring forth' ; Ma. *arimpu* 'flower bud, first appearance of fruit' ; Ka. *arumbu* 'flower bud' (DED 187). Cf. Ta. *aruvu* 'to spring out and gently flow down' ; Tu. *arbi* 'water collected in an elevated place' (DED 189). Ta. *parappu* 'to spread, diffuse, disseminate, expand,' *parampu* 'to spread (intr.), expand, pervade'. ; Ka *parvu, parbu, habbu* 'to spread (intr.), be extended' ; Te. *parvu, paruvu* 'to extend, spread (intr.)' (DED 3255) — cf. pA **ar*[1]*bï,* : **atar*[2]. (Cf. OJ *araFas-* 'to make appear, show, express,' OJ *araFar-* 'to appear, become evident' ; ?K *palli-* 'widen, broaden, make wide, unfold, spread out, stretch out ; be opened, cracked open' ; OJ *war-* 'to split, break apart' — ?cf. pA **padï-*)

**ar*[1]*bï*: 'abundance' 87 / Ta. *aṟuvam* 'greatness, abundance, excellence, expanse' ; Ka. *aḷumba* 'excess, greatness, excellence, further, etc.' (DED 246). Ta. *ārvu* 'fullness, abundance ; Ka. *āra* 'fullness, abundance' ; Te. *āru* 'to be become full, be satisfied' (DED 313). ?Ta. *karumai* 'strength, greatness' ; Ka. *kara, karu* 'greatness, abundance, power' ; Te. *karamu* 'much, great, very' (DED 1082). Ta. *kaṟumu* 'to be full, complete, abundant, copious, over-flow' ; Te. *krammu* 'to spread, extend, overspread, overflow' ; Kui *garja* 'to spread out, increase, multiply, grow thick and outspreading' (DED 1153) — cf. pA **arba-*. Ta. *malipu* 'excess, abundance' ; Tu. *malla, mallavu, mallāvu* 'great, large, big, extensive, chief' (DED 3870). Ta. *vaḷam, vaḷaṉ* 'fertility, productiveness, luxurience, abundance, fullness, advantage' ; Ka. *baḷavi* etc. 'increase, growth' ; Tu. *baḷapuni* 'to grow, shoot up, be enlarged' (DED 4340) — cf. DED 4317, ?pA **ǰal-* (Cf. MK *alʌm* 'an armful' ; K *alam* '(fruit on tree) to become completely ripe' ; ?MK *alŭmtap-* 'beautiful, attractive' ; ?MK *"pal* 'span of the outstretched arms' — cf. SKE 185) Is **ar*[1]*bï- :* cognate with **arba-*? Both seem to be in a series with **atar*[2], **del-, *er*[1]*ke, *kar*[2]..., **ker*[1]*e-, *pös-*. Are they also, ultimately, involved with pA **ā-*?

***ar*[1]*ï-* 'to purify, become pure' 79, 83, 87, 131, 136, 138 / Ta. *ari* 'to sift, separate larger from smaller objects, separate by washing' ; Ma. *arikka* 'to sift, cleanse rice by washing, filter' ; Ka. *ari* 'to clear of dregs and impurities,' *araka* 'the act of cleansing rice from dust and stones by washing' (DED 176). To. *osx* 'washing place in stream' ; Ka. *asaga* etc. 'washerperson' (DED 38). Ta. *alampu* 'to wash, rinse' ; To. *asp* 'to clean' ; Te. *alamu* 'to smear ; wash' (DED 208). Ta. *aṟuttu* 'to press down, make firm, compact, plunge, immerse' ; Tu. *arduni* 'to wash or bleach clothes' (DED 244) — cf. pA **el*[2]*i-*. Ga. *urp-* 'to wash face'

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(DEDS 82). Kui *oḍa* 'n. purity, cleanness' (DEDS 112). Ta. *oli* 'to wash as clothes, remove as dirt'; Kod. *oli-* 'to wash (clothes)' (DED 839). Tu. *garakena* 'clean, clear'; Te. *garagarika* 'cleanness, etc.' (DED 1055). Ta. *kaṟuvu* 'to wash, rinse, purify'; Ko. *kaṛt* 'to wash'; Ka. *karcu, kaccu* 'washing, water in which raw rice has been washed' (DED 1154). Ta. *kuḷi* 'to bathe, take purificatory bath after menstruation; n. bath, ablution, diving'; Koḍ. *kuḷi* 'to bathe' (DED 1522). Ta. *calavai* 'bleaching or washing of cloth, washed cloth'; Te. *caluva* 'washing, bleaching, washed or bleached cloth' (DED 1957) — ?cf. pA **čā(l¹)*. Ta. *maṭi* 'ceremonial purity'; Ka. *maḍi* 'cleanness, purity'; Te. *maḍi* 'purity, state of being unpolluted' (DED 3804). Ta. *maṇṇu* 'to bathe, perform ablutions; wash, smear'; Ma. *māṇṇan* 'washerperson' (DED 3832). Ta. *maṟukku* 'to beat, pound, hull'; Ma. *maṟakkuka* 'to beat, wash, cleanse' (DED 3891). Ta. *vaṇṇān* etc. 'washerperson' (DED 4285). (Cf. OJ *araF-* 'to wash, rinse, scrub'; MK *'spʌl-* 'to wash, launder,' K *ppal-* 'id.,' OJ *FaraF-* 'clear away, clean off,' OJ *FaraF-* 'to ritually purify'; ?MK *mʌlk-* 'be pure, clean, clear, transparent,' OJ *Far-* 'to clear up, be bright') Cf. DUU ‡117.

**ar²igā(n)* '(back) teeth, tusk' 81, 94, 122, 133 / Ta. *ari* (-v, -nt) 'to cut off'; (*-pp-, -tt-*) 'to gnaw as white ants, wash away; n., cutting,' *arakku* 'to clip off, prune, cut, sever,' *ari vāl* 'bill-hook, sickle, garden knife'; Ka. *ari* 'to cut or lop off; n., cutting off, gnawing as vermin'; To. *ark-* 'to chip, cut square'; Nk. *ark-* 'to cut, reap' (DED 175) Ta. *aṟu* 'to be severed' (DED 266), Ta. *naṟukku* 'to cut off, smash' (DED 3001), ?Ta. *irampam* 'a saw' (DED 4236). Ta. *alaku* 'jaw, mandibles, bird's beak'; Ka. *halaka* 'the lower part of the cheek' (DEDS 34). Ta. *alaku* 'blade of a weapon or instrument, arrowhead'; Ka. *alagu, alugu* 'blade of a knife, sword, etc.'; Ma. *alaku* 'lathe, splint, palm or bamboo leaf, blade of sword, knife, or spear'; Te. *alũgu* 'tip of an arrow, sword' (DED 201). Cf.: Ta. *arai* (*-pp-, -tt-*) to grind, pulverize, destroy by rubbing, mash, destroy, clear of seeds, gin'; Ka. *are* 'to grind, pulverize, crush; n., state of being ground, etc.'; Ta. *aram* 'file, rasp'; Ka. *ara, arna* 'id.' (DED 191) — cf. pA **er²-*. Ta. *karu* 'prong, barb, spike,' *karukku* 'teeth of a saw or sickle, jagged edge of a palmyra branch, irregular surface,' *karikku* 'edge of teeth'; Ka. *kaṟaku, karku, kakku, gaṟaku, garaku, garku, garasu* 'a jag, notch, dent, toothed part of a file or saw, rough part of millstone, irregular surface, sharpness'; Te. *kara* 'sharp,' *kaṟaku, kaṟuku* 'harshness, roughness, sharpness,' *kakku* 'a notch or dent, toothed part of saw, file, or sickle, roughness of millstone' (DED 1061). Ta. *karantai* 'Indian globethistle'; Ka. *karaṇḍe* 'id.' (DED 1068). Ta. *kārai* 'low shrub with sharp spines'; Ma. *kāra* 'thorny shrub' (DED 1234). Ta. *kaṟu* 'stake for impaling, sharppointed pieces of wood around cow's neck, trident'; Ma. *kaṟu, kaṟuku* 'stake for impaling malefactors'; Ka. *kaṟ, kaṟu* 'instrument for perforating elephants ears' (DED 1146). Ta. *kaṟai* 'pole for propelling boats, elephant goad' (DED 1155) — cf. pA **kal²-*. Te. *kaṟṟa* 'wood, timber; stick, staff'; Pa. *karra* 'quill of porcupine, tooth of comb' (DED 1169). Ta. *kaṟi* 'to chew, eat by biting or nibbling'; Tu. *kajepuni* 'to chew, husk with the teeth or beak' (DED 1170) — cf. pA **kar²-*, ?J *kajir-* 'gnaw, nibble, bite.' ?Ta. *kār* 'to be pungent, acrid, hot to the taste, be saltish or brackish' (DED 1227) — cf. DED 1047, 1223, 1251, OJ *kara-* 'sharp,

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stinging, pungent to the tongue.' Ma. *kāruka* 'to gnaw, bite by degrees' (DED 1233). Ka. *kōṟe* 'cutting, sharpness, pointedness; tusk, fang'; Te. *kōṟa* 'tusk, fang, tooth' (DED 1869) — cf. pA **kar²-*. Kol. *sa·r, cār* 'thorn'; Nk. *sār* 'id.' (DED 2035). ?Cf. Ta. *cilukku* 'iron staple, tooth of a saw, barb'; Ma. *cilukku* 'spike, iron barb, javelin' (DED 2116). ?Cf. Ta. *cul, cullu* 'pungency' (DED 2224). Ta. *culikku* 'pikestaff, sharp-pointed stick carried by travelers' (DED 2226). Ma. *cuḷḷi* 'a thorny plant' (DED 2231), Ka. *dasi* 'stake, pointed wooden peg, sliver in the foot' (DED 2447). Ta. *taṟikai* 'a kind of axe, chisel'; Ma. *taṟikka* 'to cut down'; Te. *taṟugu* etc. 'to slice, chop' (DED 2562) — cf. DED 2458, 2459, OJ *tat-* 'cut off,' *tati* 'sword.' Ta. *pal* 'tooth,' *palaki* 'a kind of harrow'; Ka. *halive, kalaka, halike* etc. 'a toothed harrow'; Te. *palugu* 'blade of pickaxe, crowbar, etc.'; Malt. *palu* 'teeth' (DED 3288). Ta. *muḷ* 'thorn, brier, thistle, bristle, spine, anything sharp or pointed, sharpness,' *muḷku* 'to enter, pierce,' *muṇṭakam* 'thorn, thornbush'; Ka. *muḷuhu* 'pricking, stinging, goading, goad'; Te. *muliki* arrow, arrowhead, iron point of a goad, peg of a spinning top,' *mullu* 'needle' (DED 4098). Ta. *muḷai* 'peg, stake, pivot, door-pin, etc.' (DED 4101). Pa. *valj* '(knife) to have a sharp cutting edge'; Kui *vala* 'point, sharp end, spearhead, sting'; Ta. *val* 'sharpness, pointedness' (DED 4327). (Cf. MK *kasŭi* 'thorn, briar'; K *ppal-* 'be pointed, sharp,' OJ *Fa* 'blade, cutting edge,' OJ *Fa* 'fang, tooth,' ?OJ *Fa* 'leaf,' ?OJ *Fa* 'feather'; MK *pa'nʌl* 'needle,' OJ *Fari* 'id.'; ?MK *nis-pal* 'tooth, fang'; ?J *ibara* 'thorn, bramble'; ?K *sal* 'a sting'; ?OJ *yari* 'pike, lance'; ?OKg. **kaiš* 'molar' (Miller 1979 : 29). MK *-kalak*, a suffix denoting long, thin things, would seem rather to go with pA **kal²*:) ?J *tara* 'cod,' OJ *tara* 'bush-like tree with thorns' (Miller 1979 : 22). Is pA **ar²igā(n)* in a series with **el²i-*, **er²-*, **j̄ir³-u-*, **kal²:*, **kad-*, **kalta-*, **kar²-*, **ker¹ti-*, **kïr¹-*, ?**körbü-*, **kur¹ča*, ?**pesi(n)*, and ?**pür²ü-*? Cf. DUU ♯ 7.

**ar¹pa(y)* 'barley' 87 / Ta. *ari* 'rice, paddy, ear of paddy,' *arici* 'rice without husk, any husked grain'; Ma. *ari* 'grain of rice freed from chaff, seed, grain'; Tu. *ari* 'rice freed from husk, any small grain' (DED 178). ?Cf. : Ta. *arumpu* 'to bud, sprout, spring forth; bud,' *aruppam* 'germ of grain in paddy'; Ma. *arimpu* 'flower bud, first appearance of fruit' (DED 187) — cf. pA **arba-*. ?Ka. *alabu, alubu* 'name applied to different species of *Alysicarpus* and other leguminous plants; weeds'; ?Te. *alamu* 'weeds' (DED 207). Ta. *alaku* 'grains of paddy, ear of paddy or other grain'; Kui *algu* 'rice obtained from paddy without boiling it' (DED 216). Cf. : Ko. *kaj* 'barley'; To. *koj* 'id.' (DED 926). ?Ta. *karumpu* 'sugar-cane'; Ma. *karimpu* 'id.,' Ko. *kab* 'id.,' To. *kab* 'id.' (DED 1083). ?Ta. *kāṟ* 'seed, stone, nut, kernel, gravel' (DED 1252) — ?cf. pA **kadá*, DED 172. ?Ta. *taṟaivu* 'sprouting, shooting, germinating, foliage'; Ma. *tarappu* 'thriving condition' (DED 2545) — ?cf. pA **arba-*. ?Ta. *paral* 'pebble, seed, stone of fruit' (DED 3265) — ?cf. pA **kadá*. Ta. *paruppu* 'soft or inner kernel of beans, almonds, etc.'; Ma. *parippu* 'peas, pulse; kernel of corn'; Ka. *pappu* 'split pulse, split almonds, etc.'; Te. *pappu* 'split pulse, kernels of any kind freed from shell' (DED 3282). Ta. *parukkai, porukku* 'single grain of boiled rice'; Te. *prālu* 'rice' (DED 3286). Ga. *mãjik* 'rice'; Konda *manji* 'id.' (DED 3790). Ta. *varaku* 'common millet'; Ka. *baraga, baragu* 'Indian millet, hill

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grass' (DED 4300). Ta. *vari* 'paddy'; Te. *vari* 'id.'; Pa. *verci* 'id.' (DED 4306). Ta. *valci* 'paddy, husked rice, boiled food, food'; Ko. *vatm* 'millet'; To. *potm* 'millet'; Te. *vaḍlu* 'unhusked rice, paddy' (DED 4325). (Cf. MK *poli* 'barley' ?MK *sʌl, 'psʌl* 'uncooked rice, any hulled grain'; OJ *ara* 'rice bran')

ar¹u* 'rear, back' 78, 94, 129 / Ta. *vaṭa* 'northern,' *vaṭakku* 'north,' *vaṭuku* 'region immediately north of the Tamil country,' *vatai* 'north wind, cold wind, wind'; Ma. *vaṭakku* 'north'; Ka. *baḍa, baḍaga, baḍagal* 'the north'; Tu. *baḍakāyi* 'the north, northern' (DED 4267). Te. *aṟu, aṟṟu* 'neck'; Pa. *car* 'id.' (DED 1997). Ta. *aṇṭu-* 'anus'; Ka. *aṇḍu* 'a buttock, the buttocks, yoni of children, bottom of a vessel'; Tu. *aṇḍu* 'the buttocks' (DED 109). Ta. *alkul* 'side, waist, pudendum muliebre'; Ko. *algalv* 'hindquarters (of person or animal), loins' (DED 214). Cf. Ma. *caṇṇa* 'buttocks of animals'; Koḍ. *caṇṇe* 'buttocks' (DED 1914). Kol *saṭṭa* 'shoulder-blade, shoulder'; Nk. *saṭṭa* 'back'; Go. *sattā, attā* 'shoulder' (DED 1898) — cf. DED 1905, ?OJ *kata* 'shoulder,' pA **kal²:*. ?Pa. *pot* 'upper part of back,' *pottel* 'back; behind'; Ga. *poṭ, poṭṭel* 'back' (DEDS 736). Te. *?malugu* 'small of the back above the loins'; Kol *mulke* 'back; waist'; Go. *molki* 'back' (DED 4088). (MK *"tui* 'back,' *'tui* 'north'; Ryūkyū *ʔandza, ui* 'north') Is pA **ar¹u* a 'doublet of opposites' with **al¹a? *Ar¹u* would also appear to be in relationship with pA **bə̄l¹* : cf. DED 4088 and Ryūkyū *kosi, kusi* 'back' and Dr. items listed at **gė-*. ?Cf. Ta. *al* 'night, darkness, evening,' *alku* 'night, afternoon,' *alkal* 'night,' *yālam* 'night (lex.),' Kol. *a·lintanaṭ* 'from morning'; Nk. *āṛeni* 'early in the morning'; Nk. *ālen* 'night' (DED 199) and Ta. *naḷ* 'night'; Kol. *a·le* 'id.'; Konḍa *nāṛa* 'night' (DED 2997) — cf.: Go. *narkā* 'night' (DED 2985); are these ultimately cognate with pA **ñār², ?ñāl² ?* (!) (Cf. pKJje-* 'evening, night' (Martin : 237); ?MK *ŏ'tup-* 'dark'; OJ *ya, yorö, yoru, yo* 'id'; (?<**yal*); pA **dal* 'id' (Menges 1975 : 8) To. *na·s* 'to play (a game)'; Ko. *nayl-(nalc-)* 'to play'; Tu. *nalikè* 'dancing, jumping' (DED 2988), ?(DED 290) — MK *"nol-* 'play,' OJ *asob-* 'to dance divine dance; play,' pA **jĭr-ɣa-*. Ma. *nār* 'fibers, of bark, strings and ropes from fiber'; Ka. *nār* 'fiber, hemp of plants, cloth made of fibers or hemp'; Tu. *nāru, nāru* bark, hemp' (DED 3023) — ?MK *sam* 'hemp' (but cf. Shiratori ♯ 349 ; DED 1936, 1979), ?OJ *asa* 'id.'; Ta. *narippu* 'fox-like nature'; Ka. *nari* 'jackal, fox'; Tu. *nari* 'jackal, fox, (DED 2981) — MK *yos, yŏz* 'fox,' ?J *inari* 'fox divinity' etc.). Ta. *karu* 'black,' *karukkal* 'darkness, twilight, cloudiness'; Ko. *katal* 'darkness'; Ta. *kār* 'blackness, darkness, cloud,' *kāri* 'blackness, crow' (DED 1073) Cf. DED 1175, 1253, cf. pA **kar¹á* 'black, dark in color' AEOJ : 122), K *kara* (but cf. SKE 96), OJ *kara-su* 'black bird, crow, raven; crow divinity who guides (!) the sun'). Ta. *nallam* 'charcoal, blackness, darkness,' Te. *nalupu* 'black; blackness' (DED 2990). Ta. *māl* 'blackness, black, cloud,' *mālai* 'evening, night, midnight, darkness'; Kui *masu* 'dusk, twilight' (DED 3918) — does some organizational principle involving an initial-consonontal binary feature bind OTa. *mālai* 'evening' to OTa. *kālai* 'time, morning' (Dhamotharan 1972 : 248, 235) ?; ?cf. pA **ə̄r¹*. 'Night' and 'back' seem to have been related concepts among Altaic-speakers; however, if 'early morning' is given weight, then Altaic darkness may take on more aviary qualities, cf. at pA **ar²*. The possible relationship 'front' : 'to exist' and 'back' : 'not to exist,' eg. **al¹a : *ā-* and **ar¹u : *e-se-* deserves

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further study. Or should 'up : above' and 'down : below' replace 'front' and 'back'? The possible interrelatedness of Al. and Dr. items for 'black / night / (?) back' and 'morning / sun' also calls for detailed investigation. Also cf. pA **bar* ..., **kür²* ..., **ör²e*, ?**ura* ....

**asa-* 'cling to ; hang (up, on)' 65, 95, 121, 145 / Konḍa *as-* 'to catch, hold' ; Kuwi (F) *assali* 'to hold, catch' ; Kui *ahpa* (*aht-*) 'to hold, seize, take, accept, capture, contain ; n. grasp, acceptance, capture, seizure' (DED 48). ?Cf. Ta. *aṭal* 'a (kind of) fish' ; Tu. *aḍaminu* 'a kind of fish' (DEDS 14). ?Cf. Pe. *uc-* 'to fix (net), set (trap), put (pot on fire)' ; Manḍ *uc-* 'to fix (net), set (trap)' (DEDS 70). Cf. Ta. *uy* 'to carry, take away, lead, guide, send, discharge, give' ; To. *üy-* (*üs-*) 'to chase' ; Ka. *oy, uy* 'to carry off, conduct, carry, convey,' *osage* 'a gift, present' (DED 831). Ta. *paṟṟu* 'to grasp, seize, catch, hold, receive, comprehend, touch' ; Ko. *paṯ* 'to catch, seize, hold, hold out' ; Te. *paṭṭu* 'to hold, catch, seize, take hold of, restrain, receive' (DED 3320). Cf. Ta. *puya* 'to extract, pull out, uproot' ; Te. *puccu* 'to pull out, remove' ; Nk. *pus* 'to pluck, take, remove' (DED 3513). ?Ta. *māṭṭu* 'to fasten on, buckle, tackle, hook, fix, attach, use, bring into play, grasp, comprehend' ; Te. *maṭu* 'to be caught or entangled' (DED 3936) — ?cf. pA **asīk*. Kur. *baccnā* 'to snatch away, rob by force, carry off, seize, confiscate' ; Malt. *bace* 'to rob' ; Ka. *vai, vay, vayyu, vey, veyyu* 'to carry off' (DED 4567). (Cf. MK *"as-* 'to take away, snatch, rob, deprive' ; OJ *asar-* 'to forage ; to fish' — but cf. Miller 1980 : 198–9)

**asīk* 'advantage, use' 141 / Ta. *vaṟakkam* 'usage, practice, habit, custom ; gift' ; Ko. *vaḷkm* 'usual practice, custom,' *vaḷc* 'to use' ; Ka. *baṟasu, baṟisu* 'to use, spend time, etc.' ; Te. *vaḍugu* 'manner, mode, way' (DED 4330) — cf. DED 4335, 4376. ?Cf. pA **āl²-*, **ǰōl¹*. (Cf. OJ *waza* 'thoughtful, meaningful action, deed, work, ceremony' ; ?MK *po'lus* 'custom, way, habit') Cf. Ma. *aṭukka* 'to beseem, be proportionate to' ; Malt. *aṭye* 'to be fit, be enough' (DED 68) — cf. pA **aya*. Cf. : Ka. *kelasa* 'work, business, affair, deed ; advantage' ; Tu. *kelasa* 'business, work, affair, advantage' ; Te. *kelasamu* 'business, work' (DED 1639). Ta. *naṇṇu* 'to do, make' ; Kur. *nanta'ānā, nal^{a}kh* 'work, action, labor, carrying out, use, efficiency' (DED 2963). Ma. *paṭukka* 'to catch, obtain.' *paṭekka* 'to make, create' ; Te. *pāṭu* 'labor, exertion, distress, suffering, manner' (DED 3191). Ta. *paṇi* 'act, action, performance, work, service, ornament' ; Ka. *paṇṇika* etc. 'arranging, making ready, equipping' ; Te. *pani* 'work, labor, act, deed, workmanship, art' (DED 3209) — cf. pA **beder²* ; DED 3209 indicates a relation with Ta. *paṇai* 'agricultural tract, paddy' etc. (DED 3214), but ?cf. pA **atar²*. Ta. *payaṉ* 'benefit, use' (Glazov 120), ?cf DED 3251, pA **ayi-*. Ta. *maṇṇu* 'to do, make, perform' (DED 3833), Tu. *maḷpuni* 'to do, make, perform, cause' (DED 3895), Ma. *māṭuka* 'to build, construct,' Ka. *māḍu* 'do, make, perform, accomplish' (DED 3931) — ?cf. pA **beder²*. Ta. *muyal* 'to practice, persevere, make continued exertion, take pains, begin, undertake' (DED 4070) — cf. pA **īl² / *üyile*. For *y : s : l : r* cf. Ta. *muyal, mucal* 'hare' ; To. *mü·s* 'id.,' Ka. *mola, mala* 'id.,' Konḍa *morol* 'id.,' Br. *murū* 'id' (DED 4071) — cf. pA **tab(ï)l²ga(y/n)* 'rabbit,' OKg. **osagam* (Lee 1963 : 102) 'id.,' OJ **wusagi* 'id.' (Miller 1971 : 116), Ryūkyū *?usaygi, usagi* 'id.')

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***atar*² 'land' 51, 82, 122 / Ma. *atir* 'boundary, limit'; Tu. *adiru̯, aḍuru̯* 'a limit, boundary wall' (DED 118). Ta. *ayal, acal* 'neighborhood, adjacent place, foreign or alien'; Ma. *ayal* 'neighborhood' (DED 159). Cf.: Ta. *iṭan* 'wide space, auspicious time,' *iṭalam* 'width, extent' (DED 368). Te. *eḍāri, eḍāru* 'a desert, wilderness' (DED 667). ?Ta. *kaṭal* 'sea'; Te. *kaḍali* 'id.' (DED 939). ?Ta. *karani* 'field, paddyfield, mud' (DED 1141). Ta. *kāṭu* 'forest, jungle, desert'; Ko. *ka·r* 'jungle without trees, uncultivated ground, unfenced field' (DED 1206). Ta. *ñālam* 'earth, land'; Kui *nēla, nēda* 'plot of high ground for cultivation,' *nēḍe* 'ground'; ?Kur. *nāl* 'low fields, terraced fields' (DED 2374). Ta. *nāṭu* 'country, district, province, locality, situation, earth, land, world, rural tracts, open place, side, agricultural tract'; Tu. *nāḍu* 'district, village' (DED 3012), Ta. *nilam* 'earth, ground, land, soil, field, the earth, world, place, region'; Ko. *neta·l* 'ground' (DED 3044)—<**ñālam* (Burrow 1968 : 133). Ta. *paṇai, paṇṇai* 'agricultural tract, paddy field, garden'; Ko *paṇ* 'level grassy ground' (DED 3214). Ta. *para* 'to spread, be diffused, be flattened, be broad,' *parappu* 'n. expanse, extension, space, diffusion, mass, sea, bed,' *paravai* 'expanse, breadth, sea, that which is spread,' *pār* 'expanse, earth,' *pāri* 'earth'; Ma. *parava* 'sea,' *pār* 'the earth, world,' *parappu* 'spreading, extent, breadth, publicity, sea' (DED 3255) — cf. pA **arba-*. Ma. *paṭam* 'rice-land'; Ko. *pa·rm* 'level ground'; Tu. *paḍpu* 'a plain'; Te. *paḍuva* 'a low ground' (DED 3346). Koḍ. *ba·ṇe* 'open treeless meadow where cattle graze' (DED 3354). Ta. *pātti* 'small field'; Te. *pādu, pādi* 'garden bed or plot' (DED 3357). Ta. *pāy* 'to spread (as water, darkness, light), extend'; Ko. *pa·t-* 'to spread (cloth, mat, tr., intr.)' (DED 3363). Ta. *pal* 'earth; karma; nature' (Glazov 120). Ta. *pulam* 'arable land, rice field; region, quarter'; Ka. *pola* 'plough-field; place, direction' (DED 3529). Ta. *poṟil* 'park, forest, flower-garden; earth, world; country, district,' *pūṟil* 'earth' (DED 3723). Go. *paṭe* 'small field for cultivation'; Kuwi *baṭa* 'field where cows graze' (DEDS 605). ?Ta. *maṇ* 'the earth, world, earth as an element, dust, dirt, soil, land,' *maṇal* 'sand, gravel'; Te. *manu, mannu* 'earth, mud, soil, dirt' (DED 3817). ?Ta. *mātira-* 'earth' (Zvel. 1967 : 90). Ta. *vayal, vayakkal* 'paddy field, agricultural tract, open space, plain'; Ka. *bayal(u)* 'open space, field, plain'; Te. *bayalu* 'open space or field, plain, meadow' (DED 4298). Ta. *vaiyam* 'earth,' *vayam* 'id.'; Ma. *vayyam* 'id.' (DED 4572). (Cf. pIE **pelə-* 'flat; to spread,' **pet-* 'to spread' suffixed form **pet-alo-*), ?**er-* 'earth, ground,' ?**wer-* 'wide, broad') (Cf. Omoro *atari* 'field, vegetable garden,' Ryūkyū ʔ *atari* 'vegetable garden,' *paru, pari, patake, pataki* '(dry) field,' MK *pat* 'field,' OPk. **puri* 'wide field, plain,' K *pŏl* 'id.,' K *pŏt-, ppŏt-* 'to spread out, stretch out, extend, ?K *muriŏip* 'around, about (a certain time,' OJ *atari* 'area within one's vision; surrounding area,' OJ *watari* 'large, broad district, area, place,' ?OJ *hotori* 'area bordering on a body of water, shore,' OJ *Fatakë* 'dry cultivated field,' OJ *Fara* 'wide, uncultivated field, plain'; Omoro *heta* 'ocean,' MK *pa'ta* 'id.,' OJ *wata* 'id.,' OJ *unaFara* 'sea-field'; K *nala* 'land, country, nation, world,' OKg. **na* 'earth, soil,' OJ *ni* 'earth, clay, red earth'; OJ *Fani* 'reddish-yellow clay, earth'; ?Omoro *micha* 'earth,' Ryūkyū *mita, micha* 'id.') Cf. Menges 1975 : 27.

***aya* 'fitness; good' 66, 94, 121 / Ka. *āya* 'measure, extent, rule, standard, pro-

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priety, fitness ; craftiness, deceit' ; Tu, *āya* 'measure, proportion' ; Te. *āyakaṭṭu* 'rate, standard' (DED 311). Ta. *vayaṇam* 'manner, method, way, circumstance, condition, details, good agreeable condition, neatness, favorableness, suitability, reason, cause' (DED 4296). Ta. *vāy* 'to succeed, come true, be fit or suitable, excel, surpass, consent to, agree' (DED 4384). Ka. *asa* 'fitness, propriety' (DED 43) — cf. pA **ačča-*. Ta. *aṭaivu* 'fitness, propriety, order, manner, course' (DED 68) — ?cf. pA **asīk*. Cf. : Ta. *aṟaku* 'beauty, happiness, excellence' (DED 233). Ma. *aṟivu* 'tenderness, love' (DED 239). Go. *arr-* 'to be correct, satisfactory' ; Kui *ag-b, agd-* to be seemly, proper, fitting, suitable' (DEDS 44). ?Ta. *āy, āyi, yay, ñay, tāy* 'mother' ; Kol. *ay* 'id.' ; Malt. *ayya* 'my mother' (DED 308) — cf. DED 347 — if (?) 'mother ; woman' = 'creator, worker, harmonizer.' ?Ta. *ārvam* 'affection, love desire, devotion' (DED 323). Ta. *iyal* 'n. fitness, good conduct, likeness, nature, quality,' *iyai* 'to be agreeable, agree, harmonize, resemble ; to join, connect, adapt' (DED 399). Ta. *eṟil* 'beauty, gracefulness' ; Ka. *eḍḍa* 'beauty, charm, goodness' ; Malt *éṛu* 'good, beautiful, healthy' (DED 722) — ?cf. Ka. *ese* 'to shine, be brilliant, be beautiful, appear' (DED 665), Ta. *el* 'luster, splendor, light, sun, daytime' (DED 707), Ta. *ellām* 'whole, all' (DED 718), Te. *ella* 'id.' Ta. *oli* 'excellence, fame, wisdom' ; Ko. *oḷy, oḷyd* 'good' ; To. *wīly* 'id.' ; Ka. *oḷ(u), oḷitu, oḷatu, oḷḷit(t)u* 'what is good, handsome, excellent' (DED 855) — ?cf. Ta. *oli* 'light, brightness, fire sun, moon, star, (DED 854), pA **pōt*. Ta. *ēy* 'to be suited, be fit, be similar to, meet' (DED 761) — cf. pA **ēye*. Ta. *ollu* 'to be possible, practicable, fit, suitable, agree, combine, consent' ; Te. *valacu* 'to love, wish, desire' (DED 846). Ka. *gāḷaka* 'a good, proper man' (DED 1255). ?Ta. *cāy* 'brilliance, light, beauty,' *āy* 'to be or become beautiful' (DED 2027). ?Ta. *cīr* 'to be excellent, superior, suitable, fitting, rhythmic' (DED 2157) — cf. pA **čil²i-*. Ta. *ce-, cem-* 'straight' ; Ka. *say, sey, cey* 'straightness, rectitude, propriety, merit, beauty' ; Tu. *sajji* 'good, well, proper, fine, excellent' ; Te. *sasi* 'straight, right, proper, well' (DED 2265). Kol. *daḍpa* 'good' (DED 2470). Ta. *naya* 'to desire greatly, long for, esteem, love' (DED 2977) — cf. pA **nayïda-*. Ta. *nal* 'good' ; To. *naṣ* 'beauty' ; Koḍ. *nallë* 'good' (DED 2986). Ta. *nēr* 'to meet, approach, agree, consent, resemble, equal, be fit, appropriate' (DED 3124). Ta. *nēr* 'straightness, directness, rightness, justice, virtue, regularity' (DED 3126). Ko. *pa•c-* 'to be suitable' (DED 3343). Pe. *hōl* 'to be beautiful, fine, good, excellent' (DEDS 468).) Te. *posāgu* 'to be favorable, agreeable, fit, congruous ; friendship' (DED 3662). Ta. *poru* 'to join (tr.), unite, combine, reach,' *porutu* 'to be joined, united with ; join together, unite,' *porun* 'to be suitable, agree' (DED 3709). Koḍ. *bo•ji* 'beauty, goodness' (DED 3740). Te. *pōlu* 'to resemble ; be, exist, be good, beautiful, agreeable or well, fit, proper, possible ; beauty, agreeableness, fitness, propriety' (DED 3758) — cf. pA **bōl-*. ?Ta. *vayam* 'desire' Te. *vācu* 'long, feel desire, privation' (DED 4297). Ta. *varicai* 'order, regularity, row, series, excellence, worth, regard' (DED 4310). ?Ta. *vāku* 'beauty, light, brightness, fithess, orderliness, propriety, skill' (DED 4368) ?Ta. *vāl* 'whiteness, purity, goodness' (DED 4395). (?Cf. pIE **ar-, are-* 'to fit together' ; cf. pIE **es-* 'to be' vs. **es-* / **esu-* 'good') (Cf. Omoro *aya* 'marvelous, mysterious, beautiful, splendid' ; OJ *aya* 'pattern, design, weave, embellishment, craftspersonship,' OJ *aya*

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'*majestic, mysterious, exalted (e. g. *Aya kasiko ne nö kamï*),' OJ *aya ni* 'marvelously,' *aya* 'amazing, mysterious,' J *ayakasi* 'sea spirit'; ?K *yarut-* 'strange, curious, queer, odd,' ?MK *a'lʌm'tap-* 'beautiful, attractive'; ?OJ *iy-* 'to heal, be cured' — ?cf. pA **ayu-*; ? Ryūkyū *aya* 'mother,' J (dial.) *aya* 'father; older brother; mother, wife' — ?cf. pA **eké*; ?MK *'coh-*, *"tio-* 'clean, good,' OJ *yösi* 'good, proper, wonderful, auspicious,' OJ *yörasi*, *yörösi* 'proper, fitting, good, auspicious,' MK *yŏ'lŏh* 'many, myriad,' OJ *yörödu* 'id' — cf. pA **ǰŏl*[1]; DED 2986; Miller 1971 : 36) Also cf.: Ta. *aiya* 'excl. of wonder; excl. of pity, concern,' *aiyakō* 'excl. of pity, sorrow'; Kui *āige*, *āigo*, *aigōna*, *aike*, *aiko*, *āikona* 'interj. indicating annoyance, impatience, or disgust' (DED 780). (Cf. K *aya* 'interj. expressing sudden pain,' K *aiko* 'interj. expressing surprise, wonder, pain, or sorrow,' OJ *aya* 'excl. of wonder')

***ayï-* 'to talk' 67 / Ta. *payil* 'to speak, utter, tell, talk, make indistinct sound, call'; Ma. *payiluka* 'to speak' (DEDS 626). Ta. *alavalai* 'babbler,' *alaṟṟu* 'to talk unceasingly and irregularly' (DED 211). Ta. *vali* 'to say, tell, narrate; n. sound' (DEDS 859). Ta. *valavala* 'to be talkative, wordy, babble' (DED 4345). Ta *vataru* 'to chatter, prate' (DED 4288). Cf.: Ta *aṟu* 'to cry, weep, lament' (DED 240) — cf. DED 312. (pSDr. / pCDr. **aṟ* — 'to speak' (Zvel. 1964 : 22). Ta. *iyampu* 'to sound, say, utter,' *icai* 'to sound, sound as musical instrument, signify, express'; Ma. *iyampuka* 'to sound'; Br. *hit* 'talk, conversation, promise' (DED 398). ?Ta. *urai* 'to sound, speak, tell; roar, loud noise, speaking, utterance, word, fame,' *uraiyal* 'narration' (DED 557) — cf. MK *"ul-* 'to cry, weep'; cf. DED 3530 below. ?Ta. *ey* 'to discharge arrows,' *ē* 'shooting, arrow'; Ka. *esu*, *ēy* 'to shoot (as arrow), throw,' *ece* 'to expel (as water out of a syringe)'; Te. *ēyu* 'to throw, fling' (DED 691) — ?OJ *i-* 'shoot, release (an arrow).' Te. *elũgu* 'voice' (DED 711). Ta. *eṉ* 'to say, utter, express'; Ka. *enisu*, *ennisu*, *enasu*, *anasu*, *anisu*, *annisu* 'to cause to say, cause to be called, spoken of'; Kui *inba* 'to say, be articulate'; Te. *anu* 'to say, utter, speak' (DED 737). Ka. *osage* 'speech, report, news' (DEDS 108), Ta. *oli* 'to sound, roar; sound, noise, roar, speech' (DED 837) — ?cf. pA **öti-*. Ta. *kataṟu* 'to cry aloud, shriek, scream, roar, yell' (DED 1000). Ta. *kattu* 'crying, bawling, chattering' (DED 1013). Ta. *karai* 'to sound' (DED 1085). Cf. DED 1185. ?Kol. *say-* 'to leave, let go, release' (DED 2028). Ta. *col* 'to say, speak, tell, mention, utter, express, recite, repeat, relate, quote, dictate, command, command, advise, inform, praise'; Koḍ. *collï* 'name (in songs)' (DED 2335) — cf. ?pA **öti-*, MK *so'li* 'sound, voice, song.' Ta. *paṇi* 'to speak, say, declare, order, command'; Te. *pan(u)cu* 'to send, command, commission,' *paluku* 'to sound, answer, utter, say'; Kol. *pank-* to send,' *pa·na* 'language'; Kuwi *pandali* 'to send'; Br. *pāning* 'to say, speak, tell, speak of, call' (DED 3212). ?Ta. *payil* 'to become trained, accustomed, practice, learn (as an art) by practice' (DED 3251). ?Ta. *ñaral* 'to make sound, make noise'; Ka. *naraku* 'to groan, moan, grumble' (DED 2365) — cf. OJ *nar-* 'to sound, speak.' Ta. *naccu* 'to babble, prate; n. babble'; Te. *nasuku* 'to murmur, utter indistinctly' (DED 2954). Ta. *paracu* 'to praise, extol'; Ka. *parasu* to utter a benediction, bless' (DED 3257). Ta. *paṟiccu* 'to praise, worship, bless, announce, tell'; ?Ko. *paṛd* 'to tell' (DED 3298). Ta. *paṟai* 'to speak, say'; Koḍ. *pare-* 'to utter' (DED 3318). Ta. *pāṭu*

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'to sing, chant, warble, hum'; Malt. *páṛe* 'to sing, bewail' (DED 3348) Ta. *pāṇ* 'song, melody,' *pāṇan* 'ancient class of Tamil bards and minstrels'; Tu. *paṇpini* 'to recite a verse, sing a song'; ?To. *pa·ṇ* 'festival (except funeral)' (DED 3351). Ta. *pulampu* 'to sound, speak foolishly or incoherently, wail, cry out, grieve, utter repeatedly; sound, foolish talk, lament, grief' (DED 3530). Ta. *pecu* 'to talk, speak, converse, make noise, roar; tell, say, recite, praise'; Ka. *pēr̤* 'to utter, say, speak, narrate, tell, command'; Malt. *peṛqe* 'to talk, speak, simmer, hiss' (DED 3629). Ko. *mayṇ* 'to talk, scold, abuse' (DED 3822). Ta. *mār̤r̤am* 'diversity, hatred, remedy, word of challenge, vow, answer, reply, word'; Ko. *ma·nt* 'word, language,' *mo·t* 'change; words, speech (in songs)'; Ka. *mātu, māta* 'word, saying, language, promise, slander, rumor'; Te. *maṭa* 'word, expression, speech, language, statement' (DED 3960) — ?cf. pA **beder*^{2}. ?Ta. *vāy* 'mouth, beak of birds, cup mouth, bag, mouthful, lip, edge, rim, knife edge, word, speech, hole, orifice'; Tu. *bāyi* 'mouth, edge of a knife, sword, etc., opening, speech, utterance'; Te. *vā-konu* 'speak, utter, say, cry out,' *vādara* 'edge of sword'; Br. *bā* 'mouth, aperture, edge of a knife' (DED 4385) — cf. pA **ar*^{2}*igā(n)* ?Ta. *viyam* 'command, order'; Ka. *besasu* 'to order, command, tell, declare, request, grant' (DED 4432). (?Cf. pIE **bhā-* 'to speak,' **ul-* 'to howl,' **wer-* 'to speak') (Cf. K *iiaki* 'talk, conversation, chat, gossip, discussion; to talk, speak, converse, chat, gossip'; Ryūkyū ʔ *iyun,* ʔ *ayun* 'to say, speak'; OJ *katar-* 'to tell, describe, narrate'; MK *"mal* 'a talk, conversation, chat, gossip, address; language, speech'; K *pan-* 'talk, narration, speech' (*pan-soli* 'oral narrative art accompanied by song and dance,' *soli* = 'sound, voice' — cf. DED 2335 above); ?OJ *Fanat-* 'to release, let go,' J *hanas-* 'to talk, chat') Cf. Ta. *moṛi* 'to speak'(DED 4092). Cf. DUU ♯ 41.

***ayu-* 'to fear' 66 bis / Ta. *aḻukku* 'to be perturbed, frightened' (DED 259). Ta. *aiyam* 'doubt, uncertainty' (DED 778) — ?cf. pA **aya.* Ka. *agi* 'to tremble, fear' (DEDS 1). Ka. *akkuḻisu* 'to fear' flinch, withdraw' (DEDS 3). Ta. *añcu* to fear, dread'; Kuwi *ajjali* 'to fear' (DED 51). Te. *aḍalu* 'to be afraid, tremble, shake' (DED 65). Ta. *atir* 'to shake, quake, tremble, be startled, alarmed' (DED 117). Ta. *utai* 'to tremble from fright, shiver' (DED 524). Ta. *uṭku* 'be afraid, shy'; Te. *ul(u)ku* 'to start from alarm' (DED 603). Cf.: Tu. *kusuruni* 'to be afraid'; Te. *kosaru* 'to hesitate' (DED 1366). Ta. *kuluṅku* 'to be shaken, agitated, tremble, shudder, quake with fear' (DED 1501). Te. *jaṅku* 'to fear, be afraid, hesitate, shake' (DED 1882). Te. *jaḍiyu* 'to fear, be afraid' (DED 1895). Ka. *caḻi* 'to fear, succumb, lose spirit (DED 1989). ? Ta. *cūr* 'to frighten, be cruel' (DED 2250). Ka. *tallaṇa* 'agitation, amazement, alarm, fear, grief' (DED 2531). Ta. *tuḻaṅku* 'to move, sway, shake, be perturbed, uprooted, droop'; Te. *tonāku* 'trembling in fear' (DED 2762). Ta. *naṭuṅku* 'to shake, shiver, quiver, tremble with fear, shutter, falter, lose heart,' *naṭuṅkal* 'dread, fear' (DED 2960). Ta. *araḻ* 'to be terrified'; Pa. *narc-* 'to fear' (DED 2980). ? Ta. *maya* 'to mistake, misunderstand,' *mayal* 'confusion, bewilderment, delusion, madness, lust, doubt, fear, dread' (DED 3852) — ? cf. pA **bul*^{1}-. Ta. *maruḻ* 'be confused, bewildered, deluded, afraid, timid, wonder' (DED 3866). (Cf. OJ *ayakar-* 'tremble, shake with anxiety,' OJ *ayabum-* 'to fear, doubt, suspect,' OJ *ayamar-* 'to get lost, lose one's

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bearings, go crazy, change, make a mistake' ; ?OJ *mayoF-* 'become unraveled, tangled, confused, anxious, upset' ; ?MK *tu'li-*, *tu'lip-* 'to fear' (?cf. DED 2531) ; is OJ *utagaF-* 'to suspect, doubt, fear' involved ?)

****bāg*** 'bunch, group' 58, 97 / Ta. *pāṅku* 'side, neighborhood, place, companionship, partisanship ; equality, likeness, beauty, agreeableness, fashion, manners, politeness, means,' *pāṅkan* 'friend, companion, husband' ; Ma. *pāṅku*, *pāṅṅu* 'side, party, propriety, means.' (DED 3337). Cf. : Ta. *pākkam* 'seaside village town, village' ; Te. *pāka* 'hut, hovel' (DED 3332). ? Ma. *pākku* 'bag' ; Kod. *pa·kkī* 'id.' (DED 3334). Kur. *bāknā* 'to throw in, put in (a basket, sack, vessel, any dry goods, corn, money, etc., with the hands)' (DED 3336). ?Ta. *paṭu* 'cluster, bunch of flowers or fruits' (DED 3184). (? Cf. Omoro *makyo* 'kin-group, village') Cf. EITa. *pak* 'to divide,' pDr. **pay-*, **pay-k-* 'id.' (Zvel. 1964 : 24) : cf. DED 3154, 3335, 3364, 3371, and pA **böl¹e-*, **padī*—cf. MK *mok* 'portion, allotment, share' — or at pA **pōk-*?' ; ?OJ *wak-* 'to discriminate ; divide')

****bakta-*** 'to fit in, sink (in)' 89, 95, 121 / Ta. *paṭi* 'to settle (as dust or sediment), rest (as clouds upon a mountain), roost, be subjugated, trained, tamed, become orderly, obey, sink in water, be immersed, subside (as water)' ; Ma. *paṭiyuka* 'to settle, sink ; become habitual by learning or exercise' (DED 3186). Ko. *pak* 'act of lying down' ; Ka. *pakke* 'lying down, reposing' ; Te. *pakka* 'bed, bedding' (DED 3301) (? Cf. MK *mac-* 'be right ; harmonize with agree, correspond with, match ; suit, be suitable, agreeable ; fit')

****bal¹aka*** 'town' 122 / EITa. **paṭṭ-* 'hamlet,' pSDr. **paṭṭ* 'id.' (Zvel. 1964 : 24) ; Ta. *paṭṭi* 'cow-stall, sheepfold, hamlet, village' ; Ka. *paṭṭa* 'city, town, village' (DED 3199). Ta. *pāṭi* 'town, city, hamlet, pastoral village' ; Te. *pāḍu* 'village' (DED 3347). Ta. *palli* 'hamlet' (DED 3309). Ta. *pāṟi* 'temple ; town, city, town of an agricultural tract, hermitage' (DED 3383). Ta. *palar* 'many or several persons, assembly, society' ; Ka. *palar*, *palambar*, *palarme*, *palavar* 'several persons' (DED 3289). Ta. *maṭappam* 'agricultural town' (DED 3797). Ko. *motm* 'Kurumba village' ; To. *mut* 'id.' (DED 4204) — cf. DED 4203. Ta. *valaṅkam* 'large family' ; Ka. *baḷaga* 'mass, multitude, assemblage, troop, family, circle, relatives' ; Te. *balāgamu* 'retinue, party, circle of friends and relatives or kinspeople, kith and kin' (DED 4343). (Cf. MK *mʌzʌl* 'village, town,' K *masul-*, *masil-* 'to visit one's neighbors' ; OPk. **mʌl / *muli* 'group of people, many people,' OJ *mura* 'group of people ; village, hamlet' ; ?MK *mat* 'village square ; ?MK *masnil-* 'to meet, meet with')

****bar...*** 'right, west' 21 / Ta. *varicai* 'order, regularity, line, row, series, excellence' ; Te. *varusa* 'row, line, series, order, manner, mode' (DED 4310). Cf. DED 262, 347, 3273, 4335. ?pA **ǰōl¹*. ?Ta. *valam*, *valaṉ* 'strength, power, right side, victory, authority' (DED 4317). (Cf. MK *palʌ-* 'to be straight, correct, right,' MK *palʌ* 'straight, rightly, correctly, directly' (cf. SKE 191, Poppe 1960 : 21)). Cf. Ta. *paṭu-* 'to perish, die, set (as a heavenly body), rain,' *paṭu-ñāyiṟu* 'setting sun' ; Ka. *paḍu* 'to lie down, set (as the sun), be spent (as the day), have sexual intercourse, die ; n. setting, the west, dying' ; Tu. *paḍḍyi* 'the west' (DED 3190) — ?cf. pA **pār¹ī-*. (Cf. MK *hanui* 'west')

****bas-*** 'to tread' 65, 96 / EITa. *paṭ-* 'step,' pSDr. **paṭ-* 'id.' (Zvel. 1964 : 24). Ta. *paṭar* 'to run, spread, overspread' ; Tu. *paḍaruni* 'to creep' (DED 3182). Ta.

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paṭi 'step, stair, ladder rung, stirrup, grade, rank, sill' (DED 3188). Ka. *paca paca* 'sound proceeding from treading or walking in mud' (DED 3162). Cf. Ta. *aṭi* 'foot, footprint, base, bottom,' *aṭimai* 'slavery, servitude, slave, servant' etc. (DED 63). Ta. *miti* 'to tread on, tread down, trample on, insult, dishonor'; Ma. *meti* 'treading on, treading out grain' (DED 3982). Ta. *meṭṭu* 'to spurn or push with foot'; Te. *maṭṭu, meṭṭu* 'to tread, trample, crush under foot, tread on'; Konda *maṭ-* 'to 'to crush under foot, tread on, walk, thresh'; Malt. *maḍye* 'to trample, tread' (DED 4150). (Cf. MK *"pʌlp-* 'to tread on, step on,' K *palp-* 'id.'; ? MK *mit'* 'bottom, foot, base, lower part,' ?OJ *miti* 'road, path') Cf. pA **āl*[2]-, **padák, ?*al*[1]*a.*

***batï-* 'rapid' 51, 134 / Te. *vaḍi* 'quickness, rapidity, speed'; Kol. *vaḍi* 'quickly' (DED 4274). OTa. *val-* 'quickness' (Zvel. 1967 : 92). Ta. *paṭapaṭa* 'to be overhasty' (DED 3179). Ta. *pataṟu* 'to be flurried, confused, impatient, overhasty, hurry' (DED 3231). Ta. *pari* 'to run, go out, escape; n. motion, speed, rapidity, pace of a horse, horse'; Te. *paruviḍu* 'to run' (DED 3268) — cf. pA **bayïtál*[1]. Ta. *paṟa* 'to fly, hover, flutter, move with celerity, hasten, be in a hurry, be very agiṭated, scattered,' *pāṟu* 'to run, flee, be scattered; hawk, kite, falcon'; Tu. *pāruni* 'to run, fly, escape' (DED 3311). Ta. *peṭṭ-enal* 'expr. signifying quickness' (DED 3605). Ta. *muṭuku* 'to hasten, be in haste, move quickly, become urgent, surge' (DED 4034). Cf. Ta. *acaṅku* 'to stir, move, shake'; Ka. *asu* 'quickness, haste' (DED 39), Ṭa. *kataṟ* 'to be hasty, run swiftly' (DED 999), Ta. *carakka* 'quickly, speedily' (DED 1943) — ?cf. pA **jaŋï.* ?Ta. *virai* 'to be speedy, quick, rapid, hurry, hasten'; Ka. *beragu* 'haste, speed, importunity' (DED 4444). (?Cf. pIE **bhers-* 'quick,' **pet-* 'to rush, fly.' ?Elamite *pari* 'go to, issue' (§ 18)) (Cf. MK *spʌlʌ-, spʌ(l)-* 'to be fast, pointed,' OJ *haya-* 'fast, rapid, sharp, strong'; J *pat-* 'suddenly, rapidly'; J *batabata* 'to flap, flutter wings; become upset,' K *p'ollokp'ollok* 'flapping,' J *hatahata* 'id.,' J *patapata* 'pattering, in rapid succession'; ?OJ *Fasir-* 'to run, run away, leap' — but cf. Miller (1971 : 143–4) — ? cf. DED 3362; ?OJ *azar-* 'move around, become upset,' ?J *aser-* 'move feet rapidly from impatience, rush, scurry, flutter')

***bāya(n)* 'rich' 66, 97 / Ta. *paya* 'to yield, produce, put forth fruit, be productive,' *payappu* 'profit, advantage,' *payam* 'id., fruit'; Tu. *paya, payi* 'an ear of rice, etc.,' *pāya* 'gain, profit; coming into existence, being delivered of a child' (DEDS 624). Cf.: Ta. *pū* 'flower, cock's comb, richness, flourishing condition; to blossom, flower, bloom, flourish, menstruate'; Kuwi *pūyū* 'flower'; Kur. *puydna* 'to bloom, flower; brilliant sunset'; Te. *pūcu* 'to blossom, flower, bloom' (DED 3564). Ta. *mal* 'fertility, richness, strength,' *mali* 'to abound, be plentiful, be full, increase, swell, spread, expand' (DED 3870) — cf. pA **pös-*. Ta. *vaḷ* 'fertility, abundance, greatness, largeness, strength,' *vaḷam, vaḷaṉ* 'fertility, productiveness, luxuriance, abundance, fullness, advantage, profit, wealth, riches, income' (DED 4340). (? Cf. pIE **bhel-* 'to thrive, bloom') (Cf. OKg. **puye* 'rich'; OJ *Fay-* 'to bud, appear, sprout, grow, spring up; to be lambent, shine in the sun, be beautiful'; ?OJ *Faru* 'spring (season)'; ?OJ *Fana* 'flower' — cf. pA **arba-*)

***bayïtál*[1] 'young or barren mare' 86 / Tu. *? payyeru* 'horse,' *payyoḷu payyoli* 'id., running, galloping'; To. *pary-* '(horse) gallops; ride at a gallop'; Ta. *pariyal*

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'going fast'; Ma. *pari* 'horse' (DED 3268) Cf.: Ta. *pāy* 'to spring, leap, gallop, flow or gush out (blood or stream), plunge, dive, attack, pounce on, run, fly, flit, hurry, flee,' *pāyttu* 'n. throw (as dice), plunging, spring, leap,' *pāyttuḷ* 'spring, leap,' *pāyccal* 'bounding, jump, torrent, butting, piercing' (DED 3362). ?OTa. *puravi* 'horse' (Burrow 1972 : 18). Ta. *mā* 'animal, beast (esp. horse, elephant)'; Te. *māvu* 'horse' (DED 3917). (Cf. pIE **marko-* 'horse') (Cf. OKg. **myelo* 'pony'; pKJ **mál* (Martin 1966 : 249) — cf. Miller (1971 : 75–6)) Cf. DUU ‡ 30. Cf. Menges 1975 : 30.

***beder*[2] 'ornamentation' 53, 126 / Ta. *paṭai* 'to create, form, produce'; Ko. *pa·r* 'work, concern'; Te. *pāṭu* 'labor, exertion, work' (DED 3191) — cf. pA **asïk*. Ta. *paṇati* 'workmanship, action, creation, ornament, *paṇiti* 'work, structure, ornament'; Te. *pani* 'work, labor, act, deed, workmanship, art' (DED 3209). To. *paṛy-* 'to beautify'; Ka. *paṛi* 'n. ornament, decoration, embellishment' (DEDS 640 A). Cf.: ?Ta. *maṭu* 'to unite, join' (DED 3808). Ta. *maṇṇu* 'to do, make, perform, adorn, beautify, decorate, polish, perfect, finish, *maṉai* 'to make, create, form, fashion, shape' (DED 3833). Ma. *māṭuka* 'to build, construct' (DED 3931) — cf. pA **asïk*. Ta. *māṇi* 'beauty,' *māṭci* 'glory, greatness, magnificence, clearness, beauty' (DED 3937). Ta. *vaṭi* 'to become beautiful; to refine, perfect; form, shape,' *vaṭivu* 'form, shape, body, beauty, brightness, luster' (DED 4271). Ta. *vari* to write, paint, draw; adorn, decorate; line, streak, stripe, row'; Ka. *bare* 'writing, lines or stripes'; Tu. *bareta* 'line, mark, scar, weal, stripe' (DED 4304). (Cf. MK *mʌntʌl-* 'to make, create, write, construct, prepare'; ?OJ *Fadara, madara* 'to be mottled, spotted with many colors'; ?J *hatarak-* 'to move, work'; ?OK *kazar-* 'to craft, beautify, make up')

***bedü...* 'large' 53 / Ta. *paru* 'to become large, bulky, plump, swell,' *pār* 'bulk, size'; Kuwi (Su.) *paḍa ã-* 'to grow up, become big'; Kur. *pardnā* 'to grow in number, increase in quantity, grow in age or size, prosper, thrive' (DED 3277) Ta. *peru, perum, pēr* 'great,' *peru* 'to grow thick, large, stout, numerous' (DED 3613). Cf.: Ta. *mali* 'to abound, be plentiful, full, increase, become large, swell, expand' (DED 3870), Ka. *bali* 'to increase, grow, grow strong, stout'; Te. *vali* 'big, large' (DED 4317). (?Cf. pIE *mē-* 'big')

***beye* 'body, person' 66, 126 / Ta. *pai* 'bag, sack, purse, satchel, bladder, duct'; Ma. *pai, payimba* bag, sack, stomach, womb'; Ka. *pasube* etc. 'a long bag thrown over shoulder'; Tu. *payicilu* 'bag made of palm leaves'; Tu. *paika* 'pouch' (DED 3644) — cf. Ma. *pākku* 'bag' (DED 3334). Pe. *may* 'breast, tit'; Mand. *may* 'id.' (DEDS 763). Ta. *mai* 'body, side, manner,' *mey* 'truth, reality, soul, consciousness, body (used euphemistically), breast'; Ma. *may, mai* 'body, person; true, truth'; Ko. *may* 'body'; To. *moy* 'body,' *mïy* 'vulva of animals'; Ka. *may(i), mey(i), mai* 'body; side, part'; Te. *meyi, mē* 'body, side, manner' (DED 4162). Ta. *mēṉi* 'body, shape, color, beauty'; Kod. *me·lï* 'body'; Te. *mēnu* 'id.' *mēni* brilliancy, luster'; Kur. *mẽd, mēd-* 'body, womb, back'; Malt. *méth* 'body' (DED 4185) — ? cf. pA **bẽl*[1]. Ko. *vay* 'to keep, place; beget, bear (child)'; Ka. *besana* 'birth, production'; Ga. *vang-* 'to give birth' (DED 4565). (?Cf. Elamite *be-* 'to create') (Cf. ?MK *'mom* 'body' — cf. pA **boda*; K *mai* 'figure, form, shape, physique,' OJ *mï* 'body; self'; ?OJ *me* 'woman'; MK *'pʌi* 'stomach, womb,' MK *pʌi-* 'to bear (a child)' MK *-ḃʌi* 'group, clan,' OJ *-be*

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'id.' — cf. Ko. *pay* 'house' ; To. *poy o·*[1] 'male affinal relatives' (DEDS 628) : OJ *Fë* 'house,' ?*Fë* 'pot jar')

***bēl*[1] 'waist' 76, 106 / Ta. *paṇṭi, paṇṭam* 'belly, paunch, body' ; Ma. *paṇṭi* 'stomach' (DED 3220). Ta. *poccai* 'paunch, pot-belly' (DED 3665). Ka. *poṭṭe* 'belly, paunch, stomach, womb' (DED 3677). Ta. *maruṅkul* 'waist, esp. of woman, hip, stomach, abdomen, body' (DED 3861). Te. *mola* 'waist, middle' ; Kol. *mulke* 'back, waist' (DED 4088). Ma. *vaṭṭi* 'belly ; rupture' ; Kod. *baṭṭi* 'stomach' (DED 4278). Ta. *vayiṟu* 'belly, stomach, paunch, womb, center, interior' Ka. *basaṟ(u)* etc. 'belly, abdomen, womb, pregnancy, embryo, the inside, hold of a ship' ; Tu. *bañji* 'stomach, belly, womb, interior or inner part of tree, the mind, heart' (DED 4299) — or with pA **beye* ? : ?cf. (by analogy) MK *'pʌi* 'boat, ship,' OJ *Fë* 'prow.' Cf. : Ta *arai* 'waist, loins, stomach' ; Ma. *ara* 'middle of the body loins, waist' (DED 193). ?Ta. *kaṭṭai* 'body, corpse' (DED 964) — cf. K *kolttai* 'body,' OJ *karada* 'id., corpse.' ?Ta. *karu* foetus, embryo, egg, germ, young of animal' ; Te. *kari* 'uterus of animals' (DED 1074). Kur. *kūl* 'belly, stomach, womb' (DED 1859). (?Cf. pIE **bhel-, *bhelg-* 'to swell') (Cf. OJ *Fara* 'belly, womb' — does MK *'pʌi* 'id.' belong here or at pA **peye* ? ; MK *ho'li* 'waist,' ; OJ *kösi* 'id.' ; ?OJ *wata* 'innards, guts') ?Cf. DEDS 277.

**bīr*[2]*agú* 'yearling calf' 21, 60, 81, 131, 146, 147 / Te. *paḍḍa* 'female buffalo or cow fit for breeding' ; Nk. *paḍḍa* 'heifer' (DED 3208). Ta. *payal, paiyal, paital, pacal* 'boy' ; Te. *peyya, pēya* 'calf, female calf, heifer' ; Nk. *paya, piya* 'calf' (DED 3248). Ta. *pārval* 'fledgling, young of deer or other animals' (DED 3369). Ko. *pa·l* 'buffalo calf between one and two years old' ; Tu. *pāroḷu* 'young she-buffalo' (DED 3389). Ka. *maṇaka, maṇika, maḷaka* 'young cow or buffalo (fit for breeding)' (DED 3887) — ?cf. DED 3901. Cf. Ta. *āyam* a heard of cows' ; Kur. *ōy* 'cow' (DED 283). *kāli* 'heard of cows, cow' (DED 1243). (?Cf. K *-mali* 'suffix denoting no. of animals' — ?cf. pA **bayītál*[1]) Is **bīr*[2]*agú* in a series with **ar*[2] ?

****bīyaga* 'moon' 149 / Ta. *veḷḷi* 'whiteness silver, silver coin, star, planet Venus, Friday,' *viḷaṅku* 'to shine, become renowned, be polished, be clear,' *vilakku* 'n. lamp, light, luster, brightening' ; Tu. *beḷaguṵ* 'brightness, splendor' ; Kol. *velang* 'light' ; Malt. *bilpu* 'moon' ; ?Br. *tūbē* 'moon' (DED 4524). Cf. Ta. *peṟu* 'to get, obtain, beget, generate, bear,' *piṟai* 'crescent moon' ; Ma. *piṟa* 'crescent moon' ; Ka. *pere* 'crescent moon' (DED 3622) — ?cf. pA **ėdí(n)*. ?Ta. *mati* 'moon, full moon, month' ; Ma *mati* 'month' (DED 3839) — (?cf. pIE **mē-* 'to measure')

**boda* '(a) being' 21, 53, 99, 118 / Te. *paddu* 'item, entry in an account' ; Pa. *poddu* 'thing, item' (DED 3237). Ta. *poruḷ* 'thing, matter, meaning (as of word), true object or significance, property, riches, leadership' ; Ko. *porl* 'thing' ; Tu. *porlu* 'beauty, comeliness' ; Kui *pora* 'matter, concern, interest' (DED 3711). (Cf. ?K *mom* < **mon* (SKE 151) 'body, self, health, menstruation,' OJ *mönö* 'thing (physical, tangible)' — cf. Ta. *mēṉi* 'body, shape, color, beauty' etc. (DED 4185) above at **beye* ; ?K *mosŭp* 'appearance, shape, figure')

**bogā-* 'to tie ; prevent' 21, 123, 139 / Kui *poja* 'to pack, make a bundle, crush together, clench' ; Kur, *pojjnā* 'to wrap (paper, cloth) around an object or person' ; Malt. *poje* 'to wrap, twist, entwine' (DED 3666). Cf. Te. *oggu* 'to lay

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a trap, net' ; Kui *oga* 'to trap, snare' ; Go. *og-* 'to set (fishtrap)' (DED 790). ?Ta. *pōn* 'trap' (DED 3768). (?Cf. K *pocaki* 'a wrapping-cloth' ; MK *muk-* 'to bind, tie, fasten, fetter, chain,' K *mukkum* 'bundle, bunch, sheaf' ; OJ *mak-* 'to roll up, wrap up, wind, tie up')

***bogár*^{2} 'throat' 21, 60, 81, 88 / Te. *boṇḍuga* 'gullet' ; Kol. *boṇḍka* 'throat' (DED 3680). Kol *mak* 'neck' ; Nk. *makk* 'id.' (DED 3774). Ta. *maṉṉai* 'throat, cheek' ; Ma. *manna, menna* 'neck' (DEDS 774). Cf. : ?Ta. *nukar* 'to enjoy, experience as the fruit of actions, eat, drink, do, perform' (DED 3062) — cf. K *nukki-* 'to feel, experience, be conscious of,' Ta. *nuṅku* 'to swallow, devour, drink in large draughts, take possession of' (DED 3064). Ta. *pukal* 'to say, state, sound' (DED 3476) — ?cf. pA **üge*. Ta. *pukal* 'entering, help, residence, refuge,' *pukuti* 'front door, occurrence, way, income,' *pukuru* 'to enter,' *pukār* 'mouth of a river,' *pukaṭṭu* 'to insert introduce, infuse, instil' ; Ko. *uk-* 'to enter' ; Ka. *pugu, pogu, hugu, hogu* 'to enter,' *pugil* 'entering, door, arrival' (DED 3481) — cf. DED 3479, ?pA **uk*. Ta. *pukai* 'smoke, mist, vapor, steam' (DED 3483) — cf. pA **agúr*^{2}. Tu. *pukkaḷiyuni* 'to rinse the mouth, gargle' ; Te. *pukkilincu* 'id.' (DED 3484). ?Ta. *micai* 'to eat as a meal, taste, enjoy, experience ; food' ; Te. *mesagu, mesavu* 'to eat, feed on' (DED 3967) — ?cf. J *mesi* essential thing ; food, rice' ; J *esa* 'fodder, food' ; ?cf DED 4179 below. Ta. *mukku* 'to eat in large mouthfuls' ; Ka. *mukkuḷ* 'mouthful of water for rinsing mouth' ; Te. *bokku* 'to eat greedily, gobble' (DED 4011). Ta. *mukam* 'face, mouth' ; Ka. *moga* 'face, mouth' ; Te. *mogakomu* 'to face' ; Nk. *mokam* 'face' (DED 4003). ?Ta. *mūkku* 'nose, nostril, beak' (DED 4122). Ta. *mūñci* 'face' ; Ku. *moccā* 'mouth (abusive)' DED 4129. ?Ka. *mēyisu, mēsu* 'to graze (tr.), feed, cause animals to eat' ; Kod. *me·ci* 'food (for cattle, birds, etc.)' (DED 4179). Ta. *moci* 'to eat' *māntu* 'to eat, drink, experience, enjoy' ; Ma. *mōkuka* 'to drink, sip' (DED 4212). Ta. *mūñcu* 'to lick' ; Ma. *mūncuka* 'id.' devour' ; Kod. *mu·nj* 'to suck (penis)' (DED 4130). Kur. *mōjkẖā* 'smoke' ; Malt. *moge* 'to smoke, emit smoke' (DED 4215). ?Ta. *vikku* 'to hiccup' ; Ka. *bikku* 'to pant, sob, hiccup, stammer' ; Kui *veka* 'to cough' (DED 4412) — ?cf. pA **agúr*^{2}. ?Ta. *vicarppu* 'hunger' (DED 4413). (Cf. K *mok* 'neck, throat' ; MK *mok-* 'to eat,' K (dial.) *muk-* 'id.' ; OJ *muk-* 'to face' ; ?MK *ma'si-* 'to drink' ; ?J *ugai-* 'to rinse one's mouth, gargle') Some of these items would also seem to belong at pA **müŋēr*^{2}*e*. Also cf. pA **agúr*^{2}, **üge*. ?Cf. DED 4119.

***bōl*^{1}- 'to become' 99 / Ka. *pāru* 'to grow, become (in several cpds.)' ; Te *pāṟu* 'id.' (DED 3390) — cf. pA *ā̆-* : for possible pA- *ō-* : Dr. *-ā-*, pA *-l*^{1}- : Dr. *-r-* cf. pA **ā-*, **j̆ōl*^{1}. But cf. Ta. *pōru* 'to go on, continue, reach,' *pōtu* 'be sufficient, proper, suitable' (DED 3755), Pa. *pōl-* 'to finish, complete' ; Ga. *pōl-* 'id' (DED 3759), Ta. *poṟutu, pōṟtu, pōtu* 'time, sun' (DED 3724). Ta. *pō* 'to go, proceed, go away, reach a destination, extend, spread, undergo, lapse, be lost, die. (DED 3734). ?Ta. *pōl* 'to resemble, be like, similar, equal' (DED 3758). Cf. : Ta. *ollu* 'to be possible, practicable, fit, suitable, agree, combine, consent' ; Ka. *ol* 'to be pleased, like, love, desire' ; Kui *oṛpa* 'to pine for, lust after' (DED 846) — cf. DED 850, pA **aya*, **j̆ōl*^{1}. Ta. *ō* 'to copulate' ; Ka. *ōḷ* 'to have sexual intercourse' ; Kod. *o·l-* 'to have intercourse' (DED 904) — cf. MK *ŏl-* 'to copulate' ; ?pA **ŏ̄r*^{2}-. Ta. *poṭi* 'to spring up, shoot, rise, appear, produce, ooze out' ;

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Ka. *poṇmu* 'to rise, be produced, spring up,' *puṇmu, hommu* 'to rise, swell, spring up, break out, come forth, be produced,' *uṇmu* 'to go up, rise, come or break forth, be born'; Malt. *ponḍer* 'offspring, children' (DED 3668) — ?cf. pA **pütü*, OJ *um-* 'to bear, give birth.' Cf. Ta. *poru* 'to join (tr.), unite, combine,' *purai* 'to be appropriate, proper, happen, occur, *pōr* 'joining fast together'; Kui *pomba* 'to embrace' (DED 3709). Cf. Ta. *pori* 'to hatch'; Pa. *pōr-* '(hen) hatches eggs'; Br. *pōrring* 'id.' (DED 3706). Ta. *poli* 'to flourish, abound, increase' (DED 3716). ?Ka. *pōṇisu* unite, string together, thread (as a needle)' (DED 3745). (Cf. MK *ol-* 'to be right, proper, just'; ?MK *"on* 'all, entire, complete, perfect,' (but cf. SKE. 177); ?MK *on* 'bright, white'; OJ *wor-* 'to be, exist'; OJ *wosiF-*'to teach, lead,' OJ *wosam-* 'to rule' (cf. pA **bōl-bū* : Street 1980 : 288); ?MK *po'lom, polʌm* '15 days'? < *'full moon') Despite their differences, are pA **bōl*^{1}-and **ŏr*^{1} (cf. DED 851) ultimately related?; also cf. **ön, *pōn.* Do on pA **pōt, *bü-* (?**bi-*), *ul*^{1}*á-* comprise a graded series? Research should be done **ā-, bōl*^{1}-, on whether 'light, fire'? = 'become.'

**bor*^{2}*a* 'gray' 20, 81, 117 / Kol. *puls* '(hair) becomes gray' : NK. *puls* 'id.'; Pa. *pulc* 'id.'; Kur. *poṇḍnā* 'become moldy, musty, gray, or hoary'; Malt. *poṇḍe* 'id.' (DED 3549). (Cf. K *polas-* 'purple,' OJ *murasaki* 'id.')

***bög* 'stopper' 58 / Cf. Ta. *pakku* 'scab of a sore, dried mucous of the nose'; Ka. *hakkaḷe* 'an encrustation'; Te. *pakku* 'scab' (DED 3155). ?Cf. Ka. *baṅke* 'gum, glue, resin'; Kol. *bakka* 'resin' (DED 3159) — ?cf. 3166. (Cf. MK *mak-* 'to stop up, close, plug,' K *makai* 'stopper, cork, plug')

***bögü...* 'loop, ring' 59 / Ta. *vaṅki* 'a kind of armlet; a kind of iron hook or curved instrument'; Ka. *vaṅki, oṅki* 'hook; curved gold armulet'; Tu. *oggi, uggi* 'handle, hook'; Te. *vaṅki* 'curved arm ornament,' *oṅkiya, oṅke* 'hook or peg fixed in wall' (DED 4260). Cf. Ka. *uṅgara, uṅgura* 'ring'; Tu. *uṅgila* 'id.' (DED 490). Ta. *kokki* 'hook, clasp'; Te. *kokki, koṅki* 'a hook'; Tu. *kokkè* 'hook, clasp' (DED 1689). (?Cf. pIE **keg-* 'hook') (?Cf. OJ *kagi* 'hook, latch') Ta. *pikam, vikam* 'padlock, ring'; Koḍ. *bi·ga* 'lock'; Te. *bigamu* 'id., key' (DED 3456). ?Pa. *miṇḍcub* 'fishhook'; Go. *mahcum* 'id.' (DED 3916).

**böke* 'hump, bend' 56, 108, 126, 132 / Ta. *vāṅku* 'to bend (intr., tr.), sink, subside, withdraw; n. bending,; *vākku* 'bend, irregularity'; Ka. *bāgu* 'to bend, bow, incline stoop; bend (tr.); bending, inclining, curve'; Te. *vaṅgu* 'to bend, stoop, bow,' *vãka* 'crooked'; Kuwi (Su.) *vaŋg-* to bend (intr.), be bent,' *vak-* 'to bend (tr.)' (DED 4371). Ta. *vaṇaṅku* 'to bend, yield, salute' (DED 4281), Ta. *vaḷai* 'to become crooked, bend, bend low, yield; bend (tr.)' (DED 4349). Cf.: Ta. *piyal, pical* 'nape, shoulder, hump as of an ox'; Ka. *pegal* 'shoulder'; Tu. *pugelu* 'id.' (DED 3432) — ?cf. pA **mö(y)rü.* Ta. *pokkuḷ, pōkil* 'navel'; Ko. *puku-* 'id.' (DED 3652) — cf. pA **pögǘ(n).* Ta. *pokkuḷam* 'a boil, bubble, blister'; Te. *pokku* 'blister' (DED 3648). Ko. *pog, pogl* 'foam' (DED 3655). Ta. *poṅku* 'to boil up, bubble up by heat, increase, swell, flourish'; Te. *poṅgu* 'bubble up, boil, be puffed up, joy, pride'; Kur. *pūkhrnā* 'swelling, abcess' (DED 3658) — cf. Ta. *pukalvu* 'pride, arrogance'; Te. *pogaru* 'id.' (DED 3477). Ta. *mukaṭu* 'top, highest part, ridge of roof, hump of camel, platform' (DED 4002). ?Ta. *mukil* 'cloud' (DED 4006) — cf. K *mongkai-mongkai,* MK *mung'kui-,* K *mungŏi-mungŏi* 'thick clouds; smoke forms.' Ta. *mukiṛ, mokkuḷ mokkuḷi* 'bubble,'; *mokkuli*

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Ma. *mukkiḷikka* 'id., to ferment' (DED 4008). (?Cf. pIE **bheug-* 'to swell ; with derivatives referring to bent, pliable, or curved objects' ; **weng* 'to end, curve') (Cf. ?K *okkai* 'shoulder' ; J *oka* 'hill, knoll' — ?cf. pA **okï* ; OJ *maga* 'misfortune, badly twisted fate,' OJ *magar-* 'to bend, curve, be crooked, twisted' ; ?K *makkŏlli* 'fermented rice liquor'? < *'bubbling, swelling brew' — ?cf K *kollu-* 'to strain' ; K *hok* 'lump, swelling, bump, hump ; gulp, puff,' J *hokuro* 'mole' — ?cf. pA **pögü(n)* ; K *mungk'i-* 'to form a lump, mass,' K *mong* 'swelling, bruise,' J *mukum-* 'to swell, become bloated, have dropsy' ; K *mungk'ul-mungk'ul* 'be filled, piled up, clotted,' J *muku-muku* 'be shaggy, plump' ; K *pukul-pukul* 'bubbling sound of boiling water,' J *buku-buku* 'id. ; plump, fluffy, baggy,' OJ *Fukur-* 'to swell up ; become filled with emotion' ; ?J *ogor-* 'to feel superior,' OJ *Fökör-* 'to feel proud'? < *'to be puffed up') Is **böke* in a series with **ög-*, *pögü(n)*, *pugūta*? ?Cf. pA **muku-*. Cf. DUU ǂ 2.

***böl*[1]*e-* 'to group, section' 110 / Ta. *pāl* 'part, portion, share, section, dividing' ; Ka. *pāl* division, part, section, share' ; Te. *pālu* 'share, portion, part, division, lot, fraction' (DED 3371). Cf. : Ma. *oṭi* 'side, piece of ground, division or range or range or ricefields' ; Tu. *oḍi* 'border ; division or range or ricefields' — also (?) cf. at pA **atar*[2] and **ïr*[2].... (DED 801). Ka. *ontu, vantu, vanti* 'a turn, time,' *ontu* 'a share, portion' ; Tu. *onti* 'a turn, time' ; Te. *vantu* 'share, portion, share, round' (DED 826). Ma. *ōti* 'share, part' ; Koḍ. *o·di* 'share' (DED 884). ?Ta. *kuṟu* 'assembly, flock, herd, heap' (DED 1513) — cf. K *kali* 'pile, heap, stack.' ? Ta. *kūṟu* 'section, division, part, share' (DED 1602) — ?cf. pA **kad-*, DED 1544 ; cf. MK *ka'li-* 'to be divided, split up,' K *kalum* 'cutting, dividing, classifying, separating,' MK *ka'lom* 'cultivated field,' MK *ko'li-* 'to be divided, split up,' K *kŏli* 'section of shamanic ceremony, musical composition.' Ta. *pātu* 'portion, share,' *pāttu* 'to divide, section, distribute' (DED 3154) — cf. pA **padï-*. Ta. *payal* 'half, share' (DED 3247) — cf. pA **bāg.* Ta. *pari* 'to separate, be sundered, break off, be destroyed' (DED 3267) — ?cf. pA **padï-*. ?Ta. *pala* 'many, several, diverse' ; Te. *palu* 'many, several, diverse, different' (DED 3289) — cf. K *p'allang-p'allang-* 'to flutter down (in separate light pieces),' J *hara-hara-* 'id., to become mixed up' ; J *para-para-* 'to patter down in heavy drops, scatteringly' ; J *bara-bara-* 'to scatter, be scattered, dispersed, separate, confused,' J *baras-* 'to take apart, dismember.' Ta. *pāti* 'half' (DED 3355). Te. *pāya* 'branch, division' (DED 3364) — cf. pA **bāg.* ?Ta. *maṟu* 'another, other, next, beyond' ; Ka. *matta, mattam* 'again, further, besides, moreover' ; Te. *maṟi* 'and, again, then, further, furthermore, still more, afterwards, after, next' ; Go. *mati* 'but' (DED 3903) — ?cf. pA **e-se-* ; cf. MK *-matang*, K *-mata* 'each, every, at an interval, whenever' ; K *malu-* 'to cut out' ; OJ *mata* 'point of division, crotch, fork, OJ *mati* 'division of a field, section of a town,' OJ *mata* 'another, in addition, further, again, other, and, besides,' ?OJ *mada, imada* '(not) yet, yet, moreover, besides' ; ?OJ *mat-* 'to wait.' (?Cf. pIE **pere-* 'to grant, allot') (Cf. K *oḷi-* 'to cut out, cut off,' K *oli* 'a strip' ; ?J *ori* 'time, occasion, juncture, moment, opportunity' ; ?OJ *war-* 'to divide, split') ?Cf. : Ta. *aḷa* 'to measure, limit, define,' *aḷavu* 'measure, extent, size, number' (DED 252) — cf. pA **aya, *ïr*[2]... ?Ta. *kuḷakam* 'a dry or liquid measure=1/8 nāṟi' (DED 1517). Ta. *paṭi* 'a weight=100 palam), the

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ordinary measure of capacity (=8 ollocks), fixed daily allowance for food' (DED 3187). Ta. *puṭṭi* 'measure of capacity, land measure, bazaar weight' (DED 3499). Ta. *maṭṭam* 'measure, evenness, rule, line, gauging rod, limit, extent, bound, degree, guess, conjecture' (DED 3811) — cf. pA **aya*, **ïr²...*, *?*mede-*. Ka. *mattar* 'a measure of land'; Te. (inscr.) (DEDS 773) *marturu* 'id.' (?Cf. pIE **mē-* 'to measure') (Cf. K *malŭm* 'bundle of straw'; K *mal* 'unit of dry measurement,' OJ *masu* 'square container used for measurement,' ?OJ *mari* 'round bowl' — ?cf. pA **mata-*; cf. Miller 1979 : 48; ?K *mati* 'joint, knuckle, knot, word, section, phrase, song,' OJ *Fusi* 'joint, knot, melody,' K *mattang-* suitable, fitting, appropriate, right, proper,' OJ *FusaF-* 'to be proper, fitting, suitable, in harmony, matched' — cf. pA **al²cu(k)*, *?*aya*, *?*ayi-*) Ta. *varai* 'paddy field ridge, bank, shore, limit, boundary, measure, extent, place, time'; Ma. *varē* 'until, as far as, up to'; Ka. *bara*, *bare*, *vari*, *vare* 'compass, space, room, limit; up to, till'; Te. *varaku* 'up to, until' (DED 4301) — cf. pA *?*atar²*, **ïr²....* (Cf. MK *mʌca*, *mʌcʌ*, K *macŏ* 'even, to the extent of, as far as,' OJ *made* 'as far as, until, to, to the extent of') Is pA **böl²e-* a doublet with **bāg* and **bal¹aka*? If **böl¹e-* also contains the meaning of 'to measure; to be measured, balanced,' then also cf. **aya*, **ayï-*. Also cf. **atar²*, **padï-*, **pōk-*, *?*kad-*.

**bučа-* 'to return (?)' 62, 101, 121 / Ta. *mukku* 'corner, lane, nook'; Ma. *mukku* 'corner, narrow lane'; To. *muṣk* 'corner, edge'; Tu. *mukku* 'corner, narrow lane'; Kui *mudgu* 'corner' (DED 4012). Ta. *maṭakku* 'n. curve, bend, tongue, corner of a winding sheet, ring,' *muṭam* 'crippled arm or leg, anything bent, bend,' *muṭukkar* 'short street, pathway difficult to pass, lane,' *muṭukku* 'corner, narrow winding street'; *muḍuku*, *muḍugu*, *muḍubu* 'n. 'bending, shrinking, becoming or being crooked, distorted, curve, corner, angle' (DED 4028) — cf. DED 3796, pA **mata-*. Ta. *mūlai* 'corner, intermediate point of compass'; Pa. *mūla* 'corner'; ?Kui *muju* 'id.' (DED 4140). ?Cf. Ka. *magur*, *mogar* 'to turn round (intr.), to be turned upside down, return, turn back, recede, retreat, happen or do again'; Te. *maguḍu* 'to turn back, return' (DED 3769) — ?cf. pA **böke*. ?Cf. Ka. *muy(i)*, *muyvu* 'requital, return of good for good, recompense, retaliation'; Tu. *muyya* 'returning, giving back' (DED 4206). (?Cf. MK *'mo*, K *mot'ungi* 'a corner, turn, turning,' ?OJ *mö* 'face, direction'; ?OJ *motor-* 'to bend, be bend, be twisted, distorted, crooked'; ?OJ *modor-* 'to return')

**budï-* 'to be curly (of hair)' 21, 53, 121 / Ta. *piri*, *puri* 'to be twisted, curl' (DED 3436). Ma. *pūṭa* 'down of birds, wool, fine hair'; Kol. *bu·r* 'eyelash, eyebrow'; Pa. *būḍul* 'hair, fine feathers, down' (DED 3575). Cf.: Ta. *kuruḷ* 'to curl, curl, look of hair, woman's hair' (DED 1494), Ka. *cuñcu* 'hair curling round the forehead (DED 2180), Ka. *juñjuru* 'state of being curled or tangled' (DED 2181). Ta. *paṛaṭṭai* 'tangled locks, shaggy, bushy hair' (DED 3312). Ta. *poccu* 'quantity of hair'; Te. *boccu* 'hair, down, wool'; Pa. *bocca* 'eyebrow' (DED 3664) — cf. J *moja-moja*, *musha-kusha* 'hairy, shaggy, bushy.' ?Ta. *mayir* 'hair of humans or animals, fur, fleece,' *macir* 'hair' (DED 3854).

**bul¹-* 'to be confused, turbulent' 75, 86 / Ta. *pulambu* 'to sound, speak foolishly or incoherently, wail, cry out, grieve, utter repeatedly' (DED 3530). Ta. *puraḷ* 'to roll over, tumble over, be upset, slip off, roll, overflow, be deranged or changed

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(as times, customs, or laws), be overturned (as a state), go back on one's word' (DED 3516) — cf. pA **bur'-*. Ta. *muṭṭu* 'dilemma, need, want'; Ma. *muṭṭu* 'being nonplussed, perplexity, want'; Te. *muṭṭu-pāḍu* 'to be embarrassed, be in trouble or a fix, be distressed' (DED 4045). Ta. *malaṅku* 'to be agitated, turbid, confused, shake, move, tremble (as the eyes), perish,' *malakkam* 'confusion of the mind, distress, bewilderment'; Ma. *malekka* 'to grow thick or muddy be perturbed, perplexed'; Kol. *melg-* 'to shake (intr.), *melp-*, *melgip-* 'id. (tr.)' (DED 3876). Ta. *māl* 'to be confused, perturbed; illusion, delusion, aberration of mind, dullness, stupor, confusion, desire, love, lust'; Te. *mālugu* 'to be lazy'; NK. *māl* 'liquor' (DED 3950). Ta. *māṛku* 'to be bewildered, fascinated, spoiled or lost, grow lazy'; Ma. *māṛkuka* 'to languish, grow faint, sleep, die,' *māṛkal*, *māṛca* faintness, dullness, laziness' (DED 3957). Ka. *muccuru* 'to become torpid or stupified, lose consciousness, faint away, swoon, be troubled in mind' (DED 4016). Ta. *muṭṭattanam* 'ignorance, stupidity'; Ma. *muṭṭāl*, *muṭṭālan* 'obstinate, hopeless, stupid'; Tu. *muṭṭālu* 'very stupid or indigent man' (DED 4038). Cf.: Ta. *aḻukku* 'to be perturbed, frightened' (259). Te. *ul(u)ku* 'to start suddenly as from alarm' (DED 603). Ta. *olku* 'to grow weak or faint, pine, be disheartened, become reduced, thin' (DED 844). Ta. *pari* 'to be troubled, distressed, suffer'; Ma. *pariṅṅal* grief, distraction' (DED 3270). Ka. *puṇḍa* 'refractory, turbulent; a free booter, rascal, lawless person,' *puṇḍu* lawless proceedings, brigandage, depravity'; Koḍ. *puṇḍi* 'quarrel'; Tu. *puṇḍa* 'mischievous, quarrelsome, wicked' (DED 3508). Ta. *pari* 'delusion, deception'; Ma. *pariṅṅuka* 'to be perplexed' (DED 3271). Ta. *purai* 'to be defective, wrong note in singing'; Te. *pora* 'error, misunderstanding, duplicity, fraud' (DED 3522). ?Ta. *pētu* 'bewilderment, folly, ignorance, delirium, sorrow, distress' (DED 3634). Ta. *maṭam* 'ignorance, folly, simplicity, credulity, artlessness' (DED 3798). Ta. *mayaṅku* 'to be confused, bewildered, be charmed, allured, intoxicated, changed, ruined, desolated, distressed, disturbed, tossed about, in doubt, overwhelmed with anxiety, mixed up, lose one's senses, be in a state of disorder or confusion, become unconscious' (DED 3852). Ta. *maruḷ* 'to be confused, bewildered, deluded, afraid, timid, wonder, be similar,' *maruṭkai* 'astonishment, wonder, bewilderment' (DED 3866). Ta. *maṛaṅku* 'to be bewildered, confused,' *maṛuku* 'to whirl, go about often, wander, be bewildered, confused, be unsteady, unsettled, distressed'; Ma. *maṛikka* 'to turn upside down, turn back' (DED 3898) — ?cf. pA **bur¹-*. Ta. *moṭu*, *moṭṭai* 'stupidity, dullness of intellect, ignorance'; Ka. *mōṭa* 'stupidity'; Br. *mōṭ* 'foolish' (DED 4219). Cf. Kur. *mōdhrnā* 'to forget' (DED 4221). (Cf. J *fura-fura-* 'dizzily, swimmingly, unsteadily, giddily' — or ?cf. pA **bur¹-*; ?OJ *mayoF-* 'to come apart, become confused, anxious,' OJ *matoF-* 'to become confused, anxious, fearful, agitated'; ?K *musŏp-* (SKE 155 : **musi-*) 'to dread, fear, be apprehensive'; ?MK *mo'lʌ-* 'not know, be ignorant, not understand' (cf. SKE 151-2); OJ *mutuk-* 'to be dissatisfied, unhappy, resentful'; ?OJ *öröka* 'careless, negligent, scattered, foolish, stupid'; J *oro-oro* 'incomplete, scattered, flustered, anxious'; ?K *ŏli-ŏli-* 'be dizzy or confused.' Is pA **bul¹-* in a series with **bülte-*? Cf. DUU ♯ 40.

**bur¹-* 'to rotate rapidly' 21, 79, 102 / Ta. *puraḷ* 'to roll over, tumble over, be upset, slip off, roll off'; To. *pī·ḷ* 'to tumble over or down'; Te. *por(a)lu* 'to roll, roll

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on the ground, overflow' (DED 3516). Ma. *puḻayuka* 'to twirl about, wriggle, twine'; Ka. *poḻe* 'to roll, roll about, move to and fro, wallow, move in a circle,' *poḻapu* 'trembling, shaking, rolling' (DED 3545) — ?cf. pA **bul*^{1}-. Ta. *uruḷ* 'to roll, tumble over and over, revolve (as a wheel), spin, become round, globular' (DED 571) — cf. pA **muru-*. Ma. *urusuka* 'to glide down, fail'; Pa. *urk-* 'to fall'; Go. *urrana* 'to fall' (DED 574). Cf. DED 2223, 2228. Ta. *muṟukku* 'to twist (as rope), twirl, spin (as a potter his wheel' (DED 4112). ?Ka. *baḻaku* 'to shake, tremble'; Tu. *baḻakuni* 'to quake, shake, shiver' (DED 4342). (Cf. K *huitol-* 'to rotate, spin, turn, revolve'; K *hutŭl hutŭl-, putŭl-putŭl-, huntŭl-* 'to tremble, shiver, shake,' OJ *Fur-* 'to move, vibrate; to shake (tr.), move (tr.), wave'; ?K *hŭlli-* 'to spill, drop,' K *ppulli-* 'to be blown, swept, driven; sprinkle, spray,' ?OJ *Fur-* 'to fall from the sky' — ?cf. pA **püli-gē-*) Cf. pA **muru-, *per*^{1}*ki-, *por-, *puyïl, ?*kuyï.*

**burgan* 'willow shrubbery' 21, 79, 88, 101 / Ta. *pūṭu, pūṇtu,* 'small plant, herb,' *pūṇṭi* 'shrubbery, garden'; Tu. *puṇḍè* 'bush, thicket,' *pūṇḍelu* 'a thicket, clump, as of bamboos' (DEDS 708). Pa. *porra* 'bush, shrub'; Ga. *pore* 'leaf' (DEDS 741). Ta. *putar, putal* 'bush, low jungle, grass'; Ko. *podar* 'bush, thicket, thick tuft of trees'; Te. *poda, podaru* 'bush, thicket, shrub'; Go. *potke* 'bush,' *podela, padla, podla* 'id., shrub'; Br. *putunk* 'bundle, knot, knotted string' (DED 3686) — ?cf. pA **büte-*. ?Cf.: Ta. *puṇai, paṇai* 'bamboo' (DED 3507), Ta. *muḷai* 'bamboo' (DED 4104) — cf. pA **al*^{2}*ču(k)*. ?Ma. *poṟil* 'watered ground, flower-garden, sandy shore, piece of low ground'; Ka. *puṟil* 'sandbank' (DED 3723) — ?cf. pA **pōl*^{1}. Ma. *muṭṭam, muṭṭan* 'trunk, log of wood' (DED 4039) — cf. pA **mōd.* ?Ta. *muṟi* 'sprout, shoot, tender leaf' (DEDS 803). (Cf. MK *pŏ'tŭ* 'willow'; K *putŭl* 'cattail, bulrush') Is pA **burgan* some kind of doublet with *?*pula, *puda*? Cf. pA **mōd.*

**buta* 'in pieces, to bits' 21, 51, 101, 121 / Kol. *put-* 'to cut in pieces, pluck, break'; NK. *put-* 'to cut, pluck,' *putuk-* 'to cut to pieces' (DEDS 692). Cf.: Ta. *utir* 'to drop off (as leaves, fruit), fall out (as hair), be blasted, drop down (as tears), crumble (as cakes), be demolished' (DED 526) — cf. DED 67, 366, 671, 799. ?Ta. *tuṇṭam* 'piece, fragment, bit, slice, small piece, section' (DED 2712) — cf. DED 2707. Ta. *buḍabuḍike* 'small rattle-drum'; Tu. *buḍubuḍu* 'in drops' (DED 3490). Ta. *puy* 'to be pulled out, torn off, wrested, disappear' (DED 3513). Ma. *pūḷ* 'chip, slice, wedge'; Tu. *pūḷu* 'chip, small piece of anything, piece of betel-nut' (DED 3589). Cf. Ta. *pōṟ* 'to be cleft, split, gape, be disunited; split, cleave open, dispel, destroy; cleft, piece' (DED 3760) — ?cf. pA **pūtü, ?padï-.* Ta. *muri* 'to break off, snap off, perish, be ruined, scattered, be defeated; piece, bit broken off, scratch, blemish' (DED 4078), Ka. *muṟi* 'fragment, piece, broken or torn-off particle, broken off' (DED 4109) — ?cf. pA **pür*^{2}*ü-*. ?Cf.: Ta. *puṭai* 'to winnow, thresh, beat, strike, flap; n. blow' (DED 3493), Ta. *muram* 'winnow' (DED 4106) — cf. J *furui* 'sieve, strainer, mesh, screen, grate.' ?Cf. Ta. *utai* 'to kick, spurn, beat' (DED 527) — cf. DED 67, 376. Cf. 3601. Ta. *muṭṭu* 'to dash against, butt, oppose, assault, attack, fight' (DED 4041), Ta. *mottu* 'to strike, beat' (DED 4201) — ?cf. pIE **bhau-* 'to strike,' OJ *ut-* 'to strike, beat,' J *butu-* 'id.' (Cf. K *ppul-ppul-* 'scattered, separately, in all directions' — ?cf. pA **bul*^{1}-; ?K *pult'ong-pult'ong-* 'knotty, bumpy,' J *butu-butu-* 'lumpy,

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pimply') Cf. pA **pürte:*, **pürü*.

***bü-* 'to be' 112 / Ta. *iru* 'to exist, remain, sit down, live, belong to ; auxiliary' ; To. *ïr-* 'to sit, live' ; Ka. *ir, iru* 'to be, exist, remain, stay, place, put, deposit' (DED 407). Kol. *er-* 'to become, happen' ; NK. *er-* 'to become' ; Ga. *er-* 'to be, become, happen, be born' ; Br. *ar-ē-* '"emphatic present" stem of *anning* to be' — cf. DED 282, pA **ā-* — (DED 702). Cf. Kur. *bē'enā* '(aux.) to be, stay, remain' ; Malt. *behe* 'to exist, be' (DED 3626). ?Cf. DED 4434 (Te.). (?Cf. pIE **bheu-* 'to be, exist, grow') (Cf. OK **wi-*, **wis-* 'to be' (Miller 1979 : 33-36), OJ *wi-* 'to sit, remain, stay, be, exist') Cf. DUU ǂ 133. ?Cf. DED 4100.

***bügé* 'a sage' 'shaman' 60 / Cf. Ta. *ika* 'to go beyond, leap over, cross over, transgress, leave behind, go away from,' *iyak* to pass beyond, excel, transcend,' *iyakkam* 'greatness, excellence' ; Ka. *egaru* 'to rise, fly, jump' ; Te. *negayu, egayu* 'to fly, go up, rise up, jump' ; NK. *egur-* 'to jump' ; Go. *egr-* 'to dance' ; Konḍa *egṛi* 'to fly (as a bird)' (DED 352, 3091) — cf. Ta *uka* 'to ascend, rise stately, soar upward' ; Te. *uṅkincu* 'to dance' (DED 477) — cf. OJ *uk-* 'to float through the air, float to the surface.' Ka. *ekkaṭiga* 'a superior, noble, or great person' ; Te. *ekku* 'to increase (intr.), rise, be augmented, accumulate' (DED 655) ; ?cf. DED 739. Ta. *miku* 'to exceed, surpass, be in excess, grow, increase, be great, excellent, superior, remain, left over, arrogant' ; Ka. *migil(u), migalu* 'greatness, muchness, abundance, excellence, superiority, excess, remainder' ; Tu. *migi, migiḷu, migu, miggi* 'surpassing, excelling' (DED 3962). Ta. *vīkku* 'n. greatness, abundance ; tying, tightness' (DED 4477). Ka. *veggaḷa, veggaḷe, eggaḷa, heggaḷa* 'abundance, greatness, excess, a great person' (DED 4496). Cf. : ?Ta. *miṭukkan* 'strong, powerful person' ; Ka. *miṇḍa* 'man of high position, hero, something or somebody that is beyond another's reach' ; Te. *miḍi* 'pride' (DED 3970), ?Ta. *mīḻi* 'king, chief, strong man, great man' (DED 3990) — ?cf. pA **büte-* 'to become completed.' Cf. DED 3998. (?Cf. pIE **meg-* 'great' ; **weik-* 'magic and religious notions') (Cf. ?OJ *miko* 'shamaness, ruler' : ?K *paksu* 'male shaman' ; OJ / *migi migï* 'right (side), west'). ?Cf. Ta. *piccu* 'bile, madness' ; Ma. *piccu* 'madness' ; Te. *picci, picca* 'madness, silliness, folly,' *pisa* 'ignorance, foolishness' (DED 3407) — cf. K *mic'i-* 'become mad, insane'? < *'divine.'

***bülte-* 'to stare wide-eyed' 112 / Cf. Ta. *el* 'luster, light, sun' (DED 707) — cf. DED 665). Cf. Tu. *pinpini* 'to know, understand, comprehend' ; Kol. *pun-* 'to know' ; Ta. *pulam* 'sense, sensation, knowledge' ; Ma. *pulam* 'perception by the senses' ; Ka. *pola* 'object of sight, direction, compass point' (DED 3563 a, b). Cf. Tu. *pidukaṇṇu* blinking of the eyes' (DEDS 682). Ka. *misugu* 'to shine, glitter, sparkle' ; Te. *misamisa* 'sparkling, brilliancy' (DED 3965). Ka. *miṭakisu* 'to blink, wink, stare,' *miṭi* blinking, staring' ; Te. *miḍikincu* 'to blink' (DED 3969). Ta. *miṉ* flash, glitter, lightning,' *miṉṉal* 'lightning,' *mīṉ* 'star' ; Ka. *miṇa* 'glittering, sparkling' ; Te. *minamina* 'glitter, shining' ; Go. *mīnkō* 'the stars which a stunned, dazed, or liverish man sees' (DED 3994). Ta. *viṉ* 'sky, heaven, cloud' ; Ma. *viṇṇu* 'sky, heaven' ; Te. *vinu vinnu, minu, minnu* 'sky' (DED 4422) — cf. pA **idukan, *mīya(n)*, Ta. *viṟi* 'to open the eyes, wake from sleep, gaze, shine, be clear ; n. (also *miṟi*) eye, eyeball, knowledge wisdom,' *viṟippu* 'waking up, vigilance' ; Ma. *miṟi* 'eyeball, eye,' *miṟikka* 'to look up, look at, cast looks, open the eyes wide' ; Konḍa *biṛp* 'to blink' (DED 4456).

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Cf. Ta. *viṟai* 'to become bewildered'; Ka. *biṟu* 'to be astounded'; Tu. *beraguni* 'to be amazed, astonished' (DED 4470) — cf. DED 4494. (?Cf. pIE **weid-* 'to see'; **wel-* 'to see') (Cf. MK *'pis* 'light, gleam, flash, glitter, radiance, glow, color,' *pi'c'ui-* 'to shine, be reflected, show'; OJ *mi-* 'to look, view, stare,' ?OJ *mi* 'spirit, transcendent power,' ?OJ *mi-* 'prefix expressing awe and respect'<?*'bright, brilliant,' ?OJ *mine* 'summit, peak' ?'bright height,' ?OJ *minami* 'south'<?*'glittering brightness') Cf. pA **mana-*, **mede-*, **mer²...*, **merge*, ?**bü-*.

***bür¹i-* 'to cover, enclose' 111, 135 / Cf. Kur. *uṭnā* 'to close an aperture by filling or obstructing'; Malt. *uṭe* 'to cover, fill up (as a hole)' (DED 513) — cf. pA **büte-*. Konḍa *piṟk* 'to cover or envelop completely'; Kuwi *pṛik* 'to cover' (DEDS 678). Ka. *pūṟ(u)* 'to inwrap, insert, cover, bury'; Koḍ. *pu·l-* 'to bury'; Kol. *purip-* 'to fill in (hole)' (DED 3588) — cf. pA **büte-*. Kol. *porkip* 'to cover' (DED 3712). Cf. Ta. *pōr* 'to wear, wrap oneself in, cover, envelop, surround'; Manḍ. *pur-* 'to put on an upper garment,' (DED 3751). Kol. *mind-* 'to bury'; Go. *mis* 'id.' (DED 3984). Ta. *muccu* 'to cover,' *mūy* 'to cover, fill, surround closely; n. cover'; Te. *mūyu* 'to cover, cover up, shut, close, conceal, hide'; Malt. *muce* 'to close or shut up' (DED 4025) — cf. pA **büte-*. Go. *muṛhuttānā* 'to cover up' (DEDS 802). Ta. *muṟṟu* 'to surround, beseige, blockade'; Ka. *muttu* 'to enclose, cover, settle upon, environ, encompass, surround, shut in, throng' (DED 4118). ?Ta. *vari* 'to bind, tie, fasten, cover' (DED 4305). Ta. *vēy* 'to cover (as a building), roof, thatch, put on (as a garland)' (DED 4552).

***büte-* 'to become covered, closed' 111 / ?Cf. Malt. *uṭgre* 'to be covered up, be filled up (as cavity or hole)' (DED 513) — cf. pA **bür¹i-*. Cf. DED 2247. Ma. *pūṟuka*, *pūṇuka* 'to be buried, stuck in the mire,' *pūttu* 'a grave'; Te. *pūḍu* 'to be filled or closed up (as a pit)'; Kur. *puttnā* 'to set (of the sun only)' (DED 3588) — cf. pA **pür¹i-*. Ta. *putai* 'to be buried, covered, concealed, sink in, penetrate, lie hidden'; Ma. *puta* 'a cover, outer garment'; Ka. *pudi* 'to enter into, be inwrapped or covered, be hidden or concealed' (DED 3686) — ?cf. pA **burgan*. Konḍa *piṟgi* 'to be completely covered by a cloth or upper garment' (DEDS 678) — cf. pA **bür¹i-*. Ta. *mūy* 'a cover'; Ka. *muccala* 'covering, cover,' *muccaka* 'closing, shutting'; Te. *mũta* 'covering, shutting, a cover, lid, shutter' (DED 4025) — cf. pA **bür¹i-*. Ta. *mūṟ* 'to swarm round, surround'; Ka. *musuku*, *musugu* 'to cover, hide, settle (as flies), swarm, spread; n. cover, veil' (DED 4128). Ta. *mūṭu* 'to cover, shroud, veil, hide, screen, obscure, shut in, enclose, surround, close (eyes), shut (mouth),' *mūṭi* 'that which covers, cover, lid, top'; Ma. *mūṭuka* 'to be covered, cover,' *mūṭi* 'cover, lid,' *mūṭu* 'cover' (DED 4132). Cf. Ta. *vēṭu* 'cover for the mouth of a vessel, cloth for filtering' (DED 4545). (?Cf. pIE **bhergh-* 'to hide, protect.' Cf. Elamite *mucci* 'vat(s)' (?), 'some sort of storage vessel closed from above' (§ 34)) (Cf. MK *mut-* 'to bury, cover, conceal,' OJ *Fusag-* 'to block, close, shut; fill,' J *futa* 'cover, lid, cap'; MK *mus* 'land, earth,'; K *p'otaiki* 'quilt for wrapping a baby,' OJ *mutuki* 'baby clothes, diapers'; ?OJ *minö* 'straw raincoat, covering'; K *uli* 'enclosure, fence, compound,' ?Omoro *gusuku* 'enclosure, shrine, village,' J *ori* 'pen, sty, corral, hutch, cage, cell'; ?MK *'u'li* 'we; clan, family, relatives'; OJ *mutu* 'intimate, loving')

***büte-* 'to become completed' 50, 111, 125 / Cf. Ta. *uru* 'to become ripe, mature' (DED

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567). ?Go. *mul-* 'to become evening, (sun) sets'; Konḍa *mili* 'evening, night' (DEDS 787). Ta. *muṭi* 'to end, terminate, be completed, effected, accomplished, destroyed, perish, die,' *muṭiyal* 'all'; Ko. *muṛc* 'to finish (work)'; Te. *mũḍu, mūḍu* 'to end (intr.), terminate, (death) to approach' (DED 4031). Ta. *mutir* 'to grow old, have the qualities of age, become mature, grow ripe'; Te. *muduru* 'grown up, ripe, mature, old' (DED 4057). Ta. *murañcu* 'to mature, be old, ancient' (DED 4072). Ta. *murañcu* 'to be full, abundant' (DED 4073). Cf. Ta. *muṟu* 'all, entire, whole, large, to be whole, entire'; Tu. *murka* 'full, brimful, exceeding, very much' (DED 4095). Ta. *muṟṟu* 'to become mature, ripen, be fully grown, be advanced in age, abound, increase, be fulfilled, complete, finish; perfection, completeness, ripeness, maturity, termination,' *muṟṟa* 'entirely, full'; Ko. *mut-* 'become ripe, mature, advanced' (DED 4117). Ta. *mūṟ* 'to be mature'; Go *mūṛānā* 'to ripen (of a boil)' (DED 4141). Ta. *viḷai* 'to be produced, be productive, result, mature, ripen (as grain), occur'; Ka. *beḷe* 'to grow as corn, grass, or trees, increase; bear a crop'; Tu. *bulè,, buḷè* 'standing, growing corn, crop' (DED 4464). Konḍa *viz* 'to be finished,; To. *piṟx-* 'to be finished'; Manḍ. *vīj-* 'to finish (intr.), be finished, completed' (DED 4471). ?Ta. *vī-* 'to perish, cease, disappear, die, leave' (DED 4474). Also cf. Ta. *muki* 'to end, terminate, be finished; to finish, conclude, achieve, accomplish'; Kui *mūga* 'to be completed, terminated, accomplished; completion, accomplishment' (DED 4005) — cf. K *muk-* 'become old': the formal and partial semantic fit with pA **büge* perhaps suggests, unless the *-k- / -t-* variation is a purely Dr. development, that **büge* and **büte-* are cognate (with **büte-* a denominal verb?). (?Cf. pIE **pel- / *pelə-* 'to fill') (Cf. MK *mic'-, mic'ʌ-* 'to reach, attain, arrive' — ?cf. pA **bügé*; OJ *mit-* 'to become full, complete, mature'; ?K *ik-* 'to mature, become ripe, mellow' — ?cf. pA **bügé*; OJ *mï* 'fruit, ripened crop, harvest,' OJ *mïnör-* 'to bear fruit, ripen, mature') Is pA **büte-* in a graded series with **pār^{1}ï-*?

**čā(l^{1})* 'white, gray' 97 / Cf. Ta. *narai* (? < **ñ-*) 'gray hairs, whiteness, a white bull' (DED 2984). ?Cf. Ma. *ñāra* '*T. ibis*' DED 2372. (?Cf. OJ *sira-, siro-* 'white')

***čab* 'sound, fame' 44 / Ka. *sappaḷa, sappuḷ, soppaḷ* 'a sound, a noise'; Te. *cappuḍu* 'id.,' *cappuḍincu* 'to make a noise.' (DED 1926). Ka. *gavuji* 'noise, hubbub' (DED 1123). Ta. *kavvai* 'din, roar, scandal,' *kauvai* 'sound, noise, roar; scandal'; Kur. *kauwār* tumult of angry voices, rowdy shoutings, uproar' (DED 1127). Cf. Te. *gubagubalu* 'hubbub, tumult' (DED 1446), Te. *gumugumu* 'noise of a multitude' (DED 1449), Ta. *kumaṟal* 'roaring, resounding' (DED 1452). Cf. Ka. *dap, dop* 'sound of falling, slapping'; Te. *dabbuna* 'with a loud noise quickly, promptly' (DED 2496). (Cf. OJ *sawak-* 'make an uproar, commotion, collective noise, get excited, hurry'; ?OJ *kama* 'noisily, with an uproar')

***čak* 'time' 26, 54 / Ta. *cāy* 'to march in crowds, happen, succeed'; Ko. *ca·g* '(person) becomes old, (span of time) is past, (disease) is cured'; Tu. *sāguni* 'to proceed, progress (as work), move forward, advance' (DED 2006). Cf. Ta. *taṅku* (*taṅki-*) 'to stay, sojourn, abide, remain, be stable, firmly established, be retained in the mind, exist, halt, wait, delay, be obstructed, reserved, or kept back,' *takku* 'become permanent, lasting,' *takkam* 'stability'; To. *tok-* 'to

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last long, live long'; Ka. *taṅgu* 'stoppage, halt, a day's journey,' Nk. *tak-* 'to stay, remain.' (DED 2443) — cf. DED 2593. (Cf. MK *cŏk* 'time' (Cf. Poppe 1960 : 26), OJ *töki* 'id.'; OJ *tökö* 'permanent, lasting, eternal'; ?cf. J *saga* 'nature, human nature, fate, custom' — but ?cf. Go. *nēng* 'custom' (DEDS 580))

***čakī-* 'to strike fire' 26, 95, 134 / Ka. *tagulu* 'to come in contact with, touch, hit, copulate,' *tagaḷcu* 'to join (tr.), attach, put to undertake, employ, set on fire, kindle'; Te. *tagulā-beṭṭu* 'to set on fire'; Konḍa *tagli* 'to touch, hit' (DED 2434). Cf. DED 2570. Cf. Ta. *taka-tak-ēṉal* 'onom., boiling, bubbling'; Ma. *taka taka* 'beating time' (DED 2427), Ta. *taka-tak-eṉal* 'onom., dazzling, glowing, glittering'; Ko. *dag-dag in* '(flame) burns brightly' (DED 2428). ?Cf. DED 2384. (?Cf. pIE **tag-* 'to touch, handle') (Cf. pKJ **táx* (Martin 1966 : 227) from MK *t'ʌ-* 'to burn (intr.),' OJ *tak-* 'to employ fire'; cf. ?K *ttak-ttak-* 'onom., to hit heavy things together') ?Cf. pA **dagī-la-*. Cf. Menges 1975 : 32–33.

***čīl²i-* 'to swell up' 117, 135 / Ta. *cilanti* 'pimple, small boil, ulcer' (DED 2111). Ta. *tiraḷ* 'become round, globular, congregate, accumulate, abound, become dense, grow thick, form as a tumor or pustule, swell up, bulge out, mature as fruits, grow to full size as beasts or tubers'; Te. *teralu* 'to abound, increase, swell up' (DED 2654). Cf. Ta. *tilekka* 'to bubble up, boil over' (DED 2666). ?Cf. Ma. *cīrkka* 'to swell, become stout' (DED 2157) — cf. DED 2131, pA **jīr-*. ?Cf. DED 723, 776, 1317, 3049.

**čībīk* 'rod' (Poppe 1956 : 208) / Ta. *cippu* 'bolt, wooden door brace driven into ground when bolting; Tu. *cimpi, cimpu, cimpu* 'bolt, bar, latch' (DED 2155). Cf. Ta. *kūmpu* 'mast of a vessel, chariot pinnacle'; Tu. *kūvè, kuvè* 'mast' (DED 1575). Cf. Ta. *kompu* 'branch, horn, tusk'; Ma. *kompu* 'horn, branch, pole, mast, spear'; Go. *koma* 'branch of tree' (DED 1759). (Cf. OJ *tuwe* 'staff, rod, pole' (Cf. Miller 1971 : 98); ?OJ *kuFi* 'shamanic pole for attracting spirits')

**čībīn* 'fly' (Poppe 1956 : 208). / Ta. *ī* 'fly, bee'; Ko. *i·p* 'fly'; To. *i·py* 'id.' (DED 453). Cf. Tu. *ummel* 'mosquito' (DEDS 77). Ta. *cimili* 'cricket' (DED 2095) — ?K *maimi* 'cicada, locust,' OJ *semi* 'id.' Kur. *cubbā* 'peacock' (DED 2203). Kur. *tiŋgli* 'fly' (DEDS 518). ?Ka. *dōme* 'mosquito, gnat' (DED 2424). Cf. Pe. *ūm-* 'to fly, swim,' *ūp-* 'to cause to fly' (DED 641). ?Pe. *nōm* 'flea, tick' (DEDS 584) — cf. J *nomi* 'flea.' Ta. *tāvu* 'to jump up, leap, skip over, leap over, cross, spring upon, attack, fly, spread' (DED 2596) — cf. pA **daba-*. Pa. *tumma* 'a quail' (DED 2730). Ta. *tumpi* 'bee, male bee, dragonfly' (DED 2731) — cf. K *camcali* 'dragonfly,' J *tombo* 'id.' Ta. *tūval* 'feather, feather of an arrow, quill pen, painter's brush,' *tūvi* 'feather or down of birds, peacock's tail, swan's down, swan, quill pen'; To. *tu·fy* 'feather, bird's tail'; Ka. *tippuṟ* 'bird's wing or feather,' *tuppuṟ* 'feather, soft plumage or down of birds, fine soft hair of rabbits' (DED 2790) — cf. pA **dapákī*, **jibŭ̈r*; ?OJ *koFi, koFu, kubi, kuguFi* 'swan.' (?Cf. OJ *töb-* 'to fly'). ?Cf.: Ta. *kumpam* 'upper part of back between shoulders' (DED 1454), Ta. *cuval* 'nape of the neck, upper part of the back, back, mane' (DED 2221) (cf. DED 1931) — i. e. ?*'wing-place': OJ *kubi* 'neck.' Also ?cf.: Ka. *dumuku, dumiku* 'to leap or jump down from above'; Pe. *dum* 'to ascend, climb' (DED 2728). ?Ta. *tuvaḷ* 'to quiver, tremble' (DED 2758). ?Ka. *diṅku* 'a jump, leap, skipping about in frolic, gambol'; Go. *ḍev-* 'to jump' (DED 2803) — ?MK *'c'um'c'u-* 'to dance' — cf. pA **jĭr-*. (Cf. J *tubasa* '(bird's) wing'; *tubame* 'a

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swallow (bird)' (Miller 1971 : 98) — cf. pA **jibŭr*. Is pA **cībīn* a doublet or in a series with **jibŭr*?

**čīɣ* 'dampness, dew' (Poppe 1956 : 208) / Go. *sūsū* 'to be just a little wet (of clothes drying)'; Kui *jōga* 'to wash clothes'; Kuwi *zūnai* (*z*=*j*) 'to soak'; Br. *cōshing* 'to soak, steep; scrub' (DED 2242). Ta. *tōy* 'to bathe (commonly in cold water), become wet, soaked, temper'; Ka. *tuy, toy, toyyu* 'be or become wet or moist,' *tōkuḷi* 'act of dipping, steeping'; Tu. *toyaḷi* 'washerwoman'; Te. *tȭgu, dōgu* 'to become wet or moist; bathe, sink in water' (DED 2934). ?Ta. *citampu* 'spoilt from dampness' (DEDS 394). (Cf. MK *c'uk-c'uk-* 'wet, drenched, damp,' K *cŏc-*<*-k* 'get wet, soaked, moist, damp, drenched,' K *cuk* 'watery rice,' K *c'ok-c'ok-* 'become damp, a little wet,' J *tuk-* 'soak, steep, immerse, pickle' (Miller 1971 : 98); OJ *tuyu* 'dew, droplets,' J *tuya* 'luster, gloss, dampness on the skin') ?Cf. pA **ūr*^{1}*u-*.

čīka-* 'to come out' (Poppe 1956 : 208) / Ka. *igaru, cigur, cigaru* 'to sprout, shoot forth; a sprout, shoot, young leaf,' *cigi* 'to sprout, shoot'; Tu. *igaruni* 'to bud germinate, shoot up,' *ciguṛu* 'sprout, bud, germ,' *tiguṛuni* 'id.'; Kur. *cigā, cigi* 'young plant, small seedling,' *cigyārna* 'to sprout, shoot, come out' (DED 2054). (Cf. K *ukoci-* 'to luxuriate, grow thickly,' OJ *sigër-* 'id.'; ?MK *'sak* 'bud, shoot,' ?OJ *sak-* 'to bloom, blossom,' ?OJ *saki* 'front tip,' ?OJ *sakura* 'cherry tree' (?Cf. DED 2439) — ?Cf. pA **deg*; ?MK *'pt'u*, K *t'u-* 'to sprout, bud; crack, open' — ? or at DEDS 530) Cf. Ta. *uka* 'to ascend' (DED 477) — cf. pA **bügé* : cf. DED 9, 352, 653, 870. ?Cf. pA **agúr*^{2}, **üge*, ?ög-*.

**čīm-* 'to pinch' (Poppe 1956 : 208) / Ta. *ciminṭu* 'to tickle, pluck, pinch, prod'; Ka. *cimuṭu* 'to press together, squeeze, pinch'; Tu. *cimukuni* 'to pinch' (DED 2094). ?Ka. *kimurcu* 'to crush, bruise or squeeze with hand' (DEDS 214). Cf. Malt. *cinge* 'to pinch' (DED 2067). ?Kol. *sum-* 'to catch, seize, buy' (DED 2206) — cf. pA **kap-*. ?Ta. *tumi* 'to be cut off, severed, perish, be crushed' (DED 2727). (MK *cup-, ttom-* 'pluck, pick,' MK *cip-* 'to pinch,' J *sibor-* 'to squeeze, wring out, press,' OJ *tum-* 'to pinch, pick, pluck'; ?MK *top* 'fingernail,' OJ *tuma* 'id.') (Cf. Miller 1971 : 98)

***čīma-* 'to roll up one's sleeves' 26 / Ta. *cippam* 'parcel, bundle, a load of tobacco leaves'; Te. *cippamu* 'a bundle or parcel' (DED 2088). (Cf. ?K *cima* 'long wrap-around skirt'; ? J *sim-* 'to tie up, tighten, close, fasten,' J *sibar-* 'bind, tie, fetter') Cf. Ko. *tub-* to be filled, full,' *tubc-* 'to fill (tr.)'; Ka. *tumbu* 'to become full, filled up, complete, abound, amassed, plump and strong' (DED 2735). Ta. *tumpai* 'assembly, crowd, battle'; Ka. *tombe* 'multitude, assemblage, host, cluster'; Tu. *tombara* 'abundant, much' (DED 2739). ?Ka. *dondi* 'bundle of sticks, rags, grass etc. used as a torch' (DED 2889). Ma. *toppan* 'much plenty' (DED 2889). (Cf. J *tuma / or-* 'to pile up, accumulate' (Miller 1971 : 98); K *tŏmi* 'pile, heap, stack,' OJ *tom-* 'be abundant, rich' — ?cf. pA **topār*^{1} :)

***čīpī-* 'to be evil, unpleasant' 26, 115, 137 / Ta. *tī* 'evil,' *tīmai* mischief, fault, guilt, cruelty, injury, sinful deed, inauspicious occasion such as death'; Ma. *tī* 'evil,' *tīma, tinma* 'evil, badness'; Te. *tĩ̄puramu* 'mischief-making, pranks' (DED 2673). (Cf. K *t'i* 'fault, defect, blemish; dust, dirty particle,' OJ *tumi* 'breaking of a taboo, uncommunal behavior, crime') ?Cf. Ta. *cī* 'excla. of contempt, disgust, repudiation; n. disdain' (DED 2143). Also : **čīpī-kán* 'sore, boil' /

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Ta. *ci* 'pus, snot'; Ka. *kī* 'to become pus, putrid,' *kīvu, kīva, kīmu* 'pus'; Te. *cimuku* 'to rot,' *cīmu* 'pus'; Nk. *śīm* 'pus'; Manḍ. *hīven* 'pus' (DED 1337) — ?cf. J *umi* 'pus, festering matter.' Ka. *cibba, sibba* etc. 'whitish, reddish, or blackish spot on the body'; Tu. *sibba, sibbu, subba, subbu* 'blotch, discoloring spot on skin'; Ko. *ceb* 'sores on the mouth in syphilis'; Te. *ciḍumu* 'itch, scabies' (DED 2090) — cf. J *simi* 'stain, spot, blotch, smear.' Cf. Ta. *tuppu* 'to spit; spittle' Te. *tupukku, tuppu* 'sound of sudden spitting' (DED 2725), ?Pa. *nevuṛ* 'spittle' (DED 3116). — cf. MK *'c'um*, K *c'im* 'spittle,' J *tubaki* 'id.' Ta. *tummu* 'to sneeze'; Malt. *tume* 'id.' (DED 2740). Ta. *kumaṭṭu* 'to retch, keck, vomit' (DED 1447). ?Tu. *kumevuni* 'to decay, putrefy' (DED 1453) — ?K *kumpŏingi* 'maggot,' Ka. *kumbu* 'decay,' Koḍ. *kumbī* 'dry rot, rust" Tu. *kumbu* 'rottonness, rotton, decayed' (DED 1461) — cf. DED 1933; K *kompangi* 'mold,' OJ *kabi* 'id.'

***čupá-* 'to be varicolored' 26, 48, 123, 146, 147 / Ta. *tuvar* 'coral, red color, scarlet, red ochre,' *tuvari* 'salmon color, flower of silkcotton tree,' *tuppu* 'red coral, gum lac, red, redness'; ?Kui *ṭōperi* 'red, rosy' (DED 2686). Ta. *tōmpu* 'redness, red dye'; Tu. *tōpu* 'red, red-colored cloth'; Te. *tȭpu* 'id.' (DED 2931). ?Cf. Ta. *kāvi* 'red ochre' (DED 1249). (Cf. OPk. **sopi* 'red,' OKg. **sapi* / **sapok* 'id.,' OJ *söFo* 'red earth, red dye,' ?OJ *sabi* 'rust' (Lee 1964 : 17–18)) ?Cf. Kur. *cubbā* 'peacock'; Malt. *cuwe* 'id.' (DED 2203) — or at pA **čibin*? ?Cf.: Ta. *cuppal, suppi* 'twigs,' *uval* 'twigs and sprays, dried leaves'; To. *sup* 'leaves'; Tu. *coppu, soppu, tappu* 'leaf, foliage, greens' (DED 2200), Te. *tuppa* 'small bush'; To. *topy* 'shrub, bush' (DED 2724), Ta. *toppu* 'clump of trees' (DED 2929). (Cf. DED 1975, 1980) — cf. K *sup'* 'wood, grove'; ?OJ *sumi* 'charcoal, ink'; K *cip'* 'straw,' OJ *siba* 'wild grass,' OJ *siba* 'brushwood, firewood'; ?K *ttŭm* 'reed or straw mat,' ?OJ *toma* 'id.'; ?MK *'nip'* 'leaf' — ?cf. DED 412)

***daba-* 'to climb over, excel' 23, 41, 45, 120, 146 / Ta. *tāvu* 'to jump up, leap, skip over, leap over, cross, spring upon, attack, fly, spread, be luxuriant; n. jumping'; Ma. *tāvuka* 'to rush in upon, to spread' (DED 2596) — ?OJ *töb-* 'to fly (as bird, insect).' ?Cf. Ta. *tāṇṭu* 'to dance, skip, jump, leap across, jump over, cross, step over, transgress, surpass, excel; n. a leap, jump'; Tu. *dāṇṭuni* 'to cross, ford, pass by'; Te. *dā̃tu* 'to leap, jump, cross over, pass over, go beyond, transgress; n. a leap, jump, crossing or passing over' (DED 2578). (Cf. J *yama* 'mountain' (Murayama 1962 : 108); J *tawa* 'dip in mountain ridge, pass') Are the following somehow involved: Te. *davvu* 'distance, distance'; Kol. *davva, dautān* 'distant'; Nk. *dhāv* 'distance' (DED 2540) — cf. OJ *töFö-* 'far, distant'?)

***dagār*[1]... 'saddle-sore; back' 23, 122, 139 / Cf. Ta. *takar* 'to be broken to pieces (as skull bone, earthen vessels), shattered, crushed, bruised, scattered' (as the ranks of an army), be breached (as a dam, bank), be uprooted,' (*-pp-, -tt-*) 'to break to pieces, strike, cuff, strike with knuckles as on the head, bruise, fracture (as a bone), destroy, break open (a blister, boil) (DED 2429). ?Cf. DED 2494.

***dagī̄-la-* 'to prepare food' 61 / Ta. *taku* 'to be fit, appropriate, suitable, proper, worthy, adequate, proportionate, be excellent, begin, get ready, be obtained, be deserved, resemble,' *takk-iru* 'to behave in a worthy manner,' *takal* 'fitness'; Ko. *takl* 'preparation of half the village lands for sowing while the other

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half is under crops,' *tev* '(woman) has anticipatory menstruation ceremony before village festival' (DED 2435). ?Cf. Ta. *takkaṭi* 'scales, deceit'; Te. *takkali* 'theft, deceit, trick' (DED 2437). (Cf. J *takuram-* 'to plan, contrive, design, invent, scheme,' J *takum-* 'to plan, devise, invent,' J *takumi* 'a skilled craftsperson, artist; skilled, dextrous person; plan, project; desterity, skill'; ?J *tagayas-* 'to cultivate, plow, till'—?cf. Ta. *sāgavali* 'cultivation' (DED 2006): cf. pA **čakï-*; ?OJ *takuFaF-* 'to store, keep a stock')

**daka-/*daga-* 'to follow; be near' 22, 120/Ka. *tagalu, tagilu, tagulu* 'to come in contact with, touch, hit, copulate with,' *tagul* 'to be joined together, come near, approach, meet, unite oneself with, commence, run after, chase, pursue'; Te. *tagulu, tavulu* 'to touch, come in contact with, strike against, follow, pursue, be entangled'; Malt. *take* 'to touch, hurt' (DED 2434)—cf. pA **čakï-*. Malt. *naqe* 'to act or be one with another' (DED 2946). Cf. Ta. *taṟuvu* 'to clasp, embrace, hug, entwine'; Ka. *taṟke, takke* 'an embrace' (DED 2543)—cf. pA **dar¹u-*; OJ *mudak-* 'to embrace' (*mu-* = 'body'), OJ *udak-, idak-* 'id.'; cf. DED 522. Cf. Ka. *jaṅgaḷi, jaṅguḷi, jaṅgaḷa, jaṅguṟi* 'mass, assemblage, herd'; Te. *jaṅgili* 'a herd of cattle' (DED 1884). (Cf. K *tak-* 'near' (e.g. *taka-ka-* 'go near' (*ka-* = 'go'), *taka-o-* 'come near, approach' (*o-* = 'to come')), K *takc'i-* 'to approach, come near, be near, imminent,' OJ *takar-* 'to crowd, gather, come together, collect, flock, swarm'; J *tagai* (*ni*) 'together, mutually' (Miller 1971: 85); OJ *taguF-* 'be duplicate, match well, go together') ?Cf. DED 2962, pA **anda, *dõte.*

***daku* 'pelt; coat with fur outside' 55/Ta. *takai* 'n. binding, fastening, garland, obstruction, check, hindrance, armor, coat of mail' (DED 2436). ?Cf. Ko. *jaŋg* '(rope or waistcloth) becomes slack'; Te. *jaṅgāḷam* 'a loose garment (classical)' (DED 1883).

**dal²-* 'to conceal, protect' 22–23, 77, 95/Ta. *taṭu* 'to hinder, stop, obstruct, forbid, prohibit, resist, dam, block up, partition off, curb, check, restrain, control, ward off, avert'; To. *taṛ* 'prevention screen' (DED 2460). Ta. *taṭṭi* 'screen as of cuscuss grass, rattan, etc.,' *taṭṭu* 'screen folded or plain'; Tu. *taṭṭi* 'screen or blind made of split bamboos, cadjan, palm leaves, etc.'; Kui *taṭi* 'a leaf screen, coarse bamboo screen' (DED 2464). Ta. *taḷ* 'to hinder, obstruct, stop, dam up'; Ka. *taḷ* 'impeding, impediment, obstacle, delay'; Tu. *talepuni* 'to hinder, detain' (DED 2548). ?Ta. *taḷai* 'to fasten, bind, chain; entangle, confine, restrain' (DED 2557). Ka. *cāṭu* 'a refuge, shelter, anything that screens from rain, wind, or heat of the sun'; Te. *cāṭu* 'concealment, cover, shelter, screen'; Konḍa *sāṭu* 'hiding, secret place' (DED 2014). Cf.: Ta. *aṭai* 'to shut, close, obstruct, block, stop up, pack, lock, fasten, imprison, conceal'; Br. *aḍ* 'sheltered; shelter, protection'; Ka. *aḍḍana* 'a shield' (DED 73). Ta. *kaṭi* 'protection, safeguard, defense,' *kaṭikai* 'shield' (DEDS 144). Ta. *kalari* 'area, area for dramatic, gladitorial, or gymnastic exhibitions, assambly, place of work or business'; Go. *kaṛā* 'threshing floor, sacred enclosure' (DED 1160). Ta. *paṭaṅku* 'tent, awning, curtain (DED 3176). ?Ta. *paṭam* 'cobra's hood' (DED 3180). Ta. *paṭal, paṭalai* 'small shutter of braided palm leaves or thorns, hurdle or wattled frame for sheltering cattle, sunshade'; Koḍ. *paḍi* 'door' (DED 3183)—?cf. DED 3233, pA **padï-*. ?Ta. *paḷḷi* 'hamlet, hermitage, temple, sleep-

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ing place, room' (DED 3309) — cf. pA **bal¹aka*. ?Ta. *maḷḷu* 'rafter' (DED 3896) — ?cf. MK *mʌlʌs* 'roof beam,' J *mune* 'id.' ?Ta. *vaḷavai* 'sloping roof, eaves' (DED 4346). (Cf. OJ *yasirö* 'shamanic epiphany-place, marked-off sacred area, shrine' (Miller 1971 : 86) ; OJ *tate* 'a shield' ; ?MK *tʌt-* 'to shut, close,' K *tati* 'sliding door,' J *toji-* 'to shut, close') ?Cf. pA **elbü-*.

**dal-* 'to give' (Menges 1975 : 8, 31, 105 n. : cf. ***dol¹ï-* 'to exchange, ransom' : Poppe 1960 : 75, 134) / pDr. **ta-* (Emeneau 1967 : 107), Ta. *taru* 'to give to lst or 2nd person' ; Ma. *taruka, tarika* 'id.' ; Ka. *tar, tār* 'to lead or conduct near, bring ; give' ; Koḍ. *tar-* 'to give to lst or 2nd person' ; Te. *teccu* 'to bring, get, cause, produce, create' ; Go. *tattānā* (imper. *taṛā* 'to bring' ; Br. *ha-taring* 'id.' (DED 2526). Cf. Ta. *tiṟai* 'tribute' ; To. *teṟ* 'compensation paid in buffaloes to a man whose wife is taken by another' ; Ka. *tiṟ(u)* 'to exchange, barter, pay, offer, present, give' ; Tu. *terigè* 'taxes,' *tirmuru* 'to repay, return, make restitution' (DED 2833). Ta. *nalku* 'to bestow, grant, show favor' ; Ma. *nalkuka* 'to bestow, grant' (DED 2989). Cf. Kur. *nãṛnā, lãḍna* 'to rescue, free, redeem' ; Malt. *náḍe, lánḍe* 'to help out of danger' (DEDS 564) — ?pA **dol¹ï-*. (?Cf. pIE *dō-* 'give') (Cf. K *tal-* 'give me' (Miller 1971 : 86, but cf. Miller 1979 : 51, n. 183), OJ *yar-* 'to send, dispatch, cause to go' ; ?K *cu-* 'to give, present, bestow, give away, provide ; do (something) for (another),' ?OJ *yudur-* 'to grant, concede, give up, hand over' ; ?K *tu-* 'to put, place' : are these to be related to pTk *id-*? Cf. Menges 1975 : 104, note. If so, cf. Ta. *īṭu* 'applying, putting, on, delivering, handing over, appropriateness, fitness, a pledge, security, mortgage' ; Te. *īḍu* 'equality, a match, an equal, an equivalent, pledge' ; Tu. *iḍpini* 'to place, put down,' *īḍu* 'a pledge, pawn, an equivalent' (DED 375), Ta. *utavu* 'to give, contribute, help, aid, assist' (DED 522) : cf. below at pA **idukan*.

**dalba* : 'flat' (Poppe 1956 : 209) / Ta. *taṭṭu* 'anything flat' ; Tu. *taṭṭuga* 'flat trough for serving boiled rice' (DED 2463). Ka. *caṭṭu, caṭṭa* 'flatness, levelness' (DED 1904) — cf. DED 1903. ?Cf. Ta. *paṭṭai* 'flatness' (DED 3207), Ta. *maṭṭam* 'measure, evenness, flatness' (DED 3811). (?Cf. J *sara* 'plate, dish')

**dāl¹u-* 'to lick, lap up' 22, 74, 96, 129 / Kur. *ṭāṭnā* 'to lick, kiss' ; Malt. *ṭáṭe* 'to lick' (DED 2408). Ta., Ma. *nā, nākku* ? < **nālku* (Cf. Burrow 1968 : 81), Ka. *nālage, nālige* 'tongue,' Te. *nālika, nāluka, nālka* 'id.' (DED 3009) — cf. DED 2945. Cf. Collinder 1977 : 155 § 28. Cf. Pa. *tār* 'to swallow' ; (DED 2593). (?Cf. MK *hal'hʌ-* 'to lick, lap')

***dāl¹u* 'shoulder' 97, 129 / Ta. *tōḷ* 'shoulder, arm' ; Ma. *tōḷ* 'shoulder' ; Ka. *tōḷ(u)* 'the arm' ; Tu. *tōḷu* 'id.' (DED 2940). Cf. Ka. *saṭṭa* 'shoulder-blade, shoulder' ; Go. *saṭṭa* 'shoulder' ; Ta. *caṭṭakam* 'frame, framework ; bed, couch ; shape, figure, image, body' (DED 1898) — ?cf. OJ *kata* 'shoulder, scapula,' OJ *kata* 'shape, form, framework.' Ta. *caṭṭukam, caṭṭuvam* 'ladle, metal spatula with long handle,' ? Ma. *caṭṭuvam* 'shoulder-bone' (DED 1905). Ta. *ceṭṭai* 'wing, feather, plumage, fin, shoulderblade' ; Te. *ceṭṭupa, caṭṭupa* 'wing' (DED 2274). ? Kui *sērki* 'the back of the neck' (DED 2316), To. *tergy* 'wing' (DED 2819) — cf. DED 1651, 2133. (Cf. MK *tʌlk* 'bird,' OJ *töri* 'id.' ; ?MK *nʌl-* 'to fly,' MK *nʌl'kai* 'wings' — but cf. SKE 159 ; ?MK *'hoŭlki* 'limbs (of body)') Cf. Poppe 1974b : 121.

***dapáka(n)* 'colt' 47, 123, 146 / Cf. Ta. *tappu* 'to err, mistake, blunder, fail, be

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useless, go wrong ; fault, error, mistake, misdemeanor, slip, failure, lie, falsehood, deception, escape, flight, slipping away' Ka. *tappal* 'stumbling, erring, missing' ; Tu. *tappuni* 'to mistake, err, sin, miss, escape, slip, fail' (DED 2498). Te. *tabbibbu* 'faltering, confusion embarrassment' (DED 2501) ?Te. *javuku, jauku* 'to be shaky, unsteady, loose, marshy,' *javajava* 'onom., trembling,' *jōku* 'to tremble, totter, stagger' (DED 1983). (Cf. OJ *taFak-* 'to act immorally, foolishly, horse around' (Cf. Miller 1971 : 85) ; ?K *tangnaki* 'donkey, ass') Or could **dapáka(n)* be cognate with pA **tapā?* In that case, cf. : Tu. *tabakuni* 'to desire, wish, covet, be allured, enticed, tempted,' *tabapuni* 'to long, eagerly desire' ; Te. *tamakamu* 'eagerness, impatience, hurry, haste, love, desire,' *tamaki* 'one who is eager or impatient, one who is enamored, a lover,' *tamakincu* 'to hurry, hasten,' *tami* 'love' (DED 2505), Ta. *nampu* 'to long for, desire intensely' (DED 2975) — cf. ?OPk. **tubi* 'hot,' ?MK *tŏp-* 'id.' ; J *taba-* 'value, hold dear')

***dapákï* 'unworked wool, tangled hair' 47, 123 / Ta. *cavaḷ* 'to bend (intr.), be supple,' *cavaṭṭu* 'to bend (tr.), twist' ; Ma. *cavaḷuka* 'to be flexible' (DED 1978). Ka. *javi, jave, jame* 'hair of a horse's tail' (DED 1982). Cf. Ka. *tuppaṟu* 'wool, fine soft hair as of cats' (DED 2790) — cf. pA **deb-*. (Cf. OJ *tawam-* 'to bend, curve, flex' (Cf. Miller 1971 : 85) ; ?K *sam* 'flax,' ?K *som* 'cotton') Cf. Ka. *navuru, navaru, naviru* 'that which is tender, soft, fine, thin, as grass, hair, cloth, paper and other articles' ; Te. *navuru* 'soft' (DED 2995) — cf. OJ *name-* 'smooth, soft.'

**dar¹u-* 'to press, be close behind' 22, 79, 95 / Ka. *taṟi* 'to join, approach, engage in' ; Te. *taṟiyu* 'to approach,' *taruvāta* 'afterwards, subsequently, next, ; Kuwi *dari* 'next (adv.)' (DED 2564). Pa. *carp-* 'to drive' ; Ga. *sarp-* 'to drive, chase' (DED 1952). Ta. *cār* 'to reach, approach, depend on, take shelter in, be near to, be associated or connected with, unite, be related to, resemble, lean against,' *cāri* 'side, wing, row, series' ; Ma. *cāruka* 'to lean against, rely on, be attached to, be shut' ; Ka. *sār* 'to come or go near, approach, join, associate with,' *sāraṇ* 'nearness, proximity' (DED 2030) — cf. DED 2312 ; ?cf. K *sarang* 'love, affection.' ?Ka. *jaḍḍa* 'nearness, union' (DED 1909). ?Ta. *tannu* 'to approach' (DED 2568) — or at pA **daka-* / **daga-*. Is *dar¹u-* cognate with **daka-*? Cf. DED 2962.

***deb-* 'to fan ; flap the wings' 23, 45 / Ta. *civiṟi* 'a fan' ; Te. *sīviri* 'a chowry' ; Kui *jiperi* 'a fan' (DED 2127) — ? pA **jibúr.* ? Cf. Ta. *cappai* 'hips, haunch, shoulder blade' (DED 1931). ? Cf. Kol *ṭavā* 'blue jay' ; Go. *ṭave* 'sp. bird' (DED 2407). ?Cf. DED 1444, 2596.

***debĕl* 'coat' 45, 49, 61 / Cf. Ta. *campaṭam* 'cloth' (DED 1936). Cf. Ta. *cavaḷi* 'cloth, piecegoods' ; Tu. *javaḷi, jauḷi* 'cloth' ; Te. *javaḷi* 'cloths, drapery' (DED 1979). ?Cf. Kuwi *himbori* 'cloth' (DEDS 400). (?Cf K *sam* 'flax' — ?cf. **dapákï*)

**deg* 'over, high' 58, 61, 89, 137 / Ma. *nikaka* 'to rise,' *ekaram* 'height, uphill' ; Ka. *nege, nese* 'to rise, ascend, go upward, jump,' *egaru* 'to rise, fly, jump' ; Te. *negayu, egayu, nevayu* 'to fly, go up, rise up, jump' ; Nk. *negay* 'to fly, rise' (DED 3091) — cf. DED 352, ?3033 ; ?cf. pA **bügé.* Ka. *caṅgu, ceṅgu* 'to jump, skip' (DED 1885), Ka. *diṅku* 'a jump, leap, skipping around' ; Kui *dega-* 'to run, jump, leap ; n. running, jumping, jump, leap' (DED 2803). Ta. *tiṅkaḷ*

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'moon, month'; Kui *tingal* 'moon' (DED 2626) — cf. DEDS 354 : this would seem to be related to numerous Altaic words for 'sky / heaven' ; also Ta. *teṉ* 'south, southern region, right side,' *teṉṟi*, *teṉṟal* 'south,' *tekku* 'south' ; Ka. *teṅka*, *teṅkal*, *teṅku*, *tembu*, *ṭeṅkalu*, *ṭeṅku* 'the south' ; Kod. *tekkï*, *tëkkï* 'south' ; Tu. *teṉukayi*, *tenkāyi*, *teṅkāyi* 'the south, southern' (DED 2839), Pa. *tend* 'to rise, be raised' (DED 2840). The south as the direction where sun and moon rise highest would seem to match OJ *minami* 'south'? < *'brightest direction' (cf. pA **bülte*), but why the equation of south with right, which implies a position facing east? This is not unknown among Altaic speakers, and it would seem to suggest reverence for the dawning sun. Also cf. pA **gē-*. Are archaic religious concepts responsible for this dual orientation? Cf. Ta. *akai* 'to sprout, rise ; to raise' (DED 16), DED 477, Ta. *ekku* 'to reach up. stretch while reaching ; climb, mount, get up' (DED 653) — cf. DED 655, Ta. *eḵku* 'to be heaped up' (DED 657), ?Ta. *eṟu* 'to rise, ascend, rise by one's one power (as a bird), appear, increase,' (DED 723) Kol. *e•gar* 'watchman's raised platform' (DED 743). Ka. *jagaṭi*, *jagali*, *jagaḷi*, *jaguli* 'an artificially raised place, altar, pedestal, seat' (DED 1880) — ?cf. Te. *jaggu* 'shining, brilliancy' (DED 1881) : ?cf. DED 2428? Ko. *ca•k* 'to make to grow, rear, support' (DED 2003). (Cf. MK *taika'li* 'surface,' K *taikali* 'the head, top' ; OJ *taka-* 'high, heavenly,' ?OJ *taka* 'hawk, falcon,' ; MK *ŏn-tŏk* 'hill, knoll, high ground' (for *on-* ?cf. pA **ön-*), OJ *takë* 'peak, mountain' ; ?MK *'tai-* 'bamboo,' OJ *taka*, *take* 'id.' ; ?OJ *sak-* 'to blossom,' ?OJ *sakar-* 'become prosperous, vigorous, reach a height, summit of power, vigor' — cf. pA *čïka-*) (Is OC **t'ien* (Karlgren # 996) 天, ultimately from pA or "Nostratic"?) ? Cf. pA **ög-*, **tekü* :.

***del-* 'to spread, extend' 22, 86 / Ma. *taṟekka* 'to shoot, sprout, thrive' ; Ka. *daḷḷisu* 'to spread widely, increase' ; Kui *dalga* 'to spread over a space, increase in extent, overspread, overcast (DED 2545). Kol. *tāḍ* 'to spread out clothing' ; Nk. *tāṛ* 'to spread' ; Kur. *tã̄ṛna* 'to lengthen, elongate, draw or stretch out' (DED 2574). Ta. *netuku* 'to extend, be lengthened, grow tall, high, or long' ; Ka. *niḍu*, *niṭṭu* 'state of being drawn out in length, stretched, extended, extensiveness, greatness' ; Tu. *niḍu* 'long, tall, high,' *neḍi* 'long' (DED 3099). Cf. DED 3041. Ta. *nīḷī* 'to be lengthened, extended, be long as time or life, last long' ; Ka. *nīḷ* 'to grow long or high, extend, extend oneself, be stretched out, spread' ; Te. *nīlugu* 'to stretch' (DED 3059) — ?cf. pA *j̄īl*[1] ; K *nŭl-* 'to increase, grow,' K *nŭli-* 'to lengthen, extend, spread out,' K *nŭl* 'always.' Cf. : Ta. *alar-* 'to blossom, spread, increase in size' (DED 209). Te. *alamu* 'to spread, extend' (DED 260). Te. *sārincu* 'to extend, spread' (DEDS 384). Ta. *taṭam* 'greatness, largeness, width, expanse, richness' (DED 2449). Ta. *taṇi* 'to abound, be profuse, increase in size, grow fat' ; Te. *tanar(u)pu* 'increase, height, width, breadth' ; Malt. *tanyare* 'to become rich' (DED 2475). (?pIE **del-* 'long') (Cf. OJ *töyök-* '(sound) spreads, reverberates,' OJ *töyö-* 'fertile, rich, abundant' ; ?OJ *tana*, *tane* 'seed')

***delpe* 'asunder, to pieces' in ***delpe-le* 'to split, burst' 44 / Malt. *calge* 'to split or break open' ; Br. *caling* 'become cracked, split' ; Te. *celavu* etc. 'to cut' (DED 1962). Cf. Ta. *taṭi* 'to hew down, cut off, kill,' *taṭivu* 'cutting, killing' ; Ma. *taṭiyuka* 'to tear, cut off' (DED 2458). Ta. *taṟi* 'to be cut off, to be broken ;

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(*-pp-*, *-tt-*) 'to lop, chop off, cut off'; Koḍ. *tari* (*tarip-*, *taric-*) 'to chop into small bits'; Tu. *taripuni* 'to chop, cut in pieces'; Kui *tahpa* 'to smooth off, level down, chip, scrape' (DED 2562). Ta. *teṟi* 'to burst asunder, snap in twain as a rope, split; break (tr.), cut'; Te. *trevvu* 'to be cut, be snapped (as a rope)' *t(r)empu* 'to snap, break, tear, cut, divide, sever; state of being cut, divided, etc., discontinuity, pause'; Konda *tev-* 'to be broken or snapped, disjointed,' *tep-* 'to break, snap, nip off, finish, redeem (a vow), discharge (a religious obligation)' (DED 2829). Cf. Ta *ñeri* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) 'to break to pieces, crush, press squeeze' (DED 2387). ?Go. *naṭk* 'to cut (wood),' *neṭk* 'to cut (fire wood)' (DEDS 559) — ?cf. MK *'nat* 'sickle,' OJ *nata* 'hatchet.' (Cf. MK *cʌl-* 'be fine, small, tiny, minute,' ? cf. DED 2826, K *ccalp-* 'to be short, brief, of short duration, inadequate,' K *calli-* 'to be snapped, severed, broken,' K *calla-* 'to cut up, break up' (? cf. pA **ker¹ti-*), OJ *tay-* 'be cut off, discontinue, end, die,' OJ *tat-* 'to cut off, break off, discontinue, give up, do penance'; OJ *yar-e-* 'become torn, ripped,' OJ *yar-i-* 'to rip (tr.), pull apart')

***dem...* 'futile; rude' 68 / Ta. *cappai* 'that which is weak, lean, emaciated, useless, despicable, mean,' *cavutam* 'fatigue (as of mind), weakness, emaciation'; Ka. *jabbala*, *jabbalu* 'state of being weak, infirm or frail from old age, withered and dry as of grass, relaxed or slack'; Te. *jabbu* 'illness, sickness, indisposition, weakness, backwardness, poorness, slowness, sluggishness; weak, poor, bad, no good, inferior, defective, meager, shabby, slow, sluggish, flat, dull' (DED 1930). Cf. Pa. *cam-* 'to go bad, become rotton' (DED 1933). Ta. *tapu* 'to perish, come to an end, die,' *taval* 'diminishing, decreasing, failure, death, poverty'; Ko. *tav-* 'to die'; Ka. *tavir*, *tavil* 'want, poverty, trouble,' *tavu* 'to decrease, be diminished, waste away, come to an end, perish; diminish (tr.), destroy'; n. decrease, destruction, ruin, drooping, depressed or humble state' (DED 2495). Cf. 2498, pA **dapáka(n)*. Cf. Ta. *cappal* 'refuse of food, leavings' (DED 1925). Cf. Ka. *name* 'to wear away'; Tu. *nappu* 'injury, degradation' (DED 2973), Ta. *nāmpu* 'become meager, thin, emaciated'; Ka. *nāmbu* 'be slack, devoid of energy, slothful, idle' (DED 3020) — cf. J *namak-* 'lack energy, be listless, lazy.' (Cf. K *tap* (in *tapsagi*) 'sweepings, rubbish' (SKE 256); J *yabu* 'unused land, overgrown land' (Cf. Miller 1971 : 86); OJ *yabur-e-* 'to break, fall apart, be ruined'; OJ *yam-* 'come to a halt, cease, stop, subside, end, run down,' OJ *tomar-* 'to stop'; ?OJ *yam-* 'to fall sick — ?cf. Ta. *nōvu* 'pain, disease' (DED 3143),' ?OJ *yowa-* 'weak, feeble'; ?J *yawaraka* 'soft, limp'— ?cf. pA **dapáki*; OJ *sab-* 'to lose energy, wear away, be destroyed'; OJ *taFor-* 'to fall over, collapse, die')

**dēl* 'mane' 22, 75, 106 / Te. *aṟu*, *aṟṟu* 'neck'; Pa. *car* 'id'; ? Ta. *eruttu* 'id' (DED 1997). Kui *sērki* 'the back of the neck'; Kuwi *hērki* 'neck' (DED 2316). Cf.: Ta. *tāli* 'central piece of bride's neck ornament, a child's necklace, amulet tied on child's neck' (DED 2594), Ta. *tāṟ* 'to fall low, be lowered, flow down, descend, decline as sun, decrease, be dejected, prove inferior, hang down, be suspended (as the arms, locks of hair, be deep, bend' (DED 2597) — cf. MK *tʌl-* 'to hang, suspend, hoist, put up,' K *tal-* 'id.,' K *talli-* 'to be suspended, dangle, hang,' OJ *tar-* 'to hang down, descend' — Ta. *tāṟvatam* 'necklace of pearls on beads' (*vaṭam* = 'strand') (DED 2602). (Cf. K *tŏlmi* 'nape of neck')

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J *eri* (<**yeri*) 'collar, neckline' (Miller 1971 : 154). Ta. *ñāl* 'to hang, decline, descend' ; Ma. *ñāli* 'suspended, hanging tendril or vine' ; Ka. *nēl, ēl* 'to be suspended, hang, swing, dangle' (DED 2373). (Cf. K *naili-* 'to descend, drop') Cf. pA **dèl¹eŋ, *èl¹*. ?Cf. DEDS 467.

**dèl¹eŋ* 'udder' 22, 76, 105, 126, 146 / Cf. Kol. *aragḍi* 'chest of body' ; Go *aṛīl* 'udder' (DED 165). Go. *harva* 'udder' ; Kui *jrāmbu* 'id.' (DEDS 365). Ta. *ceruttal* 'udder' ; Ko. *kecl* 'id.' ; To. *keṯṣ* 'id.' (DED 1632). ?Cf. Ta. *kaṟa* 'to milk, yield milk' (DED 1166). Ta. *curai* 'streaming, flowing as of milk, udder, teat of cow and other animals, milch-cow' (DED 2353). ?Ta. *taḷḷai* 'mother' ; Kuwi *talli* 'mother' (DED 2560). (?Cf. K *ttal* 'daughter' ; OJ *taratine* 'mother' (*tine* ='breast(s)'), although *tara-* may mean 'hanging'—cf. at **dēl*)

***dīl* 'head' 23, 60, 113 / Ta. *talai* 'head, top, end, tip, hair' ; To. *tal* 'head, end, edge' ; Tu. *tarè* 'head, top, hair of head' ; Malt. *tali* 'hair of head' (DED 2529). Cf. Kol. *ti•r* 'hair' ; Nk. *tīr* 'id.' (DED 2684). Cf. Ta. *neṟṟi* 'forehead, front, top, summit' (DED 3118). (Cf. MK *t'ŏl* '(head) 'hair' ; ?OKg. *tal* 'mountain') Cf. DED 3069.

***dok...* 'lame, limping' 57 / Ta. *ṭoṅku* 'crookedness' ; Ka. *ḍoṅku* 'to bend, be crooked' ; Tu. *ḍoṅku, ḍoṅku* 'crooked, curved, perverse,' *ḍoṅkelụ* 'crookedness' (DED 2418). Cf. Ta. *noṇṭu* 'to limp, walk lamely' (DED 3138)—cf. DED 4199. Cf. : Ta. *toṅkal* 'hanging, anything pendant' ; Malt. *tonqe* 'to bend, bend the knees while dancing' (DED 2864), Malt. *toqro* 'broken, ending' (DED 2864). Ta. *coṭṭai* 'crookedness' ; Tu. *coṭṭa, coṭṭu, soṭṭa* 'handless, maimed or deformed in the hand' ; Te. *coṭṭa* 'lame, crippled, crooked, withered' ; Ga. *soṭaṭond, soṭiṭe* 'lame' ; Ta. *cotti* lameness, crippledom' (DED 2327 a, b)—?cf. J *sor-* 'to warp, bend.' (Cf. K *ttuk-pali* 'a cripple, lame person' ; K *cŏlttuk* 'lame *-ttuk* (?)= 'snap, break')

**dolkin* 'wave, flash of water' (Poppe 1955 ; 210, Miller 1971 : 84) / Ta. *cōrvu* 'falling, pouring' ; Te. *torāgu, torũgu, toṛagu* 'to flow, gush, run, burst out, fall' ; Kur. *curkẖnā* 'to pour, let fall in drops ; let water in or out through a hole or crevice, leak, ooze, trickle, fall in numbers' ; Br. *curring* 'to flow, gush' ; Konḍa *torgi-* 'to overflow, spill over' (DED 2353). ?Cf. Ma. *toṭu* 'water-course, natural and artificial' ; Kod. *to•ḍī* 'small stream, drain in paddy fields' ; Go. *ḍhorgi* 'river, nullah' (DED 2921). Cf. Ma. *tira* 'wave' (DED 2653). ?Cf. Ta. *noḷ, noḷku* 'to bale out as water,' *nuḷai* 'a caste of fisherpeople' (DED 3140)—cf. DED 4209. (Cf. K *nol* 'large wave' ; K *col-col-, cul-cul-* 'trickling, in a stream, ?J *choro-choro-* 'id.' ; ?J *toro* 'a deep, quiet pool in river' (Miller loc. cit.)—but ?cf. Ta. *cuṛal* 'n. whirling, revolving, curl, eddy, etc.' ; Ko. *culy* 'whirlpool in river' ; To. *tüḷy* 'deep pool'—cf. K *tol-* 'to go around, turn, spin')

**dom* (?*-u-*) 'sorcery' 69 / Ta. *navil* 'to say, tell, learn, utter, sound loudly, sing, perform (as a dance),' *naviṟṟu* 'to say, utter, declare with authority,' *nuval* 'to say, declare, utter ; word, saying ; *nuvarci* 'saying' utterance' ; ?To. *nöw* 'voice ; song' (DED 2993). (Cf. OJ *nam-, nöm-* 'to pray,' OJ *nömaku* 'prayer') ?Cf. Pa. *cupari* (?*suppari*) *ma•s* 'diviner, priest' ; Kui *supaṛi* 'holy ; vowed, devoted' (DED 2198) : cf. Ta. *tūmai* 'purity, cleanness, immaculateness, holiness truth, salvation, goodness' (DED 2742)—cf. MK *tui* 'north' ? < *'the holy direction.' ?Cf. : Ta. *tuvaḷ* 'to quiver, tremble' ; Ka. *tūḷu, tūḷaga, tūṇa* 'violent agitation, frenzy,

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demoniac possession' (2758), Kui *tlomba mīḍa* 'a Khond boy through whom offering is made to the earth god at the meriah sacrifice'; Kui *thṛomba, trōmba, trombeesi* 'priest' (DEDS 556). (?Cf. OJ *sumera, sumero* 'leader, emperor' if it can be analyzed into **suma*+**era* : for **era*, ?cf. pA **jïr-*, **ẻdi(n)*.)

***dö...* 'four' 110 / pDr. **nāl* 'four' (Zvel. 1977 : 34) (Cf. MK *"nŏi* 'four,' OJ *yö* 'four')

***dör-* 'to burn' 22, 108, 126 / Ta. *aṟal* 'to burn, glow, shine' (DED 234), Ta. *taṟal* 'to glow, be very hot, burn, shine; fire, live coals, embers' (DED 2542) : ?pDr. **car-al* (Zvel. 1970 : 106, 1. 25. 1. 2) Cf. *taḷataḷa* 'to be brilliant, transparent, sleek' (DED 2549). Kui *nāṇi, nāṛi* 'fire' (DEDS 563) — ?cf. pA **nöl-*. Pa. *tud-* 'to set fire to' (DEDS 529). (Cf. MK *t'ʌ-* 'to burn, glow,' K *t'a-* 'id.,' K *tal-* 'to become hot, burn,' MK *'tʌl* 'moon,' K *tal* 'id.'; ?K *nol* 'a glow (in the sky)' — but cf. SKE 17. ?Cf. Ta. *eri* 'to burn, blaze, shine' (DED 694), Ta. *eṉṟu* 'sun' (DED 738), Ma. *ñeruppu* 'fire' (DED 2389) — ?cf. pA **dür²i, *ẽr¹*. Ta. *teṟu* 'to burn, scorch'; Go. *tar-* 'to be fierce (of sun)'; Pa. *ted, ṭeḍ* 'to be fierce (of sun's heat)'; Konḍa *teṟvel* 'sunshine' (DED 2833) — ?cf. Ta. *teri* 'to be seen, perceived, evident, clear' (DED 2815), Ta. *teḷ* 'to become clear,' *teḷḷu* 'be clear, shine clearly, gleam' (DED 2825), DED 2856. (Cf. Omoro *teda* 'the sun, the sun goddess,' OJ *ter-* '(sun, moon) shines brightly') Cf. pA* *nöl-*, ?**dür²i*.

***dõte* 'near' 110, 126 / Cf. Ta. *aṭu* 'to be next, near, approach, come in contact with,' *aṭai* 'to reach, arrive at, take refugs in, go to roost' (DED 69) — cf. pA **ačа-*. Ka. *jaḍḍa* 'nearness, union, *daḍḍa* 'closeness, union'; Te. *jaḍḍa* 'a compound consonant; near, close by, connected with,' *daṇḍa* 'nearness, proximity, side' (DED 1909). Ta. *naṇṇu* 'to draw near, approach, be united,' *naṇpu, naṭpu* 'love attachment, affection, friendship,' *naṭṭar, naṭṭor* 'friends, relations,' *naṇi* 'nearness, proximity'; Ka. *naṇṭa, neṇṭa* 'relative, kinsman, friend,' *naṇpu, neṇpu* 'friendship, affection, friend'; Te. *naṇṭu* 'friendship, a friend,' *nantukāḍu* 'friend, companion,' *nanucu* 'to like, love, be fond of' (DED 2962) — cf. pA **anda*. (?Cf. OJ *natuk-* 'be close, near, full of affection, dear') Cf. DED 2011.

***dugūl-* 'hear' '(?) perceive' 139 / Cf. Ko. *o·garv-* 'to listen without speaking, be silent when called, keep silent'; Tu. *ōṅgēruni* 'to listen, overhear, eavesdrop, *ōkuṇuni* 'to answer to a call'; ?To. *o·x-* 'to hear (song word)'; ?cf. Te. *ũ-konu* 'to hear, listen to' — with DED 552 (DED 869). Ta. *tuy* 'to enjoy by means of the senses, suffer as the fruit of actions, eat, feed,' *tucci* 'eating, experience, fruition, good or evil as a result of karma' (DED 2685). Ta. *nukar* 'to enjoy, experience as the fruit of actions, drink, do, perform,' *nukarcci, nukarvu* 'enjoyment, experience of pleasure or pain; eating, feeding; sensation' (DED 3062). ?Cf. DED 2358. (Cf. K *nŭkki-* 'to feel, become conscious, experience, realize, be impressed, moved,' K *nŭkkŏp-* 'to feel, become aware'; ? OJ *tuk-* to stick together, become dyed, to receive, become aware, become possessed by spirit')

**dul¹-* 'to warm' 23, 75 / Ta. *cuṭu* 'to be hot, burn; warm (tr.), heat, burn up, roast, toast, bake, fry; burning, heating, scalding,' *cuṭar* 'light, brilliance, luster, sun, sunshine, moon, planet, flame, fire'; Ko. *tuṛ* 'to roast, bake (pots), burn (corpses)'; *cuṭuka* 'to burn, feel hot, be hot; burn (tr.), make hot, toast, roast, bake, boil' (DED 2183). Ma. *eri* 'heat, burning, pungency' (DED 694), Ma. *neri* 'heat, burning' (DED 2389) Cf. pA **dör-*. Cf. Ta. *tuḷaṅku* 'to

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shine, be bright, luminous, radiate' (DED 2763). Cf.: Te. *uḍiku* 'to boil, seethe, bubble with heat, simmer; heat, boiling' (DED 504), Ta. *uruku* 'to dissolve (intr.) with heat, melt, liquefy, be fused, become tender, glow with love' (DED 569). Ta. *uru* 'to burn, smart, be angry'; Ka. *uri* 'burn, blaze, glow, burn, with fever, rage' (DED 565). Cf. DED 2236. (Cf. Martin (1966: 234), who gives pKJ **(a-)tɔ-* from MK *(t)tɔs(i) hɔ-* 'to be warm, mild,' J *atu-* 'hot'; OJ *yu* warm or hot water' (Murayama 1962: 108); ?K *nut-* 'to scorch, be scorched, burned, burn, singe'; ?OJ *nuru-* 'tepid, lukewarm')

**dür²e-* 'to insert' in **dür²é-y* ... 'stirrup' 23, 82 / Ta. *tuṟu* 'be thick, crowded, full, closed,' *tuṟumpu*, *tuṟumu* 'to be close, crowded'; Ko. *turk-* 'to push through a hole, cram into mouth'; Ka. *tuṟuku*, *tuṟaku* 'to force or crowd things into, cram, stuff, cause to enter,' *turuga*, *turagu* 'a throng, crowd,' *turubu*, *turumbu* 'to insert, tuck in, stick in'; Te. *tuṟugu*, *turugu* 'to insert, stick in as flowers, cram in, gag by a cloth in mouth, caulk (a ship),' *tuṟumu*, *turumu* 'to cram or stick, thrust in' (DED 2770). Ta. *tūr* 'to enter'; Go. *turrv-* 'to thrust into'; Te. *tūru* 'to enter, penetrate,' *tūrucu*, *tūrcu* 'to insert, put in, thrust, introduce, push in' (DED 2795). Ta. *tura* 'to tunnel, bore' (DED 2743). Ta. *nuṟai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) 'to creep through a narrow passage, penetrate,' (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) 'to put, insert,' n. 'narrow way, window, opening, aperture, cave,' *nuṟuntu*, *nuṟutu* 'to insert, stick in' (DED 3076) — cf. DED 4097; ?cf. pA **negū̃-* (but cf. DED 2996). Kur. *nurgnā* 'to shove in, insert' (DEDS 570). Go. (Mu.) *nēy-* 'to enter,' *nēh* 'to push in, thrust in' (DEDS 581). Cf. (DED 2717). (Cf. MK *'tŭl-* 'to enter, go into, join,' OJ **yir- > ir-* 'insert' (Miller 1971: 122); ?K *tulkkulh-* 'to swarm, crowd, be crowded with'; J *turum-*, *turup-* 'to copulate'; ?K *nŏh-* 'to put in, insert'; ?(by extension) K *turumi* 'a white crane,' OJ *turu* 'id.' (but cf. Murayama 1962: 110) on the assumption of an archaic association, continuing into OJ literature (with an injection of MC imagery), of cranes having long, intimate flock / family relationships, with overtones of long fertility. Research should be done on the place name Turuga in Fukui Prefecture, Japan, which, during the early centuries A. D., was the major Japan Sea port connecting Yamato with the various tribes of Korea: could the name indicate that Turuga was the "entranceway" into the archipelago? Or that it was a crowded and bustling place? One theory, however, traces the name back to *Tunuga. Is pA **dür²e-* cognate with **tür...*?

**dür²i* 'shape, appearance, face' 23, 82, 111, 135, 138 / Ta. *niṟal* 'shade, shadow, luster,' *niṟali* 'luster, light' (DED 3046). Ta. *niṟa* 'to take on color as fruits or leaves, deepen in color, be distinguished, brilliant, be bright and fresh in appearance,' *niṟam* 'color, complexion, dye, tincture, quality, property, temper, nature, light, luster, fame'; Ma. *niṟam* 'color, light, splendor,' *niṟakka* 'to shine'; Ko. *nerm* 'color' (DED 3047). (For pA **t-*: Dr. *n-*, cf. e. g. pA **tul-* 'to touch, lean on,' Malt. *núte* 'to touch, meddle' (DED 3085); pA **tüb* 'ground, basis,' Pe. *nēbes* 'ground'; PTg. **tüŋgen*, K *-tungi*, *-tungi*, OJ *tine* 'breast' (cf. Maruyama 1962: 109), ?Ta. *neñcu* 'mind, heart, breast, bosom, chest' (DED 3097) — ?cf. DED 3048, 732; ?pA **ẽ̄r*[1]) Ta. *uru* 'to assume a form, issue forth, appear, come into existence; body, shape, form, beauty, idol, *urupu* 'form, shape, color'; Tu. *oru* 'features, form, mark, shape'; Te. *uruvu* 'form, shape'

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(DED 566) — ?cf. Skt. *rūpa-*. (Cf. K *-tŭli* 'shape, appearance, looks' in *maintŭli* (*main-* = 'bare') ; K *tŭrŏ-na-* 'to become conspicuous, exposed, disclosed, open to view, be revealed,' OJ *tura* 'cheek, chin, face (profile)' ; OJ **yüre* > **yïrö* > *irö* (Murayama 1962 : 111) ; ?OJ *uruFas-* 'to be beautiful, graceful,' ?OJ *ututu* 'tangible, visible reality') Cf. Ta. *tuṭi* 'lip' ; Tu. *duḍi* 'id.' ; Go. *toḍḍī* 'mouth, face' (DED 2698). Ta. *turuttu* 'to bulge, protrude ; thrust out' ; Ma. *turikka* 'to project, protrude' (DED 2772). Cf. (DED 2667) — ?cf. OJ *ter-* at pA **dör-*, K *tŭl-* '(weather) clears up, sun appears, shines,' ?cf. DED 2668).

***ečke* 'goat' 63 / Ta. *yāṭu, āṭu* 'goat, sheep' ; Ka. *āḍu* 'id.' ; Te. *eḍika, ēṭa* 'ram' ; Malt *éṛe* 'she-goat' ; Br. *hēṭ* 'id.' (DED 4229). ?Cf. Ta. *takar* 'sheep, ram, goat, male of certain animals' ; Ma. *takaran* 'huge, powerful as a man, bear, etc.' ; Ka. *tagar, ṭagaru, ṭagara, ṭegaru* 'ram' ; Te. *tagarumu, tagaru* 'id.' (DED 2430) — cf. pA **jegér...* ; J *takumas-* 'great, imposing, strong' (Cf. pIE **aig-* 'goat') (Cf. J *yagi* 'goat') Is OC **i̯ang* (Karlgren ǂ 211) 羊 'goat, sheep' ultimately from pA, or "Nostratic"?

**ege-* 'to bend together ; return' **ege-m* 'collar-bone' 60, 126 / Ka. *baggari* 'thorax' ; Koḍ. *baggare* 'rib' (DED 3158). Cf. Ka. *bāgu* 'to bend, bow, incline, stoop' etc. (DED 4371) Cf. Ta. *ekku* 'to contract the abdominal muscles' (DED 661). (Cf. K *ŏkkai* 'shoulder,' K *ŏs-* 'obliquely, aslant, diagonally, K *ŏs-ka-* 'to deviate, diverge, tilt, slant' etc.) Is pA **ege-* in gradation with **böke?* Also cf. **ača.*

**eké* 'some older female relative' 55, 103, 128 / Ta. *akkā, akkai, akkaṉ akkaḷ, akkacci, akkaicci, akkāttai* 'elder sister' ; Ka. *akka* 'elder sister ; woman older than oneself' ; Te. *akka* 'elder sister' ; Go. *takkā, akkā* 'elder sister' (DED 24). Cf. Ta. *aññai* 'mother,' *aṉṉai, taṉṉai* 'mother, elder sister' ; Pa. *aññа* 'father's sister' (DED 53). (Cf. pIE **an-* 'old woman, ancestor') (Cf. OKg. **yač* 'mother,' MK *ezi* 'parent, 'MK *ŏs, ŏsi, ŏzi, ŏi* 'mother,' MK *acʌmi* 'aunt, older woman, K *akassi* 'young woman,' Ryūkyū *ʔaka, ʔaja* 'older sister,' ?OJ *FaFa* 'mother,' ?J *kaka, kā* 'mother' ; K *ŏnni* 'elder sister (said by females),' ?MK *anhai* 'wife' (*ʔan-* = 'inside') — cf. SKE 11, Omoro *ane* 'elder sister,' Ryūkyū *ʔanē, ʔaŋga, ʔaŋka, ʔannja* 'id., mother,' OJ *ane* 'older sister.') Cf. pA **aká.*

**elbü-* 'to cover' (Street 1980 : 287) / Ka. *aḷur* 'to enclose, cover, overspread' ; Te. *alamu* 'to spread, extend, overspread (of smoke over sky)' ; Konḍa *almi-* 'to level, spread out' (DED 260). Cf. Ta. *aṟuvai* 'cloth, garment,' *aṟai* 'curtain' (DED 268).

***el*[1]*de-* 'to drive, pull' 85, 126 / Ta. *iṟu* 'to draw, pull, drag along the the ground, stretch,' *icuppu* 'sweeping away (as a flood),' *ici* 'pull, draw, drag' ; Ko. *iḷv-* (*iḷt-*) 'to drag on the ground (intr.) ; to drag (tr.), suck' ; Ka. *eṟata* 'pulling,' *eṟasu, eṟisu* 'to cause to drag' ; Kui *ḍripa* 'to drag, drag away, abduct' (DED 427). Ta. *īr* 'to drag along, pull, attract, carry away (as a current)' (DED 461). Cf. Ta. *miṇṭu* 'to try, lift as with a lever, thrust, uproot, push, force forward' (DED 3979). ?Cf. Ta. *oy* 'to drag, launch, send forth, give' (DED 831). ?Cf. DED 3107.

***el*[2]*i-* (? *-e*) 'to rub, wear away' 78, 126 / Ta. *arai* (*-pp-, -tt-*) 'to to grind, pulverize, destroy by rubbing, mash, destroy, clear of seeds, gin,' *arakku* 'to rub with the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot, ruin, cause trouble to' ; Ka.

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are 'to grind, pulverize, crush'; Koḍ. *ara* 'to grind with roller stone' (DED 191 a) Ta. *aram* 'file, rasp' (DED 191 b). Ta. *atakku* 'to grind, rub in the hand, press softly as fruit, cram in the mouth, subdue,' *atukku* 'to press with fingers, squeeze, pinch, chew' (DED 114). Cf. Ta. *ālai* 'sugar-cane press,' Tu. *āle* 'a press, mill' (DED 329), Te. *usumu* 'to scour, wash, cleanse,' *usugu* 'to rub, be chafed'; Ga. *uyk-* 'to rub, rub off' (DED 493) — cf. OJ *usu* 'a mortar,' Ta. *urai* 'to be reduced to a paste or powder, wear away by attrition, be indented or effaced by rubbing; to rub into a paste, wear away by rubbing, grate, smear, polish; rubbing, friction, attrition' (DED 572), Ta. *ulakkai* 'pestle' (DED 580). Ma. *uṟiyuka* 'to rub, stroke, stroke, embrocate' (DED 590) — ? cf. J *urusi* 'lacquer,' ?Te. *eṟutu* 'to write, paint, draw; become indented by pressure' (DED 725) ?Ta. *kaṭai* 'to mash, churn' (DED 957), ?Ta. *karatu* 'roughness, unevenness' (DED 1061), Ta. *kuṟavi* 'grinding pestle' (DED 1512), ?Ta. *kuṟu* 'to pound in a mortar, husk, (DED 1536 a), ?Ta. *caracara* 'to be rough' (DED 1945) — ?cf. OJ *sur-* 'to rub, grind,' ?Ma. *tari* 'grit, granule, sand, coarse bits; rough' (DED 2525), ?Ma. *taṟayuka* 'to be worn out, rubbed, ground' (DED 2541), ?Ta. *taṟi* 'to be chafed, abraded or grazed' (DED 2563), Kol. *pari* 'to grind (flour)' (DED 3272), Ta. *māy* 'to grind and sharpen,' Ka. *mase* 'to rub, grind, whet, sharpen' (DED 3779), Ta. *vaṟi* 'to wipe, scrape, rub in hand as ointment, smear, shave'; Te. *vṟaccu* 'to efface, destroy' (DED 4333). (Cf. pIE **al-* 'to grind, mill') (Cf. OJ *ara-* 'rough, coarse,' OJ *ara* 'rice bran'; ?OJ *ara-* 'wild, violent,' ?OJ *aras-* 'to tear apart'; ?K *kōcil-* 'rough, coarse, rugged, wild, violent, harsh')

**ene-* 'to suffer' 69, 126 / Ta. *aṇaṅku* 'to suffer, be distressed, be slain; to afflict; pain, affliction, killing,' *aṉuṅku* 'to suffer pain, be in distress, fade, droop,' *aṉukkam* 'suffering, distress, pain, weakness'; Ka. *aṇuṅgu* 'to be depressed, humbled, ruined, destroyed'; Te. *aṇāgu* 'to yield, submit, be humbled' (DED 56 b). Cf. Ta. *varuntu* 'to suffer, be distressed, grieved, become emaciated, take pains, make great efforts, supplicate'; Ta. *vandu, vanduru* 'to grieve, sorrow, be afflicted, grow pale, emaciated, perish'; Koṇḍa *vand* 'to be tired' (DED 4313). Cf. Ka. *aṇaka* 'mockery, derision, abuse,' *aṇakisu* 'to mock, deride'; Malt. *anaṛeye* 'to affront, mock' (DEDS 20). (?Cf. pIE *angh-* 'tight, painfully constricted, painful') (?Cf. OJ *anadur-* 'to ridicule, mock, slight')

***ep-* 'to destroy' 43 / Ta. *avi* (*-pp-, -tt-*) 'to suppress, repress, subdue, extinguish, destroy'; Ma. *avikka, amikka* 'to destroy'; Te. *aviyu* 'to be destroyed' (DED 226). Cf.: Ta. *avi* 'to ferment, rot' (DED 1933). Ta. *camai* (*-pp-, -tt-*) 'to kill, destroy'; Te. *samaru* 'to kill' (DED 1935). Cf. DED 2025. Ta *tapu* (*-pp-, -tt-*) 'to destroy'; Ka. *tavaḷisu* 'to destroy, cause to droop' (DED 2495) — ?Cf. pA **dem....*

***ep-ti* 'chest, ribs, lungs' 43, 51, 89, 135, 142 / Ta. *ammam* 'a woman's breast, food of babies'; Ma. *ammiññi* 'nipple'; Ka. *ammaṇṇi* 'nipple, tit, breast'; Tu. *amaṇi, amani, umani* 'nipple' (DED 152). Kol. *pamme* 'breast'; Go. *bomā, bomo* 'id.' (DED 3246). Tu. *mamma* 'breast'; Pa. *mama* 'milk (children's word)' (DED 3851). Cf.: Nk. *ciparta ḍokka* 'rib bone' (cf. Te. *ḍokka* 'skeleton, belly' (DED 2414)), Go. *cipaṛa* 'rib' (DEDS 397). Go. *sīpī* 'the part over the liver,' *sīpī* 'upper belly'; Kuwi *hīpa-ḍaki, sīpa-ḍaki* 'chest' (cf. Kui *ḍaki* 'breastbone,

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chest' (DED 2414)) (DEDS 413). ?Cf. Kol. *dobba* 'lung'; Ga. *dobba* 'id'; Konḍa *dobo* 'id.' (DED 2898). (?Cf. (?-*o*-grade) J *oppai* 'woman's breast, mother's milk'; ?J *abara-hone* 'rib(s)' (*hone* = 'bone'), although J *abara-* is usually taken to mean 'rough, cracked, incomplete,' perhaps in the passive sense of **ep-* above.) Cf. pA **epe(y)*; ?cf. **ama*.

epe(y) / *epè-* 'some older female relative' 43, 128 / Ta. *ammā, ammāḷ* 'mother, matron, lady,' *ammai* 'mother, name of various goddesses, grandmother'; Ka. *amma, ama* 'mother, respectable woman, grandmother, village goddess; interj. denoting pain or weariness, grief, surprise'; Kuwi *amma* 'paternal aunt; aunt, mother-in-law'; Br. *ammā* 'mother, grandmother; respectful term of address to any woman' (DED 154). Ta. *avvai* 'mother, old woman, woman ascetic,' *tavvai* 'mother, elder sister, goddess'; Tu. *abbè* 'an elderly woman, matron'; Pa. *avva* 'father's mother' (DED 232). Ta. *māmi* 'maternal uncle's wife, mother-in-law, wife's or husband's mother, father's sister'; Tu. *māmi* 'paternal aunt, mother-in-law, wife of a maternal uncle'; Pa. *māmi* 'mother's brother's wife' (DED 3945). Cf. Kol. *be·* 'mother!'; Kur. *bē* 'my wife! (said in anger)' (DED 3625). (Cf. pIE [amma*, Latin **amma* 'mother,' pIE **mā-* 'mother' — ?cf. pA **ep-ti*; Elamite *am* (*la*?) 'mother' (♯4)) (Cf. MK *'ŏ'mi* 'mother,' *ŏma"nim* 'id. (polite),' MK *'am* 'a female,' Ryūkyū *ʔama, ʔamu, ʔabu* 'mother,' *ʔummi, ʔammā, ama, mama, bā, ʔābā* 'elder sister,' OJ *amo* 'mother,' OJ *ömö* 'id,' OJ *ömina* 'old woman,' OJ *FaFa* 'mother,' J *ba* 'aunt, older woman,' J *bā* 'grandmother, old woman'; K *aimi* 'mother (intimate; to female animal)'; ?cf. OJ *ama* 'heaven, sky,' ?OJ *ama-* 'sweet,' ?OJ *öFö* 'great, large, important, sacred') Cf. pA **ama, *ep-ti-*.

**epü* 'some male relative' 103, 132 / Ta. *appaṉ, appu* 'father; term of endearment used to little children or inferiors,' *appacci* 'father,' *appi* 'mistress of the house, elder sister'; Ka. *appa, apa* 'father'; Te. *appa* 'father; mother; elder sister; frequently added to names of men as a term of common respect; interj. expressing pain, grief, admiration'; Kui *āpo* 'son, boy,' *āpi* 'girl, wife'; Kuwi(S) *appa* 'grandmother' (DED 133). Ta. *māmaṉ, māmā* 'mother's brother, maternal uncle, father-in-law, father's sister's husband'; Tu. *māme* 'mother's brother'; Malt. *mama* 'mother's brother, aunt's husband' (DED 3945) — cf. pA **epe(y)*. Does the sexual ambivalence evident in items for 'father' etc. reflect a change from matriliny to patriliny? (Cf. MK *a'pi* 'father,' MK *a'pa"nim* 'id. (polite),' K *apŏci* 'father,' K *appa* 'older brother (said by females),' K *aipi* 'father intimate; of male animals,' Ryūkyū *ʔappi* 'elder brother')

**er²-* 'to dig, scratch' 103 / Ta. *aṟuttu* 'to press down, press hard; pressure, imprint' (DED 244). Ta. *varaṇṭu* 'to scratch (as with fingernails, claws)'; Ka. *beraṇṭu, beraṭu, beṇṭu* 'to dig or scratch with nails or claws, scratch' (DED 4357), Ta. *paṟaṇṭu, paṟāṇṭu* 'to scratch (as with nails)' (DED 3313). Cf. Ta. *uṟu* 'to plough, dig up, root up (as pigs), scratch, incise (as bees a flower)' (DED 592). Ta. *eṟutu* 'to write, paint, draw, become indented by pressure' (DED 725). (?Cf. K *halk'ui-* 'to scratch, claw') Is pA **er²* a doublet with **el²i-* ?Cf. **ar²igā(n), *ar¹ī-, ?*kar²-*.

***ēr¹e* 'man, male' 79, 106, 126 / Ta. *āḷ* 'man, husband, servant, laborer, adult,' *āṇ* 'male, manliness, courage'; Ka. *āḷ, āṇ* 'male, manliness, bravery' (DED 342

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a). Ta. *ēru* 'bull, male of certain animals,' *ērrai* 'male of any animal remarkable for physical strength'; Ko. *e·r* 'male buffalo'; Br. *arē* 'male individual, person, husband' (DED 777). (Cf. MK *al* 'an adult,' K *ölön* 'an adult male')

***er¹ke* 'power' 87, 125 / Ta. *aḷ* 'strength, firmness'; Ka. *aḷa, aḷavi aḷavu, alavu* 'power, strength, force, ability, possibility,'; Te. *alavu* 'power, ability, strength, exertion' (DED 248). Ta. *āṟṟu* 'to become strong, powerful, be possible, be sufficient'; Ma. *āṟṟuka* 'to grow richly, thrive'; Ka. *ārpu* might, force, daring,' *āke* 'power, valor' (DED 349). Cf. Konda *aṭ* 'to be able' (DEDS 11).

***e-se-* 'to be not' 65 / Dr. *-a- / -ā- / -'a-* 'negative verbal suffix' (Menges 1964 : 89-91, 1977 : 168) : where *?a-* < **e-*. Ta. *al-* 'to be not so-and-so,' *allatu* 'evil, sin; or, if not, or else'; Ka. *alla* 'to be not so-and-so, be not fit and proper'; Go. *hal-* etc. 'not'; Br. *all-* 'base of past neg. tenses of *anning* "to be" (DED 198). ?Cf. Ta. *ala* 'to suffer, be in distress, lack, want (DED 200). Cf. pDr. **cil-* 'neg., be not; non-existence' (Zvel. 1964 : 22) : cf. DED 2106. (Cf. K *ŏps-* 'to be not, to not have, to lack,' ?<*ŏp* + **bisi-* (SKE 56), K **a-* (Menges 1975 : 101 : ?cf. Tg. **a-*), OJ *-a-* 'neg. verbal suffix' (Miller 1971 : 261). Is OJ *a-* 'bad, unpleasant, inauspicious, evil' involved? Cf. Kur. *mal* 'not,' *malā* 'not, no,' *malnā* 'no to be (so),' *malkā* 'deprived of, lacking'; Malt. *mala* 'no, not,' *mal-* 'to be not' (DED 3883); and : "The negative verbal participle of Tamil is formed by suffixing *ā-du* or *ā-mal* — e. g. *śey(y)-ā-du* or *sey(y)-ā-mal*, not doing, or without doing" (Caldwell 1913 : 471). Are Ta. *malai* 'to oppose, fight against, wrangle, dispute' (DED 3881) and Ta. *mal* 'wrestling, boxing' (DED 3871), Ta. *maṟu* 'to refuse, deny, disown, object, check, contradict, confute, refute, put away, reject' (DED 3902) ultimately cognate? (?Cf. K *-mala, -malā* 'neg, imper. suffix' (?Cf. KG 207) — cf. K *mal-* 'to discontinue, not do, avoid,' K *maltat'um* 'quarrel, dispute, fight,' MK *mata-ha-* 'not do,' MK *ma"ta-* 'to refuse'; ?OJ *-mas-* 'negative verb formant' (Miller 1971 : 271). Is the OJ negative *-naF-* possibly to be identified with K *nappŭ-* 'be bad, wrong, evil, inferior, poor, harmful, weak, disagreeable, inadequate, insufficient,' K *nappi* 'bad, hateful, insufficient' ? — cf. Ta. *navai* 'to kill; blemish, defect, fault, evil, disgrace, meanness, punishment'; Ka. *name, nave* 'to become insignificant in bulk or importance, fall away in flesh, become lean or thin, wear away, become less, become poor' (DED 2973), Ta. *nāmpu* 'to become meager, thin, emaciated' (DED 3020) — cf. pA **dem...*; but cf. Miller 1971 : 258 ff)

**etiké(y)* 'some older male relative' 51, 56, 103 / Ta. *attaṉ* 'father, person of rank or eminence,' *attai, attaicār* 'father's sister, mother-in-law, woman of rank or eminence'; Ka. *atte, atti* 'mother-in-law, *attike* 'elder sister,' *attige* 'elder brother's wife'; Tu. *attè* 'mother-in-law, aunt,' *attigè* 'elder brother's wife'; Kuwi *atta* 'aunt'; Go. *ātī* 'father's sister' (DED 121). (Again, a suggestion of change in lineage systems? Were the Tamils the first Dr. group to establish a patriarchal system?) Cf. Ta. *tāttā* 'grandfather,' *tātā* 'id., father' (DED 2580). (Cf. pIE *atto-* 'father (nursery word)') (Cf. ?MK *aca'pi* 'uncle, older man,' Ryūkyū *ʔattā,ʔadʒī* 'father,' *ada, adʒa* 'elder brother,' J *ji* 'uncle, older man,' *jī* 'grandfather, old man')

***ēye* 'peace, amity' 106 / Ka. *āya* 'measure, extent, rule, standard, propriety, fitness' (DED 311) — cf. pA **aya*. ?Ta. *āy, āyi* 'mother' (DED 308). Ta. *ēy* 'to

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be suited, be fit, be similar to, meet' ; Ma. *ēccu* 'tie, connection' ; To. *e·y-* 'to join (two pieces or ends)' (DED 761). Ta. *vāy* 'truth, excellence,' *vāyppu* 'fitness, suitability, beauty, surpassing excellence, favorable circumstance' (DED 4384). Is pA **ēye* in gradation with **aya*? ; cf. **nayīr¹a-*.

**ėdí(n)* 'master, owner' 53, 105, 137 / Ta. *āḷaṉ, āḷi* 'one who rules,' *āṇṭār* 'owner, master, lord' ; Ka. *āḷ* 'to get, have, possess, govern, rule, manage,' *āṇḍāri* 'rulers, masters' ; Te. *ēlu* 'to rule, govern, control, manage,' *ēlika* 'ruler, king, lord, master' (DED 341). Cf. Ta. *iṟai* 'anyone who is great' ; Ka. *eṟe* 'state of being master or husband ; a master' (DED 448) — cf. DED 2131. Cf. Ta. *peṟu* 'to get, obtain, beget, generate, bear' (DED 3622). ?Ta. *uṭai* 'wealth,' *uṭaiyavaṉ* 'owner, possesser of wealth,' *uṭaiyāṉ* 'master, lord' (DED 510), Ma. *utakuka* 'to prosper, thrive' (DED 520) — ?cf. OJ *yuta* 'plenty, abundance, prosperity, wealth,' OJ *yutaka* 'plentiful, prosperous,' Ta. *urimai* 'ownership, possession' (DED 563) — cf. MK *'u'li* 'we, our,' K *uli* 'id.,' K *uli* 'fenced-in area, pen, cage.' (?Cf. (?)pIE (Germanic only) **audaz* 'property') (?Elamite *irša* 'great' (♯6)) (Cf. MK *〃ŏt-* 'to get, acquire, obtain,' Omoro *ati, anji* 'master, ruler,' ?OJ *aroji, aruji* 'master, owner' ; OPK. **era-* 'great, kingly,' OJ *e-* 'to obtain, gain, master,' ?OJ *er-* 'to choose, pick out,' J *erai* 'great, superior, important')

ėkir²i* (?<eki* 'two') 'twins' 55, 105, 136 / Ka. *aggaḷisu, aggalisu* 'to be or become pre-eminent, abundant or redundant, excel' ; Go. *agro* 'more, much' ; (Kuwi *āgal* 'many, much' (DED 28). Ka. *ekkaḷa eggaḷa* 'abundance, excess' ; Te. *ekku* 'to increase (intr.), rise, be augmented, accumulate' (DED 655) — cf. Ta. *eṙku* 'to rise, go up ; stand on tiptoe' ; Kuwi(F) *engali* 'to climb' (DED 653). Cf. Ko. *ekm* 'counting, taking account of something,' *ekuṭ* 'to count' (DED 656). ?Cf. pA* *ög-*.

**ėl¹* 'peace, union' 76, 105 / Ta. *aḷi* 'to be attached ; to protect, nourish, be gracious, show favor, create desire ; n. love, grace, desire' ; Ka. *aḷipu, aḷupu* 'to be addicted to, long for ; n. hankering after, desire, love (DED 256). Cf. Ta. *aḷa* 'to mingle, blend, talk together, hold converse, gossip' ; Ka. *aḷa* 'joining, contact, contiguity, nearness' (DED 253). Cf. Ta. *iṟai* 'to associate very intimately, have tender emotions (as in love), be together (as husband and wife), copulate (as snakes)' ; Ko. *iṛ-* 'to have sexual intercourse with' ; Ka. *?iḍi* 'to be joined or united, be close, be mixed together, crowd' (DED 430). ?Cf. Ta. *uṟu* 'to be, happen, come in contact, touch, love' ; To. *uṛf-* 'to have sexual intercourse with' (DED 608)- ?cf. pA **ul¹á*. Cf. pA **aya, *ēye*.

**ėl¹-((?)ē̃-)* 'to hang' 76, 86, 142 / Ka. *vālu, ōlu* 'to hang, dangle' ; Te. *v(r)ālu* 'to hang, be suspended' ; Go. *waṛhuttānā* 'to hang (tr.)' (DED 4336). Ta. *uṟi* 'hoop or rope network for placing pots, and suspended by a cord from the roof of the house, from the hand, or from the end of a pole carried on the shoulder' ; Ma. *uṟi* 'network for suspending pots' ; Ko. *ury* 'sling for pots, litter for carrying persons' ; Te. *uṭṭi* 'network sling in which pots, etc., are suspended' ; Pa. *ut-, uṭ-* 'to hang' (DED 607), Cf. Ta. *iṟi* 'to descend, drop down ; to let down, lower' (DED 426) — cf. DED 439, pA **ɪ-*. Cf. Ta. *ñāl* 'to hang, decline, descend (as the sun),' *ñaṟṟu* 'to hang up, suspend' ; Ma. *ñāluka* 'to hang, swing,' *ñēluka* 'to hang as an ornament, be dejected' ; Ka. *ēlu, nēl* 'to hang, dangle, be suspended' (DED 2373) — cf. pA **del* : are both ? < **ñ-* ; or ? < **t-*. (Cf. DED

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**$\bar{e}r^1$ 'early' 106 / Ta. *ēṟu* 'to rise, ascend (as the heavenly bodies), mount, climb, abound, increase, spread, be diffused, grow,' *ēl* 'to be excessive, abound ; awake from sleep ; bear, lift up, carry' ; Te. *rēpu* 'morning, tomorrow, dawn,' *rēpakaḍa* 'morning, dawn,' *lēcu* 'to rise, get up, rouse from sleep, be roused from sleep' (DED 776). Cf. Ta. *eṟu* 'to rise, awake, begin, (DED 723), Ta. *eṉṟu* 'sun' (DED 738), DED 665, 707, 732 — ?cf. pA **dür²i*. Cf. : Ta. *ācu* 'minuteness, fineness, acuteness, trifle, anything small or mean,' *ayir* 'subtlety, fineness, fine sand, candied sugar,' *accam* 'thinness' ; Ka. *asi, asa* 'thinness, leanness, slenderness, minuteness, weakness' ; Te. *asadu* 'small, slender,' *asi* 'slight' ; Kur. *ācā* 'thin, attenuated, reduced in strength, slender, slim' (DED 287) — cf. Ka. *nasu* 'minuteness, smallness, fineness, a little, a trifle' ; Tu. *nasku* 'twilight, dawn, early morning' (DED 2950) : ?cf. pA **ñāl²*. ?Ko. *par par in-* '(country) becomes a little light before dawn' ; Ka. *pare* 'to dawn ; Kui *pari inba* 'to dawn, break (dawn) ; n. early dawn' (DED 3284). (?Cf. pIE **ayer* 'day, morning') (Cf. MK *a'c'ʌm* 'morning,' OJ *asa* 'id.,' K *yatt-* 'shallow, pale, light, slight, low,' OJ *asa-* 'shallow, thin, early, few' ; ?OJ *aduma* 'east' ; MK *il'cŭk* 'early' ; ?K *il-* 'happen ; rise up' (cf. SKE 69) ; ?MK *acik* 'yet, still') ?Cf. pA **ñār²*, although the Dr. and K-J items would indicate **ñāl²*. Is pA **ēr¹* in gradation with **ar²*? Cf. DUU ♯ 73.

***gabúr²a* 'straw, chaff' 48, 131 / Kur. *k̲hamī* 'spear-grass (used for thatching houses, feeding cattle, etc.)' ; Malt. *qami* 'thatching straw' (DED 1032). Ta. *kampu* 'bullrush millet, Italian millet' ; Ma. *kampam* 'a grain,' *kamp-ari* '*Holcus spicatus*' ; Te. *kambu* 'id.' (DED 1040). Cf. Ta. *campu* 'elephant grass' ; Ka. *jambu* 'a kind of reed or sedge' ; Te. *jambu* 'a bulrush, sedge' (DED 1939). (?Cf. K *kŏmpul* 'dried grass, leaves, K *kŏmburŏki* 'bits of dry grass, leaves' ; ?OJ *kimi* 'millet') Cf. Ka. *soppe* 'straw of various sorts of millet' ; Te. *soppa* 'straw' ; Kol. *coppa* 'stalk of millet' (DED 2331). ?Ta. *cuppal* 'twigs' ; Ka. *tappala, toppalu* 'green leaves, foliage, herbs, bark' (DED 2200) — or ?cf. pA **čupá-*. ? Ta. *taviṭu* 'bran' (DED 2537).

*$gār^1(a)$ 'hand, arm' 24, 97, 119 / Ta. *kai* 'hand, arm' ; Ka. *kay, kayi, kayyi, key* 'id.' ; Kuwi *keyyu, kayyu* 'id.' (DED 1683) — ?cf. Ta. *cey* 'to do, make, create, cause' (DED 1628), pA **kï-*. ?Cf. Kur. *baṛī* 'arm' ; Malt. *baṛī* 'id' (DEDS 599) — cf. MK *'p'ʌl* 'arm, upper arm.' (?OJ *kaFina* 'id.' — ?cf. pA **kap-*)

gē- 'to be bright' 25, 106, 125 / Ta. *kāṭṭu* 'to heat,' *kāy* 'to grow hot, burn, be warm (as body), wither, parch, shine, burn (tr.)' ; Te. *kā̃ka* 'warmth, heat, anger' ; Kui *kānda* 'to be hot' (DED 1219). Ma. *kāḷuka* 'to burn, flame' ; Te. *kālu* 'to burn, be burned' (DED 1259). Te. *kāṭu* 'state of being singed or burned at the bottom of a vessel' ; Konḍa *kāḍ-* 'to be burnt' (DEDS 189). Ta. *ce-, cem-, cevv-, ceyya* < (k-*) 'red' ; Ka. *ke-, keṃ-* 'red' (DED 1607). Ta. *cāy* 'brilliance, light, beauty, color, fame, reputation' ; Ma. *cāyam* 'color, dye, paint' (DED 2027). Cf. : Ta. *ceṭi* 'light, splendor' (DED 2271). Ta. *tī* 'to be burnt, charred ; fire, lamp, heat, anger' (DED 2672). Ta. *vē* 'to burn, be hot, scorched, boiled, cooked,' *vey(y)il* heat of sun' ; Ma. *vēka* 'to be hot, burn, seethe, boil,' *veyil* 'heat of sun' ; Ko. *vi•l* 'sunshine, heat of sun' ; To. *pi•s* 'sun, sunlight' ; Ka. *bisi, bisu, bisupu* 'heat' ; Kod. *be•nï* 'hot (of season)' ; Te. *vẽḍi*

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'heat, warmth, hot, warm,' *vemmu* 'to be heated'; Malt. *bite* 'to cook'; Br. *bāsing* 'to become hot,' *bising* 'to be baked, cooked, ripen' (DED 4540). Ga. *vēle* 'sun, daytime'; Kur. *bīṛī* 'sun, time'; Malt. *béru* 'sun' (DED 4558) — or at pA **ĕ̄r*[1]? Cf.: Ta. *teḷḷu* 'to be clear, shine clearly, gleam' (DED 2825) — cf. pA **dör-*, Ta. *vāl* 'whiteness, purity' (DED 4395), Ta. *veḷ, veṇ* 'white, pure, shining, bright,' *veḷi* 'day breaks, becomes clear, bright' (DED 4524) — ?cf. pA **ĕ̄r*[1]. (Cf. pIE **gel-* 'bright,' **ghel-* 'to shine; with derivatives referring to colors, bright materials'; **kai-* 'heat,' **ker-* 'heat, fire,' **kēu-* 'to burn') (Cf. MK *'hʌi* 'sun,' OJ *ka* 'id.,' OJ *Fi* 'id.,' ?OJ *Fi* 'fire'; MK *pit* 'light, brightness, color,' MK *pis-* 'to light up, make shine,' *pi'c'ui-* 'to shine, blaze, be bright,' OJ *Firu* 'daytime, noon'; Omoro *kagura* 'abode of the heavenly sun goddesses,' ?OJ *kagura* 'shamanic dance'; K *pancak-pancak* 'to sparkle, glitter,' J *kagayak-* 'to shine, glitter, sparkle, glint'; OJ *kagari* 'signal fire'; OJ *kagami* 'mirror' ?<*'sun-seeing thing' or *'sun-like, sun-looking thing'; ?OJ *kage* 'light; shape, shadow'; ?J *kagero-* 'to glimmer'; J *kira-kira* 'to sparkle, glitter' — ?or with Ta. *kiḷar* 'light; to rise, shine, be conspicuous' (DED 1317) — cf. pA **gil-* / **gïl-* 'to flash, sparkle' (AEOJ 55); Omoro *kawa* 'sun'; ?J *beni* 'rouge; red'; problematic but worth researching is OJ **kaka* 'snake' (Yoshino 1979 : 43 ff.), since snakes are symbols of both the sun and female fertility in Japanese mythology and ritual: cf. the formal resemblance between Ta. *kāy* 'to grow hot, shine,' etc. (DED 1219) above and Ta. *kāy* 'to bear fruit' (DED 1220) — if 'heat / light / fertility' are indeed interrelated in OJ (and pA), our understanding of OJ *kagaFi* 'sexual festival / ritual where young people sang songs to each other and then had sex' would be increased. ?Cf. pA **eké*. Is pA ***gē-* in a series with **ĕ̄r*[1]?

***gēl(m)e-* 'to fear, be afraid' 25, 106 / Cf. Ta. *aḻukku* 'to be perturbed, frightened' (DED 259), Ka. *aduhu* 'to be perplexed, suffer doubt' (DEDS 23). Ta. *kalāvu* 'to be perturbed, confused, displeased, angry,' *kalaṅku* 'be stirred up, agitated, confused, abashed' (DED 1096). Ta. *kalavari* 'to be confused, perturbed'; Tu. *kalavala* 'anxiety, alarm, sorrow' (DED 1099). Cf. Tu. *jaḍi* 'fright, shyness'; Te. *jaḍiyu* 'to fear, be afraid' (DED 1895). Cf. Ma. *caḻikka, caḻuṅṅuka* 'to shake, be frightened'; Ka. *caḷi* 'to fear, succumb, become disspirited, tired' (DED 1989). Ka. *tallaṇa, tallaṟa* 'agitation, amazement, alarm, fear, grief' (DED 2531). ?Cf. Ta. *pēṭi* 'to be afraid' (DED 3631), Ta. *pēṟkaṇi* 'to be afraid'; Ka. *peḻagu* 'fear, alarm' (DEDS 719), Ta. *veruvu* 'to be afraid of, be alarmed, frightened, or startled' (DED 4519), Ta. *veḻku* 'to be ashamed, be coy, bashful, fear, shudder, be perplexed' (DED 4527). (?Cf. K *kallai-* 'to be confused, become distracted, upset' — cf. pA **kalta-*)

***gendü̇(n)* 'male; self' 25, 84, 132 / Cf. Pe. *anḍren* 'male, man' (DED 111), Ta. *āṉ* 'male, manliness, courage' (DED 342). Ta. *kaṇṭaṉ* 'warrior, husband,' *kaṇṭi* 'buffalo bull'; Ko. *gaṇḍ* 'male'; Koḍ *kaṇḍe* 'male (of dogs and other animals, mostly wild; not of cats)' (DED 986). Ko. *geṇḍ* 'dog's penis'; Ka. *geṇḍe* 'penis' (DED 1622). ?Ta. *caṇṇam* 'penis,' *caṇṇu* 'to copulate' (DED 1914). Cf.: Ma. *kuṇṇa* 'penis' (DED 1415) — cf. Ta. *kuṇṭu* 'ball, anything globular and heavy, bullet, testicle of beasts' (DED 1414), DED 1400, 1439, 2249 — cf. OJ *kunag-* 'to copulate,' Ma. *cuṇṇi* 'penis' (DED 2195), Ta. *puṇṭai* 'pudendum mulibre'; To. *pïḍy* 'penis' (DED 3509). (?Cf pIE **gene-* / **gen-* 'to give birth; beget') (?Cf. K

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sanai 'man, male, manliness,' ?OJ *sane* 'kernel, pit, stone, core, nucleus' — ?cf. OJ *tane* 'seed' — but cf. DED 2475) ?Cf. DED 1837.

gė-* 'rear, back' (gė-de-* '?to move back,' ***gė-dikė(n)* 'back of the head, queue,' ***gė-rṻ* 'rear') 24, 53, 105, 125, 135, 145 / Pa. *kiṭṭa* 'hip'; Ga. *kiṭe-* 'hip-' (DEDS 208). Pe. *jēn* 'back'; Kuwi *jēnu* 'id.' (DEDS 447). ?Ko. *ke•d-* 'to lean one's back against support'; Ka. *kenda* 'to lean on'; Konḍa *gēk-* 'to lean on, rest the back on (wall, etc.)' (DED 1674). Cf.: Ta. *piṭar, piṭari, puṭali* 'nape of the neck,' *piṭanku* 'back of a blade or weapon, bottom (as of a basket)'; Ka. *peḍa* 'state of being behind or after, the back, backwards,' *heḍaku* 'back or nape of the neck; hind part of fort'; Te. *peḍa* 'hinter, back,' *peḍatala* 'back of the head' (DED 3411). Ta. *piṉ* 'back, rear part, end, that which is subsequent in time afterwards,' *piṉṟu* 'to retreat, fall behind, fall below, turn back,' *piṟakku* 'back, rear,' *pintu* 'to go behind, be behind, happen subsequently, be inferior, tardy'; Nk. *pirra* 'buttock'; Go. *paye* 'afterwards,' *pereka, parēk* etc. 'back'; Malt. *pisi* 'below,' *pisti* 'the lower' (DED 3452), Ta. *verin, ven, veṉ* 'back'; Tu. *beri* 'the back,' *beriṅkallu* 'backbone'; Te. *ven(n)u* 'the back,' *ven(u)ka, venukala* 'the hinder part, back, rear, former time, later time, hinder, rear' (DED 4518). (?Cf. Elamite *meni* 'then, after, after that' (§ 46)) Cf.: Ta. *kiṭa* 'to lie, lie down (as in sleep, in inactivity), dwell, sleep, rest, be bedridden'; Ka. *kaḍe* 'to fall down, sink,' *keḍe* 'id., to drop down' (DED 1277), Ta. *kīṟ* 'place or space below, underneath, bottom, east, former time, inferiority; down'; Kod., *kï•da* 'place below, down'; Pa. *kītā, kiyyantā* 'lower, lowermost, humble' (DED 1348). ?Cf. Ta. *vaṭakku* 'north' (DED 4267). (Cf. OJ *kita* 'north'; J *ketu* 'buttocks, rear end' (Miller 1980 : 135); ?cf. MK *kit'-* 'to remain, be left behind'; K *kitai-* 'to lean against, rest against'; ?MK *'kis* 'nest,' K *kis* 'litter, bedding for animals'; ?K *ki-* 'to crawl, creep on all fours'; ?OJ *sita* 'under; inside; down, below'; ?OJ *sö, se* 'back.' If the Altaic speakers did indeed link 'back' with 'down,' the connection between 'down' and 'east' in DED 1348 requires further research — cf. e. g. Omoro *teta-ka-ana, teta-ga-ana* 'sun-hole = east'; do the items at DED 1348 reflect the belief that the sun comes up from under the earth in the east? OJ *kita*, as noted by Miller (loc. cit.), points to a southward-facing orientation, with north at the back; the notions of 'north,' 'night' = 'the end of the sun,' 'below' as opposed to 'summer,' 'above,' 'bright' may also exist in Dr. — cf. DED 2839. ?Cf. DEDS 401. ?Cf. pA **jegün.*

***gėr¹e* 'belief, agreement' 25, 80 / Ta. *kari* 'witness; testimony, proof'; Te. *kari* 'a witness' (DED 1072). ?Cf. Ta. *paracu* 'to praise, extol'; Ma. *parikka* 'a vow' (DED 3257).

****gički-* 'to tread' 63 / Cf. Ta. *kittu* 'to hop, leap about on one leg,' *kintu* 'id., to limp, hobble, stand or walk on toes of one foot or both, go on tiptoe'; Ma. *kittuka* 'to hop; stand or walk on tiptoes' (DED 1297). Cf. Ta. *kenti* 'to hop, skip'; Ka. *gantu* 'moving about, jumping, dancing' (DED 1018).

***go...* 'to molt' 24 / Ma. *koṛiyuka* 'to fall out, drop (as fruits, leaves, hair'; Go. *kuṛh-* 'to take off clothes'; Kui *kṛuz* '(serpent) to slough skin' (DEDS 265). Cf. DEDS 472. Ta. *koṭṭu* 'to pour forth, shower down, empty the contents of a basket or sack, throw into a vessel; drop (as leaves), fall off (as hair)' (DED 1719). ?Cf. Te. *ḍollu* 'to fall,' *ḍullu* 'to fall off'; Kuwi *ḍul* '(hair, leaves) to

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fall' (DED 2421). ?Cf. Ta. *cori* 'to flow down, rain, spill, bear in plenty, be profuse, drop off as dry scales in smallpox, be scattered as rice from the husk, scatter (tr.), pour forth, effuse, shed as leaves or fruit (DED 2353) — cf. DED 2353. (Cf. ?MK *'sot-* 'to pour out, spill, drop, empty, be devoted to' (but cf. SKE 243), ?MK *sos-'na-* 'to gush out, flow out,' ?OJ *sösök-* 'to sprinkle, splash down (rain, water)')

***gobá* ('Actually **gobá*, **gobï*, and perhaps **gubá* are required ...' (Street 1974 : 32) 'beautiful' 24, 49, 124 / Cf. Ta. *compu* 'beauty, grace' ; Te. *sompu* 'beauty, elegance, grace, prettiness, niceness ; glee, delight' (DED 2332). Cf. Ta. *kōppu* 'stringing, threading, inserting, arrangement, order, decoration' (DED 1809) — ?cf. pA **göre-*. ?Cf. Ta. *oppu* 'to agree, accede to assent ; that which is fit or proper, beauty, consent, approval, uniformity, likeness, analogy' (DED 781) — cf. K *oput-* 'to be enough, ample, satisfactory ; comfortable, pleasant,' K *opolok-* 'to be thick, dense' ; ?OJ *aF-* 'to meet, go together well, fit') (Cf. MK *"kop-* 'soft, deep beauty (even in details),' OJ *komaka* 'fine, minute, densely packed,' OJ *komayaka* 'finely textured,' J *komagoma* 'fine, minute,' OJ *kuFa-* 'delicately, deeply, finely beautiful' ; K *kkumi-* 'to decorate, ornament, adorn, make up, fabricate, stitch' ; ?cf. OJ *koF-* 'to love, be attracted by') ?Cf. DED 1449.

***göl²ége* 'young dog, whelp' 25, 78 / Ta. *koṛuntu* 'tender twig, tendril, tender leaf, anything young, tenderness, *kuṛavi* 'infant, young of certain animals, young of the vegetable kingdom' ; Tu. *koḍuku* 'son,' *koṇḍika* 'child,' *kodama* 'the young of any animal ; young' (DED 1787). Cf. Ta. *kuruku* 'young of an animal' ; Pe. *kurunja* (masc.), *kurnji* (fem.) 'young child' ; Kur. *kurū* 'colt' (DED 1491). Cf. Ta. *kuṭṭam* 'smallness ; young of a monkey,' *kuṭṭi* 'young of dog, pig, tiger, etc. ; little girl ; smallness' (DED 1390) — cf. DED 1537, Ta. *kuñcu* 'young of birds and various animals' (DED 1371), Ka. *kūsu* 'infant, babe ; maiden, young virgin' ; Te. (inscr.) *kuntuṛ* 'daughter' (DED 1554), ?Ta. *koccu* 'small, young,' *koñcam* 'little, small quantity' (DED 1695) — cf. MK *cokom*, corn 'a little,' J *sukosi, chotto* 'id.' (?Cf. OJ *ko* 'child, cub, pup,' OJ *ko-* 'small, little' — or ?cf. Go. *koko* 'child' ; Konḍa *koko* 'small, little (of quantity)' (DEDS 302))

***göre-* 'to weave, twist' 25, 107, 126 / Ga. *kuruṭp-*, *kuruṭk* 'to spin thread' (DED 1488). Cf. Ga. *kurp-* 'to plait split bamboos to make baskets' (DEDS 232), Go. *sōṛhuttānā* 'to plait or weave (bamboo screens, etc.)' (DEDS 472). Ta. *curuṭṭu* 'to roll up, coil, curl, fold twist' ; Br. *kūring* 'to roll up (tr.)' (DED 2211) — cf. DED 2223, 2238, and 2209, pA **kuyï*. ?Ta. *kōṭikam* 'cloth,' *kōṭikar* 'weaver' (DED 1822). (Cf. MK *kulu-* 'to untie, unfasten, loosen' (Poppe 1960 : 107, SKE 118) ; ?K *kko-* 'to twist, twine' (but cf. SKE 119) ; ?K *kkun* 'string, cord, ribbon, lace' ; ?K *kkul-* 'to pull, tug, draw in,' OJ *kur-* 'to pull in a thread, cord, reel in ; wind ; gin cotton ; spin') Is pA **göre-* in a series with **ör*¹- ?

***göregē* 'wild animal' 'antelope, deer' 25 / Ma. *kūran* 'hog-deer' ; Kol. *kori* 'antelope' ; Pa. *kuri* 'id.' ; Ga. *kuruy* 'deer' ; Go. *gorre* 'four-horned antelope,' *gore* 'deer,' *kurs* 'deer, antelope' (DED 1485). Cf. DED 1799.

**gubï̄-* 'to seek, request, hunt' 24, 49, 137 / Ta. *kump-iṭu* 'to join hands in worship, make obeisance with the hands joined and raised, beg, entreat ; n. worship' ; Ko. *kub-iṛ* 'to bow down, pray' ; Ka. *kumbu* 'bending, bowing down, obeisance' (DED 1458). (Cf. OJ *köF-* 'to pray, beseech, implore, request, beg')

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****gul-** 'to burn (something), light' 24, 49, 137 / Ta. *koḷḷi* 'firebrand, fire,' *koḷuvu* 'to kindle (as fire)'; Tu. *kolli, koḷḷi* 'firebrand' (DED 1794), Malt. *qose* 'to be burnt, burn,' *qostre* 'to burn (tr.), inflame' (DED 1696). Cf. Ta. *koti* 'to boil, bubble up from heat, be heated, enraged, offended, burn with desire,' *kutukutuppu* 'eagerness, desire'; Te. *godagoda* 'anger,' *kutakuta* 'bubbling, simmering, sound produced in boiling' (DED 1735) — cf. K *ko-* 'to boil down, stew, brew, distil'; ?K *kotan-* 'to be tired, worn out, fatigued, exhausted,' ?J *kutabir-* 'id.,' J *kuta-kuta-* 'id.; to boil down,' J *guta-guta-* 'become a soft pulp,' J *gunya-gunya-* 'soft, flaccid, mushy,' J *gota-gota-* 'become troubled, mixed up, difficult, confused.' Cf. Ta. *cuṭu* 'to be hot, burn; burning, heating'; Malt. *kuṛe* 'to burn, roast, sear' (DED 2183), Ta. *curu-cur-eṉal* 'expr. signifying rapid burning' (DED 2237) — ?cf. pA **dul*[1]. ?Cf. Ta. *uru* 'to burn, smart' (DED 565). Is pA **gul-* in a series with **dul*[1]-, ?**pula*, ?**pula:*, ?**püli-gē-*?

****gunï-** 'to think; grieve' 24 / Ta. *kuṇaṭṭu* 'to wheedle, whine'; Te. *guniyu* 'to grumble, murmur'; Kur. *gun'nā* 'to fret' (DED 1405). Cf.: Ta. *uṉṉu* 'to think, consider'; Ma. *unnuka, unnika* 'to think about, aim at, have in view'; Te. *uṅkisu* 'to consider'; Br. *hunning* 'to look, look at, look for, wait for, consider' (DED 625) — cf. Ta. *uṟu* 'to pass in one's mind; think' (DED 610), ?cf. Ta. *ul* 'inside, interior of a place, mind, heart' (DED 600), pA **ūr*[2]*a* Cf. Ta. *eṇṇu* 'to think, consider, determine, esteem, conjecture, count, reckon, (DED 678), pA **üñé* — ?cf. DED 3050. Ta. *kuṟi* 'to design, intend, think, draw, sketch outline in painting, aim at, narrate briefly, tell, foretell, predict; mark, sign, symbol, aim, mark, to shoot at, goal, motive, omen,' *kuṟippi* 'to call to mind by sign or hint'; To. *kuṟy* 'aim'; Te. *guṟincu* 'to intend, have in view' (DED 1533) — ?cf. DED 1577; MK *'kŭli* 'to draw, sketch, paint, describe, portray, depict,' MK *'kŭ'lim* 'picture, sketch, painting'; MK *'kuli* 'to miss, pine, yearn for, long for,' MK *'kŭ'lip-* 'beloved, dear, yearned for'; ?MK *kŭlip'cŏi* 'ghost, phantom, shadow, shape, image' (cf. SKE 118); ?OJ *ura* 'divination.' (Cf. K *kungkŭm-* 'to worry, be anxious'; OJ *ura* 'interior; heart, mind' — cf. pA **ūr*[2]*a*, ?**ör̄*[2]*e*, OJ *uram-* 'feel bitter, bear a grudge.' Is pA **gunï-* in a series with **kïn̄*?)

***gübi-** 'to clean by beating' 25, 112, 135, 138 / Ta. *kummu* 'to pound in a mortar gently, knead, to beat with fists, pommel, wash cloth by wetting and gently pressing it with hands,' *kumi* 'to overpound (as rice),' *kumai* 'to beat or pound in a mortar; n. blow, stroke'; Ko. *kum-* 'to pestle (grain) with slow strokes to remove husks'; To. *kum-* 'to pound (grain) with light strokes' (DED 1536c). ?Cf. Te. *tōmu* 'to rub, clean' (DED 2930). (Cf. OJ *kumasine*, J *kumai* 'polished rice presented to deities'; OJ *köme* 'polished rice'; ?K *kongi* 'pestle, pounder')

****güdigé** 'stomach (of animals)' 24, 53, 133, 135 / Ka. *kuttige* 'throat, neck, throat and neck'; Te. *kutika, kutuka* 'throat,' *kuttika, kuttuka* 'throat, gullet, voice, tone' (DED 1428). Kui *guti* 'mouth'; Kuwi *guti, gūti* 'id.' (DES 242) — ?cf. Ta. *kuṭi* 'to drink, innale' (DED 1378). ?Cf. Ta. *gu·ṟ* (obl. *gu·ṭ-*) 'nest, large hollow, belly (of man or animal), cupboard, shelf'; Ka. *gūḍu* 'nest, dove-cot, fowl-house, lodging, cage, pit of the stomach, hollow in bones' (DED 1563). Cf. DED 1477. (Cf. Omoro *kuti, kuki* 'mouth,' OJ *kutu, kuti* 'id.') But cf. DUU ♯ 103

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***i... 'comb' 33 / Go. *irsānā*, *iṛs-* 'to comb the hair'; Br. *iris* 'a comb' (DED 419), Ta. *uṛu* 'to arrange or adjust (as hair with the fingers)'; Koḍ *u·k-* 'to comb'; Pa. *uṛ-*, *uṛv-* 'to comb' (DED 594), Ta. *ir*, *irppi* 'nit'; Ma. *ir* 'id.,' *iruka* 'to comb hair'; Te. *iru*, *īpi* 'nit,' *ir(u)cu* 'to comb out nits' (DED 2158). Cf.: Ta. *cīppu* 'a comb'; Ma. *cīka* 'to comb,' *cīntuka* 'to comb hair with fingers,' *cīppi* 'comb,' *cīrppu* 'a comb'; To. *ki·c-* 'to comb' (DED 1341). Ta. *cikkam* 'comb,' *cikkaṛu* 'to disentangle'; Ma. *cikkaṛukki* 'a comb'; Ka. *sikkaṭi* 'id.'; Te. *cikkaṇṭu* 'long comb with a few big teeth' (DED 2059). Ko. *pi·k-* 'to part (tr.; hair, bushes)'; Ka. *pikku* 'to separate, disentangle, comb' (DED 3459). (Cf. MK *piz-* 'to comb,' K *pikki-* (<*piski-*) 'to comb, cause someone to comb,' K *pitcil* (<*piscil*) 'combing': cf. SKE 202)

ī- 'to come' 117, 141 / Ta. *iṇṭu* 'to gather, come together, be close together, become compact mass, abound,' *iṭṭu* 'to collect, hoard, accumulate, acquire; a flock, swarm' Ka. *īḍu* 'joining, uniting, increase, plenty, strength, wealth,' (DED 458) — also cf. pA **idukan*. Ta. *eytu* 'to approach, reach, obtain, be suitable'; Kod. *ett-* 'to arrive'; Pa. *ēd-*, *ēy-* 'to arrive'; Koṇḍa *ī-* 'to arrive'; Te. *ētencu* 'to come, arrive, go'; Pe. *ika-* 'to arrive' (?<yoxt-* (Burrow 1968: 126)) (DED 693) — cf. OJ *yör-* 'to approach.' ?Cf. Ta. *cērvu* 'arriving, joining,; Ma. *cēruka* 'to approach, come close, join, (DED 2312). (?Cf. Elamite *šinnu-* 'come' (♯ 42) (Cf. OKg. **i-* 'to enter,' OJ *ir-* 'to enter'; K *ilŭ-* 'to reach, arrive, extend to' MK *"il-* 'to become, be accomplished, achieved' (cf. SKE 71); ?cf. Ta. *iṛi* 'to descend, dismount, fall, drop down'; Ka. *iṛi* 'to come down, descend, alight, go down, set (as the sun), become less' (DED 426), Ta. *iṛaṅku* 'to descend alight, fall (as rain)' (DED 439), cf. DED 682 — Ryūkyū *ʔirūi*, *ʔiri*, *ʔiri*, *ʔi* 'west' (i. e. 'sun-entering-direction'), OJ *ir-i-* (above) also: '(sun, moon) sunks, sets') — but ?cf. OT *in-* 'descend.' Cf. Ta. *kiṭṭu* 'to draw near; approach, attack, meet' (DED 1287), ?OJ *ki-*< **kw-* 'come' (Miller 1971: 269)

***idukan* 'female shaman' 56 / Ta. *iṭu* 'to place, deposit, put in, keep, throw, cast away, discharge (as arrows), give, bury, lay (as an egg),' *iṭu* 'applying, putting on, delivering, handing over, appropriateness, fitness,'; Ma. *iṭuka* 'to put, place, plant, wear, cast, throw, give, act in general'; Ka. *iḍuge*, *iḍige* 'putting down or on, what is put on, an ornament'; Koḍ. *iḍ-* 'to drop (tr.)'; Te. *iḍu* 'to place, put, lay, give, offer'; Pa. *iḍ* 'to put, put down, place, keep, lay (eggs), allow'; Ga. *ir-* 'to put, fill, lay (eggs)' (DED 375) — ?cf. Ka. *irku*, *ikku* 'to lay or put down, put, place, beat, serve up (as food); be put,' (DED 418). Cf. Ta. *īn* 'to bear, bring forth, yean, produce, yield, bring into being,' *iṛṛam* 'giving birth, bringing forth,' *ī-* 'to create, bring into existence, bring forth'; To. *i·n-* 'to bear (calf),' *i·t-* '(goddess) brings forth child; Ka. *īduvike* 'bringing forth'; Te. *īta* 'yeaning, bringing forth young'; Konda *īnd-* 'to bring forth young (animals)' (DED 473). Cf. Ta. *viṭu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) 'to send away, dispatch, let go, free, liberate, loosen, disentangle, send forth, discharge, emit, let out, give out, publish, expose' (DED 4419). Cf. pTK. *ī̄d-* 'to send dispatch, let go, release', OT *īduk* 'sent'>'sacred, holy'; cf. Menges 1975: 104 note. Are other Altaic items for 'new' and 'bear (child)' — e. g. Tg. (Bir., Nerč.) *ičа* 'to give birth,' (Bir.) *isa* 'id.' (Shirokogoroff 1929: 383) also ultimately cognate? (Cf. OJ *i-* 'sacred,' OJ *itu*, *idu* 'transcendent power, majesty, awesomeness,

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strength, vigor ; sacred, holy,' OJ *ituk-* 'to reverently serve shamanic deities,' OJ *iti-siro-* '(deities) are manifest, present in an epiphany,' OJ *yu-*, *yu-tu-* 'sacred holy, pure,' OJ *yuyu-* 'full of sacredness' ; ? OJ *utuku-* 'dear, beloved, darling, pretty, beautiful' (Menges 1975 : loc. cit. after Rahder) ; ?OJ *id-*, *idu-* 'to appear, come out, flow out, be born' (but cf. Miller 1971 : 99) ; ?Ryūkyū *'isi-juN* 'to put, place' ; ?K *ilu-* 'to inform, report, tell') If **-kan* is a deverbal noun suffix, it is difficult to see exactly what verb is being nominalized in the examples in Poppe 1960 : 56 — cf. Ev. *idu-* 'to command' vs. Ev. *idokon.* Poppe (1962 : 13) views it as a noun-derivation suffix, reconstructing **-kān / *-kēn.* If, however, **-kan* is cognate with OT *qān, qaɣan* 'ruler,' OT *kām* 'shaman,' Mo. *qān, qaɣan* 'ruler'<*'shaman,' Ev. *samān,* 'shaman (of either sex)' (but cf. Shirokogoroff 1935 : 270), ?Gilyak *čam* 'shamaness,' then cf. : Ta. *kō, kōn, kōmān* 'emperor, king, great man, leadership,' *kōyil* 'palace, temple,' *kōvil* 'temple' ; Ma. *kō, kōn, kōmān* 'king' ; Te. *kōyila, kōvela* 'temple' (DED 1810) — ?cf. Ta. *kō* 'mountain' ; Te. *kōya* 'name of a certain tribe of mountaineers' (DED 1811 ; cf. Zvel. 1972 : 58) : the association of shamans / kings with mountains is very common in "outer Altaic," e. g. OK **malu-kan* below ; research should also be done on the Japanese placename Kōya-san, a sacred mountain west of the Yamato plain given its SK name in characters meaning "High Field" (高野) by the Tantric Buddhist priest Kūkai in 816, before which the mountain had long been venerated by the native shamanism as a sacred burial site as well as a source of cinnabar. Ta. *vāṉ, vāṉam* 'sky, cloud, rain' (DED 4410), Ta. *vēntaṉ* 'king, Indra, sun, moon, Bṛhaspati' (DED 4549), Kui *vēnu* 'spirit, god' (DED 4550). (Cf. OPk. *kʌnkilci* 'shaman, king' ; OK (Kaya) **(?)kŏ-ci, *(?)kŏm-ci* (**-ci*='holder of position') 'shamaness, shaman, leader, chief,' OK (Kaya) **(?) kŏm-han-ci,* 'shamanic leader of combined Han tribes' (Cŏng 1963 : 39–40) ; OKg. **ka(i)* 'shaman, king,' OPk. **-ha* 'shaman, king' (in **elaha*='great shaman / king'), OSl. **kan / *han* 'shaman, king,' OSl. **(?)mʌlʌ-han* (*-kan*) (MK *mʌlʌ*='mountain peak') 'id.' — ?cf. pDr. **Muruku / *Murukan* "*the* god of the Dravidians *par excellence,* ... the god of mountains and hillmen" (Zvel. 1972 : 60) ; Omoro *kami* 'shamaness, goddess' (there is no distinction), Ryūkyū *kami, hami, kam, kan* 'goddess, *shamaness,' OJ *kamu-, kamï, kan* 'goddess, divinity, *shamaness' ; ?OKg. **kom / *koma* 'bear' (?)<*'sacredness, power' — cf. *Samguk-yusa* I, 1, OPk. **koma / *kuma* 'id.,' OJ *kuma* 'id' — cf. *Kojiki* 1958 : 150-51) If **idukan* is not to be so divided, then cf. : ?K *mudang* 'shamaness,' which is written with C characters (巫堂) but whose actual etymology is unclear ; Ryūkyū *yuta* 'id.' ; J *itako, itiko* 'id.' (Miller 1967 : 29) ; cf. Ainu *itaku* 'id.' Cf. Caldwell 1913 : 619 ; DUU ♯101.

***ile-* 'to stroke (?)' 33 / Ta. *iṟuku* 'to daub, smear, rub over (as mortar),' *iṟai* 'to rub against (as the shoots of a bamboo tree)' ; to rub so as to be dissolved (as a pill in honey or milk), daub, paint, draw' ; Ka. *eṟavu* 'to rub, rub off or out, stroke gently,' *eccu* 'to smear' (DED 428). Ma. *uṟiyuka* 'to rub, stroke' (DED 590). Is pA **ile-* in a graded series with **el²i-* ? Cf. **jïr²-u-* ?

**īl²* 'work, occupation' (Miller 1980 : 113) / Ta. *vēlai* 'work, labor, task, business, matter, workmanship, situation, office' ; Te. *vēla* 'work' (DED 4557). Cf. Ta. *viṉai* 'action, work, karma, evil deed' (DED 4473). Ta. *ēl* 'to happen, occur, be suitable, convenient, just ; to receive, undertake, engage in' (DED 766), Ta.

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kelc 'outdoor work'; Ka. *kelasa* 'work, business, affair, deed' (DED 1639) — cf. pA **kī-*, (Cf. MK *"il* 'work, labor, occupation,' OJ **isa-r-* 'to fish' (Miller 1980 : 113))

****imü*... 'oil, fat' 32 / Cf. Ta. *el*, *eṇ* '*Sesamum indicum*'; Ko. *eṇ* 'oil'; Tu. *eṇme* 'gingilly oil seed' (DED 726). Cf. Ta. *niṇam* 'flesh, fat, serum' (DED 3037), Ta. *nū*, *nūvu* 'sesamum' (DED 3081).

***in-* 'to laugh' 70, 117, 139, 141, 143 / Cf. Ta. *iṉ-* 'sweet, pleasant, agreeable; Ma. *inima* 'pleasure, delight'; Te. *emme* 'beauty, charm'; Malt. *embe* 'sweet; sweetness' (DED 451 a, b) — cf. DED 2674; ?cf. pA **ama*. Cf. Ta. *iḷi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) 'to laugh, scorn,' *?ici* 'laughter' (DED 434), ?Koḍ. *tĕḷi-* 'to laugh' (DED 2828) ?<**c-*; ?cf. DED 1304, 5389.

****īma*... 'snow' 33 / Kur. *kībā* 'frost, ice'; Malt. *kiwe* 'cold, cool' (DED 1347). Pa. *cēna* 'frost, ice'; Kuwi *hennā* 'hoar-frost' (DEDS 445). (Cf. Omoro *simo* 'frost' (in *simo-no-tuyu* 'frost-like dew' — ? loanword from J), Ryūkyū (Shuri) *simu* 'cold rain, cold winter rain,' OJ *simo / simö*<**ximo* 'frost' (Murayama 1974 : 179))

**ī̄r*²... 'edge, border, track' 81 bis, 115 / Ta. *iṟai*, *iṟappu* 'inside of a sloping roof, eaves of a house'; Ma. *iṟa*, *iṟakāli*, *iṟayaṟṟam* 'eaves of a house'; Ka. *eṟakil*, *eṟake* 'a roof, thatch'; Kod. *ërakï* 'eaves' (DED 449) — cf. Ta. *irappai*, *rappai*, *reppai* 'eyelid' (DED 4242). Ta. *viḷimpu* 'border, edge, rim, brink, margin, eyelid,' *vaṭimpu* 'border, edge (as of a garment), blade (as of a knife), extremity (as of the foot), eaves, edge of a roof'; Ma. *viḷimpu*, *viḻumpu*, *veḻumpu* 'edge, margin, border or hem of a cloth, eyelid' (DED 4463). (Cf. MK *i'lay* 'field ridge, furrow, border line', MK *i'lŏm* 'id.,' K *ilang* 'id.' (Poppe 1960 : 81, 115; SKE 71), OJ *iraka* 'roofbeam, tile roof'; ?OJ *itar-* 'to reach a limit') Ka. *ēri* 'a raised bank, the bank of a tank, a tank'; Koḍ. *e·ri* 'parapet of well, bund (in paddy-fields, of tank)' (DED 763) — cf. Ta. *ellai* 'limit, border, boundary, measure, goal, extremity' (DED 720), Ta. *ēṇ*, *ēṇi* 'boundary, limit (DED 751). Cf. Ta. *ceṟuvu* 'field,' *cirai* 'dam, bank, tank, boundary; captivity, confinement' (DED 1648) — ?cf. pA. **kïdï:*. Cf. Tu. *seraṅgu* 'the end or edge of a female's garment'; Te. *ceṟāgu* 'the skirt, hem, end, or corner of a garment or cloth,' *ceṅgu* 'skirt, border, edge (of a cloth)' (DED 2298). (Cf. J *eri* 'collar, edge of neck opening of a garment' (Miller 1971 : 210, cf. 154); ?J *heri* 'edge, margin, border, hem, brim') Cf. Ma. *atir* 'boundary, limit' (DED 118) — ?cf. pA **atar*², Ta. *aruku* 'nearness, vicinity, neighborhood, place, border, edge' (DED 185) — ?cf. pA **āl*²-. Ta. *catir* 'boundary, limit' (DED 1919), Ta. *varampu* 'boundary, limit, extent, ridge of field, causeway, way, brim,' *varai* 'small ridge as of paddy field, bank, shore, limit, boundary, measure, extent' (DED 4301), ?Ta. *karai* 'shore, bank, ridge of field, border of a cloth'; Tu. *karè* 'seashore, bank of river, border, colored border of a cloth'; ?Br. *karrak* 'bank, shore, brim, border, edging, near' (DED 1087) — ?cf. DED 1224, 1266; ?cf. pA **kïyák*. (?Cf. J *aze* 'border ridge between fields'; OJ *kata* 'tidal flat, shore, inlet, harbor'; research should be done on the OK name for the southernmost part of the peninsula bordering on the straits between Korea and Japan : Kara, Kaya, Kayak, OJ : Kara : could the name refer to the shoreline of Kara / Kaya, which was a maritime nation, and also comprised part of northern Kyūshū in

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Japan? ?Cf. Ta. *ōram* 'edge, border, brim, brink' (DED 894). (?Cf. K *oli* 'strip (of wood)') Cf. DUU ♯135

****īsu*** 'soot, smoke' 116, 129 / Ta. *illaṭai* 'soot adhering to the inner side of a roof'; Ka. *illaṇa* 'id.' (DED 424) ?Cf. Pa. *ciruy* 'charcoal'; Kui *srōbi* 'soot, black,' *srīva* 'soot,' *sīnga* 'charcoal' (DED 2102). ?Cf. Pa. *curuk* 'deposit of soot on the ceiling or any object near fire'; Ga. *suygur* 'soot' (DEDS 420) — ?cf. MK *sus* 'charcoal,' OJ *susu* 'soot.'

****jabï*** 'small boat' 28 / Ta. *ampi* 'small boat, raft, float, ship, suspended water-shovel'; Ka. *ambi* 'boat' (DED 149). Ta. *kappal* 'ship, loading vessel'; Te. *kappali* 'ship' (DED 1022). ?Cf. DED 2812. (Cf. OJ *kaFara* 'keel; counter for number of boats, ships')

****jal-*** 'to be lengthened, added on' 28, 75, 86 / Cf. Ta. *kala* 'to mix (intr., tr.), unite in friendship, form friendly or matrimonial alliance with, copulate,' *kalakku* 'joint,' *kalavu* 'to mix (intr., tr.); joint of the body,' *kalavi* 'union, combination, sexual, union,'; *kalāvu* 'to mix, join together, unite' (DED 1092) — ?cf. pA **al²ču(k)*, **kat-* / **kata-* '*to* combine, mix.' Ta. *aḷa* 'to mingle,' blend,' *aḷavu* 'to mingle, mix' (DED 253) — cf. pA **al²ču(k)*, **al¹ï-*, Ta. *taḷai* 'to fasten, bind; Ka. *taḷ* 'to be joined, intertwined, yoked'; Tu. *taḷḷi* 'intercourse, association' (DED 2557) ?<**c-*. Cf.: Ta. *neṭṭil*, *neṭil* 'bamboo' (DED 3101). Ta. *neṭṭi* 'joint of the body' (DEDS 574). ?Ma. *ñeṭṭu*, *ñeṭṭi* 'footstalk of leaf, fruit' (DED 2385). Ta. *neṭu* 'long' (DED 3099). ?Cf. Ta. *valar* 'to grow, lengthen, be elongated, (DED 4340), Ta. *vaḷaṅkam* 'large family' (DED 4343). Ta. *vāl* 'anything long or elongated' (DEDS 868). (Cf. OJ *yö* 'lifespan, year, season, society' (Menges 1975 : 8, 31); OJ *yo* 'section of bamboo between two joints'; ?K *nŭlli-* 'to increase, augment, extend'; ?MK *sʌl*, *″sŏl* 'year (of age)' — Cf. **jïl*)

*****jaŋï*** 'new, news' 72, 95, 137 / Ta. *yāṇar* 'newness, freshness, beauty' (Burrow 968 : 115). Pa. *cand-* 'to grow up' (DED 1922). ?Ta. *kaṇṇa* 'speedily, quickly' (DED 992) ?Ma. *vaṇṇa* 'a woman recently delivered' (DED 4384). (?Cf. K *kan-na-* 'just born, newly born; infant' (*-na-*='born') ?Cf. DED 1892, 2451, 4274.

****jap*** 'ro om, free space or time' 48 / Ma. *cāmpu* 'length, stretch out'; Ka. *cāpu* 'stretch, length, extent,' *jambu* 'length'; Te. *cā̃pu* 'n. extending, stretch, extent, length' (DED 2007). ?Cf. (DED 2509) ?Cf. pA **kāp*, ?**topār*¹:, **teb:*. (Cf. K *ccam* 'leisure, free time'; ? K *t'ŭm* 'opening, gap, crevice, chink; spare time, leisure; room; interval'; ?J *haba* 'width, breadth, area for movement'; ?OJ *tabi* 'time, occasion' — cf. DED 2534, 2581, pA **teb:*) ?Cf. Ta. *tamar* 'hole in a plank,'; Ma. *tamar* 'hole made by a gimlet (DED 2506). Cf. Ta. *kamar* 'crack, chasm, cleft in ground caused by drought'; Ka. *kamari*, *kammari* 'bank, cliff, ravine' (DED 1030), Ka. *kappu*, *kappa* 'hole in the ground, pit' (DED 1026). Ta. *kevi* 'deep valley, cave'; Ka. *gavi* 'cave'; Tu. *gavi* 'cave, hole, cell' (DED 1119). (Cf. Koguryŏ **kappi* 'hole,' OJ *kaFi* 'ravine, valley') Cf. pA **kāp*.

japā- 'to disjoint; seize; make(?) 28 / Ta. *camai* 'to be made, constructed, formed, get ready, be suitable; create, do, perform, cook'; Ka. *sama* 'getting ready, preparation, readiness,' *same*, *save* 'to be made ready, be carried out, be made; prepare, make ready, make'; Ka. *amar* 'be closely united, gather in a mass, seize firmly, embrace'; Tu. *amaruni* 'to seize, touch, hold' (DED 1935)

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(Cf. MK *"sam-* 'to make' ; ?K *sam* 'foetus' ; OJ *sabak-* 'to manipulate skillfully with the fingers ; to put in order' ; ?OJ *saFar-* 'to be impeded, blocked, to touch' ; ?K *cop-* 'be narrow,' ?OJ *sebas-*, *semas-* 'id.,' ?OJ *sem-* 'to press, crowd in on, close in on, corner') Cf. Ta. *kavar* 'to separate into various channels, deviate, depart from instructions ; churn ; to branch off (as roads), fork, bifurcate ; n. bifurcated branch (as of tree or river), prong' (DED 1113). (Cf. ?K *kap* 'cape, promontory' ; OJ *kaFa* 'stream, river,' OJ *kaFar-* 'change, alter, shift (intr.)') Ko. *kavc-* 'to unfasten, knock off (something fixed in place)' (DED 1129). Cf. pA **kap-*.

**je ...* 'sharp' 27 / Kur. *caknā* 'to sharpen an edge instrument, whet' ; Malt. *cake* 'to sharpen, whet' (DED 1878) — ?cf pA* *čakï-*. Kur. *cakkhnā* 'to pierce, prick, penetrate, puncture' ; Malt. *caqu* 'to sting, pierce, stab' ; Br. *jakhkhing* 'to run into, pierce' (DED 1879). Cf. Tu. *cakke*, *cekkè*, *cekki* 'chip, split, splinter' ; Te. *cekku* 'to pare, cut the side or rind of, sharpen (pencil), engrave, carve' ; Kol. *sek-* 'to make pointed (piece of wood)' ; (DED 2266). Cf. Ta. *tēy* 'to wear away by friction, be rubbed' ; Ma. *tēkkuka* 'to rub, smear, clean, polish, sharpen' ; Ka. *tege* 'to grind one substance on another' (DED 2846). (Cf. K *cak* 'arrow,' J *ya* 'id' (Miller 1971 : 86) ; ?OJ *Fak-* 'to make an arrow' ; K *cokak* 'splinter, sliver, slice,' OJ *sog-* 'to pare, slice off, trim,' J *soge* 'splinter, sliver, slice,' ; K *cakuk-* 'to whet, hone, sharpen,' OJ *tog-* 'id.,' J *togari* 'sharp point,' J *toge* 'thorn, prickle, splinter, sliver.') Cf. Ta. *māy* 'to grind and sharpen' (DED 3779), ?Ta. *vāy* 'mouth, beak of birds, edge, rim, edge of knife' Br. *bā* 'mouth, aperture, edge of a knife' (DED 4385), Ka. *vaṅki* 'a sort of knife or sword' (DED 4261) — ?cf. Ka. *kakkata* 'weapon' (DED 907), Ta. *vai* 'sharpness, keenness, point,' *vaci* 'point, edge, pointed stick' (DED 4568). (Cf. OJ *Fa* 'cutting instrument,' ?OJ *Fa* 'tooth,' ?OJ *Fa* 'edge' ; MK *pa'nʌl* 'needle,' OJ *Fari* 'id.' ; ?MK *"puli* 'beak, bill, pointed tip,' ?K *mai* 'hawk, falcon' ? <*'beak') Cf. pA **ar²īgā(n)*.

****jegér ...* 'some kind of animal' 60 / Ta. *takar* 'sheep, ram, goat, male of certain other animals (yāli, elephant, shark)' ; Ma. *takaran* 'huge, powerful as a man, bear, etc.' ; Te. *tagaramu*, *tagaru* 'ram' (DED 2430). ?Cf. To. *kö·g* 'barking deer' ; Ko. *ke·y* 'wild goat (?)' (DED 1660.) (?Cf. J *takumas-* 'strong, brawny, hefty') ?Cf. pA **ečke*.

***jegün* 'left (hand)' 27, 60, 133 / Ta. *iṭai*, *iṭam* 'left side' ; Ma. *iṭam*, *eṭam* 'id.' ; Tu. *eḍa*, *yoḍa* 'id.' (DED 381). (?Cf. OJ *Fidari* 'sunrise-direction, left (hand) (facing noon sun), east' ; ?OJ *Fimukasi* 'sunrise-direction, east,' ?OPk. **say / *sʌy* 'east' (?cf. OKg. **syu* 'new') — but cf. pA **gē-*. Given the apparent twofold spatial / cosmological orientation of the Altaic and Dr. speakers (east toward sunrise, south toward the noon sun), also cf. pDr. **kiṛ- / *kiṛ-V-* 'place below ; east' (Zvel. 1964 : 27, normalized) : cf. DED 1348, e. g. Koḍ. *kï·da* 'place below, down' ; Pa. *kītā*, *kiyyanta* 'lower, lowermost' ; Br. *ki-*, *ki-*, *kē-* 'below, down' — cf. pA **gē-*. (Cf. OJ *kita* 'left (hand) (facing sunrise)' ; 'north' ; OJ *sita* 'underneath, below, down, inside' : is there an OJ series *kita*, *sita*, *Fida-*? ; ?MK *nʌc'-* 'to be low') Are pA **gē-* and **jegün* in a series?

**jē-* 'to eat' 27, 106 / Ko. *cayv* 'taste left in the mouth for food just eaten' ; Ka. *savi*, *save* 'to test by eating, taste, eat' ; Tu. *sabi*, *savi* 'flavor, taste,' *tabi* 'flavor,

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taste, savory, delicious' (DED 1981). (Cf. K *cap-su-* 'to eat (honorific),' MK *"ca'si-* 'to eat,' OJ *tamaF-*, *tab-* 'to eat (honorific)'; MK *sʌm'ski-*, *sʌms'ki-* 'to swallow, gulp down') Cf. Ta. *cippu* 'to suck'; Ta. *cuppu* 'to suck, sip' (DED 2154). (Cf. K *sumi-* 'to soak into, permeate, penetrate,' MK *sum* 'breath,' OJ *suF-* 'to breathe, suck air in,' J *shabur-* 'suck, lick') Ta. *tiṉ* (*tiṉp-*, *tiṉṟ-*) 'to eat, chew, bite' (DED 2670) ?Cf. Ka. *namalu* 'to chew, masticate, munch, chew the cud, ruminate' (DED 2970) — ?cf. Ta. *nā*, *nakku*, *nāvu* (< **nālv-* (Burrow 1968 : 128)) 'tongue' (DED 3009), Ta. *nakku* 'to lick' (DED 2945), Ka. *nañju*, *nañcu* 'to take a little lick, eat a little of anything like pickles, relish' (DED 2956) — Burrow (1968 : 134) posits an "original palatal nasal" initial; cf. pA **dāl¹u-*. (Cf. OJ *nam-* 'to lick,' OJ *namë-dur-* 'to savor' — cf. pA **kebi-*) (Cf. pIE **sap-* 'to taste, perceive') Is pA **ǰē-* in a series with **ama*, **kap-*, **kebi-*?

***ǰi* ... (and ? ***ǰü* ...) 'two' 28 / pDr. **iru* (before c.) / **īr* (before v.) (Zvel. 1977 : 34) : cf. DED 401. Ta. *tuṇai* 'association, company, help, companion, escort, friend, pair, couple, conjugal union' (DED 2710). (Cf. pIE **dwō* 'two') (Cf. pKJ **dula* 'two' (Miller 1971 : 229)) A *ϕ* : *t-* split in pDr.?

****ǰibúr* 'wing' 49 / Ka. *tippuṟ* 'a bird's wing or feather,' *tuppuṟ* 'feather, plumage, down'; Ta. *tūval* 'feather, quill, brush' (DED 2790). (Cf. OJ *tubasa* 'wing') Is pA **ǰibúr* in a series with **čībïn*?

***ǰīl¹* 'year' 113, 114 / pSDr. & pCDr. **yā(ṇ)ḍ- / yē(ṇ)ḍ* 'year' (Zvel. 1964 : 28) : cf. DED 4230. Cf. : Ta. *nēram* 'time, season'; Ma. *nēram* 'id., sun, day, light'; Br. *dē* 'sun, sunshine, day, time' (DED 3128) (?<**ñ-* : cf. DED 2371, -81). Ta. *sāri* 'time, turn' (DED 2033). Ta. *tol* 'old, ancient' (DED 2899), Ta. *tolai* 'to pass away, be terminated, expire (as time) (DED 2900). (Cf. pIE **yēro* 'year, season') (Cf. MK *"tol* 'an anniversary,' K *tol* 'id.,' OJ *tösi* 'year' (Miller 1973 : 119; cf. SKE 272); MK *sʌl*, *"sŏl* 'years of age'; OJ *sar-* '(time) passes, (season) changes' — cf. DED 2028. Cf. Ta *ñāyiṟu* 'sun' (DED 2371). Ta. *ñāṉṟu* 'time, day' (DED 2381), Ta. *nāḷ* 'day, dawn, morning' (DED 3025), pA **ñāl²* — cf. Street 1974 : 34, ?DEDS 567. (Cf. MK *'na* 'age'; MK *'nal* 'day, sunlight') Cf. Menges 1975 : 43.

***ǰïpár¹* 'musk' 47, 80, 123 / Cf. Ta. *nāṉam* 'frangrant substance, musk, musk deer, body unguents, perfumed bathing oil'; Ma. *nappu* 'scent, tracing a theft, etc.' (<**ñ-*) (DED 2379). Cf. Ka. *timir* 'an unguent, perfume' (DED 2646). Cf. : Ta. *kamaṟ* 'to emit fragrance' (DED 1045). Te. *kamaru* 'n. singeing, burning, smell of burnt hair, skin, or oil' (DED 1120), cf. DED 1182, 1183, ?1456. (?Cf. OJ *kawor-* 'to smoke, be fragrant' — if not from MC; MK *nai* 'smell, odor,' K *nai* 'id,' K *naimsai* 'id,' K *nai* 'smoke') ?Cf. DEDS 348.

ǰïr-* (ǰïr-ɣa-*) 'to chant, sing; be happy' (Menges 1975 : 35) / Ta. *ciṟa* 'to be eminent, illustrious, surpass, be abundant, be auspicious, be graceful, rojoice,' *ciṟappu* 'pre-eminence, pomp, abundance, wealth, happiness, honors, esteem, periodical festival in a temple'; Ma. *ciṟakka* 'to be glorious' (DED 2131). Ta. *cīr* 'to be excellent, superior, suitable, fitting, fall into rhythmic movement; n. prosperity, wealth, beauty, gracefulness, goodness, greatness, excellence, superiority, paramount, importance, esteem, regard, reputation, fame, nature, good normal condition, literal meaning, equilibrium, evenness, balance, measure,

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quantity, heaviness ; time-measure, song, metrical foot, sound of musical instruments' ; Ma. *cīr* 'good condition, stoutness, increase,' *cīrkka* 'to swell, become stout,' *cīrppikka* 'to increase,' *cīru* 'good condition, luck' (DED 2157) — ?cf. pA **čïl²i-*. (Cf. MK *'cŭlkŏp-*, *'cŭl'kŏp-* to be happy, joyful, glad,' K *cŭlkŏp-* 'id.,' *cŭlki-* 'to enjoy, receive pleasure,' OJ *yörökö-b-* 'to be happy, rejoice, congratulate' (Cf. Miller 1971 ; 99). ?MK *ŭlp-* 'to recite, sing (a poem).' ?Cf. Ta. *noṭi* 'to say, tell, speak, declare ; Ka. *nuḍiha* 'uttering, telling' ; Te. *nānuḍi* 'rumor, report,' *noḍugu*, *nuḍugu* 'to say, speak ; word or expression, line in verse' (DED 3137). (Cf. MK *nol'ai* 'song,' MK *"nol-* 'to play, enjoy oneself,' ?K *nolla-* 'to be amazed, astonished, surprised,' OJ *nör-* 'to utter sacred words,' OJ *nörito* 'prayer,' Ryūkyū *noro* 'shamaness') ?Cf. Malt. *alge* 'to laugh' (DED 215), Ka. *calla*, *cella* 'great mirth, fun, jest, smiling, laughter' (DED 1963), Ta. *nalku* 'to rejoice,' Ka. *nali* 'to be delighted, rejoice, pleased,' Tu. *nalikè* 'dancing, jumping' (DED 2988). (cf. ?MK *"nol-* 'to play' (or above) ; OJ *asob-* 'to enjoy oneself, dance') ?Ta. *iyampu* 'to sound, say, utter,' *iyakku* 'to cause to sound' (DED 398) — ?cf. K *iiaki* 'talk, chat, conversation.' Cf. Ta. *nal* 'good,' *nalla* 'good, fine, excellent, abundant, copious, intense' etc. (DED 2986) Cf. MK *'coh-* 'pure, clean, whole,' K *coh-* 'good, nice,' K *cal-* 'well,' OJ *yörös-*, *yöras-* 'proper, fitting, auspicious' ; ?MK *yŏrŏ* 'various, diverse, all kinds,' MK *yŏröh* 'many, a large number,' OJ *yörödu* 'many, myriad')

***jïr:* 'fish' 28, 57, 61, 88, 140 / Ka. *sīgaḍi*, *sīguḍi* 'a very small kind of fish sold in dried state' ; Tu. *tīkoḍè* 'a kind of fish' (DED 2145) (Menges 1975 : 33). ?DED 2947. ?Cf. Ma. *cariku* 'a little fish' ; Tu. *caruva* 'id.' (DEDS 362), ?DED 764. (Cf. J *sakana* 'fish') ?Cf. : Ta. *cuṟavam*, *cuṟavu*, *cuṟa*, *cuṟā* 'shark, swordfish' ; Ma. *ciṟāku*, *cuṟā*, *tuṟāvu*, *śrāvu* 'shark' (DED 2234). Ta. *uṟuvai* 'fish' ; Ka. *uṇaci-mīnu* 'porpoise' ; Te. *uluca* 'porpoise' (DED 597). (Cf. J *iruka* 'porpoise, dolphin' ; ?K *tol-kolai* (*kolai* = 'whale' ; ?cf. DED 1235), although ?cf. K *tol-* 'to go around, revolve' (cf. SKE 272))

**jï̄r²-u-* 'to draw, scratch, write' 28, 81, 115 / Ka. *cīru* 'to scratch with the nails or claws' ; Te. *cīru* 'to scratch' (DED 2141). ?Ka. *cīraṇa*. *cīrṇa*, *jīrṇa* 'a small chisel, esp. used in cutting metals' (DED 2159). Cf. Ta. *tūr* 'to sweep' (DED 2788), Ta. *kīṟu* 'to scratch, draw lines, scribble, write,' *kīṟṟu* 'stroke, line, mark, stripe' ; Ka. *kīṟu* 'to scratch, scrape, draw lines or streaks' (DED 1352) (?Cf. MK *'sŭ-* 'to write, compose,' OJ *sirus-* 'foretell, mark, note, write') Cf. pA **kïr¹-*.

***jōl¹* (?<**jaṷl* (Miller 1971 : 36)) 'good luck ; road, way' 75, 86, 99 / Ta. *āṟu* 'way, road, path, means, manner, method' (DED 347), Ta. *tāri* 'way, road, path, right mode' (DED 2589) (?<**c-* (Cf. Zwel. 1970 : 106 1. 25. 1. 2)). Cf. Ta. *aṟam* 'moral or religious duty, virtue, dharma' (DED 262), Ta. *taṭam* 'road, way, path, route, gate, footstep' (DED 2453), Tu. *sādi* 'road, way, path' (DED 1953), Go. *sarrī* 'road, walk' (DED 1953), Ta. *vaṟi* 'way, path, road, origin, manner, method, mode, posterity, lineage, antiquity' (DED 4335) — Cf. DED 4330, 4376. ?Ta. *naṭa* 'to walk, go, pass,' *naṭavai* 'path, road, way' (DED 2957) Ta. *nēr* 'to meet, approch, agree, resemble, be fit' ; Te. *nēr(u)cu* 'to learn, acquire,' *nēr(u)pu* 'to teach ; cleverness, skill' ; Go. *nars-* 'to learn,' *narsp-* 'to teach' (DED 3124) — cf. Ta. *nira* 'to be full, thick, crowded' (DED 3041). Ta. *neṟi*

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'way, road, path, religion, precept, rule, principle, path of virtue, righteousness' ; Ma. *ñeṛi* 'way,' *neṛi* 'straight path, rectitude' (DED 2394), Ta. *neṭṭam* 'perpendicularity'(DED 3100), Ta. *nēr* 'straightness, directness, rightness, justice, morality, virtue, extension, row, series,' *nērmai* 'id., propriety,' *nēṛṛi* 'straightness, what is right, common way, custom' (DED 3126) — cf. Ta. *niral* 'row, arranged in order ; order, arrangement' (DED 3042). (Cf. OJ *töri, nöri* 'way, path, Bud. law, dharma' (Miller 1971 : 103), OJ *yör* 'to approach, be drawn, depend, OJ *yöras-, yörös-* 'good, auspicious, pleasing,' OJ *yörödu* 'myriad, all' (Miller 1971 : 36), ?K *-nalŭm* 'depending on,' MK *'coh-* 'pure, clean, whole, attractive,' K *coh-* 'good, pleasant,' MK *iŏlŏ* 'many, various' ; MK *stʌlo-*, K *ttalŭ-* 'to accompany, go with, follow, obey, yield, become attached,' OJ *nare-* 'to get used to, become close to,' OJ *naraF-* 'to come into continuous contact, to learn, repeat,' J *naraFas-* 'to drill, make study, make a habit,' ; K *naili* 'straight, continuously,' ?OJ *narab-* 'to form a pair, a line' ; K *talm-* 'to resemble,' OJ *nör-, ni-* 'id.' ; ?K *nonil-* 'to stroll, saunter, amble') ?Cf. Ta. *ollu* 'possible, practicable, fit, suitable, agree, combine' (DED 846), Ta. *oṛuku* 'to be arranged in regular order, act according to laws ; land record, register' (DED 850). (Cf. MK *'ol-* 'right, proper')

***ju:* 'summer' 28, 101 / Ta. *cuppal* 'twigs,' *uvalai* 'twigs and sprays' ; Tu. *coppu, tappu* 'leaf, foliage, greens' (DED 2200) — ?cf. pA **čupá-*. Cf. Ka. *suggi* 'the season of spring (from the middle of March to that of May), the season of gathering a crop of any kind' (DED 2176). (?Cf. pIE **sem-* 'summer') (Cf. MK *'sup* 'grove, forest' ; OJ *tuFari* 'budding' (Miller 1971 : 84) ; ?K *ssuk-ssuk-* 'to come out profusely (of plants, foliage),' ?K *ssuk* 'mugwort' (flowers in July and August))

***jut* 'calamity caused by severe weather' 50 / Ta. *tuṉpam* 'affliction, sorrow, distress, trouble, pain, misfortune, calamity,' *tuṉi* 'disgust, displeasure, affliction, sorrow, distress, sin, disease' (DED 2774). Ta. *tollai* 'trouble, perplexity' (DED 2901). Cf. DED 2887, 2895. ?Ta. *kūtir* 'cold, cold wind,' *kontal* 'biting cold' (?DED 1347) (Cf. K *kut* 'bad weather, unseasonable weather')

**jü-* 'to transport' 28, 111 / Ta. *cuma* 'bear, support, carry a burden, take upon oneself, bear in the womb,' Tu. *tumbuni* 'to carry a load, to bear' (DED 2204). Ta. *tūkku* 'to lift up, raise, hoist, weigh, balance, consider, hang' (DED 2777a). (Cf. K *ci-* 'to carry, bear, transport' ; OJ *yuki* 'quiver' (Miller 1971 : 84))

***jüg(ü)* 'direction' 58 / Kur. *ijgo* 'straight from here, straight forward' ; Malt. *igjo* 'true' (DEDS 62). Kur. *ujgō* 'uprightness ; adj. straight, upright ; straight, right, true, straightforward' ; Malt. *ugjo* 'true, real, truth' (DEDS 72). ?Cf. Kui *sena* 'even, level, straight' (DEDS 359), Te. *tinna* 'straight, direct, shortest, straightforward, honest, proper, right, correct' (DEDS 522). (Cf. K *cuk* 'in a row, in a line,' J *sugu* 'straight ; honest')

***jügéle* ... 'soft' 28 / Ta. *ukkal* 'rottenness, that which is rotten or decayed' (DED 485). Ta. *nukai* 'to become lax, loose, soft,' *nekkal* 'that which is relaxed, overripe, rotten' < **ñ-* (DED 2383). Cf. Ta. *nuṅku* 'pulpy kernel of a tender palmyra fruit, tender palmyra fruit,' *nukumpu* 'unexpanded tender leaf of palmyra, plantain, etc., palmyra leaf' (DED 3065). (Cf. K *nuk-* 'to be soft, tender ; damp,' J *nukar-* 'be muddy' ; ?J *nukum-* 'to become warm' ; ?J *yugam-*

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'to bend, lose shape, become distorted')

****jürgü** (?-*i*-) 'path' 28 / Cf. Ta. *iyaṅku* 'to move, stir, go, proceed, walk about,' *icaṅku* 'to go or lead to (as a way),' *iyavai* 'way, path' (DED 397). Cf. Ta. *teru* 'street, highway'; Te. *teruvu* 'way, road, path' (DED 2818) — ? cf. pA **jōl*[1]. ?Cf. DED 2394, also at **jōl*[1].

****kabūl*[3]*(á)-** 'to skin, peel' 48, 131 / Ta. *kappu* 'to overspread (as a cloud),' *kavi* 'to cover, overspread, overshadow, surround; to cover (as with an umbrella), overshade, cover over (as an arch),' *kaviciṉai* 'wrapper, envelope, cover, sheath'; Ma. *kaviyan* 'wrapper, pillowcase'; Te. *kappuḍu* 'a cover or covering' (DED 1024). Cf. Ta. *mappu* 'being overcast or cloudy, bewilderment,' *mammal* 'dusk' (DED 3849). Ta. *kumpaḷam* 'wax-gourd,' *kummaṭṭi* 'a small watermelon, cucumber'; Koḍ. *kumbaḷa* 'pumpkin'; Tu. *kumbuḍa* 'pumpkin or gourd'; Ma. *kumpaḷaṅṅa* 'pumpkin'; Ka. *kumbaḷa* 'pumpkin gourd' (DED 1455). ?Cf. Ta. *kavanti* 'a cover of rags to keep off cold' (DED 1112). (Cf. K *kkamŏk-* 'to crack, peel, shell, shuck,' K **c'amui* 'melon,' K *c'amoi* 'id.'; *-oi* <**-uri* on the basis of OJ *uri*, both 'melon' and cucumber'), J *kabocha* 'pumpkin, squash, OJ *kabura* 'turnip,' J *kaburi* 'coating, covering,' K *kkŏpcil* 'bark, rind, peel, husk, covering,' K *kyŏp* 'layer,' K *kkaptŏigi* 'shell,' K *kkoptŏiki* 'husk, shell,' K *cokapi* 'shell,' K *kamaksari* 'cosmos plant,' K *kamakcoke* 'a small shell,' K *kamca* 'potato,' K *kam* 'persimmon,' K *kamci-* 'to protect, cover, shelter'; J *kabure* 'rash,' OJ *kaFa* 'skin, hide, leather, bark' (for a different etymology, cf. Miller 1971 : 153), OJ *kaFi* 'shell; egg') Is pA **kabūl*[3]*(á)-* a denominal verb? Cf. OT *kabak* 'gourd, pumpkin,' Mo. *qemq* 'cucumber' etc. The exact function of the *-a-* / *-u-* ablaut is not immediately apparent, although cf. e. g. items at pA ***kabúr*[1]-, pA ***kup:*, and e. g. OJ *kam-* 'bite, chew,' OJ *kuF-* 'to hold in the mouth with the teeth.' Cf. pA **kāp*.

****kabúr*[1]- 'to cook' 48, 131 / Ka. *kamaru* 'to be singed, burnt, or scorched'; Te. *kamaru* 'to be singed, burnt, charred,' *kamarcu* 'to singe, burn, char' (DED 1120). Kol. *ka·p-* 'to boil (tr.)'; Nk. *kāp-* 'to fry, boil'; Pa. *kāpip-* 'to heat'; Te. *kāpuḍu* 'heating' (DED 1219). Ta. *kumpu* 'to become charred (as food when boiled with insufficient water),' *kumuṟu* 'to burst with distress'; Tu. *gumulu* 'fire burning in embers' (DED 1460). (Cf. MK *"kup-* 'to roast, broil, bake, grill, toast,' J *kuber-* 'to feed a fire, stoke'; ?K *kamul-* 'to flicker, gleam, glimmer'; ultimately ?cf. MK *ka'ma* 'oven, cooking pot, iron cauldron, kiln, OJ *kama* 'oven, hearth, stove, kiln; iron pot, kettle' — cf. at pA **kāp*; ?K *kamu-* 'to be in a drought, arid, rainless'; ?K *kom-* 'be dark, black,' K *kŏmtaing* 'soot'; ?K *kim* 'steam,' ?OJ *këburi* 'smoke' — ?cf. pA **ama*)

****kad-** 'to mow, cut, prick' 53, 133 / Go. *kad-* 'to cut (hair); to gnaw,' *kadī-* 'to cut (hair), break (sod)'; Ta. *katuvu* 'to pare, slice off, whittle, strip off (as fibers from a nut), chisel' (DED 1010). Ta. *kaṭi* 'to cut away; cut into pieces' (DED 946) — cf. pA **kalta-*. Go. *gaḍ-* 'to pierce, of a thorn'; Kol. *gandeŋ* 'to prick'; (DEDS 149). Konḍa *kat-* 'to cut down (tree) with an axe, fell'; Pe. *kat-* 'to cut'; Kui *kata* 'to cut down, fell, cut, hew' (DED 1015). Ta. *katti* 'knife, cutting instrument, razor, sword, sickle'; Ma. *katti* 'knife'; Ko. *katy* 'billhook knife,' *kati·r* 'to cut' (DED 1012). Cf. Ta. *kātu* 'to kill, murder, cut, divide' (DED 1213). ?Cf. Pa. *kāḍ* 'weed' (DEDS 190). (?Cf. MK *kal* 'sword, knife,' K

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carŭ- 'to cut off, chop, sever,' OJ *kar-* 'to mow, reap, cut'; ?cf. OJ *katana* 'one-edged sword') Is pA **kad-* in a series with **padī-*? Cf. pA **kalta-*, **kar²-*, **ker¹ti-*, **kīr¹-*, **kur¹:*. Cf. DUU ♯105.

**kadá* 'rock, cliff' 95, 124 / Go. *kātī* 'cliff, bank'; Kuwi(S.) *gāti* 'precipice' (DEDS 193). Cf.: Go. *kal* (obl. *kad-*) 'stone'; Ta. *kal* (*kaṟ-*, *kaṉ*) 'stone, pebble, boulder, precious stone, milestone'; To. *kaṣ* 'stone' (DED 1091). Te. *caṭṭu* 'rock' (DED 1903). Kui *vaḍi*, *vali* 'stone' (DED 4323). Ka. *garasu* 'gravel' (DED 1056), Ta. *kāṟ* 'seed, stone, nut, kernel, gravel'; Ka. *kāṟ*, *kāḷ* 'small pebble, gravel, a corn, a single grain, seed' (DED 1252) — ?cf. pA **körö* 'pebble' (Miller 1980 : 70). ?Cf. Ma. *kuṟavi* 'small rolling stone to grind with' (DED 1512). Ta. *paral* 'pebble, seed, stone of fruit' (DED 3265). Ta. *pāṟai* 'rock, crag' (DED 3392). ?Cf. pA **tyāl²*.

***kak* 'dried dirt, sediment' 17, 54, 58, 89 / Ta. *kacaṭu* 'uncleanliness, dirtiness, dregs, blemish, fault, imperfection,'; Ma. *kacci* 'straw, stubble, rubbish'; Ka. *kasa* 'rubbish, sweepings, weeds, placenta,' *gasi*, *gaṣṭu* 'sediment or dregs of oil or melted butter, or of pickles'; Kur. *kassā* 'layer of dirt on the body'; Malt. *kase* 'dirt on the body' (DED 916). Cf.: Ka. *kajji*, *gajji* 'scab, itch' (DED 925). Ta. *cakkai* 'refuse as of sugar-cane after pressing, rind, anything useless, bark,' *cakkal* 'rotton straw, muck, that which is withered, shriveled, chaffy' (DED 1877). Cf.: Ta. *aṟukku* 'dirt, stain, excrement' (DED 241). Ta. *pakke* 'scab of a sore, dried mucus of the nose'; Ka. *hakku* 'crusted or dry mucus' or rheum, scab' (DED 3155) — cf. pA **bög*. (Cf. ?OJ *aka* 'dirt on the body'; K *ccikkŏki*, *ccikki* 'dregs, sediment'; J *kasu* 'sediment, lees, dregs'; K *ttakci* 'scab,' J *kasa* 'a sore, scab; syphilis, smallpox') ?Cf.: Ta. *maṇṭi* 'sediment, dregs, settlings' (DED 3827). Ta. *vaṇṭal* 'dregs, lees, sediment, silt, mud, slush' (DED 4282).

***kal²*: 'blaze on the forehead' 17, 86 / Ta. *kalai* 'stag, buck, male black monkey'; Ma. *kala* 'stag, buck'; Ko. *kal a·r* 'Nilgiri ibex' (DED 1103). (Cf. J *kasegi* 'deer,' J place name Kasuka / Kasuga (春日), noted as a religious deer sanctuary (AEOJ 129–30)) Cf. Koḍ. *kale* 'scar, white spot on nail'; Ta. *kala* 'mark as of smallpox, scar, mole'; Ka. *kale*, *kali* 'scar of an old wound, mark of smallpox, stain of mud, oil, etc.' (DED 1104).

***kal²*: 'spoon' 78, 85 / Cf. Ta. *caṭṭukam* 'ladle, metal spatula with a long handle for turning and removing a cooked cake'; Ma. *caṭṭukam* 'ladle, metal spoon'; Ka. *saṭuka*, *saṭṭu* 'ladle, spoon'; Te. *caṭṭuvamu* 'a sort of spoon with a shallow bowl having holes in it'; Pe. *haṭva* 'ladle; oar' (DED 1905) — cf. *J saji* 'spoon.' Ta. *karaṇṭi* 'spoon or ladle' (DED 1063) (**-l->r* by assimilation to the retroflexes? But cf. pA **kar²-*, DED 1064). Ta. *kalam* 'vessel, plate, utensil, earthenware, ship'; Ma. *kalam* 'pot, vessel, ship' (DED 1098). Koṇḍa *kala* 'leaf-cup, cup'; Malt. *kale* 'id,' (DED 1094). Ma. *kayyil* 'ladle, spoon'; Tu. *kailu* 'id.' (DEDS 164) — ?cf. pA **kayVk* 'small boat; oar' (AEOJ 61), OJ *kai* 'oar.' ?Cf. DED 2809. ?OJ *kasiFa* 'oak-leaf container, plate' (Miller 1971 : 121); ?OJ *kadi* 'oar, paddle' (but pA *-l²-* : OJ *-d-* is problematic) — ?cf. Ma. *callam* 'boatman's pole' (DED 1965); ?MK *kalʌm* 'mooring stake,' OJ *kasi* 'id'; ?MK *-kalak* 'long thin object' — or ?cf. Ta. *kaṟai* 'pole,' *kāṟ* 'post, piller, oar, rod, handle' (DED 1155). ?Cf. (? '*-u*-grade') Ta. *uṭu* 'oar, boatman's pole' (DED 503), Ta. *taṭuppu* 'spatula,

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ladle, oar,' Ka. *tuḍupu* 'oar, flat wooden spoon' (DED 2701). (?Cf. K *sut-kalak* 'spoon') Cf. Street 1981 2867.

****kalta-** '(become) split in two' 17, 75, 85, 140 (Cf. AEOJ : 199) / Ta. *kaṭi* 'to cut into pieces,' *kaṭikai* 'piece cut off' ; Tu. *kaḍiyuni* 'to be cut in two,' *kaḍi* 'small fragment, bit' ; Kur. *khaṭṭna* 'to divide, separate in several sets or parts, portion out' (DED 946) — ?cf pA **kad-*. Ta. *kalai* 'to disperse, be scattered, be ruined ; to disperse (tr.), break up, scatter, detach, exile, frustrate, erase' ; Te. *kalayu* 'to be dissolved or broken up (as an assembly)' (DED 1102). ?Cf. Malt. *calge* 'to split or break open' ; Br. *caling* 'to become cracked, split' (DED 1962). ?Cf. Ta. *calli* 'small pieces of stone or glass, potsherd, small chips as of stone, rubble' (DED 1966). ?Cf. Ta. *kaccu* 'to bite, gnaw, nibble' (DED 920), Ta. *kaṭi* 'to bite, bite off, bite and eat, gnaw, nibble, champ' (DED 945), Kur. *kalᵃgnā* 'to bite so as to disable, open or unhusk with teeth' (DED 1105), Ta. *kaṟi* 'to chew, eat by biting or nibbling' (DED 1170) — cf. DED 923, 1233, cf. J *kajir-* 'to gnaw, nibble, bite.' (Cf. K *kalŭ-* split, divide' ; ?MK *cʌlʌ-* 'to sever, cut off' ; ? OJ *kata* 'one (of pair, set)' (AEOJ : 198ff.))

****kam-** 'to unite, collect' 67, 68 / Ta. *kavavu* 'to desire, embrace, copulate,' *kavai* 'to include, join with, embrace' (DED 1114) — cf. pA **kap-*. Cf. Ko. *kabaḷm* 'communal work in one man's garden' ; Koḍ. *kambaḷa* 'feast given in field at transplantation time ; picnic' (DED 1037). Cf. Kui *gāmba* 'to exceed increase, surpass, be much or many ; n. increase, excess,' *gāme* 'much, many, excessive ; very,' *gāppa* 'to cause to increase, make more of, make larger' (DEDS 197). Ta. *kumi* 'to be heaped up, accumulate, crowd ; to heap up, accumulate, gather' ; Ko. *gub* 'a division or group of people' ; To. *kubīl* 'herd' ; Ka. *gumi* 'heap, crowd, multitude' ; Go. *gumki-* 'to assemble, collect (tr.)' (DED 1149). Ta. *kuppam* 'village,' *kumpai* 'settlement' (DED 1441). Ta. *amai*<**samai* 'to crowd together, be close, be attached, connected, joined, suffice, be suitable, be complete' ; Ka. *amar* 'to be closely united, gather in a mass, be connected with, agree' ; Tu. *amarige* 'heap,' *amariyuni* 'to cleave to,' *amaruni* 'to seize, touch, hold, twine' ; Te. *amarika* 'fitness, suitability' (DED 1934b) — cf. pA **sam-*. (Cf. ?MK *hŭmkŭi* 'together, in unison,' OJ *kum-* 'to join together, to intertwine, put together,' J *kumi* 'group, section, squad.' ?Cf. OJ *kum-* 'to pot water, pour into a vessel, draw, dip, scoop,' OJ *kuFaF-* 'to add, join to, include') Cf. pA **kap-*, **sam-*, **tebŭ-*; ? **gobá.*

****kān-** 'to be satisfied' 70, 84 (The vowel length is problematic ; cf. Street 1974 : 33) / Cf. Ta. *kaṉi* 'to ripen, be overripe, melt, grow tender, become soft (as the heart by affection, love, devotion),' *kaṉikaram* 'affection, love' : Ma. *kanivu* 'tenderness, pity, kindness' ; Ka. *kani* 'pity, kindness' ; Te. *kanikaramu* 'pity, compassion, sympathy' (DED 1183 b). Cf. Ta. *taṉ* 'cold, cool ; grace, love,' ; Ka. *taṇi* 'to grow cool, be refreshed, satisfied, calmed, appeased' ; Tu. *sampu* 'cool, cold, refreshing, pleasant, mild, sufficient, plenty' ; Te. *taniyu* 'to be satisfied or contented' (DED 2473). (Cf. K *kanŭ-* 'to keep one's balance, cope with, keep under control' ; OJ *kanas-* 'heart-rendingly dear, precious ; painful, sorrowful' ; ?K *tan-* 'sweet' — or with Ta. *tīm* 'sweet' etc. (DED 2674) ? ; OJ *tanos-* 'full, satisfied, happy ; rich' ; ?K *sŏnul-* 'cool,' K *c'an-* 'id.,' ?OJ *sam-* 'id.')

***kaŋ:** 'nose' 71, 85, 96, 139 / Ka. *kanar* 'n. an unripe, acrid, tart, or bitter taste ;

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a disagreeable smell, esp. that of burning oil' (DED 1182), Ta. *kuṇuṅku* 'smell of cattle, butter, etc.' (DED 1407). ?Cf. Kur. *cā'(a)nā* 'to stink, give forth an offensive smell ; to smell in general' ; Malt. *ceṉye* 'to emit odor' (DEDS 348). ?Ta. *cīṇṭu* 'stench, as of rancid curd' ; Ka. *siṇḍu* 'a disagreeable, nauseous, fetid smell,' *jaḍḍu* 'the disagreeable smell of sheep's milk, etc.' (DED 2081). ?Ta. *maṇa* 'to emit fragrance' (DED 3819). ?Cf. Ta. *kamm-eṉal* 'emitting of fragrance' (DED 1045), Ta. *kaviccu* 'stench of fish, raw flesh, rotten eggs' ; (DED 1120) — ?cf. pA **jïpár*[1], **kabūl*[2]*(á)*-. (Cf. MK *'ko* 'nose,' OJ **ka* 'nose' (AEOJ 38), OJ *Fana* 'id.' ; OJ *kag-* 'to smell (a smell).') Cf. pA **tanágā*.

**kap-* 'to grasp, seize' 43–44, 48, 89, 137, 146 / Ta. *kappu* 'to gorge, cram into mouth,' *kavvu* 'to seize with the mouth, grasp with eagerness' ; Kur. *khappā* 'leech,' *habka* 'a bite' ; Te. *kamikēḍu* 'a large handful,' *kamiyu* 'to swallow, gulp down' (DED 1025) — ?cf. pA **jẽ-* Ta. *kappam* 'tribute' ; Te. *kappamu* 'tribute, tax, subsidy' (DED 1021). Ta. *kavar* 'to seize, grasp, catch, steal, get control of, receive, experience, desire, have sexual connection with' ; Te. *kamucu* 'to hold, seize' (DED 1114) — cf. pA *kam-*, cf. DED 1301. Kol. *sum-* 'to catch, seize, buy' ; Pa. *summ-* 'to seize, to catch hold of' (DED 2206). Ta. *vavvu* 'to snatch, take hold of, carry off, Ma. *vavvāyi*, *vavvāli* 'fox,' ?Te. *bāvu*, *bāvukonu* 'to gobble, devour or swallow greedily, gulp' (DED 4329). (Cf. pIE **kap-* 'to grasp.') (?Cf. OC *kap* (Karlgren # 345) 夾 'to press, squeeze,' OC *ʻap* (Karlgren # 344) 押 'to press down, stamp, arrest') (Cf. K *cap-* 'to grab, seize, arrest, capture ; slaughter,' OJ *kaF-* 'to exchange, procure, buy' ; *kŏmŏcui* 'grasp, grip, grab' ; ?cf. J *kappa*, mythical river beasts said to pull horses and sometimes humans into the water and eat them (?cf. J *kawa* 'river'+*warawa* 'child') : cf. Ivar Paulson (1971 : 91) on Estonia.) Cf. Te. *kappa* 'frog, toad' (DED 1027), Ta. *kavuḷi* 'lizard' (DED 1125), Ta. *tavaḷai* 'animals of the frog and toad variety,' *tappaḷai* 'frog' (DED 2536). (Cf. K *kŏmŏli* 'leech,' K *tukkŏpi* 'toad,' OJ *kaFadu* 'frog,' J *kaeru* 'id,' J *gama* 'toad') Does pA **kap-* form a triplet with pA **kebi-* and ? **teberi-* ?

***kap* : 'flat, even' 43, 88 / Ta. *cappaṭṭai* 'flatness, anything flat,' *cappai* 'that which is flattened' (DED 1924). Why *c-* ? ?Cf. Ta. *kampai* 'slips of wood forming binding of book of bamboo leaves' (DED 1042). Is **kap* : in a series with **nap*?

***kāp* 'container' 17, 43, 89, 97, 133 ; ***kāp-á-* 'to close, block' / Cf. Ta. *kavi* 'to cover, overspread, surround' (DED 1024) — cf. pA **kabūl*[3]*(á)*. Ta. *kāppu* 'watching, caution, preservation, defense, guard, protection, that which serves as a protection, amulet, fence, fortification, prison' ; Ma. *kāppu* 'keeping, enclosure, garden, amulet' ; Te. *kāpu* 'protection, guarding, keeping, (DED 1192). Kui *kāpa* 'diapers' (DEDS 195). Ta. *kūmpu* 'to close, shut (DED 1574). Ka. *gampe* 'basket' (DED 1041), Kur. *kūm* 'a large cylindrical basket in bamboo-work for catching fish' ; Malt. *kúme* 'a fishing coop' (DED 1576), Ta. *kommai* 'clothes-basket' ; Ma. *komma* 'a little bag of straw or cloth, purse' ; Ka. *komme* 'corn-bin' (DED 1761). Ta. *cuvar*, *cevar* 'wall' (DED 1644). Ta. *kommai* 'rampart, bulwark' (DED 1762). ?Cf. Ta. *pāmpuri* 'a girdle-like structure edged round a fort wall, flight of steps leading from a fort wall into the moat surrounding it' (DEDS 655). Cf. Ta. *kommai* 'clothes-basket' (DED 1761). ?Cf. Ka. *gību* 'house abode' ; Te. *gīmu* 'house' (DED 1342) ; cf. note in DEDS

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—?cf. K *cip* 'house, abode.' ?Cf. Ta. *cimiṛ* 'small round jewel box, small casket' (DED 2096). (Cf. MK *'kam-* 'to close (one's eyes),' K *kamssa-* 'to protect, cover, shield, cradle, hold (a baby), J *kaba-* 'id'; ?K *kapkap-* 'to be stifled, choked, cramped, bored, dull; K *kamcu-* 'to hide, conceal, protect, shelter,' ?K *kam-* 'to wind, roll up, coil, tie around'; J *kobam-* 'to reject, protect, oppose,' J *habam-* 'to block, stop, prevent'; OJ *Fabuk-* 'to pare, exclude, omit, exclude'; K *kama* 'bag, bale, sack,' K *kamani* 'straw bag, sack, bale,' J *kamasu* 'straw bag'; ?MK *ka'ma* 'pot, kettle, cauldron, oven, kiln,' OJ *kama* 'id.'—? cf. Ta. *koppari* 'brass or copper boiler' (DED 1750); J *kabe* wall, partition'; ?MK *hangali* 'pot, jar,' OJ *kamë* 'id.'; ?OJ *kabane* 'skeleton, bones') (?Cf. OC·*'ap, kâp* (Karlgren # 344) 閘 'shut a door') ?Cf the 'natural' container : Ka. *kappu, kappa, kappal* 'hole in the ground, pit' (DED 1026). Ta. *kamar* 'crack, chasm, cleft in the ground caused by drought' (DED 1030). Ka. *gaṛvi* 'cave' (DED 1119)—?cf. pA **jap*; or ?**kap-*: ?cf. OC *ɣap* (Karlgren # 345) 陝, 峽 'gorge, defile,' 狹 'narrow'). Are OC *kap* (Karlgren # 344) 甲 'scales; shell covering seed; armor, helmet' and OC *ɣap* 匣 'box with tight-fitting top' ultimately Altaic- (or 'Nostratic-'?) related?—cf. e.g. MK *kŏpcil* 'shell, crust, bark, skin,' SK *kapkak* (甲殼), SK *kap* (甲) 'armor, helmet,' ?OJ *kaFa* 'hide, skin, bark,' OJ *kaFi* 'seashell, OJ *kaFi* 'egg,' J *kabuto* 'iron war helmet,' SJ *kaFu* 'shell, tortoise shell, back, armor'; SK *kap* 匣 'small case, casket, box,' SJ *gyō, kō* 匣 'id.') Cf. pA **kabūl²(á)-* and pA **kup*:. OJ *köm-* 'wrap up, conceal, hide' (cf. AEOJ. 113-115) also seems related to pA **kāp* and **kup*: cf. especially in forms meaning 'to dig' at DED 1026. Cf. DUU # 97.

***kar²-* 'to dig, scrape, scratch' 17, 82, 95 / Ta. *karaṇṭu* 'to paw (as a dog), gnaw (as a raw), scrape'; Ma. *karaṇṭuka* 'to scrape the inside of metal vessels with a grating noise (DED 1064). Go. *kār-, kāṛ-, kāt-, kāc-* 'to dig'; Konḍa *kar-* (*-t-*) 'to dig' (DED S198). Ta. *kallu* 'to dig out (as a hole), hollow (as a rat), excavate, scoop out (as a nut), erode (DED 1108). Ta. *kalappai* 'plough, ploughshare' (DED 1097). Ta. *kāṛu* 'ploughshare' (DED 1263). Ma. *kari* 'tool, plough, weapon' (DED 1084). Cf.: Ta. *koṛu* 'bar of metal, ploughshare' (DED 1785), Ta. *koṛutu* (*koṛuti-*) 'to peck, drill through, hollow out, pluck, cull out, rend, tear' (DED 1786), Ta. *kōṛai* 'a scratch, as on the body'; Te. *kōṛu* 'to scrape with a grater, cut, scratch,' (DED 1869). Ta. *cāṛu* 'to sweep the threshing-floor' (DED 2049). Go. *tarcānā, taṛc* 'to scrape' (DEDS 512). Go. *taṛānā* 'to dig or scratch up, as pigs' (DED 2547). Ko. *tarv-* (*tard-*) 'to become abraded by moving over rough surface or by having something rubbed over it,' (*tart-*) 'id. (tr.)' (DED 2563). ?Cf. Pe. *nār-* (*-t-*) 'to scoop out' (DEDS 565), Kol. *pari-* 'to grind (flour)' (DED 3272), Ta. *paṛaṇṭu* 'to scratch (as with nails)' (DED 3313), Ka. *maḍike* 'a kind of harrow or rake' (DED 3806), Kol. *mall-* 'to root out' (DED 3885), Ta. *varaṇṛu* 'to scrape, gather up' (DED 4302), Ta. *vari* 'to write, paint, draw'; Te. *baruku* 'to scratch, claw, lacerate, tear, scribble' (DED 4304), Ta. *vaṛaṇṭu* 'to scratch (as with fingernails or claws)' (DED 4357). Te. *vāru* 'to chip off the edges of palm-leaves, scrape off' (DED 4393), Ma. *vāḷuka* 'to scratch, slice (e.g. coconut into horizontal pieces)' (DED 4407). Some of the above forms, especially DED 1097 and 1108, should probably be viewed in the light of pA **kal²V-* or **gal²V-* 'to scratch (an

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itch) ; comb' (AEOJ : 72). (Cf. Koguryŏ **kŭnš* 'written character, script' (Miller 1979 : 14), MK *kŭl-* 'to write,' MK *kŭs-* 'to strike (a match), mark, draw (a line), write (a Chinese character)' (Sasse 1981 ♯ 4), MK *kŭlk* 'scratch,' K *kalk-* 'to scratch, rake, peck,' ?K *halk'ui-* 'to scratch, claw,' OJ *kak-* 'to draw, write,' OJ *kak-* 'to scratch, claw, sweep, pluck, comb, plow, pole (a boat), clear away' ; OKg. **kaš* 'plough' (Miller 1979 : 13), MK *"kal* 'id.,' K *kāl-* 'to plough, till' ; MK *'kal-* 'to sharpen, grind, hone')

kar*^{2}... 'fat (esp. on the belly),' ***kar*^{2}*-bī(y)* 17, 87, 96 / Cf. Ta. *kaṟumu* 'to be full, complete, abundant, copious, overflow ; n. denseness' (DED 1153). Ta. *koṟu* 'fat, prosperous ; n. fat,' (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) 'to prosper, flourish, be rich or fertile as soil, grow fat, be plump,' *kōṟ* 'slippery, oily, fat, thriving, luxurious, rich' ; Ma. *koṟu* 'fat, thick, solid' ; Ka. *korvu, korbu, kobbu* 'to grow thick, fat, stout, increase, grow, be rank in growth, become proud, insolent' ; Te. *k(r)ovvu* 'to become fat, fatten, become proud ; fat, grease, lust, pride' (DED 1784). Cf. Ta. *vaṟukku* 'slimy substance, mucous as on fat or newborn calf,' *vaṟumpu* 'id., fat, suet,' *vaṟalai* 'exudation from a sore' ; Ma. *vaṟukku* 'unctuous fat,' *vaṟuppu* 'glue, mucous' ; Ta. *viṟukku* 'fat, suet, oiliness, grease,' *viṟutu* 'gee in congealed state, butter, fat, paste, pulpy mass' (DED 4337). Is pA **kar*^{2}... in some kind of series with pA **arba-*, **ar*^{1}*bī* : , **ker*^{1}*e-*, ?bel*^{1}, **dāl*^{1}*u-* and **ñār*^{2}, ?**pös-* ? (Cf. K *kalpi* 'the ribs ; fatty rib meat' (Poppe 1960 : loc. cit.) ; K *kŏl-* 'fatten, become rich,' OJ *koye-* 'become fat, fertile, rich' ; MK *ki'lŭm* 'oil, fat, grease, lard' ; MK *'ko'rom* 'pus, oozing discharge') (K *pot-* 'to swell, tumefy,' OJ *Far-* 'id' ; J *futor-* 'to become larger') ?Cf. Ta. *paru* 'to become large, bulky, plump, swell' (DED 3277), Ta. *paru* 'pimple, pustule, sore' (DEDS 629), Ta. *poḷḷu* 'to blister, swell' (DED 3727), Ta. *puṭai* 'to swell' (DED 3494).

kār*^{2}*a* 'goose, swan' 18, 120 / Kur. *gaṟūr* 'a sort of black heron' ; Malt. *gaḍure* 'the adjutant bird, the crane' (DED 969). Cf. Ka. *gaṟi* 'wing, feather' (DED 1174) — ?cf. pA **gār*^{1}*(a)*. Cf. Pa. *kulur* 'a kind of crane,' *kolor* 'a kind of crane or heron' ; Konḍa *kuluri* 'a duck' ; Kui *kuluri* 'crane, heron' (DED 1503). ?Cf. Ta. *nārai* (<ñ-*) 'pelican ibis, white stork' (DED 2372) — cf. pA **čā(l*^{1}*)*, Ta. *tārā* 'duck, heron' (DED 2588). (Cf. K *kali* 'a waterfowl, a gray swan, the wild goose' (SKE 97), OJ *kari* 'the wild goose' ? < **'wing' or ? < **'ocean, shore' (cf. pA **kīyák*, DED 1049, 1087 etc.) The latter is suggested by MK *kal'miŏki* 'seagull,' ?OJ *kamamë* 'waterfowl ; seagull, ?wild duck')

**kat-/*kata-* 'add to, mix, combine' (AEOJ : 185) / Cf. Ta. *attu* 'to unite, (as two or more parts), make to fit in with one another' (DED 43 b), Ta. *aṭu* 'to be next, near, approach, come in contact with, seek protection ; to join (tr.), join' (DED 69) — cf. pA **adugū(n)*, **anda*, Ta. *aṭṭu* 'to join, stick, paste (tr.)' (DED 86). Ka. *kade* 'to join, be contiguous, meet, approach, copulate, be pressed or squeezed' ; Te. *kadiyu* 'to approach, meet, come together' (DED 1009). Ta. *kātal* 'love, affection, lust, desire,' *kātali* 'to love, long for' (DED 1211). Ta. *kūṭu* 'to come together, join, meet, assemble, combine, be conciliated, associate, cohabit,' *kūṭal* 'joining, sexual union,' *kūṭṭu* 'to unite (tr.), join, combine, mingle, add, convoke (an assembly)' (DED 1562). Cf. DED 1510. ?Cf. Ta. *tuṇai* 'association, escort, friend, pair, couple,' (DED 2710) — cf. pA **ǰi... / *ǰü...*, DED 387, 401 ; (*-o-*grade ?) Ta. *tōṟaṉ* 'friend' ; Kuwi (F) *toñesi* 'id.' ; Te.

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tōḍu 'help, companion, associate' (DED 2939) — OJ *tonari* 'neighboring, adjacent; a neighbor.' ?Cf Ta. *naṇpu*, *naṭpu* 'love, attachment, affection, amity, friendship, relationship, *naḷ* (*naṭp-*, *naṭṭ-*), *naḷḷu* 'to approach, join, associate with, contract friendship, befriend, like, accept' (DED 2962) — cf. pA **anda*. Cf. Ta. *maṭu* 'to unite, join' (DED 3808), Ta. *maṇṭu* 'to be close together, crowded, pressed, throng, abound, press in upon (DED 3830), Ta. *māṭṭu* 'to fasten on, buckle, fix, attach, use' (DED 3936). (Cf. MK *kat'-* 'be like, similar; identical, equivalent,' MK *'kat, 'kat'hi,' 'kat'i* 'beside, together, with, in company with; as, like,' K *kat* 'just, just now, a moment ago, recently' < 'near, close to' (SKE 99), OJ *kat-* 'put together, mix, combine,' OJ *katan-* 'be unified, arranged together,' OJ *kataF-* ?'become friendly, intimate,' OJ *katamar-* 'gather, assemble, become unified, solidly together,' J (dial.) *katar-* 'join in, become one of; get married' etc. (cf. AEOJ : 180–88) ; ultimately ?cf. MK *ma'co-* 'together, with one another' (e. g. *ma'co'po-* 'to look at one another'), MK *mac-* 'to greet, welcome,' MK *ma'c'o-* 'to put together,' MK *mas'na-* 'to meet,' MK *ma'zʌl* 'village community,' OJ *matur-* 'worship deities communally, have a festival,' ?J *matomar-* 'to be collected, brought together, put in order') ?Cf. pA **böl*^{1}*e-*, **mata-*.

kata-* 'to become dry, hard' 50, 95, 118 / Cf. Ta. *aṭai* 'to collect, gather (as dust), become close, compact, hard (as sand by rain),' *aṭarp* 'closeness, crowdedness,' *aṭarvu* 'thickness, denseness'; Te. *aḍa* 'a lump, clot, mass' (DED 74). Ta. *kaṭṭu* 'to harden, consolidate, congeal, coagulate; boil, absess, tumor; firmness, strength,' *kaṭṭi* 'clod, lump, concretion, anything hardened, coagulated, tumor'; Te. *kaṭṭu* 'to gather, collect, become hard' (DED 962) — ?cf. pA **kö-* 'freeze(?).' Ta. *kāṛ* 'to become hard, mature, be firm or strong in mind, implacable; hardness, solidity or close grain, core, strength of mind' (DED 1250). ?Cf. Ta. *taṭi* 'to grow large, full, become stout, swell, enhanced, increase, grow, thicken, congeal, grow stiff, hard'; Ka. *daṭṭa* 'state of being thick, stout, robust, crowded or close together, thickset, dense' (DED 2449). Cf. Ta. *veṭṭai* 'hardness as of metals' (DED 3604). (Cf. pIE **kar-* 'hard,' ?ksero-* 'dry') (Cf. MK *ku'tŭl* 'hard, strong, firm, unyielding' (AEOJ : 212), K *kut-* 'hard, solid, stiff, strong' and K *kot-* 'straight, erect,' which Martin (1966 : 233) feels may be a doublet, OJ *kata-* 'hard, dense, solid, unyielding, strict'; ?MK *mʌrŭ-* 'to be dry, dry up, wither, be parched, shrivel,' OJ *kar-* 'id.') Is pA **kata-* cognate with **adugūn*, **anda*, **kat-* / **kata-*? What of 'become dry'? Cf. DUU ♯ 102

***kebēr* 'steppe' 48, 127 / Cf. Ta. *ampalam* 'open space for the use of the public' (DED 145). Cf. Ta. *kampalai* 'agricultural tract'; Ka. *kampaṇa* 'a district' (DED 1036). Cf. Ta. *kumari* 'cultivation in hills'; Ka. *kumari* 'a piece of ground in a jungle, on which trees are cut down and burned, whereafter it is cultivated for one or two years only'; Tu. *kumĕrụ* 'a waste land cleared for cultivation' (DED 1448). Is pA **kebēr* in some kind of a series with pA **jap*, **kap* :, and **nap*?

***kebi-* 'to ruminate, chew the cud' 20, 46, 118 / Ta. *kappu* 'to gorge, cram into mouth,' *kavvu* 'to seize with the mouth, grasp with eagerness' Kui *kavali giva* 'to chew the cud' (DED 1025) — cf. pA *j̄ē-*, **kap-*. Ta. *cappu* 'to masticate, chew (as betel or tobacco), mumble in eating, munch, sip, suck,' Ko. *cap*

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'to suck repeatedly (as when child sucks breast)' To. *cappu* 'to smack, suck, smack with noise' (DED 1927). Ta. *cippu* 'to suck,' *cūppu* 'to suck, sip' etc. (DED 2154) — cf pA **jə̄-* : cf. Ta. *namalu* 'to chew, masticate, chew the cud, ruminate' (DED 2970) — ?cf. DED 3009. Cf. pA **ama*, **jə̄-*, **kap-*, **um-*. (Cf. OJ *kam-* 'to chew, eat,' OJ *kuF-* 'to bite into, hold with the teeth, eat, drink' ; J *gabu-gabu* 'to gulp down (liquid),' J *gabut-* 'to eat or drink ravenously' ; MK *sip-* 'to chew, masticate' ; J *shabur-* 'to suck, suck the breast, lick, lap' ; ?K *komkom-* 'to ponder, ruminate (mentally)' ; ?OJ *nam-* 'to lick' — cf. pA **dāl¹u-*, **jə̄-*.

***ked-* 'to put on (clothes)' 19, 104 / ?Cf. Ta. *ār* 'to wear, put on' (DEDS 53), Ta. *uṭu* 'to put on (as clothes), surround, encircle,' *uṭuppu* 'cloth, unsewn garment (DED 502). Ta. *kaṭṭu* 'to tie, fasten, build, wear, put on, bind by spells, marry, shut up' ; Te. *kaṭṭu* 'to tie, bind, wear (clothes), build, bewitch, obstruct' (DED 961) Cf. Go. *ker-* 'to wear' (Subramanyam 1968 : 152). ?Cf. Ta. *cāttu* 'to put on, adorn (idols, great persons), wear as a caste mark ; n. wearing as a garland' (DED 2022). ?Cf. Kui (K.) *med-* 'to put on, wear (coat)' (DEDS 810). (Cf. MK *"kŏl't'i-* 'to spread over, throw over, put on, throw on' ; ?K *kŏl-* 'to hang, suspend, hook, set up, fasten' ; ?OJ *ki-* 'to put on, wear (clothing)')

***keŋg* ... 'breast (of an animal)' 71, 85 / Kui *kanguṛi* 'nipple, tit' (DED 1693) — but cf. pA **kökü-n* 'breasts' ; Ta. *koṅkai* 'woman's breast, protuberance of a tree' ; Ma. *koṅka* 'woman's breast,' *koṅkacci*, *koṅkicci* 'woman with full breasts' (also DED 1693). (Cf. MK *koko'li* 'stem, knob, handle, boss,' OJ *kökörö* 'heart, mind, spirit, feeling' (Cf. Miller 1971 : 147)) Cf. Ta. *cēkku* 'breast milk,' *cēkkai* 'woman's breast' (DED 2303) ; Ta. *cāci* 'mother's milk (nursery)' ; Ka. *cāci*, *tāci* 'a childish word for the female breast' (DED 2009) — cf. MK *'ciŏs* 'breasts, milk,' J *titi* 'id.' ; ?K *caci* 'penis' (?cf. OJ *tine* etc. at pA **dür²i*).

**kēp* 'form, model' 106 / Cf. Ta. *kuvai* 'crucible' ; Ka. *kōve* 'id.' ; Tu. *kōvè* 'id., mold' (DED 1509). Cf. **kāp*. (Cf. MK *kŏp'ŭl* 'mold, figure, appearance ; outside cover' ; ?K *kŏp* 'at the same time, together, in unison' (SKE 107) — ?cf pA *kam-*.

***kepə̄li* 'stomach' 47, 128 / Go. *ḳummi* 'stomach' ; Kui *kūmba* 'lower part of the abdomen' (DEDS 248). ?Cf. : Ta. *cavvu* 'membrane' ; Ma. *cavvu* 'the omentum' (DED 1985) ?Go. *sīpī* 'the part over the liver, the liver,' *sīpi* 'upper belly' ; Kuwi *hīpa-ḍaki*, *sīpa-ḍaki* 'chest' (cf. Kui *ḍaki*='breastbone, chest') (DEDS 413) — cf. MK *'him* 'power, strength,' OJ *kimo* 'liver, internal organ, strength, spirit.'

Abbreviations

For Altaic : pA = proto-Altaic ; pKJ = proto-Korean-Japanese ; Bir. = Birarčin ; Ev. = Evenki ; J = Japanese ; OJ = Old Japanese ; SJ = Sino-Japanese ; K = Korean ; MK = Middle Korean ; (within Old Korean) Okg. = Old Koguryŏ, OPk. = Old Paekche, OSl. = Old Silla ; SK = Sino-Korean ; Mo. = (written) Mongolian ; Nerč. = Nerchinsk ; Omoro = *Omoro Sōshi* (Ryūkyū, Shuri : compiled 1531–1623) ; OT = Old Turkish ; Tg. = Tungus ; OC = Old Chinese ; MC = Middle Chinese ; C = Chinese. For Dravidian (following DED and DEDS) : Br. = Brahui ; Dr. = Dravidian ; Ga. = Gadba ; Go. = Gondi ; Ka. = Kannaḍa ; Ko. = Kota ; Koḍ. = Koḍagu ; Kol. = Kolami ; Kur. = Kurukh ; Ma. =

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Malayalam ; Malt. = Malto ; Manḍ. = Manḍa ; Nk. = Naikṛi ; Nk (Ch.) = Naiki ; Pa. = Parji ; Pe. = Pengo ; Ta. = Tamil ; Te. = Telegu ; To. = Toda ; Tu. = Tulu. Also : pDr. = proto-Dravidian ; pCDr. = proto-Central-Dravidian ; pSDr. = proto-South-Dravidian. Elam. = Elamite ; pIE = proto-Indo-European.

AEOJ = *Altaic Elements in Old Japanese* ; DUU = Bouda 1953 ; SKE = Ramstedt 1949 ; Zvel. = Zvelebil.

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