

## Reference Material

*A Dictionary of Proto-Indo-European with Hurrian Comparative Indications.*

*Part I:*

*Graphemes \*b and \*bh*

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### *Introduction*

This series of reference material sections is devoted to rearranging the Indo-European cognates according to a rational theory of root affixes and semantics. In addition Hurrian is used as a touchstone to make sure that the proto-roots postulated for PIE have counterparts in PIE's closest relatives.

In order to have a better assessment of the geolinguistic presence of the roots in the Indo-European family, the PIE status is indicated according to the following classification:

- W: Italic, Celtic
- A: Albanese
- C: Greek, Armenian, Balto-Slavic, Indo-Iranian
- G: Germanic
- T: Tokharian
- H: Hittite,

This classification implicitly reflects my personal approach of the subbranches of the Indo-European family.

**\*a**

See \*H<sub>2</sub>

Hurrian confirms Hittite's indications that there were two separate phonemes H<sub>2</sub> in PIE.

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Examples of #a- as a prefix:

Greek *aglis* ~ *gelgis* 'garlic' < \*√g\_l\_y  
Greek *aglaFos* ~ *glaukos* 'bright' < \*√g\_l\_w  
Greek *agreiphna* 'rake' et *griphos* 'net' < \*gh\_bh 'to seize, grab'  
Greek *aielouros* < \*awisel 'wild cat' ~ Latin *vison* ~ English *weasel* < \*√wis-  
Greek *aigupios* ~ *gups* 'vulture'  
Greekl *amalos* ~ *ablekhros* ~ *blekhros* 'soft, weak' < \*√m\_l  
Greek *anepsios* 'first cousin' ~ \*√nep-ot 'nephew'  
Greek *apion* < \*a-pis-on ~ Latin *pirus* < \*pisos 'pear'  
Greek *aspis* 'aspic viper' ~ Latin *serpens* 'snake' < \*√s\_p 'to crawl'  
Greek *aspalaks* ~ *spalaks* 'mole'  
Greek *aspharangos* 'throat, gorge' ~ *pharungs* 'throat'  
Greek *astaphis* ~ *staphis* 'dry resin', *staphule* 'grapes'  
Greek *astakhus* ~ *stakhus* 'wheat-ear'  
Greek *astralos* ~ Latin *sturnus* 'starling' < \*√st\_r/tr\_s- 'starling, thrush'  
Greek *atharē* 'kind of porridge' < \*ghrew 'groats'  
Greek *anthrēnē* 'drone' ~ *tenthrenē* 'wasp' ~ *thronaks* 'drone' < \*√dhren 'to drone, buzz'  
Greek *atrapos* 'path' ~ *trapeo* 'to tread on'

PIE \**abhros* ~ *bher-* "strong"; Hurrian *ebri* "lord" (< \**abri*) ~ *buru* "strong"

Italy *Apennini* "mountains" < \*b(h)en  
Latin *apis* "bee" < \*a-bhi

Examples of #a- as a prefix combined with prefix -ma-:

Greek *amāraikon* "Organum majorana" ~ *arakon* "a kind of weed, Lathyrus"  
Greek *amānītos* "Amanite mushroom" (< which causes pain) ~ *anīē* "pain, suffering" (Homeric *ī*).  
The long /ā/ supposes /a+a/ and the prefix #ama- can then be parsed.  
Greek *amaltheia* "Amaltheia" < Pok651 \*leH<sub>2</sub>-(dh) "to hide, to forget". The name of the goat who fed Zeus means "that who hides Zeus", in relationship with the myth.

Examples of #a- as a prefix combined with infix -t-:

Latin *aquila* "eagle" ~ Greek *aisalos* < \*?a-k<sup>w</sup>-ya-los "merlin hawk" ~ Greek *iktinos*<sup>1</sup> "kite" (with infix -t-) ~ Germanic \*ku-tya "kite".

Examples of #a- as a prefix combined with prefix -ma- and infix -d-:

Greek *amugdalê*, (Cyrenic) *amusgela*, *amusgula* < \*?a-ma-gw-T-alā "almond" < PIE472 \*gwel- "acorn, ovale-shaped fruit with a hard shell". Borrowed in Latin as *amanda*.  
Greek *amaldūnô* "to wipe, wash away" < Pok692 \*lou- "to wash"

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<sup>1</sup> This word has an exact correspondent in Armenian.

Variant form \*ʔi-:

Irish *ath* 'oven' < Celt \*apatinos < \*ʔa-kwH<sub>2</sub>-tinós ~ Greek *ipnos* < \*ʔi-kwH<sub>2</sub>-nos < \*√kwH<sub>2</sub> 'to burn'

Greek *ignue* 'knee joint' ~ *gonu* ~ *gnuks* 'knee' < \*√g\_nu 'knee'

Greek (dialectal) *iknus* 'ash' < \*√k\_n<sup>2</sup>

Greek *ikhthūs*<sup>3</sup> 'fish' < \*√gh-dh-uH 'fish' (possibly from < \*√gh\_uH 'to gape, be wide open'

Greek *iskhion* 'hip' (< \*i-s\_k-snos) ~ Sanskrit *sakthi* 'thigh'<sup>4</sup>

Peter Schrijver has made a survey of some bird-names in the languages of Western Europe. The data collected reveal the existence of the prefix #a- in these languages as well, not just in Greek. The idea that these bird-names are substratic is in my opinion unfounded. When properly analyzed, the words appear to be fully Indo-European.

\*mesəl- ~ \*aməsł- 'black-bird' : Welsj *mwyalch* ; Latin *merula* > French *merle* ; OHG *amsla*, *amasla*, *amisla*, *amusla* ; OE *ōsle*.

\*laHw- ~ \*aləHw- 'lark' : OE *lāverce* > *lark* ; OHG *lērahha*, *lērihha* ; Middle Dutch *leewerke* ; Gaulish *alauda*. This item has been borrowed into Finnish as *leivo(nen)*.

\*raud- ~ \*arud- 'ore' : Latin *raudus* 'lump of ore' ; OHG *aruz*, *ariz* ; OE *arut*. This item has been borrowed into Finnish as *rauta* and in Saami as *ruowde*.

\*leuk- ~ \*aleuk 'white' : French *Alose* < *alause* 'a fish of the Moselle called *shad*, *Culpea alosa*' attested in Ausonius.

It can be further added that some Hispanic toponyms like *Arandis* 'Junto al límite' become clear when analyzed as being \*a+rand 'limit, border'. As pointed out by previous analyses, \*are+rand is difficult and ad-hoc. The widespread distribution from Spain to Scandinavia and Greek cannot be explained with local substrates. This prefix \*ʔa- (and \*ʔi-) is an inherited feature of Indo-European languages.

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\*abh- "father" not in LIV (IEW91-92)

PIE status: WA\_\_\_\_. Possibly a substrate word or a babytalk word.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Ital. *babbo* "father"; Alb. *baba* "father";

M.H.G. *bābe*, *bōbe* "old woman, mother", Lith. *bóba*, O.C.S. *baba* "old woman"; Welsh *bun* "queen, wife, woman";

<sup>2</sup> The standard word is *konia*.

<sup>3</sup> The Greek form is morphologically extraordinary and has both #ʔi- and the infix -dh-.

<sup>4</sup> These two words have long been suspected of being related but the standard theory cannot handle the relationship.

**\*b**

A rare and dubious sound in PIE.

Examples appear to be variants of \*bh- [b].

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(??) \*b\_b- “imitative of indistinct speech” not in LIV (IEW91-92, 93-94, 95)

PIE status: WACG\_\_. Probably a variant of \*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>- “to speak”.

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bababā-karōti* for the crackle of the fire; O.Ind. *balbalā-karōti* “to stammer”; O.Ind. *barbara-h* “stammering”;

Gk. *βαβάζω* “to chat, talk indistinctly”, *βαβράζω* “to chirp”; Gk. *βαμβαλύζω* (out of it Lat. *bambalō*), *βαμβακύζω* “my teeth are chattering”, *βαμβαίνω* “to stammer”; Gk. *βάρβαρος* “not Greek, speaking an unintelligible / incomprehensible language” (from which Lat. *barbarus*); Gk. *βατταρίζω* “to stammers”, *βαττολογέω* “to chat pointless stuff”; Gk. *βαύβαυ* “dog barking”, *βαῦζω* “barks, blasphemes”, *Βαυβώ* “bugbear, Hecate”; Gr *βόμβος* m. (out of it Lat. *bombus*) “a boom, deep hollow noise”, *βόμβυξ*, *-ῦκος* “fleas”, *βομβύκια* “humming insects”, *βομβυλιός* or *-ύλιος* “bumblebee” (and “narrow necked vessel”); about *βαμβαίνω* “clatters with the teeth; stammer, lisp”;

Alb. *bumbulit* “it thunders”; Alb. *bumballë* “*Blatta orientalis*”, also dial. “bumblebee”;

Serb.-Church Slavic *бѣбл’у*, *бѣбати* “to stammer”, Serb. *bòbočem*, *bobòtati* “to clatter with the teeth” etc; Ltv. *bibināt* “to babble, murmur”, O.Pruss. *bebbint* “to mock”; Bulg. *blabol’b*, *бѣбол’b* “to chat”, Lith. *balbāsytī* “to babble”, Ser.-Cr. *blābositi* “to stammer”, Russ. *bolobólitʹ* “to chat, drivel”, Cz. *beblati* “to stammer”; Cz. *blb* “gannet, gawk”, *blblati*, *bleptati* “to stammer, stutter”; Serb. *blebètati*, Lith. *blebènti* “to babble”; Serb. *brboljiti*, *brbljati* “to babble”; Lith. *baūbti* “to bawl, bellow (ox)”, *baūbis* cattle God as “bawler”; Lith. *biṃbalas*, *biṃbilas* “gadfly, horsefly”; Lith. *bambėti* “to hum”, in ablaut *biṃpti* id., *biṃbalas*, *biṃbilas* “gadfly, horsefly”; R.C.S. *būbenʹ*, *bubonʹ* “drum”, Russ. *bubnítʹ* “chat, babble”, Pol. *bęben* “drum”;

Lat. *babulus* “chatterbox, a babbler, fool”, Lat. *balbus* “stammering, babbling”, *balbūtiō* “to stammer, stutter; hence in gen. “to speak obscurely”; Lat. Osc. *blaesus* “lispings, babbling”; Lat. *baubor*, *-ārī* “to bark gently or moderately”;

Ger. *babbeln*, *pappeln*, Eng. *babble*, Nor. *bable*, Swe. *babbla*, O.Ice. *babba* “chat”; Gmc. O.Ice. *bumba* “drum”, Dan. old *bomme*, *bambe* “drum”, Du. *bommen* “to drone”, Ger. *bammeln*, *bimmeln* “to ring, sound”;

Cf. IEW97-98 \*b(h)eu “owl, etc.” PIE status: WAC\_\_.

Pers. *būm* “owl”; Arm. bu, *buēč* “owl” (without consonant shift in onomatopoeic word), Gk. *βῦαζ* m., *βῦζα* f. “eagle owl”, *βύζειν* “to cry like an eagle owl”, Lat. *būbō* “eagle owl”, Bulg. *buh* “eagle owl”, Russ. *búchatʹ* “to shout vaguely and persistently long”; Alb. (\*buph) *buf* “owl” : Rom. *bufnițu*; *buhû* “owl”;

Lith. *baublỹs* “great bittern”, *baūbti* “to roar, bellow”, *bubenù* “to drone vaguely”; Lat. *būtio* “great bittern”, *būteo* “a buzzard”; Gk. *βοή* “call, cry, shout”, *βοάω* “shouts, cries” (out of it Lat. *boāre* “to shout, cry”), *βοαστρέω* “call, cry for help” (\*βοΦαστρέω);

O.Ind. *búkkāra-h* “roar of the lion”, *bukkati* “barks” (Av. *bučahin-* “he who is prone to howling and snarling / hissing”, *buxti-* “howl, hissing?”), Gk. *βύκτης* “howling”.

Lith. *būkėius* “stammerers”, Ltv. *būkskēt* “to resound vaguely”; Slav. \*buk- (from zero grade of \*bouk-) in R.C.S. *bučati* “to drone, roar”, Serb. *būčēm*, *búkati* “to roar”, *búčīm*, *búčati* “to roar (as of the sea)”; Pol. *bąkać* “to talk in a low voice, murmur”, *baq* “great bittern”;

Cf. Hung. *bagoly* “owl”.

(??) \*b\_is- “gall” not in LIV (IEW102)

PIE status: W\_\_\_\_. Probably a lw.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Lat. *bīlis* (\*bislis, older \*bistlis) f. “gall, bile”; Welsh *bustl* m., O.Corn. *bistel*, Bret. *bestl* (\*bis-tlo-, -tli-) “gall”; Gallo-Rom. \*bistlos (Wartburg);

(??) \*b\_k- “stick, staff” not in LIV (IEW93)

PIE status: W\_C\_G\_\_. Probably a wanderwort. Cf. \*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>- “to strike”.  
Not attested in Hurrian.

Lat. *baculum* “a staff, walking stick” from \*bac-(c)lom, older \*bak-tlom; vestiges of -cc- in Dimin. *bacillum*, *baccillum*, compare also *imbēcillus* “(without support) weak, frail” from -*baccillos*.

Gk. *βάκτρον*, *βακτηρία*, *βακτήριον* “a staff, walking stick”, *βακόν πεσόν* Hes.

Gk. *βάκλα* τύμπανα (i.e. “club”) Hes., otherwise “club, shillelagh, stick” (< Lat. ?)

M.Eng. *pegge*, Eng. *peg* “pin, peg”, Ger. *pegel* “pole”;

Ltv. *bakstīt* “poke”.

(??) \*b\_d- “(water) drop” not in LIV (IEW95)

PIE status: W\_C\_\_\_. Cf. \*bhl\_id- “to flow”.  
Not attested in Hurrian.

Phryg. *βεδυ* “water” : nasalized Illyr. *Bindus* “water god”,

O.Ind. *bindú*-h “drop” (probably for \**bandú*-h under influence of *indu*-h “drop”),

Corn. *banne*, *banna*, Bret. *banne* “drop” (from which is borrowed M.Ir. *banna*, *bainne* “drop, milk”), really Irish *buinne* “to gush forth, spring up, flood”; Illyr. FIG *Bindus* (\*Bendus),

(?) \*b\_l- “strong” not in LIV (IEW96)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_. Note Germanic with #b-. Cf. \*bh\_l-(gh)- “to swell”.  
Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bála*-m n. “force, strength, power”, *bálīyān* “stronger”, *báliṣṭha*-h “the strongest” (irregular -l-);

Gk. *βέλτιων*, *βέλτερος* “better”, *βέλτιστος*, *βέλτατος* “best” (but Cret. *δελτος* < \*gwel-?);

Lat. *dēbilis* “feeble, weak”;

O.C.S. *bolъjъ* “greater”, *bolje* adv. “more, rather, to a greater extent, plus” and “very, more”;

Swe. dial. *bål*, *bol* “thick and large, strong, very daring”, O.Ice. poet. *bolmr* “bear”;

(?) \*b(h)\_n “peak, mountain” not in LIV (IEW96-97)

PIE status: W\_C\_\_\_.  
Hurrian *baban* “mountain”.

M.Ir. *benn* “horn, summit” (\*b<sub>h</sub>nd-no- or \*bend-no-?), *bennach* “pointed”, Welsh *bann* m.

“hill, summit, horn (\*b<sub>h</sub>nd-no-), M.Bret. *ban* “eminence, overhang, haughtiness, pride”, Gaul.\*ande-banno- > Fr. *auvent* “(\*protection roof) canopy, shield, shelter” (eig. “big horn”), Gaul. dial. *lacus Bēnācus*, if for *Bennācus*, “the horned” (Sirmione), from \*benno-

(IE \*bend-no- or \*b<sub>h</sub>nd-no-);

Gk. dial. (Cyrenian) *βουνός* “hill”;

Dubious Germanic words meaning *penis*, *awl* or *peg* can hardly justify \*b instead of \*bh-.

(?) Italy *Apennini*;

Cf. Uralic Mordvin \*pando “mountain” < (?) Iranian \*benθō < \*benteH<sub>2</sub>.

**\*bh**

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This grapheme was most probably the phoneme /b/.

One instance is attested as a prefix:

- \*plu-(s-) “flea” (IEW102) WACG\_\_: O.Ind. *plúši-*, Arm. *lu* (\*plus-), Alb. *plesht*, Lat. *pūlex* (\*pusl-ex), \*plouk- in O.H.G. *flôh*, O.E. *fleah*;
- \*bhlu-(s-) “flea” (IEW103) \_\_C\_\_: Gk. *ψύλλα* (\*blusjā), balto-Slav. \*blusā in Lith. *blusà*, Ltv. *blusa*, R.C.S. *bl̥cha*, Ser.-Cr. *bùha*, Russ. *blóchá*;
- \*lūs- “louse” (IEW692) W\_\_G\_\_: ABrit. \*luwā > \*lowā > Welsh *llau* “louse” (sg. *lleuen*), Corn. *low* Bret. *laou*, Vannes *leu* id.; O.E. M.L.G. O.H.G. O.Ice. *lūs* f. “louse”; O.Ice. *l̥ski* f. “louse disease”;

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Words in Indo-European languages where \*bh is reflected by [p]:

- Gk. *purgos* “tower” < \*bherǵh-
- Gk. *ampelos* “grape” < \*obh-
- Italy *Apennini* “mountains” < \*b(h)en
- Lat. *apis* “bee” < \*a-bhi

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\*bh\_- “bean, berry, small round thing” not in LIV (IEW106)

PIE status: WACG\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bimba-h* -m “ball”, *bimbī* f. “momordica monadelphica” (Cucurbitacee); *bimba*-m “red fruit of the bimbi”;

Ltv. *bāmba*, *bu̯mba* “ball, sphere”, *bu̯mburs* “sphere, ball, Kartoffel”;

Lat. *faba* (fal. *haba*) “the broad bean”; Gk. *φακός* m. “lentil”: Alb. *bathë* f. “broad bean” (\*bhakā); O.Ice. *baun*, O.E. *bēan*, O.H.G. *bōna* “bean”;

Lat. *baca* (*bacca*) -ae f. “a berry, fruit; a pearl”, *bacalis*, *bacale* “berry-bearing (designation of the female laurel)”;

Goth. *weina-basi* “grape”, O.H.G. *beri* “berry”;

(?) Alb. *bungë* “kind of edible oak fruit”;

\*bol- (IEW103): Gk. *βολβός* “onion, bulb” (= Lat. *bulbus* “onion, bulb, tuber”);

\*bher- (IEW128-132): Pers. *bar* “fruit” (= Gk. *φόρος*, O.C.S. *sz-borъ*)

\*bhr-uHg- (IEW173): Lat. *frūx*, -gis f. “fruit” = Umbr. Akk pl. *frif*, *fri* “fruits”, *frūmentum* “corn, grain”, Osc. *fruktatiuf* (\*frūgetātiōns) “fructus”; (?) Alb. *frut* “fruit”; Ltv. *brūklene* f. “cranberry”, Russ. etc. *brusnika* “cranberry”;

\*bh\_- “child” not in LIV (IEW91-92; 128-132)

PIE status: WACG\_\_.

Hurrian *butki* “child”.

\*bh-: Alb. *bebë* “the newborn kid, child”; Eng. *baby* “kid, child”, Swe. dial. *babbe* “kid, child, small boy”; O.H.G. MN *Buobo*, M.H.G. *buobe* “boy”, O.E. MN *Bōfa*, *Bōja* (> Eng. *boy*), Nor. dial. *boa* “brother” etc; further O.H.G. MN *Buole*, M.H.G. *buole* “kinsman, relative, lover”, M.L.G. *bōle* “kinsman, relative, brother” etc.; Osc. *futír* “daughter”;

\*bh\_r-: Lith. *bėrnas* “youngling; farm laborer”, O.Lith. “kid, child”, Ltv. *bērn̥s* “kid, child”; Goth. *baúr*, O.Ice. *burr*, O.E. *byre* “son”; Goth. O.Ice. O.H.G. O.S. *barn*, O.E. *bearn* “kid, child”; Alb. *bir* “son, boy”;

(?) O.E. *brid, bird* “young bird”,

\*bh\_- “insect” (IEW116)

PIE status: WACG\_\_. Cf. \*bh\_i-d/H-.

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bh\_i- “bee” (IEW116): O.Ice. *bý-fluga*, Alem. *bī*, O.Ir. *beij*; forms with n (barely extracted only the weak Decl.): O.H.G. *bini* n. “bee”, ablaut. *bīa* f. (\*bī-ōn- = O.E. *béo*, Eng. *bee*), *bīna* (Ger. dial. *Bein*); O.C.S. *bъčela, bьčela* id. (\*bhikelü); Welsh *bydaf* “beehive”, O.Pruss. *bitte*, Lith. *bitė, bitis*, Ltv. *bite* “bee”; Gaul. \*bekos “bee” (M.-L. 1014), O.Ir. *bech* m. “bee”, Gael. *speach* “prick, sting”, Cf. Lat. *apis* “bee”,

\*bh\_u-k- (IEW163): Lat. *fūcus*, -ī m. “a drone bee” = O.E. *béaw* m. “gadfly, brake”, N.Ger. *bau* id.;

Cf. Gk. *sphêks* “wasp”.

\*bh\_mbh\_l- (IEW93-94):

Gk. *βόμβυξ*, -ῶκος “flea”, *βομβύκια* “humming insects”, *βομβυλιός* or -ύλιος “bumblebee” (and “narrow necked vessel”); Alb. *bumballë* “*Blatta orientalis*”, dial. “bumblebee”; Lith. *biṃbalas, biṃbilas* “gadfly, horsefly”; *biṃbalas, biṃbilas* “gadfly, horsefly”;

\*bh\_r- (IEW135-136) WAC\_\_ :

Arm. *boř, -oy* “bumblebee, hornet”, O.Ind. *bambhara-h* (unbel.) “bee”, *bambharāliḥ* (unbel.) “fly”, *bambhā-rava-h* “the bellow of the cows”; Gk. *πεμφορηδών* “kind of wasp” (formation as *ἀνθρηδών, τενθρηδών*); similarly also Ser.-Cr. *būmbar* “bumblebee”, Clr. *bombār* “cockchafer”; Alb. (\*būmbar) *bumballa* “bumblebee”, (burbut-) *burbuqe* “ladybug”; (IEW103): Gk. *βροῦκος, βρεῦκος (βραῦκος), βρύκος* “locust, grasshopper”;

\*bh\_- “out of, without” (IEW112-113)

PIE status: \_CG\_\_. Cf. \*bhi “inside, near”

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bahih* (-š) “outdoor, outward, outside from” (m. abl.); O.Pruss. *bhe* “without” (preposition m. acc.), Lith. *bè* “without” (preposition m. gen., and nominal prefix), Ltv. *bez* “without” (preposition m. gen., and nominal prefix); O.C.S. *bez* etc. (dial. also *be*) “without” (preposition m. gen., and nominal prefix).

(?) Lith. *be* “still, yet”, *bèt* “however, but” (Cf. *ne-t* “but”), *bēs*, Ltv. *bēst* “possibly, perhaps” (< \*bhe + est ?); O.Ir. *bés* “perhaps”,

\*bh\_d- “disgust” not in LIV (IEW 114)

PIE status: W\_C\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. Desid. *bībhatsatē* “to be shy of something, feels disgust”;

Lat. *fastidium* “loathing, squeamishness, disgust, dislike; hence scorn, haughtiness, disdain” (from \*fasti-tīdium, to *taedium*);

Lith. *bodūs* “unsavory, distasteful”, *bodėtis* “to nauseate” (< \*bhād-);

\*bh\_dh- “to dig (the ground)” LIV66 \*bhedh-H<sub>2</sub>- “stechen, graben” (IEW113-4)

PIE status: W\_CGTH. Final laryngeal in LIV dubious.

Hurrian *billi* “canal” (with phonetic change \*-alli > -illi) > Armenian *pelem* ‘I dig’.

Lat. *fodiō, -ere, fōdī* “to dig; also to dig out; to excavate”, *fossa* “ditch, trench, channel”, *fodicāre* “dig”; Gaul. *bedo-* “canal, ditch, trench, channel” (Wartburg I 313), Welsh *bedd*, Corn. *bedh*, Bret. *béz* “grave”; Gaul. \*bodīca “fallow field” (M.-L. 1184);

Goth. *badi* n. “bed”, O.E. *bedd* id., O.H.G. etc *betti* “bed, a garden-plot (to be) filled with plants; a place where osiers, willows, etc., are grown”, O.N. *bedr* m. “bed-spread, eiderdown” (IE \*bhodhjo-), originally “a bed burrowed in the ground”, Cf. Ger. *Flußbett, Beet*, Eng. *bed* also “garden bed, garden plot”;

Lith. *bėdrė* f. “pit, pothole”;

Toch. A *pat-, pāt-* “to plough”;

Perhaps Hitt. *píd-da-i* (or *pád-da-i*) “makes a hole into the earth”.

\*bh\_dh- “to bind” LIV75 \*bhendh- “binden” (IEW127)

PIE status: WACG\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *badhnāti*, only later *bandhati* “binds, fetters, captures, takes prisoner, put together “, Av. *bandayaiti* “binds”, participle O.Ind. *baddhá-*, Av. ap. *basta-*, O.Ind. *bándhana-* n. “ligation”, *bandhá-*ḥ m. “ligation, strap”, Av. *banda-* m. “band, manacle” (O.Ice. O.S. *bant*, O.H.G. *bant* n., Ger. *Band*; Goth. *bandi*, O.E. *bend* f. id.; Lith. *bandà* “cattle”, see under); O.Ind. *bándhu-*ḥ m. “kinsman, relative” (as *πενθερός*).

Gk. *πείσμα* “rope, hawser, rope, cable” (from \*πενθσμα, Schwyzer Gk. I 287, compare Brugmann IF. 11, 104 f., also for *πέσμα* and *πάσμα*), *πενθερός* “father-in-law” (“linked by marriage”);

Possibly Alb. *besë* “pact, covenant, faith, belief, armistice”; *bashkr* “together”, *bashkonj* “to unite, assemble”;

Lat. *offendimentum*, *offendix* “the knot of a band, or the band itself, chin strap under priest’s cap, apex (a Roman priest’s cap), fastened with two strings or bands”;

Gaul. *benna* “kind of vehicle”, gaLat. *Ζεὺς Βέννιος*, Welsh *benn* “wagon, cart” (out of it O.E. *binn*, and through romO.N. mediation Ger. dial. *benne* “carriage boxes”, Dutch *ben* “basket, trough”; basic form \*bhendh-nā); M.Ir. *buinne* ‘strap, bangle’ (\*bhondhiā);

Goth. O.E. *bindan*, O.Ice. *binda*, O.H.G. *bintan* “bind”, Goth. *andbundnan* “is unfastened”, Goth. *bandi* etc see above;

Lith. *beñdras* “partner, comrade” (formant associated with Gk. *πενθερός*), *bandà* “herd of cattle “ (eig. “the tied (down) cattle, the bound cattle”).

Goth. *bansts* m. “barn” (\*bhondh-sti; compare in other meaning O.Fris. *bōst* “matrimonial union” from \*bhondh-stu- “bond”; N.Ger. *banse* “silo, garner, barn”, O.E. \*bōs, Eng. *boose* “cattle shed”, O.E. *bōsig* “crib”, O.Ice. *bāss* m. “room for keeping, cattle stall” (\*band-sa-); Jüt. *bende* “divided off room in cattle shed”.

\*bhasko < \*bhedh-sko “bundle” (IEW111): Lat. *fascia* “bandage, band, girdle, girth, strap, land stripe”, *fascis* “alliance, bundle, parcel”;

Alb. *bashkë* “together, bound”, *bashkonj* “put together, unite”, *bashkë* “fleece (a bundle of wool)”;

Maybe M.Ir. *basc* “collar, neckband”;

Lat. *fiscus* “a basket”, *fiscina* “a small basket” (from \*bhidh-sko-);

\*bh\_dh- “vessel” not in LIV (IEW 153)

PIE status: W\_\_CG\_\_.

\*bhidh-: Gk. *πίθος* n. “barrel, vat, cask, wine cask”, *πιθάκη*, Att. *φιδάκη* id.,

Lat. *fidēlia* (\*fides-liā) “earthenware vessel, pot, pan”;

O.Ice. *biða* f. “milk tub “, Nor. *bide* n. “butter tub” (\*bidjan-), *bidne* n. “vessel”;

(?) O.Ind. *bhāṇḍa-* n. “pot, pan, vessel”;

(?) \*pott- “pot”,

\*bh\_g- “to divide, to apportion” LIV65 \*bhag- or \*bheg- “als Anteil bekommen” (IEW 107)

PIE status: \_\_C\_T. A (dial.) cultural loanword ?

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bhajati* “allocates, apportions, divides” = Av. *bag-* (*bažāt*) “to be determined as an interest”, O.Ind. *bhaga-*ḥ “property, luck”, Av. *baga-*, *baḡa-* n. “favorable interest, attractive lot”; O.Ind. *bhaga-*ḥ “allocator, master, mister, epithet of Savitar and another āditya” = Av. *baḡa-* “master, mister, god”, Pers. *bay* “god” : O.C.S. *bogъ* “god”; Slav. \*bogъ “lot” in O.C.S. *ubogъ*, *nebogъ* “poor”, *bogatъ* “rich”,

Toch. A *pāk*, B *pāke* “deal, portion”, A *pāçim* “treasure, tribute”.

\*bh\_g- “to break” LIV66 \*bheg- “brechen (tr.)” (IEW114-5)

PIE status: \_\_CG\_\_. Cf. \*bhr\_ğ.



Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bhanákti*, perf. *babháñja* “break, rupture”, *bhanga*-h “break; billow” (compare Lith. *bangà* “billow”), *bhañji*-h “diffraction, declension, crooked way, sale, step, wave”; Arm. *beknem* “break”, *bek* “broke”;

Gmc. \*bang- “hit” in O.Ice. *banga* “hit”, *bang* “din, fuss, noise”, Eng. *bang* “knock, hit”, with ablaut M.H.G. M.L.G. *bungen* “drum”; N.Ger. *bengel* “club, cudgel, boor” = Ger. *Bengel*, Eng. dial. *bangle* “gnarled stick”, O.N. epithet *bongull*. In addition with intensive consonant increase: Gmc. \*bank- in O.S. *banka*, abl. *bunka* “hit, knock”, obd. *bunken* “knock, bump, poke”, M.L.G. *bunken*, Dutch *bonken* “hit, thrash”.

Ltv. *bungā* “drum”, *bunga* “blow, knock” derive probably from M.N.Ger.

\*bh\_g(w)- “to run away, to flee” LIV67 \*bhegw- “davonlaufen, fliehen” (IEW116)

PIE status: \_\_C\_T\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Hindi *bhāg*- “to flee”; Gk. *φέβομαι*, *φοβέομαι* “to flee, be afraid”, *φόβος* “to escape, fear”, *φοβέω* “to startle”, *φοβερός* “frightening, timorous”; lengthened grade Lith. *bėgu*, *bėgau*, *bėgti* “to run, flee”, *bėgas*, *bėgis* m. “to escape, run”, Ltv. *bėgu*, *bėgt* “to flee”, with ablaut kausat. *boginù*, *boginti* “to flee something, to get there quickly”;

Slav. \*bēgō in Russ. *bėgu* (Inf. *běžátb*), Clr. *bihú* (Inf. *bíčy*) “to run”, O.C.S. *pribėgnō*, *pribėgnōti* etc “to flee”, as well as O.C.S. *bežō*, *bežati* “to flee” etc.;

Toch. A *pkānt* (*pkāt*) “remote, distant, apart, separated”.

\*bh\_ug- “entfliehen, freikommen ; to flee, to become free” LIV84; IEW152

\*bh\_gh- “to beg”

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_. A new root.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Grec *ptokheō* “to beg” (with infix -t-);

Lat. *flagitare* “to request repeatedly”;

Engl. *to beg*;

\*bh\_H- “to grow (plant)” LIV98-101 \*bhweH<sub>2</sub>- “wachsen, entstehen, werden” (IEW146-50)

PIE status: WACG\_\_.

Possibly attested in Hurrian as *paini* “incense” (< made from pine-trees).

\*bh\_uH-: Gk. *φύλλον* “leaf” (\*bhuljom), Lat. *folium* id.;

(?) Alb. (\*φύλλον) *pyll* “forest” [common Alb. shift u > y]

Arm. *bois*, gen. *busoy* “sprout, herb, plant”, *bun*, gen. *bnoi* “stem”;

O.H.G. *bū*, M.H.G. *bū*, gen. *būwes* m. (seldom n.) “tilling of the field, dwelling, edifice”, Ger. *Bau*; O.H.G. *nāhgibūr*, O.E. *nēahgebūr*, Ger. *Nachbar*, Eng. *neighbour* and O.H.G. *gibūr(o)*, M.H.G. *gebūr(e)*, then *būr*, Ger. *Bauer* “farmer, peasant”;

O.Ice. *bygg* n. “barley”, O.S. gen. Pl. *bewō* “sowing, seed, yield”, O.E. *bēow* n. “barley” (\*bewwa-) as “the tilled, the sown”;

(?) Alb. *bujis* “germ, sprout, scion, shoot, bloom”; (?) Alb. *bimë* “plant”,

\*bh\_iH-: M.Ir. *bileóc* “leaf” (from \*bile < \*bheliō-); moreover probably O.Ir. *bile* n. “tree”;

Gaul. \*biliā “tree stump”, Fr. *bille*;

Gk. *φῑτρος* m. “tree trunk, wooden log”; *φῑτυ* n. “germ, sprout, scion, shoot”, *φῑτῑμα*, *φῑτῑω* “to produce, sow, plant”;

\*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>ǵ- (IEW107-8): Gk. *φηγός*, Dor. *φᾶγός* f. “oak”; Lat. *fāgus* f. “beech”; Gaul. *bāgos* in PN *Bāgācon*, *Bāgono*-; O.H.G. *buohha* “beech” (bōkōn-);

Unclear: Slav. \*buza- : \*bъzъ- “elder” in Russ. *buz* m. : Slov. *bez*, Russ. dial. *boz*;

(?) Goth. *bagms*, O.H.G. *bōum*, O.E. *bēam* “tree” (< \*bhou(ə)mo-)

\*bhl\_(H)u- (IEW158-159): Gk. *φλύω* “to be fruitful”, Att. *φλέως*, Ion. *φλοῦς* “reed plant”; *Φλεύς* (\*Φληρς, lengthened grade), ephes. *Φλέως* (\*Φληφος) epithet of Dionysos as a vegetation God; O.Pruss. *bleusky* “reed”,

- \*bhr\_uH- (IEW169): Lat. *frutex*, -icis m. “shrub, bush; blockhead”, M.H.G. *briezen*, *brōz* “bud, swell”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *broz* “bud, sprout”;
- \*bhr\_Hm: Lat. *frōns*, *frondis* f. “a leaf, foliage; meton., a chaplet or crown of leaves”;  
O.N. *brum* n. “leaf buds”, O.H.G. *brom*, *brum* id., Swiss *brom* “flower bud, young twig, branch”, ablaut. *brāme* id. O.E. *brōm* m. “broom” (\*bhrēmo-), M.L.G. *brām* “blackberry bush, broom”, O.H.G. *brāmo* m., *brāma* f. “briar, blackberry bush”, *brāmberei*, Ger. *Brombeere*, O.E. *brēmel*, Eng. *bramble* (Proto-Gmc. \*brāmil), ablaut. mnl. *bremme*, O.H.G. *brimma* “broom” and M.L.G. *brēme*, *brumme* id.
- \*bh\_H- “house, to build (a house)” (fused with) LIV98-101 \*bhweH<sub>2</sub>- (IEW146-150)  
PIE status: .  
Not Attested in Hurrian.  
Goth. *bauan* “to stay, dwell, inhabit”, *gabauan* “to erect a house”; O.Ice. *būa* (*bjō*, *būinn*) “to stay, dwell, bring in good condition, equip”, O.E. *būan* and *buw(i)an* (*būde*, *gebūen*) “to stay, dwell, farm” (O.E. *bōgian*, O.Fris. *bōgia* “to stay, dwell”, O.H.G. *būan* (*būta*, *gibūan*) “to stay, dwell, farm”, Ger. *bauen*; O.Ice. *byggja* “to live at a place, farm, populate”, later “to construct, build”; O.Ice. *bū* n. “domicile, household”, O.E. *bū* n. “dwelling”, O.Ice. *býr* m. “dwelling, residential site, court”; Lith. *būvis* “permanent stay, residence”, O.H.G. *bū*, M.H.G. *bū*, gen. *būwes* m. (seldom n.) “tilling of the field, dwelling, edifice”, Ger. *Bau*; Lith. *būtas*, O.Pruss. (acc.) *buttan* “house”; Lith. *būklas* (\*būtla-) “nest, den, hideout, lair of wild animals”, *būklà*, *būklē* “dwelling”, [*pabūklas* “tool, utensil; apparition, ghost”];
- \*bhutā: O.Ir. *both* f. “cottage”, Welsh *bod* f., Corn. *bos*, Bret. *bout* “dwelling”; Lith. *būtas* “house”; O.Ice. *būð* f. “dwelling, tent, cottage”; O.S. *bōþ*, M.L.G. *bōde*, M.H.G. *buode*, *būde* “cottage, tent”, Ger. *Bude* (\*bhō[u]-tā); M.L.G. *bōdel* “fortune”, *bōl* “estate”, O.E. *bold*, *botl* n. “dwelling, house”,
- \*byldan, Eng. *build* “to build”, O.Fris. *bold*, *bōdel* “house, household utensil, household appliance, property”, O.Ice. *bōl* n. “dwelling; den (of animals)”; M.Ir. *baile* “home, place” (\*bh<sub>u</sub>ə-lijo-);  
O.E. *būr* m. “cottage, room”, O.H.G. *būr* m. “house, cage”,  
(?) Arm. *boin*, gen. *bunoi* “nest” (\*bheu-no-);  
O.Ind. *bhavana*-m “dwelling, house”;
- \*bhō[u]lo-: *φωλεός*, *φωλειός* “hiding place, nook, bolt-hole, den of wild animals”, *φωλεύω* “to sleep in a cave”, *φωλίς* “a sea fish hidden in the mud”; O.Ice. *bōl* n. “a camp for animals and people”, Swe. dial. *bylja*, *bōlja* “small nest”;  
Alb. *buj*, *būj* (\*bunjō) “to stay, stay overnight, spend the night”, *banë* “dwelling, abode, residence, half dilapidated house”, *banoj* “to stay, dwell”; *bun(ë)* “chalet” (\*bhunā);
- \*bh\_H<sub>1</sub>- “to be, yes” LIV08-101 \*bhweH<sub>1</sub>- “to grow, to be” (IEW113, 146-150)  
PIE status: WACGT\_  
Not attested in Hurrian.  
“to be”: O.Ind. *bhāvati* “to be, there is, happens, prospers, becomes”; Av. *bavaiti* “becomes, originates; happens; will be”, O.Pers. *bavatiy* “becomes”; Fut. O.Ind. *bhavišyāti*, Av. *būšyeiti* participle *būšyant-* “will come into existence” (= Lith. *būsiu*, Gk. *φύσσω*); Aor. O.Ind. *ābhūt* (= Gk. *ἔφθ*) and *bhūvat*, perf. *babhūva*, participle perf. Akt. *babhūvā* n, f. *babhūvūšī* (= Gk. *πεφύώς*, *πεφυνῖα*, Lith. *būvo*, O.C.S. *byvati*), Inf. *bhāvitum*, Absol. *bhūtvā* (= Lith. *būtu* passive “to be”, O.Pruss. *būton* Inf.); O.Ind. *bhūtá*-ḥ, Av. *būta*- “become, being”, O.Ind. *bhūtá*-m “entity” (= Lith. *būta* “been”, Russ. *быть* “entity, way of life, lifestyle”; with ũ Gk. *φύσις*, O.Ir. *-both* “one was”, prá-*bhūta*-ḥ “rich, numerous”, Pers. Inf. *būdan* “be”; O.Ind. *bhūti*-ḥ, *bhūti*-ḥ f. “being, well-being, good condition, prospering; flourishing” (= O.C.S. *za-*, *po-*, *prě-bytʹ*, Russ. *быть*, Inf. O.C.S. *byti*, Lith. *būti*; with ũ Gk. *φύσις*); pass. O.Ind. *bhūyate*; caus. *bhāvayati* “brings into existence; looks after and nurtures, refreshes”, participle *bhāvita*-ḥ also “pleasantly excited, in good mood” (=O.C.S. *iz-baviti* “free, release”), *bhāvá-*

ḥ “being, development, becoming, affection”; besides bhavá-ḥ “development, welfare, salvation”;

O.Ind. *bhavana*-m “development, becoming”; O.Ind. *bhúvana*-m “entity”;

Gk. φύτλα “nature, gender, sex”

(?) M.Ir. *būan* “unwavering, steadfast” < \*bhōu-no-, O. Ind. pra-*bhú*-ḥ “mighty, salient”; *bhaviṣṇu*-ḥ “becoming, thriving”, *bhūṣati* “to make thrive, strengthen”, *bhūṣayati* “to protect”, *bhūṣana*-m “amulet, jewellery”.

O.Ind. *bōbhavīti* Intens.; *bhāvīva*-ḥ “future”; *bōbhavīti* Intens., *bhāvīva*-ḥ “future”;

Gk. φύω (Lesb. φύίω) “to beget” (Aor. ἔφυσα), φύομαι “to become, grow”; φυτόν “growth, plant, kid, child, ulcer”, φυτό “growth; nature, character”, φῶμα n. “plant, growth, ulcer”, φύσις “nature”, φῶλον n. “stem, gender, sex, kind of”, φῶλή “municipality and from it located department” (O.C.S. byль, I-participle *bylyje*);

Lat. *fuī* (aLat. *fūī*) “I have been” < \*fū-ai < older Aor. \*fūm (= Gk. ἔ-φῶν, O.Ind. á-*bhūt* “he was”), *fu-tūrus* “future, about to be”, *forem* “would be”, *fore* “will be”, aLat. Konj. *fuam*, *fuat* “be” (\*bhūqām; compare Lith. *būvo* “was” from \*bhū-qāt),

Umbr. *fust* “he/she is going to be”, *fuvent* “they are going to be” (\*fuset, \*fusent), *fefure* “they will have been”, *futu* “you will be” (fuqetōd or fu-tōd), \*bhū-iḷō > Lat. *fīō*, *fīerī* “of persons and things, to be made, come into existence; with predicate, to become, be appointed; with genit., to be valued at; of actions, to be done; of events, to happen”; *fīs*, *fīt* (\*bhū-i-si, \*bhū-i-ti); Osc. *fīiet* (\*bhūiient) “they become, they are made”, Umbr. *fīto* “good deeds, benefits?”, *fīua* “he/she will become, he/she will be made”, *fīuest* “he/she will make” (\*bhū-iō besides \*bhūiō as in Lesb. φύίω);

Lat. *dubius* “doubtful; act., wavering; in opinion, doubting; uncertain; as to action, hesitating, irresolute; pass., uncertain, doubted, doubtful, dangerous, critical” (\*du-bhū-iō-s “of double form, consisting of two parts”, Umbr. *di-fue* “split into two parts” < \*dui-bhūiom), *probus* “good, excellent, fine; morally good, upright, virtuous, right” (\*pro-bhūos : O.Ind. pra-*bhú*-ḥ “salient, superb”), Osc. *amprufid* “dishonest, lacking probity”, *prúfatted* “has shown, marked, indicated, manifested, proven”, Umbr. *prufe* “upright, honest, proper”; Lat. super-*bus* “haughty, exalted, proud; arrogant, overbearing; brilliant, splendid”;

O.E. *bēo* “I am” (\*bhūiō = Lat. *fīō*, O.Ir. -*bū*), *bēom*, O.H.G. *bim* etc.; O.H.G. *bis*(t), O.E. *bis*;

O.Ir. *buith* “be”;

Alb.Gheg *ba* “to ripen, become”, *bařsh* sub. “be!”

Lith. *būti* (Ltv. *būt*, O.Pruss. *boūt*) “to be”, *būty* Supin. “to be” (O.Pruss. *būton* Inf.), participle *būtas* “been”, Fut. *būsiu* (Ltv. *būsu*), preterit *būvo* “he was”; Opt. O.Pruss. *bousai* “he is”, preterit *bēi*, *be* “he was”; Lith. *būvis* m. “being, life”, *būvinėti* “to stay here and there a while”, O.Pruss. *buwinait* “live!”; Ltv. *būšana* “being, entity, condition”, O.Pruss. *bousennis* “state, condition”; E.Lith. *būklė* ds.; *buklūs* “wise, sly, cunning”; O.C.S. *byti* “to become, be”, lo- participle *bylь* “been”; *bylyje* “herb; healthy herb”, Aor. *bě* “was” (\*bhūē-t); Imperf. *běaše*, Fut. participle Church Slavic *byřę šteje*, *byřą šteje*, Kondiz. 3. pl. *bō* (\*bhūā-nt), participle *za-bъvenъ* “forgotten”, \*byt: Russ. *zabūtyj* “forgotten”, *byť* “entity, way of life, lifestyle”; O.Pol. *byto* “nourishment, food”, O.C.S. *iz-bytьkь* “affluence, remnant”; *bytyje* “the existence”; O.C.S. *zabytь* “oblivion”, *pobyť* “victory”, *prěbyť* “abode, residence”, Russ. *byť* “entity, creature; facts (of the case), facts (of the matter), matter of fact”; present O.C.S. *bōdō* “to become, γίγνομαι”, as Fut.: “will become”, caus. O.C.S. *izbaviti* “to free, release”; Cz. *bydlo* “whereabouts, dwelling”, Pol. *bydło* “cattle”;

Toch. B *pyautk-*, A *pyotk-*, AB *pyutk-* “to come into being”, med. “to bring about”;

“world”: O.Ind. *bhavītram* “world”; O.Ind. *bhū-* f. “earth, world”, *bhūmī*, *bhūmiḥ* -, Av. ap. *būmī-*, Pers. *būm* “earth”, O.Ind. *bhūman-* n. “earth, world, being” (= Gk. φῶμα), *bhūmán-* m. “fullness, wealth, bulk, mass, wealth”; Alb. *bōtë* “earth, bottom, world, people” (\*bhūā-tā or \*bhūē-tā);

(?) O.Ir. *baē* “benefit” (\*bhūā-īom),

(?) Alb. *mbetje* “residue, leftover”, *mbetet* “is left”, *mbeturinë* “trash”;

- \*bheH<sub>1</sub>- \_ACG\_ (IEW113): Av. *bā, bāt, bē, bōit* (the latter, as Lith. *beĩ*, probably with strengthening particle \*id) particles of the protestation and emphasis, *bāda* “yea, in truth”, maybe Alb. *bah* “absolutely not”;  
 Arm. *ba, bay* emphasizing particle;  
 Goth. *ba* conditional particle: *i-ba, i-bai* “if”, Conj. “that not”, *ni-ba, nibai* “possibly not yet?”, Conj. “if not”, *ja-bai* “if”, O.H.G. *ibu, oba*, M.H.G. *ob(e)* “if, whether”;  
 Lith. *bà* “yes, of course; certainly; sure”, *ben* “at least, not only but also”, E.Lith. *bè* (= O.Pruss. *bhe*), *beĩ* (see above) “and”, *bè, bà, bès, baũ* interrogative particle, O.Pruss. *beggi* “for”; O.C.S. (etc) *bo* “for”, *i-bo* “καὶ γάρ”, *u-bo* “also”, *ne-bo-nb* “for indeed”; changing through ablaut Clr. *ba* “yes, of course; certainly; sure”, Cz. Pol. *ba* “trusted, yea, in truth”. maybe Alb. *po* “if, whether, yes” : Pol. *ba* “yea, in truth”;
- \*bh\_H<sub>1</sub>- “to warm, fry” LIV67 \*bheH<sub>1</sub>- “wärmen”, (IEW113)  
 PIE status: \_CG\_. LIV70 \*bheH<sub>3</sub>g- (or -ǵ-) “braten, rösten” does not exist.  
 Hurrian *bandarini* “cook (n.)”.
- \*bh\_H<sub>1</sub>-: O.H.G. *bāen, bājan*, Ger. *bāhen* (\*bhējō) “to bake bread”, with -to- suffix: O.Ice. *bað* “steam bath”, O.S. *bath*, O.E. *bæþ*, O.H.G. *bad* “spa, bath”;
- \*bh\_h<sub>1</sub>-g-: Gk. *φῶγω* “to roast, fry”; Gk.-Illyr. *βαγαρόν χλιαρόν; Λάκωνες* Hes.;  
 O.E. *bacan, bōc*, O.H.G. *bahhan*, O.Ice. *baka*, -aða id., M.H.G. *sich becheln* “to bask, get warm, lounge in the sun”; O.H.G. *backan*, Ger. *backen*;
- \*bh\_H- “to fight, strike, injure” (IEW115)  
 PIE status: W\_CG\_. Unclear laryngeal.  
 Hurrian *bah-* “to destroy”
- \*bh\_H<sub>1</sub>ǵh- “to fight” LIV68 \*bheH<sub>1</sub>ǵh- “ärgerlich werden, in Streit geraten” (IEW115)  
 \*PIE status: W\_CG\_.  
 Gaul. *bāgaudae* “insurgent guerilla” (suffix as in *alauda, bascauda*), O.Ir. *bāgaid* “fights, brags, threatens”, *bāg* f. “fight, struggle”, M.Welsh *bwyo* (\*bāgi-) “hit”, *kymwy* (M.Ir. *combāg* id.) “fight”, -*boawc* = M.Ir. *bāgach* “warlike”; whether Welsh *bai* “fault, error”, *beio* “rebuke”;  
 O.H.G. *bāgan* “to squabble, quarrel”, O.Ice. *bāga, bāgja* “to oppose, resist”, O.H.G. *bāga* “quarrel, fight”, O.S. *bāg* m. “vainglory, boastfulness”, M.H.G. *bāc*, -ges m. “loud yelling, quarrel”, O.Ice. *bāge, bāgi* “adversary”, *bāgr* “difficult, hard, sullen, obstructive”; Gmc. not borrowed from Celt. because of ablaut Gmc. ē : Celt. ā (IE ō);  
 Ltv. *buōztiēs* “to be angry” (\*bhōgh-);
- \*bhl\_g(h)-: Welsh *blyngu* “to become angry”, *blwng* “angry, irate”, Bret. *blouhi* “rebuke”
- \*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>-t/w- “to strike” not in LIV (IEW111-112)  
 \*PIE status: W\_CG\_.  
 bh\_H<sub>2</sub>-: Lat. *fāmex, -icis* “a bruise, contusion, bloodshot”; Gaul. Lw. Lat. *battuō, -ere*, more recently *battō* “to beat, knock”, Illyr. *Batto* “appellation for rebellion leaders”, Gaul. *anda-bata* “blind combatant, gladiator fights with a helmet without openings” with ā: Russ. *batb* “oaken stick, cudgel, club”, Ser.-Cr. *bátati* “hit, knock”, perhaps also (with ā) Russ. *bótatb* “trample, swing” etc; perhaps older Dan. *bad* “fight, struggle, damage, pity”, M.L.G. *bat* “damage, pity, misfortune”,
- \*bhuH-: Lat. *fūstis* (\*bhūd-sti-s) “a knobbed stick, cudgel, staff, club”; O.Ice. *bauta* (-aða) “hit, bump, poke”, O.E. *bēatan* (bēot), O.H.G. *boz(z)an* (biez or schw. Verb) id., M.H.G. *boz, bōz, būz* m. “blow, knock”, Ger. *Amboß*, O.E. *būtel* “hammer”, M.L.G. *botel* id., M.H.G. *bæzel* “beetle, hammer”; O.Ice. *beysta* “knock, hit” (\*bhaud-sti-, compare Lat. *fūstis*); with -sk- suffix perhaps M.H.G. *būsch* “cudgel, club, blow, knock” (\*bhūd-sko-)  
 Celto-Gmc. *bodwo-*, -ā “fight, struggle” in Gaul. PN *Ate-boduus, -uā, Boduo-gnātus*, O.Ir. *bodb* f. “crow, battle goddess in the form of a crow”; O.Ice. *boð* f. (\*badwō), gen. *bōðvar*, O.E. *beadu* f., O.S. *Badu-*, O.H.G. *Batu-* (in PN) “fight, struggle”.
- \*bhiH- “to strike, hit” LIV72 \*bheiH- “schlagen” (IEW117-8)  
 PIE status: WACG\_. Cf. \*bh\_i-d-

Av. *byente* “they fight, hit”; Arm. *bir* “big stick, club, mace, joint” (\*bhi-ro-); maybe Alb. (\*bheir) *bie* “to hit, strike”, *bie* “to fall, die”, sub. *bjeri* “to strike”, *bie* (\*bjer) bring : Illyr. TN *Boii* Ven. PN *φohiios-*, Illyr. VN *Boioi* “the combatants, fighters” (Russ. *boj*), Gk.-Illyr. PN Βοῖον ὄρος, VN *Boιωτοί*, Celt.-Illyr. VN *Boii*; Messap. βίσην δρέπανον ἀμπελοτόμων, βισβαῖα κλαδευτήρια Hes.; Lat. *perfinēs* “to break through, break in pieces, shiver, shatter”; O.Ir. *ben(a)id* “hits, knocks” (\*bi-na-ti), *ro-bīth* “was hit”, *bīthe* “beaten”, *fo bīth* “weel” (= “under the blow”), M.Bret. *benaff* “to cut, bite”, O.Welsh *etbinam* “to mangle”, without n-Infix O.Bret. *bitat* “to cut loose, cut off”, Welsh *bidio* “to cut a hedge”, bid “thorn hedge”, M.Ir. *fid(h)b(h)a* “sickle” = O.Welsh *uiddimm* “lignite”, Welsh *gwyddyf* “scythe, pruning knife” = gallo-Lat. *vidubium* “hack, mattock, hoe” (\*vidu-bion “wood hoe”), compare M.Ir. PN *Faílbe* “(\*weapon, magic wand for killing wolves) wolf killer” (\*vailu-bios); O.Ir. *binit* f. “rennet, cleaver” (“incisive”, \*bi-n-antī), M.Ir. *bian* “skin, fell, fur”, O.Ir. *bāil* “hatchet”, O.Welsh *bahell*, Welsh *bwyell*, *bwyall* id., M.Bret. *bouhazl* id. (\*bhijāli), O.Ir. *bēimm* n. “blow, knock” (\*bheism̄), Corn. *bommen* id., O.Ice. *bīldr* “head of the arrow, bloodletting iron” (\*bhei-tlo-); O.H.G. *bī(h)al* “hatchet” (\*bheiθ-lo-), hence probably Gmc. \*bilja- and not \*biθla- in O.H.G. O.E. *bill* n., O.S. *bil* “sword”, M.H.G. *bil*, *billes* “stone mattock”, Ger. *Bille* f. “hack, mattock, hoe”, M.H.G. *billen* “to hoe, chip, trim”, O.C.S. *bijō* (бѣјо) *biti* “to hit”, Ser.-Cr. *bījēm bitī*, Russ. *běju bitʹ* id., therefrom with formants -dhlo-: R.C.S. *bito* n. “a louse rake or comb”, Ser.-Cr. *bīlo* “the transverse piece of wood at the front of a wooden rake (to rake leaves with)”, Cz. *bidlo* “shaft, pole”, Russ. *bīto* “beetle, hammer”; *bítva* “fight, struggle, blow, knock” (: Messap. βίσην), O.C.S. *bičʹ* “whip, scourge” (from Slav. Ger. Peitsche); in ablaut O.C.S. *u-bojʹ* m. “murder”, Ser.-Cr. *bôj*, gen. *bôja* “battle”, Russ. Cz. *boj* id. (: Illyr. *Boii*).

\*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>- “to shine, to appear” LIV67 \*bheH<sub>2</sub>- “glänzen, leuchten, scheinen” (IEW104-5)

PIE status: WACGT\_.

Hurrian *bahri* “good, beautiful”

\*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>-: O.Ind. *bhā* (in compound) “shine, light, lustre”, *bāti* “shines, appears”, *bāti-h* “light”, *bhānū-h* “light, ray, sun” (: O.S. *banu-t*), *bāma-h* “light, shine”; Av. *bā-* “shine, appear, seem”, *bāmya-* “light, gleaming”, *bānu-* m. “light, ray”;

Arm. *banam* (\*bhā-n-) “to open, reveal”, Aor. *ba-tʹsi*, compare Gk. *φαίνω* and Alb. *bâj*; Gk. *πεφύσεται* “will appear”, \*bhə-n- in present *φαίνω* (\*φανῖω instead of \*φά-vω) “makes visible, points”, *φαίνομαι* “to appear, seem, shine, gleam” (ἐφάνην, Aor. ἔφηνα); *φανερός* “obvious, apparent, clear”, *φανή* “torch”; *φάσις* “rising of a star”, *φάσμα*, -ατος “apparition, face, omen, sign” (compare *πεφασμένος*); *ἀμφαδόν*, *ἀμφάδιος* “apparent, manifest, obvious” (ἀνα-φ-); *φάντα λάμποντα* Hes. (to \*φᾶμι = O.Ind. *bhū ti*); compare ἄργυ-φεος, ἄργυφος “glossy white”;

Alb.Gheg *bâj*, Tosc *běj* (= φαίνω) “to make, seem” (originally probably “to bring to an apparition”);

O.Ir. *bān* “white”, *oīb* f. (\*opi-bhā) “apparition, beauty”;

O.E. *bōnian* “to polish”, N.Ger. *bōnen* “to scour, rub, clean, beans”, M.H.G. *büenen* “beans (\*white)”; Goth. *bandwa*, -wō “mark, token, sign”, *bandwjan*, O.Ice. *benda* “give a mark, token, sign”;

O.Sor. *baju*, *bač so* “to burn indiscernibly, gleam”, nsorb. *bajom*, *bajaś se* “to gleam, flicker”;

Toch. A *paṃ* “clear, bright” (\*bhəno-), *pañi* “beauty”, B *peñijo* id.

\*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>-d-: Lat. *badius* “brown, chestnutcolored, bay”; O.Ir. *buide* “gold, yellow”;

\*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>-s-: O.Ind. *bhās-* n. (ved. also disyllabic), instr. *bhāsā* “light, shine, glory, magnificence, power”, *subhās-* “having beautiful shininess”, *bhāsati* “glares, gleams”, *bāsant-* “gleaming”, *bhāsah* n. “light”; Gk. *φώσκει* διαφάνει Hes., φωστήρ “lustre, shine, shiner”;

Unclear M.Ir. *basc* “red”, O.E. *basu*, *baso* “purple”;

\*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>-w-: O.Ind. *vi-bhāva-h*, *vi-bāvan-* “radiating, shining, seeming”; Gk. Hom. *φάε* (\*φαFe) “gleamed, appeared”, *φαέθων*, -οντος “gleaming”, *φαεσί-* μβροτος, Pind. *φασί-* μβροτος

“for the bright people shining”, *φάος* (Eol. *φάνος*, pamph. *φάβος*) Att. kontr. *φως*, gen. *φωτός*, *φάους*, “light, salvation”, whereof \*φαῖεσ-νός in Lesb. *φάεννος*, Ion. *φαινώς*, Att. *φᾶνώς* “gleaming”, Hom. *φαιίνω* “gleams”; *πιφάυσκω* “allows to shine; points, shows, evinces; make known”;

Gmc. \**baukna-*, in O.Fris. *bāken* “emblem, landmark, mark, fire signal”, O.S. *bōkan* “mark, token, sign, emblem, landmark”, O.E. *bēacen* “mark, token, sign, banner, ensign, flag”, O.H.G. *bouhhan* “mark, token, sign”;

\**bhl\_iH-* (IEW156-7): O.E. *blīcan* “to shine”, A.S., *blīkan* “to shine”, O.H.G. *blīhhan* cl. V. “to become pallid”, M.H.G. *blīchen* cl. V. “to shine, blush”, O.Ice. *blīkja*, *bleik* “to appear, gleam, shine”; O.Ice. *bleikr*, O.E. *blāc*, O.H.G. *bleih* “pallid, pale, wan”; Nor. *bleikja* and *blīka* ds.; O.Ice. *blik* n. “bright lustre, shine; gold, gold plating”, O.H.G. *bleh* “(\*shiny) thin metal panel”, Ger. *Blech*, M.L.G. *blick* ds.; O.E. *blike* m. (\**bliki-*) “bare place”; O.H.G. *blic*, *-eches* “quick highlight, flash, lightning”, M.H.G. *blic*, *-ekes* “lustre, shine, look, lightning”, Ger. *Blick*, O.H.G. *blecchazzen* (\**blekatjan*), M.H.G. *bliczen*, Ger. *blitzen*; O.S. *bliksmo* “lightning”, O.S. *blixa* “blink”, Mod.Swe. also “flash”;

Lith. *blizgù*, *-ėti* “to flicker, shine”, *blūškiu*, *blyškėti* “to sparkle, glitter, shimmer, shine”, *blykštù*, *blyškaũ*, *blỹkšti* “blanch, pale”, ablaut. *blaikštaũs*, *-ũtis* “to clear up, of the sky”;

Ltv. *blaiskums* “spot, mark”, *meln-blaiskainš* “dark grey”; R.C.S. *blěskъ* “lustre, shine” (\**bhloiĝ-sko-*); O.C.S. *bliskъ* “lustre, shine” and \**blъskъ* in Cz. *blesk*, gen. old *blsku* “lightning”, O.C.S. *blъštq*, *blъštati* “to shine”, Iter. *bliscajq*, *bliscati* sg;

\**bhl\_H1u-* (IEW159): Pol. *blysk* < \**bhlū-sk-* “lightning”;

(?) O.Ice. *blakra* “to blink, glitter, flash” etc.

\**bh\_H2-* “to speak” LIV69 \**bheH2-* “sprechen, sagen” (IEW105-6)

PIE status: W\_CGT\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Arm. *ban* (\**bhā-nis*), gen. *-i* “word, speech, reason, judgement, thing”, *bay*, gen. *bayi* “word, verbalism” (\**bhə-ti-s* = Gk. *φάτις*); *bay* particle “(he, she) says” (= *φησί*, also *bam* = *φημί*, *bas* = Lesb. *φαι* from \**bhāsi*); Gk. *φημί*, Dor. *φᾶμί* “say”, *φήμη*, Dor. *φᾶμᾶ* “knowledge, shout, call, revelation” (= Lat. *fāma* “a report, rumor, saying, talk, tradition”; ἀφήμονες ἄρρητοι, οὐκ ὀνομαζόμενοι Hes. and only with Apuleius meeting affāmen “harangue, speech” needs to be no old equation); *φάσκω* “to say, believe” (also *βάσκανος*, Lat. *fascinum*, see under \**baba* onomatopoeic word), *φάτις* f. “rumor”, *φάσις* “language, speech, assertion, announcement”; with ablaut *φωνή* “voice”; Gk. *βάζω* “talks, patters”, *βάζις* “speech”, *βάσκειν λέγειν*, *κακολογεῖν* Hes.

Lat. *for*, *fārī* (from \**fā-iō(r)* = Church Slavic *baju*, O.E. *bōian*) “to speak”; Russ. *za-báva* f. “conversation, entertainment”;

Toch. A *pā-*, *pāc-* “to beg”.

\**bhl\_H2-(t)* (IEW102): Gk. *φλήναφος* “gossip, talkative”, *φλην-έω*, *-άω* “be talkative”; Lat. *blaterō*, *-āre* “to chatter, babble, empty gossip; also shout of the camel, ram, frog”, *blatiō*, *-īre* “to babble, prattle”; M.N.Ger. *plad(d)eren* “to chat, prate”, Mod.N.Ger. *pladdern* “to splash, besprinkle”, Swe. *pladder* “loose gossip”, Dan. *bladre* “spread lose gossip”; N.Ger. *plapperen* (Ger. *plappern*), M.H.G. *plappen* and *blappen*, O.H.G. *blabizōn* “to babble” and M.N.Ger. *plūderen* “babble” (M.H.G. *plūdern*, Ger. *plaudern*);

\**bhl\_H1-* (IEW102): Gk. *βληχάομαι* “to bleat”, *βληχή* “bleating”; Russ. (etc.) *blekati* (old), *blekotátb* “to bleat”; M.N.Ger. *bleken*, *blöken* “to bleat, bark, bay” (Ger. *blöken*), Nor. dial. *blækta* (\**blēkatjan*) “to bleat”; Alb. *bl'egërás* id.;

\**bhr\_H2-*: O.Ir. *brāth*, gen. *-o* “court”, Welsh *brawd* “judgement”, Corn. *bres* id., Bret. *breut* “address to the jury; summation; summing up; plea”, pl. *breujou* “the assizes of justice, judgments of a court of law”, Gaul. *Brātu-spantium* PN, *βρατουδε* “from judgment” (\**bherātu-*); Ir. *barn* “judge”, Welsh Bret. *barn* “judgement”;

\**bhl\_u-* (IEW158-159): Gk. *φλύω* “to surge up, bubble, chat; be fruitful”, *ἀποφλύειν ἀπερεύγεσθαι* Hes., *φλύος* m. “gossip”, *φλύδᾶξ* “gossip, prank; buffoon”; Lith. *bláuju*, *blióviau*, *bliáuti* “to roar, bellow, bleat”, *bliūvauti* “to roar, bellow”, Ltv. *bl'aūnu*, *bl'aūt* ds.;

(lw.?) \*bh\_H<sub>2</sub>ghu- “arm” not in LIV (IEW108)

PIE status: \_\_CGT\_\_. Cf. Mongolian \*bagul- “shoulder, arm” (a lw. ?).

Not attested in Hurrian. Cf. *wug-* ‘finger’.

O.Ind. *bāhú-*ḥ m. “arm, esp. forearm; (with animals) forefoot”, Av. *bāzāu-*š “arm”, gen. *bāzvō* (Arm. *bazuk* from dem Iran.); Gk. *πῆχυς*, Eol.-Dor. *πᾶχυς* “elbow, forearm”, O.Ice. *bōgr*, acc. PL *bōgu* “arm, shoulder”, O.E. *bōg* “shoulder, arm; twig, branch”, O.H.G. *buog* (Ger. Bug) “shoulder, hip, haunch, point of shoulder of animals”; Toch. A B *poke*, B *pauke* “arm”.

(?) \*bh\_H-g- “mud, marsh” not in LIV70 (IEW161)

PIE status: \_\_CG\_\_. Meager material.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Mnl. *bagger* m. “slime, mud”, Ger. *baggern* “to drain the mud”; Russ. *bagnó* “low, marshy place”, Cz. *bahno* “swamp, marsh, morass”, Pol. *bagno* id.

(?) \*bh\_g- “running water” not in LIV70 (IEW161)

PIE status: W\_\_G\_\_. Meager material.

Not attested in Hurrian.

M.Ir. *búal* f. “running water” < \*bhog<sub>lā</sub>, *búar* m. “diarrhoea” < \*bhogro-; Proto-Gmc. \*baki-: O.H.G. *bah*, Ger. *Bach*, \*bakja-: O.Ice. *bekkr*, O.E. *becc* m. id.;

(?) Arm. *busanim* “to burst forth, spring forth”,

\*bh\_i-d- “to split” LIV70 \*bheid- “spalten” (IEW116-7)

PIE status: W\_\_CG\_\_. Cf. \*bh\_i-H-

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bhinádmi* (participle *bhindánt-* = Lat. *findēns*, *bhinná-*ḥ besides *bhittá-*ḥ = Lat. *fissus*), *bhēdāmi* “split, carve, rupture etc”, *bhidyātē* “is split”;

Lat. *findō*, -ere, *fidī* (probably Aor. as O.Ind. Opt. *bhidēyam*, O.E. *bite*, O.H.G. *bizzi* “to split, cleave, divide, halve”), *fissum* “split, cloven”, *fissum* n., *fissūra* f. “cleft, fissure”

M.L.G. *beitel*, *bētel* “chisel”, M.H.G. *beizel* “sting, prick”; O.Ind. *bhēdurá-*ḥ, *bhēdirá-*ḥ “thunderbolt”;

The connection with Germ. \*b(a)itra “bitter” is not so clear.

\*bh\_idh- “to persuade” LIV71 \*bh\_idh- “sich anvertrauen, Vertrauen fassen” (IEW117)

PIE status: WACG\_\_. Cf. \*bh\_udh-

Not attested in Hurrian.

Gk. *πείθομαι* “let me persuade, follow” (Aor. *ἐπιθόμην*, Hom. *πεπιθεῖν*, *πιθέσθαι*; perf. *πέποιθα* “trust”), Akt. (sek.) *πείθω*, Aor. *ἔπεισα* “to persuade, convince”, *πειθῶ*, -οῦς “persuasion”, *πιστός* (for \*φιστος) “reliable, loyal, faithful, relying”, *πίστις*, -ιος, -εως “loyalty, reliance”, Hom. *ἐν πείσῃ* “in reassurance” (\*πειθ-σ-);

Alb. *bē* f. “oath, vow, pledge” (\*bhoidhā = O.C.S. *běda* “need”), E.Gheg *per-bej* “curse, hex” (in addition neologism *bese* f. “faith, belief, pact, covenant, loyalty”); Note: Alb. *bē* f. “oath” derived from a truncated Alb. *betim* “oath” maybe TN Illyr. *Besoi* : Alb. *besoj* “believe, have faith”

Lat. *fidō*, -ere, *fīsus sum* “to trust, believe, confide in” (*fīsus* is to- participle), *fīdus* “reliable”; *foedus* (\*bhoidhos), by Ennius *fīdus* (\*bheidhos) n. “trusty, true, faithful, sure”, *fidēs* “trust, confidence, reliance, belief, faith”, *Dius Fidius* “the god of faith, a surname of Jupiter”; Umbr. *combifiatu* (\*bhidhiā-) “you shall trust, confide, rely upon, believe, be assured”; about Osc. *Fiisiais*, Umbr. *Fise*, *Fiso*, *Fisovio-* s. WH. I 494; Lat. *fides*;

Goth. *baidjan* “to constrain, oblige”, O.Ice. *beiða*, O.E. *baedan*, O.H.G. *beitten* “urge, press, push, arrogate” = O.Bulg. causative *běždō*, *bed’iti* “constrain, oblige”, *poběditi* “defeat, conquer”, *bed’a* f. “need”.

\*bh\_i(H<sub>2</sub>)- “to get scared” LIV72 “in Furcht geraten” (IEW161-2)

PIE status: WACG

Not attested in Hurrian.

- \*bh\_iH-: O.Ind. *bháyatē* “to be afraid” < \*bhəjetai (= Slav. *bojetъ*), Av. *bayente*, *byente* “they are in fear”, M.Pers. *bēsānd* “they are in fear” < \*bai-sk-; O.Ind. *bibhēti* “to be afraid”, *bhī́-ḥ* f., *bhīti-ḥ* f. (= Ltv. Inf. *bītiēs*) “fear”, *bhīmá-ḥ* “dreadful”, *bhītá-ḥ* “were afraid, horrified”, *bhīrú-ḥ* “timorous, shy, coward” (= Lith. *báilė*, *bailūs* ?); Pers. *bāk* “fear” (from \*bháyaka-); O.Ind. *bhāma-ḥ* “fierceness, fury”, *bhāmitá-ḥ* “fierce, grim”;  
O.H.G. *bibēn*, O.S. *bibōn*, O.E. *beofian*, O.Ice. *bifa*, *-aða* and *bifra*  
Bal.-Slav. \*bhəjō-, \*bhijā-, \*bhītēi: O.Pruss. *biātwei* “fear, dread”, causat. *pobaiint* “to punish, curse”; Lith. *bijaũs*, *bijótis* “to be afraid”, Ltv. *bīstuōs*, *bijuōs*, *bītiēs* and *bijājuō* s, *bijātiēs* “to be afraid”; Lith. *baijūs* “dreadful, terrible, hideous”; *baidaũ*, *-ūti* “to frighten”, Ltv. *baĩdu*, *baĩdyt* and *biēdēt* “to daunt, scare”;  
(?) Alb.Gheg *mbajt* “to be afraid”, *nuk ma mban* “I am afraid”  
\*bh\_idh-: Gk. *πίθηκος*, *πίθων* m. “ape” < \*πθος “ugly”;  
Lat. *foedus* (\*bhoidhos) “foul, filthy, horrible, disgusting”;  
Lith. *baisà* “fright” (\*baid-s-ā), *baisùs* “terrible, horrid”, *baisióti* “to smudge, besmear”;  
O.C.S. *běsъ* “devil” < \*bēd-sъ; Lith. *baímė* “fear”; *báilė* id., *bailus* “timorous”; O.C.S. *bojō*, *bojati sę* “to be afraid”;  
bh\_i\_s-: \*bhij-es-, \*bhīs-: O.Ind. *bhyásatē* “to be afraid”, *udbhyása-ḥ* “to be afraid”, Av. perf. *biwivaṇha* (i.e. *biwyaṇha*) “(P3) stimulated fright, was dreadful”; O.Ind. *bhīṣayatē* “frightens”, *bhīṣaṇa-ḥ* “causing fright”;

(?) \*bh\_k- “fire” not in LIV (IEW162)

PIE status: W\_C\_\_\_. Meager material. Irregular root structure.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Lat. *focus* “a fireplace, hearth; house, family, home; sometimes altar-fire or funeral pyre”;  
Arm. *bosor* “red”, *boç* “flame” < \*bhok̂-s-o-;

\*bh\_l- “good” not in LIV (IEW153-154)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Gk. φίλος “dear, friend”; M.Ir. *bil* (\*bhi-li-) “good”, Gaul. *Bili-* in PN *Bili-catus*, *Bilicius* etc.;

O.H.G. *bila-* “kind, gracious”; Gmc. \*blīþia- (\*bhlei-tio- or \*bhlī-tio-) “light, cheerful, fair (of sky, heaven, of looks, appearance, mood) cheerful”: Goth. *bleiþs* “merciful, mild”, O.Ice. *blīðr* “mild (of weather), friendly, pleasant”, O.E. *blīþe* “cheerful, friendly”, O.H.G. *blīdi* “cheerful, blithe, glad, friendly”, O.S. *blīthōn*, O.H.G. *blīden* “to be glad”;

O.C.S. *blagъ* “good”, Russ. *bólogo* adv. “good” (Cf. \*bh\_l- “light” and “dark”= “mad, wicked, evil”);

\*bh\_l- “to make sounds (humans or animals)” LIV74 \*bhelH- “tönen, dröhnen” (IEW123-4)

PIE status: W\_CGT\_. The presence of a laryngeal is not clear.

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bhaṣá-ḥ* “barking, baying” (\*bhel-s-), *bhāṣatē* “talks, speaks, prattles”; *bhaṇdatē* (Dhatup.) “speaks, jeers, rebukes” (\*bhel-n-dō), *bhāṇati* “talks, speaks” (\*bhel-nō);

O.Ice. *belja* “roar, bellow”, M.Du. *belen* “bark, bay”; O.Ice. *bylja*, *bulda* “threaten, drone, roar”, *bylr* “gust of wind”, O.E. *bylgan* “roar, bellow”, M.H.G. *boln* “cry, roar, bellow”;  
With Gmc. ll (consonant increase in the onomatopoeic words), O.H.G. *bellan* “bark, bay”, O.E. *bellan* “roar, bellow, bark, bay, grunt”; O.H.G. *bullōn* “howl (from the wind), bark, bay, roar, bellow”, Ice.-Nor. *bulla* “babble, chat”; O.Ice. *bjalla*, O.E. *belle*, Eng. *bell*, M.L.G. *belle* “bell”, Ger. (lit. N.Ger.) *Bellhammel* “bellwether (with bell)”;  
With Gmc. ld (probably from a present dh- and perhaps with Lith. *bildu* to compare, because latter contains most probably IE dh) Dan. *baldre*, Nor. dial. *baldra*, schwed dial. *ballra* “rant, roister” M.L.G. Dutch *balderen* id., Dan. *buldre*, Swe. *bullsa*, M.L.G. Dutch *bulderen*, *bolderen*, M.H.G. *buldern*, Ger. *poltern*;



O.Pruss. *billit* “say, speak”, Lith. *bīlstu, bilaũ, bilti* “to start to talk”, *bīlu, biloti* “talk”, *bilóju, -óti* “say, talk”, *byl-aũ, -óti* id., *bylà* “speech, pronunciation, conversation, entertainment”, Ltv. *bīlstu, bīlžu, bīlst* (in Zs.) “talk, address, speak to”, *bīldēt* “address, speak to”; Ltv. *biļļât* (from \*biļņa) “weep, cry”; with formants -so- Lith. *baĩsas* “voice, sound, tone”;

Toch. AB *pāl-, pāl-* “to praise, laud”

(IEW161) Ir. *blosc*, gen. *bloisc* “din, fuss, noise” < \*bhlosko-); *brosc* ds.; Lith. *blázgu, -ėti* intr. “to clatter”, *blázginti* “to clatter, rattle, clash”.

\*bh\_mbh\_1- “kind of sound” not in LIV87 (IEW93-94)

PIE status: ACG.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Gr *βόμβος* m. (=> Lat. *bombus*) “a boom, deep hollow noise”, *βομβύλη* “narrow-necked vessel” (< “gurgling”), *βομβυλιός* or *-ύλιος* “narrow necked vessel”; *βαμβαίνω* “to clatter with the teeth; stammer, lisp”;

Alb. *bumbulit* “it thunders”;

Gmc. O.Ice. *bumba* “drum”, Dan. old *bomme, bambe* “drum”, Du. *bommen* “to drone”; Ger. *bammeln, bimmeln* “to ring, sound”;

Lith. *bambėti* “to hum”, *biĩpti* ds.; R.C.S. *búbentъ, bubonъ* “drum”, Russ. *bubnítъ* “chat, babble”, Pol. *bęben* “drum”;

\*bhl\_d- “to chat, brag” not in LIV (IEW155): Gk. *φλέδων* “babbling”, *φλεδών* “gossip”; *φληδωντα* ληροϋντα Hes.; O.Ir. *indlāidi* “brags, boasts”, *indlādud* “boasting”; Ltv. *blādu, blāzt* “to chat”;

\*bhl\_H1- “to howl” LIV87 “heulen” (IEW121-2, 154-5)

PIE status: WA\_G.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Lat. *fleō, flēre* (\*bhlēiō) “to weep; to drip, trickle; (tr.) to weep for, lament, bewail”;

(?) M.Ir. *blāed* “bellowing, braying, roar” (=> Welsh *bloedd* ds.);

Ltv. *blēju, blēt* “to bleat”; R.C.S. *blēju, blējati* “to bleat”, Ser.-Cr. *blējīm, blējati* “to bleat” et.; M.H.G. *blājen* “to bleat”, O.H.G. *blāzan*, nnd. *blässen*, O.E. *blētan*, Eng. *bleat* “to bleat”, O.E. *blagettan, blāgettan* “to cry”, N.Ger. *blage* n. “kid, child”; M.H.G. *blēren*, *blerren* “to bleat, cry”;

(?) Alb. (\*blāge-) *blegërij* “bleat”

Ger. *plārren, plären* “to weep, cry”), Dutch *blaren* “bleat”, Eng. *blare* “to roar, bellow”;

M.H.G. *blürjen, blüelen* (\*blōljan), *brüelen* “to roar, bellow”; M.H.G. *bral* “to shriek”, schwäb. *brallə* “to cry”.

\*bh\_1- “to sacrifice” not in LIV (IEW154)

PIE status: WA\_G.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Alb. (\*fertalis) *fli* “sacrifice”;

Messap. *βλαμινι* “priest”; Lat. *flāmen*, -inis m. “the priest of some particular god, sacrificial priest”;

Goth. *blōtan* “to worship”, O.N. *blōta*, O.E. *blōtan*, O.H.G. *bluozan* “to sacrifice”, O.N. *blōt* n. “sacrifice, oblation”, O.H.G. *bluostrar* n. id. (=> finn. *luote* “chant, incantation”)

\*bh\_1- “weak, soft, sick” (IEW124)

PIE status: W\_CG. But the status as a verb is uncertain. This form exists unsuffixed as \*bhel- IEW120-122.

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bh\_1-: O.Ind. dial. *bāla-h* “young, childish, simple”;

\*bh\_1-w- (IEW125): O.Corn. *bal* f., pl. -ow “disease, malady”, mbr. *baluent*;

- Goth. *balwa-wēsei* “wickedness, malice, cowardice”, *balwjan* “to torment, smite”, O.E. *bealo* “evil, mad, wicked, evil”, O.Ice. *þol*, dat. *þolve* “misfortune”, O.H.G. *balo*, gen. *balawes* “ruin”; O.Bulg. *bolъ* “sicker”, *boléti* “to be ill”;
- \*bhl\_H<sub>2</sub>g- (IEW124): \*bhlāg- or \*bhlōg- in wRuss. *bláhyj* “evil, bad, nasty” (hence borrowed Ltv. *blāgs*, Lith. *blōgas* “feeble, weak”), Russ. *blagój* “obstinate, nasty”, dial. *blažnój* “stupid”, Pol. *blagi* “bad, nothing worth”; barely to Gk. *φεγγύει* ἄσυνετεί, ληρεῖ Hes.; Lat. *flaccus* “flabby”;
- \*bhl\_us- (IEW160): Swe. dial. *bloslin* “weak”, norweg. *blyr* “mild, lukewarm”, *bløyra* “weaking, wimp”, Ger. schwäb. *blūsche(n)* “slow, idle”; Lith. *apsi-blausti* “to despond, despair, become sad”;
- \*bh\_l- “to strike” (IEW124)  
 PIE status: \_\_CG\_\_.  
 Not attested in Hurrian.
- \*bh\_ld- “to knock, hit” LIV73 \*bheld- “klopfen” (IEW124):  
 Gk. *φλαδεῖν* (intrans.) “to tear”;  
 M.L.G. *bolte(n)* “bolt for a door, dart, arrow”, O.H.G. *bolz*, Ger. *Bolz*, *Bolzen*, O.E. *bolt* “bolt for a door, dart, arrow”, Swe. *but* “bolt for a door” (\*bhld-), Swe. *buta* “knock”;  
 Lith. *bedù*, *-ėti* and *béldžiu*, *bélsti* “to hit, knock”, ablaut. *bildu*, *bildėti* “din, drone, rumble”, *báldau*, *-yti* “to knock, stark rumble”, *baldas* “pestle”; Ltv. *belzt* “to hit” (perhaps contamination from \*belžu = Lith. *béldžiu* with *telz-* “to hit”).
- \*bhl\_H<sub>2</sub>g- “to strike” LIV87 “schlagen” (IEW154)  
 Lat. *flagrum* “whip, scourge”, *flagellum* ds. “a whip, scourge; the thong of a javelin; a young sprout, vine-shoot; plur. the arms of a polypus”; fig. “the sting of conscience”,  
 O.Ice. and nNor. dial. *blaka*, *blakra* “to strike back and forth, fan, flutter, flap”, O.Ice. *blak* “blow, knock”, O.Ice. *blekkja* (\*blakjan) “to hit” (Nor. “flicker”), Swe. dial. *bläckta* (\*blakatjan), M.Du. *blaken* “to fan, flutter, shiver”  
 (?) Alb. *flak* “to hurl”
- \*bhl\_iġ- “to strike” LIV88 “schlagen” (IEW160-1): Aeol. Ion. *φλιβω* “to push, press, squeeze”; Welsh *blif* m. “catapult, pallista”, *blifaidd* “quick, fast”; Lat. *flīgō*, *-ere*, *flīxi*, *flīctum* “to hit, beat or dash down” < \*bhlīġō;  
 (?) Alb. (\*bhlīġ-) *mbledh* “to squeeze (the hand into a fist)”;  
 Ltv. *blaizīt* “to squeeze, clash, hit”, *bliēzt* “hit”;
- (?) Russ. *blizná* “thread break, flaw in fabric”, Cz. Pol. *blizna* “scar”; sorb. *bl'uzná* “scar”, wRuss. *bluzná* “weaving flaw”;
- \*bh\_l- “to boil, bubble” LIV86 \*bhled- “sprudeln” (IEW155)  
 PIE status: W\_CGT\_\_.  
 Not attested in Hurrian.
- \*bh\_l-: Gk. *φλύω* “to surge up, bubble, chat; be fruitful”, *παφλάζω* “to bubble, seethe, foam”;  
 \*bhl\_d-: O.E. *blæd* n. “bubble”; O.H.G. *blāt(t)ara* “bubble”; Swiss *bloder* “big bubble etc”, *blodern* “to effervesce, surge, boil”,  
 \*bh\_lg-: Ir. *bolgaim* “to swell”, *bolg* f. “bubble”,  
 \*bhl\_H-: Gk. *παφλάζω* “to bubble, seethe, foam”; O.H.G. *uz-ar-pulzit* “to boil, bubble out”;
- \*bhl\_g- (or -ġ) “to shine, to burn” LIV86 \*bhleg- (or -ġ) “glänzen” (IEW124-5)  
 PIE status: W\_CGT\_\_.  
 Not attested in Hurrian.
- \*bhelg-: O.Ind. *bhārgas-* n. “radiative lustre, shine” (\*bhelgos); *Bhṛgavaḥ*, pl. “mythical priests of the flash fire”; Ltv. *balgans* “whitish”; Toch. AB *pālk-* “burn, gleam, shine, get hot”, A *pālk*, B *pilko* “look”, A *polkāṃts* “stars” (: Lith. *bālgans*), B *empalkaitte* “careless, neglectful” (Negation + \*palk- “gleam, shine” besides *pālk-*);  
 \*bhl\_g-: Gk. *φλέγω* “to burn, singe, ignite”, *φλεγέθω* “singe, to set on fire; intr. burn, be in flames”, *φλέγμα* n. “blaze; inflammation; mucus”, *φλεγμονή* f. “inflammation, ignition”;

ferventness, passion; rutting”, *φλεγύας* ἀετός ξανθός Hes. (adj. “fiery red”) *φλόξ*, *φλογμός* “flame”;

Lat. *flagrō*, *-āre* “to blaze, burn, glow, flame, also to glitter; to glow or burn with passion; to suffer from”, hence probably *flamma* “a flame, blazing fire; a source of light, torch, star, lightning; luster, glitter; the fire or glow of passion; devouring flame, destruction” as \*flagmā, Osc. *Flagiui* perhaps “an interpreter of lightning”;

Maybe Alb. (\*flagrō) *flakëroj* “I shine”, *flakë* “fire”; besides *flăg-* (red. grade \*bhlegró, \*bhlegmú or because of φλογμός, φλόξ rather \*bhlogmā) stand zero grade \*bhlg, Lat. *fulg-* in Lat. *fulgō* and *fulgeō*, *-ēre*, *fulsī* “to flash, to lighten; in gen., to shine, glitter gleam; fig., to be distinguished, to shine”, *fulgor*, *-ōris* “lightning; in gen., glitter, brightness; fig., brightness, glory, lustre, shine”, *fulgus*, *-uris* “a flash or stroke of lightning; sometimes an object struck by lightning; in gen., brightness”, *fulmen* (\*fulgmen) id.;

M.Ir. *imblissiu* “pupil (of the eye); orb” (\*ṁbhi-bhlg-s-);

O.H.G. *blecchen* (\*blakjan), M.H.G. *blecken* “to become visible, allow to see”; O.H.G. *blecchazzen*, M.H.G. *blecken* “to flash”, M.Du. nDutch *blaken* “to flame, burn, glow”, O.E. *blæcern*, *blacern* “candlestick, flambeaux”, O.Ice. *blakra* “blink, glitter, flash”; nasalized Gmc. \*blenk-, \*blank- in M.H.G. Ger. *blinken*, M.H.G. *blinzen* (\*blinkatjan), Ger. *blinzeln* (besides with Gmc. g older Dan. *blinge* “blink, glitter, flash” under likewise, s. Falk- Torp under blingse); O.H.G. *blanch*, M.H.G. *blank* “blinking, gleaming, gleaming, white”, Ger. *blank*, O.E. *blanca* m. “steed” (eig. from bright color, compare:) O.Ice. *blakkr* “sallow, paled”, poet. “steed” (“dun horse, grey, \*white horse”), O.S. *blakker* “sallow, paled, dun (horse)”, (from Gmc. borrows Fr. *blanc*, Ital. *bianco*). From this nasal form also Pr. *blingis* “pallid”;

Lith. *blágnytis* “to sober oneself up; lighten up”, O.Lith. *blinginti* “to shine”. A variant on -ĝ- perhaps in Ltv. *blāzt* “shimmer”, *blāzma* (\*blāĝ-ma) “reflection of moonlight on the water”.

\*bhl\_ig- “to shine” LIV89 \*bhleig- “glänzen” (IEW156-7): As. *blī* n. “paint, color”, adj. “coloured”, O.Fris. *blī(e)n* “paint, color”, *bli* “beautiful”, O.E. *blēo* n. “paint, color, apparition, form” < \*blīja; Gmc. \*blīwa “lead”: O.H.G. *blīo*, *-wes*, O.S. *blī*, O.Ice. *blý*, Lith. *blýv* as “purple, mauve, violet-blue”;

Lith. *blūvas* “purple, mauve, violet-blue”; (?) Lith. *blaīvas* “sober”, *blaivaūs*, *-ūtis* “to clear up, become sober”; (?) Ltv. *blīnēt* “to lurk, a furtive (glance), blink”;

\*bh\_l- “black”: O.E. *blæc* “black”, n. “ink”, O.H.G. *blah* id., O.S. *blakker* “black, dark”; Gk. *ψόλος*, *φέμαλος* “soot, smoke”;

\*bh\_l-(ĝh)- “to swell; a bag made of skin” LIV73 \*bhelĝh- “schwellen” (IEW125-6)

PIE status: WACTG\_. But the status as a verb is uncertain. This form exists unsuffixed as \*bhel- (IEW120-122).

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bh\_l-: Ir. *bolgaim* “to swell”, *bolg* f. “bubble”;

O.Ice. participle *bolginn* “swollen”, Kaus. *belgja* “to make swell up”, O.H.G. *belgan* “to swell up”;

Eng. *bloat* “to bloat, bulge, swell” (\*blaitōn = φλοιδαίω);

Ltv. *blīstu*, *blīdu*, *blīzt* and *bliēžu*, -du, -st “to grow fat, put on weight”;

\*bhl\_i- “a swelling” (IEW156):

Nor. dial. *bleime*, O.S. *blēma* “bleb on the skin”, Dan. *blegn(e)* “vesicle” (\*blajjinōn), O.E. *blegen* f., Eng. *blain*, M.L.G. *bleine*, older Dan. *blen(e)*, O.S. *blena* “vesicle” (\*blajjinōn);

\*bh\_lĝh-: Av. *barəziš-* n. “cushion, pillow, cushion”, Pers. *bāliš* “pillow, cushion”; O.Ind. *upa-bārhaṇa-m*, *upa-bārhaṇī* f. “cover, cushion”; O.Ind. *bārjaha-h* “udder”?

Ir. *bolg* m. “sack, bag, belly, husk, trouser”, M.Ir. *bolgach* f. “swelling, blister, bubble, blister; pox”, *bolgamm* “gulp”, Welsh *bol*, *bola*, *boly* “belly, sack, bag”, *bul* “seed capsule, seminal shell” (PL. of *boly*), Bret. *bolc’h* “linen pod”, Vann. *pehl-en* (from \*pehl-) id., Gaul. *bulga* “leather sack” (=> O.H.G. *bulga* “water container made of leather”);

Goth. *balgs* m. “hose”, O.Ice. *belgr* m. “stripped animal skin, bag, belly”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *balg* “bag, hose, bellows, sword scabbard”, O.E. *bielg*, *byl(i)g* “sac, bag”, Eng. *belly* “belly”, *bellows* “bellows” (Gmc. \*balzi- m., compare O.Pruss. *balsinis*; Av. *barəziš-*);

(?) Gk. *μολγός* “leather sack”

Unsuffixed: Gk. *φαλλός, φάλης* “penis” (*φαλλός* < \*bh<sub>1</sub>nós or \*bhelnós; Cf. O.Ir. *ball*, Ger. *Bulle*);

(?) Alb. Gheg *pallosh* “penis”: Gk. *φαλλός* “penis”; Alb. *bole* “testicle”,

Lat. *foliis* “a leather bag; a pair of bellows; a purse; a puffed-out cheek” (\*bh<sub>1</sub>nis or \*bholnis, compare the Gmc. words with -ll- from -ln-); Welsh *balleg* “sack, bag”;

Gmc. \*bel-n- also in Hess. *bille* “penis” (: bulle), M.L.G. (ars-) *bille*, Dutch *bil* “buttock”, changing through ablaut O.H.G. *ballo, balla*, Ger. *Ball, Ballen*, O.H.G. *arsbelli* m. pl. “buttocks”, O.E. *bealluc* m. “testicles” (\*bhol-n-), O.Ice. *þollr* “ball, sphere, testicle”.

\*bh<sub>1</sub>-H- “bright, pale” (IEW118-120)

PIE status: W\_CG\_. Cf. bh<sub>1</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>- and \*bhr<sub>1</sub>-g-.

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bhālam* n. “lustre, shine, forehead”, sam-*bhālayati* “glances” (lengthened grade); *balākā* “a kind of crane” with b- after *baká-h* “a kind of heron”;

Arm. *bal* “pallidness, paleness”; Maybe Alb. *balë* “badger (animal with white spots in the snout)”, *balo* “a dog with white spot on the forehead”;

Gk. *φαλλός* “white” Hes., *φαλύνει λαμπρύνει* Hes., *φαλι(F)ός* “gleaming, white, white-fronted”, *φαληρός*, Dor. -ᾰρός id., *φαληρίς*, Dor. -ᾰρίς “coot (\*bald-headed)”, *φαλακρός* “bald-headed”; *βαλιός* “white, white-mottled”;

Lith. *bālas* “white” and “snowdrop”, *balà* f. “white anemone”, *balù, balaũ, balti* “become white”; Ltv. lengthened grade *bāls* “pallid, pale, wan”; O.C.S. lengthened grade *bel’b* “white” (\*bhēlo-),

Lith. *báltas* (\*bholatos), Ltv. *baĩts* “white”, Lith. *bá’lnas* “white” (with glottal stop, IE \*bholanos);

\*bhl<sub>1</sub>-Hid- (IEW160): O.C.S. *bl’edь* “pallid, pale, wan”; O.E. *blāt* “pallid, livid”; O.H.G. *bleizza* “paleness”; Lith. *blaivaũs, -ũtis* “to become sober; clear up, from the sky”; Alb. *blëronj* “blossom, be green”, *blëhurë* “pale, wan, pallid”;

(?) Lat. *fulica* (compare O.H.G. *belihha*) and *fulix* f. “coot” (\*bholik- with dial. u);

\*bhl<sub>1</sub>-ik- (IEW157): O.E. *bælgæ* (\*blaigiðon-) “gudgeon (type of freshwater fish)”; mnl. M.L.G. *blei(g), bleger*, Ger. *Bleihe, Blei* “fish names”; M.H.G. *blicke* “carp”, Ger. *Blicke* (Nor. dial. *blekka*, Ger. *Blecke* “dace (\*white fish)”; Russ. *blëknut’* “to bleach, fade, wither, wilt”, *blëklyj* “sallow, paled, faint, languid, wilted; faded, flaccid, withered”, *blëkot’b* “fool’s parsley, Aethusa cynapium”, Pol. *blaknąć* “to fade, expire”;

\*bhl<sub>1</sub>-u- “to become pale” LIV91 \*bhleuk- “blass werden” (IEW159): \*bhleu-s- in Gk. *περιπεφλευσμένος* πυρί “blazed by the fire”, *ἐπέφλευσε, περιφλῶ* “to sear all around”; O.Ice. *blys* n. “flame”, O.E. *blýsa* m. “flame, torch”, M.L.G. *blūs* “torch”, O.E. *blyscan* “blush”, Eng. *blush*;

\*bhleu-k-: M.H.G. *bliehen* “to burn luminously”, O.H.G. *bluhhen*; Cz. *blüštěti* “to shimmer”, *blüskati* “to shine”, Pol. *lyskać* “to flash, shine”; Lith. *blunkù, blükti* “to become pale, lose one’s color”.

\*bhleudh- “pale, unclear” LIV89 “trübe werden” (IEW157-8): O.Ind. *bradhná-h* “dun, reddish” < \*bh<sub>1</sub>ndh-no-; Gmc. \*blundaz (\*bh<sub>1</sub>ndh-o) M.Lat. *blundus*, Ital. *biondo*, Fr. *blond*, M.H.G. *blunt*, Ger. *blond*;

(?) Goth. *blinds* “blind”, O.Ice. *blindr* “blind, undistinguishable”, O.S. O.E. *blind*, O.H.G. *blint* “blind”, also “dark, cloudy, dull, not obvious”; Goth. *blandan* sik “to mingle, diffuse, intermingle”; O.Ice. *blanda* “to mix” (*blendingr* “mixture”), O.S. O.E. *blandan*, O.H.G. *blantan*, M.H.G. *blanden* “to mix, tarnish”, Ger. *Blending* “hybrid, mongrel, half breed”; O.H.G. *blendan* (\*blandjan) “to darken, blind”, O.E. *blendan* “blind”; O.Ice. *blunda* “to close the eyes”, *blundr* “to slumber”, M.Eng. *blundren* “to stir, bewilder”, nEng. *blunder* “to be grossly mistaken, wander”; Lith. *blendžiù, blësti* “to sleep; stir flour into soup, talk nonsense, become cloudy”, Ltv. *blendu, blenst* “to have poor eye-sight, be short-sighted”;

Lith. *blandaūs*, *-ūtis* “to low the eyes down, be ashamed”, Ltv. *bluôdītis* “ds.; to roam, be ashamed”,

(?) Alb.Gheg (\*flenj) *flê*, Tosc *fle* “to die, sleep”; Lith. *blañdas* “sleepiness, turbid weather, cloudiness”, *blandūs* “dim, cloudy, thick (soup), murky; dark”; Lith. *blįsta*, *blįndo*, *blįsti* “dim, dusky, cloudy, become dark; become cloudy, from water”,

\*bhl\_H<sub>3</sub>- “to blossom” LIV88 \*bhleH<sub>3</sub>- “blühen” (IEW122)

PIE status: W\_\_GT\_-. A derivative of \*bh\_H-. Not attested in Central IE.

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bhlē-, mostly \*bhlō- in: Lat. *flōs*, *-ris* m. “a flower, blossom. Transf., the prime, flower of anything, the best, the pride; on the face, first beard, down”; *flōreō*, *-ēre* “to bloom, flower. Transf., to be in one’s prime, to prosper, flourish, be in repute; with abl. to abound in, swarm with”; Osc. *Fluusai* “the goddess of flowers, whose festival was celebrated on the 28th of April, often with unbridled license”, *Fluusasiās* “of the festivals of Flora”, sabin. *Flusare* “of or belonging to the festival of Flora, of the Floralia “.

M.Ir. *blāth* m. “bloom, blossom, flower”, Welsh *blawd*, O.Corn. *blodon* “bloom, blossom” (\*bhlō-t-), M.Bret. (with -men-suffix) *bleuzven*, Bret. *bleuñ(v)enn* id., with s-derivative M.H.G. *bluost* “bloom, blossom”, Ger. *Blust*, O.E. *blōstma*, *blōsma*, *blōstm* “flower, blossom”, O.N. *blōmstr* id., Dutch *blōsen* “bloom”; Goth. *blōma* m., O.H.G. *bluomo* m. “flower, blossom”, O.Ice. *blomi* m. id., *blōm* collective “flower, blossom”; O.H.G. *bluojen*, *bluowen*, O.S. *blōjan*, O.E. *blōwan* “bloom”; O.H.G. *bluot* f. “blossoming, bloom, blossom” = O.E. *blēd* f. “scion, shoot, twig, branch, flower, blossom, fruit”;

With ē: O.E. *blēd* m. “breath, breeze”, n. “bubble”, f. “bloom, blossom”, O.H.G. *blāt* “bloom, blossom” (compare also O.E. *blēd*, O.H.G. *blāt* “life, breath, breeze” and *bhel-* “inflate, bloat”);

with ə: O.H.G. *blat*, O.S. *blad*, O.E. *blæd*, O.Ice. *blað* n. “leaf”;

Toch. A. *pält* id.

(?) Russ. *bljušč* “ivy”,

\*bh<sub>1</sub>-k/g- “to prop up, a balk, beam” LIV74 \*bhelk- “stützen” (IEW122-3)

PIE status: W\_\_CG\_\_. A noun rather than a verb.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Gk. *φλίά* “door pillar, door post”, “thick balk, beam”; (?) Alb.Gheg *blî*, *blini*, Tosc *bliri* “linden tree”;

with -k-: Gk. *φάλακς* m. “balk, beam plank in ship”;

Lat. *fulciō*, *-īre*, *fulsī*, *-tum* (\*bh<sub>1</sub>k<sub>1</sub>ō) “to prop up, support; to strengthen, secure; morally, to support, stay, uphold” (eig. “through balk, beam”); *fulcrum* (\*fulc-lom?) “the post or foot of a couch (prop, rack, rest camp)”. Perhaps also *sufflāmen* “a brake, drag, hindrance” (\*flāg- = IE \*bhlōg<sub>1</sub>-smen);

with -ĝ-: Gk. *φάλαγξ*, *-γγος* f. “stem, balk, beam; battle row, array”, *φάλαγγαι* “planks, planking” (if only with secondary nasal rendering from other nouns in -γξ, so \*φαλαγ- = O.Ind. *bhurij-āu* Du.” arms, arms or shafts of the cart’s pole”; yet perhaps with *bhelō-ĝ-* only parallel *ĝ-* extension from a n-stem \*bhelən- from);

O.Ice. *bialki* (\*belkan-) “balk, beam”; ablaut. (\*balkan-): O.E. *balca*, *bealca*; O.H.G. O.S. *balko* “balk, beam”; O.Ice. *balkr* “partition wall, dividing off, partitioning off”, *bqlkr* “dividing off, partitioning off”; zero grade O.E. *bolca* m. “gangplank”; but O.H.G. *bloh(h)*, M.H.G. *bloch*, Ger. (N.Ger.) *Block* “clot, chunk, balk, plank” contains IE u, from \*bh<sub>1</sub>lugo-, Lith. *balžiena* “long beam in the harrow”, *balžienas* “crossbar, crossbeam”, Ltv. *bālžiēns*, *bēlziēns* m. “prop”, E.Ltv. *bòlgzds* m. “props connected in the wood sledge level “, Ltv. *pabālstis* m. “prop, handle, grasp, handle in the plow”, *bālžīt*, *pabālstīt* “prop, sustain”; Russ. dial. (Gouv. Olonez) *bólozno* “thick board”, Slov. *blazína* “roof beam, crossbeam of the sledge, stake, stanchion”; kašub. *blozno* “the runners connecting the sledge skids”.

(?) \*bh<sub>1</sub>-k- “wool, linen” not in LIV (IEW161)

PIE status: W\_\_G\_\_. Meager material.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Lat. *floccus* “a flock of wool” < \*flōkos; O.H.G. *blaha* f. “coarse bed linen”, Ger. *Blahe*, *Blache*, Dan. old. *blaa* “oakum”, mod. *blaar* (pl.), Swe. *blånor*, *blår* ds., O.S. *blan*, *bla* ds. (Gmc. \*blahwō-), O.N. *blæja* (\*blahjōn-) “linen, sheet”;

(?) \*bh<sub>1</sub>- “bark, husk” not in LIV (IEW158-159)

PIE status: \_\_C\_\_. Meager material.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Gk. φλοιός, φλόος “bark, husk”;

\*bh<sub>1</sub>- “to flow” (IEW155, 156)

PIE status: \_\_C\_\_. Meager material.

Not attested in Hurrian. Cf. *billi* “canal”.

\*bhl<sub>1</sub>-d- “to flow” LIV88 \*bhleid- “aufschwellen, überfließen (IEW156)

Gk. φλιδάω “overflow of humidity, to swell up”, ἔφλιδεν διέρρρεεν Hes., διαπέφλοιδεν διακέχυνται Hes., πεφλοιδέναι φλυκτανουῖσθαι Hes., φλοιδάω, -έω, -ιάω “to ferment, seethe, boom, blaster”, ἀφλοισμός “scum, froth, foam, slobber” (α- < η “έν”); φλοῖσβος “surging of the sea, the tumult of fighting”, πολύφλοισβος θάλασσα;

Gk. τὰ φλιμέλια “haematoma, effusion of blood” < Lat. *flēmīna* “a bloody swelling or congestion of blood about the ankles”;

(?) Gk. φλέψ, -βός f. “vein”, φλεβάζοντες βρύνοντες Phot. < \*bhl<sub>1</sub>-gw (IEW155);

\*bhl<sub>1</sub>-is-: Serb. *blīhām*, *blīhati* “to flood; spit; to have diarrhea”; *blīhnēm*, *blīhnuti* “to splash, spray”, Bulg. *bličъ*, *blīknъ*, *blīkvam* “to flow out”;

\*bhl<sub>1</sub>-u(s)- (IEW158-159): O.C.S. *bl'ujъ*, *bl'ьvati* “to spit, vomit”; Ser.-Cr. *bljuzgati* “to stream noisily, chat silly stuff”;

\*bhl<sub>1</sub>-u(H)- “to flow, gush” LIV90 \*bhleuH- “überströmen (IEW158-159): Gk. φλέ(F)ω “to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, be brimful”, φλοίω (\*φλοFιω) “to swell, to be full of, to abound with, to be bursting with, to be bristling, be in bloom, blossom”; Gk. οἰνό-φλυζ “wine-drunken”; φλύζω “to bubble up, boil up, surge up, overflow, also with words”; φλυκτίς, φλυκταινα “bubble”; πομ-φόλυζ “blister, shield hump”;

Lat. *fluō*, -ere, *flūxi*, *flūctum*, newer *flūxum* “to flow; of a solid object, to flow, drip with any liquid, stream, pour; of abstr. things, to proceed, issue, spread; of circumstances, to tend; of language, to flow; to sink, droop”, *flūctus*, -ūs “current, wave, a streaming, flowing; commotion, disturbance”, *flūmen* (\*fleugsmen) “flowing water; hence a river, stream”, *conflūgēs* aLat. “confluence of two stretches of water”, *fluvius* “river” (from present *fluō* from);

\*bhl<sub>1</sub>-ud-H<sub>2</sub>- “to spill” LIV90 \*bhleud-H<sub>2</sub>- “zerfliessen” (IEW158-159): Gk. φλυδάω “to flow about, dissolve, become soft”, φλυδαρός “muddy, sludgy, slushy, squashy, squishy, slobbery, sloppily”, ἐκφλυνδάνειν “to break open, from ulcers”;

(?) \*bh<sub>1</sub>-n- “to hit, wound” LIV74 \*bhen- “krank werden” (IEW126)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_. Meager material.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Av. *bq̄nayən* “it makes me sick”, *banta-* “sickens, waste away”;

Goth. *banja* “blow, knock, wound, ulcer”, O.Ice. *ben*, O.E. *benn* f., O.S. *beni-wunda* “wound”; O.Ice. *bani* m. “death; murderer”, O.E. *bana*, O.H.G. O.S. *bano* “killer, murderer”, O.H.G. *bano*, M.H.G. *bane*, *ban* “death, ruin”;

M.Ir. *epit* f. “scythe, pruning knife” from \*eks-bhen-tī; Corn. *bony* “axe”; but Welsh *bon-clust* “slap in the face, box on the ear” contains *bon* “stick”.

(?) \*bh<sub>1</sub>-nd- “to sing, rejoice” LIV75 \*bhend- “glücklich sein, sich freuen” (IEW126-7)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_. Possibly a derivative of \*bh<sub>1</sub>-H- with suffix -nd- or the -n- is an infix in \*√bh<sub>1</sub>-d-.

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bhandatē* “receives cheering shout, is praised, glares, gleams”, *bhāndiṣṭhaḥ* “in loudest cheering, shrilly, screaming, best of all praising”, *bhandána-ḥ* “cheering”, *bhandánā* “merry tintinnabulation, cheer”;

zero grade O.Ir. M.Ir. *bind* “melodic”, O.Bret. *bann* “melodious, harmonious”.

\*bhad- (IEW106) “(in) good (mood)”: O.Ind. *bhadrá-ḥ* “joyful, gratifying, lucky, good”, n. “luck, salvation”, *sú-bhadra-ḥ* “lovely, superb, pretty, splendid” = Av. hu-*badra-* “lucky”; Goth. *batiza* “better”, *batista* “best”, O.Ice. *betre*, *betstr*, O.E. *bet(e)ra*, *betst*, O.H.G. *bezzir(o)*, *bezzist*, Ger. *besser*, *best*”;

\*bh\_nǵh- “dense, fat” LIV76 \*bhengh- “dicht, fest machen” (IEW127-8)

PIE status: W\_CTGH.

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bahú-* “dense, rich, much, a lot of” (= Gk. *παχύς*); *bahulá-* “thick, dense, vast, spacious, big, large, rich, much, a lot of” (= Gk. *παχυλως* adv.); Av. *baḡzah-* n. “height, depth”, *baḡšnu-* m. id., Bal. *bāz* “much, a lot of”, *baz* “dense”;

Gk. *παχύς* “thick, dense, fat, obese” (compounds *πάσσων*), *πάχος* n. “thickness, fatness” (occurs after *παχύς* for \**πέγχος* = Av. *baḡzah-*), *πάχετος* “thick; thickness, fatness”;

O.Ice. *bingr* “heap”, O.S. *binge* id., O.H.G. *bungo* “tuber, bulb”, Ger. *Bachbunge*; in addition with intens. consonant-sharpening O.Ice. *bunki* “stowed away shipload”, Nor. *bunka* (and *bunga*) “small heap, swelling, blister”, Dutch *bonk* “clump, lump”;

Ltv. *biezs* “dense, thick”, *biezums* “thickness, fatness”;

(?) Lat. *pinguis* (with p-) “fat; oily; rich, fertile; n. as subst. fatness, fat. Transf. thick, dense; heavy, stupid; easy, quiet”;

Toch. B *pkante*, *pkatte* “greatness, bulk, extent”;

Dubious Hitt. <pa-an-ku-> (*panku-*) “all, in general” (Cf. Greek *pan*)

\*bh\_r- “to carry, to move” LIV76 \*bh\_r- “tragen, bringen (IEW128-32)

PIE status: WACGTH. A root with numerous derivatives.

Possibly Hurrian *wariš-* “to go to” [initial b- not proved].

\*bh\_r-: O.Ind. *bhāratī* “carries”, Av. *baraitī* id. (and “ride”), O.Pers. *barantiy* 3. pl. id. (= Arm. *berem*, Phryg. *αβ-βερει*, Gk. *φέρω*, Lat. *ferō*, O.Ir. *biru*, Alb. *bie*, Goth. *baira*, O.C.S. *berǫ*); O.Ind. *bhārtī* (also as Gk. *φέρτε*, Lat. *fert* old unthem. form), *bibhārtī*, *bībharti*, *bibhṛmāh*, *bibhṛati*;

Toch. A B *pār-* “to bear, carry, bring, get, fetch”;

(?) Gmc. \**brū-tis* “wife, woman, bride”; O.Ind. *bhrūṇá* -m “embryo”; Ltv. *braūna*, Cz. *brnka* (\**bhru-nka*) “placenta, afterbirth”;

\*bhreH<sub>2</sub>ter “brother” (IEW163-164): O.Ind. *bhrātar-*, Av. O.Pers. *brātar-* “brother”; Osset. *ārvád* “brother, kinsman, relative”; (?) Kurdish *bira* “brother” (=> turk. *birader* “brother”); Arm. *etbair*, gen. *etbaur* id.; (\**bhrātēr*, \**bhrātrós*);

Illyr. *bra* “brother! (vocative)” > Alb. *bre* “brother! (vocative)”

Gk. *φρήτηρ* (Ion.) ἀδελφός Hes., Att. *φράτηρ*, *φράτωρ* “member of a φρατρία (family, fraternity, brotherhood)”;

(?) Alb. *vëlla* “brother”

Lith. *brólis* “brother”; *broterėlis* “brother (dim.)”; Latv. *brālis* “brother”, *brātarītis* “brother (dim.)”; O.Pruss. *brāti* (Ench.) “brother”; *brole* (EV) “brother”; *bratrīkai* (Ench.) “brother (dim.)”; O.Pruss. *brāti* (voc. *brote*) “brother”, Lith. *broterėlis*, short form *brožis*, *batis*, *brólis*,

Ltv. *b(r)ālis* “baby, brother”, *brātarītis* “dear brother!”; O.C.S. *bratrъ*, *bratъ* “brother”, short form Serb. *baća*, ačech. *bát'a* id., Russ. *bátja*, *báčka* “father, priest”, Alb.Gheg *bacë* “father, leader” : Serb. *baća* “father, priest”.

Lat. *frāter* “brother”, Osc. *fratrúm*, Umbr. *fratrum*, *fratrom* “brothers” etc.; Ven. *vhraterēi* “brother” => Alb.Tosk (\**vhraterēi*) *vllazëri* “member of a φρατρία (family, fraternity, brotherhood)”;

O.Ir. *brāth(a)ir* “brother, member of a big family”, Welsh sg. *brawd*, *brodyr*, O.Corn. *broder*, M.Bret. *breuzr*, Bret. *breur*, pl. *breudeur* id.;  
 Goth. *brōþar*, O.Ice. *brōðir*, O.H.G. *bruoder*, O.E. *brōþor* “brother”;  
 O.Ind. *bhrātrā* -m “brotherhood”; Gk. *φράτρα*, jon. *φρήτηρ* id.; O.Ind. *bhrātrya*-m : Gk. *φράτρια*, O.C.S. *bratrǫja*, *bratǫja* id., Lat. *frātria* “wife, woman of brothers”.  
 Toch. A *pracar* (Dual *pratri*), B *procer*;

\*bhr\_dh- “to wade” LIV90 “waten” (IEW159, 164): Thrak. PN *Bρέδαι*; Lig. VN *Brodionti*; compare Gaul. FIN *Bredanna*, Fr. *La Brenne*, PN *Bροδεντία* (Bayern);  
 Alb. *breth*, Aor. *brodha* “to wander”;

Lith. *bredù* (E.Lith. *brendù*), *bridaũ*, *brīsti* “to wade”, Iter. *bradaũ*, -*ūti* “wade”, *brastà*, *brastvā* “ford (miry)”, *bradā* “slime, mud”, *brādas* m. “fishing” (= Slav. *brodъ*), with sek. ablaut *brỹdis* m. “wading, way in the water”, Iter. *braidaũ*, -*ūti* “to wade around continuously”; Ltv. *brīenu* (dial. *brīedu* = E.Lith. *brendù*), *brīdu*, *brīst*, Iter. *bradāt* “to wade; tread with feet; speak foolishly”, *braslis* m. “ford”, *brīdis* m. “a while, short time”; O.Pruss. *Chucunbrast* “through the devil’s way”; R.C.S. *bredu*, *brēsti* “to wade through a ford”, Pol. *brnąć* “to wade” from \*brǫdnǫti, Russ. *brédú*, *brēstí* “to go slowly, fish with the train net”, *brédit̄s* “to chat nonsense, fantasize”, *bréd*, *brédina* “willow” (‘standing there often in the water ‘), R.C.S., Russ. (etc) *brodъ* “ford”, iter. R.C.S. *broditi* “wade”, Russ. *brodít̄s* “to go slowly, slink, wander around; ferment, seethe”, Ser.-Cr. *brōditi* “to wade”;

\*bh\_r-H<sub>2</sub>- “to move fast” LIV81 \*berH<sub>2</sub>- “sich schnell bewegen (IEW132-3)

Semantically this root is the same as \*bh\_r “to carry”: Gk. *φέρω* “to bear” ~ med. *φέρομαι* “to move fast”.

Hitt. *bar-aḫ-zi* “hunts, scuds, chases”;

\*bhr\_nk- “to bring” (IEW168): Welsh *he-brwng* “to bring, glide, slide, guide, lead” (\*sem-bronk-), *hebryngiad* “guide, leader”, O.Corn. *hebrenchiat* “leader”, M.Corn. *hem-bronk* “will guide, lead”, *hem-brynkys*, *hom-bronkys* “guided”, M.Bret. *ham-brouc*, Mod.Bret. *ambrouk* “guide, lead”; Goth. *briggan*, *brāhta*, O.H.G. *bringan*, *brāhta*, also O.S. (wo also *brengian*), O.E. *bringan* and *brenge* preterit *brōhte* (from \*branhta) “bring”; Toch. B *prānk-*, AB *prānk-* “to depart”;

\*bh\_r-s (IEW143): Lat. *festīnō*, -*āre* “to hasten, hurry; transit., to hasten, accelerate”, Denom. von \*festiō(n)-, -īn- “haste, hurry”, \*festi- (from \*fersti-) in *cōnfestim* “immediately, without delay” (from \*com-festī “with haste, hurry”);

M.Ir. *bras* “quick, fast, stormy” (\*bhresto-), Welsh *brys* id. (\*bhrsto-), M.Bret. *bresic*, *brezec* “hasty”;

Lith. *bruzgūs* “quick, fast”, *bruzdūs* “movable, nimble”, besides *burzdūlis* id., *burzdėti* “to run to and fro”; Slav. \*brъzъ in O.C.S. *brъzo* adv. “quick, fast”, Ser.-Cr. *brъz* “quick, fast”, Russ. *borzój* “quick, fast, fiery”, besides \*brъzдъ in wRuss. *bōrzdō* adv. “quick, fast”, Ser.-Cr. *brzdica* f. “rapids, speed in stream”.

(IEW171-172) Nor. dial. *brauska*, *bruska* and *brausta*, *brusta* “to make room, rush out forcefully”;

Maybe Alb. (\*bersul) *vėrsul*, “rush forward, attack”, truncated (\*vėrsul) *sul* “rush, attack”;

\*bhr\_k- (IEW143, 103): O.Ice. *bregða*, preterit *brā* “quick, fast move, swing”, O.E. *bregdan*, *brēdan* st. V. “quick, fast move, swing”, Sloven. *br̂knem*, *br̂kniti*, *br̂kam*, *br̂kati*, *br̂cati* “to bump with the feet, kick”; Russ. *brykát̄s* “to kick with the back leg”, Clr. *brykáty* “to frisk mischievously, run”;

\*bh\_r- “husband, wife”

PIE status: A\_G. Meager material. Cf. \*bh\_r- “strong, high”.

Not attested in Hurrian

Alb.Gheg *burr*, *burrë* (\*buro-) “man, husband”, *burrë* “man, valiant man, proud man”, *burrni* “pride, bravery”, *mburr* “to be proud, boast”;

O.H.G. *baro* “man, husband”, O.E. *beorn* “warrior, chieftain”;

\*bh\_r- “to cut, strike” LIV80 \*bherH- “mit scharfem Werkzeug bearbeiten” (IEW133-5)



PIE status: WACG\_\_.

Hurrian *weri* “sword”.

\*bh\_r-: O.Ind. (gramm.) *bhṛnāti* (?) “injures, hurts, disables” = Pers. *burrad* “cuts, slices”; Av. *tiži-bāra-* “with with sharp edge”;

Lat. *feriō, -īre* “to strike, knock, smite, hit; esp. to strike dead, slay, kill”; *forō, -āre* “to bore, pierce”;

M.Ir. *bern, berna* f. “cleft, gap, slit”, *bernach* “cleft”; O.Ice. *berja* (preterit *barða*) “to hit, bump, poke”, *berjask* “fight”, *bardage* “battle”, O.H.G. *berjan*, M.H.G. *berjen, bern* “to hit, knock, knead”, O.Fris. *ber* “attack”;

O.C.S. *borjō, brati* “to fight” (frequent reflexive), Russ. *borjú, boróť* “to subjugate, prostrate”, refl. “to fight”, Pol. dial. *bróc się* “to wrestle, struggle”; O.C.S. *branь* “to fight, struggle”, aRuss. *boronь* “fight, struggle”, Russ. *bóronь* “forbid”, Cz. *braň* “weapon, armament, armor”;

Alb. (\*broń) *mbronj* “defend”, *mburojë* “shield, armour”; Pol. *brońić* “to defend”;

\*bhr\_iH- “to cut” (IEW166-7) LIV92 \*bhreiH- “schneiden”:

O.Ind. *bhrīhānti* “to be hurt” (Pf. *bibhrāya* Dhātup.), Av. *pairibrīnānti* “to be cut all around”, *brōiṣṭrō-taēža-* “dashing sharply”, M.Pers. *brīn* “determined, fixed”.

(?) Alb.Gheg *pre-* “to pierce, cut”;

Thrak. (?) *βριλών* “barber”.

Lat. *friō, -āre* “to rub, grind, crumb, spall, crumble”, *fricō, -āre* “to rub, rub down, rub off” (from \*fri-co-s “rubbing, scraping”), *refrīva faba* “ground bean”, *frīvolus* (from \*frī-vo-s “trituated”), “breakable, trifling, worthless; n. pl. as subst. sticks of furniture”.

Welsh *briw* “broke; wound”; *briwo* “break, rupture, injure”;

\*bhr\_iH-s-: Gaul.-Lat. *brīsāre* “to break, shatter”, Fr. *briser* etc gallorom. \*briscāre “to curdle, coagulate, harden”, Swiss *bretschi* id. (Wartburg), O.Ir. *brissid* “breaks”, M.Ir. *bress* f. “din, fuss, noise, fight, struggle”, *breissem* id., O.Ir. PN *Bres-(u)al* (\*bristo-ualos), Corn. M.Bret. *bresel* “fight”, Bret. *bresa* “quarrel”, M.Ir. *brise* “frail, breakable”, br. *bresk* id.; Welsh *brwydr* “fight, struggle”, O.Ir. *briathar* “word, argument” as \*bhrei-trā “quarrel, argument” (to Welsh *brwyd* “torn, perforates”); Lith. *bárti* “to scold, chide”, refl. “to be quarrelsome”, O.C.S. *brati* “fight”; O.C.S. *britva* “razor”, R.C.S. *briju, briti* “to shave, shear”, *bričb* “razor”; O.C.S. *bridь* “δριμός”, Russ.-dial. *bridkój* “sharp, cold”, Ser.-Cr. *bridak* “sharp, sour”; O.C.S. *br̃selije* “shards”, R.C.S. *br̃selije, br̃selь* “shard”;

(?) Alb.Gheg *brit*, Tosc *bértas* “to scold, chide, quarrel, yell”;

\*bhr\_s- (IEW169): O.H.G. *brestan* “to break, crack, break, rupture”, uPers. “lack, defect”, O.E. *berstan* id., O.Ice. *bersta* “to break, crack, creak”; O.H.G. *brest(o)* “disability, defect”, Ger. *Gebresten*; O.H.G. *brust* “break, defect”, O.E. *byrst* m. “damage”;

\*bhr\_u- “to break” (IEW169) LIV96 \*bhreu- “aufbrechen” W\_\_G\_\_:

O.H.G. *brōdi* “frail, breakable” (\*bhrou-tjo-); O.Ice. *broma* “piece, fragment” (\*bhrumōn); O.E. *breoðan* “to break, rupture”; O.E. *brēotan* “to break, rupture”, O.Ice. *briōta* “to break, rupture”, *broti* m. “heap of felled trees, barrier”, *braut* f. “way, alley”; *breyskr* “frail, breakable, brittle”; O.H.G. *bruzī, bruzzi* “fragileness”; O.Ice. *brytia* = O.E. *bryttian* “to divide, share, allot, distribute”;

O.Ir. *brūu* “to shatter, smash” (\*bhrūs̃jō, Gaul. *brus-*, Fr. *bruiser*), M.Ir. *brūire, brūile* “piece, fragment”, *bruan* id., *bruar* “fragment, broken piece”, *brsna* (\*brus-tonjo-) “faggot, brushwood bundle”, aFr. *broce* id., M.Ir. *brusc* “tiny bit” etc; O.Ir. *bronnaim* “damage” (\*bhrusnāmi), M.Welsh *breu*, Welsh *brau* “frail, easily broken”, M.Corn. *brew* “broken” (\*bhrōuso-); M.Bret. *brusun* “tiny bit” (\*broust-t-); O.E. *briesan* (\*brausjan), *brȳsan* (\*brūsjan) “break, rupture trans., shatter”, Eng. *bruise* “injure”, probably also O.H.G. *brōsma*, M.H.G. *brōsem, brōseme, brōsme* “bit, flake, crumb”; O.E. *brosnian* “to mold”;

Ltv. *brūce* f. “scratch, scar”, Bulg. *brúsja (brusich)* “to shake off, get rid of, beat off, chop, cut, reject”;

\*bhr\_n- (IEW169): O.Ice. *brandr* “sword” (\*bhron-tó-);

\*bhrun- (IEW171-172): Goth. *brunjō* f. “armor”, O.H.G. *brunja, brunna* “coat of mail”;

(?) Alb. *brisk, brisqe* pl. “sharp, bitter; razor”;

(?) Ltv. *brīdis* m. “a while, short time”;

\*bh<sub>rgw</sub>- (IEW163): Arm. *bark* “violent, angry, irate; herb, bitter, sharp from taste” (\*bh<sub>rgw</sub>os); O.Ir. *borb*, *borp* “crazy”; M.Ir. *borb* (\*burbo < \*bh<sub>rgw</sub>o-) “raw, ignorant”, Ltv. *bar̄gs* “stern, hard, unfriendly, pitiless”; Swe. dial. *bark* “willful, unfriendly person”, *barkun* “rough, harsh”.

Unclear \_\_C\_\_: Gk. *φάρω* “to plow”; Ltv. *birze* “sowing furrow”, Lith. *biržis* f. “field furrow”, Russ. *boroná* “harrow”, and with Slav. -*zda*- forms Slav. \*borzda in O.C.S. *brazda*, Russ. *borozdá* “furrow”; (=> Alb. *brazda* “furrow” a Slavic loanword ?); Arm. *br-ič* “hack, mattock, hoe”; *bah*, gen. -*i* “spade” (\*bh<sub>r</sub>-ti-);

\*bhr<sub>uk</sub>- “(to cut with the) teeth” (IEW103):

PIE status: WAC\_\_\_. Most probably a kind of lw.

Not attested in Hurrian.

Gk: *βρῦχω* “to crunch with the teeth”; Alb. *pres* “to crunch with the teeth, cut”; Lat. (Celt.) *broccus* “with protruding teeth” => O.H.G. *bracko* (Ger. *Bracke*), M.L.G. mnl. *bracke* “beagle, sleuth, harrier, track hound”;

“castrated” \_\_CG\_\_: O.H.G. *barug*, *barh*, Ger. *Barg*, *Barch* (*Borg*, *Borch*), O.E. *bearg*, *bearh*, Eng. *barrow*, O.Ice. -*børgr* “a castrated boar”; Russ. *bórov* “hog, castrated boar, (dial.) boar, castrated bull”, Ser.-Cr. *brâv* “sheep, cattle”, dial. “castrated pig”, slovak. *brav* “castrated pig”, Pol. dial. *browek* “fattened boar, porker”,

\*bh<sub>r</sub>- “board, beam” LIV77 \*bherdh- “erbeuten, einnehmen” (IEW138)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_.

Hurrian *abri* “stock of wood-logs”.

\*bh<sub>r</sub>-dh-: O.Ind. *bardhaka*-h “cutting, clipping”, m. “carpenter”, *śata-bradh-na*-h “having 100 metal points”; perhaps Gk. *πέρθω* “to destroy, smash”, *πορθέω* “to destroy, smash, devastate”;

\*bhredhos- in O.S. O.E. *bred* “board”, O.H.G. *bret* n., O.H.G. *britissa*, Ger. *Pritsche*;

\*bh<sub>r</sub>dh- in Goth. *fōtu-baúrd* n. “splint”, O.Ice. *bord* n. “board, table, desk”, O.E. *bord* n. id., O.H.G. *bort* id. = Umbr. *forfo*- id. in *furfant* “they lay on the board”; probably with it identical O.Ice. *borð* “edge, border, ship’s rim”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *bort* id. (Ger. *Bord* from N.Ger.), O.E. *bord* “board, edge, shield”; O.E. *borda* m. “edge, ornament, decoration”, O.H.G. *borto*, Ger. *Borte*;

\*bhordho- in O.Ice. *barð* “edge, border”, Nor. dial. *bard* id.

Lat. *fastigium* (\*bharsti-) “the gable end, pediment of a roof”;

\*bh<sub>r</sub>-: M.H.G. *bār* f. “balk, beam, bar, gate, barrier, enclosed land” (: Lat. *forus*, -um), Eng. *bar* “bar, gate, barrier”, O.Ice. *berlings-áss* “balk, beam”; M.H.G. *barre* “balk, beam, bar, bolt” and rom. family of Fr. *barre*, *barrière* etc.; Russ. *za-bór* “fence, plank fence”, Russ. alt. *zaborolo* “wooden town wall, scaffold, trestle”, Cz. *zábradlo* “handrail, parapet”;

O.Ice. *brīk* f. “board, low wooden wall, low bar”;

\*bhr<sub>nk</sub>- (IEW103): Eng. dial. *proug* “menu fork”, Ger. *Pranger* “pillory”, M.N.Ger. *pranger* “pole”, M.H.G. *pfrenge* “wedge”, O.H.G. *pfagina* “bar, gate, barrier”; Lith. *brañktas* m. “pole for hanging (\*gallows)”;

\*bhru(H)- “bridge” (IEW173): O.Ice. *brū* f. “bridge”; O.Ice. *bryggia* “wharf, pier”; N.Ger. *brügge* id., O.H.G. *brucca*, O.S. -*bruggia*, O.E. *brycg* “bridge”, bO.Ir. *Bruck* “Bretter-bank am Ofen”, O.E. *brycgian* “to pave” (originally with thrashed wood), Swiss *brügi* (O.H.G. \*brugī) “wood scaffolding”, *brügel* “wooden log”, M.H.G. *brügel* “cudgel, club”, Ger. *Prügel* “bridge”, also “balk, rod; track made of beams”;

Gaul. *brīva* “bridge” (\*bhrēua);

O.Bulg. *brъvъno* “balk, beam”, Ser.-Cr. *br̄v* f. “balk, beam, bridge made of beams”;

\*bhrugh- “twig” (IEW174): Welsh *brwyn*-en f. “bulrush”, O.Corn. *brunnen* gl. “juncus, bulrush”, Bret. *broennenn* id. (from PC.\*brugno-); O.E. *brogn(e)* f. “twig, branch, bush”, Nor. dial. *brogn(e)* “tree branch, clover stalk, raspberry bush”;  
 Clr. *brost’* f. dial. *brost* m. “bud”, Bulg. *brъs(t)* m. “young sprouts”, Ser.-Cr. *br̄st* m. id., *br̄stina* “foliage, leaves”; (?) Alb. *bisht(n)ajë* “legume, pod”, *bisht* “tail (shoot?)”;  
 (?) Russ. *bred*, *bredina* “willow”,

\*bh\_r- “edge”

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bh\_r-dh-: O.Ice. *borð* “edge, border, ship’s rim”, O.H.G. M.H.G. *bort* id. (Ger. *Bord* from N.Ger.), O.E. *bord* “board, edge, shield”; O.E. *borda* m. “edge, ornament, decoration”, O.H.G. *borto*, Ger. *Borte*;

\*bhordho- in O.Ice. *barð* “edge, border”, Nor. dial. *bard* id.

Lat. *fastigium* (\*bharsti-) “the gable end, pediment of a roof”;

\*bh\_r-m-: O.Ice. *barmr* “edge, hem”, *ey-barmr* “the edge of an island”, Nor. dial. *barm* “extremity, border, brim, edge, rim” (e.g. in the sail), N.Ger. *barm*, *berme* “a ledge at the bottom of a bank or cutting, to catch earth that may roll down the slope, or to strengthen the bank; a narrow shelf or path between the bottom of a parapet and the ditch”;

\*bhr\_-m-: H.G. *brēm* n. “border, edging, edge”, Ger. *verbrämen*, changing through ablaut M.Eng. *brimme*, Eng. *brim* “edge”;

\*bhr\_n- (IEW167): Ir. *braine* “front part of the ship; guide, leader; edge, border”, Corn. *brenniat* id., M.Eng. nEng. *brink* “edge, border, bank, shore”, M.L.G. *brink* “edge of a field, field; margin, meadow”, M.Du. *brinc*, nDutch *brink* “edge, grass strip, border of grass, grass field”; Ltv. *bruôdiņš* “ridge of the roof”,

bhr\_s-dh-: O.E. *breord*, *breard* m. “edge, bank, border, shore, surface, plain, area” (\*brendaz), besides *briord* (\*brendia), O.S. *brædder* id., Mod.Swe. *brädd*, etc. O.H.G. *brart* “edge, border, stem, stem bar, stem post”, Swe. dial. *bradd*.

\*bhr\_-u- (IEW170): O.Ir. *brū* “edge, bank, border, shore”, *bruach* id. (\*brū-āko-); O.Ice. *brūn* “edge”, *brýna* “to whet”, *brýni* “whetstone”; O.E. M.H.G. *brūn* “sharp” (as of weapons); Lith. *briaunà* “edge, border, cornice” (\*bhrēunā);

\*bh\_r- “needle, point” not in LIV

PIE status: WACG\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bhares (IEW109-110): Gaul. \*barros “bush, treetop”; O.Ice. *barr-* “needle, conifer”, O.E. *bærs*, *bears*, M.H.G. *bars*, Ger. *Barsch*, O.H.G. *bersich* “barse, perch”; ablaut. Swe. *agborre* (\*borzan, IE \*bhṛs-) id.;

O.Ind. *bhr̥ṣṭí-h* f. “prong, spike, cusp, peak, edge, point” = Gmc. \*bursti- in O.Ice. *burst* f. “bristle, ridge of the roof”, O.E. *byrst* f. “bristle”, O.H.G. *burst*, *borst* m. n., *bursta* f. “bristle”, M.H.G. *burste* “bristle brush” (*burst* “bristle mass”); Slav. \*bṛstjō- in Russ. *borščb* “acanthus”;

Alb. *breth*, *bredhi* “fir”; O.Ir. *brot* “sting, prick”, O.Corn. *bro*s, Bret. *broud* id.,

O.Ice. *bqrr* m. “tree”, O.E. *bearu*, gen. *bearwes* m. “wood, forest, shrubbery, bush”, O.H.G. *bara-wāri* “forest ranger, a keeper of a park, forest, or area of countryside, priest”; Nor. *brisk* “juniper”;

Slav. \*borъ in R.C.S. *borъ*, pl. *borove* “fir, spruce, spruce forest”, Ser.-Cr. *bòr*, gen. *bòra* “pine tree”, Cz. *bor* m. “pinewood”.

\*bhares (IEW111): Lat. *far*, *farris* n. “spelt, grain, meal” from \*far(o)s, \*far(e)zes (< \*fars, \*fars-es) = Osc. *far*, Umbr. *far*; Lat. *farīna* “meal, flour” (from \*farrīna), *farreus* = Umbr. *farsio*, *fasiu* “made of spelt or wheat, meal”;

Alb. *farë* “seed, barley seed”;

Goth. *barizeins* (= Lat. *farīna*) “from barley”, O.Ice. *barr* m. “corn, grain, barley”, O.E. *bere* “barley” (\*bar(a)z-, respectively \*bar(i)z-); but Slav. \*barsina- in O.C.S. *brašbno* “nourishment, food”, Ser.-Cr. *brāšno* “meal, flour”, Russ. *bórošno* “rye flour”; \*bъrbъ

- (\*bhor-) in Russ. dial. *borъ*, kIr. *bor*, gen. *bru* “kind of millet, sorghum”, Ser.-Cr. *bār* id. Maybe Alb. *bar* “grass, pasture, fodder” : O.Ice. *barr* m. “corn, grain, barley”.  
O.Ir. *bairgen* f. “bread” (\*barigenā or \*barigonā), Welsh etc. *bara* m. id. (\*barag-, compare Lat. *farrāgō* “mixed fodder for cattle, mash; a medley, mixture”);
- \*bhr\_g- (IEW165-166): Ice. Nor. *brok* “stiff grass, grass, bristles”; Ger. *Brocken*; Nor. *brake* m. “juniper”, M.H.G. *brake* m. f. “twig, branch”, Eng. *brake* “brushwood, thorn bushes, fern”, ablaut. Nor. *burkne* m. “fern”, compare also Nor. *bruk* n. “shrubbery, bush”;
- \*bhrus- (IEW171-172): Ice. *bruskr* “tussock, besom”, Eng. *brush* “bristle brush, brush, paintbrush, tail (of foxes)”, *brushwood* “shrubbery, bush”, M.Eng. *bruschen*, Eng. *to brush* “to comb with a brush”; *brūzgai* pl. “brushwood”; (IEW171) Gaul. *brosna* (\*brus-tonjō-) “faggot, brushwood bundle”, Gaul. \*bruskjā “undergrowth, brushwood”;  
Nor. *bras* n. “clatter, brushwood”;
- Gaul. \*broccos “cusp, peak, spiky”, Fr. *broche* “spear”; Lit. *braūktas* “wooden knife for cleaning flax”, *braūkti* “to erase, scutch (flax)”, *brūkti* “to poke, thrust, press, scutch (flax)”;
- \*bhr\_n- “horn, deer” (IEW168-169)  
PIE status: WACG\_\_.  
Not attested in Hurrian.  
Messap. *βρένδον* (from \*βρέντων) ἔλαφον Hes., *βρέντιον* “deer head” Hes., *brunda* id., *Brenda*, *Brundisium*, older *Βρεντέσιον* Brindisi, Illyr. VN *Βρέντιοι*; Ven. FIN *Brinta* “Brenta”; in Italian mountain names and plant names;  
Alb. *brī*, *brīni* “horn, antler” (\*bhṛ-no-), Plur. Gheg *brīena*;  
Ltv. *briēdis* “deer, deer stag” (< \*bhrendis), Lith. *brīedis*, O.Pruss. *braydis* m. “elk”;  
Mod.Swe. dial. *brind(e)*, Nor. (with g from d) *bringe* “male elk” (\*bhrentós), ablaut. Nor. *brund* “baby male reindeer” (\*bhrntós);
- \*bh\_r- “to weave” not in LIV (IEW137-8)  
PIE status: W\_C\_\_\_. dialectal root.
- \*bh\_r- Hom. *φάρος* = Att. *φάρος* n. (\*φαρφος) “kerchief, cloth, canvas, fabric, velum, cover”; *φάραι* (?) ὑφαίνειν, πλέκειν Hes.; φορμός “mat”; Gk. Lesb. Thess. *βερρόν* δασύ, Dor. *βειρόν* id., *βερβέριον* “shabby dress”,  
Lith. *burva* “a kind of garment”, Ltv. *burves* pl. “small sail” (-w- suffix as in Gk. \*φαρφος),  
Ltv. *buras* id., Lith. *būrė* “sail”;  
Lat. *burra* f. “straggly garment”;
- \*bhr\_k- (IEW165): Gaul. *brāca* “breeches”, *βράκκαι* αἴγεια διφθέραι παρὰ Κελτοῖς Hes., O.Ir. *brōc* “trousers”, Alb. (\*brāca) *brekë* “underwear”; Eng. *breech* id., O.Ice. *brök*, pl. *brøkr* “thigh, trouser”; geminated O.E. etc *braccas* “britches”;
- \*bh\_r- “to make sounds, to buzz (insects), sing (birds)” LIV94 \*bhrem- “brummen, brüllen”  
PIE status: WACG\_\_\_. Probably onomatopoeic.  
Not attested in Hurrian.
- \*bh\_r-: Alb. (\*bārti) *bērtas* “to scold, yell, scream”; Ltv. *brīenu* (dial. *brīedu* = E.Lith. *brendū*), *bridu*, *brist*, Iter. *bradāt* “to wade; tread with feet; speak foolishly”, Russ. *bréditʹ* “to chat nonsense, fantasize”;
- \*bhr\_g- (IEW165): O.Ice. *braka* “crack, creak”, *brak* n. “row, din, fuss, noise”, M.H.G. O.E. *brach* m. id., O.H.G. M.H.G. O.S. *braht* “din, fuss, noise, clamor”, Ger. *Pracht*; O.E. *breahtm* m. “argument, quarrel”, O.S. *brahtum* “din, fuss, noise, clamorous mass”;  
Lith. *braškū*, *braškėti* “to crack, creak” (\*bhreĝ-skō), Ltv. *braškēt*, *brakstēt* id.
- \*bh\_r-k- (IEW138-9): O.E. *beorcan* stem-V., *bearkian* (\*barkōn), Eng. *bark* “bark, bay”, O.Ice. *berkja* “bark, bay, rumble, rage, clamor”;  
Lith. (žem.) *burgėti* “drone, grumble, quarrel, squabble, be unfriendly”, *burgėsus* “crosspatch, grouch”; presumably also Ser.-Cr. *brĝljati* “mumble, murmur, chat”, *brgalica* “turtledove”.

- \*bhr\_k- (IEW138-9): Ltv. *brėcu*, *brėkt* “cry”, Russ. *brešú*, *brechátb* “yelp, cry, quarrel, squabble, lie”, *brechnjá* “empty gossip”, Ser.-Cr. *brěšēm*, *brėhati* “pant, gasp, loud cough” (\*bhreq-s-), *brėkēcēm*, *brėktati* “pant, sniff, snort”.  
Gk. *φρρυγίλος* “a small bird” (transposition from \*φρυγύλος; Lat. frig-?);  
Lat. *frigō*, -ere “squeak (of small children)”, *friguttiō*, -īre “chirp, twitter (from birds), lisp”, later *fringuliō*, *fringultiō* id., *frigulō*, -āre “cry (from the jackdaw)”, *fring(u)illa* “finch, sparrow”; Russ. *bergléz* “goldfinch”, Ser.-Cr. *br̆glijez* “Sitta syriaca”, Cz. *brhel* “Eurasian golden oriole, golden oriole”, *mähr*. “woodpecker”, Pol. *bargiel* “mountain titmouse”.  
Similar ones, but indeed new onomatopoeic words are Lat. *merulus frindit*, Lith. *brizgėti* “bleat, grouse, drone, hum, grumble”.
- \*bhr\_-m- (IEW142-3): Gk. *φόρμινζ*, -γγος f. “zither”, Initial sound variant \*brem probably in *βρέμω* “boom, blaster, sough, rustle, bawl, blaster”, *βρόμος* m. “noise, crackling”, *βροντή* f. “thunder” (\*βρομ-τᾱ);  
Lat. *fremō*, -ere “roar, murmur, growl; with acc. to murmur out something, grumble, complain”; *frontēsia* “thunder and lightning” is Lw. from Gk. *βροντήσιος* (to *βροντή*);  
Maybe Alb. *frymë* “breath, exhalation”, *frynj* “blow”  
Welsh *brefu* “bleat, roar, bellow”;  
O.H.G. *bremān* “drone, grumble, roar, bellow”, O.E. *bremman* “roar, bellow”, *brymm* n. “flood, sea”, M.H.G. *brimmen* id., ablaut. *brummen* “drone, grumble” (in addition *brunft* “heat, rut, rutting season”); M.L.G. *brummen* and *brammen* id., O.H.G. O.S. *bremo* “gadfly, brake”, M.H.G. *breme*, O.S. *bremmia*, O.H.G. *brimisse*, Ger. *Breme* and (from dem N.Ger.) *Bremse*;  
Pol. *brzmieć* “sound, clink, buzz” (\*br̆m-), Bulg. *br̆mčb* “buzz, drone, hum”, *br̆mkam* id., *br̆mb-al*, -ar, -br “bumblebee, beetle, chafer”.  
Maybe Alb. Gheg diminutive (\*brum-el) *brumull*, Tosc *brumbull* “bumblebee, beetle, bug” [common Alb. m > mb phonetic mutation]
- \*bhr\_m-: O.Ind. *bhryga-h* “giant black bee”; Pol. *brzek* “sound, tinkling, clinking; gadfly, brake”, Russ. *brjákab* “clang, clink, clatter”, Cz. *brouk* “beetle, chafer”; Lith. *br̆inkterėti* “fall chinking” etc; Lith. *brenzgu*, *brengsti* “clang, clink, knock”, ablaut. *branzgu*, *brangsti* “sound, clink”; Slav. *br̆ezğb* in Russ. *brjázgi* pl. “empty gossip”; R.C.S. *brjazdati* “sound, clink”.
- \*bhr\_nk- (IEW103): Gk. *βράγχος* “hoarseness”, *βραγχάω* “to be hoarse”, O.Ir. *brong(a)ide* “hoarse”;
- \*bhr\_us- (IEW171-172): M.H.G. *brūsen* “to boom, blaster, roar”; Swe. *bruska* “to rustle, rant, roister”; Lith. *briauzgà* “babblers”, *bruzgù*, -ėti “to rustle”, Russ. *brjuzgájju*, -átb “to mumble, murmur”, *brjužžátb* “to drone, grumble, murmur, growl”;
- \*bhr\_s- (IEW169): M.Ir. *brosc*, *broscar* m. “din, fuss, noise”; O.H.G. *brastōn* “to crackle”, O.Ice. *brasta* “to rant, roister, brag, boast”; M.H.G. *braschen* “crack, creak, cry, brag, boast”;
- \*bh\_r- “magic” (data scattered in IEW: new root)  
PIE status: W\_C\_\_\_.  
Not attested in Hurrian.  
O.Ir. *brahmán-* m. “magic priest”, *bráhman-* n. “spell, charm, devotion”;  
Lith. *bùrtai* pl. “lot, fate, charm, spell”, Ltv. *burts* “mark, token, sign the magician, alphabetic letter”, Lith. *bùrti* “to conjure, perform magic”, Ltv. *buřt* “to conjure, perform magic”, *buřtains* “perform wood-carving notch”;  
Gk. *φάρμακον* “remedy, magical cure, magic potion; philtre”;  
Lat. *fors* nom. (= IE \*bh̆rtis), *forte* abl. “chance, luck” = päl. *forte* pl. “chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune”; *fortūna* “chance, fate, lot, luck, fortune”,  
(?) Lat. *frūmen* n. “a gruel or porridge made of corn, and used in sacrifices” (\*fr̆g-smen);
- \*bh\_r-dh- “beard” not in LIV (IEW110)  
PIE status: W\_CG\_\_\_. The original meaning may have been “mouth”.  
Not attested in Hurrian.

Lat. *barba* “beard”; O.H.G. *bart*, O.E. *beard* “beard” m., therefrom O.H.G. *barta*, O.S. *barda*, O.Ice. *barða* “hatchet, beards”, from the Gmc. O.C.S. *brady* “axe, hatchet”; O.C.S. *brada* “beard”, Russ. *borodá* id., also “chin”, Ser.-Cr. *bráda*, acc. *brádu* “beard” etc; O.Pruss. *bordus* “beard”; Ltv. *barða* and (see to zd under) *bārzdā*, Lith. *barzdà*, acc. *barždaq* “beard”; Latvian *bārda* “beard”; *bārzdā* (dial.) “beard”;

Lat. *barbātus*, O.C.S. *bradatъ*, Lith. *barzdótas* “having a beard, bearded”.

Unclear: Greek *βράγχια*, *βαράγχια* “gill of fish”; Alb. Gheg (\*g<sup>w</sup>er- g<sup>h</sup>a) *verza* “(\*throat), gill of fish”, Latvian *bārda* “gill of fish”,

\*bh\_r- “mouth” (IEW145) W\_CG\_\_: Arm. *beran* “mouth”; Lith. *burnà* “mouth” = Bulg. *bǎrna* “lip”; Gk. *φάρυξ*, -υγος, later (after *λάρυγξ*) *φάρυγξ*, -υγος “windpipe, gullet”; Lat. *frūmen* n. “larynx, gullet” (\*frūg-smen); without u O.Ice. *barki* “neck”;

\*bhu- “lip, to kiss” (IEW103 onomatopoeic?) WACG\_\_: Pers. *bōsīdan* “kiss”; Alb. *buzë* “lip”; Maybe Alb. (\*pus) *puth* “kiss”; Swe. *puss* “kiss”; M.Ir. *bus*, *pus* “lip”, *busóc*, *pusóc* “kiss”; Ger. *Buss* “kiss”, *bussen* “to kiss”, *Busserl* “kiss”, Eng. *buss*, Swe. *puss* “kiss”; Lith. *bučiuoti* “to kiss”, Pol. *buzia* “mouth, face; kiss”; Rom. *buzú* “lip”; Ital. *bacio* “mouth, face; kiss”, older Lat. *basatio* -onis f. “kissing, a kiss”.

\*bh\_r- “to cook” LIV78 \*bherǵ- “braten, rösten” (IEW137)

PIE status: WACG\_\_.

Hurrian *warini* “baker”.

\*bh\_r- with different suffixes (IEW132-133): Gk. *πορφύρω* (\*πορφουρι(ω) “to boil up, surge up, be in restless stir”; Alb. *burmë* “fully ripe”; O.Ice. *brimi* “fire”; M.Eng. *brim* “blaze, glow”; O.H.G. *brīo*, M.H.G. *brī(e)*, O.E. *brīw* “porridge, mash”, *briwan* “to cook”; M.Ir. *brēo* “flame” (\*bhri-uo-); Nor. dial. *brīsa* “to blaze, flare, shine, show off; set on fire”, *brīs* “fire, flame”; Lat. *fretāle* “frying pan”; O.Ice. *brāðr* “stormy, hot tempered, hasty”, *brāð* “tarred wood, creosoted”, *brāðna* “to melt”, intrans., O.H.G. *brātan*, O.E. *brēdan* “to fry”; ablaut. M.L.G. *brōien* “to singe”;

\*bh\_r\_ǵ-: O.Ind. *bhurájanta* “cooking” (\*bhereg-); *bhr̥jjāti* “roasts”, *bhr̥ṣṭa*-h “roasted”, *bhr̥ṣṭra*-h “frying pan”, *bharj(j)ayati* “roasts, brät”, *bharjana*-h “roasting”, M.Pers. *barštan* id.;

Lith. *birgelas* “basic, simple beer”, Ltv. *biŗga* “haze, mist, fume, smoke, coal smoke”, O.Pruss. *aubirgo* “cookshop”;

Alb. (\*\*fergō) *fërgonj* “bake”;

Lat. *fertum* “a kind of sacrificial cake”, aLat. *firtum* (Festus);

\*bh\_rīg-: Pers. *biriš-tan* “fry”, *barēzan* “oven”, Bal. *brējag*, *brijag* “fry”, Pers. *biryān* (\*briḡāna-) “roasted”, pam. (shifted) *wirzam* “roast” (Iran. \*briḡ-, \*braij-);

Lat. *frīgō*, -ere “to roast, dehydrate, desiccate”, Umbr. *frehtu* “cooked, boiled”.

bh\_ruǵ-: Gk. *φρῦγω* “roast, dry”, *φρῦκτός* “roasted; fire brand”, *φρῦγανον* “dry wood”, *φρῦγετρον* “vessel for roasting barley”.

\*bh\_r-(ǵh)- “high, strong” LIV78 \*bherǵh- “hoch werden, sich erheben” (IEW140-1)

PIE status: WACGTH. Not clearly verbal. Maybe more than one root.

Hurrian *buru* “strong”. Urartian *burgana* “palace, fortress”.

\*bh\_r-: O.H.G. *bora-*, e.g. in *bora-tall* “very tall, very high”, O.S. *bar-* in *barwirdig* “very solemn, honorable, noble”; Cf. PIE \*abhro “strong”,

\*bh\_rǵh-: O.Ind. Kaus. *barháyati* “increases”, *bṛmhāti* “makes fat, obese, strengthens, uplifts”, presumably *barha*-s, -m “tail feather, tail of a bird, esp. from a peacock”; *bṛhánt-* “big, large, high, convex, elevated, noble, sublime”, also “high, loud (of the voice)”, fern. *bṛhatī* (= Ir. *Brigit*, Gmc. *Burgund*), Av. *bərəzant-* (Pers. *buland*), f. *bərəzaitī* “high”, in compound *bərəzi-* (\*bərəzra-), *bərəz-* “high” and “height, mountain” (= Pers. *burz* id., Ir. *brí*; the nom. Av. *bars* Subst. could contain ar. -ar-, but also ar. -r̥-, Bartholomae IF. 9, 261), zero grade Av. *uz-barəzayeni* “I shall allow to grow up “ (in addition  $\Sigma\alpha\tau\text{-}\beta\alpha\rho\zeta\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\varsigma$  “improve luck”, Iran. \**barzana*-), *barəzan-* m. *barəzah-* n. “height”, *barəšnu-* m. “elevation, height, sky, heaven, head”, *barəzyah-* “higher”, *barəzišta-* “the highest, the most suitable”; Pers. *bāl-ā* “height” (\*barz-), *burz* (see above); O.Ind. *bṛhánt-* stands for also “big, large, vast, grand,

thick, massive” and *br̥mhati* “makes fat, obese, invigorates, strengthens, increases, furthers”, *b̥yhānā* adv. “dense, tight, firm, strong, proficient; very, absolutely”, *paribṛ̥dha-h̥* ‘standing firm, dense, solid’.

Arm. *berj* “height” in *erkna-*, *lerna-berj* “sky-, mountainous” (\*bher̥ghos), *barjr* “high” (\*bh̥r̥ghú-), (ham-) *bařnam* (\*barjnam, Aor. barji) “to lift up” etc., *buřn* “hand, fist; force, might”;

Berg- in PN the Mediterranean countries: Thrac. *Βεργούλη*, Maced. *Βέργα*, Illyr. *Berginium* (Bruttium: *Bergae*), Lig. *Bergomum*, Celto-Lig. *Bergusia*, Hisp. *Bergantia* etc. Cf. *Πέργη*, *Πέργαμος*, Maced. Cret. *Πέργαμος*; Gk. *φάραγξ* “cliff with gaps, gorge, ravine, gulch”, rom. *barranca* “gorge, ravine, gulch”,

Lat. *for(c)tis*, aLat. *forctus*, dial. *horctus*, *horctis* “physically, strong, powerful, robust; morally, brave, courageous, steadfast, bold, audacious” (from \*forg-tos, IE \*bhr̥gh-tos = O.Ind. *br̥dháh*); *fastus*, -ūs m. “pride, haughtiness, arrogance”;

Welsh *bera* “heap” (= Ger. *Berg*), O.Corn. Bret. *bern* id. (-r̥gh-n-? s. Pedersen KG. I 105), Gaul. PN *Bergusia*, zero grade M.Ir. *brí*, acc. *brig* “hill” (see above), Welsh *bry* “high, above”, fem., Welsh Corn. Bret. *bre* “hill”, Gaul. *Litano-briga* among others PN; Gaul. *Brigantes*, *Βρίγαντες* people’s name (either “the sublime, noble” or “troglodyte, cave dweller, cliff dweller”; O.Ind. *br̥hant-*), *Brigantia* PN “Bregenz (Western Austria)” and name of a feminine divinity, O.Ir. *Brigit* (\*bhr̥gh̥tī) “name of a famous saint and generally women’s name” (also O.Ind. *br̥hatī* is used as woman’s name, also O.H.G. *Purgunt*), Welsh *braint* “privilege, prerogative” (eig. “highness”), pl. *breiniau*, in addition M.Welsh *breenhin*, Welsh *brenin* “king”, Corn. *brentyn*, *bryntyn* id. (\*brigantīnos); M.Ir. *borr* “stout, proud, swollen”, M.Welsh *bwrr* id., Corn. *bor* “fat”; Bret. *bronn*, *bron* id. (\*bhrusnā) “round hill”, M.Welsh *brynn*, Welsh *bryn* m. (\*bhrusnio-) “hill”,

Goth. *bařgahei* “mountain range, mountainous region”, O.Ice. *bjarg* and *berg*, O.H.G. O.S. *berg* “mountain”, O.E. *beorh*, *beorg* “height, burial mound”, Eng. *barrow* “burial mound” (compare Arm. -*berj*, Welsh *bera*, O.Ind. *barha-*); Gmc. \*burgundī (= O.Ind. *br̥hatī*, Celt. \**briganī*, Ir. *Brigit*) in *Burgund*, oldest name of *Bornholm* (Danish island) (eig. “the high-rising”) and name Danish and Nor. islands, O.H.G. *Purgunt* women’s name, in addition *Burgundiōnes*, family name. Goth. *baurgs* f. “town, city, tower”, O.H.G. *burg* etc “castle” is genuine Gmc. equivalent of Av. *bərəz-*, Celt. *brig-* with the meaning “fortified height as refuge”; Cf. Lat. *burgus* “castle, fort”, borrowed from Gk. *πύργος* “tower”, Cf. Urart. *burgana* “palace, fortress” Arm. *burgn*, aram. *burgin*, *burgon* “tower” etc.

Maybe Alb. *burg* “prison”

O.C.S. *brěgъ* “bank, border, shore, slope”, Ser.-Cr. *br̥jeg* “hill, bank, border, shore”,

Russ. *bereg* id., Maybe Alb. *bregu* “bank, border, shore, slope” from latter with *brěgъ* as genuine Slavic words related Clr. *o-bořth*, Cz. *brah* “haystack” etc

With other vowel gradation \*bhregh- perhaps in O.E. *brego*, *breogo* “master, mister, ruler, prince, lord”, O.Ice. *bragr* “best, most exquisite, most distinguished, leader, chief, prince”, M.H.G. *brogen* “rise, direct upwards, wanton brag”.

Toch. AB *pärk-* “rise”, A *pärkünt*, B *pirko* “the rising”, A *pärkär*, B *parkre*, *pärkre* “tall”;

perhaps A *prākär*, B *prākre* “tight, firm, solid” (compare Lat. *fortis*);

Hitt. *pär-ku-uš* (*parkus*) “high” (: Arm. *barjr*) ; Maybe Alb. (\**parkus*) *pragu* “threshold, elevation before the door”

\*bh\_r-ğh- “to look at, to look after” LIV79 \*bher̥gh- “beachten, bewahren” (IEW145)

PIE status: \_ACG\_. The original meaning may be “eye”.

Hurrian *bur-* “to see”.

\*bh\_r-: iterative \*bhoréiō in Tosc *mbanj*, *mbaj*, older *mba*, Ghég *mba*, *mbaj* “to keep, tend, look after, observe”, Alb. *bariu* “shepherd, herdsman”;

\*bh\_r-ğh-: O.H.G. *bor(a)gēn* “to spare, look after, entrust, borrow”, O.E. *borgian* “to look after, watch over, keep, borrow”;

Alb. nasalized (\*bergo) *brengë* “concern, sadness (for a dead person?)”, *brengos* “to sadden”;

O.C.S. *brěgō*, *brěšti* “to care, worry”; Slav. \**bergō* in O.C.S. *brěgō*, *brěšti* “to care, worry” in *nebrěšti* “neglect”, Russ. *beregú*, *berěčb* “beware, preserve, protect, spare, look after, spare”, Ser.-Cr. older *bržem*, *brijeći* “to guard, watch, preserve, protect, care, worry; hold festivities”;

\**bhr\_g-* or -ǵ- “to break” LIV91 \**bhreg-* or -ǵ- “brechen (intr.)” (IEW165)

PIE status: WACGT\_. Cf. \**bh\_g-*

Not attested in Hurrian.

Lat. *frangō*, *-ere*, *frēgi* (: Goth. \**brēkum*), *frāctum* “to break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver, shatter, fracture”, *fragilis* “frail, breakable, easily broken, brittle, fragile” etc. (\**bhreg*), *fragor* m. “a breaking; a crashing, a noise of breaking, crack, crash, noise, din”; with *ā* (after *frāctus* etc): *suffrāgium* “a voting tablet, a vote, noisy applause, approval; the right to vote, franchise; in gen. judgment; approval, support”; *suffrāginēs* f. “the hollows of the knee (suffragines, are so called because they are broken underneath = *subtus franguntur*, that is, they bend downwards and not upwards like the arm)”, lit. “bend, kink”;

M.Ir. *tair-brech* “crash, blast”;

Goth. *brikan*, O.S. *brekan*, O.E. *brecan*, O.H.G. *brehhan* “break, rupture”;; ablaut. Goth. *brakja* “wrestling match”; lengthened grade M.H.G. *brache* f. “breaking in the ground, unbroken recumbent unsowed land after the harvest”, O.E. *ā-brācian* “to press in”, O.H.G. *prahhen*, *brahhen*, M.H.G. *braechen*, Ger. *prägen* (\**brēkjan*), Causative to *brechen*; zero grade Goth. *gabruka* f. “piece, fragment” (\**bhreg-*); O.E. *bryce* m. “the break, lump”, O.H.G. *bruh* “break, cracked”; O.E. *brocian* “to press”, *broc* “woefulness”; with gemination O.H.G. *brocco* “broken”; Nor. dial. *brank* n. “affliction, defect”, *branka* “to injure, break, rupture”;

\**bhre(n)gh-*: O.Ind. *brhāti* “wrenches, tears”, O.Ice. *branga* “damage”.

\**bhr\_H<sub>1</sub>(g)* “to smell” (IEW163)

PIE status: W\_G\_. Meager material.

Not attested in Hurrian

Lat. *fragrō*, *-āre* “to emit a smell, esp. a sweet smell” < \**bhrəg-r-*

M.H.G. *brāhen* “to smell” < \**brē-jō*;

\**bhr\_H<sub>1</sub>ǵ-* “to be bright” LIV92 \**bhreH<sub>1</sub>ǵ-* “erstrahlen, erglänzen” (IEW139-40, 41-42)

PIE status: WACGT\_. Cf. \**bh\_H<sub>2</sub>-*

Hurrian *buruhli* “east (or less probably south)”.

\**bhrēg-*: O.Ind. *bhrājatē* “glares, gleams, shines”; O.Pers. *brāzaiti* id. (\**bhrēgō*), Pers. *barāzīdan* “shine”, *barāz* “jewellery”;

Bal.-Slav. \**brēsk-* from *bhrēg-sk-* in Lith. *brėkšta*, *brėško*, *brėkšti* “to break, (dawn), (as of the day)”, *apūbrėškis* “time around daybreak”; Slov. *brėsk*, Cz. *břesk*, Pol. *brzask* “daybreak, dawn”, Pol. *obrzasknąć* “to become bright”, *brzeszczy się* “it dawns, the day breaks”, O.C.S. *pobržegb* “dawn, twilight, daybreak”, Russ. *brezg*, Pol. *brzazg* id.,

\**bhr\_k-*: O.Ir. *brecc* “mottled, speckled”, Welsh *brych* id., Gaul. PN *Briccius*;

M.H.G. *brehen* “sudden and strong flash”, O.Ice. *brjā*, *brā* (\**brehōn*) “flash”, *braga*, *bragða* “sparkle, glitter, flame, burn”,

Toch. B *perne*, A *parno* “luminous”, B *perne*, A *parām* “majesty, grandeur”;

\**bh(e)rōǵ-*: probably Swe. *brokig* “varicolored”, Nor. dial. *brōk* “a young salmon with transverse bands” and O.H.G. *brahs(i)a*, *brahsina*, O.S. *bressemo* “bream, freshwater bream”, Nor. *brasma*, *brasme* id., ablaut. O.Ice. *brosma* “a kind of codfish”;

\**bhērg-*: Goth. *baírhts* “bright, gleaming, distinct”, O.H.G. *beraht*, M.H.G. *berht* “gleaming” (also in names O.H.G. *Bert-*, *-bert*, *-brecht*), O.E. *beorht* “gleaming, radiating” (Eng. bright), O.Ice. *biartr* “light, bright”;

Welsh *berth* “gleaming, beautiful”, PN Bret. *Berth-walart*, Ir. *Flaith-bertach*;

Lith. *javaĩ bėršt* “the grain becomes white”; probably also Nor. dial. *bjerk* “very bright” (compare noch *berk* “white trout”, Swe. *björkna* “Abramis blicca”).

Hitt. *pár-ku-iš* (*parkuiš*) “clean, pure”, *pár-ku-nu-uz-zi* (*parkunuzi*) “purified, clean”;



- \*bherəĝ-: Alb. *barth* (bardh-i) “white”; *Bulg.* *brěz* “white spotted” = Nor. *bjørk* s. o., Slo. *bréza* “name of a white spotted cow or nanny goat”; Maybe Alb. *brez* “stripe”;  
Gk. *φορκόν λευκόν, πολιόν, ρυσόν* Hes.;
- In names of the birch (Slav. partly elm, Lat. ash tree ): O.Ind. *bhūrjā* -ḥ m. “a kind of birch”;  
Osset. *bärz* “birch”; dak. PN *Bersovia*;  
Lat. *farnus* “ash tree”(\*fár[a]g-snos, originally adj. “ashen”) *frāxinus* id. (\*bherəĝ-senós);  
Maybe Alb.Gheg *frashën* “ash-tree”;  
O.H.G. *birihha* (\*bherəĝ-īā), O.E. *beorc*, *birce*, O.Ice. *bjørk* (\*bherəĝā) “birch”; Lith. *béržas* m., pl. *béržai* “birch”, ablaut. *biržtva* f. “birch forest”; *biržliai* “birch twigs”, Ltv. *bėržs* m.,  
O.Pruss. *berse* “birch”; Russ. *berëza*, Ser.-Cr. *brěza*, ačech. *břieza* “birch” Slav. \*berstb in  
Russ. *bérest* m. “elm, framework”, Ser.-Cr. *br̆ijest*, Cz. *brěst* id., but with the meaning  
“birch”: Russ. *berësta* f., *berësto* n. “birch bark”, Cz. *břesta* “upper birch bark”;
- \*bhr\_-k- “to stuff, cram; house” LIV93 \*bhrekw- “zusammendrängen” (IEW110-1)  
PIE status: W\_CG\_. Dubious -w- in LIV. Possibly two roots.  
Hurrian *burni*, *buruli* “house”.
- \*bh\_r-gh- (IEW145): Goth. *baírgan* “to save, store, keep”, O.Ice. *bjarga*, O.E. *beorgan*, O.H.G. *bergan*, O.S. *gibergan* “to save, store”; changing through ablaut O.E. *byrgan* “to bury”,  
*byrgen* (\*burgiznō), *byrgels*, O.S. *burgisli* “burial, funeral”;  
Clr. *oboříh*, gen. *oboróha* “haystack”, Cz. *brah* “haystack, heap”, Pol. *bróg* “barn, haystack”  
(=> Lith. *brāgas* id.); zero grade Cz. *brh* “cave, cottage, tent”; E.Lith. *biřginti* “to spare”.  
Perhaps Gallo-Rom. (rhät.-Illyr.) *bargā* “covered thatched hut”;
- \*bh\_r-k-: Gk. *φράσσω, φράπτω* (\*φρακιω from \*bhṛk<sup>w</sup>-) “to enclose, cram into, crowd  
together”, *δρῦ-φ[ρ]ακτος* [with or without -r-] “wooden shack, shed”, in addition *φύρκος*  
*τεῖχος* Hes.  
Lat. *farcio*, -*ire* “to fill full, stuff full, cram”, *fartus* “stuff, fill up, gorge oneself, cram into”,  
perhaps *frequ-ēns*, -*tis* (\*bhrek-wen-t) “crowded, numerous, full; of places, full, frequented,  
populous; of time, repeated, frequent, constant; of persons, often doing a thing; of things,  
often done or used”,  
M.Ir. *barc* f. “fortress”, probably from Gallo-Rom. \**bar(i)ca* “framehouse, a wooden house”
- \*bh\_ru- “to boil, to be hot” LIV81 \*bherw- “sieden, wallen” (IEW143-5)  
PIE status: W\_CG\_. A derivative of \*bh\_r- “to cook”.  
Hurrian *warini* “baker”.
- \*bh\_r-: O.Ind. *bhurvāni*-ḥ “restless, wild”, *bhurván-* “uncontrollable movement of water”;  
O.H.G. *briuwan*, O.E. *brēowan* “to brew”, O.S. *bryggja* (from \*bryggwa) id.; Gmc. \**bruda-*  
in: O.Ice. O.E. *broð*, O.H.G. *proð* “broth”; M.H.G. *brodelen*, Ger. *brodeln*;  
Ltv. *braulīgs* “horny, lustful”;  
Lat. *ferveō*, -*ēre*, *fervō*, -*ēre* “to be boiling hot, to boil, seethe, glow”;  
M.Ir. *berbaim* “to cook, simmer, seethe”, Welsh *berwi*, Bret. *birvi* “to simmer, seethe, boil”,  
*bero*, *berv* “cooked, boiled”,  
O.Ir. *bruth* “blaze, glow, fury”, M.Ir. *bruith* “cook”, *eruithe* “broth, meat broth” (en-  
“water”, see under \**pen*), O.Welsh *brut* “courage, spirit, vivacity; also pride, arrogance”,  
Welsh *brwd* “hot”, M.Ir. *combruith* “to simmer, seethe, boil”, *brydio* “to seethe, froth”;  
Russ. *brodítb* “to ferment, seethe”,
- \*bhre-n-u- (present with nasal infix, compare Ger. *brennen*) with respect on licking flames  
lies before in Goth. O.H.G. O.S. *brinnan*, ais. *brinna*, O.E. *beornan*, *birnan* “to burn”, Caus.  
Goth. *brannjan*, O.Ice. *brenna*, O.H.G. *brennan*, O.E. *bærnan* “burn”, O.H.G. *bant* “blaze”,  
*brunst* “burn, blaze”, O.Ice. *bruni*, O.E. *bryne* “blaze”, O.H.G. *bronado*, O.E. *brunaþa*  
“itchiness, heat in the body”, Swe. *brånad* “rutting”;
- \*bh\_ru- “to ferment, get spoiled” (IEW143-5, 172)  
PIE status: WA\_G\_.  
Not attested in Hurrian.

R.C.S. *obrězgnuti, obrězgnuti* “to become sour”; Alb. *brum* m., *brumë* f. “sourdough”, *mbruj, mbrünj* “knead”; Gmc. \*brauda- in: O.Ice. *brauð*, O.E. *brēad*, O.H.G. *brōt* “bread”; Lat. *dēfrūtum* “leaven, yeast; a kind of beer”, Thrac. *βρῦτος, βρῦτον, βροῦτος* “a kind of barley beer”; O.Bret. *brot* “jealousy”, Bret. *broud* “hot, fermenting”; Unclear: Lith. *birgelas* “basic, simple beer”, O.H.G. *bilōthi, bilidi*, Ger. *Bild*; O.H.G. *billa* f. “sourdough”; Cz. *břesk* “sharp taste”, Pol. *brzazg* “unpleasant, sharp taste; bad mood”; (?) Russ. *brezgátʹ* (old *brězgatʹ*) “to nauseate, feel disgust”; Nor. *brisk* “bitter taste”, *brisken* “bitter, sharp”;

\*bh\_ru- “brown” (IEW136-7)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bh\_r- “bear”: O.Ind. *bhalla-h, bhallaka-h, bhallūka-h* “bear” (-ll- from -rl-); O.H.G. *bero*, O.E. *bera* “bear” (\*bheron-), O.Ice. *biqrn* id., O.Ice. *bersi* “bear”; ablaut. Lith. *bėras*, Ltv. *bērs* “brown (from horses)”;

\*bhuro “brown” (\*bhrūro-); O.H.G. M.H.G. *brūn* “gleaming, brown”, O.E. *brūn*, O.Ice. *brūnn* id.; Russ. dial. *bryněť* “white, gray shimmer”, *bruněť* id., R.C.S. *bronʹ* “white; varicolored (from horses)”, Russ. *bronʹ* (and dial. *brynʹ*), Clr. *breńity* “become dun (of a dull or dingy brown colour, dull greyish-brown), ripen”;

O.Ind. *babhrū-h* “reddish brown; giant ichneumon kind”, Av. *bawra-, bawri-* “beaver”; Lat. *fiber, fibrī* “beaver” (also *feber* s. WH. I 491; probably i has changed for e, as also) Celt. (only in names): \*bibros, \*bibrus in Gaul. PN and FIN *Bibracte*, O.Brit. VN *Bibroci*, M.Ir. VN *Bibraige* (\*bibru-rīgion), PN *Bibar* (\*Bibrus) besides \*bebros in Gaul. FIN \*Bebrā, Fr. Bièvre; *Bebronnā*, Fr. *Beuvronne, Brevenne* etc; O.H.G. *bibar*, O.E. *beofor* (oldest *bebr*), M.L.G. *bever*, O.Ice. *biōrr* id. (urg. \*bēbru-); Ger. FIN *Bever*, old *Biverna*; Slav. \*bebrъ in Pol. FIN *Biebrza*, Russ. etc. *bobr* (o-reduplication), \*bъbrъ in Ser.-Cr. *dābar* “beaver” and aRuss. *bebrjanʹ* “made of beaver fur”; Lat. *fibrīnus* “of the beaver, beaver”, Volsk. *Fibrēnus* brook name, Av. *bawraini-* “of the beaver”; O.H.G. *bibarīn*, Gaul. *bebrinus* (Schol. Iuv.), Lith. *bėbrinis* id.;

\*bhr\_u- “to gush” LIV96 \*bhreuH- “sprudeln” (IEW144-5)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bh\_r- “mud” W\_CG\_\_: O.C.S. *brъnije (brenije)* “excrement”, Slov. *brn* “river mud”; Fr. *bourbe* “slime, mud”; Gk. *φαρμός, τολμηρός, θρασύς* Hes. (\*bher-u-) and *φορμότης* “mixture, rubbish, chaff, crap, muck”; Lith. *birda* “wet ordure”;

“wellspring” WACG\_\_: (r/n-stem, perhaps *bhrēuwr, bhrēuwn-, bhrun-*); Arm. *atbiur, atbeur* (gen. *atber*) “wellspring” (from \*bhrēw(a)r = Gk. *φρέαρ, -ᾱτος* “stream, brook” (\*φρηFαρ-, -ατος, Hom. *φρήατα, φρείατα*);

M.Ir. *tipra* f. “wellspring” (maybe from O.Ir. \*tiprar < \*to-ēks-bhrēuwr), gen. *tiprat* (\*to-ēks-bhrēuwr tos); O.Ir. *-tiprai* “streams against...” (\*to-ēks-bhrēuwr -it?); Gaulish \*borvā “mineral water”;

\*bhrun-: Proto-Gmc.\*brunō, \*brun(e)n-, Goth. *brunna*, O.H.G. *brunno*, O.E. *brunna, burna* “well, water hole, spring” (O.Ice. *brunn*), with metathesis Ger. (N.Ger.) *Born*.

Maybe Alb. *buronj* “to spring, originate”, *burim* “origin, source, spring, bubbling water (as if boiling)”: Russ. *brujá* “current”, Russ. *bruíť* “rapidly flowing, streaming in”, maybe wRuss. *brújić* “to urinate, pass water”; M.H.G. *brunnen* and in Ger. dial. *brunzen*, bO.Ir. *brunnlen* “urinate, pass water”;

\*bhrus- (IEW171-172): N.Ger. *brūsen* “to simmer, seethe, boil; sprinkle, besprinkle”; Dutch *bruisen*, previous *bruischen* “to foam, froth, bubble”, N.Ger. *brūsen* id., M.H.G. *brūsche* “douche, shower, spray, sprinkler”; Russ. *brūzgaju, -atʹ* “to spray, sprinkle, bubble”;

(?) O.Pruss. *Birdaw*, sea name,

\*bh\_ru- “belly” (IEW170-1)

PIE status: WA\_G\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

- \*bhr\_k- (IEW165): O.E. *brēc* pl. “buttocks”, Eng. *breech* id., O.Ice. *brōk*, pl. *brøkr* “thigh, trouser”, O.E. *brōc*, O.H.G. *bruoh*, Ger. *Bruch* id., Swiss *bruech* “pubic region”; geminated O.E. etc *braccas* “britches”;
- \*bhr\_us- : Alb. (\*brausch) *bark* “belly”;  
 Russ. *brjúcho* “lower abdomen, belly, paunch”, Cz. alt. *břuch*, *břucho*, nowadays *břich*, *břicho* “belly”;  
 O.Ir. *brollach* “bosom” (\*bhros-lāko-); O.Ir. *brū* f., gen. *bronn* “belly, body” (\*bhros-ō[n]), *brūach* “big-bellied” (\*brus-ākos), Welsh *bru* m. “venter, uterus” (\*bhreuso-);  
 Swiss *briescht* id. (besides *briesch* id. from \*bhreus-ko-); O.S. *brīost* N. pl., O.E. *brēost*, O.Ice. *brīōst* “brost”, zero grade Goth. *brusts* f. pl., O.H.G. *brust*, Ger. *Brust*; schwäb. *Brüste*, bO.Ir. *Brüsel*, *Briesel*, *Bries* id., Dan. *brissel*, Swe. *kalfbräss*, with k- suffix: Dan. *bryske*, Eng. *brisket* “breast of the animals”;
- \*bhr\_un- : M.H.G. *briune*, *brüne* “lower abdomen, vulva”;
- \*(bh)s- “sand” LIV82 \*bhes- “(zer)kauen”; LIV98 \*bhseH- “kauen” (IEW145-6)  
 PIE status: W\_CG\_\_. the verbal root \*bh\_s- is non existent. The root \*Ps- “sand” is possible: Cf. Gk. *petros* and Hatti *pi* “stone”.  
 Not attested in Hurrian.  
 Gk. *ψάμμος* f. “sand, beach, seaside” (\*bhsə-bh-), Dor. *ψάφος* “pebble”;  
 Lat. *sabulum* “sand” (\*bhsə-bhlo- ?);  
 M.H.G. *samt* (\*samatho-) besides O.H.G. *sant* “sand” (\*samtho-, Gmc. *sanda-* => finn. *santa*);
- \*bh\_s- “to scrape, rub”  
 PIE status: WACG\_\_.  
 Not attested in Hurrian.
- \*bh\_s- (IEW170):  
 Gk. *ψάω*, *ψάωω* “to rub”, *ψαίρω* ds., *ψαύω* “to touch”, *ψήχω* “to rub off”, *ψόχω* “to grind, pulverize”;
- \*bhr\_s- (IEW170):  
 Alb. *pres* “to cut, peel”, *mpreh* “to whet, sharpen”,  
 Slav. \*brušq \*brusiti (originally iterative) in Ser.-Cr. *brúsim brúsi* “whet”, Cz. *brousi* id., Ser.-Cr. *brús* (gen. *brúsa*), Russ. *brus* (gen. *brúsa*; mostly *brusók*) “grindstone, whetstone”; R.C.S. *br̥snuti* “to scrape, shave”, Russ. *brósnutʹ* “to peel flax”, *bros* “offal” etc.; Bulg. *br̥šb* “to rub off”. With ū the iterative grade: O.C.S. *s̥bry sati* “to scrape”, *bry salo* “a painter’s brush or pencil; style”;  
 Eng. *brush* “paintbrush, brush”, M.Eng. *bruschen*, Eng. *to brush* “to comb with a brush”,
- \*bh\_s- “to blow (wind)” (IEW146)  
 PIE status: W\_CG\_\_.  
 Not attested in Hurrian.
- \*bh\_s-: O.Ind. *bábhasti* “to blow”; Gk. *ψύχω* “to blow, to cool off”, *ψύχη* “breath, breeze, soul”; *ψύχος* “coldness”, *ψυχρός* “cold”;  
 French *bise* “cold wind”; O.H.G. *bīsa* “north-east wind”,
- \*bhl\_s- (IEW158-159): Germ. *blüster* “violent blow, storm, pant, sniff, snort”, Eng. *bluster* “boom, blaster, rant, roister”;
- \*bhr\_s- (IEW171-172): O.S. *brūsa* “storm”, Nor. dial. *brōsa* “storm gust”;  
 (?) Alb. *breshën*, *breshër* “hail”;
- \*bh\_s- “naked” (IEW163)  
 PIE status: W\_CG\_\_.  
 Not attested in Hurrian.
- \*bh\_s-: Avestan LAV. *mayna-* [adj] “naked” (< PIr. \*magna-); Khotanese *būnaa-* [adj] “naked” (< PIr. \*bagnaka-); Sogdian (Buddh.) *βyn’k* [adj] “naked”, (Chr.) *βyyn* [adj] “naked”, Middle Persian *brahnag* [adj] “naked”; Ossetic *bægnæg* [adj] “naked”, Khwar. *βynn’k* [adj] “naked”;

Gk. *ψῖλος* “naked, bald, bleak, bare”;

O.H.G. *bar* “naked, bare” (\*baza-), Ger. *bar*, O.E. *bær*, O.Ice. *berr* “naked, bare”; Lith. *bāšas*, Ltv. *bass*, Ltv. *bass* “barefoot”, O.C.S. *bošъ* “barefoot”;

Arm. *bok* “barefoot” (\*bhoso-go-).

(?) Alb. Ghëg (\*bhas-) *zbath-* “barefoot”;

\*bhl\_s- (IEW158): M.H.G. *blas* “naked, bald, bleak, pallid” (Ger. *blaß*) n. “torch, burning candle”, O.E. *blæse* “torch, fire”, Eng. *blaze* “to blaze, glow; white forehead spot”, O.H.G. *blas-ros* “horse with with a bright spot” (with a bright spot on the forehead), M.L.G. *bles*, *blesse* (\*blasjō) “paleness”, O.Ice. \*bles- in *blesōttr* “marked with a white spot”;

\*bh\_udh- “to be aware” LIV82-3 “wach werden, aufmerksam werden” (IEW150-2)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_. Cf. \*bh\_idh-

Hurrian *pudank* “to announce”.

O.Ind. *bódhati*, *bódhate* “awakened, awakens, is awake, notices, becomes aware”, Av. *baodaiti* “perceives”; O.Ind. *buddhí-* f. “understanding, mind, opinion, intention”;

Gk. *πέυθομαι* and *πυνθάνομαι* “to learn; to find out, perceive, watch” (*πέυσομαι*, *ἐπυθόμην*, *πέπυσμαι*), *πευθώ* “knowledge, tidings”; *πύστις*, *πεῦσις* f. “question”;

Welsh *bodd* (\*bhudhā) “free will, approval”, Corn. *both* “volition” (: O.Ice. *boð*), O.Ir. *buide* “contentedness, gratitude”; O.Ir. *ad-bond-* “to announce, promulgate”, *uss-bond-* “to call off, cancel, refuse” (e.g. Verbaln. *obbad*); zero grade O.Ir. *robud* “admonishment”, Welsh *rhybudd* “warning”, *rhybuddio* “warn” (Russ. *probudítʹ* “awaken”);

Lith. *bundù*, *bùsti* “to wake up, arouse” and (without nasal infix) *budù*, *budéti* “to watch”, *bùdinu*, *-inti* “to waken, arouse, revive”, *budrùs* “watchful, wakeful”; O.Bulg. *buždō*, *buditi* “to waken, arouse, revive”, Russ. *bužítʹ*, *budítʹ* id.;

Goth. *anabiudan* “to order, dispose”, *faúrbiudan* “to forbid”, O.Ice. *bjōða* “to offer, bid, give recognition”, O.E. *bēodan*, O.S. *biodan*, O.H.G. *biotan* “offer, bid, proffer”, Ger. *bieten* “gebieten, verbieten, *Gebiet* lit. “(area of) command”; O.Ice. *boð* n., O.E. *gebod* n., M.H.G. *bot* n. “commandment”, O.H.G. etc. *boto* “summoner”, O.H.G. *butil* (Ger. *Büttel*), O.E. *bydel* “summoner, court servant”;

Goth. *anabūsns* f. “commandment” (\*-bhudh-sni-), O.S. *ambūsan* f. id., O.E. *bȳsen* f. “model, example”, O.Ice. *bȳsn* n. “wonder, miracle” (from “\*warning”), *bȳsna* “foretoken, warn”;

\*bh\_udh- “ground, bottom” not in LIV (IEW174)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_. With some phonetic difficulties.

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bhudhn- WAC\_\_: O.Ind. *budhná-*h “ground, bottom”; Av. *būñō* id. (\*bhundhno-) (= > Arm. *bun* id.; Proto-Iran. \*bundhas > Chermis *pundaš* “bottom, ground”);

Gk. *πυθμήν* (\*φουθ-) m. “bottom, sole, base of a vessel”, *πύνδαζ* m. id.;

Lat. *fundus*, *-ī* m. “ground; the bottom or base of anything; a farm, estate” (\*bhundhos), *profundus* “deep” = M.Ir. *bond*, *bonn* m. “sole, foundation, groundwork, basis, pad, prop”.

maybe Alb. (\*fundus), *fund* “bottom, end”, *fundos* “to sink (to the bottom)”;

Maybe Alb. (bod-) *botë* “bottom, ground, earth, world” (Cf. Gaul. *bitu* “world”);

\*bhudhm-: O.H.G. *bodam*, Ger. *Boden*, O.S. *bodom*, O.E. \*boðm > M.Eng. *bothem* m. O.E. *bodan* “bottom, ground”, O.E. *byðme* “bilge, floor, bottom”;

bhudm-: O.N. *botn* “bottom”, *bytme*, *bytne* id.; O.E. *botm* m. > Eng. *bottom* and O.Ice. *bytna* “to come to the bottom” (Cf. Mordvin *potmaks* “bottom”);

\*bh\_ug- “to use, enjoy” LIV84 “jmdm nützen, Nutzen bringen” (IEW153)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_.

Not attested in Hurrian.

O.Ind. *bhuñkté* (with instr., newer acc.) “to enjoy”, *bhunákti*, *bhuñjati* “to grant pleasure, enjoy, consume”, *bubhukṣā* “hunger”, *bhóga-*h “enjoyment”;

Lat. *fungor* “to occupy oneself with anything, to perform, execute, undergo, usually with abl.; to be affected, suffer”, with acc., later abl., *dēfungor* “to perform, discharge, have done”;

with, bring to an end, survive”, *perfungor* “to perform fully, execute, discharge; to go through, endure”;

\*bhru(H)g- (IEW173) LIV96 \*bhreuHg- or -ǵ- “geniessen, gebrauchen” W\_\_G\_\_: Lat. *frūgī* (+dat. \*‘‘useful, honest, discreet, moderate’’ =) ‘‘fruitful’’, *fruor*, -i, *frūctus* and *fruitus sum* ‘‘to relish’’ (< \*frūg<sup>w</sup>or), *frūniscor* ‘‘to relish’’ (< \*frūg-nīscor);

Goth. *brūkjan*, O.H.G. *brūhhan*, O.S. *brūkan*, O.E. *brūcan* ‘‘to need, lack’’, Goth. *brūks*, O.H.G. *brūhhi*, O.E. *brȳce* ‘‘usable’’;

\*bh\_uH- ‘‘(he-)goat’’ (IEW174)

PIE status: W\_CG\_\_. Phonetic irregularities.

Not attested in Hurrian.

\*bhuHg- W: Tsigan. *buzni* ‘‘goat’’; Av. *būza* m. ‘‘he-goat’’, Pers. *buz* ‘‘goat, he-goat; billy goat’’; Pers. dial. *boča* ‘‘young goat’’, püm. *buč*, *büč*; Arm. *buz* ‘‘lamb’’; Gmc. \*bukka- in O.Ice. *bukkr*, *bokkr*, *bokki*, O.E. *bucca*, nEng. *buck*, O.H.G. M.H.G. *boc*, -ekes, Ger. *Bock*;

\*bhuHk-: M.Ir. *bocc*, *pocc*, Ir. *boc*, *poc*, Welsh *bwch*, Corn. *boch*, Bret. *bouc'h* ‘‘he-goat; billy goat’’; M.Ir. *bocānach* ‘‘ghost, bogeyman’’; O.Ind. (with -kk-) *bukka-ḥ* ‘‘he-goat’’;

Cf. O.Ice. *brusi* ‘‘he-goat, billy goat’’,

Non existing roots:

- \*bheH<sub>1</sub>dh- “bedrängen; to dog, harass” LIV68; IEW114
- \*bheuǵh- “sich biegen ; to get bent” LIV85; IEW152-3
- \*bheud- “schlagen ; to strike” LIV82; IEW112
- \*bhleuH- “schlagen ; to strike” LIV90; IEW125
- \*bhreiHk- “sich sträuben, sich aufstellen ; to get upright” LIV93; IEW166
- \*bhreǵ- “schärfen ; to hone, sharpen” LIV93; IEW168
- \*bhremH- “unstet sein ; to be unstable” LIV94; IEW132-3
- \*bhrend- “quellen, schwellen ; to spurt, swell” LIV95; IEW167-8
- \*bhrenǵ- “abfallen ; to fall (off)” LIV95; IEW168
- \*bhrenk- “anschwellen ; to swell” LIV95; IEW167
- \*bhreuk- “streichen, streifen ; to rub, wipe” LIV97; IEW170
- \*bhreuk- “abschaben ; to shave” LIV97; IEW170
- \*bhreus- “zerbrechen ; to break” LIV97; IEW171