New query
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**Sanskrit:**  -
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hāīa-
**Avestan:** YAv. āēm /aiam/ [n] 'egg’ ([Yt 13.2]) (< *āiam)
**Khotanese:** āḥaa- 'egg’ - siûce
**Middle Persian:** xaēak 'egg’
**New Persian:** xaēa 'egg’
**Ossetic:** ajk / ajk? 'egg’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. y’k /yāk/ 'egg’; Pash. hā [f] 'egg’, hagŏy [f, pl.] 'egg(s)’
**IE form:** h₂ōuim
**IE meaning:** egg
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 783 - 784

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**Sanskrit:**  -
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (H)įjajina-
**Avestan:** YAv. ųzaēna- [adj.] 'leathern’ - кожен
**IE form:** aig- {1}
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. açx [f.] 'goat’, Alb. edh [m.] 'kid’, Arm. ayc [i] '(she-)goat’
**Notes:** {1} [AL] Related to ajja- (q.v.) in some way, but the absence of initial h- in Arm. and Alb., as well as the *-i- make a direct connection impossible. Probably an early LW.

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**Sanskrit:**  -
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kamp-
**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) pk’np- [verb] 'to turn away, deflect’ (+ *apa-), nk’np- [verb] 'to bend; subdue’ (+ *ni-)
**Parthian:** nkmb- [verb] 'to bend’ (+ *ni-) - навеждам (се); превивам (се), прегъвам
**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. mį’kfs- [verb] ‘to be(come) bend, curved; to be lowered’ (+ *ā-), mį’nknby- [verb] ‘to sink down’ (+ *ni-)
**IE form:** kemp
**Certainty:** ?
**Page in Pokorny:** 525

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. kōmptw [verb] 'bend, bow, curve’ (II.), Lith. kāmpas ‘corner’

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**Sanskrit:**  -
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kāra-
Old Persian: kărā- [m] 'army, people' → армия, народ
Middle Persian: kārīk 'warrior', kārēčēr 'battlefield', kāravān 'travelling troop, caravan'
New Persian: kār 'fighting', kār-zēr 'battlefield'
Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. karo 'people', aza‹okaro 'freeman'

Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 615 - 616
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ko…ranoj [m.] 'ruler, commander, lord'; OIr. cuire 'troop, tribe'; Go. harjis 'army'; Lith. kāras 'war, army'

Sanskrit: -
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gʰadʰ- / jNᵉʰadʰ-.
Page in EWAia: -
Avestan: Av. jad- [verb] 'to ask (urgently), demand': - пита́м, искам YAv. jaiiımii [1sg.pres.act.], jaiiıamnna- [ptc.pres.med.] (Y 9.23, Y 68.21), auua.jast-[f] 'request' (Y 65.10) - питам, искам.
Old Persian: jad- [verb] 'to pray, ask': jadiy jihadists [1sg.pres.act.]
Khotanese: paj'd- [verb] 'to ask for' (+ *pati)
Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'y'yō, (Man.) 'yyō [verb] 'to wish, desire' (+ *ā-); (Buddh.) py̞ow 'praise, fame' (+ *upa-); (Chr.) ny̞d'[f], (Man.) ny̞s' 'request, entreaty' (+ *ni-)
Middle Persian: zd/-zay/- [verb] 'to ask, demand, implore'; nyd'dšn /nīyāyišn/ 'prayer, praise, worship'
Parthian: ng'y- [verb] 'to pray, supplicate', ng'd 'prayer, obeisance'; nyz'y- [verb] 'to entreat; honour' (LW from MP); hwjstg 'blessed'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m|'''zy - [verb] 'to wish, desire' (+ *ā-); Bactr. zi?- [pret] 'to request (as a bride)'; agalgo 'wish' (+ *ā-), borrowed into ToA ākāl, ToB akālk 'wish'; Wa. ры́чы/- / počost-, počozd-[verb] 'to ask, wish; to give back'
IE form: gʷbhʰdʰ- 
IE meaning: 'to ask, wish'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 488
Cognates in other languages: Gr. poq̣w [verb] 'to long for, miss (someone)', q̣ssasqai [aor]; OIr. guidiu [verb] 'to ask', Lith. gedu̞ [verb] 'to desire, long for'; Goth. bidjan [verb] 'to bid'

Sanskrit: -
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hras-
Avestan: Av. rah- [verb] 'to be disloyal, unfaithful': OAv. rárošiiein tī [3pl.intens.], rárošiian [3pl.intens.subj.] (Y 32.11), LAv. rárošiian-t- [ptc.intens.] (Y 11.6), OAv. ráŋhaion [3pl.caus.inj.] (Y 32.12) 'to deflect'; OAv. rároša- [adj.] 'unfaithful' (Y 49.2); YAv. raŋha- [m] 'epileptic (?)' (Y 1.5.93)
IE form: *hṛ̞es-
IE meaning: to be unfaithful, decline ī нелоялен, неверен, двуличен, изаммен
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 62
Cognates in other languages: Gr. rntomai [verb] 'to deny, refuse, decline' (II.)

Sanskrit: -
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: raitH-
Ossetic: жrвtyn / жrvetun [verb] 'to send, lead' (+ *apa- or *abi-) + изпращам
IE form: leit(H)-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 672
Cognates in other languages: ToAB lit- [verb] 'to pass on, move', Goth. ga-lei?an [verb] 'to go' + отивам, пътувам

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Sanskrit: -
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hraug-
Page in EW: -
Khotanese: rіj aі `bursting, ejecting, belch' - изхвърляне, изригване, уригване, бълване
New Persian: ārʔогNэ/- ārʔогNэ- [verb] 'to belch' - изригвам
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mвзвrз- [verb] 'to belch' (+ *uz-); Sariq. re(w)' `hiccup'; Pash. arъai [m] 'eructation' (< *ά-rux-š); Yi. arar(Il), M. yóruɣa, Sangl.arak 'eructation'
IE form: h,рeug-
IE meaning: 'to belch, vomit' - повръщам
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 871-872
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ™reЪgomai [verb] `to vomit'; Lat.Њ-ріги[verb] `to burp' - отпадък; OCS rygaqъ se [verb] 'to belch'; OLith. raugmi, Lith. riaґugiu (riaґuge†ti) [verb] 'to belch'; OHG ita-rucken [verb] 'to ruminate'

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Sanskrit: -
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uag(b)/- uajNe(b).
Old Persian: avajam [1sg.impf.] 'to gouge, put out (eyes)' - длето, дразня
Khotanese: pyiъ- [verb] 'to remove, draw out' (+ *pati-) + отстранявах, дълбая
Other Iranian cognates: Bal. gwahт, gwat/kwajNe- [verb] 'to root out, pull out, dig, take off', Zaz. vetи/veъen- [verb] 'to take, bring out'
IE form: h2/3ueg(b).
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. hueк- / hуk- [v.+] 'slaughter, butcher'

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Sanskrit: -
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sar(u)-
Page in EW: -
Avestan: YAv. har- [verb] 'to guard, observe' - охранявам, наблюдавам: pairi ... haraite [3sg.pres.med.] (Y 19.10), nišаrharati/nиšharatu/ [3sg.pres.impv.act.] (Y 58.4) {1}, nišhauruaiti [3sg.pres.act.], nišаrhaɾtaиaï-ca/nišhартaїai/ [inf]; pasuš-haurууа- [adj] 'protecting the cattle (of a dog)' - пазя стадото (за куче-пазач); haraɾar- [m] 'guardian'; - пазач, опекун, настойник, harаɾа- [n] 'care'- грижа, внимание; hаɾа- [adj] 'caring for'; hiшаɾа- [adj.] 'caring for' (Y 57.17)
New Persian: Žиn̄hаɾ 'beware!', mind!' - внимавам, пазя се (= z-иn hаɾ [2sg.impv.] 'beware of this')
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. hr'd'- in comp. +`ywsy- 'to hear': hrdывys- 'to warn' (< 2pl.impv. *harata 'attention, gebt acht'); - предупреждавах, внимавах, Pash. arwеdәl [verb] 'to hear' - ослушвах се; Arm. veher `vacillating; unsturdy; fearing' (+ *aça-) (Iranian LW)
IE form: ser-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 910
Cognates in other languages: Lat. servus [m. o] 'slave' - роб, сервир [verb] 'to serve as a slave, be subject'
Notes: {1} [AL] For the spelling -šh- see Lubotsky 1999.

Total of 1301 record 131 page
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Forward: 1 20 50 100

Sanskrit: ākti-
First attestation: AV (only in sīrs'-aktiv- 'headache')
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'pain' 'болка, страдания
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)akti-
Page in EWAia: 39
See also: aṅka-
Avestan: Av. axti- [m] 'suffering' - страдание; YAv. Axtiaa- [m] N. of a sorcerer - чародей( Yt 5.82)
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 23

Sanskrit: (d)hiti-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'layer, ordinance' 'знак, мярка
Link to RV concordance: asmēhi-; purohi-; devāhi-; nemādhi-; mitrādhi-; vanādhi-; vāsudhi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: d'H-ti-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: Only in compounds: asmēhi-, purohi-, devāhi- vs. nemādhi-, mitrādhi-, vanādhi-, vāsudhi- (for the distribution see Lubotsky 1995a)
Page in EWAia: 783
See also: dhā
Avestan: YAv. niḍāiti- [f] 'laying down (of clothes)' {1}
IE form: d(e)h₁-ti-
IE meaning: position
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 235 - 239
Cognates in other languages: Gr. qᾱsij [f] 'setting, situation, position, adoption, custom'; Go. ga-deds [f] 'setting down, adoption'; OCS blago-deNetь 'benediction'
Notes: {1} [AL] In Iranian, full grade has been introduced into the root in accordance with the usual procedure (cf. Insler 1971).

Sanskrit: a- [2]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [prondem]
Gramm. forms: nom.sg.m. ayām, dat.sg.m./n. āsmai; abl.sg.m./n. āsmāt; gen.sg.m./n. āsyā {1}
Meaning: 'this here, he' і Това, тук, той
Link to RV concordance: ayám
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Ha-
Page in EWAia: 35, 103
See also: ana-: ay- [2]; átrā, áthā; adya; ádha; át; adás
Avestan: Av. aēm [nom.sg.m.]; OAv. aiiōm [nom.sg.m.]; ahmāi [dat.sg.m.]; ahmāt [abl.sg.m.]; ahiā, axiāiācā [gen.sg.m./n.]; YAv. ahe [gen.sg.m/n.]
IE form: h₁e-
IE meaning: anaphoric pronoun
Certainty:+
Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286
Cognates in other languages: Umb. ere(c) [nom.sg.m.], esmei [dat.sg.m.] 'this'; esmik [dat.sg.m.] 'he' - тои; Lat. is [nom.sg.m.] 'he' {2}; Lat. ecce [adv] 'behold'!
Notes: {1} Forms a suppletive paradigm with ay- [2]. [AL] The PIE nom.sg.m. was *h₁e, to which -i-(+ PIIr. *-am) was secondarily added. For the reconstruction of the PIE paradigm see Beekes 1982-3: 208ff. {2} With i- from the acc. im.

Sanskrit: a- [3]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [augment] {1}
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Ha-
Page in EWAia: 35
Avestan: OAv. as /aʔas/ [3simpf] 'he was' і той беше
Old Persian: abr /abar/k [3simpf] 'he brought' і той донесе, причини
IE form: h₁e-
IE meaning: augment і увеличивам, прибавям
Certainty:+
Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἂβ 'he went'; Arm. eber 'he carried' і той носи
Notes: {1} The so-called long augment is due to the initial laryngeal of the root, cf. āvṛ̱h-ak < *h₁e-h₁uṛ̱-

Sanskrit: abhi'
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv, prev]
Meaning: 'to, towards, against, upon' - към, срещу, на
Link to RV concordance: abhi
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hábʰi
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: abhī 'surrounded by, directed to, very' і към, много (e.g. abhī-vīra- (RV 10.103.05) 'surrounded by men', abhī-dyu- (RV+) 'directed to heaven', abhīy-alpa- (AitB) 'very small') {2}
Page in EWAia: 91
See also: abhigirita-: abhítas; abhéka-: abhípatás
Avestan: OAv. aibī [adv, prev] 'towards, against, upon'; YAv. aībi [adv, prev] 'towards, against, upon'; auui [pref] 'directed to' (e.g. auui.mithraniia-, auui.miθri-, derivatives of *auui.miθra- 'directed towards Mithra')
Old Persian: abiy [adv, prev] 'towards, against, upon'
Khotanese: by` [pref]
Sogdian: (Buddh.) by` [pref]
IE form: h₂mbʰi {1}
IE meaning: around - около
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 34 - 35

Idioms: 'as far as we are concerned': Skt. asmád abhi (RV) ~ OAv. ahma ... aibī {3}; ‘to harness’: Skt. abhi-dhā- (RV+), Skt. abhi-dhā̄nī- 'halter' (AV+) ~ YAv. aibiśāiti- 'bridle', YAv. zaraniś. aibiśāana- 'with a golden halter', Sogd. byō’n, bō’nh 'bridle'; ‘to study’: Skt. abhi-as- (Mn.+)
~ YAv. aibi-ah-; Skt. abhyāśa- 'reading, study’ (RPr., Mn+ ) ~ YAv. aibiśī- 'study, reading (aloud)'

Cognates in other languages: Umb. amb- [pref] 'around'; Gall. ambi- [pref] 'around'; OIr. imb- [pref] 'around'; OHG umbi [prep] 'around'; Lat. amb(i)-, am-, an- [pref] 'around'

Notes: {1} Maybe, from *h₂nt-bʰi, instr. of *h₂ent- 'front'. {2} [AL] On the basis of these compounds, it is often assumed that IIr. *Habʰi partly continues PIE *Hebʰi, related to OCS o(b)- (Pok. 287), which is rather doubtful. {3} Cf. the discussion in Narten 1986a: 272.

Sanskrit: abhīcāra-.

First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'witchcraft' - магия {1}
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Habʰi-čara- {2}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: abhicara- (Lex) 'servant, companion' и слуга, другар

Page in EWAIA: 92, 535
See also: abhi; car¹

Old Persian: abiciš /ābicariš/ [acc.pl.] 'place inhabited/tilled by servants/slaves' {3}

IE form: h₂mbʰi-kʷol(H)-o-
IE meaning: servant - слуга
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 34 - 35, 639 - 640

Cognates in other languages: Gr. mfāpoloj [mf] 'attendant'; Lat. anculus [m] 'servant'

Notes: {1} Cf. for the meaning RV pari-car- 'to serve'. {2} With secondary č-. {3} Presumably, a vṛddhi-derivative in -i- from OP *abicara- 'servant'.

Sanskrit: abhīgīriti-

First attestation: RV 01.162.06, 01.162.12
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'praise, approval' и похвала, одобрение

Link to RV concordance: abhīgīriti-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Habʰi-grHti-

Page in EWAIA: 92
See also: abhi; gar¹

Avestan: YAv. aibi-jaraīiti- [1] [f] 'song of praise' и песен за възхвала, ода

IE form: h₂mbʰi
IE meaning: around
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 34 - 35, 478
Notes: {1} With secondary (palatalized) І-, taken from aibi-jarhtar-.

**Sanskrit**: abhītas

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adv]

Meaning: ‘around, all round, from all sides’ (около, от всички страни)

Link to RV concordance: abhītas

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Habhītas

Page in EWAia: 91

See also: abhi

Avestan: YAv. aibito [adv] ‘all around’ (около, от всички старани)

IE form: h₂mb³i

IE meaning: around - около

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 34 - 35

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**Sanskrit**: abhīkā-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: ‘nearness, meeting, closeness’ (близост, среща)

Link to RV concordance: abhīkā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HabhīHka-

Page in EWAia: 93

See also: abhi

IE form: h₂mb³i-h₃k⁴-o-

IE meaning: nearness - близост

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 34 - 35, 775 - 777

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**Sanskrit**: abhīpatáś

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adv]

Meaning: ‘on both sides (of the water), on all sides’ (от две страни, от всички страни)

Link to RV concordance: abhīpatáś

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Habhī-Hpa-

Page in EWAia: 93

See also: abhi; āp- {1}

IE form: h₂mb³i-h₂p-o-

IE meaning: having water on both sides

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 34 - 35, 51

Notes: {1} Formed from “abhīpa-” (cf. anīpa-, dvīpa-, prāfīpa-) with the ablative suffix -tas.
**Sanskrit:** abhrá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘thunder-cloud, rain-cloud, blanket of clouds’ ι облачно время, буря с дьжд.
Link to RV concordance: abhrá-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: abhra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: abhriya- [adj] ’coming from the thunder-cloud, thundering’ (RV+; 10.068.12 abhriya-); ambhas- [n] ‘water’ (RV X+; possibly, with secondary full grade)
Page in EWAia: 94
See also: nábhás-
Avestan: YAv. abra- [n] ’rain, rain-cloud’; - дьжд, буря с дьжд, порой, aipi-abra- [adj] ’covered with clouds’
Khotanese: ora- ’sky’ - небе
Sogdian: (Man.) bry ’air, space between two heavens’ - небеса, (Buddh.) par’yb’k ’cloud’ - облак
Middle Persian: ’bl /abr/ ’(thunder-)cloud’
Parthian: (Man.) bybr’n ’clouds’ - области
Ossetic: arv ’sky’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. byrb(y)k, byrfyk ’cloud’ - облак
IE form: nbh-ro-
IE meaning: cloud - облак
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 315 - 316
Cognates in other languages: Lat. imber ’rain, downpour’; Arm. amb, amp ’cloud’; Gr. фmbroj [m] ’foam, saliva’ {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] Frisk I: 197 is opposed to this connection. Gr. Фmbroj ’rain, downpour, thundery shower’ cannot be connected for formal reasons (no initial laryngeal, -b-). Also Alb. avull ’smoke’ is most probably unrelated, see Demiraj s.v.

**Sanskrit:** áchá
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv, prev]
Meaning: ’to, towards’ ι към, по отношение на, относно
Link to RV concordance: áchá
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HascaH
Page in EWAia: 50
IE form: hcesk”e(h₁)
IE meaning: towards
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: OCS ešte [adv] ’λτι, oβpw’; Russ. ешчё [adv] ’again, yet’; Arm. c’- [prep] ’to’ {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] It is unclear whether Lat. isque belongs here. For a discussion of the etymology see Lubotsky 2001a: 41f.

**Sanskrit:** ad
First attestation: RV+
**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present II {1}: átti [3sg.act.] (RV+), adánti [3pl.act.] (RV+), adánt- [ptc.act.] (RV+) {2}; Passive: adyáte [3sg.] (Br.+); Fut: atsyáti [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Caus: adayati 'to feed, breed' (ŠB+); Inf: attave (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to eat, consume' ï изяждам, поглъщам

**Link to RV concordance:** ad-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Had-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** madhuv-ád- [adj] 'eating sweet things' (RV+); havir-ád- [adj] 'eating the oblation' (RV); ána- [n] 'food' (RV+); àtra- (= at-tra-) [n] 'food' (RV 10.079.02); adána- [n] 'fodder' (RV+); adman- [n] 'food, meal' ï храна, ядене, (RV 01.058.02); adma-sad- [f] 'fly' (RV) (=*sitting on the food'); (havir-)adya- [n] 'eating (of the oblation)' (RV+); (agra-)advan- [adj] 'eating (first)' (RV); vy-advara- [m] 'rodent' (ŠB); vy-advar- [f] 'rodent' (AV); adyà- [adj] 'edible', [n] 'food' (AV+); adyna- [adj] 'gluttonous, greedy' (Pān+)

**Page in EWAia:** 61

**See also:** dant- (?)

**Middle Persian:** aspast 'lucerne (Medicago sativa)' {3}

**IE meaning:** to eat - ям

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 287 - 289

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. e-id-mi [verb] 'to eat'; Gr. ἄδμεναι [verb] 'to eat'; Lat. edō [verb] 'to eat'; Lith. ėsti [verb] 'to eat (of animals)'; OCS jasti [verb] 'to eat'; Go. itan [verb] 'to eat'

**Notes:** {1} ad- is supplanted by āvaya- in 2 and 3sg. impf., by ghas- in the aor., pf., des. and ppp. {2} Active tantum, except for the hapax RV 04.019.09 adána- [ptc.med.] 'eaten'. {3} If from PIIr. *Hačva-(H)dti- 'horse-fodder'. Connection of Sogd. 'dwk 'grain, corn', possibly also found in the YAv. hapax ādi.frđandaŋ (Y 65.1), an epithet of Arđoduŋ Sirā, with ad- is doubtful.

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**Sanskrit:** adás {1}

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [pronodem n]

**Meaning:** 'that' ï този, онзи

**Link to RV concordance:** asau

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hadas

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** adás [adv] 'there, then' (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 62

**See also:** amu-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 73 - 75

**Notes:** {1} [AL] adás is due to hypercorrection of adó < *Hadau (cf. RV 01.187.07 adó pito). In spite of Klingenschmitt 1972: 99, followed by Mayrhofer, it remains very attractive to assume with Tedesco (Language 23 [1947] 118ff.) that adó contains the same element *-au (PIIr. *Had-au), which is also present in asau [nom.sg.m.f.] < PIIr. *Ha-sa(H)-au, YAv. hāu < PIIr. *sa(H)-au.

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**Sanskrit:** addhā

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adv]

**Meaning:** 'certainly, truly' ï безспорно вярно, истина

**Link to RV concordance:** addhā
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haddhā {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: addhā-ī - [m] 'sage' (RV+); ān-addhā [adv] 'not clearly, not truly' (ŚB)

Page in EWAia: 64
See also: ah

Avestan: OAv. azdā [adv] 'known' ī известен (Y 50.1)
Old Persian: azdā [adv] 'known'
Sogdian: (Chr.) 'zd' 'known, informed' ī известен, информират, известен; 'zd’qry’ 'announcement'
- съобщение

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: -

Idioms: 'to announce': OP azdā kar- {2} ~ Skt. addhā kar- (Gan·apāt·ha); 'to become known': OP azdā bi- ~ Skt. (an)addhā bhi- (ŚB)

Notes: {1} Most probably, an original instr.sg. of *Hadh-ta- or *Had-ha- 'notice, announcement'.
{2} Cf. OP *azdā-kara - 'herald', attested by the Elephantine papyri ('zdkr'), Turfan MP azdēgar, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>ádga-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First attestation:</td>
<td>AV 1.27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[m]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>'knot, sprout (of bamboo)' ī пъпка, растеж за бамбук</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</td>
<td>Hadsga-</td>
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<td>Page in EWAia:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle Persian:</td>
<td>'zg 'twig, branch' ī клон, вейка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Persian:</td>
<td>azg 'twig, branch'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Iranian cognates:</td>
<td>Arm. azg 'nation, race, kind, age, manner' (Iran. LW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE form:</td>
<td>Hodsg“o- / hı̇edsg“o-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE meaning:</td>
<td>knot ī възел, израстък, пъпка (за дърво)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certainty:</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Page in Pokorny:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognates in other languages:</td>
<td>OIr. odb [m] 'knot in a tree, branch'; MW oddf 'knot, hump' ī възел, гърбица{1}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes:</td>
<td>{1} [AL] The Celtic forms reflect *osbos &lt; *Ho(d)sg“o-. The -e- in Lith. uodega 'tail' is problematic (uo- may be due to lengthening in accordance with Winter-Kortlandt’s Law). Gr. Фsch f. 'vine with grapes' cannot reflect *Hodsg“ėh2- and is likely to be a Mediterranean LW. It is tempting to connect another IE family for 'branch, twig', viz. Arm. ost, Gr. Фzoj, Go. asts, etc. (Pok. 785 - 786) &lt; *Hosdo-</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>ádha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First attestation:</td>
<td>RV+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[adv]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>'then, therefore, now' ī тогава, за това, сега</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance:</td>
<td>ádha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</td>
<td>Hadha</td>
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<tr>
<td>See also:</td>
<td>a- [2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avestan:</td>
<td>OAv. adā [adv] 'then'; YAv. ada [adv] 'then' - тогава</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Persian:</td>
<td>ada’ [adv] 'then'; ada-kaiy [adv] 'then, at that time' ī тогава, по това време</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286
Idioms: 'only then, exactly then': OAv. adā zī (Y 30.10) ~ Skt. ādhaḥ āḥ (RV+)

**Sanskrit:** adhamā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [sup]
Meaning: 'lowest, worst' इ लोऽ, नित्य्क, नियाकाथ्त्तवन, भोल.
Link to RV concordance: adhama-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)adhama-
Page in EWAia: 66
See also: adhara-; adhás
Other Iranian cognates: Orm. jēm 'below' (< PIr. *adama-)
IE form: (H)ndʰmHo-
IE meaning: lowest इ लोऽ, नियाकाथ्त्तवन
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 771
Cognates in other languages: Lat. īnfimus [sup] 'lowest'

**Sanskrit:** adhara-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [comp]
Meaning: 'lower' इ योऽिजावम, सनिजावम, व्योऽावम
Link to RV concordance: adhara-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)adʰara-
Page in EWAia: 66
See also: adhama-; adhás
Avestan: YAv. adara- [comp] 'lower, more to the West'
Middle Persian: 'dl /-navbar/ [adj] 'low'
IE form: (H)ndʰero-
IE meaning: lower
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 771
Cognates in other languages: Lat. īνfer(us) [adj] 'low'

**Sanskrit:** adhás
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'below, downwards, under' इ दोऽ, नियोऽ, पोऽ
Link to RV concordance: adhás
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)adʰas
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: adhāṣtāt [adv] 'below' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 66
See also: adhama-; ādhara-
Avestan: OAv. adō [adv] 'below' (Y 44.4)
Khotanese: dī [adv] 'under' (< PIr. *adás)
IE form: (H)ndʰ'ēs
IE meaning: below - долу
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 771
Cognates in other languages: Go. undar [prep] 'under' (with -ar from ufar 'over')

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Sanskrit: adhrigu-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'exalted (epithet of various gods)’ ї въздигам, пръвъзнасям
Link to RV concordance: adhrigu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: adhri-gu
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: adhrigu- [m] N of a sacrificial formula (ŚB+); adhrījas [gen.sg.m.] ’?’ (RV 05.007.10) {1}
Page in EWAia: 67, 806
Avestan: OAv. drigu- [adj] 'poor, needy’; YAv. driyu- [adj] 'poor, needy’; - слаб, беден draējištō.tama- [sup] ’most needy’ і много беден{2}
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} Stem adhri-. Looks as an analogical formation to ṭṛvī-, usīj- (NB the accent). {2} [AL] An old idea that Iran. *drigu- is a Zarathustrian formation to IIR. adhri-gu- ‘having castrated (= domesticated) cattle’, which was falsely analyzed as a-dhri-gu-, is improbable (cf. Narten 1986a: 238ff.).

Sanskrit: adhvān-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'road' - път
Link to RV concordance: adhvān-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hadhuan-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: adhunā [adv] 'nowadays' (AVP+) {2}; adhunātana- [adj] 'of the present time' (SB)
Page in EWAia: 68
See also: adhvār-
Avestan: OAv. aduuan- [m] 'road'; YAv. adban- [m] 'road'
IE form: h₁ndh₁-uen-
IE meaning: road
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 41 {1}
Cognates in other languages: ON qndurr ‘snow-shoe’ (< PIE *h₁ondh₁-ur-o-); Gr. ἄπνευν [aor] 'come' (< PIE *h₁ndh₁-e/o-o-)
Notes: {1} [AL] NB: Pok.’s analysis is wrong. {2} Accent uncertain. Presumably, an original Instr.sg. of ādhvan.-

**Sanskrit:** adhvarā-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [m]  
Meaning: ‘(Soma-)sacrifice, ceremony’ ī Сома, церемония с жертвоприношением.  
Link to RV concordance: adhvarā-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hadhvar- (a-) {1}  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: adhvarīya- [denom] ‘to perform the sacrifice’ (RV); adhvarya- [denom] ‘to perform the sacrifice’ (RV+); adhvaryū- [m] ‘title of an officiating priest’ (RV+)  
Page in EWAia: 68  
See also: ādhvan-  
IE form: h₁ndʰ-uer-  
IE meaning: road (?) - път  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 41  
Notes: {1} Probably, an original heteroclitic noun *Hadhvar-/ Hadhuan- ‘(holy) road’.

**Sanskrit:** ādri-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [m]  
Meaning: ‘stone, sling-stone, rock, mountain range’ ī къмък, скала, планина.  
Link to RV concordance: ādri-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)adri-  
Page in EWAia: 65  
Old Persian: ardkri-/ar(a)k-adri- (?)/ N. of a mountain - планински  
Other Iranian cognates: Gr. Фρογ Paroūdrhj, a place name (= ‘rich in rocks’?) {1}  
IE form: HIR  
Certainty: -  
Page in Pokorny: 778  
Cognates in other languages: {2}  
Notes: {1} If standing for Iran. *Paru-adri- ‘rich in mountains’ ī планински Паридр (планински, скарлист район). {2} All etymological connections, proposed in the literature, are extremely doubtful. a-dr-i- ‘nicht zersplitternd’ is improbable term for a ‘rock’ (-i- derivatives are typically nomina agentis). Mlr. ónd, onn [n] ‘stone, rock’ is late attested and provides at best only a root etymology.

**Sanskrit:** adyā́ {1}  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [adv]  
Meaning: ‘today’ – днес  
Link to RV concordance: adyā́  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hadia  
Page in EWAia: 65  
See also: dyāv-ː a- [2]  
IE form: h₁edie
IE meaning: today - днес
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 183 - 7
Cognates in other languages: Lat. hodiē [adv] 'today' (?) {2}
Notes: {1} adyā must be due to metrical lengthening. Cf. sa-dyās 'on one day, on the same day, immediately' (RV+), but the formation of adyā is unclear. {2} Hardly the same formation.

Sanskrit: aghā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'evil, bad, dangerous' ī дявол, лош, опасен [n] 'evil, harm, mourning, bereavement' - зло, беда, загуба, смърт на близък,
Link to RV concordance: aghā-; aghāy-; aghāyū-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hagʰa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: aghāy- [verb] 'to want to harm, threaten' (RV+); aghāyū- [adj] 'malicious' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 46
See also: āghrā-; āgas-
Avestan: YAv. āya- [adj] 'bad, evil' ī лошо, зло, беда
IE form: h2egʰo-
IE meaning: evil
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 7 - 8
Cognates in other languages: Go. aglaiti [f] 'licentiousness'; Go. agls* [adj] 'disgraceful, shameful'; Gr. ἄγος [n] 'mourning, grief'

Sanskrit: āghnya-., aghn̥ya-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'dairy cow' ī дойна крава
Link to RV concordance: āghnya-.; aghnya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: agʰni(H)aH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āghnya-., aghn̥ya- [m] 'bull (kept for breeding)' ī говедо за разплод (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 46
See also: a(n)-[1]; han
Avestan: OAv. agɔniiii- [f] 'dairy cow'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 491 - 2
Idioms: 'waters [as] the dairy cows': Skt. āpō āghnyās (AV+) ~ OAv. apascā...agɔniiii

Sanskrit: āghrā- {1}
First attestation: TĀ
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'evil, distress' ī беда, дявол, нещастие
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HagʰraH-
Page in EWAia: 47
See also: aghaґ.

Avestan: YAv. aytґ [f] 'name of an illness' ї ime на болест
IE form: h2egґ-ło-
IE meaning: distress - болест
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 8

Cognates in other languages: Go. aglo [f] 'tribulation'

Notes: {1} [AL] The accentuation is uncertain because the accents in the TĀ are often corrupt.

---

**Sanskrit:** agniґ-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'fire, god Agni' ї огън, свещен огън, бог Агни

Link to RV concordance: agniґ-; agraґ-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hagni-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: agraґ-

Page in EWAia: 44

See also: аңгаґа-

Avestan: YAv. Dāštґynaґ- [m] PN

Other Iranian cognates: Akk.-Iran. Ag-nu-par-nu PN (?)

IE form: h1ngґ-î-

IE meaning: fire

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 293

Cognates in other languages: Lat. ignis [m] 'fire'; Lith. ugnґs [m] 'fire'; OCS ogњь [m] 'fire'; Hitt. ʰa-ak-nî-iš [GN]

Notes: {1} [AL] The initial laryngeal depends on the connection with the family of аңгаґа- 'coal'.

---

**Sanskrit:** aґgra-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'tip, summit, the beginning, best part' ї край, връх, връхна точка, начало, част, дял

Link to RV concordance: aggraґ-; agrataґs; agriyaґ-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)agra-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: agratas [adv] 'in the beginning, in front' (RV, AV+); agriyaґ- [adj] 'foremost, first' (RV+); agrimґ- [adj] 'foremost, preceding' (RV+) {1}

Page in EWAia: 45

Avestan: YAv. aґrґ- [adj] 'first, topmost'; aґriyaґ- [adj] 'of the first quality'

IE form: Hęgro-

IE meaning: top ї край, наконечник

Certainty: ?

Page in Pokorny: 8 - 9

Idioms: 'at the head of the chariots': Skt. āγαγratherānāṃ (RV) ~ Av. Āγαγratherā-; 'honey(-drink) of the best quality': Skt. မိတိုး agrīyaґ (RV) ~ Av. aґrґiaґ- madu-

Cognates in other languages: {2}

Notes: {1} agrimґ- is a contamination of agriyaґ- and prathamaґ-. {2} [AL] Latv. agrs 'early', etc. cannot be related because of Winter’s Law (pace EWAia).
**Sanskrit:** agrī-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'virgin, unmarried woman' ī млада, неомъжена жена
Link to RV concordance: agrī-; āgru-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: agruH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āgru- [adj] 'unmarried (of a man)' (RV+){1}
Page in EWAia: 46
See also: guru-
Avestan: YAv. ayri- [adj] 'unmarried (of a girl)'
IE form: n-g̥ru-h2- {2}
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 476
Notes: {1} The masculine is clearly a secondary formation. {2} [AL] The form is usually explained by loss of the laryngeal in the root due to compositional shortening, but there are other ways to account for it. First, we may be dealing with dissimilation *ng"rh2u-h2- > *ng"ru-h2-. Secondly, we may assume laryngeal metathesis in this position (*ng"rh2u-h2- > *ng"ruh2-h2- > *ng"ru-h2-).

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**Sanskrit:** ah
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to say, speak' ī казвам, говоря
Link to RV concordance: ah-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hadh-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nir-āha- [m] 'exclamation' (PB) - възклицаване
Page in EWAia: 153
See also: addhā
Avestan: OAv. ādarō [3pl.pf.act.] 'to call'; YAv. ādarə [3pl.pf.act.] 'to call'; āide [3sg.pf.med.] 'be called' {1}; paiti ... ādaiōīt 'he should answer'
Khotanese: pātāy- [verb] 'to speak, say' (+ *pati-), nātā'y- [verb] 'to command'(+ *niž-)
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} [AL] The form ādī (Yt 8.48) edited so by Geldner and taken by Bartholomae as 3sg. pass.aor. must be emended to āide (thus ms. J10), cf. ādaēca uītī 'thus is said (to him)' (V 4.47, N 37).
See Kellens 1984: 45; Panaino 1990: 136f. pace EWAia.

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**Sanskrit:** āhām
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [1sg. pers. pron.] (nom.sg.)
IE meaning: 'I' - a3

Link to RV concordance: ahām

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hājām (Skt. -h- < *-g- plus laryngeal, or, less probably, analogical from mahanam)

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ahām-pirvā- [adj] 'desirous of being first' (RV+) (< ahām· pirvāh· syām); ahām-uttarā- [n] 'contest for pre-eminence' (AV+); ahām· sana [voc.sg.] 'claiming for oneself' (RV); ahām· kārā- [m] 'self-consciousness' (Up.+

Page in EWAia: 155

See also: ma-

Avestan: OAv. azōm [1sg. pers. pron.] (nom.sg.) 'I' (the interpretation of GAv. as-cīt (Y 46.18) as 'I truly', thus representing IE *h₁eg without the extension *-om, is uncertain); YAv. azōm [nom.sg.prn.] 'I'

Old Persian: adam [1sg. pers. pron.] (nom.sg.) 'I' - a3

Khotanese: aysu [1sg. pers. pron.] (nom.sg.) 'I' - a3

Sogdian: (Chr.) zu [1sg. pers. pron.] (nom.sg.) 'I' - a3

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. za [1sg. pers. pron.] (nom.sg.) 'I'; Mun. zo [1sg. pers. pron.] (nom.sg.) 'I' - a3

IE form: h₁eg-om

IE meaning: I

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. kgu [nom.sg.prn.] 'I'; Lat. egō [nom.sg.prn.] 'I' (< PIE *h₁eg-oh₂); Go. ik [nom.sg.prn.] 'I'

Sanskrit: áhar / áhan-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Gramm. forms: nom.acc.sg. áhar (RV+); loc.sg. áhan, áhāni (RV, áhni AV+), instr.sg. áhnā (RV+), dat.sg. ahne (RV+), gen.abl.sg. áhān (RV+), dat.pl. áhabhyas (RV+), nom.acc.du. áhanī (RV+), nom.acc.pl. áhā (RV), áhāni (RV+), gen.pl. áhnām (RV+), loc.pl. áhasu; on the basis of the latter form (analysed as < *ahas-su), other s-stem forms have arisen: áhobbyas [dat.pl.] (RV I,X+), áhā· su [loc.pl.] (Br.+); secondary a-stem form gen.pl. áhānām (RV 08.022.13)

Meaning: 'day, light of the day' ḍen, дневна светлина

Link to RV concordance: áhar / áhan-; ahorātra-; ahardivi; ahards-; ahanyā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hājāh-,r-n-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: aho-rātra- [n] 'day and night' (RV+); ahar-diivi [adv] 'day by day' (RV+); ahar-drś- [adj] 'seeing the day, alive' (RV); aparāhā- [m] 'afternoon' (AV+); pirvāh-ā- [m] 'forenoon' (RV+); sarvāhā· ām [adv] 'the whole day' (MS+); sāhā- [adj] 'lasting a day' (AV+); s· ad-āhā- [m] 'period of six days' (AV+); dvy-aha- [adj] 'lasting two days' (SB); possibly ahanyā- [adj] 'pertaining to the day' (RV). The analysis of ahānā (01.123.04), an epithet of Us·as, is uncertain.

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Avestan: OAv. asnaŋ [gen.pl.] 'day'; YAv. asni [loc.sg.] 'day' ḍen, (the strong stem has been replaced by Av. aiiar- [n] 'day'), also thematic asne [loc.sg.], asnātca [abl.sg.]

Ossetic: az / anz 'year' - година(< Pfr. gen. pl. *aznām ?)

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. parin 'yesterday'- yrpe (< Pfr. *pāra-azn-a-)

IE form: h₁eg-,r-n-

IE meaning: day
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<tr>
<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[m]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>'snake, adder’ į змя, змей</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance:</td>
<td>áhi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</td>
<td>HajŇhî-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avestan:</td>
<td>YAv. ažî- [m] 'snake, dragon’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Persian:</td>
<td>až 'dragon' (LW from Avestan), 'č' /az/ 'id.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Iranian cognates:</td>
<td>Khwar. yyz 'snake’, Mun. yiž, īž 'snake’</td>
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<td>IE form:</td>
<td>h₁egʷh₁-</td>
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<tr>
<td>IE meaning:</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
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<td>Certainty:</td>
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<td>Page in Pokorny:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cognates in other languages:</td>
<td>Gr. Фfij ‘snake’</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[f]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gramm. forms:</td>
<td>vrkî-inflexion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>'cow, female of an animal’ į женско животно, крава</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance:</td>
<td>aহি-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</td>
<td>Hajhî-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other forms in Indo-Aryan:</td>
<td>aহি- [m] 'N of a demon’ (RV) (aহিśuvam [acc.sg.], aহিśuvas [acc.pl.?] (RV 10.144.03))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page in EWAia:</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avestan:</td>
<td>Av. ažî- [adj.f.] 'milking (of cows and mares)' (azîm acc.sg., aziî gen.sg., azî nom.du. = devî-inflexion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE form:</td>
<td>h₁egʰ / h₁egʰ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE meaning:</td>
<td>cow - крава</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certainty:</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page in Pokorny:</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognates in other languages:</td>
<td>OIr. ag [n] 'cow, cattle’ or Arm. ezn ‘bovine’ ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit:</th>
<th>āj</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First attestation:</td>
<td>RV+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[verb]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramm. forms:</td>
<td>Present I: ājati [3sg.act.] (RV+), ājate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Present Ia: ījate [3sg.med.] (&lt; *h₁j-h₂g-e-toi) (RV); Inf: nir-āj-e 'to drive out’ (RV 03.030.10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>'to drive, sling’ į гоня, пъдя</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance:</td>
<td>āj; īj; ajira-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</td>
<td>Haj-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other forms in Indo-Aryan:</td>
<td>ajira- [adj] 'quick, agile’ (RV+)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
See also: ąks-ąː; ają-; ąjima-; ąjiman-; ąjra-; ąś-t rą-; ėjį-; nąvąja-

Avestan: YAv. az- [verb] 'to drive (away)'; azaiti [3sg.pres.act.],azaite [3sg.pres.med.]

Khotanese: hays- [verb] 'to drive'

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. aor. bōz-, inf. bōtlol 'to lead away', Sh. bōz- / bōxNet (+ *apa-), Yagh. piráyx-, parcé- [verb] 'to run away' (+ *pari-)

IE form: hēg

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 4 - 6

Idioms: 'to fight a battle, be engaged in a battle': Skt. pṛtaṇāj- [adj] (RV) ~ Av. poś: anā az-; 'to drive cattle': Skt. go-ajana- [n] (RV 07.033.06) ~ YAv. gauuāza- m. 'whip, stick for driving cattle', MoP gavāz, Arm. gawazan (LW from Iranian) 'id.'.

Cognates in other languages: Arm. acem [verb] 'to lead'; Gr. ĝw [verb] 'to drive, to lead, to go'; Lat. agō [verb] 'to drive, to lead, to commit'; OIr. agid [verb] 'to drive'; ON aka [verb] 'to ride'; To. āk- [verb] 'to lead'

Sanskrit: ają- [1]

First attestation: RV, AV

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'driver' į kolar, kociash

Link to RV concordance: ają-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hają-

Page in EWAia: 50

See also: aį

IE form: hēgő-

IE meaning: leader

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 4 - 6

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ĝTj [m] 'leader'

Sanskrit: ają- [2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'billy-goat' - kozel

Link to RV concordance: ają-; ają-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hają-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ają- [f] 'she-goat' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 51

See also: ająna- {1}

Avestan: YAv. aza- [m] 'billy-goat'

Middle Persian: 'z(g) 'goat'

IE form: hēg-o-

IE meaning: (billy-)goat

Certainty: ?

Page in Pokorny: 6 - 7

Cognates in other languages: Lith. ožys [m] 'billy-goat'; Latv. āzis [m] 'billy-goat' {2}
Notes: {1} ajaґ ‘unborn’ does not exist. {2} [AL] The relationship with Gr. açaɣ, aãɣ- ‘goat’, etc. can only be considered under assumption of a substratum loan word, cf. especially the typical vacillation a:ai in Germanic and Celtic substratum words, discussed in Schrijver 1997: 303f.

**Sanskrit:** aґjina-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘(animal) skin {1}’ ñживотинска кожа
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hajґina-
Page in EWAia: 51
See also: ajaґ
Avestan: YAv. azina-uuван-т- [adj] ‘wearing a skin’
IE form: h2eg-ino-
IE meaning: (goat-)skin
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 7
Cognates in other languages: RussCS jazьno [n] ‘skin, leather’ {2}
Notes: {1} Original ‘goat skin’ developed into ‘skin’ already in PIIr. times. {2} [AL] Long acute vowel in Slavic is due to Winter-Kortlandt’s Law. For the semantic development ‘goat skin’ -> ‘skin’ cf. Russ. kožа ‘skin’ < *kozjā ‘of a goat’.

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**Sanskrit:** aґjma-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘course, path, trek’ - пътуване
Link to RV concordance: aґjma-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hajґma-
Page in EWAia: 50
See also: aj
IE form: h2ogґmo-
IE meaning: driving, path, furrow
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 4 – 6
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Фgmoj [m] ‘furrow, swathe’

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**Sanskrit:** aґjman-
First attestation: RV, AV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘path, trek’ - пътуване
Link to RV concordance: aґjman-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hajґman-
Page in EWAia: 50
See also: ai
IE form: h₂eg-men-
IE meaning: driving
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 4 - 6
Cognates in other languages: Lat. agmen [n] 'driving, army on the march'

**Sanskrit:** ājra-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'field, plain'. поле, равнина
Link to RV concordance: āra-; ariya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hajra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ajiya- [adj] 'located on a plain' (RV 10.069.06)
Page in EWAia: 52
See also: ai
Avestan: YAv. azrō.daiōī- [adj] 'roaming in the fields (?)' (V) {1}
IE form: h₂eg-ro-
IE meaning: pasturage
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 6
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ǥrō- [m] 'field'; Lat. ager [m] 'field'; Go. akrs [m] 'field'; Arm. art 'field'
Notes: {1} The meaning and, accordingly, the etymological attribution of this compound are very uncertain. {2} Different accentuation in ājra- and Gr. ǥrōTj.

**Sanskrit:** āka-
First attestation: TS+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'pain' _VOICE_ болка, страдание
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)aka-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ákam [adv] 'in a bad manner, bad' (ŚB+)
Page in EWAia: 39
See also: akti-
Avestan: Av. aka- [adj] 'bad, evil'; OAv. ašiia- [comp] 'worse'; acišta- [sup] 'worst'
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 23
Notes: {1} [AL] Kloekhorst 2008 hesitatingly connects Hitt. āk- / akk- 'to die, to be killed' < *h₁3ek-.

**Sanskrit:** aks-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present V: nīr aks- n oti [3sg.act.] (Br.+), aks- n uṭe [3sg.med.] (MS 4.2.9); ta-ptc.: nīr-as t a- (RV 01.33.06+), upās-t a- (JB), aks-t a- (MS 4.2.9)
Meaning: 'to mark, make earmarks, (+ nis-) castrate' _VOICE_ дамгосан, кастриран
Link to RV concordance: aks-; as t a-karn-a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hacґš-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: asґ·a-karmґ·[f] 'with marked ears' (RV 10.062.07)
Page in EWAia: 41
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 21
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Cxґšj [adj] 'sharp, stinging'
Notes: {1} Or, in order to connect this root with *h2ekґ- 'to be sharp', we may reconstruct *h2ekґ-s and assume unusual o-grade in Gr. Cxґšj, cf. Narten 1986b.

Sanskrit: aґksґ·a-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'axle' - oc
Link to RV concordance: aґksґ·a
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hacґša-
Page in EWAia: 41
See also: aґ
Avestan: YAv. aґš- [m] 'armpit' {2}
IE form: h2ekґs-
IE meaning: axle
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 6
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Ьxґшn [m] 'axle'; Gr. ōmaxa [f] 'four-wheeled cart' (< PIE *sm-h2eks-иґ>-); Lat. axis [m] 'axle'; Lat. axilla [f] 'armpit'
Notes: {1} It is unclear whether words for 'armpit' belong here. {2} Meaning 'armpit' is not attested in IA, so that it remains uncertain whether this word belongs to the 'axle'-family.

Sanskrit: aґksґ·i-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: gen.sg. aksґ·йґ (RV); nom.acc.du. aksґ·ї (RV+){1}
Meaning: 'eye' - oко
Link to RV concordance: aґksґ·i-; anaksґ·i-; anaksґ·а-; caturaksґ·а-; aksґ·anґ· vant-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hakґš-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: anґksґ·а- [adj] 'without eyes, blind' (RV 02.015.07); an-aksґ·а- [adj] 'without eyes, blind' (RV); catur-aksґ·а- [adj] 'four-eyed' (RV+); aksґ·иґ·йґ [m] 'eye-witness' (VS, ЬS); aksґ·anґ·vant- [adj] 'having eyes, seeing' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 42
Avestan: YAv. aґš [nom.acc.du.n.] 'eye' {2}
IE form: h2ekґ-
IE meaning: eye
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 775 - 777
Cognates in other languages: Lith. akіs 'eye'; OCS oїі [nom.acc.du.n.] 'eyes'; Lat. oculus [m] 'eye'; Gr. Ьssє [nom.acc.du.n.] 'eyes'
Notes: {1} [AL] According to Kortlandt 1991: 5, -i is the original dual neuter ending. {2} Instead of *axґші, analogical to oґші 'ears'.
**Sanskrit:** अक्ष-०-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'net' - мрежа
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ?
Page in EWAia: 43, 804
Certainty: ?
Notes: {1} The etymology is rather uncertain, since Hitt. kt cannot regularly correspond to Skt. ks. Note that the words for 'net' are often borrowings. A connection with the word for 'eye' is a distinct possibility, cf. sahasrाks-а- carman- (AVP 5.9.2) 'a hide of thousand eyes', which refers to a net.

**Sanskrit:** अमा-
First attestation: AV+ {1}
Part of speech: [prondem]
Meaning: 'this one (here)' - тук
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hama-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: amа [adv] 'at home' (RV+); amа kar- 'to take home' (AV+); amа-tya-[m] 'member of the family, housemate' (RV+); амά [adv] 'from near at hand' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 95
Old Persian: amt /amata/ [adv] 'from then on'
IE form: h₁em-o-
IE meaning: my
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} Only attested in the formula (AV 14.2.71 with repetitions in later texts) अमो 'हाम अस्मि सात्वाम 'This one here am I, she thou'. Probably, unrelated to амु-.

**Sanskrit:** अमत्रा-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'drinking vessel, dish' т съд за пиене (матара)
Link to RV concordance: अमत्रा-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hamatra- (?)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: амたりन- [adj] 'having a drinking vessel' (RV 06.024.09)
Page in EWAia: 96
Khotanese: हांड्रा 'jar, pot' {1}
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} Connection with अमत्रा uncertain (cf. Khot. ham·ḍr, ham·drra 'within'). For theories about the etymology, cf. EWAia. Also Skt. am, Arm. aman 'dish', Gr. ἱμη [f] 'spade, scoop, bucket', Lat. ampla 'handle' are most probably unrelated.
Sanskrit: ambī-
First attestation: RV, MS+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: ambīyam [acc.sg.] (RV)
Meaning: 'mother' - майка
Link to RV concordance: ambī-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HambiH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ambī- [f] 'mother' (RV 01.023.16: nom.pl. ambāyas); ambītame [voc.sg.adj.] 'most mother-like' (RV 02.041.16); āmba [interj] 'hi!' (RV+); ambike, āmbe, āmbālike [voc.sg.] 'mother!' (VS+); ambā- [f] 'mother' (Br.+)
Page in EWAia: 100
IE form: ? {1}
IE meaning: mother
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 36
Cognates in other languages: Gr. mmōj, mmāa [f] 'mother'; OHG amma [f] 'mother'; MoHG Amme [f] 'mother'
Notes: {1} A nursery word; the IE origin is very uncertain.

Sanskrit: ām·has- {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'distress, trouble' ñeщастие, проблеми
Link to RV concordance: am·has-; am·hati-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hanj·has-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: am·hati- [f] 'anxiety, distress' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 38
See also: am·hu-
Avestan: YAv. ązah- [n] 'anxiety, narrowness, distress'
IE form: h₂engʰ-os-
IE meaning: narrowness
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 42 - 43
Idioms: 'overcome trouble': Skt. ām·has- tarā- (RV) ~ YAv. vītar-ązah-; 'save from trouble': Skt. ām·has- trā- (RV) ~ YAv. ązahucit ... 9rāien-te
Cognates in other languages: Lat. angus-tus [adj] 'narrow'
Notes: {1} Also in RV 06.003.01, where a root-noun ām·h- has sometimes been assumed.

Sanskrit: am·hu-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: abl.sg.n. am-hōs 'from distress, peril’ (the only attested form); am-ḥīyas- [comp] ‘narrower’ (AitB+)

Meaning: 'narrow' – тесен

Link to RV concordance: am-ḥū-; am-ḥura-; am-ḥiran-ā-5

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hanju-; am-ḥ-ough

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: am-ḥu-bhēdī- [f] 'having a narrow slit’ (VS+); am-ḥura- [adj] 'distressed’ (RV 10.005.06); am-ḥiran-ā- [adj] 'distressing’ (RV 06.047.20), [n] 'distress’ (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 39

See also: am-has-

Middle Persian: (Man.) hnzwg- /anzik/ [adj] 'narrow’

Parthian: 'njwg- /anzik/ [adj] 'narrow’

IE form: h₂英格兰-g-

IE meaning: narrow

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 42

Cognates in other languages: Lat. angi-portus [m] 'blind alley, side street’; Go. aggwus* [adj] 'narrow’; Arm. anjuk [adj] 'narrow’; OCS ọžъкъ [adj] 'stenТj’

Sanskrit: ɐ́mīvā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'suffering, disease’ ĭ страдание, болест

Link to RV concordance: ɐ́mīvā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HamHua-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: amīva-cātana- [adj] 'driving away disease’ (RV+); amīva-hān- [adj] ‘destroying pain’ (RV); an-amīva- [adj] 'healthy, unweakened’ (RV+) {2}

Page in EWAia: 98

See also: am-

Avestan: YAv. amaiiauū- [f] 'sorrow, torment’ (Y 71.17) {1}

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 778

Cognates in other languages: {3}

Notes: {1} Probably < * ámbāj-ū ā-, with introduction of the present stem * ámbāj-. {2} Connection with OAv. auuomīrā (Y 49.10) under assumption that the latter is a distortion of *anomīuūā- is very uncertain. {3} Often connected with Gr. Νίθ [f] 'plague’, which is improbable.

Sanskrit: ɐ́m-ˈsa-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'part, share’ ĭ част, дял

Link to RV concordance: ɐ́m-ˈsa-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hancā-

Page in EWAia: 36

See also: nas [1]

Avestan: OAv. ə̂sə- [m] 'share’

IE form: h₂onk-o- / h₁onk-o- {2}

IE meaning: part
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 316 - 318

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. Фgkoj [m] 'bulk, mass, weight'

**Notes:** {1} PIIr. *onco* (possibly, before the change PIE *o* > IIr. *a*) is borrowed into Finno-Ugric, cf. Fi. osa 'part, share, luck'. {2} Not necessarily an IE formation. Possibly a derivative of *h₁nek-* 'to carry' or *h₂nek-* 'to reach'. The Schwebeablaut would, however, be remarkable.

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**Sanskrit:** अम्सा-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'shoulder' - पमो

**Link to RV concordance:** अम्सा-; अम्सिवा-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hansa-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** अम्सत्रा - [n] 'shoulder armour' (RV); अम्सिया - [adj] 'on the shoulders' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 37

**Ossetic:** (I) on 'shoulder blade' (< PIIr. *anha-)

**IE form:** Homso- {1}

**IE meaning:** shoulder

**Certainty:** +

Page in Pokorny: 778

**Cognates in other languages:** Go. amsans [acc.pl.] 'shoulder'; ToA es [m] 'shoulder'; ToB āntse [m] 'shoulder'; Gr. pmoj [m] 'shoulder, armpit'; Arm. us 'shoulder'; Lat. umerus [m] 'shoulder'; Umb. onse [loc.sg.] 'shoulder'

**Notes:** {1} Possibly *h₁emso-. [AL] Hitt. anassa- 'lower part of the back' is most probably unrelated, as it must stand for /*ʔ(a)nassa/- (Kloekhorst, forthc.)

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**Sanskrit:** अम्सू-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'Soma plant' रस्तनीए सोम

**Link to RV concordance:** अम्सु-; अम्सुमान्त-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (H)ancґu-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** am-सुहाति - [f] 'the stream of Soma' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 36

**Avestan:** YAv. ąsu- [m] 'Haoma plant'; nāmī-ąsu- [adj] 'with tender ąsu-plants (said of Haoma)'

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**Certainty:** -

Page in Pokorny: -

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Presumably, a loan-word of IIr. date, see Lubotsky 2001.

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**Sanskrit:** amɨ-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [pron]

**Gramm. forms:** acc.sg.m. amɨm (RV+), dat.sg.m.n. amɨṃ-маи (RV+), gen.sg.m.n. amɨs-ya (RV+), abl.sg.m.n. amɨs-мāt (RV+), acc.sg.f. amɨm (RV+), nom.pl.m. amɨ (RV+) (< *amu-i), acc.pl.m. amɨn (AV+), nom.acc.pl.m. amɨ (AV+); acc.pl.f. amɨs- (RV+); gen.pl. amɨs-ām (RV+) (< *amu-i)
Meaning: 'that' і този, онзи
Link to RV concordance: asauґ
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hamu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: amútās [adv] 'from there' (RV+); amútra [adv] 'there' (AV+); amúthā [adv] 'in that way' (Br.); amuyā [adv] 'in that fashion' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 98f
See also: adas
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 73 - 75

Sanskrit: am⁴
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to take hold of; to swear' поддържам, кълна се
Link to RV concordance: am-ι
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HamH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āma- [m] 'attacking power'; āmavant- [adj] 'having attacking power, powerful' (RV); anāmaya-at [n] 'freedom from pain, health' (VS+); anāmaya- [-nt] [adj] 'not hurting' (RV); anāmaya- [adj] 'not hurting' (AV); śīrs-āmaya- [m] 'headache' (AV); āmaya- [-v] [adj] 'hurting' (MS+); āmatra- [adj] 'turbulent, violent' (RV); sām-ānta- [m] 'connected by oath' (MS+); āntakdrau- [adj] 'cheating on a agreement made under oath' (RV); sam-āma- 'oath for an agreement' (AV); vy-āmā- 'renunciation' (AV)
Page in EWAia: 96
See also: amatra- (??); āmīvā-
Avestan: OAv. āma- [m] 'attacking power' (~ Skt. āma-); āmavat- [adj] 'tremendous, powerful, strong' (~ Skt. āmavant-); YAv. ama- [m] 'attacking power'; amavat- [adj] 'tremendous, powerful, strong' ѵ огромен, мощен, силен
IE form: h₂emh₃- {1}
IE meaning: to grab, take; to swear
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 778
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Φμνύμι [verb] 'to swear' (Aor. CmTsai; fut. Cmōmai); Gr. (Hes.) ἴμοοή [adj] 'bad' (?)
Notes: {1} [AL] It seems unwarranted to reconstruct PIE *h₂emh₃- only on the basis of Hes. ἴμοοή kakTļ. Sikeloa, next to Cmōoioj (Hom.) 'kakTļ (?)'.

Sanskrit: a(n)- [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [cmp]
Meaning: 'un-, -less' малък брой, негативен префикс
Link to RV concordance: aratha-; anudrī-; āsant-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: a(n)-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-ratha- [adj] 'without a chariot' (RV+); a-pútra- [adj] 'without a son' (ŚB); an-udra- {adj} 'waterless' (RV); āsant- [ptc.] 'not being' (RV) (< PIE *ṇ-h₁-sent- with long reflex due to the initial laryngeal of the second member of the cmp.)

Page in EWAia: 35
Avestan: OAv. an-aša- [adj] 'inefficient'; YAv. a-pušra- [adj] 'without a son'
IE form: n {1}
IE meaning: negative prefix
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 756 - 758
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἄγεος [adj] 'without a god'; Gr. ἄνυδρος [adj] 'waterless'
IE form: n {1}
IE meaning: negative prefix
Certainty: +

Page in EWAia: 71
IE form: h₁-enos-
IE meaning: (cart-)load
Certainty: +

Sanskrit: anā
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adv]
Gramm. forms: instr.sg.m. anéna (RV+); instr.sg.f. anāyā (RV+); gen.loc.du. anāyos- (KS+)
Meaning: 'through this' į през, този
Link to RV concordance: anā
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HanaH

Page in EWAia: 69
See also: av-; a-[2]

Old Persian: anâ [instr.sg. prondem]
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286

Notes: {1} Originally, instr.sg. m.n. of demonstrative pronoun a-. Other forms are based on this instr. {2} These forms are unrelated to Lith. anâs, OCS omъ 'he', Gr. ἱδή 'the day after tomorrow', etc.

Sanskrit: anç [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I (< VI): ácati [3sg.act.] (RV+) (ácati stands for *acati < IE *h2nēk-é-); Present I: ánicati [3sg.act.] (AV+); Abs: ácyā (RV 10.015.06)
Meaning: 'to bend' - свивам
Link to RV concordance: anç [1]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hank-
Page in EWAia: 52
See also: anк-; ąñas-; ankiyant-; anç [2]
Avestan: YA: anJosh [n] 'rein' {1}; akâ- [m] 'hook' - кука (Yt 10.125)
IE form: h2enk
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 45 - 46
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ĝkól[h] [f] 'bent arm, armful'; Gr. ĝkim [m] 'elbow'; OHG angul 'fishing rod'
Notes: {1} For other Iranian nouns, cf. ankiyant-. {2} [AL] Hitt. henk-, hi(n)k-, hai(n)k (act.) 'to bestow', (midd.) 'to bow' is not related.

Sanskrit: anç [2]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I (< VI): úd acati [3sg.act.] (RV+) vy-ácati [3pl.act.] (AV+) (ácati stands for *acati < IE *h2nēk-é-); Passive: vy-acyamāna- [ptc.med.] 'from which the water is being bailed' (VS+); ta-: ud-akta- (VS+)
Meaning: 'to draw, bail (water)' ī чирняя вода
Link to RV concordance: anç [2]; udâanca-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hank-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ud-âanca- [m] 'bucket for drawing water' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 53
See also: anç [1]
IE form: h2enk- {1}
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} [AL] Evidently, a technical use of anç [1] originally.

Sanskrit: andha-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'blind, dark' сляп, тъмен
Link to RV concordance: andhā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Handh-4
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: 2nd [n] 'darkness' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 79
Avestan: YAv. an·da- [adj] 'blind'
Khotanese: hansa- [adj] 'blind'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'nt [adj] 'blind'
IE form: h2endh-o-
IE meaning: blind
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 41
Cognates in other languages: Lat. andabata- [m] 'gladiator fighting in a helmet without openings' {1}
Notes: {1} Presumably, containing Gall. *anda- 'blind' (*'blind-fighter').

______________________________
Sanskrit: 2ndhas- [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'sprout of Soma-plant' разтеж
Link to RV concordance: andhas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Handh-4 {1}
Page in EWAia: 79
IE form: h2endh-os-
IE meaning: sprout
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 40 - 41
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἰνχοj [n] 'sprout, germ'; Fries. ओंडुल 'fine, tender grass'
Notes: {1} Borrowed into PFU *antz > Komi od 'spring greens, germ, sprout'.

______________________________
Sanskrit: anehaґs-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'blameless, irreproachable' - невинен, безукорен, безупречен, применен, изряден
Link to RV concordance: anehaґs-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: anHajjNeґas-
Page in EWAia: 75
IE form: n-h2eig-whos-
IE meaning: impeccable
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 14
Cognates in other languages: Gr. aäscrTj [adj] 'reproachful, shameful'; Go. un-aiwisks 'without disgrace'; Go. aiwiski [n] 'disgrace'

______________________________
Sanskrit: 2ndnga-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'member (of the body)' - крайник на тялото
Link to RV concordance: áṅga-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hangá-
Page in EWAia: 48
See also: anґúrі-; áṅgus t-há-
IE form: h1ONGO-/h1engo-
IE meaning: member
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 45 - 47
Cognates in other languages: PGm. *ankón-: OHG ancha 'neck, limb', MHG anke [w.f.] 'ankle, neck'
Notes: {1} [AL] It is hardly plausible to dissociate áṅga- from anґúrі-, áṅgus t-há- and from the Germanic forms.

Sanskrit: āṅgára-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'coal' - въглища
Link to RV concordance: áṅgára-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hangára-
Page in EWAia: 48
See also: agni- (?)
Sogdian: 'nk’yər 'hearth' (< PIr. *angāriŋ-) {2}
IE form: h1ongw-l- {1}
IE meaning: (char)coal
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 779
Cognates in other languages: Lith. angli°s [m] 'coal'; OCS o§glь [m] 'coal'
Notes: {1} [AL] The forms seem to point to a HD l-stem: nom.sg. *h1,ong-öl, obl. h1,ong-l- {2} NP angišt 'charcoal' has a different formation and is probably unrelated.

Sanskrit: āṅghri-
First attestation: VS+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'foot' - крак, стъпало
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hanghri- {1}
Page in EWAia: 49
See also: nakhaґ-
IE form: h1engw̅h-l-
IE meaning: foot
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 780
Cognates in other languages: Lat. unguis [m] 'nail, claw'; Gr. Φυδοκ [m] 'nail, claw, hoof'; Lith. nagutis 'finger nail'
Notes: {1} "Vṛddhi"-formation to PIE *h3nḡw̅h-l-?
**Sanskrit:** aṅgūri-
**First attestation:** AV
**Part of speech:** [f]
**Meaning:** 'finger, toe' ḫyrāst na kraynika
**Link to RV concordance:** svaṅgūri-; dasāṅgula-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hangūri-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sv-aṅgūri-[adj] 'with beautiful fingers' (RV); aṅgūli-[f] 'finger' (VS+); dasāṅgula-[n] 'length of ten fingers' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 49
**See also:** aṅgus-ṭa-hā-; aṅga-

**Avestan:** YAv. zairimiaqura-[m] 'turtle, i.e. whose toes are in a house (?)' (V 13.6)

**Ossetic:** ?ng"yl3/?ngul3?[m] 'finger'

**IE form:** h2engu-
**IE meaning:** joint?
**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 46
**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. angularis 'corner, angle' [m] (<*h2engu-ulo-); OHG enchil [m] 'ankle, joint' (<PGm.*ankuli-)

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**Sanskrit:** aṅgūs-ṭa-hā-
**First attestation:** ŚB+
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** 'thumb' - палец

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HanguštHa-

**Page in EWAia:** 49
**See also:** aṅgūrī-

**Avestan:** YAv. an-guštā-[m] 'toe'

**Khotanese:** ham-gus-ṭ-a- 'finger'

**IE form:** hengu- {1}

**IE meaning:** *
**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 46
**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. ungustus 'crooked stick' (Paul. ex Fest.) ?

**Notes:** {1} [AL] *HanguštHa- seems to be derived from the word for 'finger', but its formation is unclear.

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**Sanskrit:** ʿānīka-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [n]
**Meaning:** 'face, appearance; front, row, array' - лице

**Link to RV concordance:** ʿānīka-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HaniHka-

**Page in EWAia:** 73
See also: prāṭika-; āks-i-

Avestan: YAv. ainika- [m] 'face, front (side)'
Middle Persian: anīg 'front'
IE form: h₁eni-h₂kʷ-ə-
IE meaning: face, front
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 311, 776

Cognates in other languages:

- OIr. enech ‘face’ {1}; MW enep ‘face’ {2}; Gr. ἀνέπ [adv] ‘in the face, towards’; Gr. ἀνώπ [adv] ‘before the face, openly’ {3}

Notes: {1} [AL] From PC *enekʷos (Schrijver 1995: 34). {2} [AL] From PC *enekʷos (Schrijver 1995: 161); also MW wyneb ‘face’ with irregular lengthening of the anlaut. {3} The exact relationship of these words to anīka- is unclear. We must reckon with various restorations of the original compound.

Sanskrit: ānī
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms:
- Present VII: anākti [3sg.act.] (RV+), aṅjānti [3pl.act.] (RV+), aṅkte [3sg.med.] (RV+), aṅjaté [3pl.med.] {1} (RV+);
- Perfect: ānajé [3sg.] (RV), ānajre [3pl.] (RV), ānaṇja [3sg.] (Br.);
- Passive: aıyate (RV+); ta-ptc.: aktà- (RV+)

Meaning: ‘to anoint, smear’ – намазан

Link to RV concordance: ānī-; ānjas-; ājya-; āṇjan-; aktà-; aktù-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hank- 
Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
- ānjas- [n] ‘anointment’ (RV 01.132.02);
- ājya- [n] ‘clarified butter (for sacrifice)’ (RV+);
- āṇjana- [n] ‘ointment, fat’ (RV+);
- aktà- [f] ‘night’ (RV 01.062.08) {2}; aktu- [m] ‘flowing; ointment; (light or dark) color; (final part of the) night’ (RV+) {3}

Page in EW/Aia: 54
Avestan: YAv. viiāxti-[f] ‘adornment, make-up’ (F 81) {4}
IE meaning: to anoint - намазан
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 779

Cognates in other languages:

- Lat. unguere [verb] ‘to anoint’;
- OIr. imb ‘butter’;
- OHG ancho ‘butter’;
- OPr. anctan ‘butter’

Notes: {1} [AL] Also ān̄játē. {2} Most probably, ppp. ‘besmeared, anointed (with dark color)’ with ellipsis of the word for ‘night’, but connection with nakt- ‘night’ cannot be excluded. {3} It seems hard to dissociate these meanings and connect aktu- ‘night’ with the family of nakt-. {4} If related to vy-akta- (RV+) ‘adorned, dressed up’, vyakti- f. (ep.+) ‘manifestation’. Uncertain.

Sanskrit: anika- 
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: ‘hook, clamp’; - кука [du] ‘part of a battle-chariot’ (TS)

Link to RV concordance: anika-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hank- 

Page in EW/Aia: 47
See also: ānc-[1]
IE form: h₂onk-o-
IE meaning: hook
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 45
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἕγκον [m] 'barb'; Lat. uncus [m] 'hook'; Lat. uncus [adj] 'bent'

**Sanskrit:** ānṅkas-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'turn (in a road)' - въртя (се), завъртам (се), обръщам (се), отвръщам (поглед и пр.), завой на път
Link to RV concordance: ānakas-; ānakasā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hankas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: aṅkasā- [m.n.] 'side, groin (of a horse)' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 47
See also: an
IE form: h₂enk-os-
IE meaning: curve - завой
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 7
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἕγκον [n.] 'mountain glen' (Il.)

**Sanskrit:** aṅkiyānt-
First attestation: RV 06.015.17
Part of speech: [ptc.pres.act.]
Meaning: 'seeking side-roads' - търся
Link to RV concordance: aṅkiy-, aṅkusā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hanku-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: aṅkusā- [m] 'hook' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 47, 53
See also: aṅka-; aṅc [I]
Avestan: YAv. an·ku.pasomna- [adj] 'adorning oneself with hooks' (Yt 17.10)
IE form: h₂enk-u-
IE meaning: turn, hook
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 45
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἕγκον [adj] 'bent' (H+)

**Sanskrit:** ānta-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'end, border, boundary {1}' - край, граница
Link to RV concordance: ānta-; antaka-; antakadrūḥ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hanta-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āntyā- [adj] 'located at the end' (Br.+ {2}); āntaka- [m] 'death, personification of Death' (RV 01.112.06 (PN?), AV+); antaka-drūḥ- [adj] 'cheating the death' (RV 10.132.04); antama- [adj] 'last' (TS+)
Page in EWAia: 75
Sanskrit: ántama-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘most intimate, nearest’ 
Инъимен, близък
Link to RV concordance: ántama-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hantama-
Page in EWAia: 75
See also: antár; ántara-[1]
Avestan: YAv. an·toma- [adj] ‘most intimate; under(-clothes)’
IE form: h₁entmHo-
IE meaning: innermost
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 313
Cognates in other languages: Lat. intimus [adj] ‘innermost, most intimate’

Sanskrit: antár
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv, prep, prev]
Meaning: ‘within, between, into’ 
вътре, вътрешен
Link to RV concordance: antár
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hantar
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: antarā [adv] ‘between, in the middle, within’ (RV+); antariks·a- [n] ‘atmosphere, air’ (RV+); antarālā- [n] ‘intermediate space’ (Si.)
Page in EWAia: 76
See also: ántara- [1]; ántara·; ántas·; ántama-
Avestan: OAv. an·tarō [adv, prep, prev] ‘between’; YAv. an·tarō [adv, prev] ‘between, within’
Old Persian: atr /antar/ [prep] ‘through, under, in’
IE form: h₁(e)n-ter
IE meaning: between
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 313
Idioms: ‘to place inside (→ conceal, destroy)’: Skt. antár dhā- (RV+) ~ Lat. inter-ficiō; ‘to ban, expel’: OAv. an·taro ... mruiiē ~ Lat. inter-dicō
Cognates in other languages: OIr. ēter [prep] ‘between’; Lat. inter [prep] ‘between, under’; Osc. anter ‘inter’; OHG untar [prep] ‘between’
Notes: {1} The analysis of the second part is disputed.
**Sanskrit:** अन्तरा- [1]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'interior, adjacent to; near, intimate, dear' इ वन्त्रेशन, इन्तिमन, स्क्यू

Link to RV concordance: अन्तरा-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hantara-

Page in EWAia: 76

See also: antār; antama-; अन्त्रा-

Avestan: YAv. an·tara- [adj] 'interior'

IE form: h₁entero-

IE meaning: inner

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 313

Cognates in other languages:

Lat. interior [adj] 'interior'; Lat. intrā [adv, prep] 'inside, within' {1};

Osc. Entrā[í [dat.sg.f. ]'name of a goddess' {2};

Gr. ἄντερα [n.pl.] 'intestines, bowels'; OWNord. iðrər [m.pl.] 'intestines, bowels' {3}

Notes: {1} Both interior and intrā are based on Lat. *interus. {2} = Lat. *Intera. {3} From PGm. *in9erōz.

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**Sanskrit:** अन्तरा- [2]

First attestation: TS+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'distant, different, other' इ ओदलेचन, ओदलेन, द्रुग

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hantara-

Page in EWAia: 77, 80

See also: anyā-

Avestan: YAv. an·tara- [adj] 'other, second'

Khotanese: handara- [adj] 'other'

Ossetic: ?nđ?r [adj] 'other (alius)'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'ndyr [adj] 'other'

IE form: h₂entero-

IE meaning: other

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 37

Cognates in other languages:

Go. an?ar 'other, second'; Lith. an(t)aaras [adj] 'other, second'

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**Sanskrit:** antah-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [prep]

Meaning: 'within, between' इ वप्रेश, पोमेज्दु

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hantas

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:

antah·-peya- [n] 'sipping up' (RV 10.107.09c), āntas-patha- [adj] 'being on the way' (RV 05.052.10b)
### antastya- {1}

**IE form:** h₁entos

**IE meaning:** within

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 314

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ἅνταςτις `intestines`; Arm. andast SIGN * `liver’ (Pašāi (Laur-ovānī)) {1}

**Notes:** {1} Possibly, not a wrong sandhi-form of antār, as is usually assumed, but a reflex of old *h₁entos, cf. especially antastya-.

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### ́anti

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adv]

**Meaning:** ‘before, near, facing’ й напред, близко, лицев

**Link to RV concordance:** ́anti

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hanti

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** antikám [adv] ‘near to’ (RV+); antiké [adv] ’close by, in the proximity of’ (RV+); antikát [adv] ’from the proximity of’ (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 78

**See also:** anta-, ántama- [1]; antaś

**IE form:** h₂ent-i

**IE meaning:** in front й напред, фронт

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 48

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ἀντί ‘opposed, facing’; Arm. ῶντ ‘for, instead of’; Lat. ante [prep] ’in front of’; Gr. ἀντ ’over against, face to face’ {1}; Hitt. ḫa-an-za /hant-s/ [Noms] ’front side, face’

**Notes:** {1} Acc.sg. of IE *h₂ent- ‘face’.

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### ānu

**First attestation:** RV+

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Part of speech: [prev, prep]
Meaning: 'along, after, afterwards, further' — далече, нататък
Link to RV concordance: ánu
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hanu-, Hānu' {3}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: anus t-hu, anus t-huyā [adv] 'truly, correctly' (RV+); ānu' [cmp] 'along, after' (RV+) {1}; anuvān- [adj] 'going after, following' (RV+) {2}
Page in EWAia: 73
See also: ānus ák; anipá-
Avestan: OAv. šāāni [prev, prep] 'along, according to'; YAv. anu [prev, prep] 'along, according to'
Old Persian: anuv [prev] 'along, according to'
IE form: h₁enu
IE meaning: along покрай, по протежение на, в течение на
Certainty: + {4}
Page in Pokorny: 39
Notes: {1} ānu' is found in a few old compounds, cf. an-ānuḵṛtyā- [adj] 'inimitable' (RV), ānujāvarā- [adj] 'born after' (TS+), ānus ika- [adj] 'shot after' (TS), etc. For ānus ák see s.v. {2} The weak stem is anic- (RV acc.pl. anicās, f. anici), which also forms the basis of a few derivatives, e.g. anicīnā- [adj] 'successive' (RV+), anika- [n] 'backbone' (AV+), anikāya- [n] 'backbone' (RV+), anicyā- [n] 'lengthwise piece (of a seat, bed)' (AV+). {3} [AL] The difference between PIIr. Hanu and Hānu' may represent *h₁enu vs. *h₁onu', cf. *h₁epi vs. *h₁opī'. {4} IE derivation is not very certain. Cf. also YAv. ana 'along'.

Sanskrit: anipa-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'marshland, coastland' — блатиста местност или крайбрежие (топонимът Анапа)
Link to RV concordance: anipá-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hanu-Hpa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: anipyā- [adj] 'located in marshland' (AV 1.6.4); an-i-va- [m] 'marshy place' (Pkt)
Page in EWAia: 74
See also: anu; pratipá-; dvipá-
IE form: h₁enu-h₂p-o-
IE meaning: along the water
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 51

Sanskrit: an'i
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: āniti [3sg.act.] (RV+), ānānt- [ptc.act.] {1} (RV), ānīt [3sg.impf.act.] (RV+); Present I: ānati [3sg.act.] (AV+), ānat [3sg.impf.act.] {2} (MS); Aorist IS: ānīsam [1sg.act.] (Br.), ānis-ur [3pl.act.] (AV); Perfect: ānā [3sg.act.] (RV+); Fut: anis-ya' (Br.); Caus: ānaý (AV+)
Meaning: 'to breathe' — дишам
Link to RV concordance: an'i-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HanH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prān-ā- [m] 'breath, breathing out, air' (RV+); apānā- [m] 'breathing in' (AV+); udānā- [m] 'breath, gasp' (VS+); vyānā- [m] 'breath' (RV+); samānā- [m] 'kind of breathing' (AV+); ānā- [m] 'breath' (ŚB+); ānā- [m] 'mouth' (RV 01.052.15)

Page in EWAia: 72
See also: anila-

Avestan: YAv. ān- tīā parān- tīā [gen.du.] 'breathing in and breathing out' {3}

IE meaning: to breathe
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 38 - 39

Cognates in other languages: Gr. Inemoj [m] 'wind'; Osc. anamúm [Accs] 'animam'; Lat. animus [m] 'soul, spirit'; Lat. anima [f] 'breeze, breath, soul'; ToB anāsk- [verb] 'to breathe in'; MW anadl 'breath'; Go. uz-anan [verb] 'to breathe out'

Notes: {1} From IE *h₂enh₁-ti, *h₂nh₁-ént-. {2} Late thematicized present. {3} The meaning and analysis of Yt 8.7, Yt 8.38 auuaŋ, often taken as 3sg.impf. of this root (also by EWAia), are unclear. For a discussion see Panaino 1990: 97.

Sanskrit: anyá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'other, different, alien' {2} і друг, отделачен, чужд, чуждестранен

Link to RV concordance: anyā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hania- {1}

Page in EWAia: 80
See also: antara- [2]; āran-ā-; anyátra; anyáthā

Avestan: Av. āniia- [adj] 'other'
Old Persian: aniyā- [adj] 'other'

Khotanese: an~a- [adj] 'other'

IE form: h₂elio-
IE meaning: other
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 24 - 26, 37 - 38

Idioms: 'one another': Skt. anyo anyā- (RV+), Skt. anyo 'nya- (TS+) ~ OAv. aniiō ainīm (Y 53.5) ~ OP aniyā aniyam

Cognates in other languages: Go. alja- [adj] 'other'; Lat. alius [adj] 'other'; Gr. ἄλλος [adj] 'other'

Notes: {1} Ir. *Hania- is most probably due to contamination of *h₂elio- with the comparative *h₂entero-. {2} anyā- means 'other of more than two', āntara- means 'the other of two', cf. also Lat. alius resp. alter with the same semantic difference.

Sanskrit: anyáthā
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'otherwise, in another manner' иначе, другояче, в друго отношение, в противен случай, по друг начин

Link to RV concordance: anyáthā

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HaniatHaH

Page in EWAia: 80
See also: anyá-
Avestan: OAv. ānīaŋa [adv] 'otherwise' (Y 51.10)
IE form: h₂-enio-
IE meaning: other - друг
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 24 - 26, 37 - 38

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Sanskrit: anyātra
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'elsewhere' другаде

Link to RV concordance: anyātra
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haniatra
Page in EWAia: 80
See also: anya-
Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'nyš [adv] 'elsewhere'
IE form: h₂-enio-
IE meaning: other
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 24 - 26, 37 - 38
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἀλτριο [adj] 'strange' {1}
Notes: {1} Based on an adverb similar to anyātra.

Sanskrit: āp-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: instr.sg. apā, gen.abl.sg. apās, nom.pl. āpas, acc.pl. apās, instr.pl. abhīs, abl.pl. abhīyas (with dissimilation), loc.pl. apsu
Meaning: 'water' ī вода

Link to RV concordance: āp-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hap-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ānapta- [adj] 'waterless' (RV 09.016.03) (possibly, RV 01.124.05 apt,yā-adj. 'watery' is based on *apta-); āpya- [adj] 'located in the water' (RV); abjīt- [adj] 'conquering the waters' (RV) {1}

Page in EWAia: 81
See also: anipā-; abhīpataś; dvīpā-; pratīpa-; āptvā-
Old Persian: ap- [f] 'water': apiy-ā [loc.sg.] 'into the water', api-šīm parābara 'brought him into the water', abiš [instr.pl.] < *ap-bšis
Sogdian: 'p 'water'
Middle Persian: āb 'water'
IE form: h2ep-
IE meaning: water
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 51 - 52
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. h?-pa-a, h?-ap-pa [dir] 'towards the river'; ToAB āp [f] 'water, river, stream'; OPr. ape 'brook, small river'; Lith. upė [f] 'stream, river'; Latv. upе 'river, brook'
Notes: {1} Also RV apsu-jiґt-, with loc.pl. apsu´ introduced from compounds like RV apsu-ks-і-, apsu-s´-іd- 'living in the waters'. In the later language cf. further AV apsu-yogа- m. 'water-connection' and MS+ apsayya- adj. 'located in the waters (of Varun-a)'.

Sanskrit: ápa
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv, prev]
Meaning: 'away, off' ίpрастояние, отдалечаване
Link to RV concordance: apa
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hapa
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ápa [pref] 'without' (RV+) in several nominal compounds, like ápodaka-(RV) adj. 'waterless', ápa-sírs-an- (TS+) adj. 'without a head', ápa-ripa- (AV 12.4.9) n. 'monstrosity'
Page in EWAia: 82
See also: apamaґ-; apataram; ápara-; ápаґе-; ápаґе-aya
Avestan: Av. apa [pref] 'away, from'
Old Persian: apa [pref] 'away, from'
Khotanese: pa [pref] 'away, without'
Other Iranian cognates: a
IE form: h2epo
IE meaning: away
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 53 - 55
Idioms: 'to open': Skt. apa vr• ~ Lat. aperire; 'completely away, off': Skt. ápāpa (RV 05.034.03) ~ Gr. ἑpafaskw 'to deceive' (if from ἑp-ap- 'to keep off'; Dunkel’s etymology).
Cognates in other languages: Gr. рТ, ἐвo [adv, prep] 'far (from), away (from)'; Lat. ab [prep] 'from, away'; Go. af 'from, away from, since'

Sanskrit: apamaґ-
First attestation: RV, AV
Part of speech: [adj] {1}
Meaning: 'most distant, last' отдалечен, далечен, последен
Link to RV concordance: apamaґ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HapamHa-
Page in EWAia: 83
See also: апа
Avestan: OA. apґma-[adj] 'last', apґməm [adv] 'lastly, at the end'; YAv. apґма-[adj] 'last'; apґмəm [adv] 'lastly, at the end'
IE form: h2epmHo-
IE meaning: most distant
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 53 - 55
Cognates in other languages:

**Sanskrit:** āpara-
- First attestation: RV+
- Part of speech: [adj]
- Meaning: 'posterior, later, following' — заден, последен, следващ, следен, идущ (по време)
- Link to RV concordance: āpara-; aparam
- Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hapara-
- Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
  - aparam [adv] 'later, in future' (RV);
  - apārī [f] (plur. tantum) 'future' (RV+);
  - apāre-dyus [adv] 'on the following day' (MS+)
- Page in EWAia: 83
- See also: āpa
- Avestan: Av. apara- [adj] 'more behind, later'; aparōm [adv] 'later, in future'
- Old Persian: apara- [adv] 'later'; aparam [adv] 'later, in future'
- Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'prw, 'pr'w, (Man.) pr(w) [adv] 'later, in future' (< PIr. *aparam)
- IE form: h2epero - {1}
- IE meaning: later
- Certainty: +
- Page in Pokorny: 54
- Idioms: 'born later, younger': Skt. apara-jaṅ (VS; cf. also Singhalese varada 'younger brother') ~ YAv. apara-zāta-; 'first ... second': Skt. pīrva- ... apara- (RV) ~ YAv. pauruua- ... apara-
- Cognates in other languages:
  - Go. afar [prep] 'after'
- Notes: {1} Comparative to *h2epo.

**Sanskrit:** āpas- {1}
- First attestation: RV
- Part of speech: [n]
- Meaning: 'work, action, sacrificial act' — работа, труд, акт, действие
- Link to RV concordance: āpas-
- Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hapas-
- Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
  - apās- [adj] 'active, skilful, working' (RV+);
  - sv-apās- [adj] 'doing good work, skilful' (RV+);
  - apāsyāt [3sg.subj.act.] 'to be active' (RV 01.121.07);
  - apāsyā- [f] 'activity' (RV);
  - apāsyu- [adj] 'active' (RV);
  - āpavanā- [m] PN (RV 04.007.01; RV 08.102.04) {2}
- Page in EWAia: 84, 88
- Avestan: Av. huuapah- [adj] 'doing good work, masterly' {3}; OAv. hauuapāŋha- [n] 'creativity'
- Middle Persian: hwp/xib/ [adj] 'good'
- New Persian: xib [adj] 'good'
- IE form: h2ep-os-
- IE meaning: work
- Certainty: +
- Page in Pokorny: 780
- Cognates in other languages:
  - Lat. opus [n] 'work, action'; OE efne 3 [verb] 'to perform' (< PGm. *a?njan); OHG uoben 3 [verb] 'to start to work, to practice, to worship'
- Notes: {1} [AL] For āpas- (RV 01.178.01 = 04.038.04) and the reconstruction of the IIr. form see Lubotsky 1990: 131ff. {2} Possibly, derived from apnu- to āpas- (i.e. 'working', like tapnu- 'glowing'
to ōpas- 'glow'), which may be present in an Elam.-Iran. name (from PIr. *afnu-?). {3} [AL] Also YAv. huuapah-. For the distribution see Lubotsky 1990: 131.

**Sanskrit:** apatāram
- **First attestation:** MS
- **Part of speech:** [adv]
- **Meaning:** 'farther off' ḍо-ната́тък
- **Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hapataram
- **Page in EWAia:** 82
- **See also:** apa
- **Old Persian:** apataram [adv] 'farther off, outside (of)'
- **IE form:** h₂epo
- **IE meaning:** away
- **Certainty:** +
- **Page in Pokorny:** 53 - 55

**Sanskrit:** āpātya-
- **First attestation:** RV+
- **Part of speech:** [n]
- **Meaning:** 'offspring, descendant' потомък, дете, потомство, поколение, деца, потомък
- **Link to RV concordance:** apatya-
- **Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hapatia-
- **Page in EWAia:** 82f
- **See also:** apa
- **IE form:** h₂epotio-
- **IE meaning:** coming behind
- **Certainty:** +
- **Page in Pokorny:** 53 - 55
- **Cognates in other languages:** Lith. apačia [f] 'bottom', Latv. apakša [f] 'id.'
- **Notes:** .

**Sanskrit:** āpānē- {1}
- **First attestation:** RV+
- **Part of speech:** [adj]
- **Gramm. forms:** āpācī- [f]
- **Meaning:** 'located backwards, located behind, western' западен, заден
- **Link to RV concordance:** āpānē-
- **Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hapa-Ha(n)k-
- **Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** apācīna- [adj] 'turned backwards' (RV, AV); āpāka- [adj] 'located behind, distant, aside' (RV+); apākā, apākāt [adv] 'behind' (RV)
- **Page in EWAia:** 85
- **See also:** apa
- **Avestan:** YAv. apāš [adv] 'towards the back'; apāši [adv] 'backwards'; apaša [adv] 'back'
- **Parthian:** 'bč [adv] 'back'
- **New Persian:** bāz [adv] 'back'
- **IE form:** h₂epo-h₃k"-
- **IE meaning:** turned backwards
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 53 - 55, 775 - 777
Cognates in other languages: {2}
Notes: {1} Adj. in -anč/-ak- from āpa. {2} Russ. ópak(o) 'wrong, turned around' is most probably unrelated to āpāk-.

Sanskrit: api
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv, prev, prep]
Meaning: 'also, further, even' і също, така
Link to RV concordance: api
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hapi
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: api-dhāna- [n] 'cover, cloth' (RV+){1}, apiṣyā- [adj] 'secret, hidden' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 86
See also:
Avestan: OAv. aipī [adv, prev, prep] 'also, later'; YAv. api [adv, prev, prep] 'also, especially, above, near'
Old Persian: apiy [adv] 'also, still'
IE form: hēpi
IE meaning: on, to î za, ot
Certainty: +

Idioms: 'to close doors': Skt. dvār-apiṣyāna- ~ Gr. qhiftaj ƙpḩke; 'to close, to cover': Skt. āpī-vṛta-(RV) ~ Lat. op-erīre
Cognates in other languages: Arm. ew [conj] 'and'; Gr. kpā, λπι [adv, prep] 'on, at'; Gr. (Myc.) o-πι(’)[prep] 'in charge of’; Gr. Φπιq(e)(n) [adv] 'from behind, behind’ (Hom); Gr. Cpāsσw [adv] 'backwards, after(wards)'; Gr. Φyi [adv] 'afterwards, late’ (Aeol); Lat. ob 'towards, because of’
Notes: {1} [AL] 5B pi-diḥāna- is a ghost word (pace EWAia): this form has been wrongly extracted from a compound dvār-apiṣyāna- n, 'closing of the door' (due to the fact that the usual form of the word for 'door' in Late Vedic is dvāra-). A similar origin must be assumed for pi-hita- and pi-hityai, attested in late texts.

Sanskrit: āpna-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'possession, property' йвладяе, имам, имот
Link to RV concordance: āpna-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hapnas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āpnaṃvant- [adj] 'bringing property, profitable' (RV) (attested is only āpnaṃvati- [f]); apna-sthā- [m] 'possessor, well-to-do person' (RV 06.067.03) < *apnah-sthā-; apna-ṛāj- [adj] 'presiding over property' (RV 10.132.07) {1}
Avestan: YaAv. afnaŋ’han-t- [adj] 'rich in property'
IE form: h₁ep-nos- {2}
IE meaning: property
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 780
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. /happinant-/ [adj] 'rich'; Lat. ops 'power, wealth'; Lat. opulentus [adj] 'rich'
Notes: {1} [AL] The compound apna-rđmj- is presumably based on the wrong interpretation of apna-stha-. {2} The analysis is uncertain. Pok. combines Skt. apnas- with apas-, which would mean that apnas- continues *h₁ep-nos- and is then 'property acquired through work'. Gr. Ífenoj [n] 'wealth, fortune' is then unrelated.

Sanskrit: āpsas-
First attestation: RV, AV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'breast, forehead, front side' ī gṛrdi, otpred, фронтален
Link to RV concordance: āpsas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hapsas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dīrghāpsas- [adj] 'with a long front side (of a chariot)' (RV 01.122.15); sahasrāpsas- [adj] 'with a thousand faces' (RV 09.088.07)

Page in EWAia: 90
Ossetic: ?fc?g 'neck, mountain pass' (doubtful: Oss. -c- does not correspond to Skt. -s-; Abaev explains the Oss. word as loanword from Kabardian)
IE form: h₁eps-ös-
IE meaning: breast
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. /happessar/ [n] '(body) part' (?; connection with āpsas- uncertain)

Sanskrit: apvā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: ap₁(u)vā-
Meaning: 'panic, mortal fear’ ī паника, смъртен страх
Link to RV concordance: apvā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HapuaH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: apuvāy [verb] 'to be in mortal fear, to be paralyzed by mortal fear' (TS+)

Page in EWAia: 89
Old Persian: afuvā- [f] 'panic, mortal fear'
Khotanese: ahva-rīya-sa- 'fear' (< PIr. *afuṣā-rajza- 'trembling of fear' ?)
IE form: h₁ep-ueh₂-
IE meaning: mortal fear
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 52 {1}
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ep- [verb] 'to grab' {2}
Notes: {1} Etymology given by Pokorny (Lith. opus ‘weak’, etc.) is very uncertain. {2} Connection with avpā- remains uncertain (Hoffmann’s etymology).

Sanskrit: ar [1] {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III: īyartī [3sg.act.] (RV+), īrte [3sg.med.] (< PIIr. *Hi-Har-, *Hi-Hr-) (RV+); Present V: ṛn-ītī [3sg.act.] {2} (RV); ṛn-īvāti [3sg.act. (them.)] (RV+); Aorist R: (ud) ārta [3sg.med.] (RV+), (sam) ārata [3pl.med.] (RV), aranta [3pl.inj.med.] (RV); Perfect: (vy) āra [3sg.act.] (RV 03.030.10), (ud) ārītha [2sg.act.] (RV 02.009.03), ārūh: [3pl.act.] (RV+); Intensive: alartī [3sg.act.] (RV); Fut: ar:ī- [Br.+] (to the medial stem īr-); na-pte.: īr-ā- (TS) {3}
Meaning: ‘to put in motion, send, move (+acc.) [act.]; to move, rise [med.].’ Ī diya ċe, izdīgam ċe
Link to RV concordance: r- [1]
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: udārā- [adj] ‘rising up (?)’ (RV 10.045.05), ‘superior, noble’ (Ep.+
Page in EWAia: 105
IE form: hēr-
IE meaning: to rise ċi izdīgam ċe
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 326 - 332
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ānnuzi [3sg.pres.act.] ‘to make go, transport, deport’; Hitt. arta [3sg.pres.med.] ‘to stand (by); to be present, occur’; Gr. ērnumi ‘to urge, incite’; Gr. prto [3sg.aor.med.] ‘to rise, rush on’; Arm. y-ārnem [verb] ‘to rise’; Lat. orior [verb] ‘to rise’
Notes: {1} [AL] For the relationship between the two roots ar see Kümmel 2000a. {2} [AL] As argued by Kümmel 2000a: 254, ṛn-ītī in compounds with preverbs may belong to ar [2]. {3} [AL] Formed to the quasi-root īr; the root ar [1] disappears during the mantra period. {4} [AL] See Gotō 1987: 263 for the analysis of this form which is read by the Padapāt-ha as ranta. In Lubotsky 1997a, the form is given under the root rā-[3] ‘to rest’. 

Sanskrit: ar [2] {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VI: ṛcchati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist A: ārat [3sg.aor.act.] (TS), (ṁr) ārata [2pl.aor.act.] (RV 01.004.05), ārāmā [1pl.aor.inj.act.] {2} (RV); Caus: arpaś (RV+), ta-pte. (caus.): ārptā- (RV+), arptā- (RV 01.164.48) {3}; ta-pte.: ṛta- (TS)
Meaning: ‘to reach, come towards, meet with’ ċrestirām (sce) (do), stigam do, blizk, zaedno
Link to RV concordance: r- [2]; samarā-; rtīs-ah-; anvartītar-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sam-arā- [m] ‘coming together, meeting, concourse’ (RV+); ṛtī- [f] ‘attack’ (VS), ṛti- [f] ‘attack, hit’ (AV+), ṛtī-s-ah- [adj] ‘enduring the attack’ (RV); ṛtiyāte [denom] ‘to fight, dispute’ (KS+), anv-artītar- [m] ‘who demands back’ (RV 10.109.02)
Avestan: Av. ar-[verb] 'to reach, get somewhere': OAv. ārōm [1sg.aor.act.] (Y 43.10), YAv. arān-te [3pl.aor.med.subj.] (V 15.4) (or *arān-ti, Kümmel 2000a: 264); OAv. paitī,rootā [aor.inf.] (Y 44.12)

Old Persian: ṭsa- 'to come': arsm /arsam/ [1sg.impf.act.], nirsatiy /nirsātiy/ [3sg.subj.act.]

Khotanese: Khot. hamara - 'joint' (?)

Sogdian: (Buddh., Man.) byr- (Chr.) byr- [verb] 'to obtain, acquire, receive, find' (+ *abi-)

Middle Persian: rs- /ras-/ [verb] 'to come, arrive'

New Persian: rasidan 'to arrive'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. byr- [verb] 'to find, obtain', m/byr- [inch.] 'to be created, to become into existence', m/byrsy- [caus. inch.] 'to create' (+ *abi-); Bactr. abir- [verb] 'to obtain, find' (+ *abi-)

IE form: h₁er-

IE meaning: to arrive, get somewhere

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 326 - 332

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ñrcomai 'to go'; Hitt. ār-i / ar- [verb] 'to come (to), arrive (at)'


Sanskrit: araṅg

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'spoke of a wheel' ɬ спинца на колело

Link to RV concordance: araṅg

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hara-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: aratiṅ [f] 'ring of spokes, total of spokes (an epithet of Agni, said of his flames)' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 107

See also: áram; rtu-; rtū-; nīrti-

IE form: h₂er-o-

IE meaning: to join, assemble

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 55 - 61

Cognates in other languages: Gr. rarāskw [verb] 'to join together'

Sanskrit: āram

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adv] {1}

Meaning: 'fittingly, accordingly, enough' подобающо, съответно, уместно, на място, съответно, съобразно с това, достатъчен.

Link to RV concordance: āram

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haram

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: álam [adv] 'enough, sufficient' (AV+); álakam [adv] 'in vain, for nothing' (RV 10.071.06; 10.108.07)

Page in EWAia: 109
See also: araґ-; arагmatи-; nёрrtі-
Avestan: OAv. arґm [adv] `fitting, just’; YAv. arґm [adv] `fitting, just’
IE form: h2or-o-
IE meaning: fitting
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 55 - 61
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. a-ra [adv] `right, proper(ly)’ (see Kloekhorst 2008: 198 for a discussion)
Notes: {1} Used predicatively with as- [1], bhav-і., kar-. Presumably, an old acc.sg. of adj. *аґrа-`fitting’. The analysis of evґґre (RV 08.045.38) is unclear.

Sanskrit: арагмати-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ‘devotion, readiness to serve, goddess of obedience’ - преданост, привързаност, вярност, слуга
Link to RV concordance: arґmatи-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haramati-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: arґ-man [adv] `obedient’ (RV 06.017.10)
Page in EWAia: 110
See also: arґman; matи-
Avestan: Av. аґrґмати- [f] `piety, devotion, goddess of piety’ (in metrical texts four-syllabic /арґмати-/) Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. `sbnd’rmд `earth’ (< Plr. *шуґtә arґмати-)
IE form: h2ero-mг-ті-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 55 - 61

Sanskrit: аґран-а- {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘strange, far’ - чужд, далечен
Link to RV concordance: аґран-а-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Harана-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: аґран-ya [n] `wilderness, jungle, desert’ (RV+); аґран-yaґ- [f] `(goddess, ghost) of the wasteland’ (RV+); аґран-ya [adj] `living in the wilderness’ (RV+); аґран-yaka [n] `doctrine for people living in the forest, Аґrаn yaka’ (Si.+)
Page in EWAia: 107
See also: anґґя-; аґґ-
IE form: h2el-erno-
IE meaning: other, alien
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 24 - 26
Cognates in other languages: Lat. alius [adj] ‘other’; OHG ali-lenti `strange, stranger’ {2}; Gall. Allobroges [TN] {3}
Notes: {1} Opposite: нґtія-. {2} Parallel to ks-ґґрґґn-yaґґні ‘other countries’ (RV 06.061.14). {3} Opposed to Nitio-broges, cf. Skt. нґtія-.
Sanskrit: arān·i-, arān·i-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f] (usually, du.)
Meaning: 'piece of wood used for kindling fire by attrition' चयरचयर क्षयव परचय द्वयव र रिपलवाने
Link to RV concordance: arān·i-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Harani- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: Hindi āt·ā 'flour'; Niya-Pkt. at·a- 'flour'
Page in EWAia: 108
Avestan: YAv. aša- 'ground' (< IE *h₂lh₁-to-); yāuaurōna- 'pounder of the mortar' (for *yauua-arōna-)
Khotanese: ārr- 'to grind' - मेलय
IE form: h₂elh₁-eni-
IE meaning: to rub, to grind
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 28 - 29
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ὑλή 'to grind'; Arm. Ծխ 'to grind'
Notes: {1} Agent noun of type caks·aŋ·i- 'looking' < IE *h₂elh₁-eni-.

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Sanskrit: aratniґ-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'elbow, ell' - लक्रय
Link to RV concordance: aratniґ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haratni-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ratni- [m] 'elbow, ell' (Late Vedic); ārtnĩ- [f] 'end of a bow' (RV+);
dhanur-ārtnĩ- f. 'id.' (ŚB)
Page in EWAia: 109
See also: ān·i-
Avestan: YAv. frārānī.ḍrījah- [n] 'length of an ell'; arānā [du] 'two elbows' (F 169)
Old Persian: arašnīš /arašnīs/ [acc.pl.] 'ell'
Khotanese: arnīč [adj] 'of the elbow'
New Persian: āran(j) 'elbow'
IE form: Heh₃₁-en- {1}
IE meaning: elbow
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 307 - 309
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ὑλή 'elbow, underarm'; Lat. ulna [f] 'elbow(bone)'; OHG el(i)na [f] 'ell'; Lith. uolektis; Latv. uolekts 'ell'
Notes: {1} [AL] The reconstruction with two laryngeals seems necessary in order to account for the acute intonation of Lith. uolektis, Latv. uolekts 'ell' < *Heh₃₁-, cf. Lubotsky 1990.

Sanskrit: ārbha-
First attestation: RV+
**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'small (opposite maґh- 'big'), young (RV 01.051.13)’ ĵ малък, млад

**Link to RV concordance:** árba-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Harb'a-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** arbhaká- [adj] 'small, weak, young, being the age of a child' (RV+); árbhaga- [adj] 'young' (RV 01.116.01)

**Page in EWAia:** 119

**IE form:** Hőrb'ò-

**IE meaning:** orphan - сирак

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 781 - 782

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. orb 'orphan'; Gr. CrfαnTj [adj] 'orphaned'; Lat. orbis [adj] 'orphaned'; OCS рабъ [m] 'servant'; Go. arbi 'inheritance'; Go. arbraja 'heir', Fin. orpo 'orphan' (borrowing from an IE language) {1}  

**Notes:** {1} Hitt. h?arp- 'to withdraw from’ is probably unrelated.

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**Sanskrit:** arc

**First attestation:** RV, AV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: árcati [3sg.act.] (RV+), abhiґ arce [1sg.med.] (RV 05.041.08, 06.022.01), abhy a°rcase [1sg.med.] (RV 05.041.08, 06.022.01); Perfect: anґcuh [3pl.act.] (RV+), anґce [3sg.med.] (RV 01.160.04); Passive: рçyate [3sg.] (RV+); Caus: arcayas [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 03.044.02); Inf: rçase (RV)

**Meaning:** 'to sing, praise; to shine' {1} възхвала

**Link to RV concordance:** rc-; arkaґ-; arcáґ-; arcáґtri-; arcáґddhіma-; arći-; arcî-; arcí-; suvrçkti-; rkvant-; rkvant-; rkvá-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hark-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** arkaґ- [m] 'ray, light, shine; song, magic song' (RV+); arcăґ- [f] 'brightness, radiance' (RV 06.034.04); arcatrì- [adj] 'singing, calling' (RV); arcăґdhdhіma- [adj] 'radiating smoke' (RV 10.046.07); arcî- [m] 'ray, flame' (RV+); arcîn- [adj] 'shining' (RV); arcî- [n] 'ray' (RV+); suvrçkti- [adj] 'worthy of praise, singing beautifully', [f] 'high price' (RV, TS); rkvant- [adj] 'singing, praising' (RV) (also rkvant- [instr.sg. rkvat-á RV 04.050.05] and rkva- [adj] (RV 10.036.05))

**Page in EWAia:** 114

**See also:** rc-

**Khotanese:** áljs- [verb] 'to sing'

**IE form:** h,crkw-

**IE meaning:** to shine; to sing, to praise

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 340

**Cognates in other languages:** OIr. erc 'sky'; ToA yárk 'worship'; ToB yarke 'worship'; Arm. erg 'song'; Hitt. ārku-zi / arku- [verb] 'to chant, intone'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The meaning 'to shine, be brilliant' is rare in Vedic (Gotö 1987: 97ff. and further Roesler 1997).

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**Sanskrit:** ard

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present I: ārdan [3pl.impf.act.] (RV 04.017.02) {1}, ārdati [3sg.act.] (AV, Br.); Aorist R/A (?): ārdantu [3pl.impv.act.] (RV 07.104.24); Caus: ārdaṅyati [3sg.act.] (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to be scattered, shake' ţ разхвърлен, разпилян

**Link to RV concordance:** rd-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hard-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** {2}

**Page in EWAia:** 117

**Avestan:** YAv. ārduš- [n] 'wound' {3} рана, контузия

**IE form:** IIR

**Certainty:** -

**Page in Pokorny:** 326 - 332, 334

**Cognates in other languages:** {4}

**Notes:** {1} [LK] Or aorist? (s. Gotō 1987: 103). {2} The often connected ḍrdraṅγ [adj] 'moist, wet' (RV+); ḍrīḍaṅ [adj] 'tender-hearted, gentle' (RV), ḍrīḍaṅ [adj] '? (RV 08.077.11); ḍṛivṛd [adj] '? (RV 08.077.11) can hardly be related. Unclear is ḍṛit [f] 'calamity, sorrow' (AV+) (< *ārd-ḍ ?). {3} Connection is rather uncertain. {4} [AL] Mayrhofer gives ON erta [verb] 'to tease' and Lith. ardąti [verb] 'to separate' as the best candidates, but the ON verb has a very different meaning, while the Lith. verb is a causative formation to ėrti 'to disintegrate' (cf. for the intonation Derksen 1996: 286; at any rate, the circumflex intonation of ardąti, ārdo precludes any relationship with Skt. ard- because of Winter's Law). Gr. ṣrd [verb] 'to moisten'; Gr. Ґrdw [verb] 'dirt'; Lat. Rhodanus [RN] 'Rhône' have nothing to do with ard-.

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**Sanskrit:** ārdh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VII: ṛn-ārdhat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV 01.084.16), ṛṇḍhant- [ptc.act.] (RV); Present V: ṛṇḍhoni [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present IV: sāṃ-ṛṇḍhātāṃ [3sg.impv.med.] (RV 10.085.27, AV+), ṛṇḍhātai [3sg.subj.med.] (TS+), ṛṇḍhyate {1} [3sg.med.] (TS, MS, ŠB); Aorist R: ṛṇḍhyāma [1pl.opt.act.] (RV), ṛṇḍhant- [ptc.act.] (RV); Aorist IS: vyāṛdhīṣṭa [3sg.med.] (MS'); Aorist mediopass: vī ... ārdhi [3sg.] (YVP), sām ... ārdhi [3sg.] (ŠB); Perfect: sāṃ-āṛṇḍhe [3sg.med.] (RV 10.079.07), ānārdha [3sg.act.] (AV+); Caus: āṛṇḍhāyati (AV+); Desid: īṛṣant- [ptc.act.] (AV+); ta-ptc.: -ṛṇḍha- 'successful, prosperous' (AV+) (in āsāṃ-ṛṇḍha- 'unsuccessful' (AV))

**Meaning:** 'to succeed, be successful, go well, thrive' - успявам

**Link to RV concordance:** rdh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hard-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ārdhuka [adj] 'reaching' (YVP); sām-ṛṇḍh- [f] 'success, coming together' (RV+); ṛṇḍadh-ri- [adj] 'successfully obtaining wealth' (RV 08.046.23); ṛṇḍhāvāra- [adj] 'thriving in wealth' (RV 06.003.02); ṛṇḍhi- [f] 'prosperity' (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 118

**Avestan:** OA. ārodat [3sg.aor.med.act.] 'he should promote' (Y 50.11); YAv. oradāt-fodrī- [f] PN (= 'whose father is successful')

**IE form:** hēṇldh- (?)

**IE meaning:** to succeed

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 27

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ἱπέτο [3sg.aor.med.act.] 'to become whole and sound' {2}
Notes: {1} [AL] With the secondary suffix accentuation (see Kulikov 1998). {2} The connection is not quite certain.

Sanskrit:  ārdha-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'side, part, region {1} ’ страна, част район
Link to RV concordance: ārdha-; prātyardhi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hārdʰa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ardha- [mn] ’half, party’ (RV+); ardh- [adj] ’half, constituting a half’ (RV+); abhy-ardh[a]s [adv] ’separately, apart’ (Sam·h.); prāty-ardhi- [adj] ’possessing half of, equal to’ (RV); r̥dhak [adv] ’separately, aside, apart’ (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 119
Avestan: YAv. ardkh- [m] ’side, half’; ardkh- [n] ’side’
Khotanese: hala- [adj] ’half’; hālai ’side, part, half’
Sogdian: ’rā (in compounds) ’side’
Ossetic: ?rdg [noun] ’half’, ?rd- (in compounds) ’side, half’
IE form: h₁ordʰo-
IE meaning: separate
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 332 - 333
Cognates in other languages: Lith. ardúti [verb] ’to separate’; ėrdvas ’wide, spacious’ {2}
Notes: {1} [AL] For the meaning see Lubotsky 1988: 71, fn. 21. {2}[AL] This Baltic root cannot be related with Skt. ard- because of its circumflex intonation. Connection of ārdha- with Lat. orbis ’circle’ < PIE *h₂or-dʰh₁-i- seems improbable to me.

Sanskrit:  argha-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ’worth, value, price’ й стойност, цена
Link to RV concordance: argha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hargʰa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sahasrargha- [adj] ’constituting the value of a thousand cows’ (RV 10.017.09); arghya- [n] ’tribute’ (Su+)
Page in EWAia: 114, 124
See also: arh
Sogdian: ’rg ’price’
Ossetic: arg ’price’
IE form: h₂elgʰ-o-
IE meaning: worth, price
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 32 - 33
Cognates in other languages: Lith. algą [f] ’wages, pay’; Fi. arvo ’value, rank’ (borrowed from PlIr. *arga-)

Sanskrit: arh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: árhati [3sg.act.] (RV); árhat- [ptc.act.] (RV); Perfect: arhire [3pl.act.] (RV 10.092.11); Inf: arhé amph 'to be equalled, to correspond' (RV 10.077.01)

Meaning: 'to earn, be worth' печеля, цена

Link to RV concordance: arh-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Harg-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: arhán-ā [adv] \‘in accordance with the worth’ (RV); árhat- [m] \‘worthy person’ (Br.+

Page in EWAia: 124

See also: argha-

Avestan: OAv. arjat [3sg.inj.] \‘to be worth’ (Y 50.10); YAv. arajaiti [3sg.pres.act.] \‘to be equal’; araja- [adj] \‘valuable’; arajah- [n] \‘worth, price’; arajat.aspa- [m] PN

Middle Persian: 'lc'n/arzān/ [adj] \‘valuable’; (Man.) 'rz'n [adj] \‘valuable’

New Persian: arzān [adj] \‘valuable’

IE form: h₂elgʷ-

IE meaning: to be of value

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 32 - 33

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἡλστειν [inf] \‘to bring in as profit’; Gr. ἡλσιν [aor.inf.] \‘to earn, to obtain’; Lith. alga[f] \‘salary, pay’; Hitt. /halkuessar/ \‘accomplishment (for ritual)’

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Sanskrit: aritévā nāvam \‘like a ferry-man the ship’. The verbal root *ar₁- has probably disappeared because of the three homonymical roots ar-.

Notes: {1} RV 02.042.01; 09.095.02 aritévā nāvam \‘like a ferry-man the ship’. The verbal root *ar₁- has probably disappeared because of the three homonymical roots ar-.

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Sanskrit: árjuna-

First attestation: RV {1}

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: \‘light, white, silver-coloured’ светъл, сребърен,блестящ

Link to RV concordance: arjuna-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Harjᵶuna-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: arítra- [n] \‘oar’ (RV 01.046.08+), āritra- (AV); in ŚB masculine.

Page in EWAia: 112

IE form: $h₁erh₁-ter-

IE meaning: rower

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 338

Cognates in other languages: Gr. króthi [m] \‘rower’; Lith. ir-ti [verb] \‘to row’; OHG ruodar \‘oar’ (< PIE *h₂roh₁-tro-)

Notes: {1} RV 02.042.01; 09.095.02 aritéva nāvam \‘like a ferry-man the ship’. The verbal root *ar₁- has probably disappeared because of the three homonymical roots ar-.

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Sanskrit: ríra-; rajatá-
IE form: h₂ergu-(no-)
IE meaning: light, white
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 64 - 65
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Γρυγος [m] 'silver'; Gr. Γρυγός [adj] 'silver-shining' {1}
Notes: {1} Messap. argonan does not exist.

Sanskrit: ārṣ-a-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'undulating, bobbing'; [mn] 'wave, flood, stream' і вълни, течение
Link to RV concordance: ārṣ-a-; ārṣ-ava-; ārṣ-ās-; ārṣ-āsā-; ārṣ-āsāti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Harna-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ārṣ-a- [m] PN of an enemy of Indra (RV 04.030.18); ārṣ-avā- [adj, m] 'undulating, bobbing; undulating flood, sea' (RV+); ārṣ-ās- [n] 'undulating flood, swell, sea, sea of air' (RV); ārṣ-āsā- [adj/m] 'undulating; sea' (RV 05.054.06); ārṣ-āsāti- [f] 'gaining the streams' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 116
See also: ar [1]
Avestan: YAv. arṇāum [acc.sg.m.] 'swell of battle' (= Ved. arṇ-avām)
IE form: h₁erno-
IE meaning: rising (wave)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 326 - 332

Sanskrit: ārṣ- [1]
First attestation: RV+ 
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ārṣ-ati [3sg.act.] (RV-YVm)
Meaning: 'to stream, flow' і течение, струя
Link to RV concordance: ārṣ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Harṣ-
Page in EWAia: 123
See also: rs-abha-; rāsa-
IE form: h₁ers-
IE meaning: to stream
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 336 - 337
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ārš- / arš- [verb] 'to flow'; CLuw. āršija- [verb] 'to flow'

Sanskrit: ārṣ- [2]
First attestation: RV, AV+ 
Part of speech: [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present VI: ny-ṛs-ānti [3pl.act.] (RV 01.052.07) {1}, ud-ṛs-ānt- [ptc.act.] "skewering onto" (RV 10.155.02), ṛs-āti [3sg.act.] (AV+); ta-ptc.: ny-ṛs-t-a- (poured) full, stuffed (RV) {1}

**Meaning:** "to stab, spit, bump, push, stuff" и промушвам, шиш

**Link to RV concordance:** rs-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Harṣ-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ars-ān-[f] 'sharp pain (?)' (AV 9.8.13,16,21)

**Page in EWAia:** 123

**See also:** ṛs-t-i-

**IE form:** hĕrs- 

**IE meaning:** to stab (?)

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 335

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. /hars-/ [verb] 'to tear up, to till' {2}

**Notes:** {1} [LK] See Gotů 1987: 105 contra Joachim 1978: 64f. {2} Connection with Lith. ėrkėtis 'thorn, sloe' is less probable.

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**Sanskrit:** ārṣas-

**First attestation:** VS+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'hemorrhoids' - ҳемороиди

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Harcās-

**Page in EWAia:** 122

**Khotanese:** āśi 'itch'

**Sogdian:** 'ṛṣx, 'ṛs’nx' 'hemorrhoids'

**IE form:** h₁elk-oś-

**IE meaning:** ulcer

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 310

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ἄλκος [n] 'wound, ulcer'; Lat. ulcus [n] 'ulcer'

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**Sanskrit:** ārtha-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n] ([m] RV 10+)

**Meaning:** 'aim, purpose, cause, thing, object' и намерение, цел, обект

**Link to RV concordance:** artha-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Harthā-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** arthā'y [denom] 'to strive after, to set a goal' (RV+); arthīn-[adj] 'active, industrious' (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 117

**See also:** ar [2] {1}

**Avestan:** Av. arōṭā-[n] 'thing, affair' йработка, дело; YAv. an-arōṭe 'contrary to duty'; vii-arōṭa-[adj] 'harmless'

**IE form:** h₁er-tHo-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 326 - 332

**Notes:** {1} [AL] In view of its meaning, ārtha- can hardly be derived from ar- [1].
**Sanskrit:** arun-á-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'reddish, reddish brown' ī червеникав, кафяв, [m] PN (Br.+

Link to RV concordance: arun-á-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haruna-

Page in EWAia: 113

See also: arus-ā-; rudhira-?

Avestan: OAv. auruna- [adj] 'light brown'

Other Iranian cognates: OIran. *aruna- [m] PN

IE form: h₁el-u-(no-) {1}

IE meaning: reddish

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 302 - 304

Cognates in other languages: OHG elo [adj] 'brown'

Notes: {1] Less probable to PIE *h₁reudʰā-.

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**Sanskrit:** ārus-

First attestation: AV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'wound' ṭ рана, контузия

Link to RV concordance: anarvaṅ-, anarva-, anarvān-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Harur / Haruan-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ārus- [adj] 'wounded, hurt' (Br.); ārus-‘kṛta- [adj] 'wounded' (Br.);

āruka- [adj] 'hurting, harming' (TA); ari-kar- [verb] 'to wound' (Lex.) arundhati- [f] N of a medicinal herb (< *arun-rundhati- ? 'suppressing the wound') (AV); an-arvan- [adj] 'invaluable' (RV; also an-arvā-, an-arvān-); an-armān- [adj] 'invaluable' (AVŠ 7.7.1); arman- [n] 'eye-ailment' (Susṛ.)

Page in EWAia: 113

IE form: h₁e-rur-/uen- {1}

IE meaning: wound

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 338

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. e-ir-ma-an- /érman- /'illness'; ON ?rr [n] 'scar' (< *arwiz, cf. the Finnish loanword arpi, Gen. arven); MLG are, German (dial.) arbe 'scar'

Notes: {1} [AL] This analysis is based on Hajnal 1999. In spite of Hajnal’s scepticism concerning the Germanic cognates, they may still be related.

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**Sanskrit:** arus-ā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'reddish, light red, glowing, with the colour of fire' ī червеникав, огнен

Link to RV concordance: arus-ā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haruṣa-

Page in EWAia: 113

See also: arun-ā-

Avestan: YAv. auruṣa- [adj] 'white' - бял

Middle Persian: arus ‘white’
Ossetic: urs / ors 'white'

Other Iranian cognates: Sarm. 'Aorsoā, 'Alanorsoā (Ptol., Strabo), name of a Sarmatian tribe (lit. 'the White Alans')

IE form: h₁elu-(so-)
IE meaning: 'reddish'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 302 - 304

Idioms: 'reddish/white steed': Skt. árvant- ... arus-a- (RV) ~ YAv. auruuan-t- auruša-; 'reddish/white horse': Skt. āsva- ... arus-a- (RV) ~ YAv. aspa- auruša-; aurušaspa- 'with white horses'

Sanskrit: árvan-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: árvā [nom.sg.] (RV), árvān-am [acc.sg.] (RV)
Meaning: 'courser (also said of Agni and Indra), race-horse' яъръз, състезателен кон, враня коня
Link to RV concordance: árvan-; árvant-; árvatī-; árvāsa-; arvasā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haruān
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: árvant- [m] 'courser, race-horse' (RV+); árvatī- [f] 'mare' (RV, AV); árvāsa-, arvāśa- [adj] 'riding a steed' (arvasēbhīr árvāsāh- RV 10.092.06)
Page in EWAia: 121
See also: arus-a-
Avestan: Av. auruuan-t- [adj] 'quick'; auruuan-t- [m] 'race-horse'; YAv. auruua- [adj] 'quick, courageous'
Old Persian: aruvasta- [n] 'courage'
Middle Persian: 'lwend /arwand/ [adj] 'quick, courageous'
IE form: h₁er-uen(t)-
IE meaning: racing
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 331
Idioms: 'mighty race-horse': Skt. ugrā- ... árvā (RV) ~ OAv. auruuatō ... ugrōn-g; 'coursing horse': Skt. āsvānām arvatām (AVŚ 4.9.2c) ~ YAv. auruuat.aspa- '(riding on a) coursing horse'

Cognates in other languages: ON òrr [adj] 'quick, generous' (< PGm. *arwa-)

Sanskrit: arvānc- [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'turned towards' близък, връщащ се
Link to RV concordance: arvānc-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haurā
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: arvāčina-, arvāčīna- [adj] 'turned towards' (RV+); arvāke [adv] 'in the proximity' (RV 08.009.15; probably a parallel formation after the preceding parākē); arvāvat- [f] 'proximity' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 122
See also: avar
Avestan: OAv. aorā-cā [adv] 'downwards'; YAv. aora [adv] 'downwards'
Old Persian: aurā [adv] 'downwards'
IE form: h₂eu
IE meaning: down
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 72 - 73
Notes: {1} The adjective is based on the adv. *avrā > *arvā (Hoffmann 1956: 9f. = Hoffmann 1076: 390f.).

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Sanskrit: as [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: ‘to be’ 1/3 du. Also as ‘to be’
Link to RV concordance: as - [1]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Has-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: {3}

Page in EWAia: 144
See also: sánt-; satya-; āsu-; sū [1]; sū [2]; sū-; ās; svasti-
Old Persian: ah- [verb] ‘to be’: pres.act. 1sg. amiy, 3sg. astiy, 1pl. amahiya-y, 3pl. ha"tiy, 3sg. subj. ahatīy
Khotanese: ah- [verb] ‘to be’: pres. 1sg. mā, īme, 3sg. (a)stāi, 3pl. īndā
Sogdian: 7y- (‘-’), (Chr., Man.) x- [verb] ‘to be’: pres. 1sg. ‘y, 2sg. ‘yš, 3sg. ‘st(y), 3pl. ‘nt
Middle Persian: h- [verb] ‘to be’: pres. 1sg. ‘hym, hwm, 2sg. ‘y, ‘y, ‘y, 3sg. ‘st, ‘st, etc.
Parthian: h- [verb] ‘to be’: pres. 1sg. ‘hym, hym, 2sg. ‘y, 3sg. ‘st, etc.
New Persian: a- [verb] ‘to be’: 1sg. am, 2sg. ī, 3sg. ast, 1pl. ēm, 2pl. ēd, 3pl. and Ossetic: is/is ‘is’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. y- [verb] ‘to be’: pres. 1sg. y, 2sg. ‘y’h, 3sg. yt, 1pl. yin, 2pl. Yf, 3pl. yl; Bactr. as- [verb] ‘to be, be present’: pres. 3sg. asto, 1pl. namo ‘we are not’, 3pl. nindo ‘they are not’, subj. 3sg. astado, opt. 3sg. asthio
IE form: h,es- {1}
IE meaning: to be
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 340 - 342
Idioms: ‘may we be those ...’: Skt. té syāma (RV) ~ Av. tōi ... xīāmā; ‘who are you? to whom do you belong?’: Skt. ko ‘si kasyāsi (Ep.) ~ OAv. ciš ahī kahīiā ahī {2}
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἡστί, ἡστι [3sg.pres.act.]; Gr. εσ [2sg.pres.act.]; Gr. (Myc.) /ehensi/ [3pl.pres.act.]; Gr. εχ [3sg.pres.opt.] 'to be'; Hitt. e-eš-zi [3sg.pres.act.]; Hitt. a-ša-an-zi [3pl.pres.act.] 'to be'; Lat. est [3sg.pres.act.] 'to be'; Go. ist [3sg.pres.act.] 'to be'

Notes: {1} 2sg.pres.act. *h1es < *h1es-si, 3sg.pres.act. *h1es-ti, 3pl.pres.act. *h1es-enti, 3sg.opt.act. < *h1es-īh1-t. {2} Cf. further Schlerath II 150b, 153b, 158a, 160a. {3} abhīs-tī- [m] 'helper' (RV+), abhīs-tī- [f] 'help, assistance' (RV+) may derive both from abhī-as- 'to be superior' and from abhī-sthā- 'to overpower, defeat; to rise over'.

Sanskrit: as [2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]


Notes: {1} Irregular form resulting from the reanalysis of 2sg.med. asthās (see Hoffmann 1967: 59f.).

Meaning: 'to throw, shoot' ی хвърлям, стрелям

Link to RV concordance: as [2]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Has-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hrtsy-ās- [adj] 'hitting in the hearts' (RV); āṇama- [n] 'throw, shot' (RV, AV); āsana- [f] 'missile' (RV); āstara- [m] 'thrower, shooter' (RV+); āsra- [m] 'beam, ray' (< *'missile (of the sun)') (RV 09.076.04)

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See also: asra-.

Avestan: OAv. aŋhāt [3sg.inj.act.] 'to hit'; YAv. āasta- [ppp] 'thrown, shot'; āstara- [m] 'thrower, shooter'

Old Persian: [ā]h[yat]ā [3sg.impf.pass.] 'to throw' (?)

Khotanese: ah- [verb] 'to throw, to shoot'

Certainty: ?

Page in Pokorny: -

Idioms: 'arrow-shooter': Skt. āstāra īs-ūm (RV 01.064.10) ~ YAv. āstara- īsūm

Cognates in other languages: {3}

Notes: {1} Irregular form resulting from the reanalysis of 2sg.med. asthās (see Hoffmann 1967: 59f.).

{2} This form should be paradigmatically grouped with thematic aorists (see Hoffmann 1967: 59f.).

{3} Hitt. ši-i-ez-zi [verb] 'to shoot (with an arrow)'; Kimball in FS Cowgill?? XXX

Sanskrit: ásānī-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'thunderbolt, point of an arrow' гръм, цел на стрелба

Link to RV concordance: ásānī-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hacān-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ásānimant- [adj] 'possessing the thunderbolt' владеец мълните (RV 04.017.13)

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See also: āsman-; āṣtri-

Avestan: YAv. aṣon-gō, gauua- [adj] 'with hands of stone'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Old Persian</td>
<td>ašanga</td>
<td>stone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Persian</td>
<td>asan</td>
<td>in āsā dāruv 'ebony' (DSf 41), lit. 'stone wood' (with &quot;un-Persian&quot; -s- instead of expected -9-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khotanese</td>
<td>sam·gga</td>
<td>'stone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sogdian</td>
<td>sng</td>
<td>'stone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Persian</td>
<td>sng</td>
<td>/sang/ 'stone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthian</td>
<td>'sn(n)g</td>
<td>/asang/ 'stone'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Persian</td>
<td>sang</td>
<td>'stone'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Iranian cognates:**
- Khwar. snk 'stone’ (pl. sncy)
- Bactr. asagge 'stone’

**IE form:**
- h₂ek-eni- {1}

**IE meaning:**
- be sharp

**Certainty:**
- +

**Page in Pokorny:**
- 18 - 22

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Gr. Ĝkwn [m] 'javelin’;
- Gr. kTnh [f] 'whetstone’

**Notes:**
- {1} A derivative of the PIE root *h₂ek- 'sharp, pointed’.

---

**Sanskrit:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>First attestation: RV+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:**
- 'dark-coloured, black’ ī tţmen, черен

**Link to RV concordance:** asīta-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HacґtHti-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:**
- āsiknī- [f] 'dark night, darkness’ (RV+) (also asiknī- [f] as the name of a river, RV 10.075.05); asīta- [m] 'black snake’ (AV+); asīta- [m] N. of a sorcerer, lord of the darkness (AV+)

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**See also:** asi-

**Khotanese:** {1}

**Certainty:** ?

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**Cognates in other languages:** {2}

**Notes:**
- {1} [AL] The Iranian cognates are all uncertain. YAv. āhita- [adj] 'defiled, unclean (?)' (V 16.16); āhiti- [f] 'defilement’, anāhita- [adj] 'immaculate (?)’, [f] 'epithet / name of a river goddess’ (the latter was borrowed to OP Anahita, Anaha-ta = Gr. 'Anaetij ‘N. of a goddess’, only attested in late texts), is fairly uncertain because of its consistent long ā- (for an attempt to explain it away see Oettinger 1983: 353ff.). For a recent discussion of the problems and alternative etymologies see de Vaan 2003: 66f. Also Khot. hătāni [adj] 'red’ can hardly be related. {2} [AL] Proposed cognates in other lgg. are very doubtful. The meaning of Hitt. hanzana- is disputed: it can be any color, snf in some contexts it seems to mean 'yarn, web’. Gr. Isij [f] 'mud, rubbish’ is incompatible with the reconstruction *(h₂)ŋsi-.

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**Sanskrit:** asīti-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>First attestation: RV+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Meaning:**
- 'eighty’ - 80

**Link to RV concordance:** asīti-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HacɪHti-

**Page in EWAia:** 137
See also: as-t-ā-
Avestan: YAv. aştāti- [num] 'eighty' (a young formation, influenced by Plr. *aštā 'eight')
IE form: h₃ek₃th₃-ti-
IE meaning: eighty
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 775
Notes: {1} Precise development in Indo-Aryan is unclear.

Sanskrit: asma-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [1pl. pers. pron.] (obl.)
Gramm. forms: acc. asmān (RV+), instr. asmābhis- (RV+), dat. asmābhyam (RV+), abl. asmā (RV+), gen. asmākam (RV+), loc. asmāsu (RV+); asmē [dat.gen.loc.] (RV, AV)
Meaning: 'us' - nāc
Link to RV concordance: ahaṁ
Proto-Indo-Iranian: asma-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: asmaḏ in comp.: asmā-ṣakhi- [adj] 'having us as friends' (RV+);
asmāka- [adj] 'our' (RV); (an-)āsmāka- [adj] 'not our' (AV+); asmatra [adv] 'to us, with us, among us' (RV); asmatrān- [adj] 'turned towards us' (RV 06.044.19)
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See also: nas; vayam
Avestan: Av. ahma- [1pl. pers. pron.] (obl.) 'us': instr. OAv. əhmā (Y 34.1, 43.10), YAv. *ahma (Yt 1.24); abl. Av. ahmat; dat. OAv. ahmaibiā; gen. YAv. ahmākm; OAv. ahmāka- [adj] 'our'; OAv. ahmāraf纳税- [adj] 'having support through us' (Y 40.3)
Old Persian: amāxam [1pl. pers. pron.] (gen.) 'our' - nān
Khotanese: maha, muhu [pron] 'we, us', mā [pron] 'our'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) m’y(w), (Man. Chr.) m’x [pron] 'we, us'
Middle Persian: amā [pron] 'we, us'
New Persian: mā [pron] 'we, us'
Ossetic: max 'we, us, our'
IE form: ns-me
IE meaning: us
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 758
Idioms: 'given by us': Skt. asmād-rāta- [adj] 'given by us' (VS) ~ OAv. əhmā.rāti- [f] 'our gift' (Y 29.11, cf. Inslter 1975)
Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Aeol.) Ίμμε, Gr. (Dor.) ǭmľ [1pl. pers. pron.] (acc.) 'us' (nom. ǭmľ-j 'we' is secondarily derived from the acc.); Gr. (Ion.) Νεμ>(); Gr. (Ion.) Νεμɵ [1pl. pers. pron.] 'us' (with the secondarily added nominal ending; nom. Νεμɵj is secondarily derived from *Nem.Random)

Sanskrit: źəsman-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: əșnas [gen.sg.] (RV+), əśnā [instr.sg.] (RV+) with cluster reduction
Meaning: 'stone, rock, sling-stone, thunderbolt’ ī камък, каменен, скала
Link to RV concordance: əsman-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hacman-
Avestan: YAv. asman- [m] ‘stone, sling-stone, heaven’ (gen.sg. aṣṇo = Ved. āśnas)
Old Persian: asman- [m] ‘heaven’ - небе
Sogdian: sm’n ‘heaven’
Middle Persian: (’)sm’n ‘heaven’
Parthian: (’)sm’n ‘heaven’
New Persian: āsmān ‘heaven’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ‘s(y)m ‘heaven’
IE form: h₂ek-mon-
IE meaning: stone (meaning ‘heaven’ controversial)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 18 - 22
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Πkmwn ‘anvil, meteor, heaven’; Gr. (Hes.) Πkmwn olIrranTj; Lith. akmuo ‘stone’ (gen.sg. akmeiš); Lith. ašmuo (ašmens) ‘cut, sharpness’ (secondary formation)

Sanskrit: asra-
First attestation: TB
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘painful, sore’ ī болен, въспален
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)asra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: asra- [n] ‘pain, sorrow’ (JB); asra- [n] ‘tear’ (Ep, Cl) (not to āśru- ‘tear’)

Sanskrit: āśri-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ‘sharp edge, angle’ ī остие, έγκλ
Link to RV concordance: cáturásri-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hācŗi-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: cátur-āsri- [adj] ‘four-angled’ (RV); āsri- [f] ‘sharp edge, angle’ (Br.+); āśra- [suff] ‘-angled’ (Si.+)
**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'tear' - късам

**Link to RV concordance:** ãsr•-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hacґru-

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**Avestan:** YAv. asrі [n.pl.] 'tear' ( Yt 10.38)

**Khotanese:** ґs·ka- 'tear' (< PIr. *asru-)

**New Persian:** ґs·sk 'tear'

**IE form:** h2ekґru- {1}

**IE meaning:** tear

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 23

**Cognates in other languages:** ToA ґәk"r, [n.pl.] ґkrunt 'tear'; ToB ґәrіна* [n.pl.] 'tear' - късам, дера; Lith. ģsara, ģsara [f] 'tear'; Hitt. ɨsґhru 'tear'; Gr. δїkґру 'tear'; OHG zґhґar 'tear'; Arm. ґәтґәр 'tear'; OHG trґhґин 'tear'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The IE word most probably represented a compound *dґґґkґ- h2eґґru- 'eye-bitter' ( Kortlandt 1985b).

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**Sanskrit:** әsґr-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Gramm. forms:** nom.sg. әsґk (RV 01.164.04), gen.sg. әsґ-ас (AV+), instr.sg. әsґ-ә (AV+)

**Meaning:** 'blood' - кръв

**Link to RV concordance:** әsґr-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hasґ(г), Hasnas

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** әsґk-пґв- [adj] 'sucking blood' (AV); әsґnґ-мґха- [adj] 'with a bloody face' (AV); ғsґ- [adj] 'consisting of blood' (Ep.); ғsґ- [n] 'blood' (Cl.)

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**Middle Persian:** ғґр 'cmp' 'blood' (< PIr. *аґґґр ?)

**IE form:** h1ешґґр(-ғґw-?), *h1шґn-ғґs [gen.sg.]

**IE meaning:** blood

**Certainty:** +

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**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. e-ғґ-ғґр 'blood' (e-ғґ-ғґр [gen.sg.]); ToA ғґғґр 'blood'; ToB ғґғґр 'blood'; Gr. ғґр 'blood'; Latv. ғґғґр 'blood'

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**Sanskrit:** asґґґ-ә-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [num]

**Gramm. forms:** asґґ-ә, asґґ-ғґу [nom.acc.] (RV+), asґґ-ғґғіғґ- [instr.] (RV+), asґґ-ғґғіғґас [dat.] (VS+), asґґ-ғґғіғґу [loc.] (KS+)

**Meaning:** 'eight' - 8
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HaštaH

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** as·t·ā-vandhura-[adj] 'having eight seats' (RV [10.053.07]); as·t·ā-pad-[adj] 'with eight feet (lines)' (RV+); as·t·ā’ (in compounds) (AV+)

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See also: as·t·aṅg-; as·t·aṅg-

**Avestan:** YAv. aṣṭa [num] 'eight'

**Old Persian:** *aṣṭahva- 'eighth' (in Elamite)

**Khotanese:** has·t·a [num] 'eight'

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) ṭa [num] 'eight'

**Middle Persian:** hāst /hašt/ [num] 'eight'

**Ossetic:** ast [num] 'eight'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. atā [num] 'eight'

**IE form:** h₁-ST·ČH₃ {1}

**IE meaning:** eight

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 775

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. Cktn [num] 'eight'; Lat. octō [num] 'eight'; Go. ahtau [num] 'eight'

**Notes:** {1} Reconstruction is uncertain, also *Hoṅ-t-oH being conceivable. The e-grade is usually reconstructed on the basis of the e-grade in other numerals. Further analysis of the numeral 'eight' is highly speculative.

---

**Sanskrit:** ásta-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'home, place of resting' ī dom, място за почивка

**Link to RV concordance:** ásta-; astamīkē

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** asta-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ástam [adv] 'at home' (RV+); ástam ay- 'to return home' (RV+); astam-ayā-[m] 'sunset' (Br.+); ástam-ita-[adv] 'set (as the sun)' (AV+); astamīkē [adv] 'at home' (RV)

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See also: nas

**Avestan:** YAv. asta- [n] 'home, Lagerstätte'

**IE form:** ns-to-

**IE meaning:** home

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 766 - 767

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. nTStoj [m] 'return (home), safe journey’

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**Sanskrit:** as·t·āma-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Gramm. forms:** as·t·āmi-[f] (AV+)

**Meaning:** 'eighth' - осми

**Link to RV concordance:** as·t·āmā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hacītam(H)a- {1}

**Page in EWAia:** 143
See also: as-t-a-

Avestan: YAv. aštama- [adj] 'eighth'
Khotanese: has-t-ama- [adj] 'eighth'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'stm, 'šmyk [adj] 'eighth'
New Persian: haštum [adj] 'eighth'
Ossetic: ?st?m, ?st?jmag [adj] 'eighth' (cf. also Alanic ŏstъmak 'id.՝)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'st(y)m [adj] 'eighth'
IE form: ?
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 775

Cognates in other languages: OIr. ochtmad [adj] 'eighth'; Gr. Φgdooj [adj] 'eighth'; Lat. octvus [adj] 'eighth'
Notes: {1} An Ir. innovation on the analogy with saptamā- and dašamā-.

Sanskrit: āsthi-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: nom.acc.sg. āsthi (RV+; later -i- also in nom.acc.pl. āsthīni AV, dat.pl. āsthīhyas AV), elsewhere asthān-/asthān-: instr.pl. astabhīs- (RV+), gen.sg. asthmās (AV+), gen.pl. asnām < *asthnām (MS)

Meaning: 'bone' - кости

Link to RV concordance: āsthi-; anāstha-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HastH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: an-asthā- [adj] 'boneless' (RV+); purus-āsthā- [n] 'human bone' (AV+); irv-asthā- [n] 'thigh-bone' (Br.); irv-asthī- [n] 'thigh-bone' (ĀpSS); asthan-vant- [adj] 'having bones' (RV+); asthi-jā- [adj] 'produced in the bones' (AV 1.23.4); anasthika- [adj] 'without bones' (TS)

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See also: as-t hīvant-

Avestan: YAv. ast- [n] 'bone, body with bones' (gen.sg. ast-ō, astas-ca, nom.pl. asti, gen.pl. astam, instr.pl. azdobīš-ca, etc.); Av. ast-uuan-t- [adj] 'having a body with bones, material'; OAv. astan-štāt-[f] 'existence with a body, material existence' (Y 41.3); YAv. astaēna- [adj] 'made of bones'

Sogdian: (Man.) 'stik- 'bone'

Middle Persian: ast 'bone', (Man.) 'stg /astag/ 'id.՝

New Persian: ast 'bone'
Ossetic: ?st?g 'bone'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'st(y)k 'bone', M. yāstōy 'id.՝', Yi. yāstē 'id.՝
IE form: hēstH-
IE meaning: bone
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Hitt. /hastai-/ [n] 'bone'; Gr. Cstřon [n] 'bone'; Lat. os, ossis [n] 'bone, leg'

Sanskrit: as-t hīvant-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'shank, shin' т крак, подбедрица
Proto-Indo-Iranian: as-t-hivant-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: irv-as-t-hiva- [n] 'thigh and shank' (du. VS+; pl. ŠB, JB); pad-as-t-hiva- [n] 'feet and shanks' (Pān. 5.4.77)

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See also: asthi-

Avestan: YAv. ascuua- (< *ascuua- ) [m] 'shank, shin' (acc.sg. ascim); huuascuua- [adj] 'with beautiful shanks' (Yt 17.22)

IE form: h2est- + (s)kiHu-

IE meaning: 'bone' + 'shin'

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: PSl. *ce№vь (c): Russ. čevka [f] 'shin-bone' of a horse, bobbin', cevʼë 'handle, shin', SCr. čłjev [f] 'pipe, barrel (of a gun), bobbin, shin-bone', OCS cе№въnicа 'lbra'; PSl. *ce№vъ (b): Czech čeva 'reed, tube', Slovak čieva 'vein'; Lith. šeiva (2/4), šaiva (4) 'bobbin', Latv. saiva 'bobbin', Lith. ševikaulis 'fibula'; OE seǐa 'shin, leg', MHG schīe 'post'; possibly WGm. *skinō 'shin' (OE sciu m-, OHG skina, skena, etc.); Gr. kāwn 'pillar', Arm. siwn 'id.'

Notes: {1} [AL] For the etymology of this Ir. word see Lubotsky 2002a. 'as-t-hilā- [f] 'honey-comb (of wild bees)' (ŠB 10.3.4.3.5 ārás-t-hilā-, KS 37.14:94.6, JB 3.260 madhvas-t-hilā-) is probably a non-IE word and has nothing to do with our word.

Sanskrit: ás-t-rā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: '(leather) whip for driving cattle' ī oṣṭeṇ

Link to RV concordance: ás-t-rā- 

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HaštraH-

Page in EWAia: 143

See also: aį

Avestan: YAv. aštrā- f, 'whip' - kamšinc

Middle Persian: 'štl/aštar/ 'whip'

IE form: h2eg-treh-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 4 - 6

Idioms: 'to drive with a whip': Skt. ās-t-rā ... pāsua-sādhanī- 'whip, driving the cattle' ~ YAv. aštrā-ghād- adj. 'driving with a whip'

Cognates in other languages: Wog. ašt̂or, Hung. ostor 'whip' are LW from PIIr. (?)

Sanskrit: āsu-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'life, existence, individual existence (also after death)' ī jīvot, sčstvuvane

Link to RV concordance: āsu-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hašu-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: asu-tr̥p- [adj] 'stealing the existence' (RV); the appurtenance of asiy̝ [verb] 'to be displeased' (RV+) is uncertain because of deviating semantics (cf. YAv. aghhuii [verb] 'to earn a (future) life')

Notes: {1} [AL] For the etymology of this Ir. word see Lubotsky 2002a. 'as-t-hilā- [f] 'honey-comb (of wild bees)' (ŠB 10.3.4.3.5 ārás-t-hilā-, KS 37.14:94.6, JB 3.260 madhvas-t-hilā-) is probably a non-IE word and has nothing to do with our word.

Sogdian: 'wx 'mind, soul', šty-wx 'happy', (Chr.) bż'xwq, (Buddh.) byz'ýwk 'unhappy', wšt- 'x 'paradise' (< *uahištā- ahu-)

Middle Persian: 'wx /Úx/ 'soul, mood'

New Persian: diz-ax 'hell'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'x [f] 'mind', cx'y 'by heart'

IE form: h₁es-u-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 340 - 342

Idioms: 'the higher existence': Skt. pāra- āsu- (RV 01.140.08) ~ OAv. parāhu- (Y 46.19); 'to create existence': Skt. āsum ... janayan (RV 01.140.08) ~ OAv. aḥāuš qāšōī (Y 43.5); 'living existence': Skt. jīvo aṣuḥ- (RV 01.113.16) ~ YAv. jīiō aḥuš; 'to bring existence': Skt. āsum ... ā bharāmi (AVŚ 8.2.1) ~ YAv. ahim ā baraiti; 'to give life': Skt. āsum ... yā Bharad (RV 10.059.07) ~ Av. ahim dadāt (Y 46.13); dātar- aḥuš (Y 50.11); 'to lead to an existence': Skt. āṣu-nīī-[f] 'leading to the existence (in the after-life)', also personified as a female deity (RV+) ~ OAv. ahim ... naēšāt (Y 31.20)

Sanskrit: āsura-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m] {1}

Meaning: 'god, lord, Asura, - Бог, демон, N of a group of gods (since RV 10 and AV, adversaries of the gods, demons)'

Link to RV concordance: āsura-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hasura-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: asurya- [adj] 'Asuric' (RV+); āsura- [adj] ([f] āsuri-) 'godlike, Asuric; (later) demonic' (RV+); āsuri- [m] PN (Br.+)

Page in Pokorny: 48

See also: medhā-

Avestan: Av. ahura- [m] 'god, lord' (usually with mazdā-); YAv. āhīirī- [adj] 'with regard to Ahura(mazdā), stemming from Ahura(mazdā)'; OAv. ahu-, YAv. ahu- [m] 'lord', OAv. ahuhī- / aŋ'hī- [f] 'lady' (Y 32.11)

Old Persian: aura-mazdā- [m] N of the highest god, Ahuramazda (once separated aura- mazdā- in gen.sg.)

Khotanese: urmaysde 'sun'

Sogdian: 'gwrmtzt, (Man.) xwrmtzt', xwrmztbg 'Name of a god', wrmzt 'Thursday, planet Juppiter'

Middle Persian: 'whrmzd /Ohmazd/ 'name of the highest god in Zoroastrianism', (Man.) 'whrmzd /O(h)rmezd/ 'id.'

Parthian: 'w(h)rmyzd /O(h)rmezd/ 'name of the highest god in Zoroastrianism'

New Persian: Hurmuz(d) 'name of the highest god in Zoroastrianism'

IE form: h₁es-u-(ro)-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 48
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. /has-/ [verb] 'to give birth'; hassu- 'king', MoHG Asen (< PGm. *ansuz) 'name of a group of gods'. PIIr. *asura- is borrowed into FU, cf. Erzya azor(o) 'lord', Mansi атам, Гор 'sovereign', etc. (Katz 2003: 169)

Notes: \{1\} [AL] There is no indication for an adjective 'divine, powerful' in Indo-Iranian.

**Sanskrit:** āsava-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'horse, steed' - ΚΩΝ

Link to RV concordance: āsava-; āsvāvant-; āsvavant-; āśv(i)ya-; āśvin-; āśvinī-; āśvinā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hacґua-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āśvā- [f] 'mare' (RV+); āśvāvant-, āśvavant- [adj] 'rich in horses/mares' (RV+); āśv(i)ya- [adj, n] 'pertaining to the horse, consisting of horses; possession of horses' (RV+); āśvin- [adj] 'equipped with horses, owning horses' (RV+); āśvinā [du.m] 'N of the charioteering, healing and saving divine twins' (RV+); āśvinī- [f] 'goddess at the side of the Āśvins, mother of the Āśvins' (RV); āśvinā- [adj] 'looking like the Āśvins (said of the Soma-streams)' (RV), 'belonging to the Āśvins' (VS+), younger 'N of a month in the monsoon'

Page in EWAia: 139, 141

See also: āśu-; āsvatara-; rjra-, nāsatya-

Avestan: Av. aspā- [f] 'mare'; YAv. aspa- [m] 'horse'; aspaiia- [adj] 'pertaining to the horse, consisting of horses'

Old Persian: asa- [m] 'horse'

Khotanese: asa- [m] 'horse'

Sogdian: 'sp 'horse'


IE form: hekuo-

IE meaning: horse

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 301 - 302

Idioms: 'with quick horses': Skt. āśv-āśva- (RV+) ~ YAv. āsu.aspa-; 'unbound horse': Skt. vīś-ita-āśva- (RV) ~ YAv. Viśṭaspa- [m] PN, OP vīṭiṣṭas- /viṭṭaspa-/ [m] PN (= 'of unbound horses'); 'to appease horses': Skt. āśvān prī- (RV+); Mitanni-IA Bi-ri-da-aš-ya [m] PN (= Skt. *priyāśva-), Mitanni-IA Bi-ri-ja-aš-ṣu-ya [m] PN (= Skt. *priyāśva-) ~ OAv. Frīnāspa- [m] PN; Elam.-Iran. Pir-ri-ya-iš-ṣa [m] PN (= Iran. *Friyāspa-)

Cognates in other languages: Lat. equus [m] 'horse'; OIr. ech 'horse'; OE eoh 'horse' \{1\}

Notes: \{1\}Hitt. (Kikkuli) assussanni 'horse-trainer' is most probably a loan word from Indo-Aryan. Also HLuv. asu- (and Hitt. assu-, if existent) 'horse' may be loan words.

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Pages: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

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Forward: 1 20 50 100
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HacґH- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: aґsvatґr- [f] 'female mule' (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 140
See also: asґ-

Middle Persian: 'stl /astar/ 'hinny' ĭ ցիլի
New Persian: aґstan 'hinny'
IE form: h,ekґuo-ter-о
Certainty: +

Notes: {1} Compare also Khot. khadґara- 'mule' < *xara-тara- (<xara- 'ass'), Lat. mater-tera 'aunt' with the same suffix.

Sanskrit: aґ-

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to eat' ĭ ģм, храна

Link to RV concordance: aґ-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haґґн- (?){1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ģsаna- [n] 'eating, food' (AV+); ģsаnґґа- [f] 'hunger' (Br.+); prґsґи́- [m] 'eater' (AV+); ģsґи́-a- [adj] 'voracious' (RV); ģsґа- [adj] 'hungry' (RV); ģsґа- 'eating' (Br.+)
Page in EWAia: 136
New Persian: ģ« 'food, soup' {1}
Ossetic: bas / бас? 'soup' {1}
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: 18

Cognates in other languages: {2}

Notes: {1} [AL] Iranian cognates, mentioned in EWAia, are uncertain. YAv. ģsґи́ ( Y 10.14) rather means 'lying' and belongs to the root ģsґи́- 'to lie', cf. Humbach 1960: 27f., Oberlies 1990: 159 and 166, fn. 55. At any rate, this form cannot be derived from PIIR. *acґHґтa- because laryngeal disappears in this position in Iranian. The explanation of YAv. kahrґґа- m. 'vulture', MoP kargas 'vulture' as 'chicken-eater' has a strong flavour of folk etymology and is almost certainly false. Sogd. ģрқs, Oss. cґ?ґs 'eagle' show initial *c- and short -a- in the second syllable, which are incompatible with the Avestan and Persian word. I suspect that this is a borrowing, which may have been interpreted in some of the Iranian languages as containing the word for 'chicken'. The best candidates for Iranian cognates to Skt. aґ- are MoP aґ 'food, soup' < Plr. ģsґа- Oss. bas / бас? 'soup' < *upa-ґsґа-, etc. {2} [AL] Connection of ON аґ н. 'bait, lure' and Gr. Іkoloj f. 'bite' with aґ is very uncertain.

Sanskrit: aґ-

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ģам atasi [2sg.act.] (RV 01.030.04), ģама- [ptc.med.] (RV)
Meaning: 'to travel, wander' - пътуване, скитане, търсене
Link to RV concordance: at-; ātya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hat-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ātya-[m] 'steed, runner' ī кон-бегач (RV+); ātihya-[adj] 'belonging to the steed, of steeds' (RV) {1}; at- [verb] 'to roam' (Ep., Class.)
Page in EWAia: 56
Avestan: Av. xāōdra-[n] 'well-being'; YAv. apairiāōra-[adj] 'unavoidable'
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 69
Cognates in other languages: Lat. annus [m] 'year'; Go. a?nam [dat.pl.] 'year' {2}
Notes: {1} Connection of ātya- with this root is uncertain. Ved. átithi- 'guest' can hardly belong here.
{2} Connection with at- uncertain.

*Sanskrit:* ātharvan-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'priest, N. of the primordial priest'
Link to RV concordance: atharvan-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HatHar-uan-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ĀpŚS athar-vy-us·t·a- 'burnt by fire' ?
Page in EWAia: 60
Avestan: YAv. ārahuan-[m] 'priest, N. of the first social class' (aaurunō [gen.sg.], etc.; āqra instead of *aqrar is either graphical or due to influence of Av. ātar- / āqr- 'fire'); aahruruana-[n] 'priest’s function'
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} [AL] The original meaning of * athar- is something like 'religiös-zauberhaftes Fluidum' (Oldenberg), 'magische Potenz' (Neisser). Pinault 2003 persuasively argued that this word is connected with ToA atür, ToB etre 'hero' and that the Indo-Iranian and the Tocharian terms are borrowed from a Central Asian language.

*Sanskrit:* āthā
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'then, thereupon, further, likewise' ī така, тогава, по-нататък
Link to RV concordance: ātha
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HatHaH
Page in EWAia: 59
See also: a- [2]
Avestan: OAv. a̯a̯ā [adv] 'thus, so, likewise, and'; YAv. a̯āa [adv] 'thus, so, likewise, and'
IE meaning: pronoun
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 50
Cognates in other languages: Go. und [conj] 'and' (?) {1}
Notes: {1} Probably not related to ātha, because of the connection of the latter with a- [2].
**Sanskrit:** áti
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [prep, prev]
Meaning: 'beyond, over' यो तत्त्व, नाद
Link to RV concordance: áti
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hāti
Page in EWAia: 57
Avestan: YAv. ati-bar- [verb] 'to carry to'
Old Persian: atiy-āš [verb] 'he went, proceeded'
Khotanese: ata, atā [adv] 'excessively'
IE form: h,eti
IE meaning: beyond
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 344
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ēti [adv] 'yet, still, besides'; Lat. et [conj] 'and'; Go. i? [conj] 'but, if'

**Sanskrit:** ātkā
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'garment, coat' धर, ओषधि
Link to RV concordance: ātkā
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)atka-
Page in EWAia: 58
Avestan: YAv. aţka-, at_.ka- [m] 'coat, outer garment'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 322 {1}
Idioms: 'to wear a coat': Skt. āsāno ātkam (RV ) ~ YAv. vāṭhay[n]ī ti ... at_.kāsī ( N 92)
Notes: {1} [AL] Pok.'s analysis is most probably wrong.

**Sanskrit:** ātra
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'here, there, then' यो तुक, तम
Link to RV concordance: ātra
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hātra
Page in EWAia: 59
See also: a- [2]
Avestan: OAv. aţrā [adv] 'here, there, then'; YAv. aţra [adv] 'here, there, then'
IE meaning: pronoun
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -

**Sanskrit:** āva
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [prev]
Meaning: 'off, away, down (from)' – далеко, долу

Link to RV concordance: áva

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haua

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ávara- [comp] 'inferior, posterior, closer, later' (RV+); avamā- [sup] 'downmost, next, last' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 129

See also: avar; avāṇe-; ogar-ā-

Avestan: OAv. auuā [prev, prep] 'towards'; YAv. auua [prev] 'towards' - близьк; auua-jan- [verb] 'to strike down, to kill' і събарям долу, убивам

Old Persian: a va- [prev] 'down, away' - долу

Sogdian: ṝ- [prev] 'away' ('wswyt- [adj] 'pure' < *aua-suxta-)

Middle Persian: ṝ- [prev] 'away'

New Persian: ṝ- [prev] 'away'

Ossetic: u- / o- [prev] 'away'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'fs'd- [adj] 'pure'; Bactr. w- [prev] 'away'

IE form: h₂euo

IE meaning: away - далеко

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 72 - 73

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ab [adv] 'again, on the contrary'; Lat. au-fugīō [verb] 'to flee (away)'; Lith. au- [prev] 'away from, down from'; OCS u- [prevb] 'from, away'

Notes: {1} Possibly, PIr. *Hau changed to *Haua under the influence of *Hapa.

Sanskrit: avāni-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'river bed, river, stream' – река, течение

Link to RV concordance: avāni-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)auani- {1}

Page in EWAia: 131

Avestan: YAv. aoniia- [n] 'heating equipment'

Khotanese: vaňi 'streams'

Sogdian: 'w'nh /āwăn/ 'river'

IE form: IIR ?

Certainty: -

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Notes: {1} The Indo-Iranian etymology of avāni- is uncertain.

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Sanskrit: avar

First attestation: RV 01.133.06

Part of speech: [adv]

Meaning: 'down, downwards' – долу
Sanskrit: अवास
See also: अवार
Certainty: +

Sanskrit: अवास
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: `assistance, furtherance, help; goodness, friendliness' ता हस, पदरय
Link to RV concordance: अवास; अवास्यंत; अवास्यु
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HauHas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: अवास्यंत [adj] 'seeking protection' (RV 01.116.023); अवास्यांत [adj] 'helpful' (AV 3.26.6); अवास्यु [adj] 'seeking assistance, bringing assistance, helping' (RV+)
Page in EWAlia: 132
See also: अव
Avestan: OAv. auuarō [adv] 'downwards' (Y 29.11); YAv. auuarā [adv] 'downwards'
IE form: h2euer
IE meaning: down
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 77 - 78

Sanskrit: अवास
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: `refreshment, food, provisions' इ स्वेह अरा, प्रविधि
Link to RV concordance: अवासः; अवास्यंतः; अवास्युः
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hauasa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: अवास्यंत [adj] 'longing for food' (RV); अवास्याः [f] 'gluttony' (RV); अवास्यु [adj] 'gluttonous' (RV+); अवास्य [verb] (RV) 'to eat, to digest' (suppletive to ad-): अवास्याः [2sg.impf.act.], अवास्यत [3sg.impf.act.]; अवास्यु [adj] 'desirous to eat, consuming' (AV+); अवासाः [adj] 'without provision' (RV 06.066.07)
Page in EWAlia: 133
Avestan: YAv. auuahā [n] 'provision' (Humbach GGA 235 [1983] 120 XXX)
IE form: h2euter (LIV 244)
IE meaning: enjoy
Certainty: +

Link to RV concordance: अवार; अवास; अवास्याः
Cognates in other languages: Lat. avēre [verb] 'to long for, strive after', Alb. ha 'to eat' {1}

Notes: {1} Connection with Lat. avēna 'oats', ORuss. овся 'oats' is doubtful.

Sanskrit: avasāna-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'place for rest, halt' ї място за почивка и покой
Link to RV concordance: avasāna-; avasātār-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hauasāna-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: avasātār- [m] 'unyoker' (RV 10.027.09)

Page in EWAia: 133
See also: sā; āva
Avestan: OAv. auuaphāna- [n] 'place for rest' ( Y 33.5)
IE form: h₂eu + seh₂
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 889 - 891

Sanskrit: āvānc-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'turned downwards, located below, below' ї долу, надолу
Link to RV concordance: āvānc-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haua-Hak-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: avācīna- [adj] 'directed downwards, situated below' (AV+); Pā. avīci- [m] 'N of one of the eight hells'

Page in EWAia: 133
See also: āva
Avestan: YAv. auuacinū.mazah- 'was (noch) geringeren Pfandwert hat (?)' ( V 5.60) (the connection with āvānc- is uncertain, Schwzyer IF 49 [1931] 4, fn. 1 XXX)
IE form: h₂eu
IE meaning: down
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 335

Sanskrit: āvi-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m, f]
Gramm. forms: āvyas [gen.sg.]
Meaning: 'sheep, ram' ї овца, овен
Link to RV concordance: āvi-; avikā-; avyāya-; āvyāya-; āvyā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hauī-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: avikā- [f] 'little sheep' (RV 01.126.07+); avyāya-, āvyāya- [adj] 'coming from sheep' (RV) {1}; avya- [adj] 'coming from sheep' (RV) {2}; āvī-sitra- 'woollen hair' (Si.); āvika- [adj] 'woollen, coming from sheep'; [n] 'woollen blanket' (SB 14.5.3.10 [=BAU]+)

Page in EWAia: 135
Middle Persian: 'kblyt '(agneau/brebis) à toison tondue' (< Plr. *āvika-brītā-?)

Page in Pokorny: 77 - 78
**Other Iranian cognates:** Wa. yobê, yopê [pl.] 'sheep' (< Plr. *āvi-čir-)

**IE form:** h3eui- {3}

**IE meaning:** sheep

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 784

**Cognates in other languages:**

Luv. h?a-a-ú-i-iš 'sheep'; HLuv. ha-wa-h-i-ša 'sheep'; Gr. Φυι, Φ iy 'sheep' (gen.sg. Φιοι = Ved. gen.sg. āvyas); Gr. oçeoj [adj] 'coming from sheep'; Lat. ovis 'sheep'; Arm. hoviw 'shepherd'; ToB awi [nom.pl.f.] 'female sheep'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] See for these forms Schmitt 1997. {2} [AL] Not by haplology from aґvyaya- (Schmitt 1997: 285, pace EWAia). {3} [AL] The reconstruction with *h1seemse necessary in order to account for the Anatolian and Arm. h- and for pervasive o-vocalism, in spite of the Tocharian form, which then remains unexplained. The only alternative would be to reconstruct a static paradigm *h2oui- / *h2eui- and assume that the attested forms have the o-vocalism of the former variant, and the h- of the latter, which is hardly credible.

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**Sanskrit:** av

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: ávati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: Ávît [3sg.act.] (RV+); avis- as [2sg.aor.subj.act.] (RV+); avis·t·u [3sg.impv.act.] (RV+); avid·di [2sg.impv.act.] (RV+); Perfect: āva [3sg.act.] (RV+); āvitha [2sg.act.] (RV+); ta-tpc.: -ita- (RV+) (yus·mota- [adj] 'supported by you' (RV)); indrotá- [m] PN (= 'supported by Indra') (RV, Br.); possibly identical with the Hurrian name In-tar-ud-da, En-dar-ud-ta)

**Meaning:** 'to help, protect'

**Link to RV concordance:** av-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HauH

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** avitár- [m] 'helper' (RV); ití- [f] 'favour, help' (RV+); íma- [m] 'helper, friend' (RV+) - помощник, защитник

**Page in EWAia:** 134

**See also:** āvas-; oman-

**Avestan:** OAv. auuđm [1sg.pres.act.] 'to help, care' (Y 44.7); uz-iįiiį [inf] (Y 46.5), auuő [inf] (Y 32.14); YAv. aomna- [ptc.pres.med.] (Yt 13.146)

**Parthian:** (+ *uz-) 'z'w- 'to save'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Chor. (+ *abi-) miband- 'to help'

**IE form:** h1euiH- (thus LIV 216)

**IE meaning:** to help, to protect

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 77-78

**Cognates in other languages:** Ofr. conoi [verb] 'to protect'; Lat. iuuāre [verb] 'to help, to support'

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**Sanskrit:** ay [1]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present II (act.): 1sg. émi, 2sg. és·i, 3sg. éti, 2du. ithas, 3du. itás, 1pl. imási, 2pl. ithá, 3pl. yanti, 2sg.impv. īhi, 1sg.impf. āyam, 3pl. āyan (< PIE *h1e-h2i-) (RV+); Present (them.) ayate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Perfect: iyāya [3sg.act.] (RV+), iyus· [3pl.act.] (RV+); Fut: es·yāti [3sg.act.] (AV+); ta-tpc.: ud-ita- (RV); Inf: ityai (RV) {1}
Meaning: 'to go, walk, succeed' ī otivam, вървя (in prap'ylgar'ski anan i p'ytik)

Link to RV concordance: i-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hai-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ayatha- [n] 'foot' (RV+); āyana- [n] 'going, road'- пътувам (RV+); itī-[f] 'going, moving' (RV+); ityā-[f] 'going' (RV+); itvarā- [adj] 'going' (RV+); ēman- [n] 'path' (RV) (VS ēma-); eva- [m] 'course, way, hurry' (RV+)

Page in EWIA: 102


Khotanese: hii- [verb] 'to come' (with sec. h-) (+ *ā-)

Sogdian: (')ys- [verb] 'to come, arrive'; nyz-, (Chr.) nyž-, (Man.) nyj(y)- [verb] 'to go out, emerge'

Middle Persian: wzyh-, 'wcy/-uzi/- [verb] 'to go, come out, leave, depart'

Parthian: (w)zyh-[verb] 'to go out, leave'; pyd [pret.stem] 'to leave, go to; vanish' (+ *apa-)

New Persian: āy- (supplet. āmādan < *ā-gam-) [verb] 'to come' (+ *ā-)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mīy- [verb] 'to go (in)', 'wz(y)- [verb] 'to go out, come out; to rise (of sun, stars, sim.)' (+ *uz-); Bactr. abhdo [PPP.] 'the departed' (+ *apa-)

IE form: h₁i-

IE meaning: to go

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 293 - 297

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. i-it [2sg.impv.act.] 'to go'; Hitt. e-hu 'here!'; Hitt. ijatta [3sg.pres.act.] 'to go, proceed'; Luv. i-ti [3sg.pres.act.] 'to go'; Luv. i-du [3sg.impv.act.] 'to go'; Gr. eomi [1sg.act.] 'to go'; Gr. (Myc.) i-jo-te 'iignment'; Lat. īre 'to go'; OLith. eimi [1sg.pres.act.] 'to go'; Lith. ėiti 'to go'; OCS iti 'to go'

Notes: {1} [AL] It is unclear whether inōti (RV) 'to send, impel' and īyate (RV+) 'to speed' belong to this root.

Sanskrit: ay- [2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [prondem]

Gramm. forms: iy-ām [nom.sg.f.], i-d-ām [nom.acc.sg.n.], i-m-ām [acc.sg.m.] {1}

Meaning: 'this here, he' ī thōzi, toī

Link to RV concordance: ayām

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hai-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īyant- [adj] 'so big, just so big' (RV+); adhīyati- [adv] 'very close, just so far away' (RV) (= adhi + īyat-i); īvant- [adj] 'so big, so much, so good' (RV)

Page in EWIA: 103, 194, 207

See also: a- [2]; ana- [1]; itara-; īt; īd; īda; īdra-; īm

Avestan: OAv. īt [nom.acc.sg.n.], YAv. īm [nom.sg.f.]; imom [acc.sg.m.]

Old Persian: iyam [nom.sg.m.f.]

IE form: h₁,i-

IE meaning: this
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286
Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Cypr.) çn [acc.sg.m.] (çn `alI|tV. aI|tçn. aI|Tn Hes.); Lat. im [acc.sg.m.]; Lat. id [nom.sg.n.] `this'; Go. is [pron.dem.] `he'; Go. ita [pron.dem.] `it'
Notes: {1} < nom.sg.f. *h₁ih₁, nom.acc.sg.n. *h₁id, acc.sg.m. *h₁im + the added IIr. particle *-am. The acc.sg.m. form was the basis of the IIr. pronominal stem *ima-.

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Sanskrit: ayas-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: `metal (in older texts, `copper', only ŚB+ = `iron')' ð метал, мед, желязо
Link to RV concordance: ayas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haias-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āyasá- [adj], f. āyasī- `made of copper/iron' (RV+); āyo-agra- [adj] 'with a metal point' (RV 10.099.06)

Page in EW Aia: 104
Avestan: OAv. aiiāh- [n] `ordeal by metal (at the last judgment)' {2}; YAv. aiiāh- [n] `metal'; aiiāphaēna- [adj] `made of metal'; aiiāōyra- [adj] `with a metal point'
IE form: h₂ei-os- {1}
IE meaning: copper (?)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 15
Cognates in other languages: Lat. aes `ore'; Go. aiz `metal coin'; OHG ēr `ore'
Notes: {1} Possibly, derived from root *h₂ei- `to shine, to burn'. {2} [AL] Skjòrv? 1997: 110 suggests to take OAv. aiiāpha as a verb form of ā-iiā- `to beseech'.

Sanskrit: ayogī-
First attestation: VS 30.5; GrŚi.+ 
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: ayogīm (VS)
Meaning: `girl without brothers or sisters'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: a-(H)iaugaH- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ayugi- [f] `girl without brothers or sisters' (GrŚi.+)
Page in EW Aia: 105
See also: a(n)- [1]; voj
Middle Persian: 'ywḵ'yn' (variants: 'ywḵyn' and 'ywkkyn') `daughter or sister, who is to come into a fortune'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} Presumably, from *a-yogā- `unjoined' with -i- from śvās̲rī- `mother-in-law', vadhi- `young woman', etc.
Sanskrit: ādhra-  
First attestation: RV  
Part of speech: [adj]  
Meaning: 'weak, poor, small' ī слаб, беден, малък  
Link to RV concordance: ādhra-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: aHd̄ra-  
Page in EWAia: 165  
See also: nādh  
Avestan: OAv. ādra- [adj] 'weak, dependent'  
IE form: nh3d̄ro-  
IE meaning: in distress, weak  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: -  
Idioms: 'powerful vs. weak': Skt. ugra- ... ādhra- (RV 07.041.02) ~ OAv. ādrōn-g ... aojištō (Y 29.3)  
Cognates in other languages: Gr. nwqrTj [adj] 'sluggish'  

Sanskrit: ājī-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [mf]  
Meaning: 'race, competition, fight' ī надбягане, състезание, борба  
Link to RV concordance: ājī-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hájī-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ājīm aj- 'to race' (Br.)  
Page in EWAia: 160  
See also: āi  
Avestan: YAv. āzi- [m] 'greed, desire' ī лаком, желаещ  
Middle Persian: āz 'greed'  
New Persian: āz 'greed'  
IE form: h2og-i-  
IE meaning: competition  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 4  
Cognates in other languages: Gr. gwn [m] '(place of) competition'; Olr. āg [n] 'fight, war'  

Sanskrit: āma-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [adj]  
Meaning: 'raw, uncooked' - суров  
Link to RV concordance: āma-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Háma-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āmis~ [n] '(raw) meat' (RV+) (or rather ā-mis- ?)  
Page in EWAia: 170  
Khotanese: hāma- [adj] 'raw'  
Sogdian: x'm 'raw'  
Middle Persian: h'm /xām/ 'raw'  
New Persian: xām [adj] 'raw'  
Ossetic: xom 'raw'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. ōm, also om, um [adj] 'raw', Khwar. x’m 'raw'
IE form: h₂eh₃-mo- / h₂eH-mo-?
IE meaning: raw
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 777 - 778
Cognates in other languages: Arm. hum [adj] 'raw, uncooked'; Gr. omTj [adj] 'raw, uncooked'

Sanskrit: ān’-i-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'axle-pin, linch-pin; part of the leg above the knee (Sušr.)' ï бедро, кракът над коляното
Link to RV concordance: ān’-i-
Page in EWAia: 161
See also: kalýn a-
Certainty: - {1}
Cognates in other languages: ToB oįiyė*, loc.sg. oįi-ne 'hip' - хълбок
Notes: {1} [AL] The anatomical meaning must be original. The word is likely to have been borrowed from a language in Central Asia. For the etymology and connection with Tocharian oįiyė* see Pinault 2003a.

Sanskrit: ānus-āk
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'in turn, in due course' - пътувам
Link to RV concordance: ānus-āk
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hānuṣaṅkaś {1}
Page in EWAia: 73
See also: anu
Avestan: OAv. ānuṣ.ḥaṅkaś [adv] 'in due course' (Y 31.12)
IE form: h₁,enu
IE meaning: along ї далече
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 39
Notes: {1} [AL] The long vowel may be due to Brugmann’s Law, if we assume o-grade in the PIE compound*h₁,oni-sek”-s. {2} For Avestan -š.h- cf. Lubotsky 1999.

Sanskrit: āp
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present V: āpnoṭi [3sg.act.] {1} (AV+); Perfect: āpa [3sg.act.] (RV+), āpiré [3pl.med.] (RV+), āpānā- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Passive: āpyāte (YVᵐ⁺); Fut: āpsy’ (Br.+); Caus: āpay’ (Up.+); Desid: āps (AV+); ta-ptc.: āpta- 'reached, complete, known' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to reach, gain, take possession of' ї достигам, притежавам
Link to RV concordance: āp-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HaHp-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dur-āpanā- [adj] 'difficult to be overtaken' (RV); āpti- [f] 'reaching, acquisition' (VS+; AV aty-āpti-).
Avestan: OAv. apāna- [pf.med.ptc.] (Y 33.5); apaēmā [1pl.opt.pf.act.] 'to reach'; āpana- [n] 'gain, reaching' (Y 28.10); YAv. āfan- [te 3pl.pres.pass.] (< *āpjā-) 'to be reached' (Y 57.27); apaiieiti [caus] 'to hit, dominate'; apatōe [inf] 'to overtake'

Khotanese: byev- 'to receive' (< PIIr. *api-āpaya-); byeh- 'to get' (< PIIr. *api-āfy-a-); byauda- [ppp] 'received' (< PIIr. *api-āfta-)

New Persian: yāftan 'to reach'

IE form: h₁ep-

IE meaning: to grab

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 50 – 51

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. e-ip-zi [3sg.pres.act.], ap-pa-an-zi [3pl.pres.act.] 'to grab, catch'; Lat. apiscor 'to reach, to receive, to grab, to get'; Lat. có-ēpī [1sg.pf.act.] 'to start, to undertake'

Notes: {1} Secondary present, formed in parallel to asŋ-noŋ-ti. For PIIr. we can only reconstruct the perfect, which undoubtedly was the original formation.

Sanskrit: āpri- -

First attestation: AV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: N of particular invocations spoken previous to the offering of animals, propitiation

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HaH-prīH-

Page in EWAia: 169

See also: ā: pray' {1}

Avestan: YAv. āfri- - āeskam, ājelajā'wishing (of good and bad things), blessing, curse'- благословия, клетва; āfriuacah- [adj] 'uttering a blessing, uttering a curse'; ā-frīti-, ā-friti- [f] 'wish, blessing, curse'; āfritar- [m] 'blesser' Името Африг и благословен!

IE form: IIR

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 844

Idioms: 'to propitiate (act.), to be favourably disposed (med.)': Skt. ā ... piprayah- (RV 02.006.08) 'you will propitiate', ā ... pipriye- 'is favourably disposed' (RV 03.051.03) ~ YAv. ā-frīnāmi [1sg.pres.act.] 'to wish for'

Sanskrit: āra- -

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [mn]

Meaning: 'distance' и расстояние

Link to RV concordance: āra-; ārū; āre: āreaghah-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hāra-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ārāt [adv] 'from the distance, from afar' (RV+), ārākāt (SB); āre [adv] 'far, far away from' (RV+); āre-a-gah- [adj] 'from which evil is far away' (RV); āre-satu- [adj] 'from whom the enemies are far away' (AV)

Page in EWAia: 173

See also: āre-an-

IE form: h₂ol-o-

IE meaning: other, alien

Certainty: +
**Sanskrit:** ṣārā- {3}

*First attestation:* RV+

*Part of speech:* [f]

*Meaning:* 'shoemaker’s awl, bore’ ḍ obučar sko šilo

*Link to RV concordance:* ṣārā-

*Proto-Indo-Iranian:* ḌārāH- {1}

*Page in EWAia:* 173

*IE form:* Hol-eh-

*IE meaning:* pointed instrument, tool with a thorn-like point

*Certainty:* +

*Page in Pokorny:* 310

*Cognates in other languages:* OHG ala ‘awl’; ON alr ‘awl’

*Notes:* {1} PIIr. *órioH- has been borrowed into FU, cf. Fin. ora ‘awl, bodkin, bore, etc.’, Lap. oari ‘awl, bodkin’, Mordvin (Moksha) orā ‘big bodkin’.

**Sanskrit:** ās

*First attestation:* RV+

*Part of speech:* [verb]

*Gramm. forms:* Present II: āste [3sg.med.] (RV+); āsate [3pl.med.] (RV+); āsānā- [ptc.med.] (RV); āsīna- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Aorist: āsis-t-a [3sg.med.] (Br.+); Perfect: āsām- cakre [3sg.med.] (Br.); ta-ptc.: āsita- ‘seated’ (TS+)

*Meaning:* ‘to sit, live, settle, abide, continue’ ḍ eśćwięcim, žiwećvi

*Link to RV concordance:* ās-; svāsasthā-

*Proto-Indo-Iranian:* Ḍās-

*Other forms in Indo-Aryan:* āṣa- [n] ‘seat’ (Up.); sv-āṣa-sthā- [adj] ‘located on a good seat’ (RV) (may also contain *āṣas-); āṣana- [n] ‘sitting, dwelling’ ḍ edalice, ż ilici (AV+)

*Page in EWAia:* 181 в осетински нихас ḍ едянка

*See also:* as [1]

*Avestan:* YAv. āh- [verb] ‘to sit’: āphāire [3pl.pres.med.], āphāna- [ptc.pres.med.]

*Khotanese:* āh- [verb] ‘to sit, live, dwell’: āste [3sg.pres.med.]

*Other Iranian cognates:* Bactr. arm-aimo [1sg.pres.], armasto [3sg.pret.] ‘to be present, be (temporarily) resident, stay’ (< *arma- + *āh- / āsta-)

*IE form:* h₁eh₁s- {2}

*IE meaning:* to sit

*Certainty:* +

*Page in Pokorny:* 342 - 343

*Cognates in other languages:* Hitt. /āš-/ : /as-/ [verb] ‘to sit’; HLuv. is- [verb] ‘to sit’; Luv. ištartalli- [adj] ‘looking like a throne’ (< IE *h₁ēh₁s-tro- ‘seat’); Gr. Ostai [3sg.pres.med.] ‘to sit’

*Notes:* {1} [AL] This form is not well explained. {2} [AL] Most probably, based on reduplicated present.
**Sanskrit:** ās-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [n]

Gramm. forms: ās [instr.sg.] 'with the mouth, before one’s eyes, present, visible' (RV); - ycta āsā [abl.sg.] (RV); other case forms are based on āsān - [n] (āsān, āsāni [loc.sg.], āsān [instr.sg.] (RV+)) and āsā- [n] 'mouth, jaws' (RV+)

Meaning: 'mouth, face' ùsta, liце

Link to RV concordance: ās; anās-; svās-; ādaghna-; āsānis u-; āsaya-; āsāt

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hās-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
- anās- [adj] 'without a mouth (about the Dasyus)' (RV) {1}; svās- [adj] 'with a beautiful mouth' (RV); ādaghna- [adj] 'reaching up to the mouth' (RV) (< *ās-d’); āsya-daghna- [adj] 'reaching up to the mouth' (KS); āsānn-is-u- [adj] 'having arrows in the mouth' (RV 01.084.16); āsaya- [adv] 'before one’s eyes' (RV); āsāt [adv] 'from the proximity' (a nonce form in parallel to ārī-dīt 'from afar') (RV)

Page in EWAia: 181

See also: ोृत-ha-

Avestan: Av. āh- [n] 'mouth' (OAv. āḥhō [gen.sg.], āoḥhā [instr.sg.], YAv. āḥha [instr.sg.]); YAv. (oṛduu-)-āḥhan- (?) {2}

Khotanese: āhā- 'mouth' in hīnāhāa 'senā-mukha, van of an army', eha [loc.sg.] 'in the mouth'

IE form: h₁eh₁-os/o h₁eh₁-es-

IE meaning: mouth

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 784 - 785

Idioms: 'with the mouth, with the tongue': Skt. āsā jihvāyā (RV 01.140.02) ~ OAv. hizuūā ... āḥhō 'with the tongue ... of the mouth' ( Y 31.3)

Cognates in other languages:
- Hitt. aḫš / išš- [n] 'mouth' (nom.sg. a-i-iš, gen. sg. iš-ša-a-as); Lat. ōs [n] 'mouth'; Ofr. a- 'mouth'; Lat. prōnus [adj] 'bent forward' (< *prō-ōsn-o- ?)

Notes: {1} Not a-nās- 'without a nose' > 'with a flat nose'. {2} [AL] Cf. also paraca ā- before (my) eyes' ( Yt 8.1), Gershevitch apud Panaino 1990: 89.

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**Sanskrit:** āsa-

First attestation: AV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'ashes, light dust' прах, пепел, светещ прах , жар

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hāsa- / HaHsa-

Page in EWAia: 182

Khotanese: {1}

Other Iranian cognates:
- Orm. yānak 'ashes' (< PFr. *āh(a)naka-)

IE form: h₁os-o/-h₁e₁s-o-

IE meaning: ashes

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 68 - 69

Cognates in other languages:
- Lat. āridus [adj] 'dry'; OHG asca 'ashes'; Hitt. ha-a-as-sa/-hassa/- 'hearth'; Lat. āra [f] 'fire-altar'; Osc. asaai [dat.sg.f.] 'fire-altar' {2}

Notes: {1} [AL] The connection of Khot. astaucā 'dry land', Armenian astouc, aštouč 'dry' (LW from Iranian) seems doubtful to me, because its formation is unclear. {2} [AL] Hitt. a-aši [3sg.pres.act.]
'to be left over' can hardly be related, but if Hitt. ħass- 'ashes; soap; dust' is connected, which seems quite probable, then the reconstruction must be adjusted to *h₂eh₁s-o-.

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**Sanskrit**: āśā-
- First attestation: RV+
- Part of speech: [f]
- Meaning: 'space, region' ṭ prostranstvo, район
- Link to RV concordance: āśā-
- Proto-Indo-Iranian: ācā/-acā-
- Page in EWAia: 178
- Avestan: YAv. asah- [n] 'region, place'
- Other Iranian cognates: Pash. ōsēdol 'to live'
- IE form: IIR
- IE meaning:
- Certainty: -
- Page in Pokorny: -

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**Sanskrit**: āśīrta-
- First attestation: RV
- Part of speech: [adj]
- Meaning: 'mixed through (with milk)' ṭ мляко
- Link to RV concordance: āśīrta-; āśi-; āśīrvant-
- Proto-Indo-Iranian: -čṛh-ta-
- Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āśir- [f] 'milk which is mixed with the Soma juice' (RV+); āśīr-vant- [adj] 'mixed with milk' (RV+); āśīradugh- [adj] 'mixing milk with soma juice' (ŚrSi.)
- Page in EWAia: 178, 809
- See also:
  - Sogdian: (Chr.) 'srty [adj] 'united' (< *ā-sarta-ka- ?)
  - IE form: kṛh₂
  - IE meaning: mix
  - Certainty: +
  - Page in Pokorny: 582
- Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἰ-krātoj [adj] 'unmixed' (< PIE *n-krh₂-to-)

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**Sanskrit**: āśū-
- First attestation: RV+
- Part of speech: [adj]
- Gramm. forms: āśīyas- [comp] 'quicker' ṭ ბურჰ (Br.); āśis-t-ha- [sup] 'quickest, very quick' (RV+)
- Meaning: 'fast, quick'
- Link to RV concordance: āśū-; āśuyā-; āśupātvan-
- Proto-Indo-Iranian: HaHecu-
- Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āśuyā [adv] 'quick, fast' (RV); āśu-pātvan- [adj] 'flying fast' (RV)
- Page in EWAia: 179
- Avestan: Av. āsu- [adj] 'fast, quick'; OAv. asišta- [sup] 'very quick' (Y 30.10, Y 34.4); YAv. āsūiā [adv] 'quickly' (~ Skt. āsūyā); āsiiah- [comp] 'quicker, faster'; āsišta- [sup] 'very quick'
- Khotanese: āskā 'deer' (< Plr. āšuka-)
- Sogdian: 'qing(w)k' 'gazelle, hind' (< Plr. āšuka-)
- Middle Persian: 'hwk' /āhik/ 'gazelle' (< Plr. āšuka-)

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New Persian: اهی 'antelope'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'sk 'antelope', [f] 'sk'n 'hind'; Bal. āsk 'antelope'; Pash. osáy 'deer'
IE form: h₂enH₂k / HoH₂k-
IE meaning: quick
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 775

Idioms: 'quick horse': Skt. āsūm āsvam (RV) ~ YAv. āsušca aspō ~ Gr. ἀκλείο πποί; 'having quick horses': Skt. āsvāsva-[adj] (RV) ~ YAv. āsu.aspa-[adj]; 'possession of quick horses': Skt. yunajmi ... āsī (Y 44.4), āsiyā yaojan (Y 30.10); 'quick sun': Skt. āsuґm ... sīґryam (AV) ¬ Gr. ήλιον

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ξυστή 'fast, swift'; Gr. κακιστή 'fastest'; Lat. acius [adv] 'faster' {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] The interpretation of Lat. acu-pedius [adj] 'with fast feet'; Lat. acipiter [m] 'hawk, falcon' (<*acu-*) is troublesome.

Sanskrit: ātā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f.pl.]
Meaning: 'door-frame, door-posts' दरवाजा दरवाजा
Link to RV concordance: ātā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HantaH-
Page in EWAia: 163
Avestan: YAv. ātii-[f.pl.] 'door-post' (only pl.) {2}
Sogdian: pdynd 'threshold' (<Pfr. *pati-anf)
IE form: h₂(c)nHt₂-
IE meaning: door-post
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 42
Cognates in other languages: Lat. antae [f.pl.] 'wall posts of a temple'; ON ænd [f] 'front room, corridor'; Arm. āndr 'door-post'

Sanskrit: ātā-
First attestation: RV, VS+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'duck' तापा तापा
Link to RV concordance: ātī-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ātī-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ātī- [f] 'duck' (TS+); āt-i- [f] 'a species of bird' (Si) (with secondary retroflex)
Page in EWAia: 163
Khotanese: āce [pl] 'water birds, geese' (<*ati-č-)
Ossetic: acc 'wild duck' (<*ati-či-)
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. yoč ‘duck’; Yi. yēxNēko ‘duck’ (< *ati-čī-)

IE form: h₂nh₂-ti-
IE meaning: duck
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 41 - 42


Sanskrit: ātmā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: nom.sg. ātmā, acc.sg. ātmānām, loc.sg. ātmāni; weak stem: instr.sg. tmānā, dat.sg. tmāne, loc.sg. tmān(i), sometimes also acc.sg. tmānam (RV 01.063.08), puru-tmānam ‘rich in life-breath’ (RV 08.002.38)
Meaning: ‘breath, soul, self’ {1} ḍъх, дишане
Link to RV concordance: ātmā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HaHtman-
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IE form: h₁eh₁-men-
IE meaning: breath
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: OS ā̄thum ‘breath’ (here probably also Gr. Γτμ ‘heart’) Notes: {1} Also in reflexive usages (RV+).

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Sanskrit: āvām
First attestation: TS+
Part of speech: [1du. pers. pron.]
Gramm. forms: older nom. vām (RV 06.055.01), acc. āvām (Br.+)(sometimes also nom.), instr. āvābhyaṃ (AitB), abl. āvāt (TS), gen. āvāyos (TS+)
Meaning: ‘we both’
Link to RV concordance: aham
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaH
Page in EWAia: 176
See also: nau
Avestan: OAv. vā [1du. pers. pron.] (nom.) ‘we both’ (Y 29.5; ōoūuū in Y 29.7 is probably not the acc. of this pronoun, but a preverb ~ Skt. ava)
IE form: (nh₃)-ue (?)
IE meaning: we both - двама
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1114
Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Att.) ἐν [1du. pers.pron.] "us both" (< PGr. *nō-ue); Go. ugkis [1du. pers.pron.] "us both" (PGm. *un- < PIE *n̥H-?); Go. wit, OIc. vit, OCS veNe, Lith. vė-du (< *ue-)

**Sanskrit:** āvis·

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adv]

Gramm. forms: Usually with as [1], kar and bhavī.

Meaning: 'evidently, before the eyes' 'пред очите, ясен, виждяащ се

Link to RV concordance: āvis; āvis·t·iya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hāuīš

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āvis·t·iya- [adj] 'apparent, manifest' (RV) (probably, secondary for *āvis·iya-, cf. OAv. āuīšiiia-); āvis·t·ama- [sup] 'being most visible' (JB)

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See also: uveґ

Avestan: Av. āuīš [adv] 'evidently, before the eyes' (with ah- 'to be'); OAv. āuīšiiia- [adj] 'manifest'

Middle Persian: āskārāg [adj] 'manifest' (< Plr. *āqīš-kār'); cf. also Arm. aškaray 'open, not hidden' (LW from Iranian)

IE form: h2ou·is [1]

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: OCS (j)ave№ [adv] 'manifest, known' (LW from Iranian); Lat. audiēre [verb] 'to hear' (< PIE *h2eu·is-ī); Gr. aās-qōnomai [verb] 'to perceive' (< PIE *h2eu·is-ī); Hitt. u-uh-hi [1sg.pres.act.] 'to see' (< *Hou-)

Notes: [1] [AL] For the formation of āvis· cf. bahiґs, niґs. The only way to unite all these forms is to assume an original root *h2eu- 'to see, preceive'. In PIIr., *h2ou·is regularly gives *Hāuīš with lengthening in accordance with Brugmann’s Law. Slavic *(j)avas, (j)ave№ must then be a LW from Iranian, which seems acceptable because the form and the meaning are conspicuously similar (note further the circumflex in the Slavic root, which precludes any laryngeal length). Hitt. u-uh-hi [1sg.pres.act.] 'to see' shows the regular loss of *h2/3 in front of *o (Kortlandt’s rule).

**Sanskrit:** āyu-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'life, life span' 'живот, време на живота

Link to RV concordance: āyu-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hāuī-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āyu- [n] 'life, lifetime' (RV); āyu- [adj, m] 'full of life, lively; human (with a lifetime), the one now living' (RV+)

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See also: āyu·; dirghāyu(s)·; yos; yuvan·; yuvasā·; yahu·

Avestan: Av. āiu- [n] 'life, lifetime, time' (gen.sg. OAv. yaoš, dat.sg. OAv. yauuōi, yauuē, YAv. yauue); yauue·si- [adj] 'thriving forever'; OAv. yauuē·ji- [adj] 'living forever'

Ossetic: (1) jau 'life'

IE form: h2oiu- (gen.sg. *h2eu·eius; secondary*h2e·eius; in compounds *-h2iu-)

IE meaning: (allotted) lifetime

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 17 - 18
**Idioms: 'life(time) disappears, expires'**: Skt. ks·ītāyu·- (RV) [adj] 'whose lifetime has expired’ ~ Gr. aāṁ fqinlw ‘may his life go away’

**Cognates in other languages**: Gr. aā eā, aātj, aāw̱, aān [adv] 'forever'; Gr. aān [m] 'lifetime, time, duration'; Lat. aevum, aevum [n] (also aevus [m]) 'lifetime, eternity'; Go. aiwam [dat.pl.], aiwins [acc.pl.] 'times'; Go. aiweins [adj] 'eternal'; OHG ēwīg [adj] 'eternal'; Gr. oI [neg] 'not'; Arm. oč [neg] 'not'

**Sanskrit**: ěyu·
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'life, life span'
Link to RV concordance: ěyu·

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: Hāius-  Hāius-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: ěyu· mant- [adj] 'vigorous’ (AV+)

**Page in EWAia**: 171

**See also**: ěyu·; dirghāyu(ś·); yos·; yuvān·

**Khotanese**: os·ku [adv] 'forever’ (< Plr. *āyuš-ka-m)

**IE form**: hōiu-(s)

**IE meaning**: allotted lifetime

**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 17 - 18

**Cognates in other languages**: Gr. aā eā, aātj, aāw̱, aān [adv] 'forever'; Gr. aān [m] 'lifetime, time, duration'; Lat. aevum, aevum [n] (also aevus [m]) 'lifetime, eternity'; Go. aiwam [dat.pl.], aiwins [acc.pl.] 'times'; Go. aiweins [adj] 'eternal'; OHG ēwīg [adj] 'eternal'; Gr. oI [neg] 'not'; Arm. oč [neg] 'not'

**Sanskrit**: babhru·
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'reddish brown, brown’ ( бобър-кавяво животно)

**Link to RV concordance**: babhru·

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: bʰabhru·

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: babhluś·- [adj] 'brownish’ (YV); b/paprunnu [adj] an epithet of horses (Mitanni-IA)

**Page in EWAia**: 2.210

**Avestan**: YAv. babra- [m] 'beaver’

**IE form**: bʰebru·

**IE meaning**: beaver - бобър

**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 136 - 137

**Cognates in other languages**: OHG bibar 'beaver’ (< PGm. *bʰebru-); OHG brín [adj] 'brown’ (< PIE *bʰruH-no-)

**Sanskrit**: bahis·
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'outside, from outside, out’ (външен, отвън)
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰajʰ-ʰis {2}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bahīr-āmām [adv] 'out of oneself' (KS+); bahīr-lomā- [adj] 'having the hair turned outwards' (MS, KS); bahīr-vedī [adv] 'outside the sacrificial altar' (MS+); bāhīya- [adj] 'located outside' (AV+); bahirdhā [adv] 'out, outward, outside' (VS+)

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Middle Persian: bē 'away, out' (?) {1}

IE form: bʰegʰ-
IE meaning: outside
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 112 - 113

Cognates in other languages: OCS bez [prep] 'without'; Lith. bė [prep] 'without'; Latv. bez [prep] 'without'

Notes: {1} Connection with bahīs- uncertain. {2} [AL] Jasanoff (Acts Copenhagen, XXX) explains the ending -is as an original instr.pl. ending (cf. PIE instr.pl. *-ōis < *-o-is), cf. further āvīs- nīs-.

Sanskrit: bahu-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Gramm. forms: bāhū- [f]; bām-hīyas- [comp] 'very fat' (MS); bām-hīs-t ha- [sup] 'strongest, most' (RV+);

Meaning: 'many, much, frequent, numerous, abounding in' ї много

Link to RV concordance: bahu-; bahulā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰbʰajʰ-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bahulā- [adj] 'thick, dense, wide, spacious' (RV+); bahūtaya- [adj]

Page in EWAia: 2.220

See also: bam-h

Avestan: OAv. bazuuan-t- [adj] 'dense’ (Y 40.3)

Khotanese: balysga- [adj] 'wide, large' (< PIr. *bazulaka- ?)

Other Iranian cognates: Arm. bazowm [adj] 'much' (Iran. LW)

IE form: dʰbʰngʰ-u-

IE meaning: dense ї тлъст

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 127 - 128

Cognates in other languages: Gr. pαcʰj [adj] 'thick, dense, stocky' (pōsswn [comp], pōcistoj [sup]); Gr. pαculwj [adv] 'roughly'; Hitt. panku- [adj] 'total'

Sanskrit: bam-h

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Caus: bam-hayate [3sg.med.] (KS, MS, Br.); t-a-pte.: bāl-ha- (RV 01.181.07); nī-bāl-ha- (RV 01.106.06)

Meaning: 'to make stronger, make dense' ї силен, сдрав

Link to RV concordance: bam-h-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰbʰanjʰ {2}

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See also: bahu-
Avestan: OAv. bazuuan- [adj] 'thick, dense' (Y 40.3), YAv. bązah- [n] 'thickness, density'; Av. doząz- (baz-) [verb] 'to support, consolidate': OAv. dozązaiti, YAv. bązaiti [3sg.pres.act.]; OAv. dozązah- [n] 'support' (Y 47.6)

Khotanese: baysga- [adj] 'thick, deep; many, large'; basґ- [verb] 'to be suitable'

Sogdian: ぶりnz [adj] 'wide, coarse', (Man.) ぶりnzqwyy 'thickness, density'

Parthian: bzu- [verb] 'to receive help'

New Persian: dabz- [adj] 'thick, coarse (as cloth)


Other Iranian cognates: Sariq. divez [adj] 'thick, fat', Yzgh. dЌvuz `id.'

IE form: d(h)bґengeґh- {1}

IE meaning: to make dense

Certainty: +

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Notes: {1} [AL] This root is clearly a "Reimbildung" to *h2emґgh- 'to tie in' or even a compound, cf. PSl. *debelъ [adj] 'fat'; PSl. *dobl§ь(jь) [adj] 'strong' or Skt. daґbhraґ- 'small' (?) {2}[AL] Iranian shows secondary semantic development along the lines 'to make dense' > 'to make strong, sturdy' > 'to be helpful, supportive'.

Sanskrit: bandh

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IX: aґbadhnѓt [3sg.impf.act.] (RV+), -badhn- [1pl.act.] (AV+), badhґnґ [2sg.impv.act.] (AV+), abadhnata [3pl.impf.med.] (AV+); Perfect: babandha [3sg.pf.act.] (AV+); -bedhuґr [3pl.pf.act.] (AVSґ 09.03.06 ¬ AVP 16.39.06), bedheґ [3sg.med.] (AV); Passive: badhґnte [3sg.]; Fut: bhantsyѓґmi [1sg.act.] (YV m+); Caus: bandhay І (SґB+); Inf: ѓ- baґdhe [AVSґ 05.28.11 = AVP 02.59.9]; Abs: baddhvѓґ (AV+); ta-тпc.: baddhaґ (RV+)

Meaning: 'to bind, fasten' вързвам

Link to RV concordance: bandh-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bandґ-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bandґа- [m] 'bond, fetter' (RV+); бāndhana- [m.n.], -nі- [f] 'binding' (RV+)

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See also: бандhu-

Avestan: YAv. ban-daiieiti [3sg.act.] 'binds'; ban-da- [m] 'bond, fetter'; basta- [ppp] 'bound'

Old Persian: basta- [ppp] 'bound'; ba"daka- [m] 'vassal, follower'

Khotanese: ban- [verb] 'to bind'; basta- [ppp] 'bound'

Sogdian: bynd- [verb] 'to bind'; byst- [ppp] 'bound'

Middle Persian: band-, bastan [verb] 'to bind'; band 'connection, link'; bandag 'servant'

Parthian: bnd- [verb] 'to bind'; byst- [ppp] 'bound'

New Persian: band-, bastan [verb] 'to bind'; band 'connection, link'; banda 'servant'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. bncґь- [verb] 'to bind'; Khwar. bstyk- [ppp] 'bound'

IE form: bґendґ-

IE meaning: to bind

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. ρέσιμα (< PGr. *p(h)entґ-sma) [n] 'rope, cord'; OHG bintan [verb] 'to bind'; Go. bandi 'fetter, bond'; MoHG binden [verb] 'to bind'; MoHG Band [n] 'fetter, bond'
**Sanskrit:** bandh-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'relative, relation, association, close connection' і свързване, връзка

Link to RV concordance: bandh-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰandʰ-u-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: subbандhu-[adj] 'of good family, having good relatives' (RV); šu-ba-an-du 'N of a prince from Palestine' (Mitanni-IA)

Page in EWAia: 2.208

See also: bandh

IE form: bʰendʰ-

IE meaning: relative

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages:
- Gr. penqerTj [m] 'father-in-law, brother-in-law, son-in-law'; OFr. bóst 'marital connection' (< PGm. *band-stu*); Lith. beŋdras [m] 'companion, comrade'; Lith. baŋžius 'companion, partner, friend'

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**Sanskrit:** barh

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Grammatical forms:
- Present AYA/Caus: niґ barhay І `to lay low' (RV+);
- Present VI<VII: Іbr•mў†ha І (SґB+)
- Aorist IS: niґ barh – t [3sg.i nj.act.] (RV);
- Intensive: upa baґrbr•hat [3sg.subj.act.] `to underlay, to put underneath' (RV 05.061.05), upa barbhi [2sg.impv.act.] (RV 10.010.10) {1}; ta-ptc.: pari-brd-ha: `firm, strong' (SB+)

Meaning: 'to make strong, make lofty, firm' висок, силен, устойчив

Link to RV concordance: brh-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰarjʰ-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
- bарhas- 'firmness, strength' (RV+) in compounds ádri-barhas- [adj] 'firm like rock' (RV+), dvi-barhas- [adj] 'having double strength' (RV), barhán:ā [adv] 'with strength, power' (RV)

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See also: brhart-

Avestan: OAv. barozaman- [n] 'elevated place, height'; YAv. us ... barůzâieni [1sg.caus.subj.act.] 'to make strong / big' ( Y 10.108); baroz- [adj] 'high, lofty, loud', [f] 'mountain' (nom.sg. barš); barozah- [n] 'height'; barošna [instr.sg.] 'elevated place, height'; ārštiō.barozan- [adj] 'high as a spear' ( Y 9.11); barabšnu- [m] 'height, top'

Old Persian: baršnā [instr.sg.] 'height (depth)'

Khotanese: OKhot. balysga 'high', bulysa 'long'

Middle Persian: bšn /baʃn/ 'top, peak, height'; bwlč /burz/ 'high'
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<td>{1} These forms may belong to a different PIE root, *bʰelǵʰ- 'to swell, to put underneath smth. swelling', cf. s.v. barḥis-.</td>
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<tr>
<td>First attestation</td>
<td>RV+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech</td>
<td>[sup]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>'very strong, very elevated, very loud'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance</td>
<td>barḥis-t-ha-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian</td>
<td>bʰarjʰ-istHa-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Avestan:** Av. barozšta- [sup] 'highest'

**Middle Persian:** bālīst [sup] 'highest'

**IE form:** bʰerjʰ-istHo-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 140 – 141

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**Sanskrit:** bāhu-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Gramm. forms:** bāhavā [nom.acc_DU] (RV) = YA. bāzauua

**Meaning:** 'arm, forearm, forefoot of an animal'

**Link to RV concordance:** bāhu-; sahāsrābāhva-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** bʰaHjʰu-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** pra-bāhuk [adv] 'in the same line, at the same height' (YV+), sahāsrābāhva- [adj] 'with a thousand arms' (RV 08.045.26)

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**Avestan:** OAv. daragō. bāzu- [adj] 'having long arms'; YA. bāzu- [m] 'arm'; u'ra.bāzu- [adj] 'having strong arms'; uz-bāzu- [adj] 'having raised arms'; vibāzu- [m] 'fathom, measure of the outstretched arms'

**Khotanese:** bāysua- 'arm' < PIr. *bāzu-

**Middle Persian:** b'dwky (Psalter) 'arm' < SWIra. *bādu-

**New Persian:** bāzī 'arm'

**Ossetic:** bazyg/bazug 'arm'; ivazyn/ivazun [verb] 'to extend, stretch' < Plr. *vi-bāz-, a denominative to Plr. *ui-bāz-

**IE form:** bʰehgʰu-

**IE meaning:** arm ð̅ r̃k̄a, ramo

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 108

**Idioms:** 'arm-strong': Skt. bāhv-ōjas- [adj] (RV) ~ YA. bāzuš.aojah- [adj]

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. πόντος [m] 'forearm, arm, ell'; ON bōgr [m] 'arm, shoulder, prow'; MoHGM Bug [m] 'prow'; ToA poke 'arm'; ToB poko* 'arm'

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**Sanskrit:** bhaj

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: bhajati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: ābhaks-i [1sg.med.] (RV); abhakta [3sg.med.] (RV), abhākta [3sg.med.] (AB), abhāks-am [1sg.act.] (YV); SI-impv: bhaks-i (RV); Perfect: bāhajā [3sg.act.] (RV, SB); bheje [3sg.med.] (RV+), bhejire [3pl.med.] (RV+); Passive: vi-bhājyāmāna- {1} [ptc.] 'being shared out' (AV 12.5.28), vi-bhājyante {1} [3pl.] 'are distributed' (MS² 2.2.13:25.13); vi bhajyate [3sg.] (YV²+); Fut: bhaks-yati [3sg.act.] (Br.); Caus: bhājyata [2pl.impv.act.] 'to make share, to make partake' (RV 10.009.02+); Desid: bhiks-ate [3sg.med.] 'to beg' (RV+); ta-ptc.: bhakťa- 'received, given' (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to share, partake, divide, distribute, apportion’ ñ yël, ñaş

**Link to RV concordance:** bhaj-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** bʰag- / bʰaŋN̪
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pitu-bhāj- [adj] 'enjoying food' (RV); bhakti- [f] 'distribution, apportioning' (RV+); vi-bhaktar- [m] 'distributor' (RV+), vi-bhaktar- [m] 'distributor (+ acc.)' (RV 03.049.04)

Page in EWAia: 2.241
See also: bhāg-; bhāgu-; bhiks-
Avestan: OAv. baxštā [3sg.aor.inj.med.] 'to enjoy, partake' (Y 31.10), baxštait [3sg.aor.subj.], ābaxštōhūā [2sg.impv.aor.] (Y 33.10); YAv. bažat [3sg.pres.inj.act.] 'to distribute' (Yt 19.8); baxta-[ppp] 'allotted; allotment'; baxter-[m] 'distributor'
Old Persian: bāj¬i [m] 'tribute, tax'
Khotanese: bіs-s- [verb] 'to give, distribute'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) by- [verb] 'to give, bestow'; bxt 'luck'
Middle Persian: baxter [verb] 'to distribute'; baxt 'luck, fate'
Parthian: bx«'dnft 'disagreement, discord, schism'
IE form: b⁵h₂eh₉g-
IE meaning: to become as a share, to get distributed
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: Gr. fagei ~[inf] 'to eat, to digest, to swallow'; ToB pѓke 'section, chapter, part'; ToA pѓk 'section, chapter, part'
Notes: {1} [LK] The long root vowel in these two forms is probably secondary and has nothing to do with the causative stem bhāj(ay)-; see Kulikov 2001: 125ff.

Sanskrit: bhan
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VII: bhanakti [3sg.act.] (RV+); bhanjant- [ptc.act.] (RV+); bhanḍhi [2sg.impv.act.] (RV+); nir-abhanah- (for *-ābhanak-s) [2sg.impf.act.] (AV 3.6.3); Perfect: babhan¬a [3sg.act.] (RV 08.004.05); Present IV/Passive: ni ... bhajyate [3sg.] (RV-Kh. 5.5.10), bhajyantām [3pl.impv.] (AV 8.8.3, 8.8.4), bhajyamāna- [ptc.] (AB 3.22.7) {1}; na-ptc.: bhagna- 'broken' (Br.+) в счупен, разбит
Meaning: 'to break, shatter'
Link to RV concordance: bhān-; abhiprabhaṅgin-; bhaṅgurāvant-; vibhaṅjanu-; bhaṅga-; prabhaṅga-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: b⁵h₂a(n)g- / b⁵h₂a(n)j¬
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: abhi-pra-bhaṅgin- [adj] 'shattering' (RV 08.045.35); bhaṅgurāvant- [adj] 'treacherous, having crooked ways' (RV); pra-bhaṅjanā- [n] 'shattering' (AVP+); vi-bhaṅjanu- [adj] 'shattering' (RV 04.017.13); bhaṅga- [adj] 'breaking, splitting, shattering'; [m] 'breaking down' (RV+); prabhaṅga- [m] 'crusher' (RV 08.046.19)
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Sogdian: (Man.) bxt-wnyy 'internal conflict, schism'
Middle Persian: bxs-dnft 'disagreement, discord, schism'
IE form: b⁵e(n)g-
IE meaning: to break
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 114 - 115
Cognates in other languages: Arm. bekane- [verb], e-bek [aor.] 'to break'; Arm. bek 'shattered'; OIr. -boing [3sg.pres.act.] 'to harvest, break' {2}
Notes: {1} [LK] There are semantic reasons to group this formation with class IV presents and to presume fluctuating accentuation, i.e. bhajyate in RV-Kh. / bhajyate in AV; see Kulikov 1998; Kulikov 2001: 361, 543. {2} Connection uncertain.

Sanskrit: bhar
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: bhārati [3sg.act.] (RV+) 'to bring'— noxā, Present III: bibhārti [3sg.act.] (RV+); once bibhārti 04.050.07, abibhāra[3pl.impf.act.] (RV, with a unique ending) 'to carry'; Present II: bhārti [3sg.act.] (RV 01.173.06, 06.013.03) {1}; Aorist S: abhār-ām [1sg.act.] (RV+), abhār [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist mediopass: bhārī [3sg.inj.] (RV); Perfect: jabhāra [3sg.act.] (RV+), jabhārire [3pl.med.] (RV), babhre [3sg.med.] (RV); Passive: bhṛiyate [3sg.] (RV+), bhṛiyate [3sg.subject.] {2} (RV 05.031.12+); Fut: abhāris yat [3sg.cond.act.] (RV 02.030.02), bhāris yāmas [1pl.act.] (VS), bhāris yant- [ptc.act.] (YV+); Intensive: vi-jarhṛṣṭas [3du.inj.act.] (RV), bhārībhārati [3pl.act.] (RV), 'barbhrīyamāna- [ptc.med.] (AVP, JB); Desid: dibhāris-ati [3sg.act.] (ŚB 10.3.5.9 = BĀUM 1.3.20+); ta-ptc.: -bhṛta- 'brought, nourished' (RV+); Abs: ṛ-bhṛtyā (RV); Inf: bhārtave, prá-bhartum, āpa-bhartavai, bhārdhyai (RV+)
Meaning: 'to carry, bear, bring, maintain'
Link to RV concordance: bhr-; babhri-; anavabhṛirádhas-; bhārā-; pus t imbhārā-; visvabhārās-; bhārtā-; bhārtā-; sahasrabhārn- as-; bhārman-; bhāra-; bhārabhṛt-; bhṛti-; bhrthā-; vibhṛtra-; vibhṛtvan-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰar
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: babhri- [adj] 'carrying' ī noxā (RV, AV); an-avabhṛirádhas- [adj] 'with gifts which are not to carry off' (RV); bhāra- [m] 'carrying away, gain, prize, booty' (RV+); pus t-im-bhāra- [adj] 'bringing prosperity' (RV); bhāras- [n] 'cherishing' (AV; RV visvā-bhārhas- [adj] 'cherishing everybody'); bhārta- [m] 'preserver, maintainer, lord, master' (RV+); bhārtar- [m] 'husband' (RV+); bhṛṭri- [f] 'nourisher, mother' (AV+); sahasra-bhārn- as- [adj] 'with a thousandfold offering (?)' (RV); bhārman- [n] 'support, maintenance, care' (RV); bhāra- [m] 'burden, load' (RV+); ṛbhāryā- [gerundive] 'to be supported' (AV+); bhāryā- [m] 'wife' (Br.; +) bhāra-bhṛt- [adj] 'carrying the burden' (RV); bhṛtī- [f] 'support, maintenance' (RV+); bhṛthā- [n] 'offering' (RV); vi-bhṛtva- [adj] 'to be borne about' (RV); vi-bhṛtvan- [adj] 'spreading (the winds) (?)' (RV)

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Avestan: Av. bar- [verb] 'to bring, carry': OAv. baraiti, YAv. baraiti [3sg.pres.act.], baraite [3sg.pres.med.], OAv. baroti [3sg.aor.impv.act.] (Y 33.9), YAv. frabauura [3sg.pf.act.], OAv. bairīrānte [3pl.past.subj.] 'they will be shifted' (Y 32.15), YAv. han-bāraiein-ī [3pl.caus.act.], barotā- [ppp]; OAv. vaii.barot- [adj] 'woeful'; YAv. bāṣ-ar- [m] 'maintainer' (~ Skt. bhārta-); baroṛiši- [f] 'carrier, mother, pregnant' (~ Skt. bhṛtri-); vātō.barotā- [adj] 'carried by the wind'; vāstrō.barot- [adj] 'bringing pastureage'; paiti.baraiti- [f] 'offering'; ḫam.barōa- [n] 'gathering' (~ Skt. bhṛthā-)
Old Persian: bar- [verb] 'to bear, lift up, esteem': prbramiyyi/paribaramiyyi [1sg.pres.], abrīy/abariy/i [3sg.pass.impf.], bṛt[n]i/بارتاناىi [inf.]; ubrtmi/u-brtam [ppp] 'well-fostered'
Khotanese: bar- [verb] 'to carry', (med.) 'to ride'
Sogdian: br-, (Chr.) br- [verb] 'to bear, take, perform'
Middle Persian: bl- (YBLWN-), (Man.) br- [verb] 'to carry, bear, take, endure'
Parthian: br- [verb] 'to carry, bear, bring'
New Persian: burdan/bar- [verb] 'to carry off, take'
**Ossetic:** baryn / barun [verb] 'to contemplate, measure; to forgive'; l?v?rd / l?vard [pret] 'to give' (+ *fra-*)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. br- [verb] 'to bring; to fast'; Bactr. bar- [verb] 'to bear, bring, take', ambaro-birs(r) logo 'store-keeper'; Wa. v;r 'load, burden'; Pash. wr-/-wr-ol [verb] 'to carry (something)', Sh. văr-/vid [verb] 'to bring': Yzgh. var-/vəg, Yghn. var-/vúrta, vórta 'id.'

**IE form:** bʰer-

**IE meaning:** to carry

**Certainty:** +

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**Idioms:** 'to promote; to offer': Skt. pra-bhartar-[m] 'promotor' (RV) ~ YAv. fraborotar-[m] a type of priest (cf. Umb. arNefurtur [m] title of a priest < *ad-fertor); Skt. pra-bhṛti-[f] 'offering' (RV+) ~ YAv. hu-fraboroiti-[f] 'good offering'; *to carry the speech, voice (in mind)*: Skt. vācman maniḥ bhhartī 'carries the speech in mind' (RV 10.177.02), vacas ... bhar- 'to bring the word' (RV) ~ OAv. vācman bharatī [manaphā] 'raises his voice (in accordance with his mind)'; *to bring existence*: Skt. āṣum ... ābhar- (AVŚ 8.2.1) ~ YAv. ahim ā bar-; *to support Truth*: Skt. r̥tam bhar- (RV+) ~ OIrān. *r̥tam-bara- PN; *to bring hommage*: Skt. nāmas ... bhar- (RV+) ~ YAv. nām.bhār- (PTC) nāmāz bārdūn; *to offer a praise*: Skt. stōmām (pra-)bhar- (RV+) ~ YAv. stōmāca ... bārōntu; *to foster well, to treat well*: Skt. sū- bhr̥tām bhar- (RV+) ~ YAv. hūbraōtām bārāt, OP ubrtm abrm /hubrtam abaram/

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. frrw [verb] 'I carry, I bear'; Lat. fērō [verb] 'I carry, I bear'; Go. bairān [verb] 'to carry'

**Notes:** (1) Nonce formation, as well as bīhramān-ā- 10.031.06. (2) [LK] The only subjunctive form of a present passive in early Vedic; cf. also the Old Avestan 3pl. form and see Kulikov 2001: 131, 552ff. XXX set-forms, jabhara

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**Sanskrit:** bharv

**First attestation:** RV

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: bhārvati [3sg.act.] (RV 01.143.05), bhārvant- [ptc.act.] (RV 06.006.02)

**Meaning:** 'to chew, devour, eat' ṭī ḍvča, ṭām

**Link to RV concordance:** bharv-; sibharv-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** bʰaru-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sī-bharvā- [adj] 'well-chewing, much devouring' (RV 10.094.03, 10.102.05)

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**Avestan:** YAv. aš.baouruua- [adj] 'where there is much to eat'; baoiriia- [gerundive] 'to be chewed (meat)' (Y 3.3)

**Old Persian:** gubr̥uv- /gaubaruva/ [m] PN = 'cattle-eater' (?)

**Middle Persian:** 'p̥l̥- (Man.) 'wb̥r̥- /ōb̥r̥- [caus] 'to swallow' (+ *aː-)

**New Persian:** auburdan [verb] 'to swallow unmasticated' (+ *aː-)

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**Certainty:** ?

**Notes:** (1) [AL] Perhaps extracted from a -aː-present; see Werba 1997: 466.

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**Sanskrit:** bhar'

**First attestation:** RV
Part of speech: [verb]


Meaning: ‘to move rapidly to and fro, hurry, quiver’ ‘движа се бързо

Link to RV concordance: bhur-; bhuran-a-; bhuran-yú-; bhurvá́n-i-; bhír̥n-i-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: \( b^b \text{arH} \)

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhurana- [adj] ‘active, quick, lively’ (RV); bhuranyú- [adj] ‘stirring, restless’ (RV); bhurván- [adj] ‘restless, wild’ (RV); bhírn- [adj] ‘industrious, wild’ (RV)

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Avestan: YAv. baron-ty [ptc.act.loc.sg.] ‘when it storms’ (loc.abs.)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) prbyr- [verb] ‘to cross (arms, legs)’ (+ *pari-) (?)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m/br- ‘to tousle, card’, m/brs- ‘to be tousled’

IE form: \( b^b \text{erh} \)

IE meaning: to quiver, hurry

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Hitt. parh [verb] ‘to chase, pursue; to hasten (intr.)’ {1}

Notes: {1} [AL] For Lat. fervō [verb] ‘to boil, bubble’, Mr. berbaim [verb] ‘to boil’ see XXX.

Sanskrit: bhay

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: bhayate [3sg.med.] (RV); Aorist R: bhema [1pl.inj.act.] (RV), bhés [2sg.inj.act.] (YV+); bhíyána- [ptc.med.] (RV); Aorist S: bhais-íh- [2sg.inj.act.] (AV+); Present: bhíháya [3sg.act.] (RV+); bhíhivám-s- [ptc.act.] (RV+); Perfect: bhíháyá [3sg.act.] (RV+); bhíhivát [ptc.act.] (RV+); Present III<Perfect: bíhhyát [ptc.act.] (RV+), bhíhítas [3du.act.] (AV+), abibhét [3sg.impf.act.] (YV+); ta-ptc.: bhíhá- ‘frightened, afraid’ (RV+)

{1}

Meaning: ‘to fear, be afraid’ – стрпах

Link to RV concordance: bhíh-; bhayástha-; bhayá-; anābhayin-; bhíh-; bhímá-; bhírú-; ābhírú-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: \( b^b \text{aiH} \)

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhayá- [n] ‘fear, distress’ (RV+); an-ā-bhayin- [adj] ‘fearless’ (RV 08.002.01); bhíhaya- [gerundive] ‘to be feared’ (KS+); bhíh- [f] ‘fear’ (RV+); bhímá- [adj] ‘terrible, horrible’ (RV+); bhírú- [adj] ‘fearful, afraid of’ (RV+); ā-bhírú- [adj] ‘fearless’ (RV); bhayástha-[m/n] ‘perilous situation’ (RV 02.030.06)

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See also: bhíyas-

Avestan: OAv. bien-té [3pl.pres.med.] ‘to be afraid’ (Y 34.8); YAv. bibiúuá [3pl.pf.act.] ‘afraid, scared’; niuuaiaaka- (<<*báia-ka-) [adj] ‘filling with fear, scaring’

Khotanese: bya- ‘fear’ – стрпах

Middle Persian: bím ‘fear, fright’ (~ Skt. bhímá-)

New Persian: bím ‘fear, fright’ (~ Skt. bhímá-)

IE form: \( b^b \text{eiH} \)

IE meaning: to fear

Certainty: +

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**Cognates in other languages:** Lith. bijótis [verb] 'to fear, to scared'; Latv. bíties [verb] 'to fear, be scared'; OCS bijati sé [verb] 'to fear'; OHG bībēt [3sg.pres.act.] 'to tremble' (< PGm. *bi-ai-; secondary present based on the perfect stem); CLuw. /pihə/-, Lyc. pígh-, pígh- 'fear'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] bhāyante (AVP 2.57.5) is corrupt (cf. Zehnder 1999: ad loc.).
bhâma-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰaHma-

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See also: bhâ

Avestan: YAv. bâmiia- [adj] 'shining, giving light'; vîspô.bâma- [adj] 'having all splendour'
Sogdian: b’m 'glow, colour'
Middle Persian: b’m /bâm/ 'splendour, radiance'; b’myk /bámig/ 'shining, brilliant'
Parthian: b’m 'radiance, splendour; reason', b’myn 'radiant, splendid'
IE form: bʰeh₂-mo-
IE meaning: shine, splendour
Certainty: +

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Notes: {1} bhâma- [m] 'passion, wrath, anger' (RV+), with derivetives bhâmin- [adj] 'angry' (RV 01.084.16), bhâmita- [adj] 'enraged' (RV 01.114.08, TS), is most probably identical with this word.

bhânu-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'light, ray, appearance, splendour'

Link to RV concordance: bhânu-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰaHnu-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhânu-mant- [adj] 'luminous, splendid' (RV+)

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See also: bhâ

Avestan: YAv. bânu- [m] 'ray of light'; bânumant- [adj] 'shining'
Middle Persian: 'rtw’n 'having the splendour of Râta'
Parthian: 'rtnw 'having the splendour of Râta'
Ossetic: bon 'day'

Other Iranian cognates: OIran. rta-bânu- PN (= 'having the splendour of Râta'), Gr. 'Artôbanoj

IE form: bʰeh₂-nu-

IE meaning: ray of light

Certainty: +

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bhâs-

First attestation: AV, SV +

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: bhâsatî [3sg.act.] (AV+), bhâsamâna- [ptc.med.] (SV-MSm+)

Meaning: 'to shine, be bright'

Link to RV concordance: bhâs-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰaHas- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhâsas- [n] 'light' (RV)

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See also: bhâ

IE meaning: to shine

Certainty: +

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Notes: {1} Probably based on the reanalysis of bhās-, an -as-formation to the root bhā-, as a root noun bhās-.

Sanskrit: bhed
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IX: bhinatti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present IV: bhidyaṭe [3sg.med.] (RV-Kh. 2.1.6, TS); bhidyeta [3sg.opt.med.] {1} (MS⁹), bhidyaṭe [3sg.med.] {1} (ŚB, Kat-hĀ 3.234:100.15); bhidyaṭe [3sg.med.] (AVŚ, AVP, YV⁰⁰); Aorist A: abhedam [1sg.act.] (RV); Aorist S: abhaitsam [1sg.act.] (AVP); bhīthās [2sg.inj.med.] (KS+); Perfect: bibheda [3sg.act.] (RV+), bibhide [3sg.med.] (AVP 5.9.5); Fut: bhetsyati [3sg.act.] (Sі.+); Desid: bibhītsa І (RV 10.061.13); Abs: bhittvā (RV+), vi-bhidydā (RV+); na-ptc.: bhinn- (RV+)
Meaning: 'to split, break, destroy, cut up' ччупя, удрям
Link to RV concordance: bhid-; bḥid-; pirbhid-; pirbhidya-; bhettār-; bhedā-; bhuṇḍu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰaíd-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bʰid- [f] 'splitting (nom.act.)' (RV 01.074.08; Br.), bʰiḍ- [adj] 'splitting' (RV), e.g. in pir-bʰiḍh- [adj] 'breaking the walls' (RV) {2}; pir-bʰiḍya- [n] 'breaking the walls' (RV 01.112.14); bhettar- [m] 'breaker' (RV+); bheda- [m] 'breaker' (RV [name of a demon], Si.+), bhedau [m.du.] 'chink' (of female genitals) (RV 09.112.04); bhindu- [m] 'splitter' (RV 01.011.04); bhitti- [f] 'splitting; wall' (Kāt-h., ŚB+); ava-bhedin- [adj] 'splitting, dividing' (VS)
Page in EWAia: 2.273
Avestan: YAv.'bíd- 'breaking' in ast空前.bíd- 'who breaks a bone' чччупя коштис (V 4.37, V 4.39)
Khotanese: bid-/bista- [verb] 'to pierce' чччупям, бода.
Middle Persian: (Man.) frbys- 'to pierce, suffer', prbysyšn 'suffering'
Other Iranian cognates: {3}
IE form: bʰeíd-
IE meaning: to split, to break
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 116 - 117
Cognates in other languages: Lat. findō/fissum [verb] 'I split'; OE bītan [verb] 'to bite'; MoHG beien [verb] 'to bite'

Sanskrit: bhiks-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: bhiks-ate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Perfect: bibhiks-e [3sg.act.] (Br.+)
Meaning: 'to ask; beg, go begging' ччпям, започвам
Link to RV concordance: bhiks-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰi-bʰ(H)jNė-s(a)- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhiks-ā- [f] 'act of begging, asking' (RV, AV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.263
See also: bhaj
IE form: bʰi-bʰH₂-g-se-
Notes: {1} Extracted from the desiderative stem. {2} LK The meaning 'to beg, to go begging' develops from the language of the late mantras (YV^m+ ) onwards (Heenen 2006: 199).

**Sanskrit:** bhis·aj-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: nom.sg. bhis·āk {1}
Meaning: 'healer, physician' - целител, лечител, лекар, доктор
Link to RV concordance: bhis·aj-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰišāj-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhis·ākti [denom] 'heals' (RV) {1}; bhis·aj-yá' [denom] 'to heal' (RV+); bhes·aja- [adj, n] 'healing; medicine, drug, remedy' (RV+); bhes·ajya- [adj] 'curative'
Page in EWAia: 2.264
Avestan: OAv. biš- 'healing, remedy'; YAv. biš- 'healing, remedy'; bišaziia- [denom] 'to cure, to heal'; baēša- [adj] 'healing, medicinal'; baēšaziia- [adj] 'medicinal, curative'
Middle Persian: bizešk [m] 'healer, doctor'
Parthian: bzyšk 'healer, doctor'
New Persian: bizišk 'healer, doctor'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: *

**Sanskrit:** bhīyaґs-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: bhīyaґsam [acc.sg.] (disyllabic /bhyasam/ in 2.28.6a and 9.19.6b), bhīyaґse [dat.sg.], bhīyaґsѓ [instr.sg.] (RV), but the original instr. is preserved in bhīs· [adv] 'out of fear' (RV+)
Meaning: 'fear' - страх
Link to RV concordance: bhīyaґs-; bhyas-; bhīs-; vibhīs·an·a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰiH-as-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhīyas- [verb] 'to fear' (nonce): ābhayasetām [3du.impf.med.] (RV 02.012.01); bhīs- [verb] 'to scare': ví bīhīs·-āthāh: [red.aor.inj.med.] (RV 08.079.08), bhīs·-āyamān·a- [ptc.pres.med.] (ŚB), bhīs·-āyitvā [abs.] (AB), vibhīs·an·a- [adj] 'terrifying' (RV 05.034.06), bhīs·ma- [adj] 'terrible' (TB, ŚB+)
Page in EWAia: 2.246
See also: bhav
Avestan: YAv. biaŋha [instr.sg.f.] 'fear' ( F 573)
IE form: bʰeih₂-os-
IE meaning: fear
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 161 - 162
**Sanskrit:** bhoj [1]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VI: bhujuґt- [ptc.act.] (RV 06.062.06), pari-bhujuґt [3sg.subj.act.] 'it embraces (both worlds)' (RV 01.100.14+); Perfect: pari ... ąbubhojih [2sg.ppf.act.] 'you have embraced (both worlds)' (RV 01.033.09); na-ptc.: bhugna- 'bent, curved' (Si.)

**Meaning:** 'to bend, curve' ī zanoī

**Link to RV concordance:** bhuju- [1]; abhogghaґn-; bhogaґ-; sataґbhuj-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** bʰaug- / bʰaujun-;

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** tri-bhuju- ‘threefold’ (AV); a-bhog-ghan- [adj] ‘slaying those who do not bend (of Maruts and trees)’ or ‘slaying the avaricious ones’ {1} (RV 01.064.03); bhogaґ- [m] ‘winding, curve, coil (of snake)’ (RV+); sata-bhuju- [adj] ‘hundred-fold’ (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.274

**See also:** bhoj [2]

**Avestan:** YAv. aipī-ōbaŋya- [adj] ‘bending from behind (?)’ (Yt 15.45)

**Khotanese:** ham-:buśdūi [verb] ‘bows down’, nihujs- [verb] ‘to sink down, set’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Bal. bōk ‘joint, knot’

**IE form:** bʰeug-

**IE meaning:** to bend

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 152 - 153

**Cognates in other languages:** Go. biugan [verb] ‘to bend’ {2}

**Notes:** {1} [LK] Depending on whether abhog- is connected with bhoj [1] ‘to bend’ (thus Kiehnle) or bhoj [2] ‘to enjoy’ (thus AiGr II,2: 27); see Scarlata 1999: 682. {2} Connection uncertain because of the final consonant (PGm. *-g- < PIE *-gʰ-). On the other hand, the connection with YAv. baoxtar-[m] ‘liberator’, MP bōxtaŋ [verb] ‘to free, to release’, Gr. fēbog [verb] ‘flee’; Lat. fugiō [verb] ‘id.’ is difficult because of the semantics.

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**Sanskrit:** bhoj [2]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VII: bhujuґate, bhunґate [3pl.med.], bhunґāmahai [1pl.subj.med.] (RV+); - bhuŋjant- [ptc.act.] (RV+); Aorist R: mā bhojama [1sg.inj.act.] ‘may I not atone (for other people’s deed)’ (RV 02.028.09), (mā) bhujema [1sg.opt.act.] {1} ‘may we (not) atone (for smth.)’ (RV); bhojate [3sg.subj.med.] ‘(people) lives on (cows)’ (RV 01.072.08); Aorist SIS: ‘bhukṣ:is-i`mahī [1pl.med.] (MS); Perfect: bhubhujmehe [1pl.med.] (RV 08.067.16), bhubhujrīe [3pl.med.] (RV 01.138.03); Fut: bhoks-yate [3sg.med.] (Si.); Caus: bhojaya [2sg.impv.act.] ‘to make enjoy’ (AV 19.50.6+); Inf: bhōjase ‘for use’ (RV), ā-bhohāyam ‘for living on’ (RV 01.110.02), ā-bhohaye ‘for living on’ (RV 01.113.05)

**Meaning:** ‘to benefit (tr.), to make benefit; to atone’ [act.]; ‘to benefit (intr.), to enjoy, to consume’ [med.] {2}

**Link to RV concordance:** bhuju- [2]; bhuґi-. punuґhojas-. bhuґi-. bhogaґ-. bhojaґ-. bhoґya-. punuґhojas-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** bʰaug- / bʰaujun-;

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** bhuґ- [f] ‘enjoyment, benefit’ (RV+); -bhojas- ‘nourishment’ (puruґhojas-RV+); bhuj- [f] ‘granting of enjoyment, favour’ (RV); bhogaґ- [m] ‘enjoyment, eating’ (RV+); bhojaґ-[adj] ‘bountiful, liberal’ (RV+); bhōjyaґ- [n] ‘enjoyment, advantage, profit’ (RV+); bhūjis-yā- [adj] ‘granting food, useful’ (AV); bhōgyaґ- [adj] ‘useful’ (AV+); bhuktī- [f] ‘enjoyment’ (Br.)
See also: bhoj [1]

Avestan: OAv. bij- [f] 'atonement, expiation' - изкупване, изкупление, компенсация, изкупление (Y 31.13)

Khotanese: ham·bujs- [verb] 'to enjoy'; bijsana- 'feasting'

Ossetic: byxsyn / buxsyn [inchoat.] 'to go through, tolerate, bear, endure'

IE form: bʰeug-

IE meaning: to enjoy

Certainty: +

Page in EWAia: 2.275

See also: bhoj [1]

Avestan: YAv. bu(n)·j- [verb] 'to release, liberate': bun·jaiāt [3sg.pres.subj.act.] (Yt 14.46), bun·jaiātā [3sg.pres.obj.act.] (V 7.71, Aog 57), bijāt [3sg.pres.inj.] (Yt 4.3), bijaiānna- [ptc.med.] (Yt 1.17); baoxtar- [m] 'liberator, saviour'; pouru.baoxšna- [adj] 'bringing salvation to many people (?)' (Y 9.27) (cf. also s.v. bhoj [2]); azō·bij- [adj] 'saving from distress'

Sogdian: (Chr.) bwc, (Man.) bwc [verb] 'to deliver, free' - предавам, връщам, издавам, освобождавам, нанася (удар) изнасям (лекция), произнасям (реч), доставям, свободен, независим, волен, незает, bwc `to be delivered, freed, get free'; предавам, връщам, издавам, освобождавам, нанася (удар) изнасям (лекция), произнасям (реч), доставям

Middle Persian: bwc-, (Man.) bwc-·bōz- [verb] 'to free, release', (Man.) bwcxs- [incho.] 'to be saved'; bwt1`, (Man.) bxwxt'·bōxtār/ 'saviour' спасител; bxwšn·bōzišn/ 'salvation'- спасение, избавление

Parthian: bwj- [verb] 'to free, liberate, save', bwcxs- [incho.] 'to be saved', bwc 'redemption' откуп, откуп (у) ване, изкупуване

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mjbwzy- [verb] 'to drag, pull out, away'; Bactr. bogdo [3sg.pret.] 'to save' - спасявам, избавям
IE form: \text{n}^h\text{eug-}

IE meaning: to free, release (?)

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. \text{fe}n\text{gw} [verb] 'to flee'; Lat. \text{fugi}o [verb] 'to flee'

Notes: {1} Possibly connected with \text{bhoj} [1].

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Sanskrit: \text{bhraj}

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: \text{bhram}i [2sg.act.] (RV 04.024.07+), \text{bhr}\text{my}a [3sg.prec.] (Si.); Present IV: \text{bhr}\text{my}at [3sg.med.] (Up.+); Caus: \text{bhr}am\text{a} (Si.); Intensive: \text{bhr}am\text{am}a [ptc.med.] (Up.); ta- ptc.: \text{bhr}a\text{nta} 'having wandered about, transmigrating' (Ep.+

Meaning: 'to move to and fro unsteadily, flicker, blaze up'

Link to RV concordance: bhrama\text{-}; bhr\text{mi}-

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Sanskrit: \text{bhram}

First attestation: Up.+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: \text{bhram}i [2sg.act.] (BA\text{U}+), \text{bhr}\text{my}a [3sg.prec.] (Si.); Present IV: \text{bhr}\text{my}ate [3sg.med.] (Up.+); Caus: \text{bhr}am\text{a} (Si.); Intensive: \text{b}am\text{r}am\text{am}a [ptc.med.] (Up.); ta- ptc.: \text{bhr}\text{\=n}ta 'having wandered about, transmigrating' (Ep.+

Meaning: 'to move to and fro unsteadily, flicker, blaze up’ й буен, ярък пламък

Link to RV concordance: bhrama\text{-}; bhr\text{mi}-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰram- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhramá-[m] 'whirling flame' и сильен огън (RV); the connection of bhṛṃala- [adj] 'deafened, numb' (?) (AV 12.1.46) and bhṛṃi- [adj] 'impatient, (too) zealous' (?) (RV) with our root is uncertain.

Page in EWAia: 2.279
See also: bhār
IE form: bʰrem-
IE meaning: flicker и блещука, мъждука
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 132 - 133
Cognates in other languages: ON brimi 'fire'; ON brim 'surf'

Notes: {1} Most probably, an anit- root; set- forms (bhṛmāya, bhṛnta-) are secondary and/or late.

Sanskrit: bhram-ś
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: bhram-śate [3sg.med.] (AVP 6.23.1+); Present IV: bhra(m-ś)yte [3sg.med.] (TĀ+); Aorist A: bhraṣat [3sg.inj.act.] {1} (RV 10.173.01); ta- ptc.: bhraṃ t-ā- 'fallen down' (AV 20.136.7, 20.136.8 (?), TS+{2})
Meaning: 'to fall off, fall down'
Link to RV concordance: bhraṃ- (recte: bhram-ś-)

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰranč- 
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vi-bhram-śa-[m] 'deprivation' (AVP 6.23.1); apa-bhram-śa-[m] 'falling down' (TS+); pra-bhṛṃa-śana-[n] 'descent' (AV+); pra-bhṛṃa-šuka-[adj] 'falling off, vanishing' (ŚB)

Page in EWAia: 2.277
Khotanese: brasґ(s)- [verb] 'to fall' (< *bras-ja-)
IE form: bʰrenk-
IE meaning: fall off - падам долу
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 168
Cognates in other languages: ToAB prăṅk- [verb] 'to stay away, restrain oneself'; ToB preṅke, ToA prāṅk 'island' - ограничавам, остров
Notes: {1} [LK] Thus Gotō 1987: 231, Lubotsky 1997a: 1006, who takes bhṛṣat as pres. inj., must be corrected. The causative bhṛṣayan (RV 10.116.05) probably belongs to another root, bhraṃ 'to be/make sharp', contra Lubotsky 1997a: 1006; see Jamison 1983: 86; Gotō 1987: 232. {2} [AL] bhras t-aks-ā-[adj] 'having fallen eyes [demon]' (AVP), cited by EWAia, does not exist (AVP(O) 6.24.3 reads trastaks-ā-). {3} [AL] Despite Adams' criticism (s.v.), this etymological connection, for the first time suggested by Jasanoff, seems semantically and phonologically cogent. The nasal in the root must be old, since the apparent forms without a nasal belong to another root, see fn. 1.

Sanskrit: bhras
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Caus: nī ... bhṛṣayant- [ptc.act.] (RV 10.116.05); ta- ptc.: ānibhr- t-ā- 'not blunted' (RV)
Meaning: 'to be sharp' (with nī 'to be blunt') изострямь наострям
Link to RV concordance: bhrā́;- ánibhrṣ- t-a--; bhrā́ṣya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bərəc-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhrā́ṣya- [n] ‘point’ (RV 10.116.05); bhrā́sam [adv] ‘harshly, severely’ (ChUp.+)
Page in EWAia: 2.276
See also: bhrs- t-i-
Other Iranian cognates:Orm. brūž ‘sharpness, edge’ (with -čī-) (?)
IE form: IIR
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 168

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Sanskrit: bhrā́

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: bhrā́jate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: ābhrā́t- [3sg.act.] (RV), bhrā́yāsam [1sg.opt./prec.act.] (AV 17.1.20); Aorist mediopass: ābhrā́j [3sg.] (RV 05.054.06); Aorist IS+: bhrā́jis-iya [1sg.opt.med.] (MS)

Meaning: ‘to shine, beam, sparkle’ ī blyasć, lyč.

Link to RV concordance: bhrā́; bhrā́j-; visvabhṛā́j-; bhrā́jha-; bhrā́jas-; vībhrā́s t i-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bərəHj- 

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhrā́- [f] ‘splendour’ (RV+); visva-bhrā́- [adj] ‘all-illuminating’ (RV); bhrā́jā- [adj] ‘shining, glittering’ (RV+); bhrā́jas- [n] ‘splendour, shining’ (RV+); bhrā́jis-t ha- [sup] ‘shining very brightly’ (VS); bhrā́j- [f] ‘shine’ (MS); vi- bhrā́s t i- [f] ‘flame, blaze’ (RV 01.0127.01)

Page in EWAia: 2.279
See also: bhārgas-; bhīrja- 


Sogdian: (Buddh.) br’z’nt ‘shining’, br’zynrk, (Man.) br’zn(d)tyy ‘ablaze’; (Chr.) ’br’z- [verb] ‘to be lit up, become angry’ (+ *ā-), ’bryž- [caus.] ‘to light, set on fire’, (Buddh.) ’brxs’kw, (Man.) ’brxsyy ‘wish, desire, lust’

Middle Persian: br’z- [verb] ‘to shine, beam’ (LW), bl’h /brāh/ ‘splendour, beauty’

Partian: (wy)br’z- [verb] ‘to shine, gleam’

New Persian: barāzidan [verb] ‘to shine, to beam’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m|’br’z- [verb] ‘to burn, light up’, m|’br’zy- [caus.] ‘to lit (fire)’ (+ *ā-)

IE form: bʰrəh₁g- 

IE meaning: to shine 

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 139 – 140

Cognates in other languages: Lith. brėkšti [verb] ‘to break (of day), dawn’

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Sanskrit: bhrā́tar-

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: ‘brother’ ī ōpar

Link to RV concordance: bhrā́tar-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bərəHtər-
See also: bhṛṭṛvya-; bhṛṭṛ-.
Avestan: OAv. brātār- [m] 'brother'; YAv. brātār- [m] 'brother'
Old Persian: brātār- [m] 'brother'
Khotanese: brātār- [m] 'brother'
Sogdian: br’t [m] 'brother'
Middle Persian: brād(ar) [m] 'brother'
New Persian: birđādar [m] 'brother'
Ossetic: ?rvad/?rvad? 'brother, kinsman'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. br’d 'brother'
IE form: bʰreḥ₂-ter-
IE meaning: brother
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 163 - 164
Cognates in other languages: Gr. fronthr [m] 'member of a brotherhood'; Lat. frater [m] 'brother'; Go. bro?ar [m] 'brother'

Sanskrit: bhṛtrā-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'brotherhood, fraternity' и братство
Link to RV concordance: bhṛtra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰr(a)Htrā-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: mātṛ-bhṛtrā- [n] 'fraternity of mothers' (MS)
Page in EWAia: 2.281
See also: bhṛtār-
Avestan: YAv. brāḥra- 'brotherhood, fraternity'; pouru.brāḥra- [adj] 'with numerous brotherhood'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 163 - 164
Idioms: 'friendship, brotherhood': Skt. sakhya ... bhṛtrā (RV 04.010.08), sakhyām ... bhṛtrām (RV 04.023.06) ~ YAv. brāḥra vā haxaiia vā ( V 4.40)
Cognates in other languages: Cf. Gr. frōtra 'brotherhood, fraternity'

Sanskrit: bhṛṭṛvya-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'brother's son, nephew; rival, adversary, enemy' или племенник, братанец
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰr(a)Htruia-
Page in EWAia: 2.281
See also: bhṛṭār-
Avestan: YAv. brātruiia- [m] 'nephew'; brātruiiā- [f] 'niece'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. wrāro [m] 'nephew'; Pash. wrēra [2.281.2.2] [f] 'niece'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 163 - 164
**Sanskrit:** bhrі

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Meaning:** '(eye)brow' і вежди

**Link to RV concordance:** bhrі-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** b'ri

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sґiti-bhruґ [adj] 'with white brows' (TS+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.282

**Avestan:** YAv. bruut. biїm [dat.du.] 'eyebrows'

**Khotanese:** brrauka 'brow'

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) br‘wkh 'eyebrow' (*bri-kā-)

**Middle Persian:** brig 'eyebrow'

**New Persian:** abri 'eyebrow'

**Ossetic:** ?rfyg/?rfug 'eyebrow'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. (')`brw [pl.tantum] 'eyebrow'; San. vřиč 'eyebrow'

**IE form:** h3bhrу-

**IE meaning:** eyebrow
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 172 - 173  

**Sanskrit**: bhṛṣ-ṛ-  
First attestation: RV  
Part of speech: [f]  
Meaning: 'point, top, spike, corner'  
Link to RV concordance: bhṛṣ-ṛ-; caturbhṛṣ-ṛ-; sahāsrabhṛṣ-ṛ-; tigmābhṛṣ-ṛ-; bhṛṣ-t-īm-  

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: catur-bhṛṣ-ṛ- [adj] 'four-cornered, four-pointed' (RV, AV); sahāsra-bhṛṣ-ṛ- [adj] 'thousand-pointed (lightning)' (RV); tigmā-bhṛṣ-ṛ- [adj] 'sharp-pointed' (RV 04.005.03); bhṛṣ-ṛ-t-a-[adj] 'provided with points' (RV 01.052.15)  

Page in EWAia: 2.273  
See also: bhṛas (cf. also bhram-ś)  
Avestan: YAv. vouru.baraštī- [f] name of a part of the earth which lies in the northwest  
IE form: IIR  
Certainty: ? {1}  
Page in Pokorny: 168  
Cognates in other languages: {1} The traditional connection with PGM. *bṛṣti 'bristle' (OIC. burst, OE byrst, OHG burst, borst) can only be upheld if we reconstruct the suffix -sti- for Germanic. PSlav. *bṛṣč (Russ. boryš ‘hagweed; beet soup’, etc.) is ambiguous as to the origin of its -s-, but can better be taken together with the Germanic words.  

**Sanskrit**: bhirj-  
First attestation: KS+  
Part of speech: [m]  
Meaning: 'a kind of birch'  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰṛj-  
Page in EWAia: 2.269  
See also: bhrai  
Ossetic: b?rz/b?rzi? 'birch'  
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. vawzn ‘birch’  
IE form: bʰṛg-o-  
IE meaning: birch  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 139 - 140  
Cognates in other languages: OHG birk 'birch'; MoHG Birke 'birch'; Lith. beržas 'birch'; SCr. bre?za 'birch'  

**Sanskrit**: bhīs-  
First attestation: RV  
Part of speech: [verb]  
Gramm. forms: Present I: bhīs-atī [3sg.act.] (RV+)  
Meaning: 'to support, be active for someone, strengthen'  
Link to RV concordance: bhis-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bhuH-s-? {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ā-bhiś-ěn-ya- [gerundive] 'to be glorified, - вълхвяяным to be celebrated Ĳ знаменит, прочут (?)' (RV 05.055.04) {2}

Page in EWAia: 2.270

See also: bhav

Avestan: OAv. biždiīā [inf] 'to make an effort, to strive for' Ĳ стремя се сильно (Y 44.17); bištšī [acc.pl.f.] 'endeavours'- усилие, старание (Y 43.8)

IE form: bHu-s-

Certainty: +

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Notes: {1} Most probably, an -s-enlargement of the root bhav 'to be, to become'.

Sanskrit: b–ґja

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

 Meaning: 'seed, semen' Ĳ семена

Link to RV concordance: b–ji-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: biHja-

Page in EWAia: 2.227

Sogdian: (Buddh.) byz’k 'seed, semen'

Other Iranian cognates: Par. bīz 'grain, seed-corn'

Certainty: - {1}

Notes: {1} [AL] Most probably, a LW from an unknown source. The word cannot be of IE provenance because of the initial b- and the combination of two unaspirated voiced stops within the root.

Sanskrit: bodh

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I {1}: bódhati [3sg.act.] 'to perceive, to notice' Ĳ възприем, буден съм (RV+); Present IV: bţiḍhaŋāna- [ptc.med.] 'to wake Ĳ събудям се (intr.), to be awake' (RV+), 'to perceive, to notice' (AV+); Aorist R: bodhanta [3pl.inj.med.] (RV); Aorist IS: abhvati [1sg.med.] (RV+), abhutasata [3pl.med.] (AV+), ni-bodhīs-at [3sgsubj.act.] (RV 02.016.07); Perfect: bubodhas [2sg.subj.act.] (RV), bubudhāna- [ptc.med.] (RV, Br.); Fut: bhotsyʿ (TS, Br.); Caus: bodhāyā 'to wake (tr.), to make wake up' (RV+); Aorist mediopass: abodhi Ĳ to be awake' [3sg.], abudhran [3pl.] (RV), abudhrām [3pl.] (RV 10.035.01); ta-ptc.: práti-buddha- Ĳ perceived, recognized' (RV+)

Meaning: 'to wake, awaken; to perceive, notice, heed, pay attention' Ĳ буден, с повишено внимание

Link to RV concordance: budh-; budh-; us-ar-budh-; bodhayīr-; bodhinmanas-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: bHud-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: būdh- 'awaking' (RV 01.137.02); us-ar-būdh- [adj] 'awake at dawn' (RV; nom.sg.'bhuṭ); bodhayīr- [m] 'making awake' (RV 01.161.13); bodhīn-manas- [adj] 'with an awake mind, attentive' (RV); bodhā- [m] 'waking, becoming awake' (AV+); boddhar- [m] 'the one who comprehends' (Up.+)

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See also: *bódhas-
**Avestan:** OAv. paīt- [ptc.pres.act.] ‘to heed, be aware’ (Y 30.2); YAv. baoāite [3sg.pres.med.] (Y 17.6) biaiśi- [1pl.pres.opt.med.] ‘to become attentive’; baoāieiti [3sg.pres.act.] ‘to make recognizable’; hūpā.bustā- (< *hu-upa*) [ppp] ‘well-smelling’, baozdrī- [f] ‘who gets to know sexually’; začni-buōra- [adj] ‘ zealously waking’; baoāi- [f] ‘smell, fragrance’

**Khotanese:** butte [3sg.pres.] ‘to perceive, know’; bī(d) (buv-) [verb] ‘to be fragrant’

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) bwō [verb] ‘to smell’, bwōh [f] ‘smell, odour, perfume’; ptbypo-, (Chr.) ptbyd- [verb] ‘to know, recognize, understand’ (+ *pati-*)

**Middle Persian:** bwd- [verb] ‘to smell [intr.]’, bwd /bōy/ ‘perception, sense’; (Man.) pyw-s- [inchoative] ‘to desire, yearn; to hope for’ (+ *pati-*)

**Parthian:** pdbws- [inchoative] ‘to desire, yearn; to hope for’ (+ *pati-*)

**New Persian:** bīsīdān [verb] ‘to kiss, embrace’;

**Ossetic:** ?mbudyn / ?mbodun [verb] ‘to sense, feel’ (+ *ham-); bud / bod? ‘fragrance, incense, scent’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Yagh. vud, wud, wod `scent’; Arm. (LW < Ir.) boyr ‘(good) smell, scent’

**IE form:** bhu-ehd-
**IE meaning:** to become attentive {3}, to be awake, to perceive

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 150 - 152

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. peĬqomai [verb] ‘to learn, hear’; Lith. budēti [verb] ‘to wake’; Lith. budrūs [adj] ‘watchful’; OCS bljusti [verb] ‘to take care, look after’; Gr. (Cret.) peĬqw [verb] ‘to proclaim, to summon’; Ofr. ad-bond[-verb] ‘to proclaim, to declare’ {2}; Go. ana-biudan [verb] ‘to order’; Go. faur-biudan [verb] ‘to forbid’; MoHG Büttel [m] ‘court usher, executioner’

**Notes:** {1} According to Insler 1972: 560ff., subjunctive of the root aorist; see Gottd 1987: 217 for a discussion. {2} The transitive nasal present *bhu-n(ed)*- ‘to hear someone in court, to summon someone before court, to announce in court, to decree’ is not preserved in Old Indo-Aryan, but may have left traces in New Indo-Aryan. {3} [LK] See Kümml 2000: 332f.

**Sanskrit:** bravī-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Meaning:** ‘pale red, ruddy, yellowish, bay’, [m] ‘(bay) horse, N of a horse, sun-horse, sun’ (RV, AV) і червенка, жълтеникав.

**Link to RV concordance:** bravī-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** bhradha-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sata-bradhna- [adj] ‘with hundred (shining) metal pikes (?)’ (RV 08.077.07)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.235

**IE form:** bhradha- {1}

**Certainty:** +

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**Cognates in other languages:** RussCS bronъ [adj] ‘leukТj, yarTj (of horses)’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Connection with Lith. blandus [adj] ‘dark’ (< *b*londh-no-) seems less probable because Skt. and Slav. adjectives both refer to a horse color.

**Sanskrit:** bravī-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present II: brāvīti [3sg.act.] (RV+); bruvānīti [3pl.act.] (RV+); britē [3sg.med.] (RV+)
Meaning: 'to say, speak, talk' – питат, творя, разсъждавам

Link to RV concordance: bri-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: mlauH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: an-ava-brava- [m] 'whom nobody can refuse' (RV 10.084.05); vrātya-bruvā- [adj] 'calling oneself Vṛṣṭya' (AV 15.13.6)

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Avestan: OAv. mraomi [1sg.pres.act.] 'to say, speak', mraot [3sg.inj.act.], mruiiē [1sg.pres.med.] (Y 49.6), mritis [inf]; YAv. mraoiti [3sg.pres.act.], fram(a)uāire [3pl.pres.med.] (Yt 13.64), fra-mri (< *fra-mruanH < *fra-mruHan(t); for the phonetic developments see de Vaan 2003: 313 f.) [nom.sg.ptc.] 'reading out, reciting'; bi«- hàngta- [adj] 'to be recited twice'

IE form: mleuH-

IE meaning: to speak

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: -

Idioms: 'to speak being the knowing one': Skt. va°bravīt ... vidvāñ 'Agni announced [the right paths, since he is a] knowing one' (RV 01.145.05) – OAv. viđuuā viđuśe mraoti; YAv. viðbā mṛiō

Cognates in other languages: Cz. mluvati [verb] 'to speak'; ORu. mъlvaґ 'chatter, rumour'; Ru. molvaґ 'chatter, rumour'; ToB pălw- [verb] 'to complain'

**Sanskrit**: bhṛ́hant-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Gramm. forms: bhṛ́hā [-f] (RV+), bhṛ́h-ṣ-ḥa- [sup] (RV+)

Meaning: 'great, large, abundant, lofty, high, strong, wide, compact, loud' – висок, голям

Link to RV concordance: bhṛ́hant-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: b'rj̥̄̄ąnt-

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See also: barh; barhis-ṭ-ha-

Avestan: YAv. barozan-ṭ- [adj] 'rising high, high, loud' (f. barozaiti-), baroziah- [comp] 'higher' (for the superlative see s.v. barhis-ṭ-ha-), barozı in compounds, cf. barozi.caxra- [adj] 'with high wheels' (Yt 10.67), barozı.gă̄hra- [adj] 'loud chanting' (Yt 10.89), barozi.stina- [adj] 'with high columns' (Yvt 9), etc.

Old Persian: Br̥dīya- [m] PN Smerdis (a hypocoristic for a name with *br̥di- as a first member)

Middle Persian: bwlnd /buland/ [adj] 'high, big'; b'l'd /b'l'dy/ 'height'

Partbian: bwrzynd /burzend/ [adj] 'high, big'

New Persian: buland [adj] 'high, big'; bālā 'height'

Ossetic: b'rj̥̄̄ąnt [adj] 'high'

IE form: b'rj̥̄̄ąnt-ent- [-f] b'rj̥̄̄ąnt-ih₂

IE meaning: high

Certainty: +

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Idioms: 'to bring out a loud word': Skt. vāco ... bharatā bhṛ́ha (RV 03.010.05) ~ YAv. boroziom barāt ... vācin (Yt 10.113; Yt 17.61); 'high mountain': Skt. bhṛ́had-giri- 'coming from the high mountains' (RV) ~ YAv. garaiiō borozań tō; 'high(est) sun': Skt. svar bhṛ́ha (RV) ~ OAv. barozištam borozišmanam ... huauo 'the sun, the highest of the heights' (Y 36.6), YAv. huuaro barozištam borozišmanam (Vr 19.2)
Cognates in other languages: Gall. Brigantes N of a people; OIr. Brigit [f] woman’s name (< *bʰrho-h-nt-ih-); Germ. Burgund place-name (< PGm. *?urɣunόi-); Arm. barjr [adj] 'high' (< PIE *bʰrgʰ-u-); ToA pärkär [adj] 'long' (< PIE *bʰrho-ro-)

Sanskrit: budhna–
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'bottom, ground, depth' ďъно, основа
Link to RV concordance: budhna–; budhnya–
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰudʰna–
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: budhnya– [adj] 'belonging to the depths' (RV+), esp. āhi- budhnya–, a mythological figure ("dragon of the depths") (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.228
Avestan: OAv. bіna–, YAv. buna– [m] 'ground' (< *budna–)
Khotanese: buna– 'ground'
Middle Persian: bun ‘ground’
New Persian: bun ‘ground’
IE form: bʰudʰ-n-o- {1}
IE meaning: ground
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: Gr. puqmyn [m] 'ground, basis' (From IE *bʰudʰ-men-); Lat. fundus 'ground, seabed, piece of land' (< *bʰudʰ-n-o-); OHG bodam 'ground'; MoHG Boden [m] 'ground’ {2}
Notes: {1} *bʰudʰ-n-o– probably from *bʰudʰ-mn-ōs, gen.sg. of *bʰudʰ-men-. {2} [AL] For the Germanic reflexes of this word see Kroonen XXX.

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Sanskrit: cakra–
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n (rarely m.)]
Meaning: 'wheel (of a chariot, of the sun, of the year)' - колело
Link to RV concordance: cakra–
Proto-Indo-Iranian: čakra–
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: cakrī- [f] 'wheel' (RV)
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See also: car
Avestan: YAv. caxra- [m/n] 'wheel' (caxrəm [acc.sg.], caxra [instr.sg.])
Middle Persian: čhr ‘wheel’
Parthian: čxr ‘wheel’
New Persian: čaxr ‘wheel’
Ossetic: calx ‘wheel’
Other Iranian cognates: Maz. čal ‘wheel’
IE form: k"e-k"l-o- {1}
IE meaning: wheel
Certainty: +

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Idioms: 'with golden chariot-wheels': Skt. hiґraґ-ya-caґraґ- (RV) ~ Av. zaraniґa.caґraґ-; "the wheel of the sun": Skt. sіґryaґ-ya-caґraґ- ~ ON sunnu ... hvelґ ~ Gr. Ґяlіou kґkloj

Cognates in other languages: ON hvelґ 'wheel'; OE hwoelґ 'wheel'; WSA. hwєol 'wheel'; Gr. kґkloj [m] (also tі kґklα [nom.acc.pl.n.]) 'circle, ring, wheel'; ToA kukїl 'cart'; ToB kokale 'cart'

Notes: {1} Possible inflexion: *k"e-k"l-o-s [nom.sg.m.], *k"e-k"l-єh₂ [nom.acc.pl.n.].

Sanskrit: caґks-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: cґsґ- [3sg.med.], caґsґ-ate [3pl.med.] (RV+), caґsґ-ase [2sgsubj.med.] (RV); Present I: caґsґ- ata [3sg.inj.med.] (RV 01.121.02, 09.071.09; a nonce formation); SI-impv: caґsґ-i (RV); Perfect: cacaksґ-a [3sg.act.] (RV 05.002.08), abґhi caґsґ-ur (< *caґkєs-) [3pl.act.] (RV 10.092.15), accaґsґ-am [1sg.ppf.act.] (RV 05.030.02), cacaksґ-e [3sg.med.] (Br.); Caus: caґsґ-ayґ 'to reveal' (RV); Abs: caґsґ-yaґ (RV); Inf: caґsґ-ase, caґsґ-e, sam- -caґsґ-i 'for seeing' (RV)
Meaning: 'to see, cast a look' - лєдамrikaґks-

Link to RV concordance: caґks-; abhiґcaksґ-yaґ; paricaksґ-yaґ; praticaksґ-yaґ; caґsґ-anґaґ; vicaksґ-anґаґ; caґksґ-as-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: caґkґ-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: caґksґ-yaґ [gerundive] 'to be looked at' (RV); caґsґ-anґaґ- [n] 'appearance, aspect' (RV, AV); vi-caґsґ-anґаґ- [adj] 'seeing far, clever, wise' (RV+); caґsґ-as-

Certainty: +

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See also: kґsі; kіsі; kіґvі; caґsґ-us-ґ; caґsґ-已然.

Avestan: YAv. caґste [3sg.pres.med.], caґsґnaґ- [ptc.med.] (Y 14.33) 'to teach'

Khotanese: тіcіsіґ-ґі [3pl.pres.] 'to perceive, observe' (< Pfr. *cіґа-)

Sogdian: (Chr.) csі- [verb] 'to taste', (Buddh.) ptcі- [verb] 'id.' (+ *pati-)

Middle Persian: cґštnґ- /cіґаstґn- [verb] 'to teach'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'ncґhґ [verb] 'to show' (+ *ni-)

IE form: k"e-k"k-
IE meaning: to appear, to see, to show
Certainty: +

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Notes: {1} [AL] There is no consensus on the origin of this root. Synchronically, caґksґ- and kіґvі / kіsі belong to the same paradigm, the former supplying the present and the latter supplying the aorist. It is therefore very attractive to assume that cґsґ-ё is the reduplicated present of the root *k"e-kє- (see s.v. kіsі). On the other hand, this origin has often disputed in the literature because -sі in Iranian *cіґа- is considered incompatible with *k"e-k"k- > PIIr. *caґcі- (thus in recent times explicitly Kіmmel 2000: 168, fn. 177, Rastorgueva - Ґїdґlґman: 2,235, who expect Ir. *caxіsі or *caksґ-). However, I do not see why Skt. ksі-, Ir. ѱs cannot reflect *k"k-. We know that Skt. ksі-, Ir. ѱs can go back to PIE *tіk (cf. Skt. takсі-, Ir. *таsі- 'to fashion by cutting' < PIE *tєtkі-, Gr. тіктві), in spite of the fact that the exact details of the phonetic development are not entirely clear. It therefore seems probable that *k"k developed in a similar fashion (possibly, *k"ke-k"k- > *cіґtіsі- > *cіґіtіsі- > PIIr. *cіґіsі, yielding Ir. *cіґа-, Skt. *cat-sіsі- > caґksґ-, cf. Lubotsky 1997c: 562; as to the development of *kіsі to Skt. ksі- / khyі-, Av. xsі- in the root kіsі, kіґvі we may either assume that the initial reflex is different or that the cluster was restored.
there). Alternatively, we may argue that the reflex Skt. ks-, Ir. š of *kʷ́k is due to the heavy clusters in the 2nd and 3rd singular (k"ks and k"kt, respectively). Cf. also c̣aks·us·- n. *eye’, which is best analysed as an original perfect participle of PIIr. *kac·-. LIV² (s.v. *kʰek-) takes caks·- as a "desiderative" (i.e. a suffix -s-), which is semantically much less attractive.

**Sanskrit:** c̣aks·an·i-
*First attestation:* RV 06.004.02
*Part of speech:* [adj]
*Meaning:* 'looking’/гледам
*Link to RV concordance:* c̣aks·an·i-
*Proto-Indo-Iranian:* čačšani- < čakcani-
*Page in EWAia:* 524

See also: c̣aks·

**Avestan:** OAv. vousrucašani-[adj] ‘far-looking’ ( Y 33.13 vousrucašanē [voc.sg.m.]), cf. RV uryucaks·as-)
**IE form:** k"ekš­-eni-
*Certainty:* +
*Page in Pokorny:* 638 - 639

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**Sanskrit:** c̣aks·us·-
*First attestation:* RV+
*Part of speech:* [n]
*Grammar forms:* Secondary c̣aks·u· (c̣aks·oh· RV 10.090.13)
*Meaning:* 'eye (of the sun), sight, clearness’/око
*Link to RV concordance:* c̣aks·us·; c̣aks·us·mant-
*Proto-Indo-Iranian:* čakcus·-
*Other forms in Indo-Aryan:* c̣aks·us·mant- [adj] ‘furnished with eyes’ (RV+); cāks·us·á- [adj] ’of good sight, proper to the eye’ (AV 16.7.7, KS+)
*Page in EWAia:* 524

See also: c̣aks·

**Avestan:** Av. cašman- [n] ‘eye’ (~ Skt. cāks·ma- RV 02.024.09 of unclear meaning?)
**Old Persian:** cšm /cašma?/ ‘eye’ (an irregular form)
**Khotanese:** tcei’man- ‘eye’
**Sogdian:** cšmy ‘eye’
**Middle Persian:** cšm /cašm/ ‘eye’
**Parthian:** cšm /cašm/ ‘eye’
**New Persian:** cašm ‘eye’
**Ossetic:** casm / cans 'loop (of a snare), noose', c?st / c?st? 'eye’
**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. cm ‘eye’
**IE form:** k"ekšus-
**IE meaning:** looking
*Certainty:* +
*Page in Pokorny:* 638 - 639

**Idioms:** ‘shining eye, clear sight’; Skt. tves·ām·c̣aks·uh· (RV .008.06) ~ OAv. cašmōn·g ǵbisrā ( Y 31.13)

**Notes:** {1} [Al] An original ptc.pf. of the root kās, as already indicated by Leumann 1952: 105. The Iranian word for ‘eye’ is derived from the present stem and is therefore a recent formation.
**Sanskrit:** cam

First attestation: Br.+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: ā-cāmati [3sg.act.] (Br. +); Caus: ā-cāmay` (Br. +); ta- ptc.: ā-cānta- (Si. +) {1}

Meaning: to sip, rinse” ī sipvam, izlivam

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ē(i)am- / ē(i)ѓm- {2}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ā-camana- [n] ’sipping up, rinsing the mouth’ (Si. +)

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See also: camasaґ?

Avestan: YAv. šam- [verb] ’to swallow’; (P 8) (< I Ir. *ā-cjam-); šāma- [m] ’sip’

Khotanese: tsām- [verb] ’to swallow’

Sogdian: (Buddh.) š’m- [verb] ’to swallow’; (Buddh.) ”š’m- [verb] ’to drink, swallow’ (+ *ā-)

Middle Persian: ’sm- [verb] ’to swallow’ (+ *ā-)

Parthian: ”bš’m- [verb] ’to swallow, consume’ (+ *upa-)

New Persian: āšāmīdān [verb] ’to drink’; ĉāmīdān [verb] ’to drink wine’

Ossetic: cymyn / cumen [verb] ’to sip, gulp’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. bs’m- [verb] ’to drink’ (+ *upa-); Pash. šum- [verb] ’to drink, gulp’, Yt. šam-/samd, M. šom-/samd [verb] ’to drink’; Orm. šām- [verb] ’to sip’

IE form: kʷem- (?)

Certainty: ?

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Cognates in other languages: NIcel. hvōma [verb] ’to gulp, swill down’

Notes: {1} This form (the only evidence for a set ·-root) could be built analogically on the model pres. krāmāti : ppp krānta-. {2} [AL] The Indo-Iranian reconstruction is not quite possible, the Iranian evidence pointing to *čjam- (cf. Cheung 2007 s.v.). This kind of variation is not exceptional in onomatopoeic roots though.

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**Sanskrit:** cánas-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Gramm. forms: only in cánas dhā- ’to delight in, be inclined to’

Meaning: ’delight, satisfaction, tendency’ ī възхищение, задоволство

Link to RV concordance: cánas-; canasy-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: čanHas-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: canasy [verb] ’to delight in, to enjoy’ (canasyatam [2du.pres.impv.] (RV 01.003.01)); canasita- [adj] ’gracious, welcome’ (Br., Si. +)

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See also: kan

Avestan: Av. cinah- ’desire, affection’ (e.g. aš·a-cinah- [adj] ’having desire for Aš·a’); YAv. uštānō.cinahīa- [n] ’desire for life’ ( Yt 19.48) (Hintze 1994: 262)

Old Persian: aspa-canah- [m] PN ’Aspaqānhj (the bow-bearer of Darius) (= ’having desire for horses’)

Khotanese: dirsijsinā [adj] ’wishing to see’

Sogdian: p’s-cn ’the Reverend’; -cn-/-can/- suffix of ptc.fut.

Parthian: š’d-cn ’happy, glad’

Ossetic: -syn / -sin, the future tense marker
**Sanskrit:** cand / scand  
**First attestation:** RV  
**Part of speech:** [verb]  
**Gramm. forms:** Intensive: cāṅcādatt- [ptc.act.] 'shining brilliantly' (RV 05.043.04)  
**Meaning:** 'to shine, glitter'  
**Link to RV concordance:** cand-; candrā-; hāriscandra-; ścandrā-; suścandrā-; candramās-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (s)cand-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** candrā- [adj] 'shining, light' (RV+; in RV also scandrā-); hāriscandra- [adj] 'glittering as gold' (RV), [m] PN (Br.+); suścandrā- (metrically, *su-candrā-) [adj] 'glittering beautifully' (RV); candra-mās- [m] 'moon, deity of the moon' (RV+) (from AV onwards, candrā- [m] 'id.')  
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**See also:** chand; sad [2]  
**IE form:** (s)kend-  
**IE meaning:** to shine  
**Certainty:** +  
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**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. candère [verb] *to shine*  
**Notes:** {1} [AL] For the reconstruction and the relationship between the roots cand, chand and sad [2] see Lubotsky 2001a.

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**Sanskrit:** cārmamaṅ-  
**First attestation:** RV, VS  
**Part of speech:** [m]  
**Meaning:** 'tanner' ų обработващ кожи, щавене  
**Link to RV concordance:** cārmamaṅ-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** cārmamr(H)a-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** cārmannā- [m] (TB) < *carma-mraṅ-  
**Page in EWAia:** 537  
**See also:** carman-; mlā  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 716 - 719  
**Idioms:** 'tanned leather': Skt. cārmān- i mlātāni ~ YAv. mrātōm carōma

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**Sanskrit:** cārman-  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [n]  
**Meaning:** 'hide, (flayed) skin' ų кожа (животинска)  
**Link to RV concordance:** cārman-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** cārman-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** cārman-vant- [adj] 'furnished with skin' (TS); ṛṣ-abha-carmā- [n] 'bull’s skin' (TB)  
**Page in EWAia:** 537  
**See also:** cārmamnaṅ-; kart [1] ?  
**Avestan:** YAv. caroman- [n] 'hide, leather'
Old Persian: carman- [n] 'skin, leather' (carmā 'on leather, parchment')
Khotanese: tćărman- 'hide'
Sogdian: ĉrm 'hide'
Middle Persian: čarm 'hide'
New Persian: črm 'hide'
Ossetic: carm 'hide, skin'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. crm 'hide'
IE form: (s)ker-men-
IE meaning: flayed skin
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 938 - 947
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ke...rw [verb] 'to cut off, shave'; OHG scirm, sc(h)erm 'screen'; OPr. kěrmens 'body'

Sanskrit: cart
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VI: vi ... cṛṣṭa [2sg.impv.act.] (RV+); Perfect: vi cacarta [3sg.act.] (AVŚ 14.1.56 ~ AVP 18.6.4); Passive: vi ... cṛṭyantām [3pl.impv.] 'let (the bonds) be released' (AVP), cṛṭyāmāna- [ptc.] 'being untied' (YVm); ta-ptc.: vi-cṛṭta- 'opened, untied' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to tie, bind' ĭ вързвам, свързвам
Link to RV concordance: cṛṭ-; sam-cṛṭ-; vicrṭ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ċart- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: paricārtana- [n.pl.] 'N. of parts of horse’s harness’ (TS); avicartyā- [adj] 'not to be loosened’ (AVP+; avicartyā- VS); sam-ćṛṭ- [f] 'connection’ (RV 09.084.02); vicrṭ- [f] 'loosening, untying’ (RV 09.084.02); [du] N. of two stars (AV)
Page in EWAia: 536
See also: kart [2]
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. tāţ- 'to tie, to bind’ (if< *tart-a- < *čeart-a- with assimilation)
IE form: kert-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 584 - 585
Notes: {1} The root is likely to have originally been a palatalized variant of kart [2].

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Sanskrit: caru-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'saucepan, pot; N of sacrificial food (KS+)’ ĭ тенжера, съд
Link to RV concordance: caru-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: čaru-
Page in EWAia: 536
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. kāra 'large wooden vessel’ ĭ голям дървен съд(< *k wyr- ?)
IE form: kʷer-u-
IE meaning: kettle
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 642

Cognates in other languages: ON hverr 'kettle'; OE hwer 'kettle'; OIr. coire 'kettle'; MW pair 'kettle'; ToB kwainhne 'pertaining to (potter’s) clay' (Pinault 2000a: 82)

Sanskrit: carī {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: cārati [3sg.act.] (RV+); vy-ācalat [3sg.impf.act.] 'to wander around' ī skítom, obikālām (AV+); Aorist IS: acāris-ān [1sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: cacāra [3sg.act.] (AV+); Fut: cāris-y (Br.); Caus: cāray (KS+), vi-cālayati [3sg.act.] 'to shake' (KS+); Aorist RED: aćicarat [3sg.act.] 'to make wander' (AV+); Intensive: cācarāti [3sg.act.] (AV+), ni calcalīt [3sg.act.] 'to stir, to quiver' (MS); cācīriyamān-ā- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Desid: cicar(i)s-ā (Br.); na-ptc.: cīrī-ā- (Up.+); Inf: cāritave, carāhyai (RV)

Meaning: 'to move, walk, go, wander; perform'

Link to RV concordance: carī⁰-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: caRH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhanva-carā- [adj] 'wandering in the desert' (RVh); abu-carī- [fl] 'female servant' (SB+); pum-s-cāli- [fl] 'whore (*"chasing men")' (AV+); carān-a- [n] 'walking, going, course' (RV+); carathā- [adj, n] 'moving; movement, course' (RV); caricara- [adj] 'movable, mobile' (RV+), calcalalā- 'moving to and fro, changeable' (RV+); carītra- [n] 'foot' (RV+); cacara- [adj] 'movable, mobile' (?) (RV 10.106.08); vi-cal- [verb] 'to move out' (AV+); abhicara- [m] 'servant' (Lex)

Page in EWAia: 534

See also: cakrä-, caramā-?

Avestan: OAv. carānī [1sg.pres.subj.act.] 'to move, approach' (Y 44.17); YAv. ā-caraiti [verb] 'to approach, to visit'; fra-caraiti [verb] 'to walk'; carāt [3sg.pres.subj.act.] 'to stay'; ātāro-car- [adj] 'who has the movement of fire'; ātaro-carana- [n] 'fire device'; vā-carona- [n] 'place where the road splits'; aipicara- [adj] 'following'; fra-carα- [adj] 'preceding'; fra-caroḥβαn-t- [adj] 'moving forwards'

Old Persian: abiciriš /obicariš/ 'servant' (γρντβγ from Plr. *abi-cara-)

Middle Persian: wc’1-tu /wi-zardan/ [verb] 'to explain';clk’ /čarag’ 'pasture'

New Persian: guzdān [verb] 'to explain'; čārdan [verb] 'to graze (trans)'

Other Iranian cognates: Bal. čarag [verb] 'to walk around’ ī divja ce obikalām

IE form: kʷel(H)-
IE meaning: to move ī diava ce
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 639 – 640

Idioms: "to wander between (heaven and earth / god and man)": Skt. antār ... carasi (of Agni) (RV 10.004.02) ~ Av. an-tar.caraiti (Y 51.1)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. pľomai [1sg.med.] 'to move (intrans)'; Gr. meta-pľomai [1sg.med.] 'to surround'; Gr. peri-pľomai [verb] 'to move around, to surround'; Gr. perιploj [m] 'guardsman'; Gr. mfaploj [adj, m, fl] 'moving around someone; (female) servant, (female) priest'; Gr. (Myc.) api-qo-ro 'servant'; Gr. bou-kTloj [m] 'cowherd'; Gr. (Myc.) qo-u-ko-ro [m] 'cowherd'; Lat. colō [verb] 'to till, to inhabit'; Lat. in-quipinus [m] 'inhabitant'; Lat. anculus [m] 'servant'; OIr. bua-chal [m] 'bouvier'
Notes: {1} With the l-variant cał, slightly differing in meaning (‘to move, to quiver’).

Sanskrit: cat(t)ra-
First attestation: Gr•Si.+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: also cāt(t)ra-
Meaning: ‘spindle’ ī oc
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ča(r)ttra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: Fi. kehrā ’spindle’, possibly borrowed in the earlier form *kert′tro- (< PIE *kert-tro-)
Page in EWAia: 539
See also: kart [2]
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. cāš·ai ’spindle’ (< PIr. *častra-); Mun. čēš·a [f] ’the pin of a spindle’ (< PIr. *častra-)
IE form: kert-tro-
IE meaning: spindle
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -

Sanskrit: cāru-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘agreeable, welcome, beloved, pretty’ ī приятен, скъп, хубав
Link to RV concordance: cāru-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kaHru- čaHru- {1}
Page in EWAia: 540
See also: kan; žanas-
IE form: knH-ru-?
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 515
Notes: {1} Presumably, the palatal anlaut is due to secondary introduction of *č- from the full grade.

Sanskrit: cātvāla-
First attestation: KS+
Part of speech: [mn]
Meaning: ’pit ī дупка (dug for getting soil for the uttaravedi-altar)’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: cāt-
Page in EWAia: 539
Avestan: YAv. cāt- [f] ’(dug) well’
Sogdian: (Buddh.) c′t ′well - кладенец, spring’ ī извор
Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. sado ’well, spring’
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -

Sanskrit: ces·t·
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: cēs·t·ant- [ptc.act.] (AV+); Aorist IS: cēs·t·is·i [1sg.med.] (HirGSі. 1.23.1); Abs: cēs·t·itā (SB=BĀU+)
Meaning: 'to move, stir' і движа се (čuš ї подкарване на магарето, тръгни!)
Proto-Indo-Iranian: čaist-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: cēs·t·ā- [f] 'action, activity' і действие, дейност(Si.)
Page in EWAia: 550
See also: cyav
IE form: kei·st-? {1}
IE meaning: to move
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 538 - 539
Cognates in other languages: Lat. ciēre [verb] 'to set in motion'
Notes: {1} Perhaps an old root extension, related to ki-eh-1 (cf. Lat. ciēre) and ki-eu- (cf. Skt. cyav).

Sanskrit: cet
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: cēta· [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present AYA: citāyante [3pl.med.] (RV+), citāyant-[ptc.act.] (RV+); Aorist mediopass: aceti [3sg.], cēti [3sg.inj.] 'has/is appeared, has/is shown (oneself)' (RV); Aorist S (< Aorist R): acait [3sg.med.] 'has perceived' (RV 06.044.07); Aorist R: cētāna- [ptc.med.] 'making oneself perceptible, drawing attention to oneself' (RV 09.101.11); Perfect: ciketa [3sg.act.], ciketa [3sg.act.], cikitvā·s / cikitūs- [ptc.act.] 'to see, pay attention, respect' (RV+), cikite [3sg.med.] 'to appear, show (oneself); be known' (RV-YVі. 2); Desid: cikitś 'to wish to perceive, watch' (RV+); Caus: cetāȳ, citāȳ 'to make perceived, reveal; to make perceive' (RV+); ta:ptc.: cīta-, also [n] 'thought, mind' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to perceive, - разбирам, усещам take notice of; to shine, appear, be conspicuous' і очеваден, ясен
Link to RV concordance: cit-; acit-; cīti-; cikitvīt; cētār-; cētāna-; cētas-; sucētas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: čait-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: cikits- [adj] 'taking precautions, wise' (AV+); cīt- [f] 'thinking, intellect' (YV); a-cīt- [adj] 'ignorant' (RV); cītī- [f] 'thinking, understanding' (RV+); cikiitu- [adj] 'capable' (RV, AV); cikitvīt [adv] 'attentively' (RV); cētār- [m] 'observer, guard' (RV+); cētāna- [adj] 'conspicuous, visible' (RV); cintāy [verb] 'to think' (Br., Up.+); cīntā-[f] 'thought' (Ep.+); cetas- [n] 'intelligence, mind, soul' {3} (RV+), su-cetas- [adj] 'sapient, wise' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 547
See also: kata-; cay [1]; kēta-; citā-
Avestan: Av. cit-/cīt- [verb] 'to perceive': OAv. fracinas [3sg.pres.inj.] (Y 32.5), YAv. cīnaēdāmaide [1pl.pres.subj.med.] (Vr 12.4); OAv. cītā [3sg.aor.inj.med.] (Y 51.5), OAv. cītā [3sg.aor.subj.act.] (Y 46.9), OAv. cītā [3sg.med.act.] (Yt 1.26), cikōtārho [3pl.ppf.med.] (Y 32.11) {4}, YAv. cīkiōbā [ptc.pf.act.]; OAv., YAv. cītī-[f] 'consciousness'; OAv. cīkībā [instr.sg.adj.] (stem *cicitu- 'the attentive one (?)') (Y 43.2)
Middle Persian: cyhyn-. /čihr-. [verb] 'to teach, make known, inform' і уча, научавам нещо (< Plr. *-q-)
Parthian: ncyh-. [verb] 'to teach' (< Plr. *-q-)
Ossetic: D. cetun [verb] 'to keep an eye; to remind; to rebuke' (< Plr. *-q-)
IE form: (s)kʷeit-
IE meaning: to consider, to appear

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 636 - 637; 916 - 917

Idioms: ‘to appear in (his/her/its/their) greatness’: Skt. mahná cikitré (RV 01.186.09) ~ OAv. mazibiš cikőtoraš (Y 32.11)

Cognates in other languages: Latv. šķietu (šķist) ‘to mean’, Lith. skaitaũ (skaitýti) ‘to count, gather’, OCS haidu (~ IE *k(w)oit-u- or *k(w)oi-tu-) [m] ‘manner’; OHG heit `rank’; ON heiũ [n] ‘bright sky’; ON heiũr [adj] ‘bright, clear’; OHG heitar [adj] ‘shining’; MoHG heiter [adj] ‘bright, cheerful’


Sanskrit: chand

First attestation: RV, Br.

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present X: chadaŋyati [3sg.act.] (RV, Br.); Aorist S: achdŋ [3sg.act.] (RV); achāntsur [3pl.act.] (RV); chantsat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV); SI-impv: chantsi (RV); Aorist RED: acacahadat [3sg.act.] (AVP 5.27.1); Perfect: cachanda [3sg.act.] (RV 07.063.03), cachadyyt [3sg.opt.act.] (RV 10.073.09); Caus: chandayate [3sg.med.] ‘to take pleasure in’ (RV 10.027.08, 08.050.05), chandayati [3sg.act.] ‘to seem, please’ (ŠÁ+)

Meaning: ‘to appear, appear good, please’ विजदा से डोबे, ज्यो

Link to RV concordance: ch-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: scґand- ~ s‰and- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prathama-čhª [adj] ‘being the first to appear’ (RV); chãndu- [adj] ‘pleasing’ (RV 01.055.04)

Page in EWAia: 555

See also: cand; šad [2]


Khotanese: (Old) sad- (saie-, sei-, saas-) [verb] ‘to appear, seem’; pasad- (pasai-, pasas-) [verb] ‘to seem good’ (+pati-)

Sogdian: sy- [verb] ‘to seem, appear, show’, (Chr.) ptsynt-, (Man.) pt-synd- [verb] ‘to consent’ (+ *pati-)

Middle Persian: psnd-, (Man.) psyn-, psn- /passand/- ‘to approve’ (+ *pati-); (Man.) shyn ‘apparent; prominent, splendid’

Parthian: psynd- [caus.] ‘to take a liking to’ (+ *pati-)

New Persian: pasandêdan [verb] ‘to approve; cherish’


IE form: skend-

IE meaning: to shine
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: Gr. κλκσαι [1sg.med.], Κεκαδμνο [ptc.med.] 'to excel'
Notes: {1} [AL] For the reconstruction and the relationship between the roots cand, chand and sad[2] see Lubotsky 2001a.

Sanskrit: chارد
First attestation: VS, TA+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VII: अ चर्ण· अत्ि [3sg.act.], अ चर्ण· अति [3pl.impv.act.] (YVm+); Caus: chardayati [3sg.act.] (ŚB+) 'to make overflow'; chardate [3sg.med.] (Si.+)'to spit out, vomit'; na-ptc.: an-a-चर्ण·ना- 'not poured out' (YV+)
Meaning: 'to pour out; spit out, vomit' повръщам, плюь
Proto-Indo-Iranian: s creditor
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: chordana- [n] 'nausea, vomiting' повдигане, повръщане (Si.); chard- [f] 'id.' (Si.+) шередень т гърло, гръклян (турцитъм)
Page in EWAia: 557
Khotanese: e-saly- [verb] 'to besmear', pi-sal- 'to besmear' {1}
Ossetic: s?rdyn / is?rdun [verb] 'to smear' {1}
IE form: IIР
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 948
Notes: {1} Iranian cognates are uncertain.

Sanskrit: chارد
First attestation: KS+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'skin, hide' кожа
Proto-Indo-Iranian: scґau(H)iH
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ahi-cchavi- [f] 'snake skin' (JB)
Page in EWAia: 557
See also: skav
Avestan: YAv. suri 'skin of a living man' (F 107) (possibly, misspelled for *s(ŋ)uui)
IE form: skeu(H)-ih2-
IE meaning: skin
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 951 - 953
Cognates in other languages: Lat. cutis 'skin', OHG hit 'skin', Gr. skatoj [n] 'skin' {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 2001a: 33.

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Sanskrit: chارد
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV/VI:'chîyâti [3sg.act.] (AV+) {1}; ta-ptc.: áva-cchita- 'pulled off (skin)'
(SB)
Meaning: 'to cut open (skin), skin, pull off skin'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sčâH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: go-vyachaґ- [m] 'cow-driver' (YV^{m+})

Meaning: 'to cut open (skin), skin, pull off skin'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sčâH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: go-vyachaґ- [m] 'cow-driver' (YV^{m+})

Meaning: 'to make an incision'
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 919
Cognates in other languages: Gr. scow [verb], scsai [aor.inf.] 'to make an incision'
Notes: {1} vichyāyati (AVP+) [3sg.act.] 'to drive (by blows)' is a denom. of vyachaґ-, not a causative of chā (Hoffmann 1976: 455ff.). {2} [AL] Hardly related to OAv. sāzdim [2pl.impv.med] 'tear up!' (Y 31.18); sīō(z)dim [2pl.impv.med.] 'banish [the fury]!' (Y 48.7) See Lubotsky 2004a, contra Humbach, Kellens/Pirart. For the phonetic development of *sk- see Lubotsky 2001a. {3} See Kulikov 2000b.

Sanskrit: chāga-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'billy-goat' ї козел
Link to RV concordance: chāga-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sčâga-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: châgâ- [f] 'goat' (ŚB); chagâlаґ- [m] 'billy-goat' (TS+)

Meaning: 'billy-goat' ї козел
Link to RV concordance: chāga-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sčâga-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: châgâ- [f] 'goat' (ŚB); chagâlаґ- [m] 'billy-goat' (TS+)

Meaning: 'billy-goat' ї козел
Link to RV concordance: chāga-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sčâga-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: châgâ- [f] 'goat' (ŚB); chagâlаґ- [m] 'billy-goat' (TS+)

Meaning: 'to split, break, cut off' пропивам, удрям, чупя
Link to RV concordance: chid-

Sanskrit: ched
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to split, break, cut off' пропивам, удрям, чупя
Link to RV concordance: chid-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: scґaid-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: apa-cchґd- [f] 'chip, shred' (Br.); viґ-chitti- [f] 'interruption, disturbance' (KS+)

Page in EWAia: 561

See also: chґdґ-

Avestan: YAv. auua.hisidiґt [3sg.pres.opt.act.] 'to split in two'; a-sista- [ppp] 'unsplit, unharmed'

Sogdian: (Man.) 'w-synd- [verb] 'to crush, to break'

Middle Persian: wsstґn' /wisistan/ [verb] 'to break, to split'

New Persian: gusistan [verb] 'to break, to split'

Other Iranian cognates: Bal. sindag [verb] 'to break'

IE form: skеid-

IE meaning: to split

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 919 - 922

Cognates in other languages: Gr. scґzw [verb] 'to split, to cut through' {2}; Lat. scindґ [verb] 'to cut open, to tear up'

Notes: {1} [LK] With the secondary suffix accentuation (see Kulikov 1998). {2} Gr. -c- is unclear.

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Sanskrit: chидґ-

First attestation: RV 01.0162.20+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'cut up, torn asunder'; [n] 'hole, opening' (YV+) Ī отварям дупка, пробивам

Link to RV concordance: chидґ-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: sidґ-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: а-cchґdґ- [adj] 'unbroken, uninjured' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 560

See also: chеd

Avestan: YAv. sidґ- [n] 'hole, split' (N 100; lege: 'sidґ-)

IE form: skид-ро-

IE meaning: to split Ī цепя, пробивам

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 919 - 922

Cognates in other languages: OHG sceter [adj] 'thin, loose'; MoHG schґtґr [adj] 'thin, meagre'

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Sanskrit: ціґтґ-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj, n]

Gramm. forms: сґтґs·tґ- [sup] 'the most conspicuous' (RV, VS)

Meaning: 'conspicuous, visible, shining, variegated, bright, bright-coloured; appearance, conspicuous thing' Ī очевиден, ясен

Link to RV concordance: ціґтґ-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ціґтґ-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ціґтґ- [f] 'Spica virginis, the twelfth lunar mansion (in the old reckoning), the beautiful star' (AV+); ціґґґґ- [m] 'N of a spring month' (Br.); ціґґґґ- [adj] 'shining' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 542

See also: ketу-; cet
Avestan: Av. ciōra- 'origin, race'; OAv. ciōra- [adj, n] 'shining; shining thing'; YAv. ciōra- [adj, n] 'shining, visible, conspicuous; appearance’
Old Persian: dipiciça- 'form of writing?' (DB IV 89); ariya(.)ciça- [adj] 'of Iranian origin’ (Med. *ciōra-)
Khotanese: cira- [adj] 'evident, obvious’
Middle Persian: šihr `form, appearance’; ctly /šihr/ `origin, race, gnoj’ (Inscr.)
Parthian: šyhrg `form’
New Persian: šihr `form, appearance’
IE form: kwit-ro-
IE meaning: conspicuous
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 636 – 637

Idioms: 'rich (and) bright': Skt. revāt ... citrām '(the) rich (Us·as has) brightly (climbed both worlds)' (RV 03.061.06) ~ YAv. raēuatt ciōrom - OP *raiva-ciça-, *raiva-cicça-; 'brilliant, wonderful assistance': Skt. citrābhīr itībhīh - (RV), citroīi - (RV 10.140.03); ~ OAv. ciqčā.auuah - [adj]; '(with) bright shine': Skt. citrā-bhānu- [adj] 'with a bright shine' (RV+) ~ OP *ciča-bānu- (Onom.); 'having brilliant gifts': Skt. citrā-rāti- [adj] (RV+) ~ OAv. ciqčārātaiiō; 'with brilliant goods, ornaments (= shining stars)’: Skt. citrāvasu- [adj] (YVm+) ~ OP *ciqčā(h)u- [m] PN

Cognates in other languages: MoHG heiter (< PGM. *caiōra-) [adj] 'bright, cheerful’

Sanskrit: cod
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: codāmi [1sg.act.] (RV), códat [3sg.inj.act.] (RV), codate [3sg.med.] (RV);
Aorist IS: codīh- [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 01.063.04); Caus: codayati [3sg.act.] 'to urge, impel’ (RV+; since AV, ousts códat i)
Meaning: 'to urge, impel, incite’ ɪ тласкам, подбуждам към действие.
Link to RV concordance: cud-; códa-; códā-; códana-; coditār-; codayitr-; códis t·ha-; acodás-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: čaud-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: códa- [m] 'implement for driving (horses), goad, whip’ (RV 05.061.03), códā- [adj] ‘urging’ (RV), códana- [adj] 'impelling’ (RV), códitār- [m] 'impeller, animator’ (RV), codayitrī- [f] (RV+); códis t·ha- [sup] 'most urging’ ɪ бързо (RV 08.102.03), a-codás- [adj] 'without urging’ (RV 09.079.01)

Page in EWAia: 551
New Persian: čust [adj] 'fast, quick, active’
IE form: (s)keud-
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 955 - 956, 636
Cognates in other languages: OE scēotan [verb] 'to sling, thrust’

Sanskrit: cyautnā-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: Possibly, cyautnā- in RV 06.047.02c
Meaning: 'undertaking, action, act, work’ і начинание, разота, дейност
Link to RV concordance: cyautnā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: čīautna- {1}
Certainty: 
IE meaning:
IE form: ġ
Other Iranian cognates:
Ossetic: 
New Persian:
Parthian: 
Middle Sogdian: 
[K1sg.impf.act.]
(from PIr. *
Khotanese:
Old Persian: 
by mind' (RV+);
'shaking' (RV+);
'shaken' (RV+), a-cyuta- 'unshakable' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to move, stir; undertake'
Link to RV concordance: cuv-; bhuvanacyava-; cvavana-; tṛṣ-ucyavas-; acyutacyut-; hastacyuti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: čiau-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bhuvana-cyavá- [adj] 'shaking the earth' (RV); cyavána- [adj] 'moving, shaking' (RV+); tṛṣ-u-cyavas- [adj] 'with a greedy movement' (RV 06.066.10); cyavayis- n-ú- [adj] 'agitating' (AV); acyuta-cyut- [adj] 'shaking the unshakable' (RV+); hasta-cyuti- [f] 'quick movement of the hand' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 552
See also: cyautna-; ces-t?
Avestan: Av. šiiáa (sometimes trisyllabic), YAv. šiia (also šiiáa-, šiia-) [n] 'undertaking, action, act, work'
IE form: kieu-ter/-kieu-ten- (?)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 538 - 539
Notes: [1] [AL] PlIr. *čiutŋa- is usually explained as a vṛddhi derivative of the PIE r/n-stem *kieu-ter/n-, but this explanation is beset with difficulties: the r/n-stem is not attested and the meaning of the word is hardly compatible with the usual meaning of vṛddhi derivatives.

Sanskrit: cvay
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: cvayam [1sg.inj.act.] (RV 01.165.10; nonce); cvavante [3pl.subj.med.] (RV+), cvavána- [ptc.med.] (RV 10.115.06, usually PN); Present I: cvavate [3sg.med.] (AV+); Aorist S: cyos-t-hás [2sg.inj.med.] (RV 10.173.02), acyos-t-a [3sg.med.] (AB+); Perfect: cícys-e' [2sg.med. (RV 04.030.22), ecucuvé [3sg.med.] (RV 08.045.25), Caus: cvavény 'to make stir' (RV+); Aorist RED: acucuyavuh [3pl.act.] (RV, AVP), ā-cucuyvimahi [1pl-opt.med.] (RV); ta- ptc.: cyuta- 'movable, shaken' (RV+), a-cyuta- 'unshakable' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to move, stir; undertake' ġ i di va ca (čiavam)
Link to RV concordance: cuv-; bhuvanacyava-; cvavana-; tṛṣ-ucyavas-; acyutacyut-; hastacyuti-

Old Persian: a-šiavā [3sg.impf.act.] 'to go forth, march'
Khotanese: tsu-/suta- [verb] 'to go' (Tum.) echami [1sg.pres.act.] (< Plr. *čjaŋ̥am), acchu [1sg.impf.act.] (< Plr. *a-čjaŋ̥am)
Sogdian: św- [verb] 'to go, walk, move' i trvavii
Middle Persian: śwb- ('ZLWN-), (Man.) św- /śaw- [verb] 'to go'
Parthian: św-/śd- [verb] 'to go'; frš'-w (old caus.) 'to send (off/forth)' ( + *fra-)
New Persian: šudan/šav- [verb] 'to become; go'
Ossetic: c?wyn / c?wun [verb] 'to go'
Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. šo- [verb] 'to go'; Khwar. y'sw- [verb] 'to go away to; defect' (+ *u-ā-); Yagh. šaš- /šašta [verb] 'to go'; Wa. č-aw- [verb] 'to leave, depart'
IE form: kieu-
IE meaning: to move, go
Certainty: +
Cognates in other languages: Arm. ՊԲՐ(3pl.aor.) 'to go'; Gr. ἴσθωμεν [verb] 'to be in violent motion, to walk, to rush (to)'; Gr. αἰτίας [adj] 'self-sped'; Gr. λαο-ς[ιου] [adj] 'stirring the men’

Notes: {1} [AL] According to Insler 1975: 149, OAv. ἡσυχαία can hardly be 3pl.pres., as is often assumed, rather an infinitive. {2} [AL] For a detailed discussion of the Indo-European verbal forms derived from this root see García-Ramón 1994. XXX: -ι-, -α-, -μαν- separately?

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**Sanskrit:** dabh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present V: dabhnuvant[-i] [3pl.act.] (RV 01.055.07 +); Aorist R: ā-dābhur [3pl.inj.] (RV), dabhan [3pl.inj.] (RV), dabhat, dabhāti [3sg subj.act.] (RV), dabhani [3pl subj.act.] (RV); Aorist A: adabhath [3sg.act.] (YV+); Perfect: dadabh[aa] [3sg.act.] (RV), debhur [3pl.act.] (RV); dadāmbha [3sg.act.] (AV) (with secondary m in the root under the influence of the semantically close root dambha); Passive: Bihartāya [3sg. past. act. subj.] (AV+); Past Passive: ā-dābhita [3pl. pass. act. subj.] (AV); Inf: ā-dābhe (RV 08.021.16); ta-ptc.: ā-dabdhadha- 'undeceivable, unharmed, undeceived' (RV, AV)

**Meaning:** 'to deceive, betray, outwit, hurt someone' ī ममय, ल्या

**Link to RV concordance:** dabh-; dabhya-; adābhya-; adbhuta-; adbhuti-; dābha-; naks-adābha-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dʰabʰ-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** dabhya- [gerundive] 'deceivable' (RV); á-dābhya- [adj] 'undeceivable, invulnerable' (RV); dabhdhi [f] 'disadvantage, injury' (KS, TS); adbhuta- [adj] 'wonderful, infallible' (RV+); ṛ-dabhut/[f] 'undeceivfulness' (RV 01.025.11); dabha- [m] 'deceiver' (RV, AV); naks-adābha- [adj] 'deceiving anyone who approaches' (RV 06.022.02);

**Page in EWAia:** 64, 695, 806

**See also:** dabhr-; dambh

**Avestan:** Av. dob- [verb] 'to deceive'; OAv. dōbanaotā [2pl.pres.act.] (Y 32.5), mā ... aipī .dōbāuuiat [3sg.inj.caus.] (Y 31.17), dābaieifī [3sg.caus.] (Y 43.6), dībzaifi [desid.inf.] (Y 45.4), YAv. dāuaiai-ti [ptc.pres.act.] 'deceiving' (Y 10.15); OAv. dōbaoman- [m/n] 'spell, enchantment, caster of a spell' (Y 30.6); YAv. a-dāoiai- [adj] 'undeceivable, infallible'; a-dāoiāmima-[ptc.pass.] 'undeceivable'; dapta- [ppp] 'deceived'; dibza- [m] 'deceit'; abda- (< IIr. *a-dʰubʰ-ta-) [adj] 'wonderful'

**Khotanese:** bev- [verb] 'to deceive, injure' (+ *ʊi-)

**Sogdian:** (Chr.) prdbn 'deceit', wyd'b 'harm'

**Middle Persian:** pldp/-frēb/- [verb] 'to deceive' (+ *fra-)

**Parthian:** dbgyr [adj] 'cheating'; dB 'trick, deception'; wdyfs- [verb] (inch.) 'to be deceived' (+ *ʊi-)

**New Persian:** farēftan / farēb- [verb] 'to deceive'

**Ossetic:** davyn / davun [verb] 'to steal'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. pr-ūbů́- [verb] 'to deceive'; Wa. ḍuw(y)y- [verb] 'to steal'

**IE form:** dʰebʰ-

**IE meaning:** 'to deceive, humble'

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 240

**Idioms:** 'undeceivable eye': Skt. ḍaks-ur ... mitrāyor ... vārun-ayor adabdham 'undeceivable eye of Mitra and Varuna (= sun)' (RV 06.051.01), adabdha-Ḍaks-us- [AV 13.2.44] ~ Av. dōīrābīiō ... adaoiō ... miōrō (Yt 10.82); 'with infallible mental power': Skt. ḍabdha-kra tu-[adj] (RV) ~ Av. adaoiō.ḥra tu-[adj]

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. tepnu- [verb] 'to make little, decrease, humble'
**Sanskrit:** dabhraґ

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'little, small, deficient' — малък, дребен, дефектен

**Link to RV concordance:** [dabhraґ; dabhiґti-]

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dabґra-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** dahrґ- [adj] 'small, delicate, little' (KS+); dabhiґti- [m] PN, 'deceiver' (RV) (a Caland variant of dabhraґ-)

**Page in EWAia:** 696

**See also:** dabh

**Avestan:** YAv. daibi- [m] 'deceiver'

**IE form:** dhебґh-

**IE meaning:** 'to deceive, humble'

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 240

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. tepu- [adj] 'little'

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**Sanskrit:** dadґh/-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Gramm. forms:** In the RV, only oblique cases (from the stem dadґh/-) are attested, nom.sg. dadґh appearing for the first time in the YV.

**Meaning:** 'sour milk, whey'

**Link to RV concordance:** dadґh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dadґH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** дґдґhy-ґґґґиґір- [adj] 'mixed with sour milk' (RV); dadhanvant- [adj] 'containing sour milk' (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 692

**See also:** dhayі [1]

**IE form:** dґґґhґґіё-

**IE meaning:** (sour) milk і кисело мляко

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 242

**Cognates in other languages:** Alb. djathє 'cheese'; OPr. dadan 'milk'

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**Sanskrit:** dagh

**First attestation:** RV

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present V: daghnyґt [3sg.opt.act.] (KS, KpS); Aorist R: -dhak [2,3sg.inj.act.] (RV); daghyґґі̂ [2sg.opt.act.] (RV 01.123.05); Fut: -daghis-yante (JUB)
Meaning: 'to almost reach, just miss, be almost enough' - Чтобы почти достигать, только отсутствовать, быть почти достаточно

Link to RV concordance: dagh-: ādaghna-; āpāsāddaghvan-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʼagʰ-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: -daghná- [adj] (RV+), e.g. in ā-daghná- (< *ās-dʼ) [adj] 'almost reaching to the mouth' " (Polite) достигающий к рту ' (RV); a-pāsā(d)-daghvan- [adj] 'not staying behind, not being too late' (RV+) " Не остающийся, не являющийся слишком поздно ' Page in EWAia: 691

Avestan: OAv. ayžaonuuumna- [ptc.pres.med.] 'what is not missed (?)' (Y 28.3) " Что не пропущено (?)

IE form: dʰegʷʰ-

IE meaning: to miss the right moment, be off the mark Пропускать правильный момент, - от целта

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. ŋjôn [verb] 'to be beforehand with' (< PGr. *ŋjôn w <-- *ŋjoneymi < IE *dʰgʷʰ-neumi); To. kātk- [verb] 'to cross, cross over, miss (the right time)' " Чтобы пересечь, пересекать, пропустить (правильное время) ' 

Sanskrit: dah

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: dáhāti [3sg.act.] (RV+); nír dahante [3pl.med.] (TS); Aorist S: adhāk [3sg.act.] (RV+); dhāks- at-, daks- at-[ptc.act.] (RV); Sl-impv: dhāks-í (RV); Aorist SIS: dhāks-í [3sg.inj.act.] (GB+); Perfect: dadāha [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Present IV/Passive: dahyase [2sg.med.], dahyamāna- [ptc.med.] (RV-Kh. 3.15.20), dahyante [3pl.med.] (AV 12.4.3 +), dahyamāna- [ptc.med.] (YVʰ+ ) {1}; Fut: dhaks-y' (RV+); ta-ptc.: dagdha- (AV+)

Meaning: 'to burn (trans.)' горя

Link to RV concordance: dah-; dháks-; dhákṣ-; dákṣ-; dhaks-Í; dhaks-Í-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʼagʰ-/dʼajNeʰ-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: d(h)aks-ú-, d(h)aks-ú- - [adj] 'flaming, burning' (RV); dágdhar- [m] 'one who burns' (RV 05.009.04), dágdhar- [m] 'burner' (SB); ā-dáhāna- [n] 'burning place' (AV+); śava- 

dahyā- - [f] 'burning of a body' (SB); ni-dāgha- [m] 'heat, hot season, summer' (SB+); naidāgha- [m] 'hot season' (AVS+); naidāghya- [adj] 'belonging to hot season' (AVP); nír-dāhā- [adj] 'burning' (AV)

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See also: ks-ā [1]

Avestan: Av. dāz- [verb] 'to burn'; YAv. dažaithi [3sg.pres.act.] (< *s-ij-); dāzu- [n] N. of an illness (accompanied by fever)

Khotanese: dajis- (days-) [verb] 'to burn', dīs- [verb] 'to make burn'; dag- (daš-) [verb] 'to ripen'; handaj- (handis-) [verb] 'to be ripened', ham-daj- (handaj-) [caus.] 'to ripen'; dajā- 'flame'

Sogdian: òγ- [verb] 'to burn', (Buddh.) òxs- [inch.] 'to ripen'; òγ 'ardent, fierce'

Middle Persian: dc-(-daz-) [verb] 'to burn, singe'

Parthian: wdln 'rigger, harshness' (<*ašu-dāzana-)

New Persian: dāgNe 'hot, brand, mark(ing)'

Other Iranian cognates: Arm. dažan 'violent, wild' (Iran. LW); Sariq. dīzd/dīz- [verb] 'to be ill'; W. πιοίς- [verb] 'to catch fire, be ignited’ (+ *pati-)

IE form: dʰegʷʰ-
IE meaning: to burn

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 240 - 241

Cognates in other languages: Lith. degu [1sg.pres.act.] 'to burn'; OCS žegę [1sg.pres.act.] 'to burn'; To. tsák-[verb] 'to burn'; Lat. foveō [verb] 'to make warm'

Notes: [1] [LK] Although some occurrences show passive meaning, the suffix accent may be secondary and dahyate should be treated as a class IV present; see Kulikov 2001; 292ff.

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Sanskrit: dakśa

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: dakś·a-tā [2pl.impv.act.] (RV 07.032.09, 07.097.08), dakś·a-te [3sg.med.] (RV 07.016.06+); Perfect: dakś·e [3sg.med.] (SB); Fut: dakś·a-y [Br.]; Caus: dakś·a-y (MS9+), dakś·a[y]-a (MS9), dakś·a-y-tar [pf.caus.] (SB); adadaks at [3sg.aor.caus.(caus.)] (SB)

Meaning: 'to be able' [med.], 'to make agreeable to (dat.)' [act.] " Чтобы быть способный, приятен, мил ' [med.], " делать подходящий (dat.) ' [Акт].

Link to RV concordance: dakś-; dakś-a-; dakś-as-; dakś-āvya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dakṣ-{

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dakṣ-a- [adj] 'able, expert' (RV+); dakṣ-as- [n] 'correct behaviour' ī
točen, dóbre dъržač cc (RV); dakṣ-āvya- [adj] 'to whom one has to be agreeable' (RV) dakṣ-ā- [f]
'vital power' (JB) K тómu, kogo každyj dôjden byt' priятнýtj ' Жизненна сила

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See also: dakṣ-in-a-

Avestan: Av. daxš- [verb] 'to instruct, reveal': OAv. daxšat [3sg.inj.act.] (Y 43.15); fradaxšaiā [2sg.impv.] (Y 33.13), YAv. fradaxšaiō [2sg.pres.inj.act.] (Yt 4.9); YAv. fradaxšatar- [m] 'teacher', possibly OAv. *daxšarō [nom.pl.n.] 'revelations' (Y 43.7, cf. Insler 1975: 235). According to Insler 1962, the Avestan root daxš- 'to point out, reveal' is based on fradaxšta- 'pointed out', daxšta- [n]
sign, revelation', which originally was a ta- ptc. to the root dis- 'to show' (Skt. des-), cf. paxšta- to paēs- 'to adorn'.

New Persian: daxš 'task, effort' ī davam, postígam

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: -

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Sanskrit: dakṣ-in-a-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Gramm. forms: also dakṣ-in-ā- (RV 01.100.09, SB)

Meaning: 'right, walking on the right side, southern' дъясно, хубав, юг

Link to RV concordance: dakṣ-in-a-; dakṣ-in-atās; dakṣ-in-ātrā; dakṣ-in-ā; pradaks-in-īt

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dacṣ-i-na-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dakṣ-in-atās [adv] 'from the right, on the right side' (RV+); dakṣ-in-ātrā [adv] 'on the right' (RV); dakṣ-in-ā [adv] 'on the right' (RV+); pradaks-in-īt [adv] 'from left to right, turning one's right side towards smth.' (RV: 05.036.04 pra daks-in-īt); dakṣ-in-ā- [f] 'priest's fee, sacrificial gift' (RV+); dakṣ-in-īya- [adj] 'belonging to priestes' fee' (AV+); dakṣ-in-ā (dis-) 'South' (TS+)

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See also: daks-
Avestan: YAv. dašina-[adj] ‘right, south’
Middle Persian: dašn ‘right hand’; d’š[y]n ‘gift’ (< Plr. *dāšinā-)
Parthian: dšn ‘right hand’
Ossetic: d’sny / d’sni [adj] ‘dexterous, skilful’ і ловък, майсторски
IE form: deks-i-no- {1}
IE meaning: right
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 190 - 191
Cognates in other languages: Lith. dėsinas [adj] ‘right’; OCS desnъ [adj] ‘right’; Gr. dexiТj [adj] ‘right’ (< PIE *dekґs-i-no-); Go. taïhswо [f] ‘right hand’ (< PIE *deks-ueh2-); Gr. dexterTj [adj] ‘located on the right side’; Lat. dexter [adj] ‘right’
Notes: {1} [AL] Also *deks-(i)-uo- and *deks-i-tero-. For a discussion of the various suffixes see Beekes 1994.

Sanskrit: đam-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n] (?)
Gramm. forms: patir đan [gen.sg.] (RV; also śīsūr đān RV 10.061.20), đān· supātnī (RV 06.003.07), damām [gen.pl.] (RV 10.046.07), probably đām· su [loc.pl.] (RV 01.134.04, 01.141.04)
Meaning: ‘house’ й къша, дом
Link to RV concordance: đam-; đama-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dam-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: đama- [m] ‘house’ (RV, AV, TS+)
Page in EWAia: 697
See also: đampati-; māna- [2]; đāminas-
Avestan: Av. đam- ‘house’ (OAv. đān·g, adās /ā dans/ (Y 46.5) [gen.sg.] đām [loc.sg.]; YAv. đāmī [loc.sg.], nāmō [gen.sg.])
IE form: dom- / dem- {1}
IE meaning: house
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 198 - 199
Cognates in other languages: Arm. tuš ‘house’ - дом; Lat. domī ‘at home’
Notes: {1} nom.sg. *dōm, gen.sg. *dé̄m-s, cf. the verbal root *dem- ‘to build’.

Sanskrit: dambh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present AYA: dambhāy (RV, Br.); Aorist IS: dambhīs·at [3sg.inj.act.] (MS)
Meaning: ‘to belittle, subjugate, destroy’
Link to RV concordance: dambh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰambh-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: amitra-dambhana-[adj] ‘destroying the enemy’ і унищожавам врага (RV)
Page in EWAia: 699
See also: dabh
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ēnbē- [verb] ‘to kill’ - убивам
IE form: dʰebʰ-
IE meaning: 'to humble'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 240
Notes: {1} [AL] The often proposed connection with Gr. ὑλλῇ 'to be disadvantaged, be deprived of smth.'; Gr. ὑλλήν 'to cause damage, rob' is phonetically improbable. It seems more likely that ὑλλή- is a variant of ὑλή.

**Sanskrit:** dámpati-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: dáṃpatī [nom.acc.du.] 'husband and wife' (RV+)
Meaning: 'master of the house' ī строител на къщи
Link to RV concordance: dámpati-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dams pati-
Page in EWAia: 699
See also: dams-
Avestan: OAv. dān·g patōīš [gen.sg.] 'master of the house' (Y 45.11)
IE form: dem-s poti-
IE meaning: master of the house
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 201
Cognates in other languages: Gr. despTthj [m] 'master of the house, lord’

**Sanskrit:** dam·s
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I<VI: dāsanti [3pl.act.] (MS+), dáśa [2sg.impv.] (RV+), dáśant- [ptc.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: ? dāṅks·ur [3pl.inj.act.] (MGS 2.16.3); Perfect: dādasvām-s- [ptc.act.] (RV 04.038.06, AVP 3.16.6); Caus: dam·śay' (Si.); Intensive: dandasāna- [ptc.med.] 'snapping (of horses)' (RV 10.095.09); Abs: dam·s·t·vā (Br.+); ta-ptc.: das·t·a- (AV+)
Meaning: 'to bite' ī хапя, захапвам
Link to RV concordance: dam·s-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dancґ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dam·s·a- [m] 'biting insect' (Up.+); sam·-dam·śa- [m] 'pliers' (AV+); trpradam·sīn- [adj] 'biting hastily (?)' (AVŠ 7.56.3 = AVP 20.14.9); trs·t-adam·sman- [adj] 'with a harsh bite' (AV); dam·s·t·ar·- [m] 'biter' (AV); dáṃ suka- [adj] 'biting' (KS+); dandasīka- [adj] 'biting' (KS+); dāṅks·n·u·- [adj] 'biting' (TS+); das·- [m] 'gadfly' (JB 2.182)
Page in EWAia: 688
See also: dam·s·t·ra-
Avestan: YAv. tīži.dāsura- [adj] 'biting sharply'; karotō.dāsū- [m] N of a rooster (= 'biting with a knife' ?)
Khotanese: dī(r)s·t·a- [ppp] 'bitten' (?)
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. dus 'wasp, bee, gadfly', Pash. luza 'bee'
IE form: denk-
IE meaning: to bite
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 201
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dōknw [verb], dakein [aor.] 'to bite'; OHG zanga 'tongs'

**Sanskrit:** dam·s
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Caus: dam·sayas [2sg.inj.act.] 'make capable' (RV 10.138.01)
Meaning: 'to have miraculous power, be capable of smth. wondrous' и владеет чудна сила, правещ чудеса
Link to RV concordance: [dam·s-]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dans-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dam·sāna- [f], dam·sāna- [n] 'miraculous power' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 688
See also: dasma·; dasra·; dam·sas·
Avestan: OAAv. didaijē [1sg.pres.med.] 'to learn, to get to know’ (Y 43.11); didās [3sg.pres.inj.act.] 'to teach, profess' (Y 49.9); dāstūa- [f] 'knowledge (what must be known)' (Y 46.7)
Khotanese: dasta- [ppp] 'capable, proficient'
Middle Persian: dstwbl /dastuwar/ 'priest, religious authority'
Parthian: dst [adj] 'able, wise', dstbr /dastwar/ [adj] 'having power, authority'
New Persian: dastir 'priest, religious authority'
IE form: dens-
IE meaning: 'to have miraculous power, be capable of smth. wondrous'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 201 - 202
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ddac [3sg.red.aor.] 'to teach'; Hitt. dassu- [adj] 'strong, powerful'

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**Sanskrit:** daґm·sas-  
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'miraculous ability' способность, умение, вещина, кадърност
Link to RV concordance: [dam·sas-]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dansas-  
Page in EWAia: 688
See also: dam·s
Avestan: YAv. (hizuuḠ) daḏjah- [n] 'miraculous power (of the tongue)'
IE form: dens-os-
IE meaning: miraculous ability
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 201 - 202
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dżnea [n.pl.] 'counsels, plans’ (< *denses-h₂)
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘fang’ - зъб
Link to RV concordance: ďam·s·t·ra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: danctra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tīks·n·a-dam·s·t·ra- [adj] ‘with sharp teeth’ (TA+)
Page in EWAia: 688
See also: dam·s
c certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 201

Sanskrit: dam¹
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present ĀYA: damāyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present ANYA: damanyat [3sg.inj.] (RV 10.099.06); dāmāyata [2pl.impv.act.] (SB=BĀU); Aorist A: dānah· [2sg.inj.] (RV 01.174.02) (with irregular -n-); Caus: damāyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); ta-ptc.: dāntā- (Br.+
Meaning: ‘to control, restrain (oneself); to overpower, tame, subdue’ и контролiram, въздържам
Link to RV concordance: dam¹·; damany-; damitaґr
Proto-Indo-Iranian: damH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: damitār- [m] ‘tamer, subduer, overpowerer’ (RV, AVP 13.3.7); mahādamatra- [m] N of a teacher (= ‘of great restrain’) (Si.); dama- [m] ‘self-command’ (Up.)
Page in EWAia: 698
Khotanese: dím- / danda- [verb] ‘to tame’ и опитомен
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ðmý- [verb] ‘to tame’
IE form: demh2-
IE meaning: to tame
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 199 - 200

Sanskrit: dánt-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: dánt [nom.sg.], dántam [acc.sg.], datás [gen.sg.], etc. (RV)
Meaning: ‘tooth’ - зъб
Link to RV concordance: dánt-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hdant-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dánta- [m] ‘tooth’ (RV 06.075.11, AV+) {1}; dat-vánt- [adj] ‘having teeth’ (RV, AV)
**Avestan:** Av. daitika- [m] 'wild, undomesticated animal'; YAv. vimīnōdan- [adj] 'with shapeless teeth (?)'; datāhua [adv] 'between the teeth' (V 15.4)

**Khotanese:** data- 'wild animal'; dandā- 'tooth'

**Sogdian:** krw ōnt’k 'with damaged teeth' {2}

**Middle Persian:** dandān 'tooth'

**New Persian:** dandān 'tooth'

**IE form:** h₃d-ont- {3}

**IE meaning:** biting, tooth

**Certainty:** +

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**Sanskrit:** darbh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VI: dṛbhāti [3sg.act.] (ŚB); ta-ptc.: sāṃ-dirbda- 'bundled together, tied into a bunch' (ŚB)

**Meaning:** 'to tie together, join, tie in a bundle' ī свързвам заедно

**Link to RV concordance:** dṛbh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** darbh₃-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** darbhā- [m] 'tuft of grass, bunch of grass' (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 703

**Avestan:** YAv. darobda- [n] 'bundle of muscles' (Yt 13.11)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Par. andarf- (< PIr. *ham-darb-) [verb] 'to sew'; Wa. d(o)rdvd [verb] 'to sew'

**IE form:** d(₃)erb₃-

**IE meaning:** ?

**Certainty:** ?

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**Sanskrit:** darh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]


**Meaning:** 'to fix, make firm, become firm' ĭ ставам устойчив
Link to RV concordance: dhśh-; drahyāt

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰər₁-ar₁h-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prān-a-ṁrḥ- (nom.sg.‘dhṛk’) [adj] ‘making the breath firm’ (KS+); drahyāt [adv] ‘firmly, steadily (?’) (RV 02.011.15); ḍṛmhan-ā- [n] ‘making firm’ (AV+)

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Avestan: Av. doroz- [verb] ‘to fasten, to tie’: YAv. darozāieiti [3sg.pres.act.], OAv. dōrōst [3sg.root-aor.inf.act.]; (Y 49.2), didōrōzō [2sg.desid.inf.act.] (Y 44.15); OAv. doroz- [if] ‘fetter’; YAv. dorōza- [adj] ‘firm, strong’ (Caland-variant dorozi’, e.g. dorozi-raθa- ‘with a strong chariot’), darzīsta- [comp] ‘firmest, strongest’

Khotanese: dals- [verb] ‘to make firm, fasten; load’ (< Plr. *darzāia)-; dārā-d’-a- [adj] ‘firm, sure’

Sogdian: (Buddh.) bō’yz- [verb] ‘to cover, wrap’ (< Plr. *abi-darzāia-)

Middle Persian: hndcyn- /handzarzēn-/ [verb] ‘to advise’

Parthian: drz- [verb] ‘to fasten; to pitch (a tent); to load’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. džy- [verb] ‘to load (up)’; Pash. lēž-ōl [adj] ‘loaded’; Bactr. larzo ‘subject to restrictions’

IE form: delgʰ-.

IE meaning: to hold

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 212 - 213, 252 - 255 (with a diff. analysis)

Cognates in other languages: Go. tulgjan [verb] ‘to fasten’

Sanskrit: dars

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Aorist R {1}: dṛśan [3pl.inf.act.] (RV+), dārśan [3pl.subj.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: ādṛks-ata [3pl.med.] (RV), dṛks-ase [2sg.subj.med.] (RV 01.006.07) {2}; adṛks-am [1sg.act.] (Br.); Perfect: dadārṣa [3sg.aff.] (RV+), ḍādṛks-e [3sg.med.] (RV+); Passive: ḍṛṣyāte [3sg.] (RV 10.146.03+); Aorist mediopass. ādārṣi [3sg.], ḍādṛṣan, ḍāṛṣram [3pl.+] (RV+); Fut: ḍṛks-yati [3sg.aff.] (Br.); Caus: ḍāṛṣyati [3sg.aff.] (AV+); Desid: ḍidṛks-’ (RV+); Abs: ḍṛṣ-tāya (RV 10.034.11), ḍṛṣ-t vā (AV); Inf: ḍrās-t-um ‘to see’ (AV+); ta-pte.: ḍṛṣ-t-a- ‘apparent, visible’ (RV+)

Meaning: ‘to see, appear, look, show’ ɹɼ glèdas viwjadám jeṣno (b.llg. ḍirā ḍirā ḍirā, ḍirā ḍirā)

Link to RV concordance: ḍṛs-; ḍāṛṣya-; ḍṛṣya-; ṣudāṛṣya-; ḍāṛṣa-; ḍāṛṣa-; ḍṛṣ-; didṛks-en-ya-; didṛks-śva-; ḍrās-; ḍṛṣ-; ṣam-ḍṛs-t-i-; ḍrīṣka-; ḍṛṣkā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: darc-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ḍāṛṣya- [gerundive] ‘worthy of being seen’ (RV); ḍṛṣya- [adj] ‘visible’ (RV+); ḍāṛṣa- [m] ‘the just visible new moon’ (AV); su-ḍāṛṣa- [adj] ‘easily seen, conspicuous’ (RV+);

dāṛṣa- [adj] ‘visible, beautiful’ (RV+); dāṛṣa- [n] ‘observation, perception’ (RV+); ḍrś- [if] ‘appearance, sight’ (RV, MS); ḍṛs-t-ar- [m] ‘seer’ (AV+); didṛks-ēn-ya-, didṛks-ēya- [desid.adj] ‘worthy to see’ (RV+); ī-ḍṛs- [adj] ‘such, endowed with such qualities’ (RV+); ḍrṣati- [if] ‘look, appearance’ (RV 06.003.03); sām-ḍṛs-t-i- [f] ‘view, sight’ (RV); ḍṛṣka- [adj] ‘splendid’ (RV); ḍṛṣka- [f] ‘look, appearance’ (RV)

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Avestan: Av. daras- ‘to look’: YAv. darasāni [1sg.aor.subj.act.] (Y 28.5), darasom [1sg.aor.inf.act.] (Y 43.5), viiādarosom [1sg.aor.act.] (Y 54.8), YAv. dādārṣa [1sg.pf.act.]; OAv. daras- [m/n] ‘looking’ (dārṣat [abl.sg.]) (Y 32.13); x-ōn g-дараса- [adj] ‘having the appearance of the sun’ (Y 43.16); darasata- [adj] ‘visible’ (Y 30.1); aibi.darāsta- [adj] ‘seen, visible’ (Y 31.2, Y 50.5); dārōṣa-aēnah- [adj, n] ‘(bringing) visible ruin’ (Y 34.4); darṣti- [f] ‘appearance’ (Y 33.6); YAv.
parō.darōs- [m] (‘darš [nom.sg.]) N of a rooster (< *‘forward-looking’); a-fra-darōs-uu-an-t- [adj] ‘where there is no view’

**Old Persian:** *dārōka- [m] PN (?) (in Elamite)

**Khotanese:** dīrōksina- ‘wishing to see’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Par. dhōr (< Plr. *dṛšṭa-) ’saw’; Yi. lišč- [verb] ‘to see’ (pret. supplet. of wīn-); Tati (Esh.) undārd [verb] ‘to see’

**IE form:** đer-

**IE meaning:** to see, to look

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 213

**Idioms:** ‘visible over a long distance’: Skt. dīr-ṛṣ- ‘visible far and wide’ (RV) ~ Av. dīrāedarśatma- ‘looking far’; ’looking like sun’; [“looking like sun / seeing sun-light’”: Skt. svar-ṛṣ- [adj] ‘looking like sun; seeing sunlight’ (RV) {3} ~ Av. huuaarādarasa- [adj] ‘looking like sun’

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ḍōrka [3sg.pf.act.] ‘to look at’ (with pres. meaning); Gr. ḍṛkomai [1sg.pres.med.] ‘to see, to look’; Gr. ḍrakēj [ptc.R-aor.act.] ‘to look’; Gr. ḍus-dṛketoj [adj] ‘ill to look upon, ugly’; Gr. ḍīPt-dra [adv] ’looking up from below’; OIr. ḍerc ‘eye’; Go. ga-tarjhan [verb] ‘to expose, make public’; OE horht (< PGM. *tūrχ-ta-) ‘clear’

**Notes:** {1} In suppletive relation with the root pas, which supplies present forms. {2} Nonce formation. {3} [LK] For the relationship between these two meanings, see Scarlata 1999: 234ff.

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**Sanskrit:** dārō [i] {1}

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IV: đīryeta [3sg.opt.med.] (VVp+), đīryāte [3sg.med.] (ŚB) {2}; Present IX: đṛ-ṛṣāt [3sg.opt.act.] (ŚB); Aorist R: dart [3sg.inj.act.] (RV); Aorist S: dārasi [2sg.subj.act.] (RV); dārs-śa-t-a [3sg.opt.med.(prec.)] (RV 01.132.06); S-Impv: dārs-i (RV); Perfect: dādāra [3sg.act.] ‘has burst, has scattered (intr.)’ (RV 06.027.04); dādṛvām-ś- [ptc.act.] ‘to burst’ (tr.) (RV 04.001.14), dādṛhi [2sg.impv.act.] ‘to burst’ (tr.) (RV 01.133.06), -dadrur [3pl.act.] (RV 04.019.05) {3}; Caus: daray ‘to storm, to attack’ (RV), dāray ‘to split, to break’ (Br.+); Intensive: dardarīti [3sg.act.] ‘to tear open’ (RV); na-ptc.: dīr-ā- (Br.+

**Meaning:** ‘to crack, scatter, split, break, burst’ ī udṛm chūpya

**Link to RV concordance:** dr-; puram-dara-; godari-; dārman-; dārtar-; dartnū-; darmān-; darmā-; ādardirā-; dura-; avidriya-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dar-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** puram-*/dara* [adj] ’destroying strongholds’ (RV+); go-dari- [adj] ‘scattering the cows’ (= ‘opening the stables’) (RV 08.092.11); dārman- [n] ’splitting’ (RV 01.129.08) {4}; dartar- [m] ’breaker’ (RV); dārtnū- [adj] ’breaking’ (RV); darmān- [m] ’breaker’ (RV+); darmā- [m] ’id.’ (RV 03.045.02); kalaša-dīr- [adj] ’whose pitcher is broken’ (ŚBr.); ā-dardirā- [adj] ’crushing’ (RV 10.078.16); dura- [m] ’the one who obtains, knocks out (horses, cattle, grain)’ (RV 01.153.02 (3x)) {6}; a-vi-driya- [adj] ’unbreakable’ (RV 01.046.15) {5}

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**See also:** pradāra-; dīr-; dîr-

**Avestan:** YAv. aaua.daronan-t- [ptc.pers.act.] ’shattering’ (V 18.19); daronan-ti [3pl.pers.act.] ’to break’ (V 19.28); niž-daro.dairiāt [3sg.int.opt.act.] ’to tear out’ (V 18.38); doro-ta- [ppp] ‘cut, harvested’; pairi.dāraiein-ti [3pl.pers.act.] ’to make (ears) burst (?)’ (Yt 14.56) {7}

**Middle Persian:** darrīdan [verb] ’to tear, cut’

**New Persian:** darrīdan [verb] ’to tear, cut’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. bʾôt- [v.] 'to pluck out (of hair, feathers), shake out (leaves)' (+ *apa-)

IE form: der- {1}

IE meaning: to split off, pull off skin, skin

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. dљrw [verb] 'to skin, to flay'; Gr. dratТj [ppp] 'flayed'; Go. dis-tairi? [3sg.pres.] 'to tear up'; Lith. dirti [verb] 'to tear, to flay'; OCS дьрati [verb] 'to tear'

Notes: {1} [LK] The set-forms are secondary and cannot serve as evidence for the final laryngeal; see now Praust 2000. {2} [LK] With the secondary suffix accentuation (see Kulikov 1998). {3} Thus Oldenberg, Geldner, Kümml; the form may also belong to дъ ite 'to run' (thus Grassmann, Lubotsky); see Kümml 2000: 230f. {4} The form cannot serve as evidence for the set-character of the root. {5} Based on the anit-variant of the -ya-present, probably preserved in the late Vedic -driyate 'to heed, care' (Br.+, but cf. also OAv. Y 46.5 ā ... дрітā [3sg.aor.opt.med.] 'to respectfully receive', Insler 1975: 266); the genetic relationships between діrйate 'to crack, to break, to burst' and -driyate 'to heed, to care' (< *to make/become available' < 'to open' ?) are unclear; see Kulikov 2001: 96f. and 298f. {6} [AL] A nonce form, see Praust 2000: 425, fn. 2. {7} [AL] For a discussion of this form, see Praust 2000: 438, fn. 40.

Sanskrit: das

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: dáṣyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist A: dasat [3sg.inj.act.] (RV+), dáṣamāna-[ptc.med.] (RV 01.134.05) {1}; Aorist IS: dáṣit [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 07.001.21); Perfect: -dadasvṃ-s-[ptc.act.] (RV 02.002.06), -dadāsa [3sg.act.] (MSp 4.6.6:88.6-9); ta- ptc.: an-upa-dasta- ‘inexhaustible’ (KausŚ)

Meaning: 'to waste, become exhausted, become extinguished’ і изхабен, изтощен

Link to RV concordance: das-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: *jas > Skt. das- {2}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-vi-dasya- [adj] 'inexhaustible' (RV 07.039.06)

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See also: jas

IE form: ges-

IE meaning: 'to be hungry' гладен

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 479 - 480 (with a different analysis)

Notes: {1} With secondary root accentuation. {2} [AL] das- is the result of dissimilation of *źas(y)- [dʾas(y)-].

Sanskrit: dʾaśa

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [num]

Gramm. forms: dʾaśa [nom.acc.pl.], dʾaʃbihiḥ [instr.pl.], daśāṃ [gen.pl.], daśasu [loc.pl.]

Meaning: 'ten’ і десет

Link to RV concordance: dʾaśa-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: daca

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dасʾ- [f] 'a number of ten, decade’ (AVP+; RV-Kh. дасата-); дасатая-[adj] 'tenfold’ (RV); дасин- [adj] 'consisting of ten parts’ (Br.+)
See also: dasama-; šata-

Avestan: OAv. dasā [Acc] *ten’ (Y 44.18); YAv. dasa [num] *ten’ (dasanām [gen.pl.])
Old Persian: *daŋa` `ten’ (in Elam.)
Sogdian: ős(’) [num] *ten’
Middle Persian: dah [num] *ten’
Parthian: das [num] *ten’
New Persian: dah [num] *ten’
Ossetic: d?’s [num] *ten’

Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. laso [num] *ten’; Pash. las [num] *ten’
IE form: dekm
IE meaning: ten
Certainty: +

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Idioms: ‘ten months (pregnancy, foetus)’: Skt. dasa-mاهYa- [adj] *ten months old (of a foetus)’ (RV+) ~ YAv. dasa.mahiia- [adj] *of ten months (of a pregnancy)’ ~ Lat. decem menses *ten months’


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Sanskrit: dasama-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: ‘tenth’ і десети

Link to RV concordance: dasama-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dacama-

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See also: daša; šata-

Avestan: YAv. dasoma- [adj] *tenth’

Sogdian: ősmy(k) [adj] *tenth’

Middle Persian: dahom [adj] *tenth’

New Persian: dahom [adj] *tenth’

Ossetic: d?’s?m / d?’s?jmag [adj] *tenth’

IE form: dekmHo-

IE meaning: tenth

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. decimus [adj] *tenth’; OIr. dechmad [adj] *tenth’

Sanskrit: dasasy

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present: das\'asyati [3sg.act.] (RV) {1}

**Meaning:** ‘to render service, be helpful’

**Link to RV concordance:** das\'asy-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dac\'as-i-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** das\'asy\'ā- [f] ‘bringing service’ (RV 07.099.03)

**Page in EWAia:** 710

**See also:** dās

**Avestan:** OAv. das\'oma-[m] ‘honouring, offering’ (Y 28.9)

**IE form:** dek\'es-ie-

**Certainty:** +

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**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. decus [n] ‘embellishment, worth, honour’; Lat. decet [3sg.pres.act.] ‘is fitting, proper’

**Notes:** {1} A denominative from *das\'as-.*

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**Sanskrit:** das\'ā-

**First attestation:** ŚB+

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Meaning:** ‘hem, fringe of a piece of cloth’ ī подгъв на дряха

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dacaH-

**Page in EWAia:** 710

**Khotanese:** dasa ‘thread’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Bal. dasag ‘thread’ ī конач

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**Certainty:** -

**Page in Pokorny:** 191

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Connection with OIr. dúal ‘lock, strand of hair’, etc. is unlikely, the Indo-Iranian word most probably being borrowed from a Central Asian language (Lubotsky 2001).

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**Sanskrit:** dasm\'a-

**First attestation:** RV

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Gramm. forms:** dasmatama- [sup] (RV)

**Meaning:** ‘wondrous, masterly’ ī чудесен, майсторски

**Link to RV concordance:** dasm\'a-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dasma-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** dasm\'at kar- ‘to make masterly, to cause to succeed’ (RV 01.074.04); dasm\'ya- [adj] ‘masterly, successful (of speech)’ (RV 08.024.20)

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**See also:** dam\'s

**Avestan:** OAv. dahma- [adj] ‘wondrous, miraculous’ (Y 32.16); YAv. dahma- [adj] ‘religiously initiated, orthodox’

**IE form:** dns-mo-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 201 - 202

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**Sanskrit:** dasrā-
First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [adj]

Gramm. forms: damːsiːtːha- [sup] 'most capable, ablest, of greatest miraculous power' (RV)

Meaning: 'accomplishing wonderful deeds, miraculously proficient, masterly' і чудесен

Link to RV concordance: dasraː-; damːsiːtːha-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dasra-

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See also: damːs

Avestan: Av. daŋra- [adj] 'wise, capable'; YAv. dahiʃta- [sup] 'most capable, religiously most proficient'

IE form: dns-ɾo-, in cmp. *dns-i-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 201 - 202

Idioms: 'proficient adviser': Skt. dasra mantumah- (RV) ∼ OAv. daŋrā man ṭi (Y 46.17)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. daɛ-frwn [adj] 'artful, experienced' (< *dɛns-i-)

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Sanskrit: dav

First attestation: AV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present V: dunɔti [3sg.act.] (AV+); Passive: diyate [3sg.] (RV-Kh. 7.7.2, ChUp.+); na-ptc.: dina- 'burned, tormented' (AV+), duna- (SrSi.); ta-ptc.: duta- 'burned' (AĀ)

Meaning: 'to kindle, burn' і запален, гори

Proto-Indo-Iranian: da(H)u-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: upaḍūtya- [gerundive] 'to kindle' (KS+); dāvā- [m] '(forest) fire' (AV+)

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IE form: deh₁-uo-

IE meaning: to burn

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. daɪw [verb] 'to kindle'; Gr. dḥha [1sg.pf.act.] 'to blaze, to burn'; Gr. dʒjoj [adj] 'burning' > 'terrible'; Olr. doːd [verb] 'to singe, to burn'; Mlr. condu 'firewood'; OHG zuscen [verb] 'to burn'

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Sanskrit: day {1}

First attestation: RV, AV

Part of speech: [verb]


Meaning: 'to destroy, make collapse’ і срутуване, сгромолясване, падане

Link to RV concordance: di-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dai(H)-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ádyu- [adj] 'not harming' (RV 034.12); maybe also here dînā- [adj] 'scarce, scanty' (RV+), a-dîna- [adj] 'not depressed' (VS+), dînātā- [f] 'scarcity, weakness' (RV 07.089.03); dînā-daks-a- [adj] 'of weak ability, understanding' (RV 10.002.05)

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Avestan: OAv. aidiuu- [adj] 'not harming'

IE form: deih₁- (?)

Certainty: ?
Cognates in other languages: Gr. deilTj [adj] 'cowardly, miserable'
Notes: {1} [AL] For Mayrhofer’s DAY² see s.v. dā [4].

Sanskrit: day' [1]
First attestation: RV, SV, ŚB
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: dīyanti [3pl.act.] (RV), dīyate [3sg.med.] (SV); Inf: dédīyitavāi [intensive] 'to fly away' (ŚB); Abs: ā-dīyā 'having flown hither' (?) (RV 04.026.6, 04.026.7) (if not a derivative of dā- [1] 'give' (ā-dā- 'take'), as is usually assumed)
Meaning: 'to fly (of birds, horses, chariots, gods)' ī hvṛči
Link to RV concordance: dī- [2]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: daiH- (?)
Page in EWAia: 700
See also: day' [2]?
IE form: ?
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 187
Cognates in other languages: Connection with Gr. dāemai [1sg.pres.med.] 'to hurry' is uncertain.

Sanskrit: day' [2]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Perfect: dīdīya [3sg.act.] (RV+), dīdayat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+), ādīdet [3sg.ppf.act.] (RV+) (the pres. meaning accounts for the ptc. dīdyant-); Caus.: -dīpayas [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 06.022.08+), dīdāy (JB)
Meaning: 'to shine, radiate' ī blëstinya, izlyčvax
Link to RV concordance: dī- [1]; sudīī-; dīdyagni-; dīdivi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: daiH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: su-dīī- [adj] 'shining beautifully' (RV); dīdy-agni- [adj] 'with shining fire' (RV); dīdīvi- [adj] 'shining' (RV); dīp- [verb] 'to blaze, to shine, to glow' (AV+) (extracted from the causative stem dīpay-
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See also: dyav-; dyot
IE form: deih-
IE meaning: to shine
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 183 - 187
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dhāto 'shone'; Gr. dhloj (< PGr. *dēaloj) [adj] 'apparent, clear'; Gr. dīqōw 'to flash, to shine'

Sanskrit: dā [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III: dādāti [3sg.act.] (RV+); dādat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+), dehi [2sg.impv.act.] (RV+), daddhi [2sg.impv.act.] (RV), datte [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: ādāt [3sg.act.] (RV+), dātī [3sg.subj.act.] (RV), deyām [1sg.opt.act.] (RV 08.001.05), ādi [1sg.med.] (KS-MS); Aorist A: ādat (ā-
adat] [3sg.act.] (RV) (a secondary formation on the basis of 3sg.med. root-aor. *a-dH-a); Aorist S: dāsāt [3sg.subj.act.] (RV), adīs[ī] [1sg.med.] (AV); Aorist mediopass: dāyī [3sg.] (RV); Perfect: dadāv [3sg.act.] (RV+), dāvīd [3sg.med.] (RV+); Perfect Passive: dīyāte [3sg.] (AV, SV+), dīyāmāna- [ptc.] (AV+); Fut: dāsīyati [3sg.act.] (AV+); Desid: ādātsi [2sg.act.] (RV+), ādātsi- [ptc.act.] (RV 10.151.02, AB 8.21.10); Abs: dattvāya (RV), dāvāya (RV+), dattvā (AV+); Inf: dātum (RV+), dātavae (RV+), dātavae (RV), dātava (RV+); dātava (RV); Y 70.019.07), dāvāne (RV); ta-ptc.: datta-(RV+), also tvā-datta-); -ta- (< PIE *dh-,to- ) in deva-tta- [adj] 'given by the gods’ (RV), parī-tta-(AV+), ā-pratī-tta-(AV); -dāta- in tvā-dāta-(RV)

**Meaning:** 'to give, present, grant’ ī ḍavaṃ

**Link to RV concordance:** dā- [1]; tvādāta-; tvādāta-; devātā-; dānā-; dātra-; dravina-; dravina-odas-; dā-; dēs-t ha-; dātu-; dāman-; dāman-; satādāya-; dāsvant-; sudās-; rādhodeyā-; des-n a-; dāna-; dānavant-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dā-H

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** dānā-[m n] 'gift; liberality’ (RV+) (< *daH-ana-, cf. Lubotsky 1988: 84f.), dānā-vant- [adj] 'bestowing gifts, liberal’ (RV 08.032.12); dātra- [n] 'gift’ (RV); dravina-dāsa-[s] [adj] 'giving wealth’ (RV+); dā-[m] 'giver’ (RV 06.016.26, dē [inf.?] RV 05.041.01); dēs-t ha-[sup] 'most liberal’ (RV; to be scanned /dā?i-s-t ha/ at 08.066.0d); dāṭu-[n] 'gift’ (RV 10.099.01); dāman-[n] 'giving, gift’ (RV); dāman-[n] 'giver, provider’ (RV); sāta-dāya-[adj] ‘giving a hundred’ (RV+); ṭs-ahā-dāyin-[adj] 'granting bulls’ (AV); dāsvant-[adj] 'liberal’ (RV; often to be scanned trisyllabically /daśavant-); sū-ḍās-[adj] 'amply giving’ (RV); deya-[gerundive] ‘worthy to be given’ (AV+); rādhodeyā-[n] 'giving of presents’ (RV); des-n-a-[n] 'present, gift’ (RV; often trisyllabic, for which see Lubotsky 1995: 217)

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**See also:** dānā-; dātra-; dātar-; dāti-; dūvas-


**Old Persian:** dadāṭu [3sg.impv.act.] ‘to give’

**Khotanese:** parāṭh-[verb] ‘to sell’ (< Pfr. *parā-daqa-)

**Sogdian:** pr’(y)ō [verb] ‘to sell’ (+ *parā-)

**Middle Persian:** dh-, dh/-dah/- [verb] ‘to give’

**Parthian:** dh-, d’ [verb] ‘to give’

**New Persian:** dādan [verb ‘to give’

**Ossetic:** d’ddyn / d’ddun [verb] ‘to give’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Sh. dā-[verb] ‘to give’; Bactr. la-[verb] ‘to give, assign, grant, allot, assign’; parala-[verb] ‘to sell’; Khwar. p’rō-[verb] ‘to sell’

**IE form:** deh₃-
IE meaning: to give
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 223 - 226

Idioms: ‘to give life’: Skt. aґsum ... dadѓtu (RV 10.059.07) – Av. ahіm dadѓt_ (Y 46.13); dѓtar- aґhouš (Y 50.11)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. d…dwmi [verb] ‘to give, grant’; Gr. νо-dotoj [ppp] ‘to give back’;
Lat. dare [verb] ‘to give’; Lat. datus [ppp] ‘given’; Lith. duoti [verb] ‘to give’; OCS dati [verb] ‘to give’;
Hitt. dә-[verb] ‘to take’

Notes: {1} On the basis of pf.med. dadeґ, a secondary root dad- `to keep' (RV+) has been formed, cf. Gotә 1987: 171f.: dadate[3sg.], -dadyaґmѓna (ptc.). {2} [AL] Unclear remain the following forms, which are sometimes considered to belong to this root: OAv. відї‰омма- (Y 51.1), ві дам (Y 32.6), dїїетЊ (Y 31.11). {3} [AL] In Iranian, the PIIr. roots *daH- 'to give' and *dїґaH- 'to put' have largely merged into Plr. *daH-. Except for dazdЊ [3sg.pres.med.] (Y 30.4), dazд [3sg.pres.inj.med.] (Y 27.13), which unambiguously belong to PIIr. *dїґaH- because of Bartholomae’s Law, the forms are indistinguishable. For this reason, all forms are given here together.

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Sanskrit: dә [2] {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II {2}: dәти [3sg.act.] (RV+), dәйәт [3sg.opt.act.] (KS+); na-ptc.: dинә ‘mown’ (RV+); ta-ptc.: dита( -Br.)
Meaning: 'to mow, cut off (plants)’ і кося, режа
Link to RV concordance: dә- [2]; dәтә-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: daH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dәтар- [m] 'mower’-косач (RV 05.007.07); possibly, *da- in asida- [m] 'sickle' (ApŠS+)

IE form: IIR
IE meaning: to cut, mow і режа, кося
Certainty: - / +
Page in Pokorny: 175 - 179

Sanskrit: dә [3]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I/VI {1}: adyah- [2sg.impf.act.] (RV 02.013.09+); Perfect: dade [3sg.med.] (RV); Passive: diyamana- [ptc.] (YVm+); Aorist mediopass: sam-dahi [3sg.] (RV 01.139.01); ta-ptc.: ni-dita- 'bound on' (RV); na-ptc.: a-sam-dina- 'unbound' (RV 08.102.14)

Meaning: 'to bind' твръзвам

Link to RV concordance: dă- [4]; rśyadā-; nidātār-; āditi-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: daH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rśyada- [n] 'pit (for catching antelopes)' (RV 10.039.08); ni-dātār- [m] 'binder' (RV 08.072.05); ā-diti- [f] 'freedom, boundlessness; goddess Aditi' (RV+)

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See also: dāman-

Avestan: OAv. ni.dīāt âm [3sg.impv.med.] 'to bind' (Y 48.7)

IE form: deh1-

IE meaning: to bind

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. dљw [verb] 'to bind'; Gr. diЈ-dhma [n] 'band for forehead, diadem'; Gr. diЈ-detoj [ppp] 'bound'; Gr. (Myc.) de-de-me-no [ptc.pf.med.] 'bound'; Arm. sameti-k` [pl.] 'straps of the pieces of wood of the yoke'; Alb. dua 'sheaf'; Arm. tic` 'diadem'

Notes: {1} [LK] See Kulikov 2000b.

Sanskrit: dă [4] {1}

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: ādayate [3sg.med.] (RV+) (< PIE *dh2-eie-), Present IV/VI {2}: ava-dyāti [3sg.act.] (YV+); Aorist S: ava ... dis-iya [1sg.opt.med.] (RV 02.033.05); Aorist R: avādāt [3sg.act.] (MS+), ava ... adīmahi [1pl.med.] (VS), dis-va [2sg.imp.act.] (VS+); ta-ptc.: (nir-)ava-tta- 'completely' (KS+)

Meaning: 'to divide, distribute, cut' твръзвам, разрязвам

Link to RV concordance: dă- [3]; dāya-; adaya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: daH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dāyā- [m] 'share, inheritance' (RV+); nir-ava-tti- [f] 'distribution of shares' (KS+); a-daya- [adj] 'pitiless' (RV 10.103.07); dayā- [f] 'compassion' (SB+)

Page in EWAia: 717

Avestan: OAv. diāi [1sg.subj.med.] 'to allot (?)' (Y 29.8) (if for *daiāi) {3}

IE form: deh2-

IE meaning: to distribute

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. dhammadai [1sg.pres.med.] 'to distribute'; Gr. daētaī [3sg.pres.med.] 'to divide'

Notes: {1} [LK] Possibly, the same root as dă [2] 'to mow, to cut off' and day [1] 'to destroy'; see Kulikov 2001: 494ff. {2} See Kulikov 2000b. {3} Uncertain. [AL] YAv. vīdūt- [m] 'decay, decomposition' may rather be connected with dă [3] 'to bind'.

Sanskrit: dă [5]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present II: abhi-dāti [3sg.act.] (SV 1.336=1.4.1.5.5); Present I: abhi-dāsati [3sg.act.] (RV+) (based on the subjunctive of the sigmatic aorist)
**Meaning:** ‘to be hostile to, be inimical’ ینپریتئ
**Link to RV concordance:** dās-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** daH-
**Page in EWAia:** 717
**Avestan:** OAv. aibī dain-ī (for *dāintī) [3pl.pres.] ‘to ensnare’ (Y 32.15) (Insler 1975: 209)
**IE form:** deh₂-
**IE meaning:** to track down
**Certainty:** ?
**Page in Pokorny:** 217
**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. džw [1sg.act.] ‘to find’ {1}
**Notes:** {1} [AL] Gr. džzhmai [1sg.med.] ‘to search, to investigate’ < PIE *dich₂- can hardly be connected.

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**Sanskrit:** dādhrś:i-
**First attestation:** RV, AV
**Part of speech:** [adj]
**Meaning:** ‘courageous, bold’ ینسمئ
**Link to RV concordance:** dādhrś:i-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dādhrśi- {1}
**Page in EWAia:** 718
**See also:** dhars:
**Old Persian:** dadrśi- /dādrśi- / [m] PN
**IE form:** dḥedhṛś:i-
**IE meaning:** be bold
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 259
**Notes:** {1} The vowel length is secondary.

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**Sanskrit:** dāman-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [n]
**Gramm. forms:** also dāman- (RV 06.044.02, 08.072.06)
**Meaning:** ‘cord, rope, fetter, girdle’ ینبج
**Link to RV concordance:** dāman-; dāmán-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** daHman-
**Page in EWAia:** 716
**See also:** dā- [3]
**Sogdian:** (Man.) ḏ’m ‘net’
**Middle Persian:** dām ‘net, snare, trap’
**Parthian:** d’mg ‘net’
**New Persian:** dām ‘net, snare, trap’
**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. luma ‘snare, trap’
**IE form:** deh₁-mn-
**IE meaning:** to bind
**Certainty:** +
**Sanskrit:** dānā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m] {1}
Meaning: 'donation, gift' ī ḍār̥
Link to RV concordance: dānā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: daHna-
Page in EWAia: 718
See also: dā [1]
Avestan: YAv. *dānā- 'gift' (in names)
IE form: deh-no-
IE meaning: gift
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 223 – 226
Idioms: 'to give a gift': Skt. dānām dā- (Mn., Yajñ.+ ) ~ Lat. dōnum dare ~ Osc. du-num deded ~ Umb. du-num dede ~ Ven. dono.m. doto
Cognates in other languages: Lat. dōnum [n] 'gift'; Osc. dūnum [n] 'gift'; Ven. dono.m [n] 'gift'
Notes: {1} [AL] There are no indications for the neuter gender of this word. dānā- [m, n] 'gift; liberality' (RV+), dānā-ant- [adj] 'bestowing gifts, liberal' (RV 08.032.12) contain suffix -ana- (cf. Lubotsky 1988: 84f.) and do not belong here.

**Sanskrit:** dāru-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: drō-, drūn-ah- [gen.sg.] 'wood' (RV+), drūn-a [instr.sg.] (RV+)
Meaning: 'wood' í ḍār̥va, gorpa
Link to RV concordance: dāru-; drughan-ā-; sudrū-; drupadaṅ-; drus-ād-; dārvi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dāru-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dru-ghan-ā- [m] 'wooden mace' (RV+); su-dru- [adj] 'made of strong wood' (RV, SV); dru-padaṅ- [n] 'wooden post' (RV+); dru-s-ād- [adj] 'sitting on the wood/ tree' (RV+); dārūn-ā- [adj] 'hard' (ŚB+); dru-vaṅ- [m] 'wooden vessel, the wooden part of a drum' (AV); dārvi- [f] 'spoon' (RV+), darvī- [f] 'id.' (YV+) (the connection with the word for 'wood' is uncertain)
Page in EWAia: 721
See also: drum-ā-; drón-ā-
Avestan: YAv. dārū [n] (draoṣ [gen.sg.]) 'piece of wood, tree-trunk'; dru-vaṅ-ā- [adj] 'wooden'
Old Persian: dāruv [n] 'wood'
Sogdian: (Man.) ṭ’rwq, ṭ’rwk 'wood'
Middle Persian: dār 'wood, tree'
Parthian: d’lwg 'tree'
New Persian: dār 'wood, tree'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ṭ’r 'stick'; Sh. ēṅg 'wood, block of (fire)wood'
IE form: dóru, gen.sg. *dréu-s
IE meaning: wood
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 214 – 217
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dTru [n] 'wood, tree-trunk'; Gr. drűj [f] 'tree'; Gr. dru-tTmoj [m] 'lumberjack'; Gr. (Myc.) du-ru-to-mo [nom.pl.] 'lumberjack'; Hitt. ta-ru’, ta-a-ru [n] 'wood, tree'; OE trŏ(w) 'tree'; OCS darēvo [n] 'tree'

Sanskrit: dās
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: dās·t-i [3sg.act.] (RV 01.127.04 (bis), dās-ā [ptc.act.] (RV 07.014.03, 07.017.07 dāsatah [nom.pl.] [1]); Present I: dāsati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present V: dāsnoṭi [3sg.act.] (RV 08.004.06); Perfect: dāsā [3sg.act.] (RV+), dāsvām·s- [ptc.act.] (RV+) (< *de-dk-); Desid: dīks·ate [3sg.med.] 'to dedicate oneself, to consecrate oneself' (YV+) (< *di-dk-) {2}
Meaning: 'to offer, worship, sacrifice' ≠ 'worship, offering; religious ceremony'
Link to RV concordance: dās·-. dās-; purod·ās-. ādāsu-. dāsuri-. dāsvadhvara-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dāc-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dās- [f] (dāsā [instr.sg.]) 'worship' (RV 01.127.07); purod·ās- [m] 'sacrificial cake' (= 'offered in advance') (RV+); purod·āsā- [m] 'id.' (AV+); did·ās- [adj] 'badly worshipping' (AV); ā-dāsu- [adj] 'not worshipping' (RV); dāsuri- [adj] 'worshipping' (RV); dāsvadhvara- [adj] 'offering a sacrificial ceremony' (RV), dīks·ā- [f] 'consecration' (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 722
See also: dasasyā
Avestan: OAv. dasama- [m] 'honouring, offering' ≠ 'worship, offering' (Y 28.9) = YAv. dasma- (Y 11.9); YAv. parō.dasma- [m] PN; possibly, dāstāyinī- [m] PN
Khotanese: dās- [verb] 'to receive with honour'
IE form: dek-
IE meaning: to accept what is given, to take hesitantly; (fact.) to worship, offer
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 189 - 191
Idioms: 'to worship with an excellent praise': Skt. dāsema sus·t-uś (RV 07.014.02) = OAv. dasōmē sītītam 'offering of praises' (Y 28.9)
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dícquai [inf] 'to take in the hand'; Gr. dikomai (Ion., etc.), dikomai (Att.) [1sg.pres.med.] 'to take up, to accept'; Gr. dikto [3sg.aor.med.] 'to accept (a sacrifice)' (Hom.); Gr. dkti [m] 'beggar'
Notes: {1} [AL] The present dās·t-i may derive from an original reduplicated present *di-dek·ti, *de·dik·nti with generalization of the weak stem. The aorist is supplied by vidh, cf. Garcia Ramón XXX. {2} The stem dīks·a- has given rise to the secondary root dīks·-, which forms a separate paradigm after the RV: caus. dīks·yā° (KS, TS+), sigm. aor. adīks-ś t-a (YV+), pf. didīks·e [3sg.med.] (Br.+), ta-ptc. didīks·ita- (AV+).

Sanskrit: dātar-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'giver' ≠ 'dāsar, daritāl'
Link to RV concordance: dātar-; dātar-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dah-tar-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dātar- [m] 'giver' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 713
See also: dā [1]
**Avestan:** OAv. dātar- [m] 'giver, offerer'

**IE form:** deh₃-tr-

**IE meaning:** to give

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 223 - 226

**Idioms:** 'giver of goods': Skt. dātā- vāsinām (RV 08.051.05), vasu-dā(van)- [adj] (RV+) ~ YAv. dātāرم vohunām ~ Gr. (Hom.) dwthrej ḫawn, dŵtor ḫawn

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. dotyr, dwtvr, dntwr [m] 'giver, granter'

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**Sanskrit:** dāti-

**First attestation:** RV

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Gramm. forms:** Only in compounds

**Meaning:** 'giving' - даване

**Link to RV concordance:** bhāgatti-; hayādāti-; dātvāra-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** d(a)Hti-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** havyā-dāti- [adj] 'giving oblations', [f] 'oblation' (RV); dāti-vāra-[adj] 'giving choice goods' (RV); bhaga-tti- [f] 'gift of fortune' (RV); parītti- [f] 'delivering' (Br.) (with unclear lengthening of the preceding vowel, also found in pāṛītta-, ā-prāṛītta-, etc.)

**Page in EWAia:** 713

**See also:** dā [1]

**Avestan:** YAv. dāiti- [f] 'giving, presenting'

**IE form:** d(e)h₃-ti-

**IE meaning:** to give

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 223 - 226

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. dTsij [f] 'gift'

**Notes:** {1} The zero-grade is original; it is quite probable that full grade was introduced independently in Indo-Aryan and Iranian.

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**Sanskrit:** dātra-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'scythe, sickle' - кося, сърп

**Link to RV concordance:** dātra-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** daHtra-

**Page in EWAia:** 716

**See also:** dā [2]

**Sogdian:** òr’’s’y 'sickle' (< *dāšra-) -

**Middle Persian:** d’s /dās/ 'sickle' (< SW-Ir. *dāça- < PIr. *dāšra-)

**New Persian:** dāš 'sickle' (< SW-Ir. *dāça- < PIr. *dāšra-)
Other Iranian cognates: Par. dēš 'sickle' (< PIr. *dāṛṛī-); Pash. lor 'sickle', Wa. ḍōtr, ḍytr 'sickle' (< PIr. *dāṛtra-)
IE form: IIR
Certainty: - / +
Page in Pokorny: 175 - 179

Sanskrit: dāтра-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'gift' ī dar, подарък
Link to RV concordance: đātra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: daH-tra-
IE form: deh-
IE meaning: to give
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 223 - 226

Sanskrit: deh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: pāri ... dēhat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV 07.050.02), adihan [3pl.impf.act.] (JB), dihāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 10.087.04), -degdhi [3sg.act.] (KausS); Aorist SA: adhiks-an [3pl.act.] (JB); ta-ptc.: digdha- (AV+)
Meaning: 'to smear, anoint, plaster' мажа, намазвам, лепя
Link to RV concordance: dih-; sam-đih-; deh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰaįjʰ- {3}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sam-đih- [f] 'bank, wall' (RV 01.051.09); sam-đehā-, sam-đeḥā- [m] 'sticking together, connection' (ŠB+), 'doubt, danger' (Si.); dehī- [f] 'embankment, dam, wall' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 746
Avestan: YAv. daЊz- [verb] 'to embank, construct': pairi.daЊzaiiа§n [3pl.caus.subj.act.], uz-dišta- [ppp] (V 7.54) {1}; uz-daņča- [m] 'wall, dam'; pairi.daņča- [m] 'wall'
Old Persian: didā- [f] 'wall, fortress, wall of a stronghold'; prdydam /paridaim/ [acc.sg.m.] 'pleasure garden, game park' (~ YAv. pairi.daņča-)
Khotanese: dăs- [verb] 'to heap up’ {2}
Sogdian: (pr)dys [verb] 'to build' {2}
Middle Persian: diz 'fortress'; dys- /dēs-/ [verb] 'to build, form, create’ {2}
Parthian: dys- [verb] 'to shape, form, build’ {2}, 'ndyš- 'heaped together'
New Persian: diz 'fortress'
Ossetic: fʰ̥lidsyn / fʰ̥idesun [verb] 'to make; dedicate to the deceased’ {2}
Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. liza / lizo (< PIr. *dizā-) 'stronghold, citadel’; Khwar. prdys- [verb] 'to repair (wall)' {2}, ḫrōyzk 'garden’; Gr. parόδεισοj 'garden, paradise' (LW from Ir.), Arm. partēz 'garden' (LW from Ir.),
IE form: dʰeigʰ-
IE meaning: to smear, plaster; to form, knead
Cognates in other languages: Go. digand- [ptc.] 'kneading'; Go. daigs [m] 'dough'; Gr. τείκος [n] 'wall'; Lat. fingō [verb] 'to brush over, knead, form'; To. tsik- [verb] 'to form'; ToA tseke 'sculpture'

Notes: {1} [AL] The same form is used as 3sg.inj.med. at V 15.36, which is most probably nonce (Kellens 1984: 14). {2} [AL] Middle and Modern Iranian lgg. show secondary -s-. {3} Forms with -gh-in Sanskrit (-degdi, digdha-, etc.) are analogue.

Sanskrit: des

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present III: dides·t·u [3sg.impv.act.] (RV), didid·hī [2sg.impv.act.] (RV), didesati [3sg.subj.act.] (RV); Present VI: disvant- [ptc.act.] (RV 10.110.07 +), disämāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 03.031.21 +); Aorist S (secondary): adik·i [1sg.med.] (RV), adis·t·a [3sg.med.] (RV); Perfect: didėsa [3sg.act.] (AV+); Intensive: dedisant- [ptc.act.], dedis·t·e [3sg.med.] (RV); dedisyā (RV-Kh., AV+); ta-ptc.: dis·t·ā- 'shown (direction)' (RV+)

Meaning: 'to show, point out, point at, dedicate, bestow’ ī davam, pokazvam

Link to RV concordance: dis·; des·t·ra·; des·t·rī-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: daic-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: deśā- [m] 'region, spot, place' (VS+); antar-deśā- [m] 'intermediate region of the compass' (AV+); des·t·ra· [n] 'indication, direction' (RV); des·t·rī· [f] N. of a goddess (RV, AV)

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See also: dis·t·i·; dis-

Avestan: Av. daēs· [verb] 'to show': OAv. daēdōišt [3sg.int.inj.act.] (Y 51.17), dāīš [2sg.aor.inj.act.] (Y 43.10), dōištī [1sg.aor.subj.act.] (Y 51.2), dōištī [2sg.aor.si-impv.] (Y 33.13), YAv. daēsaiiein·ti [3pl.caus.act.], disiiāt [3sg.pass.subj.act.]; YAv. daēsa· [m] 'sign, omen'. Possibly, fradaxšata- 'pointed out', daxšīta- [n] 'sign, revelation' originally was a ta-ptc. to the same root (Insler 1962), cf. paxša· to paēs- 'to adorn'; according to Insler, the Avestan root daxš- 'to point out, reveal' is based on this participle.

Khotanese: dīs· [verb] 'to confess'

Sogdian: (Buddh.) pō’ys· [verb] 'to show' (+ *apa-)

Middle Persian: ḥndys·/handēs· [verb] 'to think, contemplate' (+ *ham-); wzdys/uzdēs/ 'idol' (+ *uz-)

Parthian: dys· [verb] 'to form', 'dyšg 'sign' i znak (+ *ā-), 'bdys· [verb] 'to show' (+ *apa-)

Ossetic: dis / des 'amazement?'; ?v-disyn / ?v-desun [verb] 'to show, point'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mōyīs- [verb] 'to give a sign'; Bactr. olisto 'disappeared (?)'; Wa. diēs/dišt [verb] 'to understand, be able'

IE form: deik·

IE meaning: to show

Certainty: +

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Idioms: {1}

Cognates in other languages: Gr. deřknumi [verb] 'to show'; Gr. dākh [f] 'manner, custom'; Lat. dī cere [verb] 'to utter, say, proclaim'; Lat. dicāre [verb] 'to solemnly proclaim'

Notes: {1} [AL] The parallel, given in EWAia, viz. Skt. āsīna didesa (AV 12.2.55) ~ YAv. disiiāt ... apuhe (V 9.44) seems coincidental to me. The Avestan passage reads: disiiāt ahmāi naire auuah
As a reward there in the future life, the [continuous] duration of Good Existence will be indicated for this man’. There is therefore no immediate connection between the verb and aḥ’he ‘in the (future) life’.

**Sanskrit:** devā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'god' і ōor
Link to RV concordance: devā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: daiu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: devya- [n] 'divine power' (RV); dáivyā- [adj] (dáivī- [f]) 'divine, typical of the gods' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 742
See also: devi-; dyāv-
Avestan: OAv. daēuua- [m] 'daēva, a pre-Zarathustrian god'; YAv. daēuua- [m] 'demon, monster, idol'
Old Persian: daiva- [m] 'false god, idol'
Khotanese: dyі 'demon'
Middle Persian: dēw 'demon'
New Persian: déw 'demon'
IE form: deiu-
IE meaning: god
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 183 - 187

**Idioms:** 'god(s) and mortal(s)'; Skt. devā- márya- (RV+) ~ Av. daēuua- maš-ia-; 'all gods / daēvas': Skt. visv devāh- (RV+) ~ Av. daēuua vispāphō; 'most divine among the gods / most daēvic among the daēvas': Skt. devānām devātama- (RV 02.024.03) ~ YAv. daēuūo daēuuanam daēuūo.tomō; 'to worship the gods / daēvas': Skt. devayajnā- [m] 'sacrifice to the gods' (KS+); devayāj- [adj] 'sacrificing to the gods' (VS+) ~ YAv. daēuua-iasna- [adj], daēuua-iaza- [adj] 'worshipping the daēuusas'; 'surrounded by gods/daēvas': Skt. devavant- [adj] (RV) ~ YAv. daēuuanant-; 'all gods/daēvas': Skt. visv devāh- ~ OAv. daēuua vispāphō (Y 32.2); 'agreeable to the gods / daēvas': Skt. devajus-t-a- [adj] (RV) ~ OAv. daēuūo.zuṣta- [adj] (Y 32.4), OP *baga-duṣṭa- [m] PN, Med. *baga-zuṣta- [m] PN

Cognates in other languages: OLat. deivos 'god'; Lat. dīvus, deus 'god'; OIr. dia (de [gen.sg.]) 'god'; ON tívar [pl.] 'gods'; Lith. diëvas [m] 'god'

**Sanskrit:** devār-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'husband’s brother' і дешер !
Link to RV concordance: devār-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: da(H)iuar- {1}
Page in EWAia: 744
New Persian: (dial.) (h)ēwar 'husband’s brother'
Ossetic: tiw / tew 'husband’s brother'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. lewār 'husband’s brother'; Yagh. séwir 'husband’s brother'
IE form: deh₂-i-uer-
**IE meaning:** husband’s brother  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 179  

**Notes:** {1} The Iranian forms reflect Pfr. *َاqar- with unexplained -a-.  

### Sanskrit  
**devi-**  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [f]  
**Meaning:** ‘goddess’ і богове  
**Link to RV concordance:** devi-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dauiuiH-  
**Page in EWAia:** 744  
**See also:** deva-; dyav-  
**Avestan:** YAv. daeuui- [f] ‘she-devil’  
**IE form:** deiu-ih-  
**IE meaning:** goddess  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 183 - 187  

**Idioms:** ‘goddess dawn’: Skt. deviṁ us āsam (RV) ~ Gr. (Hom.) ’ΗΤα διαν, ’Ηνα ... δία  
**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. δία [f] ‘goddess’ (Hom)

### Sanskrit  
**dhami** (dhmā)  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [verb]  
**Gramm. forms:**  
- Present I: dhamati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: adhmāsam [1sg.act.] (AVP); Passive: dhamyate {1} [3sg.] (RV 10.135.07); dhmāy (JB, Up.); ta-ptc.: dhmāta- ‘blown up’ (RV 07.089.02, Br. +); dharmāta- ‘fanned’ (RV 02.024.07)  
**Meaning:** ‘to blow, play a wind instrument, fan (the flame)’ ī дух, вятър, веене  
**Link to RV concordance:** dhami-; dhmātar-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dʰamH- / dʰmaH-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:**  
- dhmātar- [m] ‘blower (of metal), (s)melter’ (RV 05.009.05); śaṅkha-dhma- [m] ‘shellblower, player on the conch or horn’ (VS+); upadhmāni- [f] species of snake (= ‘blowing up (?)’) (AV 8.8.2); dhamāni- [f] ‘vein, blood vessel’ (AV+)  
**Page in EWAia:** 775  
**Avestan:** YAv. dāmmainiia- [ptc.int.med.] species of frog (= ‘blowing up again and again (?)’); dužqāfočra- [adj] ‘with difficult breathing (?)’ (V 19.43) (< *duž-dam-öra-, but cf. also de Vaan 2003: 388f.)  
**Khotanese:** dam- [verb] ‘to blow, to breathe’  
**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) ḍm’s [verb] ‘to swell’, ḍm’k ‘breath’  
**Middle Persian:** dm- [verb] ‘to breathe’  
**Parthian:** dm- [verb] ‘to blow, breathe’; ‘dm’s- (+ *ā-) [verb] ‘to swell up’; ‘ndm- (+ *ham-) [verb] ‘to sigh; to bleat (of sheep)’  
**New Persian:** damīdan [verb] ‘to blow’
Ossetic: dymyn / dumun [verb] 'to blow (up), smoke' (probably derived from or influenced by *duma- (Skt. dhima- ) 'smoke', Cheung 2002: 124f.)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m|m’s- [verb] 'to become fat, strong'
IE form: d’emH-/ d’memH-
IE meaning: to blow
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: Lith. d-speed [verb] 'to blow (also of wind)'; OCS дьмо [verb] 'to blow'; ORu. dьму [1sg.pres.act.] 'to blow'; SCR. ду?ти [verb] 'to blow'

Notes: {1} [LK] The short root vowel is not borrowed from the class I present stem (contra Gotö 1987: 181, fn. 320), but may represent the regular development of *-mH- in an unaccented syllable (cf. Lubotsky 1997b), the accent being on the suffix in the passive (see Kulikov 2001: 99f.).

Sanskrit: dhana-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'contest, prize of a contest, riches, booty' ï плячка, съкровище
Link to RV concordance: dhana-; dhanait-; dhanam-jaya-; dhanadā-; dhanasā-; dhanasāti-; dhanin-; dhānya-; pradhāna-; pradhaniyā-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: d’anHa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhana-jīt-, hanaam-jaya- [adj] 'winning the booty' (RV+); dhana-dā- [adj] 'giving the booty' (RV, AV); dhana-sā- [adj] 'winning the prize' (RV+); dhā́nā- [adj] 'winning of the prize' (RV, AV); dhanin- [adj] 'possessing riches' (RV+); dhanīyā- [adj] 'rich in booty' (RV+); pra-dhana- [n] 'contest, prize' (RV); pra-dhaniyā- [adj] 'forming the spoil, booty' (RV 10.099.04)
Page in EWAia: 771-2
See also: dhan 2
IE form: d’onh-0-
Certainty: +
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Notes: {1} [AL] Connected with Gr. έπηκενον 'to flourish, prosper' by M. Janda (Eleusis. Das indogermanische Erbe der Mysterien, Innsbruck 2000; Ch. III).

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Sanskrit: dhānus-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'bow' - поклон
Link to RV concordance: dhānur / dhānvan-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: d’anur, d’anuan- (< *d’nh-u-ṃ)
bow' (KS+, TS dhanvāvīn-); tisṛ-dhanvā- [n] ‘three (arrows) and a bow’ (TS); isʿu-dhanvā- [n] ‘bow and arrow’ (TA); indra-dhanus- [n] ‘rainbow’ (AV)

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Avestan: YAv. ṣanuuarǝ, ṣanuuan- [n] ‘bow’ {2}
Old Persian: (u-)ṣanuvaniya- [m] ‘(good) archer’ {2}
IE form: dʰən-ur
IE meaning: bow
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. femur, feminis ‘thigh’ [the connection with OHG tanna ‘fir’ is uncertain]
Notes: {1} The two words dhanus- and dhanvan- originally formed one paradigm, an r/n-stem. {2} [AL] The initial Ə- is explained by Hoffmann as being due to the influence of the Iran. verb əang- ‘to pull (the string)’, but since its Ə- is also in need of explanation (its IE cognates point to *ten-gʰ-), the influence probably went in the other direction. Ir. Ə- < *dʰ occurs in several other cases (cf. also Ir. f < *bʰ), but its origin is obscure. {3} [AL] Janda 1998: 1ff. connects OHG tenar [m], tenra [f] ‘flat hand’, Gr. ḏnar ‘palm of the hand, foot sole’, Av. danarǝ ‘handful’ (V 16.7), taro.,danan- ‘more than a handful’ (N).

Sanskrit: dhanvā- [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘desert, steppe, dry land, beach’ ī step, nysk, pusto mesto
Link to RV concordance: dhānvan-; dhanvacara-; dhanvacyut-; dhānu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰən-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhanva-cara- [adj] ‘moving around the desert’ (RV); dhanva-cyut- [adj] ‘shaking the land’ (RV 01.165.05); dhanvanyā- [adj] ‘located on dry land’ (AV+); possibly here also dhānu- [f] (RV), dhani- [f] (AV) of uncertain meaning (‘flat land?’)
Page in EWAia: 774
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. ḏan ‘waste land, flat land not surrounded by mountains’ (< *dan(a)-)
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 249
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. dannatta- [adj] ‘empty, depopulated’ [connection with dhanvan- uncertain]

Sanskrit: dhanvā- [2]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘bow’ ī poklon, pravivane
Link to RV concordance: dhanur / dhanvan-
See also: dhanus-
Certainty: +

Sanskrit: dhanā (dhanv) {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VA: dhanva (< IE *dʰenh₂-ue-) [2sg.impv.act.] (RV+); Perfect: dadsahur [3pl.opt.act.] (RV 04.003.12); dadhanat [3sg.inj.act.] 'set in motion' (trans.) (RV 10.073.01); dadhanvām- [ptc.act.] (both intr. and trans.) (RV); dadhanve [3sg.med.] (RV) {3}; Aorist IS: adhanvis [3pl.opt.act.] (RV, ŚB) {3}; Caus: dhanayan [3pl.inj.act.] 'to make run, to set in motion' (RV 01.071.03), dhanayante [3pl.med.] (RV)

Meaning: 'to run, flow' ī bya, lenti

Link to RV concordance: dhan(ı)-, dhanv--; dhanutar-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰanH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhanutar- [m], dhanutṛ- [f] 'the running one' (RV) {3}

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See also: dhán-, dhārā [1]; dhārā [2];

Old Persian: dhūlf(y)jī/danu[yati]/ [3sg.pres.act.?] 'to flow' (DZc 9)

New Persian: dāndīdan [verb] 'to hurry, run'

IE form: dʰenh₂-

IE meaning: to run, flow

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. fōns 'spring'; ToA tsān- [verb] 'to flow'

Notes: {1} Extracted from the VA-present dhanva-. {2} Synchronously, class I present from the secondary root dhanv. {3} Derived from the secondary root dhanv.

Sanskrit: dhar

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Causative (Present X): dhārāyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present IV: dhriyate (< *dʰ-r-ie-) [3sg.med.] (RV 05.034.07 +), dhriyaran [3pl.opt.med.] (ŚB) {1}; Aorist R: dhṛthās [2sg.inj.med.] (AV 3.25.1); Aorist RED: adidharat [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: dādhrā [3sg.act.] (RV+) = present; in later texts rebuilt into a reduplicated present dādhrati [3sg.act.] (JB), dādhīrati [3pl.act.] (YV) (Kümme 2000: 261ff.) {2}; dadhīr [3sg.med.] (RV+), intrans.; Intensive: dardhars i [2sg.act.] (RV 05.084.03);
vì adardhar [3sg.impf.act.] (RV 02.038.04); ta-: dhṛtā- (RV+)

Meaning: 'to hold, keep, preserve, bear, support' ī dārya, nasya, podāryaṃ

Link to RV concordance: dhr-; dādhrvī-; durdhara-; durdhartu-; durrhī-; dhārūn-a-; dhar-; dharīt-; dharāryan-; dharāyatkavi-; manodhrī-; dharman-; dharman-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰar-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dādhrvī- [adj] 'able to bear' (RV .066.03); dur-dhura-, dur-dhār(ī)tu- [adj] 'difficult to hold up' (RV+); dhāran-a- [adj] 'holding' (VS+); dhāráyas- [comp] 'holding more' (KS+); dhārūn-a- [adj] 'bearing, holding', [n] 'basis, foundation' (RV+); dhārn-āsi- [adj] 'powerful, able' (RV+); dhārī- [m] 'supporter' (RV 01.127.07, probably nonce, cf. Lubotsky 1988: 39); dhartār-[m] 'bearer, supporter' (RV+); ā-dhārā- [m] 'support, prop, basis' (AV+); sā-dhāran-a- [adj] 'joint' (RV+); dhārayat-kavi- [adj] 'supporting sages' (RV); mano-dhīrt- [adj] 'holding the thought' (RV); dharman-[m] 'supporter, arranger' (RV); dharman- [n] 'support, firm hold; arrangement, fixed order, law' (RV+); dhārma- [m] 'decree, ordinance, law' (AV+); dhṛtī-[f] 'holding, seizing' (KS+)

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See also: dhūrvā-

Avestan: Av. dar- [verb] 'to hold': OAv. dāraiaiät [3sg.pres.inj.act.] (Y 31.7), dāraiiō [2sg.pres.inj.act.] (Y 32.1), YAv. dāraiehi [2sg.pres.act.], OAv. dorōtā [3sg.aor.inj.med.] (Y 44.4), drītā [3sg.aor.opt.med.] (Y 46.5), dāroš [3sg.aor.inj.act.] (? (Y 43.13), dōroš (?) (Y 49.2), YAv. daōra
[3sg.pf.act.] (Yt 13.67), OAv. dādṛē [3sg.pf.med.] (Y 51.8), OAv. đīdaraštā [3sg.desid.inj.med.] (?) (Y 46.7), OAv. dāroëdiāi [inf.] (Y 43.1), YAv. dārota- [ppp]; đūrāiāt, raθa- [m] PN, đorot- (in compounds) 'holding'; ṭt/đorña- [n] 'stay'; Av. đāroθra- [n] 'maintenance'.

Old Persian: dar- [verb] 'to hold, have': đūrāyāmīy [1sg.pres.act.], adašīyī [1sg.aor.med.] (DPe 8), adārīya [3sg.pass.impf.] (DB 2.75, DB 2.90); *dārāya-farnah- [m] PN

Khotanese: ham-dār- [verb] 'to care for', pader- [verb] 'to maintain' (+ *pati-)

Sogdian: šr- [verb] 'to have, hold, keep'

Middle Persian: dār- / dāstān [verb] 'to have, hold, keep'

Parthian: d'r- [verb] 'to hold, keep'

New Persian: dār- / dāstān [verb] 'to have, hold, keep'

Ossetic: daryn / darun [verb] 'to hold, have':

Other Iranian cognates:
Khwar. őrý- [verb] 'to have, hold, keep'; Bactr. ihr- [verb] 'to have, hold, keep'

IE form: dʰer-

IE meaning: to hold

Certainty: +

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Idioms: 'to uphold the Truth': Skt. ṛtam ... đūrāy' (RV) ~ OAv. aś-om dar-; 'to uphold the Earth': Skt. ks-ām đūrāyā (RV 01.067.05) ~ OAv. dārota zam (Y 44.4); 'to provide goods': Skt. vāsini đūrāyā (RV 09.063.30) ~ OP dārāyava-vau- [m] PN 'Dareios' (< PIIr. *dʰarāyavasau-); 'to support the pillar': Skt. sthiñ-ām ... đūrāyantu (RV 10.018.13) ~ YAv. stunā vīțāraitei (Yt 10.28)

Cognates in other languages: Lat. ferē 'approximately, nearly' < *dʰer-o- 'tight, close by', fermē 'id.' < superl. *ferimē. Lat. firmus 'firm, strong' < *dʰer-mo- 'holding' (with sporadic e > i after labial); Lith. derū [1sg.pres.act.] 'to be useful, to fit'; Hitt. ter-/tar- [verb] 'to state, say' (?)

Notes: {1} [LK] With the secondary suffix accentuation (see Kulikov 1997), attested only in the ŠB. {2} [AL] As indicated byJamison 1983: 96, the active pf. appears only in the sg. non-past indicative, whereas đūrāyā-has a large number of imperfect and modal forms, as well as a participle.

Sanskrit: dhārs-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present V: đhṛs n-uhī [2sg.imp.act.] (RV 01.080.03+); Aorist A: adhṛs as [2sg.act.] (SB), dhṛs-ant- [ptc.act.] (RV), dhṛs-amān a- [ptc.med.] (RV); Aorist IS: adhars-iṣ-ur [3pl.act.] (TA 5.1.3); Perfect: dadhārs a- [3sg.act.] (RV+), dādhrs-uḥ- [3pl.act.] (AV) {1}, dadhārs-īt [3sg.inj.] (RV); Caus: dhārs-ay- (KS+); ta-ptc.: adhṛs-t-a- 'irresistible' (RV+), dhṛs-ita- 'bold, brave, daring' (RV+); Inf.: dhṛs-ec, ā-dhṛs-ah- (RV)

Meaning: 'to attack, venture to do, be bold, be courageous' ī smēl, hrābhrp

Link to RV concordance: dhṛs-; sam:dhṛs-āj-; durādhrs-a-; sudhrṣ-tama-; dhṛs-ń u-; dadhṛk

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰaršt-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dur-ā-dhārs-a- [adj] 'unassailable' (RV+); su-dhṛṣ-tama- [sup] 'very bold' (RV); sam-ā-dhṛṣ-āj- [adj] 'very courageous' (RV 05.019.05); dhṛṣ-ń u- [adj] 'bold, courageous, strong' (RV+) (with secondary -n from the present); dadhṛk [adv] 'firmly, courageously' (RV, AVP)

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See also: đādhrs-i-; dhṛs-āt

Avestan: dar- [verb] 'to dare': YAv. upadarṣnuauin-ti [3pl.pres.ind.] (Yt 8.44); darši- [adj] 'bold, strong', daršita- [adj] 'id.'

Old Persian: a-dršnauś [3sg.impf.act.] 'to venture'
Khotanese: darv- [verb] 'to venture' ñ смелост
IE form: dʰers-
IE meaning: to attack -> to venture
Certainty: +

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Idioms: 'courageous mind': Skt. dhṛṣṭān manas (RV), dhṛṣṭa-manaras- [adj] 'of courageous mind'
(RV) ~ Gr. qrus-mmnwn, mnọj poluqarstj

Cognates in other languages: Gr. qraßhj [adj] 'bold' (~ Skt. dhṛṣṭa-ú); Gr. qörsoj [n] 'boldness, courage'; Gr. (Aeol.) dhṛṣṣj [n] 'boldness, courage'; Gr. Qörrandroj [m] PN (= 'attacking men'); Go. ga-daurasan [verb] 'to venture'; Lith. dṛjstį [verb] 'to venture'; OPr. dyrssos [adj] 'stout'

Notes: {1} [LK] Isolated forms with the long reduplication syllable, probably metrically conditioned; see Kümmel 2000: 268.

Sanskrit: dhav`

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present V: dhinoti [3sg.act.] (RV+); dhinutha [2pl.act.] (RV+); later dhunoti [3sg.act.], dhunute [3sg.med.] (Br.+); with secondary short vowel; {1} Aorist S: adhis·ata [3sg.med.] (RV 01.082.02), adhis·ta [3sg.med.] (AVP); Perfect: dudhv CUDA [3sg.opt.med.] (RV 08.070.11), dudhuve [3sg.med.] (AV 12.1.57); Intensive: dodhaviti [3sg.act.] (RV); dodhuvat, dádhidevat- [ptc.act.] (RV); davidhāva [3sg.pf.act.] (RV 01.140.06); didhot [3sg.inj.act.] (RV) {2}; ta-ptc.: dhita- 'shaken' (RV+)

Meaning: 'to shake, move to and fro quickly, cause to tremble'

Link to RV concordance: dhī-; dhāv [2]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰauH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-dhavā- [m] 'one who stirs up, agitator' (RV); dhavana- [n] 'shaking' (SB); dhīti- [m] 'shaker' (RV) (mostly, in the voc.pl., which accounts for the accent and for the masc. gender, Lubotsky 1988: 50)

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Avestan: Av. dau- [verb] 'to rub': YAv. auui frдрu [3sg.pres.med.] (V 5.24); fra-ðauuata [3sg.pres.inj.med.] (V 9.29)

Khotanese: du- [verb] 'to strike, beat; clean'

Sogdian: (Buddh.) dʾw- [verb] 'to rub, brush'; (Buddh.) nʾw, (Man.) nʾw [verb] 'to smear, anoint' (+ *ham-)

Middle Persian: (h)andidan [verb] 'to smear, brush' - мажа

Ossetic: dawyn / dawun [verb] 'to smooth, polish'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. dʾw- [verb] 'to smear'; bʾw- [verb] 'to polish' (+ *apa-)

IE form: dʰeuH-

IE meaning: to shake

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Oic. džja [verb] 'to shake'; Gr. qunßw [verb] 'to storm, move fast'; Gr. qʾinw [verb] 'to rage' (< *qun -)

Notes: {1} [AL] There are two more (synchonically separate) presents in Vedic from this root, which have a different meaning: Present I: ʾā dhāvati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Passive (or Present IV, cf. Kulikov 2001: 356); sam-dhāvyete [3du.] (KS) 'to rinse, clean, rub, polish'; Passive: ā-dhīyamāna- [part.] 'being cleansed' (TSm 4.4.9.1); Present VI: ní dhuvāmi [1sg.act.] (AVŚ); upa dhuva [2sg.impv.] (AVP 2.20.2); ni dhiveyr [3pl.opt.act.] (KS); Passive: ní dhīyatām [3sg.impv.] (AVŚ 1.14.2) 'to throw

**Sanskrit:** dhay{1} / dhā {2}

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:**
- Present AYA {1}: dhāyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist SIS: adhaisīt [3sg.act.] (HirGS 1.17.5); Perfect: dadhūr [3pl.act.] 'they have sucked' (RV 09.099.03) {2}; Caus: dhāpāy' (RV);
- Inf: dhātave 'to drink' (RV), Abs: dhītvā (ŚB); ta-ptc.: dhītā- (AV+)

**Meaning:** 'to suck, drink mother’s milk’ кърмене

**Link to RV concordance:** dhā- [2]; payodhā-; dhēnā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dʰH-ai-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** (payo)-dḥā-[adj] ‘sucking (milk)’ (RV 07.056.16); dhēnā- [f] 'stream of milk, nourishing stream, stream of speech’ (RV); dhāṭrī- [f] 'nurse’ (Pāṇ.+)

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**See also:** dadhi / dadhān-; dhāyas-; dhārū-; dhenu-; godhā-

**Middle Persian:** dāyāg ‘wet nurse’ і кърмена

**New Persian:** dāya ‘wet nurse’

**Ossetic:** dʰʲjyn / dʰʲjun [verb] ‘to suck’

**IE form:** dʰeʰ(-i-)

**IE meaning:** to suck

**Certainty:** +

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**Cognates in other languages:**

**Notes:** {1} [LK] Present I if derived from root dhay{1} (*dʰeʰi-ιe-; thus Mayrhofer) or present AYA if derived from root dhā (*dʰh-ιe-; thus Gotō 1987: 44f., Lubotsky 1989). {2} [LK] The form may also mean ‘they have prepared’ and thus belong to dhā- [1] ‘to put’; see Kiimmel 2000: 275.

**Sanskrit:** dhā

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:**
- Present III: dadhāti [3sg.act.] (RV+); dhathāh- [2du.act.] (RV+); dadhmāsi [1pl.act.] (RV+); dadhāti [3pl.act.] (RV+); adadhuh- [3pl.impf.act.] (RV+); dadhe [1sg.med.] (RV+); dhatse [2sg.med.] (RV+); dhatte [3sg.med.] (RV+); dadhre [3pl.med.] (RV+); ādhat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+); dhehī [2sg.impv.act.] (RV+); dhatsva [2sg.impv.med.] (RV+); dadhat- [ptc.act.] (RV+); Aorist R: ādhāt [3sg.act.] (RV+); ādhuḥ- [3pl.act.] (RV+); adhita [3sg.med.] (RV+); ḍhat, ḍhāti [3sg.subj.act.] (RV); ḍheyām / ḍheyaʔam-[1sg.opt.act.] (RV); ḍheyuh- [3pl.opt.act.] (RV) (for the genesis of these forms see Kortlandt 1987b, Lubotsky 1995); dhīmahi [1pl.opt.act.] (RV); dhīs-va [2sg.impv.med.] (RV+); dhātana, dhetana (with secondary -e-) [2pl.impv.act.] (RV); Aorist S: dhāsuh- [3pl.imjact.] (RV); adhīs [1sg.med.] (Br.+); Aorist mediopass: ādhāyī (RV); Perfect: dadhāu [1sg.act.] (RV+); dadhāṭu [2pl.act.] (RV+); Passive: dihīyat (RV+); Fut: dhāṣyati [3sg.act.] (YV+); Caus: dhāpāy' (RV, AV+); Desid: dhitsate [3sg.med.] (RV+), ādhis-āmi [1sg.act.] (RV+); ta-ptc.: hita- (RV+), in cmp. also: dhīta- (mitra-dhīta-, yuva-dhīta-, su-dhīta-, etc.) (RV+; for the distribution see Lubotsky 1995a); Inf: dhāṭave (RV 01.024.08 pratidhātave), dhātōh- (RV 01.041.09 nīdhātōh-); dhīyadhīyai (pass.) (RV 07.034.24)
Meaning: `to put inside’

Link to RV concordance: dhā-. [11]; ratnadāḥ-. ratnadāḥ-; durdāḥ-. udadhi-. upadhī-. tridhātu-. dhāna-. yātudhāna-. bhāgadheya-. dhes- t- ha-. didhis- u-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dāh-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ratna-dhā-, ratna-dhā- [adj] ‘providing treasures’ (RV+); sam-dhā- [f] ‘arrangement’ (AV+); dur-dhā- [f] ‘disarrangement’ (RV 10.109.04); su-dhā- [f] ‘well-being’ (AV+; uda-dhi- [m] ‘cloud, lake (= water-receptacle)’ (RV); upa-dhi- [m] ‘what is put upon (part between the nave and the circumference of the wheel)’ (RV+); tri-dhātu- [adj] ‘threefold’ (RV+); dhāna- (suffix -ana-) [m] ‘receptacle’ (RV+); yāt- dhāna- [m] ‘magician, sorcerer’ (RV+); abhi-dhānī- [f] ‘halter’ (AV+); bhāga-dheya- [n] ‘share, portion’ (RV+); dhes- t- ha- [sup] ‘providing most’ (RV; always trisyllabic /dha/?is-t-ha/-); didhis- u- [m] ‘suitor’ (RV) (from the desiderative stem); didhis- ipati- [m] ‘husband of a unlawfully married woman’ (AVP+)

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See also: dhāmān-. (d)ḥiṭi-. dhātar-. dhātār-


Old Persian: dā- [verb] ‘to create, make’: adaḍā [3sg.impf.act.], adā [3sg.aor.act.]; dāta- [n] ‘law’; daiva-dāna- [m] ‘daiva sanctuary’ (~ Skt. dhāna-)

Khotanese: dāta- ‘put, placed in; law’

Sogdian: S’t’ny (in cmp.) ‘reservoir’; (Chr.) pd’ty ‘iniquity’ (+ *pati-)

Middle Persian: dād ‘law’; dhšn/dahišn ‘creation’

Parthian: dhvšn ‘creation’; wdn ‘tent’

New Persian: dād ‘law’

Ossetic: j‘dajyn / id‘jûn [verb] ‘to begin’ (+ *uí-)

IE form: *dʰeh₁-

IE meaning: to put

Certainty: +

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Idioms: ‘to put down the feet’: Skt. padō nī dadhāti (RV 01.146.02) ~ YAv. pāda nidaṭaite (Yt 17.6); ‘to put inside’: Skt. antār dhā- ‘to hide, cover’ ~ Lat. inter-ficō ‘to destroy, kill’; ‘to give a name’: Skt. nāma dhā- (RV+) ~ OAv. nāṃma dātā (Y 38.4+) ~ Gr. Ênoma fâquesqai ~ Lat. nōmen indere ~ Hitt. SNeUM-an daĭš
Cognates in other languages: Arm. dnem [1sg.pres.act.] 'to put'; Gr. τάφθμι [verb] 'to put down, ground, create'; Gr. κψφ-κετσ [ppp] 'added'; Lat. con-dere [verb] 'to found' (ppp. con-ditus); Lat. fɛ-cī [1sg.pfact.] 'I have made'; OHG tuon [verb] 'to do' (< WGm. *dō- < PIE *dʰoḥ₁-); Lith. dėtį [verb] 'to put, to place (in)'; OLith. demė [1sg.pres.act.] 'to put' (< *de-d-); OCS дěтił [verb] 'to put'; Hitt. dāi- [verb] 'to put, direct, to give (a name)'; Luv. tuu₂a- [verb] 'to place, put'

Notes: {1} [AL] In Iranian, the PIIr. roots *daH- `to give' and *dʰaH- `to put' have largely merged into PIr. *daH-. Except for dazdār [3sg.pres.med.] (Y 30.4), dazdā [3sg.pres.med.] (Y 27.13), which unambiguously belong to PIIr. *dʰaH- because of Bartholomae’s Law, the forms are indistinguishable. For this reason, all forms are given here together.

Sanskrit: dhana₂man-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'dwelling-place, abode (of gods, etc.), foundation, basis' жилище, дом
Link to RV concordance: dhāman-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰaHman-

Avestan: OAv. dāman- [n] 'place, abode', YAv. dāman- [n] 'creature, creation'
Sogdian: dām 'creation, world'
Middle Persian: dām 'creature, creation'
IE form: dʰeh₁-mn
IE meaning: placement и поставяне, слагане
Certainty: +
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Idioms: {1}
Cognates in other languages: Gr. *n̥-qhma [n] 'votive offering (set up in a temple); delight, ornament'
Notes: {1} [AL] The idioms are doubtful: Skt. rtaṣya dhāman 'abode of Rta' (RV) does not seem to correspond to OAv. (Y 48.7) aśā...dāmam where the two words are not combined; Skt. vīśvā...dhāma 'all abodes' (RV 09.109.04) and YAv. viśpanam dāmanam (Yt 10.54) 'id.' are no standing expressions.

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Forward: 1 20 50 Sanskrit: dhanus-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'bow' поклон
Link to RV concordance: dhānur / dhānvan-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰanur, dʰanua- (< *dʰn-tye̞n-)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhānvya-[2] [n] 'bow' (RV+ {1}; dhānvāsāh- [adj] 'victorious with a bow' (RV); ugra-dhāvan- [adj] 'with a powerful bow' (RV, AV); dhānvyāin- [adj] 'weaponed with a bow' (KS+, TS dhānvāvīn-); tiṣṭ-dhānva- [n] 'three (arrows) and a bow' (TS); is-udhānva- [n] 'bow and arrow' (TA); indra-dhanus- [n] 'rainbow' (AV)

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Avestan: YAv. 𐮅anuua, 𐮅anuuan- [n] 'bow' {2}
**Old Persian:** (u-)ānuvaniya- [m] ’(good) archer’ {2}
**IE form:** dhān-en-ur
**IE meaning:** bow
**Certainty:** +

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**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. femur, feminis ’thigh’ [the connection with OHG tanna ‘fir’ is uncertain]

**Notes:** {1} The two words dhānus- and dhānvan- originally formed one paradigm, an r/n-stem. {2} [AL] The initial ± is explained by Hoffmann as being due to the influence of the Iran. verb ﬠang- ’to pull (the string)’, but since its ± is also in need of explanation (its IE cognates point to *ten-gh*), the influence probably went in the other direction. Ir. ± < *ḏh* occurs in several other cases (cf. also Ir. f < *ḇh*), but its origin is obscure. {3} [AL] Janda 1998: 1ff. connects OHG tenar [m], tenra [f] ’flat hand’, Gr. qλnar `palm of the hand, foot sole’, Av. danarə `handful’ (V 16.7), tarō.danən- ’more than a handful’ (N).

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**Sanskrit:** dhānvan- [1]
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [n]
**Meaning:** ’desert, steppe, dry land, beach’ ī пустина, степ, пясъчен бряг

**Link to RV concordance:** dhānvan-; dhanvacaraṅ; dhanvacyut-; dānū-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dānuan-  

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** dhanva-caraṅ- [adj] ’moving around the desert’ (RV); dhanva-cyut- [adj] ’shaking the land’ (RV 01.165.05); dhanvanya- [adj] ’located on dry land’ (AV+); possibly here also dhānu- [f] (RV), dhanī- [f] (AV) of uncertain meaning (’flat land’?)

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**Other Iranian cognates:** Wa. ďān ’waste land, flat land not surrounded by mountains’ (< *dan(a)-)

**Certainty:** ?

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**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. dannatta- [adj] ’empty, depopulated’ [connection with dhānvan-uncertain]

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**Sanskrit:** dhānvan- [2]
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [n]
**Meaning:** ’bow’ ī поклон

**Link to RV concordance:** dhanā/ dhanvan-

**See also:** dhanus-  

**Certainty:** +

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**Sanskrit:** dhanī (dhanv) {1}
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VA: dhanī (< IE *ḏh-en-h₂-ue-) [2sg.impv.act.] (RV+) {2}; Perfect: dadhanur [3pl.opt.act.] (RV 04.003.12), dadhanat [3sg.inj.act.] ’set in motion’ (trans.) (RV 10.073.01), dadhanvam-s- [ptc.act.] (both intr. and trans.) (RV); dadhanve [3sg.med.] (RV) {3}; Aorist IS: adhanvis-ur [3pl.opt.act.] (RV, ŚB) {3}; Caus: dhanāyān [3pl.inj.act.] ’to make run, to set in motion’ (RV 01.071.03), dhanayante [3pl.med.] (RV)
Meaning: ‘to run, flow’ й бягам, летя

Link to RV concordance: dhan(0)-, dhanv-; dhānutar-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ḍʰār̥H

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhānutar-[m], dhānutrī-[f] ‘the running one’ (RV) {3}

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See also: dhāna-, dhārā [1]; dhārā [2];

Old Persian: dhun[ui]vita[ui]/ [3sg.pres.act(?)] ‘to flow’ (DZe 9)

New Persian: dāndan [verb] ‘to hurry, run’

IE form: ḍhEnH-

IE meaning: to run, flow

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. ōns ’spring’ - извор; ToA tsān- [verb] ‘to flow’ й тека

Notes: {1} Extracted from the VA-present dhanva-. {2} Synchronously, class I present from the secondary root dhanv.

{3} Derived from the secondary root dhanv.

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**Sanskrit:** dhār

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Causative (Present X): dhārāyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present IV: dhriyate (< *ṛṛ-r-ie-) [3sg.med.] (RV 05.034.07 +), dhriyaraṇ [3pl.opt.med.] (ŚB) {1}; Aorist R: ḍhṛṭhās [2sg.inj.med.] (AV 3.25.1); Aorist RED: adhiḍharaḥ [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: dāḍhāra [3sg.act.] (RV+) = present; in later texts rebuilt into a reduplicated present dāḍhāta [3sg.act.] (JB), dāḍhātṛ [3pl.act.] (YV²) (< *ḍhṛṛ-tṛṃs) (Kūmmel 2000: 261ff.) {2}; dadhre [3sg.med.] (RV+), intrans.; Intensive: dāḍhāraḥ i [2sg.act.] (RV 05.084.03); vṛ adardhar [3sg.impf.act.] (RV 02.038.04); ta-ptic.: ḍhṛṭā (RV+)

Meaning: ‘to hold, keep, preserve, bear’ й пазя, закриям

Link to RV concordance: dhṛ-; dāḍhṛvi-; dūrdhṛva-; dūrdhṛvta-; dūrdhṛvṛta-; dvrūn-; dharn-asi-; dharn-i-; dhartar-; śādhāraṇ a-; dhārayatkavi-; manodhṛ-; dhārman-; dharmān-

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**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dár-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dāḍhvra- [adj] ’able to bear’ (RV .066.03); dur-dhāra-, dur-dhār(t)tu-[adj] ‘difficult to hold up’ (RV+); dhārān-a-[adj] ‘holding’ (VS+); dhārīyas-[comp] ‘holding more’ (KS+); dhār(a)n-a-[adj] ‘bearing, holding’, [n] ‘basis, foundation’ (RV+); dhārṇ-esi-[adj] ‘powerful, able’ (RV+); dharm-i-[m] ‘supporter’ (RV 01.127.07, probably nonce, cf. Lubotsky 1988: 39); dhārtar-[m] ‘bearer, supporter’ (RV+); ā-dhāra-[m] ‘support, prop, basis’ (AV+); sā-dhār(a)n-a-[adj] ‘joint’ (RV+); dhārayat-kavi-[adj] ‘supporting sages’ (RV); mano-dhṛt- [adj] ‘holding the thought’ (RV); dharmān-[m] ‘supporter, arranger’ (RV); dharmān-[m] ‘support, firm hold; arrangement, fixed order, law’ (RV+); dhārma-[m] ‘decree, ordinance, law’ (AV+); dhṛti-[f] ‘holding, seizing’ (KS+)

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See also: dhruvāra-


Old Persian: dar-[verb] ‘to hold, have’ й държа, получавам: dārayāmiy [1sg.pres.act.], adārīy [1sg.aor.med.]. (DPe 8), adāriya [3sg.pass.impf.] (DB 2.75, DB 2.90); *dārā-farnah- [m] PN
Khotanese: ham·dār- [verb] 'to care for', pader- [verb] 'to maintain’ (+ *pati-)
Sogdian: ō’t- [verb] 'to have, hold, keep'
Middle Persian: dār- / dāštan [verb] 'to have, hold, keep'
Parthian: d’r- [verb] 'to hold, keep'
New Persian: dār- / dāštan [verb] 'to have, hold, keep'
Ossetic: daryn / darun [verb] 'to have, hold'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ọ̄r’y- [verb] 'to have, hold, keep’; Bactr. lhr- [verb] 'to have, hold, keep’

IE form: ḍer-
IE meaning: to hold
Certainty: +

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Idioms: 'to uphold the Truth': Skt. ṛtām ... dhāraya’ (RV) ~ OAv. aś-əm dar-; ‘to uphold the Earth’: Skt. ks-ə́m - dādhdāra (RV 01.067.05) ~ OAv. dārōta zam (Y 44.4); ‘to provide goods’: Skt. vásini dhāraya (RV 09.063.30) ~ OP dāraya-vau- [m] PN 'Dareios' (< PIIr. *ḍārayat-vasu-); ‘to support the pillar’: Skt. sthīn-əm ... dhārayantu (RV 10.018.13) ~ YAv. stūnā viśāraieiti (Yt 10.28)

Cognates in other languages: Lat. ferē ‘approximately, nearly’ < *ḍber-o- ‘tight, close by’, fermē ‘id.’ < superl. *ferimē. Lat. firmus ‘firm, strong’ < *ḍer-mo- ‘holding’ (with sporadic c > i after labial); Lith. deru [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to be useful, to fit’; Hit. ter-/-tar- [verb] ‘to state, say’ (?)

Notes: {1} [LK] With the secondary suffix accentuation (see Kulikov 1997), attested only in the ŚB.
{2} [AL] As indicated by Jamison 1983: 96, the active pf. appears only in the sg. non-past indicative, whereas dhāraya has a large number of imperfect and modal forms, as well as a participle.

Sanskrit: dhārs-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present V: dhṛs n·uhī [2sg.imp.act.] (RV 01.080.03+); Aorist A: adhṛs as [2sg.act.] (ŚB), dhṛsənt- [ptc.act.] (RV), dhṛsəmənə- [ptc.med.] (RV); Aorist IS: adhars is'ur [3pl.act.] (TA 5.1.3); Perfect: dadharsə [3sg.act.] (RV+), dādhrəs uḥ- [3pl.act.] (AV) {1}, dadharsən [3sg.inj.] (RV); Caus: dharsəy (KS); ta-ptc.: adhṛsə-ə- ‘irresistible’ (RV+), dhṛsətā- ‘bold, brave, daring’ (RV+); Inf.: dhṛsə-e, ā-dhṛsə-ah- (RV)

Meaning: ‘to attack, venture to do, be bold, be courageous’

Link to RV concordance: dhhrs-; sam·dhhrs·aj-; durādhhrs·a-; sudhrs·tama-; dhhrs·n·u-; dadhrk

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ḍaṛs-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dur-ā-dharsə- [adj] ‘unassailable’ (RV+); su-dhṛs·tama- [sup] ‘very bold’ (RV); sam-dhṛs·aj- [adj] ‘very courageous’ (RV 05.019.05); dhṛs·n·u- [adj] ‘bold, courageous, strong’ (RV+); su-dhṛs·tama- [sup] ‘very courageous’ (RV+); (with secondary -n- from the present); dadhṛk [adv] ‘firmly, courageously’ (RV, AVP)

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See also: dādhrs·i-; dhhrs·ät

Avestan: darš- [verb] ‘to dare’: YAv. upadarošnuuain·ti [3pl.pres.ind.] (Yt 8.44); darši- [adj] ‘bold, strong’, daršīta- [adj] ‘id.’

Old Persian: a-dṛnaus [3sg.impf.act.] 'to venture'

Khhotanese: darv- [verb] 'to venture'

IE form: ḍers-

IE meaning: to attack -> to venture

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 259
Idioms: *courageous mind*: Skt. dhrṣ- an manas (RV), dhrṣ-an-manas- [adj] 'of courageous mind' (RV) ~ Gr. qrasu-mmnwn, mñoj poluqarsj

Cognates in other languages: Gr. qrasbj [adj] 'bold' (~ Skt. dhrṣ-n-ú-); Gr. qórsoj [n] 'boldness, courage'; Gr. (Aeol.) qðrosj [n] 'boldness, courage'; Gr. Qórrandroj [m] PN (= 'attacking men'); Go. ga-daursan [verb] 'to venture'; Lith. drįsti [verb] 'to venture'; OPr. dýrsos [adj] 'stout'

Notes: {1} [LK] Isolated forms with the long reduplication syllable, probably metrically conditioned; see Kümmerl 2000: 268.

### Sanskrit: dhavī
First attestation: RV+

#### Part of speech: [verb]

#### Gramm. forms:
- Present V: dhinoti [3sg.act.] (RV+); dhinuthaґ [2pl.act.] (RV+); later dhunoti [3sg.act.]
- Aorist S: adhis-ata [3sg.med.] (RV 01.082.02), adhis-ta [3sg.med.] (AVP); Perfect: dudhuvita [3sg.opt.med.] (RV 08.070.11), dudhuve [3sg.med.]
- Intensive: dodhavī [3sg.act.] (RV); dodhuvat, davidhv-at- [ptc.act.] (RV); davidhāva [3sg.pf.opt.act.] (RV 01.140.06); didhot [3sg.inj.act.]
- 'being cleansed' (TS"m 4.4.9.1); Present VI: nī dhuvāmi [1sg.act.] (AVŠ); upa dhuva [2sg.impv.] (AVP 2.20.2); ni dhiyeyur [3pl.opt.act.] (KS); Passive: nī dhiyatām [3sg.impv.] (AVŠ 1.14.2) 'to throw down, shake down'.

#### Meaning:
'to shake, move to and fro quickly, cause to tremble' ḅбро се движ

#### Link to RV concordance: dhī-; dhāvī- [2]

### Proto-Indo-Iranian: dhauH-

### Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
- ā-dhāvā- [m] 'one who stirs up, agitator' (RV); dhāvana- [n] 'shaking' (ŚB); dhiit- [m] 'shaker' (RV) (mostly, in the voc.pl., which accounts for the accent and for the masc. gender, Lubotsky 1988: 50)

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### Avestan:
- Av. dauu- [verb] 'to rub': YAv. auui frā-đāuuata [3sg.pres.med.] (V 5.24); fra-đāuuata [3sg.pres.inj.med.] (V 9.29)

### Khotanese:
- du- [verb] 'to strike, beat; clean'

### Sogdian:
- (Buddh.) ḍw- [verb] 'to rub, brush'; (Buddh.) 'nōw, (Man.)' nōw [verb] 'to smear, anoint' (+ *ham-)

### Middle Persian:
- (h)andidan [verb] 'to smear, brush'

### Ossetic:
- dawyn / dawun [verb] 'to smooth, polish'

### Other Iranian cognates:
- Khwar. ḍw- [verb] 'to smear'; bōw- [verb] 'to polish' (+ *apa-)

### IE form: dʰeuH-

### IE meaning: to shake

### Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Oic. dṳja [verb] 'to shake'; Gr. qunh [verb] 'to storm, move fast'; Gr. qōn [verb] 'to rage' (< *qun-)

Notes: {1} [AL] There are two more (synchonically separate) presents in Vedic from this root, which have a different meaning: Present I: ā dāhvati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Passive (or Present IV, cf. Kulikov 2001: 356): sam-dhāvyete [3du.] (KS) 'to rinse, clean, rub, polish'; Passive: ā-dhiyamāna- [part.]


First attestation: RV+
**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present AYA {1}: dáhayati [3sg.act.] (RV+); dhattháh: [2du.act.] (RV+); dadhmási [1pl.act.] (RV+); dadhati [3pl.act.] (RV+); ádadhuḥ: [3pl.impf.act.] (RV+); dadhé [1sg.med.] (RV+); dhatse [2sg.med.] (RV+); dhatte [3sg.med.] (RV+); dadhre [3pl.med.] (RV+); dádat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+); dhehi [3sg.impv.act.] (RV+); dhatvas [2sg.impv.med.] (RV+); dadhat [3sg.act.] (YV+); Aorist R: ádádáh [3sg.act.] (RV+); ádhuḥ: [3pl.act.] (RV+); adhita [3sg.med.] (RV+); dhat, dhati [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+); dheyám/dheyaʔam: [3sg.opt.act.] (RV); dheyuh [3pl.opt.act.] (RV) (for the genesis of these forms see Kortlandt 1987b, Lubotsky 1995); dhímahi [1pl.opt.act.] (RV); dhis-va [2sg.impv.med.] (RV+); dhátana, dhetana (with secondary -e-) [2pl.impv.act.] (RV); Aorist S: dhasuh [3pl.inj.act.] (RV); adhiś-i [1sg.med.] (Br.+); Aorist mediopass: dháh-yi (RV); Perfect: dadhau [1sg.act.] (RV+); dadhátha [2pl.act.] (RV+); Passive: dhiyate (RV+); Fut: dhásyati [3sg.act.] (YV+); Caus: dhápav (RV, AV+); Desid: dhiśate [3sg.med.] (RV+), dhidhis-amí [1sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist: hitá (RV+), in cmp. also: dhi-ta (mítra-dhi-ta, yuva-dhi-ta, su-dhi-ta, etc.) (RV+); for the distribution see Lubotsky 1995a); Inf: dhátau [RV 01.024.08 pratidhátae], dáho (RV 01.041.09 nídháho); dhýadhyapai (pass.) (RV 07.034.24)

**Meaning:** ‘to put, place, make, produce, make someone into something’ ī praye nočo

**Link to RV concordance:** dáh- [1]; ratnadáh-; ratnadhá-; durdhá-; udadhí-; upadhí-; tridhátu-; dhána-; vátudhána-; bhágadhýe-; dhés-t-ha-; didhis-u-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dʰaH-

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**Notes:**

- {1} [LK] Present I if derived from root dhay/*dʰeh₁-e-; thus Mayrhofer) or present AYA if derived from root dhá/*dʰh₁-e-; thus Gotó 1987: 44f., Lubotsky 1989). {2} [LK] The form may also mean ‘they have prepared’ and thus belong to dhá- [1] ‘to put’; see Kümmel 2000: 275.
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ratna-dhā-, ratna-dhā- [adj] 'providing treasures' (RV+); sam-dhā- [f] 'arrangement' (AV+); dur-dhā- [f] 'disarrangement' (RV 10.109.04); su-dhā- [f] 'well-being' (AV+); uda-dhā- [m] 'cloud, lake (= water-receptacle)' (RV); upa-dhā- [m] 'what is put upon (part between the nave and the circumference of the wheel)' (RV+); tri-dhā- [adj] 'threefold' (RV+); dhāna- (suffix -ana-) [n] 'receptacle' (RV+); yātu-dhāna- [m] 'magician, sorcerer' (RV+); abhi-dhānī- [f] 'halter' (AV+); bhāga-dhēya- [m] 'share, portion' (RV+); dhēs-t-ha- [sup] 'providing most' (RV; always trisyllabic /dha-is-t-ha/); didhis-u- [m] 'suitor' (RV) (from the desiderative stem); didhis-ipati- [m] 'husband of an unlawfully married woman' (AVP+)

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See also: dhāman-; (d)hiti-; dhātar-, dhātar-.


Old Persian: dā- [verb] 'to create, make': adadā [3sg.impf.act.], adā [3sg.aor.act.]; dātā [n] 'law'; daiva-dāna- [m] 'daiva sanctuary' (~ Skt. dhāna-)

Khotanese: dāta- 'put, placed in; law'

Sogdian: ơny (in cmp.) 'reservoir'; (Chr.) pd’ty 'iniquity' (+ *patri-)

Middle Persian: dād 'law'; dhīn/dahišn/ 'creation'

Parthian: dhīyšn 'creation'; wd’n 'tent'

New Persian: dād 'law'

Ossetic: jdajyn / idajun [verb] 'to begin' (+ *u-)

IE form: dʰch₁-

IE meaning: to put

Certainty: +

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Idioms: 'to put down the feet': Skt. pado nī dadhātī (RV 01.146.02) ~ YAv. pāṅa nīdaññaitē (Yt 17.6); 'to put inside': Skt. antār dhā- 'to hide, cover' ~ Lat. inter-ficio 'to destroy, kill'; 'to give a name': Skt. nāma dhā- (RV+); OAv. nāmām dadāt (Y 38.4) ~ Gr. Φόνωμα τάqesqai ~ Lat. nōmen indere ~ Hitt. SnēUM-an daịš

Cognates in other languages: Arm. dnem [1sg.pres.act.] 'to put'; Gr. ταφήμεν [verb] 'to put down, ground, create'; Gr. ἐπίστημο [ppp] 'added'; Lat. con-dere [verb] 'to found' (ppp. con-ditus); Lat. fecī [1sg.pf.act.] 'I have made'; OHG tuon [verb] 'to do' (< WGm. *dō- < PIE *dʰoḥ₁-); Lith. dėti [verb]
'to put, to place (in)'; OLith. demò [1sg.pres.act.] 'to put' (< *de-ď'; OCS đeti [verb] 'to put'; Hitt. dai- [verb] 'to put, direct, to give (a name)'; Luv. tuva- [verb] 'to place, put'

Notes: {1} [AL] In Iranian, the PIIr. roots *daH- 'to give' and *dђaH- 'to put' have largely merged into PIIr. *daH-. Except for dazdђ [3sg.pres.med.] (Y 30.4), dazdђ [3sg.pres.inj.med.] (Y 27.13), which unambiguously belong to PIIr. *dђaH- because of Bartholomae’s Law, the forms are indistinguishable. For this reason, all forms are given here together.

Sanskrit: dhѢmан-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'dwelling-place, abode (of gods, etc.), foundation, basis' - жилище
Link to RV concordance: dhѢmан-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ddbaHman-
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See also: dhѢ
Avestan: OAv. dѢm’an- [n] 'place, abode', YAv. dѢm’an- [n] 'creature, creation'
Sogdian: đ’m 'creation, world'
Middle Persian: đam 'creature, creation'
IE form: dђeh1-mn
IE meaning: placement
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 235 - 239
Idioms: {1}
Cognates in other languages: Gr. νόμις- [n] 'votive offering (set up in a temple); delight, ornament'
Notes: {1} [AL] The idioms are doubtful: Skt. rtasya dhѢm’an 'abode of Rta' (RV) does not seem to correspond to OAv. (Y 48.7) aś-ä ... đamam where the two words are not combined; Skt. ṭiśā ... dhѢm’a 'all abodes' (RV 09.109.04) and YAv. viśpaṁ dѢm’an (Yt 10.54) 'id.' are no standing expressions.

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Sanskrit: đѢmа-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [fpl]
Meaning: 'roasted grains' - печено зърно
Link to RV concordance: đѢmа-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dbaH-naH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: đѢmа- [adj] 'consisting of roasted grains', [n] 'corn' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 787
Avestan: YAv. đѢmаn-karš(a) - 'a species of ant' (= *carrying corn)
Khotanese: đѢmа- 'corn'
Middle Persian: đѢmа, đѢmаn 'seed, corn'
New Persian: đѢmа 'seed, corn'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. đ’n 'corn'; Sh. đ’n 'roasted grain'; Yagh. don 'roasted grain'
IE form: dhₘH-neh₂-
IE meaning: corn
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: Lith. duōna 'bread, corn, grain'; Latv. duōna 'slice of bread, esp. at the end of a loaf'; ToB tāno [f] 'grain' {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] Hardly a LW from Iranian. because its inflection is not productive. Most probably, contains zero-grade of the root (*dhₘH-neh₂-).

Sanskrit: dhārā- [1]
First attestation: RV+n
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'stream, gust, jet' ð tечения, струя
Link to RV concordance: dhārā-; dhārapita-; dhāravākā-; dhārāvarā-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dₘaH-raH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhāra-pita- [adj] 'pure as a stream (of Soma)' (RV 02.027.02, 02.027.09); dhāravākā- [adj] 'sounding as streams (?)' (RV 05.044.05); dhārā-varā- [adj] 'rich in rain-streams (?)' (RV 02.034.01)
Page in EWAia: 788
See also: dhārā [2]; dhan

Sanskrit: dhārā- [2]
First attestation: RV+n
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'sharp edge (of knife, sword), blade' ð острие на ножа
Link to RV concordance: dhārā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dhaH-raH-{1}
Page in EWAia: 789
See also: dhārā [1]; dhan
Avestan: YaV. dārā- [f] 'blade'; tīi.dārā- [adj] 'with a sharp blade'
Khotanese: dārā- 'sharp edge (of sword)'
Sogdian: (Chr.) xɡr y’e 'sword-blade'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. lōr 'side, edge'
IE form: dhₘeh₂-reh₂-
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: {2}
Notes: {1} The two words PIIr. *dhaH-raH- may have been originally the same, under the assumption that blades were hardened by streaming water. {2} Gr. qoTj [adj] 'sharp' is most probably unrelated.

Sanskrit: dharu-.
First attestation: AVŚ 4.18.2 = AVP 5.24.2
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'suckling (calf)' ð reae
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dhaH-ru-
Page in EWAia: 789
See also: dhayi [1]

IE form: dheh -luґ

IE meaning: suckling (in both meanings)

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. qfluj [adj] 'feminine' [1]; Lat. fflx [adj] 'fertile, bearing fruit, bringing luck' (if < *flv-і)

Notes: [1] Connection with dhѓruґ- is not very certain.

Sanskrit: dhѓґtar, dhѓtaґr

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'creator, arranger'

Link to RV concordance: dhѓґtar, dhѓтаґr

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dhaH- tar

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See also: dhā

Avestan: Av. dātar-[m] 'creator'

Middle Persian: dādār 'creator'

New Persian: dādār 'creator'

IE form: dh(e)h1-tr {1}

IE meaning: creator

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Hes.) qet»r tolmht»j, prЈkthj; Gr. diaqet»r [m] 'one who arranges, sets in order'; Lat. conditor, -{U+014D}ris [m] 'maker, builder, framer, establisher, founder'

Notes: [1] [AL] It is conceivable that all these words represent independent productive formations.

Sanskrit: dhв

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IA: dhवvati [3sg.act.] (RV+), dhवvate [3sg.med.]; Present IB: dhavante [3pl.med.] (RV); Aorist IS: adadhвvai [3sg.med.] (RV 09.070.08); Aorist RED: adadhвvait [3sg.act.] (RV 09.087.07, intrans., probably nonce); Caus: dhвvay І 'to drive' (RV 10.146.02+) {1}

Meaning: 'to walk, hurry, flow'

Link to RV concordance: dhв, dhу, dhуті, dhвvамаu;

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dhaу- [2]

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhαуі- [f] 'river' (RV 02.013.05) with the vocalism of the present; dhαvяс- [comp] 'running faster' (RV 06.012.05)

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Middle Persian: dw- /daw- [verb] 'to run'

New Persian: dawіdan [verb] 'to run'

Ossetic: dawyn / dawun [verb] 'to spawn'

Other Iranian cognates: Wa. višāw- [verb] 'to ride'; Yaghn. daуі- / dαuіта [verb] 'to run'

IE form: dhеu-

IE meaning: to walk, run

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. qfw [verb] 'to walk'; Gr. qoТj [adj] 'quick'

Notes: [1] In prose, the present dhαvati forms a suppletive paradigm with sar-, which supplies aorist and perfect. (2) The distribution points to act. dhαvati vs. med. dhαvate, which can be explained from thematicization of the original static present.
**Sanskrit:** dhūyas-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'satisfaction, refreshment, precaution'

Link to RV concordance: dhūyas-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dhaHias-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ārī-dhūyas- [adj] 'caring for the stranger' (RV 01.126.05); visva-dhūyas- [adj] 'caring for everybody' (RV)

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See also: dhavī [1]

Avestan: Av. drīga-dīiiahs- [adj] 'caring for the needy' (Y 38.5)


IE form: dēhē `-i-os-

IE meaning: to suckle

Certainty: +

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Idioms: 'caring for the cows': Skt. gō-dhūyas- [adj] (RV 10.067.07) ¬ OAv. gao-dīiiahs- [adj] (Y 29.2)

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**Sanskrit:** dhenu-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'cow, dairy cow, female animal'

Link to RV concordance: dhenu-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dhaHi-nu-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhēnukū-[f] 'mother-cow' (AV+)

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See also: dhavī [1]

Avestan: YAv. danę-[f] 'female animal'

Khotanese: dīni `cow'

Middle Persian: dēruddag `female, milk'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ōy(a) `woman'

IE form: dēhē `-i-nu-

IE meaning: to suck(le)

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lith. (ZNem.) dienį [adj.f.] 'with young'

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**Sanskrit:** dhūrti-

First attestation: RV 07.086.06

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'delusion, deception'

Link to RV concordance: dhūrti-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dhru- [1]

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: varun a-dhūrī- [adj] 'deceiving Varun a' (RV 07.060.09), ā-smṛta-dhūrī- [adj] 'with whom no deception can be remembered' (RV 10.061.04)

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See also: drogh

Sogdian: (Chr.)ˈrdyw- [verb] 'to seduce, lead astray'

Parthian: drw-[verb] 'to seduce, delude'
IE form: dhru-ti.
IE meaning: 'to deceive'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 277
Notes: [1][AL] For the etymology see Schwartz 1966: 118 ff. It is important that Skt. dhvar-, which is usually connected with dhru- in the literature, only means 'to destroy' and never 'to deceive'. Synchronously, these two roots must be distinguished for PIIr., but they may originally have belonged together, cf. also s.v. dabh and dambh.

Sanskrit: dhruvā-  
First attestation: RV  
Part of speech: [adj]  
Meaning: 'fixed, firm, immovable, constant, lasting, certain'  
Link to RV concordance: dhruvā-; dhruvā-; niḥdhruvi-; dhruvā-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dhruHa-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhruvāse [quasi-inf.] 'to stay' (RV 07.070.01; nonce); niḥ-dhruvi- [adj] 'constant' (RV); dhruvī-[adj] 'immovable' (RV 07.035.08)  
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See also: dhār  
Avestan: YAv. druua-[adj] 'healthy'  
Old Persian: duruva-[adv] 'firm, certain, immune'  
Middle Persian: drubuва 'stronghold'; drǔδ 'health, thriving'; drust [adj] 'straight, right, healthy'  
Parthian: druδ 'health, thriving'  
New Persian: druδ 'health, thriving'; duraus [adj] 'straight, right, healthy'  
IE form: IIR  
Certainty: ?  
Page in Pokorny: 214–217 (1)  
Idioms: *firm power*: Skt. оґjah ... dhruvām (RV 07.082.06) ~ YAv. druuahe ojaδh (Yt 13.134); *firm earth*: Skt. dhruvām bhim (AV 12.1.11,17) ~ OP dahiyaδ ... duruva 'secure country' (DB IV 39)  
Cognates in other languages: OCS sъ-dravъ [adj] 'healthy' < PSl. *dorvъ (connection with dhruvā- uncertain)  
Notes: [1] Pokorny connects dhruvā- with the word for 'wood' (with dh- under the influence of dhār).

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Sanskrit: dhṛs-āt  
First attestation: RV  
Part of speech: [adv]  
Meaning: 'boldly, courageously, strongly'  
Link to RV concordance: dhṛs-āt  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰrš-āt-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhṛs-ātā [adv] 'boldly, courageously, strongly' (RV)  
Page in EWAia: 796  
See also: dhars-  
Avestan: OAv. darošat'/dršat/ 'courageous' (Y 33.7)  
Old Persian: dršm /d(a)ršam/ [adv] 'very, violently'  
IE form: dʰrš-nt-  
IE meaning: to dare
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 259

**Sanskrit:** dhūr-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: dhír [nom.sg.], dhuram [acc.sg.], dhurā [instr.sg.], dhirs-ú [loc.pl.], etc.
Meaning: 'chariot pole, shaft'
Link to RV concordance: dhūr-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰurH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhir-s`ad- [adj] 'being on the chariot pole; being foremost' (RV); dhúrya-[adj] 'fit to be harnessed, able to draw or bear (Pān-.), being at the head of (AV+)'

Page in EWAia: 794
IE form: dʰurh-,
IE meaning: chariot pole
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. türija-[verb] 'to harness'; Gr. qairTj [m] 'hinge, axle'; ToA tursko 'draught ox' (if from IE *dʰurh₁-es gʷōus ?)

**Sanskrit:** dhimá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'smoke'
Link to RV concordance: dhima-; dhi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰuH-ma-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhimá- [adj] 'grey, red, brownish red' (AV, YV+); vi-dhimay' [denom.] 'to smoke (trans.)' (AVP 5.25.6+); dhímar [nom.] 'to smoke (intr.)' (Br.+); dhipayā' [denom.] 'to smoke (trans.), fumigate' (KS+), dhipayā' [denom.] 'to smoke (intr.)' (AV, MS+) (with unclear -p-; from the secondary root dhip- are further formed dhipyate [pass.] (KS, ŠB+), -dhipyā [pass.] (ŠBK+), -nu-dhipita- [ta-ptc.] 'smoked out, clouded' (RV 02.030.10); dhipa- [m] 'incense, perfume, aromatic vapour or smoke' (Si.+))

Page in EWAia: 795
See also: dhvanj; dhavj
Khotanese: dumā 'smoke'
Ossetic: dymyn / dumun [verb] 'to blow up, smoke'
IE form: dʰuh₁-mo-
IE meaning: to smoke, pant, be excited
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 261 - 267
Cognates in other languages: Lat. fimus 'smoke'; Lith. dūmėi [fpl] 'smoke'; Latv. dūmi 'smoke'; OCS dymъ 'smoke'; Gr. qimTj 'vital and mental energy, mind, mood, courage, anger'; Gr. qmiöw [verb] 'to smoke'; Gr. qmiα [f] 'inflammable perfumery'; Hitt. /duhhae/- [verb] 'to breathe heavily', /duhhuı- 'smoke'

**Sanskrit:** dhvam: s
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: dhvāṃ·sate [3sg.med.] (AVP+); Present IV: -dhvasyati [3sg.act.] (Br.);
Present X: dhvasayah· [2sg.inj.act.] (RV); dhvasayant- [ptc.act.] (RV); Aorist A: -dhvasān
[3pl.inj.act.] (RV 08.055.05); Perfect: -dadhvase [2sg.med.] (RV 10.113.07), dadhvasat [3sg.subj.act.]
(AVP); vi-dadhvam·sur [3pl.act.] (Up.); Caus.: dhvam·sayā́ (YVp+); ta-ptc.: dvastā- (AVP+)
Meaning: ‘to pulverize, crumble’

Link to RV concordance: dhvam·s-; dhvasān-; dhvasirā-; dhvasrā-; dhvasmān-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰuans-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhvam·sā- [m] 'falling down, destruction' (Br.); ava-dhvam·sā- [m]
'sprinkling' (AV); dhvasān- [adj] 'sprinkling (cloud)' (RV 01.164.29); dhvasira- [adj] 'covered with
dust' (RV 07.083.03); dhvasra- [adj] 'obscured' (RV+); dhvasmān- [m] 'polluting, darkening' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 799

See also: dhvan

IE form: dʰuens-

IE meaning: pulverize

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 268 - 271

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Sanskrit: dhvan

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: adhvvanat [3sg.impf.act.] (KS 27.3:141.8+)
Meaning: ‘to sound, roar, make inarticulate noises’

Link to RV concordance: dhunī-; dhunetī-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰuau-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhvanī- [m] 'sound, echo, noise, thunder' (AV+); dhunī- [adj] 'roaring,
thundering' (RV+); dhunay [denom] 'to roar, flow noisily' (RV); dhunetī- [adj] 'with a roaring
course' (RV 04.050.02)

Page in EWAia: 801

IE form: dʰuau-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 277

Cognates in other languages: ON dynr [m] 'drone, roar'; ON dynia [verb] 'to drone, to make a noise'
Notes: {1} Uncertain is the appurtenance of the Iranian root *dau- 'to mumble, speak' (YAv. daauata
[3sg.pres.inj.med.], daonna- [ptc.pres.med.] 'to mumble, speak (of Da전자 beings)'; daoǐrī- [f]
'speech (of Da전자 beings)'; Oss. (Dig.) id?wyn [verb] 'to question'; d?wccag / id?wccag
'questionable'; Sariq. war-�名/-war-�名 [verb] 'to mumble, babble, mutter, rave')

Sanskrit: dhvan

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Aorist IS<R: aґdhvan [3sg.act.] (RV 08.006.13) {1}; Caus: aґdhvanat [3sg.impf.act.] (RV 06.018.10); dhvanayāt [3sg.inj.] (RV 01.162.15; nonce) ta-ptc.: dvānta-; also [n]
'darkness' (RV+), [m] 'name of a wind' (VS+)
Meaning: ‘to smoke’

Link to RV concordance: dhvan-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰuauH-

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See also: dhímaґ

Avestan: OAv. duuґnman- [n] 'cloud'; YAv. duuman- [n] 'cloud' (< *duґn-); aipi-duuґnara- [adj] 'cloudy'; probably, here also YAv. duuan- [verb] 'to fly' (-duuґnsaiti [3sg.pres.act.], uzduuґnaiat [3sg.caus.inj.act.] (Yt 5.61)) with its Iranian cognates: BSogd. ðb'``n(y) 'flame' (?), Khwar. mðb'ny- [verb] 'to twirl, whirl'; Pash. l(a)wan- [verb] 'to winnow', Yaghn. dє·vavn- [verb] 'to winnow, swing'

Middle Persian: dwt' /dіd/ 'smoke' (< PIr. *dіta-

Parthian: dwd /dіd/ 'smoke'

New Persian: did 'smoke'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ðw 'smoke'

IE form: dʰu-en-h₂-

IE meaning: to smoke

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 261 - 267

Cognates in other languages:

Hitt. tuhhae- [v.] 'produce smoke'

Notes: {1} Or 3sg.impf.act. of the root present, type brāґvīti (Jamison 1983: 115).

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Sanskrit: dhvar

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I <VA: dhіґrvanti [3pl.act.] (RV+); Present I (secondary): dhvаґrati [3sg.act.] (TS, MS+); Aorist S: adhіrsґtа [3pl.med.] (RV); *dhвґrsґr [3pl.inj.act.] (KS); Aorist IS: aґdhіrvґt [3sg.act.] (SґB); Desid: дуґdіrsґtа [3sg.act.] (AV+); Inf: dhіґrvanґtum (SґB)

Meaning: 'to damage, hurt'

Link to RV concordance: dhіrv-; dhіrtiґ-; satyadhvґt-; dhvarґs-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰuґr(H1- [1])

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dhur- [f.] 'injury' (MS); dhіrtiґ- [f] 'injury, malice' (RV); satya-dhvґt- [adj] 'injuring the truth' (RV 10.027.01); dhvarґs- [adj] 'damaging' (RV); dhvarґ- [f] 'damage'' (MS); a-dhvartayґ-[gerundive] 'not to be injured' (TS)

Page in EWAia: 802

IE form: dʰuґr(H1)-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 277

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. tuґran(i)- [verb] 'to break'

Notes: {1} [AL] The final laryngeal is uncertain. The Skt. forms are ambiguous as far as the root-final laryngeal is concerned (for dhіrvati see Lubotsky 1997b), but the Anatolian evidence seems to require -h₁ (for a recent discussion see Kloekhorst 2008 s.v.).

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Sanskrit: dіґ-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Gramm. forms: dіk [nom.sg.]

Meaning: 'direction, cardinal point'

Link to RV concordance: dіґ-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dić-
Page in EWAia: 744
See also: des
IE form: dik-
IE meaning: to show
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 188 - 189
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dākh [f] 'manner, custom' (probably, form a root-noun); Lat. dicis causā 'for form’s sake'

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Sanskrit: dis-t-i-
First attestation: Br. + (RV+)
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'direction, prescription, measure of length'
Link to RV concordance: smaddis-ṭ-i-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dićti-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: smād-dis-ṭ-i-[adj] 'trained together' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 744
See also: dés
Avestan: OAv. ṃ-dišti- [f] 'direction’; YAv. diš-ti- [f] 'measure of length'
IE form: dik-ti-
IE meaning: to show
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 188 - 189
Cognates in other languages: Lat. dictī [f] 'saying, uttering’; OHG zih[t] [f] 'accusation’, MDu. tiht [f] ‘id.’

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Sanskrit: divya-'
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: /divYa-/ 
Meaning: 'heavenly, divine'
Link to RV concordance: divya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: diuiHa- / diuiia-
Page in EWAia: 726
See also: dyāv-
IE form: diu-iHo- / diu-iio-
IE meaning: heavenly
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 183 - 187
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dīoj [adj] ‘coming from Zeus, divine, noble’ (can be an independent formation); Lat. dius [adj] 'heavenly, divine’; Lat. dīum [n] ‘space (of heaven)’

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**Sanskrit:** drīghā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: drāghīyas- [comp] 'lasting longer, longer (in length)' (RV+); drāghis-t·ha- [sup] 'longest' (RV+)
Meaning: 'long (in space and time), reaching far, lasting long'
Link to RV concordance: dirghā-; drāghīyas-; drāghis-t·ha-; drāghhmán-; dirghátamas-; dirghāyu-; dīrghasґrasvas-; dirghasґrut-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: drHg'a-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: drāghhmán- [m] 'length' (RV 10.070.04 instr.sg. drāghhmā̀ < *drāghmnà, MS)
Page in EWAia: 728
Avestan: OAv. darōga- [adj] 'long'; YA. darōya- [adj] 'long'; drājiīō [comp] 'further'; drājiṣtom [sup] 'longest'; drājṓ 'in length'; drājah- [suff] 'length'
Old Persian: dargam [adv] 'long'
Khotanese: đāra- [adj] 'long' (< Plr. *darga-)
Middle Persian: dgl /dagr/ [adj] 'long'; dlć /drāz/ [adj] 'long'; (Man.) dgr --> dyr [adj] 'long' {1}
New Persian: dēr [adj] 'long'; dirāz [adj] 'long'
Ossetic: darg [adj] 'long'
Other Iranian cognates: Bal. drājNe [adj] 'long'
IE form: dlh1ɡ̀-o-
IE meaning: long
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 196 - 197
Idioms: 'long-lasting darkness': Skt. dirghā- tāmas- 'long-lasting darkness' (RV), dirghā-tamas- [m] N. of a rš·i (RV) ~ OAv. darōgōm āii tamaŋhō 'long life-time of darkness' (Y 31.20); 'long life-time': Skt. dirghā- āyu(s·)- (RV) ~ OAv. darōgōm āii (Y 31.20); 'long-lived': Skt. dirghāyu- [adj] (RV) ~ OAv. darōgīiu- [adj] ~ Gr. dolicaàwn [adj. ] 'with a long life' (with analogical -a); 'longarmed': Skt. dirgha-bāhu- [adj] (Ep.+ ) ~ OAv. darōgō.bāzu- [adj], YA. darōyō.bāzu- [adj]; 'whose fame reaches far and wide': Skt. dirghā-sravas- [adj] (RV), dirghā-srút- [adj] (RV+) ~ OP *darga-caçavah- [m] PN
Cognates in other languages: OCS dlīɡь [adj] 'long'; SCr. du?g [adj] 'long'; Lith. ĭlgās [adj] 'long'; Gr. dolicTj [adj] 'long' (< PIE *dolh₁-i-ɡ̀-o- ?); Gr. kn-delecţj [adj] 'lasting long, uninterrupted'; Hitt. daluki- [adj] 'long'; OCS pro-dsl-itī [verb] 'to hesitate' (< PIE *delh₁-, ?)
Notes: {1} [AL] MP drang, NP dirang 'delay, lateness' does not reflect IE *dl-on-g̀-o-, but is rather a derivative of the Iranian verb *drang- 'to fix, hold'.

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**Sanskrit:** drīghāyu(s·)-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'having a long life'
Link to RV concordance: dirghāyu-; dirghāyu-;
Proto-Indo-Iranian: drHg¹-a-Hiu-
Page in EWAia: 171
See also: āyus-·; dirghā-
Avestan: OAv. dargāiīu- [adj] 'long-lasting’ (trisyllabic, which proves the reconstruction *drHgʰ-a-Hiiu-)

Old Persian: *dargāyu-Š [m] PN
IE form: d(o)lh(-i)-gʰ-o-h-ju-
IE meaning: with a long life
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 17 - 18, 196 - 197
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dolicaāwn [adj] 'with a long life’ (with analogical -a-)

Sanskrit: dogh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to milk’ [act.]; to give milk’ [med.]
Link to RV concordance: dugh-; godh-; ghṛtaduḥ-; sudūgha-; ḍūgha-; dúgha-; doḥa-; dohā-; dohāna-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ḍʰaugʰ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: go-dūh- (RV, AV+) [adj] 'milking cows'; ghṛta-duḥ- [adj] 'yielding ghee’ (RV 09.089.05); prati-duḥ- [n] (nom.sg.’duḥuk’ 'fresh milk’ (AV); su-dugha- [adj] ‘milking well, yielding much’ (RV, AV); kāmā-duḥga- [adj] 'yielding what one wishes’ (AV+); duḥgha- (RV) [f] 'dairy cow’; dōgha-[m] 'stream of milk’ (RV 05.015.05); doha-[m] 'milking’ (RV+); doḥa-[n] 'milking’ (RV 10.011.01); dohāna- (RV+)[adj] 'milking’, [m] ‘milker’; dogdha-[m] ‘milker’ (AV+); doḍhrī-[f] 'yielding milk’ (VS+)
Page in EWAia: 747
Middle Persian: dwṣ-/dōṣ/- [verb] 'to milk’
New Persian: dōxtan [verb] 'to milk’
Ossetic: ducyn / docun [verb] 'to milk’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ḍwṣ- [verb] (inch.) 'to milk’, ēx- [verb] (+ *ati-) 'to suck (milk)’, [caus.] ēwˈxy- 'to breastfeed (baby)’; Sh. ūy ūy ‘buttermilk’; Pash. lwa’y ‘milking’ (< Pfr. *daugah-); Pash. lwaś- 'to milk’ (< Pfr. *dauxda)-
IE form: ḍʰaugʰ-
IE meaning: to be good for smth., to fit
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 271
Cognates in other languages: Gr. tugcönw [verb] 'to reach the goal’, Go. daug ‘to be good for smth., to fit’ {2}
Notes: {1} Secondary from áduha (+t). {2} [AL] In spite of Mayrhofer’s reservations, the connection must be correct, the semantic development being '(cow) fits’ > '(cow) yields milk’ (stative).

**Sanskrit: doṣ·**
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: dus·yet [3sg.opt.act.] (AB+) {1}; Caus.: dis·áyanti [3pl.act.] (RV 07.104.09+) {2}; Aorist RED: didus·at [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 03.003.01+); ta-ptc.: dus·t·a- (Up., Si.+
Meaning: 'to spoil'
Link to RV concordance: dis·-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: duṣ- Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dus·t·i- [f] 'corruption’ (AV+); dis·an·a- [adj] 'spoiling’ (AV+); dis·i- [f] ‘poisonous substance’ (AV); tani-dís·i- [adj] 'harming the body’ (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 740, 749
See also: dus- IE form: deus- IE meaning: to miss, lack Certainty: + Page in Pokorny: 227
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dљw [verb] 'to miss, want, need’
Notes: {1} [AL] For this form see Kulikov 2001. {2} [AL] In spite of Mayrhofer’s opinion to the contrary, the verbal root is clearly derived from dus- 'bad’. The long vocalism can easily be secondary. The oldest attested form of the verb is the red. aorist didus·at (RV 03.003.01), on the basis of which the caus. dis·áyati with analogical long i was created (type ádidhārat: dhārāyati).

**Sanskrit: dos·**
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: doṣ· [nom.acc.sg.] (RV, SB), dos·n·āh· [gen.sg.] (ŚB), dos·i [nom.du.] (KausŚ), dos·án·i [nom.du.] (AV+), dos·n·oh· [gen.du.] (AVP 16.147.8+), dorbyđm [dat.du.] (AVP 9.3.11+)
Meaning: ‘arm, fore-arm’
Link to RV concordance: dos·-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dauś- Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dos·an·yā- [adj] 'located in the arm’ (RV, AV); dos·an·írīs·- [adj] 'hanging on the arm’ (AVŚ; AVP dos·an·íslīs·-)
Page in EWAia: 749
Avestan: YAv. daoś· [n.] ‘upper arm’ (dōuś [nom.sg.], F daoša may be instr.sg.)
Middle Persian: dōš 'shoulder’
New Persian: dōš ‘shoulder’
Ossetic: dys / dus 'sleeve’ (< *duś- ?)
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. lečā ‘upper arm’
IE form: douš-
IE meaning: arm Certainty: + Page in Pokorny: 226
Cognates in other languages: OIr. doē, gen.sg. doat ‘arm’; Latv. pa-duse ‘armpit’; Sln. pa?z-duha ‘armpit’
**Sanskrit:** dos̐-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [f]  
Meaning: 'dusk, evening'  
Link to RV concordance: [dos̐-; prados̐-]  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dau̐-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dos̐- [adv] 'in the evening' (RV); prados̐- [adv] 'by the dusk' (RV); the s-stem dos̐-as 'dusk' (AVS 16.4.6 = AVP 18.47.3; AVP 2.61.5; 19.1.1) is nonce, being analogical after us- as-  
Page in EWAia: 750  
Avestan: YAv. daošatara- [adj] 'located towards the evening, westerly' (daošastara- is analogical after the preceding ušastara-)  
Middle Persian: dōš 'last night'  
New Persian: dōš 'last night'  
Ossetic: dyson / ?dos? 'last night, last evening'  
IE form: deus-e/o-  
Certainty: +  
Cognates in other languages: Gr. de…eloj [adj, m] 'of the afternoon, of the evening; evening'

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**Sanskrit:** dram  
First attestation: Up.+  
Part of speech: [verb]  
Gramm. forms: Intensive: dandramyam̐-a- [ptc.med.] (Up.)  
Meaning: 'to run, run about, walk about'  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dram-  
Page in EWAia: 755  
See also: drav, dȓ [1]  
Avestan: YAv. han- -dramana- [n] '(place of) convergence' ( Yt 11.6, N 53)  
Khotanese: drem [verb] 'to drive away'  
IE form: drem- {1}  
IE meaning: to run  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 204 - 206  
Idioms: 'meeting': YAv. han- -dramana- [n] '(place of) convergence' ~ Gr. sun-drom̐ [f] 'collecting, accumulation'  
Cognates in other languages: Gr. sun-drom̐ [f] 'collecting, accumulation'; Gr. drame̱ın [inf] 'to walk'; Gr. drmo̱j [m] 'walk'  
Notes: {1} Probably root enlargement of the root *der- 'run’, preserved also with other extensions (and similar meanings): *dr-eu-, *dr-ch₂-.

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**Sanskrit:** drapsa̐-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [m]  
Meaning: 'drop (of Soma, rain), spark', 'flag, banner (RV 04.013.02)'  
Link to RV concordance: [drapsa-; drapsi-]  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: drapsa-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** drapsɨn-[adj] 'carrying a banner (?)' (RV 01.064.02)

**Page in EWAia:** 754

**See also:** drāpɨ-

**Avestan:** YAv. drafša-[m] 'banner', 'drop' (Y 10.14)

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) rō' (y)šp 'banner'

**Middle Persian:** drafs 'banner'; drafsidan [verb] 'to tremble, shine' {1}

**Parthian:** drfs 'banner'; drfs-[verb] 'to shine'

**New Persian:** dirafɨ 'flag, banner; lightning; splendour'

**IE form:** drep-

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 206 - 211

**Notes:** {1} [AL] May be a denominative formation and thus does not prove that the Ir. word is derived from the verb 'to tremble'. [[Oberlies MSS 51 (1990) 153ff., 167 XXX]]

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**Sanskrit:** drav

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: dravatî [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: dudravâ [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Fut: dros-yati [3sg.act.] (Br.); Aorist RED: âdudrot [3sg.act.] (RV 02.030.03), dudravat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV) {1}; Caus: drâvyati (RV+); Present AYA: dravayanta [3pl.inj.med] (RV 10.048.05); Intensive perfect: dodravâ [3sg.act.] (TS); ta-pte.: (ud)-druta- 'run (away)' (VS)

**Meaning:** 'to run, hurry'

**Link to RV concordance:** dru-; dravâ-; dravat; dravara-; dravitnu-; raghudrâ-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dru-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** dravâ-[adj] 'running' (RV+); dravât [adv] 'speedily, swiftly' (RV+); dravara-[adj] 'running quickly' (RV 04.040.02); dravitnu-[adj] 'swift' (RV); ud-drâva-[adj] 'running away' (VS+); raghu-drû-[adj] 'running swiftly' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 755

**See also:** dram; drâ [1]

**Avestan:** YAv. drãuaiaít [3sg.caus.subj.act.] 'to take a run-up' (Y 57.25); draoman-[n] 'attack, rush'; ačšmó.drita-[adj] 'running up with fury' (Yt 1.18) {2}

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. (')bzw- [verb] 'to stream' (< *abi-draua-), (')bzw'wɨ- [verb] 'to inundate' (< *abi-drâuaia-)\\n
**IE form:** dreu- {3}

**IE meaning:** to run

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 204 - 206

**Cognates in other languages:** Possibly, Lat. amptruō [verb] 'to execute a figure or movement' with devoicing in the cluster *-dr- (cf. de Vaan 2008: XXX)

**Notes:** {1} [LK] Or pluperfect and perfect subjunctive (see Kümmel 2000: 252f.). {2} [AL] All these Avestan forms have been explained from the root dru- 'to deceive' by M. Schwartz, JRAS 1966: 119-122. This analysis is also accepted by Kreyenbroek 1985 (Sraoša). {3} [AL] The root *dreu- may be a root enlargement of the root **der- 'run', preserved also with other extensions (and similar meanings): *dr-em-, *dr-eh2-, etc., although it seems disquieting that there are no certain cognates outside Indo-Iranian. The European river names (Dravos, Druentia, Druta, etc.) can hardly be cognate, cf. especially the typical a-vocalism.
**Sanskrit:** dráv-in·as-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'movable property, wealth, goods'

**Link to RV concordance:** dráv-in·as-; dráv-in·a-; dráv-in·asvant-; dráv-in·asyú-; dráv-in·odá-; dráv-in·odá-; dráv-in·ovid-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** drauHnas-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** dráv-in·a- [n] 'movable property, wealth, goods' (RV+); dráv-in·asvant- [adj] 'owing movable property' (RV+); dráv-in·avant- [adj] 'owing movable property' (TS); dráv-in·asyú- [adj] 'striving for movable property' (RV); dráv-in·odá-, dráv-in·odá- [adj] 'offering goods' (RV+); dráv-in·o-vid- [adj] 'finding the riches, property' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 756

**See also:** drav-

**Avestan:** OAv. draonah- [n] 'share of sacrifice' (Y 33,8); YAv. draonah- (draona-) [n] 'share of wealth, part'

**Middle Persian:** drón 'sacrificial bread'

**New Persian:** darin 'sacrificial bread'

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 206 - 211

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**IE form:** dreuH-?

**IE meaning:** to cut?
**Sanskrit:** drā [1]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Aorist R: drāntu [3pl.impv.act.] (RV 10.085.32 +); Aorist S: drāsät [3sg.subj.act.] (RV 08.047.07); Aorist SIS: drāsāt [3sg.act.] (KS-KpS); Perfect: dadrur [3pl.act.] (RV 01.062.11), dadrān-ā- [ptc.med.] (RV 10.055.05); Intensive: dārā-drat- [ptc.act.] (TS+)

**Meaning:** 'to run, hurry'

**Link to RV concordance:** drā- 

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** draH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** drā- [adj] 'running' (SV); darādra- [adj] 'restless, wandering about' (YV+, darādra- SB)

**Page in EWAia:** 757

**See also:** dram; drav

**Avestan:** YAv. paiti.drā- [f] 'refuge'

**Khotanese:** drātaa [adj] 'tremulous' (?)

**IE form:** dreh-

**IE meaning:** to run

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 204 - 206

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. pó-didrāskw [verb] 'to run away, to flee'; Gr. ὁ-ξdρā [aor] 'to run away, to flee'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Presumably, a root enlargement of the root *der- 'run', preserved also with other extensions (and similar meanings): *dr-em-, *dr-eu̯-, cf. also Kimmel 2000: 254, who suggests that the present of drā- is provided by the root drav.

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**Sanskrit:** drāpiґ

**First attestation:** RV, AV

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'mantle, garment'

---
Link to RV concordance: drăpi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: drăpi- (?)
Page in EWAia: 758
IE form: drep-?
IE meaning: to cut off
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 211
Cognates in other languages: Connections are very uncertain: Lith. drăpana [f] 'clothing, cloth', Gr. drpws [verb] 'to cut off' (?)

Sanskrit: drogh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: druґhati [3sg.act.] (AVP+); Aorist A: druhran [3pl.inj.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: adruks-as [2sg.inj.act.] (Br.+); Perfect: dudroґha [3sg.act.] (RV, AV, JB); Fut: dhroks-yati [3sg.act.] (MS); ta-ptic.: drugdhaґ `deceitful, false’ (RV+)
Meaning: 'to deceive, cheat’, later also ‘to hurt, harm’
Link to RV concordance: drugh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰraugʰ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: druʰ- [f] 'deceit, malice' (RV+); druɦvan- [adj] 'deceitful, malicious’ (RV, AV); druhyuґ- tribe name (RV+) (lit. 'deceitful, cheater’ ?)
Page in EWAia: 760
See also: drogha-; dhruґti-
Old Persian: a-durujiya [3sg.impf.act.] 'to lie’; duruxta- [ppp] 'lied’
Khotanese: drrija- ‘falseness, lie’
Sogdian: (Buddh.) ḏrɪмн, (Chr.) žgm- 'lie’
Middle Persian: druxtan [verb] 'to deceive’
Parthian: druɣ- [verb] 'to lie’; druғmyŋ [adj] 'lying, false’ (< Plr. *drug-ma(n)-)
Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. druɡomigo 'false’
IE form: dʰreugʰ-
IE meaning: to deceive
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 276
Idioms: 'destroyer of evil’: Skt. druho hantā (RV 02.033.17) ~ YAv. jan-ta ... drujo; 'breaking agreement, betraying friends, treacherous’: Skt. droghamitra- (RV 10.089.12), mitra-druh- (MS+) ~ YAv. miŋro.druh-. miŋrom družin-ti ( Yt 10.45), Parth. druwt-myhr, MP mihr-dröz
Cognates in other languages: OHG triugan [verb] ‘to deceit’

Sanskrit: drogha-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'lie, deceit’ {1}
Link to RV concordance: drugh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰraugʰ-a-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dróghamitra- [adj] 'breaking agreement, betraying friends, treacherous’ (RV 10.089.12)

Page in EWAia: 760
See also: drogh
Avestan: YAv. draoɣa- [m] 'lie'
Old Persian: drauga- [m] 'lie, treason, felony'
Middle Persian: drō 'lie, deceit'
New Persian: durographed 'lie'
Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. drogo, ddrwgo 'falsehood, deceit'
IE form: dʰrougʰ-o-
IE meaning: deceit
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 276
Idioms: ‘telling lies’: Skt. drogha-vāc- [adj] ‘saying deceitful words’ (RV) ~ YAv. draoɣā.vāx.draojīsta- [sup] ’most lying among those telling lies’ (Yt 3.9)

Cognates in other languages: OHG triugan [verb] ‘to deceit’
Notes: {1} [AL] droґgha- in RV 06.062.09d droghāya cid vacasa ānavāya is the first member of a compound in tmesis, see Lubotsky 1988: 64f.

Sanskrit: druṅ-a-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘wooden vessel, trough, bucket (also for Soma)’
Link to RV concordance: druṅ-a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: drauna-
Page in EWAia: 761
See also: dāru-
Sogdian: (Buddh.) ый’в ‘bow, arc’
Middle Persian: drōn ‘bow, arc’
New Persian: darina ‘bow, arc, rainbow’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ыйн(ы)к ‘bow’
IE form: dreu-no-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 214 - 217

Sanskrit: druhiла-
First attestation: ŚrīSi
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'rough'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰreugʰ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-driks:ṇ-a- [adj] 'not harsh (of garments)' (AV 8.2.16 = AVP 16.4.6); driks:ṇ-a- [adj] 'harsh (epithet or a name of a demon)' (AVP 7.2.8, 8.16.5)
Page in EWAia: 759
IE form: dʰreugʰ-
Certainty: ?
Sanskrit: druma-
First attestation: Br.+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'tree, plant'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: druma-

Sanskrit: drs-ád-
First attestation: RV, AV, KS+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'stone, lower mill-stone, mortar'
Link to RV concordance: drs-ád-; drs-adváti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jhrád-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: drs-ad-nilé [nom.du.f.] 'both lower and upper mill-stones' (ŚB); drs-advat- [f] Name of a river (RV)

Avestan: Av. zarštua- [n] '(flat) stone'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -

Notes: {1} [AL] See Insler 1999 for the etymology. He reconstructs an alternating paradigm for PIIr.: nom.sg. *j(a)ržd-s > *j(a)ršt-s, obl. *jṛḍ-ad-. The Vedic form is due to dissimilation (cf. das < jas). Sh. dišn 'stone mortar' and Gr. deiraj (-ōd-) [f] 'hill, mountain ridge' are unrelated.
IE meaning: to tear
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 206 - 211
Cognates in other languages: Gr. dōrsij [f] 'skinning'; Gr. dōrrij [f] 'leather cover, screen used in a siege'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>dus-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First attestation:</td>
<td>RV+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[f]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>'daughter'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance:</td>
<td>dus-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰugʰ-ā, dʰujʰ-itr- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dauhitra [m] 'daughter’s son’ (Up.+

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Avestan: OAv. dugodar- [f] 'daughter'; YAv. duvgār- [f] 'daughter'
Old Persian: *duxći- [f] 'daughter’
Khotanese: dutar- 'daughter’
Sogdian: (Buddh.) ṣwyṭ- 'daughter’
Middle Persian: duxt, duxtar 'daughter’
New Persian: duxt, duxtar 'daughter’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ḍyd 'daughter’ (< Plr. *duxtā); Bactr. logda, logdo 'daughter’ (< Plr. *dugdā/duxtā); Pash. lir 'daughter’

IE form: dʰugh-ter-
IE meaning: daughter
Certainty: +
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Idioms: 'daughter of heaven/Zeus': Skt. duhitā divās (RV+) ~ Gr. (Hom) DiXj qugōthr

Cognates in other languages: Gr. qugōthr [f] 'daughter' (acc.sg. quga-thr-a / qugō-tra); Gr. (Myc.) tu-ka-te’ [cmp] 'daughter’; Gr. quagatridouj [m] 'daughter’s son’; ToB tkācer 'daughter’; ToA cākcar 'daughter’; Lyc. kbatra 'daughter’; HLuv. FILIAM tu-qa/i-tara/i-na [Accs] 'daughter’ (< PANat. *t(ũ)uṭr’); Arm. dustr 'daughter’; Osc. futir ‘daughter’; MoHG Tochter [f] 'daughter’; MoHG (dial.) Tichter 'grandchild’ (a vrddhi formation similar to Skt. dauhitra-); Lith. duktė [f] 'daughter’; OCS dušti [f] 'daughter’; Gall. duṭur ‘daughter’

Notes: {1} [AL] Both forms must have been present in PIIR., most probably forming one paradigm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First attestation:</td>
<td>RV+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[pref]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>'bad, wrong, difficult, un-, -less’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance:</td>
<td>dus-; durukta-; durmanman-; durmati-; durpana-; duritā-; durāpana-; did-hī-; dus-kṛtā-; duh-śam-sa-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proto-Indo-Iranian: duš-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ducchunā- [f] 'misfortune, calamity’ (RV+) < *dus--'sunā-; did-hī- [adj] 'of evil thoughts’ (RV) < *duz--'dhī-

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See also: dos.
Avestan: Av. duš-, duž- [pref] 'bad'; duž-dāh- [adj] 'badly working'; OAv. duššiiađana- [adj] 'of bad actions'

Old Persian: dušiyāra- [n] 'famine' (*duš-yār- 'bad year')

Sogdian: (Buddh.) ōš-tw'n [adj] 'poor'

Middle Persian: duj№, du«- [pref] 'bad'; dwzgnd [adj] 'smelling bad', (Man.) dwz 'thief'

Sanskrit: duґvas -

IE form: dus-

IE meaning: bad

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. dus- [pref] 'bad, wrong'; OIr. do-chlu [adj] 'inglorious'; Go. tüz-werjan* [verb] 'to doubt'; OHG zur-wāri [adj] 'suspicious'

Sanskrit: dūvas-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'gift, oblation, reverence, favour, friendship'

Link to RV concordance: duvas-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: duH- as- (?)

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: duyas- [m] 'favourite, friend' (RV); duvasyāti [denom] 'to reward, present, honour' (RV); duvasyu-, duvoyu- [adj] 'reverent, worshipping' (RV); duvoyā- [f] 'worship' (RV); duvanya-sad- [adj] 'sitting among the favourites (?)' (RV 04.040.02)

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Avestan: OAv. dauua§s 'friendship' ( Y 31.10) if standing for *duuuas-

IE form: d(e)h-u-

Certainty: +

Cognates in other languages: Lat. duim [1sg.subj.] 'to give'; Fal. douiads [3sg.subj.] 'to give'

Sanskrit: dirā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj, n]

Gramm. forms: davīyas- [comp] (RV), davı-t-hā- [sup] (RV)

Meaning: 'far; distance, remoteness (in space and time)'

Link to RV concordance: dirā-; davīyas-; davis-t-hā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: duH-ra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dirā́ṃ [adv] 'a long way off, a long period back’ (RV+); dirā́t [adv] 'from afar’ (RV+); dirḗ [adv] 'far away’ (RV+)

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See also: dita-.

Avestan: Av. dirā́t [adv] 'from afar’; OAv. diirē [adv] 'far’; YAv. diire [adv] 'far’

Old Persian: diraiy [adv] 'far and wide’; duvai«tam [adv] 'very long, very far’

Khotanese: dura- [adj] 'far’

Sogdian: ōwr [adj] 'far’

Middle Persian: dir [adj] 'far’

New Persian: dīr [adj] 'far’

IE form: du(e)h 2-ro-

IE meaning: far, lasting long {4}

Certainty: ±

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Idioms: 'visible far and wide’: Skt. dire-drς- [adj] (RV) ~ YAv. diraē-darš(toma)- [adj] {2}; 'far-renowned’: dire-śravas- [adj] (ŚrŚi.) {3} ~ YAv. dираē-srita- [adj], MP dīrśraw [m] PN

Cognates in other languages: Gr. δυν [adv] 'for a long time, far’, Gr. (Dor.) đōn, doōn [adv] 'for a long time, far’ < IE *duēh₂-ro-; Hitt. tiṣa- [adj] ‘far’ < IE *duh₂-jo-; Lat. didum [adv] 'for a long time already’

Notes: {1} This OP superlative reflects PIIr. *duah-išto- and is more archaic than Skt. dāvis-t̪ha-. {2} [AL] Usually, this adjective, attested in Yt 1.12 and Yt 12.7, is rendered 'seeing far’, but ‘visible from afar’ also seems possible. {3} dauresrụta-[m] PN is already attested in the Br. {4} The meaning of the root seems to be 'to extend in space and time’.

Sanskrit: dirśā-

First attestation: AV, KausŚ

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'a kind of coarse garment, probably from (goat’s) leather’

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dṛča-

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Other Iranian cognates: Wa. ēirs ‘wool of a goat or a yak’ {1}; Sh. ōxč ‘wool of a goat or a yak; body hair; coarse cloth’ {2}

IE form: IIR

Certainty: ±

Page in Pokorny: –

Notes: {1} [AL] Grjunberg - Steblin-Kamenskij write dars. From PIIr. *darsạ-. {2} [AL] For the meaning see Karamśoey s.v.

Sanskrit: dita-́

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'messenger, negotiator, envoy, ambassador’

Link to RV concordance: dita-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: duH-ta-́

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dīt- [f] 'female messenger’ (RV+); ditya- [n] 'embassy, message, office of a messenger’ (RV+)

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See also: dirā-
Avestan: OAv. dīta- 'messenger (?)' (Y. 32.1, Y. 32.13)
Old Persian: *dīta- in PN attested in Elamite may mean 'messenger' (?)
IE form: duh₂-to-
IE meaning: far away
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 219
Cognates in other languages: {1}
Notes: {1} Lat. dautia / lautia 'welcome of foreign guests and messengers' is hardly related.

Sanskrit: dvā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [num.du.]
Gramm. forms: The forms in the RV are: dvaṅvā, dvaṅvāu [nom.acc.m.], dvaṅve [nom.acc.f./n.], dvaṅbhīm [instr.dat.abl.], dvaṅvāyos [gen.loc.]
Meaning: 'two'
Link to RV concordance: dvā-; dvakā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dua-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: daṅvā- [adv] 'by two' (RV+); dvan-dvām [adv] 'in pairs' (KS+), dvan-dvā- [n] 'couple' (TS+); dvaka- [adj] 'two and two, twofold' (RV 09.059.09)
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See also: dvāya-; dvādasa-; dvi-; dvitiya-; dvī-
Avestan: YAv. duua- [num.du.] 'two': duua [nom.m.], duuiie (< *duue), duuaβca [acc.f./n.], duuačβia [dat.abl.], duuačiai [gen.]; (the interpretation of duuαcina (Yt 10.84) is very uncertain)
Khhotanese: duva [num] 'two'
Sogdian: (Man., Buddh.) ōw, (')ōw' [num] 'two'
Middle Persian: du [num] 'two'
New Persian: du [num] 'two'
Ossetic: dywβ? / duw(w)? [num] 'two'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. (')ōw(') [m], 'ōwy [f] 'two'; Bactr. loo [num] 'two'; Pash. dwa [num] 'two'; Sh. ōu [num] 'two'
IE form: duo-
IE meaning: two
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: Gr. d'βo [num] 'two' (uninflected, older than d'bw); Arm. erku [num] 'two' (with er- from the word for 'three'); Lith. d' 'two'; Lat. duo [num] 'two' (< *duo); OCS dhva [m.], dhveN [f/n] 'two'; OIr. dú' [m], dú'N [n] 'two'; OW dou 'two'; ToA wu [m], we [f] 'two', ToB wi [num] 'two'

Sanskrit: dvāya-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: dvāya- [f]
Meaning: 'twofold, in pairs', [n] 'insincerity, falsehood'
Link to RV concordance: dvāya-; dvāyāvin-; dvāyu-; advayas-; ādvayant-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: duaia-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dvāyī- [adj] 'double-tongued, false' (RV, AV); dvāy- [adj] 'double-tongued, false' (RV); advayas-, advayant- [adj] 'not double-tongued, sincere' (RV)

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See also: dvā-

Middle Persian: bayaspān 'messenger' (if from Plr. *duaia-aspa- 'two-horse-' ?)
Parthian: dyť syḥ ‘door leaf’ (?)

IE form: duoi-o-
IE meaning: double
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. doiō [adj.pl.] 'both, two' (doiō [du]); Gr. doiTj [adj] 'double'; Gr. kn doiV [adv] 'in doubt' (< IE dat.sg.f. *duoi-iej-2ei, cf. Skt. dvaya- [f]); OCS dъvojь [adj] 'twofold'; Lith. dveji `two'

Sanskrit: dvādāsa
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [num]
Gramm. forms: /dvādāsə/;
Meaning: 'twelve'
Link to RV concordance: dvādāsə-; dvādāsę-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: duaHdca-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dvādāsə- [adj] 'consisting of twelves' (RV, Br.), 'twelfth' (KS+); [n] 'one twelfth' (SB+)

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See also: dvā-; dāsa

Avestan: YAv. duu.a.dasa [num] 'twelve'; duuadasa- [adj] 'twelfth'
Sogdian: (Man.) ōw’s [num] 'twelve'
Middle Persian: dwāzdah [num] 'twelve' (with -z- from sēzdah 'thirteen', etc.)
Ossetic: dywāzdah [num] 'twelve'

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. dwōlas [num] 'twelve'
IE form: duoh1.dekm
IE meaning: twelve
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. duđeka, duđeka [num] 'twelve'; Lat. duodecem [num] 'twelve'; Arm. erkotasan [num] 'twelve'

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Sanskrit: dvār-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: In the RV only du. and pl.: dvārā, dvārau [nom.acc.du.], dvāras [nom.pl.], dúras [acc.pl.]; dvār [nom.sg.] (AV+). From Br. on, dvāra- [n].
Meaning: 'door, gate' (du. = the two leaves)

Link to RV concordance: dvār-; satadura-; sahasradvār-; dūrya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰuər- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sata-dura- [adj] 'with a hundred doors' (RV); sahaśra-dvār- [adj] 'having a thousand doors' (AV+); dūrya- [adj] 'belonging to the door, belonging to the house' (RV)

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See also: prādūh-

Avestan: YAv. duuar- [m] 'gate, mountain pass'
Old Persian: duvara- [n] 'gate'; duvarə́- [m] 'portico'
Khotanese: vara- 'door'
Sogdian: bər- 'door, gate'

Middle Persian: dar 'gate, court, palace'
Parthian: bar 'door'
New Persian: dar 'door'
Ossetic: dwar 'door'

Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. al(o)baro 'court'; Khwar. ḏbr- 'door'; Pash. war 'door'; Wa. bar 'door, court, outside'

IE form: dʰuer-

IE meaning: door, gate

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. forēs [pl.f.] 'door, gate; the two leaves of a door'; ToB twere 'door'; OCS dvorъ 'courtyard'; Gr. (Hes.) qφρα «w; Gr. qφraze 'out(doors)'; OHG turi 'door'; East-Lith. dueres [nom.pl.] 'door'; Lith. duris [acc.pl.] 'door'

Notes: {1} [AL] The unexpected *d- in Indo-Aryan is usually explained by the influence of the numeral 'two'.

Sanskrit: dves-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present II: dves·t·i [3sg.act.] (RV+); dvis·mās [1pl.act.] (RV+); -dvis·ate [3pl.med.] (AV+); Aorist SA: dviks·at [3sg.inj.act.] (AV); Aorist RED: -advis·at [3sg.act.] (AVP); Perfect: didves·a [3sg.act.] (SB); ta-ptc.: (indra)dvis·t·a- (RV 09.073.05+)

Meaning: 'to hate'

Link to RV concordance: dvis-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dviš-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-dves·ā- [adj] 'not hostile' (RV); adviš·en·yā- [adj] 'not inimical' (RV); vi-dves·an·a- [adj] 'provoking enmity' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 770

See also: dvis-; dves·as-; dvis-

Avestan: Av. dviš- [verb] 'to hate, be hostile': OAv. daibisht-ti /dviš-/ [3pl.pres.act.] (Y 32.1), YAv. tbišt-ha [2sg.impv.med.] (them.) (Pahlavi citation of Y 7.52), diduāša [1sg.pf.act.] (Y 1.21 = Y 1.22), diduvisma [1pl.pf.act.] (Y 68.1 = Y 1.22), YAv. tbaššaititi [3sg.caus.act.], YAv. tbišta- [ta- ptc.]; OAv. a-duuāša-, YAv. a-tbašša- [adj] 'not hostile, friendly' (~ Skt. adves·a-)

Sogdian: (Man.) ḏbyš- [verb] 'to damage, torment'

Middle Persian: bēš- [verb] 'to hurt, torment'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mībšy- [verb] 'to envy'

IE form: duei(s)- {1}
IE meaning: to be inimical
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 227 - 228

Cognates in other languages: PIE *duei-: Gr. deinTj [adj] 'terrible'; Gr. deādw (< IE *de-duoi-h₂e) [1sg.pf.act.] 'to be scared' {1}

Notes: {1} The Ir. root *duaiş- may be related to PIE *duei- 'to threaten' and be eventually based on the adverb *duiš 'twice, (split) in two' (see s.v. dviş). Also OAv. duuāţa- [adj] 'inimical' in the formula āiōiš duuāţa- 'inimical threat' (Y 32.16, Y 48.9) may belong to the unextended root *duei-.

Sanskrit: dvēς-as-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'hate, enmity, hater, enemy'
Link to RV concordance: dvēς-as-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: duašas-
Page in EWAia: 770

See also: dvēς.
Avestan: OAv. duuāţaš-, YAv. tbaēša- [n] 'hostility, enmity'

Middle Persian: bēš- 'torment, hatred'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 227 - 228

Idioms: 'to overcome hostilities': Skt. dvēς-ām-śi tar̥- (RV+) ~ YAv. tbaēšo.tara- [adj]; '[let]

Aryaman [spare him] hostilities': Skt. ... dvēς-ōbhīr aryamā ... (RV 07.060.09) ~ YAv. airīiamanām ... vitbaēšaŋham; 'protect [us] from hostility': Skt. pāhī ... dvēς-āh- (RV 08.071.01, 10.024.03) ~ YAv. nipāti ... tbaēšaŋhat

Sanskrit: dvi-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [compound form of dvā-]
Meaning: 'two-
Link to RV concordance: dvipād-; dvibhāras-; dvimātār-; dvīsava-; dvīdhā;
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dui-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dvi-bhāras- [adj] 'with double strength' (RV); dvi-mātār- [adj] 'with two mothers' (of fire) (RV); dvīdhā [adv] 'twofold, in two ways' (RV+); dvi-sava- [adj] 'possessing double power' (RV 09.104.02)

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See also: dvā-; dvīṭā; dvīṭya-; dvīs-; dvīpā-; ví
Avestan: YAv. bi-taēya- [adj] 'double-edged'; biš.hasta- [n] 'collection of pairs' (< *bi-šā); bi-zaŋ.gra- [adj] 'with two feet'; bi-arštān- [m] PN; biīrāro.drājha- [n] 'duration of two years' (< *bi-yār)

IE form: dui-
IE meaning: two
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 228 - 232

Cognates in other languages: OLat. dui-dēns [adj] 'with two teeth' (later bi-dēns); Lat. bīmus [adj] 'two years old' (< PLat. *bi-himo-); Lith. dvi-kōjis [adj] 'having two legs'

| Sanskrit: | dvīs- |
| First attestation: | RV+ |
| Part of speech: | [adv] |
| Gramm. forms: | /d(ə)vīs-/ |
| Meaning: | 'twice' |
| Link to RV concordance: | dvīs |
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: | duiš |
| Page in EWAia: | 769 |
| See also: | dvi- |
| Avestan: | YAv. biš [adv] 'twice' |
| IE form: | dui-s |
| IE meaning: | twice |
| Certainty: | + |
| Page in Pokorny: | 228 - 232 |
| Cognates in other languages: | Gr. dāj [adv] 'twice'; Lat. duīs, bis [adv] 'twice' |

| Sanskrit: | dvīs- |
| First attestation: | RV+ |
| Part of speech: | [f] |
| Meaning: | 'hate, enmity', [m] 'enemy' |
| Link to RV concordance: | dvīs- |
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: | duiš |
| Other forms in Indo-Aryan: | dvīs- (nom.sg.'dvīt-) [adj] 'hating' (RV+) |
| Page in EWAia: | 770 |
| See also: | dves |
| Avestan: | OAv. daibiš-uuan-t- /dbiš-/ , YAv. tbīš-uuan-t- [adj] 'inimical'; YAv. nāfīiō,.tbīš- [adj] 'hostile to the members of the family'; haši.tbīš- [adj] 'hostile to the friend'; OAv. daibisiian-t- /dbiš-/ (Y 34.3), YAv. tbīšiian-t- [denom.ptc.act.] 'inimical, hating' |
| IE form: | duis- |
| IE meaning: | to be inimical |
| Certainty: | + |
| Page in Pokorny: | 227 - 228 |

| Sanskrit: | dvītā |
| First attestation: | RV |
| Part of speech: | [adv] |
| Meaning: | 'like before, for ever and ever' |
| Link to RV concordance: | dvītā |
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: | duitaH |
| Page in EWAia: | 767 |
See also: dvi-

**Avestan:** OAv. daibitiā- /dbitā/ [adv] 'another time, again' (Y 49.2); daibitānā- /dbitānā/ [adv] 'another time, again' (Y 32.3, Y 48.1)

**Old Persian:** duvitā-paranam [adv] 'like before'

**IE meaning:** two

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 228 - 232

**Idioms:** *to be king as ever*: Skt. мāma dvitī rās-t-rām (RV 04.042.01) ~ OP duvitā-paranam vayam xāyaḥiyā amahiy (DB I 10f)

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**Sanskrit:** dvitiya-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'second', [m] 'companion, fellow, friend' (Br. +)

**Link to RV concordance:** dvitiya-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dui-t(i)ia-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:**

- dityavāh- [m] 'two-year-old bull' (YV) (< *dvitya-vah-);
- dvitiyātvā- [f], dvitiyatva- [n] 'friendship' (KS+)

**Page in EWAia:** 725, 767

See also: dvi-

**Avestan:** OAv. daibiitis- /dbi-/ [adj] 'second'; YAv. bitis- [adj] 'second'; āōbitām [adv] 'two times'

**Old Persian:** duvitiym /duvitiym/ [adv] 'for the second time'

**Sogdian:** (Man.) òbyČk, (Buddh.) ō(y)byČk [adj] 'second'

**Middle Persian:** dtykl /dudgar/ [adv] 'second'

**New Persian:** digar [adj] 'second'

**IE form:** dui-t(i)io- {1}

**IE meaning:** second

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 228 - 232

**Idioms:** *for the second time*: Skt. dvitiya [adv] (RV+) ~ OAv. daibitiā [adv] (Y 45.1), YAv. bitim, ātītim [adv] ~ OP <d'uv'itiym> [adv] ~ Umb. duti 'iterum'

**Cognates in other languages:** Umb. duti 'iterum' (cf. terti 'for the third time')

**Notes:** {1} [AL] It is probable that the form is analogical after the word for 'third', cf. Skt. tritiya-, Umb. tertī 'for the third time', but this analogy may be of IE date.

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**Sanskrit:** dvipā-

**First attestation:** RV+ 

**Part of speech:** [n/m]

**Meaning:** 'island, island in a river, sandbank'

**Link to RV concordance:** dvipā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dui-Hpa-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** dvīpā- [m] '(snow) leopard, panther', lit. 'having islands = spots' (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 769

See also: dvi- āp-

**Avestan:** YAv. duuaṃpō [acc.pl.m.] 'island' (Yt 5.81) {1}

**IE form:** dui-h₂p-ō-

**IE meaning:** having water on two sides
AYA:
Gramm. forms:
Part of speech:
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[71x73]

Sanskrit: dyu-va
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [mf]
Meaning: 'heaven, god of the sky, Father Sky, day'
Link to RV concordance: dyu-; dyubhakta-; divit-; dyuks-ā-; tridivā-; divā; divis t-i-; dyumant-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: diau-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: div-it-[m] 'light' (RV 10.076.06) (< *'coming from heaven'); dyu-kś-ā-[adj] 'reigning in heaven' (RV); tri-div-a- [n] 'the third heaven' (RV+); su-div-a- [n] 'beautiful day' (AV); divā [adv] 'by day' (RV+); div-is t-i- [f] 'sacrifice of the (current) day, early sacrifice' (RV); dyu-mant- [adj] 'heavenly, bright, splendid' (RV+); dyu-bhakta- [adj] 'allotted by heaven' (RV)
Page in EW Aia: 750
See also: dyot; day [2]; advā; deva-; devi-; divā-; dyumā-; jyot; jyok; madhyān dina-
Avestan: YAv. diiaos [gen.sg.] 'hell' ( Yt 3.13); OAv. fraiiduā [adv] 'again and again' ( Y 32.14)
IE form: dieu-
IE meaning: day(light), heaven
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 183 - 187
Idioms: 'father heaven': Skt. dyauh- pitā, dyauh- pitar [voc.] (RV+) ~ Gr. Zeçıj (...) patţr, Zeū pōter [voc.], Umb. Iupater [voc.], Lat. Iup(p)iter, Gr. Deipōturoj' qeXj parō Stumfaiōjij; 'time and again': Skt. pra-div-i [adv] (RV) ~ OAv. fraidiuā [adv] ( Y 32.14)
Cognates in other languages: Lat. nu-diuis tertius [adv] 'the day before yesterday' (contains Lat. *diis 'god, day' < *dieus, lit. 'it is now the third day'); Lat. Vē-diuis 'god of the underworld'; Gr. Zhīn [acc.sg.m.] 'Zeus' (< IE *diēm < *dieu-m); Gr. (Myc.) di-we [dat.sg.], (Cypr.) ti-we-i' [dat.sg.], (Att.) Diē' [dat.sg.] (in PN) (/diwei/ < IE *diu-ei); Gr. Di Tj [gen.sg.m.] 'Zeus' (< IE *diu-os); Lat. love [loc.sg.] 'luppiter' (< IE *dieu-i); Mess. zis 'luppiter'; Olr. dia, die 'day'; MW dydd [m] 'day'; Hitt. dšiūš 'sun god')

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Sanskrit: dyot
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: dyotamāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 10.177.02), dyotate [3sg.med.] (AV+); Present AYA: dyutayanta [3pl.inj.med.] (RV 02.034.02); Aorist S< R: adyaut [2,3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist R:

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dyutant-[ptc.act.](in dyutād-yāman-[adj] 'with shining driving' (RV), dyutā(d)dyu-[adj] 'with shining days' (MS)), dyutāna-, dyutānā-[ptc.med.](RV+); Perfect: (vi) didyute [3sg.med.](RV+); ādīdyutat [3sg.ppf.act.](RV); didyota [3sg.act.](AV); Caus: dyotay (RV, AV); Intensive: ādīdyot [3sg.inj.act.](RV+); ādīdīyutat [ptc.act.](RV+){1}

**Meaning:** 'to flash, shine'

**Link to RV concordance:** dyut-; dyut-; vidyut-; vidyūṃmant-; dyotana-; dyotani-; sudyotman-; dyutadyāman-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** diaut-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** dyut-[f] 'shine' (RV+); vi-dyut-[f] 'lightning' (RV+); vidyūṃ-mant-[adj] 'flashing' (RV); dyotana-[adj] 'shining' (RV+, dyotana- 01.123.04); dyotani-[f] 'splendour, brightness' (RV+); su-dyotman-[adj] 'shining beautifully' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 753, 2.555

**See also:** dyav-; iyot

**IE form:** dieu-

**IE meaning:** to shine

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 183-187

**Notes:** {1} Old is root-aorist, which supplies the aorist forms to roc. The present is secondary. See also iyot.

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**Sanskrit:** dyumna-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'splendour, glory, majesty'

**Link to RV concordance:** dyumna-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** diumna-

**Page in EWAia:** 752

**See also:** dyav-

**Avestan:** OAv. diuamnәm (for diumnәm) [n] 'majesty of heaven, heavenliness' (Y 31.20)

**IE form:** diu-mn-o-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 183-187

**Idioms:** 'heavenliness v. darkness': Skt. tāmas ... dyumnaṃ (RV 01.054.10) ~ OAv. diuamnәm ... tamaŋhә (Y 31.20)

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**Sanskrit:** edh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VII: indheґ [3sg.med.] (RV+); indhate [3pl.med.] (RV+); probably here Present I edhate [3sg.med.] 'to thrive, fare well' (RV+); Aorist IS: āindhid-hvam [2pl.med.] (ŚB); indhis-īya [1sg.opt.med.] (TS 1.5.8.5); Perfect: īdhē [3sg.med.] (RV+); īdhireґ [3pl.med.] (RV+); Fut: indhis-y' (Si.); ta-ptc.: iddhā- (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to set alight, kindle'

**Link to RV concordance:** idh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Haidʰ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: aIgnim-indhaґ [m] 'priest kindling fire' (RV 01,162,05); aIgnidh- [m] 'priest kindling fire' (RV); aIgnґdh- [m] 'id.' (VS+); aIgnґdhraґ- [adj] 'belonging to Agnґdh' (RV 02.036.04); edhaґ- [m] 'firewood' (RV+); edhas [n] 'firewood' (AV+)

Page in EWAia: 267, 787
See also: idhmaґ
Avestan: YAv. aŋšmaґ [m] 'firewood'
Middle Persian: ˈysm (CYBA) /əsm/ or /əzm/, (Man.) ˈymm 'firewood'
New Persian: hemann, həzum 'firewood'
IE form: h2eitd-
IE meaning: to burn
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 11 - 12
Cognates in other languages: Gr. acqw [verb] 'to kindle'; Gr. aŋqoj [m] 'fire'; OHG eit [m] 'stake, glow'

Sanskrit: eh
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III>I: sam īhase [2sg.med.] (VS+)
Meaning: 'to strive for, desire'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haigґ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ehґ- [adj] 'desirous' (AV 12.3.33)
Page in EWAia: 273
Avestan: OAv. iziїґґ [1sg.pres.act.] 'to desire' ( Y 33.6; Y 49.3); YAv. iziiieiti [verb] 'to desire'; aężaґ- [m] 'desiring' ( Yt 19.82); aężah [n] 'desire' ( Y 19.82)
IE form: Heigґ-
IE meaning: to desire
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 14 - 15
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ężcaґnw, ężcanїw [verb] 'to desire, to strive'; Go. aihtron [verb] 'to beg, to ask for oneself' (?)

Sanskrit: ej
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ījati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Caus: ejayati (KS+, but cf. RV viśvam-ejaya-), iŋgayati (RV+) {1}
Meaning: 'to move, stir, tremble (of wind, forest, sea, etc.)'
Link to RV concordance: ej-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haig-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: viśvam-ajaya- [adj] 'setting all in motion' (RV); ejáthuґ- [m] 'trembling' (AV); ejatkaґ- [m] 'stirrer' (AVŠ 5.23.7)
Page in EWAia: 186, 264
IE form: Heig(*)-
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 13 - 14
Cognates in other languages: ON eikinn 'furious, raging'; OCS igrati [verb] 'to hop, frolic, play'
Notes: {1} Possibly, derived from the nasal present *iṅ'āgni, *iṅ'ānti.

**Sanskrit:** eka-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [num]

**Meaning:** 'one, alone, single' ([pl.] 'some' (AV+))

**Link to RV concordance:** eka-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hai-ka-, Hai-ua-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ekakā- [adj] 'alone, single' (RV+); ekākin- [adj] 'alone, solitary' (AV+); eka-vṛt- [adj] 'simple' (AV+); eka-eka- [adj] 'singly, one by one' (RV+); ekaiveka- [adj] 'singly, one by one' (KS+); Hitt. (Kikkuli) a-i-ka-ya-ar-ta-an-na 'of one turn' (LW from Indo-Aryan)

**Page in EWAia:** 262

See also: eva

**Avestan:** Av. aēuua- [num] 'one, alone'

**Old Persian:** aiwa- [num] 'one, alone'

**Sogdian:** yw [num] 'one'

**Middle Persian:** ywky /ēwak/ [num] 'one, alone' (< PInr. *aiau-ka-)

**Parthian:** yw gav /ēwag/ [num] 'one, alone' (< PInr. *aiau-ka-)

**New Persian:** yak [num] 'one, alone'

**Ossetic:** iw /ēw [num] 'one'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. 'yw [num] 'one'; Bactr. iwo [num] 'one, alone' (< PInr. *aiau-ka-)

**IE form:** Hoi(-ko)-

**IE meaning:** one

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 73 - 75

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. oooj [adj] 'alone, lonely', (Cypr.) o oj [adj] 'id.' (< PIE *Hoi-huo-); OLat. oinos [num] 'one' (< PIE *Hoi-no-), Go. ains [num] 'one'

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**Sanskrit:** es– [1]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present SK: icha'ti [3sg.act.] (RV+); ichānt-[ptc.pres.act.] (RV+); ichase [2sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist A: is-'ema [1pl.opt.act.] (RV 08.044.27), āis-'anta [3pl.med.] (RV 01.126.05), is-'e [1sg.inj.med.] (RV) {1}; Aorist IS: is-is-'ma [1pl.act.] (KB), ais-is-'ur [3pl.act.] (SB); Perfect: īs-'ur [3pl.act.] (RV 03.001.02) {2}, SV, Ep.+, īyeś-a [3sg.act.] (Br.+); īs-e [3sg.med.] (RV 10.098.03, Br.+), īs-īr [3pl.med.] (AV, Br.+); Fut. es-is-yati, -te [3sg.act., med.] (Br.); Passive: is yate [3sg.] (RV 09.069.01, AVP, Si.); Inf: is-an-'i (RV 02.002.09), is-āye (RV), ēs-ūm (KS?); ta-ptc.: is-t-a- 'wished for, loved', also [n] 'wish' (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to wish, strive after, seek'

**Link to RV concordance:** īs– [2]; īs-t-i–; āvais-t-i–; es-ā–; āvais–; āvais–; āvais-an-a–

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hiś-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** īs-t-i– [f] 'search' (RV+); āvais-t-i– [f] 'searching for cows' (RV); āś-a-[m] 'searching, wanting' (RV+); āvais-i- [adj] 'wanting cows' (RV); āvais-i- [adj] 'being after cows' (RV); āvais-an-a-[m] 'searcher for cows' (RV, AV)

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**Avestan:** īs– 'to wish, seek': YAv. isaita [3sg.pres.med.], OAv. isōīīa [1sg.opt.med.] (Y 43.8), OAv., YAv. isomna- [ptc.pres.med.] (Y 46.6), YAv. isaiti [3sg.act.], YAv. isan-t- [ptc.act.]; OAv. āiś
2sg.act.s-aor. (?) (Y 33.1, Y 50.10), YAv. aēšiān [3pl.act.s-aor.opt.] (Y 8.2), YAv. iiaēša [3sg.pf.act.], YAv. aēšoma- [ptc.fut./aor.med.] (Yt 13.66); OAv. ištā- [ta-ptc.] (Y 40.4); ištī- [f] ‘aspiration, aim’; OAv., YAv. aēša- [m] ‘desire, search’ (Y 28.4+); YAv. aš-ō.īs- [adj] ‘searching for Aša’ (Y 42.6)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m|h- [v.] ’intend, have in mind’

IE form: h₂-eis-

IE meaning: to seek, to want

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 16

Cognates in other languages: OHG eiscōn [verb] ‘to desire, to demand’; Eng. ask; Lith. (j)ieškoti [verb] ‘to seek’; OCS iskati [verb] ‘to seek’


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Sanskrit: es· [2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: is·yati [3sg.act.] (RV+), -is·ye [1sg.med.] (RV 04.033.01); Present IX: is·n·āsi [2sg.act.] (RV+), is·n·ant- [ptc.act.] (RV+), is·n·āna- [ptc.med.] (RV 01.061.13); Present X: is·ayema [1pl.opt.act.] (RV 01.185.09), is·ayant- [ptc.act.] (RV+); Present ANYA: is·an·yṭ [3sg.inj.act.] (RV); (Perfect: is·iṛē [3pl.med.] (AY) (?) {1}); Aorist ANA: is·an·at [3sg.inj.act.] (RV); Inf: is·adhyai ‘to drive on’ (RV 07.043.01), is·ayadhyai (RV); ta-ptc.: is·ita- ‘urged’ (RV+)

Meaning: ‘to set in motion, send’

Link to RV concordance: is·- [1]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hais(H)-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: is·t·i- [f] ‘despatch, urging on’ (RV); is·t·aye ‘for (his) quick coming’ (RV 09.097.042); es·a- [m] ‘hurrying’ (RV); es·a- [adj] ‘quick’ (RV); is·an·yā- [f] ‘instigation’ (RV 08.060.18)

Page in EWAia: 271

See also: is·-; is·u·; is·iṛā-

Avestan: OAv. fraēšiān [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to urge’ (Y 49.6); išan·t- [ptc.pres.act.] ‘pressing on’ (Y 47.6); aēšoma- [m] ‘anger, rage’ (YAv. aēš(ə)ma-)

Old Persian: fraēšiāyam [1sg.impf.] ‘to send out’

Middle Persian: plystk’ (frēstag) ‘envoy, apostle, angel’

Parthian: frystg ‘envoy, apostle, angel’

IE form: h₁-eish-

IE meaning: to send

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 299 - 301

Cognates in other languages: Gr. änōw [verb] ‘to empty’; Gr. āānw [verb] ‘to refresh, to warm’; Gr. ooma [n] ‘stormy attack, instigation’; Lat. īra ‘anger, rage’; ON eisa [verb] ‘to storm in’

Notes: {1}[LK] Thus according to Gotō 1993: 130. This and other perfect forms built on the stem iyēs·- is·- are likely to belong to es· [1] ‘to wish’, see Kümmel 2000: 126ff.

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Sanskrit: gābhasti-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: ‘hand, fore-arm’ {1}
Link to RV concordance: ґabhasti-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ґ^h^b^h/atinga(esti)-  
Page in EWAia: 463  
Avestan: YAv. gauua-[m] ‘hand (of da€vic beings)’ (if standing for *gaba-); YAv. ason-go.gauua-[adj] ‘with hands of stone’ ( Yt 19.43)  
Khotanese: ggostia ‘hand’  
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. gawust ‘fist’  
IE form: ґ^h^ab^ha;  
IE meaning: to take  
Certainty: ? {2}  
Page in Pokorny: 407 - 409  
Cognates in other languages: Lat. habЊre [verb] ‘to have, hold’; Lith. gabana° [f] ‘armful’  
Notes: {1} [AL] The meaning of ґabhasti- in the compound syіґmagabhasti- (RV), which is an epithet of a chariot, is not quite certain. Also the passage RV 01.054.04d –sitam: ґabhastim asanim p†anyasyi ‘you fight the sharp ...’ remains unclear. {2} [AL] The etymology remains uncertain because of -a- in Latin and the interchange Skt. -bh- : Ir. -u-. Also the remarkable make-up of the Indo-Iranian word (suffix -sti -?) does not inspire confidence in the connection with the European lgg.

Sanskrit: gabhita-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [adj]  
Meaning: ‘deep, unfathomable, inexhaustible’  
Link to RV concordance: gabhita-; gambhita-; gabhita-vapas-; gambhita-vapas-; gambhita-cetas-; gambhara-; gahana-; durgaha-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: j№amb^H- / gab^H-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gambhita-[adj] ‘deep, staying in the deep; depth’ (RV+; with secondary -m- from gambhan-); ga(m)bhra-vapas-[adj] ‘of deep inspiration’ (RV); gambhita-cetas-[adj] ‘of profound mind’ (RV); Caland’s form gabh-i- in gahis’ak [adv] ‘deep inside’ (AV 7.7.1c = AVP 20.1.6c); gambhan-[n] ‘depth, ground’ (VS loc.sg. gambhan) and gambhara-[n] ‘abyss, depth’ (RV 10.106.09) may point to an old heteroclitic; here further probably belong (with -h- < -bh-, for which see Lubotsky 1995a) gahana-[n] ‘abyss, depth, hiding-place, thicket’ (RV+); gahman-[n] (MS), gahman-[m] (TB 2.7.7.6) ‘depth’; gahvara-[n] ‘hiding-place, thicket’ (AV+), [adj] ‘deep, impervious, impenetrable’ (TS+); dur-gaha-[n] ‘impenetrable place, danger’ (RV)

Page in EWAia: 464  
Avestan: YAv. jafr- [adj] ‘deep’, Caland’s form in jaibi.vafra-[adj] ‘with deep snow’ (j- from forms with full grade of the root); jafnu-[m] ‘hollow’  
Khotanese: ggam-phha- ‘extent, expanse’ (with secondary g-)  
Parthian: jfr [adj] ‘deep’  
New Persian: ژار [adj] ‘deep’  
IE form: IIR {1}  
Certainty: ?  
Notes: {1} Szemereґnyi’s connection (Glotta 38 [1960] 213) with Gr. baqЪj [adj] ‘deep’ (when < PGr. *bafЪj) seems rather far-fetched, but may be correct. YAv. gufra-, MP zwwpr ‘deep’ are probably due to various contaminations.

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**Sanskrit**: gadā-
First attestation: Up., Si.+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'club'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gadā-
Page in EWAia: 460
Avestan: YAv. gađā- [f] 'club'
Middle Persian: gad 'club'
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} Probably, a loanword from a Central Asian language (Lubotsky 2001). Note the impossible root structure.

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**Sanskrit**: gam
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present SK: gáchati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist R: ágan [3sg.act.] (RV+) (< PIE *h₁e̞-gʷem-t with secondary g- from the present); Aorist A: gamat [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist RED: ajigamat [3sg.act.] (AV); Perfect: jagáma [3sg.act.] (RV+); jagmeґ [3sg.med.] (RV+); Fut: gamis·ý (AV+);
Caus: gamáyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); gâmaya [2sg.impv.act.] (RV 05.005.10) 'let go, bring!'; Inf: gántave (RV+), gamadhyai (RV); ta-ptc.: gata-(RV+)
Meaning: 'to go, come'
Link to RV concordance: gam-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gam- / jÍgam-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gati- [f] 'going, motion' (RV+) (cf. Av. aibi.gaiti-); pirva-gátvan- [adj] 'preceding, forerunner' (RV 07.067.07); gantár- [adj] 'going, coming' (RV+); gantu- [m] 'walk, road' (RV); gama- [suff] 'coming, going' (RV+); gamis-t ha- [sup] 'coming in the best way, coming readily' (RV, AV); jamád-agni- [m] PN of a r•s·i {1}
Page in EWAia: 465
See also: gā [1]
Old Persian: ā-jamiyā [3sg.opt.] 'may he come'; ha"-gmata- [ppp] 'come together, gathered'
Khotanese: āta- [ppp] 'come' (< Pfr. *ā-gata-)
Sogdian: (Buddh.) tyt- 'to go' (< Pfr. *ati-gata-)
Middle Persian: āmādan [verb] 'to come' (< Pfr. *ā-gmata-)
Parthian: g̣d [ppp] 'to go'
Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. agado [ppp] 'to come', Chor. z’m-y- [caus.] 'to bring, present'
IE form: gʷem-
IE meaning: to go
Certainty: +
Idioms: *may you come to us for...*: Skt. sā nah- sudānur mṛḷ-āyantī devī prāti drāvanī suvitāya gamyāh (RV 05.041.18) ~ OAv. uruāzišṭō huuō nā yāṭāiiī paiṭī jamiiā 'May you, the most blissful one, come to us at our request' (Y 36.2) (Narten 1986a: 149)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. baίnw [verb] 'to go' (< PGr. *bam-j-w); Gr. böskε [2sg.impv.act.] 'go!' (< PIE *gʰm-ske-); Lat. veniō [verb] 'to come' (< PLat. *vemō); Go. qiman [verb] 'to come' (< PIE subj. *gʰem-e-); OLat. ad-ven-at [3sg.subj.] 'to go'; Osc. kum-ben-ed [3sg.] 'convenit'

Notes: {1} [AL, LK] Based on the sentence jamad agniґ[hr] 'Agni will come' (pace Mh. 'zu Agni gehend'), where jamat probably represents the root aorist subjunctive, with the regular palatalization (i.e. < *gʰemet).

### Sanskrit: gandh

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Intensive: jaṅgahe [3sg.] (RV, AV) {1}
Meaning: 'to smell, be fragrant'
Link to RV concordance: gam·h- / gandh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gⁿhaṟ/ghaṝ- {2}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gandẖ- [m] 'fragrance, scent' (RV+); dhimā-gandhi- [adj] 'smell of smoke' (RV+); gandhay [denom] 'to fill with fragrance' (Kausā)

Page in EWAia: 461
Avestan: YAv. gain-ti- [f] 'stench'; duąż-gain-ti- [adj] 'smelling badly'
Middle Persian: gand 'stench, bad smell'
Parthian: gnḏ'g 'smelling badly'
New Persian: gand 'stench, bad smell'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: 466 - 467
Notes: {1} For the interpretation of this form see Lubotsky 1997c: 562f and Griffiths - Lubotsky 1999. {2} The vacillation dʰ/ʔ in the root strongly suggests borrowing.

### Sanskrit: gandharṿa-

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'N of mythical beings, connected with Soma'
Link to RV concordance: gandharṿa-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gⁿhaṟ(a)rua-/gⁿhaṝ(a)rb̃a-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gandharvi- [f] (RV+); gāndharṿa- [adj] (f ́-) 'pertaining to Gandharvas' (RV, ŚB+)

Page in EWAia: 462
Avestan: YAv. gan-darβa- or gan-darβa- [m] N. of a mythical being; N. of a religious man
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. žindīrv 'werewolf' (< PIr. *gendarβa-); Sh. žindīrv [f] 'female werewolf' (< PIr. *gandarβī-); Elam.-Iran. *gand(a)ra- [m] PN
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} [AL] The differences between Skt. and Iranian strongly suggest borrowing. Connection with Gr. Khentauroi can only be envisaged if the Greek is also a loan word, presumably from the same source.

Sanskrit: gärbhā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'embryo, womb'
Link to RV concordance: gärbhā-; gärbhatvā-; gärbhīn-; gärbhadhī-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: gärbhā-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gärbhatvā- [n] 'pregnancy’ (RV); gärbhīn- [adj] 'pregnant, with young’ (RV+); gärbhadhā- [adj] ‘imregnator’y (VS 23.19); gärbhadhī- [m] 'nest’ (RV 01.030.04)

Page in EWAia: 474
Avestan: YAv. gərəba-[m] 'womb', gərəbuš-[n] 'young (of a sheep, pasəuš)’
Parthian: gərb 'womb'
IE form: g'olbə-
IE meaning: womb
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 473
Cognates in other languages: Gr. delfj [f] 'womb'; Gr. -delfεTj [m] 'brother'

Sanskrit: gardh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: grdhyant- [ptc.act.] (RV 02.038.03, SB+); Aorist A: ágrdhat [3sg.act.] (RV 10.034.04); Perfect: jagrdhuh- [3pl.act.] (RV 02.023.16) {1}, jagrduhr [3pl.act.] (SB 3.9.3.21); Fut: gardhis-yati [3sg.act.] (Br.)
Meaning: 'to be/become greedy, eager’
Link to RV concordance: grdh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gardʰ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pra-gardhīn- [adj] 'striving forwards’ (RV); grdhnū- [adj] 'hasty, quick’ (RV); grdhrə- [adj, m] 'greedy, desirous; vulture’ (RV+); grtsa- [adj, m] 'skilful, smart’ (RV+) {2}
Page in EWAia: 474, 493
Avestan: YAv. gərodə- [adj] 'greedy’ (Yt 15.47) {3}
Other Iranian cognates: Yi. gereno ‘eagle’ {4}
IE form: g'eldʰ-
IE meaning: be greedy
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 434
Cognates in other languages: RussCS želdeNeti 'to hunger for, to yearn for'; Russ. golod [m] 'hunger'
Notes: {1} With present meaning 'they are greedy’. {2} Regularly < PIIr. *g(ʰ)rdʰ-sa-. The reflex of *grdzʰa- may be found in Pa. gijjha- 'greedy, vulture’. {3} For *gorodra- = Ved. grdhra- (?). Connection of other Avestan forms (e.g. OAv. gorozdī-) with gardh- is uncertain. {4} = Skt. grdhnū- (?), cf. grdhra- 'vulture’ for the meaning.

Sanskrit: garh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present II: grhate [3pl.med.] (RV 05.032.12), garhase [2sg subj.med.] (RV 04.003.05), grhiţá [3sg.opt.med.] (MS); Present VI: grhe [3sg.med.] (MS), grhámahi [1pl. inj.med.] (RV); Present I: garhate [3sg.med.] (Si.); Perfect: jagrhe [3sg.med.] (RV 10.012.05); Inf: grhaye (KS)

Meaning: 'to complain'

Link to RV concordance: grh-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: garţb.

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: grhú [m] 'beggar' (RV 10.117.03)

Page in EWAia: 475, 495

Avestan: Av. goroz- [verb] 'to complain, lament': OAv. gorozzói (Y 46.2), gorozé (Y 32.9) [1sg.pres.med.]; gorozádá [3sg.pres.inj.med.] (Y 29.1), YAv. gorozána- [pres.ptc.med.]; OAv. jí gorozat [3pl.pres.inj.act.] (Y 32.13); YAv. gorozáte [3sg.pres.them.med.] (Yt 10.53), gorozáta [3sg.pres.them.opt.med.]; YAv. gorozá- [f] 'complaint'; jarazi- [adj] 'complaining'

Middle Persian: garz- [verb] 'to complain'; gry-, gl(y)dy- /griy- [verb] 'to weep' (< OP *grd-ia-); gilag 'complaint'

Parthian: grzyşn 'complaint'

New Persian: gilah 'complaint'

Ossetic: q?rzyn / g№?rzun [verb] 'to groan', qast / g№ast 'complaint, grief'

Other Iranian cognates:

Bactr. girz- [verb] 'to complain'

IE form: IIR {1}

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: 350 - 351

Notes: {1} Connections outside IIr. (OIr. glám 'shouting, curse', MoHG klagen 'to complain') are very uncertain.

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Sanskrit: gar⁠[i] [1]

First attestation: RV +

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IX: grn āti [3sg.act.] (RV+); grn-īte [3sg.med.] (RV+); Present I: jārate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: girta [3sg.inj.med.] (RV 01.173.02); Aorist A: ā gurasva [2sg.impv.med.] (RV; in the Br. transformed into a present, e.g. TB ā gurate); Perfect: juguryāt [3sg.opt.act.] (RV); Abs: abhigāryā 'approving, accepting' (RV); ta-ptc.: girta- 'welcome' (RV+)

Meaning: 'to praise, honour, welcome'

Link to RV concordance: grī- [1]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: garH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: girti- [f] 'praising, song of praise' (RV); ā-gur- [f] 'consent' (Br.+); sam-gara- [m] 'promise' (AV+); jarā- [f] 'eulogy, invocation' (RV); jaritār- [m] 'singer, praiser' (RV+)

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See also: ār-

Avestan: OAv. aibī.jarotar- [m] 'the one who welcomes'; YAv. aibijarotar- [m] 'id.'; aibigairiia- [gerundive] 'to be welcomed'; aibi (auui) gor-nte [3sg.pres.med.] (nasal pres.) 'to welcome'

Other Iranian cognates: Par. jNēar- [verb] 'to say'

IE form: g'ērH-

IE meaning: to welcome

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 478
**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. grātus [adj] 'welcome, wished for'; Lat. grātēs, -ium [pl.f.] 'thanks'; Osc. brateis [pl.f.] 'gratiae'; Osc. bratwm 'minus'; Paclin. Brata [f.] PN 'Grata'; Lith. girti [verb] 'to praise'; OPr. girtwei [inf] 'to praise'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Thus e.g. Gotő 1987: 153f. Some of the scholars only accept jaґrate 'to become awake'.

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**Sanskrit:** gar' [2]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VI: giriґti [3sg.act.] (AV+), gilati (Br.+); Aorist A: garan [3pl.inj.act.] (RV); Aorist IS: gѓr- [3sg.inj.act.]; Perfect: jagѓra [3sg.act.] (RV); Fut: garis· y (Br.+); Intensive: jalgulas [2sg.subj.act.] (RV 01.028.01), galgalīti [3sg.act.] (VS); na-ptc.: gіrn-a- (RV 10.088.02+)

**Meaning:** 'to devour, swallow'

**Link to RV concordance:** gґ- [2]

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** garH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** garaґ sûryа- [adj] 'who has swallowed poison (?)' (AV+); garа- [m] 'drink, liquid' (ŚB+)

**Page in EWAia:** 469

**See also:** gala-; gṛvā-; ḣigatori-; tuvianā-

**Avestan:** YAv. aspǭgar- [adj] 'devouring horses'; nąŋa-gar- [adj] 'devouring men'

**Ossetic:** (+ niј) nyqq wyryn / niq(q)w?run 'to swallow' (contaminated with qоyr/qur 'throat')

**Other Iranian cognates:** Wa. nЌј· (nЌј)Ό/nЌј· (nЌј)Ό [verb] 'to swallow' (+ niž);

Pash. gărai 'glutton' (< Plr. *garaka-)

**IE form:** gеrх-

**IE meaning:** to devour, swallow

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 474 - 476

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. e-ker [3sg.act.] 'ate'; Gr. bibrιskw [verb] 'to eat, to digest'; Gr. brwτj [adj] 'edible'; Gr. borό [f] 'fodder'; Lat. vorге [verb] 'to devour, to eat greedily'; Lith. gerti [verb] 'to drink'; Lith. girtas [adj] 'drunk'; OCS po-žreNěti [verb] 'to eat of animals', to devour' {2}

**Notes:** {2} Connection of OIr. gelid [verb] 'to eat (of animals), to devour' with gar- [2] is unlikely.

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**Sanskrit:** gar' [3]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VI: ud-gurмаn-a- [ptc.med.] (VS); Intensive: apa-jάґrаn-a- [ptc.med.] 'raising the arm (for striking)' (RV 05.029.04); Abs: apa-gіrγа (RV 05.032.06); na-ptc.: ud-gіrn-a-(Cl.)

**Meaning:** 'to raise the arm (for striking), raise a weapon'

**Link to RV concordance:** гр [1] [WRONG!]

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** garH-

**Page in EWAia:** 470

**Avestan:** YAv. niɣraире [3pl.med.] 'they are flung down' {1}

**IE form:** gеlх-

**IE meaning:** to throw

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 471 - 472
Cognates in other languages: Gr. böllw [verb] 'to throw, to hit'; Gr. blīma [n] 'throw, projectile'

Notes: {1} Or mistake for *nignāire? (Insler).

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**Sanskrit:** gāti-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'going, motion'
Link to RV concordance: gāti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gati-
Page in EWAia: 465
See also: gam
Avestan: Av. Av. aibi.gaiti- [f] 'coming towards, coming in'
IE form: g"m-ti-
IE meaning: going
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 463 - 465
Cognates in other languages: Gr. bösi[j f] 'step, basis', Lat. con-venti-ō [f] 'gathering', Go. gaqum?ś [f] 'gathering'

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**Sanskrit:** gavayá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'Bos gavaeus'
Link to RV concordance: gavayá-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: g(H)aauaia-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gavayī- [f] 'female Bos gavaeus' (YV)
Page in EWAia: 480
See also: gav-
Avestan: YAv. gauuaiiān- [m] PN (probably = *gauaia- + poss. suff. *-H(a)n-)
Certainty: +

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**Sanskrit:** gav(i) {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Intensive: jōguve [3sg.med.(stat.)] 'to call, to announce' (RV 01.127.10 = 05.064.02), jōguvāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 01.064.14, TB 2.7.13.5); agaŋgiyat [3sg.impf.act.] {2} 'to rejoice, to jubilate' (PB 14.3.18)
Meaning: 'to call, invoke, praise'
Link to RV concordance: gu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gau(H)- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jōgu- [adj] (jōguvām [gen.pl.]) 'singing loudly, singing songs of praise' (RV 10.053.06)
**Page in EWAia**: 478

**Avestan**: [3]

**Parthian**: (?) 'ng’w- [verb] 'to end, make an end’ (+ *ham-)

**Ossetic**: arg№awyn / arґ№awun [verb] 'to perform a church service; [D.] to read’

**Other Iranian cognates**: Khwar. ۍwy- [verb] 'to praise’

**IE form**: geuh-2

**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 403

**Cognates in other languages**:

**Gr. goЈw** [1sg.pres.act. ] 'to lament, to complain’, OHG gi-kewen ’to call’

**Notes**:

{1} [LK] For a discussion of the evidence for the final laryngeal see Schaefer 1994: 114, fn. 305. {2} [LK] Nonce formation based on gaунaga- (N of a sѓman); see Schaefer 1994: 115. {3} YAv. gao ’?’ (Yt 10.85) does not represent *gauu- ’calling’, which might be compared to Skt. gav(’).

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**Sanskrit**: gаvіyi-

**First attestation**: RV, AV+

**Part of speech**: [f]

**Meaning**: 'pasture, meadow for cattle’

**Link to RV concordance**: gаvіyi-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: g(H)au-HiuH-ti-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**:

**Sanskrit**:

- puro-gаґ-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: prщh-u-prаgаman- [adj] 'with a broad road’ (RV); уруґаґа- [adj] 'having a wide step, stepping widely’ (RV+); jagаґ- [n] 'length of a step’

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**See also**: gam; gаґtU-; gаґтra-

**Avestan**:

- OAv. gаґ [3sg.aor.inj.] 'to go’ (Y 46.6); YAv. gаґаman- [n] 'step’; gаґia- [m] 'step’;
  - аћuуuо.gаґia- [n] 'length of a step’

**Khotanese**: jsa- [verb] 'to go’
Middle Persian: gām 'step'
New Persian: gām 'step'
IE form: *gʰw(e)h₁- *
IE meaning: to go
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 463 - 465
Cognates in other languages: Gr. bibjɔ [ptc.pres.] 'going on, continuing'; Gr. ἰβήν [3sg.aor.] 'to get ready to go'; Gr. βήμα [n] 'step, rostrum'; Lith. (dial.) gótį [verb] 'to go'; Lith. at-gótį [verb] 'to arrive'; Latv. ģāju [verb] 'to go'
Notes: {1} Originally, n. of the participle to jīgāti. [AL] This indicates that some of the forms of the reduplicated present had -ा- in the reduplication syllable.

Sanskrit: gā [2]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: gāyanti [3pl.act.], gāye [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist S: gāsi [1sg.inj.med.] (RV); Aorist SIS: gāsis · ur [3pl.act.] (RV+); Perfect: jagau [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Fut: gāsy (Br.);
Passive: ģīyamāna- [ptc.med.] (RV+); ta-ptc.: ģīta- (RV+: RV only ģabhiɡā-)
Meaning: 'to sing'
Link to RV concordance: gā(y)-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gaH-i-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sāma-gā- (RV), sāma-gā- (AV) [m] 'Brāhmaṇ who chants the Śāmans'; ud-gātār- [m] 'udgātār, principal priest who sings the Śāmans' (RV+); gāyatrā- [m,n] 'singing, song' (RV+); gāyatrī- [f] 'N of a metre' (RV+); ānu-gāyas- [adj] 'echoing to the singing' (RV 08.053.04); ģīti- [f] 'song' (Si.); ud-gītha- [m] 'singing of the Śāmans, activity of a udgātār' (AV+); ģes nā- [m] 'singing of the Śāmans' (Ār,+)
Page in EWAīa: 482
See also: ģātha-
Avestan: YAv. pairi.gā.vacah- [adj] 'singing the words around (?)' (Y 57.20); gāthrōraiian-t- [adj] 'crying out the songs'; borozi.gāthra- [adj] 'singing in a high voice' (Yt 10.89); fragāthra- (<*-gā-trā-) [n] 'prayer' ('Absingen, Abbeten')
Sogdian: (Chr.) Ž'y, (Man.) ĵ[y] [verb] 'to speak, talk'
Parthian: {1}
Other Iranian cognates: Yagh. žoy-/ žoytā [verb] 'to read, sing; to study', Yazg. Ĝēay-/ Ĝēayd [verb] 'to call', Yi. Žāy-/işt-, M. Žāy-/št- [verb] 'to say, speak'
IE form: *gʰw(e)H-i-
IE meaning: to sing
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 355
Cognates in other languages: ORuss. gajaty [verb] 'to croak (of a raven)'; Lith. giedoći [verb] 'to sing' (giedu, older gie(d)mi ), giesmē [f] 'festive song'
Notes: {1} [AL] Parth. ng'ỹ- [verb] 'to pray, supplicate’ rather belongs to the Ir. verb *jñēad- 'to ask, demand'.

Sanskrit: gāh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present I: gḥate [3sg.med.] (RV+); ta-ptyc.: ava-gād-ḥa- ‘penetrated into the water, dived in’ (SrSi.+)

**Meaning:** ‘to plunge, enter (into the water), wade in’

**Link to RV concordance:** gāh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** gaHjʰ-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** gāh- [m] ‘depth’ (RV 09.110.08)

**Page in EWAia:** 486

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. ɣ’z- [verb] ‘to walk, to hurry’

**IE form:** gʰeh₂gh₂

**IE meaning:** to wade

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 465

**Cognates in other languages:** Sln. ɣáziti [verb] ‘to wade’; Scr. gaʔziti [verb] ‘to step, to wade’

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**Sanskrit:** gāthā-

**First attestation:** RV, SV

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** ‘song’

**Link to RV concordance:** gāthā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** gaH-thā-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** gāthā- [f] ‘song, verse’ (RV+); gāthīn- [adj] ‘skilful in singing’, [m] ‘singer, PN’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 484

**See also:** gā [2]

**Avestan:** YAv. gādā- [f] ‘form of strophe, metre, N of each of the five collections of Zarathuṣtra’s songs’

**Khotanese:** ggāḥa- ‘verse’

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 355

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**Sanskrit:** ghana-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** ‘weapon, sword, hammer, club’

**Link to RV concordance:** ghana-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** gʰana-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ghanāghana- [adj] ‘fond of slaughter, easily striking down, fond of strife’ (RV, Ep.) (an intensive formation)

**Page in EWAia:** 512

**See also:** han

**Avestan:** YAv. vadayana- [m] PN (?)

**IE form:** gʰōn-o-

**IE meaning:** slayer

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 491 - 493

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**Sanskrit:** ghar
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III: jīґgharmi [1sg.act. (RV+); āghriyata [3sg.impf.med.] (YV") (nonce formation); Caus: ghărāy" (AV+)
Meaning: 'to sprinkle, drip'
Link to RV concordance: ghr-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: g`ar {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jāґhri- [adj] 'spraying, shedding' (RV 01.162.15); a-ґhārιn- [adj] 'not anointing' (AV); ā-ґhārа- [m] 'sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices' (TS, KS+)
Page in EWAia: 512
See also: ghṛta-?; gharma-; ghrn-á-; ghram-sá-; hāras-
Sogdian: (Buddh.) wy’yṛ- 'to soak, steep' (+ *aŋa-), (Chr.) zy’r "moisture" (+ *uz-)
New Persian: ḡ'ґrdan [verb] 'to mix, to soak'
Ossetic: qaryn/q№arun 'to permeate, seep through (of liquid)'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. šyṛ- 'to become wet, moist' (+ *fra-)
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 446
Notes: {1} [AL] In spite of Mayrhofer’s reservations, the connection with the Iranian family for 'to moisten' seems reasonable, whereas etymological relationship with the PIE root *gwh-er- 'to heat' (Gr. qтриmai [1sg.pres.med.] 'to warm oneself', Olr. fo-geir [verb] 'to heat') can be excluded. No other Indo-European parallels (pace Pokorny).
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Sanskrit: gharma'
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'glow, heat, warmth, hot pot with milk'
Link to RV concordance: gharma-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: g'arma-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hāras- [n] 'flame, glow (?)' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 513
See also: ghrn-á-, ghṛta-
Avestan: Av. gارma- [adj] 'warm', [n] 'heat'
Old Persian: garma-pada- 'N of the fourth month (June-July)'
Middle Persian: garm [adj] 'warm, hot'
New Persian: garm [adj] 'warm, hot'
IE form: gwhor-mo-
IE meaning: warm
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 493 - 495
Cognates in other languages: Lat. formus [adj] 'warm'; Gr. qermTj [adj] 'warm' (< PIE *gwhermo-)
**Sanskrit:** ghoraґ

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** ‘awful, terrible, dreadful’, PN (Br. +)

**Link to RV concordance:** ghoraґ-; ghoraґcaks- as-; ghoraґvarpas-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** gʰau-ra-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ghoraґ-caks- as- [adj] ’with an evil eye’ (RV 07.104.02); ghoraґ-varpas-[adj] ’of a frightful appearance’ (RV)

**Page in EWAIA:** 517

**Avestan:** YAv. gaori- [m] PN

**Other Iranian cognates:** Elam.-Iran. (XXX) *gauraka- PN (Persepolis)

**IE form:** gʰou-ro-

**IE meaning:** awful ?

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 453 - 454

**Cognates in other languages:** Go. gaurs [adj] ’sad, depressed’; OHG gérag [adj] ’deplorable’

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**Sanskrit:** ghr•nə-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** ‘heat, glow, blaze of the sun’

**Link to RV concordance:** ghr•nə-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** gʰrna-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ghr•n-i- [f] ’hot time, heat’ (RV+); ghr•n-īvant- [adj] ’glowing, shining’ (RV); ḡ-ghr•n-i- [adj] ’glowing’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAIA:** 515

**See also:** gharmaґ-, ghrtaґ-

**IE form:** gʰr-to-

**IE meaning:** heat

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 493 - 495

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. forns, furnus [m] ’oven’; RuCS ghrno [n] ’cauldron, pot, oven’

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**Sanskrit:** ghrtaґ-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** ’melted butter, ghee’

**Link to RV concordance:** ghrtaґ-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** gʰrta-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ghrtaґvant- [adj] ’having ghee’ (RV+); ghrtdći- [f] ’sacrificial laddle [= abounding in ghee, sprinkling ghee’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAIA:** 516

**See also:** ghramaґ-, ghrnaґ-

**IE form:** gʰr-to- {1}

**IE meaning:** to heat

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 446, 493 - 495
Notes: [1] [AL] Considering the fact that 'ghee' is 'melted butter', derivation from the verb 'to heat' is more probable that connection with ghar 'to sprinkle'. For MIr. gert 'a product of cattle excluding calves, esp. milk or manure' see Schrijver 1996.

**Sanskrit:** गिरः
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: nom.sg. गिर, acc.sg. गिर-म, instr.sg. गिराः, instr.pl. गिर-भिः (RV+)
Meaning: 'song of praise, invocation'
Link to RV concordance: गिरः; गिरवाः; गिरवाः; सम्गिरः
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ग्रH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:**
- स्क़िंत. गिरस ... धाः- (RV+), गिर्धाय [2sg.impv.] 'praise!' (RV 08.019.01)
- ओव. गरो ... धाः- ~ MW bardd 'bard'

Cognates in other languages:
- MW bardd 'bard' (< PCelt. *bardos)

**Sanskrit:** गिर्
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'mountain, hill'
Link to RV concordance: गिर्
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ग्रHi-
Page in EWAIA: 487

Avestan: YAv. gair- [m] (instr.pl. gari-biši) 'song of praise'; garō đaṁnē, đaṁnē garō 'in the house of the song of praise', YAv garō nmāna-
IE form: gwrH-i-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 477-478

Idioms: to offer songs of praise': Skt. गिरस ... धाः- (RV+), गिर्धाय [2sg.impv.] 'praise!' (RV 08.019.01)

Cognates in other languages:
- Alb. gur 'rock, stone'; OCS gora [f] 'mountain'; Lith. giria [f] 'woods'; Gr. borhaj 'north wind'

**Sanskrit:** गिर- [1]
First attestation: GrŚi. {2}
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'husband’s sister'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: grHi- {1}
Page in EWAia: 487
See also: gir-i- [2]?
IE meaning: husband’s sister
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 367 - 368

Cognates in other languages:
Gr. gōljw [f] ‘husband’s sister’; Gr. (Hes.) gōlij galaTj; Arm. tal ‘husband’s sister’; Lat. glōs [f] ‘id.’; OCS zə́lva [f] ‘id.’; Russ. (dialect.) zolva [f] ‘id.’
Notes: {1} [AL] Slav. *z- clearly points to an initial palato-velar, but it is unclear why it became depalatalized in Skt. It seems improbable to me that FU *kόla > Fin. käly ‘sister of the husband or the wife’ is a borrowing from PIIr. (!) *gəłhīm (acc.sg.) (as argued for in Katz 2003: 179). This word might be of Nostratic origin. {2} [AL] The word has been identified by Eichner-Kühn 1976: 28-32 in a late mantra (ĀpMB 2.22.5). In spite of Eichner-Kühn’s argumentation that girer in this mantra must be abl.sg. of the word for ‘sister-in-law’ rather than of the word for ‘mountain’, the late attestation makes the identification doubtful.

Sanskrit: glāµ-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: glāµh- [nom.sg.] (AV), glāvm [acc.sg.] (AVP), glāvah- [nom.pl.] (AB 1.25.13), glaubbhih- [instr.pl.] (VS 25.8)
Meaning: ‘bump, tumour’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gla(H)u- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: galanta- [m] ‘bump (?)’ (AVP) [AVŚ 6.83.3c galuntó is probably also to be read galantó with some of the mss.]
Page in EWAia: 511
New Persian: guli la ‘ball’
Other Iranian cognates: Kurd. gulir, gulôk ‘ball’
IE form: gleH-u-
IE meaning: ball, bump
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 362
Cognates in other languages: OCS žuly, žely ‘ulcer, sore’; Gr. gloutTj [m] ‘buttocks (du. and pl.)’; Sln. gluţa, gluta ‘bump, tumour’
Notes: {1} The appurtenance of the Iranian words, especially because of their -l-, is uncertain.

Sanskrit: gná-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: {1}
Meaning: ‘divine female, mistress, lady’
Link to RV concordance: gná-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gnaH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gnāvant-[adj] 'connected with divine women' (RV 02.001.05b voc.sg. gnāvas, Śrīśi.); gnās-pāti- [m] 'husband of a divine woman' (RV)

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See also: jāni-

Avestan: OAv. gons- [f] 'woman'; YAv. ɣonā- [f] 'woman'

IE form: *gʷnéh₁-

IE meaning: woman

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 473 - 474

Cognates in other languages: Gr. gunç [f] 'woman'; Gr. banχ (Boeot.) [f] 'woman'; OIr. ben [f] 'woman'; Go. qens 'woman'; OPr. genno 'woman'; OCS žena [f] 'woman'; ToA šām- [f] 'woman'; ToB sana [f] 'woman'; Luv. ɣana-/ɣanatti- 'woman' {2}

Notes: {1} [AL] The forms with disyllabic g’nā- are inexistent: they all in reality reflect disyllabic ā, like in root nouns in -aH-. {2} Uralic *næxi 'woman' may be a LW from IE.

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Sanskrit: godhā- [1]

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [f]

Gramm. forms: godhā(s) [nom.sg.]

Meaning: 'Iguana, a species of big lizard'

Link to RV concordance: godhā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: gau-dhaH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: godhā- [2] [f] 'a musical instrument' (RV 08.069.06) (short form of a compound like Śrīśi. godhā-vin-akā- 'a small string instrument, whose sound-board was covered with the skin of a godhā- [1]')

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See also: gay-; dhay- [1]

IE form: *gʷou-dʰeh₁-

IE meaning: sucking cows

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. bifō 'toad'

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Sanskrit: goh

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I {1}:  gıhate [3sg.med.] (RV+), ąghat [3sg.impf.act.] (RV+); Aorist A: guhah- [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 08.006.17), guhāmāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 04.001.11); Aorist SA: aghuks- at [3sg.act.] (RV+); Passive: guhyāmāna- (RV 04.058.04, AVP, VS); Desid: juguks-atah- [3du.act.] (RV 08.031.07); Abs: gid-hvī (RV 07.080.02); ta-ptc.: gid·ha- 'hidden, invisible' (RV+)

Meaning: 'to hide'

Link to RV concordance: guh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: \( g^\theta \)au\( j^h \).

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gúh- [f] 'hiding-place' (RV), gúh-am [adv], guh-\( ā \) [adv] (RV), guhā [adv] (RV+) 'in secret'; avadya-gohana- [adj] 'concealing mistakes' (RV 01.034.03); gōha- [m] 'hiding-place, storehouse' (RV+)

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Avestan: YAv. guzaЊta [3sg.opt.med.], aguze [1sg.imperf.med.], fraguzaiian ta [3pl.opt.med.] 'to hide'; zomar(\( ķ \)) - guz [adj] 'hiding (oneself) in the earth'

Old Persian: apa - gaudaya [2sg.inj.caus.act.] 'to conceal'

Sogdian: pt-gwz-[verb] 'to cover'; p-gwšt-[ppp] 'concealed' \{2\}

Certainty: ?

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Cognates in other languages: \{3\}

Notes: \{1\} With the secondary zero grade, probably built on the model ppp. id·há- : pr. -i-hati (vah 'carry'), see Gotō 1987: 296f., fn. 704. \{2\} [AL] Sogd. 'gwnd- 'to cover' < PIr. *gaud-/*gud- cannot belong here (to Gr. keЪqw 'to hide' ?). \{3\} Gr. keЪqw [verb] 'to hide' < PIE *g\( ^h \)eud- may contain a different root-enlargement.

Sanskrit: granth\( i \)

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IX: grathn\( ī \)ti [3sg.act.] (TS+); Fut: grathis\( y 
\)ant- [ptc.act.] (KS 25.8); Abs: 'grathya (KS, TS); ta-ptc.: grathit\( ā \)- (RV+)

Meaning: 'to tie, knot'

Link to RV concordance: granth-; granthi-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: grantH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: granthi- [m] 'knot' (RV+); grathna- [m] 'bunch, tuft' (Si.+); sam- - granthi-[m] 'knotting together, attachment' (AVP)

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Khotanese: grantha- 'knot'; ham·gra(m·)tha- 'attachment'

Sogdian: (Buddh.) yr\( ũ \)n 'knot, bond, joining' (< *gran\( ũ \)ia-)

Middle Persian: glyh /grih/ 'knot'

Parthian: gryh 'knot'

New Persian: girih 'knot'

Ossetic: !lxync/ !lxij 'knot' (formal details unclear)

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: 386

Notes: \{1\} Connection with OE cradol 'cradle', OHG kratto 'basket' is very uncertain.

Sanskrit: gras

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: gr\( ā \)set\( ā \)m [3du.impv.med.] (RV+); Perfect: jagras\( ā \)n\( ā \) [ptc.med.] (RV); Caus: gr\( ā \)say\( ũ \) (Br., Si.); Abs: gras\( ā \)tv\( ā \), abhi-gr\( ā \)sam (Br.); ta-ptc.: grasi\( t \)\( ā \)- (RV), grasta\( ā \)- (ŠBK+)

Meaning: 'to devour, digest'

Link to RV concordance: gras-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: gras-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: grási- [n] 'devouring the most' (RV+); grás- [m] 'fodder, food' (Si. +)

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Avestan: OAv. grōhmō, grōhmā PN (?) {1}

IE form: gres-

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. grōw [verb], grōs-qi [2sg.impv.act.] 'to eat, gnaw'; Gr. grōstij [f] 'green fodder'

Notes: {1} [AL] Henning 1944: 139, fn. 5, followed by Insler 1975, assumed that these Avestan forms are related to Sogd. ɣr'myy, Parth. gr'mg 'property, wealth'. Insler assumes an original s-stem, emends grōhmā (Y 32.12) to *grōhmā [nom.sg.] 'rich' and takes grōhmō (Y 32.13, Y 32.14) as a neuter 'riches'.

Sanskrit: grāma-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'train, troop, soldiers of a settlement, village community, inhabited place' train

Link to RV concordance: grāma-; grāmajī-; grāman ī-; grāmyā-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: grāma-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: grāma-jī- [adj] 'winning trains' (RV, AV); grāma-ṇī- [m] 'leader of a troop' (RV+); sam-grāma- [m] 'troop, host, coming together of two armies, battle' (AV+); grāmāyā- [adj] 'relating to a village, domesticated' (RV+)

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Sogdian: (Buddh.) gr'mk 'riches'

Middle Persian: grāmag 'wealth, property'

Parthian: gr'mg 'riches'

Ossetic: (I) ?rgom 'bundle of firewood, burden, load'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ɣrām 'weight, burden'

IE form: (h₂)grom-o-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 382 - 383

Cognates in other languages: Russ. gromáda [f] 'mass, bulk, pile'; Pol. gromada 'pile, multitude, village community, gathering'; Lat. gremium [n] 'armful, lap'; possibly to the root of Gr. geārw [verb] 'to gather'

Sanskrit: grīvā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'neck'

Link to RV concordance: grīvā-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: griHuaH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kṛś n-ā-grīvā- [adj] 'with a black neck' (KS+; [f] kṛś n-ā-grīvī- (TS)); grāivyā- [adj] 'pertaining to the neck' (AV)

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See also:

Avestan: YAv. grīvuā- [f] 'neck (of davic beings)'
Middle Persian: glyw' /grīw/ 'neck, throat'; glywp'n /grīwbān/ 'neck-guard, gorget'
New Persian: girībān 'neck-guard, gorget'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. grēwa, grawa 'collar bone, collar'
IE form: gʰriH-ueh₂-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 474 - 476
Cognates in other languages: Russ. grīva [f] 'mane'; Sln. gri?vna 'necklace, name of a monetary unit'; Latv. grīva [f] 'river mouth'

| Sanskrit: | grda'- |
| First attestation: | AV, TS+ |
| Part of speech: | [m] |
| Meaning: | 'penis' българското кур е оттук |
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: | grda- |
| Page in EWAia: | 494 |
| Avestan: | YAv. gorođā.karōta- [adj] 'cutting off the genitals (?)' (V 7.24) |
| IE form: | IIR {1} |
| Certainty: | - |
| Page in Pokorny: | - |
| Notes: | {1} [AL] The absence of connections outside IIr. and the impossible root structure point to borrowing. |

| Sanskrit: | guru'- |
| Part of speech: | [adj] |
| Gramm. forms: | gurvī- [f] (AVP, Si.+) {3}; gārīyas- [comp] (KS, TB+); garis-ṭ ha- [sup] (Pān, Cl.) |
| Meaning: | 'heavy, hard, vehement' (RV+); [m] 'a respectable person, esp. teacher, "guru"' (Si.+)
| Link to RV concordance: | guru- |
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: | grH-u- |
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gariman- [m] 'heaviness, weight' (VādhSi.); grumus-t-i- [f] 'great handful' (TS, GrSi. vs. KS, MS gurumus-t-i-) {2}

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See also: agri-: grāvan-
Avestan: {1}
Khotanese: ggarkha- [adj] 'heavy, reverend'
IE form: gʰrh-u-
IE meaning: heavy
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 476 - 477
Cognates in other languages: Gr. barЪj [adj] 'heavy, weighty'; Lat. gravis [adj] 'heavy'
Notes: {1} [AL] According to de Vaan 1997, YAv. gouru.zao±ra- ([Yt 10.113] must be emended to *pouru.zaoθra- [adj] 'of many oblations'. The Middle Iranian adjective for 'heavy, difficult' is *garān: MP gi’n, (Man.) gr’n, Parth. gr’n, Sogd. yr’n (Buddh.Sogd. yr’nh 'pregnant'), which most probably represents an extension of *gar < Plr. *garu- with a suffix -ān. {2} [AL] In view of the late attestation of this term and its rather technical meaning, I would hesitate to explain gru- by compositional laryngeal loss. Maybe a simple dissimilation? {3} [AL] For the short vowel in the root cf. Lubotsky 1997b.

Sanskrit: githa-
First attestation: Suśr.
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'filth'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: guH-tHo-

Page in EWAia: 3.160
Avestan: YAv. mat.ɡiθa- [adj] 'covered with excrements, impure'
Middle Persian: ɡiθ 'excrements'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. ɣ(w)ul 'excrements', Bal. git 'id.' [[XXX Bailey 85a + EmmSkj I 38]]
IE form: gʰruH-tHo-
IE meaning: excrements
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 483 - 485
Cognates in other languages: RuCS govno 'shit, dung, garbage' (< PSl. *govьno)

Sanskrit: ham-sá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'goose'
Link to RV concordance: ham-sá-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jʰa(H)ansa-
Page in EWAia: 2.799
IE form: gʰh;ens-
IE meaning: goose
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 412
Cognates in other languages: Gr. γεν [m] 'goose', nom.pl. γενει, Dor., Boeot. γεν; Lat. ānser [m] 'goose' (<*haʔ); OHG gans 'goose'; Lith. žąs 'goose' (Dial. nom.pl. žąs-ės, gen.pl. žąs-ą); Latv. zuoss 'goose'; OE gēs [nom.pl.] 'geese'; OE ganot 'gander'

Notes: {1} Derivation from the PIE root for 'to yawn' *gʰw- and (Gr. ἄcanon, etc.) seems probable.
Link to RV concordance: hanu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jhaґnu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: adhara-hanu- [f] 'lower jaw-bone' (AV); hanavyа- [adj] 'belonging to the chin' (AV)
Page in EWAia: 2.801
Avestan: YAv. «zanauua [du.] 'both jaws' (Yt 1.27)
Khotanese: ysanuva 'jaw'
Parthian: znx 'chin'
New Persian: zanax 'chin'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. zana 'chin'; Sh. zingu'n 'chin'
IE form: ğenu- {1}
IE meaning: jaw
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 381 - 382
Idioms: 'grind up the two jaws (of the wolf)': Skt. hаґnі ... jambhaya (AV 19.47.9) ¬ YAv. hаґm+
+zanauua zmbaiia(b)am (Yt 1.27)
Cognates in other languages: Gr. gљnuj [f] 'jaw, chin'; Go. kinnus [f] 'cheek' (acc.sg. kinnu); OE cinn 'chin'
Notes: {1} The origin of Skt h- (instead of expected *j-) is unknown.

Sanskrit: harmyaґ-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: / harm,ýaґ-/
Meaning: 'firm structure, palace' (for the meaning see Elisarenkova 1995: 28f.)
Link to RV concordance: harmyaґ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jharm(i)ja-
Page in EWAia: 2.807
Avestan: YAv. zairimiiѓuuan ·t [adj] 'with a permanent house (said of a moon)'; zairimiiagura- [m] 'tortoise, turtle' (= *with toes in a house)
IE form: HIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -

Sanskrit: hars· {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: hаґrs·ate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Present IV: hаґrs·yati [3sg.act.] (RV 10.086.07, Br.); Perfect: jаґhrs·an·a- [ptc.med.] (RV 01.101.02); Intensive: jаґhrs·anta [3pl.inj.med.] (RV); Caus: hаґrs·ayati [3sg.act.] (RV+); ta-ptc.: hаґrs·ita- 'glad, excited' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to be delighted, be excited'
Link to RV concordance: hаґrs--; ghаґs·u--; ghаґs·vi--; hаґs·umаŋt--; hаґs·vаŋ; hаґs·іваnt-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jаґrш- / jNеґаrш-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ghаґs·u- [adj] 'lively, agile' (RV), ghаґs·vi- [adj] 'lively, agile' (RV); ñepа-hаґs·an·a- [adj] 'penis-erecting' (AV 4.4.1); hаґs·umаŋt- [adj] 'exciting, stimulating' (RV 08.016.04); hаґs·vаŋ [adv] 'in impatient excitement' (RV); hаґs·іваnt- [adj] 'full of joy' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.807
Avestan: YAv. zaroshiama-[ptc.pres.med.] 'excited' (Yt 14.20)
Khotanese: ysir- [adj] 'rough'
Sogdian: wyš- [verb] 'to be glad'
Parthian: gš- [verb] 'to be happy'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. ziž- [adj] 'rough, stiff'
IE form: gʰcers / *gʰ(w)kers
IE meaning: to be stiff, to be excited
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 445 - 446

Cognates in other languages: Lat. horrЊre [verb] 'to be stiff, to ruffle up'

Notes: {1} [AL] Contrary to what is stated in the EWAia, it is unnecessary to assume that in hars•ghš•s•-[/ptc.med.] two IIr. roots have fallen together, viz. *jґhar«- and *ghar«-. Since the IE facts unequivocally point to *gʰers-, we must rather assume that in zero-grade *gʰrs-, the palatovelar was depalatalized (Weise’s Law). Forms like hršivant- can easily be restored.

Sanskrit: harṛ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IX: ḫṛṃ ḫis-e [2sg.med.] (RV); Present IX+YĀ: ḫṛṃ āyant- [ptc.act.] (RV 01.132.04), ḫṛṃ īyāmāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 05.002.08, AVP 5.16.5); Aorist RED: juhuras [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 07.004.04), juhirthās [2sg.inj.med.] (RV 07.001.19), juhuranta [3pl.inj.med.] (RV), juhurān-ā- [ptc.med.] 'angry, furious' (RV)
Meaning: 'to be angry'
Link to RV concordance: ḫṛ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jʰarH
Page in EWAia: 2.805

Avestan: OAv. zaranaЊmѓ [1pl.pres.opt.] 'to be angry'; YAv. zaranimna- [adj] 'angry' (parallel to Skt. ḫṛṃ-īyāmāna-); zarota- [ppp] 'incensed'
Khotanese: ysurrā 'wrath'
Sogdian: (Man.) 'zyr- [verb] 'to be ill'
Middle Persian: āzārdan [verb] 'to hurt'
New Persian: āzārdan [verb] 'to hurt'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. pž'r- [verb] 'to rebuke'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -

Sanskrit: harṛ [2]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: haryati [3sg.act.] (RV-TBm, ŠB=BAU), haryamān-ā- [ptc.med.] (RV); Caus: harayanta [3pl.inj./subj.med.] (RV 04.037.02)
Meaning: 'to enjoy, like'
Link to RV concordance: hary-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jʰar(H)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: haryatā- [adj] 'enjoyable' (RV, TBm) (based on the stem of the -ya-present)
Avestan: OAv. zara- 'aim, goal(?)'
IE form: ērH
IE meaning: to like
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 440 - 441
Cognates in other languages: Gr. caŭr [1sg.pres.act.] 'to be glad'; Gr. córîj [f] (< *gʰr̥H-i-) 'enjoying, favour, pleasure'; Lat. horior [1sg.pres.med.] 'to cheer up'; Osc. herest [3sg.pres.] 'violet'; OHG gerno 'eager, readily'

Sanskrit: has
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III: jāks-ati-[ptc.pres.act.f.] (ŚBK) = jājhatī- (dialect form) (RV 05.052.06); jaks-(y)uh-[3pl.opt.] (Śrśi.); Present I: hasati [3sg.act.] (ChU+)
Meaning: 'to laugh'
Link to RV concordance: has-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: gʰas- / jNəsas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hasa-[m] 'joke, play, laughter' (RV+); hasanā-[f] 'jest' (RV 09.112.04), hasrā-[f] 'laughing woman, a prostitute' (RV 01.124.07), has 'laugher' in has-kārā-[adj] 'frisky' (RV 01.023.12), haskṛti-[f] 'merriment' (RV 08.089.06) {1}; Pā. jaghati [3sg.pres.act.] 'to laugh'

Page in EW Aia: 2.804
Avestan: OAv. zara- 'aim, goal(?)'

Page in EW Aia: 562, 2.811
Avestan: YAv. jahī-, jahikā- [f] 'prostitute'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: -

Sanskrit: hasta-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'hand, upper arm'
Link to RV concordance: hasta-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jāsta-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hāstavant- [adj] 'having hands' (RV); hāstān- [adj] 'provided with hands, handy, provided with a hand/arm, being on the hand (finger)' (RV), hāstān- mṛgā- 'game with a hand = elephant'

Page in EW Aia: 2.812
Avestan: Av. zasta-[m] 'hand'; zastauan-t- [adj] 'with the hands'
Old Persian: dasta-[m] 'hand'
Khotanese: dasta- 'hand'
Sogdian: ēst 'hand'
Middle Persian: dast 'hand'
Parthian: dst 'hand'
New Persian: dast 'hand'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ēst 'hand'; Bactr. listo 'hand' (< *dasta-), listo-baro 'manuscript', listo-bandigo 'bracelet'; Pash. lās 'hand'; Sh. āust 'hand'
IE form: ǵʰ-és-to-
IE meaning: hand
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 447

Cognates in other languages: Lith. pa-žastis 'arm-pit'; Lat. praestō [adv] 'at hand' (< *preh₂i ǵʰ-estōd). Cf. aslo *gʰ-és-r-: Arm. jern 'hand' (< *gʰ-er-m); Arm. jerk' 'hands' (< *gʰ-er-es); Gr. ceár 'hand' (< *gʰ-es-r-), Dor. chr-Tj, Aeol. chr-aj, Hitt. ki-eš-šar 'hand', ToA tsar, ToB s-ar 'hand'

Sanskrit: hav
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III: juhoґti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: juhveґ [3sg.med.] (RV); Aorist S: haus-am [1sg.inj.act.] (TS+), ahaus-ur [3pl.act.] (KS); SI-impv: hos-i (RV 06.044.14); Aorist mediopass: āhāvi [3sg.] (RV); Fut: hos yāti [3sg.act.] (AV+); Passive: hiyāte [3sg.] (RV+); ta-ptc.: hutā- 'poured; worshipped with a sacrifice' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to sacrifice, offer, pour (an oblation, ghee etc.)'
Link to RV concordance: hu-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ʰjau
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sarva-hú- [adj] 'sacrificed completely' (?) {2} (RV 10.090.08, 10.090.09); ā-huti- [f] 'offering' (RV+); havis- [n] 'libation, sacrificial liquid, sacrificial substance' (RV+); havya- [n] 'libation' (RV+); ā-hava- [m] 'bucket' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.808
See also: hotar:- hotrà-; hóman-
Avestan: Av. ā-zuiti- [f] 'clarified butter, sacrificial fat'
Khotanese: ysun- [verb] 'to pour, to strain'; bu-ysuta- [ppp] 'extinguished'
IE form: ǵʰeu
IE meaning: to pour
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 447 - 448
Cognates in other languages: Gr. çtw [1sg.pres.act.] 'to pour, to spill'; Gr. cutTj [ppp] 'spilled'; Gr. pōg-cu [adv] 'completely, totally'; ToB. ku- [verb] 'to pour'

Sanskrit: hay
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present V: hinóti [3sg.act.] (RV); Perfect: jighāya [3sg.act.] (AVP+); Aorist R: áhema [1pl.act.] (RV); Aorist S: aheš-ata [3pl.med.] (RV), ahait [3sg.act.] (AV), ahais īt [3sg.act.] (Br.+); ta-ptc.: hita- (RV+); Inf: pra-hye 'to send' (RV)
Meaning: 'to impel, set in motion, hurl; to help'
Link to RV concordance: hi-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ʰjai
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: heti- [f] 'missile, weapon' (RV+); hemán- [m] 'impulse, zeal, driving' (RV); haya- [m] 'horse' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.802
**Avestan:** OAv. zaēmān- [n] 'state of waking'; YAv. frazaiaiāmi [1sg.caus.act.] 'to let penetrate'; zaēna- [m] 'weapon'

**Middle Persian:** zēn 'armour'

**Parthian:** zyn 'armour'

**IE form:** IIR

**Certainty:** -

**Page in Pokorny:** 424 - 425

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**Sanskrit:** ā

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present III: jāhā [3sg.act.] (RV+), jīhāte [3sg.med.] (RV+); Present IV: hīyate, hīyāte [3sg.med.] (RV+); Perfect: jahur [3pl.act.] (RV+), jahā [3sg.act.] 'he has abandoned' (RV 10.071.08) {1}; Aorist S: ahās [2,3sg.act.] (RV+), ahāsata [3pl.med.] (RV); Aorist SIS: hāsī: tam [2du.inj.act.] (AV+); Fut: hāsyanti [3pl.act.] (AV+); Caus: vī hāpayāmasi [1pl.act.] 'to make open, to spread apart' (AV+); Aorist RED: āva jhipas [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 03.053.19); na-ptc.: hīnā- (RV+); Abs: hitvā (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to leave (behind), abandon, fall off, omit'

**Link to RV concordance:** ā- [1], ā- [2]

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** j̣AI-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** pra-ā [f] 'lead' (RV+)

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**Sanskrit:** ā

**First attestation:** AV+

**Part of speech:** [m, n]

**Meaning:** 'year'

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**Notes:** {1} [LK] Or, rather, 1sg.pres.subj.act. 'I will abandon you' (see Kümmel 2000: 608f.).

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**Sanskrit:** hāyanā-
See also: hima-; heman-; hemanta-


IE form: gʰeimn-o-

IE meaning: winter

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 425 - 426

Notes: {1} The Skt. form is most probably a vṛddhi formation to it.

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**Sanskrit:** heman

First attestation: KS+

Part of speech: [loc.sg.]

Meaning: ‘winter’

Proto-Indo-Iranian: āhaiman

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: haimana- [adj] ‘winter-’ (AV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.819

See also: hemanta-; hima-

IE form: gʰeimen(-) {1}

IE meaning: winter

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 425 - 426

Notes: {1} The Skt. form is most probably a vṛddhi formation to it.

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**Sanskrit:** hemanta-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: ‘winter’

Link to RV concordance: hemanta-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: āhaiman-ta-{1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: haimanta- [adj] ‘winter-’ (AVP+)

Page in EWAia: 2.820

See also: heman; hima-

IE form: IIR (?)

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 425 - 426

Notes: {1} As clearly indicated by the Skt. form, *gʰeimen was originally loc.sg. of the word for ‘winter’, so that an n-stem is secondary.

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**Sanskrit:** hi

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [emphatic particle]

Meaning: ‘surely, indeed, well’

Link to RV concordance: hi
Proto-Indo-Iranian: \( \text{jh} \i \)

Page in EWAia: 2.814

Avestan: Av. \( \text{zi} \) ‘then, well, indeed’
IE form: \( \text{g} \i \)
IE meaning: surely, indeed
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 418
Cognates in other languages: Gr. naĩ-ci ‘surely, indeed, well’

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**Sanskrit:** hima-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘cold, frost’
Link to RV concordance: hima-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: \( \text{j} \i \h \im \)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: himā- [f] ‘winter’ (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.815
See also: heman; hemanta-; hāyāna-

Avestan: OAv. zimô [gen.sg.] ‘winter’; YAv. ziiā [nom.sg.m.] ‘winter’ (acc.sg. ziiām(ca), gen.sg. zomō, zomahe); hāzaprō, zoma- [adj] ‘consisting of a thousand winters’

Middle Persian: zam ‘winter’
Ossetic: zym?g/zum?g ‘winter’

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. žomay ‘winter’

IE form: \( \text{g} \i \iem \)/\( \text{g} \i \im \)
IE meaning: winter
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 425 - 426
Cognates in other languages: Gr. d’bs-cimoj [adj] ‘storming, horrible’; Lat. bīmus [adj] ‘biennial’ (< *bi-himo-); Lat. hiems [f] ‘winter’ (< *\( \text{g} \i \iem \)-)

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**Sanskrit:** hiraŋ-ya-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘precious metal, gold’
Link to RV concordance: hiraŋ-ya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: \( \text{jrH} \i \h \i \h \a \i \h \a \i \h \)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hiraŋ-yakār- [m] ‘goldsmith’ (VS)

Page in EWAia: 2.816
See also: hari-

Avestan: YAv. zaraniia- [n] ‘gold’ (acc.sg. ſim, instr.sg. ſiia)
Old Persian: daraniya- [n] ‘gold’; dniykr- = /daraniyakara- [m] ‘goldsmith’
Khotanese: yś̄rā- ‘gold’
Sogdian: (Man.) zyrm ‘gold’; (Man.) zyrmkryy ‘goldsmith’

Ossetic: z?rin/z?rin? ‘gold’

IE form: \( \text{g} \i \h \l \i \h \i \)-en-
IE meaning: gold
Certainty: +
Cognates in other languages: OCS zelenъ [adj] 'green'; OCS zlato 'gold'; Latv. zēlts 'gold'; Go. gul? 'gold'

Sanskrit: hir对学生-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'vein'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: j№ґhiraH-
Page in EWAia: 2.816
Avestan: YAv. zira-žan- [adj] 'striking the veins (?)' (Aog 57)
Certainty: ? {1}

Notes: {1} If YAv. zira-žan- is connected, then *-i- must be original (quasi-IE *ґhР*, for which no comparanda are available). Otherwise, we may reconstruct PIE *ґґh•H- and connect Lat. haru-spex [m] 'priest inspecting the organs of sacrificial animals’, etc.

Sanskrit: hotar对学生-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'chief priest, sacrificial priest, hotar'
Link to RV concordance: hotar-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: j№ґau-tar-
Page in EWAia: 2.821
See also: hav
Avestan: Av. zaotar- [m] 'officiating priest'
IE form: ґґhau-ter-
IE meaning: pourer
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 447 - 448

Sanskrit: hotrющая-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'sacrificial pouring, sacrifice'
Link to RV concordance: hotrющая-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jautraH-
Page in EWAia: 2.821
See also: hav; hotar-
Avestan: YAv. zaoґtrющая- [f] 'sacrificial pouring, libation’; zaoґтра- [n] ‘sacrificial pouring, function of priest’
Sogdian: (Chr.) žwšy ‘sacrifice’
Middle Persian: zōhr ‘libation, offering’
Other Iranian cognates: Elam.-Iran. *dau ça- [n] ‘libation’
IE form: ґґheu-tr-eh2-
IE meaning: libation
Certainty: +
Cognates in other languages: Arm. zoh ‘sacrifice’ (loan word from Iranian)

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Sanskrit: hras
First attestation: Gobh.+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Caus: hrāsāy (Gobh.+); ta- ptc.: nir-hrasta - (ŚrSi.)
Meaning: 'to diminish, smallen, shorten'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jh'ras-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hrasvā- [adj] 'short, small' (VS+; hrāsiyas- [comp] (TS+), hrāsis- t·ha- [sup] (Br.)); nir-hrāsa- [m] 'shortening, abbreviation’ (ŚrSi.)

Page in EWIAa: 2.823
Avestan: YAv. 'zrahehī- [f] 'the shorter one' (< Plr. *zrah-iah-i ~ Skt. hrāsiyas-) (P 23 (24))
IE form: g'hres / g'bers
IE meaning: to shorten
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 443
Cognates in other languages: OIr. gerr [adj] 'short'

Sanskrit: hrād
First attestation: KS+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: hrādate [3sg.med.] (Si.+); Caus: nii(r)-hrāday (KS, MS+) 'to cause to sound, to beat (the drum)'
Meaning: 'to sound'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jh'raHd-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hrāda- [m] 'sound, noise, roar (of thunder)' (Up.+

See also: hrāduni-

Middle Persian: dr’y- [verb] 'to shriek, call, cry out’, Pahl. dįl’(d)y- /drāyī/- [verb] 'to howl, talk (daevic)'
New Persian: darāyīdan [verb] 'to speak, to chatter’; darāy ‘bell’
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. bż·alga (< *upa-zrādaka - ?) 'weeping'
IE form: g'reh,d- (?)
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 451
Cognates in other languages: Go. gretan [verb] 'to weep'

Sanskrit: hrāduni-
First attestation: RV 01.032.13+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: also‘nī- [f] (TS+), hlāduni- [f] (Br.)
Meaning: 'hail(stone)'
Link to RV concordance: hrādūni-; hrādunivṛt-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jʰraHduni-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hrādunivṛt- [adj] 'covering with hail' (RV 05.054.03; probably a compound with vr-, which has an initial laryngeal); hrādunia-hata- [adj] 'hit with hail' (MS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.823
See also: hrād
Sogdian: žydn 'hail'
Other Iranian cognates: Yi. žiło 'hail'; South-Baškardī dərāyēn, dərē'ēn 'hail' < SW-Iran. *drāduni-
IE form: gʰreHd-
IE meaning: hail
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 406
Cognates in other languages: Lat. grandū 'hail' (< *gʰrHdn-); OCS gradъ 'hail'; Lith. grūdas 'frozen dirt or earth'.

Sanskrit: hrḍ-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: nom.acc.sg. hṛḍi, gen.sg. ḍṛḍas, loc.pl. ḍṛtsu
Meaning: 'heart'
Link to RV concordance: hṛḍi / hṛda-; hṛdaya-; suḥṛḍa-; sarvahṛḍa-; hṛḍya-; hṛdaya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jʰard-/jʰard-/jʰrd-; jʰrdaia-{1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hṛdaya- [n] 'heart' (RV+); su-hṛḍ- [adj] 'with a good heart, friendly' (RV+); dur-hṛḍ- [adj] 'evil-minded, malignant' (AV); sarva-hṛḍ-ā [adv] 'with all one’s heart' (RV); hṛḍya- [adj] 'beloved' (RV+); hṛdayya- [adj] 'being in the heart' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.818
See also: sraddhā-
Avestan: OAv. zərəd- [n] 'heart'; YAv. zərəəazia- [n] 'heart'
Khotanese: ysāra- 'heart'
Middle Persian: dīl 'heart' (< *dṛd-)
Parthian: zyrəd 'heart'
New Persian: dīl 'heart'
Ossetic: zʔrəd? 'heart' (< *zʔrəazia-)
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. zərəə 'heart'
IE form: kərd/-krd-
IE meaning: heart
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 579 – 580
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ker / kard(i)- [n] 'heart' (gen.sg. /krdias/); Arm. sirt 'heart'; Gr. kήρ, kardā 'heart'; OPr. seyr 'heart' (< *sər(d)); Lith. širdis 'heart'; Latv. sirds 'heart'
Notes: {1} *cʰ- must be due to contamination with another word. The original *cʰ- is preserved in sraddhā-.

Sanskrit: īd-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
**Gramm. forms:** RV only il·ā [instr.sg.], il·ās [gen.sg.]

**Meaning:** ‘refreshing draught, libation offered to the gods’

**Link to RV concordance:** iґd·-; iґl·-; ail·a-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hiš-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ıd·ā-, ı́l·ā- [f] ‘refreshing draught, libation, refeshment, strengthening, divine ıd·ā’ (RV+; MS+ also īlā-); aid·a- [m] ‘son of ıd·ā’ (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 187

See also: irā-; īs-

**Avestan:** OAv. īžā- [f] ‘(milk-)libation, personified īžā’; īžiia- [adj] ‘refreshing, strengthening’; YAv. īžā-, īžā- [f] ‘(milk-)libation, personified īžā’

IE form: -

Certainty: + {1}

Page in Pokorny: -

**Idioms:** ‘footstep of ıd·ā/Ižā’: Skt. īl·āyās pade, īl·ās pade (RV) ~ OAv. padāiṣ ... īžaiā

Notes: {1} An internal development of PIIr. *iś-

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**Sanskrit:** ıd

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [part]

Meaning: emphatic particle

Link to RV concordance: ıt; něd

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hid

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** něd ‘not’ (RV+) (< *na id)

Page in EWAia: 190

See also: ay-[2]

**Avestan:** OAv. ī, YAv. ī [part] emphatic particle

IE form: h₁id {1}

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. immō [part] ‘rather, no, but, truly’ (< *id-m’)

Notes: {1} Originally, nom.acc.sg.n. of the pronoun *h₁e/ *h₁i- (cf. s.v. ay-[2]).

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**Sanskrit:** idā

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adv]

Meaning: ‘now’

Link to RV concordance: idā; idānīm

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** idaH

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** idānīm [adv] ‘now, in this instant, just’ (RV+); edānām [adv] ‘until now’ (ŠBK) (Avyāyibhāva-compound with ā)

Page in EWAia: 190

See also: ay-[2]

**Avestan:** YAv. ida [adv] ‘now’

IE form: h₁i-deH

IE meaning: now

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 181 - 183
**Sanskrit:** idhmá-  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [m]  
**Meaning:** ‘firewood’  
**Link to RV concordance:** idhma-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hidāma-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** idhmávant- [adj] ‘having firewood’ (TB)  
**Page in EWAia:** 191  
**See also:** edh  
**Avestan:** YAv. aēsma- [m] ‘firewood’ {1}  
**New Persian:** hēzum ‘firewood’  
**IE form:** h₁id₄-mo-  
**IE meaning:** firewood  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 11 - 12  
**Idioms: ‘to carry firewood’:** Skt. idhmáḥ bhar- (RV), idhmáḥ-bṛhti- [adj] ‘busy bringing firewood’ (RV) ~ YAv. aēsman ... bārōtām, aēsmō. bāroṭī-ti, ‘firewood and straw’: Skt. idhmáḥ-bhrīs- (MS) ~ YAv. aēsma(ca) barōsma(ca)  
**Notes:** {1} [AL] Iranian shows a suffix -sma-, which is also conceivable for Skt., although I know of no parallels. Since s disappears between two stops in this language, and m often behaves as a stop (cf. vocalization in initial *mnV-, for instance), we may assume that s also disappears in the cluster Csm. It is remarkable that the Hittite word for ‘firewood’, (GISʰ)uṟma- also contains this suffix (or are these words compounds, cf. Hitt. šaminu-zi ‘to burn (something)’, šamešije/a-zi, šimišije/a-zi ‘(act.) to burn (something) for fumigation; (midd.) to burn for fumigation (intr.)’?).

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**Sanskrit:** iḥá  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [adv]  
**Meaning:** ‘here, here on earth, now’  
**Link to RV concordance:** iḥá  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hidāa  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** Pa. idha [adv] ‘here’ (also in Buddh. Skt.); Pkt. idha, iha(m-) [adv] ‘here’ (Asoka idha, iha, hida)  
**Page in EWAia:** 202  
**See also:** ay-[2]  
**Avestan:** OAv. idā [adv] ‘here’; YAv. ida [adv] ‘here, here on earth, in the same way’  
**Old Persian:** idā [adv] ‘here’  
**IE form:** h₁i-d₄-e  
**IE meaning:** here  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 281 - 286  
**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. ibi, ibī [adv] ‘there’ (< *ibei); possibly Gr. ἴκα(i)γενζ [adj] ‘born from a lawful marriage, indigenous’

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**Sanskrit:** ilay  
**First attestation:** RV, AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present AYA: iláyatdın [2pl.impv.] (RV 01.191.06, AV+)
Meaning: 'to be still, calm down'
Link to RV concordance: il-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HrH-aiə-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ánila- [m] 'wind (= not still)' (VS+)
Page in EWAia: 196
See also: īrmū; rātri-
Avestan: Av. rāman- [n] 'rest'
IE form: Hrh₁-ei-e-
IE meaning: to be quiet
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: OHG rāwa, rouwa 'rest'

Sanskrit: īndra-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'Indra'
Link to RV concordance: īndra-; īndratama-; indrānī-; indriyā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: indra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īndratama- [adj] 'most like Indra' (RV+); indrānī- [f] 'N of Indra’s wife' (RV+); indriyā- [adj] 'belonging to Indra; power, powerful act' (RV+); īn-da-ra, īn-tar 'Indra' (Mitanni-IA)
Page in EWAia: 192
Avestan: YAv. īn·dra- [m] N. of a daēuua
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 774
Notes: {1} [AL] Neither Gr. oādhw 'to swell', nor SCr. jēđar [adj] 'powerful, fresh, strong, full', ORuss. jadrъ < PSl. *jēdrъ is likely to be related. The primary meaning of the Slavic word is 'pit, kernel’. Note the "wrong" vocalization, if this were an IE formation (from *(H)indro- we expect IIr. ** iёadra). Lubotsky 2001: 311.

Sanskrit: īrā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'refreshing draught, draught of milk, refreshment'
Link to RV concordance: īrā-; īrāvant-; anirā-; ānirā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hiś-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īrāvant- [adj] 'having a refreshing draught' (RV+); anirā- [adj] 'without juice' (RV+); ānirā- [f] 'want of vigour, languor' (RV+)
Certainty: + {1}

Page in Pokorny: 195

See also: iґd -; is-

Notes: {1} An internal development of PIIr. *iš-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: iHs-

See also: ñánsā-


Khotanese: yāna- 'belt, girdle' (< PIr. *abi- iŋhāna- = YAv. aibiāŋhīana-)

Parthian: 'zy’h- [verb] 'to gird on'

New Persian: p[Npheric `shirt' (< PIr. *pari- iŋhāna-); hamyāh- 'girdle, belt' (< PIr. *hām-īhāna-)

IE form: ie(h)ś-

IE meaning: 'to gird'

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 513

Cognates in other languages: Gr. zininumı, OCS po-jašq (po-jasati) 'I gird', OLith. juosti (3sg.), Alb. n-gjesh 'girds'

Sanskrit: iґs-ıґs-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Gramm. forms: iґs- [acc.sg.], is-ā [instr.sg.], is-ās [gen.sg.], is-e [dat.sg.], is-ās [nom.acc.pl.], more rarely is-ās [acc.pl.], is-ām [gen.pl.]

Meaning: 'refreshment, refreshing draught, libation, strength, freshness'

Link to RV concordance: iґs-; iґs-avant-; iґs-astūt-; is-kartar-; iґs-krtī-; iґs-krt-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hiś-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: is-āvant- [adj] 'strong' (RV 01.129.06); is-āstūt- [f] 'praise of prosperity' (RV 05.050.05); is-a- [n] ‘N of a month in autumn (KS+); is-kartar- [m] 'healer' (RV); is-krtī- [f.] 'healing' (RV 10.097.09); is-kar- [verb] 'to heal' (RV)

Page in EWAiA: 198

See also: id-ıґ-; ira-; es- [2]

Avestan: Av. iš- [f] 'strength'

IE form: h1eish1/2-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 299 - 301

Idioms: 'to give strength': Skt. iš-am ... dadāraḥ (RV 07.048.04) ~ OAv. dādī ... ūsom ( Y 28.7);

'through strength': Skt. iš-ā ... dvis-ās taret (RV 06.068.05) ~ YAv. ūs-ā ... tbaešā ( Y 65.8) XXX

Cognates in other languages: ToB aise 'strength'

Sanskrit: is-irā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'strong, active, fresh, flourishing'
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** is·irā-

**Page in EWAia:** 199

**See also:** is·; es· [2]

**Avestan:** Av. aēša- [adj] 'powerful'

**IE form:** HisHra-ro-

**IE meaning:** active

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 299 - 301

**Idioms:** 'active mind': Skt. is·ir·a ... mānasā (RV 08.048.07) ~ Gr. āērXn mhnōj (Hom.); 'powerful speech': Skt. vācam is·irām (RV) ~ OAv. vāxš aēšō

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. āerTj [adj] 'full of power, vital, holy'; Gr. (Myc.) i·je-ro, Gr. (Dor.) āarTj, Gr. (Aeol.) oroj, Gr. (Ion.) ārTj

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**Sanskrit:** is·t·akā-

**First attestation:** VS, Br.+  
**Part of speech:** [f]  
**Meaning:** 'brick'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** išt-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** is·t·ikā- 'id.' (Si.+)

**Page in EWAia:** 201

**Avestan:** YAv. ištīīa- [n] 'brick', zomūištūua- [n] 'mud brick' (?)  
**Old Persian:** ištī- [f] 'air-dried brick'  
**Middle Persian:** xišt 'air-dried'  
**New Persian:** xišt 'air-dried'

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**Certainty:** -

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Cognates in other languages:** ToB isćem 'loam', ToB is·cake (< *iścāke) 'kind of clay' (Pinault 2002: 325ff.)

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The Ir. word as well as the Tocharian ones seem to be borrowed from a Central Asian language (Lubotsky 2001; Pinault 2003: 176).

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**Sanskrit:** īs·u-

**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [f], [m]  
**Meaning:** 'arrow'

**Link to RV concordance:** īs·u-; īs·ukr̥t̥-; īs·umant-; īs·iy-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (H)ištū-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** īs·ukā- [f] 'arrow' (AV); īs·ukr̥t̥- [m] 'arrow-maker' (RV 01.184.03); īs·umant- [adj] 'possessed of arrows' (RV+); īs·avyā- [m] 'archer' (KS+); īs·iyant- [ptc.] of unclear meaning (RV 01.128.04) is probably a denominative of īs·u-

**Page in EWAia:** 200

**See also:** es· [2]

**Avestan:** YAv. īsu- [m] 'arrow'

**IE form:** IIR + Greek {1}

**IE meaning:** arrow
Idioms: *with arrows in the hand*: Skt. ɨs·ɨ-hasta- [adj] (RV) ~ Gr. äöchaira [adj] (epithet of Artemis)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ĭTj [m] ’arrow’ {2}

Notes: {1} [AL] The connection with es· [2] (and, consequently, the reconstruction of PIE *h₁išu₂-u-) seems doubtful to me. Just like in the case of parasţi-, borrowing is a more probable option. The accentuation of ɨs·u- is also highly irregular for an IE word, cf. Lubotsky 1988: 42. {2} [AL] Hitt. ishuqa(i)- does not mean ’to throw, to shoot’, but rather ’to pour, scatter’ and has nothing to do with ɨs·u-.

Sanskrit: ītara-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj] ([comp] to i-)  

Meaning: ’the other (of the two), another’

Link to RV concordance: ītara-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)itara-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: itarātas [adv] ’different from, otherwise than’ (ŚB+); itarāthā [adv] ’in another manner’ (AitB+)

Page in EWAia: 188

See also: ay·-[2]

Other Iranian cognates: Kāšānī-dialect of Voništun tār ’the other’ (< Pİr. *itāra- ?), Kurd. tir ’the other’ (?)

IE form: h₁iitero-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 284

Cognates in other languages: Lat. iterum [adv] ’again, for the second time’

Sanskrit: īti

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adv]

Meaning: ’so, in this manner’

Link to RV concordance: īti

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hiti

Page in EWAia: 189

See also: ay-[2]

Avestan: OAv. itī [adv] ’so, in the following manner’; YAv. uiti [adv] ’so, in the following manner’

{1}

Sogdian: (Chr.) yty [adv] ’so’ (/atí/ < Pİr. *uti )

IE form: h₁iti

IE meaning: thus (orig. instr.?)

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286

Cognates in other languages: Lith. īt [adv] ’just like, in a manner of speaking’; Lat. ita [adv] ’in the same way as, thus’

Notes: {1} [AL] Possibly, Iranian has adopted the onset of *uta.

Sanskrit: iva
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [part.]
Gramm. forms: Also "monosyllabic" {1}
Meaning: 'as, like, in the same manner; indeed'
Link to RV concordance: iva
Proto-Indo-Iranian: iua
Page in EWAia: 197
See also:
IE form: iue?
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 73 - 75
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. iüær 'like, in the manner of' (presumably, an orig. nom.act. 'gait, way'); Lat. ceu [adv, conj] 'like, as if' (< *ke-iue ?)
Notes: {1} [AL] The monosyllabic scansion of iva is probably not a Prdıkritism (cf. Pdpi., Pkt. iva, va), but is rather due to secondary replacement of naʰ- 'id.' by iva during the transmission.

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Sanskrit: īd-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: īd-e [1sg.med.] (RV+); īt-t-e [3sg.med.] (RV+); īd-ana- [ptc.med.]
‘invoking, praising’ (RV); ta-ptc.: īd-ita- (RV+)
Meaning: 'to invoke, worship’
Link to RV concordance: īd-; īd-enya-; īd-ya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hižd- /Hisd-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īd- - [f] 'worship’ (RV 08.039.01 īd- ā, a nonce formation); īd-ītar- [m] 'praiser’ (AV); īd-enya- [gerundive] ‘to be invoked, to be praised’ (RV+); īd-ya- [gerundive] ‘to be praised’ (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 204
Avestan: OAv. īṣasāt [3sg.pres.opt.] (Y 50.2), OAv. īṣasā [1sg.pres.subj.] (Y 31.4), OAv. īṣasan-t-[ptc.pres.act.] (Y 51.19) 'to implore’ (for /iṆs-/ < PIr. *ižd-s-, an inchoative present)
IE form: h₁esd-
IE meaning: to fear, honour
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 16
Cognates in other languages: Gr. açdomai [verb] 'to fear, venerate'; Go. aistand [3pl.pres.act.] 'to fear'; Go. aistands [ptc.pres.act.] 'afraid'

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Sanskrit: īrma-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'foreleg’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HrHma-
Avestan: YAv. aramō.šīt(a)- [adj] 'moved by the arm' (Yt 13.72); aēuuō.arma- [adj] 'with one arm'
Khotanese: ārra- 'arm'
Sogdian: 'pšrm'y 'with arms behind'
Middle Persian: arm 'arm'
New Persian: arm 'arm'
Ossetic: arm / arm? 'arm, thill', (D) ar(?), 'shaft; thill'
Other Iranian cognates: Yi. yѓrmeЁ 'foreleg, shoulderblade', Wa. yurm 'id.'
IE form: HrHmo-
IE meaning: shoulder, arm
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 58
Cognates in other languages: Lith. یرmё [f] 'gout ("arm-eating")'; Lat. armus [m] 'shoulder (of an animal)'; Go. arms [m] 'arm'; OCS ramo 'shoulder'

Sanskrit: īrmā
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'quiet, still, being in the same place'
Link to RV concordance: īrmā
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HrHma-
Page in EWAia: 206
See also: ilav'; rātri-
Avestan: YAv. armaē-šad- [adj] 'sitting still'; armaē-štā- [adj] 'standing still'
Sogdian: 'rmyh nyō [verb] 'to sit still''
Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. arm-auimo [1sg.pres.], armasto [3sg.pret.] 'to be present, be (temporarily) resident, stay' (< *arma- + *āh-/āsta-)
IE form: HrHmo-
IE meaning: quiet
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: OHG rāwa, rouwa 'rest'

Sanskrit: īrs-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: īrs-yan[t]- [ptc.act.] (TSp 2.3.5.1, DhSi.)
Meaning: 'to be angry'
Link to RV concordance: īrs-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HrHas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īrs yā- [f] 'envy, jealously' (AV+); īrs yú- [adj] 'jealous' (AV+); irasyāti [3sg.denom.act.] (RV) 'to be angry, envious'; irasyā- [f] 'envy' (RV 05.040.07) (to irasyāti) {1}
Page in EWAia: 206
Avestan: YAv. arōšiian-t- [adj] 'envious' (< Ilr. *HrH-s-); araska- [m] 'envy' (< Ilr. *HrH-as-)
Khotanese: areja 'envy'
Sogdian: (Man.) 'rsk 'envy''
IE form: HrHes-?
IE meaning: to envy
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 337

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. /arsaniya-/ [verb] 'to be envious'; OHitt. ar-ša-ne-e-si [2sg.pres.act.] 'to be envious'; Gr. ῥείζ [f] 'threats' (?)
Notes: {1} [AL] The Indo-Iranian forms are clearly of denominal origin (cf. Klingenschmitt 1982: 149, fn. 9), being formed from an s-stem iraґs-, īr- - *HrHas, *HrHs- (type bhiyas- 'fear', instr. bhi sَا) [Pronk]

Sanskrit: īs
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: īs [1sg.med.] (RV+); īs·e [3sg.med.] (RV+)
Meaning: 'to be master of, be powerful, rule, command'
Link to RV concordance: īs-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (Hi-)Hic- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īsāna-, īsā- [ptc.med.] 'possessing, wealthy' (RV+); īsā-kṛt- [adj] 'acting like a ruler' (RV); īs- [m] 'lord' (VS+) (instr.sg. īsā); īsā- [m] 'lord, ruler' (Br.); īsā- [f] 'dominion' (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 207
See also: īsvara-
Avestan: Av. is- [verb] 'to have power': OAv. īsē [3sg.pres.med.], YAv. īste [3sg.pres.med.], isāna-[ptc.pres.med.]; īsti- [f] 'capability, ability'
IE form: h2eik-
IE meaning: to own
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 298 - 299
Idioms: 'as far as I can': Skt. yāvad īsē (RV 03.018.03) ~ OAv. yauuat īsāi; 'to possess ruling power': Skt. īs ... ks·atriyasya (RV 04.055.08) ~ YAv. isi.xšažriiø.toma- [adj] 'possessing the greatest ruling power'
Cognates in other languages: Go. aih [1sg.pret.-pres.] 'to have, own'; Go. aigun [3pl.pret.-pres.] 'to have'; Go. aihts [f] 'possession'; OHG eigen [adj] 'own'; OHG his-eigo [m] 'house-owner'
Notes: {1} [AL] The consistent short vowel in Avestan may indicate that, whereas in Skt. the long vowel of the perfect spread to the nominal derivatives, the opposite development occurred in Avestan (cf. also de Vaan 2002).

Sanskrit: īsَا-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'pole or shafts of a carriage or plough', [du.] 'thill'
Link to RV concordance: īsَا-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: H(a)HšaH-
Page in EWAia: 208
Avestan: YAv. aēša [du.m.] 'the two shafts' (V 14.10; or rather, with Skj?rv? 1997a: 119f., nom.sg.f. 'pole')
New Persian: xēš 'plough(share)'
IE form: h3Hš-eH2-
**IE meaning:** shaft

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 298

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. GISN hi-is-sa-an [acc.sg.c.], GISN hi-is-si [dat.loc.sg.c.] 'carriage pole'; Gr. oça?x [m] 'handle of rudder, tiller, helm', [pl.] 'rings of the yoke'; Gr. oăţion [n] 'handle of rudder'; Sln. oje? [n] 'thill', Fin. aisa 'pole in a stack' (LW from Baltic *aisalas or *aisă)

**Notes:** {1} Katz 2003: 252 considers PPer *Ґїґiё«a 'shaft' (Komi voja, Udmurt waј) FP *aўiё«jaґ 'pole' (Mordvin *aјja (Erzya aјjаja, Moksha aјjе)) as LW from Proto-Indo-Iranian.

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**Sanskrit:** īsvara

**First attestation:** AV+

**Part of speech:** [adj, m]

**Meaning:** 'able; lord, ruler'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hić-uar/n-

**Page in EWAia:** 207

**See also:** īs

**Avestan:** OAv. isuuan- [m] 'ruler, powerful person'

**Ossetic:** Alan. (Tzetzes) mesfili 'my lord' (Viredaz 2003)

**IE form:** h2ik-uer/n-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 298 - 299

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**Sanskrit:** jahakā

**First attestation:** KS, TS+

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Meaning:** 'hedgehog'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** j№aj№ha/uka-?

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** jāhaka- [m] 'hedgehog' (Cl.)

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**Avestan:** YAv. duţuka- 'hedgehog'

**New Persian:** Ḿiţa 'hedgehog'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Bal. j№aj№uk, duţux 'hedgehog'

**IE form:** IIR

**Certainty:** -

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**Sanskrit:** jambh [1]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Aorist IS: jambhis·at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV 10.086.04); Intensive: abhi-jāńjabhāna- [ptc.med.] (AV), jańjabhyate [3sg.med.] (TS)

**Meaning:** 'to rip up (mouth, jaws), snap'

**Link to RV concordance:** jambh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** jambh-

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**See also:** jambha-
**Avestan:** YAv. zafar-/-n [n] 'snout' (nom.acc.sg. zafara); žrizafan- [adj] 'with three snouts' (acc.sg. žrizafanam, voc.sg. žrizafam; nom.sg. žrizafā is secondary); vī-zafāra- [adj] 'with open snout' (Yt 19.41, cf. Hintze 1994: 220f.)

**Middle Persian:** 'bhwm- [verb] 'to disclose, reveal' (+ *apa-/*abi-)

**Ossetic:** z?mbun / z?mbyn [verb] 'to yawn'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Bal. zamb 'mouthful, bit', Wa. zAMB(y)- / zombovd- [verb] 'to yawn, open the mouth', zim 'yawn'; Sariq. vyzom(b)-, vyzom(b)- [verb] 'to yawn, gape' (+ *abi-)

**IE form:** ĝembh-.

**IE meaning:** to bare one’s teeth

**Certainty:** +

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**Sanskrit:** jambh [2]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present AYA: jambhāyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist RED: ajījabham [1sg.act.] (AV 7.56.5)

**Meaning:** 'to crush, destroy'

**Link to RV concordance:** jambh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** jambhā-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** jambhāna- [adj] 'crushing' (AV); hemanta-jabdha- [adj] 'depressed by the winter(?), numb' (AV)

**Page in EWAia:** 572

**Avestan:** YAv. ḥam ... zaments 'to grind up, crush' (Yt 1.27)

**Parthian:** zmb 'fight'

**Ossetic:** z?mbun / z?mby 'claw'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Sariq. vizamb-, vīzmānd [verb] 'to grind' (+ *abi-); Wa. vzom- / vzomd-, wzom- / wzomd- [verb] 'to squeeze, grind' (+ *a=a-)

**IE form:** ĝembh-.

**IE meaning:** to destroy

**Certainty:** +

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**Idioms:** 'grind up the two jaws (of the wolf)': Skt. hάni ... jambhāya (AV 19.47.9) ~ YAv. ḥam zanuua zambaiāobam (Yt 1.27)

**Cognates in other languages:** Lith. žembiu [verb] 'to cut, cut up'; OCS zębq [verb] 'to tear, pull up'

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Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jambhā- [m.] 'an illness (lockjaw?)' (AV)

Page in EWAia: 572
See also: jambh [1]; āmbhya-

Khotanese: ysimā ‘teeth’

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. zāma 'jaw-bone'

IE form: gombō-
IE meaning: tooth, row of teeth
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: OCS zóbr ‘tooth’; Latv. zūobs ‘tooth’; ToA kam ‘tooth’; ToB keme 'tooth'; ON kambr ‘comb, jagged edge’; Lith. žambaš [m] ‘(sharp) corner, edge’; Gr. gɨmfoj [m] ‘pin, nail’

Sanskrit: jāmbhya-
First attestation: KS, VS+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'molar (tooth), incisor'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: jāmbˈia-

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See also: jambh [1]; āmbha-
IE form: gombío-
IE meaning: belonging to the teeth
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. gomfajoj [m] ‘molar (tooth)’

Sanskrit: jāmahas-
First attestation: RV 06.012.02+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'wing'
Link to RV concordance: jāmahas-; kṛṣṇa-jamhas-; rāghupātmajamhas-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: jānągas- / jānągægas-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kṛṣṇa-jamhas- [adj] 'with black wings' (RV 01.141.07); rāghupātmajamhas- [adj] 'with fast-flying wings' (RV 06.003.05)

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See also: jāṅghā-
IE form: gêngοs-
IE meaning: wing (?)
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lith. žëŋgs-nis, žĩŋgs-nis ‘step’

Sanskrit: jana-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'creature, human being, race, tribe, people'
Link to RV concordance: jana-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** ḫaŋHa-

**Page in EWAia:** 566

See also: jan

Avestan: YaV. sruuŧ.zana- [adj] 'belonging to the race of the horned ones'


Sogdian: (Chr.) znŋ 'sort' (< PFr. *zana-ka-)

IE form: ġonŋ1-o-

IE meaning: race

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 373-375

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ḡnoj [m] 'offspring, race, seed'

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**Sanskrit:** jaṅg-

First attestation: RV 02.002.04: ḫaṅaśī ubhe- 'both races (gods and men)'

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'race'

Link to RV concordance: jaṅg-**

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ḫaŋHas-

**Page in EWAia:** 567

See also: jan

IE form: ġenŋ1-os-

IE meaning: race

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 373-375

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ḡnoj [m] 'race'; Lat. genus [n] 'race'

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**Sanskrit:** jaṅghā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'ankle' {2}

Link to RV concordance: jaṅghā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ḫaŋhāH- {1}

**Page in EWAia:** 564

See also: jam̐-has-

Avestan: YaV. zan ga- [m] 'ankle', oṟōbdō.zon.ga- [adj] 'with upright shanks'; bi-zan̐-gra- [adj] 'bipedal (about Daṅvīc creatures)'; caþba-ro-zan̐-gra- [adj] 'quadrupedal (about Daṅvīc creatures)'

Middle Persian: zarg 'ankle, shank'

Ossetic: z?ng / z?ng? 'shank, stalk'

IE form: ġeŋ(w)ŋ-

IE meaning: step

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 438-439

Cognates in other languages: Go. gaggan [verb] 'to go'; Lith. žeñgti [verb] 'to step'

Notes: {1} [AL] The reconstruction of an ā-stem for PIIr. follows from Ossetic (D. z?ng? points to PFr. -ā). {2} [AL] The rendering 'shank', often found in the dictionaries, is imprecise, at least for older Vedic.
**Sanskrit:** jaґni
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'woman, wife'
Link to RV concordance: jaґni
Proto-Indo-Iranian: j№anH- (original paradigm nom.sg. *j№anH-s, gen.sg. *gnaH-s)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: janimbabwe" [verb] 'to wish for a wife' (RV+); bhādra-jāni- [adj] 'having a beautiful wife' (RV), sahaғ-jāni- 'together with a wife' (TS) (<< IE *g"onh_t-)
Page in EWAia: 568
See also: gnѓґ:
Middle Persian: zan 'wife'
Parthian: jn 'wife' (pl. jnym)
New Persian: zan 'wife'
IE form: *g"enh2-
IE meaning: woman, wife
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 473 - 474

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**Sanskrit:** jαniman-
First attestation: RV, AV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'birth, origin, creature, kind'
Link to RV concordance: jαniman-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jґanHman
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jαnman- [n] 'birth, origin' (RV+) {1}
Page in EWAia: 570
See also: jan
IE form: genh1-men-
IE meaning: offspring
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 373 - 375
Cognates in other languages: Lat. germen [n] 'germ, offshoot, offspring' < PLat. *genmen- < *genamen
Notes: {1} [AL] The distribution of jαniman- and jαnman- is not quite clear. One of the options is *g"enh1-mη [nom.acc.sg.] > jαnima, *genh1-mn-ɛi [dat.sg.] > jαnmane (thus G. Schmidt, M. Peters), but the opposite is likewise possible.

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**Sanskrit:** janitaґr
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m] {1}
Meaning: 'progenitor, father'
Link to RV concordance: janitaґr
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jαnHtar
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jαnitar- [m] 'progenitor' (in the RV only with jajαna)
Sanskrit: janítra-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'origin, place of origin, birthplace, procreative matter'
Link to RV concordance: janítra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jànHtra-

Sanskrit: jantu- 
First attestation: RV+ 
Part of speech: [m] 
Meaning: 'creature, being, human being, tribe, race' 

Gr. genitw [m] 'progenitor'; Lat. genitor [m] 'progenitor'
Notes: {1} OAv. zātā (Y 44.3) can hardly be misspelled for *zantā = Ved. janītā.

Notes: {1} OAv. zātā (Y 44.3) can hardly be misspelled for *zantā = Ved. janītā.
Link to RV concordance: jantu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: janH-tu-
Page in EWAia: 570
See also: jan-
Avestan: OAv.  hu-zōn-tu- [adj] 'of good lineage, noble' (Y 43.3) (and its derivative haoząqba- [n] 'good relationship' (Y 45.9)); YAv.  zan-tu- [m] 'region'
IE form: genh₁-tu/-IIR
IE meaning: tribe
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 373 - 375

Sanskrit: jan-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: jānāmi [1sg.act.] (RV+); Present IV: jāyate [3sg.med.] 'be born' (RV+); Aorist R: ajani [1sg.med.] (RV 08.006.10; later ajni TB); Aorist IS: ājanis- a [3sg.med.] (RV+), jānis-va [2sg.impv.med.] (RV+); Aorist RED: ājjanat [3sg.act.] 'has produced, has created' (RV+); Aorist mediopass: ājani [3sg.] (RV), jāni [3sg.inj.] (RV 01.141.01), jānī [3sg.inj.] (RV 08.007.36); Perfect: jajāna [3sg.act.] 'has produced, has given birth (to)' (RV+), jajāne [3sg.med.] 'is born' (RV+); Fut: janis-yate [3sg.med.] 'will be born' (RV 01.081.05+); Caus: janayati [3sg.act.] 'to produce' (RV+); Abs: janitvi (RV 10.065.07); Inf: janitoh- (RV 04.006.07); ta-ptc.: jāta-, also [m] 'born man, son, living being', [n] 'birth, origin, race' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to be born, produce, create'
Link to RV concordance: jan-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: janH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jānana-[m] 'progenitor, creator' (RV+); janus- [nmf] 'birth, origin, creation, race, tribe' (RV+); jā-[m] 'child, creature, family, descendant' (RV+); prājāti- [f] 'birth, production' (KS, Br.+); jātya- [adj] 'closely related, of the same family' (ŚB+), 'noble' (Ep.+); ānu-jāvara- [adj] 'born after' (TS+)
Page in EWAia: 567
See also: jāna-; jānas-; janītār-; janītra-; jāniman-; jantu-; jātu-; jānī-; jānī-; jāvā-
Khotanese: ysan- [verb] 'to give birth'; ysaï- [pass.] 'to be born', ysyān- [caus.] 'to cause to be born'
Sogdian: zn- [verb] 'to bring forth'; (Buddh.) z’tk ‘son’, bz’yn ‘offspring, son’, (Man.) pz’t ‘birth place’, pz’t-yk ‘homeland’ (+ *upa-); nyz’tcw [f] ‘born (in one’s own house)’ (+ *ni-)
Middle Persian: z- /zā/- [verb] 'to be born; to give birth, bear';  z’yn- [caus.] 'to bear, give birth to, bring forth'; zādag [ppp] 'born'; ‘z’d, ‘c’t /āzād/ ‘noble, free
Parthian: z’y- [verb] 'to give birth to; be born’, z’dg ‘son’; (’)jy- [verb] 'to be reborn', ‘z’d ‘noble’ (+ *ā-); frzynd /frزاد/ ‘child, son’
New Persian: zāyād ‘is born’, āzād ‘free’
Ossetic: zajyn / zajiun [verb] 'to bear, bring forth [usually of animals]; to be born, grow'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. z’d [ppp] 'born', z’dk ‘son’; Bactr. zado, zad(a)go ‘born, native’, 'abzanano [pl] 'descendants' (+ *abi-), azii- [verb] 'to be born, be produced' (+ *ā-), frozindo, forzindo 'descendant' (+ *fra-), nizadago 'born (in one’s own house)' (+ *ni-)

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IE form: *genh₁-
IE meaning: to bear, to produce
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 373 - 375

Cognates in other languages: Gr. gägnomai (< *ǵi-ǵn-e- < IE *ǵi-ǵnh₁-e-) [1sg.pres.med.] 'to become, come into being'; Gr. gígone (< IE *ǵe-ǵonh₁-e) [3sg.pf.act.]; Gr. kasā-gnhtoj [ppp] 'brother'; Gr. griθl [f] (inscr.); Lat. nātus [ppp] 'born'; Go. air?a-kunds [ppp] 'of earthly origin'; Arm. cnanim [verb] 'to be born, produce, bear'; OIr. gainethar [med] 'to descend from, be produced'; Lat. prō-gignō [verb] 'to beget, bear, bring forth, produce'

Sanskrit: jar
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to wake up (intr.)'
Link to RV concordance: gr•; jāgarīґka; jāgṛvi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HjNǝar-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jāgarīka-, jāgrvi- [adv] 'watchful' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 574
Avestan: YAv. jayāra [3sg.pf.act.] 'to be awake'; jayauruunāŋham [ptc.pf.act.] (Yt 10.7); gāraieiti [verb] 'to wake up (trans.)'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) ʰyʰrⁿ [verb] 'to watch'
Middle Persian: wgl's-/wigrās-, (Man.) wygr'- (orig. inch.) 'to wake up' (+ ʰuᵻ-)
Parthian: wygr's- (orig. inch.) 'to wake up', (caus.) wygr'n- 'to awaken, arouse' (+ ʰuᵻ-)
New Persian: bīdār [ppp] 'awake' (with metath. & loss of -y- < ʰuᵻrād)
Ossetic: qal / igNeal 'awake' (+ ʰuᵻ-)
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ʰyʰr- [verb] 'to protect, guard', miḥr's- (inch.) 'to be awake, awake', miḥr'y-s- (caus.-inch.) 'to wake up'
IE form: h₁ger-
IE meaning: to wake
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 390
Idioms: 'waking Mitra': Skt. jāgvāṁ-sā ... mitrāḥ- ... (RV 01.136.03, 01.136.04) 'waking Mitra [and Varun-ā]’ ~ YAv. miθram ... jagauruunāŋham (Yt 10.17)
Cognates in other languages: Gr. kgrγgōra (< *kgγgōra) [1sg.pf.act.] 'to be awake'; Gr. kgeārw [verb] 'to watch, to wake'; Gr. ngretoj (< IE *ŋ-h,gr-e-to-) [adj] 'without waking up'; Lat. expergiscore [verb] 'to wake up (intr.)'

Sanskrit: jārant-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: [f] jārati- (RV, AV).
Meaning: 'old, infirm'
**Link to RV concordance:** jàrant-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** jarH-ant-

**Page in EWAia:** 576

See also: jàr

**Avestan:** Av. zaraŋuštra- [m] PN (=’of old camels’?)

**Ossetic:** z?rond [adj] ‘old’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Sarmat. PN Zarandoj

**IE form:** ġerh2-nt-

**IE meaning:** to be old

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 390 - 391

**Cognates in other languages:**

- Gr. gтрwn, gтрont- [adj, m] ’old; old man’; Gr. (Myc.) ke-ro-ť [adj] ’old’

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**Sanskrit:** jàraŋ-

First attestation: RV+

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Gramm. forms:** Already in the RV (2x) acc.sg. jàrām, from where jàrā- [f ] (AV+).

**Meaning:** ’old age, infirmity’

**Link to RV concordance:** jàraŋ-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** jàrHas-

**Page in EWAia:** 576

See also: jàr

**Khotanese:** ysare ’old age’ (< *zarāh)

**IE form:** ġerh2-os-

**IE meaning:** old age

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 390 - 391

**Cognates in other languages:**

- Gr. gтр[n] ’honour, tribute’

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**Sanskrit:** jàraŋyù-

First attestation: RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** ’the cast-off skin of a snake, covering; outer skin of an embryo, placenta, after-birth’

**Link to RV concordance:** jàraŋyù-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** {1}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** jàru- ’membrane’ (JB); jalāyukā- [f ] ’leech’ (JB) [MP zalig, NP zali ’leech’, etc. are probably LW from Indo-Aryan]

**Page in EWAia:** 576

See also: jar

**IE form:** ġerh2-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 390 - 391

**Cognates in other languages:**

- Gr. gтр[n] ’age; old, cast-off skin of snakes’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The formation is unclear. In spite of the parallels like jìrn-ī- [f] name of a snake (AVS 2.24.5) and jìrn-ā- [adj] ’old (of a snake skin)’ (RV 09.086.44), it cannot be excluded that this word is due to borrowing.
**Sanskrit:** jār

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: jāranti [3pl.act.] (RV) ‘to make age’; Present IV: jīryati [3sg.act.] (RV), jīryati [3sg.act.] (AV+) ‘to become decrepit’; Aorist IS: jāris-ur [3pl.inj.act.] (RV); Aorist A or Present VI {1}; juratam [2du.impv.act.] ‘make decrepit!’ (RV 01.182.03); jurānt- [ptc.act.] (RV) ‘old, decrepit’; Perfect: jājāra [3sg.act.] ‘has become old’ (AV 10.8.26), jujurvām-s-, jujarus- [ptc.act.] (RV); Caus: jārāy ‘to make age’ (RV+) {2}; na-ptc.: jīrn-ā- (RV), jīrṇ-ā- (AV+) {3}

**Meaning:** ‘to age, grow old; to make old, decrepit’

**Link to RV concordance:** jī-, jāra-, ajāra-, jaran-ā-; jaran-āra-; jaran-ā-; jaran-āpra-; jaran-āya-; jarimān-; ajūr-; ajuryā-; jīrya-; jarādas-t-ī-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** jārH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** jāra- [m] ‘wearing out, exhaustion’ (RV); a-jāra- [adj] ‘not aging’ (RV+); jaran-ā- [adj] ‘old, decayed’ (RV); jaran-ā [f] ‘age’ (RV); jaran-ī-prā- [adj] ‘achieving old age’ (RV 10.100.12); jaran-āya- [f] ‘decrepitude’ (RV); jarimān- [m] ‘weakness through old age, old age’ (RV+); a-jūr-, a-juryā- [adj] ‘not aging, undying’ (RV+); jīrya- [adj] ‘old’ (RV 06.002.07); jarādās-t-ī- [adj] ‘very old, attaining great age’ (RV+), [f] ‘longevity’ (RV 07.037.07 (?), AV 8.2.1) {4}

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**See also:** jārant-; jārás-; jārāyu-; jīry

**Avestan:** YAv. a-zarāš-t- [adj] ‘not aging’; zarata- [adj] ‘weak through old age’; a-zaromā- [adj] ‘not decreasing’; zairina- [adj] ‘exhausting, slackening’; zuraur- [adj] ‘weak through old age, decrepit’; zurauruan- [m] ‘old age’; zruuan- [n] ‘lifetime, time span’ (gen.sg. zri < *zruuanh), for which see Lubotsky 1997b, Lubotsky 1998b

**Khotanese:** ysir- [verb] ‘to become old’ (3pl. ysirāre < *zorja-)

**Sogdian:** (Man.) zr ‘old age’

**Middle Persian:** zarmān ‘old man, old age, deterioration’; zrd [adj] ‘infirm (from old age)’

**New Persian:** zarmān ‘old man, old age, deterioration’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. zōr- [adj] ‘old’

**IE form:** gerH-

**IE meaning:** to make decayed, to make old

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 390 - 391

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. cer [adj, m] ‘old; old man’; Gr. gbraj ‘old age’; Gr. grwn [m] ‘old man’; Lat. grānum (< IE *gṛh₂-no-) [n] ‘grain’

**Notes:** {1} [LK] Treated as a thematic aorist by Whitney 1885, Narten 1964: 121 and Joachim 1978: 83, as a class VI present by Gotō 1987: 152). {2} [AL] In RV 01.179.01, jārayantī- must probably be scanned with a long root vowel, see Jamison 1983: 154. {3} [AL] The distribution RV jīr- : AV jīr- is unparalleled. Since *jīr- only occurs in the RV (ajurīya- in later texts is a loanword from the RV), this reflex must be due to a specific development in this text. It is therefore reasonable to assume that the verb jīry ‘to destroy, eradicate’, most probably derived from the same root and only attested in the RV, played a crucial role. For a similar jīr- / jīr- interplay see tar. {4} [AL] RV jīvri-, AV jīvī- [adj] ‘helpless, weak, decrepit’, often connected with this root, can hardly reflect PIIr. *jrH-u- (+-i-), because the latter would most probably have yielded **juru-.

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**Sanskrit:** jas

**First attestation:** RV

**Part of speech:** [verb]

Meaning: 'to be exhausted, hungry'

Link to RV concordance: jas-; jasu-; jāsuri-; ājasra-; jāsvan-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: jas- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jāsu- [f] 'exhaustion' (RV); jāsuri- [adj] 'hungry' (RV); ā-ājasra- [adj] 'inexhaustible, perpetual' (RV+); jāsvan- [m] 'needy, hungry' (RV 06.044.11)

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See also: das; ks udh-

IE meaning: 'to be hungry'

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 479 - 480 (with a different analysis)

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. kašt-, kištant- 'hunger', ToA kas-t 'hunger', ToB kest 'hunger'; Hitt. kišt- 'to become extinct'

Notes: {1} [AL] Khot. ysah-, quoted by EWAia, cannot be related as it means 'to be quiet', rather than 'to cease'; OKhot. yseh- means 'to make quite', and not 'to give up' (see Cheung XXX for the references).

Sanskrit: jatu-

First attestation: Si.+ 

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'lac, gum'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: j ēatu-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jātus·a- [adj] 'made from lac or gum' (Si.+)

Page in EWAia: 565

New Persian: (dial.) žad 'gum'

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. žawla 'resin'

IE form: gʷetu-

IE meaning: resin

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 480

Cognates in other languages: OE cwidu 'resin' (< PWGm. *kʷeōu-); Lat. bitimen 'a kind of mineral pitch found in Palestine and Babylon' (reflects a form of a different dialect)

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Sanskrit: javi

First attestation: RV, YV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: javete [3du.med.] (RV 03.033.01), jāvate [3sg.med.] (YVp+); Perfect: jijuvur [3pl.act.] 'they drive (us), they impel (us)' (RV 07.021.05), jijuvām·s- [ptc.act.], jijuvāna-[ptc.med.] 'quick, hurried, in a hurry' (RV); ta-ptc.: jita- (RV+)}
Meaning: 'to be quick, hurry'

Link to RV concordance: ji-; javá-; jávana-; jávas-; javás-; javí-; javíyas-; jí-; jíti-; javíš-t·ha-; jíti-; javíš-t·ha-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: jіH

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: java-[m] 'speed' (RV+); jávana-[adj] 'impelling' (RV); javás-[n] 'speed' (RV);javás-[adj] 'quick' (RV);javín-[adj] 'hurrying, quick' (RV+);júvas-[n] 'drive, urging' (RV);jí-[adj, m] 'hurrying; race horse' (RV+);jaґv- [comp] 'quicker' (RV+);javis·t·ha-[sup] 'quickest' (RV+);jíti-[f] 'speed, incitement, instigation' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 580

Avestan: OAv. zauuah-[n] 'speed, quickness'; z珺uu-[adj] 'hurrying; race horse' (RV+); z珺uu- [sup] 'quickest' (Y 28.9); YAv. uzіiti (< *uz + *zіti-)[adj] 'bubbling up'

Middle Persian: zwt'/zіd/[adj] 'quick'

New Persian: zіd [adj] 'quick'

Other Iranian cognates: Bal. (South) zіt [adj] 'quick'

IE form: IIR {1}

IE meaning: to hurry

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: 399

Notes: {1} Connection of ON keyra [verb] 'to drive, travel' with javi- is very uncertain.

Sanskrit: jay

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gram. forms: Present I: jaґyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: ajais·am [1sg.act.] (RV), jes [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 06.004.04), jes·ma [1pl.inj.act.] (RV) {1}; jės-at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV); SI - impv: jės·i [2sg.impv.] (RV); Perfect: jįgya [3sg.act.] (RV+), jįgyv·a·sa, jįgyv·a·sa-[ptc.act.] (RV+); Caus: jápay' (KS+); Aorist RED: ajіjapata [3sg.med.] (KS+); Desid: jіgіs· (RV+); ta- ptc.: jіta- (RV+)

Meaning: 'to win, conquer, defeat'

Link to RV concordance: ji-; javіš-t·ha-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: jiNea-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: javá-[m] 'victory, winning' (AV+); jąyu-[adj] 'victorious, winning' (RV); jіgyu-[adj] 'victorious' (RV); jіtu-[adj] 'winning X' (RV+); jіti-[f] 'winning, victory' (RV+); jіs·n·u-[adj] 'triumphant' (RV+); jета·m-[m] 'conqueror' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 573

Avestan: OAv. jіjišan-ti [3pl.desid.act. 'to win'; jіjiša-[f] 'wish to win something'; jaiia-[m] 'victory' (Y 50.7); jіjoīa '?' (Y 32.7); YAv. jaiīa [1sg.pres.subj.act.] (V 18.5), jaiian-t- (AZ 7), jі jіjіšita [3sg.desid.subj.act.]; jіjišaŋ‘ha [2sg.desid.impv.med.] (V 15.13) 'to win'

IE form: g`e·i-? IIR. {3}?

Certainty: ?

Page in Pokorny: 469 - 470

Notes: {1} Cf. Kortlandt 2004: 7f. {2} The original palatal is preserved in Avestan (jіjiš). {3} Connection of Gr. bάα [f] 'force, violence', etc. with jav- is uncertain.

Sanskrit: jамаtār-

First attestation: RV, Yajñ.-

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'son-in-law, husband of the daughter'

Link to RV concordance: jамаtār-; vіjамаtār-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ȷāma-, ȷāmāHtar- (?)} {3}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vi-jāmātar- [m] ‘not a real son-in-law’ (RV 01.109.02)
Page in EWAia: 585
Avestan: YAv. zāmātar- [m] ‘son-in-law’; zāmāioia-/-zāmauiia/- [m] ‘son-in-law’ (F 630; mss. zāmaoiō) {1}
Sogdian: (Man.) z’mt’yty [pl] ‘son-in-law’
Middle Persian: dāmād ‘son-in-law’
New Persian: dāmād ‘son-in-law’
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. zіm `son-in-law’; Par. zām ‘son-in-law’
IE form: gṃo- (+Hter-) ?
IE meaning: son-in-law
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 369 - 370
Cognates in other languages: Gr. gambrТj [m] ‘son-in-law, brother-in-law, father-in-law’ {2}; Lat. gener ‘son-in-law’ (possibly, with -n- from *gґenh1-); Alb. dhəndērr / dhàn(d)ērr ‘son-in-law’, bridegroom’; Lith. ęntas [m] ‘son-in-law, brother-in-law’; OCS зът ‘bridegroom’; Russ. ifiant ‘son-in-law, brother-in-law’ (possibly, with analogical influence of *gґenh1-)
Notes: {1} [AL] YAv. zāmāioia- has taken over the suffix of YAv. brātruiia- [m] ‘nephew’ and tiiria-[m] ‘father’s brother’ < PIIr. *pHtruia- and may indicate that PIIr. had a form without the suffix -ətar- (which, in its turn, has been taken from the word for ‘brother’). {2} [AL] The relevance of Gr. gamerТj, attested in inscriptions, seems doubtful to me. {3} [AL] It is clear that no reconstruction would account for all forms and that we have to reckon with secondary associations with other words and roots. The long vowel in Indo-Iranian is the major crux, although it is seldom treated as such. Both IIr. and Gr. seem to point to a form without any laryngeal, gґmриro- and respectively. The connection with Gr. gamw (< *gґmH-eio-) ‘to marry’ is then indirect, the verbal root being extended with a laryngeal, cf. further s.v. PIr. *zamH- (XXX).

Sanskrit: ȷāmī-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘closely related (of brothers and, usually, sisters), consanguineous’, [n] ‘consanguinity’
Link to RV concordance: ȷāmi-; ȷāmitva-; ājāmi-; vijāmi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jaHmi-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jāmitvā- [n] ‘consanguinity, relation’ (RV), ā-jāmi- [adj] ‘not of kin’, [n] ‘incest’ (= ‘not allowed between close relatives’) (RV); vi-jāmi- [adj] ‘pretending to be consanguineous’ (RV 10.069.12); anujāmika- [adj] ‘following the kin (?)’ (AVP 5.25.1)
Page in EWAia: 586
See also: janι
Avestan: YAv. hu-zāmi- ‘good, easy birth’ (Yt 5.87)
IE form: gŋh1-mi-
IE meaning: birth, related by birth
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 369 - 370 {1}
Notes: {1} Connected with ȷāmātar-, which is probably wrong.
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'knee'
Link to RV concordance: jānu-; īnubādh-; abhujnū; mitājūn-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jānu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jīnu-bādh- [adj] 'bending the knee' (RV 06.001.06); abhi-jīnū [adv] 'on the knees, up to the knees' (RV); mitā-īnū- [adj] 'with a firm knee' (RV); asita-īnū- [adj] 'with black knees' (AV+); jānu-daghnā- [adj] 'reaching to the knee' (YV+)
Page in EWAia: 584
Avestan: Ya. ānīm [acc.sg.m.] 'knee' (probably, from compounds); ā ānubiiascit [abl.pl.] 'up to the knees'; fra-śnu- [adj] 'holding the knee forward'; ōnu.drājah- [adj] 'showing the length of the knee' (V 18.11)
Khotanese: ysānī 'knee'
Middle Persian: d’nwg /dānīg/ 'knee' (z’nwg /zānīg/ is most probably a LW from Avestan)
Parthian: z’nwg 'knee'
New Persian: zānī 'knee'
IE form: gñnu-
IE meaning: knee
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 380 - 381
Cognates in other languages: Gr. gŭnus '[n] 'knee' (dat.pl. gnus…); Gr. gnŏx [adv] 'on the knees'; Hitt. gi-[e]-nū 'knee'; Hitt. ga-nu-ut 'with the knee'; Lat. genī [n] 'knee'; MoE knee

Sanskrit: jāra-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'lover'
Link to RV concordance: jāra-; jārīn-; jārya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jā-H-r-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jārīn-ī [f] 'woman who has a lover' (RV 10.034.05); jārya- [n] 'friendship' (RV 05.064.02)
Page in EWAia: 588
See also: īnā
Avestan: Ya. zainī- 'wise' (in zainī-parṣṭa- [adj] 'asked from a wise man'), a compound form of *zā-ra-.
IE form: gñhṛ-ro-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 376 - 378
Cognates in other languages: Lat. gnārus [adj] 'wise, known'

Sanskrit: jātu
First attestation: RV 10.027.11, ŚB+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'by birth, by nature'
Link to RV concordance: jātu; jātibharman-; jātis-t-hira-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jā-H-tu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: deva-jātu- [adj] 'having his birth from the gods' (Br.+); jāti-bharman- [adj] 'protector by birth' (RV 01.103.03); jāti-s-t-hira- [adj] 'solid by birth' (RV 02.013.11)
Old Persian: dat'[u]vhy- /dānī-vahya-/ [m] PN, "Med." *zātī in Akkad. za'-tu'-a
IE form: gnh₁-tu-
IE meaning: birth
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 373 - 375
Cognates in other languages: Lat. nāti [adv] ’by birth, of age’; Lat. nātira [f] ’birth, essence, nature’

**Sanskrit:** jāyā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ’woman, wife’
Link to RV concordance: jāyā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jaHiaH-
Page in EWAia: 587
See also: jan
IE form: gnh₁-ieh₂- {1}
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 373 - 375
Notes: {1} It is unclear whether this word is the same formation as PGm. *kunja- (Go. kuni, OHG chunni, etc. ’race’) < *gnh₁-io-.

**Sanskrit:** *bodhas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bʰaudʰ-as
Avestan: YAv. baoāh- [n] ’observation, recognition, perception’
Ossetic: bud / bod? ’fragrance, incense, scent’ XXX
IE form: bʰeudʰ-os-
IE meaning: perception
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 150 - 152
Cognates in other languages: Gr. -peuq-χj [adj] ’ignorant’; Gr. beadoj [n] ’statue of a god; sumptuous woman’s dress’ (LW from Phrygian); OPhr. bevdos [n] ’statue, image (of Kybele)’

**Sanskrit:** jihmá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ’oblique, transverse, athwart’
Link to RV concordance: jihmá-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jiḥma- < dijʰma-
Page in EWAia: 591
IE form: dh₃gʰ-mo-
IE meaning: athwart
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 354 - 355
Cognates in other languages: Gr. docmTj [adj] ’oblique, transverse’
Notes: {1} ON keikr [adj] ’bent backwards’ is not related to jihmá-, but reflects PIE *gʰeigʰ(h).
Sanskrit: jihvā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'tongue'
Link to RV concordance: jihvā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jij³uaH- < *di⁰juaH- (<< *da⁰juaH-)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jahi- [f] 'tongue, "tongue" of Agni, sacrificial spoon' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 591
Avestan: Av. hizuu-/ hizi- [m] 'tongue' (YAv. hizuuα [nom.sg.]; YAv. hizuuαm [acc.sg.]; Av. hizuuθ /hizuuθ/ [gen.sg.]; Av. hizuuβ/hizuuα/ [instr.sg.]; YAv. hizubī [instr.pl.]); OAv. hizuuα.uxuí/hizuí/ [instr.pl.] 'words (pronounced) by the tongue' (Y 47.2, Y 51.3) (Kuiper 1978: 80); YAv. hitō.hizuuα /hizuí/ [gen.sg.]; Av. hizuuβ.hizuuβ /hizuíaβ/ [instr.pl.]; OAv. hizuh.uxuí/hizuí/ [gen.sg.]; YAv. hituí.hizuuα /hizuí/ [instr.pl.] 'with a chained tongue' (Y 65.9)
Old Persian: hzān /hizVm /hizVm/ [acc.sg.] 'tongue'
Khotanese: bisŋ /?isŋ 'tongue'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) zb'k 'tongue' (< PIr. *hizbŋka-
Middle Persian: uzwŋ 'tongue' (< PIr. *hizbŋn-
Parthian: zb'n 'tongue' (< PIr. *hizbŋn-
New Persian: zbn 'tongue'
Ossetic: yvzag / ?vzag 'tongue'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. (')zbgk 'tongue'
IE form: dŋn⁰hueh₂ / dln⁰hueh₂-
IE meaning: tongue
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 223
Idioms: 'to pronounce (Truth) with the tongue': Skt. ṭāsyā jihvā ... vaktā ~ OAv. aś-əm ... vacaṃḥ ... hizuuθ; Skt. uvaktha ... jihvāya ~ OAv. vaoc̱ hizuuθ ... āṭhō
Cognates in other languages: OLat. dignum 'tongue'; Go. tuggo 'tongue'; ToA kāntu 'tongue' (with metathesis from *tankw); Lat. lingua 'tongue' (with l- from *leigŋh- 'to lick' ?); OIr. tenė 'tongue'; OPr. insuwis 'tongue'; OCS jezykъ [m] 'tongue'

Sanskrit: jñā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IX: jñāti [3sg.act.] (RV+) (< *jn-n-aH- with restored laryngeal in the root); jñāntē [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: jñeyās [2sg.opt.act.] (RV 02.010.06) {1}; Precative: jñes-am [1sg.med.] (AV, VS); Aorist S: ajñāsthās [2sg.med.] (AV+); Aorist SIS: ajñāsās-ma [1pl.act.] (JB); Perfect: vi-jñānus - [ptc.act.] (RV 10.077.01; nonce), jñānu [1sg.act.] (late Br.+) {2}; Passive: vi jñāyante [3pl.] (RV 04.051.06), sam- jñāyate [3sg.] (AV 20.129.11), -jñāyate [3sg.] (YV+); Aorist mediopass: ajñāyati [3sg.] (RV 06.065.01); Caus: sam- jñapay 'to make agree, to slaughter' (AV+); jñapay 'to teach, to make know' (Br.+); Desid: jijnāsate [3sg.med.] (AV+); ta-ptc.: a-jñāta- 'unknown' (RV+), jñātā- 'known, recognized' (AV 19.15.6 +)
Meaning: 'to know, recognize, understand'

Link to RV concordance: ज्ञान—; ज्ञाति—; ज्ञानस्—; ज्ञानसं—

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ज्ञान-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: र्तज्ञान— [adj] 'knowing Rta' (RV, AV); क्षेत्रज्ञान— [adj] 'knowing the field' (Br.); ज्ञातय— [m] 'acquaintance, surety' (AV+); ज्ञात्र— [n] 'intellectual faculty' (VS+); प्रज्ञान— [adj] 'knowing' (SB); ज्ञाति— [m] 'close relative' (RV+), ज्ञान— [m] 'id.' (RV 01.109.01); a-ज्ञान— [adj] 'having no kindred' (RV 10.039.06)

Page in EW Aia: 599, 601

See also: जाना-

Avestan: Av. ज्ञान- [verb] 'to know, recognize': YAv. paiti.ज्ञान- [3pl.pres.act.] ( Yt 13.46), OAv. paiti.ज्ञान- (for *ज्ञान- [2pl.pres.impv.act.] ( Y 29.11), yAv. paiti.ज्ञान- (them.) [3sg.pres.subj.act.] ( Yt 13.50), auu.ज्ञान- [3pl.pres.subj.act.] ( V 6.45), ज्ञानवहोग्म- [ptc.desid.med.], paiti.ज्ञान- [mpp] (irregular for *ज्ञानस्- < *ज्ञानस्-to-) 'welcome', ज्ञातय— [m] 'knower'; ज्ञोष- [sup] 'who knows the best'; ज्ञानिन् [in compounds] 'wise' {3}; OAv. फ्रान्स- ( Y 44.7), YAv. फ्रान्स- [adv] 'cautiously'

Old Persian: ज्ञान– [verb] 'to know, recognize': a-ज्ञान- [3sg.impf.act.]; ज्ञानसित- [3sg.subj.act.] (inch.)

Khotanese: भस्न– [verb] 'to appear, shine'; भस्नस– [verb] 'to recognize' (+ *पति-), हस्नस– [verb] 'to be aware' (+ *फ्रा-)

Sogdian: 'ज्ञानस्- [verb] 'to know, recognize' (+ *पति-); ptz.ज्ञानसर्व्य [verb] 'to recognize' (+ *पति-); (Buddh.) ज्ञान 'knowledge, ज्ञानि'

Middle Persian: ‘ज्ञानस्- /ज्ञानस्- [verb] (inch.) 'to recognize, get to know', ज्ञान- /ज्ञान- [verb] 'to know'

Parthian: ज्ञानस्- [verb] (inch.) 'to recognize, get to know', ज्ञानसर्व्य [verb] 'to know'; 'ज्ञान 'observe', 'ज्ञान 'story' (+ *ए-)

New Persian: ज्ञानस्तनाथन /ज्ञानस्तनाथन [verb] 'to recognize, distinguish'

Ossetic: ज्ञानस्तनाथन /ज्ञानस्तनाथन [verb] 'to know, be able', ज्ञानस्तनाथन [verb] 'to be seen, appear'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ज्ञातस्- [verb] 'to become acquainted, accustomed'; Bactr. ज्ञातस्- [verb] 'to acknowledge, (bear) witnes'

IE form: ज्ञेन्-

IE meaning: to know

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. γινώσκω [1sg.pres.act.] 'to recognize'; Gr. γνωστός [mfn] 'knower'; Gr. γνώστα [m] 'witness'; Lat. nōscō [verb] 'to know'; Lith. žinoti [verb] 'to know'; OCS znati [verb] 'to know'; Arm. cane- / cani- [verb] 'to recognize'; Go. kunnan [verb] 'to know, be able'; OHG kunnan [verb] 'to know, be able'; Lat. nōtus [mpp] 'known' (irregular)

Notes: {1} Isolated form, probably built analogically on the model of deyām, dheyām (Narten 1964: 122). {2} [AL, LK] Most forms traditionally taken as perfects of ज्ञान (weak stems) belong in fact to ज्ञनि 'to be born'; see Kümmel 2000: 203f. Also pra-jañivām-ās-(RV 03.002.11) rather belongs to this root. {3} See jaśra-.

Sanskrit: जस्त्र

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Aorist A: जस्त्रान्त [3pl.inj.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: जस्त्रान [3pl.med.] (RV 01.071.01), जस्त्राण [3sg.subj.act.] (RV), जस्त्रान्त [ptc.med.] (RV); SI-impv: जस्त्री (RV); Aorist IS: ज्ञस्त्रात [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 02.035.01); Perfect: जस्त्राण [3sg.act.], जस्त्राणे [3sg.med.] (RV+); Caus: जस्त्रायते [3sg.med.] 'to enjoy (mutually)' (RV); Abs: जस्त्राणे (RV); ta-ptc.: जस्त्राणे, 'jus't-a- 'welcome, wished, agreeable' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to like, be pleased, enjoy'

Link to RV concordance: jús-; jós-a-; sajós-as-; devájús-t-a-; jós-ya-; jós-t-ar-; sajís; sajós-a-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: jauš-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jós-a- [m] 'satisfaction' (RV+); jós-ya- [adj] 'welcome' (RV+); jós-t-ar- [m] 'loving, cherishing' (RV+); sa-jós-as- [adj] 'associated, united with' (RV+); sa-jís [adv] 'together' (RV+)

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See also: jús-t-i-

Avestan: Av. zaoša- [m] 'pleasure'; YAv. zuš- [verb] 'to like': āžizušte [3sg.pres.med.] {1} (P 43), zuša- [ppp]

Old Persian: dauštar- [m] 'friend'

Khotanese: ysiš- [verb] 'to value, approve'

Middle Persian: dwst /důst/ 'friend'; dwš- /důš/- [verb] 'to like, love'; důšag [adj] 'dear, expensive'

Parthian: zwš 'love'

New Persian: döst [m] 'friend'

IE form: gęeus-

IE meaning: to taste, to be pleased

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 399 - 400

Idioms: 'to enjoy according to the wish': Skt. usaṅ ... jujos-a (RV 04.025.01) ~ YAv. uṣīm zaošaīca;
'to be agreeable to the gods': Skt. deva-jús-t-a- (RV), jús-t-am: devebhī: (RV 10.125.05) ~ OAv. daēuūō.zušta- 'desired by the Daēuas, favourite of the Daēuas'; 'of the same wish': Skt. sa-jós-a(s)- [adj] 'being in harmony with, united' (RV+) ~ OAv. ha-zaoša- [adj]

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ge̓bomai [1sg.pres.med.] 'to taste'; Lat. gust̄ [verb] 'to taste'; Lat. gustus 'taste, enjoyment'; Go. ga-kiusan [verb] 'to test'; MoHG kiesen [verb] 'to choose'; MoHG kosten [verb] 'to taste'

Notes: {1} [LK] Reduplicated present, probably based on perfect (Kümml 2000: 67lf.).

Sanskrit: jrayas-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'expanse, flat surface'

Link to RV concordance: jrayas-; prthu:jrayas-; jri-; jrayasāna-; uruijī-; parjri-; urujrayas-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: jraias-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: upa jrayati [3sg.pres.act.] 'to extend, stretch out' (RV 09.071.05);
jrayasāna- [adj] 'extending' (RV), uru-jri- [adj] 'extending widely' (RV), par ļ-jri- [adj] 'extending on all sides' (RV), uru:jrayas- [adj] 'having a wide expanse' (RV)

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Avestan: YAv. zraiih- [n] 'sea, lake'

Old Persian: drayah- [n] 'sea'

Middle Persian: drayā(b) 'sea'; zrēh 'sea, lake'

Parthian: zryh 'sea, lake'

New Persian: daryā(b) 'sea'

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Idioms: 'of wide expanse/lakes': Skt. pr̥thu:jrayas- [adj] (RV) ~ YAv. poraṭu.zraiih- [adj] 'forming wide lakes' (Yt 8.2)
**Sanskrit:** *svara-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: suara-
Avestan: YAv. x’ara- [m] ‘wound, sore’
New Persian: xārāndan [verb] ‘to scratch’
Ossetic: x’rýn / xw?run [verb] ‘to itch, scratch (oneself)’
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. xir-/xird, Rosh. xīrt [verb] ‘to itch, scratch (oneself)’; Pash. xvar ‘skin, bark, peel, scurf’, Sangl. xurīš, M. xuřī ‘itching’
IE form: suer-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1050
Cognates in other languages: OHG swera ‘to have a sore, hurt’

**Sanskrit:** júṣ·t·i-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ‘favour, proof of love’
Link to RV concordance: júṣ·t·i-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: júṣti-
Page in EWAia: 599
See also: jos-
IE form: geus-
IE meaning: to taste, to be pleased
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 399 - 400
Cognates in other languages: Goth. gakust ‘test’, OE cyst ‘preference’, OFris. keste(e) ‘choice, statute’

**Sanskrit:** jirv
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: (ni-)jírvati [3sg.act.] (RV)
Meaning: ‘to destroy, eradicate’
Link to RV concordance: jirv
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jṛH-u- (?) {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ni-júr- [f] ‘extermination’ (RV 02.029.06)
Page in EWAia: 597
See also: jar
Certainty: +
Notes: {1} [AL] The IIr. date of this present cannot be ascertained, but cf. YAv. zuuruuuan- [m] ‘old age, decrepitude’; zuuruu- [n] ‘lifetime’; zuurura- [adj] ‘weak through old age, decrepit’, which point to PIIr. *jṛH-u-/-ur- (cf. Lubotsky 1998b) and Gr. (Hom.) graúj [f] ‘old woman’, dat.sg. grhε, (Ion.) grhεj, grhεj. It is conceivable that on the basis of these forms a secondary present *jṛHua- was created in Skt., semantically parallel to jírvati and formally to tīrvati. See further s.v. jar.

**Sanskrit:** *vadh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uadh-
Page in EWAia: 2.497
See also: vadhī-

**Avestan:** Av. vad- [verb] ‘to lead’: OAv. vadāmna- [ptc.pres.med.] (Y 53.5) {1}, YAv. vādhāiti [3sg.caus.act.], vādhāiđāmna- [ptc.caus.med.], upā.vādhāiđēta [3sg.caus.opt.med.] (V 14.15) ‘to marry (a woman)’

**Khotanese:** *bad- (byū-) [verb] ‘to produce’, būy- [caus.] ‘to lead’, OKh. tuvāy- (tvāy-) [verb] ‘to convey across’ (+ *ati-)

**Sogdian:** (Man.) ptwyδ [caus.] ‘to hand over’ (+ *pati-)

**Middle Persian:** xwyδg’n, wydwtk’n /tvδy- [verb] ‘to convey across’ (+ *ati-)

**Parthian:** w’d- [verb] ‘to lead’, w’d’g ‘leader, pilot’, (’)w’y- [verb] ‘to lead to, bring’ (+ *δ-)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Bactr. ohl [verb] ‘to lead, take, bring; exert’, porooato ‘fared’ (+ *pari-); Khwar. w’z’y- [caus.] ‘to lead to, to let go; chase away’; Pash. -wal/-wastļ [verb] ‘to bring, lead along (someone)’, Yzgh. waδ/-west [verb] ‘to marry a woman’

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1115-1116

**Cognates in other languages:** OIr. fedid [verb] ‘to bring, lead’; MW dy-weddio ‘to marry’; ORuss. vesti [verb] ‘to lead’, vesti ženu ‘to marry a woman’; Lith. vedu, vesti [verb] ‘to lead, to bring, to marry’ {2}

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The form vadāmna is difficult to interpret. Insler 1975 suggests an emendation to *vadāmŋa [voc.pl.] ‘bridegrooms’. Kellens - Pirart 1990: 296 translate as ‘(en) paranymph’.

**Sanskrit:** jyā- [1]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: anusam jvaret [3sg.opt.act.] (BAũ 4.4.12)

**Meaning:** ‘to suffer’

**Link to RV concordance:** navajvadjraγ; jirn-i-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** juat-H-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nava-jvāγ- [m.] ‘new suffering’ (RV); aŋga-jvāγ- [m] ‘pain in the limbs’ (AV); a-jvāγ- [adj] ‘without pain’ (JB); jirn-i- [f] ‘glow, flame, fiery weapon’ (RV); here also jvāγ- [verb] ‘to burn’ (jvalati [3sg.pres.act.] (Br.+), jajvadjla [3sg.pf.act.] (Br.+), ajvāλlt [3sg.aor.act.] (Br.), jvalita- [ta-ptic.] (Br.)); jvalana- [m] ‘fire’ (MS+); jvalanā- [adj] ‘burning’ (Br.+); jvāλa- [m] ‘coal’ (MS+)

**Page in EWAia:** 607

**Avestan:** YAv. zbauruuan-t- [m] PN (probably unrelated)

**IE form:** guelH-?

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 479 {1}

**Cognates in other languages:** Lith. žvilti [verb] ‘to be brilliant’; MoHG Kohle ‘coal’ {2}

**Notes:** {1} With different analysis. {2} Connection with jvāγ/-jval- uncertain.

---

**Sanskrit:** jyā- [1]

**First attestation:** RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: jyā-
Meaning: 'bow-string'
Link to RV concordance: iyā-; iyākā-; rtaïya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: jNeiaH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jyākā- [f] 'bow-string' (RV, AV); rta-jya- [adj] 'having the rta as bow-string’ (RV 02.024.08)
Page in EWAia: 603
Avestan: YAv. jīā- [f] 'bow-string’; aiajīō.jīa- [adj] 'with iron bow-strings'
Middle Persian: zīh 'bow-string'
New Persian: zīh 'bow-string'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. žaï, jNēāi 'bow-string’; Yi. žīo 'bow-string'
IE form: ĝwēH- / ĝwēH-
IE meaning: bow-string
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 481
Cognates in other languages: Gr. biTj [m] 'bow' (< PIE *ĝwēH-o- 'containing a string’); Lith. gija [f] 'thread (in warp)'; Russ. (dial.) žica [f] 'thread, coloured woollen yarn'

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Sanskrit: jyōk
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Gramm. forms: /jyōk/
Meaning: 'a long time, still a long time, already a long time'
Link to RV concordance: jyōk
Proto-Indo-Iranian: diau{k} {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jyokti- [f] 'long life’ (ŚrSi.)
Page in EWAia: 604
See also: dyot; dyav-; jyot
IE form: dieu-g
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 183 – 187
Cognates in other languages: Lat. iīgis [adj] 'everlasting, enduring'
Notes: {1} [AL] For the phonetic development *diau- > jyo- see aan de Wiel 2000.

Sanskrit: jyot
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: jyotatām [3sg.impv.med.] (MS); Passive: ava-jyotyāmāna- [ptc.] (ŚB); Caus: jyotay' (AV); Abs: ava-jyotya (Br.+)
Meaning: 'to be brilliant, shine'
Link to RV concordance: iyou-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dyaut- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: jyótiś- [n] 'light, brightness' (RV+); jyotřratha- [adj] 'whose chariot is light' (RV); jyotsnā- [f] 'moonlight night' (MS+); jyotayamāmaka- [m] 'will-o'-the-wisp' (AVŚ 4.37.10) (from jyotayā mām 'shine on me!' + suff. -aka-)

Page in EWAia: 753
See also: dyot
IE form: dieu-t-
IE meaning: to shine
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 183 - 187
Notes: {1} [AL] For the phonetic development *diaut- > jyot- see aan de Wiel 2000.

Sanskrit: kadaḥ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'when'
Link to RV concordance: kadaḥ
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kadaH
Page in EWAia: 295
See also: ka- [1]
Avestan: OAv. kadi [adv] 'when'; YAv. kada [adv] 'when'
Sogdian: kd(’) [adv] 'when'
New Persian: kai [adv] 'when'
IE form: k"o-deH
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 181 - 183
Cognates in other languages: Lith. kadu [adv] 'when' is, most probably, a different formation.

Sanskrit: kadrā
First attestation: TS+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'reddish brown'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kadrū-
Page in EWAia: 295
Avestan: YAv. kadruua.aspa- [m] PN ('with brown horses')
New Persian: kahar [adj] 'light brown'
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 537
Notes: {1} [AL] Connection of Gr. KTdroj PN with kadr- is highly uncertain.

Sanskrit: kalyāṇ-ā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: In the RV, m. only (agne ...) kalyāṇ-ā [voc.sg.m.] 01.031.09, elsewhere kalyāṇ-í- [f] (vṛkś-inflection); AVŚ only fem. {1}
Meaning: 'beautiful, lovely < with beautiful hips'
Link to RV concordance: kalyan-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kali-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: Pā. kalyān-ā-, kullān-ā- [adj] 'beautiful, good'
Page in EWAia: 325
See also: ən-ı.
IE form: kol-ı- (Caland’s form) / kluo-
Certainty: + {2}
Page in Pokorny: 524
Cognates in other languages: Gr. kalTj [adj] 'beautiful, noble, good' (Ep., Ion. kāΓΤΓЙΓΤκ, Boeot. kal oj) < *kal oj < *kluo-
Notes: {1} [AL] Accentuation kalyān-ā- is only attested from the MS on. At AVP 4.10.8a, 6.9.7a, we find kalyān-a- [m] in reference to a bull. In RV 1.31.5, Agni is also called a bull, so that it becomes reasonable to assume that 1.31.9d kalyān-a characterizes Agni as a bull, too. {2} [AL] For the etymology see Pinault 2003a. Doubts remain, however. Since ən-ı- is a loanword, it is not unreasonable to assume that kalyān-ı- is a loanword, too, and that *kali- or *kalya- meant, for instance, 'broad' and has thus nothing to do with Gr. kalTj.

**Sanskrit:** kām
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [part]
Gramm. forms: enclytic kām after nú, sú, hī
Meaning: final particle after datives
Link to RV concordance: kām
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: e.g. dṛśe kām 'to be looked at', amṛtāya kāṃ 'for immortality', vīryāya kāṃ 'for a heroic deed'; possibly here kantva- [n] 'well-being' (KS, MS+); kāmvant- [adj] 'blissful' (ŚB); kantama- [sup] 'the most loved' (JB)
Page in EWAia: 304
Avestan: OAv. kām [part] (aēibiīō kām Y 44.20), presumably for *kōm
Certainty: ? {1}
Page in Pokorny: 612 - 613
Notes: {1} It is unclear whether we may equate Skt. nú kāṃ 'even now' (RV+) with Gr. nῆ ken and Hitt. nu-kkān.

**Sanskrit:** kam
certainty: 1
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present AYA: kāmayate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Perfect: cakamāνā- [ptc.med.] 'desirous' (RV, RV-Kh., AV); cakamē [3sg.med.] (ŚB+)
Meaning: 'to desire, want'
Link to RV concordance: kam-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kHmāia- {1}
Page in EWAia: 306
See also: kāma-
Khotanese: OKhot. āūm- [verb] 'to desire’ (< * ākāmajγa- with hiatus filler -tγ); ātama- 'desire’
Sogdian: k’m-, (Chr., Man.) q’m [verb] 'to want, wish'
Middle Persian: k’m- [verb] 'to wish, want’; (Man.) fr’g’m- [verb] 'to desire’ (+ *fra-)
Parthian: k’m- [verb] 'to wish, want’
Ossetic: komyn / komun [verb] 'to consent, yield'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. k’my- [verb] 'to desire, wish'; Sh. čēmb-/čēmt, Sariq. čomb-/čimd, Yzgh. kam-, Sangl. komay-, Wa. kom(ə)y-/komət- [verb] 'to wish, want; to consent'; Arm. kamim [verb] 'to want' (Iranian LW)

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 515

Notes: {1} A denomivative formation from kāma- with secondary short vowel in the root in a number of forms.

---

Sanskrit: kan

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Aorist IS: akānis·am [1sg.act.] (RV), kānis·as [2sgsubj.act.] (RV), canis·t·ām [2du.impv.act.] 'be glad' (RV 07.070.04; a nonce form); Perfect: cākana [3sg.act.] (RV); cākānas [2sgsubj.act.] (RV); cākantu [3pl.impv.act.] (RV 01.122.14; haplology); cākananta [3pl.subj.med.] (RV) {1}

Meaning: 'to be pleased with, enjoy'

Link to RV concordance: kan-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kanH- / čanH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: canis·t·ha- [sup] 'most welcome, pleasing' (RV) (cánis·t·hat RV 08.074.11 is a nonce form, cf. Hoffmann 1952: 131-132 = Hoffmann 1976: 367)

Page in EWAia: 296

See also: ćnas-; cāru-

Avestan: Av. kan- [verb] 'to be glad, take pleasure in, desire': OAv. cāxnarō [3pl.pf.] (Y 33.6), YAv. cakana [3sg.pf.] (H 2.11); YAv. cinman(a)- [n] 'desire' (cf. Hinize 1994: 188f.)

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: 515

Notes: {1} [AL] For the meaning of the perfect forms cf. Kümmel 2000: 132f. Connection with kā is conceivable (an original nasal present?).

---

Sanskrit: kapota-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'pigeon'

Link to RV concordance: kapota-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kapauta-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kapor- [I] 'pigeon' (ŚB)

Page in EWAia: 303

Old Persian: kapautaka- [adj] 'blue'; kāsaka- ... kapautaka- 'lapis lazuli'

Khotanese: kavita- [adj] 'blue, gray'

Middle Persian: kabōd 'grey-blue; pigeon'; kabōtar 'pigeon'

New Persian: kabītar 'pigeon'

IE form: IIR {1}

Certainty: -

Notes: {1} [AL] In view of its form and meaning, the word is likely to have been borrowed from a Central-Asiatic language (cf. Lubotsky 2001).
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<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>kaґpr•th-</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>First attestation:</strong></td>
<td>RV 10.086.16, 10.086.17</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Part of speech:</strong></td>
<td>[m]</td>
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<td><strong>Gramm. forms:</strong></td>
<td>nom.sg. kaґpr•t</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong></td>
<td>'penis' - KVP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link to RV concordance:</strong></td>
<td>kaґpr•th-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</strong></td>
<td>kaprt(H)-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other forms in Indo-Aryan:</strong></td>
<td>kapr•thaґ ‘penis (?)' (RV 10.101.12 acc.sg. kapr•thaґm)</td>
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<td><strong>Certainty:</strong></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes:</strong></td>
<td>{1} Connections with MoP kahra [n] 'kid' or with Lat. caper are very uncertain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>karn-а</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First attestation:</strong></td>
<td>RV+</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Part of speech:</strong></td>
<td>[m]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong></td>
<td>'ear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Link to RV concordance:</strong></td>
<td>karn-а</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</strong></td>
<td>karna-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other forms in Indo-Aryan:</strong></td>
<td>as·t-a-karn·и- [f] 'with marked ears' (RV); karn·а-sиla- [m] 'ear-ache' (AV); kṛṣ·n·a-karn·а- [adj] 'with black ears' (AV; MS kṛṣ·n·a-karn·и- [f]); vi-karn·а- [adj] 'wide-eared' (AV); karn·а- [adj] 'auritus' (AV+; VS 'with long ears (of a donkey)'; MS+ 'defect in the ears')</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Avestan:</strong></td>
<td>YAv. karǒna-[m] 'ear [daљvic]' in (Yt 11.2); karόna-[adj] 'deaf' (Yt 5.93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Khotanese:</strong></td>
<td>kɚrra-[adj] 'deaf'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sogdian:</strong></td>
<td>kɾн [adj] 'deaf'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Middle Persian:</strong></td>
<td>kl, (Man.) qr/karr/ [adj] 'deaf'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Persian:</strong></td>
<td>kar(r) [adj] 'deaf'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other Iranian cognates:</strong></td>
<td>Sh. čин [adj] 'deaf'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IE form:</strong></td>
<td>kʷor-no-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Certainty:</strong></td>
<td>? {1}</td>
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<td>938 - 947</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cognates in other languages:</strong></td>
<td>CS krъm [adj] 'mutilated (with ears slit or cropped)', Latv. kūns [adj] 'deaf' or CS ērenmъ [m] 'handle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notes:</strong></td>
<td>{1} The Indo-Iranian forms seem to point to the original meaning 'ear', which makes connection with CS krъm [adj] 'mutilated', Latv. kūns [adj] 'deaf' difficult.</td>
</tr>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>karś</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First attestation:</strong></td>
<td>RV+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Part of speech:</strong></td>
<td>[verb]</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
\textbf{Gramm. forms}: Present IX: áva-kršňyät [3sg.opt.act.] 'to make lean' (MS 3.6.9:73.8); Present IV: kṛṣyati [3sg.act.] (Br. +); Perfect: cakārsa [3sg.act.] (AV 12.3.16); Caus: ava-karśáyanti [3pl.act.] 'to make lean' (RV 06.024.07); ta-ptc.: kṛṣita- 'emaciated' (Br.)
\textbf{Meaning}: 'to be/become lean'
\textbf{Link to RV concordance}: kṛś-
\textbf{Proto-Indo-Iranian}: karś-
\textbf{Page in EWAia}: 318
\textbf{See also}: kṛśā-
\textbf{IE form}: k(ʷ)erk-
\textbf{IE meaning}: to be lean
\textbf{Certainty}: +
\textbf{Page in Pokorny}: 581
\textbf{Cognates in other languages}: ON horr [m] 'emaciation'; Lith. káršti [verb] 'reach the end of one’s life, become frail with age, die' [1]; Cz. krsati [verb] 'to decrease'
Idioms: 'to cultivate barley': Skt. yāvam ... kārṣ-thah-, yāvam ... cārkṛṣ- at (RV) ~ YAv. yauvanam ... (a)karṣtanam, yaokarṣiti-[f] 'cultivating barley'; 'to make a furrow': Skt. kṛṣ-im ... kṛṣ-asva (RV) ~ YAv. kārṣāim karaiitei

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. gul-ša-an-zi [3pl.pres.act.] 'they scratch into’; Gr. tīlson [n] 'last furrow of the field’

Notes: {1} [AL] For the meaning see Griffiths 2004: ad 6.9.7. {2} [AL] kṛṣ-āyu- [adj] 'plowing (of oxen)' (AVP), given by Mh, does not exist. Instead of Kashmir kṛṣ-āyavaḥ, the Orissa mss. read AVP 9.10.11d [*]nad-vāhah- kṛṣa iva (for *kṛṣā iva) 'like lean oxes’. {3} [AL] The easiest way to account for this form is to assume the stem *kārṣu-in- (cf. vākhuiī[gen.sg.f.] to vāṉ’hīi-), pace Klingenschmitt 1968: 103, who assumes haplography from *kāršuīiāīāā.

**Sanskrit:** kart [1]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VI< VII: kartāti [3sg.act.] (RV); Aorist A: ākṛtas [2sg.act.] (RV); Aorist IS: kārtiṣ- [2sg.inj.act.] (Br., Si.); Perfect: cakarta [3sg.act.] (RV+); Fut: kartsy' (AV); Abs: vikṛtya (RV); ta- ptc.: ḳṛttā- (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to cut, cut off, split, break’

**Link to RV concordance:** kart- [1]; kartātra-; same skrtatra-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (s)kart-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** kartātra-[n] 'incision, depth' (RV+); māna-skṛt- [m] 'worker in leather (= measure-cutter)' (VādhŚī.); same: kartātra- [n] 'slaughtering-table’ (RV 06.028.04)

**Page in EWAia:** 315

**See also:** karta-; kṛtī-; kṛtti-; kṛtvas; sakṛt

**Avestan:** YaV. kart- [verb] 'to cut': (apa-, aipi-) kārōn-taiti [3sg.pres.act.], kāroṇ-taiitei [3sg.pres.act.] (nonce, Yt 14.62), auua.koroqiitā [3sg.pass.subj.] (V 4.50); korosta- [ppp]; koroti- [f] 'garment' (if not from kart [2] 'to spin')

**Khotanese:** patālt- (pa’s)- [verb] 'to cut off' (+ *pati-)

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) 'skṛnt(-) [verb] 'to cut up' (+ *us-), ptkṛnt- [verb] 'to cut through, off' (+ *pati-)

**Middle Persian:** klyν- / kirrēν/- [verb] 'to cut, create [daevic]' (+ *fra-), plglt / fragard/ 'chapter, section’

**Ossetic:** k’rdyn / k’rdun [verb] 'to cut (to pieces)’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Sh. šiçand- [verb] 'to cut’ (< Pr. *skr̥nta-); Khwar. knd- [verb] 'to measure off (before cutting off the leather)’ (+ *upa-)

**IE form:** (s)kert-

**IE meaning:** to cut

**Certainty:** ±

**Page in Pokorny:** 941 - 942

**Cognates in other languages:** OHG scrindent [verb] 'to split (intrans)’; Lith. kertu [1sg.pres.act.] 'to fell, to cut down’; OCS očreNıšti [verb] 'to cut’; Hitt. kartae- [verb] 'to cut’

**Sanskrit:** kart [2]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VII: út-kṛnt-attī [3sg.act.] (RV 10.130.02); kṛṇ-ātti [3sg.act.] (AV, TS+)

**Meaning:** 'to spin, twist threads’

**Link to RV concordance:** kart- [2]

266
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kart-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: Possibly here kṛṣṇa- [adj] 'entire, whole' (Br.+); kṛṣṇavīṇa- [adj] 'completely covered or mailed' (TS), cf. Hitt. kar-za, kar-za-na-aš.

Page in EWAia: 316
See also: cat(t)ra-

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. knčy- [verb] 'to turn (one’s head)' (< PIr.*kṛntaya-);’nknc [f] 'needle'

IE form: kert-

IE meaning: to plait

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 584 - 585

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. kar-za, kar-za-na-aš 'weaver’s tool to make yarn (a spool, bobbin ?)' < *kert-s, kṛt-s-n-

Sanskrit: karta-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'hole, pit'

Link to RV concordance: karta-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: karta-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: {1}

Page in EWAia: 317
See also: kart [1]

Avestan: YAv. vou.ru.kaš-a- [adj] 'with wide bays' ('kaš-a- 'incision, cut' < PIr. *karta-), cf. also nasu.kaš-a- [adj] 'cutting up the dead'

Sogdian: k'rt (W. Sundermann, Ein manichäisch-sogdisches Parabelbuch. Berlin 1985, p. 50) XXX

Other Iranian cognates: Sh. čāg-dil 'below the heart, the pit of the stomach' (if < PIr. *kartā-)

IE form: kort-o-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 941 - 942

Notes: {1} [AL] It is unclear whether kātā- [m./n.] (AV+) belongs here. This word seems to refer to a (large) body of water, where you can fall (= a well?; for the meaning see further Griffiths - Lubotsky 2003: 203).

Sanskrit: kārid-atin-

First attestation: RV 04.030.24

Part of speech: [adj]


Meaning: 'with damaged teeth'

Link to RV concordance: kārid-atin-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: karu(s)-

Page in EWAia: 313
See also: kharvā-

Sogdian: 'krw ūnt‘k’ [adj] 'with damaged teeth' (< PIr. *kar-ya-)

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: -
Sanskrit: kar' [1]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Intensive: carkarmi [1sg.act.] (RV), carkirāma [1pl.subj.act.] (RV), carkṛdhi [2sg.impv.] (AVP 5.34.8), cārkṛṣ-e [3sg.med.] (RV); Aorist IS: ākāṛit [3sg.act.] (RV+); akāris-am [1sg.act.] (RV+).

Meaning: 'to commemorate, praise'

Link to RV concordance: kṛ- [2]; carkṛ-, carkṛtya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: karH

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: carkṛti- [f] 'praising mention, praise' (RV); carkṛtya- [adj] 'worthy to be praised, famous' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 310

See also: kṛti-, kṛu-

Avestan: YAV. kar- [verb] 'to praise': carκκrκκ mah - [1pl.int.pres.act.] (Y 58.4); OAv. carκκrκκra-[n] 'song of praise' (Y 29.8) {1}


IE form: kerh2/3r - kreh2/3r {2}

IE meaning: to praise

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 530 – 531

Cognates in other languages: Go. hro?eigans [adj.] (acc.pl.) 'triumphant'; OHG hrum 'fame' {2}

Notes: {1} [AL] Possibly, also YAV. kāraiaia- 'to announce, perform', MP hng'- 'to (ac)count, reckon', hngl'-/hangār/- 'to perform, offer (thanks); calculate, determine; consider' (Kellens 1984: 147f.) may belong here. Other possible cognates are Bactr. piṉ-agghr- 'to agree, settle', Khwar. mǐnk’ry- 'to settle (a score) with someone; to say goodbye'. {2} [AL] The mechanism of the Schwebeablaut in this root is not quite clear.

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Sanskrit: kar' [2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VI: kirāsi [2sg.subj.act.] (RV+); ākirat [3sg.impf.act.] (RV+); kirate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist IS: śam ... kāris-at [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 06.048.15); akārit [3sg.act.] (JB); Passive: kiryāte [3sg.] (KS'0+); na-pte.:kirn-a- (Br.+)

Meaning: 'to scatter, strew, pour out'

Link to RV concordance: kṛ- [1]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: karH

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kirān-a- [m] 'dust, lightbeam' (RV+); ākhu-kirī- [m] 'mole-hill' (KS, MS); ākhitkarā- [m] 'mole-hill' (ŠB+)

Page in EWAia: 311

Avestan: YAV. kāraieiti [verb] 'to strew seed, cultivate' {3}

Khotanese: (Old) ker- [verb] 'to plant'

Sogdian: (Buddh.) kyr- [verb] 'to plant, sow'

Middle Persian: k’l- (Man.) qr-/kār-/ [verb] 'to make furrows; sow'; 'gyrd 'unploughed, untilled'

Parthian: k’r- [verb] 'to sow, plant'

New Persian: kār- [verb] 'to plant, sow'

Ossetic: kalyn / kalun [verb] 'to pour, spill; throw on the ground'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. k’ry- [verb] 'to till; sow, plant'
IE form: *s)kerH-?
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 933 - 935
Cognates in other languages: {2}

Notes: {1} [AL] It seems utterly improbable to me that ākula- [adj] 'filled out, full, fulfilled' (not in the AVP!); sam-kula- [adj] 'full, amply provided with' (Ep. +), and kālayati 'to drive before one’s self, persecute' (Si., Ep.+)) are related to this root. Also karīs-a- [n] 'dung, dry cow dung' (ŚB+) with its derivatives and compounds karīs-i- [adj] 'rich in dung' (AV); karīs-a-ja- [adj] 'born from dung' (AVP); ākhu-karīs-a- [n] 'heap of mole dung' (ŚB, TB) cannot be derived from kar- because of unusual suffixation and different meaning. I am also doubtful about the etymological appurtenance of kalīla- [n] 'thicket, tangle' (Up.+). The original form and meaning of kirīka- [adj] 'flashing, spraying (?)' (VS), girīka- (MS) are uncertain. {2} [AL] Mayrhofer hesitatingly follows Burrow in connecting our root with Gr. skyllw [verb] 'to hack, to scrape'; Gr. skyllw [verb] 'to tear (up)'; OIr. scailid [verb] 'to strew', but this etymology is untenable (cf. LIV s.v. 3.*kerH-). {3} [AL] In Iranian, *kāraia-forms one suppletive paradigm with *kar-.

Sanskrit: kas- {1}
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: apākas-an [3pl.impf.act.] (AV 10.7.20)
Meaning: 'to scratch, shave'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: karīs- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nis-kās-a- [m] 'scrapings, what is scraped off from a pan' (KS+); ks-āma-kās-a- [m] 'burnt scrapings' (ŚSrSi.) (= ŚB ks-āma-kars-a-)
Page in EWAia: 332
See also: kars-
IE form: kers-
IE meaning: to plow
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} Skt. kas- is a popular form of kars-.

Avestan: OAv. kasu- [adj] 'small, little': YAv. kasiiah- [comp], kasištā- [sup]; YAv. kasu-pāsa- [adj] 'with small heels' (Yt 14.17); kasu-pitu- [m] PN (Yt 13.100)
Khotanese: kastara- 'inferior, without authority'

Sanskrit: kasū-
First attestation: RV 08.005.37
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: N of a Cedi-king
Link to RV concordance: kasū-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kacu- {1}
Page in EWAia: 330
Avestan: OAv. kasu- [adj] 'small, little': YAv. kasiiah- [comp], kasištā- [sup]; YAv. kasu-pāsa- [adj] 'with small heels' (Yt 14.17); kasu-pitu- [m] PN (Yt 13.100)
Khotanese: kastara- 'inferior, without authority'
Sogdian: kyš- [verb] 'to diminish'

Middle Persian: keh 'smaller'; kasist, kehist 'smallest'

New Persian: kih 'smaller'; kastar 'younger', kastan [verb] 'to diminish'

Ossetic: k?st?r 'younger' (< *kasutara-)

Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. kasoko [adj, adv] 'little, a little, slightly' (< *kasuka-); Arm. kasem [verb] 'to cease' (Iranian LW)

Certainty: ?

Page in Pokorny: 521 - 522

Cognates in other languages: MoHG hager [adj] 'lean, thin' (< *koĸ-ró- ?)

Notes: {1} The Skt. name can also be of Iranian provenance.

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Sanskrit: kasyapa-

First attestation: KS+

Part of speech: [m] {1}

Meaning: 'turtle', N of a divine being (AV+) , N of a wise man, skilled in magic (RV+)

Link to RV concordance: kasyapa-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kacyapa-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kacakha- [m] 'turtle' (Mn.); kasyapi- [f] 'a musical instrument' (JB 2.404)

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Avestan: YAv. kasiapa- [m] 'turtle'

Sogdian: kyšph 'turtle'

New Persian: kašaf, kaš(a)p 'turtle'

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: -

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Sanskrit: katama̱-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [pron]

Meaning: 'which (of more than two)'

Link to RV concordance: katama̱-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: katamaHa-

Page in EWAia: 293

See also: ka-[1]: katara̱-

Avestan: YAv. katāma- [pron] 'who (of more than two)' (the origin of -ā- is not well explained)

Sogdian: (Man.) kt’m [pron] 'which'

Middle Persian: kt’m/kadām/ [pron] 'which, who'

New Persian: kudām [pron] 'which (of more than two)'

IE form: k̪w-o-tmHo-

IE meaning: which (of more than two), a "superlative" of *k̪w- ‘which, who’

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 644 - 648

Cognates in other languages: OLat. quotumus [pron] 'what, which, "der wievielte"' {1}

Notes: {1} It is not quite certain that this is a IE formation.
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VI: ākuvāte [3sg.med.] (?) (KS)
Meaning: 'to intend to'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kauH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ā-kīti- [f] 'intention, plan' (RV+); ā-kīta- [n] 'intention’ (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 328
See also: kāvi-
Sogdian: pckwy [verb] 'to fear'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. nkwr 'intention, purpose'
IE form: (s)keuH-
IE meaning: 'to observe, shine'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 587 - 588
Cognates in other languages: Gr. koљw [verb] `to notice, to hear'; Lat. caveЎ [verb] 'to take care'; OHG scouwЎn [verb] 'to look at’, Go. skauns [adj] 'beautiful'

Sanskrit: kā-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: kāyamāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 03.009.02); Perfect: (ā) cake [3sg.med.] (RV); cakāna- [ptc.med.] (RV)
Meaning: 'to desire, like'
Link to RV concordance: kā--; ākāyya--; m.ākāti--; kāmakāti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kaH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ākāyya- [adj] 'desirable’ (RV 04.029.05); rṇ-a-kāti- [adj] 'demanding a debt' (RV 08.061.12); kāma-kāti- [adj] 'wishing a wish’ (RV 08.092.14)
Page in EWAia: 334
See also: kāma--; kam--; kan'
Avestan: YAv. kā- [verb] 'to take pleasure, desire': cakuše [ptc.pf.act.] (dat.sg.m.);’kāta- [ppp] 'desired’ (maybe, also *kāta’ in names) {1} {2}
IE form: keh₂-
IE meaning: to love, desire
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 515
Cognates in other languages: Lat. cārus [adj] 'dear, loved’; Go. hors [m] 'adulterer, fornicator’
Notes: {1} [AL] The meaning and interpretation of OAv. kaiiđ ( Y 33.6) (= 1sg.pres.?) and YAv. kāphāmaide ( Vyt 22) (= 1pl.aor.subj.) are controversial. {2} [AL] The Iranian words for 'game, play’ may be related: MP k’t/kādag/ ‘game, joke’; Sogd. (Buddh.) k’t’k ‘game, play’, Khwar. k’t ‘game’ (cf. Cheung 2007: 227).

Sanskrit: kāća-
First attestation: KS+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'gleaming piece of ornament, pearl (?)'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kāča- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: Pā. kāća- [m] 'glass-like substance’
Sanskrit: kāma-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'wish, desire'
Link to RV concordance: kāma-; gōkāma-; rāyaskāma-; kāmin-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kHma-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: gō-kāma- [adj] 'desiring cows' (RV+); pāthi-kāma- [adj] 'desiring a husband' (AV+); rāyās-kāma- [adj] 'desiring wealth' (RV) (with gen.sg. in the first member); dhana-kāmyā [adv] 'with the wish for property' (AV 12.2.51); anna-kāmyā [adv] 'with the wish for food' (AVP); kāmin-[adj] 'feeling like, desiring' (RV+); kūmukā- [adj] 'desiring, loving, in love' (TS+); kāmāy [denom] 'to desire, to love' (see s.v. kam)

Page in EWAia: 338

See also: kam; kā

Avestan: Av. kāma- [m] 'wish, desire'; YAv. xšaθrō.kāmiia [adv] 'because of the wish for the power' (~ Skt.'kāmyā)

Old Persian: kāma- 'wish'

Middle Persian: k'm/kām/ 'wish, desire'

Parthian: k'm 'wish, will'

New Persian: kām 'will, desire, purpose'

Ossetic: kom 'consent' (kom d?ddyn / d?ddun 'to agree')

Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. coa-kamo, cogamo 'acting willingly'; Arm. kamk 'wish' (Iranian LW)

IE form: keh2-mo-
IE meaning: wish
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 530 - 531

Idioms: 'to accept a wish'; Skt. kāmam ētya (RV 10.066.14) ~ OAv. kāmahiiā ... itē (?) (Y 43.13); 'to grant a wish'; Skt. kāmam ē pṛṇ-a (RV) ~ OAv. pārōnā ... kāmōm (Y 28.10)

Sanskrit: kāru-
First attestation: RV, AV
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'singer of praise, singing priest, proclaimer, poet'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kaHru-

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See also: kar[1]

IE form: keh23-r-u-
Certainty: ?

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Notes: {1} [AL] The ablaut relationships in this root are not well explained. Beekes 2003: 112ff. has persuasively argued that kārū- cannot be related to Gr. kyrux [m] 'herald, messenger' (Dor., Aeol. kōrūx).

Sanskrit: kās-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: āva-kāsate [3sg.med.] (ŚB+); Caus; sam-kāsāy (AV+) 'to look at, show'; avakāsāy (Br.+ 'to make to look at'; Intensive: (abhī) cākāsīti [3sg.act.] (RV+) 'to consider'; avacākasat [ptc.] (RV+)
Meaning: 'to become visible, appear'
Link to RV concordance: kās-; prakāsā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kac- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-pra-caṅka- [adj] 'without the power to see' (AV); prakāśa- [m] 'brightness, light' (RV+); ākāsa- [m] 'free space, air, opening' (AitB+); kāsīn- [adj] '-looking' (KS+)

Page in EWAia: 344
See also: ksāi; caks-; kācā-

Avestan: YAv. ākasat [3sg.inj.] 'to catch sight of' ( V 22.2)
Khotanese: kas-[verb] 'to appear, to be seen'

Sogdian: (Chr.) 'qṣy 'overseer' (+ *ā-)

Middle Persian: 'kṣyn /āgāhən/- [verb] 'to inform (someone)'; 'k’s /āgāh/ [adj] 'aware, knowing'

Partian: 'gs [adj] 'visible, apparent'

New Persian: āgāh [adj] 'aware, knowing'

Ossetic: k?syn /k?sun [verb] 'to look; to read; to wait; to appear'; ?ngas /?ngast 'look, appearance'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mį’ks-[verb] 'to observe' (+ *ā-)

IE form: kʷe kê-

IE meaning: to look

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 638 - 639

Cognates in other languages: Gr. tlkmr, tlkmar [n] 'sign, mark'

Notes: {1} [AL] The long vowel in the Skt. root is only based on the late and poorly attested present kāsate, which is likely to be secondary. Its long vowel may have been taken from the causative and from the forms like avakāsāy, prakāsā-. [Also the present in Iranian does not look old. At any rate, the non-palatalized initial k- shows that this is not an old thematic present. LIV 2 s.v. kʷe kê- proposes dissimilation of initial *c- to *k-, which is hardly plausible.] Due to various phonetic developments, the original forms of the IIr. root *kac- are now divided between three roots: kās (original intensive), caks- (original reduplicated present), ksā /khvā (original thematic aorist).

Sanskrit: kās-
First attestation: AV
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: acc.sg. kāsam, instr. kāsā, abl. kāsās, etc.
Meaning: 'cough'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kHs-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kāsikā- [f] 'cough' (AV); kās- [verb] 'to cough' (Susr.)

Page in EWAia: 346
IE form: kʷeh₂s-
**IE meaning:** cough  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 649  
**Cognates in other languages:** OHG huosto 'cough'; Alb. kollë 'cough'; Lith. kósiu (OLith. kosmi) [verb] 'to cough'; Lith. kosulys 'cough'  

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**Sanskrit:** kekara-  
**First attestation:** Mn.+  
**Part of speech:** [adj]  
**Meaning:** 'squint-eyed' – кривоглед  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** ka(H)ika-  
**Page in EWAia:** 3.120  
**IE form:** keh2iko-  
**Certainty:** ?  
**Page in Pokorny:** 519 - 520  
**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. caecus [adj] 'blind, dark, invisible'; OIr. cáech [adj] 'one-eyed', Go. haihs [adj] 'one-eyed’  
**Notes:** {1} In spite of the very late attestation, the connection is tempting.  

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**Sanskrit:** keśa-  
**First attestation:** AV+  
**Part of speech:** [m]  
**Meaning:** 'hair on the head' – коса  
**Link to RV concordance:** harikesa-; kéśavant-; kesīn-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kaica- / gaica-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** hari-keśa- [adj] 'with golden hair, blonde' (RV+), [f] kesī- (AV); kéśavant- [adj] 'with a mane' (RV); kesīn- [adj] 'long-haired (also of flames, horses)' (RV+); kesya-[adj] 'located in the hair' (AV); kesara- [n] 'hair, mane' (VS+) {1}  
**Page in EWAia:** 401  
**Avestan:** YAv. gaēsa- [m] 'curly hair' (F 102), vāiti.gaēsa- [m] N. of a mountain (Yt 19.2); gaēsu-[adj] 'with curly hair'  
**Middle Persian:** gēs 'curls’ ò къдрица  
**New Persian:** gēsī 'curls'  
**IE form:** IIR {2}  
**Certainty:** -  
**Page in Pokorny:** -  
**Notes:** {1} [AL] The vacillation s/sґ in this word (for instance, the name of a woman AVS 5.18.11c kesara-prabandhā ('with braided hair') appears at AVP 9.18.6c as kesara-prabandhā) makes probable that kesara/-kesara- is a derivative of keśa-. This vacillation is especially characteristic of words that are not attested in the RV (e.g., vāsītā-/vāsītā- 'cow in heat', múśala-/múśala- 'pestle', vasā- / váśā-
"melted fat"). {2} [AL] The variation Skt. k- ~ Ir. g- is a strong indication that the word is of non-IE origin.

**Sanskrit:** kan¹

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: khanámi [1sg.act.] (RV+); khanamána- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Perfect: cakhána [3sg.act.] (AV+); ta-ptc.: khátá- (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to dig'

**Link to RV concordance:** kan¹.

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kanH- {3}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** kaná-, kaní- [adj] 'grubbing' (AV); khanátaka- [adj] 'dug out with a spade' (Si.); khánítār- [adj] 'digging out' (RV+); khanitra- [n] 'spade' (RV+); khanítíma- [adj] 'uncovered by digging' (RV+; AV khanitríma-); khánaya- [adj] 'coming from pits' (TS); bisa-khá- [adj] 'digging out lotus-roots' (RV 06.061.02)

**Page in EWAia:** 445

**Avestan:** YAv. kan- [verb] 'to dig': us-kon-ti, ni-kain-ti [3sg.pres.act.], aipi.kaniáát [3sg.opt.act.], auua.kanoš [2sg.opt.act.] and hankanaioin [3pl.] (them.), auua-kan-ta [3sg.inj.med.], vikánaiáát [3sg.caus.subj.act.], nikanta- [ppp], vi-kantöe, parakantaiáěčca [inf.]; kástra- [n] 'spade' (~ Skt. khanítra) {1}

**Old Persian:** kan- [verb] 'to dig', (+ viy) 'to destroy', (+ niy) 'to bury': ni-ka'tuv [3sg.pres.impv.], viy-akanam [1sg.impf.], viy-aka² [3sg.impf.], akaniya [3sg.pass.], ka³tanaiy [inf], ka⁴na-ta- [ppp] --> [n] 'excavation, ditch'

**Khotanese:** kam-·g­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­…”
Yghan. kan-/k̪anta, Sh. cān-/c̪int, Rosh. cān-/c̪int, Bart. cān-/c̪int, Yzgh. ̀kan-/k̪ont ‘to dig’, Oss. I. k̪nd ‘building’
(+ *abi-) OKh. byān - ‘to cover’; Oss. I. ?vg?nun/?vg?d, D. ?vg?nun/?vg?d ‘to pour in, fill, out; to draw’
(+ *apa-): MMP ḃgn- (BMP LMYTWN- ‘to throw away’; MPArth. ḃgn- ‘to throw’; NP afgandan ‘to throw, cast away’; Arm. (LW) apakanel ‘to destroy’;
(+ *api-) YAv. api-kan- ‘to fill out by digging, fill (a pit)’
(+ *ati-): Khwar. m|ckn- ‘to pick up’;
(+ *aṣa-): YAv. auaa-kan- ‘to establish by digging, excavate’; OP ava-kan- ‘to establish’; Oss. D. (w)og? ‘secret hiding place (made by mice, etc.)’;
(+ *ā-) Parth. ‘gn-, ‘gn- ‘to fill’; MSogd. ‘kn ‘to fill’; NP āgandan/āgāin- ‘to fill, stuff’, (caus.) āganī ‘to fill, stuff, fill, cram’
(+ *fra-): BMP plkn- /fragan/- ‘to throw, lay (the foundations)’; MMP prgnd’n (ppp., pl.) ‘built’; Oss. D. r?g?nun?/r?g?d ‘to shake, spread (salt, pepper for seasoning)’
(+ *ham-) YAv. han-kan- ‘to cover up (clothes with earth)’; MMP hangn- ‘to fill in’;
(+ *para-): YAv. para-kan- ‘to dig around’
(+ *para-ā): Parth. pr- ‘to scatter, sow’; BSogd. pr’kn- ‘to sow, scatter’; Khwar. pr’kn- ‘to sow, scatter, apply (medicine) on’; Bactr. paragano ‘sowing’; NP parāgandan/parāgān-, parākandan/parākān- ‘to disperse; sow; diffuse’, (ppp.) NP parāgandah ‘dispersed, scattered, disbanded; disipated’;
(+ *pari-): MMP prg-, BMP plkn- /pargan/- ‘to scatter, sow’; MPArth. prgn- ‘to scatter’; NP pargandah ‘dispersed, scattered’;
(+ *pati-): LKh. pyan- ‘to cover’; Khwar. pckn- ‘to fulfil/perform (prayer), settle a debt; to take in (medicine)’; MMP phykn- ‘to fill, enter, penetrate’; NP paykandan/paykan- ‘to join; to collect; to draw out’;
(+ *upa-) Khwar. bkn- ‘to fill, load’, bkn- ‘intr./pass.‘ ‘to become full’
(+ *us-) YAv. us-kan- ‘to dig out’; BSogd. sknt’k, CSogd. sqnty (ppp.) ‘destroyed’; BSogd. skn- ‘to incise, engrave’, BSogd. ‘sk’n ‘lign’; Khwar. mj’sk’ny- ‘to carve’; Khwar. mj|sk(y)n- ‘to take out (sword, ink)’, ‘to take (revenge)’; NP sikinah, iskinah ‘(wood-)chisel’
(+ *yi-) YAv. vi-kān- ‘to destroy, ruin’, OP vi-kan- ‘to destroy’; MMP gwg’n-, BMP gwk’n- /gugān/- ‘to destroy’; MPArth. wygn- ‘to be destroyed, perish’, (caus.) wyg’n- ‘to destroy’, wyg’n ‘destruction’, wyg’ng ‘destroyer, destroying’, w(y)g’nyṣ ‘destruction’; MSogd. ykn- ‘to destroy’, MSogd. wyyn- ‘to be destroyed’ (< Phh.); OKh. buvān- ‘to be harmed, ruined’, (caus.) OKh. buvān- ‘to destroy’; Khwar. wkny- ‘to wear out, become old; be ruined’, (tr./caus.) wk’ny- ‘to wear out; ruin, tear down’.

2) [AL] The connection with OPhr. keneman, presumably ‘a monument or a part of it’ is highly uncertain and is clearly insufficient to reconstruct the root as *kenH1-.

3) [AL] The initial kh- of Skt. khan‘ is not well explained. Usually, contamination with khā́, ‘source, spring’ is assumed. Kümmel 2000: s.v. presents a very different account. He reconstructs the root as *kH- with a nasal present *kanH-. In my opinion, even this reconstruction does not explain the rise of the aspirate: *kH-C- does not yield *kHnC (cf. Skt. pitar- < *ph₂ter-).

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**Sanskrit:** khara-
First attestation: AVP+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘donkey’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kHara-
Page in EWAia: 447
Avestan: YAv. xara- [m] ‘donkey’
Sogdian: (Buddh.) yrtr’k ‘mule’ (< *xara-tara-, cf. Skt. aśva-tarā- ‘mule’)
Middle Persian: xar ‘donkey’
New Persian: xar ‘donkey’
Ossetic: x?r?g ‘donkey’
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. xar ‘donkey’

Sanskrit: khā-
First attestation: RV (02.028.05, 06.036.04)
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ‘spring, source’
Link to RV concordance: khā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kHā-
Page in EWAia: 451
Avestan: YAv. xā- [f] ‘spring, source’ (xā [nom.sg.], [nom.acc.pl.], xām [gen.pl.]); xānīa-, xaiiana-[adj] ‘belonging to a spring’
Khotanese: khāhā- ‘spring, fountain’; khā- [verb] ‘to open’ (?)
Sogdian: (Buddh.) x’xh , (Man.) x’x ‘source’
Middle Persian: h’n /xān/, h’nyk /xānīg/ ‘source, spring’
Parthian: x’n ‘source, spring’
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. xNeiw ‘well’
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 634
Idioms: ‘spring of Truth’: Skt. khām ṛśya (RV 02.028.05) ~ YAv. aś·ahe xā (Y 10.4)
Cognates in other languages: {1} Most probably, not related with khan ‘to dig’.

Sanskrit: khād [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: khādati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: cakhāda [3sg.act.] (JB); ta-ptc.: khāditā- (SB+), sukhādita- (AVP+)
Meaning: ‘to chew, bite, eat, digest’
Link to RV concordance: khād-; khādí-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kHādHd- (?)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: khādaka- [m] ‘eater’ (Mn.+); possibly, here also khādí- [m] ‘bangle, an ornament of the Maruts’ (RV)
Page in EWAia: 451
Khotanese: khās- [denom.(?)] ‘to eat, drink’
**Parthian:** x’z- [verb] ‘to devour’ (< *xād-s-)
**New Persian:** xāyidan [verb] ‘to chew, gnaw, eat’
**Other Iranian cognates:** Bal. khāoīš-/khāo- [verb] ‘to chew’
**IE form:** IIR
**Certainty:** -

**Page in Pokorny:** 634 ("mit sekundärer expressiver Aspiration als *kūd- zu lit. kūd ‘beie’")

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. xacanem (aor. xac(e)- < *xād-s-) [verb] ‘to bite’, possibly an Iranian LW

**Notes:** {1} [AL] As indicated by Cheung 2007: 445, PIr. *xād- ‘to devour, eat, gorge’ must be separated from the PIr. root *xad- ‘to beat, strike, inflict a wound, hurt’ (see khād [2]).

<table>
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<td><strong>Part of speech:</strong></td>
<td>[verb]</td>
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<td><strong>Gramm. forms:</strong></td>
<td>Aorist A: aṅkhyāt [3sg.act.] (RV+); Passive: ūpa ... khyāyate [3sg.med.] (Br.+ ‘is/can be seen, is known’; Caus: khyāpay (KS+) ‘to make known, to proclaim’; tā-pte.: sām- khyāta- ‘calculated, counted’ (AV+) {1}</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong></td>
<td>‘to look (at), seem’</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Link to RV concordance:</strong></td>
<td>khyā-; abhikhyā-</td>
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<th>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other forms in Indo-Aryan:</strong></td>
<td>a-sam- khyēya- [adj] ‘innumerable’, [n] ‘innumerable multitude’ (AV+); abhikhyā- [f] ‘look, sight’ (RV); abhikhyātar- [m] ‘supervisor’ (RV 04.017.17); khyāṭār- [m] ‘proclaimer’ (KS+); anu-khyāti- [f] ‘revealing’ (TS+); ā-khyāna- [n] ‘story, legend’ (Br.+</td>
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<td><strong>IE form:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Part of speech:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong></td>
<td>‘mention, fame, report’</td>
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<td><strong>Link to RV concordance:</strong></td>
<td>kārti-; kārtēnya-</td>
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<td><strong>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</strong></td>
<td>krHti-</td>
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<td><strong>Other forms in Indo-Aryan:</strong></td>
<td>kārtyā [denom] ‘to mention’ (AV+); kārtēnya- [adj] ‘worthy to be praised’ (RV)</td>
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| Sanskrit: | klomā- |

278
**First attestation:** AV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'the right lung', [pl.] 'the lungs'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** plauman- > klauman-

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**See also:** plav

**IE form:** pleu-mon-

**IE meaning:** lung

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 837 - 838

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. pleЪmwn [m] 'lung'; Lat. pulmо 'lung' (if from *plum* with metathesis); cf. also Lith. plaучiai [pl.] 'lungs' and OCS pljušta [pl.] 'lungs' < PBSl. *ple/ou-tio*.

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**Sanskrit:** kop

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:**
- Present I: aґti krѓmema [1pl.opt.act.] (RV+), aґpa krѓma [2sg.impv.act.] (RV);
- kramate [3sg.med.] (RV+);
- krѓmati [3sg.act.] (Br.);
- Aorist IS: аkrамиt [3sg.act.] (RV+);
- akramis-t-a [3sg.med.] (JB);
- Perfect: cakrѓґma [3sg.act.] (RV+);
- cakrameґ [3sg.med.] (RV+);
- Fut: kram-sy' (AV+);

**Meaning:** 'to tremble, quake, be angry'

**Link to RV concordance:** kup-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kup- {2}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** kopa- [m] 'anger' (Mn.+);
- kopana- [adj] 'angry' (Ep.+)

**Page in EWAia:** 402

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 596 - 597

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. cupiЎ [verb] 'to desire violently, wish' (?)

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Other forms are late or unreliable: ā-kupyant-[ptc.act.] is attested in a corrupt passage (AV 20.130.8), kupyati [3sg.act.] is epic. For a discussion see Kulikov 2001. Also kup āy- (AV 20.130.8) cannot be used; this is a conjecture of ed. Roth/Whitney; mss. kup āyukuh-. {2} [AL] Since the original meaning of the verb in Skt. is clearly 'to (make) tremble', we may probably connect the Iranian root *kup- 'to pound, beat': MP kwp- /kоб- / [verb] 'to beat, pound, crush'; Parth. kwbg, qwbg ' vexation', Khwar. mкwby- [verb] 'to churn (milk)', kwbyk 'dasher', NP kўftan [verb] 'to break, bruise, knock, strike', kобидan [verb] 'to beat, hit'. Then, Lat. cupио [verb] 'to desire violently, wish' is probably unrelated. Because of long i in the root, Lith. кipи мен [verb] 'to boil', OCS kyreNti
- [verb] 'to simmer, boil' can hardly belong here.

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**Sanskrit:** kramі

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:**
- Present I: ати krambda [1pl.opt.act.] (RV+), апа krαma [2sg.impv.act.] (RV);
- krαmate [3sg.med.] (RV+);
- krαmati [3sg.act.] (Br.);
- Aorist IS: аkrαmit [3sg.act.] (RV+);
- akramis-t-a [3sg.med.] (JB);
- Perfect: ckrαma [3sg.act.] (RV+);
- ckrαme [3sg.med.] (RV+);
- Fut: kram-sy' (AV+);
Passive: kramyāte (TS) (cf. Kulikov 2001: 54f.); Caus: -kramāyati (TS+), -krāmāyati (MS, ŚB); Intensive: caṅkramata [3pl.inj.med.] (RV+); Abs: ā-krāmya (AV+), ā-kramāyya (from caus.) (ŚB); tapt.: krānta- (AV+), viṅkṛnta- [n] 'step' (VS+)

Meaning: 'to stride, go' вървя, отивам

Link to RV concordance: kram-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kramH- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: krama- [m] 'step' (AV+); ā-krāman- [a- [n] 'stepping upon, ascending' (AV+), [adj] 'approaching' (VS); abhi-krānti- [f] 'approach' (YV+); ut-krānti- [f] 'stepping up to' (YV+)

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See also:
Sogdian: (Buddh.) xr’m- [verb] 'to come'
Middle Persian: hl’m- /āxrām-/ [verb] 'to stride to'
New Persian: xirṃ– dan [verb] 'to stride'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kratu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kṛpāna- [n] 'misery' (RV 10.099.09); kṛpān- [adj] 'lamenting, woeful' (AV+)

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Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. krb- [verb] 'to moan, mumble, babble'

IE form: IIR (?)
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 567 - 571

Sanskrit: krap'
First attestation: RV, AV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VI: kṛpate [3sg.med.] (RV, AV); Present AN: kṛpanya [3pl.inj.med.] (RV 10.074.03); Present ANYA: kṛpan-yati [3sg.act.] (RV 08.039.04); Present AYA: kṛpay (RV); Aorist RED: cakṛpana [3pl.inj.med.] (RV 04.001.14); Aorist IS: akṛpayta [3sg.aor.med.] (RV 07.020.09)

Meaning: 'to mourn, long for, wail, beg'

Link to RV concordance: krap'; kṛpan-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: krap-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kṛpāna- [n] 'power, power of the mind; magical power, power of a ruler'

IE form: IIR (?)
Certainty: ?
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Sanskrit: krātu-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: instr. krātvā, dat. krātve, etc. (a HD inflection)

Meaning: 'will-power, power of the mind; magical power, power of a ruler'

Link to RV concordance: kratu-; kratumant-; kratiy-; kratvāmagha-; sukraṭu-; ādbhutakraṭu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kratu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: krativānti [3pl.pres.act.] 'to show power' (RV); krativāmagha- [adj] 'constituting a reward gained through the will-power' (RV 05.033.09)

Page in EWAia: 408
Avestan: Av. xratu-[m] 'power of the mind, will-power'
Old Persian: xratu-, xraqu-[m] 'power (of the mind)'
Middle Persian: hlt’/xrad/ 'wisdom, reason'
Parthian: xrd 'wisdom, reason'
New Persian: xirad 'wisdom, reason'
IE form: kretu-
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 531 - 532 (diff. analysis)

Idioms: 'with will-power, enthusiastic': Skr. kratumant- (RV+) ~ Av. xratuman-t-; 'with good power of the mind': Skt. su-xratu- (RV+) ~ Av. hu-xratu-; 'the will and the mind': Skt. kratvā mānasā (RV 04.033.09) ~ OAv. xraṭuṁ maṇaḥascā (Y.46.18); 'of infallible will-power': Skt. abhuta-kratu- (RV) ~ YAv. a‹aoiiЎ.xratu–

Cognates in other languages:

Gr. kratj [adj] 'strong, magically powerful'; Gr. kritoj [n] 'power, authority' (also kentoj, Aeol. krtoj) {1}

Notes: {1} Other cognates (e.g. ON horskr [adj] 'clever, fast, courageous') are uncertain.

Sanskrit: kray-
First attestation: RV, AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IX: krī-āti [3sg.act.] (RV 04.024.10+); vi krī-ite [3sg.med.] (AV+); Abs: krī
tvā (AV+); ta-.ptc.: krīta- (RV á-vi-kṛīta-+)
Meaning: 'to buy'
Link to RV concordance: kri-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kraiH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kraya- [m] 'buy’ (VS, TS+); soma-vikrayin- [adj] 'selling Soma’ (YV, Br.+); pra-kri- [adj] 'for sale’ (AV); krāyya- [gerundive] 'to buy’ (Br.+); Pā. krināti [verb] 'to buy’ (with expected short -i- (from PIE *kwr-neh2-)

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Khotanese: gg-n (gīn-) [verb] 'to buy’
Sogdian: (Buddh.) xr’yn-[verb] 'to buy’; (Man.) xryc 'buying’ (< PFr. *xrī-ti-)

Middle Persian: (Man.) xryn-[verb] 'to buy’

New Persian: xaridan [verb] 'to buy’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m|xn-[verb] 'to buy’, Bactr. cir- [verb] 'to buy, acquire’, oicrino, oicrhgano, oicarhgan (+:yi-) 'hire, rent’
IE form: k’reih2- {1}
IE meaning: to buy
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. přasqai [verb] 'to strike a bargain’; Gr. (Myc.) qi-ri-ja-to [3sg.impf.med.] 'to buy’; Ofr. crenaid [verb] 'to buy'; OLith. krienas [m] ‘purchase price’; ORuss. krenuti, krenuti [verb] 'to buy’; ToB káry- [verb] 'to buy’
Notes: {1} IE nasal present *k”ri-ne-h2-ti with ppp. *k”rih2-tô-.

Sanskrit: krīd-
First attestation: RV+
**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: kr̥di-anti [3pl.act.] (RV+); kr̥di-ant- [ptc.act.] (RV+); Perfect: cikr̥di-a [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Caus: kr̥di-ay' (Si.+)

**Meaning:** 'to play, jest, flirt, frolic, move vehemently'

**Link to RV concordance:** kr̥d-; kr̥d-a-; kr̥d-i; kr̥d-u-; kr̥d-umánt-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kr̥d-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** kr̥d-á- [adj] 'frolicing, playing' (RV+); kr̥d-í-, kr̥d-ú-, kr̥d-umánt- [adj] 'elated, frolicing' (RV); kr̥d-ín- [adj] 'id.' (VS+)

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**IE form:** krisd-

**Certainty:** ? {1}

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The connection with ON hrista [verb] 'to shake' seems doubtful to me.

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**Sanskrit:** kr̥dha

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IV: kr̥d̯hyati [3sg.act.] (RV-Kh., AV 4.36.10, Br.+); Aorist A: kr̥dhat [3sg.inj.act.] (AV+); Perfect: cukrodha [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Caus: kr̥d̯hayati [3sg.act.] (AV 4.36.9+);

**Aorist RED:** aґcukrodhat [3sg.act.] (RV); ta-ptc.: kr̥ddhaґ- (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to be/become angry'

**Link to RV concordance:** krudha-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kraud-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** krudhmiґ(n) (attested only krudhm–ґ) [adj] 'furious' (RV 07.056.08); kroґdha [m] 'anger' (AV+)

**Avestan:** Av. xru- [verb] 'to enrage': OAv. xraodat_ [3sg.subj.aor.act.] (Y 46.11); xraodait– [3sg.aor.subj.act.] (Y 51.13)

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**Certainty:** -

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**Notes:** {1} [AL] Note the impossible root-structure for PIE.

---

**Sanskrit:** krosґ

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: kroґsґa-nt [ptc.act.] (RV+); kroґsґamѓna- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Aorist A: akruks-at [3sg.act.] (RV, Br); ta-ptc.: abhy-ut-kruґ-t–ґ-r- 'proclaimed' (AitB)

**Meaning:** 'to call aloud, call to'

**Link to RV concordance:** kruґ-; krosґanaґ; kloґsґa-; krosґ–t–ґ-r-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kraucґ-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** kroґsґa-[m] 'cry, call, ear-shot' (VS+); krosґa- [adj] 'calling' (RV); kloґsґa-[m] 'calling to' (RV 06.046.14); krosґ–t–ґ-r-[m] 'jackal' (RV+); abhkroґsґaka-[m] 'reviler' (VS)

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**Notes:** {1} [AL] Note the impossible root-structure for PIE.
Sogdian: (Chr.) nxrys- (+ *ni-) [verb] 'to rebuke'
Middle Persian: hlws- /xrős-/ [verb] 'to call, cry'
Parthian: xrws- [verb] 'to call, evoke'
New Persian: xuorošidan [verb] 'to call'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
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**Sanskrit:** kr̥mi-
First attestation: AV, YV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: also often written kr̥mi-
Meaning: 'worm, maggot'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kr̥mi-
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Sogdian: (Man.) kyrm- 'snake'
Middle Persian: klm /kirm/ 'worm, dragon, snake'
Parthian: krm 'comet'
New Persian: kirm 'worm, snake'
Ossetic: kalm 'snake, worm'
Other Iranian cognates: Yaghn. kirm 'worm'; M. kɔrm 'id.'
IE form: k̥r̥mi- {1}
IE meaning: worm
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: OIr. cruim 'worm'; MW pryf 'worm'; Lith. kirmis 'worm, maggot, snake'; OCS ֘rьmьnъ [adj] 'red'
Notes: {1} Next to a rhyme formation *urmi- (Lat. vermis 'worm', MoHG Wurm 'worm', etc.).

**Sanskrit:** kṛśā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'lean, thin, emaciated, slim, weak'
Link to RV concordance: kṛśā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kṛča-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kṛśā-gu- [adj] 'with lean cattle' (AV); kṛśā-pasu- [adj] 'with lean sacrificial cattle' (ŚB); kṛśāsva- [m] PN (Ep.+)
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See also: kārs
Avestan: YAv. kārōsāoxšan- [m] PN; kārōsāspa- [m] PN
IE form: k(w)r̥k-o- {1}
IE meaning: lean
Certainty: +
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Notes: {1} According to Thiemе, *k(w)r̥k-o- < PIE *k(w)r̥k-ro-.
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** N. of a divine archer that guards the celestial Soma
**Link to RV concordance:** krśānu-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** krčānu- / krčāni-

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**Avestan:** YAv. korośāni- [m] N. of a hostile king, driven away by Haoma ([Y 9.24])
**IE form:** IIR

**Certainty:** - {1}
**Notes:** {1} [AL] A non-IE name of PIIr. date.

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**Sanskrit:** kṛti-
**First attestation:** RV 01.168.03
**Part of speech:** [m/f]
**Meaning:** `sword, knife`
**Link to RV concordance:** kṛti-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kṛti-

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**See also:** kart [1]

**Avestan:** YAv. karotaiias-(ca) [pl] `knives’ ([V 17.9) is probably rather identical with YAv. karota- [m] `knife, dagger’ (= Sogd. krt 'knife’, MP kärt ’knife’, NP kārd ’knife’, Oss. kard ’knife, sword’, Yagh. kort ’knife’), but with the ending taken from the preceding arštaiias(ca)
**IE form:** krt-i-

**Certainty:** +

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**Sanskrit:** kṛtti-
**First attestation:** RV 08.090.06+
**Part of speech:** [f]
**Meaning:** `skin, blanket, leather cover’
**Link to RV concordance:** kṛtti-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kṛtti-

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**See also:** kart [1]
**IE form:** krt-ti-
**IE meaning:** cut

**Certainty:** +

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**Cognates in other languages:** OE heor?a `deer-skin’
Part of speech: [adv] {1}

Gramm. forms: RV bhīri kṛtvah· 'many times', AV dāsa kṛtvah· 'ten times'

Meaning: ·-times'

Link to RV concordance: kṛtras

Proto-Indo-Iranian: krtuas

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: From AV on, in compounds, cf. AV as·t·akṛtvah·, etc.

See also: kart [1]

IE form: krt-u- {2}

IE meaning: ·-times

Cognates in other languages:

Notes: {1} Most probably, acc.pl. of *kṛtu-. {2} Derivation from *k"er- 'to do' is less attractive. Osc. petiro-pert 'four times' could also be related to Lat. sem-per, etc.

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Sanskrit: ks·ān [2]

First attestation: AVP

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: vi·y-aks·ān·ān [3pl.impf.act.]{3} (AVP 15.5.5), vi·ks·ān·ant- [ptc.act.] (AVP 2.31.4)

Meaning: 'to card (wool)'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšan-

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IE form: ks·n·av

IE meaning: to card wool

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. xa…nw [1sg.pres.ac] `to card wool, to comb'

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Sanskrit: ks·áp-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Gramm. forms: ks·apā [instr.sg.], ks·apas [gen.sg.], ks·apām [gen.pl.]; ks·apābhis· [instr.pl.] is based on instr.sg.

Meaning: ·night'

Link to RV concordance: ks·áp-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšap-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ks·apā- [f] 'night' (Br.+) (based on instr.sg.)

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Avestan: Av. xšapan/-xšafn- [f] 'night'; YAv. xšap- [f] 'id.'; xšapara- [n] 'period of ... nights'

Old Persian: xšap- [f] 'night' (xšapavā raucapativā 'at night or during the day')

Khotanese: s·šavā- 'night'

Sogdian: (Man.) 'xšp, xšp, (Buddh.) 'yšph 'night'

Middle Persian: šp, šb 'night'
**New Persian:** šab 'night'
**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. špa 'night' (< *xšapā)
**IE form:** k(w)sep-
**IE meaning:** night
**Certainty:** +

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**Idioms:**
- 'night and day': Skt. ks·apābir ṣhabhīsca (RV 04.053.07) ~ YAv. asṇāmca xšafnāmca (Y 44.45); 'night and dawn': Skt. ks·apa usraśca (RV 07.015.08) ~ OAv. uṣā ... xšapācā (Y 44.5)

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Hitt. /ispant-/ [c] 'night'
- Sanskrit: ks·aṭriya-
  - **First attestation:** RV+
  - **Part of speech:** [adj]
  - **Meaning:** 'ruling, like a ruler'; [m] 'ruler (RV+), member of the second vān·a (AV+); [n] 'power of a ruler' (RV, AV)
  - **Link to RV concordance:** ks·aṭriya-
- Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšātr-iHo-
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- See also: ks·aṭr-; ks·ay [1]
- Avestan: YAv. xšaḍriia- [adj] 'ruling', [m] 'commander, ruler'; OAv. īšā.xšaḍriia- [adj] 'possessing rule through power' (Y 29.9); YAv. isō.xšaḍriiō.toma- [adj] 'having the most power to rule' (~ Skt. ī se ... ks·aṭriyasya, see s.v. īś)
  - **Certainty:** +
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**IE cognates:**
- **First attestation:** Br.+
- **Part of speech:** [verb]
- **Gramm. forms:** Present VI: ks·uvant- [ptc.act.] (Br.+); ks·auti [3sg.act.] (GautDhS); Perfect: cuks·āva [3sg.act.] (Br.); Desid: cuks·is'- (JB)
- **Meaning:** 'to sneeze'
- **Link to RV concordance:** kšau- / kšnau-
- **Proto-Indo-Iranian:** kšau-
- **Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ks·uta- [n] 'who has sneezed; sneezing' (Yajñ.+); ks·ava- [m] 'sneezing' (AV+)

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- **Middle Persian:** šnvwšk /šnšag/ 'sneeze' (< Plr. *xšnauš)
- **New Persian:** šunōsah 'sneeze'
- **Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. xnwy- [verb] 'to sneeze' (< Plr. *xšnauš); Pash. nž·ol [verb] 'to sneeze'; Yghn. xunūs- [verb] 'to sneeze'
- **IE meaning:** to sneeze
- **Certainty:** +
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**Cognates in other languages:**
- Lith. čiaudėti, skiudėti [verb] 'to sneeze'; ON hnjośa [verb] 'to sneeze'; OE fncosan [verb] 'to sneeze'; MoHG niesen [verb] 'to sneeze'

**Notes:** The root is no doubt onomatopoetic and is susceptible to various deformations.
**Sanskrit:** ks·ay [2]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present II: ks·éti [3sg.act.] (RV+), ks·i-yánti [3pl.act.] (RV+), ks·áyat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: ks·es·at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV 06.003.01); Fut: ks·es·yánt- [ptc.act.] (RV 02.004.03); Caus: ks·ayáyá [2sg.impv.act.] (RV 03.046.02); ks·epayat [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 05.009.07)

**Meaning:** 'to live, stay'

**Link to RV concordance:** ks·i-; ks·áya-; ráthaks·áya-; divikṣ·ít-; ks·émá-; ks·émakáma-; ks·emayánt-; ks·emya-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** t́cai-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ks·áya- [m] 'dwelling, residence' (RV+); rátha-ks·áya- [adj] 'sitting in a chariot' (RV 06.035.01); ks·ayan·á- [adj] 'habitacle' (VS, KS; TS ks·ayan·á-, MS ks·en·á-); (divi-)ks·it- [adj] 'living (in heaven)’ (RV+); ks·éma- [m] 'secure living, quiet, rest, security' (RV+); ks·éma-káma- [adj] 'longing for peace' (RV), ks·emayánt- [adj] 'desiring secure living’ (RV), ks·emya- [adj] 'resting' (RV+)

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**See also:** ks·iti-; ks·étra-

**Avestan:** Av. ši- [verb] 'to live': OAv. šaēiti [3sg.pres.act.], šiein tī [3pl.pres.act.], YAv. ana-šita-[ppp] 'no (longer) inhabitable’ (Yt 10.38)

**IE form:** tkei-

**IE meaning:** to live

**Certainty:** +

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**Idioms:** 'to abide the roads': Skt. pathó ... á ks·iyema (AV 6.117.3) ~ OAv. paṅḍ̄ ... ā šaēiti (Y 43.3)

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. (Myc.) ki-tee-si /ktijensi/ [3pl.pres.act.] 'to live'; Gr. ktίzein, ktάsai 'to found, build'; Gr. (ku) ktάmenoj [adj] 'well habitable'; Lat. situs, -is [adj] 'situated', [m] 'position, site'

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**Sanskrit:** ks·ay [3] {1}

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IX {2}: ks·in·áti [3sg.act.] (RV+); ks·in·ánti [3pl.act.] (RV+); Present V: ks·in·ómi [1sg.act.] (AV+); Present IV: ks·i-tyane [3pl.med.]; 'to be destroyed, perish' (RV+); ks·i-tyáte {3} [3sg.med.]; (AV, ŚB, TB); Aorist S: ks·es·t·a [3sg.inj.med.] (AV+), ks·es·t·hāś [2sg.inj.med.] (VS+); Aorist mediopass: ks·a·yī [3sg.] (TS-MSm); Caus: ks·āpayati [3sg.act.] (AV); ta-ptc.: ks·ita- 'exhausted, decreased' (RV, KS+); a-ks·ita- (RV+); na-ptc.: ks·in·a- {2} (AV, Br.+)

**Meaning:** 'to destroy, perish'

**Link to RV concordance:** ks·i-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dʰj‘ēn̥ai-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** (a-)ks·a·yá- [adj] '(im-)perishable’ (YV+); (arāyā-ks·a·yan·a- [adj] 'destroying (evil)’ (AV); aks·i-tə- [adj] 'imperishable' (MS); ks·es·n·u- [adj] 'perishable’ (MS); Pkt. jhijjā- 'is destroyed', jhīn·a- 'destroyed, weak'

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**See also:** ks·iti-

**Avestan:** {4}

**IE form:** dʰg·wh·ei-
IE meaning: to destroy
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. fqānw (< PGr. *kʷh₂pi-, cf. Myc.’qi-ti’ < IE *dʰ Avg₁-i-) [verb] 'to disappear'; Gr. fqTh [f] 'tuberculosis'; Lat. situs [m] (-u-) 'mud, dirt'

Notes: {1} With the secondary set-variant of the root (ks’ay’) extracted from the -ya-present. {2} Derived from the secondary set-variant ks’ay’. {3} With the secondary suffix accentuation (see Kulikov 1998). {4} Iranian cognates are uncertain (OAv. a’yōnuuamnom [neg.ptc.med.] 'undamaged (?)' (Y 28.3), OAv. dāji’tarota- [adj] 'violator of Truth' (Y 53.9))

Sanskrit: ks’a

First attestation: MS, KS {1}

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Aorist A: aks’at [3sg.act.] (MS)

Meaning: 'to look (at), seem'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kač- {2}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: anu-ks’āt- [m] 'proclaimer' (KS)

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See also: khvā; kās; caks.

Avestan: OAv. xsā- [verb] 'to look': a-xsā [2sg.aor.inj.act.] (Y 46.2); xsāi [1sg.aor.subj.med.] /xsāʔai/ (Y 28.4); YAv. xsā- [verb] 'to teach': caxse [3sg.pf.med.] (Y 65.9), xsāta- [ppp]; a-hā-xāta- [adj] 'innumerable (= 100,000)' (~ Skt. a-sam- khyeya- 'id.')

IE form: k’s-Á(eH-)

IE meaning: to look
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: For cognates see s.v. kās.

Notes: {1} [AL] This spelling is practically limited to the Maitrāyan-īya school. For other spellings see s.v. khvā. {2} [AL] The reconstruction of the PIIr. root *k’ā- may be dispensable. In both Indo-Aryan and Iranian it seems to have secondarily arisen out of the thematic aorist.

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Sanskrit: ks’ā [1]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VI: ks’āyati [3sg.act.] (KS+); Caus: ks’āpay’ (TS+), Aorist RED: ciks’ipas [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 10.016.01+)

Meaning: 'to burn'

Link to RV concordance: ks’ā- [1]; ks’āt-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: d’ju’h₁Ah-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ks’āti- [f] 'singeing, heat' (RV 06.006.05); ks’āmā- [adj] 'scorched, dried up' (YV+), ávaks’āma- [adj] 'burned' (AVŚ 6.37.3), ks’āma-vant- [adj] 'charred, burned up' (YV+); Pā. jhāyati [verb] 'to burn (intr.)', Pā. jhāpeti [verb] 'to burn (trans.), cook', Pā. jhāma- [adj] 'burning'
Avestan: OAv. dōjāmāspa-, LAv. jāmāspa- [m] PN (?)
IE form: dʰgʷʰ-eh₁ {1}
IE meaning: to burn
Certainty: +

Notes: {1} [AL] The Pāli (and other MI and NI) forms clearly point to a voiced initial cluster, which makes connection with dah very attractive. I reconstruct *eh₁- because otherwise we cannot account for the Indo-Aryan reflexes. The appurtenance of OAv. dōjāmāspa-, LAv. jāmāspa- remains uncertain, since we seem to have Av. यजर- / जगर- < *dʰgʷʰ-er- (see s.v. ks·eya).

Sanskrit: ks·ā [2]
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present AYA: ks·āyati [3sg.act.] (RV)
Meaning: 'to rule, have power, own'
Link to RV concordance: ks·ā- [2]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšH-aiia-ti
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ks·ayād-viṛa- [adj] 'ruling over men' (RV); ṛbhau-ks·ā- [m] 'ruler of the ṛṇha’s (epithet of Indra, Vāta, Maruts)’ (RV); dyuks-ā- [adj] 'ruling the sky (?)' (RV)

Notes: {1} [AL] The reconstruction *tkeh₂ seems hardly possible, because we need palatalization in order to account for the Indo-Iranian facts. The consistent ē-vocalism in Greek is consistent with this reconstruction.

Sanskrit: ks·ep
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VI: ks·ipa [2sg.impv.act.] (RV+), ks·ipát [3sg.imjact.] (RV+); ta-pty.: ks·iptá-(RV+)

Meaning: 'to lash, hurl'

Link to RV concordance: ks·ip-; ks·ipan·; ks·ipan·ú-; ks·epnú-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšuaip-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ks·ipan·- [f] 'lash, whip' (RV 04.040.04); ks·ipan·ú- [m] 'projectile' or 'archer' (RV 04.056.06); ks·epnu· [m] 'tossing' (RV 10.051.06)

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See also: ks·ipra·; sepa-

Avestan: YAv. xšuaēba- [adj] 'vibrant'; xšuaēbaitāst.āstra- [adj] 'making whips lash'

Khotanese: ks·āv- [verb] 'to throw'

Sogdian: xwšyp 'whip' (< Plr. *xšuajpa-)

Middle Persian: šyb- /šēb- [verb] 'to move quickly, be confused'

Parthian: šyft, šyft [past stem] 'to trouble, vex' (+ *ā-)

New Persian: šēbīdan [verb] 'to be mixed; mix; tremble, shake'

Other Iranian cognates: Sh. xēb/-xēv [verb] 'to thrash, pound, mince'; Wa. š·yap/-š·yap- [verb] 'to hit, pound, thrash', viš(ā)v/-višovd [verb] 'to wipe' (+ *abi-), rošāp, rošāp 'whip' (+ *fra-)

IE form: k"wsueip· {1}

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: ON svífa [verb] 'to ramble, swerve, bustle'; PGm. *swaip(p)an- (ON sveipa 'to sweep, cast, wrap', OE swępan 'to seep'), PGm. *swip(p)*/)n- 'whip' (ON sviap, OE swipe) have -p(p)- due to Kluge's Law

Notes:

[1] [AL] On semantic grounds, Cheung 2007 assumes two different Iranian roots, viz. *xšuajp/b 'to vibrate, tremble, shake' and *xšaip/b 'to throw, hurl', of which only the latter be cognate with Skt. ks·ep. This seems unnecessary to me. Formally, the two roots can hardly be distinguished, whereas the meanings are fairly similar (note that the Skt. transitive forms are related to the class VI inflexion). The loss of *-u- before labials in Skt. is for example paralleled by sīt·pád- [adj] 'white-footed', sīti-prs·t·ha- [adj] 'white-backed' < *svitī (see svitra-). The Iranian verb must have undergone strong influence of the root *xšaup- 'to rustle, tremble' (see ks·obh), which may account for the shift of meaning and the final voiced stop. The Slavic forms (Ru. šibat' 'to throw, hit', SCr. ši?batí 'to flog, whip', Sln. šibati 'id.') are likely to have been borrowed from Iranian.

Sanskrit: ks·ētra-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'field, ground, region, land'

Link to RV concordance: ks·ētra-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: čsaitra-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ks·etriya- [n] N. of a disease (= 'chronic'? (AV+), [n.pl.] 'environs' (AV); ks·etriya-nāsana- [adj] 'driving off the K.-disease' (AV)

Page in EWAia: 436
See also: ks·av
Avestan: OAv. šōiöra- [n] 'district'; YAv. šōiöra- [n] 'private home'; šōiöriia- [adj] 'belonging to the home' (~ Skt. ks·etryá-)
Khotanese: ks·ira- 'country, kingdom', Tumšuq. xšera-
IE form: tkei-tRo-
IE meaning: land
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 626
Idioms: 'lord of the ground': Skt. ks·étrasya pa·ti (~ RV+, AVP), ks·a·itrapatya- [n] `belonging to the lord of the ground' (¬ YAv. šōiörahe paiti- (~ Y 2,16);
'land with(out) good pasturage for cattle': Skt. agavyi·ks·étram (RV 06.047.20) ~ YAv. šōiöra-gaoiiaoiti-

Sanskrit: ks·ipra-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: ks·épiyas- [comp], ks·épis·t·ha- [sup] (KS+)
Meaning: 'swift, swiftly shooting (of bow, bow-string)'
Link to RV concordance: ks·ipra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: k§ui-p-ra- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ks·ipra-dhanvan- [adj] 'with a swift bow' (RV, AV); ks·ipra-hasta- [adj] 'swift-handed' (AVP+)
Page in EWAia: 432
See also: ks·ep
Avestan: YAv. xšuuibra- [adj] 'swift' (~ Y 62.4) (with Caland’s form xšuuibi· in xšuuibi.išu- 'with swift arrows', xšuuibi.væza- 'swiftly driving' (~ Yt 8.37))
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 625
Idioms: 'with swift arrows': Skt. ks·ipr·s·u- [adj] (RV 07.046.01) ~ YAv. xšuuibi.išu- [adj] 'with swift arrows', xšuuibi.išuuatoma- [sup] (~ Yt 8.6); 'with swift horses': Skt. ks·ipr·śva- [adj] (JB 2.113) ~ YAv. xšuubërąspa- [m] PN
Cognates in other languages: {1} [AL] See ks·ep for the reconstruction.

Sanskrit: ks·iti-
First attestation: AV+ Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'perishing, downfall'
Link to RV concordance: aks·iti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: dʰjNëi·ti-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á·ks·iti- [adj] 'imperishable' (RV+), [f] 'imperishableness' (AV+); āsura·ks·iti- [adj] 'destroying the Asuras' (AV)
Page in EWAia: 431
See also: ks·av [3]
IE form: dʰgwh·i·ti-
IE meaning: perishing, decrease
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 487
Idioms: 'imperishable fame': Skt. áks-iti śrāvah-, śrāvas- ... áks-ita- (RV) – Gr. (Hom.) klъoj Iфqитon

Cognates in other languages: Gr. fqσsij [f] 'decrease, emaciation'; Lat. sītis [f] 'thirst'

Sanskrit: ks·iti-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'residence, settlement', [pl.] 'settlements, tribes, people'

Link to RV concordance: ks·iti-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: tći-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: su-ks·iti- [f] 'good place to live' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 431

See also: ks·ay [2]

Avestan: OAv. hu·šoiti- [f] 'good place to live' (hu·šitōiš [gen.sg.]); YAv. hušiti- [f] 'good living (N. of a deity)'; š(a)iti- [f] 'house'

IE form: tki-ti-

IE meaning: living

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 626

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ktάsij [f] 'foundation, creation' (not necessarily an inherited formation)

Sanskrit: ks·n·av

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present II: āva ks·n·aumi [1sg.act.] (RV); ks·n·uvāna- [ptc.med.] (AV+); ta-ptc.: ks·n·uta- (SB)

Meaning: 'to whet, sharpen'

Link to RV concordance: ks·n·u-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšnau-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ks·n·út- [adj] 'sharpened' (YV+); ks·n·ótra- [n] 'whetstone' (RV 02.039.07)

Page in EWAia: 441

See also: ks·urá-; ks·an [2]

Avestan: OAv. xšnāuš [3sg.aor.act.], xšnouuššā [2sg.pres./aor.opt.med.] 'to hear' {1} {2}; YAv. hu·xšnuta- [adj] 'well-sharpened'


Sogdian: 'xšnybnt 'hospitable'

Middle Persian: 'šnwt'n' /āšnidan/ [verb] 'to hear'

New Persian: šunidan [verb] 'to hear'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwarz. bxnwrwc 'ingratitude'

IE form: ks-n-eu- {3}

IE meaning: to sharpen

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 585 – 586

Cognates in other languages: Lat. novācula [f] 'knife, razor, dagger' (to *novāre 'to whet, shave')
Notes: {1} [AL] Usually, xšnuiiša is taken as pres.opt., but since in OAv. only aorist is attested, it seems reasonable to assume that this form is aor.opt. (as is well known, the sigmatic aorist does not form optative, which is being supplied by the root aorist). The same is probably valid for YAv. xšnuiiša [2sg opt.act.] (Y 68.9). The YAv. present to the root seems to be kuxšnuuša [2sg.opt.med.], kuxšnuuša- [ptc.med.] (if not perfect). {2} For the meaning of Iran. *xšnau- 'to hear' cf. Skt. ks·n·av- (+vāc- 'to sharpen the speech'). {3} [AL] In view of the meaning, ks·n·u- is likely to be an original nasal present to *kseu- 'to be sharp' (see s.v. ks·ura-), rather than *ks·en- 'to comb, to card' (ks·an- [2] to OCS česati [verb] 'to comb') + -eu-.

Sanskrit: ks·obh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ví-ks·obhante [3pl.med.] (ŚB); Present V: vi-ks·ubhnuyuh- [3pl.opt.act.] (JB); Perfect: vi-ekuks·ubhe [3sg.med.] (AV 7.59.1); ta-ptc.: á-vi-ks·ubdha- 'not caused to stagger' (ŚB); Inf: ví-ks·obdhoh- 'to begin to swing' (ŚB)
Meaning: 'to stagger, begin to swing, tremble'
Link to RV concordance: ks·ubh-; ks·ubh-; ks·óbhan-a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšaubaŋh

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
ks·ubh- [f] 'violent emotion, excitement' (RV 05.041.13); ks·óbhan-a-[adj] 'exciting, causing to stagger' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 440
Avestan:
YAv. xšuʃan [3pl.pres.subj.] 'to tremble' (Yt 10.113)

Middle Persian:
ā-šōb 'confusion', wšwp- /wišōb/- [verb] 'to destroy, disturb'

Parthian:
šwā, 'šwb 'turmoil'

New Persian:
ā-šōb 'confusion'; āšuʃtan [verb] 'to agitate, disturb'

Other Iranian cognates:
Bal. šuʃag, šuʃta [verb] 'to be angry'

IE form: k(w)seubh-

Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 625
Cognates in other languages:
Pol. chybać [verb] 'to rock, move to and fro'; possibly, also Lith. skubūs [adj] 'hasty, fast', Go. afskiuban [verb] 'to shove'; OEngl. [verb] scīfan 'to shove'

Sanskrit: ks·od
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ks·ódante [3pl.med.] (RV 05.058.06), ks·oodanti [3pl.act.] (RV 07.058.01);
Caus: ks·oday- (RV), aks·odayat [3sg.impf.act.] (RV 04.019.04) 'to pulverize, to make small' or 'to make shake' (Jamison 1983: 153)
Meaning: 'to disperse' [med.]; 'to spray, pulverize' [act.]
Link to RV concordance: ks·ud-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšaud-
Page in EWAia: 439
See also: ks·udrā-; ks·ódas-
Avestan:
Av. xšuʃta- [ppp] 'melted, liquid (of metals)'

Khotanese:
ks·usti- 'serum'

Middle Persian:
šuʃtan [verb] 'to wash'
New Persian:
šuʃtan [verb] 'to wash'
IE form: k(w)seud-
IE meaning: to disperse
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 625
Cognates in other languages: OCS xudъ [adj] 'mikrТj’ (< *ksoud’-) {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] The circumflex accent in Slavic can be due to Meillet’s Law.

Sanskrit: ks·ódas-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'water in agitation, swell of the sea'
Link to RV concordance: ks·ódas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšaudas-
Page in EWAia: 439
See also: ks·od
Avestan: YAv. xšaodah- [n] 'swell of the water’ (Yt 10.14)
IE form: k(w)seud-os-
IE meaning: dispersal
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 625

Sanskrit: ks·údh-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'hunger'
Link to RV concordance: ks·údh-; ks·udh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: čšudh-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ks·udhāmārā- [m] 'death from hunger' (AV); ks·ódhuka- [adj] 'hungry’ (YV+); ks·ódh- [denom.] ’to be hungry, starve’ (RV+); ks·údhyant- [ptc.pres.act.] (RV), aks·údhyan [3pl.impf.act.] (TS, TB); ks·údhat [3sg.aor.inj.act.] (AVŠ 2.29.4)
Page in EWAia: 434
Avestan: YAv. šuōm [acc.sg.m.] 'hunger’ (from where the thematic nom.sg. šuō V 7.70)
Khotanese: ks·i 'hunger'
Middle Persian: šwd /šuy/ 'hunger'
Ossetic: syd / sud? 'hunger'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: - {1}
Notes: {1} Connection with Hitt. kašt- 'hunger, famine’, etc., which presupposes the analysis *gs-udh- , remains very uncertain.

Sanskrit: ks·udrá́-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'minute, tiny'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšudra-
Page in EWAia: 434
See also: ks·od; ks·ódas-
Avestan: YAv. xšudra-[adj] 'liquid, fluid'
IE form: k(w)sud-ro-
IE meaning: dispersed, small
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 625

Sanskrit: ks·urá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'razor, sharp knife'
Link to RV concordance: ks·urá-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kšura-
Page in EWAia: 435
See also: ks·n·av
IE form: ksuro-
IE meaning: razor
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 585 – 586
Cognates in other languages: Gr. xurTn [n], xurTj [m] 'razor'; Gr. x'Bw [verb] 'to plane, smoothe'; Lith. sku`s-ti [verb] 'to plane'

Sanskrit: kuc
First attestation: KausŚS+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VI: ut-kucant- [ptc.act.] (KausŚS)
Meaning: 'to contract, bend'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: kuč-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: bāhu-kucana- [n] 'bending of the arm (?)' (KS 20.13:33.14; Schroeder’s emendation for bahu-kucana-)
Page in EWAia: 361
Khotanese: us-kuj-[verb] 'to rise up (against)'
Sogdian: (Buddh.)''k'wc,'''kwyc , (Chr.) 'qwe, (Man.)'qwe [verb] 'to suspend, hang' (+ *ā-)
Middle Persian: n-gwē [verb] 'to bow, prostrate, bend (the knees)'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m]kwεy-[verb] 'to submerge' (+ *ā-)
IE form: keuk- ?
IE meaning: to be crooked, to bend
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 588 - 592
Cognates in other languages: OIr. cu'ar [adj] 'crooked'

Sanskrit: kulva-
First attestation: ŚrŚi. (in cmp. since VS)
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'bald, thin-haired'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: kRHua-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: áti-kulva- (VSM 30.22), áti-kilva- (VSK 34.4.4) [adj] 'exceedingly thin-haired' (cf. Lubotsky 1997b: 142); kālvāṅkṛta- [adj] 'made bald (said of the earth without plants and trees)'< *kāulv (?) (ŚB 2.2.4.3) {1}

Page in EWAia: 344, 377, 450
Avestan: YAv. kauruu- [adj] 'bald’ (Yt 8.21); also in cmp. kauruūō.gaośa-, kauruūō.barōša-, kauruūō.dīma- 'with thin-haired ears, with a thin-haired mane, with a thin-haired tail' (ibidem)
IE form: klH-uo-
IE meaning: bald
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 349 - 350, 554

Cognates in other languages: Lat. calvus [adj] 'bald’, Oscan gentilicia Kalúvieis (gen.), Kalaviis (nom.)
Notes: {1} [AL] There are also a couple of Vedic words of a similar meaning with initial kh-: khalati[- [adj] 'bald-headed' (AV+), khālatya-[n] 'baldness’ (AV); cf. also kharva[- [adj] 'mutilated, deformed’ (AV+; á-kharva- RV 07.032.13+), but they can hardly be related. Also NP kal [adj] 'bald’ must be of a different origin. The relationship of *klHuo- and *golHuo- 'bald’, attested in Germanic (OHG kalo) and Balto-Slavic (OCS golъ 'naked', Lith. galva, Ru. golová 'head’) is unclear.

Sanskrit: kumbha-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'jar, pitcher’ देल्वा, गर्ने
Link to RV concordance: kumbha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: k(H)umbʰa- (?)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: kumbh- [f] 'earthen cooking vessel’ (AV+); kumbhaṁus-ka-[m] N of a demon (= ‘with testicles like jars’) (AV); kumbhīṇasa- [m] a kind of snake (TS+)
Page in EWAia: 370
Avestan: YAv. xumba- [m] 'pot’
New Persian: xumb 'pot’
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 588 - 592
Cognates in other languages: Gr. kЪmbh [f] 'cup, bowl’, kЪmboj [m] 'hollow vessel’
Notes: The variations in the consonantism can only be explained if this was a Wanderwort.

Sanskrit: lobh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: ā-lubhyant- [ptc.act.] (AV), ā-lūbhyet [3sg.opt.act.] (ŚB); Perfect: "lūbhā [3sg.act.] (AVP 19.51.2) 'is broken’; Caus: lobhāyā’ (RV+); Aorist RED: alilubhan [3pl.act.] (JB 2.384); ta-ptc.: lūbdha- 'confused’ (KS+), lubhita- (Si.+)
Meaning: 'to be disturbed, become disordered, go astray’ {1}
Link to RV concordance: lubh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: laubʰ
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-lobha- [m] 'non-confusion’ (AitB)
Middle Persian: (Man.) pdrwb- [verb] 'to throw into confusion, rout' (< Pth.)
Parthian: pdrwb- [verb] 'to throw into confusion, rout' (+ *pati-)
New Persian: āluftan [verb] 'to rage, grow mad (with love); to be confounded, afflicted, enamoured' (the origin of -l- is unclear)
Ossetic: {2}
IE form: leub b
IE meaning: to be disturbed
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 683 - 684
Cognates in other languages: Lat. lubīdō 'desire'; Lat. libet [3sg.impers.] 'it is pleasing'; OHG liob [adj] 'dear, sweet'; OCS ljubiti [verb] 'to love'
Notes: {1} The meaning 'to desire greatly or eagerly, long for' is only attested since Mn. {2} [AL] Oss. (D) ilivd 'pitiful, wretched' is not related and goes back to *ui-ripta-.

Sanskrit: lohā- {1}
First attestation: VS+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'reddish metal'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hraup hā-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: lohā- [adj] 'copper-coloured, reddish, made of iron' (Si.+); lohamāya-[adj] 'copper, iron' (SB+)

Page in EWAia: 2.484
See also: rudhira-.
Middle Persian: røy 'copper, brass'
New Persian: røy 'copper, brass'
Other Iranian cognates: Bal. rōd 'copper'; Arm. aroyr 'brass' (Iranian LW)
IE form: h,roudšt-o-
IE meaning: red metal
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 872 - 873
Cognates in other languages: ON rau?i 'red iron ore'; OCS ruda 'mitallon'; Ukr. rudá 'ore'
Notes: [1] [AL] For the development -dšt- > -h- in Skt. see Lubotsky 1995a.

Sanskrit: lop
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VII>VI: lumpāmi [1sg.act.] (AVP), ālumpēt [3sg.opt.act.] (AVŚ); Present IV/Passive: lūpyata [3sg.med.] (AV+), lūpyeta [3sg.opt.med.] (TS) {1}; Aorist A: apālpumat [3sg.act.] (AVP 8.15.12+); Aorist mediopass: lopi [3sg.inj.] (Si.); Perfect: lulopa [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Caus.: lopay (Br.+); Abs: sam-lūpya (AVŚ 10.1.30), lūmpam (MS); ta-ptic.: úl-unlupta- (AV+)
Meaning: 'to tear, destroy'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hraup- {2}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ava-lupti- [f] 'falling off' (PB); lōpā [f] 'kind of bird' (TS); lopa- [m] 'absence, disappearance' (Si.+); lōpāmuḍrā- [f] N of Agastyā's wife (RV 01.179.04+)

Page in EWAia: 2.482
See also: rop
**IE form:** Hreup

**IE meaning:** to break, to tear

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 868 - 871

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. rumpere [inf], ruptum [ppp] 'to break'; OE réofan [verb] 'to break, to tear'; OE bi-réaftian [verb] 'to rob'

**Notes:** {1} [LK] The suffix accentuation is likely to be secondary (see Kulikov 1998). {2} The root was originally identical with rop, q.v.

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**Sanskrit:** lopāś-<sup>1</sup>

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'jackal, fox (?)'  

**Link to RV concordance:** lopāś-<sup>1</sup>

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** laupāća-, laupi-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** PIAr. *laupi-* 'fox' (Khowār llōw, S-in-ā lōī, cf. Turner 1966: 11142)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.482

**Avestan:** YAv. raopi- [m] 'fox' (V 13.16); urupi- /rupi-/ [m] 'mink, ermine (?)'; *urupi.azinauu·t-adj* 'wearing urupi-fur' (cf. de Vaan 2000a: 280ff.)

**Khotanese:** rrіvāsा 'jackal'

**Sogdian:** rwps-[f] 'fox' (<*-*ās-)

**Middle Persian:** rwp'h /rbagai 'fox'; gurbag 'cat' (<*u&paka-)

**Parthian:** rbw's 'fox'

**New Persian:** rōbāh 'fox'; gurba 'cat' (<*u&paka-)

**Ossetic:** ruvas, rubas / robas 'fox'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Elam.-Iran. *raupāqa- PN; Khwar. rwbs- [f] 'fox' (<*-*ās-), M. rausa 'fox' (<*-*ās-); Orm. rawas 'fox' (<*-*ās-); Bal. ropāsk 'fox'; Sh. rūpc(ak) [f] 'vixen'

**IE form:** lup-i- < ulp-i- {1}

**IE meaning:** fox

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1179

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. volpēs, -is [m] 'fox'; Lith. vilpišys 'wild cat'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Other Indo-European words for fox, viz. Gr. ῥιπχ, Arm. ahuēs, PCelt. *loperno- (W. llywarn, MCor. lowarn, Brei. lowern etc., Schrijver 1998) and PBalt. *lap- (Lith. īpē, Latv. lapsa) point to a PIE root noun *h2lōp-, which can hardly be connected with our word (cf. de Vaan 2000a).

Indo-Iranian has two stems, *laupāća- and *laupi- (the short -ā- is attested in several Iranian lgg.).

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**Sanskrit:** mádhya-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'middle, located in the middle'

**Link to RV concordance:** mádhya-; madhyā; madhyāyū-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: madʰia-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: madhyā [adv] ‘in the middle’ (RV); madhyāyū- [adj] ‘seeking a man in the middle = chief’ (RV 01.173.10)

Page in EWAia: 2.303

See also: madhyama-, madhyām-dina-

Avestan: OAv. maidīa- [adj] ‘middle, the middle’; maidīīo.маиha- [m] PN (= ‘born in the middle of the month’); YAv. maiōīa- [adj] ‘middle, the middle’; maiōīiāna- [n] ‘middle, centre’

Sogdian: myṃ‘middle’

Middle Persian: md’y’n = /mayān/ ‘centre, within, between’

Parthian: md’y’n ‘middle’

New Persian: miyān ‘centre, within, between’

Ossetic: mid- / med- ‘in, within, amongst, in the midst of’

Other Iranian cognates: Sh. mīn ‘middle, waist’

IE form: medʰio-

IE meaning: middle

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 706 - 707

Cognates in other languages: Gr. μῆσος [adj] ‘middle’; Gr. μῆχος [adj] ‘middle’; Gr. (Chr., Boeot.). μῆττος [adj] ‘middle’; Lat. medius [adj] ‘located in the middle’; ON mír [adj] ‘located in the middle’; OHG mtti [adj] ‘located in the middle’

Sanskrit: madhyām-a-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adv]

Meaning: ‘middle, middlemost’

Link to RV concordance: madhyām-a-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: madʰam(H)a- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: madhyāma- [adj] ‘belonging to the middle part (= family-books of the RV)’ (AVP+)

Page in EWAia: 2.304

See also: madhya-

Avestan: YAv. maōoma- [adj] ‘middle’

IE form: medʰ-mHo-

IE meaning: middlemost

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 706 - 707

Cognates in other languages: ON mjōm [f] ‘middle of the body, waist’; OE medem [adj] ‘average’; OE midemest [adj] ‘midmost’

Notes: {1} The -y- in Skt. madhyām-a- is analogical after madhya-.

Sanskrit: madhyām-dina-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: ‘midday, noon’

Link to RV concordance: madhyām-dina-; mādhyaṃ-dina-; purudīna-; sudīna-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: din-a-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: mādhyam-dīna-[adj] 'belonging to midday, meridional' (RV+); puru-dīna-[adj] 'containing many days' (RV 10.029.01); su-dīna-[adj] 'dawning beautifully', [n] 'light of the day, auspicious day' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.304
See also: mādhyac-; dyāv-
IE form: di-n-
IE meaning: day
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 183 - 187; 706 - 707
Cognates in other languages: OCS dûn-e [gen.sg.] 'of the day'; Lat. nin-dinum [n] 'periode of nine days'; Lat. perendinus [adj] 'of the day after tomorrow'

Sanskrit: majjān-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'marrow, pith'
Link to RV concordance: majjān-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mazjēn/-mazgē-|a-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: majjā- [f] 'marrow, pith' (ŚB+); majjanvant-[adj] 'having marrow' (TS)
Page in EWAia: 2.291
See also: mastṛhan-
Avestan: YAv. mazga- 'marrow, brain'; mazgauan-t-[adj] 'having marrow'
Khotanese: mājsā [loc.sg.] 'brain, marrow'
Sogdian: myz- 'brain, marrow'
Middle Persian: mazg 'brain, marrow'
New Persian: mag 'brain, fat, marrow, kernel'
Ossetic: magēz 'brain, marrow'
Other Iranian cognates: Bal. māzg 'marrow'; Pash. māyz [m] 'marrow, kernel'; Yaz. mūyz 'brain, marrow'
IE form: mosgēn-; mosgē- {1}
IE meaning: marrow
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 750
Cognates in other languages: OHG marg, marc 'marrow'; OE mearg 'marrow'; ORuss. [m] mozgъ 'marrow'; Russ. mozg [m] 'brain, marrow'; OPr. mosgeno 'marrow'; Lith. smūgenēs 'marrow (of bones), brain'; OCS moźdānъ [adj] 'filled with marrow'
Notes: {1} [AL] In view of PIr. *mastṛg̣an/-mastṛjēn- and *mast(i)- (cf. s.v. mastṛhan-), it seems attractive to assume that *mosgē- reflects earlier *mostgē-.

Sanskrit: maks-ī
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'quickly, rapidly, promptly'
Link to RV concordance: maks-ī; maks ītamā-; maks ījavastama-; maks īyū-; maks um gama-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mačsu {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: maks-ī-bihīh· [adj] (instr.pl.) 'quick' (RV 08.026.06; nonce); maks-ī-tama-[adj] 'most prompt' (RV); maks-ī-javas-tama- [adj] 'speeding most promptly' (RV); maks-īyū- [adj] 'rapid, fleet' (RV); maks-um·-gama·- 'coming quickly' (RV)

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Avestan: OAv. mošu(-ca) [adv] '(and) soon'; YAv. mošu [adv] 'soon'
IE form: moks(u)
IE meaning: soon
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 747

Idioms: 'come quickly to help': Skt. maks·um·gam bhir· [adj] 'with quickly coming help' (RV 08.022.16) ¬ YAv. mošu ...

Cognates in other languages: Lat. mox [adv] 'soon'; MW moch [adv] 'soon'
Notes: {1} [AL] The final length in Sanskrit may be due to the influence of ni (M. de Vaan, p.c.).

Sanskrit: mandhātār·
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'thoughtful man, one who focuses his attention on smth.'
Link to RV concordance: mandhātār·
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mans dʰaH- {1}
Page in EWAia: 2.313
See also: medhā-.

Avestan: Av. mən·(g) dā- [verb] 'to bear in mind': OAv. mən·cā i [maz]dazdim [2pl.pres.med.] (Y 33.5); mən[g] ... daḏē [1sg.pres.med.] (Y 28.4); mən·cā daidiāi [inf] (Y 31.5), YAv. məs ... daḏāna· [ptc.pres.med.] (Y 9.31)
IE form: mens dʰeh,
IE meaning: bear in mind, be thoughtful
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 730
Notes: {1} PI Ir. *mans < *mens represents the old acc.sg. of *menos, see s.v. manas·.

Sanskrit: mar
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: mriyase [2sg.med.] (RV ), mriyāte (< *mr-i-e-) {1} [3sg.med.] (AV+); Aorist R: mṛthīs [2sg.inj.act.] (RV ), mṛthī [3sgsubj.act.] (RV ) {2}, maraţe [3sg.subj.med.] (RV), muryā [1sg.opt.med.] (RV ); Aorist S: mṛṣ·i [1sg.inj.med.] (AVP); Perfect: mamarā [3sg.act.] (RV+), mamṛvāṃ·s- [ptc.act.] (RV+); Fut: maris-yati [3sg.act.] (AV+); Caus: mārayati [3sg.act.] 'to kill' (AV+); Desid: mumirs·ati [3sg.act.] 'to desire to die' (Si.+); Inf: martave 'to die' (AVP); ta-ptc.: mṛta· 'died, dead' (RV+); a-mṛta· (< *ṛ-mṛta-) [adj] 'immortal' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to die'
Link to RV concordance: mr·; pramara·; marāyu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mar
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pra-marā· [m] 'death' (RV); marān·a· [n] 'death, dying' (Br.); māran·a· [n] 'killing, destruction, death' (MS+); marāyu· [adj] 'mortal, perishable' (RV); a-mamri· [adj] 'not dying, immortal' (AV)
Page in EWAia: 2.318
See also: mārta-; mārtya-; mārman-; mṛtyú-


Old Persian: amriyta /am(a)riyat/ [3sg.impf.med.] ‘to die’; mrt- /m(ar)ta-/ [adj] ‘died’

Khotanese: mar- [verb] ‘to die’; mud- [ppp] ‘died’

Middle Persian: m–r- [verb] ‘to die’; mrdan [ppp] ‘died’

Parthian: myr- [verb] ‘to die’; mwrd [ppp] ‘died’

New Persian: m–r- [verb] ‘to die’; mrdan [ppp] ‘died’

Ossetic: m?lyn /m?lun [verb] ‘to die’; mard [ppp] ‘died’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ‘myt [verb] ‘to die’

IE form: m–r-

IE meaning: to disappear, to die

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 735


Notes: {1} [LK] With the secondary suffix accentuation, see Kulikov 1997. {2} With double characterization.

Sanskrit: marc

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: pra-mṛcyati [3sg.act.] (JB 2.138:2); Caus: marc̣yati [3sg.act.] (RV); Aorist SIS (Prec.): mṛks-ɨs-t-a [3sg.med.] (RV 01.147.04); ta-ptc.: mṛktâ- ‘hurt’ (RV)

Meaning: ‘to damage, hurt, injure’

Link to RV concordance: mṛc-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: mark- / marē-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: markā- [m] ‘destruction, death’ (RV 10.027,20); mṛc- ‘the injuring, injure’ (RV 08.067,09, AVP 17.15.7)

Page in EW Aia: 2.323

See also: mar


Sogdian: mrync-[verb] ‘to destroy’; mrc ‘death’

Middle Persian: marg ‘death’

New Persian: marg ‘death’

Ossetic: marg ‘poison’

Other Iranian cognates: Orm. māt ‘wilted’

IE form: melk”- {1} / merk- {2}

IE meaning: to damage

Certainty: +
Idioms: 'let the one who tries to hurt us (will hurt oneself) with evil speeches': Skt. mṛks-īs-t-a ... duruktaḥ (RV 01.147.04), abhīsastim ... yo no marcayaḥ dvayena (RV 05.003.07) ~ OAv. daibitum duś.astiṣṭam.mṛṣṣiṣṭāt (Y 45.1); ‘an enemy tries to hurt (us)’: Skt. marcayāt ... arāṭīvā (RV 02.023.07) ~ YAv. arāṭīṣṭa gaṇḍa-maṇi-caiṇahe (Yt 13.137)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. blćeptwc (< *melktw) [verb] ‘to disable, to hinder’ / Hitt. märk-hhi (< *merk-) [verb] ‘to disjoin, divide’

Notes: {1} If connected with Gr. blćeptwc. {2} If connected with Hitt. märk-hhi.

Sanskrit: mard(i)
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IX: mṛdnti [3sg.act.] (ŚrSi.+); Passive: -mṛdntyta [3sg.opt.] (MS 2.2.5:19.2), mṛdntmnā-[ptc.] (ŚB+); Inf: sām-marditoḥ (TS); ta-ptc.: mṛditā- ‘smashed, crushed’ (AV+) {1}
Meaning: ‘to crush’
Link to RV concordance: mrd-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)mard-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ni-mrada- [m] ‘crusher’ (KS+); un-mārdana- [n] ‘rubbing off, fragrant essence used for rubbing’ (ŚB+)
Page in EWAIA: 2.386
See also: mrd-
Avestan: OAv. mōrăn-daṭ (< *mṛ-n-d-) [3sg.pres.inj.act.] ‘to ruin, to crush’

Sanskrit: mārta-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘mortal, man’
Link to RV concordance: márta-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: marta-

Page in EWAIA: 2.327
See also: mar; martya-
Avestan: OAv. marata- [m] ‘mortal, man’ (< *martā-); maš-a- ‘mortal’ (< *marta-)
Old Persian: Elamite pīr-sā-mar-da (< *pṛṣa-mart-a-) [m] PN ‘punisher of men’
Sogdian: mrt mrt ‘everyone’; /martoxmē/ (< *marta-tauxma-ka-) ‘man’
Middle Persian: mard ‘man’; mardōm ‘man, humanity’
Parthian: mrd ‘man’
New Persian: mard ‘man’; mardum ‘man, humanity’
IE form: mer-to- / mor-to- {1}
IE meaning: mortal
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 735
Idioms: See martya-
Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Hes.) mort TJ Ínqrwpj, qnhtJ; Gr. (Kallimachos) mortoā [pl]

Notes: {1} LW in FU (Komi-Zyryan mort 'man' < *mertā) seem to point to *merto-.

Sanskrit: mārtya-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m; adj]
Gramm. forms: /martya-/
Meaning: 'mortal, man'; [adj] 'mortal'
Link to RV concordance: mārtya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: mártia-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-martioya- [adj] 'immortal, divine' (RV+); awileMESnša martyr*a[n-n]i [?] (Mitanni-IA, Nuzi)
Page in EWAia: 2.327
See also: marta-

Avestan: Av. maš-iya- [m] 'man'
Old Persian: martyiya- [m] 'man, vassal, follower'
Sogdian: mṛtyy 'man'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mrc 'man'; Pash. mer-o 'husband'; Wan-ezi már-e 'husband'

Sanskrit: mar[3]
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Perfect (?): mumurat [2sg.subj.act.] 'shall hinder' (RV 08.097.03) {1}; Intensive: marmartu [3sg.impv.act.] 'let (Br-haspati) hinder (him)' (RV 08.097.03) {2}
Meaning: 'to hinder'
Link to RV concordance: mṛ[3]-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: marH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-marītar- [m] 'the one who hinders' (RV); ā-mūr- [f] 'obstacle' (RV); an-ā-mar-a- [adj] 'having no obstacle' (RV)

Sanskrit: mā[3]
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Perfect (?): mumarat [2sg.subj.act.] 'shall hinder' (RV 08.097.03) {1}; Intensive: marmarut [3sg.impv.act.] 'let (Br-haspati) hinder (him)' (RV 08.097.03) {2}
Meaning: 'to hinder'
Link to RV concordance: mā[3]-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: marH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-marītar- [m] 'the one who hinders' (RV); ā-mūr- [f] 'obstacle' (RV); an-ā-mar-a- [adj] 'having no obstacle' (RV)

Notes: {1} LW in FU (Komi-Zyryan mort 'man' < *mertā) seem to point to *merto-.
**Sanskrit:** mastr•han-
First attestation: AVP+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'brain'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mastr\textsuperscript{\textan}{an-} / mastr\textsuperscript{\textan}{an-}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: mastis-ka- [m.n.] 'brain' (RV+), mastaka- [m.n.] 'brain-pan, head' (Up.+), mastulu\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}- [m.n.] 'brain' (Sus\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}, Buddh.+), Pā. mattha\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}-ka- [m] 'head', matthulu\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}- [m] 'brain', Pa\textsuperscript{\textan}{a} (dial.) mastrak 'brain'
Page in EWAia: 2.336
See also: majj\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}-
Avestan: YAv. mast\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}ro\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}- [m] 'brain'
Khotanese: m\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}stai 'brain, head' (< *masta-ka-)
Middle Persian: mastarg, masturg 'brains'
Other Iranian cognates: Orm. mast\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}rg 'brain'
IE form: mest\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}-\textsuperscript{\textan}{m}rg\textsuperscript{\textan}{n}-{2}
IE meaning: brain
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 750
Cognates in other languages: ToA m\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}s\textsuperscript{\textan}{u}nt 'marrow' (< *m\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}s\textsuperscript{\textan}{u}nt- < *mest\textsuperscript{\textan}{u}nt-); ToB mrest\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}we 'marrow'; Gr. brecm\textsuperscript{T\textan}{j} [m] 'front part of the head'; OE br?gen 'brain' (< PGM. *bra\textsuperscript{\textan}{\textan}{a}-
Notes: {1} [AL] The first attestation is AVP 17.21.1 (cf. Griffiths - Lubotsky 2003: 201f), before Kaus\textsuperscript{\textan}{S} 11.16, for which see Eichner-Kühn 1976: 23-25. {2} [AL] The word has not yet received a plausible explanation. Neither dissimilation *mazg\textsuperscript{\textan}{h}- to mast-, nor contaminatn of *st-\textsuperscript{\textan}{r-}\textsuperscript{\textan}{g\textsuperscript{\textan}{h} and *st-
stan- is a viable option. There are two variants of the word for 'brain' in Ilr.: *masti\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}- and *mast\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}g\textsuperscript{\textan}{h}-
The latter should not be analysed as *mast- plus a bunch of suffixes, but rather as a compound. It can hardly be coincidental that -\textsuperscript{\textan}{r-\textsuperscript{\textan}{g-{n} shows the same sequence of phonemes as we encounter at the end of Gr. brecm\textsuperscript{T\textan}{j} [m] 'front part of the head'; OE br?gen 'brain' (< PGM. *bra\textsuperscript{\textan}{\textan}{a}-< PIE *mre/og\textsuperscript{\textan}{h}-
(Greek may have assimilated -n- to -m-). ToB mrest\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}we 'marrow' may have an 'intrusive' -r- from a similar compound.

**Sanskrit:** may\textsuperscript{\textan}{\textan}{a}kha-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'peg for stretching the woof'
Link to RV concordance: may\textsuperscript{\textan}{\textan}{a}kha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mai\textsuperscript{\textan}{\textan}{a}k\textsuperscript{\textan}{a}-
Page in EWAia: 2.317
See also:
Old Persian: myux- [m] 'doorknob (?)'
Sogdian: myg\textsuperscript{\textan}{k} 'peg'
Middle Persian: mēx 'peg, nail'
New Persian: mēx 'peg, nail'
Ossetic: mix/mex 'stake'
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 709
The current etymology derives the word from the root may- [1] ‘to build, erect’, which explains neither its morphology (suffix *-ikha-?), nor semantics (the verbal root only means ‘to fix in the ground’). The meaning ‘stake’ is only attested in Ossetic and is clearly secondary. In view of its meaning, PP *maj`ак / maj`аж ‘stake’ (Reґdeї 72) is probably borrowed from Pre-Ossetic.

**Sanskrit:** may\(^j\)

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

**Gramm. forms:**
- Present IX: minѓґti [3sg.act.] (RV), minї [3sg.inj.] (AV); Present IV: mїythe [3sg.med.] (RV+), mїyte [3sg.med.] (MS, SB); Aorist S: mes-i [1sg.inj.med.] (AV), mes-mahi [1pl.inj.med.] (YV+); Perfect: mїmїya [3sg.act.] (RV), mїмїya [3sg.act.] (AV); Aorist mediopass: amїyi [3sg.] (YV\(\nu\), SB); Intensive: a-memyїna- [ptc.int.med.] (RV 01.096.05) \{1\}; Desid: mimЇs-ati [3sg.act.] (AVP 5.32.10); Inf: pra-mїye ‘to harm’ (RV 04.054.04); pra-mїyam (RV 04.055.07)

Meaning: ‘to damage, diminish, violate’

**Link to RV concordance:** mї-; amїavarn-a-; manyumї-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: maiH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:**
- á-mїta-varm-a- [adj] ‘of undiminished colour’ (RV); manyu-mї- [adj] ‘diminishing the (hostile) fury’ (RV); pra-mayu- [adv] ‘dying’ (AV); a-pra-mїyuka- [adj] ‘not dying prematurely’ (AV, Br.)

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Avestan: Av. vїmiti- ‘destruction (?)’ (N 65); maiiат [3sg.inj.act. (?)] ‘to destroy’ (?) (F 309)

IE form: mejH

IE meaning: to diminish, to disappear

Certainty: +

**Page in Pokorny:** 711

Idioms: ‘to make the fury disappear’: Skt. þrї ... manyumї ... minїтї (RV 07.036.04), manyu-mї- [adj] ‘diminishing the (hostile) fury’ (RV) ~ Gr. (Hom.) minїЂqeї mınoj

Cognates in other languages:
- Gr. meїw [comp] ‘smaller’; Gr. mїЂqw [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to disappear, to lessen’; Lat. minor [comp] ‘smaller, less’; Lat. minuї [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to diminish, to lessen’; Go. mins [comp] ‘less’

Notes: \{1\} [AL] Rather here and not to may [2]. Mh does not mention this form.

**Sanskrit:** mї

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [prohibitive particle]

Meaning: ‘not’

**Link to RV concordance:** mї

Proto-Indo-Iranian: mї

**Page in EWAia:** 2.343

Avestan: Av. mї prohibitive particle

Old Persian: mї prohibitive particle

Khotanese: ma prohibitive particle

Middle Persian: ma prohibitive particle

New Persian: ma prohibitive particle

Ossetic: ma prohibitive particle

IE form: meїH \{1\}

IE meaning: prohibitive particle
Certainty: +

**Page in Pokorny:** 703

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. mi prohibitive particle; Gr. μχ prohibitive particle; To. mā 'not'; Hitt. memma [verb] 'to refuse'?

**Notes:** {1} impv. of an aor. root *meh- 'halt, stop', cf. Hitt. memma- 'to refuse'?

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**Sanskrit:** mā [2]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present III: mimīḥī [2sg.impv.act.], mimīte [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: māhi [2sg.impv.act.] (RV), māsva [2sg.impv.med.]; Aorist S: āmāsi [1sg.med.] (AV), māsātai [3sg.subj.med.] {1} (AV); SI-impv: māsi (RV); Perfect: -mamur [3pl.act.] (RV 01.110.05), mamātur [2du.act.] (RV 03.032.07), mamē [3sg.med.] (RV-YVᵐ); Abs: -māya (RV), mitvā (RV); ta-ptc.: -mita-(RV+); Inf: prati-māi, pra-mē (RV)

**Meaning:** 'to measure, measure out, assign, grant'

**Link to RV concordance:** mā- [1]

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** maH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** mā- [f] 'measure of one syllable' (KS+); pra-mā- [f] 'basic measure' (RV+); prati-mā- [f] 'image, symbol' (RV+); mātar- [m] 'one who measures' (RV); ā-sa-mātī- [adj] 'unparalleled' (RV); mātrā- [f] 'measure, degree' (RV+); māna- [n] 'measure, measuring-cord’ (RV+); māna-skṛṭ- [m] 'worker in leather' (= cutting according to measure) (VādhiSi.); meya- [gerundive] 'to be cut' (AV+); miti- [f] 'accurate knowledge' (Up.)

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See also: mās-.

**Avestan:** Av. mā- [verb] 'to measure': OAv. fra-mīmaqā [2pl.pres subj.act.], YAv. ā-maiiānte [3pl.caus.med.], āmāiiaian-ta [3pl.caus.opt.med.], āmāta- [ppp]; yaqa(.)mām [adv] 'according to the measure'

**Old Persian:** fra-māta- [adj] 'ordained, ordered'; framānā [f] 'order’

**Khotanese:** pamāta- [adj] 'measured out’

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) ptm’k, ptm’k, ptm’ky, (Chr.) ptm’q ‘measure’ (+ *pati-); (Chr.) prm’qycq 'experience’, (Buddh.) m’ny-prm’t’y ‘thought, intention’ (+ *pari-); prm’(‘)y, (Chr.) frm’y, (Man.) frm’y [verb] 'to command, say’ (+ *fra-)

**Middle Persian:** ptm’d-, (Man.) pym’d /paymāy- [pret. ] 'to measure’ (+ *pati-); framān 'order’

**Parthian:** pdm’d- [pret. ] 'to measure (against)’ (+ *pati-); frm’y- [pret. ] 'to order’ (+ *fra-)

**New Persian:** paymīdan/paymāy- [verb] 'to measure’ (+ *pati-), farmīdan/farmāy- [verb] 'to order, command’; farmān ‘order’

**Ossetic:** nymajyn / nimajun [verb] 'to count, value, esteem; to read’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. pcmy- [verb] 'to weigh, measure’ (+ *pati-); šm’- [verb] 'to order, turn (into)’ (+ *fra-); Bactr. froma- [verb] 'to order, command’ (+ *fra-); Wa. rom(o)y-/romat- [verb] 'to command, order; to send’ (+ *fra-)

**IE form:** meh-

**IE meaning:** to measure

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 703 - 704

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. mētior [verb] 'to measure, measure out’; Go. mel 'time, hour’; OHG māl 'moment’; Russ. mēra 'measure’; Sln. me-ra 'measure’
Notes: {1} Hypercharacterized form. {2} [AL] Iranian maH- [2] 'to be, become' (cf. Cheung 2007) is probably a specific usage of the same root.

### Sanskrit: mām·sá-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'meat'

**Link to RV concordance:** mām·sá-; mās; mām-spācanī-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** mānsa-, mās-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** mām·s-pācanī-[adj.f.] 'used for cooking meat' (RV); mās [acc.sg.n.] 'meat' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.343

**Avestan:** YAv. māŋham 'meat, board' (?)

**IE form:** mēms-(o)-, mēs-

**IE meaning:** meat

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 725

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. mis 'meat'; Go. mimz 'meat'; OPr. mensā 'meat'; OPr. menso 'meat'; OCS mēso 'meat'; ToB mīsa [pl tantum] 'meat'

### Sanskrit: māna- [2]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'house, building, dwelling'

**Link to RV concordance:** māna- [2]

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** dmāna-

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**See also:** dām-

**Avestan:** OAv. domāna-[n] 'house'; YAv. nmāna-[n] 'house'

**Old Persian:** māniya-[n] 'house servant' (derived from *māna- 'house')

**Middle Persian:** mān 'house'

**Parthian:** m'nyst'n 'dwelling-place, monastery'

**New Persian:** mān 'house'

**Ossetic:** mon / mojn? 'husband' (< *(d)māni-e-) (Cheung 2002: 205f.)

**IE form:** dm-on-o- (?) {1}

**IE meaning:** house

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 198 - 199

**Idioms:** 'mistress of the house': Skt. mānasya pātnī- (AV) ~ YAv. nmānahe paṅnī-, nmānō. paṅnī- [f]

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Or a derivative of the instr.sg. *dm-eh₁?
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'moon, month'
Link to RV concordance: mās-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: maHas-; also maHas-ia-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: māsa- [m] 'month' (RV+); māsīya- [cmp] '...months old, ...monthly' (AV(?))
Page in EWAia: 2.352
See also: mā [2]
'moon'; māphpa- [m] 'moon, month'; māhpīa- [cmp] '...monthly'
Old Persian: māh- 'month'
Sogdian: m’g 'moon, month'
Middle Persian: māh- 'moon, month'
New Persian: māh- 'moon, month'; māng 'moon' (< Plr. *mānha- ?)
Ossetic: m?j/m?j? 'moon, month' (< *māhjā)
Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. mao 'moon, month'
IE form: meh1-ns-
IE meaning: moon, month
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 731 - 732
Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Att.) mhn [m] (mhnTj [gen.sg.]) 'moon'; Gr. (Ion.) mē̂j [m]
'moon'; Gr. (Lesb.) mē̂noj [gen.sg.] 'moon'; Lat. mēnsis 'month'; Go. mēna 'moon'; OHG māno 'moon'; Lith. mēnuo (mēnesio [gen.sg.]) 'moon, month'; ToA mān 'moon, month'; ToB mēn 'moon, month'
Notes: {1} From IE *meh1- 'to measure'.

Sanskrit: mātār-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'mother'
Link to RV concordance: mātār-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: maHtār-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: mātąla- [m] 'maternal uncle' (Br.+) (= *mātur-a- ?)
Page in EWAia: 2.345
Avestan: Av. mātār- [f ] 'mother'
Old Persian: ha-mātar- [adj] 'having the same mother' {1}
Khotanese: māta [f ] 'mother'
Middle Persian: mād [f ] 'mother'; mādār [f ] 'mother'
Parthian: m’d [f ] 'mother'
New Persian: mādār [f ] 'mother'
Ossetic: mad/mad? [f ] 'mother'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. mor [f ] 'mother'
IE form: meh2-ter-
IE meaning: mother
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 700 - 701


Notes: 1) [AL] Although this compound can be interpreted in three ways (1. haplology < *hama-mhdγr, cf. OP hama-pitar-, Gr. ῥμο-mhtlr; 2. = ha-mhdγr, cf. RV sam-mʒtr; 3. < *sm-, cf. Gr. Φ-patroj), the first option is by far the most credible one, in view of the parallel OP formation.

Sanskrit: medhdā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'mental power, wisdom, intelligence'

Link to RV concordance: medhdā-; sumedhdā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: maz-dʰar-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: su-medhdā- [adj] 'wise, intelligent' (RV+; medhdās [nom.sg.], medhdām [acc.sg.], in book X also s-stem forms on the basis of the nom.); Mitanni-IA * priaj-mazdʰa- [m] PN

Page in EWAia: 2.378

See also: mandhdār-; medhira-


Old Persian: aura-mzddā- [m] N of the highest god, Ahuramazda (once separated aura- mzddā- in gen.sg.)

IE form: mns-dʰh₁-r-

IE meaning: wise

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 730

Cognates in other languages: Gr. maqēn [verb] 'to learn to know, experience' (?)

Sanskrit: meґdhira-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'wise'

Link to RV concordance: meґdhira-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: manz-dʰra- {1}

Page in EWAia: 2.378

See also: medhdā-

Avestan: OAv. hu-mzdrda- [adj] 'very learned', YAv. mzdra- [adj] 'wise'

IE form: mens-dʰr₁-ro-

IE meaning: wise

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 730
**Cognates in other languages:** OCS мёдрь [adj] ‘frNimоj, sofТj’; Lith. mandrus [adj] ‘cheerful, lively’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] On the basis of Avestan and Slavic forms, we may conclude that Skt. has introduced zero-grade from *mazdʰaH- (see s.v. medhā-).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>meghā-</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First attestation:</td>
<td>RV+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[m]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>‘cloud, overcast weather’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance:</td>
<td>meghā-: mih-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hmaigʰa-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** meghāyant-, meghayant- [adj] ‘forming clouds’ (TS+); meghīta- [adj] ‘cloudy’ (TS); mih- [f] ‘mist, precipitation’ (RV,TS)

| Page in EWAia: | 2.374 |

**Avestan:** YAv. maČya- ‘cloud’

**Middle Persian:** mēy ‘cloud, mist’

**New Persian:** mēy ‘cloud, mist’

**Ossetic:** mig/meg? ‘cloud, mist’

**IE form:** h₁moigʰ-o-

**IE meaning:** cloud

**Certainty:** +

| Page in Pokorny: | 712 - 713 |

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. Сm…clh [f] ‘mist’ (< PIE *h₁moigʰ-leh₂-); OCS ṡga [f] ‘mist, haze’; Lith. [f] miglā ‘mist, haze’

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**Sanskrit:** meh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: āva mehanti [3pl.act.] (RV); Aorist R: amiham [1sg.act.] (Br.); Aorist SA: amiks- at [3sg.act.] (Br.); Fut: meks-yāmi [1sg.act.] (AV+); Caus: mehay‘’to make urinate’ (RV); tautp.: pari-miā-ha- (Sі.). Inf: miheґ (RV)

**Meaning:** ‘to urinate’

**Link to RV concordance:** mih-; mēhana-; mehānā; mehanāvant-; mehatnī-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (H)mijʰ-\h

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** meď-hra- [n] ‘penis’ (AV+); mēhana- [n] ‘penis, urinator’ (RV+); mehānā [adv] ‘abundantly flowing’ (RV); mehanāvant- [adj] ‘abundant’ (RV); a-meha- [m] ‘retention of urine’ (TS+); mehatnī- [f] ‘N of a river’ (RV 10.075.06)

| Page in EWAia: | 2.381 |

**Avestan:** Av. miz-. [verb] ‘to urinate’; YAv. maēzōn ti [3pl.pres.act.], fra-maēzaiti [3sg.pres.act.]; YAv. maēsman- [n] ‘urine’

**Khotanese:** mīysai ‘urine’

**Middle Persian:** mēz/-mistan [verb] ‘to urinate’; mycwk /mēzīg/ ‘penis’

**New Persian:** mēzdān [verb] ‘to urinate’

**Ossetic:** mizyn/mezun [verb] ‘to urinate’; mizg? / mezg? ‘urethra’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. myz- [verb] ‘to urinate, rain’; Wa. mizg ‘urine’; Par. mīz; Orm. mizī ‘urine’

**IE form:** h₁meigʰ-
IE meaning: to urinate
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 713
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Cmēcw [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to urinate’; Lat. meīō/mingō [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to urinate’; OE mīgan [verb] ‘to urinate’; Lith. mūžti [verb] ‘to urinate’; SCR. mīžati ‘to urinate’

Sanskrit: menā-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [f]  
Meaning: ‘concubine’  
Link to RV concordance: menā-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: maināH-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: menāmenam ‘Tausch für Tausch (?)’ (JB)  
Page in EWAia: 2.379  
See also: may [2]  
IE form: moi-neh₂  
IE meaning: exchange  
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 710
Cognates in other languages: Lith. maïnas ‘exchange’; OCS meNena ‘exchange’

Sanskrit: meṇि-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [f]  
Meaning: ‘revenge, harming, magical power, vengeance as a magical potency, wrath’  
Link to RV concordance: menि-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mai-ni-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: meni-han- ‘hitting with the power of revenge’ (AVP)  
Page in EWAia: 2.379  
See also: may [2]  
Avestan: YAv. maēini- [f] ‘punishment, castigation’  
Old Persian: yāu-maini- ‘power of revenge’  
IE form: (h₂)moi-ni-  
IE meaning: exchange  
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 710
Cognates in other languages: Lat. im-minis [adj] ’free or exempt from a public service, burden, or charge’; Go. ga-mainei* [f] ’participation, fellowship’

Sanskrit: mes-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [verb]  
Gramm. forms: Present VI: misʿati [3sg.act.] (RV); Aorist RED: amīmisʿat (Up.)  
Meaning: ’to open the eyes (+ niʿ ’to close the eyes, blink’)’ Міжаї!  
Link to RV concordance: mis-; nīmis-; ānīmis-; animīs-ā; ānimes-ām  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mais-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ni-miš- [f] 'closing of the eyes, blinking' (RV+); ánimis-[-], animis-ā-[-adj] 'vigilant, not closing the eyes' (RV+); ánimes-am [adv] 'watchful' (RV); nimes-ā- [m] 'closing the eyes' (AVP+); átimemis-a- [adj] 'opening the eyes too much, staring' (TB)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.379

**See also:** mil

**Khotanese:** nā-māsḍi [3sg.pres.act.] 'winks, blinks'

**Middle Persian:** mēzišn 'blinking, winking'; mij[N][ag] 'eye-lash'

**New Persian:** muža, miža 'eyelash'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Isk. nu-mul- 'closing the eyes' (< *ni-miš-)

**IE form:** (H)mei-s

**IE meaning:** to close the eyes

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 714

**Cognates in other languages:** OCS po-meNžiti (oći) [verb] 'to close the eyes' (< PIE *(H)meigb-) {2}

**Notes:** {1} extension of IE root *(H)mei-.

**Janda 1998:** 18ff. argues that the original meaning of the uncompounded root miš- is 'to close the eyes, to blink', which is a distinctive possibility. He further suggests an assimilation *(ni-mus- (-to close', see s.v. mus-t-i) > ni-mis-. I would rather assume contamination of two roots, viz. *h3meigb- 'close the eyes, blink' (Lith. miegoti 'sleep', SCr. mi?gati 'blink, twinkle, move', etc.) and meus- 'close the mouth'.

---

**Sanskrit:** mesā-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'ram, male sheep'

**Link to RV concordance:** mesā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** maiša-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** mesā- [f] 'ewe'

**Page in EWAia:** 2.380

**Avestan:** YAv. maēša- [m] 'ram'; maēši- [f] 'ewe'; maēšina- [adj] 'pertaining to sheep'

**Khotanese:** miñā s-vidā 'milk of sheep'

**Middle Persian:** mēš 'sheep'

**New Persian:** mēš 'sheep'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. 'mh 'sheep' (< PIr. *maiss-); Khwar. mhny 'ram' (< *maššina-ka-);
Pash. maž: [m] 'ram'; Pash. mež: [f] 'sheep'; Sh. mây [f] 'sheep'

**IE form:** moiso-

**IE meaning:** sheep, skin of sheep

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 747

**Idioms:** 'hundred rams': Skt. šatām mes-ān (RV) ~ Elam.-Iran. *qata-maēša- 'having hundreds of rams'

**Cognates in other languages:** Lith. maīšas 'big bag'; Latv. maiss 'bag'; Russ. mex 'skin, fur'; ON meiss 'wicker-basket'

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**Sanskrit:** mīdh-ā-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'battle, booty, prize, profit'
Link to RV concordance: mīdh-ā-; mīdh-hvām-ś-; mīdh-hus-mant-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: miḏd(H)a-; miḏd(H)-us-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: mīdh-hvām-ś- [adv] 'bestowing richly, merciful, liberal, generous' (RV+); mīdh-hus-mant- [adv] 'generous' (RV); Hurritic-Akkad. mišannu 'reward for the catch of a fugitive'

Page in EWAia: 2.357
See also: medh-

Avestan: Av. mīžda- [n] 'reward, prize'
Khotanese: mās·d·ān(a)- [adv] 'generous'
Sogdian: myzd 'reward, payment'
Middle Persian: mizd 'reward, payment'
New Persian: mizd 'reward, payment'
Ossetic: myzd/mizd 'reward'
Other Iranian cognates: Elam.-Iran. miždušī- [f] 'name of a goddess'
IE form: mis-dḥ₁-ō- {1}
IE meaning: reward
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 746
Cognates in other languages: Gr. misqTj [m] 'reward, rent'; Go. mizdo [f] 'misqTj'; OCS mьzda [f] 'misqTj'

Notes: {1} [AL] The first part of the cmp. is likely to be derived from the root *mei- 'to exchange' (see may [2]), if the root does not contain an initial *h₂, rather than *mei(H)-es- (mayas-).

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**Sanskrit:** mīl
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: sām·-mīlate (KS), Fut. sām·-mīlis yate (KS); ta-ptc.: sām·-mīlita- 'with eyes closed' (KS); Abs: sām·-mīlya 'with eyes closed' (RV 01.161.12)
Meaning: 'to close the eyes'
Link to RV concordance: mīl-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pra-mīlīn- [m] Name of a demon (AV) (?)
Page in EWAia: 2.358
See also: mes-
IE form: mis-d-
IE meaning: to close the eyes
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 714
Notes: {1} Probably, a nursery form of *mīl- < *miz-d- (Gotō 1987: 74, fn. 48)

**Sanskrit:** mīv (mī)
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: -mїvantї- [ptc.act.f.] 'pushing down' (AV-Br.); Passive: -mїvyamїna- [ptc.] (KS\'); ta-tpc.: mita- (< *mїh1-to- < *mїjuh1-to-) in kїma-mita- 'impelled by love' (RV 10.010.11); mї viia- (TB+)
Meaning: 'to move (trans.), push, press'
Link to RV concordance: mїv-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mїHu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-mavis-ну- [adj] 'what cannot be pushed aside' (RV 10.094.11) (derived from the secondary root mї < *mїjuh1-
Page in EWAia: 2.359
Avestan: OAv. auuµ[.]µїrї ‘?’ (?); a-muiiamna- [adj] 'motionless'; YAv. auua.miїuїмаhі [1pl.pres.act.] 'to clear away'
Khotanese: mїvїr- [verb] 'to move'
Parthian: pr-mws- [verb] 'to be destroyed'
Ossetic: mi/mi? 'thing, matter, work, affair'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. є-мwїп- [verb] 'to let go, come off' (+ *fra-)
IE form: mїh1-u-V / mїuїh1-to- {1}
IE meaning: to set into motion (by shoving and pushing)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 743
Cognates in other languages: Lat. movere [verb] 'to move'; Hitt. mu-ú-ta-iz-zi (< *mїh,too-te-)
[3sg.pres.] 'to stir up'; ToB miw- [verb] 'to shake', ToA mew- [verb] 'to shake'
Notes: {1} [AL] The position of the laryngeal is not quite clear. It does not seem very probable that PIE *mїh1- would have given *mїh1-u > Ved. mїv- before a vowel with metathesis (Rasmussen, Mh). I would rather reconstruct *mїh1-u and *mїh1uC- > *mїjuh1-C. Important are the Tocharian cognates, for which see Adams s.v.

Sanskrit: moc
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to release, be/become free, liberate, free'
Link to RV concordance: mїc-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (s)mauk
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vi-mїcya- [adj] 'unyoking' (RV); am-ho-muс- [adj] 'freeing from distress' (RV,VS); mїktї- [f] 'liberation' (cB+); vi-mokтar- [adj] 'releasing' (VS+); prї-moc [verb] 'to put on (clothes)' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.382
Avestan: YAv. fra-muxtї- [f] 'binding loose (shoes)'; paitї.шmuxtї- [adj] 'wearing shoes'
Khotanese: pam js- [verb] 'to put on'
Sogdian: (Man.) pt-mync- [verb] 'to put on'
Middle Persian: pay-m̄xtan [verb] 'to put on'; m̄zag 'shoe'
Parthian: pd-mwxtn [verb] 'to put on'
New Persian: m̄ża 'shoe'
Ossetic: r'µyg`Nd/r'µg`Nd [verb] 'to pull loose, to pull away'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. šmc- (< *fra-muça-) [verb] 'to take off'
IE form: (s)meuk
IE meaning: to brush, to take off (of bridles, bindings, clothes and snot)
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 744 - 745
Cognates in other languages: Lith. maúkti [verb] 'pull, peel, skin'; Lith. m̄ukti [verb] 'to walk away'; Lith. smu̲kti [verb] 'to glide (off)'; Pol. smu̲kać [verb] 'to brush'; Russ. (dia.) smy̲kat' [verb] 'to milk'; Gr. m̀ssomai [1sg.pres.med.] 'to blow one's nose'; Lat. ë-mungô [verb] 'to wipe or blow the nose'
Notes: {1} [LK] With the secondary suffix accentuation (see Kulikov 1998). {2} Secondary present, probably based on the desiderative stem (Gotō 1987: 246, fn. 547).

Sanskrit: mos (त) - मोशेनक!  
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IX: amus·n·āt [3sg.impf.act.] (RV); Present ĀYA: mus·āya` (RV); Aorist IS: mos·is- [2sg.inj.] (RV+); Aorist R: mos·athā [2sgsubj.med.] (RV); Passive: mus·yate [3sg.] (Br., DhSi.); ta-ptc.: mus·t·ā- 'taken away, robbed' (RV)
Meaning: 'to steal, take away, rob'
Link to RV concordance: mus·(t)-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mauš(H)-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ā-mos·ā- [adj] 'stealing, robbing' (ŚB)
Page in EWAia: 2.383
See also: mus·t·i-
Khotanese: mussa [pl] 'robbers'
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. muš-/mōšt [verb] 'to conceal'
IE form: meus- {1}
IE meaning: to steal, snatch
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 743
Cognates in other languages: OHG (Lex Salica) chréo-mōsido 'robbing the corpses'; ToA, ToB mus-[verb] 'to lift, move aside' (ToB musnātür [3sg.pres.med.])
Notes: {1} [AL] Neither connected with IE *m(i̯)e(u)̯h₁- 'to move' (pace Pokorny), and nor with the word for 'mouse' (pace Mh). The connection with mus·t·i- seems much more probable. Since the Tocharian verb has a deviating meaning, it is less certain that it belongs here.

Sanskrit: mrad  
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ví mrådā [2sg.impv.act.] (RV 06.053.03), ví mradate [3sg.med.] (MS 1.6.3:90.6); Caus: mraday 'to make soft' (TS) {1}
Meaning: 'to be weak, soft (med.); to make weak, soft (act.)'
Link to RV concordance: mrad-; ĭrn-amradas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mrad-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īrn·a-mradas- [adj] 'soft as wool' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.386
See also: mrdu-
IE form: mled- / meld-
IE meaning: to be soft
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 716 - 719
Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Hom.) meldTmenoj [ptc.pres.med.] 'melting'
Notes: {1} The roots mard⁹⁰ and mrad have early become confused in Vedic, cf. Gotô 1987: 250.

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**Sanskrit**
mroc/mloc
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to set (of the sun), disappear; withdraw, hide'
Link to RV concordance: nimruč-

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Proto-Indo-Iranian: mruč-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ni-mrúc- [f] 'sunset, evening' (RV+); ni-mróca- [adj] 'setting' (AV); ní-mrukti- [f] 'sunset' (KS+); mroka- 'hiding' (AV); malimluca- [m] N of a demon (= 'constantly disappearing') (AV+), 'intercalary month' (KS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.388
Avestan: OAv. para(că) mraocan·t [ptc.pres.] 'sneaking' (Y 53.7); YAv. ni-mraoka- [m] 'junction (of a river), tributary' (Yt 8.46); 'upa.mraoka- [m] 'lurking-place' (N 53; cf. Hoffmann 1967a = Hoffmann 1975: 195ff.)
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Notes: {1} If Gr. (Hom.) IIIpTbruca [adv] 'under water' belongs here (with secondary -c- instead of -k-), then PIE *mreuk-.

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**Sanskrit**
mrd-
First attestation: RV, VS+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'earth, clay'
Link to RV concordance: mrd-

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Proto-Indo-Iranian: mrd-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: mṛn-māya- [adj] 'earthen' (RV 07.089.01); mṛttikā- [f] 'earth, clay, loam' (VS+); mṛtsnā- [f] 'good earth or clay' (Pán.); mārtsnā- [adj] 'ground fine, pulverised' (ŚB); sū-mārtsnā- [adj] 'very fine' (ŚB)
Page in EWAia: 2.372
See also: mard⁹⁰
Khotanese: mīla 'clay'
Other Iranian cognates: Yi. milgo 'clay'
IE form: h₂merd-
**IE meaning**: to bite, crush
**Certainty**: +
**Page in Pokorny**: 735 - 737

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**Sanskrit**: mṛdū-
**First attestation**: AV+
**Part of speech**: [adj]
**Gramm. forms**: mradīyām•s- [comp] (JB), mradis•t•ha- [sup] (Si.)
**Meaning**: ‘delicate, weak, soft, mild’

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: mṛdu-
**Page in EWAia**: 2.372
**See also**: mrad

**Old Persian**: mṛd“uniy- /marduniya- [m] PN ‘’
**Other Iranian cognates**: Par. mar•ō ‘soft’
**IE form**: mld-u-
**IE meaning**: soft, weak
**Certainty**: +
**Page in Pokorny**: 716 - 719
**Cognates in other languages**: Lat. mollis ‘weak, soft’ [adj] (< *moldū-i-); Gr. bladβj [adj] ‘weak’

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**Sanskrit**: mṛgaґ-
**First attestation**: RV+
**Part of speech**: [m]
**Meaning**: ‘wild animal, game, forest animal, antelope’
**Link to RV concordance**: mṛga-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: mṛga-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: mārga- [m] ‘way, path, track, methode’ (RV-Kh.+); mṛgay [denom] ‘to hunt’ (RV+), mṛgayuґ [m] ‘hunter’ (AV+)
**Page in EWAia**: 2.370
**Avestan**: YAv. māroya- [m] ‘bird’
**Khotanese**: mura- ‘bird’
**Sogdian**: mrg- ‘bird’
**Middle Persian**: murw ‘bird’
**Parthian**: mwrg ‘bird’
**New Persian**: murg ‘bird’
**Ossetic**: margNe ‘bird’
**Other Iranian cognates**: Khwar. (‘)mґ- ‘bird’; Wa. merg [f] ‘female ibex’
**IE form**: IIR {1}
**Certainty**: -
**Page in Pokorny**: 734
**Notes**: {1} Connection with Gr. mörgoj [adj] ‘crazy, raging, greedy’ is improbable (pace Frisk s.v.)

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**Sanskrit:** muґhur

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adv]

Meaning: 'suddenly, at once, immediately’

Link to RV concordance: muґhur ; muhuká- ; muhirtá-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: mṛґhʊ- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: mukhuké, mukhaґíh [adv] 'in an instant, suddenly’ (RV); muhirtá [m/n]
'moment, short period of time’ (RV+) (< PIE *mṛґʰu-hṛ́to- ?)

Page in EWAia: 2.364

Avestan: YAv. morəzu.jiti- [adj] 'short living’

Khotanese: mulyṣga- [adj] 'short’

Sogdian: (Buddh.) mwrz(k) [adj] 'short’

Ossetic: (D) morz [adj] 'short’ (< PDr. *mrzu-; for the vocalism see Cheung 2002: 129)

IE form: mṛґʰu-

IE meaning: short

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 750 - 751

Cognates in other languages: Gr. bracЪj [adj] 'short’; Lat. brevis [adj] 'short’

Notes: {1} [AL] Skt. -u- in the root is due to dissimilation *mṛґʰur [mərhur] > [məhur] > mųhur, cf.

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**Sanskrit:** mus kaґ-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'testicle’

Link to RV concordance: mus kaґ-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: muґka-

Page in EWAia: 2.363

Middle Persian: mušk ‘musk’ {1}

New Persian: mušk ’musk’ {1}

IE form: IIR {2}

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: 752 - 753

Notes: {1} Presumably, 'pocket for the musk-gland’ < 'testicle’. The Iranian words can also be LW
from Indo-Aryan. {2} [AL] Connection with the words for ‘mouse’ (MHG miuслεин ‘little mouse,
penis’; Lat. mis-culus [m] ’little mouse, muscle’, etc.) is improbable, because the latter contain a
laryngeal.

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**Sanskrit:** mus tґi-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m,f]

Meaning: 'clenched hand, fist; a handful’

Link to RV concordance: mus tґi-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: mušti-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: grumus tґi- [m] ’a great handful (e.g. of the darbha-grass’ (TS 5.4.5.2.3,
GṛSi vs. KS, MS gurumus tґi-)

Page in EWAia: 2.363
See also: mos (†)

**Avestan:** YAv. mušti.masah- [adj] *as big as a fist*

**Khotanese:** mus·t·u [acc.sg.] *fist*

**Middle Persian:** mušt *fist*

**New Persian:** mušt *fist*

**Other Iranian cognates:** Sh. mut *fist*

**IE form:** mus-ti-

**IE meaning:** fist

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Cognates in other languages:**

- ToB másce [f] *fist* (acc.sg. másc) {1}

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Janda 1998: 14ff. convincingly argues that this word is not related to Lith. mušti *to beat, to thrash*, but rather with Gr. mǐsw *to close (eyes, mouth)*, Hitt. muš- *to eat one’s fill* (= *to close [the mouth]?*) < PIE *mus- *to close*. Possibly, also the Skt. root mos (†) *to steal* belongs here (orig. *to snatch*?).

**Sanskrit:** mirdhan-

- **First attestation:** RV+
- **Part of speech:** [n]
- **Meaning:** *head, forehead, summit, point*
- **Link to RV concordance:** mirdhan-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** mṛHdʰan-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:**

- dvi-mirdhan- [adj] *two-headed* (AVP+); dvi-/tri-mirdha- [adj] *two-/threeheaded* (Pāṇ-); mirdhanya- [adj] *top*, [pl.] *top-parts* (AVP 19.34.8)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.368

**Avestan:** YAv. ka-moro-da- [n] *head (of a daevic creature)*

**Khotanese:** kamala- *head, start*

**Middle Persian:** kamāl *head (of a daevic creature)*

**Other Iranian cognates:** Yi. kyemālo *skull*

**IE form:** mlh₃dʰ-r-/-n-

**IE meaning:** head, crown

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 725

**Cognates in other languages:** OE molda [m] *top of the head*; Gr. blwqrTj [adj] *tall*

**Sanskrit:** mīṣ-

- **First attestation:** RV
- **Part of speech:** [m,f]
- **Meaning:** *mouse, rat*
- **Link to RV concordance:** mīṣ-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** muHs-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** mīṣ-ikā- [f] *mouse, rat* (VS+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.369

**Avestan:** YAv. mīṣ- [f] *name of a Pairikā*

**Middle Persian:** mušk *mouse, rat*

**New Persian:** mīš *mouse, rat*

**Ossetic:** myst/mist? *mouse*
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mwf (< *mišā-) ‘mouse’; Pash. mož-ak ‘mouse’
IE form: muHs-
IE meaning: mouse
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 752 - 753
Cognates in other languages: Gr. mūj ‘mouse’; Lat. mis ‘mouse’; OHG mis ‘mouse’; Sln. m'š ‘mouse’ (< PSl. *myš-)
Notes: {1} [AL] The laryngeal further follows from the probable Toch. B cognate mascītse* ‘mouse, rat’ (lyšī no māka kṛi tākam: // šalapā mascītsi s pā pes-eli śais-s-ene māskentā pākri ‘if, however, there are many thieves, grasshopper[s], mice and worms appear in the world’ (K-8b1)). The Tocharian word reflects PToch. *māst’āse < *m(w)asti- < *muHs-ti- with a diminutive suffix of some kind.

Sanskrit: mitra-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘urine’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: mitrya-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: mitrya- [adj] ‘belonging to urine’ (AitB)
Page in EWAia: 2.366
Avestan: Av. miθra- [n] ‘urine’ (muθra- F 495)
IE form: muH-tro-
IE meaning: urine (?)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 741 - 743
Cognates in other languages: MIr. muґn [m] ‘urine’; OCS myti se§ [verb] ‘to bathe’; Czech. myґdlo ‘soap’; Pol. mydљo ‘soap’; Mnd. modder ‘mud’ (?)

Sanskrit: na [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [neg, pref]
Meaning: ‘not’
Link to RV concordance: na
Proto-Indo-Iranian: na
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: na-mura- [n] ‘not-dying (?)’ (AV); natamām [adv] ‘not in the least’ (MS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.1
See also: a(n)- [1]; na [2]
Avestan: Av. nōit [neg] ‘not’; OAv. nae [neg] ‘not’
Old Persian: naiy, nai [neg] ‘not’
Khotanese: na, ne [neg] ‘not’
Middle Persian: nē [neg] ‘not’
Parthian: ny [neg] ‘not’
New Persian: na [neg] ‘not’
Ossetic: n? [neg] ‘not’
IE form: ne
IE meaning: not
Certainty: +
Idioms: (certainly) not: Skt. nēd (RV) ~ Av. nōit; *certainly not*: Skt. nēd evā (RV 10.051.04) ~ OAv. nōit aēuā; *or not*: Skt. nā vā (RV) ~ YAv. na-uu (V 5.26) ~ Lat. nēve, neu; *not at all*: Skt. na vā (RV) ~ YAv. na-uu; no-one: Skt. nā-kih (RV, AV) ~ Av. naē-ciś ~ Oss. nī-ci / ne-ci ~ Lat. ne-quis; *there is no ...*: Skt. nāṣṭi (RV+) ~ OCS nēnest.,

Cognates in other languages: Lat. ne-sciō [verb] 'to not know'; Go. ni [neg] 'not'; Lith. nė [neg] 'not'; OCS ne [neg] 'not'

Sanskrit: na [2] {1}
First attestation: RV+
Meaning: 'as, like'
Link to RV concordance: na

Proto-Indo-Iranian: na

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See also: na [1]

IE form: ne
IE meaning: not
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 756 - 758
Cognates in other languages: Lith. ne 'as'
Notes: {1} = na [1]

Sanskrit: nābhās-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'moisture, cloud, mass of clouds, mist'
Link to RV concordance: nābhās-; nābhāsvant-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: nābhas-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nābhasī [nom.acc.2.4.1] 'heaven and earth' (AV); nābhasvant- [adj] 'rich in water, moist, misty' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.13
See also: abhra-

Avestan: OAv. nabah- [n] 'cloud' (acc.pl. nabās-cā Y 44.4); YAv. napta- [adj] 'moist'; aibi.naptīm [absol.] 'moistening' (V 7.12, V 7.13)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) nbt'k [adj] 'moist'

Middle Persian: nmb 'moisture', npt 'moist, damp, naphtha', npt /naft/ 'moist, damp; naphtha'

Parthian: nft 'moist, damp; naphtha'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. nbdk [adj] 'moist, humid'; Yi. nov-/nīvd, M. nav-, nīv-/nīvd- [verb] 'to rain', Wa. nāv-/novd [verb] 'to moisten, make wet'

IE form: neb-h-os-
IE meaning: moisture, cloud, mist
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 314 - 315
Cognates in other languages: Gr. nēfoj [n] 'cloud, mass of clouds'; Hitt. /nepis- [n] 'sky'; OCS nebo, nebes-e [n] 'heaven'; Gr. neflīh [f] 'cloud'

Sanskrit: nābhya-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'hub (of wheel)'

Link to RV concordance: nābhyā-; nābhī-; nābhānēdis·t·ha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hnābh-, Hnabhia-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nābhī- [f] 'hub, centre, navel (of the body or the world), origin, relationship, family' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.13
Avestan: YAv. nabānāzdišta- [adj] 'next-of-kin'; nāfa- [m] 'navel, origin, blood relationship' {1}
Middle Persian: nāfag 'navel'; nāf 'family'
Parthian: n'p 'family'
New Persian: naf(a) 'navel'
Ossetic: (D) na(f) 'navel'
IE form: h,nebh-
IE meaning: navel, hub (of wheel)
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 314 - 315
Idioms: 'next-of-kin': nābhānāzdišta- [m] PN (RV 10.061.18, TS+) ~ YAv. nabānāzdišta- [adj]
Cognates in other languages: OPr. nabis 'hub, navel'; OHG naba 'hub'; OHG nabalo 'navel'; Gr. CmfAlTj [m] 'navel, umbilical cord'; Lat. umbilicus [m] 'navel'
Notes: {1} The Iranian -f- is not well-explained.

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Sanskrit: nad
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: nadant- [part.act.] (AV+); Present X / Caus: nādāy 'to resound' {1} (RV); Intensive: nānādatis [3pl.act.] 'to resound, roar loudly' (RV), nānant- [part.act.] (RV, AV); nānadya' (JB)
Meaning: 'to thunder, roar, howl, rustle'

Link to RV concordance: nad-; nadda-; nadā-; nadanu-; nadanumant-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: nad-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nadda- [m] 'roarer, bull' (RV+); nādā- [m] 'roaring, rustling' (RV+); nādanu- [m] 'noise, din' (RV 08.021.14); nādanumantis- [adj] 'sounding' (RV 06.018.02)

Page in EWAia: 2.8

See also: nad-a-; naddi-
Avestan: OAv. nadon-t- [ptc.pres.act.] 'crying' or 'speaking falsely' ( Y 33.4)
Khotanese: nāt- [verb] 'to sound', nāyai 'sound', panāy- [verb] 'to sound, make a noise' (< Pfr. *pati-nāday) 
Ossetic: n?tyn / n?tun [verb] 'to moan, sigh, pant, groan' with irregular -t- < *-t- (?)
IE form: ned-
IE meaning: to roar, to rustle
Certainty: +
Thus according to Jamison 1983: 60f., contra most scholars’ causative analysis (‘to make resound’). Jamison’s analysis is again disputed by Gotō 1987: 192, fn. 356 (“nicht wahrscheinlich”).

**Sanskrit:** nadá-

**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** ‘reed’

**Link to RV concordance:** nadá-; náda-; nádá-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** nádá-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nádá- [f] ‘reed land’ (AVP, VS, TB); náda- ‘reed’ (RV 01.032.08, possibly also 02.034.03) {1}; nala- [m] ‘reed, cane’ (Si.+); nád-í- [f] ‘pipe, tube, flute’ (RV+); nád-iká- [f] ‘windpipe, trachea’ (AV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.7

**See also:** nad

**Middle Persian:** n’d /náy/ ‘reed, cane; tube, pipe, flute, clarion’

**Parthian:** nd ‘pipe, flute; cane, rod’

**New Persian:** náy ‘windpipe’; nay ‘flute, reed’

**IE form:** ned-o- / nod-o-

**IE meaning:** reed

**Certainty:** +

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**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. náta/i- ‘reed, arrow, drinking straw’; Luv. náttatta [coll.pl.] ‘reeds’; Arm. net (gen.sg. net-i) ‘arrow’

**Notes:** {1} The original form of the word is náda- with unexplained -d-.

**Sanskrit:** náná-;

**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [f]
**Gramm. forms:** vrkí-inflection: nadyám [acc.sg.], nadyáh- [gen.sg., nom.acc.pl.], nádi [loc.sg.]
**Meaning:** ‘river’

**Link to RV concordance:** nádi-; nádigá-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** nádi-H-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nádáyo- [adj] ‘coming from a river’ (RV, TS+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.9

**See also:** nad

**Avestan:** YA. anaišim [adv] ‘across the water (?)’ (V 6.40)
**IE form:** ned-ih-

**IE meaning:** resounding, rustling (?)

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 759

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. Nída [f] N of river in Arkadia; Gr. Níðwn [m] N of a river in Messenia; MoHG Nette N of a river; MoHG Netze Name of a river
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'naked'
Link to RV concordance: nagna-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: nagna-
Page in EWAia: 2.5
See also: nāga-.
Avestan: YAv. mayna- [adj] 'naked' (< PIr. *magna-)
Khotanese: binaa- [adj] 'naked' (< PIr.*bagnaka-)
Sogdian: (Buddh.) byn’k [adj] 'naked', (Chr.) byny [adj] 'naked'
Middle Persian: brahnag [adj] 'naked' (with secondary -r-)
Ossetic: b?gn?g [adj] 'naked'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. bynn’k [adj] 'naked'
IE form: negw-no- {1}
IE meaning: naked
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 769
Cognates in other languages: Arm. merk 'naked'; Gr. gumnTj [adj] 'naked'; Gr. gumnTj [adj] 'naked'; ON nakinn [adj] 'naked'; Lith. nuogas [adj] 'naked'; OPr. nognan 'leather'; Lat. nidus [adj] 'naked' (< *nogw-c/o-d-o-?); OIr.ocht [adj] 'naked' (< *nogw-to-)
Notes: {1} [AL] For a discussion of the various suffixes in this word see Beekes 1994.

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Sanskrit: naghīhu-
First attestation: AVP+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'ferment, substance used for fermenting spirituous liquor'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: nagna-
Page in EWAia: 2.6
Sogdian: (Chr.) ngny 'bread'
Middle Persian: nān 'bread'
New Persian: nān 'bread'
Other Iranian cognates: Bal. nagan 'bread'; Pash. nāyān 'bread'
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} [AL] See Lubotsky 2001.

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Sanskrit: nakha-.
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [mn]
Meaning: '(finger-, toe-) nail, claw'
Link to RV concordance: nakha-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: nākHa- / nāk?a- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nakhin- [adj] 'having claws' (ŚB)
Page in EWAia: 2.4
See also: āṅghri-.
Khotanese: nāhune [pl] 'nails'
Middle Persian: nāxun 'fingernail'
New Persian: nāxun 'fingernail'
Ossetic: nyx / nix 'nail'
Other Iranian cognates: Bal. nākun 'nail'
IE form: h3eng’ / h3neg
IE meaning: nail, claw
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 780
Cognates in other languages: Lat. unguis 'nail'; Lith. nāgas 'nail'
Notes: {1} Loss of voice in the IIr. word is possibly due to the influence of other body parts with voiceless aspirates, like aṅgus-t ha-, kulpha-.  

Sanskrit: nák-

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: nom.sg. nák, acc.sg. náktam, nom.acc.du. náktā; acc.pl. náktih- (analogical after rātrī h-), instr.pl. náktābhih- (after áhabhīh-)
Meaning: 'night'
Link to RV concordance: nák-; naktán-; nák-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: nakt-; naktar

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: naktayā́ [adv] 'at night' (RV 02.002.02); nákṣ-ātra- [n] 'star, sun, house of the moon' (RV+) (< *nakt-ks-ātra- 'having dominion over the night')?

Page in EWAia: 2.2
See also: aktu-?

Avestan: Av. upa.naxturu «u [adj.loc.pl.] 'bordering on the night' (V 7.79; upa.nuxtrušu N 68 for 'naxtora-', cf. de Vaan 2003: 522f. for a discussion);

Other Iranian cognates: Wa. nág 'night'
IE form: nokẃ- [nom.sg. *nok‘t-s, gen.sg. *něk‘t-s]
IE meaning: night
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 762 - 763
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ne-ku-[uz]-zi [3sg.pres.act.] 'to become night' (< PIE *negw’-ti); Hitt. neku [adv] 'in the evening' (= gen.sg.); Gr. nῆξ (nῆκτ-) 'night'; Lat. nox, noctis 'night'; Go. nahts 'night'; Lith. naktis 'night' (gen.pl. nakt-ą); OCS nośť 'night'; Gr. ἐκτωρ [adv] 'at night'; Lat. nocturnus [adj] 'nocturnal'

Sanskrit: nam

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: namanti [3pl.act.] 'to bend' (tr.) (RV+), nāmate [3sg.med.] 'to bend (oneself)' (intr.), 'to bend (for oneself)' (tr.) (RV+); Aorist S: anān [3sg.act.] (KS), anām·sata [3pl.med.] (Br.), nam·sante [3pl.subj.med.] (RV); Perfect: nānāma [3sg.act.] 'has bent (oneself)' (intr.) (RV), neme [3sg.med.] (RV 01.057.05); nanāmas [2sgsubj.act.] {1} 'to turn away' (RV 01.174.08 = 02.019.07); Fut: nam·syati [3sg.act.] (Br.); Caus: namay 'make bow' (RV+), namay (Up.+); Aorist RED: nīnamas [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 08.024.27); Intensive: nānmāmī [3sg.act.] (RV+); nāmamate [3sg.med.] (RV 01.140.06); nānmamat [ptc.act.] (RV 01.140.06); Passive: namyate [3sg.] (RV-Kh. 5.22.3, TaiU +); Inf: ni-nām-e 'to bend down' (RV 03.056.01); ta-ptc.: án-ā-nata- 'unbent, inflexible' (RV)
Meaning: ‘to bend (oneself), bow’

Link to RV concordance: nam-; nántva-; namayis n-u-; ánāmin-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: nam-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nántva- [n] ‘the flexible one, what can be bent’ (RV 02.034.02); namayis n-u- [adj] ‘bending, causing to bend oneself’ (RV 08.020.01); sáµµ- nati- [f] ‘regard, favour’ (AV+); á-námm- [adj] ‘inflexible’ (RV); ku-namnamâ- [f] N of a female demon (RV 10.136.07: from the intensive stem)

Page in EWAia: 2.14

Avestan: YaV. frã ... nõman te [3pl.pres.m] ‘to flee’; vã ... nãmãiiein ti [3pl.caus.act.] ‘to drive apart’

Khotanese: ha-nam- [verb] ‘to bend, to bow down’

Sogdian: nm- [verb] ‘to consent, agree, accept’

Middle Persian: fra-nãm-, fra-nãftan [verb] ‘to lead, to conduct, to promote’

Parthian: frn’m- [verb] ‘to lead, bring’

Ossetic: nymd/nind? ‘bashfulness, customary submissive attitude [of the bride]’

IE form: nem-

IE meaning: to bend (intr.)

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 764

Cognates in other languages: To. nãm- [verb] ‘to bend oneself’


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Sanskrit: nãmas-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: ‘worship, honour, respectful greeting’

Link to RV concordance: nãmas-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: nãmas-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: namasyaґ І ‘to worship’ (RV+); nãmasvant- [adj] ‘respectful’ (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.16

See also: namraґ-

Avestan: Av. nãmah- [n] ‘worship, homage, expression of respect’; OA łv. nõmaxiiãmahī [1pl.pres.act.] ‘to pay homage’ (< PIIr. *nãmas-jaґ); nõmax’ ait - [f] ‘having worship’; YaV. nõmah- [n] ‘loan’

Sogdian: (Man.) nm’e ‘worship’

Middle Persian: namãz ‘worship, prayer’

Parthian: nm’e ‘worship’

New Persian: namãz ‘worship, prayer’

IE form: nem-os-

IE meaning: distribution

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 764

Idioms: ‘homage to you (greeting)’: Skt. nãmas te (RV+) ~ YaV. nõmãso.âµøi, nõmãso.âµøi ‘to bring homage’: Skt. nãmas- bhar- (RV+) ~ YaV. nõmô bar-, ‘sacrifice with homage’: nãmasã miyëdhâ- (RV) ~ OA łv. miiazdôm ... nõmãphâ

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ñmoj [n] ‘holy forest’; Lat. nemus [n] ‘holy forest’; Gr. ñmw [verb] ‘to distribute’
**Sanskrit:** namrā-
First attestation: RV 10.049.05+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'submissive, reverential, humble'
Link to RV concordance: namrā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: namrā-
Page in EWAia: 2.17
See also: namas-
Avestan: OAv. nāmīṣta- [sup] 'worshipping in the best way' (Y 36.2); YAv. namra.vac- [adj] 'speaking respectful words'; nāmīṣu- [adj] 'with tender ąṣu-plants'
Middle Persian: narm [adj] 'soft, humble'
Parthian: nmr 'soft'
New Persian: narm [adj] 'soft, humble'
IE form: nmro-
Certainty: +
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**Sanskrit:** nanḍā-
First attestation: RVh
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'mother, mum'
Link to RV concordance: nanḍā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: nanaH-
Page in EWAia: 2.9
See also: nanāndar-
New Persian: nana 'mother'
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. nān 'mother'; Wa. nan 'mother'
IE form: neneh- (?)
IE meaning: mum
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny:
Cognates in other languages: SCr. nana, nena 'mother'

**Sanskrit:** nāpāt-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: nāpāt [nom.sg.] (RV+); nāpātam [acc.sg.] (RV+); nāpātra [instr.sg.] (RV+); nāptre [dat.sg.] (RV+); nāptuh · [gen.abl.sg.] (RV+); nāpātas [nom.pl.] (RV+), nāptṛbhīḥ · [instr.pl.] (RV+); nādabhyaḥ [dat.pl.] (RV 10.060.06); later nāptāram [acc.sg.] (KS+), etc.
Meaning: 'descendant, grandson'
Link to RV concordance: nápat-; pran-apat-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)nápat-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prán- apáṭ [voc.sg.] 'great-grandson' (RV 08.017.13)
Page in EWAia: 2.11
See also: napī-; napřīya-
Avestan: OAv. nafṣu [loc.pl.m.] 'grandson' (Y 46.12) (< PIIr. *napt-su); YAv. napā, napāsō (t-) [nom.sg.], náptām [acc.sg.], náptārom [acc.sg.] nafavōrō [gen.sg.] (≤ *nápras) 'grandson'
Old Persian: napā [nom.sg.m.] 'grandson'
Middle Persian: nab 'grandson'
New Persian: nawa, nawāda, nawāsā 'grandson'
IE form: h2nepot-
IE meaning: grandson
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 764
Idioms: 'grandson of the waters': Skt. apám: nápat (RV+) – YAv. apám napá-/naptar-
Cognates in other languages:
Sanskrit: napā- First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: víkṣi-inflection
Meaning: 'daughter, granddaughter'
Link to RV concordance: napī-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)napti-H-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: napāti- [f] 'daughter, granddaughter' (AV); naptrī- [f] 'granddaughter'
(AVP+)
Page in EWAia: 2.11
See also: napāt-; napřīya-
Avestan: YAv. napāti [f] 'granddaughter'
IE form: h2nept-iH-
IE meaning: granddaughter
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 764
Cognates in other languages: Lat. nepōs, nepōt- [m] 'grandchild, offspring', later 'nephew'; OLith. nepuotis 'grandson, nephew' (gen.pl. nepočiu); OE nefa 'grandson, nephew'; Gr. neyiT] [m]

Sanskrit: nápatī-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: only in compounds
Meaning: 'belonging to the grandson'
Link to RV concordance: nápatī-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)nápat-H-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: apo-nápatīya- [adj] 'related to Apām· Napāt' (Br.+), apām-naptrīya (KS), apo-naptrīya- (MS, TS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.11
See also: nápat-; napī-
**Avestan:** OAv. naptiia- [adj] 'belonging to the offspring (?)' (Y 46.12); YAv. nauua.naptiia- [n] 'kinsmen of the nine degrees of kinship of a family'; naptiia- [m] PN

**IE form:** h₂neptiHo-

**IE meaning:** belonging to the offspring

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 764

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. neyiTj [m] 'cousin'; SerbCS netii 'nephew'

**Notes:** {1} Originally, *naptiґya-*, adapted to naptar-.

### Sanskrit:

- **nár-**
  - **First attestation:** RV+
  - **Part of speech:** [m]
  - **Gramm. forms:** náram [acc.sg.] (RV+); náre [dat.sg.] (RV+); náras [nom.pl.] (RV+); nṝṇ [acc.pl.] (RV+), naráṃ [gen.pl.] (RV+)
  - **Meaning:** 'man, human, hero, warrior'
  - **Link to RV concordance:** nárı-; nárı́-; nárya-; nṝmn-á-; nṛpātár-; nṛmán-as-; nṛhán-; nṛmēdha-; nṛs-āc-
  - **Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hnār-
  - **Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nára- [m] 'man, etc.' (AVP+); nári-, nári- [f] 'woman, wife' (RV+); náriya- [adj] 'manly, male' (RV+); nṝmn-á- [n] 'manhood, manly power, manly deed' (RV+); nṝrāyan-ā- [m] '(N of a god, often identified with Vis-ṇ-u)' (MS, Br.+ (probably from *nṝrāyan-ā- [n] 'refuge of men'); visvānara- (< *-Hnara-) [adj] 'belonging to all men' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.19

**See also:** nárı́, nárı́-sam-sa-; sinára-; tvā- [1]

### Avestan:


**Khotanese:** nṝr" 'wife'

### Middle Persian:

- **nar 'man; male'; nṝrı̆g 'woman, wife'; nṝrı̆g 'strength'**

### Parthian:

- **nr 'manly, heroic'**

### New Persian:

- **nar 'man; male'; nṝrı̆ 'strength'**

### Ossetic:

- **n?l [adj] 'male'**

**Other Iranian cognates:** Bal. nar [adj] 'male'

**IE form:** h₂nēr-

**IE meaning:** man

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 765

**Idioms:** 'protector of men': Skt. nṝ-पātār- [m] (RV), nṝ-पa- [m] 'king' (Si.+); Gr. Poślmandroj [m] PN; 'with the courage of a hero': Skt. nṝ-म-an- as- [adj] (RV) ~ YAv. naire.manah- [adj] ~ Gr. mňoŋ ndrwn, 'Andromňhj [m] PN; 'glory of men': Skt. śravoc ... nṝ-ām (RV) ~ Gr. klhα ndrwn; 'killing men': Skt. nṝ-हάn- [adj] (RV) ~ OAv. jōnār- [adj] ~ Gr. ndrofTnoj [adj]; 'wisdom of men': Skt. nṝ-mēdha-[m] PN (RV, TS+) ~ YAv. naro mahzdronym; 'following the hero': Skt. nṝ-s-āc- [adj] (RV) ~ YAv. haxšaře naroṃ (~ V 19.26) (?)

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. nγr [m] 'man'; Arm. ayr 'man'; NPhr. anar 'man'; Osc. nero-um [gen.pl.] 'man'; MW ner 'hero'

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**Sanskrit:** nṝrāṣām sa-
**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Gramm. forms:** nára ... śám sam (in tmesis) RV 09.086.42, 10.064.03; náräm- ná śám saḥ- (RV 02.034.06), saṁ so nárāṃ- (RV 06.024.02)

**Meaning:** epithet of Agni and Pīs-ān

**Link to RV concordance:** nárāṃ- sa-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HnaraHam cńska-

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**See also:** nár-; śam s

**Avestan:** YAv. nairiio. saḥha- [m] N of a god, of the divine messenger, N of the fire as a god, also gen.sg. nairiiche ... saḥhahe, acc.sg. nairīm ... saḥhom

**Middle Persian:** narseh [m] PN

**Other Iranian cognates:** OIran. (Elam.) *narya-sanha- N of a god

**IE form:** h₂ner- + k₄ens-  

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** -

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**Sanskrit:** nard

**First attestation:** Br.+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: nardati [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Caus: ni-nardayati [3sg.act.] (Br.)

**Meaning:** 'to hum (during singing S₄mans), roar, bellow (of animal, human, cloud)'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** nard-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ni-narda- [m] 'humming' (Br., ŚrSi.); vi-nardin- [adj] 'humming, singing the S₄maveda' (Up.)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.22

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) nrō- 'to lament'

**Middle Persian:** nāl- [verb] 'to lament, to moan'

**New Persian:** nāl- [verb] 'to lament, to moan'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. nrō- 'to lament'; Pash. nārōl 'to roar, to start to cry'

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**Certainty:** -

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**Notes:** {1} Onomatopoetic?

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**Sanskrit:** nas

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: násate [3sg.med.] (RV); Present III: ním- sate [3pl.med.] (RV+), ním-sata [3sg.inj.med.(them.]) (RV), *nim-sīta [3sg.opt.med.] (AVP 8.15.5) 'to visit'; Aorist R: nasīmahi [1pl.opt.act.] (for *asīmahi) (RV 02.016.08)

**Meaning:** 'to come together (at home), join'

**Link to RV concordance:** nas-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** nas-

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**See also:** asta-; nāsātva-

**IE form:** nes-
**IE meaning:** to return home safely  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 766 - 767  
**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. nљomai [verb] 'to return home, to arrive happily, to get off (from trouble)'; Gr. nTstoj [m] 'returning home'; Go. ga-nisan [verb] 'to be saved'; Go. nasjan [verb] 'to save'; MoHG genesen [verb] 'to heal'

| Sanskrit | nas  | First attestation: | RV+  | Part of speech: | [1pl. pers. pron.] (acc.gen.dat.pl.) | Meaning: | 'us, our'  
| Link to RV concordance: | aham  |  |  |  |  |  |  
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: | nàs [acc.pl.]; nas [gen.dat.pl.] (encl.) | Page in EWAia: 2.30  
| See also: | asmaґ; nau; vayám  |  |  |  |  |  |  
| Avestan: | OAv. nà [1pl. pers. pron.] (acc.) 'us'; nō [1pl. pers. pron.] (gen.dat.) 'us, our'; YAv. nō [1pl. pers. pron.] (acc.gen.dat.) 'us, our' |  |  |  |  |  |  
| Khotanese: | nà 'us, our'  
| Ossetic: | n? 'us, our, from us'  
| IE form: | nos, nīs  | IE meaning: | us  
| Certainty: | +  
| Page in Pokorny: 758  
| Cognates in other languages: | Alb. na [1pl. pers. pron.] 'we' (< PIE *nos); Lat. nīs [1pl. pers. pron.] 'we'; Go. uns [1pl. pers. pron.] 'us' |  |  |  |  |  |  

| Sanskrit | nàs-  | First attestation: | RV+  | Part of speech: | [f]  
| Gramm. forms: | nàsā [nom.du.] (RV 02.039.06), nas-Øs- [gen.du.] (RV+), nasī [loc.sg.] (in compound nasy-otá-) | Meaning: | 'nose'  
| Link to RV concordance: | nàs-; nàsikà-  |  |  |  |  |  |  
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: | (H)nas-  | Other forms in Indo-Aryan: | nàsā- [f] 'nose' (AV+); nasy-ota- [adj] 'grabbed at the nose' (TS+); nàsikà- [f] 'nose' (RV 10.163.01+); ījnas- [m] PN (RV .052.02); urin asà- [adj] 'with a broad nose' (RV 10.014.12); pavînasà- [adj] 'with a nose like a felloe' (AV); nasvanto- [adj] 'nosed' (AV) | Page in EWAia: 2.30  
| Avestan: | YAv. nāŋha [nom.acc.du.?] (F 123), nāŋhanat [abl.sg.] 'nose'  
| Old Persian: | nāh-am [acc.sg.] 'nose'  
| Sogdian: | (Buddh.) nns 'nose'; (Buddh.) nyc 'nostrils'  
| Other Iranian cognates: | Sh. nāj 'nose'  
| IE form: | Hn(e)h₂s-  
| IE meaning: | nose  
| Certainty: | +  
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Cognates in other languages: Lat. nāris [f] 'nose' (nom.pl. nārēs, gen.pl. nār(i)um); Lith. nōsis 'nose'; OHG nasa 'nose'; RussCS nosь 'nose'

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Sanskrit: nás [1] {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present V: ásñóti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present ĀYA: áśāyata [3sg.inj.med.] (RV), -asāyah- [2sg.inj.act.] (RV); naśāyathah- {2} [2du.act.] (RV 10.040.06); Aorist R: ānāt- (< IE *h₁e-h₂nek-t) [3sg.act.] (RV+), nat- [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 07.104.23), pra-n-ak [3sg.inj.act.] (RV), nāsat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV), asyām [1sg.opt.act.] (RV+), ās- t-a [3sg.med.] (RV), āśata [3pl.med.] (RV), nasate [3sg.subj.med.] (RV), asīmahī, naśīmahī [1pl.opt.med.] (RV); Aorist S: āksi-ata [3pl.med.](TB 1.3.10.3), āksi- [1sg.med.](TĀ 2.3.1); {3} Perfect {4}: ānām-sa [3sg.act.] (< IE *h₂e-h₂(o)n(k)-e) (RV-YVm), ānāsur [3pl.act.] (RV, YVm); ānāsa [3sg.act.] (RV, YVm); āṣa [3sg.act.] (RV 08.047.06), āṣur [3pl.act.] (RV); Desid: īyaks-ati [3sg.act.] 'to desire to reach, to strive after' (RV, VS), īnaks-ati [3sg.act.] (RV); ta-ptc.: a-sam-as-t-a- 'not yet reached' (RV); Inf: ās- t-ave (RV+), parīn-āse (RV), sam-ānase (RV)

Meaning: 'to reach, attain'

Link to RV concordance: nas- [1]; aks- [2]; jāradas-t-i-; nām-ś-a-; din-āśa-; din-āśa-; naks-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hnāc

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: iyaks-ú- (< IE *h₁i-h₂ŋk-sš-) [adj] 'desiring to reach' (RV 10.004.01); as-t-i- [f] 'attainment' (AV+); jāradas-t-i- [adj] 'attaining old age' (RV+); nāms-ā- [m] 'acquisition' (RV); di-n-āśa-, di-n-āśa- [adj] 'difficult to reach' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.27
See also: am-śa-

Avestan: Av. nás- [verb] 'to reach, attain': YAv. auua.asnaotī [3sg.pres.act.], OAv. frāstā [3sg.aor.med.] (Y 43.14); frōsīātī /fra asāt/ [3sg.aor.opt.act.] (Y 46.8); nāsmā /našmā/ [1pl.s-aor.subj.act.] (Y 44.13), nāsat [3sg.aor.inj.act.] (Y 51.16); āsīta- [ppp] (Y 51.12); āżdiāi [inf] (Y 51.17); ā nāśē 'to bring' (Y 44.14); nāṣī [loc.pl.] 'attainment' (Y 38.5); aibnasāstoma- (< *aibi.nasa-t-) [sup] 'who attains the most'; frāsītī- [f] 'reaching, meeting': vahīūta.nāsōm 'to obtain the best'

Khotanese: nāś- [verb] 'to take'; nasa- 'share'

Sogdian: 's- (< Plr. ā-asa-) [verb] 'to take'

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. nas-,-nis- / nīwul [verb] 'to take, seize, catch', Yagh. nos- / nōta- [verb] 'to take (away); to buy; to seize, catch'

IE form: h₂nek- {6}

IE meaning: to reach

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. nancīre [verb], nancīscī [pf], na(n)citus [ppp] 'to reach, to attain'; Ofr. ro-icc [3sg.pres.act.] 'to reach'; Ofr. ro-anaic (< *h₂e-h₂nok-e) [3sg.pf.] 'to reach'; Gr. podhnekýj [adj] 'reaching down to the feet'; Gr. dihnekýj [adj] 'continuous'; Gr. (Att.) dihnekýj [adj] 'continuous'
Notes: {1} [LK] With the secondary root variants न (based on the zero grade of न) and नम् (extracted from the perfect stem); see Kümmel 2000: 284ff. {2} With the secondary full grade in the root. {3} [AL] The forms अक्ष- is ur [3pl.aor.act.] (RV 01.163.10) and अक्ष at [3sg.aor.subj.] (RV 10.011.07) are likely to be nonce (Narten 1964: 160), cf. the RV conc. s.v. अक्ष- [2]. {4} Derived from three stem variants: अन्न-स- (< IE *h₂-e-h₂-no(n)k-/ānās-; अन्न-स/ānās-, अस-; see Kümmel 2000: 284ff. {5} [AL] Unclear is the status of the Vedic root नक्ष- ‘to arrive at, reach’ (Present I: नक्ष-ati [3sg.act.] (RV+), नक्ष-ate [3sg.med.] (RV+), नक्ष-amān- a- [part.med.] (RV+); Perfect: नक्ष-०r [3pl.act.] (RV+), नक्ष-e [3sg.med.] (RV+)), cf. Narten 1964: 160 for a discussion. Most probably, this root is based on the sigmatic aorist and is not an old present with the suffix *-se/o-. The YAv. forms नासोमन- [part.pr.med.] and नासाते [3sg.subj.med.] (Yt 19.12) do not prove an old thematic inflection (cf. also YAv. athematic नासिमा [1pl.aor.opt.act.] Y 70.4). {6} Some forms of the root *हन्न- ‘to carry’ (Gr. νοκέκειν ‘to bring, to carry away’) could have been secondarily included into the paradigm of *हन्न- in PIr.

Sanskrit: नास [2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: नासयति [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist RED (intr.): नेसत् [3sg.inj.act.] (RV), अनेसन्त् [3pl.act.] (YV); Perfect: नासत् [3sg.act.] (RV 09.067.30, 10.017.01), -नेसत् [3pl.act.] (BAU 1.3.7 = SB 14.4.1.8); Fut: नास्ययति [3sg.inact.] (AV+); चास: नास्य ‘to make disappear, to destroy’ (RV+); Aorist RED (tr.-caus.): अनिनासत् [3sg.act.], निनासत्: [2sg.pf.act.], नासं त्: [3sg.iact.], नेसग्‌त [3sg.act.], नेसग्तत् [2sg.inj.act.]; a-प्रव-नाम्स-स-: [3sg.pf.act.]; नासत्: [3sg.med.]; नासत्: [3sg.med.]; नासत्: [3sg.med.]; नासत्: [3sg.med.]; नासत्: [3sg.med.]; नासत्: [3sg.med.]

Meaning: ‘to perish, disappear’

Link to RV concordance: नास [2]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: नास-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ज्व-नास- [adj] ‘causing living beings to die’ (MS); नास- [m] ‘disappearance, loss’ (AVP+); नास- [m] ‘destroying’ (AV, VS+); नासयति-र [m] ‘destroyer’ (VS); नासकत- [adj] ‘disappearing’ (TS; KS+ nam-०suka-); नास- [f] ‘destruction, evil demon’ (AV+); a-प्रव-नाम्स-स- [m] ‘non-disappearing’ (KS)

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Avestan: OAv. नासि [3pl.pf.act.]: ‘straying from’ (Y 32.4); नासत् [3sg.aor.act.] (Y 35.7), नासत् [3sg.aor.inj.act.]: ‘to disappear’ (Y 35.6); चास: नासत् [3sg.pf.act.]: ‘to disappear’ (Y 35.13); YAv. नासिति [3sg.pf.act.]: ‘to stray from’; नासत् [ppp] ‘having missed’; अपा-नास- [ppp] ‘disappeared’; नास- [sup] ‘most destroying’

Old Persian: विनास-याति [3sg.pres.act.]: ‘to damage’; विनास- [3sg.pf.act.]: ‘to damage’

Khotanese: पानासे [3pl.pres.]: ‘to perish’

Sogdian: (Buddh.) नं ‘ruin’; (Buddh.) न- [ppp] ‘ruined’

Middle Persian: विनाशिद- [verb]: ‘to spoil, to damage, to destroy’; विनास- [verb] ‘spoilt’

Parthian: ‘bns- ‘to perish’, ßn- [caus.]: ‘to destroy’ (+ *apa-)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. बन- ‘to loose’ (+ *apa-)

IE form: नेक-

IE meaning: to disappear, perish

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. nec- [f] ‘murder, death’; Lat. necäre [verb] ‘to kill, to destroy’; Lat. nocère [verb] ‘to damage, to hurt’; Gr. νεκρός [m] ‘body, dead person’; To. νακ- [verb] ‘to ruin’
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit: nau</th>
<th>First attestation: RV+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech: [1du. pers. pron.] (gen.dat.acc.)</td>
<td>Meaning: ‘us both’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance: ahám</td>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian: naH (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avestan: YAv. nā ‘us both’ (Yt 16.3; the interpretation of this form as well as of nā at OAv. Y 45.2 is uncertain)</td>
<td>IE form: neh₂ (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE meaning: us both</td>
<td>Certainty: +</td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Gr. (Att.) nu [1du. pers.pron.] ‘us both’ (< PGr. *nō-ue); Go. ukgis [1du. pers.pron.] ‘us both’ (PGm. *un- < PIE *nH- ?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit: nau</th>
<th>First attestation: RV+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech: [f]</td>
<td>Meaning: ‘boat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance: nau-</td>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian: naHu-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avestan: YAv. nā ‘boat’ (Yt 16.3; the interpretation of this form as well as of nā at OAv. Y 45.2 is uncertain)</td>
<td>IE form: neh₂-u-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE meaning: ship</td>
<td>Certainty: +</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Gr. nau ‘ship’; Gr. nhūj ‘ship’ (ep., Ion.); Lat. nāvis ‘ship’ {1}; OIr. nau ‘ship’; ON nōr ‘ship’

**Notes:**
{1} Formed on the basis of Acc.sg. nāv-em.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech: [verb]</td>
<td>Meaning: ‘to move’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gramm. forms: Present II: -nauti [3sg.act.] (Gr•Sі.); Caus: āti-nāvayet [3sg.opt.act.] (TS² 6.3.4.4, S•B)</td>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian: nau-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khotanese: van(a)u- [verb] ‘to become inactive’ (+ *aŋa-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sogdian: (Man.) nw- [verb] ‘to go slowly’, n’w- [verb] ‘to shake’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthian: nw- [verb] ‘to move (intrans.), go’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Persian: navidan/nav- ‘to shake, tremble; to move (esp. when rising from a place)’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m|nw- [verb] 'to collide' (+ *ham-)
IE form: neu-
IE meaning: 'to make a short movement, nod'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 767
Cognates in other languages: Gr. neuIw 'to nod', Lat. ad-niit 'nodded', Lith. niaũsti 'to nod'

---

Sanskrit: náva
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [num]
Gramm. forms: navānām [gen.pl.] 'nine' (RV I, X+)
Meaning: 'nine'
Link to RV concordance: náva
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hnaua ‘9’; Hnauadača ‘19’
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nava-dasa [num] 'nineteen' (YV+); Hitt. (Kikkuli) na-a-ŋa-ar-ta-an-na, na-ŋa-ar-ta-an-ni 'of nine turns' (for *naŋa-ŋartana-; LW from Indo-Aryan)
Page in EWAia: 2.24
See also: navamaґ; navatiґ
Avestan: YAv. nauua [num] 'nine'; nauuanām [gen.pl.] 'nine' (V 22.20); nauua.dasa- [adj] 'nineteenth'
Khotanese: nau [num] 'nine'
Sogdian: nw’ [num] 'nine'
Middle Persian: nō [num] 'nine'
Ossetic: nид/s / n?wд/s [num] 'nineteen'
IE form: h,neun
IE meaning: nine
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 318 - 319
Cognates in other languages: Arm. inn [num] 'nine'; Gr. ḷννία [num] 'nine'; Lat. novem [num] 'nine'; Go. niun [num] 'nine'; OHG niun [num] 'nine'

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Sanskrit: náva-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: nav(ī)yas- [comp] (RV), navatara- [comp] (Br.+), navis-t ha- [sup] (RV)
Meaning: 'new, fresh, young'
Link to RV concordance: náva-; návyas-; návīyas-; navis-t ha-; navasí-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: naua-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nava [pref] 'recently' (RV); nava-sí- [f] 'cow that has recently calved' (RV 04.034.05)
Page in EWAia: 2.25
See also: návyas-; nu
Avestan: YAv. nauua- [adj] 'new, fresh'
Middle Persian: nōg [adj] 'new, fresh'
Parthian: nw’g [adj] 'new'
New Persian: naw [adj] 'new, fresh'
Ossetic: n?w?g [adj] 'new'
**IE form:** neuo-
**IE meaning:** new, young
**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 769

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. neuğa- [adj] 'new, young'; Gr. νηῷοι [adj] 'new, young'; Gr. (Myc.) ne-wo [adj] 'new, young'; Gr. (Cypr.) νε T-statoj 'new, young'; Lat. novus [adj] 'new, young'; OCS новъ [adj] 'new, young'; ToA νυ [adj] 'new, young'; ToB νυwe [adj] 'new, young'

---

**Sanskrit:** navamaṅ-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [adj]
**Meaning:** 'ninth'

**Link to RV concordance:** navamā-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HnaumHa– {1}

**Page in EWAia:** 2.24

**See also:** nava; navāti–
**Avestan:** YAv. naoma-, nāuma- [adj] 'ninth'
**Old Persian:** navama- [adj] 'ninth'
**Khotanese:** nauma- [adj] 'ninth'
**Sogdian:** nw’m’y [adj] 'ninth'
**Middle Persian:** nohom [adj] 'ninth'
**IE form:** h₁neunHo-
**IE meaning:** ninth
**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 318 - 319

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. nōnus [adj] 'ninth'

**Notes:** {1} Changed from *HnauanHa- under the influence of other ordinals in -mā-.

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**Sanskrit:** nāvanīta-
**First attestation:** KS+
**Part of speech:** [n]
**Meaning:** 'fresh butter'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** naiH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nīta-mīrā- [adj] 'not yet entirely made into butter' (TB+); netra- [n] 'string by which the churning-stick is whirled around' (Br.+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.25

**Khotanese:** nīyaka- 'fresh butter'; nī(y)e 'buttermilk'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Sh. nay-, nid [verb] 'to churn'; Tal. niyə 'to churn'; Sh. nīm-ōrg 'churnstaff'; Yi. nīya 'sour milk'; Wa. pārnāc 'to churn'

**IE form:** neiH- {1}
**IE meaning:** to churn butter
**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Cognates in other languages:** Latv. sviestu nīt [verb] 'to churn butter'; Latv. pa-nijas, pa-nīnas 'buttermilk'

**Notes:** {1} A technical usage of nay?
Sanskrit: navatī-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: Лермонтов летопись
Meaning: 'ninety'
Link to RV concordance: navatī-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hnauati-
Page in EWAia: 2.24
See also: náv; navámá-
Avestan: YAv. nauaiti- [f] 'ninety'
Middle Persian: nawad 'ninety'
New Persian: nawad 'ninety'
IE form: h₁neun-ti-
IE meaning: ninety
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 318 - 319
Cognates in other languages: ON niund 'number of nine'

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Sanskrit: nav(i) [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: návate [3sg.med.] (RV+); návant- [ptc.act.] (RV 06.017.10); Present VI: nuvánt- [ptc.act.] (RV 01.029.05) {1}; pra nauti [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Aorist S: anis-ata [3pl.med.] (RV+); Aorist IS: anavis-ta [3sg.med.] (RV 09.071.07); Aorist RED {2}: áninot [3sg.act.] (RV); Intensive: anonavur [3pl.act.] (RV), navinot [3sg.inj.act.] (RV); Intensive perfect: nonāva [3sg.act.] (RV 01.079.02)
Meaning: 'to roar, shout'
Link to RV concordance: nu-/ni-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: nau(H)-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nává- [m] 'shout of joy, song of praise' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.23
New Persian: návádan [verb] 'to lament'
Ossetic: nīwyn / newun [verb] 'to howl'
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. nāw- [verb] 'to cry'
IE form: neu(H)-
IE meaning: to roar {3}
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 767
Cognates in other languages: OIr. nuall 'cry, sound'; To. nu- [verb] 'to roar'
Notes: {1} Created on the model of ruvā- 'roar'. {2} [LK] Differently Narten (< *ánanot by dissimilation); see Kümmel 2000: 283. {3} Probably an onomatopoetic root.
**Sanskrit:** naґvya-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'new, fresh, young'

Link to RV concordance: [nayya-](#)

Proto-Indo-Iranian: nauia-

Page in EWAia: 2.25

See also: naґva-; nuґ

IE form: neoіo-\{1\}

IE meaning: new

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 769

Cognates in other languages:

- Gr. (Ion.) ne‹oj [adj] 'new'; Go. niujis [adj] 'new'; Lith. nauijas [adj] 'new'

Notes: \{1\} [AL] **Beckes 1994**: 90 convincingly argues that this adjective is derived from the locative *neui.*

---

**Sanskrit:** nay-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

**Gramm. forms:**

- Present I: nayati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present II (nonce): nethaґ [2pl.act.] (RV **10.126.02**), anіtam [3du.impf.med.] (RV **01.121.05**); Aorist S: anait [3sg.act.] (AV+), anais-ам [1sg.act.] (MS), nais-іа [3sg.inj.med.] (RV), nes-at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV); SI-impv: nes-i (RV+); Perfect: ninєya [3sg.act.] (RV+), ninїйїт [3sg.opt.act.] (RV); Passive: нїйте [3sg.] (RV+); Fut: nes-yат [3sg.act.] (AV+); Intensive: neniїіа (RV+); Desid: нїїіс-асі [2sg.act.] (RV **08.103.04**); Inf: nes-ан-іи 'to lead' (RV); ta-ptc.: нїа (RV+)

Meaning: 'to lead'

**Link to RV concordance:** n-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: naiH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:**

- nі- [suf] 'leading; leader' (RV+); нїі-іа- [sup] 'leading in the best way' (RV); нїі-іі [f] 'leading' (RV+); netра- [n] 'leading, guiding' (AV); нїі-іг- [m] 'one of the principal priests at the soma-sacrifice' (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.17

Avestan: OAv. naєsаt [3sg.aor.subject.] 'to lead' (**Y 31.20**); YAv. naiieiti [3sg.pres.act.], naєsiieiti [3sg.fut.] (FrK **6**)'to lead away'; aibi.nїіі [f] 'leading towards'; ratu-naiia- [m] 'layman, led by the ratu'; нї- [suf] 'leading' (?)

**Old Persian:** anaya [3sg.impf.act.], anayatї [3sg.impf.med.(pass.)] 'to lead, to bring'

**Sogdian:** n(')y- [verb] 'to lead'

**Middle Persian:** nay-, nїdan [verb] 'to lead'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. bny- [verb] 'to remove' (+ *apa-), Kurd. aїн- [verb] 'to bring, to lead to'

**IE form:** neіH-

**IE meaning:** to lead

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 760
**Idioms:** *to lead a horse*: Skt. āsvam... nay (RV+), *āsva-nī- PN (*'led by the horse’ (?)*) (Mitanni-IA) ~ YAv. aspa... naii ~ OP. asam frānayam; *to lead away the bound one*: Skt. baddhām nay (RV 10.034.04) ~ YAv. bāstom naii ~ OP. basta anayātā

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. nai-, ne- [verb], na-it-ti [2sg.pres.act.], ne-ja-an-zī, ne-e-an-zi [3pl.pres.act.], ne-e-a-rī [3sg.stat.] (< IE *neiH-e/o-) *'to lead’

---

**Sanskrit:** nādh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: nādhāma- [ptc.med.] (RV+), nādhai [1sg.subj.med.] (ŚBK 4.5.1.16); ta-ptc.: nādhita- *'oppressed’* (RV) {1}

**Meaning:** *'to be in distress, be oppressed’*

**Link to RV concordance:** nādh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** naHd-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nādhas- [n] *'distress’* (RV 10.065.05)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.34

**See also:** ādhra-

**Avestan:** OAv. nādīdia- [comp] *'poorer, weaker’*; YAv. nādātā- ca [3sg.subj.med.] *'to be in trouble’*

**IE form:** neHd-

**IE meaning:** *'to be in distress’*

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. nwrTj [adj] *'sluggish’* (~ Skt. ādhra-)

**Notes:** {1} Also nāthita- (RV+) with -th- taken from the root nāth- *’to seek aid’*.

---

**Sanskrit:** nāgā-

**First attestation:** AitB+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** *'elephant’*

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** nāga-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nāgā- [m] *'snake’* (ŚB+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.33

**See also:** nagnā-

**IE form:** nog-“-o-

**IE meaning:** *'naked’*

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 769

**Cognates in other languages:** Lith. nūgąs [adj] *'naked’*; OCS nagъ [adj] *'naked’*

---

**Sanskrit:** nāmān-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Gramm. forms:** instr.sg. nāmnā/nām’nā/ , nom.pl. nāmā, nāmāni

**Meaning:** *'name, characteristic mark, nature, kind’*

**Link to RV concordance:** nāmān-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HnaHman-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nāma (after a name) *'called, by name’* (RV+)
**Avestan:** Av. nām- [n] 'name'; YAv. nāma (after a name) 'called, by name'

**Old Persian:** nām (after masc. names), nāmA (after fem. names) 'called, by name'

**Khotanese:** nām 'name'

**Sogdian:** n'm 'name' {1}

**Middle Persian:** n'm /n'm/ 'name'

**Parthian:** n'm 'name'

**New Persian:** n'm 'name'

**Ossetic:** nom / non, nom 'name, fame'

**Other Iranian cognates:**
- Khwar. n'mak 'name'; Bactr. namo 'name', namago 'list'

**IE form:** h₃neh₃-men-

**IE meaning:** name

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 321

**Idioms:** 'having many names': Skt. purú-n āman- [adj.] (RV) ~ Gr. polunnumoj [adj]; 'dear name': Skt. priyá- nāman- (RV) ~ OE frēo nama 'surname, cognomen'; 'famous name': Skt. śrūtya- nāman- (RV) ~ Gr. Φνομα klutήn ~ ToA ūnom-klyu, ToB ūnem-kālywe 'fame'; 'to call the name': Skt. ahve ... nāma (RV 03.056.04) ~ YAv. nāma zabaiāesā (Yt 15.49); 'Asurian names': Skt. asuryān-i nāma (RV 10.054.04) ~ OAv. āhiirīiā nāmōnī (Y 37.3); 'using a good name': Skt. su-nāman- [adj] (AV) ~ Elam.-Iran. āhu-nāman- [m] PN XXX (Hinz)

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Gr. Φνομα [n] 'name' {2}; Gr. (Hom.) nēnum(n)oj [adj] 'without a name'; Arm. anun 'name'; Lat. nōmen 'name'; Go. namo 'name'; OIr. ainm n- 'name'; OCS imę 'name'; Hitt. lāman- 'name'; ToB ūnem 'name'; ToA ūnom 'name'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Middle-Iranian suffix n'mān (< Plr. acc.sg. *nmān-am) in Sogd. and Parth.'nmān, NP 'mān, cf. also Sogd. t'n'm'n, Parth. 'w'n'm'n, NP bahmān 'so-and-so' can hardly be old. XXX Sims-Williams JRAS 1990. {2} [AL] Gr. (Dor.) kνυμα- in a personal name 'Enumakratādaj, attested on one inscription, must be secondary.

**Sanskrit:** nāvājā-

**First attestation:** ŚB

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'skipper, boatman'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** naHu-Hāj-a-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.38

**See also:** nāvā-; nau-

**Avestan:** YAv. nauuāza- [m] 'skipper'

**Sogdian:** nw'z 'skipper'

**Parthian:** nāwāz 'skipper'

**IE form:** neh₃-h₂o-go-

**IE meaning:** skipper

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 755 - 756

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Arm. nawaz 'skipper' (LW from Iranian); Lat. nāvigāre [verb] 'to navigate, to sail'

**Sanskrit:** nāvāyā-

**First attestation:** AV+
**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** ‘to be crossed by a boat’

**Link to RV concordance:** nāvyā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** naHu-iHa-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nāvyā̄ [-f] ’deep river’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.39

**See also:** nāvājaŋ

**Avestan:** YAv. nāuuiia- [adj] an epithet of waters, ‘deep (?)’

**Old Persian:** nāviya- [adj] ’deep, to be crossed only by a boat’

**Sogdian:** (Man.) n’ywq an epithet of water (most probably, ’deep’)

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 755 – 756

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. νῆξιον [adj] ’belonging to ships’; ToA new- ‘flood’ (most probably, a LW from Iranian)

---

**Sanskrit:** ned [1] {1}

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I<VII: ṅīndati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist IS: ánindis-ur [3pl.act.] (RV 01.161.05, ŚrŚi.) {2}; Aorist R: nidāna- [ptc.med.] ’blamed’ (RV 04.005.12); Perfect: nidīdur [3pl.act.] (RV 10.027.06), nidima [1pl.act.] (RV 01.161.01); Passive: nidamāna- [ptc.] (RV 06.052.03); nindyate [3sg.] (DhŚi.+ {2}; Desid: nīntsāt [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+); ta-ptc.: nindita- {2} ’mocked, defective’ (RV+)

**Meaning:** ‘to revile, blame, mock’

**Link to RV concordance:** nid-; ṅid-; ṅidā-; ṅindy-a-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hnaid-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ṅid- [f] ’blame, mocking, mocker’ (RV); ṅidā- [f] ’blame’ (RV 06.012.06); ṅindy-a- {2} [gerundive] ’blameworthy’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.54

**Avestan:** YAv. nid- [verb] ’to abuse, curse’: nāismī [1sg.pres.act.], nāist [3sg.pres.act.] {3}; ṅista [2pl.impv.act.]; OAv. naē-naēstārō [nom.pl.m.] ”(we are) not revilers’ (Y 35.2)

**IE form:** h₁neid-

**IE meaning:** to abuse, curse

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 760

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. anicanem [verb] ’to curse’; Gr. Φνειδοῖον [n] ’reprimand, abuse’ {4}; Go. ganaitjan [verb] ’to taunt, abuse’; Lith. nūdėti [verb] ’to despise’; Latv. nīdēt [verb] ’to hate’

**Notes:** {1} With the secondary root variant nind- extracted from the thematic nasal present. {2}


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**Sanskrit:** ned [2]

**First attestation:** YV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: -nēdanti [3pl.act.] (YVp+)

**Meaning:** ’to flow over, overflow, flood’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: naid-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: án-ati-neda- [m] 'not foaming over' (MS, JB)
Page in EWAia: 2.55
Khotanese: gga-nîh- [verb] 'to moisten'
IE form: neid-
IE meaning: to flow
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 761
Cognates in other languages: Gall. Nida river name; Lith. Nieda river name

Sanskrit: neґd- 
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [comp]
Meaning: 'closer, very close'
Link to RV concordance: neґd-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: nazd(i)ias/nazdi«t- 
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: neґd- [adv] 'close' (RV+); nédis t-ha- [sup] 'closest, next' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.55
Old Persian: a«na- [adj] 'close' (a«naiy [loc.sg.]) {1}
Khotanese: naysda- [adj] 'close'
Middle Persian: nazd [adj] 'close'; nazdist [sup] 'first'
New Persian: nazd [adj] 'close'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. niјdЊ [adj] 'close'
IE form: nesd-ios- 
IE meaning: closer
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 884-887
Cognates in other languages: Osc. nessimas 'proximae' (?)
Notes: {1} Positive of *nazdias-, probably reflecting PIE *nsd-no-.

Sanskrit: nej
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III: ninikta [2pl.impv.act.] (RV 10.132.06); Aorist R: nir-n-ijànà- [ptc.med.] (RV 09.069.05); Aorist A: anijam [1sg.act.] (AV 10.4.19 +), anijan [3pl.act.] (AV+); Aorist S: aniks-mahi [1pl.med.] (AVP 16.149.12), niks-i [1sg.inj.med.] (AV 10.5.15-21); Aorist SIS: aniks-ît [3sg.act.] (AV 2.7.1); Caus: nejaj' (Br.+); Intensive: nenikte [3sg.med.] (RV 09.071.03 +); ta-ptc.: nikta- 'washed clean' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to wash, cleanse'
Link to RV concordance: nii-; nirm-î-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: naig-/naiŋ-ë-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nir-n-‘ij- [f] ‘party clothes, ornaments’ (RV); pān-nējana- [n] ‘vessel in which the feet are washed’ (ŚB+); ava-negya- (ŚBM) / ava-nējya- (ŚBK) [adj] ‘serving for washing’ (ŚB)

Page in EWAia: 2.54
Avestan: YAv. naēnižaiti [3sg.intens.act.] ‘to wash down’ (Yt 8.43)

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. wīnjol [verb] ‘to wash, cleanse’
IE form: neig-
IE meaning: to wash, to clean
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 761

Cognates in other languages: Gr. nāzw [verb] ‘to wash, to clean’; Gr. Iṇiptoj [ppp] ‘unwashed’; OIr. nigim [verb] ‘to wash’; OIr. necht [adj] ‘clean’

---

Sanskrit: nema-
First attestation: [[RV+]]
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘one, another, some’ (RV+); ‘half-’ (MS+)
Link to RV concordance: nema-; nemādhiti-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: na-īma-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nemādhiti- [f] ‘separation’ (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.56
Avestan: YAv. naēma- [adj] ‘half-’; [m] ‘half, side’

Middle Persian: nēm [adj] ‘half’
Parthian: nym [adj] ‘half’
New Persian: nēm [adj] ‘half’
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Notes: {1} The origin is unclear.

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Sanskrit: nī
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: ‘downwards, down, back’
Link to RV concordance: nī

Proto-Indo-Iranian: nī
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ni-dhāna- [n] ‘place for depositing anything, receptacle’ (RV+); nī-dhruvi- [adj] ‘constant, persevering, faithful’ (RV); ym. ni-pādā- [m] ‘lowland’ (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.40
See also: nitarām; nimnī-; nīdā-; nīpa-; nyānc-

Old Persian: ni-padiya ‘on the track of, close after’; ni-śiṣṭa- [ppp] ‘written down’
Khotanese: nī, nā’ [pref] ‘down’
Sogdian: n-pys- [verb] ‘to write down’
Middle Persian: ni-śastan [verb] ‘to sit’
Parthian: nīstn [verb] ‘to sit’
New Persian: ni-štastan [verb] 'to sit'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. n-ps- [verb] 'to write down'; Bactr. no-bicto [ppp] 'written'
IE form: ni
IE meaning: down
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 311 - 314
Idioms: 'to sit down':
Cognates in other languages: OHG nidar 'down'; OCS nizъ 'downwards'

Sanskrit: niks·
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: anu-niks·anti [3pl.act.] (AV), niks·a [2sg.impv.act.] (AV); Inf: vi-niks·e 'to spear, to pierce' (RV 05.002.09)
Meaning: 'to pierce'
Link to RV concordance: niks·e; niks·an·a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: nij-·, nıc·
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: niks·an·a- [n] (RV 01.162.13) neks·an·a- [n] 'sharp stick, spear, fork' (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.41
Avestan: YAv. naēza- [n] 'point of a needle'
Middle Persian: nēzag 'lance'
New Persian: nēš 'point, prickle'; nēštar 'lancet'; nēza 'lance'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: Arm. nšτir 'lancet' (LW from Iranian)

Sanskrit: nimnā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj, n]
Meaning: 'going down, pointed downwards; depression, depth, lowland'
Link to RV concordance: nimnā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: nimna-
Page in EWAia: 2.44
See also: mī
IE form: (ni-)-mno-
IE meaning: downwards
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 311 - 314
Cognates in other languages: Gr. pru-mnT-j, prT-mno-j [adj] 'appearing, being at the front'; Hitt. /sarā-mna-/ [adj] 'located above'; Gr. làmnh [f] 'marshland, swamp' (dissimilated from *nāmnh ?)

Sanskrit: nirṭhā-
First attestation: RV+
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** 'destruction'
**Link to RV concordance:** nirrtā-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HṛtHa-
**Page in EWAia:** 2.45
**Avestan:** YAv. ham-oroθa-[m] 'adversary'
**IE form:** nis-h2r-tHo- {1}
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 332 - 333 (wrong analysis)
**Notes:** {1} The word may also belong to PIE *h₁er- (see ar [2]).

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**Sanskrit:** nīṛtti-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [f]
**Meaning:** 'ruin, destruction, dissolution; goddess of death, goddess of ruin'
**Link to RV concordance:** nīṛtti-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hṛti-
**Page in EWAia:** 2.45
**See also:** nis-
**IE form:** nis-h2r-ti- {1}
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 332 - 333 (wrong analysis)
**Notes:** {1} The word may also belong to PIE *h₁er- (see ar [2]).

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**Sanskrit:** nīṣṭya-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [adj]
**Meaning:** 'external, foreign, strange'
**Link to RV concordance:** nīṣṭya-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** niṣṭia-
**Page in EWAia:** 2.48
**See also:** nis-
**IE form:** nis-tio- {1}
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:**
**Cognates in other languages:** OCS ništъ [adj] 'poor, destitute’ {1}
**Notes:** {1} [AL] Within Sanskrit, this word is a transparent derivative of nīṣ:, with the suffix -tya- (cf. ápatya-, nītya-). OCS ništъ [adj] 'poor, destitute’ can be related, but shows an unexpected length / acute, possibly taken from *nīṣъ [adv] 'down, below'.

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**Sanskrit:** nitarām
**First attestation:** Br
**Part of speech:** [adv, comp] {1}
**Meaning:** 'downwards, in a low tone'
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** nitara-
**Page in EWAia:** 2.43
**See also:** ni
**Avestan:** YAv. niṭoma- [sup] ‘undermost’

**IE form:** ni-tero-

**IE meaning:** lower

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 311 - 314

**Cognates in other languages:** OHG ni-dar ‘down’

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**Sanskrit:** niţya-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** ‘own, native, lasting’

**Link to RV concordance:** niţya-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** nitia-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.43

**IE form:** ni-tio-

**IE meaning:** own, native

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 311 - 314

**Cognates in other languages:** Go. ni?qjis [m] ‘relative’; Gall. Nitio-broges Name of a tribe

**Notes:** {1} [AL] It seems unnecessary to distinguish between *ni ’down’ and *ni ’in’ (< *h₁ni-). The second *ni is only found in *nitio- (both Ved. nija’- ‘innate’ and Av. nizontom F 730 are secondary formations, cf. Hoffmann 1982: 88f. = Hoffmann 1992: 794f.), which may have originally meant ‘settled down, sedentary’, then ‘native’.

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**Sanskrit:** nīḏa-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [mn]

**Meaning:** ‘nest, lair, bird’s nest’

**Link to RV concordance:** nīḻa-; nīḻi-; nīḻay-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** niţda-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nīḏi- [m] ‘house-mate’ (RV 10.092.06); nīḏa’y- [denom] ‘to place in a nest’ (RV 06.035.02)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.49

**See also:** ni; sad

**IE form:** ni-sd-o-

**IE meaning:** nest

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 884 - 887

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. nīdus [m] ’bird’s nest, residence’; MIr. net ’nest’; OHG nest ’nest’; OE nest ’nest’

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**Sanskrit:** nīpa-
First attestation: KS
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'lying low, low'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: niHpa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nípya- [adj] 'being low, on the ground' (VS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.50
See also: ní: ap-
Avestan: YAv. níi-ápəm [adv] 'downstream'
IE form: ni-h-p-o-
IE meaning: down to the water
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 51 - 52

Sanskrit: nod
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms:

Present VI: anudas [2sg.impf.act.] (RV+), nudásva [2sg.impv.med.] (RV+); Aorist R/S: nutthás [2sg.inj.med.] (RV), anutta [2pl.med.] (ŚS); Aorist IS: nudis·t·hás [2sg.inj.med.] (AV); Perfect: nunude [3sg.med.] (RV, JB); Fut: notsyate [3sg.med.] (KS+); Caus: noday (MS+); Intensive: anonudantā [3pl.impf.med.] (Br.); ta-pty.: nutta- (AV+), ánutta- (RV); Inf: parā-n·ude (RV)
Meaning: 'to push, thrust, impel'
Link to RV concordance: nud-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: náda- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vi-núd- [f] 'thrust' (RV); (bhrāτryya)parā·ntti- [f] 'expulsion' (TS); vi-nutti- [f] 'removal’ (KS+); a-prati-noda- [m] 'not repelling' (MS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.58
IE form: ?
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 767
Notes: {1} Perhaps a rhyming formation to khod and tod, also meaning 'to thrust'.

Sanskrit: nú, ní {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'now, just, but'
Link to RV concordance: nú; nítna-; nítana-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ní
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: núkam 'right now' (RV+); ní cid 'right now; in no way'; nít(a)na- [adj] 'present, new' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.52
See also: náva-; ninám
Avestan: Av. ní [adv] 'now'
Sogdian: (Man.) nw-kr 'nor, then'
IE form: nu, ni
IE meaning: now
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 770

**Notes:** {1} [AL] At the beginning of a sentence only *nī*.

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**Sanskrit:** *ninām*

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adv]

**Meaning:** ‘now, at present, certainly, indeed’

**Link to RV concordance:** *ninām*

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** *ninām*

**Page in EWAia:** 2.53

**See also:** *nu*

**Avestan:** OAv. ā *nirīm-cīt ‘”bis jetzt noch”’ (Y 31,7); YAv. *nirom*, *nirām* ‘now’ {1}

**Old Persian:** *nirām* ‘now’

**Sogdian:** (Chr.) *nwr* ‘now’

**Middle Persian:** *nin* ‘now’

**New Persian:** *nin* ‘now’

**Ossetic:** *nyr/nur* ‘now’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. *nan*, *nān* ‘today’; Sh. *nū* ‘today’

**IE form:** *nu/no–*/ *ni–no–*

**IE meaning:** now

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 770

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. *nū* ‘now’, OCS *nyně*

**Notes:** {1} Iranian *nirām* is either due to dissimilation or, rather, to the influence of other adverbs, e.g. *aparam* ‘later’, cf. *āpara–*.

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**Sanskrit:** *nyaṅc–*

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** ‘directed downwards, going downwards’

**Link to RV concordance:** *nyaṅc–*; *nīcina–*

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** *ni-Ha(n)c–*

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** *nyaṅ [adv] ‘down, downwards’ (RV+); *nīcā [adv] ‘down’ (RV+); *nīcīna– [adj] ‘directed downwards’ (RV+); *nyag–rodha– [m] ‘banyan-tree (Ficus religiosa)’, lit. ‘growing downwards’ (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.60

**See also:** *nī*

**Avestan:** YAv. *niyaṅc–* [adj] ‘going downwards, directed downwards’; *nisiąš [adv] ‘down’

**IE form:** *ni-hak–*

**IE meaning:** in the direction downwards

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 311 - 314

**Cognates in other languages:** OCS *nīc–* [adj] ‘prostrated, lying face downwards’

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**Sanskrit:** o
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present AYA: vāyati (< IE *h2u-ěié-) [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: ivur [3pl.act.] (RV 001.061.08); Fut: vayis-yant- [ptc.act.] (RV; based on the present stem); Passive: iyate [3sg.] (YV+); Inf: ótum (RV); ótave (RV 10.130.02); ótavai (RV 01.164.05); vátave (AV); ta- ptc.: uta- (RV+)
Meaning: ‘to weave’
Link to RV concordance: u-; ótu-; vāsōvāyā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hau- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: otu- [m] ‘the woof of a web’ (RV+); vāsō-vāyā- [adj] ‘weaving garments’ (RV)
Page in EWAia: 275
Sogdian: [2]
IE form: Heu- {3}
IE meaning: to weave
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 75 - 76
Cognates in other languages: Lith. ėusti [verb] ‘to weave’ (d-present, which is also responsible for the acute in the root)
Notes: {1} The Skt. root variant vā- is secondary, based on reinterpretation of the present vāyati (like ēdayati from dā- ‘to suck’). {2} [AL] The Sogdian verb prw’y- [verb] ‘to envelop’; ptw’y- [verb] ‘to roll’, cited by Mayrhofer, is rather derived from the verb *uiaH-, see vāyā. {3} [AL] The colour of the laryngeal is not quite clear.

Sanskrit: oc
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: ucyasi [2sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: uvóca [3sg.act.] (RV), icıs’ě [2sg.med.] (RV 08.082.02), okivām-s- (RV 06.059.03) for *okvām-s- < IE *He-Huk-uōs-, ic-ús- [ptc.act.] (RV)
Meaning: ‘to be accustomed, be used to, live, take pleasure in’
Link to RV concordance: uc-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hauk- / Hau‰-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: okya° [adj] ‘belonging to home’, [n] ‘pleasure, dwelling’ (RV); ny-oceanǐ-[adj.f.] ‘charming, lovely’ (RV 10.085.06); ny-ocaraґ [adj] ‘fit for a place’ (AV 5.22.5)
Page in EWAia: 277
See also: okas-
Khotanese: byika- ‘chamber’; ggich- (ggis-) [verb] ‘to deliver, set free; [intr.] to escape’ (+ *ũi-); nyis-[verb] ‘to learn, teach’ {1}
Sogdian: yxs-[inch.] ‘to acquire, contract a habit’, (Buddh., Chr.) ywxs-[inch.] ‘to learn, study, be taught’, ywc-[caus.] ‘to teach’; (Buddh.) mwck ‘teacher’ {1}
Middle Persian: hmwc- [verb] ‘to teach’, MMP hmwx- [verb] ‘to learn’ {1}
Parthian: ‘mwc- [verb] ‘to teach’ {1}
Ossetic: nymuşyn / nimoşun [verb] ‘to point out; to carry to, out; to recommend’ {1}
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mxs- [verb] ‘to learn’, mwcy-[caus.] ‘to teach, instruct’; Yi. yûxs-/yuxt-, M. yûxs-/yuxt-[inch.] ‘to learn’, Yghn. yixs-/yixta-[verb] ‘to get used, accustomed to, to contract an (annoying) habit’ {1}
IE form: Heuk-
IE meaning: to be accustomed to
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 347

Cognates in other languages: Go. bi-uhts `wonted'; Lith. įunik [verb] 'to become accustomed to'; Lith. ikis [m] 'farm(stead), housekeeping'; OCS vyknəti [verb] 'to become accustomed to'

Notes: {1} [AL] The Ir. roots *iau- 'to learn, teach' and *mau- 'id.', which are only attested from Middle Iranian onwards, are most probably due to a wrong analysis of prefixed formations in *abi-, *ni- and *ham-, respectively (Cheung 2007 s.vv. with ref.).

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**Sanskrit:** od

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VII: unātti [3sg.act.] (RV+); undānti [3pl.act.] (RV+); undānti [ptc.act.] (RV+);

Perfect: idur [3pl.act.] (AV); Passive: udyate [3sg.] (RV); ta- ptc.: utta- (Br.)

Meaning: 'to well up, moisten'

Link to RV concordance: ud-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ud- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: odați- [adv.f.] 'voluptuous, in heat (of a cow)' (RV 01.048.06, 08.069.02);

ođman- [n] 'waving, flood, moisture' (VS+)

Page in EWAia: 279

See also: udán-

Avestan: YAv. aođa- [m] 'spring'

IE form: ued-

IE meaning: to make wet

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 78 - 81

Cognates in other languages: Lat. unda [f] 'wave'; OPr. unds [m] 'water'; OPr. wundan [n] 'water'

Notes: {1} [AL] Full grade *(H)aud- must be secondary in Indo-Iranian.

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**Sanskrit:** ogañ-á-

First attestation: RV 10.089.15

Part of speech: [adj] {1}

Gramm. forms: also ugañ-ā [nom.sg.m.]

Meaning: 'powerful'

Link to RV concordance: ogañ-á-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: -

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ugañ-á- [adj] 'powerful' ?, rather 'terrible' (VS+)

Page in EWAia: 276, 278

See also: ojas-

Certainty: -

Notes: {1} [AL] The old explanation of this form as a prakritism from *ogṝ-n-á- (YAv. aogar- [n] 'strength') is utterly implausible, see Kuiper 1991: 80-81.
**Sanskrit:** oh
**First attestation:** RV
**Part of speech:** [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present II: oґhate [3pl.med.] (RV), óhâna- [ptc.med.] (RV), ohase [2sgsubj.med.] (RV); ohate [3sg.subj.med.] (RV); Aorist IS: āuhis-t-a [3sg.med.] (RV 06.017.08) {1}
**Meaning:** 'to praise, announce'
**Link to RV concordance:** uh-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Ha(H)ug-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** oґha- [m] 'praising' (RV); oґhas- [n] 'praise' (RV 06.067.09); abhy-oґhasѓna- [adj] 'boastful' (RV 06.017.09); goґ-nyoghas- [adj] 'praising the cows’ (RV 09.097.10)
**Page in EWAia:** 283
**See also:** vѓghaґt-
**Avestan:** Av. aоj- [verb] 'to announce' (med. tantum): OAv. aojöi [1sg.pres.] (Y 32.7), aоg mãdaє(-cã) [1pl.pres.] (Y 41.5), YAv. aojaite [3pl.pres.], OAv. aojı [1sg.inj.] (Y 43.6), pairiiaoyţa [2sg.inj.] (Y 43.12), aogđa- (Y 32.10), YAv. aоxta [3pl.inj.], aoxta- [ptc.]. ## On the basis of the secondary forms aоxta [inj.], aoxta- [pres.], YAv. developed the root aоc- 'to say' (ia-pres. aoшєte (V 18.26, etc.), caus. aоcaiiata (V 22.7).
**IE form:** h2eug-
**IE meaning:** to announce
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 348
**Idioms:** 'to say the word': Skt. васc ... ohase (RV 01.030.04) ~ YAv. вăсm aoхста ~ Gr. ἢλlεςτμενοι
**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ексто [3sg.impf.med.] 'he asked'; Gr. ебомаї [verb] 'to say, to speak praisingly, to verify, to ask'; Gr. есcoj [n] 'glory'
**Notes:** {1} [LK] To be distinguished from the forms of the root вăх 'to respect'; see Insler 1996; Kümmler 2000: 488. вăcм ... ihьs e probably does not belong here; see Insler 1996: 184 ('[like a messenger his] word, I respect [you]'). {3} [AL] This is an original reduplicated present of *h2eug- (attested in e.g. Lat. voveo), cf. Lindeman 1972: 67.

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**Sanskrit:** oґjas-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [n]
**Meaning:** 'strength, vitality, power'
**Link to RV concordance:** oґjas-; oґjasvant-; oјaδтama-; băhвojaš-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Haugas-/ HaujNёas-; HaujNёas-uant-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** oјasvant- [adj] 'strong' (RV, AV); ojasvίn- [adj] 'strong' (KS+); ojašina-[adj] 'proving to be powerful' (TS)
**Page in EWAia:** 278
**See also:** ogan-а-; oјiмиа-; uгra-
**Avestan:** Av. aоjaŋ 'an-t- [adj] 'strong'; OAv. aоgо [acc.sg.n.] 'power, strength'; aоjапhа [instr.sg.n.] 'power'; YAv. aоjah- [n] 'strength'; cf. also YAv. aș.aоjah- [adj] 'very strong', aș.aоjaстoма- [adj] 'the strongest'
**Khotanese:** on-а- [adj] 'powerful' (< Plr. *ʔaux-š-na- ?)
**Middle Persian:** 'ѡч /ʔoz/ 'strength'; pyrvz /пéɾoz/ 'victorious'
**Parthian:** prywj /пaryőž/ 'victory'
**IE form:** h2eug-os- / h2eug-es-
IE meaning: growth, power
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 84 - 85

Idioms: ‘giving the most power’: Skt. ojodatama- [adj] (RV) ~ YAv. aogaz-dastoma- ; ‘the most powerful power’: Skt. ghnativ ojas (AV) ~ YAv. nynas ... aojahta; ‘to slay with power’: Skt. ks-atram ... ojas (RV) ~ OAv. ag o ... xšāramā, cf. also YAv. aoga ... xšaqom (Yt 13.12); ‘firm power’: Skt. ojas ... dhrvām (RV) ~ YAv. druahhe ... aojahtohō; ‘power of the arm’: Skt. bāhv-ojas- [n] 'power of the arm’, [adj] 'powerful in the arm, arm-strong’ (RV) ~ YAv. bāvuš.aojah- [adj] 'powerful in the arm’

Cognates in other languages: Lat. augustus [adj] 'elevated’; Lith. aukitas [adj] 'high’; Lat. augere [verb] 'to increase’; ON auka [verb] 'to increase (intrans.)’

_Sanskrit_: ojmān-
First attestation: RV, AV
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'strength, power’
Link to RV concordance: ojmān-;
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haugman-
Page in EWAia: 278
See also: ōjas-; ugra-
IE form: h₂-eug-men- {1}
IE meaning: growth
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 84 - 85

Cognates in other languages: Lat. augmentum [n] 'increase, growth’; Lith. augmuā 'growth’
Notes: {1} This proto-form must have given **ogman-. The -j- is taken from ojas-, ojīyas-, etc-. [AL] These forms may also have influenced the meaning of the Skt. word.

_Sanskrit_: ōkas-
First attestation: RV+ 
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'pleasure, liking; house, dwelling’
Link to RV concordance: ōkas-; duróka-; durókasocis-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haukas-/Haučas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dur-ōkam [adv] 'unpleasantly’ (RV), durókasocis- [adj] 'burning unpleasantly’ (RV), a secondary a-stem
Page in EWAia: 276
See also: oc
Avestan: OAv. an-aocah- [adj] an epithet of two hosts = 'hostile, sharing no wonts’ (?) (Y 44.15)
IE form: Heuk-os-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 347

_Sanskrit_: oman-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'support, favour, help, protection’
Link to RV concordance: oman-, óman-, ómanvant-, omyāvant-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hau(H)man-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: óman- [m] 'patron, protector’ (RV 05.043.013); ómanvant- [adj] 'rich in protection, favourable’ (RV+); omyā- [f] ‘favour’ (MS+); omyāvant- [adj] ‘favourable’ (RV)

Page in EWAia: 281

See also: av-

Avestan: YAv. aoman- [adj] 'helping, supporting’ (Yt 13.146)

IE form: h₁euH-men-

IE meaning: help

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 77 - 78

Sanskrit: os·

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: os·ati [3sg.act.] (RV+), ós·as [2sg.inj.act.] (RV); Present IX: us·n·ánt-[ptc.act.] (RV) {1}; Aorist IS: os·is·t·am [2du.inj.act.] (SB+); Perfect: uvos·a [3sg.act.] (Br.); Passive: praty-us·yamān-a [ptc.] 'being scorched’ (PB); Caus: os·aya [2sg.impv.act.] (AVP(O) 2.48.4); ta-ptc.: 'us·t·a- 'scorched’ (Br.+)

Meaning: 'to burn, scorch’

Link to RV concordance: us·-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hauš-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: us·n· ā- [adj] 'hot’ (RV+); os·ám [adv] 'with flames, burning’ (RV 10.119.10), [adv] 'quickly’ (AV+)

Page in EWAia: 281

Other Iranian cognates: Arm. atrušan 'fire-temple’ (LW from Iran.)

IE cognates: h₁éus-

IE meaning: to burn

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 347 - 348

Cognates in other languages: Gr. eβIw [verb] 'to sing’; Lat. irō [verb] 'to burn, scorch’; Lat. ustus [ppp] 'burned'

Notes: {1} [AL] us·n·āti is not attested in the AVP. At AVP 9.16.5 read asnāti with the Orissa mss.

Sanskrit: ós·t·ha-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: '(upper)lip’

Link to RV concordance: ós·t·ha-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Ha(H)ušta-

Page in EWAia: 282

See also: ãs-

Avestan: YAv. aošta(-ca) (V 7.59), aoštra (F 126) [nom.acc du.m.] 'lips’

Khotanese: aus·t·ā 'lip’, āvus·t·ē [pl] 'lips’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'ī [att(i)] 'lip’

IE form: h₁eh₂-us- (< h₁eh₂-(e)s- ?) {1}

Certainty: +
Cognates in other languages: OCS usta [nom.pl.n.] 'mouth'; ustъna [f] 'lip', Lith. úostas [m] 'port, harbour, (dialectal, archaic) mouth of a river', OPr. asto 'mouth'

Notes: {1} [AL] It seems attractive to assume a special development within the paradigm of the word for 'mouth'. The acute in Baltic points to a laryngeal.

Sanskrit: pac
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: pacanti [3pl.act.] (RV+); Present IV/Passive: pacyate [3sg.med.] 'to ripen' (RV 01.135.08 +), pacyate [3sg.med.] 'to be cooked, to ripen, to be digested' (RV+){1}; Aorist S: páks-at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV 08.069.15, 10.027.18); Perfect: papęca [3sg.act.] (AV+), pece [3sg.med.] (RV+), ápeciran [3pl.plpf.med.] (AV 5.18.11); Fut: paks-yate [3sg.med.] (Br.+); Inf: páktave (AV+)
Meaning: 'to cook; to ripen'

Link to RV concordance: pac-; pakti-; pacana-; ks-ırapęca-; pacata-; paktin-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: pak- / pač-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: paktár-[m] 'cook' (AV+); paktí-[f] 'cooking, cooked food' (RV+), páktí-[f] 'cooking, cooked food' (VS); paciana-[n] 'cooking device' (RV 01.162.06 +); ks-ıra-pąka-[adj] 'cooked in milk' (RV); pacata-[adj] 'cooked, boiled' (RV+); paktin-[adj] 'cooking the oblation' (RV 06.020.13)

Page in EWAia: 2.64
See also: pakvá-


Khotanese: pajs-[verb] 'to cook'

Sogdian: (')pc-[verb] 'to cook'

Middle Persian: paz-[verb] 'to cook'

New Persian: paz-[verb] 'to cook'

Ossetic: fycyn/ficun 'to boil, be boiled; to bake, be baked'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. pc-[verb] 'to cook, to bake'; Khwar. ps-[verb] 'to be cooked, to become ripe'

IE form: pekʷ-

IE meaning: to cook, become ripe

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 798

Cognates in other languages: OCS pekoğ-[verb] 'to bake'; Lith. kepų (< *peku with metathesis) [verb] 'to bake, to roast'; Lat. coquů (< *kʷekʷ-ō < *pekʷ-ō with assimilation) [verb] 'to cook'; Gr. phsw / phtw [verb] 'to bake, to cook, to ripen'; Gr. rto-kTpoj [m] 'baker'; Gr. (Myc.) a-to-po-qo /arto-pok⁸-o-/ 'baker'

Notes: {1} [LK] The difference in meaning only partly correlates with accent placement; some Vedic dialects/schools have generalized the suffix accentuation (AV, MS); see Kulikov 2001: 300ff.

Sanskrit: pad
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: pädyate [3sg.med.] (RV+), nī padyate ‘to lie down, to copulate’ (RV+); Present III>I: ()piðdamāna- ‘to tread on one and (then) another foot, to stamp’ [ptc.med.] (RV, Br.); Aorist mediopass.: pādi [3sg.inj.] (RV-YVm), apādi [3sg.] (AV+) , apadrān [3pl.] (RV 06.020.04); Aorist R: padīs·t·a [3sg.opt.med.] (RV), padāti [3sg.subj.act.] (with double characterization) (RV 09.073.09), -patthās [2sg.inj.med.] (AV), apadmahi [1pl.med.] (VS), apadi [1sg.med.] (ŚB) padām [3sg.imprv.med.] (AVP 5.15.7); Aorist S: apatsi [1sg.med.] (AV 6.120.2, ChU 8.14.2), apatsata [2sg.inj.med.] (AV), apadmahi [1pl.med.] (VS), apadi [1sg.med.] (SґB) padīm [3sg.impv.med.] (AVP 5.15.7); Aorist RED: apadat [3sg.act.] ‘to make fall’ (AV+); Desid: pīts [v.a.7] (RV, Br.); Inf: pāttave ‘to fall, to be ruined’ (RV 04.018.01), ava-pād-as ‘(to protect) from falling’ (RV 02.029.06); na-pte.: sām -panna- ‘successful, accomplished’ (Br.+

Meaning: ‘to move, go, fall’

Link to RV concordance: pad-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pad-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: nis- - pad-[m] ‘excrement’ (RV, YV), pari-pād-[f] ‘trap’ (RV), sām- - patti-[f] ‘agreement, acquisition’ (KS+); ava-pād-[m] ‘falling’ (KS+)

Page in EWAia: 2.76
See also: pad-

Avestan: YAv. nī . . . paiōiianmō [ptc.pres.med.] ‘to lie down, to copulate’; paiōiiaiite [3sg.pres.subj.med.] ‘to go in’

Old Persian: ni-pādyi ‘in ambush’

Khotanese: nu-vad-[verb] ‘to lie down’

Sogdian: (Buddh.) np’yō-[verb] ‘to lay down’ (< PrIr. *ni-pāday’)

Middle Persian: nibastan [verb] ‘to lie down’

IE form: ped-
IE meaning: to step, to fall
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 791
Cognates in other languages: OE ge-fetan [verb] ‘to fall’; OCS pasti [inf], padţ [1sg.pres.] ‘to fall’;
Lat. pessum [adv] ‘to the bottom, to the ground, downward’

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Sanskrit: pad-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: pāt [nom.sg.], padā [instr.sg.], etc.
Meaning: ‘foot’

Link to RV concordance: pad-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pad-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pāḍa-[m] ‘foot’ (RV+) (formed to the acc.sg. pādam) {1}

Page in EWAia: 2.77
See also: pattī-; pad; upabdā-; padā-; padāti-; pādyā-

Avestan: YAv. pad-[m] ‘foot’
Old Persian: pādā- [m] ‘foot’
Khotanese: pāa- ‘foot’
Middle Persian: pāy- ‘foot’
Parthian: p’d- ‘foot’
New Persian: pāy- ‘foot’
Ossetic: fad ‘foot’
IE form: ped-
IE meaning: foot
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 790 - 792

Idioms: ‘bipeds and quadrupeds’: Skt. dvi-pād- cātus-pad- (RV+) ~ MP dwp’d- ~ ch’l p’d- ~ Lat. bipedum ... quadripedum ~ Umb. dupursus peturpursus

Cognates in other languages: Arm. otn ‘foot’; Gr. (Dor.) puj [m], pod’Tj [gen.sg.] ‘foot’; Gr. (Myc.) po-de [dat.sg.] ‘foot’; OE fēt (< PGM *tōt-iz) [nom.pl.] ‘foot’; Lat. pēs [m], ped-is [gen.sg.] ‘foot’

Notes: {1} The feminine in pād- seems to be inherited (< IE *ped-ih₂), cf. a-padī- [adj.f.] ‘footless’, cātus-padī- [adj.f.] ‘having four feet’ (RV), YAv. ąymō.paiōī- [f] ‘wearing sandal straps on the feet’, Gr. ῥgurT-peza [f] ‘with silver feet’.

Sanskrit: pādā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘step, footstep, footprint, track’
Link to RV concordance: pāda-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: pada-

Page in EWAia: 2.78

See also: pad; pad-

Avestan: OAv. pada- [n] ‘footstep’; YAv. paďa- [n] ‘footstep’

Old Persian: pati-padam kar ‘rückgliedern’; garma-pada- [m] N of the fourth month (June-July)

Middle Persian: pay ‘footprint’

New Persian: pay ‘footprint’

Ossetic: f?d ‘footprint’

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. pal ‘footprint’

IE form: pedo-

IE meaning: step, footprint

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 790 - 792

Idioms: ‘at the place of Id ā’ (= refreshing draught): Skt. ī-āyās pādė (RV) ~ OAv. padāś ... ižiiaā (Y 50.8); ‘the tracks of the cattle’: Skt. padāni pasvaḥ- (RV 01.067.06) ~ YAv. pasōuṣ ... pādom (V 2.24)

Cognates in other languages: Arm. het ‘footprint, track’; ON fet ‘step’; Gr. pkdon [n] ‘floor, ground’, Hitt. /pēdan/ [n] ‘floor, ground’

Sanskrit: padāti-
First attestation: TB, Si.
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘pedestrian, footman’

Proto-Indo-Iranian: padaHti- {1}
See also: pad-
Khotanese: pātī, pāyai 'pedestrian' (< Plr. *padātīa-)
Middle Persian: pd'tk'/payādag/ 'going on foot, foot-soldier'
New Persian: pīyāda 'going on foot, foot-soldier'
IE form: ped-eh₁
IE meaning: by foot
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 790 - 792
Notes: {1} [AL] Possibly, derived from the instr.sg. *padaH 'by foot', contaminated with patti-

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**Sanskrit:** pādya-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'pertaining to the foot, belonging to the foot'
Link to RV concordance: pādya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: padja-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pādy₁ʃy₁- [f.pl.] 'footsteps, hoofbeats' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.80
See also: pā-
Avestan: YAv. paiōiī- (< Plr. *padiā-) [f] 'tendon (of humans and animals)'
IE form: ped-io-
IE meaning: pertaining to feet
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 790 - 792
Cognates in other languages: Gr. πεζτς [adj] 'going on foot' {1}
Notes: {1} It is unclear whether Lat. pedius [suff] and Lith. pėdišis 'having ... feet' is an IE formation.

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**Sanskrit:** pāks·man-
First attestation: YV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'eyelashes'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pačšman-
Page in EWAia: 2.62
Avestan: YAv. paśna- [n] 'eyelash, eyelid'
Middle Persian: pašm 'wool'
New Persian: pašm 'wool'
Ossetic: f?şm / fans 'wool'; fasyn / fasun [verb] 'to comb'
Other Iranian cognates: Yi. pəm 'wool'; San. pəm 'wool'
IE form: pek-s-(men)
IE meaning: wool
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 797
Cognates in other languages: Gr. πθκτειν [inf] 'to comb, to pluck'; Gr. πθκοι [n] 'wool, fleece'; Lith. pęšti [verb] 'to pluck'; ON fax 'mane'

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**Sanskrit:** pakthá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'fifth’ (paktheґ aґhan ‘on the fifth day’ in RV 10.061.01); [m] N of a man protected by the Asvins, [m.pl.] N of a tribe, friends of Indra (RV 07.018.07)
Link to RV concordance: paktha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: paktHa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: paŋcatha- [num] ‘fifth’ (KS) (secondary formation); pas·t·havâh- [m] ‘five year old bull’ (VS+) (with -s·t·- after s·as·t·ha- 'sixth’)
Page in EWAia: 2.61
See also: paґ
Khotanese: piha- [adj] ‘fifth’
IE form: pnk"-tHo-
IE meaning: fifth
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 808
Cognates in other languages: Lat. quintus [adj] 'fifth’, also PN

Sanskrit: pakvaґ-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj] {1}
Meaning: 'cooked, baked, ripe’
Link to RV concordance: pakvaґ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pakua-
Page in EWAia: 2.62
See also: pac
Khotanese: paha- [adj] 'cooked, ripe’
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. pŏx [adj] ‘cooked, ripe’; Sh. abŏx (< Plr. *a-paχuа-) [adj] ‘dumb’
IE form: pek"uo- / pok"uo-
IE meaning: ripe, cooked
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 798
Notes: {1} Employed as a ppp. of pac 'to cook, to ripen’.

Sanskrit: palitaґ-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: paliknî- [f]
Meaning: ‘grey, turned grey, grey of old age, aged’
Link to RV concordance: palitaґ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: palita-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pālitya- [n] 'greyness of old age’ (AV); p/baritta-nnu [adj] ‘grey (of horses)’ (Mitanni-IA)
Page in EWAia: 2.103
See also: parus-a-; palvala-
IE form: pel(H)jt-o- {1}
**IE meaning:** pale

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 804 - 805

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Gr. pelitnη [adj] 'bluish black, pale, greyish'; Lat. pallidus [adj] 'pale'; Lith. paľšas [adj] 'pale, pale yellow'; Lith. plūkas [adj] 'grey'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The laryngeal, which is mainly reconstructed on the basis of the Balto-Slavic facts (Latin is ambiguous), is doubtful. I would expect *paRHita- to have given *paľita-.

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**Sanskrit:** palvala-

**First attestation:** Si.+  
**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'pool, pond, small tank'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** palua-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** palvalya- [adj] 'marshy, boggy' (KS+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.105

**See also:** parus-á-; palita-

**Ossetic:** f?rv / f?rw? 'alder' (if = *swamp tree', cf. OHG fel(a)wa 'willow')

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 798 - 801

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. palis, palid- [f] 'fen, swamp'; Lith. pālvas [adj] 'pale'

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**Sanskrit:** paṅca

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [num]

**Gramm. forms:** paṅcānām [gen.pl.] (YV+)

**Meaning:** 'five'

**Link to RV concordance:** paṅca(-)

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** paṅca

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** paṅcamā- [adj] 'fifth' (AV+) (a secondary formation, cf. s.v. pakthā-); paṅcadasa [num] 'fifteen' (RV+); paṅca-daśā- [adj] 'fifteenth' (AV+); Hitt. (Kikkuli) pa-an-za-(uara-)na 'with five turns' (LW from Indo-Aryan)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.65

**See also:** pakthā-; pariktī-; paṅcāśā-

**Avestan:** YAv. pan-ça [num] 'five'; pan-çānām [gen.pl.] 'five'; pan-çāda-sa [num] 'fifteen'; pan-çādasa- [adj] 'fifteenth'

**Old Persian:** *pancauva- [adj] 'a fifth' (in Elamite)

**Khotanese:** pam-jo [num] 'five'; pan-jo-su [loc.pl.] 'fifteen'; (Tum.) pam-tsi [num] 'five'

**Sogdian:** pnc [num] 'five'; (Buddh.) pncm [adj] 'fifth'

**Middle Persian:** panjī [num] 'five'; pā♥zdah [num] 'fifteen'

**New Persian:** panjī [num] 'five'; panjī-num [adj] 'fifth'; pā♥zdah [num] 'fifteenth'

**Ossetic:** fandz [num] 'five'; f?ndz?m [adj] 'fifth'; fyndd?/fîndd?s [num] 'fifteen'

**IE form:** penkwē

**IE meaning:** five

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 808

Sanskrit: paṅcāsāt-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'fifty'
Link to RV concordance: paṅcāsāt-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pancaHcą-
Page in EWAia: 2.66
See also: paṅca
Avestan: YAv. pan-cāsat- [f] 'fifty'
Khotanese: pam-jaśā 'fifty'
Sogdian: pānc's 'fifty'
Middle Persian: pānjNēāh 'fifty'
New Persian: pānjNēāh 'fifty'
IE form: penk¬e-dkmt- > *penk¬e-h,čmt-
IE meaning: fifty
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 808
Cognates in other languages: Arm. yisun [num] 'fifty'; Gr. pentykonta [num] 'fifty'; Lat. quinquăgintā [num] 'fifty' (with quinquā- instead of *quīnquē- under the influence of quadrā-, etc.)

Sanskrit: paṅkti-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: also often spelled paṅtī- in texts
Meaning: 'set of five, flock, troop'
Link to RV concordance: paṅkti-; paṅktirādhas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pankti-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: paṅkti-rādhas- [adj] 'giving fivefold as a gift' (RV 01.040.03); pāṅkta-
[adj] 'fivefold' (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.63
See also: paṅca
IE form: penk¬-ti-
IE meaning: group of five
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 808
Cognates in other languages: Umb. ponte 'group of five people'; ON fint [f] 'number of five, period of five days'; OCS pętъ [num] 'five'; Alb. (Geg) pësë / (Tosk) pësë [num] 'five'

Sanskrit: pānthā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'road, path, course'
Link to RV concordance: pānthā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pantaH-/pntH- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pāthi- [adj] 'setting off (for)' (RV); pānthā- (e.g. ātirtapānthā- [adj] 'whose path has not been crossed' (RV)); pāthyā- [f] 'road' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.81
Old Persian: pōθim [acc.sg.] 'road' {2}
Khotanese: pande 'road, path'
Middle Persian: pand 'path, advice'
New Persian: pand 'path, advice'
Ossetic: f?nd?g 'path, road'
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. pūnd 'road'
IE form: pont-eh2-s {3}
IE meaning: road
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 808 – 809
Idioms: 'comfortable road': Skt. syonán pātháh (RV) ~ YAv. huuāiaonāghē pān-tānū; 'the path of Truth': Skt. rtāṣya pāthāh (RV) ~ YAv. aś-ahe pān-tām; cf. also s.v. rju-, rad
Cognates in other languages: OCS pętъ [m] 'road'; OPr. pintis 'road'; Gr. pōtoj [m] 'road'; Gr. pTntoį [m] 'sea'; Arm. hun 'ford'; Lat. pons [m] 'bridge, path'
Notes: {1} -th- in Sanskrit has been generalized from the oblique cases. {2} Most probably, /pāθim/, cf. Beekes 1989. {3} [AL] The reconstruction given in the EWAia, viz. *pent-oh2-s / *pnt-h2-es, is improbable. The *-o- in the root follows from Greek, Latin, Armenian, OCS. If the laryngeal in the suffix had been *h2, it would have yielded an ā-stem somewhere. The reason (not explicitly mentioned in the EWAia) for reconstructing *h2 is the theory that Skt. aspiration can only be caused by the second laryngeal. This theory is refuted by 2pl. ending *-th2e > Skt. -tha.

Sanskrit: par
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III: pīparti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist S {1}: pārṣ:at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV), pārṣa [2sg.impv.act.] (RV 01.097.08); SI-impv: pārś:i [2sg.] (RV); Aorist IS: pārśi:at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV); Caus: pārāyay”’to make cross over’ (RV+); pālāy’ ‘to bring across, to save, to protect’ (AV 18.3.1, RV-Kh.+)
Meaning: 'to bring across/over (safely), assist, save, protect'
Link to RV concordance: pr-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: par-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** partăr-[m] 'saviour' (RV); pəpri-[adj] 'bringing over, saving, helping out' (RV+); pāḷa-[in compounds] 'shepherd, protector' (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.85

**See also:** partvan-; pāḷa-  

**Avestan:** Av. paratū-[m] 'crossing, bridge'; OAv. (fra)frā [1sg.subj.aor.act.] 'to cross' (Y 46.10); YAv. fra-pāraiajhe [2sg.caus.act.] 'to bring over' (Yt 71.16); ni-pāraiiein- ti [3pl.caus.act.] 'to lead to'

**Middle Persian:** puhľ 'bridge'; xwarōfrān, (Man.) xwrwpr'n 'sunset, west'

**New Persian:** pul 'bridge'

**IE form:** per-

**IE meaning:** to come through, to penetrate, to cross (water)

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 816 - 817

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. peăr̩w [verb] 'to pierce, penetrate'; Gr. pTroj [m] 'way through, ford'; Lat. portus [m] 'entrance, port, refuge'; MoHG Furt 'ford'; ORuss. poromъ 'ferry'

**Notes:** {1} Indicative and injunctive are not attested.

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**Sanskrit:** para-  

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'farther, utmost, highest, on the other side of, surplus'

**Link to RV concordance:** para-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** par-a-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** paré-[adv] 'further, future' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.86

**See also:** par; parama-; parás; pāḷa; pāri; parut; purās?

**Avestan:** YAv. parāasti-[f] 'existence on the other side'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. parīn 'yesterday' (< Pfr. *para-azna-)

**IE form:** per-o-

**IE meaning:** further

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 810 - 816

**Idioms:** 'higher life': Skt. əṃ param páram (RV 01.140.08), parāṣu-[adj] 'dying, dead' (Ep.+) ~ OAv. parāhuv-[containing] higher life' (Y 46.19); 'farther-off day': Skt. paratare ... əhan 'on a farther-off day' (RV 10.095.01) ~ YAv. parā.asna-[adj] 'future', Pash. parin 'yesterday'

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. phrā [adv] 'moreover, on the other side'; Gr. phrān [adv] '(to) the other side, opposite'

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**Sanskrit:** parama-  

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'farthest, utmost, chief, highest'

**Link to RV concordance:** parama-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** paramHa-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** parama-jyā-[adj] 'robbing those who are farthest' (RV); parame-s-t-hīn-[adj] 'standing at the head, supreme', [m] N. of a supreme being (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.87
See also: para-
Sogdian: prbtm [sup] 'last' (< Plr. *parama-tama-); (')prm(w) 'postposition' (< Plr. *paramam)
IE form: pero-mHo-
IE meaning: farthest
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 810 - 816
Cognates in other languages: Lat. peren-diē 'the day after tomorrow' (?)

**Sanskrit**: parás
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'far, in the distance, further, beyond'
Link to RV concordance: parás
Proto-Indo-Iranian: paras
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: parastarām [adv] 'further away' (RV); parāstāt [adv] 'further on, further away, above' (RV+); parah-sahasrā- [adj] 'more than a thousand' (AV+); paró-'ksa- [adj] 'beyond the range of sight, invisible, unintelligible' (AV+); paró́-'m'hu- [adj] 'narrow at the top' (ŚB)
Page in EWAia: 2.88
See also: para-
Avestan: OAv. parṓ 'beyond, more than, superior'; YAv. parṓ 'except'; parō.arojastrā- [comp] 'more expensive' (*beyond the price')
Old Persian: para 'on the other side (of)'
Ossetic: far-ast [num] 'nine' (*more than nine')
IE form: per-os
IE meaning: beyond
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 810 - 816
Idioms: 'beyond the mortals (and the gods)': Skt. paró́ hi mártayair ... (devāir utá) (RV 06.048.19) ~ OAv. parō ... (daēuuaīšcā ...) maš-iīišcā (Y 34.5)

**Sanskrit**: parasū-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'axe, hatchet'
Link to RV concordance: parasū-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: paracu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: parasū-mant- [adj] 'having an axe' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.87
Khotanese: pad-ā- 'axe' (< *par(a)ta-) [?]
Ossetic: p'r은 'axe' (LW from SW-Iran. *para(du)-)
Other Iranian cognates: Yazg. parus 'axe' (< *parasu-)
IE form: IIR + Greek
IE meaning: axe
Certainty: - {1}
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: pļekuj [m] 'axe, hatchet'; ToA porat 'axe', ToB peret 'axe' (LW from Middle Iranian)
**Sanskrit:** pard

**First attestation:** Class.

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Meaning:** 'to fart'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** pard-

**Page in EWAiA:** 3.306

- Avestan: YAv. parədən [3pl.pres.act.] 'to fart' ([V 3.32]
- Khotanese: nas-pul-[verb] 'to hiss' or 'to spit' (+ *niš-)
- Middle Persian: pwlyt, pwlyt /pulēd/ [pret. stem] 'to break wind'

**Other Iranian cognates:** M. pišk'em, Yi. pil-/pišč-im [verb] 'to break wind', M. pílyiyä, Yi. pílyo 'flatus'  
**IE form:** perd-

**IE meaning:** to fart

**Page in Pokorny:** 819

**Certainty:** +

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. phrdomai [verb] 'to fart'; Lith. perdžiu [verb] 'to fart'

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**Sanskrit:** parná-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'wing, feather (also of an arrow), leaf'

**Link to RV concordance:** parn-á-; parnín-; suparn-á-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** parna-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** parnín- [adj] 'winged' (RV) {1}

**Page in EWAiA:** 2.97

**See also:** par?

- Avestan: YAv. parōna-[n] 'feather'; parōnin-[adj] 'winged' (~ Skt. parnín-)
- Khotanese: pārə- 'wing'
- Middle Persian: parr 'feather, wing'
- New Persian: parr 'feather, wing'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Sh. pin 'feather'; Pash. pān-a 'feather'

**IE form:** (s)por-no-

**IE meaning:** wing, feather

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 816 - 817

**Idioms:** 'with beautiful wings': Skt. su-parná-[adj] (RV+) ~ YAv. hu-parōna-[adj]

**Cognates in other languages:** OHG fārn 'fern'; Lith. sparnas [m] 'wing'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] It is unclear whether parná-[m] 'Butea frondosa or Butea monosperma' (RV+) is the same word. {2} From IE root *(s)per- {3} Not related to parná-, but from IE root *pter- ; RussCS pero 'feather' {2}; Gr. pterTn [n] 'feather' {3}

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**Notes:** {1} [AL] The form of the word with two full grades and the limited attestation suggest borrowing, cf. Lubotsky 1988: 42. Cf. also s.v. ɨsɨ-
**Sanskrit:** pars-á-
**First attestation:** RV 10.048.07
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** 'sheaf, bundle' {1}
**Link to RV concordance:** pars-á-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** parša-
**Page in EWAia:** 2.101
**Avestan:** YAv. parša- [m] 'ear (of corn)'
**IE form:** pers-o-
**IE meaning:** ear of corn
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 820
**Idioms:** 'to thresh the ears of corn': Skt. parsạ́n hanmi 'I thresh the ears of corn' (RV 10.048.07) ~ YAv. yañ[a] nā satomca baçuvarca paršanāṁ nijatām hiitāt 'as if a man would thresh a hundred, a thousand, a hundred thousand of ears of corn' (Yt 13.71; Geldner’s edition reads pairištanāṁ nijạ̄hom, although the best ms. F1 has paršanāṁ)
**Cognates in other languages:** Wachter (Kratylos 2006) connects Gr. PersefThn, Persšt-fassa (A.), Persšt-fassa (S., E.), Ferršt-fatta.
**Notes:** {1} [AL] A translation 'ear of corn' seems a likely alternative to the tradition 'sheaf'.

**Sanskrit:** pārṣu-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [f]
**Meaning:** 'rib'; 'curved knife, sickle' (AV+)
**Link to RV concordance:** pārṣu-; pārśva-; prthu-pārṣu-; prṣ·t·i-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** p(a)rcu-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** pārśva- [n] 'flank, side' (RV+); prthu-paršu- [adj] 'carrying broad billhooks' (RV 07.083.01); prṣ·t·i- [f] 'rib' (RV+)
**Page in EWAia:** 2.100
**Avestan:** YAv. parosu.masah- [adj] 'having the size of a rib'; parosui 'rib, area of the ribs' (F 184)
**Khotanese:** pālsu- 'rib, side; spoke of a wheel'
**Middle Persian:** pahlīg 'side, rib'
**New Persian:** pahlī 'side, rib'
**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. puš taī 'rib', Wa. purs 'rib' (< Plr. *prsu-)
**IE form:** perk-ú- {1}
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 820
**Cognates in other languages:** OCS prśi 'breast', Lit. pīršys [pl.] 'horse breast'
**Notes:** {1} Alternatively, one may connect OHG felg 'rim of a wheel' and reconstruct *pelk-ú-.

**Sanskrit:** parus-á-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [adj]
Gramm. forms: párus·n̥- [f], also name of a river (RV+)
Meaning: ’grey, grey-brown (a colour of cattle, wool), dirty-coloured’
Link to RV concordance: parus·á-
 Proto-Indo-Iranian: paruša-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pārūṣ·eyá- [adj] ’descending from a grey-brown one’ (AV)
Page in EWAìa: 2.95
See also: palita-; palvala-
Avestan: YAv. pouruša- [adj] ’grey (of hair)’; pourušaspa- [m] N of Zarathustra’s father (¼’with grey horses’)
IE form: pel- {1}
IE meaning: grey, pale
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 804 - 805
Cognates in other languages: Lith. pālavas [adj] ’light yellow, straw-coloured’; OIc. fól [adj] ’faded’ (< PGm. *falуча-); Lat. pullus [adj] ’drab-coloured, sombre’ (< *poluос)
Notes: {1} [AL] There is no evidence for a laryngeal in this word.

Sanskrit: parut
First attestation: Pān: +
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: ’last year’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: parut
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: parutna- [adj] ’last year’s’ (AVP+; ŚrSi. paruṅh·a-, paruṅka-); parut-tr̥n·a-[n] ’kind of fuel (last year’s grass)’ (VādhSi.); pārucchepa- [m] PN (¼’with a last year’s [i.e. shrunken] penis’?) (TS+)
Page in EWAìa: 2.94
See also: pari; vatsa-;
New Persian: pār, pārs̄āl ’last year’
Ossetic: faron / far? ’last year’
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. pārd [adv] ’last year’; Par. par·asures [adv] ’last year’
IE form: per+ut(i)
IE meaning: in a year, on the other side of a year
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 810 - 816; 1175
Cognates in other languages: Gr. prusi [adv] ’last year’; Gr. (Dor.) pruti [adv] ’last year’; Arm. heru [adv] ’last year’; MHG vert [adv] ’last year’

Sanskrit: pārvan-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n] {1}
Gramm. forms: Originally, a heteroclitic paradigm (RV): pārur [nom.acc.], pārvan·ā [instr.sg.], pārvan·as [gen.abl.sg.], pārvan·i [loc.sg.], pārva, pārvān·i [nom.acc.pl.]; later pārva [nom.sg.] (AVP, TS+) and parus·ā [instr.sg.], parus·as [gen.abl.sg.], parus·i [loc.sg.] (all RV+); later also paru- (AV+)
Meaning: ’joint (in men and animals); member between two joints, knot (of a plant), time section’ {1}
Link to RV concordance: pārvan-; pārús-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: parur / paruan-
Page in EWAìa: 2.99
See also: parvata-

IE form: per-ur / per-u(e)n-

IE meaning: coming through (place where one can get through, place until which one can get through)

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 810 - 816

Cognates in other languages: Gr. peirar (peûrat-) [n] 'end, boundary, goal'

Notes: [1] [AL] Already in the earliest Vedic, we encounter semantic differentiation between the two stems, parus- referring to the joint proper, and parvan- referring to a piece between the joints, often = 'bone' (Griffiths - Lubotsky 2003: 197).

Sanskrit: parvata-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'rocky, rugged'; [m] 'mountain, mountain-range'

Link to RV concordance: parvata-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: parwata-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: parvata- [adj] 'belonging to a mountain' (RV, TS), [adj.f.] parvatī- (KS+); parvatiya- [adj] 'belonging to a mountain' (AV)

Page in EWAia: 2.99

See also: parvan-

Avestan: YAv. pauruuatđ [f] 'mountain-range'

IE form: perunto

IE meaning: rocky, furnished with rocks

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: -

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. peru [nom.acc.sg.n.], perun-i [dat.loc.sg.n.] 'rock' (< PIE *perur, perun-i)

Sanskrit: par [1] (pіr/pur, prѓ) {1}

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IX: pṛṇ āti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present IX>V1: pṛṇ āti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present III>I: āpiratā [3sg.impf.med.] (RV 05.034.02) {2}; Present III: īpāti [3sg.act.] (AV 13.3.4) {2}; Present IV: pīrāmān-a- [ptc.med.] 'to become full' (RV 01.051.10 +), pīrāte [3sg.med.] (MS+) {3}; Aorist S: aprās [2,3sg.act.] (RV, Br.); SI-impv: prāsi (RV); Aorist R: aprāt [3sg.act.] (AV-YVm) {4}; Aorist IS: pīrīs-t-hās [2sg.ing.act.] (TĀm 1.14.2) {5}; Perfect: papru [3sg.act.] (RV\ X2 01.069.01), papru [3sg.act.] 'has filled' (RV+), papuri [3sg.med.] 'has become full' (MS' 4.6.6:88.10ff.) {6}; Aorist (medio)pass: aprāyi [3sg.act.] (RV-Kh., AV 19.47.1), -api [3sg.act.] (VādhSi.); Caus: pīrāyati [3sg.act.] (AV+); Aorist RED: pīpurantu [3pl.impv.act.] (RV 07.062.03); na-ptc.: pīrn-a- 'full' (RV+); ta-ptc.: pīrta- 'filled' (RV 07.016.08\x)

Meaning: 'to fill'

Link to RV concordance: pīr- [1]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: parH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pāpuri-, pāprī- [adj] 'fulfilling, filling up' (RV); antariks-a-prađ- [adj] 'filling the air' (RV); pariman-i [n.loc.sg.] 'completely, wholly' (in Fülle) (RV 09.071.03)

Page in EWAia: 2.89

See also: pārīn as.; pūr-; purū-; pūrāndhi-; pīrn-a-
Avestan: OAv. πάρν [2sg.pres.impv.act.] 'to fulfil, grant'; pafr̚ (3sg.pf.med.) (Y 49.1), YAv. ḫʌm.pāfr̚ītē (3sg.pf.subj.med.) 'to fill (oneself)' (V 4.48); zastō. frānō. masah- [adj] 'whose size fills the hand'

Khotanese: pīr- [verb] 'to be filled'

Middle Persian: hambdr̚- dan [verb] 'to fill'

New Persian: anbdr̚- dan [verb] 'to fill'

IE form: pelh₁- / pleh₁-

IE meaning: to fill

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 798 - 801

Idioms: 'to fulfil/grant a wish': Skt. kāmam ... prn·a (RV 01.016.09 +), kāmam pipurantu (RV 07.062.03), kāma-prā- [adj, n] 'fulfilling wishes' (RV 01.158.02 +) ~ OAv. kāmam poronā (Y 28.10)

Cognates in other languages:
- Gr. παρά [3sg.pres.act.] 'to fill'; Gr. πλησι [3sg.aor.act.] 'to fill';
- Arm. ḫun-[verb] 'to fill'; Lat. plērē [verb] 'to fill'; OIr. ernaíd [3sg.pres.act.] 'to fill'

Notes:
1) [LK] The root variant pīru has been extracted from pdr̚- pīru-; see Albino 1999. pīr and the Schwebeablaut root variant prā are synchronically distinct roots in the Vedic prose; see Kümmel 2000: 325ff.

Sanskrit: pari [2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms:
- Present IX: prn·āti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist R: pirdhī [2sg.impv.act.] (RV); Perfect: -pupiryās [2sg.opt.act.] (RV 05.006.09) {1}

Meaning: 'to give, grant'

Link to RV concordance: pī- [2]; sadāprn·ā-; pirtā-; is·āpirā-; pirtī-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: parH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sadā-prn·ā- [adj] 'granting continually' (RV); pirtā- [n] 'gift, pay, reward' (RV+); is·ā-pirta- [n] 'sacrificed and granted' (RV+); pirtī- [f] 'gift, reward' (RV+)

Page in EW Aia: 2.90

Middle Persian: p'lk, (Man.) p'rg/pārag/ 'gift, offering, bribe'

New Persian: pārah 'gift'

IE form: perh₁-

IE meaning: to provide

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 798 - 801 (wrong analysis)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. porcēn [inf] 'to provide, give, grant'; Gr. pfrwtai [3sg.impf.med.] 'to be given, to be determined'; OIr. ernaíd [3sg.pres.act.] 'to grant'

Notes:
1) [AL] Less plausible is the analysis of this hapax as belonging to pari [1] (root variant pir) 'to fill'; see Kümmel 2000: 304f. [[XXX the note can be removed]]
Meaning: 'cow which has its first calf after a year'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)iaHr/n-
Page in EWAia: 2.98
See also: pari
Avestan: YAv. yārā [n] 'year' (yā / yā [gen.sg.] < *yānī < PIIR. *(H)iaH-ans)
IE form: (H)ieHr / (H)ioHr
IE meaning: year
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 293 - 297
Cognates in other languages: OHG jér 'year', Gr. īrā [f] 'season, time of a day, year'
Notes: {1} Based on *pari-yāram 'a year long'.

Sanskrit: paґs {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: pāsyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist R/Aorist S {2}: āspas-ā- [a3sg.aor.med.] (RV 01.010.02); Perfect: paspaś [3sg.med.] 'to look at, to guard, to notice' (RV); Caus: spāśāvasva [2sg.impv.med.] 'to make visible, spied out' (RV 01.176.03); ta-ptic.: ānu-spas-ā- 'guarded' (RV 10.160.04), spas-ā- 'clearly) perceived, clear, visible' (TS+)
Meaning: 'to see (pās-); to observe, watch, spy (spas-)' Link to RV concordance: pas-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (s)paґ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: spas- [m] 'spy' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.107
Avestan: OAv. spasiīa [1sg.pres.act.] 'to look at' (Y 44.11); YAv. spasieiti [3sg.pres.act.] 'to discover, perceive'; auui.spāsta- [ppp] 'threatened'; spas- [m] 'spy'; spāṣtār- [m] 'spy'
Khotanese: spās- [verb] 'to see, to appear'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'sp`s 'attention, respect'
IE form: spek-
IE meaning: to see
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 984
Idioms: 'Sun, the spy': Skt. śiryaṃ ... spāṣam (RV 04.013.03), sprā- ... śiryaḥ (RV 10.035.08) ~ Gr. (Hom.) 'Hlion ... skopTn {3}
Cognates in other languages: Gr. sklptetai [3sg.pres.med.] 'to look around, to look at'; Lat. speciō [verb] 'to see'; Lat. haru-spex [m] 'priest examining the entrails'; MoHG spāhen [verb] 'to spy'
Notes: {1} Synchronically distinct from, but genetically related to the root variant spas- (see Jamison 1983: 167, Kümmler 2000: 586f.). {2} [LK] According to Kümmler 2000: 586, fn. 1261, the interpretation of this form as a sigmatic aorist is supported by its durative meaning. {3} Gr. skopTj replaces IE *spek-s.
First attestation: RV-Kh., AV+  
Part of speech: [n]  
Meaning: 'penis'  
Link to RV concordance: pasas-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pasas-  
Page in EWAia: 2.111  
IE form: pes-os-  
IE meaning: penis  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 824  
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἀπό [n] 'penis'; Lat. pēnis 'penis' (< PIE *pes-ni-); OHG fasel 'seed, fruit, descendant'; Hitt. /pesna/ 'man'

Sanskrit: pascā  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [adv]  
Meaning: 'behind, after, back, later'  
Link to RV concordance: pascā  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pas(t)-ča {1}  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pascāt [adv] 'from behind, afterwards, backwards' (RV+) (a secondary form, cf. YAv. paskāt); pascima- [adj] 'being behind, later' (Br.+)  
Page in EWAia: 2.110  
Avestan: YAv. pasca [adv] 'after, behind, later'; paskāt [adv] 'from behind, afterwards'  
Old Persian: pasā 'after'; pasāva 'thereupon, then'  
Khotanese: pătcu 'afterwards'  
Middle Persian: pas 'then, afterwards, behind'  
Parthian: paš 'then, afterwards, behind'  
New Persian: pas 'then, afterwards, behind'  
Ossetic: f?s- 'behind'  
Other Iranian cognates: Ir. *pasča' [pref] 'under-, post-, vice-' (Elamite)  
IE form: pos-  
IE meaning: behind  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 841 - 842  
Cognates in other languages: Lat. post [prep] 'behind, after'; OLat. poste [prep] 'behind, after'; Gr. (dialectal) p'Tj [prep] 'at, to'; Lith. pas [prep] 'at, on'; OCS poz-deNě 'late'  
Notes: {1} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 2001a.

Sanskrit: pat [1]  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [verb]  
Gramm. forms: Present I: paṭati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present AYA: paṭayī 'to fly' (RV+); Aorist RED: apaptat [3sg.act.] 'flied' (RV+); Perfect: paptura [3pl.act.] (RV), petatur [3du.act.] (RV), paptivāman[pte.act.] (RV); Fut: patis yatī [3sg.act.] (AV+); Caus: paṭāyī 'to make fly' (RV+); Aorist RED: apī paṭat [3sg.act.] 'made fly' (RV+); Intensive: -papāṭati [3sg.act.] 'to shoot again and again' (RV 06.006.05), -vī ... pāpāṭan [3pl.inj.act.] 'to fall asunder' (RV 08.020.04); Desid: pipatis' (AV+); ta-pte.: paṭita- (AV+); Inf: paṭitum' (TS+)
Meaning: 'to fly, fall, fall down'

Link to RV concordance: pat-1; pátis-t-ha-; pátvan-; ášupátvan-; raghupátvan-; pátana-; patara-; pátaru-; patańga-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: pat-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pátis-t-ha- [sup] 'flying best' (RV+); pátvan- [adj] 'flying', [n] 'flight' (RV+); ášu-pátvan- [adj] 'flying fast' (RV); raghu-pátvan- [adj] 'flying quickly' (RV); pátana- [n] 'coming down' (RV+); patara-, pátaru- [adj] 'flying, fugitive' (RV); patańga- [adj] 'flying' (RV 01.118.04, 01.118.05), [m] 'bird, flying horse, sun' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.71

See also: patra-

Avestan: Av. auua pastōiš [abl.sg.] 'from falling' (Y 44.4); YAv. pata-ti [3sg.pres.act.] 'to fly'; hām. pataiti [3sg.pres.act.] 'to fall down'

Old Persian: ud-apatā [3sg.impf.med.] 'to fall down, to become unfaithful'

Khotanese: pat- [verb], p–tt” (< PIr. *patati) [3sg.] 'to fall'

Middle Persian: pt- /pad- / [verb] 'to fall'; wpt- /Ўft- / [verb] 'to fall'

New Persian: uft- [verb] 'to fall'

IE form: pet- {1}

IE meaning: to fly

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 825 - 826

Idioms: 'flying quickly': Skt. ášu-pátvan- [adj] (RV 04.026.04) ~ Gr. ἡκυπῆχις; ‘flying quickly’: Skt. raghupátvan- (RV) ~ Gr. ἀκραφητωτε ρετεχν́ν (Hom); ‘let the arrows fly’: Skt. is avah- patantu (AV 2.3.6) ~ YAv. iṣumam ... patan-ti; ‘birds fly’: Skt. pra ... vayah ... paptan (RV) ~ YAv. frā vaiiō pātan

Cognates in other languages: Gr. phomai [verb] 'to fly'; Gr. potʰ [f] ‘flying’; Lat. potē [verb] 'to rush at, to direct one’s course to'; OW hedant [3pl.pres.act.] 'volant'; Hitt. pit-ti-ja-an-zi [3pl.pres.act.] 'to run'

Notes: {1} The root-final laryngeal is improbable.
**Sanskrit:** paґti-  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [m]  
**Gramm. forms:** patye [dat.sg.] (RV+), etc.  
**Meaning:** 'lord, master, possessor, husband'  
**Link to RV concordance:** paґti-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** pati-  
**Page in EWAia:** 2.73  
**See also:** pat [2]; paґtн-; ks·ґترا-; дґмпати-  
**Avestan:** OAv. paiti- [m] 'lord, husband'; paiґiaиe-că [dat.sg.] 'and to the husband'; YAv. paiti- [m] 'lord, husband'  
**Old Persian:** *daґa-pati- 'commander of ten soldiers’  
**Middle Persian:** spґh-bed 'general, commander of an army'  
**New Persian:** sipґh-bud 'general, commander of an army’  
**IE form:** poti-  
**IE meaning:** lord, master, husband  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 842  
**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. spara-pet 'general, commander of an army' (LW from Iranian); Gr. ρίσι [m] 'husband'; Lat. potis sum (> possum) [1sg.pres.act.] 'I am master, I am able, I can'; Lat. hospes [m] 'entertaining a stranger, host'; Go. bru?-fa?s [m] 'bridegroom'; Lith. пats [m] 'husband, spouse', OLith. пatis; ToA пats 'husband'

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**Sanskrit:** пґтман-  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [n]  
**Meaning:** 'flight, course, way’  
**Link to RV concordance:** пґтман-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** пґтман-  
**Page in EWAia:** 2.71  
**See also:** pat [1]; пґтра-  
**Avestan:** YAv. пґтмаn- [n] 'flight' (Y 46.4)  
**IE form:** pet-men-  
**IE meaning:** flight  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 825 - 826

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**Sanskrit:** пґтні-  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [f]  
**Meaning:** 'mistress, female possessor, wife’  
**Link to RV concordance:** пґтні-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** пґтнні-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sapатні- [f] 'concubine’ (RV+)  
**Page in EWAia:** 2.74  
**See also:** пґті-  
**Avestan:** YAv. дґмапнo.пґтні-, нмапнo.пґтні- [f] 'mistress of the house'; ha-paґтні- [f] 'concubine’
**Sogdian:** (Man.) őb’m-bn ‘lady’; (Man.) pn’nc ‘concubine’

**Middle Persian:** bām-bišn ‘queen’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. pn(‘-m) (< Plr. *hapaϑnī) ‘concubine’; Pash. bōn (< Plr. *hapaϑnī) ‘concubine’

**IE form:** pot-n-ih2-

**IE meaning:** mistress

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 842

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. pTtnia [f] ‘mistress’; Gr. (Myc.) po-ti-ni-ja [f] ‘mistress’; OLith. vieš-patni [f] ‘high lady, mistress’

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**Sanskrit:** ṭra-

**First attestation:** RV (in compounds), YV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** ‘wing (of a bird), feather’

**Link to RV concordance:** pātra-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** pat-ri- {1}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sāt-patra- [adj] ‘with 100 wings’ (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.75

**See also:** pat [1]

**Avestan:** YAv. patar-ta- [adj] ‘winged’

**IE form:** pet-ri/n-

**IE meaning:** wing

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 826

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. pattar [n] ‘wing’, gen.sg. paddan-aš; MoHG Feder ‘feather’; OW eterin ‘bird’, atan ‘wing’

**Notes:** {1} Possibly, pataṅga- [adj] ‘flying’ [m] ‘bird’ (RV+) (see pat [1]) contains a trace of the heteroclytic stem, i.e. patan-ga-.

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**Sanskrit:** patti-

**First attestation:** AV, KS+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** ‘pedestrian, footman, foot-soldier, infantry’

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** patti-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.74

**See also:** pad-; padāti-; pad

**Old Persian:** pasti- [m] ‘foot-soldier’

**Ossetic:** fist?g / fest(?g) ‘pedestrian’

**IE form:** ped-ti-

**IE meaning:** going on foot

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 790 - 792

**Cognates in other languages:** Lith. pėsčias ‘going on foot’

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**Sanskrit:** pavāsta-

**First attestation:** RV 10.027.07 +
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'cover'
Link to RV concordance: pavāsta-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pauastā-
Page in EWAia: 2.105
Old Persian: pavastā- [f] 'thin clay envelope used to protect unbaked clay tablets'
Middle Persian: pōst 'skin, hide'
New Persian: pōst 'skin, hide'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -

Sanskrit: pavī
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: pävate [3sg.med.] 'to become clean' (RV+); Present IX: punāti [3sg.act.] 'to clean' (RV+); Aorist IS: apavis·a [3sg.aor.med.] (RV, MS); Perfect: pupuvur [3pl.act.] (Br.+);
 Passive: piyate [3sg.] (RV+); Caus: pavāy' (TS+); pāvāy' (AVP, KS+); Abs: pitvī 'having cleansed' (RV), pitvā (AV+); ta-ptc.: pita- {1} (RV+)
Meaning: 'to become clean, clean oneself'
Link to RV concordance: pi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pauH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ghṛta-pī- [adj] 'clarifying ghee' (RV); pāvana- [n] 'strainer' (AV+); pavītār- [m] 'purificator' (RV), pavitar-[m] (AV+), potar- [m] sacrificial priest' (analogical after hota- ) (RV+); pavītra- [n] 'means of purification, soma-strainer, sieve' (RV+); pāvaka- (metrically, *pavākā-) [adj] 'clean, clear' (RV+); pitrima- [adj] 'purified, clean' (AV)
Page in EWAia: 2.105
Avestan: YAv. piitika- [adj] 'serving for purification'
Middle Persian: pāk [adj] 'clean'
Parthian: pw'g [adj] 'clean'
New Persian: pāk [adj] 'clean'
IE form: peuH-
IE meaning: to clean
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 827
Cognates in other languages: Lat. pīrus [adj] 'clean'; Mlr. úr [adj] 'new, fresh, noble'; OHG fouwen, fewen [verb] 'to sieve, to sift'
**Sanskrit:** páyas-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** ‘milk, stream of milk (also juice, sperm, life-force, etc.)’

**Link to RV concordance:** páyas-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** paiHas-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** payasvant- [adj] ‘rich in milk, rich in juice’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.83

**See also:** pay' [1]

**Avestan:** YAv. paiiah- [n] ‘milk’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Sh. pāy ‘sour milk’ (< PIr. *payḥ?*)

**IE form:** peiH-os-

**IE meaning:** milk (?)

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 793 - 794

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**Sanskrit:** pay' [1]

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present V>I: pīnvate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: pīyāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 01.079.03) (nonce); Present I: pāyate [3sg.med.] (RV 01.164.28) (nonce form based on the adjacent payobhih-);

Perfect: pīpyā [3sg.act.] (RV); pīpyathur [2du.act.] (RV); āpīpema [1pl.ppf.act.] (RV); pīpivām-ś-[ptc.act.] (RV); pīpys-ī-[ptc.act.f.] (RV); ta-ptc.: pra-pīta- ‘overflowing’ (RV 07.041.07), ā-pīta-‘swollen’ (RV 08.009.19); na-ptc.: prā-pīna- ‘overflowing’ (AV+), ā-pīna- ’swollen’ (AV+)

**Meaning:** ‘to swell, overflow, be full, flow lavishly’

**Link to RV concordance:** p- [1], pinv-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** paiH- {1}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** āpāyā- [f] N of a river (lit. ‘the swelling one’) (RV 03.032.04); a-pī-t-[adj] ’dried up’ (RV 07.082.03)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.83

**See also:** páyas; pīvis-a-; pīvan-; pīvas-; pyā

**Avestan:** YAv. fra-pinuoiti [3sg.pres.act.] ’to make thrive, to make swell’ (V 3.31); fra-pinuuata [3sg.inj.act.] ’to swell up’; (a)pipiišī-[neg.]ptc.pf.act.f.] ’(not) suckling’ (V 15.8); paēman- [n] ‘mother’s milk’

**Khotanese:** pī [adj] ‘fat’

**Middle Persian:** pēm ‘milk’; pīh [adj] ‘fat’

**New Persian:** pīnu ‘sour milk’

**IE form:** peiH-

**IE meaning:** to swell (with milk)

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 793 - 794

**Cognates in other languages:** Lith. pytį [verb] ’to give milk’; Lith. papijusi kārvė ’milch cow’; Lith. pienas ‘milk’; Gr. pîmelγ [f] ’fat, lard’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The anit- forms (pippivām-ś; a-pī-t-) are clearly secondary.
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: p'i(y)ati [3sg.act.] (RV-TBm)
Meaning: 'to blame, revile, scorn'
Link to RV concordance: pi- [11]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: p(a)iH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: p'iyar- [adj] 'scornful' (RV); p'i[y]ú- [adj] 'scornful' (RV 01.174.08 = 02.019.07); deva-p'iyú- [adj] 'reviling the gods' (AV, VS, SB); p'iyatrnu- [adj] 'scornful' (RV 08.002.15); p'iyaka- [adj] 'scornful (name of a class of demons)' (AV 16.6.8)
Page in EWAia: 2.85
See also: pāpa-?; pāman-?; pāyú- [2]?  
Middle Persian: pim 'pain, sorrow' (?) (connection uncertain)
IE form: peiH-
IE meaning: to scorn
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 792 - 793
Cognates in other languages: Got. fījands [m] 'enemy', OHG fī(j)ant [m] 'enemy', OE fēon [verb] 'to hate'

Sanskrit: pā [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to protect, keep'
Link to RV concordance: pā- [1]; gopā-; tanipā-; pātar-; gopāthā-; gopāthya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: paH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pā- [adj, m] 'keeping; keeper' (RV+) {1}, go-pā- [m] 'cowherd' (RV+), tani-pā- [adj] 'protecting the body' {2} (RV+); tani-pāvan- [adj] 'protecting the body' (AB); pātar- [m] 'defender, protector' (RV+); go-pāthā- [n] 'protection' (RV+); go-pāthya- [n] 'granting protection' (RV 10.095.11)
Page in EWAia: 2.112
See also: pātra-; pāyu-
Khotanese: pā- (pāi-) [verb] 'to protect'
Sogdian: p'ý [verb] 'to protect, observe, watch over, guard', 'p'y- [verb] 'to watch, observe' (< Plr. *p'-) *ā-p'āja-); np k(h) 'pawm' (< Plr. *n-p'āka-)
Middle Persian: p'y- /pāy- [verb] 'to protect, guard; wait, stand', p'n'g 'watching'
Parthian: p'y- [verb] 'to protect, guard', p'ng 'guard'
New Persian: pāyīdan [verb] 'to wait, expect; to watch, waylay; to fix the look steadily on any object', ābad 'inhabited, cultivated (place, settlement); prosperous' (< Plr. *āpāta-)
Ossetic: fippajyn / feppajun (+ *pati-) [verb] 'to remark, guess'
**Other Iranian cognates**: Khwar. nb’k ‘pawn, pledge’, Bactr. nabago ‘pawn, pledge, hostage’ (< PIr. *nipāka-), abado ‘cultivated’ (< PIr. *āpāta-)

**IE form**: peh₂(i-) {3}

**IE meaning**: to protect

**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 839

**Cognates in other languages**: Gr. pwма [n] ‘lid, cover’ < *poh₂-ṃn; Lith. piemuо [m] ‘shepherd, shepherd’s boy’ (Fin. paiemen ‘shepherd’ is a LW from Baltic) < *poh₂-įmn; Gr. poimьn [m] ‘shepherd’ < *poh₂-įmn; Hitt. /pahš- [verb] ‘to protect’; ToA päš- [verb] ‘to look after, guard’; Lat. päšco [verb] ‘to put out to graze’, pästor- [m] ‘shepherd’

**Notes**: {1} [LK] See *Scarlata 1999*: 299ff. {2} [LK] In some contexts also ‘protecting oneself’, e.g. in RV 07.066.03, 08.009.11. {3} [AL] The fact that nouns in *-men- do not usually have o-grade in the root does not seem to be a sufficient argument to reconstruct h₃ in the root and to separate it from *peh₂s-.

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**Sanskrit**: pā [2]

**First attestation**: RV+

**Part of speech**: [verb]

**Gramm. forms**: Present III>1: pibati [3sg.act.] (RV+) {1}; Aorist R: apāt [3sg.act.] (RV+), pānti [3pl.subj.] (RV), pāthās [2pl.subj.] (AV); Aorist S: āpas [3sg.act.] (RV 05.029.08); Perfect: papāu [3sg.act.] (RV+), pape [3sg.med.] (RV+); Passive: pīyate [3sg.] (AV+); Fut: pāṣyate [3sg.med.] (Br.+); Desid: pipis-ati [3sg.act.] (RV 01.015.09); pīpasati ‘to be thirsty’ [3sg.act.] (RV+); Caus: pīyāy [RV+]; Abs: pītvī (RV), pītvā (RV+); Inf: pātave [inf] (RV); ta-ptic.: pītā- (RV+)

**Meaning**: ‘to drink’

**Link to RV concordance**: pā- [2]; pātar-; pātar-; devapāna-; papī-; pītī-; pirvapāyva-; pirvapeya-; somapīthā-.

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: paH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: pā- ‘drinking’ (RV); pā- ‘id.’ (RV+); pātar-, pātār- [m] ‘drinker’ (RV+); pāna- [n] ‘drink’ (AV+, but devapāna- [n] ‘serving as a drink to the gods’ RV+), pāpi- [adj] ‘drinking’ (RV 06.023.04), pīṭī- [f] ‘beverage’ (RV); pirvapāyva- [n] ‘first drink’ (RV); pirvapeya- [n] ‘first drink’ (RV+); soma-pīthā- [m] ‘Soma-drink’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAia**: 2.113

**Avestan**: OAv. vīspō.paiti- [adj] ‘having drinks for all’ (Y 38.5) (for *pīti-)

**New Persian**: nabīd ‘wine, date-wine’ (< PIr. *ni-pīta-)

**Other Iranian cognates**: Wa. pōv- [verb] ‘to drink’; San. pōv- [verb] ‘to drink’

**IE form**: peh₂(i-)

**IE meaning**: to drink

**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 839 – 840

**Cognates in other languages**: Gr. pānw [verb], (Aeol., Dor.) pīnw [verb], Gr. pīqi [2sg.impv.act.]; Gr. (Aeol.) pīqi [2sg.impv.act.], Gr. kptqhn [1sg.aor.] ‘to drink’; Gr. potNh [n] ‘drink, beverage’; Lat. pūtus [ppp, adj] ‘drunk’; Lith. puota ‘drinking-bout’; OPr. poit [verb] ‘to drink’; OCS pīti [verb] ‘to drink’; Hitt. pāsš-‰‰ [verb] ‘to take a sip’; OIr. ebait [3pl.pres.act.] ‘to drink’ (< *pibonti); Lat. bibere [verb] ‘to drink’; Arm. ampe- [verb] ‘to drink’

**Notes**: {1} < PIE *pi-b-e/o- < *pi-ph₁-e/o- or, rather [AL] < *bi-bh₁-e/o- with *b- > p-.

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**Sanskrit**: pā [3]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III: vi-pīpāṇa- [ptc.med.] ‘separating, moving apart’ (RV); ut-pīpāṇa-[ptc.med.] ‘rising’ (AV); ut-piṅge [3sg.med.] (MS, TS) {1}
Meaning: ‘to go, move, pull’ (?) to rise against, rebel;
Link to RV concordance: pā- [3]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: paH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rījipyá- (< *-p(H)-io- ‘moving’?, rather < *-p(t)-io- ‘flying’) [m] epithet of eagle, Maruts, racehorse (RV), see s.v. rījipyá-
Page in EWAia: 2.114
See also: rījipyá-
IE form: peH-
IE meaning: to move
Certainty: ?
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. pippa- ( < *pe-poH- or *pi-poH-) [verb] ‘to overturn’
Notes: {1} [AL] The active form pratyutpipāti at AVP 2.65.2a yas tvotpipānam: pratyutpipāti ‘who shall march against you, when you are marching... (to a chief)’ may be nonce, cf. Zehnder 1999: 148.

Sanskrit: pāmān-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘kind of skin-disease, scabies’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: paHman-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pāmaná- [adj] ‘having skin-disease, scabby’ (KS+); pāmanam-bhāvuka-[adj] ‘becoming scabby’ (TS)
Page in EWAia: 2.121
See also: pāpā-
Avestan: YAv. pāma, pāma [nom.sg.] ‘scabies’ (most probably, -man- [m])
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. pam ‘scabies’
IE form: peH-men-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 792 - 793
Cognates in other languages: Gr. pῆΓαλ.Γῆ [n] ‘calamity, suffering, distress’

Sanskrit: pārā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj, n]
Meaning: ‘bringing across; further bank, further shore, opposite end, goal’
Link to RV concordance: pārā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pāra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: párya- [adj] ‘belonging to the end, or the other side (of the year)’ (RV; YV párya–)
Page in EWAia: 2.122
See also: par
Avestan: YAv. dirāē-pāra- [adj] ‘whose shores are in the distance’ (cf. RV dirē pārē ‘at the farthest end’)
Khotanese: pāra- ‘boundary’ - граница
Middle Persian: bār ‘shore, bank’; rōd-bār ‘shore of a river’
New Persian: bār ‘shore, bank’; rōd-bār ‘shore of a river’ ï bryak na ezero ili reka
IE form: por-o-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 816 - 817
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ΠTroj [m] ‘way through, ford’

Sanskrit: pāṛṣni-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘heel’
Link to RV concordance: pāṛṣni-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pāršnā/-i-
Page in EWAia: 2.123
Avestan: YAv. pāśna- [n] ‘heel’ {1}; kasu.pāśna- [adj] ‘with small heels’ (Yt 14.17), zairi.pāśna-[adj] ‘with golden heels’ (Yt 5.38, Yt 19.41)
Khotanese: pārrā ‘heel’
Sogdian: pśn ‘heel’
Middle Persian: pāśnag ‘heel’
New Persian: pāšna ‘heel’
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. pārnak ‘heel’
IE form: (t)persneh2- {2}
IE meaning: heel
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 823
Cognates in other languages: Gr. pτρh ‘heel’; Go. fairzna [f] ‘heel’; OS fersna ‘heel’ {3}; Lat. perna [f] ‘calf of the leg’; Hitt. paršna- [c] ‘buttock (?)’ (/parsna-/); Hitt. paršnāi- [verb] ‘to squat down’
Notes: {1} [AL] Since the other Iranian languages point to an ā-stem, we may also consider an original ā-stem for Avestan, which is attested at V 2.31 and V 23.2 pāshnābia, whereas pāšnaēbīia at V 8.70, V 8.71, V 9.25, V 9.26 is likely to be due to the preceding or following uzgo réalbiia an-guštaēbīia. {2} [AL] The word for ‘heel’ seems to be related to the family of the root spha- ‘to kick with the foot’, which also points to a heavy initial cluster (*pd-sperh- ?,) cf. YAv. (V 2.31) aīghā zomō pāšnābīia vīpara ‘trample this earth with your heels’. {3} [AL] It is improbable that OE fiersin [f] ‘heel’ contains lengthened grade (pace Pok. 823, EWAia 124) because é would have been shortened in Proto-Germanic anyhow due to Osthoff’s Law. For the etymology see Lubotsky 2006.

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Sanskrit: pātra-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘bowl, vessel, cup, dish, receptacle’
Link to RV concordance: pātra-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** paHtra-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** rajatapātra- [n] 'silver bowl' (AV); pātri- [f] 'vessel, bowl' (Br. +)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.119

See also: pā [1] (pā [2])

**Avestan:** YAv. pāṭra-uan-t- [adj] 'granting protection'

**Sogdian:** p' r 'watch, protection'

**Middle Persian:** pās 'watch, protection'; pahrɛz 'defence, protection'

**Parthian:** p'hr 'watch, protection'

**New Persian:** pās 'watch, protection'

**IE form:** peh₂-tro- {1}

**IE meaning:** vessel, protection

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 839 - 840

**Cognates in other languages:** Go. fodr [n] 'sheath'; ON fōr [n] 'lining (of clothes)'

**Notes:** {1} The poets clearly considered Skt. pāṭra- as a derivative of the verb pā- 'to drink'. Possibly, this word partly reflects PIE *peh₁-tlo- 'drinking vessel' (Lat. pōculum [n] 'cup').

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**Sanskrit:** pāyù-

**First attestation:** RV, AV

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'guard, protector, protective spirit'

**Link to RV concordance:** pāyu- 

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** paHu-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.121

See also: pā [1]

**Avestan:** Av. pāiù- [m] 'guard, protector, shepherd'

**IE form:** poh₂-iu-

**IE meaning:** protector / herd

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 839

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. pūw [n] 'herd'

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**Sanskrit:** pec

**First attestation:** VādhSi.(+)

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VI: picati [3sg.act.] (VādhSi.); Intensive: sam pepicati [3sg.act.] (VādhSi.), 'nipepiicat [ptc.act.] (TĀ); Abs. nipicya; na-ptc.: nipikna- (VādhB)

**Meaning:** 'to pinch, squeeze'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** paik- / paič-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.166

**Avestan:** OAv. pīš- 'to squeeze (?); pīšiein·ti [3pl.pres.] (Y 44.20), pīšiian·t- [ptc.pres.] (Y 50.2, possibly also Yt 14.19) {1}

**IE form:** IIR

**Certainty:** -

**Notes:** {1} [AL] See de Vaan 2000.

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**Sanskrit:** pedú-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: N. of a man, protected by the Asvins (by whom he was presented with white honing that killed snakes)
Link to RV concordance: pedú-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pazdu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: paidvá- [m] ‘snake-killing horse of Pedu’ (RV, AV), ‘an insect, harming horses’ (KausŚ)
Page in EW Aia: 2.167
Avestan: YAv. pazdu- [m] ‘beetle, maggot’ (V 14.6)
Middle Persian: pzdwk’ ‘beetle, maggot’
IE form: pesd-u-
IE meaning: insect
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 829
Cognates in other languages: Lat. pědis ‘louse’

Sanskrit: pes
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VII→VI: pimśati [3sg.act.] (RV+), pimśate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist A: pīsā [2sg.impv.act.] (RV 07.018.02); Aorist R: pīsāna- [ptc.med.] ‘adorning’ (RV 07.057.03); Perfect: pipēsa [3sg.act.] (RV+), pipise [3sg.med.] ‘has adorned; has adorned oneself (refl.); is adorned (pass.)’ (RV+); Passive: pīsāyāmāna- [ptc.med.] (AV 12.5.36); ta-ptc.: pīs·t·ā- ‘adorned’ (RV+); pīṣītā- ‘cut to size’; also [n] ‘meat, cut in pieces’ (AV+)
Meaning: ‘to adorn, hew out, carve (out), form, decorate’
Link to RV concordance: piś-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: paic-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: visvā-piś- [adj] ‘adorned with all ornaments’ {1} (RV); pēsana- [adj] ‘beautiful, adorned’ (RV, AV)
Page in EW Aia: 2.168
See also: pīsā-; pīṣāṅga-; pīṣuna-; pēs·t·ra-
Avestan: YAv. fra-pixāšta- [ppp] ‘adorned’ (Yt 14.27); pīs- ‘adornment’
Old Persian: apiš·a-pišāyā/ [3pl.impf.act.] ‘to adorn’; ni-pištā- [ppp] ‘written down’
Middle Persian: nibīštan [verb] ‘to write’; pēsīdan [verb] ‘to adorn’
Parthian: nbyštn [verb] ‘to write’
New Persian: nibištan [verb] ‘to write’
Ossetic: fyssyn/finsun [verb] ‘to write’
IE form: peik-
IE meaning: to cut (out), to scratch, to paint
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 794 – 795
Idioms: ‘adorned with all ornaments, richly decorated’: Skt. visvā-piś- [adj] {1} (RV), visvā-pēsas-[adj] ~ YAv. viśpō.piś- [adj], viśpō.paēsah- [adj]; ‘to put on dainty clothes, decorated with stars’: Skt. vastrānī: i · pēśanānih vāsāna (RV 10.001.06); pipēsa · strbhiḥ: (RV 01.068.10); strbhiḥ · ... pipiṣ (RV 06.049.03) ~ YAv. vaste vaḥhanam stohrapāṣaṇah (Yt 13.3); ‘adorned with gold, wearing golden adornments’: Skt. hiṃ:ya-pēsas- [adj] (RV) ~ YAv. zaraniḥ:paēsī- [adj, f], zaraniḥ:piś- [adj]
Cognates in other languages: Gr. poikáloj [adj] 'multicoloured, coloured, stitched with many colours'; OHG fěh [adj] 'multicoloured'; Lith. piešti [verb] 'to draw lines, to draw, to adorn'; OCS pásati [verb] 'to write'


Sanskrit: pes-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VII: pinaґs·t·i [3sg.act.] (RV+), pim·s·̄anti [3pl.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: apiks·an [3pl.act.] (SB); Perfect: pipes·a [3sg.act.] (RV+); sam ... pipis·e [3sg.med.] (pass.) (RV 01.032.06); Fut: peks·yati [3sg.iact.] (JB, Up.); Passive: pis·yãm·aґ·ti [ptc.med.] (AVP 6.15.5, ŠB+); ta- ptc.: pis·t·a- (RV+)
Meaning: 'to crush, grind, destroy'
Link to RV concordance: pis-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: paiš-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pipis·vati- [adj.f] 'crushing' (?) (RV 01.168.07)
Page in EWAia: 2.169
Avestan: YAv. pšàn·t- [ptc.act.] 'crushing, bruising'; pištra- [m] 'bruise, injury'
Middle Persian: pist 'flour'
New Persian: pist 'flour'
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. pixt 'mulberry flour'
IE form: peis-
IE meaning: to grind
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 796
Cognates in other languages: Gr. πᾶσσω [verb] 'to bruise, to husk'; Gr. ρίπτοι [adj] 'unground'; Lat. pīnsere [inf], pīstus [ppp] 'to crush'; Lith. paisyti [verb] 'to cut off the beards of chaff, to peel'; Lth. pīsti [verb] 'to mate'; RussCS pčchati [verb] 'to thrust, to sprout'; OCS pšeno 'millet'

Sanskrit: pitār-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: pītā [nom.sg.] (RV+); pītāram [acc.sg.] (RV+); pītrē [dat.sg.] (RV+); pītaras [nom.pl.] (RV+); pītṛbhyaṣ [dat.pl.] (RV+); pitarā, pitarau [nom.acc.du.] 'parents, father and mother' (RV+);
Meaning: 'father'
Link to RV concordance: pitār-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pHtar-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tvāt-pitārās [nom.pl.] 'having you for a father' (TS 1.5.10.2) (< IE * ph₂tor-es in compounds); pitāmaha- [m] 'grandfather on the father’s side' (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.128
See also: pītrvyā-, pītrya-
Avestan: OAv. pta [nom.sg.m.] 'father'; patarom /ptārom/ [acc.sg.m.] 'father'; pīhrē [dat.sg.] 'father' (Y 44.7), foðrōī /fōrāī/ [dat.sg.] (Y 53.4); YAv. pita [nom.sg.m.] 'father'; pitarom [acc.sg.m.] 'father'; foðrō [acc.pl.m.] 'father'; pīroβīiō [dat.pl.] 'for (the father) and the adult family members'; pitaro [acc.du.] 'parents'
Old Persian: pītā [nom.sg.m.] 'father'; pīça [gen.sg.] 'father'
Khotanese: pätar- 'father'; pītaru [acc.sg.] 'father'
Sogdian: 'ptr - 'father''
Middle Persian: pid, pidar 'father'
New Persian: pidar 'father'
Ossetic: fyd/fid? 'father'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. plăr 'father'
IE form: ph2ter-
IE meaning: father
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 829
Idioms: 'father's fame': Skt. pitṛ-śrāvan- a- [adj] 'who takes care of his father’s fame’ (RV) ~ Gr. (Hom.) patrTj ... kl joj; Gr. Patroklihj [m] PN
Cognates in other languages: Gr. patr [m] 'father'; Lat. pater [m] 'father'; OHG fater [m] 'father'

Sanskrit: pitṛya-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: pitṛya-
Meaning: 'pertaining to the father, ancestral, living under the ancestors’
Link to RV concordance: pitṛya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pHtriHa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pitṛyāvaṭī [f] 'Erbtochter’ (RV 09.046.02)
Page in EWAia: 2.131
See also: pitṛya-; pitṛ-
IE form: ph2tr-iHo-
IE meaning: paternal
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 829
Cognates in other languages: Gr. pōtrioj [adj] ‘paternal, hereditary’; Lat. patrius [adj] ‘paternal, native’

Sanskrit: pītṛya-
First attestation: Br.+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'father’s brother, paternal uncle’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pHtruia-
Page in EWAia: 2.130
See also: pitā-
Avestan: YAv. tīriia- [m] ‘father’s brother’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. (’)fcwr (< PIr. *tīrija-), Pash. tro 'uncle’ (< *ptr(ų)iža-) 
IE form: ph2tr-uio-
IE meaning: paternal uncle
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 829
Cognates in other languages: Lat. patruus 'father’s brother’; OHG fatureo, fetiro 'father’s brother’ (< PGim. *faður(ų)i-ön); Gr. pōtrwj 'male relative, esp. father’s brother’

Sanskrit: pitu-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'nourishment, food'
Link to RV concordance: pitu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pitu-
Page in EWAia: 2.130
See also: pitva-
Avestan: YAv. pitu- [m] 'food'
Middle Persian: pyd 'meat'
Parthian: pid 'meat'
Ossetic: fyd/fid 'meat'
IE form: peitu-/pitu- {1}
IE meaning: food
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 793 - 794
Cognates in other languages: OIr. ith 'corn'; Arm. hiwt 'juice, substance, matter'; Lith. piėtis 'midday, afternoon, afternoon meal'
Notes: {1} [AL] Usually, this word is analysed *pi-tu- and taken as a derivative in -tu- from an anit· variant of *piH- 'to swell', but this analysis is arbitrary and not very probable.

Sanskrit: pitva- {1}
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'food'
Link to RV concordance: pitva-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pitua-
Page in EWAia: 2.131
See also: pitu-
Avestan: OAv. aram.piðbā [instr.sg.] 'midday' (Y 44.5) {2}; YAv. rapiðbā- [f] 'afternoon'; tarō.piðba- [adj] 'suffering food shortage'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) rypōb 'afternoon'
Middle Persian: rabih 'afternoon'
Ossetic: r?ft? 'afternoon'
IE form: pitu-(o-)
IE meaning: food
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 793 - 794
Notes: {1} Only as a second member of compounds, e.g. apa-pitva- 'eating time' (RV 03.053.24), pra-pitva- 'daybreak, time before eating' (RV). {2} Possibly, hypostasis of *āram piqvāh (vi)bāgāya 'ready for the distribution of food'. {3} See for this analysis s.v. pitu-.

Sanskrit: pīd·
First attestation: RV, AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Perfect: pipi·č [3sg.med.] ‘is pressed out’ (pass.) (RV 04.022.08); Present AYA/Caus: pidi·ya’ ‘to press; to hurt, to pain, to vex’ (AV 12.5.70 +); Passive: api·da·yata [3sg.impf.] ‘was squeezed out’ (TS 2.6.7.1)
Meaning: ‘to press, squeeze (out)’; in later texts, also ‘to hurt, pain, vex’
Link to RV concordance: pidi-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pižd-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: caks·u-pidi·ana- [adj] ‘hindering the eye’ (Up.)
Page in EWAia: 2.136
See also: pes-
IE form: pisd- {1}
IE meaning: to crush
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 323 - 325 {2}
Cognates in other languages: Gr. pîzw [verb] ‘to press, to oppress’ {3}
Notes: {1} Most probably, a root enlargement of *pis- (Skt. pes: ‘to crush’); definitely not from *(h)[e]pi-s-e(d)-, because Greek would have had an initial k. {2} With a different analysis (*e)pis-e(d)-. {3} [AL] Usually considered a rebuilding of *pâzw (after λzw), but an IE ablaut *piesd-/pisd- cannot be excluded (cf. Avestan siiazd-/sižd-).

Sanskrit: pîvan-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj, m, n]
Gramm. forms: pîvarī- [f] (RV+)
Meaning: ‘fat, swelling’
Link to RV concordance: pîvan-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pîHuan-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pîvarī- [f] ‘fat, swelling’ (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.139
See also: pay{1}; pîvas-
IE form: pîH-uen- / pîH-uer-ih{2}
IE meaning: fat
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 793 - 794
Cognates in other languages: Gr. pâwn [adj.m.n.] ‘fat, fertile, rich’; Gr. pâceira [adj.f.] ‘fat, fertile, rich’

Sanskrit: pîvas-
First attestation: RV, AV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘fat’
Link to RV concordance: pîvas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pîHua-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pîvo-asva- [adj] ‘having fat horses’ (RV); pîvasa- [adj] ‘fat, greasy, swelling’ (RV, Br.)
Page in EWAia: 2.139
See also: pîvan-; pay{1}
Avestan: YAv. piuah- [n] ‘fat’
**Khotanese:** ʰi [adj] 'fat' (< PIr. *ʰiʰaḥ- ?)

**Ossetic:** fiw/few [noun] 'fat'

**IE form:** piH-uos-

**IE meaning:** fat

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 793 – 794

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ṭiár [n] 'fat, tallow' (< IE *piH-uer-)

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**Sanskrit:** pīyīs-ā-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [mn]

**Meaning:** 'biestings, milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving'

**Link to RV concordance:** pīyīs-ā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** pīišā-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.138

**Other Iranian cognates:** Wa. ṭiīx 'beestings'; Mun. ṭoīyī 'beestings'

**IE form:** IIR

**Certainty:** - {1}

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The traditional connection with the verb pay-i- 'to swell', paɣyas- 'milk' is phonologically impossible, cf. Lubotsky 2001.

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**Sanskrit:** plīhan- 

**First attestation:** AV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'spleen'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** spl̥i̯h-ān- (?)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.196

**Avestan:** YAv. sporazan-[m] 'spleen' (Nom.sg. sporaza)

**Khotanese:** s-puljei 'spleen'

**Middle Persian:** spurz 'spleen'; spul 'spleen' (< SWIr. *spṛdan-)

**New Persian:** sipurz 'spleen'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Yi. sporzo 'spleen'

**IE form:** spl̥h-ān- (?) {1}

**IE meaning:** spleen

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 987

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. liēn 'spleen' (< *lihēn < *(sp)lihēn); Gr. splžn 'spleen'; SerbCS sleNězena 'spleen'; Lith. blužniš 'spleen'; Latv. liēsa 'spleen' < *lielsa; MBret. felc'h 'spleen' {2}

**Notes:** {1} With tabooistic sound-replacements in the daughter-languages (Skt. plīhan- after snīhan- 'snot'?). {2} [AL] Misprinted in EWAia as felc’h.

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**Sanskrit:** plus-i-

**First attestation:** RV, MS, VS+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'flea'

**Link to RV concordance:** plus-i-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pluši-

Sogdian: (Buddh.) βš‘h ‘flea’ < Plr. *frušā-

Other Iranian cognates: Yi. ḫrīyo ‘flea’ (< Plr. *fruši-kā-); Pash. ṛwrož-a ‘flea’ (< Plr. *frušā-)

IE form: pluši- {1}

IE meaning: flea

Certainty: +

Page in EWAia: 2.197

Cognates in other languages: Arm. lu ‘flea’ (< PIE *plus’); Lat. pīlex ‘flea’ (< PIE *pusl’); Gr. ἐβλλα ‘flea’ (< PIE *psul’); OHG flugh ‘flea’; Lith. blusa ‘flea’; RussCS blъcha ‘flea’; Cz. blecha ‘flea’

Notes: {1} “Die vielen Varianten beruhen auf euphemistischer, spielerischer od[er] volksetymologischer Verdrehung” (Frisk).

Sanskrit: pos-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: pūṣyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist A: pūṣ·ema [1pl.opt.act.] (RV); Perfect: pūpūs·a [3sg.act.] (RV+); pūpūs·yās [2sg.opt.act.] (RV); Caus: pūs·āy (RV+); ta-ptc.: pūs·tā- ‘flowering, thriving’, also [n] ‘well-being, prosperity’ (RV+); Inf: pūs yāse (RV)

Meaning: ‘to prosper, thrive, flower’

Link to RV concordance: pūs-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: pauš-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pos·aṅy·s·u- [adj] ‘causing to thrive, nourishing’ (AV); vīsvā-pūš- [adj] ‘nourishing all’ (RV); pūs·pā- [n] ‘flower, blossom’ (RV, AV+); pūs·yāsa- [n] ‘blossom, flower’ (RV 01.191.12 +)

Page in EWAia: 2.171

Avestan: YAv. apaọa- [m] N. of a Daēuua {1}

IE form: IIR {2}

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: -

Notes: {1} If from *a-paọa- ‘without thriving’. {2} Connection with Nw. p?ysa ‘to swell up’, Russ. pyšnyj ‘exuberant’ is improbable.

Sanskrit: pradara- 

First attestation: VS+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: ‘cleft’

Proto-Indo-Iranian: dara-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-dārā-sṛt- [adj] ‘not falling into a cleft’ (AV)

Page in EWAia: 701

See also: dar

Sogdian: (Buddh.) ḍr- ‘cleft, ravine’

Parthian: dr ‘valley, cleft’

New Persian: dar ‘ravine’

Other Iranian cognates: Sariq. ḍer, Yaz. ḍur, Wa. ḍur ‘ravine’

IE form: dor-o-

Certainty: +
**Sanskrit:** pras {1}

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:**
- Present SK: prchami [1sg.act.] (RV+);
- Aorist S: aprati [3sg.act.] (RV 10.032.07), ... prks-ase [2sgsubj.med.] (RV 10.022.07);
- Aorist ñ: [3sg.act.] (AVP+);
- Perfect: papracha [3sg.act.] (YV+); Passive: prchamana [ptc.] (RV, Ep.+);
- Fut: praksati [3sg.act.] (Br.+);
- Inf: prastum (RV+); ta-ptc.: prs-t-a- (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to ask, ask about, long for'

**Link to RV concordance:** pras-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** prac-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** bandhu-prch- {2} [adj] '(being) asked about the relatives' {3} (RV 03.054.16);
- pras- [f] 'dispute, questioning, statement or assertion in a debate or lawsuit' (AV 2.27.1-7);
- prs-ta [2sg.subj.med.] (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.183

**See also:** prasna-

**Avestan:**
- YAv. parosahi [2sg.pres.act.] 'to ask'; parasaniieti (< PIIr. *prc-anja-) [3sg.pres.act.] 'to ask'; parst- [ppp] 'asked'; parstī- [f] 'inquiring, argument'; paiti.fraxistar- [m] 'inquiring'

**Old Persian:**
- pati-prsitiy [3sg.subj.act.] 'to read'; prsāmiy [1sg.pres.act.] 'to interrogate, punish'; ufrastam prs- 'to ask questions, ask thoroughly'

**Khotanese:**
- puls- [verb] 'to ask'; bras-t-a- [ppp] 'asked'

**Middle Persian:**
- pursidan [verb] 'to ask'

**Parthian:**
- pwrs- [verb] 'to ask'

**New Persian:**
- pursidan [verb] 'to ask'

**IE form:** prek-

**IE meaning:** to ask

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 821 - 822

**Idioms:** 'I am asking you (about)'; Skt. prchāmi tvā ... (RV) ~ tat ñbā parosā (Y 44, 1-19) ~ ON ?ic vil ec frega

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Arm. (e-)harc' [aor] 'asked'; Lat. poscō [verb] 'to demand, to ask'; Lat. prex, Pl. prec-ēs [f] 'request'; Lat. precor [verbmed] 'to ask, to pray'; Go. fraihnan [verb] 'to ask'; Lith. prašyti [verb] 'to ask, to demand'; OCS prositi [verb] 'to ask'; ToA prak- [verb] 'to ask'; ToB prek- [verb] 'to ask'

**Notes:**
- With the secondary root variant prch- extracted from the SK-present. {2} Derived from the secondary root variant prch-. {3} On the passive interpretation, see Renou, EVP IV, 49. {4} Probably related to Ved. prs-ta- [2] 'riddle'.

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Total of 1301 record 131 page
Pages: 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
Back: 1 20 50
Forward: 1 20 50
First attestation: ŠB, ŠrSi.
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: ‘towards the right side, right, walking on the right’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: prasal(H)u-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: apa-salaví [adv] ’towards the left side’ (ŠB+)
Page in EWAia: 2.186
See also: pra; sarva-
Old Persian: frhrvm /fraharavam/ [adv] ’all round’ (DB I 17)
IE form: solh₂-u-
IE meaning: whole
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 979 - 980
Notes: {1} [AL] According to Plath 2000, this is an original locative of the u-stem *salu-.

Sanskrit: prásna-
First attestation: YV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘question, point at issue, inquiry’
Link to RV concordance: sam·prásna-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pracña-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sam·prasña- [m] ’inquiry’ (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.183
See also: pras
Avestan: YAv. frašna- [m] ’question’
Middle Persian: frašn ’question’
IE form: prek-no-
IE meaning: question
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 821 - 822
Cognates in other languages: OE friccea ’herald’ (< PGm. *frekka- < *prek-no-); ON fregna [verb] ’to ask’

Sanskrit: prásna-
First attestation: AVP 5.26.2, KausS
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ’turban’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pracña-
Page in EWAia: 2.185
Avestan: YAv. ṣračztāo.frašna- [adj] ’having a silver helmet / coat of mail (?) (epithet of Mithra)’ (Yt 10.112) {1}
IE form: plek-
IE meaning: to plait
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 834 - 835
Cognates in other languages: Gr. plkw [verb] ’to plait’; Lat. (ex-)plicō [verb] ’to fold (apart)’; OHG flehtan [verb] ’to plait’; Russ. plesi [verb] ’to plait’
Notes: {1} Gershevitch 1959: 261, however, follows Bartholomae’s connection of Av. frašna- with Phl. plš ’spear (or sim.)’ and translates ’pike’.

**Sanskrit:** prāsvādas-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ’pleasant, pleasing, joyful’
Link to RV concordance: prāsvādas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pra-suāHdas-
Page in EWAia: 2.797
See also: pra, svād-, svad
IE form: suēH-d-es-
IE meaning: to be sweet
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1039 - 1040
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Odoj [n] ’joy, pleasure’; Gr. meli-hdýj [adj] ’honey-sweet’

**Sanskrit:** prataraṅ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: ’further, farther’
Link to RV concordance: prataraṅ
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pratara-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prataraṅ [adv] ’further, farther’ (YV)
Page in EWAia: 2.179
See also: prathamaṅ
Avestan: YAv. fratara- [adj] ‘being in the front’
Old Persian: fratara- / frašara- [adj] ’superior’
IE form: pro-tero-
IE meaning: more to the front
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 810 - 816
Cognates in other languages: Gr. prTeroj [adj] ’initial, superior’

**Sanskrit:** prathamaṅ-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj] {2}
Gramm. forms: partly pronominal inflection
Meaning: ’initial, earliest, first’
Link to RV concordance: prathamaṅ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: prat(H)amHa- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pratamāṅ [adv] ’especially, preferably’ (Br.) (with younger suffix)
Page in EWAia: 2.179
Avestan: YAv. fratama- [sup] ’first, front’
Old Persian: fratama- [sup] ’first, front’
Middle Persian: pahlom ’best, first, excellent’
IE form: pro-tmHo-
IE meaning: first, front
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 810 - 816
Notes: {1} The antiquity of Skt. -th- is confirmed by MP pahlo- and (indirectly) by OP fraʰar-[adj] 'superior' (see prataram). Presumably, we must assume contamination of the superlative suffix *-tHa- and *-tamHa- < *-tmHo-.

Sanskrit: praʰahas-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'width, breadth, extension'
Link to RV concordance: praʰahas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pratHas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sa-prahas- [adj] 'extending, spacious, wide' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.179
See also: prat-
Avestan: YAv. fraʰah-[n] 'breadth'
IE form: pleth₂-os-
IE meaning: breadth
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 833 - 834
Cognates in other languages: MW lled 'breadth'; Gr. plőtoj [n] 'width, breadth' (for *plňtoj)

Sanskrit: prathimán-
First attestation: RV, YV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: prathiná [instr.sg.] (RV) (< *prathimná)
Meaning: 'breadth, extension'
Link to RV concordance: prathimán-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pratHman-
Page in EWAia: 2.180
See also: prath'; prthu-
IE form: pleth₂-mon-
IE meaning: breadth, extension
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 833 - 834
Cognates in other languages: Gr. platamn [m] 'flat stone, flat rock' {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] Gr. plŇqanon 'dough-board' is hardly related.

Sanskrit: pratʰi
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: prathate [3sg.med.] 'to spread, extend' (intr.) (RV+); ṛaprathatam [2du.impf.act.] 'to make spread, to make extend' (RV 06.069.05, 06.072.02), prathantu [3pl.impv.act.] (VS, ŠB); Aorist IS: apratis-t-a [3sg.med.] (RV 02.011.07), prathis-t-a [3sg.inj.med.] (RV); Aorist R: prathānā-[ptc.med.] (RV 01.092.12, 06.064.03; nonce); Perfect: paprathat [3sgsubj.act.] (RV);
paprathé [3sg.med.] (intr.) (RV-TB⁹); Caus: prathayant- [ptc.act.] 'to make spread, make extend' (RV+), prathayase [2sg.med.] 'to spread (oneself)' (intr.) (RV+)

Meaning: 'to spread, extend'

Link to RV concordance: prath�-; ðprathak

Proto-Indo-Iranian: pratH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pat h- [verb] 'to recite, read aloud' (RV-Kh., Up.+)(with MIA development -rth- > -t·h-); ðprathak [adv] 'separately, differently, singly, one by one' (RV+)

Page in EWAïa: 2.178

See also: prðthú-; prðthás-; prathimán-

Avestan: YAv. fraða.sauuah- [adj] 'extending power' (this compound seems to point to the thematic present praticiple *fraðan·t-)

IE form: pleth²-

IE meaning: to spread, to extend

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 833 - 834

Idioms: 'to extend power': Skt. paprathac chaґvah · '(Indra) extended his power' (RV 08.003.06) ~ YAv. fraða.sauuah- [adj] 'extending power'

Cognates in other languages: OIr. lethaim [1sg.pres.act.] 'to extend'; Lith. plësti [verb] 'to extend, stretch out'

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Sanskrit: prátiªka-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'surface, face, image'

Link to RV concordance: prátiªka-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: pratiHka-

Page in EWAïa: 2.177

See also: prāti

IE form: proti + h₃(ō)k"-

IE meaning: front look (?)

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 775 - 777

Cognates in other languages: Gr. prΤswpon [n] 'face, look, mask'; ToA pratsak 'breast'; ToB pratsáko 'breast'

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Sanskrit: praŋpa˚-

First attestation: ŚrSi.+ (adv. RV+)

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'against the stream'

Link to RV concordance: pratipám

Proto-Indo-Iranian: p(r)ati-Hp-a-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pratipám [adv] 'against, backwards' (RV+)
Sanskrit: pratyaṅc-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj] {1}
Gramm. forms: pratyaṅ [nom.sg.m.], pratyaṅc-am [acc.sg.m.], pratyaṅ [nom.sg.n.], pratīc-ās [abl.sg., acc.pl.], etc. (RV+)
Meaning: 'turned towards, faced towards, turning the back, averted'
Link to RV concordance: pratyaṅc-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: p(r)ati-Ha(n)k-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pratyaṅk [adv] 'back' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.178
See also: prati; ṣap-
Avestan: YAv. paitipō 'auf der umbrandeten' (Yt 5.81) (?){1}; paitii-āpōm [adv] 'upstream' (V 6.40)
IE form: p(r)oti + h₂p-ó-
IE meaning: against the stream
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 51 - 52
Notes: {1} [AL] Oettinger 1983: 91 reads paiti[pʔ] duuą̄pʔ 'über die Inseln'.

Sanskrit: prayī'
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb] {1}
Meaning: 'to please, satisfy; to be pleased, enjoy'
Link to RV concordance: pri; prayas-; premān-; pretār-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: praiH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prī- [suff] 'pleasing, friendly' (RV); prāyas- [n] 'love, affection, delight, enjoyment' (RV+); pretār- [m] 'friend, lover' (RV+); premān- [m] 'friendship, affection' (RV 10.071.01 preṇ-ā [instr.sg.], TS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.181
See also: priya-; āpri-
Avestan: OAv. friṇṇmāhī (for *frinmahī) [1pl.pres.act.] 'to satisfy' (Y 38.4); friṇnāi [1sg.sub.pres.med.] 'to please' (Y 49.12); YAv. friṇṇmāhī [1pl.pres.act.] 'to satisfy'; huuā-frita- [adj] 'very much loved'; friṅa- [adj] 'dear, loved'; ā-frī- [f] 'wish, blessing, curse'; friṇṇspa- [m] PN
**Sogdian:** (Man.) 'frywn 'blessing, prayer'
**Middle Persian:** āfrīn 'blessing, praising'
**New Persian:** āfarīn 'blessing, praising'
**IE form:** preiH-
**IE meaning:** to satisfy, to please
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 844

**Idioms:** 'to worship and please (gods)': Skt. yāks- at ... piprāya ca (RV) ~ OAv. yazamaidē ... friamāhī (Y 38.4); YAv. kō yazāite ... kō frīnāt (Yt 13.50); 'having satisfied horses': IAr. *prītāsya- PN (Mitanni-IA) ~ YAv. frīnāspa- [m] PN

**Cognates in other languages:** OE frīd-hengest 'horse that is well-cared for'; OHG frīten [verb] 'to look after' {2}

**Notes:** {1} [LK] With the secondary shortening of the root vowel; see Kulikov 2001: 359f., 203ff. {2} Connection of Gr. prā ḫj [adj] 'soft, mild' with prayi- is uncertain.

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**Sanskrit:** prādū-
**First attestation:** AV, RV-Kh.+
**Part of speech:** [adv]
**Meaning:** '+ bhi- to become manifest, + kṛ- to make visible'
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** prāduh-
**IE form:** pro + dū- [1]
**IE meaning:** outdoor
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 278 - 279

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. andur-za [adv] 'inside, indoors’, Hitt. antur-ija- [adj] ’interior, native’, Gr. q巴西, qbraze [adv] ’outdoors’ (cf. also Gr. (IL.) prTquron [n] ’place before the gate, forecourt’)

**Notes:** {1} [AL] For the etymology, see Forssman 2000 with reff. Originally, the etymology was proposed by Theodor Benfrey in 1839. Rastorgueva - Edelman 2: 501 (s.v. *dvar-/dūr-) mention several Iranian formations, illustrating the connection ’door’ ~ ’outdoor’, e.g. Ishk. ps-var, tar-var ’outdoors’, Yaghn. divari ’outside’, Oss. dwarf? ’outside, outdoors’, Bactr. albaro ’court(yard)’.

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**Sanskrit:** priyā-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [adj]
**Meaning:** ’dear, beloved, wished for, desired, own’
**Link to RV concordance:** priyā-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** priH-a-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** priyā-medha- [m] N of a ṛsːi (RV+); preːt-ha- [sup] ’dearest’ (RV+); *prija-mazda- [m] PN (Mitanni-IA)
**Page in EWAia:** 2.189
**See also:** prayi-
**Avestan:** Av. fria- [adj] ’dear, befriended’; OAv. fraēsta- [sup] ’most dear’
**Khotanese:** bria- [adj] ’dear’
**Sogdian:** (Man.) fry- [adj] ’dear’
IE form: priH-o-
IE meaning: dear
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 844
Idioms: 'we would like to be (your) dearest friends': Skt. syāma ... prés·t-hāh· (RV 06.026.08) ~ OAv. fraēstāphō āphānā; "lord of the beloved one": Skt. priya-pati- (YV+) ~ Elam.-Iran. *friyapati-;
'having desired horses': IAr. *priya-asqā- [m] PN (Mitanni-IA) ~ Elam.-Iran. *friyāspa- [m] PN
Cognates in other languages: Go. freis [adj] 'free'; OHG für [adj] 'free'; MW rhydd [adj] 'free'

Sanskrit: pros·
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present V: prus·n·uvānti [3pl.act.] (RV), prus·n·ute [3sg.med.] (RV); Present IX: prus·n·ā (YV); Present IV: vy·aprus·yat (SB 4.5.10.4); Present ĀYĀ: prus·āya' (RV); Aorist A: prus·ā [1sg.subj.act.] (RV) {1}; Fut: pros·is·yant- [ptc.act.] (KS+); ta-ptc.: prus·ita·'sprinkled' (RV)
Meaning: 'to (be) sprinkle, spurt, shower, wet, pour (out)'
Link to RV concordance: prus·-; prus·itaprus·-; abhraprus·-; ghṛtaprus·-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: prau×-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prus·iṭa·psu· [adj] 'with spraying breath' (RV); abhra-pruṣ·- [f] 'rain shower' (RV 10.077.01); ghṛta-pruṣ·- [adj] 'sprinkling ghee' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.192
See also: prus·vā·-. proth-
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. purx- [verb] 'to sprinkle, splash water' (?)
IE form: (s?)preus(H)-
IE meaning: to sprinkle
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 808- 809
Cognates in other languages: Possibly, related to Lith. prau̯sti [verb] 'to wash', etc.
Notes: {1} Nonsense formation, perhaps class VI present (see Joachim 1978: 112f.).

Sanskrit: proth
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: próthant- [ptc.act.] (RV+), próthamāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); Intensive: popruthant- [ptc.act.] (RV 01.030.16); Caus: prothyay' (Si.); Abs: pra-prūthyā 'puffing out' or (?) 'producing the bilabial vibrant [tPR(u)] ("whoa") sound to stop the horses' {1} (RV 03.032.01)
Meaning: 'to pant, puff, wheeze, snort'
Link to RV concordance: pruth-; prothātha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: prautH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prothātha- [m] 'snorting' (RV 10.094.06)
Page in EWAia: 2.192
See also: pros· (?)
Avestan: YAv. rauuō.fraoθ(o)man- [adj] 'with a furious snorting'
IE form: preuth-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 809 - 810
Idioms: 'snorting horse; to snort like a horse': Skt. pȓ̥̃r̥̓̂̃hẫd́̂̃ áśvo ná 'he snorts like a horse' (RV 07.003.02) ~ YAv. frao9at_aspa- [adj] 'having snorting horses'

Cognates in other languages: Possibly, related to ON frauō [n] 'foam, saliva'; ON froða [f] 'foam, saliva'

Notes: {1} [LK] See Geldner ad loc. {2} [LK] May be onomatopoetic in origin (cf. [tpRR(u)]).

Sanskrit: pruṣ-vā-
First attestation: AV 18.3.60, YV (pruṣ-vā-)+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'drop of dew, cool drop'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pruṣ-uaH- {1}
Page in EWAia: 2.191
See also: pros-
IE form: prus-υ-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 846
Cognates in other languages: Lat. pruīna [f] 'rime, frost ([pl.] snow)' (< *pruṣūnā-); OHG friosan [verb] 'to freeze'; OHG frost 'frost'
Notes: {1} Iran. cognates are uncertain (M. pōrī [f] 'hoar-frost, hail', Sh. pirx№ 'id.', YAv. paršuiia- 'kind of water').

Sanskrit: pȓ̥̃d̥̓̂̃k̥̓̂̃u-
First attestation: AVP+ (RV in cmp.)
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: pȓ̥̃d̥̓̂̃k̥̓̂̃u- [f] (AV+)
Meaning: 'panther, kind of snake (with pantherine pattern = Russell’s viper) ?' {1}
Link to RV concordance: pȓ̥̃d̥̓̂̃kusānu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: prd- ?
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pȓ̥̃d̥̓̂̃kusānu- [adj] 'wearing panther’s skin’ (RV 08.017.15)
Page in EWAia: 2.164
Sogdian: pwȓ̥̃nk̥̓̂̃ 'panther'
Middle Persian: palang 'panther'; zīn-e palang 'panther’s skin'
Ossetic: f?lank / f?rank 'panther, leopard'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. prīy 'panther'; Bactr. Parlaggozino PN (= 'wearing panther’s skin'); Pash. pȓ̥̃āng 'panther'
IE form: IIR +
Certainty: -
Cognates in other languages: Gr. pōrdalij [f], pōrdoj [m] 'panther'; Gr. pardalīḥ [f] 'panther skin'
Notes: {1} [AL] See Lubotsky 2004b for the meaning of this word. The word itself most probably stems from the Middle East and is the same in origin as Hitt. pars(a)na-, NP pārs / fārs 'panther, leopard', cf. also Hattic ha-prassun 'of the leopard’ (Gamkrelidze - Ivanov, p. 500ff.)

Sanskrit: pȓ̥̃tha-
First attestation: ŚB+ (AV in cmp.)
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'flat of the hand'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pȓ̥̃t̥̓̂̃ẫ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: visvatas-prtha- [adj] 'having the flat hand everywhere' (AV 13.2.26)
Page in EWAia: 2.161
See also: prthu-; prathas-
IE form: plth-2-o-
IE meaning: flat
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 833 - 834

Cognates in other languages: Gr. platei [f] 'flat of the hand'; Hitt. paltana- 'arm, shoulder (blade)' (< IE *plth2-(o)no-); Gr. ἥμο-πλῶθ 'shoulder blade'; Mfr. leithe [f] 'shoulder blade'

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Sanskrit: prthu-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: prthvi- [adj.f.] (RV+); prthīyas- [comp] 'broader, wider' (ŚB+)
Meaning: 'broad, wide, expansive, big, numerous, large, extensive'
Link to RV concordance: prthu-; prthuṣravas-; prthuṣravas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: prHu-, f. prHu-iH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prthu [adv] 'far away' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.162
See also: prath
Avestan: OAv. pərəθu- [adj] 'broad' (Y 50.7); YAv. pərəθu- [adj] 'broad, wide'; pərəθbī- [adj.f.] 'broad, etc.'; pərəθu [adv] 'far away'
IE form: plth-2-u-
IE meaning: broad
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 833 - 834

Idioms: '(of) wide fame': Skt. prthú śrāvas (RV); prthu-śrāvas- [m] PN (RV+) ~ Gr. κληγείς, κληγείς [m] PN; 'of wide expanse/lakes': Skt. prthu-jrāyas- [adj] (RV) ~ YAv. pərəθu.zraiiah-[adj] 'forming wide lakes' (Yt 8.2); 'wide waters': Skt. āpah...prthvīḥ (RV) ~ YAv. āpō...pərəθbī š; 'with broad hips': Skt. prthu-ṣron-i- [adj] (ŚB+) ~ YAv. pərəθu.sraoni- [adj]; 'broad place': Skt. prthum: yönim...sasāda (RV 10.099.02) ~ YAv. pərəθu.yaona- [adj] 'with a broad place'

Cognates in other languages: Gr. platē [adj] 'wide, broad, flat, level'; Lith. platus [adj] 'broad, wide, extended' (< IE *ploth2-u-)

Sanskrit: prthvī-, prthivī-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'earth, Mother Earth, deified earth'
Link to RV concordance: prthvī-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: prHuiH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: párthiya- [adj] 'terrain, born from the earth, inhabitant of the earth' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.162
See also: prthu-
Avestan: YAv. ẕām ẕārōbīm, ẕārōbe ... ẕāmō 'broad earth'
IE form: plth2-uh2-
IE meaning: broad (earth)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 833 - 834
Idioms: 'broad earth': Skt. ks·āṁ ... pṛthvīṁ (RV 10.031.09) ~ YAv. ẕām ẕārōbīm, ẕārōbe ... ẕāmō
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Plōtaia Plataiaā PlIN; ON fold 'field, plain'; OE földe 'earth'

**Sanskrit:** psā-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: psāhi [2sg.impv.act.] (AV, SB+); Abs: -psāya (BAU); ta-ptc.: psāta- 'chewed, eaten, consumed' (KS, SB)
Meaning: 'to chew, consume'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: bązhąH-
Page in EWAia: 2.198
See also: bhas [1]
IE form: bąsèH-
IE meaning: to chew
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 145 - 146
Cognates in other languages: Gr. yïn [inf] 'to rub, to scratch' (?)

**Sanskrit:** pur-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: pir [nom.sg.], īram [acc.sg.], etc. (RV+)
Meaning: 'rampart, wall made of mud and stones, fortification, palisade'
Link to RV concordance: pir-; puram- dārā-; pibhīd-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: prH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: puram -dārā- [m] 'destroyer of walls' (usually Indra) (RV+); pir-bhīd-[adj] 'breaking down the walls' (Indra) (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.145
See also: par' [1]
IE form: plh1-
IE meaning: stronghold
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 798 - 801
Cognates in other languages: Lith. pilis 'castle, stronghold'; Latv. pils 'castle, stronghold'; Gr. pTlij [f] 'fortress, stronghold'

**Sanskrit:** puru-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: pirvī- [adj.f.] (RV+); purutāma-, puritāma- [sup] 'very much, in great numbers, very often, occurring very often' (RV)
Meaning: 'much, abundant' и много, обилен (путури и българи и много хора)

Link to RV concordance: purū-; purutama-; puritama-; purudām-sa-; purudām-sas-; purūn-āman-; purupēsa-; purupeśas-; pulukāma-; pulvagā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: prHu-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: purū [adv] 'often, very' (RV+); pulu-kāma- [adj] 'desiring much' (RV 01.179.05); pulv-aghā- [adj] 'doing much evil' (RV 10.086.21); prāyah-, prāyen-a [adv. < comp.] 'for the most part' (Si.+)

Page in EWAia: 2.148

See also: par[

Avestan: OAv. pouru- [adj] 'much' (paraōs [gen.sg.], pouruši [loc.pl.], etc.); pourutama- [sup] 'in greatest number'; YAv. pouru- [adj] 'much, abundant' (paoirī- [f]); pouru [adv] 'in abundance, very'; frāīah- [comp] 'more, very much, too much'; fraēšta- [sup] 'most'

Old Persian: paruv 'much, too much, very'; parіn-dm (prHu-vnam>) [gen.pl.] 'many'

Khotanese: pha 'much' (OKhot. pharu)

Sogdian: fryā-tar, (a)fryā-tar, freš-tar 'more' (< Pfr. *frājah-/*fraišta-)

Middle Persian: frāy, frey [comp] 'more'

New Persian: firih [comp] 'more'

Ossetic: fyrt / furt 'much'

IE form: plh1-u- [adv] 'more'; plh1-ius(s)-, sup. *pleh1-ist(h2)o-

IE meaning: much

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 798 - 801

Idioms: 'of many wonderful deeds': Skt. puru-ram-sa(s)- [adj] (RV) ~ Gr. (Hes.) polu-dzynhj [adj]; 'of many names': Skt. purun-āman- [adj] (RV) ~ Gr. polu-umumoj [adj]; 'of many colours': Skt. purupeśas(s)- [adj] (RV) ~ Gr. polu-poškiloj [adj] (?)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. polvbj [adj] 'much'; Gr. pleistoj [sup] 'most, biggest'; Lat. plis [adv] 'more'; OIr. il [adj] 'much'; Go. filu 'much, very'; OHG filu 'much'; ON fleistr [sup] 'most'

Sanskrit: putrā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'son, child, young of an animal'

Link to RV concordance: putrā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: putra-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: putrīn- [adj] 'having sons' (RV+); putravant- [adj] 'having sons' (VS+); su-putrā- (su-putrā- [f]) [adj] 'having excellent sons' (RV+); putrīya’ [denom] 'to wish for a son' (RV; AV putriyā’)

Page in EWAia: 2.142

Avestan: OAv. puθra- [m] 'son'; YAv. puθra- [m] 'son, child, young of an animal'; puθrān- [adj] 'having sons'; puθrauuan-t- [adj] 'furnished with sons'; hupuθra- (hupuqrī- [f]) [adj] 'having excellent sons'

Old Persian: puça- [m] 'son'

Khotanese: pira- 'son'

Middle Persian: pus, pusar 'son'

Parthian: pwhr 'son'

New Persian: pus, pusar 'son'

Ossetic: fyrt / furt 'son'
Other Iranian cognates: Med. *Visa*-puqua- [m] PN; Sh. puc ‘son’

IE form: putlo-
IE meaning: son
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 842 - 843

Cognates in other languages: Osc. puklum [acc.sg.m.] ‘son’ (< PItal. *puklo- < *putlo-); Lat. putillus ‘small boy’; Lat. puer [m] ‘son, boy’

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**Sanskrit:** puvas-
First attestation: AVP 4.14.3
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘pus’

Proto-Indo-Iranian: puHas-

See also: pi(y)

IE form: puH-es-
IE meaning: pus
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 348 - 349

Cognates in other languages: Gr. pЪoj [n] ‘pus’; Lat. pіs [f] ‘pus’

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**Sanskrit:** pіґrva-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘full, filled (RV+); whole, complete (Br.+’

Link to RV concordance: pіґrva-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: prHna-

Avestan: Av. poroana- (< Plr. *пrna-, the vocalism being taken form the present) [adj (ppp)] ‘full, filled’

IE form: plhь-noґ-
IE meaning: full
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 798 - 801

Idioms: ‘(of) full moon’: Skt. pіґrva-mьs-a- [m] ‘sacrifice at full moon’ (KS+) ~ YAv. poroanь.mъgha-[m] N of god (divinity of the full moon) ~ MP purr-mаh ‘full moon’; *(having) full life(time)*: Skt. pіґrva-йus- [m] N. of a Gandharva (= ‘having full life-time’) (Ep.) ~ YAv. poroanйiu- [adj] ‘of age’

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**Notes:** {1} It is not certain that this is an Indo-Iranian formation. {2} Possibly, for *plьnus* to avoid homonymy with plьnus ‘flat’.

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**Sanskrit:** ьрва-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
**Meaning:** 'being before, going in front, first, former, eastern'

**Link to RV concordance:** pirva-, pirvya-, āpirvya-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** prHua- (also prHu(H)a-)

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** pirvya- [adj] 'former, previous, earliest, excellent' (RV+); ā-pirvya-[adj] 'uncomparable, incredible, excellent' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.157

See also: pra-

**Avestan:** Av. pauruua-tāt- [f] 'being in front, excellence'; OAv. pouruuiia- [adj] 'first, initial, former'; apaouruuum [adv] 'as never before' (Y 28.3); YAv. pauruua-, paouruua-, pouruua- [adj] 'being in front, first, former'; paoiiria- [adj] 'first, initial, former'

**Old Persian:** paruviya- [adj] 'former, initial' (in hacā paruviya-ta 'from of old')

**IE form:** prH-uo- (prH3-uo-?)

**IE meaning:** first

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 810 - 816

**Cognates in other languages:** OCS prьvъ [adj] 'first'

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**Sanskrit:** pisán-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'N of a god, who protects and furthers herds, protector of roads, inspector of creatures'

**Link to RV concordance:** pisán-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** puHšan- < pHušan-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.158

**IE form:** p(e)h2-us-on-

**IE meaning:** to protect

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 790

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. PION, Arc. POWN (< *pausón) [m] N of god

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**Sanskrit:** pi(y)

**First attestation:** YV, Br.+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IV: piyati [3sg.act.] (AVP 13.4.4, YVp+); ta-pte.: án-ā-piyita- 'non-putrified' (SB 1.1.3.5)

**Meaning:** 'to rot, become putrid, stink'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** puH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** píti- [adj] 'foul, tasting foul, stinking' (AV+); piya- [m] 'pus' (SBM 3.1.3.10 {1}), ka-piya- [adj] 'stinking' (ChU)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.155

See also: puvas-
Avestan: YAv. puieti-ca [3sg.pres.act.] 'to decay'; a-puiian-t- [adj] 'not becoming foul, not decaying'; piiiti-[i] 'becoming foul, decay'
Khotanese: ham-bit-, ham-biva- [adj] 'festering'
Middle Persian: pidag [adj] 'foul, rotting'
New Persian: pіda [adv] 'foul, rotting'
Ossetic: ?mbyjyn / ?mbujun [verb] `to rot'
IE form: puH-
IE meaning: to rot
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 848 - 849
Cognates in other languages: Gr. пЪон [n] 'pus'; Gr. пЪоj [n] 'pus'; Gr. пЪоqmai [verbmed] 'to rot, to decay'; Lat. pis [f] 'pus'; ON fuґinn [adj] 'rotten'; Lith. pіґti [inf] 'to rot, to decay'
Notes: {1} With the accent on the suffix (піяґ-) in the corresponding form in the Кѓн·ва recension (SBK 2.1.3.2).

Sanskrit: pyя
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: ā-pyяyamаna- [ptc.med.] (RV+), ā-pyяyasva [2sg.impv.med.] (RV+); Aorist IS-: pyяyis-іmаhi [1pl.med.] (MS); Aorist SIS-: pyяsі-іmаhi (AV ms. pyяsі̄) [1pl.med.] (AV 7.81.5, VS); Perfect: ā-pipyяна- [ptc.med.] (RV 04.027.05), prа ... pipye [3sg.med.] (RV) (?) {1}; ta- ptc.: prа-pyяta- (TS)
Meaning: to swell, fill
Link to RV concordance: pyя-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: piaH- {2}
Page in EWAia: 2.172
See also: pay{1}[1]
IE meaning: to swell
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 793 - 794
Notes: {1} [LK] According to Kјmmel 2000: 316f., both forms belong to pyя rather than to pay{1}[1] because of the preverbs ā and prа (which are common with the former) and resultative meaning. {2} The root is most probably an Indo-Aryan innovation.

Sanskrit: rad
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: rádati [3sg.act.] (RV); SI-impv: rаtsi (RV 05.010.01); Perfect: rаrdа [3sg.act.] (RV 07.049.01); ta- ptc.: radita- {1} 'gnawed, bitten' (AV+)
Meaning: 'to dig, furrow, open, pave the way'
Link to RV concordance: rad-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hra(H)d- {2}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: radаvаsu- (< *rada-Hvasu-) [adj] 'opening goods' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.430
Avestan: YAv. rаддiti [3sg.pres.act.] 'to prepare (the way)' (Yt.10.68), probably also 'paiдим.раддом [acc.sg.] 'paver of the path' (Y 9.23), cf. Wµst 1966: 261
Old Persian: răsta- [adj] 'paved (path)' (cf. Wüst 1966: 258ff., who takes it from Ir. *raHd- 'to prepare', however, s.v. rădh)

Other Iranian cognates: Bal. rast h / rādāg [verb] 'to tear up the ground'; Sh. rād- / ruxNet [verb] 'to dig, excavate, hollow out' (+ *fra-)

IE form: Hrehd-
IE meaning: to gnaw, furrow
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 854

Idioms: 'to prepare the way': Skt. pathō rādantī (RV+) ~ YAv. paṛō rāṇaiti ~ OP paṇim rāstam 'paved path'

Cognates in other languages: Lat. rōdere [verb] 'to scratch, to plane'

Notes: {1} The connecting vowel -i- must be secondary. {2} [AL] For the short vowel in Skt. see Lubotsky 1981. {3} [AL] Lat. rādere 'to scratch, to plane' and MW rhathu point to *razd-. The Iranian verb rand- 'to make smooth' (e.g. MP and NP randīdan 'to scratch, scrape (off)', Oss. r?ndun 'to iron') does not seem to belong here either (to randh ?).

Sanskrit: raghuґ-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: raghv- [adj f] (RV+); rāghīyas- [comp] 'faster, very fast' (TS) (replacing *rā<rā,h>, cf. YAv. ronjīṣṭa-)

Meaning: fast, hastening, going speedily
Link to RV concordance: raghu-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HRagʰu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: laghuґ- [adj] 'light, small, not heavy, not difficult' (AV+); lāghīyas-[comp] 'faster, very fast' (AV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.423

See also: ram h

Avestan: YAv. rauuţi- [adj f] 'agile, fast, quick' (< *raguţi-); rauuō.manah- [adj] 'whose thinking is quick'; rao-raθa- [adj] 'riding on a fast car'; raom [adj acc.sg.] 'fast, quick' (< *raguom); ronjīṣṭa-[sup] 'quickest'

Khotanese: raysga- [adj] 'fast, light'

IE form: h₁,lngʰ-u- < h₁,lngʷh-*u-

IE meaning: fast, quick
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 660 - 661

Cognates in other languages: Gr. klaκβj [adj] 'small, little'; Gr. klafrTj [adj] 'light, dexterous, fast, little'; OHG lungar [adj] 'fast, cheerful'; Lith. leŋgvas [adj] 'light'; Lat. levis [adj] 'light' (possibly reflecting the nasalless form *h₁,leŋgʷh-)

Sanskrit: raj [1]
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: arajyata [2pl.impf.med.] (AV 15.8.1), -rajyante [3pl.med.] (S·B 5.6.2), rajyate [3sg.med.] (Ep.+), rajyati [3sg.act.] (Ep.+); Present I<IV: lajjamda- [ptc.med.] 'become shy' (< 'become red') (AB 3.22.7 +); Caus: rajaya [2sg.impv.act.] (AV 1.23.1 = AVP 1.16.1) {1}; ta-ptc.: rakta- 'dyed, red' (Br.+)}

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Meaning: 'to colour, become red'; 'to be excited' (Ep. +)

Proto-Indo-Iranian: rag/-raj, Nê-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rajayitr- [f] 'paintress' (VS = TB); rāga- [m] '(red) colour, passion, love' (KB +); root variants laj, laj (based on the stem of the -ya-present *lajya-)

Page in EW:Aia: 2.424

Khotanese: rrās- [adj] 'dark-coloured'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. rxtk [adj] 'red'

IE form: (s)reg (*sHr І?)

IE meaning: to paint, to dye

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 854

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ·λzw [verb] 'to dye, paint'; Gr. ·Бgo [n] 'carpet, rug'; Gr. (inscr.) ·oγε'bj [m] 'dyer'

Notes: {1} [AL] Jamison 1983: 151 suggests to read *r̥jaya, but since the same form is attested in the AVP and since the cadence of the uneven *p̥das in the AV anus·t·ubh is irregular, the emendation is unlikely (cf. also rajayitr- [f] 'paintress').

Sanskrit: raj [2]

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VII, VII>VI: řn̥janti [3pl.act.] (RV 03.043.06), řn̥jate [3pl.med.] (RV), ř̥n̥jate [3sg.med.] (RV), ř̥n̥jata [3pl.inj.med.]/[2pl.imperf.act.] (RV 05.087.05); Present IV: -r̥jyate [3sg.med.] (RV 01.140.02), ř̥jyant- [ptc.act.] (RV 06.037.02, 06.037.03) {1}; Present YÁ: irajya- 'to direct, to direct straightforwardly, to lead' (RV); Present VII+AS: ř̥njase [1sg.med.] (RV), ř̥njasāna- [ptc.med.] (RV)

Meaning: 'to stretch, direct (oneself)'

Link to RV concordance: raj-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hraj-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rájī- [f] 'direction' (RV 10.100.12); rājī- [f] 'streak, row, line' (MS, TS+)

Page in EW:Aia: 2.425

See also: ři-

Avestan: YAv. 'rāzaiieiti (Yt 4.9), rāzaiiein-ti (Yt 14.56) 'to draw a line; to lead', ḫm. rāzaiiete 'to rise, become erect'

Old Persian: rast-/-rāsta-/ [adj] 'straight, right, true', [n] 'justice'

Khotanese: tr̥ys- [verb] 'to drive'

Sogdian: (Buddh.) ptr'yz- 'to raise, erect'

Middle Persian: l'dyn-/-r̥yân-/- 'to arrange'

Parthian: r̥z/-r̥št- [verb] 'to march'

Ossetic: ar̥zyn/ar̥zt 'to be arranged, done', arazyn/arazun 'to set up'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'rz- (rz-) 'to be straight, just, in order; 'to be extended'; r'zy- 'to make straight; to demand (justice from)'

IE form: h.reg

IE meaning: to stretch

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 854 - 857

Cognates in other languages: Gr. Cr̥gw [1sg.pres.act.] 'to stretch'; Lat. regō [1sg.pres.act.] 'to lead straight, to keep straight'; Olfr. rigim [1sg.pres.act.] 'to stretch'; OHG re(ch)an [verb] 'to stretch'
Notes: {1} < ṛji-yant- ‘geradeaus gehend’? (K. Hoffmann apud Joachim 1978: 61f.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit: rajás- [1]</th>
<th>First attestation: RV+</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech: [n]</td>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong> ‘space, air, space between heaven and earth’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance: rajás-</td>
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<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrajás-</td>
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<td>Page in EWAia: 2.426</td>
<td>See also: rai [2]</td>
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<td>Avestan: YAv. razah- [pl.n.] ‘region’</td>
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<tr>
<td>IE form: h,reg-es-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IE meaning: space, region</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Certainty: +</td>
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<tr>
<td>Page in Pokorny: 854 - 857</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idioms: ‘at the far (end) of the space’: Skt. diré pārē rajasah (RV 10.049.06d) ~ YAv. diire asahi razaņham (V 8.97)</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech: [n]</td>
<td><strong>Meaning:</strong> ‘dust, mist, vapour, gloom, dirt’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian: HrajNēas-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rajásá- [adj] ‘unclean, dark’ (AV); rajasyā- [adj] ‘dusty, dark’ (AV); ví-raja- [adj] ‘clean, dustless’ (ŚB+)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page in EWAia: 2.426</td>
<td>Avestan: OAv. rajīš [nom.] ‘darkness’ (Y 53.9; the stem is unclear: rajiš- [n] or, rather, rajī- [f])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE form: h,reg-es-</td>
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<tr>
<td>IE meaning: darkness</td>
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<td>Certainty: +</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Page in Pokorny: 857</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἠρεβόμ [n] ‘the dark of the underworld’; Arm. erek ‘evening’; Go. riqiz [n] ‘dark, twilight’</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Sanskrit: rajatá- |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| First attestation: RV+ | **Part of speech:** [adj] |
| **Meaning:** ‘silver-coloured, shining white, made of silver’, [n] ‘silver’ (AV+) |
| Link to RV concordance: rajatá- |
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hr(a)jatá- |
| Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rajatá- híran ya- ‘whitish precious metal = silver’ (KS+) |
| Page in EWAia: 2.425 | See also: arjuna-; rja- |
| Old Persian: ardt- /rdata- [n] ‘silver’ |
| Khotanese: ālsata- ‘silver’ {1} |
| Ossetic: ?rz?t ‘ore’ (< ‘silver ore’?) with irregular -t instead of -d. |
IE form: h₂rg-nt-o-
IE meaning: silver
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 64-65
Cognates in other languages: Arm. arcat’ 'silver'; Lat. argentum [n] 'silver'
Notes: {1} [AL] The Khotanese form and Yazdi āldī 'money' seem to point to full-grade *arz- (cf. Cheung 2002: 164).

Sanskrit: rāju-
First attestation: RV, AV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'rope, string'
Link to RV concordance: rāju-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrazgu- / HrazjNeu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-raju- [adj] 'without a string' (RV); rājjudāla- [m] 'Cordia myxa' (ŚB); raijavya- [n] 'material for a rope' (ŚB); raju-duhāna- [n] 'part of the neck of a domestic animal around which a rope is fastened' (KausŚ)
Page in EWAia: 2.427
Sogdian: rgzy (ra gzi) '(woollen?) cloth'
Other Iranian cognates: Yi. rogz 'woman’s cloak'
IE form: Hresg-u-
IE meaning: rope
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 874
Cognates in other languages: Lith. rezgu `, rezgiu` [verb] 'to braid, bind'; Lat. restis [f] 'rope'

Sanskrit: rákṣ·as-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'damage, a nocturnal demon'
Link to RV concordance: rákṣ·as-; rákṣ·ás-; rákṣ·astvā-; rákṣ·asvīn-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: rakš
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rakṣ·ās- [m] 'demon, evil being' (RV, AV); rakṣ·astvā- [n] 'damage, bewitching' (RV 08.018.13); rakṣ·asvīn- [adj] 'malignant, bewitching' (RV, AV)
Page in EWAia: 2.423
Avestan: Av. raṣ- [verb] 'to damage': YAv. rāṣaien-te [3pl.pres.med.], OAv. rāṣaieŋhē [inf.]; OAv. raśah- [n] 'damage'
New Persian: rašidan/raš- [verb] 'to pour out, spill, shed'
IE form: IIR {1}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 864
Notes: {1} The often advocated connection with Gr. κρέσω [verb] 'to pull, jerk' is formally and semantically hardly acceptable.

**Sanskrit:** raks.⁶
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to protect, guard, watch, save'
Link to RV concordance: raks.⁶
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrakš
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: raks-an-a- [n] 'protection' (RV+); paśu-raks-ī- [m] 'herdsman' (RV); raks-ītār- [m] 'protector, guard'
Page in EWAia: 2.422
Khotanese: părš-s-a- 'antidote' (< *pati-raxša-)
Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'r'xs- 'to rely on, trust, take refuge with'; 'r'xs'k 'refuge'
Ossetic: ar?xsyn/ar?xsun `to fit, match; to deal, cope with; to be able’
IE form: h₂leks- (< *h₂lek-)
IE meaning: 'to defend'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 32
Cognates in other languages: Arm. erāši-k’ (from Iran. *raxši-) 'warranty, guarantee'; Gr. ἱξw [verb] 'to ward off, to defend'; Gr. ἱκ-χ (< *h₂ik-) [f] 'defence, help, power'

**Sanskrit:** ram
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ramate [3sg.med.] 'to become appeased' (RV+), rama [3sg.impv.act.] 'appease, make quiet' (VS+); Present IX: āram-āt [3sg.impf.act.] 'to quiet, to appease' (RV); Aorist S: āram-sta [3sg.med.] (RV-AV); Aorist RED: ārīram[ [3sg.act.] (RV, AVP); Perfect: reme [3sg.med.] (Br.+); Fut: ram-sya′ (Br.+); Caus: rāmaya’ 'to make stop' (RV+), ramaya’ id. (RV+); Abs: ratvā (Br.); ta-p.t.c.: ratā- 'pleased, delighted, devoted’ (Br.+
Meaning: 'to stop, stand still, rest, become appeased, appease'
Link to RV concordance: ram-; rântar-; nirāmin-; rânti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hram
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rātī- [f] 'rest, repose' (VS+); rântar- [adj] 'staying' (RV); raman-īya- [adj] 'pleasant, agreeable' (AVP+); ā-rāmā- [m] 'pleasure' (Br.+); rāmaya- [adj] 'enjoyable' (Br.+); nīrāmin- [adj] 'waiting, lurking' (RV 02.023.16); rāntī- [f] 'pleasure (?)' (RV 07.018.10, 09.102.05)
Page in EWAia: 2.435
Avestan: YAv. ram- [verb] 'to stay, rest'; rāmōiōbam [2pl.pres.opt.med.], rāmiat [3sg.inj.act.]; rāmaiieiti [3sg.caus.act.] 'to bring to rest'; rāroma- [adj] 'bringing to peace' (Yt 13.40)
Old Persian: ariyāramma- (< *ariya-Hram-) [m] PN
Khotanese: ram- [verb] 'to enjoy oneself'
Sogdian: (Buddh., Chr.) 'wr'm [m] 'peace, quietude' (+ *ausahaan); ptrm(m)- [verb] 'to calm down (tr.)', (Buddh.) ptrm(-) [verb] 'to stop, extinguish', ptrms(-) [inch.] 'to calm down (intr.)' (+ *pati-)
**Middle Persian:** I’m- /rām-/ [verb] ‘to rest’, MMP r’myn-, BMP l’myn- [caus.] ‘to give peace, pleasure’

**Parthian:** r’m /rām/, r’mśn /rāmiśn/ ‘peace’, r’m /āram/ ‘abode’

**New Persian:** rāmiśn ‘joy’

**Ossetic:** D. r’mun [verb] ‘to stand, stay’, uromyn / oramun [verb] ‘to restrain, detain; to leave behind’ (+ *aun-*)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. rm- [verb] ‘to abstain from’, ē’mī- (< *ati-rāmaya*) [verb] ‘to make stay’; Khwar. perm- (< *pati-rama*) [verb] ‘to rest, come to rest’, Bactr. rim- [verb] ‘to be convenient, suit, please’

**IE form:** h₁rem

**IE meaning:** to stop, to come to rest

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 864

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ἐρήμα [adv] ‘quietly, softly’; Go. rimis [n] ‘rest’; Lith. rāmas ‘rest’; Lith. rimti [verb] ‘to become quiet’

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**Sanskrit:** ramb / lamb

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: rāmbate [3sg.med.] (RV); lāmbate [3sg.med.] (MS²+)

**Meaning:** ‘to hang down limply (of the breasts, penis)’

**Link to RV concordance:** ramb-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Ramb (?)

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** an-ā-ramban-ā- [adj] ‘without support’ (Up.); lambanastān- [adj.f.] ‘with hanging breasts’ (AVP)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.436

**IE form:** (s)lemb

**IE meaning:** to hang down limply

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 655 - 657

**Cognates in other languages:** Eng. limp [adj] ‘limp’; MHG lampen, slampen [verb] ‘to hang down limply’

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**Sanskrit:** randh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IV: rādhyatu [3sg.impv.act.] (AV 17.1.6 +); Aorist A: radham [1sg.inj.act.] (RV 01.050.13), radhāma [1pl.inj.act.] (RV 10.128.05); Aorist IS: randhiṣ- [2sg.inj.act.] ‘to subjugate, make subject’ (RV); Aorist R: randhi [2sg.impv.act.] (RV 04.022.09) {1}; Perfect: rārādhur [3pl.act.] ‘to be subject’ (RV 07.018.18), rārandhi [2sg.impv.act.] ‘to make subject’ (RV 06.025.09); Caus: randhāy ‘to subjugate, make subject’ (RV+); Aorist RED: (mā) rāradhas [2sg.inj.act.] ‘id.’ (RV) {2}; ta-pte.: raddha- ‘succumbed, subject to’ (RV)

**Meaning:** ‘to be subject’

**Link to RV concordance:** randh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (H)randh {3}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** radhrā- [adj] ‘exhausted, weak’ (RV), rāndhi- [f] ‘subjugation’ (RV 06.018.04)
See also: randhra-

Khotanese: haran-/harasta- (< *fra-rand-) [verb] 'to throw'

New Persian: razda [adj] 'tired, exhausted'

IE form: lendʰ?

IE meaning: to sink, to fall (?)

Certainty: ?

Page in EWAia: 2.431

Notes: {1} Probably isolated nonce formation (Neubildung). {2} [LK] Forms with the nasal in the root (full grade) are used transitively ('to make subject'), forms without nasal (zero grade), except for red.aor. riradhás, are intransitive ('to be subject'); see Narten 1964: 218; Bendahan 1993: 128f.; Schaefer 1994: 29f.; Kümmel 2000: 415f. {3} [AL] The Indo-Iranian etymology is difficult. The Iranian root rand- means 'to scrape, to make smooth' (see s.v. rad), and NP razda 'tired, exhausted' can easily belong there (with a semantic development typical of colloquial speech). It is even conceivable that this Iranian root is etymologically related to randh, cf. English wipe out for a semantic parallel. The further IE connections are doubtful.

Sanskrit: ක.randhra-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'part of body of animals, loin'

Link to RV concordance: randhra-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: randʰra-

Page in EWAia: 2.432

See also: randh

IE form: lend³-uo {1}

IE meaning: *to sink, to fall > *‘deepening’ > ‘indentation (a body area)’ (?)

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 675, 865

Cognates in other languages: Lat. lumbus [m] 'loin' (< *londʰuo-); ON lend 'loin'; OHG lentī 'loin'; OCS leśdvьjeś [f. pl.] 'loins, inside, kidneys'; Go. land 'land' (< IE *londʰ-o-). {2}

Notes: {1} Possibly, replacing **randhva- with’ra- by analogy with udara-, jat-hara- 'stomach'. {2}

See also Schrijver 1993 for Celtic cognates (OIr. land 'free land', MW llan 'area', etc.).

Sanskrit: ran.(i)

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: ran-anti [3pl.act.] (RV, YV); Present IV: rān-yati [3sg.act.] (RV, AVP 1.39.2); Present VA: rān-va [2sg.impv.act.] (TS), rān-vatu [3sg.impv.act.] (TS); Aorist IS: arān-is-ur [3pl.act.] (RV 08.013.16), rān-is-tana [2pl.impv.act.] (RV 02.036.03); Perfect: rārān-a [3sg.act.] (RV, AVP); Caus: ran ay’ 'to enjoy; to make enjoy' (RV); ta-ptic.: ran-vita- (RV 02.003.06)

Meaning: 'to rejoice, be pleased'

Link to RV concordance: ran(i)-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ran(H)

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ran- [f] 'happiness' (RV: instr.sg. ran-ā, dat.sg. ran-ē, loc.sg. ran-); ran-ā-[m] 'pleasure, enjoyment, joy, battle' (RV+); ran-itar- [adj] 'delighting in (loc.)' (RV 08.096.19); ran-yə-[adj] 'delectable, pleasant, fit for fighting' (RV+); ran-ə-[adj] 'pleasant, delightful,
agreeable; fond of fighting’ (RV); rān-van- [m] ‘warrior’ (RV 05.044.10); rāntyā- [adj] ‘pleasant, comfortable’ (RV, AV) (secondary from rānti- after rān-ya-)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.427

**Avestan:** YAv. rōnā- [n] ‘battle, fight’

**Middle Persian:** (Man.) r[n] ‘refreshment’

**Parthian:** rān- [verb] ‘to battle’

**IE form:** IIR

**Certainty:** -

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Idioms:** ‘providing joy’: Skt. rān-a-kṛ- [adj] (RV 10.112.10) – OAv. rāniō.skoroiti- [adj] – Elam.-Iran. *rana-kara- name of a stream

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**Sanskrit:** rāsa-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** ‘juice (of plants), liquid, essence’

**Link to RV concordance:** rāsa-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hrasa-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** a-rasā- [adj] ‘powerless, sapless’ (RV+), rāsavant- [adj] ‘juicy’ (RV+); rasin- [adj] ‘juicy’ (RV, YV); rāsā- [f] ‘name of a mythical stream at the end of the world, a tributary of the Indus’ (RV); rasa’y [verb] ‘to taste’

**Page in EWAia:** 2.441

**Avestan:** YAv. rāphā- [f] ‘name of a mythical stream’ (= Skt. rasā-)

**Khotanese:** rrā [pl] ‘veins’ (< Plr. *raha-ka-)

**Sogdian:** (Man.) r’k ‘vein, blood vessel’ (< Plr. *raha-ka-)

**Middle Persian:** rhg, rg ‘vein, blood vessel’ (< Plr. *raha-ka-)

**Parthian:** rhk ‘vein, blood vessel’ (< Plr. *raha-ka-)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. r’k ‘vein, blood vessel’ (< Plr. *raha-ka-)

**IE form:** Hros-{1}

**IE meaning:** dew

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 336 - 337

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. rūs [m] ‘dew’; Lith. rasa ‘dew’; OCS rosa ‘dew’

**Notes:** {1} Originally, a root noun. The Greek name of Volga ‘R̩í presumably comes from Iranian.

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**Sanskrit:** rātha-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** ‘light two-wheeled war-chariot’

**Link to RV concordance:** rātha-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HratHa

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** rātha-pros·t·ha- [m] PN (= ’who has the chariot as his field bed’) (RV); rathan-tara- [n] name of a Sāman (RV+); rathira- [adj] ’driving the car’ (RV); rathā- [m] ‘charioteer, chariot-fighter’ (RV+); rathēn- [m] ‘chariot-fighter’ (RV+); rathe-s·t·hā- [adj] ’standing on the chariot’, [m] ‘chariot-fighter’ (RV, VS); rathāya- [adj] ’belonging to the chariot, chariot-horse’ (RV+); ratharyā’[verb] ’to go by chariot’ (RV); Near-Eastern names *tūaiša-rātʰa-, raiʰja-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.429
**Avestan:** OAv. rai±m (*<ra±iijam*) [acc.sg.m] 'charioteer' (= RV rath-); YAv. ra±a- [m] 'car'; ra±aštā- [m] 'warrior'; ra±aštar- [m] 'warrior'; ra±oštā- [m] 'warrior'; ra±iia- [adj] 'belonging to the car'

**Old Persian:** u-ra±a- 'good car'; [u]ra±ara- [adj] 'with good chariot-warriors'

**Khotanese:** rraha- 'car'

**Middle Persian:** (Man.) <rh[y]> /rah/ 'car'; rah- 'page, boy'; r̥h (< *r̥q>a-) 'street, way'

**New Persian:** rah- 'page, boy'

**IE form:** Hrot-2h-0- {1}

**IE meaning:** car

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 866

**Idioms:** 'standing on the chariot': Skt. rathe-s-t-hā- (RV+) ~ Av. ra±a-štā- 'warrior'

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. rota[f] 'wheel, disc'; OIr. roth 'wheel'; OHG rad 'wheel'; Lith. r̥tas 'wheel'; OIr. rethim [verb] 'to walk'; OIr. roithim [verb] 'to drive'

**Notes:** {1} Derivative of PIE *Hrot-* 'wheel', cf. PIE *Hret-' to roll, to walk' (OIr. rethim, roithim).

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**Sanskrit:** rav

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Aorist IS: raviś-am [1sg.subj.act.] (RV ); Aorist R / Present II: rāvat [3sg.subj.act.] (MS²-KS³); ta-ptc.: rata- 'wounded, hurt' (RV, AV)

**Meaning:** 'to break, hurt'

**Link to RV concordance:** ru-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hrau-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ravitar-[m] 'injurer' (MS²-KS³); vaha-ravin-[adj] 'galled by a yoke' (AB)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.440

**See also:** roman-

**IE form:** Hreu(H) [rather h₉,reu(H), if Gr. Cr'Bssw 'to dig' belongs here]

**IE meaning:** to tear up

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 868 - 871

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. ru⁹ [verb] 'to fall down, go to ruin'; Lat. brutus [ppp] 'overwhelmed, buried (under)'; Lith. rauti [verb] 'to pluck, tear up'

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IE form: h₂reu-i
IE meaning: sun
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -

Cognates in other languages: Arm. arew ‘sun’; Hitt. haryanai- [verb] ‘to become bright, dawn’

Sanskrit: ravi
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VI: rυvate [3sg.med.] (RV); Present II: rauti [3sg.act.] (ŚrSi.+), ruyāt [3sg.opt.act.] (ŚB); Present I: aravanta [3pl.impf.med.] (MS+; secondary after navaṭe); Aorist IS: aṟavīt [3sg.act.] (RV); aṟavī-uh [3pl.act.] (RV); Caus: rava'y (Si.+); Intensive: roravīti [3sg.act.] (RV+)

Meaning: ‘to roar’

Link to RV concordance: ri-; puriravas-; ruvan-yu-; tuvīrava-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HraiH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ruta- [n] ‘calling, crying’ (ŚrSi.+; short vowel is secondary); ráva- [m] ‘roaring, howling, noise’ (RV+); bhrād-ravas- [adj] ‘loudly sounding’ (VS); purī-ravas- [m] PN (RV); ruvan-yu- [adj] ‘loud’ (RV); ruvatha- [m] ‘roaring’ (KS, MS); tuvī-rava- [adj] ‘mightily roaring (in battle)’ (RV 10.099.06)

Page in EWAia: 2.439

Avestan: YaV. uruatuā [gen.sg.] ‘roaring’ (< *ruuatah)
Ossetic: arawyn/arawun [verb] ‘to echo strongly’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. rw- [verb] ‘to grunt’
IE form: h₂reu(H)
IE meaning: to roar
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 867 - 868

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἡρῳμαι [1sg.pres.med.] ‘to howl, to roar, to complain’; OCS rjuti [verb] ‘hr̩esqai’; Lat. rīmor [m] ‘muffled noise’

Sanskrit: ray(i)
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]

Meaning: ‘to flow, whirl, run, bubble up (intr.); to make flow, to make run (trans.) {1} ’ XXX

Link to RV concordance: rī- XXX

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HraiH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rīt- [adj] ‘flowing, dripping’ (RV); rīṭī-[f] ‘stream, motion’ (RV+); ren ā- [m] ‘dust’ (RV+); a-ren-ū- [adj] ‘not dusty (usually of celestial roads)’ (RV); bhrād-ren-ū- [adj] ‘stirring up thick dust’ (RV 06.018.02); retas- [n] ‘flow of semen, seminal fluid; flow of rain or water’ (RV+); retin- [adj] ‘abounding in seed, productive, impregnating’ (RV 10.040.11); retas-vant- [adj] ‘id.’ (MS); retas-vīn- ‘id.’ (TS)

Page in EWAia: 2.437
Avestan: YAv. aib.iritām ah- [verb] 'to be defiled with excrements' (V 7.12, V 7.13); airiti-[f] 'defecating' (V 13.48)

Khotanese: rēma 'faeces', rīyai 'anus'

Sogdian: (Chr.) rym [m] 'dirt, impurity'

Middle Persian: ld-/riy-/ [verb] 'to defecate, void'

New Persian: rīdan [verb] 'to defecate'

Ossetic: lijyn / lijun [verb] 'to defecate'; Pash. rōma, rīma 'mucus, dysentry'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. rymyc (pl.) 'dirty (spots)'

IE form: h3rei(H) {2}

IE meaning: to flow

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 326 – 332

Cognates in other languages: Lat. rīvus [m] 'brook'; Mlr. rīan 'river, sea'; OE rīd 'stream, brook'; OHG rinnan [verb] 'to drip'; Russ. réjat' [inf.] 'to stream fast, flow'; Russ. ōnut'sja [inf.] 'to stream, flow'; Go. reiran [verb] 'to tremble'; Go. reiro [f] 'trembling, earthquake'

Notes: [1] [LK] For the meaning, see now Praust 2001?. XXX

{2} Perhaps an enlargement of the root *h3er 'move'.

Sanskrit: rā [2]

First attestation: RV-TĀm

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: rāyasi [2sg.act.] (RV 07.055.03), rāya [2sg.impv.act.] (RV 07.055.03, TĀm 4.30), rāyant- [ptc.act.] (RV 01.182.04, AVP 5.34.5)

Meaning: 'to bark'

Link to RV concordance: rā- [2]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: raH-

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Avestan: YAv. gārō-raiian-t- [adj] 'crying out the songs' (Yt 13.105)

Khotanese: raiian [verb] 'to make noise'

Sogdian: (Buddh., Chr.) r'y- [verb] 'to weep, cry'

Parthian: gh'ry- (< *gāqra-rāja-) [verb] 'to be boastful' (?)

Ossetic: r'jyn/r'jun [verb] 'to bark'

Other Iranian cognates: Y. rōy-/rōyta- 'to weep', Wa. ṛuγ-/royd- 'to bark'

IE form: leh2 {1}

IE meaning: to bark

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 859 – 860

Cognates in other languages: OCS lajati [verb] 'to bark', Lith. lōti [verb] 'to bark' Lat. lātrāre [verb] 'to bark'

Notes: [1] [AL] In view of semantics, the connection with a r-root (*Hreh1-: ON rāmr 'hoarse', Russ. (dial.) rājat' 'to sound') is much less probable.

Sanskrit: rādh

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: rādhyatām [3sg.impv.med.] (AV+); Present V: rādhnōti [3sg.act.] (YV+);

Aorist R: rādhat(i) [3sg.subj.act.] (RV); Aorist S: arātisī [2sg.act.] (AV+); Aorist IS: rādhīs-i

414
Meaning: 'to succeed, be successful'

Link to RV concordance: rādh-, rādhas-, rādhy-; satyārādhas-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HraHd

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rādhas-[n] 'favour, generosity, gift' (RV+); satyā-rādhas-[adj] 'bestowing real generosity' (RV); kṛṣṭā-rādhi-[adj] 'successful in what is cultivated' (AVŚ 8.10.24); rādhy- [gerundive] 'to be accomplished, to be appeased' (RV+); rāddhi-[f] 'success, luck' (AV+); ani-rādha-[adj] 'accomplishing welfare' (AV)

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Avestan: OAv. rādat [3sg.aorsubj.act.], rādon-tī [3pl.pres.act.], YAv. rāsta-[ppp] 'to do right, to fit'; OAv. rādah-[n] 'generosity, care', [adj] 'generous'; OAV. rāda- (Y 19.9), YAv. rāōa- (Y 9.23) [m] 'caretaker'; YAv. *rāstī- (in PN) 'success'; possibly also Av. aradra-[adj] '(religiously) active, zealous, faithful’ (if from *HrHdra-);

Old Persian: rādiy [postposition] 'on account of (+ gen.)' (most probably, orig. instr.sg. of the noun *rādī- 'accomplishment’, cf. Skt. rādhi-), avaha-yārādiy [adv] 'for this reason’

Khotanese: ttrāy-(< *ati-rāday-) [verb] 'to protect'

Middle Persian: ārāstān [verb] 'to prepare’, rāy [postposition] 'on account of’

Parthian: rād [postposition] 'on account of’

New Persian: ārāstan [verb] 'to prepare’, rā [postposition] 'on account of’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ḍṛ[r] [postposition] 'on account of’ (with metathesis ?)

IE form: h₂rębhd

IE meaning: to be successful, to succeed

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 55 - 61

Cognates in other languages: Go. ga-redan [verb] 'to make precautions’; Go. ur-redi? [3sg.pres.] 'to decide’ {1}

Notes: {1} [AL] ORuss. raditi [verb] 'to care for’, OCS ne-raditi [verb] 'to neglect, to be carefree’ are most probably of Iranian origin, based on Slav. *radi [postposition] borrowed from Ir. *rādī.

Sanskrit: rāj

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present II: rās-t-i [3sg.act.] (RV 01.104.04), rāt-[3sg.inj.act.] (RV 06.012.05), Present I: rājati [3sg.act.] (RV+), vi-rājāni [1sg.subj.act.] (RV); Aorist S: arājīs-uh-[3pl.act.] (RV); Intensive: rárajat [ptc.act.n.] (RV); Inf: rájāse (RV)

Meaning: 'to rule, be king; to shine, glitter’

Link to RV concordance: rāj-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HraHj-

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See also: rāi-

IE form: h₂ręb-

IE meaning: to stretch

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 854 - 857
### Sanskrit: ṛj-  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [m]  
**Gramm. forms:** ṛt· [nom.sg.]  
**Meaning:** 'king, ruler' ([f] 'lady, sovereign' in RV 05.046.08b)  
**Link to RV concordance:** ṛj-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hrāj-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sam-ṛj- [m] 'supreme chief, sovereign' (RV+); adhi-ṛjā- [m] 'chief' (RV+); rājā- [n] 'rule, reign', [adj] 'royal' (RV+); rājan- [m] 'king, nobleman, man of a royal tribe' (RV+); rājan- [n?] 'rule, reign (?)' (RV 10.049.04c); rājanā- [adj] 'noble' (RV+)  
**Page in EWAia:** 2.444  
**See also:** rj~  
**Avestan:** OAv. rāzar- / rāzan- [n] 'rule, direction' (YAv. only rāzar-); YAv. barozi-rāz- [adj] 'reigning in the height' (Yt 13.100)  
**IE form:** h₃rĬg- ([f] h₃rĬg-n-ih₂-)  
**IE meaning:** ruler, ruling  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 854 - 857  
**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. rĬg- [m] 'king, sovereign, chief'; OIr. rīge 'kingdom' (= rājā- [n] 'rule, reign'); OIr. rí (gen.sg. ríg) [m] 'king'  

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### Sanskrit: ṛjn~  
**First attestation:** VS+  
**Part of speech:** [f]  
**Meaning:** 'queen, wife of the ruler'  
**Link to RV concordance:** sam-ṛjn~  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HraHjnīH-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sam-ṛjn~ [f] 'queen who is superior in rank, female sovereign' (RV+); ekarṛjn~ [f] 'the only queen' (AVP 7.12.1)  
**Page in EWAia:** 2.445  
**See also:** ṛj-  
**IE form:** h₃rĬg-n-ih₂-  
**IE meaning:** queen  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 854 - 857  
**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. rĬgina [f] 'queen' (< *rĬgnī); OIr. rīgain [f] 'queen'  

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### Sanskrit: rāsnā-  
**First attestation:** VS+  
**Part of speech:** [f]  
**Meaning:** 'girdle'  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** iHsnH- {1}  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** rāsnākā- [f] 'small band, girdle' (KS); rāsnāvā- [adj] 'girdled' (ŚB+)  
**Page in EWAia:** 2.450  
**See also:** Ir. *iHh-

Khotanese: yŋa- 'belt, girdle' (< PIr. *abi-iŋhāna- = YAv. aibiāŋhāna-)

Parthian: *zy’h- [verb] 'to gird on'

New Persian: pŋrŋhan `shirt' (< PIr. *pari-iŋhāna-), hamyŋ- `girdle, belt' (< PIr. *ham-iŋhāna-)

IE form: IE form:

IE meaning: girdle

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. zиnh-[f] 'girdle'

Notes: {1} Presumably, rŋsnŋ is due to contamination of *yŋsnŋ- 'girdle' with ršanā- 'rope, cord, bridle'.

Sanskrit: rās·t·ru- [n]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'kingdom, realm'

Link to RV concordance: rāṣ·ṛa-; rāṣ·ṛi-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrāc-tra-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rās·ṛi- [f] 'female ruler, female sovereign' (RV+)

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See also: rāi-.

Avestan: YAv. *rāštar- 'sovereign’ in rāštarə.vayən·ti- [m] PN

IE form: Hrēh-tr-

IE meaning: sovereign?

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 854 - 857

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Sanskrit: rātṛi- [f]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Gramm. forms: rātṛi- (AV+)

Meaning: 'night'

Link to RV concordance: rātṛi--; ati-rātṛi--; ahorātṛi-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HrāHtriH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ati-rātṛi- [adj] 'prepared or performed over-night' (RV 07.103.07+); ahorātṛi- [n], later also [m] 'day and night' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.447

See also: irmā

Avestan: Av. rāman- [n] 'rest'

IE form: Hrēh₁-tr-ih₂
IE meaning: bringing to rest
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: OHG rāwa, rouwa ‘rest’

Sanskrit: rec
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VII: rin’akti [3sg.act.] (RV+), ārin’ak [3sg.impf.act.] (with a secondary long augment); Present IV: ricyate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: āraik [3sg.act.] (RV) (with a secondary long augment), rikhās [2sg.inj.med.] (RV); Aorist S: riks’ata [3pl.med.] (Br.); Aorist mediopass: reci [3sg.inj.] (RV 04.016.05); Perfect: riregca [3sg.act.] (RV+), ārrirekti [3sg.impf.act.] (RV+), arirekit [3sg.ppf.act.] (RV); ririkhās-s- [ptc.act.] (RV); ta-ptc.: ātirikta ‘left over’ (RV 08.058.03), riktā- ‘emptied, empty’ (AV+)
Meaning: ‘to leave, let, release, set free’
Link to RV concordance: rico-; rikhā-; prarikvan-; prarekā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: raïk-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rikhā- [n] ‘inheritance’ (RV+); pra-rikvan- [adj] ‘reaching beyond’ (RV 01.100.15); pra-rekā- [m] ‘abundance’ (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.457
See also: reku-; rekn- as-


Khotanese: parrīj- [verb] ‘to deliver, rescue’ (+ *pari-)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) rṃx’k. (Man.) ṛmỵh ‘remains’, (Buddh.) pr’yec-, (Chr., Man.) pryc- [verb] ‘to leave behind, desert’ (+ *pari-)

Middle Persian: phryz- [verb] ‘to keep away from, abstain, avoid’ (+ *pati-)

Parthian: wryxs- [inch.] ‘to flee’ (+ *uī-)  
Ossetic: lišyn / leğun [verb] ‘to run away; to abandon a settlement’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. rycy- [verb] ‘to spread out’; pryx- [verb] ‘to leave behind’ (+ *apa-); Bactr. rhgo ‘remains, what is left’; Sh. ris-rēd, Rosh. rays-/rayd [verb] ‘to remain, be left’

IE form: leikw
IE meaning: to leave
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 669 – 670

Cognates in other languages: Arm. l’k’anem [verb] ‘to leave’ (aor. l’k’[e] ); Gr. leápw [verb] ‘to let, leave’ (limpōn [1sg.pres.act.]); Lat. linquō [verb] ‘to leave’; (O)Lith. liekmi [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to stay’ (dial. iš-linku); OPr. po-linka [3sg.pres.] ‘stays’; Go. lei?an [verb] ‘to lend’

Sanskrit: rej
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: ‘to tremble, shake’
Link to RV concordance: riji-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: *(H)raij*-{3}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: *réd-* 'trembling' (YVm) {1}

**Page in EWAia:** 2.458

Khotanese: rřiys- [verb] 'to tremble'
Ossetic: rizyn / rezun [verb] 'to shake'
IE form: hleig  {2}
IE meaning: to (make) shake
Certainty: +

**Page in Pokorny:** 667 - 668

Idioms: 'earth quakes': Skt. rejata ks āh- 'earth quaked' (RV 04.022.04) ~ Gr. klelã-cqwn [adj] 'shaking the earth'

Cognates in other languages: Gr. klelâzw [verb] 'to cause to tremble'

**Notes:** {1} Only attested in the Yajurvedic mantra réd- asi 'you are trembling', probably resulting from the reinterpretation of rejas 'you tremble' (see Gotô 1987: 272). {2} The root is not directly related to *(H)leig-* 'to spring'. {3} [AL] In Middle and Modern Iranian we further find the root *larz-* 'to shake, tremble', which seems to reflect a reduplicated *ra-r(i)z-*: Sogd. (Chr.) wlrz-, wdrz [verb] 'to tremble, shake' (+ *uēi-); MP llc- /larz- / [verb] 'to shake, tremble'; Parth. lrz- [verb] 'to tremble'; NP larzídān [verb] 'to shake'; Khwar. bržyk 'shaking fever,ague' (+ *abi-); Pash. rēž-dedol [verb] 'to shake, tremble'.

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**Sanskrit:** rēkn-ās-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Gramm. forms: sometimes scanned in three syllables /ra(y)ikn-ās-/ in the RV (cf. Lubotsky 1995: 218f. for a discussion; possibly under influence of rayî-)

Meaning: 'property left by bequest, wealth, goods'

Link to RV concordance: rēkn-ās-; rēkn-āsvant-; surekn-ās-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: raiknas-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rēkn-āsvant- [adj] 'remunerative, gainful' (RV 10.063.16); su-rēkn-ās-[adj] 'rich, wealthy' (RV 06.016.26)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.457

See also: rec

Avestan: OAv. raēxānah- [n] 'inheritance'

IE form: loik"-no(s)-

IE meaning: property left by bequest

Certainty: +

**Page in Pokorny:** 669 - 670

Cognates in other languages: OHG, OS lēhan 'loan, tenure' (< PGm. *laix"-na-)
IE form: loik(w)-u-
IE meaning: left behind
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 669 - 670
Cognates in other languages: Lat. reliuos [adj] 'remaining' (&*lik(w)-u-o-)

Sanskrit: rod
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: rudanti [3pl.act.] (RV+), arodit [3sg.impf.act.] (YVp+) {1}; Aorist A: árudat [3sg.act.] (AV+); Caus: roday 'to make weep' (RV+); Abs: ruditvā (Si.+)
Meaning: 'to weep, bewail'
Link to RV concordance: rud-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrud-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: agharúd- [adj] 'lamenting of a misfortune (a professional lamer of death?)' (AV); róda- [m] 'crying, lament, whine' (AV+); abhi-roruá- [adj] 'constantly weeping' (AV)
Page in EWAia: 2.465
Avestan: Av. rud-/ruô- [verb] 'to lament, weep': OAv. raostā [3sg.pres. (?) inj.med.] (Y 29.9 with an unexpected full grade), YAv. uruđan [3pl.pres.inj.act.] (V 3.32), uruđan-tā [3pl.pres.inj.med.] (V 19.45); uruđān- t- PN (the interpretation of OAv. uridōiitā Y 44.20 is uncertain)
Other Iranian cognates: Par. ruh- [verb] 'to weep'
IE form: Hreud-
IE meaning: to weep, to cry
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 867 - 868
Cognates in other languages: Lith. raudótį (ráuda) [verb] 'to weep. lament'; Lat. řidō [verb] 'to roar, bellow'; OE rōtān [verb] 'to complain, weep'
Notes: {1} [AL] The set character of the root seems to be secondary, introduced in order to preserve the endings. In late Vedic texts we also encounter sporadic thematic forms like rodanti (JUB), cf. Gotō 1987: 275).

Sanskrit: róhita- {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: róhinī- [f] (RV+)
Meaning: 'red, reddish', [m] 'red horse'
Link to RV concordance: róhita-; rauhin- ā-; rohit-; rohídaśva-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrāud̐ita-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rauhin-ā- [m] N. of a demon (RV+); lóhita- [adj] 'red, reddish' (AV+; f. lóhinī-); nīla-lohita- [adj] 'dark-blue and red' (AV+); rohít- [adj] 'reddish brown, sorrel, reddish' (RV); rohíd-āśva- [adj] 'with sorrel horses' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.471
See also: rudhira-
Avestan: YAv. raoīštā- [adj] 'red, reddish'
IE form: h1,rēud̐it-o- (?)
IE meaning: red
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 872 - 873
Notes: {1} [AL] For the development -dʰ > -h- in Skt. see Lubotsky 1995a.

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**Sanskrit:** róman-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'hair, body hair'

**Link to RV concordance:** róman-; róman-vant-; romásá-; lóman-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hrauman-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** róman-vant- [adj] 'hairy' (RV 09.112.4); romásá- [adj] '(very) hairy' (RV+); lóman- [n] 'body hair' (RV+); lómanvant- [adj] 'hairy' (TS+); lomasa- [adj] 'hairy' (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.470

See also: rav [2]

**New Persian:** rum(a), róm(a), runb(a) 'pubic hair' руно

**IE form:** Hreu-men-

**IE meaning:** hair

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 868 - 871

**Cognates in other languages:** MoIr. ruaimneach 'long hair'; ON røgg [f], røgr [m] 'long hair, long wool' (< PGM. *rauç(y)a-)

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**Sanskrit:** rop

**First attestation:** AV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IV: arupyan [3pl.impf.act.] (AVP 8.15.7+); Caus: ropaý 'to cause racking pain' (AVP+); Aorist RED: arіrupas [2sg.act.] (AV); rіrupas [2sg.subj.act.] 'to cause racking pain' (AV)

**Meaning:** 'to suffer from abdominal pain, have racking pain'

**Link to RV concordance:** rup-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hraup-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ropan-á- [adj] 'causing racking pain' (AV); rópi- [f] 'racking pain' (AV); rópus-ī- [f] 'female destroyer (?)' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.469

See also: lop

**Avestan:** OAv. uripaiicin tī [3pl.caus.act.] 'to cause racking pain (?)'

**Khotanese:** rv̥- [verb] 'to remove, peel off'; bir(r)v̥- (burivān-) [verb] 'to destroy' (+ *yī-)

**Sogdian:** rwp [verb] (Buddh.) 'to gather', (Man.) 'to harvest'

**Middle Persian:** lw̡p(k)/r̥b̥(ag)/ 'pillage, plundering'; hrwb- [verb] 'to collect, gather; receive' (+ *ham-)

**New Persian:** rubūdan [verb] 'to rob, seize, carry off'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. rwb̥y- [verb] 'to rob, take away'; Yghn. rup-, rub- [verb] 'to harvest'

**IE form:** Hreup

**IE meaning:** to break, to tear

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 868 - 871
**Sanskrit:** rudhira-  
**First attestation:** AV+  
**Part of speech:** [adj]  
**Meaning:** 'red, blood-red, bloody'  
**Link to RV concordance:** rudhikr̥-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hruḍra-  

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** rudhira- [n] 'blood' (AVP+), rudhikr̥- [m] N. of a demon defeated by Indra (RV 02.014.05) (= 'scattering blood' (?), 'sprinkled with blood' (?))  
**Page in EWAia:** 2.453  
**See also:** rohita-; loha-  
**Sogdian:** rwz- 'red (?)'  
**Middle Persian:** lwhl'sp PN (?)  
**Other Iranian cognates:** Sh. rırv `red'  
**IE form:** HruHk̥̄so-  
**IE meaning:** rough  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 872 - 873  
**Cognates in other languages:** OHG rih [adj] 'rough' (< PGm. *rih(w)a-)  
**Notes:** {1} Khwar. m-žxš- [verb] 'to become wrinkled, to become rough' (< PIr. *uz-ruxša-) and Lith. r̥kti [verb] 'to become wrinkled' cannot be directly connected because of the "wrong" velar.
**Sanskrit:** ṛc-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [f]
**Gramm. forms:** ṛc-am [acc.sg.], ṛc-ā [instr.sg.], ṛg-bhīs· [instr.pl.]
**Meaning:** 'song of praise, poem, stanza, verse'
**Link to RV concordance:** ṛc-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hṛk- / Hṛč-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ṛgma- [adj] 'like an ṛc-' (AitB); ṛgm(i)ya- [adj] 'consisting of ṛc-verses' (KS+); ṭkmya- [adj] 'consisting of ṛc-verses' (JB); ṭgmin- [adj] 'praising, singing' (RV); ṭgmiya-, ṭgmiyā- [adj] 'worthy of praise' (RV)
**Page in EWAia:** 249
**See also:** arc
**Other Iranian cognates:** Iran. PN *ṛk*?
**IE form:** h₁rk-
**IE meaning:** song of praise
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 340
**Notes:** XXX Tucker

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**Sanskrit:** ṛjipyā-
**First attestation:** RV
**Part of speech:** [adj]
**Meaning:** 'epithet of an eagle, Maruts, racehorse, arrow', [m] 'eagle' (RV 02.034.04)
**Link to RV concordance:** ṛjipyā-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hṛjियia-
**Page in EWAia:** 250
**See also:** rjir-
**Avestan:** YAv. ṣrəzifiid.parəna- [adj] 'having eagle-feathers'; ṣrəzifia-[m] name of a mountain
**Old Persian:** (Elam.) ir-tup-pi-ia [m] PN (= *ṛdifya-)
**Middle Persian:** *`lwf/āluw/’eagle’; āluw ’eagle’
**New Persian:** āluw ’eagle’
**IE form:** h₂rg-i-pit-o- (or -p(H)-i-o- ~ pā [3])?
**IE meaning:** eagle
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 854 - 857
**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. (Hes.) Ἰξίφος etXj parşai (= *Irzifoj, LW from Plr. *ṛzifja-); Arm. arcui, arciw ’eagle’

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**Sanskrit:** ṛjīsvan-
**First attestation:** RV
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** PN (= ‘with fast dogs’)
**Link to RV concordance:** ṛjīsvan-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hṛjिस्वan-
**Page in EWAia:** 251
**See also:** rir-; svaŋ-
**IE form:** h₂rg-iˈkuon-
### Sanskrit: र्ज़ा-  
**First attestation:** RV  
**Part of speech:** [adj]  
**Meaning:** 'shining reddishly, brightcoloured; quick, hurrying'  
**Link to RV concordance:** र्ज़ा-; र्ज़ी-; र्ज़ीप-; र्ज़ीर्ज़ा-; गर्ज़ा-; भार्ज़ा-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** हर्ज़ा-  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:**  
- Caland's form (as first member of compounds) र्ज़ी-, cf. र्ज़ीस्वन-, र्ज़ीप्या-, र्ज़ीति- [adj] 'flying forwards, hurrying straight forward (of reins, rivers, libations, arrows)' (RV); र्ज़ीपिन- [adj] 'storming ahead' (RV 04.026.06; 08.033.12); र्ज़ी- (in compounds अविर-र्ज़ी-, गो-र्ज़ी-, भार्ज़ी-) 'foam = looking whitish (?)' (RV)  
**Cognates in other languages:**  
- Gr. (Hom.) κЪνεj rγoγο... `fast dogs';  
- Gr. (Eretria) ΚЪναργογ [m] PN  
**IE meaning:** shining (white), quick  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 854 - 857  
**Page in EW Aia:** 252  
**See also:** r्ज़ीस्वन-; र्ज़ीप्या-; अर्जुना-  
**IE form:** h3rg-ro-  
**IE meaning:** shining (white), quick  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 854 - 857  
**Idioms:** `(with) fast horses': Skt. र्ज़ा- ास्वा-, र्ज़ास्वा- [m] PN (RV) ~ YAv. ार्जर्स्पा- [m] PN  
**Cognates in other languages:**  
- Gr. र्ज़ीTज [adj] 'shining white, quick' (< *र्ज़ी-rT-ज);  
- Gr. र्ज़ी-द्वन [adj] 'with blindingly white teeth';  
- Gr. र्ज़ी-पोज [adj] 'with fast feet';  
- Hitt. /हर्की-/ [adj] 'white'  
**Page in EW Aia:** 252  
**See also:** राज- [2]  
**Avestan:** Av. rαζιस्ता- [sup] 'straightest, most correct'; OAv. ार्रास्पा- [adj] 'straight, correct (of path)'; ार्रास्पा- (< *ार्रास्पा- (?)) 'that which is straight' (Y 33.1); YAv. ार्रास्पा- [m] PN  
**IE form:** h3rg-u-  
**IE meaning:** straight  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 854 - 857  
**Idioms:** 'straight path': Skt. र्ज़ुनास्पा (RV 01.041.05) ~ OAv. ार्रास्पा पाठो
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'bear'
Link to RV concordance: rks·a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrta- 
Page in EWAia: 247
Avestan: YAv. arša- 'bear'
Khotanese: arša 'bear'
Sogdian: 'ššš 'bear' XXX
Middle Persian: 'rs, hrs 'bear'
New Persian: xirs 'bear'
Ossetic: ar 'bear'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. hrs 'bear'; Sh. yirš 'bear'; Pash. yaž: 'bear'
IE form: h₂rtkə-
IE meaning: bear
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 875
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ?ar-ták-ga-, ?ar-ta-ga- 'bear'; Gr. ἱρκτος 'bear'; Lat. ursus 'bear'
(with irregular initial u-); Mlr. art 'bear'

Sanskrit: ṛṇ·ā-
First attestation: RV 06.012.05
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'debtor (or in debt)'
Link to RV concordance: ṛṇ·a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrma- / Harna-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ṛṇ·a- [n] 'duty, debt' (RV+); ṛṇ·a-cit- [adj] 'collecting a debt' (RV);
ṛṇ·am·-cayá- [m] 'N of a king' (RV); ṛṇ·a-yá- [adj] 'going after debts, obligations' (RV);
ṛṇ·a-yávan- [adj] 'id.' (RV); ṛṇ·āvan- [adj] 'indebted, under obligation' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 254
Avestan: YAv. arəṇa in arənət.caēsa- [adj] 'punishing guilt' ( Y 10.35, cf. Skt. ṛṇ·a-cit-)
Khotanese: āra- 'wrong act, fault'
Sogdian: 'rn 'wrong act, fault'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] The connection of Hitt. ar-nu- [verb] in the meaning 'to pay for debts, make up damage', proposed by Klingenschmitt, seems unwarranted.

Sanskrit: ṛs·abha-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'bull'
Link to RV concordance: ṛs·abha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrṣa-, Hrşábha-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ajars·abhá- [m] 'male goat' (ŚB+)
Page in EWAia: 260
See also:  
Avestan: OAv. aršnauiaiti- [adj] ‘(mare) with a stallion’ (Y 44.18) (< *aršōnuuaitī-); YAv. aršan- [m] ‘man, male’
Old Persian: ariyar«a /ariya-r•«a/ [nom.sg.m.] PN; aršāma- [m] PN
IE form: h₁rsn(-bʰo)-
IE meaning: bull
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 336 - 337
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἱρσι «male’ (Ion., Lesb., Kret., etc.) < IE *h₁rsĕn; Gr. Eārafinthj [m] ‘nickname of Dionysos’ < PIE *h₁rsЊґn;

Sanskrit: rš·i-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘poet, singer, seer’
Link to RV concordance: rš·i-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ḫrš-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: rš·i- in compounds, e.g. mahārś·i- [m] ‘great rš·i’ (AV+), saptars·āyāsa [nom.pl.] ‘seven rš·is’ (RV); rš·ika- [m] ‘rš·i of low rank’ (JB)
Page in EWAia: 261
Avestan: OAv. orāšiš [m] ‘seer’ (Y 31.5); orōšiia- [adj] ‘seer-like’ (Y 40.4); YAv. aršiia- [m] PN
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -

Total of 1301 record 131 page
Pages: 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
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Ossetic: arc / arc? 'lance, spear'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'šc [f] 'spear'
IE form: h₂rs-ti-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 335

Sanskrit: ṛṣ•va-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'elevated, high'
Link to RV concordance: ṛṣ•va-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hṛṣua-
Page in EWAia: 262
See also: ar [1]
Avestan: OAv. ṛoṣiuua- [adj] 'high, high placed, noble'
IE form: h₂rs-uo-? {1}
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: \X4 326 - 332\x
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ὕροι [n] 'mountain' (< IE *h₁er-os-)
Notes: {1} [AL] Or from *urs-uo- (see vars: [2] 'to rise') with dissimilation? For the suffix see irdhva-.

Sanskrit: ṛśya-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'male antelope'
Link to RV concordance: ṛśya-; ṛśyada-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hṛśia-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ṛśyada- [n] 'pit for catching antelopes' (RV 10.039.08); ṛśa- [m] 'male antelope' (AV); ṛśśa- [adj] 'belonging to the antelope' (AV 4.4.5); ṛś ya- [m] 'male antelope' (MS+)
Page in EWAia: 260, 810
Khotanese: ṛis(a) [cmp] 'ovis Poli (?)'
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. riš 'wild mountain sheep'
IE form: h₁l-ki-o-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 302 - 304
Cognates in other languages: MoHG Elch [m] 'elk'

Sanskrit: ṛtá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj], [n]
Meaning: 'truthful; truth, (world-)order; oath'
Link to RV concordance: ṛtá-; anṛtá-; rtav-; ṛtáy-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hṛta-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ān-ṛtá- [adj] 'untruthful', [n] 'perjury' (RV+); ṛtáyati, ṛtáyáti [3sg.pres.act.] 'to act according to truth' (RV);
Page in EWAia: 254
See also: rtávan-; ará-; āram

Avestan: YAv. orota- in PN (astnuat,arota-, uuxiiaat,arota-, etc.); Av. aṣ-a [n] ‘truth’ (< *árt-a-); orota- (< *arota- in OAv. dōjīt,arota-, YAv. an-arota-), YAv. aṣ-aii [denom.] ‘to act according to Aṣ-a’ (~ Skt. rtāy-)

Old Persian: arta- /ṛta-, orta- in PN, e.g. artxš- /ṛtaxšaça-/ (Elam. spelling ir-da-ik-ša-iš-ša) Artaxerxes

Ossetic: ard ‘oath’

IE form: h-r-to-

IE meaning: fitted

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 55 - 61

Idioms: ‘residence of Truth’: Skt. ṛtasya dhāman- (RV); ṛta-dhāman- [adj] ‘who has Truth as residence’ (KS+); Ar-ta-ta-a-ma PN (Mitanni-IA) ~ OAv. aṣ-ā ... dāmām (Y 48.7); ‘reverence - Truth’: Skt. ṛtām ... nāmasā (RV) ~ OAv. nāmājāh aṣ-āi-cā (Y 34.3), aṣ-ā-namah- PN; ‘master (?) of Truth’: Skt. vedhā ṛtasya (RV 10.086.10) ~ YAv. aṣ-āuazdah- PN, ‘Artōbasdoj PN (Iranian), Arm. Artavazd PN (~ Iran.); ‘to serve Truth’: Skt. ṛtām- sapāmi (RV 05.012.02); ṛtasp- [adj] ‘serving Truth’ (RV) ~ OAv. aṣ-ām ... haptī (Y 31.22); ‘yoked with Truth’: Skt. ṛta-yukti- [f] ’connection with Truth’ (RV 10.061.10) ~ OAv. aṣ-ā yuxtā (Y 49.9); ‘source of Truth’: Skt. kham ṛtasya (RV 02.028.05) ~ YAv. aṣ-āhe xā

Sanskrit: ṛtāvan-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Gramm. forms: ṛtāvne [dat.sg.] (four syllables); ṛtāvarī- [f] (RV+)

Meaning: ‘belonging to Truth’

Link to RV concordance: ṛtāvan-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HṛtaHuan-

Page in EWAia: 256

See also: ṛta-


Old Persian: artava /ṛtāvāi (Elam. ir-da-ma) [adj.nom.sg. ] ‘characterized by Rta, righteous’

Sogdian: ‘ṛtw [adj] ‘electus, righteous, truthful’

Middle Persian: ‘lt’y [adj] ‘electus’; (Man.) ‘rd’w [adj] ‘electus’

IE form: hṛtæh₂-uen-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 55 - 61

Sanskrit: ṛtú-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: ‘fixed time, right or fit time; menstruation period’

Link to RV concordance: rtu-; rtuthā; rtvīya-; ṛtvāya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hṛtu-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ṛtuthā [adv] ’at the due or proper time, properly’ (RV+); ṛtvīya- [adj] ‘being in proper time, regular, proper’ (RV+); ṛtv(i)ya- [adj] ‘menstruating, during the time favourable for procreation’ (RV+); ārtavā- [m] ‘section of the year, a combination of several seasons’ (AV+) {1}

Page in EWAia: 257
See also: araґ; rtґ

Avestan: Av. ratu- [m] 'judgment, judge’; YAv. ratu- [m] 'section of time, period’; raґbiia- [adj] 'according to the right time, proper’ {2}

Sogdian: rtu ’10 seconds’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ‘rd, ryd’ ‘festive period’ (< Plr. *ratu-)

IE form: h-r-tu-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 55 - 61

Idioms: ‘proper speech’: Skt. rtґvґyґ[...] vґcґhґ (RV 01.190.02) ~ YAv. raґbiia vaca ( Yt 10.30)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. rґb sґnґtґxґ (Hes); Gr. rґw [verb] 'to equip, to prepare’; Arm. ard (gen.sg. ardu) 'order’; Lat. artus (-is) 'joint, limb’

Notes: {1} [AL] rґtvґj- [m] 'priest' (RV+) can hardly be an original adj. 'sacrificing at the right time (rґtu- + yaj-)' This word must contain the same suffix as usґiґj- which has a velar -g-. {2} The peculiar full-grade in Iranian is not sufficiently explained.

Sanskrit: sad

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present III>I: sidatґ [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: sасґda [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist A: asadґ [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: satsґtґ [3sg.subj.act.] (RV 10.053.01); SI-impv.: sґtґ (RV); Aorist mediopass: asґґ ’has sat down’ (RV+); Fut: satsґy (Br.+); Caus: sґґґy (RV+); ta-ptc.: sґґґa- ‘put, settled down’ (RV+); na-ptc.: ґґґґa- ‘set down’ (AV+)

Meaning: ‘to sit’

Link to RV concordance: sad-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: sad

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sґґґґa- [n] ‘seat, abode’ (RV+)

Page in EW Aia: 2.692

Avestan: OAv. hiґsґsat [3sg.des.act.], niґsґsiɨ [1sgsubj.act.] 'I shall sit down’ (XXX); hadomґ- ‘abode’; YAv. niґsґaґaiґ [3sg.inj.caus.act.] 'has removed’ (XXX); niґ...hazґiґ [3sg.pf.opt.act.] ‘would sit down’ ( Yt 13.13) {1}; maiґiґtґ-sadґ- [adj] 'sitting in the middle’

Old Persian: niґsґґґdґyґy [1sg.impf.caus.act.] ‘to set down, to establish’

Khotanese: (OKh.) nґґґtґ [< *niґsґstґa-] ‘he sat down’

Middle Persian: niґsґstґ [verb] ‘to sit’

Parthian: nґtґn [verb] ‘to sit’

New Persian: niґsґstґ [verb] ‘to sit’

Ossetic: badґn/badґ [< *upa-had] [verb] 'to sit, to settle’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mґnґzґ ‘[verb] ‘to set, to put’

IE form: sed

IE meaning: to sit, to sit down

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 884 - 887

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ґzґmaґ [1sg.pres.med.], Gr. zw [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to sit down, to take a seat’; Gr. ґґґґ [f] ‘seat, abode’; Lat. sedґґ ‘verb’ ‘to sit’; Go. sitґn [verb] ‘to sit’; Lith. sґґґґ ‘verb’ ‘to sit’; Latv. sґґґґ ‘verb’ ‘to sit’; OCS sґґґґ [verb] ‘to sit’; Arm. nґґґґ [< *ni-sisґde-] [verb] ‘to sit’; Lat. sidґ [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to sit down’

Notes: {1} [LK] See Kiґmmel 2000: 676f.
**Sanskrit:** śad [1]

First attestation: AV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Perfect: śśādā [3sg.act.] (ŚB+), śedur [3pl.act.] (ŚB+); Fut: śatsyanti [3pl.act.] (AVŚ 11.3.37); na- ptc.: pari-śāna- (Si.) {1}

Meaning: 'to fall (off), decay'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: cґad < *cґaHd {2}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: parn-ā-śādā- [m] ‘falling of leaves’ (AV+; MS, KS -śādā-); prasґѓdaґ- [m] ‘falling off’ (TS+)

Page in EWAia: 2.607

IE form: kґeh2d

IE meaning: to fall

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 516

Cognates in other languages: Lat. cadere [verb] 'to fall, sink'

Notes: {1} Forms a suppletive pair with the -ya-present śґ–ґyate 'to fall (out)'. {2} [AL] For the loss of the laryngeal see Lubotsky 1981.

**Sanskrit:** sґa [2]

First attestation: RV, AV

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: sґhant- [ptc.act.] (RV, AVP), sґhante [3pl.med.] (RV); Perfect: sґsґaduґr [3pl.act.] (RV 02.020.04), sґsґadreґ [3pl.med.] (RV 01.141.09), sґsґadmahe [1pl.med.] (RV 10.120.05), sґsґad- [ptc.med.]; Aorist R (precative): sґhyas [3sg.opt.act.] (RV); Aorist S: saks- at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV), saks- vā [2sg.impv.med.] (RV), asaks- i [1sg.med.]; Aorist IS: ásahis t-a [3sg.med.] (RV); SI-impv: saks- i (RV 05.033.02); Desid: saks- ant- [ptc.act.] (RV+); ta- ptc.: á-sād- ha- 'invincible' (RV+); Inf: sґhadyai, saks- an i (RV)

Meaning: 'to overpower, be victorious, prevail'

Link to RV concordance: sґad-; prґtґnґs- ah-; sґhґyas-; sґhyas-; sґhis t ha-; saks- an i-; sґhyu-; sґd har-; sґsґa-; sґґ-; sґґa-

**Sanskrit:** sah

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]


Meaning: 'to overpower, be victorious, prevail'

Link to RV concordance: saґ-; prґtґnґs- ah-; sґhґyas-; sґhyas-; sґhis t ha-; saks- an i-; sґhyu-; sґd har-; sґsґa-; sґґ-; sґґa-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: saʰh-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: saʰ- [f] ‘victory (?)’ (RV 01.174.08); pṛṭanā-s-āh- (nom.sg. pṛṭanās-āt-) [adj] ‘victorious in battles’ (RV); saḥīyas-, saḥyas- [comp] ‘stronger’ (RV); saḥis-t-ḥa- [sup] ‘strongest, most victorious’ (RV); saha- [adj] ‘mighty’ (RV+); saks-ān- [adj] ‘victorious’ (RV+); saḥyu- [adj] ‘strong, victorious’ (RV 06.018.12); sād-ḥar- [m] ‘winner’ (RV 07.056.23); sāsahī- [adj] ‘victorious’ (RV+); sāḥ- [adj] ‘mighty’ (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.717
See also: saґhas; saґhuri-

Khotanese: haysga- [adj] ‘troublesome’

IE form: segʰ
IE meaning: to overpower
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 888 - 889

Idioms: ‘(to beat off enemy’s) force and power; to establish power (in oneself)’: Skt. tāvis-īm ... saḥah- ‘(Indra beat Vṛṭra’s) force, (Vṛṭra’s) power (with his power)’ (RV 01.080.10); sahas- dhā (RV) ~ Av. hazas ... tōuuis (Y 29.1); tōuuisṁ dasuua ... hazō (Y 33.12)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἥcw [verb] ‘to have, to hold, to possess’

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Sanskrit: saha

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adv]

Meaning: ‘together, with, at the same time’

Link to RV concordance: saha

Proto-Indo-Iranian: sadʰa

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: In compounds both sadha- ‘joint X, together with X’ and saha- ‘accompanied by X, including X’: sadhamāda- [m] ‘joint feast’ (RV+); sadhastutī- [f] ‘joint praise’ (RV); sadhāvīra- [adj] ‘(fighting) together with men’ (RV) vs. sahā-gopa- [adj] ‘accompanied by a shepherd’ (RV), sahamila- [adj] ‘including the root’ (RV); sahāvīra- [adj] ‘including heroes’ (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.719
See also: saṃ

Avestan: OAv. hadā, YAv. haōa [prep] ‘(together) with’; YAv. haōa.baoiōi- [adj] ‘provided with perfume’; haōōa.gaēɡa- [m] ‘house-mate’ {1}

Old Persian: hadā [adv] ‘with’

Sogdian: ‘δ, δ’, (Chr.) d(‘)- [prep] ‘with’

Parthian: ‘d [prep] ‘with’

Ossetic: ?d [prep] ‘with’ (e.g. ?db?x ‘with a horse’)

Other Iranian cognates: OIran. *hada ī in PN; Khwar. ɢ- [prep] ‘together with’; Pash. ɪa/ɪa [prep] ‘of, with’

IE form: sm-dʰe

IE meaning: together, with

Certainty: +
Notes: {1} [AL] For the Skt. and Avestan compounds see Lubotsky 1995a: 131.

Sanskrit: saґhas-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘violence, power, might’
Link to RV concordance: saґhas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: səjʰ-as-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sahasin- [adj] ‘powerful’ (RV 04.011.01)
Page in EWAia: 2.717
See also: sah
Avestan: Av. hazah- [n] ‘power, violence, superiority’; YAv. haṣaɣhan- [m] ‘robber’
Khotanese: haysga- [adj] ‘troublesome’
IE form: segʰ-es-
IE meaning: power, violence
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 888 – 889
Idioms: ‘(to beat off enemy’s) force and power’: Skt. tāvis-īm ... sahah- ‘(Indra beat Vṛtra’s) force, (Vṛtra’s) power (with his power)’ (RV 01.080.10) ~ OAv. haṣaɣ ... tâuuiɣ (Y 29.1); ‘to establish power (in oneself)’: saґhas- dhѓ- (RV) ~ OAv. tâuuiɣ dasuui ... hazo (Y 33.12)
Cognates in other languages: Go. sigis ‘victory’; OIr. seg ‘power (of the hands)’

Sanskrit: saґhuri-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘victorious, powerful’
Link to RV concordance: saґhuri-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: səjʰ-ur [sajʰ-uan- (?)]
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: saґhvan- [adj] ‘powerful’ (ŚB)
Page in EWAia: 2.720
See also: sah
IE form: sogʰ-ur
IE meaning: victorious
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 888 – 889
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. šak-je- [verb] ‘to conquer, to lay down, to kill’; Gr. CcūTj [adj] ‘confirmed, sure’

Sanskrit: šak
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present V: šaknuvan [3pl.impf.act.] (RV+), šaknāvāma [1pl.subj.act.] (RV+); Aorist R: šagdhi [2sg.impv.act.], šakat [3sg.subj.act.], šakema [1pl.opt.them.act.] (RV+); Perfect: šeka [2pl.act.] (RV 05.061.02), šekur [3pl.act.] (RV+), šasāka [3sg.act.] (AV+); Fut: šaks-y’ (TS+); Desid.: see s.v. sikς-; Inf: pārī-šaktave (RV 08.078.05)
Meaning: ‘to be able, capable’
Other Iranian cognates:

New Persian: sarg
Middle Persian: sargЊn
Khotanese: sarg

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See also: 

Avestan: Av. sac- [verb] 'to be able': OAv. sašaŋa [2pl.pres.act.] (< *sac-ja-), sašaŋ(-cā)
[3pl.pres.act.], YAv. sašaŋ [ptc.pres.act.], saškuštoma- [ptc.pf.act.sup.] 'the best understanding' {2}

Khotanese: sāj- [verb] 'to learn' (< *sācata-)

Sogdian: sć- [verb] 'to be proper, behave; be necessary'

Middle Persian: sc-, (Man.) sz- /saz-/ [verb] 'to be fitting, becoming, necessary, due'; sć- /sāz-/ [caus.] 'to make, prepare'

Parthian: sc- [verb] 'to be prepared, fitting, ready'; sć- [caus.] 'to prepare, form'

New Persian: sāxtan /sāz- [verb] 'to build, construct, prepare'; sazad 'it is fitting'

Ossetic: s'gyn / s'gğun [verb] 'to get stuck in', saşyn / saşun [verb] 'to place (in), dig in; [also D.] to build, construct'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mjsxs- [verb] 'to be united, familiar with each other', m消极cy- [caus.] 'to make straight, in order; to behave like, pretend' (+ *ham-); Bactr. sacs- [verb] 'to be assessed'

IE form: kek

IE meaning: to be able

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: OE. on-hagian [verb] 'to fit'; OHG bihagen [verb] 'id.'

Notes: {1} [AL] With secondary vocalism, presumably inspired by sik-. Possibly, sāga- [adj] 'strong (?)' (RV+) is also derived from śak-, but the sandhi is irregular. {2} [AL] See Kümmel 2000: 669.

Sanskrit: śaṅkar- (śakn-)

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]


Meaning: 'dung, faeces'

Link to RV concordance: śaṅkṛ; śaṅkamāy-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: caṅkr- / caṅk-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: śaka-māya- [adj] 'arising from the (burning) dung' (RV); śaka-dhima-[m] 'smoke of the burning cow-dung' (AV)

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Khotanese: (OKhot.) satana- 'manure, dung' (< *sakan')

Middle Persian: sargēn 'manure, dung'

New Persian: sargēn 'manure, dung' (в турски сюрян - диария, лайна)

Other Iranian cognates: Bal. sagan 'manure, dung'
IE form: *k’ekʷ-r/-n-  {1}
IE meaning: manure, dung
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. kTproj [f] 'manure, dung, faeces'  {2}
Notes: {1} Probably, a derivative of the root *k’ekʷ-, found in Lith. šikt’i 'to shit'. Similar in form and meaning is *sokr-/r- ‘manure, dung’, cf. Hitt. šakkar, šaknaš, Gr. skwrw, skatTj. {2} An original adjective?

Sanskrit: sakrī
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'once, at once'
Link to RV concordance: sakrī
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sakrt
Page in EWAia: 2.683
See also: kṛtvās
Avestan: YAv. hakarot [adv] 'once'; hakarotjan- [adj] 'killing at once, killing with one blow'
Old Persian: hakaramciy 'once' (remade from *ha-k(a)r)
Middle Persian: hāgriz 'ever'
New Persian: hargiz 'ever'
IE form: sm + krt
IE meaning: one time
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: For the first member cf. Gr. ὅ-pax 'once'; Lat. sem-el [adv] 'once'; Lat. sem-per 'everytime, always'

Sanskrit: śakthi-  {2}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: heteroclitic with sakthān-: instr.sg. sakthnā (VS 23.29), nom.acc.pl. sakthānī (RV 05.061.03); nom.acc.du. sakthyā, -au (RV+)
Meaning: 'thigh'
Link to RV concordance: śakthī-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: saktH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: útsakthī- [adj.f.] 'lifting up the thighs' (VS)
Page in EWAia: 2.684
Avestan: Av. haxti- 'thigh': YAv. haxti [acc.du.], OAv. haxtiā [gen.du.f.]
Khotanese: huto 'on the thigh'
Middle Persian: haxt 'thigh'
Ossetic: agNēd 'thigh'
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. yoyut 'loin'; Kurd. hēt 'thigh, loins; knee'
IE form: sokʷtH-i-
IE meaning: thigh
Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Hitt. šakuttaí- 'thigh (?)' {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] The Hittite form, for which see Kloekhorst 2008: 703, offers the closest parallel, although its meaning is not absolutely certain.

**Sanskrit: salilá-**
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: sarirá- [n] 'sea, ocean' (KS+)
Meaning: 'salty (?)' (epithet of the sea); [n] 'sea, ocean'
Link to RV concordance: salilá-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: saRiRa-
Page in EWAia: 2.712
IE form: sh₂el
IE meaning: salt
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 878 - 879
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ὅλος 'salt'

**Sanskrit: šáma-**
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'hornless, without horns'
Link to RV concordance: šáma-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ćam(H)a-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: samí- [F] 'Śamī-tree, prob. Prosopis spicigera' (AV+) (= 'hornless'?)
Page in EWAia: 2.610
IE form: kêm(H)
IE meaning: hornless, not horned
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 556
Cognates in other languages: OHG hinta 'hind, doe'; Lith. šmūlas [adj] 'hornless'

**Sanskrit: samá-**
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'equal, same'
Link to RV concordance: samá-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: samHa-
Page in EWAia: 2.703
See also: sima-; sama-; sám
Avestan: Av. hama- [adj] 'same'
Old Persian: hama- [adj] 'one and the same'
Khotanese: hama- [adj] 'same'
Middle Persian: ham [adj] 'same'
New Persian: ham [adj] 'same'
Ossetic: (?)m? / (?)ma [conj] 'and; but, in order to' (< Plr. *hamāt)
IE form: somH-o-
IE meaning: the same
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 902 - 905

Cognates in other languages: Gr. PmTj [adj] 'same, one and the same'; Go. samaleiko [adj] 'Pmoāwj';
Go. sama [adj] 'the same'

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Sanskrit: sama-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [pron]
Gramm. forms: accentless; same [nom.pl.]
Meaning: 'any, every, whichever'
Link to RV concordance: sama-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: samHa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: samaha [part] 'verily, forsooth' (Lubotsky 1995b: sama + the particle ha)
Page in EWAia: 2.703
See also: sam; sama-
Avestan: YAv. hama- [adj] 'any'
Khotanese: hama- [adj] 'all'
Middle Persian: hamāg [adj] 'all'; hamē [adv] 'all the time, always'
Parthian: hmg [adv] 'all'
New Persian: hama [adj] 'all'; hamē [adv] 'all the time, always'
IE form: smH-o-
IE meaning: any
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 902 - 905

Cognates in other languages: Gr."mT-qen [adv] 'wherever'; Gr. oIl[d-amoj [adj] 'not any'; Go. sums [adj] 'any'; ON sumr [adj] 'any'

Sanskrit: samarān-a-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'conflict, strife, battle, war'
Link to RV concordance: samarān-a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: samarana-
Page in EWAia: 2.702
See also: sam; ar [2]
Avestan: YAv. hamarona- [n] 'strife, battle'
Old Persian: hamarana- [n] 'battle'
IE form: sem + h1er-eno-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 326 - 332
**Sanskrit:** ámá-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Meaning:** ‘year, half-year, season’

**Link to RV concordance:** ámá-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** samH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** su-sámá-[n] ‘happy year’ (ŚBr.); ais-ámas [adv] ‘in the present year’ (ŚBr.)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.704

**Avestan:** YAv. ham- ‘summer’ (instr.sg. hamā, gen.sg. hamō. nom.pl. (them.) hama); maiāōi-śom-a-[m] ‘god of the second half-year’ (/śama-/ < *-smH-a- or *-samH-a-, cf. Lubotsky 1999: 315); hamina- [adj] ‘summer-’, [n] ‘summer-time’

**Khotanese:** hamāna- ‘summer’

**Sogdian:** (Man.) ‘mynyy ‘summer’ (< *hāmanaka-)

**Middle Persian:** hāmīn ‘summer’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. y’mnk ‘summer’ (ī + *hāmanaka-); Kurd. (Kurm.) hāvīn

**IE form:** semH- {1}

**IE meaning:** summer

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 905

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. am ‘year’; Arm. amaín ‘summer’; OIr. sam ‘summer’; OHG sumar ‘summer’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The color of the laryngeal cannot be determined.

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**Sanskrit:** ámś-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: ámś-sāmi [1sg.act.] (RV+), pra-śam-śamāna- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Aorist IS: ásam-sīt [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: sasam-sa [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Caus: śam-say’ (RV+); Passive: sasyate [3sg.] (RV+); Aorist mediopass: šam-si [3sg.inj.] (RV); ta-pty.: šastā- (RV+); Inf.: anu-śāse, vi-śāse (RV)

**Meaning:** ‘to praise, recite, declare’

**Link to RV concordance:** ámś-s-, ukthásam-sín-, śam-star-, śam-sya-, sastī-; śasman-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** cāns-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** uktha-śam-sín- [adj] ‘praising’ (RV); ā-śam-su- [adj] ‘wishing, hoping’ (Pān., KausŚ); śam-star-[m] ‘reciter’ (RV+); śam-sya-[gerundive] ‘to be recited’ (RV+; Br.+ śam-stavya-); sastī-[f] ‘song of praise’ (RV+); sastra-[n] ‘recitation’ (KS+); śasman-[n] ‘praise’ (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.599

**See also:** sam-s-

**Avestan:** Av. saŋh- [verb] ‘to declare’: YAv. saŋhāmi [1sg.pres.act.], OAv. sōn ghaitī [3sg.pres.act.], YAv. saŋhaite [3sg.pres.med.], OAv. saxīāt [3sg.aor.opt.act.], sastē [inf], saŋdiavi [inf], YAv. aibi.sasta-[ppp]; OAv. sasta-[n] ‘teaching’ (Y 46.3); sōŋhū-[m] ‘preaching, doctrine’ (Y 34.7); Av. fra-sastī-[f] ‘fame, reputation, prestige’; YAv. sastī-[f] ‘praising’

**Old Persian:** qaŋh- [verb] ‘to declare’: aŋq/aŋqaŋha/[3sg.impf.act.], qhyamhya/qŋŋyämhaŋjy/[1pl.pass.med.], qaŋq[ŋ]staŋjy/[inf] ‘to declare, announce, call’

**Khotanese:** sam-ja- ‘document’
**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) sŷwn- [verb] ‘to utter, recite’, sŷwnw ‘word, speech’
**Middle Persian:** shwn, (Man.) sxwn/saxwan/ ‘word, speech’; pshw, (Man.) pswx /passox/ ‘answer’ (+ *pati-)
**Parthian:** sxwn ‘word, saying, utterance’; pswx ‘answer’ (+ *pati-)
**New Persian:** suxan ‘word, speech’, pѓsux ‘answer’

**Middle Persian cognates:**
- Arm. patasxani `answer' (Iranian LW)

**IE form:** kґens
**IE meaning:** to speak solemnly, declare
**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 566
**Cognates in other languages:**
- Lat. cЊnseЎ [verb] `to estimate, think; decide'; OLat. censuere [verb] `to have consent' {1}

**Notes:**

1. [AL] The connection with Gr. kѡГљ: ГћГ›Г›Г·Г·ГѹГї [m] ‘Dionysiac festive procession and festive songs, feast’ is very uncertain.

**Sanskrit:** śām·sa-

**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** ‘praise, honour, opinion, judgment (in the form of a well formulated aphorism)’
**Link to RV concordance:** śām·sa-; urusam·sa-; nārāsam·sa-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** cґansa-

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**Avestan:** OAv. sҚЇn·gha [m] ‘declaration, judgment’; YAv. saџha- [m] ‘arrangement’; duσ. saџha- [adj] ‘slandering’
**IE form:** kґens-o-
**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 566
**Idioms:**
- ‘of far-reaching authority’: Skt. uru-śām·sa- [adj] (RV) ~ OP *varu-qaŋha- (Hdt. Crosόggai ‘benefactors of the king’); ‘epithet of Fire’: Skt. nārā-śām·sa- [m] (RV+) ~ YAv. nairiї. saљha- [m] name of a messenger deity, epithet of fire; ‘to strengthen the praise’: Skt. vṝdhān (nah`) śām·sam (RV 05.041.09) ~ OAv. voroždaїі sōn·ghaiш ‘with strong teachings’ (Y 46.19)

**Sanskrit:** śām·i

**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present IV: śāmyati [3sg.act.] (AVP+); Present ĀYA: śāmāyate [3sg.med.] (RV);
- Aorist: śāmιs·va [2sg.impv.med.] (TS+); Aorist IS: śāmas·t·hās [2sg.med.] (RV 03.029.16), śāmis·t·a [3sg.med.] (RV 05.002.07); Perfect: sасāм [3sg.med.] (RV), sасām [3sg.act.] (Br.+);
- sasamāna- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Caus: sаmау ‘to make peaceful, appease; to slaughter (a sacrificial animal)’ (AV+); Aorist RED: asаsamat [3sg.act.] (AV+); ta-ptc.: sаntа- ‘soothed, extinguished’ (AV+)
**Meaning:** ‘to become tired, finish, stop, come to an end, rest, be quiet or calm; [med.] to toil at, fatigue or exert oneself’
**Link to RV concordance:** śami-; śamitаr-; śамі-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** cамH

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** śamι- [m] ‘prepærer’ (RV+); śamι- [f] ‘work, holy work, ritual services, sacrificial work’ (RV+); sаntι- [f] ‘tranquillity, peace, quiet’ (AV+)

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Khotanese: sam- [verb] 'to agree'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) prsm [verb] 'to rub, wipe'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. sm- [verb] 'to wipe out, to make disappear, to destroy'

IE form: kəməh₂
IE meaning: to exert oneself, to produce with effort; to become tired
Certainty: +

Cognates in other languages:
- Gr. kǝmnw [1sg.pres.act.], λκαμον [aor] 'to exert oneself, to produce with effort, to die (euphemistically)'; Gr. (Ep.) οǝ καμTntej [pl.] 'the dead'; Gr. ρ Bulg-kmhtoj [adj] 'made with a lot of pains'; Gr. κμήνω [1sg.pres.act.] 'to take care of, to look after'; Gr. ἀπο-kTmoj [m] 'horse-watcher'; MIr. cumal 'female slave'

Sanskrit: śāmyā-  
First attestation: AV+ {1}
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'yoke pin, plug, wedge'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: camiaH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
- hir-an ya-śamya- [adj] 'with golden yoke pins' (RV 01.035.04), śamī-(after numerals) 'having the length of ... śamā-' (KausŚ)

New Persian: sīm 'yoke pin'

Other Iranian cognates: Mun. sām 'yoke bolt'
IE form: IIR {2}
IE meaning: yoke pin
Certainty: -

Notes: {1} śamām (RV 10.031.10) is sometimes taken as an acc.sg. of our word (with aberrant accentuation), but it may simply be loc.sg. of samī-, name of tree. {2} [AL] The IE cognates are rather doubtful. For Gr. kömax [f] 'pole, bar, spear shaft' cf. Beekes, who considers the word Pre-Greek; MHG hamel 'bar, log' is isolated and late.
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. kank- [verb] 'to hang, suspend; to weigh'; Lat. cinctor [verb] 'to be slow, hesitate'

Notes: {1} [AL] The fact that the final -k- is not palatalized can probably be explained by the PIE 3sg. med. form *konko.

Sanskrit: śaṅkū-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'pointed peg, wooden nail'
Link to RV concordance: saṅku-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: šaṅku-
Page in EWAia: 2.604
See also: śakhā-
Sogdian: (Man.) šnx 'twig' (with -x- from the word for 'branch')?
IE form: kon-ku-
IE meaning: branch, peg
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 523
Cognates in other languages: Lith. at-šankē 'barb, funnel-shaped part of a fishing-net, branch, bough'; Ru. suk 'bough, knot (in wood)'; ON hār 'oarlock'
Notes: {1} The connection of sākala- [m.n.] 'chip, fragment, splint, log, piece' (TS+) is uncertain.

Sanskrit: śaṅt-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [ptc./adj.]
Gramm. forms: safī- [f] (RV+; in later Skt. also 'virtuous, faithful wife'); sat- [n] also 'being, reality' (RV+)
Meaning: 'being, real, good'
Link to RV concordance: as-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hsant-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: əsant- [adj] 'not being' (RV) < PIE *n-h₁s-ent-; from RV onwards also asant-; sat-tama- [sup] 'best, chief, first' (Br.); sat-tva- [n] 'being, essence' (TS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.698
See also: as [1]
Avestan: Av. han-t- [ptc./adj.] 'existing, being' (OAv. nom.sg.m. ḍaṣ, n. āh, gen.pl. āhāmā); OAv. hāṭī-, YAv. haitī- [f]; YAv. hastoma- [sup] 'most capable'
Khotanese: hastara- [comp] 'better'; hastama- [sup] 'best'
IE form: h₁s-ent- {1}
IE meaning: existing, being
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 340 - 342
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. /asant-/ [part] 'being, existing, true, real'; Gr. ĭTnt- [part] 'being'; Lat. prae-sent- [adj] 'present'
Notes: {1} pr.t.pres.act. of the root *h₁s- 'to be'.
**Sanskrit**: sanutaґr

**First attestation**: RV

**Part of speech**: [adv]

**Meaning**: 'away, far off, aside'

**Link to RV concordance**: sanutaґr, sánutya-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: snH-V-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: sánutya- [adj] 'furtive, clandestine (?)' (RV)

**Page in EWAia**: 2.697

**Avestan**: OAv. hanaro ‘without’ (< *snH-r)

**IE form**: snH-u-

**IE meaning**: without, aside

**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 907

**Cognates in other languages**: Lat. sine ‘without’; OIr. saіn [adj] ‘particular, distinct’; Go. sundro ‘apart, aside’

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**Sanskrit**: sanі-

**First attestation**: RV+

**Part of speech**: [verb]

**Gramm. forms**: Present V: sanоґti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: sasѓґna [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist A: ásanat [3sg.act.] (RV, Br.м); Aorist IS: sanisґat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV), sánisґanta [3pl.subj.med.] (RV); Fut: sanisґatı [3sg.act.] (RV, Si.м); Intensive: sanisґaґ [3pl.med.] (RV 01.131.5); Desid: sisāsatı [3sg.act.] (RV, AV); тa-ptc.: sātaґ- (RV+)

**Meaning**: 'to win, gain’ í печеля, получавам, придобивам ( бълг. сан і ранг)

**Link to RV concordance**: sanі-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: sanH

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: go-sґґnі- [adj] 'winning cows' (also sґґnґґ, sґґґ) (RV+); sanґґtr- [m] 'winner' (RV, Si.м); sanґґtrі- [adj.f.] 'gaining’ (RV); sanґґtra- [n] ‘gift’ (RV)

**Page in EWAia**: 2.696

**Avestan**: OAv. hanáŋi [1sg.aorsubj.act.] ‘to obtain’; hana€™má(că) [1pl.aor.opt.act.] ‘to win’; YAv. hana€ša [2sg.aor.opt.act.] ‘to win’; nmánaґhan- [adj] 'obtaining the house'

**IE form**: senh2

**IE meaning**: to obtain

**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 906

**Cognates in other languages**: Hitt. sanґґ- [verb] 'to mean, to want, to search’; Gr. ἔνομι, ἔνωμι, ἔνωμι [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to complete, to bring to an end’; OHG sinnan [verb] ‘to strive after something’; Hitt. səŋ′hu- [verb] ‘to roast’ (< ‘do thoroughly’)

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**Sanskrit**: ґaphaґ-

**First attestation**: RV+

**Part of speech**: [m]

**Meaning**: 'hoof, hoof of a horse'

**Link to RV concordance**: ґaphaґ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ʰscʰapʰa- {1}

IE form: skepʰo- / skopʰo-
IE meaning: hoof
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 530

Cognates in other languages: ON h乌鲁 `hoof'; OHG huof `hoof'; Gr. ἱππότως [1sg.pres.act.] 'to strike, to hit'; Russ. копыто `hoof'

Notes: {1} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 2001a: 53, fn. 53.

Sanskrit: sar [1] {1}

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]


Meaning: 'to flow, run, hurry'

Link to RV concordance: sr- [1]; saran-ya-; punah-sara-; sārma-; susaran-a-; sṛtvan-; saran-yu-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: sar

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: punah-sara- [adj] 'running back' (RV 07.055.03); sārtar- [m] 'runner' (ŚB); sārma- [m] 'running, flowing' (RV 01.080.05); su-saran-ā- [n] 'easy running' (RV 08.027.18); sṛtvan- [adj] 'running, swift' (RV+); saran-yu- [adj] 'swift, nimble' (RV), saran-yi- [f] name of Tvas-ta’s daughter, mother of the Asvins and of the twins Yama and Yamī (RV 10.017.02)

Page in EWAia: 2.705

See also: sar [2]

IE form: sel
IE meaning: to start moving
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: -

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ὑλλόμαι [1sg.pres.med.] 'to jump'; Lat. salīō [1sg.pres.act.] 'to jump'; Gr. ὕλω [1sg.pres.act.] 'to stretch out, send out'; To.AB sāl- [verb] 'to arise, fly; throw'

Notes: {1} Synchronically distinct, but etymologically probably identical with sar [2]. {2} [AL] In later Vedic, supplied by the root dhāv.
Meaning: 'to extend'
Link to RV concordance: sr• [2]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sar {1}
Page in EWAia: 2.705
See also: sar [1]
IE form: sel
IE meaning: to start moving
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} For the etymology see sar [1].

Sanskrit: stered
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'a kind of game'
Link to RV concordance: stered
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ʰsərəbʰa²-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: stered- [m] PN (RV); steredba- [m] 'grasshopper' (AVP+; also steredha-)
Page in EWAia: 2.616
IE form: ʰker(H)-oʰbʰo- (?)
IE meaning: horned animal
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 574 - 577
Cognates in other languages: Lat. cervus [m] 'deer'; OHG hir(u)z 'deer'; ON hreinn 'reindeer'; MW carw 'deer'; OPr. sirwis 'roe, hind'

Sanskrit: stered
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'autumn'
Link to RV concordance: stered
Proto-Indo-Iranian: carad- / card-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sterol- [adj] 'autumnal, mature' (AV+; RV f. ʰsərədʰi-); ʃataladora- [adj] 'having one hundred autumns (= hundred years old)' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.616
Avestan: YAv. ʰsrəd- [f] 'year'
Old Persian: ʰsrə- (or ʰarəd- ) [f] 'year'
Khotanese: sali 'year' (Tumṣuqese səli)
Sogdian: (Buddh.) ɾə- 'year'
Middle Persian: səl 'year'
New Persian: səl 'year'
Ossetic: sərd / sərd? 'summer'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ɾə- 'year'; Bactr. sarəo 'year'; Pash. psarlay 'spring' (< *upasradaka-)
IE form: ʰkel(h₁)-er- {1}
IE meaning: warm season (?)
Certainty: +
The word for ‘autumn’ may be derived from the IE root *kəl/*- to be warm’, Lith. šilt, Latv. sīl [verb] ‘to become warm’; Lat. calēre [verb] ‘to be warm’.

**Sanskrit:** śardh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: śārdha [2sg.impv.act.] (RV), śārdhant- [ptc.pres.act.] ‘boasting (enemy)’ (RV); Caus: atiprasārdhāyati [3sg.act.] (RV) ‘to make audacious’

**Meaning:** ‘to boast, intimidate, challenge’

**Link to RV concordance:** śardh-; śārdha-; śārdhas-; śrādhyā-; śārdhya-; bāhusārdhīn-; prāsārdha-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** scərdh

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** śārdha- [m] ‘host (of Maruts)’ (RV); śārdhas- [n] ‘troop, host (of Maruts)’ (RV); śrādhyā- [f] ‘arrogance’ (RV); śārdhya- [adj] ‘rivaling’ (RV); bāhu-sārdhīn- [adv] ‘boasting of his arms’ (RV); pra-sārdha- [adv] ‘boasting, audacious’ (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.619

**Avestan:** OAv. sarādīdīa- [m] ‘rival, challenger (?)’; sarōdana- [m] ‘opponents, despisers’ (Y 43.14); YAv. sarōōīi- [adj] ‘challenging’; sarōōa- [m/n] ‘species, sort (of cattle)’

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) srōm’n ‘content, happy’ (< *asarda-mān-?)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Bal. sar (< *sarda-) ‘man’, Pash. sarāy ‘man’ (< *sarda-ka- =”*a man of (our) kind?)

**IE form:** skerdh-

**IE meaning:** to be divided in equal parts (?)

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 579

**Idioms:** ‘the troop of Rāta’: Skt. śārdhāmṛ tāsya (RV 08.007.21) ~ YAv. aś-a-sarōōa- [m] PN

**Cognates in other languages:** Go. hairda ‘herd’, Go. hairdeis ‘shepherd’, OHG herta ‘change’; Lith. (s)keržjūs [m] ‘shed, shelter’; OPr. kérdan [acc.sg.] ‘time’; OCS čeNéd [f] ‘order, herd’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] For the reconstruction and semantic development see Lubotsky 2001a: 50f.

**Sanskrit:** śārmān-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** ‘cover, protection, shelter, refuge’

**Link to RV concordance:** śārmān-; sarmayant-; saran-ā-; sārvarī-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** čarman-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** śarmayant- [adj] ‘protecting’ (RV 09.041.06); śaran-ā- [adj] ‘protecting, defending’, [n] ‘shelter’ (RV+); ā-sāra- [m] ‘shed, shelter’ (AV); upāsara- [m] ‘protection’ (KS); sārvarī- [f] ‘night’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.620

**Avestan:** OAv. sar- ‘shelter?’ (Y 41.6)

**Khotanese:** {1}

**Other Iranian cognates:** {2}

**IE form:** ǵel

**IE meaning:** to hide, to cover

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 553 - 554
Cognates in other languages: OIr. celid [verb] 'hides'; Lat. occulō [verb] 'to conceal'; OHG helm 'helmet'

Notes: {1} [AL] Khot. saraima 'covering' (KT2 47.5), cited by Bailey (DKS: 395b), does not exist: saraima is to be interpreted as sarai ma (Cheung, p.c.). {2} [AL] For Yazg. sar-/sard [verb] 'to creep, steal, sneak up to, lie in ambush, spy upon', etc. see s.v. tsar.

**Sanskrit:** sarpa
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: sarpati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: sasarpa [3sg.act.] (ŚB+); Aorist A: asr•pat [3sg.act.] (AV+); Fut: sarpsati, srapsati [3sg.act.] (Br.); ta-ptc.: srpta-, also [n] 'crawling track' (KS+); Abs: (nih-)srpya (AV)
Meaning: 'to creep, crawl, glide'
Link to RV concordance: sr-; sarpaґ; sarîsrpa-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sarp
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sarpaґ [m] 'snake, adder' (RV+); sarpanґ [n] 'crawling' (Br.+); sarîsrpaґ [adj] 'crawling all over' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.710
IE form: serp
IE meaning: to creep, to crawl, to glide
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 912
Cognates in other languages: Gr. λrpw [1sg.pres.act.] 'to creep, to crawl, to go'; Lat. serpō [1sg.pres.act.] 'to creep, to crawl, to glide'

**Sanskrit:** sarpaґs-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'melted butter, melting-butter, lard'
Link to RV concordance: sarpaґs-; sr•praґ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sarpai
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: srprā- [adj] 'greasy, smooth, sleek' (RV); sarpaґs-vant [adj] 'prepared with melted butter' (KS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.710
IE form: selp
IE meaning: to be fat
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 901
Cognates in other languages: Gr. οlph [f] 'oil-bottle'; OHG salba 'ointment, salve'

**Sanskrit:** șarva-
First attestation: AV+
**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'Śarva, a name of Rudra/Śiva'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** carua-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.621

**Avestan:** YAv. sauruua- [m] N. of a daēuua

**Khotanese:** hasirā, husure 'quarry, hunted beast' (< PrIr. *spra-saura-*)

**Osetic:** suryn / sorun 'to chase, hunt', syrd / surd 'wild beast'

**IE form:** IIR

**Certainty:** -

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Cognates in other languages:** ToB ʃer(u)we, ToA ʃaru 'hunter' {1}

**Notes:** {1} [AL] This attractive etymology was suggested by Pinault during the 12th World Sanskrit Conference (Helsinki, 14-18.7.2003; the connection of Iranian forms and Tocharian has already been proposed by Bailey). Pinault further notes that Śarva is called ́aґstar- 'archer' in AVŚ 6.93.1,2 = AVP 19.14.13,14. Add to this AVP 2.25.4 (astrā sarven-a) and AVP(O) 20.61.8 na tatra bhavo hanti na śarva is-um asyati, yatra tvam- deva tumburu parvates- u ́virohasi 'where you grow in the mountains, o god Tumburu, there Bhava does not kill and Śarva does not shoot an arrow'.

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**Sanskrit:** śarva-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'whole, undivided, all, every'

**Link to RV concordance:** śarva-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** sar(H)ua-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.711

**See also:** sarvatātī-, prasalavi-

**Avestan:** YAv. hauruua- [adj] 'undamaged, whole, at all'

**Old Persian:** haruva- [adj] 'whole, all together'

**Khotanese:** har-bissa- [adj] 'all'

**Sogdian:** (Man.) 'rt’t 'name of sixth day'

**Middle Persian:** har(w) [adj] 'all, every'; har-wisp [adj] 'all'

**Parthian:** hrw [adj] 'all, every'

**New Persian:** har [adj] 'all, every'

**Osetic:** aly/ali [adj] 'all'

**IE form:** sol(H)uo- {1}

**IE meaning:** whole

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 979 - 980

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. Υλοj (Ion., Hom. ο6όloj) [adj] 'whole, complete'; Lat. saluos [adj] 'whole, healthy, in a good condition' (< *slh2euo-); ToA salu [adv] 'wholly, totally'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The laryngeal is *h2 if Hitt. šalli- 'great', CLuv. šalh?itti- 'greatness' belong here (cf. Melchert 1994: 51, 55, 89). XXX

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**Sanskrit:** sarva-ṭatī-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Meaning:** 'total, sum total, totality'
Sanskrit: sar

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IX: śṛṇati [3sg.act.] (RV); Present IV: śīryate [3sg.med.] (RV 01.164.13 +), śīryate [3sg.med.] (MS, KS) {1}; Aorist IS: asarīt [3sg.act.] (AV+); Aorist mediopass: sārī [inj] (RV); Perfect: sāsṛer [3sg.med.] (AV, ŠB) {2}; na-ptc.: sārī- 'broken' (AV+); ta-ptc.: a-sārta 'unharmed' (KS+); śīrtā- 'smashed, crushed (?)' (RV 01.174.06); Inf: sārīto (RV)

Meaning: 'to break, crush, collapse, tear apart'

Link to RV concordance: śṛ-; śaṇ-ı-; śaṇru-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: cārH

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: śaṇ-ı- [f] 'disobedience' (RV+); sārāru- [m] 'injurious, noxious' (RV+); śīrti- [f] 'breaking, shattering' (KS+); a-sīrya- [adj] 'unbreakable' (Br.); here probably also sāras- [n] 'cream, film on boiled milk' (YV+), the pre-form of which may have been borrowed in Hung. szérdék 'clabber, sour milk', cf. Katz 2003: 193

Page in EWAsia: 2.617

Avestan: YaAv. a-sarata- [ppp] 'not made despondent (< *not broken'); sairi- [m] 'fragment, splinter'

New Persian: gu-sil- [verb] 'to break' (?); gusār 'breaking'

IE form: kervas

IE meaning: to break

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 578

Cognates in other languages: Gr. keraεzw [verb] 'to tear, to destroy'; Gr. kθρεχον [adj] 'unharmed'; OIr. do-cer [verb] 'to fall'

Notes: {1} [LK] With the secondary suffix accentuation (see Kulikov 1998). {2} [LK] The 3sg.med. form sāsire (AVP), allegedly an archaism (< *cā-cēH-?), does not exist; see Kümmel 2000: 518.
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** s·a·t·-tr̥m·śa· [adj] 'consisting of thirty six' (RV), s·ād·-āsva· [adj] 'with six horses' (RV 01.116.04); s·ōd·-ās [num] 'sixteen' (YV+); s·ōd·-āśa· [num] 'sixteenth' (AVP+); s·ōd·-hā [adv] 'sixfold' (RV); Pā. cha, chal·- 'six'

**Page in EWAia:** 2.680

**See also:** s·as·t·i·-; s·as·t·hā·

**Avestan:** YAv. xšuuaš [num] 'six'; xšuuaš.dasa- [num] 'the sixteenth'

**Khotanese:** ks·āsa· [num] 'six'

**Sogdian:** xuā'ardas [num] 'sixteen'; (Chr.) xwšw [num] 'six'; (Buddh.) wgwšw [num] 'six'

**Middle Persian:** šaš [num] 'six'

**Parthian:** šwh [num] 'six'

**New Persian:** šaš [num] 'six'


**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. špaž· [num] 'six'; Khwar. 'xrd(y)s [num] 'sixteen'; Pash. špār-as [num] 'sixteenth'

**IE form:** su<s>

**IE meaning:** six

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1044

**Idioms:** 'Dāsa/Dahāka with six eyes': Skt. dāsa... s·āl·āks·ā- (RV 10.099.06) ~ YAv. dahākom ...

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. vec· 'six'; Gr. ex 'six' (Dor. ἕξ); MW chwech 'six'; Lat. sex 'six'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Pā. cha, chal· 'six' and the o-colouring in s·ōd·-ās and s·ōd·-hā can only be explained if we assume that *uё was long preserved in Indo-Aryan (cf. Lubotsky 2000a).

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**Sanskrit:** sas

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present II: sāsti [3sg.act.] (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to sleep'

**Link to RV concordance:** sas-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** sas-.; sasuar

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sasvār [adv] 'in stillness, secretly, not noticed' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.716

**Avestan:** OAv. hahmī [1sg.pres.act.] 'I sleep'; YAv. haŋ'haro [adv] 'in secret'

**IE form:** ses

**IE meaning:** to sleep

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. še-eš-zi [3sg.pres.act.] 'sleepes'; Luv. šašša·- [verb] 'to sleep'

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**Sanskrit:** sasā-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'hare'

**Link to RV concordance:** sasā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** časa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sasąn- [m] ‘moon’ (Up.+)
Page in EWAia: 2.624
Avestan: YAv. *saŋha- ‘hare’
Khotanese: saha- ‘hare’
Middle Persian: sahōg ‘hare’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. s’k ‘hare’, Pash. söc [m], soya [f] ‘hare’, Wa. sāy ‘hare’, Par. sahōk ‘hare’
IE form: kʰ-es-o- {1}
IE meaning: hare
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 533
Cognates in other languages: MoW ceinach ‘hare’; OHG haso ‘hare’; OPr. sasins ‘hare’; Lat. cānus [adj] ‘gray’ (< *kas-no-); OE hasu [adj] ‘gray-brown’
Notes: {1} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 1989c: 56-57.

Sanskrit: sasaṅ-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n] (?)
Meaning: ‘corn-field, corn, grain (?)’
Link to RV concordance: sasaṅ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sas(H)a-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sasyaṅ- [n] ‘corn, grain’ (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.717
Avestan: YAv. hahiiia- [adj] ‘pertaining to grain’; paitiš.hahiiia- [m] ‘name of a harvest-home’; haḫuš-ha[H]a[H]- [m] ‘use, profit, fruit’
IE form: se-sh₁-o- (sh₁-es-o-)
IE meaning: crop ?
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 880
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. še-e-ša’ ‘fruit, harvest, crop’

Sanskrit: s'as-t’aṅ-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘sixth’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: šuštHa-
Page in EWAia: 2.681
See also: s'as-
Avestan: YAv. xštuua- [adj] ‘sixth’ {1}
IE form: suks-tHo-
IE meaning: sixth
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1044
Cognates in other languages: Lat. sextus [adj] ‘sixth’; Gaul. suexos [adj] ‘sixth’; OPr. uschts, wuschts [adj] ‘sixth’
Notes: {1} For the Avestan form see Hoffmann 1965: 254 = Hoffmann 1975: 190. For the Sanskrit form see Lubotsky 2000a.
Sanskrit: s·as·t·i-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'sixty'
Link to RV concordance: s·as·t·i-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: šuašti- {1}
Page in EWAia: 2.681
See also: s·as-
Avestan: YAv. xšuuašti- [f] 'sixty'
Khotanese: ks·as·t·ä 'sixty'
Middle Persian: šaat 'sixty'
Parthian: šst 'sixty'
New Persian: šaat 'sixty'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. špetó 'sixty'
IE form: suekšt-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1044
Cognates in other languages: OCS šestь [num] 'six'
Notes: {1} [AL] For the elimination of *uё see Lubotsky 2000a.

Sanskrit: śatá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'hundred'
Link to RV concordance: śatá-; satagvín-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: cəta
Page in EWAia: 2.606
Avestan: YAv. sata- [n] 'hundred'
Old Persian: ʔatá (in compounds) 'hundred'
Khotanese: sata- 'hundred'
Sogdian: st- 'hundred'
Middle Persian: sad 'hundred'
Parthian: sd 'hundred'
New Persian: sad 'hundred'
Ossetic: s?d? 'hundred'
IE form: dkmtō- (> *h₁kmtō-) {1}
IE meaning: hundred
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 191 - 192
Idioms: 'a hunderd cows': Skt. सङ्‌ता-ग्व- [adj] 'consisting of a hundred cows' (RV) ~ OP ठाता-गु- [m] 'Sattagydia' ~ Gr. ἰκατόμβη [f] 'great sacrifice' (< *-gʰ*-u-eh-); 'lord over a hundred, centurio': Skt. सङ्‌ता-पति- [m] (TB) ~ Elam.-OP ṣङ्‌ता-पति- [m]

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἰκατόμβη 'hundred'; Lat. centum 'hundred'; OE hund 'hundred'; OS hund 'hundred'; Lith. šimt(a), šimtas 'hundred'

Notes: {1} A derivative of *dekʰ 'ten'.

Sanskrit: satya-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'true, real, genuine'
Link to RV concordance: satya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hsatia-

Page in EWAia: 2,690
See also: as [1]; sənt-

Avestan: Av. haiðiia- [adj] 'true, real'

Old Persian: hašiyam [adv] 'truly'

Khotanese: हिःह-हो [adj] 'true, real'; हत्-ह- 'truth'

Ossetic: ?cʰg [adj] 'true, real, genuine' (< *haqiaka-)

IE form: ḫəntio- {1}

IE meaning: existing, true, real

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 340 - 342

Idioms: 'true formula': Skt. सत्यो मान्त्राः (RV 01.152.02) ~ OAv. haiðim māṟom ( Y 31.6)

Notes: {1} A derivative of sənt-, prt.pres.act. of the root *h₁-s- 'to be'. For the semantics cf. Hitt. /asant- [adj] 'true, real', Gr. tXn ḫTnta ḫtgein ḫTgon, tō ḫnta ḫtgein 'to tell the truth'.

Sanskrit: sav
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present V: सुनोऽि [3sg.act.] (RV+); सुनवान्- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Passive middle सुन्ये [3sg.] and सुनवर् [3pl.] with a passive meaning (RV); Present III: सुस्वति [3pl.] (RV); Aorist R: सोऽ [2pl.impv.act.] (RV); Aorist S: असोऽ- [3sg.med.] (ChU); Aorist mediopass: आसी [3sg.] (RV), सुवान- /सवान- / [ptc.med.] (RV- TS™); Perfect: सुसा [3sg.act.] (RV+), सुस-ुम [1pl.act.] (RV+), सुस-वान- [ptc.med.] (RV); Fut: सवः-यामि [1sg.act.] (MS), सोऽ-यति [3sg.act.] (ChU); Passive: siyate [3sg.] (RV+); ta-ptc.: सुता- (RV+); Abs: अभिसुत्य (TS+), सुतवा (Si+); Inf: सोतुवे (RV), सोत० (RV+)

Meaning: 'to press out (Soma)'

Link to RV concordance: su-; sav-; savana-; sahasrasavā-; somasut-; āsuti-; sōsamut-; somasūtvan-; sus-vi-; sotar-; sotu-; sotva-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: sav-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sav- [m] 'pressed Soma-juice' (RV+); savana- [n] 'pressing, Soma-festival' (RV+); sahasr-sāvā- [m] 'thousand-fold Soma-pressing' (RV); soma-sut- [adj] 'pressing Soma' (RV+); ā-sutī- [f] 'mixture, brew' (RV+); soma-sutī- [f] 'pressing out of Soma' (RV); soma- sūtvan- [adj] 'pressing Soma' (RV); sus-vi- [m] 'presser of Soma' (RV); sotār- [m] 'presser' (RV); sōtu- [m] 'pressing of Soma' (RV); sōta,va- [gerundive] 'to be pressed' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.713
See also: soma-; surā-

Avestan: YaAv. hū- [verb] 'to press, braise': hunīta [3sg.pres.inj.med.], hunuuan- [ptc.pres.act.], hunuuna- [ptc.pres.med.], haosiiian-t- [fut.ptc.act.], huta-, abishuta- [ppp]; hauuana- [m] 'Haoma-mortar'; hauuana- [m] 'press for pressing out'; haoma.hīiti- [f] 'pressing of Haoma'

Middle Persian: hwn- /hun- [verb] 'to extract (hōm)'; hāwan 'mortar'

New Persian: hāvan 'mortar'

Other Iranian cognates: Aram.-Iran. *hava- 'mortar'; Khwar. mišw- [verb] 'to dispute, insist on' (+*fra-)

IE form: seu-

IE meaning: to press out

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 912 - 913

Cognates in other languages: OHG sou 'juice'; OIr. suth 'juice, milk' {1}

Notes: {1} [AL] HIT. šunna-/šun- [verb] 'to fill' rather belongs to sav' [1].

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Sanskrit: savī [1]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present II: sitē [3sg.med.] (RV), sitē [3sg.med.] (TB); Perfect: sasīva [3sg.act.] (RV, AV); Aorist R: asit [3sg.act.] (MS); Fut: sīsīyant- [ptc.fut.act.] (RV 05.078.05); Inf: sitave (RV, AV); ta-ptc.: su-sīta- 'easily born' (RV 02.010.03), sita- [m] 'child, son' (AVP 5.37.4)

Meaning: 'to give birth'

Link to RV concordance: si-; sī-; sus-; savī-; susāī-; sus-īma-; bahuśivān-; sū-utī-; sus-umānt-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: suH- {3}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sī- [f] 'mother (RV+); birth (KS+);' a-sī- [adj] 'barren' (RV+); su-sī- [adj] 'bringing forth easily' (RV 05.007.08) {1}; sītī- [f] 'birth, origin' (Br.+); sītikā- [f] 'woman in childbed' (AV+); sītu- [m] 'pregnancy' (AV+); su-sīma- [adj] 'bringing forth easily' (RV 02.032.07); bahu-sīvārī- [f] 'bearing many children' (RV 02.032.07)

Page in EWAia: 2.714

See also: sinū-; sīkārā- 

Avestan: YaAv. hū- [verb] 'to give birth': hunāmi [1sg.pres.act.], hunahi (= hunāhi) [2sg.pres.act.], hunah- [pret.] 'bear daevic offspring' (+*yi-)

Khotanese: hava- 'breeding-ground'; a-hvāna- 'not produced, eternal'

Middle Persian: wšwd-/wišd-/ [pret.] 'to bear daevic offspring' (+*yi-)

IE form: seuh1/3 2

IE meaning: to give birth to

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 913 - 914

Cognates in other languages: OIr. suth 'birth' (with shortened vowel); HIT. šunna- / šun- [verb] 'to fill'

Notes: {1} [AL] On the basis of this adjective, a denominative verb sus-va’y has been formed: sus-va’yant- [ptc.act.f.] (RV 10.110.06) and sus-va’yanta [3pl.inj.med.] (RV 07.036.06). The enigmatic forms with a short root-vowel su-s-utī- [f] 'easy birth' (RV 10.039.07) and possibly su-s-umānt-[adj] 'with a good birth (?)' (RV 10.039.07) may be attributed to the influence of this denominative verb, since the laryngeal was regularly dropped there (*uḤā- > -va-, cf. Lubotsky 1997b). {2} [AL] For the reconstruction see Kloekhorst 2008: 785f. Possibly borrowed into Finnish suku- 'race, family, birth,
brood'. {3} [AL] It is remarkable that this root shows no ablaut in Indo-Iranian. Also the root accentuation in Skt. middle root present is not explained.

**Sanskrit:** sav[2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VI: suvā [3sg.act.] (RV+), suve [1sg.med.] (KS+); Present II: -sauti [3sg.act.] (Br.+), svāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 07.038.02, nonce), svāna- [ptc.med.] (RV 01.104.01, nonce); Aorist IS: sāv- [2sg.inj.act.] (RV+); sāvi-at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+); Aorist RED: asus-ot [3sg.act.] (MS, KS), sam-asis-ata [3pl.med.] (KS); Perfect: sus-uve [3sg.med.] (AV 14.1.43), sus-uvāna- [ptc.med.] (YV, Br.); Fut: sos-yaґmѓn-а- [ptc.med.] (SґB)Passive: siyaґte [3sg.] (RV+); Intensive: sos-avti [3sg.act.] (RV); ta-ptc.: sitaґ- 'impelled' (RV+), [m] 'herald' (AV+); Inf: savitave (AV) {1}

Meaning: 'to impel, set in motion; to assign, bestow; to consecrate (for kingship)'

Link to RV concordance: si-[1]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: sauH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: savā- [m] 'instigation, impulse' (RV+); ut-savā- [m] 'enterprise, beginning' (RV), 'festival' (Si.+); sāvana- [n] 'instigation, order' (RV+); satyā-savas- [adj] 'of true orders' (VS+); savitar- [m] 'Savitār, god-impeller' (RV+); pra-savītar- [m] 'impeller' (RV); sāvīman-[n] 'instigation, guidance' (RV+); deva-sī-[adj] 'impelled by gods, consecrated' (TS+); rāja-siya- [m] 'royal consecration' (AV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.715

Avestan: Av. hi-[verb] 'to incite': OAv. hunāiti [3sg.pres.act.], huuŋnmahi' (< *hunmahi) [1pl.pres.act.] {2}

IE form: seuH

IE meaning: to push (forth)

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 914

Cognates in other languages: OHitt. šu-ú-iz-zi [3sg.act.] 'to push (away), shove, cast off'{3}; OIr. sóid [verb] 'to turn'

Notes: {1} For a complete overview of all forms see Gotő 1991: 692ff. {2} [AL] YAv. aibišuwaґ [3sg.inj.act.], mentioned by Gotő 1991: 697ff. (with reff.) as a form of this root, must certainly be emended to 'aibišauwaґ, cf. Kellens 1984: 150; also YAv. mainiu.štita- [ppp] 'driven by the spirit' is derived from the root šiuw-, PIIr. *čiu-. Both forms can hardly be derived from *hi- anyhow, since we would then expect -sh-, cf. Lubotsky 1999. {3} [AL] As argued in Kloekhorst 2008: 797, Hittite seems to point to *sHu-ie-.

**Sanskrit:** savya-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'left', [m] 'left hand'

Link to RV concordance: savya-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)sauia-

Page in EWAia: 2.716

Avestan: YAv. haoiia- [adj] 'left'

Middle Persian: <hwy> = /hЎy/ 'left, left hand'

Parthian: <hwy> = /hЎy/ 'left, left hand'

IE form: (h)seauio- {1}

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IE meaning: left, left hand
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 915
Cognates in other languages: ORuss. šuji [adj] 'left'; ToB saiwai [adv, indecl.adj.] 'left'; W aswy [adj] 'left' (< *ad-seuio-)
Notes: [1] [AL] The laryngeal is based on the assumption that the word is derived from the adverb *h₁su `well', being an old taboo replacement. For the different words for 'left' in Indo-European see Beekes 1994.

**Sanskrit**: śayú-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'orphan, fatherless one'
Link to RV concordance: śay-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: caiu-
Page in EWAia: 2.615
See also: say'
Avestan: YAv. saē `orphan' ([F 87; presumably, taken from a compound)
Khotanese: syīta `orphan' (< *sai-u-a-)
Middle Persian: sywg / səwag `orphan'
Parthian: sywg / səwag `orphan'
Ossetic: sīr / se s·r `orphan' (< PIr. sai-‰ara-< RV 04.008.12 -səyum- ... cárantam)
Other Iranian cognates: Kurd. səw– / s–w– `orphan'
IE form: kei-u-
IE meaning: orphan
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Cognates in other languages: OCS sīr [adj] 'СrfanТj' (< *kei-ro-), Lith. šeiritys `widower'

**Sanskrit**: sayi'
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: saya [3sg.med.(stat.)] (RV+); ñayat [3sg.impf.med.] (RV+; with sec. -t);
sayāna- [ptc.pres.med.] (RV); *sayīta [3sg.opt.med.] (AVP 8.15,5); sere [3pl.med.(stat.)] (AV+); ā sayām [3sg.impv.] (AVP), vi šerām [3pl.impv.] (AVP 2.73.3); sete [3sg.med.] (Br.+); Present IV: sī yate [3sg.med.] 'falls' (AV+ [1]); Aorist IS: asayis- hās [2sg.med.] (RV 10.124.01); sē- an [3pl.subj.act.] (RV 01.174.04); Perfect: sasayāna- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Inf: sayadhyai (RV); ta-ptc.: ā-ni-sita- 'restless' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to lie'
Link to RV concordance: sī-; pros·t·hesaya-; šayatha-; sahaseyya-; madhyamaśi-; duh·śiša-; talpaśi van-; šavy-; šayutrā
Proto-Indo-Iranian: cai(H)-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pros·t·he-šayā- [adj] 'lying on the field bed’ (RV); šayatha- [m] 'lair' (RV); saha-sēyya- (for *sēya-) [n] 'lying together’ (RV); madhyama-śi- [adj] 'lying, situated in the middle’ (RV); duh-śiša- [adj] 'bad to lie upon’ (Br.; PN in RV 10.093.14); talpa-śivan- (f. -śvarī-) [adj] 'resting on a couch’ (RV 07.055.08); śayā- [f] 'coach’ (RV 03.055.04); šayutrā [adv] 'to a couch (+ kar 'to share a bed')' (RV)
See also: sayu-

**Avestan:** Av. si- [verb] 'to lie': YAv. sae-te [3sg.pres.med.], soiere/saêre [3pl.pres.med.], saïana-[ptc.pres.med.], also thematic saïamma- (V 3.25, V 18.26); âsita- 'lying, resting' (Y 10.14); âsito.gâtu- (Y 62.5; Yt 19.39) probably stands for *asitô.gâtu- [adj] 'of "unlied" couch' = 'who never sees his bed' (Lubotsky 1998d)

**Khotanese:** (OKhot.) ssâte [3sg.pres.], ssâna-[ptc.pres.] 'to lie'

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) 'sy- [verb] 'to lie'

**Middle Persian:** sy- [verb] 'to lie (down)'

**Parthian:** sy- [verb] 'to lie (down), sleep; be exist'

**Ossetic:** s?jyn / s?jun [verb] 'to be ill'

IE form: kei(H)

IE meaning: to lie, be somewhere

Certainty: +

**Page in Pokorny:** 539 - 540

Cognates in other languages: Gr. kei~mai [1sg.pres.med.]; keïtaï [3sg.pres.med.] 'to lie, be somewhere'; Hitt. ki-it-ta [3sg.pres.med.] 'to lie'

Notes: {1} [LK] sâ–gyate 'falls' may belong to this root as its dynamic present (Lubotsky apud Kulikov 2001: 329ff.); see also ˢyã.

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**Sanskrit:** ˢã

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IV/VI {1}: ˢyat [3sg.inj.] (RV 01.130.04), ˢyâti [3sg.act.] (AV+); Present III: ˢišâti [3sg.act.], ˢišñe [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: sam-âšâta [3sg.med.] 'was sharpened' (pass.) (RV 01.057.02), -s(y)âna- [ptc.med.] 'having wet (the knife)' (AB, ŠS); Abs: sam-âsâya (RV); ta-ptc.: ˢîa- (< *kʰ3-tó-) 'sharpened, sharp' (RV+)

Meaning: 'to sharpen, whet'

Link to RV concordance: ˢã-; ⁿísiti-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: čaH

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ˢâna- [n] 'whetstone' (Pân.-., with irregular -n-); ⁿí-šiti- [f] 'whetting, preparation (of fire)' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.627

Avestan: YAv. saêñi- [adj] 'pointed, sharp'

Khotanese: sâta- [adj] 'smooth'

**Middle Persian:** sidan, sây- [verb] 'to rub' (see Cheung 2007 s.v. *sauH¹)

**New Persian:** sâd 'smooth, plain; rubbed, worn out'; for sidan, sây- [verb] 'to rub' see Cheung 2007 s.v. *sauH¹

**Ossetic:** yssyn / insun [verb] 'to sharpen'; yssad / insad [ppp] 'sharpened'; ysson / insojn? 'grindstone' (+ *ham-)

IE form: keiH(i) {2}

IE meaning: to sharpen, whet

Certainty: +

**Page in Pokorny:** 541 - 542

Cognates in other languages: Arm. sur [adj] 'sharp'; Lat. cōs, cōt- (< *kʰ3-) [f] 'whetstone'; ON hein [f] 'whetstone'
Notes: {1} [LK] See Kulikov 2000b. {2} [AL] The -i- of the i-present was early conceived as part of the root.

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Sanskrit: sā (si) {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV/VI {2}: syāti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present IX: sināti [3sg.act.] (RV+); ā sis-āya [3sg.act.][2.720.3.1] (RV 10.028.10, JB), sis-ēt [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 08.067.08); Aorist R: sāt [3sg.inj.act.] (RV+), ava-sat [3sgsubj.act.] (AVP 4.15.6), vi ... sitam [2du.impv.act.] (RV 08.005.09), sam- satām [3pl.impv.med.] (AVP 4.14.5); Caus: sāyayati (TS+); ta-ptc.: sita- 'bound' (RV+), vi-
Meaning: 'to bind, fasten, fetter'
Link to RV concordance: sā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: saH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: setār- [m] 'binding; fetter' (RV 07.084.02); ava-sātār- [m] 'liberator' (RV 10.027.09)
Page in EWAia: 2.720
Avestan: Av. višta 'untied'; OAv. ā-hiśāiī [3sg.pf.act.] 'holds fettered' (Y 29.1); ā.hōīa- 'fetters, shackles'; YAv. hīān [3pl.pres.subj.act.] (°) {3} 'they will bind'; hita- [ppp] 'fastened, tied on, put to’
Old Persian: vi«ta [ppp] 'untied, loosened'; vi«tjspā [personal name] 'with loosened horses'
Khotanese: h-yi [adj] 'bound'
Middle Persian: wiśādan [verb] 'to let free’
Parthian: wyš’h- [verb] 'to let loose, to open up’
New Persian: guśādan [verb] 'to let free’
IE form: sch₂ {4}
IE meaning: to bind
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 891 - 892
Idioms: 'resting place (unharnessing)'; Skt. avasāna- [n] (RV+) ~ OAv. avuāghāna-
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. iš-h?-i-an-zi [3pl.pres.act.] 'they bind’
Notes: {1} Often treated as distinct (perhaps already in Proto-Indo-Iranian) roots (ava/vi) sā (<sch₂-) 'untie’ and si (< *sei-) 'bind’; ava-sāna- and ava-sātar- belong to the former, present sināti, perfect sis-āya and setār- to the latter. See Inslter 1971: 580ff., Kümmerl 2000: 548ff. {2} See Kulikov 2000b.
{3} Or 3pl.pres.opt.act. of ah ‘to be’ (see Kümmerl 2000 676). {4} ppp *(ui-)sh₂- to- (Av. hita-/vī-stā’, Ved. sita-/vi-s-ita-); j-present *sh₂-j-et (Ved. syati, Hitt. iš-h?-i-an-zi). *sh₂-j gave through metathesis *sih₂ > *si-ne-h₂ (Ved. sināti, ToA sinā-s-tār).

Sanskrit: sāka-
First attestation: Si.+ 
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'potherb, vegetable’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: caHka-
| Sanskrit: | sākhā- |
| Part of speech: | [n] |
| Meaning: | 'branch, twig' |
| Link to RV concordance: | sākhā- |
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: | cāk-H- |

## Cognates in other languages:
- Lith. šėkas 'freshly cut (green) food'; Latv. sēks 'freshly mown grass for feeding'; ON hā 'hay of second crop'

## Notes:
1. [AL] The etymology seems doubtful to me.

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| Sanskrit: | sāman- |
| First attestation: | RV+ |
| Part of speech: | [n] |
| Meaning: | 'song of praise, chanted hymn, Sāman' |
| Link to RV concordance: | sāman-; sāmagā-; rksāmā-; sāmavipra-; sāmanyā- |
| Proto-Indo-Iranian: | sHāman- (??) |
| Other forms in Indo-Aryan: | sāma-gā- [adj] 'singing a Sāman' (RV+); r̥k-sāmā- [du] 'R̥c and Sāman' (RV+); sāma-vipra- [adj] 'skilled in Sāman chants' (RV 05.054.14); sāmanyā- [adj] 'skilful in Sāmans' (RV 09.096.22); a-sāmān- [adj] 'without a Sāman' (TS+) |

## Cognates in other languages:
- Hitt. iš?amai- [verb] 'to sing'; Hitt. iš?amai- [c] 'song, hymn'
Notes: {1} Possibly, a derivative of the root *seh₂- 'to bind' and can then be related to Gr. oçmh [f] 'song, hymn', if from *sh₂-oi.

Sanskrit: säs
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to teach, instruct, punish, chasten, command, order'
Link to RV concordance: säs-, säs-; sāsa-; sāsā-; sāsana-; prāsāstar-; sāstrā-; āsis-; prasis-; susis-ti-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sās- [f] 'command, commandment' (RV 10.020.02); sāsā- [m] 'command' (RV); sāsā- [m] 'commander, chastiser' (RV); sāsana- [n] 'rule' (RV 03.007.05); sāsanī- [f] 'teacher, instructress' (RV 01.031.11); sāstār- [m] 'ruler, commander' (TS+); pra-sāstār- [m] N of a priest (RV+); sāstrā- [n] 'precept, rule' (RV+); ā-sis- [f] 'prayer, wish' (RV+); pra-āsis- [f] 'order, command' (RV+); su-sis-ti- [f] 'good instruction' (RV 01.173.10); sis-ya- [m] 'student' (< gerundive 'to be instructed') (Br.+)
Page in EWAia: 2.632
See also: sāsas-
Old Persian: ṣāṭīv [3sg.pres.act.] 'to declare'
Other Iranian cognates: Arm. sast 'threat, authority' (possibly, Iranian LW)
IE form: keHs / keh₁s-{1}
IE meaning: to teach
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 533
Cognates in other languages: Alb. thom [verb] 'I say'; ToA kās- [verb] 'to call names'; Gr. -kê-n [adj] 'not speaking'
Notes: {1} [AL] If the forms without -s- (OP, Gr., Alb.) belong here, we can assume an original s-present.

Sanskrit: sāsas-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: < *sāsur-
Meaning: 'instruction'
Link to RV concordance: sāsus-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: caHs-ur-/ -un-
Page in EWAia: 2.632
See also: sās
Avestan: OAv. sax’āro / sāx’an- [n] 'doctrine, teaching'
Certainty: +
Sanskrit: śeґva-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'dear, precious, friendly'
Link to RV concordance: śeґva-; sevy-a-; śevadh-i-; śeґvā-; śeґvrdha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: caiHua-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: śeґva- [adj] 'friendly' (RV 01.156.01); śeґvā- [m] 'hoard, treasure' (RV+); śeґvā- [m] 'treasury' (RV 08.001.22; < *seva-vāra-?); śeґvrdha- [adj] 'dear, precious' (RV+; < *seva-vṛdha-?)
Page in EWAia: 2.654
IE form: kґeiH-uo-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 539 – 540
Cognates in other languages: Lat. cіuis (OLat ceivis) [m] 'citizen'; Go. heiwa-frauja [m] 'master of the household'; OHG hіwo 'husband'; Latv. sіeva 'wife'
Notes: {1} [AL] The laryngeal follows from Latv. sіeva 'wife'. This reconstruction makes Skt. sіivaґ- [adj] 'auspicious, favourable, kind' isolated, however.

Sanskrit: śiks- {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I<Desid: śiks-ati [3sg.act.], śiks-ate [3sg.med.] (RV+), śiks-ɑmɑnɑ- [ptc.med.] 'learning; student' (RV+); ta-ptc.: śiks-ita- 'learned' (VS+)
Meaning: 'to help, wish to help, be willing to help, try; (med.) to learn'
Link to RV concordance: sak-; śiks-ɑnɑrɑ-; śiks-ʊ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: cɪ(k)s-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: śiks-ɑnɑrɑ- [adj] epithet of Indra (RV); śiks-ɑ- [f] ' instruction, lesson' (Br.+); śiks-ʊ- [adj] 'helpful' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.634
See also: sak
Avestan: YAv. *siśomna- [ptc.pres.med.] 'learned' (Y 55.6); asisxɑnt- [ptc.pres.act.(neg.)] 'not learning' (V 18.5); sіxɑia- /sixsіiа-/ [gerundive] 'to be learned' (Y 19.11)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 522
Notes: {1} Secondary root based on the desiderative of *sak 'to be able' (i.e. *'to wish to be able'). For the meaning see further Heenen 2006.

Sanskrit: śirɑs-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: sіras [nom.acc.], obl. cases sіrɑs-ɑn- (sіrɑs-ɑ [instr.sg.], sіrɑs-ɑs [gen.abl.sg.], sіrɑs-ɑn [loc.sg.], sіrɑs-ɑsu [loc.pl.]); later also sіrɑs-e [nom.du.] (RV 04.058.03), sіrɑs-ɑm [nom.sg.] (AV+), etc. and sіrɑsɑ [instr.sg.], sіrɑsi [loc.sg.] (RV-Kh., AVP+, etc.
Meaning: 'head, top'
Link to RV concordance: śirɑs-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ćrHas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sīro-grīvā- [n] 'head and neck’ (KS+); sīr.sabhīdyā- [n] 'head-splitting’ (AV)

Page in EWAia: 2.638
Avestan: YAv. sarah- [n] 'head’
Sogdian: sr- 'head’
Middle Persian: sar 'head’
New Persian: sar 'head’
Ossetic: s?r 'head’
IE form: krh₂-os, krh₂-s-n-os
IE meaning: head
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 574 - 577
Cognates in other languages: Gr. kōrā [n] 'head’ (gen.sg. kārōtoj); Gr. kōrhna [pl.n.] 'head, top’; Lat. cerebrum [n] 'brain’; OHG hirn(i) 'brain’; MDu. hersene 'brain’

Sanskrit: ṣīsīra-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [m.n.]
Meaning: 'cool season’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ċarH-, *ćierHa-

Avestan: YAv. sarKta- [adj] 'cold’ (V 1.3)
Khotanese: sδd- 'cold’
Sogdian: (Buddh.) srt, srtıy 'cold’, 'ns’ryt 'cold, cooled’ (+ *ham-); (Man.) ‘psyr’mndyy 'cooling, freezing’ (+ *apa-)
Middle Persian: ‘psl-/afsar-/ [verb] 'to cool down’ (+ *apa-); slt /sard/ 'cold’; (Man.) srdg 'cold(ness)’
Parthian: srd 'cold’; wys’r- [verb] 'to cool off’ (+ *qi-)
New Persian: sard 'cold’
Ossetic: s?lyn /s?lun [verb] 'to freeze’ (ia-pres.)
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. srY- [verb] 'to become cold, freeze’, s’ry-, ps’ry- (+ *apa-) [caus.] 'to cool off [tr.]’; Pash. sōr, sar’a 'frozen, stiff from cold’, Wa. sar 'cold’
IE form: *kelh₁-
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 551 - 552
Cognates in other languages: Lith. šálti [verb] 'to freeze’

Sanskrit: sīv / syi
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: śivyatu [3sg.impv.act.] (RV+); ta-ptc.: syi-t ‘sewn up’ (RV+)
Meaning: 'to sew'

Link to RV concordance: sīv-; syīman-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: siHu

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: syīman- [n] 'band, thong, bridle' (RV+), 'suture (of the skull)' (AitB); sītra- [n] 'wire, line, cord' (AV+), 'scientific aphorism, brief rule, textbook' (SB+); syī- [f] 'seam (?)' (YV); sevanī- [f] 'seam, suture' (Br.) (with secondary full grade)

Page in EWAia: 2.734

Khotanese: hīya 'sewn stuffs'

Sogdian: (Man.) śwm- [verb] 'to sew'

Ossetic: (D) xud 'sewn up'

Other Iranian cognates: Yī. – y- [verb] 'to sew'

IE form: siHu/siuH {1}

IE meaning: to sew

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 915 - 916

Cognates in other languages: Lat. suere, situm [verb] 'to sew'; Go. siujan [verb] 'to sew'; Lith. sītī [verb] 'to sew, to tailor'; Latv. šūt [verb] 'to sew'; Scr. šī?ti [verb] 'to sew'

Notes: {1} [AL] It seems easier to account for the attested forms by assuming metathesis *siHuC > *siuHC rather than the other way round (pace Mh), cf. also s.v. mīv. Under unclear circumstances, *ṣjuH > *suH- (syīman- vs. sītra-). {2} [AL] Hitt. šūm(m)an(za)n- 'string, rope' does not exist (Melchert 2003).

Sanskrit: smar

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: smārāthas [2du.subj.act.] (RV 10.106.09), smarethmā [2du.impv.med.] (RV 07.104.07), smāranti [3pl.act.] (RV-Kh., AV+); Perfect: sasmara [1sg.act.] (AVP 5.11.7); Passive: smaryāte [3sg.] (TĀm, Dhsi.+); a-smṛta- [Si.+] + -ptc.: smṛta- [Si.+] + -dhrut- 'with whom no deception can be remembered' (RV 10.061.04)

Meaning: 'to remember, become aware, be mindful of, become attached (to a person + gen.)'

Link to RV concordance: smr-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: smar

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: smarā- [m] 'remembrance, desire, love' (AV+); smṛti- [f] 'remembrance, memory' (TA+); Mitanni-IA ar-ta-(aš-)su-ma-ra (*ṛta-smara-) [m] PN (= 'remembering Ṛta')

Page in EWAia: 2.780

Avestan: OAv. maron-ti [3pl.pres.act.], maron-t- [ptc.pres.act.] 'to say, recite, have in mind'; mairishta-[sup] 'remembering best, knowing best'; YAv. paiiti-śmaron-te [3pl.pres.med.] 'remember with longing'; ratuš.morat- (=ratu-śmarat-) [adj] 'who watches the Ratu'; moroḥban-t- [adj] 'thinking about it'

Khotanese: s·umār- [verb] 'to calculate'

Middle Persian: ošmurdan [verb] 'to count, to calculate'

New Persian: šumurdan [verb] 'to count, to calculate'

Ossetic: (D) f?sm?run 'to know, to remember'

IE form: (s)mer

IE meaning: to remember, consider

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 969 - 970
Cognates in other languages: Gr. μρίμνα 'sorrow, concern'; OE murnan [verb] 'to care about something'

**Sanskrit**: स्नावन-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'sinew'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: snaHuan-/snaHuar-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-snāvīra- [adj] 'without sinews' (VS)
Page in EWAia: 2.770
Avestan: YAv. snāvaro.bāzura- [adj] 'having sinews as arm'
Ossetic: nwar/naw?r 'sinew'
Other Iranian cognates: Elam.-Iran. *nāvar 'rope'
IE form: s(h₂)neh₁ur/-un-
IE meaning: sinew
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 977

Cognates in other languages: Arm. neard 'sinew'; Gr. νευρὴ [f] 'string, sinew'; Lat. nervus [m] 'sinew, muscle, nerve' (with metathesis from *-ru₂-); ToB s-ñaura [pl.] 'sinews'; Hitt. ʾišḫunaṣar [n] 'sinew, string'; Lat. nēre [verb] 'to spin'

**Sanskrit**: स्नुषा-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'daughter-in-law'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: snuṣaH
Page in EWAia: 2.771
Sogdian: śwānṣ 'daughter-in-law'
New Persian: suna, sun(h)ār 'daughter-in-law'
Ossetic: nost? 'daughter-in-law'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. 'nh 'daughter-in-law'; Pash. nž- or 'daughter-in-law'; Sh. zina أفريقيا 'daughter-in-law';
IE form: snuso- {1}
IE meaning: daughter-in-law
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 978

Notes: {1} The stem in *-eh₂- is everywhere secondary.

**Sanskrit**: ्ञोभ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ्ञोभate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Present VII: ्ञोभः- [ptc.med.] 'purifying (his own body / himself)' (RV 08.044.12); Present VI<VII: ्ञोभाति [3sg.act.] 'to beautify, to make

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beautiful’ (RV); Present I<VII: ́sumbnate [3sg.med.] ‘to adorn oneself’ (RV+), ́sumbnathī [3sg.act.] ‘to purify’ (AV+); Present AYA: śubhāyā ‘to be beautiful, splendid’ (RV); Caus: śobhayā’ (AV+)

Meaning: ‘to be beautiful, shine’

Link to RV concordance: subh-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: sćaubh

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ́sgründe [f] ‘beauty, splendour, ornament’ (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.657

See also: śoc; śodh; śubhrā-; són-ə-; kav

IE form: (s)keubh {1}

IE meaning: to make beautiful

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 587 – 588

Notes: {1} [AL] Since the root structure T...D₃ is impossible in PIE, we must assume a root with s-mobile. It is therefore attractive to connect our root with PIE *(s)keu(h)₃- (Gr. κολω [verb] ‘to notice’, OHG scouwlandırma [verb] ‘to look at’, Go. skaus [adj] ‘beautiful’, see s.v. kav). For the phonetic and semantic sides of this etymology see Lubotsky 2001a: 51.

Sanskrit: śoc

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: ́śocanti [3pl.act.] (RV+); Present IV: ́śucyati [3sg.act.] (Br.); Aorist A: āśucat [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: ́śočih [2sg.inj.act.] (VS); Aorist mediopass: ́śoci (RV); Perfect: ́śusćoća [3sg.act.] (RV, SB), ́śuscāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); Intensive: ́śoćan [3pl.inj.act.] (RV+), ́śośća [ptc.med.] (RV+); Caus: ́śocay (RV+); Inf: ́śucāhyai (RV)

Meaning: ‘to light, glow, burn’

Link to RV concordance: suc-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (s)cauč

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ́suc- [f] ‘flame, glow’ (RV), ’torment, sorrow’ (AV+); ́suc- [adj] ‘shining’ (RV 04.002.01); ́sucī- [adj] ‘shining’ (RV+); ́soka- [m] ‘light, flame’ (RV+); ́soka- [adj] ‘shining’ (AV); ́śociś- [n] ‘light, flame’ (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.655

See also: sukra-; sokas-; suktā-; śodh; śobh; són-a-


Khotanese: sijs- [verb] ‘to burn’

Sogdian: swc [verb] ‘to burn, kindle’

Middle Persian: sōxtan [verb] ‘to burn’

Parthian: swc- [verb] ‘to burn, emit flames’

New Persian: sōxtan [verb] ‘to burn’

Ossetic: suğyn/sőğun [verb] ‘to burn; to kindle’, sųğanedg/sųğanedg [adj] ‘pure, clean’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mʃswc-e- [verb] ‘to purify, cleanse’

IE form: (s)keuk {1}

IE meaning: ‘to shine’

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 587 – 588
Notes: {1} [AL] For the phonetic and semantic sides of this etymology see Lubotsky 2001a: 51. {2} [AL] de Vaan 2000: 77ff. has adduced strong arguments for interpreting the difficult Av. saośiian-\(t\)- 'beneficent (?)' as *saociant- 'providing splendor, prosperity'.

Sanskrit: śodh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I< VII: śundhati [3sg.act.] 'cleanses' (RV 10.085.35), śundhata [2pl.impv.act.] (RV 10.017.14), YV\(^{m+}\); Present IV: śudhyatu [3sg.impv.act.] 'let it become clean' (VS+), śudhyate [3sg.med.] 'becomes clean' (S·B+); Caus {1}: sundhayantu [3pl.impv.act.] (RV 10.017.10); ta-ptic.: āuddha- 'purified, pure, clean' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to purify, cleanse, be clean'
Link to RV concordance: śudh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ścaud\(^h\)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: śūddhi- [f] 'purity' (Br.+); śūndyū- [adj] 'cleaning itself' (of geese) (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.657
See also: soc; sobh; son-\(a\)- (?)
Avestan: YAv. suōu- 'strainer (?)'
IE form: (s)keud\(^h\) {2}
IE meaning: to purify
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 587 – 588
Notes: {1} [LK] Built on the quasi-root śundh extracted from the nasal infixed present; see Jamison 1983: 158, Kulikov 2001: 470f. {2} [AL] Since the root structure T...D\(^h\) is impossible in PIE, we must assume a root with s-mobile. It is therefore attractive to connect our root with PIE *(s)keu(h)\(^1\) (Gr. koλw [verb] 'to notice', OHG scouw\(υ\)n [verb] 'to look at', Go. skauns [adj] 'beautiful', see s.v. kav\(^j\)).
For the phonetic and semantic sides of this etymology see Lubotsky 2001a: 51.

Sanskrit: śokas-
First attestation: RV 10.096.04
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: Only in compound sahasra-śokas- [adj] 'emitting a thousand flames' (RV)
Meaning: 'flame'
Link to RV concordance: śokas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (s)caukas-\((s)\)caučas-
Page in EWAia: 2.645
See also: soc
Avestan: YAv. saocahin- [adj] 'flaming'
IE form: (s)keuk-es- {1}
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 587 – 588
Notes: {1} [AL] For the phonetic and semantic sides of this etymology see Lubotsky 2001a: 51.

Sanskrit: sōma-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'Soma-juice, Soma-plant (most probably, Ephedra), a deified drink'
Link to RV concordance: soma-; somavant-; somya-; somaka-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sauma-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: somavant- [adj] 'pertaining to Soma' (RV+); somyá- [adj] 'consisting of Soma, made of Soma' (RV+); somaka- [m] PN (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.748
See also: sav
Avestan: YAv. haoma- [m] 'Haoma-plant, Haoma-juice'; haomauvan-t- [adj] 'possessing Haoma'; haomian- [adj] 'belonging to Haoma'
Old Persian: hauma-varga- [m] 'name of a Scythian tribe'
Middle Persian: hôm 'Haoma-plant'; hôm PN; hôm PN
New Persian: hôm 'Haoma-plant'
Other Iranian cognates: OIran. haumaka-/haumak̑a- [m.f.] PN
IE form: sou-mo-
IE meaning: pressed juice
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 912 - 913

Sanskrit: sôn-a-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'red, crimson, purple'
Link to RV concordance: sôn-a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (s)cauna- (?)
Page in EWAia: 2.656
See also: soc; sobh; sodh
IE form: (s)kou-no- {1}
IE meaning: luminous
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 587 - 588
Cognates in other languages: Go. skauns [adj] 'beautiful' {2}
Notes: {1} [AL] The cerebral nasal is unexpected and may point to borrowing, which makes the etymology doubtful. See further s.v. sobh. {2} [AL] The possible cognates mentioned by Mayrhofer are most probably unrelated: ToA kom., ToB kaum. 'day, sun' is a loanword from Turkic (Lubotsky - Starostin 2003: 257f.); MW cun 'noble, fine' must rather be connected with OIr. cuanna 'dear, fine' and derived from *kupnos (Schrijver 1995: 348).

Sanskrit: sós: {1}
First attestation: RV, AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: sús yati [3sg.act.] (AV+); Caus: sós´āya` (AV+)
Meaning: 'to be dry'

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Link to RV concordance: [sus-]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)sauš-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: učchos-uka- [adj] 'drying up, withering’ (Br.)
Page in EWAia: 2.658

See also: sus-ka-
Avestan: Y Av. haoššatačē [3sg.pres.subj.med.], a-ŋhaošəmna- [neg.ptc.pers.med.] 'to be dry'
Khotanese: hus- [verb] 'to dry'
Sogdian: (Chr.) pšwš- [verb] 'to dry up' (+ *pati-)
Middle Persian: hЎs–dan [verb] 'to dry up'
Parthian: hwš- [verb] 'to dry up', hwšyft 'dryness'
New Persian: xššidan [verb] 'to dry up'
Ossetic: syssyn/isusun [verb] 'to evaporate, dry up' (< *uёi–*u–I), Ir. xus 'dry', f?sus 'hoarse' (+ *pati-)
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. poċ- /poċ-t [verb] 'to dry up, out' (+ *pati-)
IE form: hršš [2]
IE meaning: to be dry
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 880 - 881
Cognates in other languages: Gr. aЫw [1sg.pres.act.] 'to dry, to dry up'; Gr. aβoj, aβoj [adj] 'dry, dried up'; OE sĸar [adj] 'dried up, withered'; Lith. sausas [adj] 'dry, barren'; Latv. sus [adj] 'dry'; Latv. suset [verb] 'to become dry'; OCS sxъ [adj] 'dry'; OCS sxънзти [verb] 'to wither'
Notes: {1} Assimilation from *sus-; {2} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 1985.

Sanskrit: spardh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: spárdhante [3pl.med.] (RV+); Perfect: pasprdhāte [3du.med.] (RV); āpasprdhethām [2du.ppf.med.] (RV), pasprdhāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); Aorist R: āsprdhran [3pl.med.] (RV), sprdhāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); Abs: mithaspṛdhya (RV 01.166.09); Inf: spārdhitum (AV+) [[ XXX AiGr I: 25,27:: spіrdhaґn [3pl.aor.inj.] (RV 06.067.09) is a nonce formation (Joachim 173, fn. 598-600); Inf: spіrdhase (RV 05.064.04)]
Meaning: 'to contend, fight for something’
Link to RV concordance: sprdhr-; sprdh-; vis-pardhas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: spardh-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sprdh- [f] 'contest', [m] 'rival, foe' (RV); vi-s-pardhas- [adj] 'contending’ (RV+); spardhā- [f] 'contest, alacrity’ (JB+)
Page in EWAia: 2.774
Avestan: O Av. sporođ- [f] 'zeal, alacrity’ (Y 53,4)
Khotanese: spal- [verb] 'to twitch, to quiver'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'sp’rŏt 'trembles’
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. sɔ<pardanjŋe 'flea'
IE form: sperd
IE meaning: to pass by, to walk away
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 995 - 996
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. išpart- [verb] 'to escape, get away’; Arm. sprdem [verb] 'to escape’; OE spyrd [m] 'race, running-match’
**Sanskrit:** sphār

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VI: sphurāti [3sg.act.] (RV); Aorist S: spharīh: [2sg.inj.act.] (RV)

**Meaning:** 'to push away with the foot'

**Link to RV concordance:** sphār-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** sp(a)H-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** apa-sphur- [adj] 'speeding on’ (RV 08.069.10), apa-sphurā- [adj]
'speeding away (said of an arrow)' (AV 1.2.3)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.776

**See also:**

**Avestan:** YAv. sparōit [3sg.opt.pres.] 'to tread’ (Vṛt 35); fra-spărāt [3sg.inj.] 'to speed on’ (Y 9.11);
vī-spara [2sg.impv.] 'to trample down’ (V 2.31); fra-sparāra- [adj.] 'beating with the feet’

**Khotanese:** āspar- [verb] 'to tread, to step’

**Sogdian:** (Chr.) pšpr- 'to trample on’ (+ pati-), (Buddh.) nēpr- 'to walk’ (+ ni-)

**Middle Persian:** spurdan [verb] 'to tread, to step, to trample down’

**New Persian:** sipurdan [verb] 'to tread, step, trample down’

**Ossetic:** ʔfs?ryn/?fs?run [verb] 'to kick down, step with the foot’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. msprd’h [3sg.] 'to step with the foot’

**IE form:** Ts-perh {1}

**IE meaning:** to kick with the foot

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 992 - 993

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. is-pa-ra-at-ti [2sg.pres.act.] 'to trample under foot’; Lat. spernere [verb] 'to push away, to despise, to reject’; ON sperna [verb] 'to kick out with the feet’; Lith. sperti [verb] 'to kick out of (horses), to defy, to sting’; Latv. speri [verb] 'to kick out with the feet, to push’;

**Arm. spārnia- [verb] 'to threaten’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] For the etymology see Lubotsky 2006.

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**Sanskrit:** sphā

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IV: sphāyātai [3sg.subj.med.] (AVP 8.11.11), sphiyate [3sg.med.] (SāmavidhB 3.3.1); ta-ptc.: sam- -spīta- 'complete, not lacking anything’ (MS+)

**Meaning:** 'to become fat, increase’

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** spaH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sphāt- [f] 'prospering’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.776

**See also:** sphii-; sphirā-

**Khotanese:** spata- [adj] 'satisfied’

**Ossetic:** ʔfsadyn/?fsadun [verb] 'to feed, satisfy’

**IE form:** speh {1}

**IE meaning:** to swell

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 983 - 984

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. iš-pa-a-i [3sg.pres.] 'to eat to satiation’; Hitt. iš-pa-a-an 'satiation’;
Lat. spēs [f] 'hope, expectation’; OE spōwan [verb] 'to prosper’; OCS speNēti [verb] 'to ripen’

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Notes: {1} With present *sph₁-i-. Skt. sph' may have arisen in contact with the laryngeal (*sph₁-i-), but this is uncertain.

**Sanskrit:** sphiraґ
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: ‘fat’
Link to RV concordance: sphiraґ
Proto-Indo-Iranian: spHraґ
Page in EWAia: 2.778
See also: sphā
IE form: sph₁-roґ
IE meaning: fat
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 983 - 984
Cognates in other languages: Lat. pro-sperus [adj] ‘favourable, lucky’

**Sanskrit:** śraddhѧґ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ‘trust, confidence’
Link to RV concordance: śraddhѧґ; śrād; śrād-dhѧґ
Proto-Indo-Iranian: craddʰaH-{1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: śrād dhѧґ-[verb] ‘to trust’ (RV+; e.g. śrād ... dhatta, śrād ... dādhat, śrāt ... adhāyi, śraddādḥāna-, śrāddhita-; also once 08.075.02 śrād ... kṛdhi); śraddhѧґ-[m] ‘believer’ (RV 07.032.14); a-śraddha- [adj] ‘not trusting’ (RV+); śraddhīvѧґ-[adj] ‘trustful’ (RV 10.125.04); srāddha-[n] ‘ceremony in honour of dead relatives’ (Si.+
Page in EWAia: 2.663
See also: hr•ґd
Avestan: OAv. zrazdѧґ-[adj] ‘devoted, trusting, believing’ ( Y 31.1 zrazdā [nom.pl.]); zrazdišta- [sup] ‘most faithful’ (Y 53.7); Av. zrazdāiti-[f] ‘trust, confidence, belief’; YAv. zras-dā- [verb] ‘to believe’: zras-ca dāt [3sg.aor.subj.act.] ( Yt 9.26); zrazdāoyna- [sup] ‘most faithful’ ( Yt 13.25)
Old Persian: Aram.-OP *drazdѧґ-[adj] ‘affectionate, pious (?)’
IE form: kred dʰeh₁-
IE meaning: to place your heart > to trust, believe
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 579 - 580
Cognates in other languages: Lat. crĕdere [verb] ‘to trust, believe’; OIr. cretim [verb] ‘to believe’
Notes: {1} Ir. ʰj-rad- has introduced *jʰ- of the word for ‘heart’ (cf. Skt. ħrd-), whereas Skt. has preserved the original form *kred.

**Sanskrit:** śray
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: śrayate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Perfect: śśrasya [3sg.act.] (RV+), śśriyey [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: āsret [3sg.act.] (RV); Aorist S: śres-āma [1pl.subj.act.] (RV 04.043.01),
ærat [3sg.act.] (AV 13.2.9) {2}; Fut: ́srayı́s-ý (Br.); Caus: úc-chrāpáy ’to raise up’ (VS+); ta-ptc.: ́sríta- ’attached (to something), leaning (on something), fixed’ (RV+)

**Meaning:** ‘to lean against’

**Link to RV concordance:** 

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** ́cri-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ́sráyá- [adj] ’sticking somewhere’ (RV); kṛčhe-́srí- [adj] ’being in danger’ (RV); ́srí [instr.sg.] ’entrance (?)’ (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.665

**See also:** 


**Old Persian:** niçaŋym /niy-á-čarayam/ [1sg.imperf.act.] ’to restore’ (< *sráiaia-, cf. Av. sraraii-)

**Ossetic:** asin/asin? ’ladder’ (< *ásrainā-)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. bs’rī- [verb] ’to reject, decline’ (+ *apa-); Pash. ́ś-āl ’staircase, ladder’; Yaz. ́xād ’ladder’

**IE form:** klei {2}

**IE meaning:** to lean

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 600 - 602

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. kli- [verb] ’to lean (on), sink, bend’; Lat. clinae [verb] ’to bend’; Lat. cliēns [m] ’client, vassal, *depending on’; OIr. clí ’house-post’; OHG hlīnēn [verb] ’to lean’; Latv. sliet [verb] ’to lean upon’; ToA kalyme, ToB kālymiye ’direction’

**Notes:** {1} [LK] According to Narten 1964: 259f., a rebuilding of the root aorist ́srērt, rather than an authentic sigmatic aorist. {2} The original present formations were an intransitive thematic (middle) *klei-e- and a transitive nasal present.

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**Sanskrit:** ́sray-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IX: ́sṛṇi anti [3pl.act.] (RV+); Perfect: ́sísřiyē [3sg.med.] (RV 05.044.13); tappa-: ́sríta- (RV)

**Meaning:** ’to make perfect, make shine’

**Link to RV concordance:** ́sṛṇ-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** ́craih

**Page in EWAia:** 2.665

**See also:** ́srí-

**IE form:** kreiH

**IE meaning:** to be splendid

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 618

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. kрейwn, kрлwn [adj] ’glorious, excellent’ (usually, an epithet of kings and heroes)

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**Sanskrit:** sredh

**First attestation:** RV

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Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: sredhati [3sg.act.] (RV); Aorist A: sridhat [3sg.inj.act.] (RV), á-sridhāna- [ptc.med.]
Meaning: 'to fail, err'
Link to RV concordance: sridh-; sridh-; asrīdh-; āsrīdhāna-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sraidh-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sridh- [f] 'failure’ (RV+); a-sridh- [adj] 'not failing’ (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.787
IE form: h3sleidh
IE meaning: to slip
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 960 – 961

Sanskrit: śres-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: ā-sliś-yēt [3sg.opt.act.] (MS 2.2.5:19.2-3), śliś-yati [3sg.act.] (Br.+); Perfect: sliś-a [3sg.act.] (VVm+); Aorist A: mā ... ā sriś-at [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 01.162.11); Caus: sliś-ay (TS+); ta-ptc.: sliś-t’a- (KS+)
Meaning: ‘to adhere, stick, be attached, clasp’
Link to RV concordance: sriś-; abhīsriś-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: cRai-{1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: abhi-srīs- [P] 'bandage (?)' (RV); ḫṛdaya-srīs- [adj] 'clinging to the heart' (AV); dos-ān-i-srīs- [adj] 'clinging to the arm’ (AVŚ; AVP-slis-); sam-sres-in-ē [loc.sg.] 'wrestling (?)' (AV); a-sres-man- [adj] 'without adhesion, claspers’ (AVŚ; AVP -l); sles-man- [n] 'band, cord, glue’ (KS+); sles-man-a- [adj] 'sticky’ (ŚB); sam-slis- [adj] 'clasping’ (KS)
Page in EWAia: 2.670
See also: sray
Avestan: YAv. sriś- [verb] 'to put together’: həm.sriśāiti [3sg.aorsubj.act.] (N 99)
Khotanese: s-is- [verb] ‘to take hold of’
Middle Persian: slīš-/sriś-/ [verb] ‘to mix, knead’
Parthian: sṛṣyšn ‘mixture’
New Persian: sirištān [verb] ‘to mix, mingle; knead’; sirm ‘glue’
Ossetic: sasm / sans ‘glue’ (< *srasm < *sraism)
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. nuxt-/nxaḷ- [verb] ‘to cling, stick’
IE form: IIR
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} Clearly related to PIIr *crai-, IE *klei-, see sray.

Total of 1301 record 131 page
Pages: 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110
Back: 1 20 50
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Sanskrit: sґroґn·i
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f (most in dual)]
Meaning: 'buttock, hip, loin'
Link to RV concordance: sґroґn·i
Proto-Indo-Iranian: cґrauni
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sґroґn·i- [f] 'lame' (RV); ślόn·a- [adj] 'lame' (AV+); ślόn·ya- [n] 'lameness' (Br.); sрavan·a- [adj] 'limping, lame' (ŚrŚi.); śлavan·a- [adj] 'limping, lame' (Br.);
Page in EWAia: 2.671
Avestan: YAv. sraoni- [f] 'buttock, hip'
Khotanese: s·s·ини 'hip'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) с∂н 'hips'
New Persian: surін 'buttock'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. сша na 'hip-bone'; Sh. ӈин 'hip'
IE form: kґlouni
IE meaning: buttock, hip
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 607 - 608
Idioms: 'broad-hipped': Skt. pr̥thu-şron·i- [adj] 'broad-hipped' (SB) ~ YAv. pוהד.sraoni- [adj]
Cognates in other languages: Lat. clinis 'buttock, club, tail-bone'; MW clun 'hip'; Lith. šlaunis 'hip, thigh'; Latv. slaũna 'hip'

Sanskrit: stambh·i
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IX: stabhnми [1sg.act.] (RV); stabhєyaґ (RV); Perfect: tastάmbha [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist IS: āstAMBha [3sg.act.] (RV); ta-ptic.: stabhitaґ 'consolidated, propped' (RV+); Abs: stabdhvґ (AV+)
Meaning: 'to prop up'
Link to RV concordance: stambh·i
Proto-Indo-Iranian: stambʰH-
Page in EWAia: 2.754
See also: skambh·; rambh
Avestan: YAv. stabra- [adj] 'strong, firm'
Old Persian: (mά) stabava [2sg.inj.] 'to revolt'
Khotanese: staura- [adj] 'firm, strict'
Middle Persian: stabr [adj] 'strong, big'; stambag [adj] 'pugnacious, opposing'
New Persian: sitabr [adj] 'strong, big'; sitamba [adj] 'pugnacious, opposing'
Ossetic: stavd/(?)stavd [adj] 'big, fat'
IE form: stembʰH-
IE meaning: to prop up
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1011 - 1013
Cognates in other languages: Gr. stemfj [adj] 'firm, rigid, stiff'; Lith. stemїtį [verb] 'to oppose'
First attestation: Si.+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present: ni(s-){s·t·ananti [3pl.act.] (ep.)
Meaning: 'to moan, groan'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: stan-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: abhinis t·āna- [m] "a sound which dies away", the Visarga’ (Gr•Si.)
Page in EWAia: 2.753
See also: stan'
IE form: sten {1}
IE meaning: to moan, to groan
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1021
Cognates in other languages: Gr. sthν [1sg.pres.act.] 'to moan, groan’; OE stenan [verb] 'to moan, groan’; Lith. stęnu° [verb] 'to moan, groan, sigh’
Notes: {1} With laryngeal derivative *stenh- 'to thunder’ (see stan')?

Sanskrit: stāna-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'breast of a woman, mother’s breast, nipple’
Link to RV concordance: stana-; visvapsnya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: pstana-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: visvā-psnya- [adj] 'providing milk/food to all’ (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.752
Avestan: YaV. fštāna- [m] 'breast of a woman’; Ꮻ:righta-fšnī- [adj.f.] 'having firm breasts’
Sogdian: (Buddh.) štēn ’breast’
Middle Persian: pestaēn 'breast’
New Persian: pestaēn 'breast’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. (y’) ft’n ‘breast’
IE form: psten-
IE meaning: breast of a woman
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 990
Cognates in other languages: Arm. stin 'breast of a woman’; Gr. (Hes.) st ynion [n] 'stήΓόΓ flush’; Lith. spenyś 'nipple’; ON speni ‘teat, nipple’

Sanskrit: stan0 {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to thunder’
Link to RV concordance: stan0-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: stan(H)-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: stanayitnu- [m] ‘thunder’ (RV+); tanyata- [adj] ‘thundering’ (RV 01.080.12) \{4\}; tanyu- [adj] ‘thundering’ (RV 05.063.02, 05.063.05) \{5\}; tanyatu- [m] ‘thundering’ (RV, AV 5.13.3) \{5\}

Page in EWAia: 2.752
See also: tan [2]; stan
New Persian: tandar ‘thunder’
IE form: (s)tenh₂ \{6\}
IE meaning: to thunder
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1021
Cognates in other languages: Lat. tonѓre [verb] ‘to thunder’; OE ?unor ‘thunder’; Hitt. tetha [3sg.] ‘it thunders’

Notes: {1} With the root variant without s- (tan-). {2} Non-causative (intransitive) in early Vedic; the causative usage is attested in TS 1.6.11.4. {3} [LK] Reduplicated aorist according to Hoffmann 1976: 568, Werba 1997: 442 (Kümmel 2000 does not include this form into his corpus of perfect formations either); perfect (subj.) according to Lubotsky 1997a: 583. {4} Or ptc.act. (ins.sg.) of present IV (tanyati). {5} Based on the stem of the -ya-present. {6} Laryngeal-derivative of *sten ‘to moan, to groan’? (cf. Skt stkan).

Sanskrit: star
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present V: stṛn·os·i [2sg.act.] (RV 01.129.04), astṛn·ot [3sg.impf.act.] (GB 2.3.12;199.15), stṛn·ute [3sg.med.] (YV²⁺); Perfect: tast(r)ireґ [3pl.med.] (AVSґ 19.46.3 = AVP 4.23.5); Aorist R: ástarr [3sg.act.] (RV), (mā) star [2sg.inj.act.] (RV); Aorist S: stṛṣ·iya [1sg.opt.med.] (AV 10.5.15-21), astṛs·i [1sg.med.] (Br.); Fut: staris·yamahe [1pl.med.] (KS²⁺); Desid: tustaґ·ati [3sg.act.] (SBK), tustaґ·ate [3sg.med.] (MS²⁺); Inf: stārtave (SB), startavai (AB); ta-pte.: á·stṛta· (RV+) ‘invincible’, stṛta· (KS²⁺) ‘overthrew’
Meaning: ‘to lay down, destroy, overthrow’
Link to RV concordance: str-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: star-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ni-s·t·ûr- [adj] ‘laying down, felling’ (RV); stṛti· [f] (YV²⁺)
‘overthrowing’

Page in EWAia: 2.755
See also: star
Avestan: YAv. aυαυιστριειτε [3sg.pass.] ‘falls’; a·stārōta- [negated ppp] ‘invincible’; stārōban·t- [adj] ‘felling’
Middle Persian: stard [adj] ‘crushed, benumbed, stunned’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mîstrý- [verb] ‘to lie down’
IE form: ster-
IE meaning: to throw down
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1029 - 1031 \{2\}
Cognates in other languages: Gr. stratTj [m] ‘army, force’ (< ‘*army of the enemy’ < ‘*to be struck (?)’)
Notes: {1} Pok. does not distinguish between star’ and star.
**Sanskrit:** star-

**First attestation:** RV

**Part of speech:** [f] (?)

**Gramm. forms:** t̵ґrah· [nom.pl.], st̵bhīh· [instr.pl.]

**Meaning:** 'star'

**Link to RV concordance:** star-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hstar-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** t̵rakā- [f] 'star' (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.755

**See also:** tis·ya-

**Avestan:** OAv. star- [m] 'star' (gen.pl. str̵m̵c̵; Y 44.3); YAv. star- [m] 'star' (acc.sg. st̵r̵m̵, nom.pl. st̵r̵, acc.pl. str̵u̵ for *str̵, gen.pl. str̵m̵)

**Khotanese:** st̵raa- 'star'

**Middle Persian:** st̵rag 'star'

**New Persian:** sit̵ra 'star'

**Ossetic:** st'aly/(?)st'alu 'star'

**IE form:** h₂ster- {1}

**IE meaning:** star

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1027 - 1028

**Idioms:** 'to adorn with stars'; Skt. st̵bhīh· ... pes (RV) ~ YAv. stohr-paēsah- [adj] 'adorned with stars'

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. ?a-aš-te-er-za /hsters/ 'star'; Gr. st̵r̵ 'star'; Arm. ast̵ 'constellation, star'; Lat. stĕlla [f] 'star'; Go. stairno 'star'

**Notes:** {1} = *h₂s-tër- 'glower, shiner'

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**Sanskrit:** stari-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Meaning:** 'heifer (= a cow that does not give milk and is not pregnant)'

**Link to RV concordance:** stari-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** stariH-

**Middle Persian:** starwan [adj] 'infertile, childless'

**New Persian:** sitarwan [adj] 'infertile, childless'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Wa. stīrīn [adj] 'infertile, childless'

**IE form:** sterih₂-

**IE meaning:** infertile

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1031

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. sterjNē [adj] 'infertile'; Gr. stēira [f] 'infertile (cow, goat, woman)'; Lat. sterilis [adj] 'infertile'; Go. staīro 'stēira'; MoHG Sterke 'cow which has not yet calved'

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**Sanskrit:** starī

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]
Grammar forms: Present IX: st̞r̞-āti [3sg.act.] (AVP+), āst̞r̞-āt [3sg.impf.act.] (RV), st̞r̞-īte [3sg.med.] (RV+); Perfect: tistir̞e [3sg.med.] (RV); Aorist IS: -ast̞r̞-īh [2sg.act.] (AV 12.3.38); Aorist mediopass: āst̞r̞i (RV 06.063.03); Passive: st̞r̞yate (KB+), st̞r̞yāmān-ā- (KS0a+); Inf: -st̞r̞-iś-an-i (RV 06.044.06); Abs: st̞r̞tvā (MS0p+), -st̞r̞ya (TS0p+); na-ptc.: st̞r̞-n-ā- (RV+)

Meaning: 'to spread out, extend, strew'

Link to RV concordance: st̞r̞-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: starH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pra-starā- [m] 'straw, sacrificial straw, seat at sacrificial rite' (RV+); vi-ś-t-ā(r̞)-ā- [m] 'wide spread layer (of grass)' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.756

See also: star


Khotanese: star- [verb] 'to extend, to streww'

Middle Persian: wistardan [verb] 'to extend'

New Persian: gustardan [verb] 'to extend'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. bston- [verb] 'to make flat, spread (evenly)'

IE form: steth

IE meaning: to spread out

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1029 - 1031 {1}

Idioms: 'with strewn sacrificial grass': Skt. st̞r̞-a-barhis- [adj] (RV) ~ Av. staratō.barosman- [adj]

Cognates in other languages: Gr. st̞r̞mūni [1sg.pres.act.]; Gr. kstTesa [1sg.aor.] 'to extend, to streww out'; Gr. strwtTj [ppp] 'extended'; Lat. sternere/stra-tus [inf/supinum] 'to spread'; OIr. sernaid [3sg.pres.act.] 'to extend'

Notes: {1} Pok. does not distinguish between star and star.

Sanskrit: stav

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]


Meaning: 'to honour, praise, invoke, sing'

Link to RV concordance: stut-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: stot-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: stavātha- [m] 'eulogy' (RV); stūt- [f] 'praise' (RV+); stutī- [f] 'prayer' (RV+); stotar- [m] 'laudator, singer of praises' (RV+); stōmā-[m] 'praise' (RV+); stominya- [adj] 'worthy of praise' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.757

See also: stotbh

Khotanese: stav- [verb] 'to praise'
Middle Persian: stidan [verb] 'to praise'
Parthian: 'st'-w- [verb] 'to praise'
New Persian: sitidan [verb] 'to praise'
Ossetic: stawyn/(?)stawun [verb] 'to praise'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. bstw- (< *apa-stau̯) [verb] 'to deny'

IE form: steu-
IE meaning: to solemnly announce
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1035

Cognates in other languages:
Hitt. istuwa- [verb] 'to become manifest'; istuwaři [3sg]; Gr. steuťai [3sg.pres.med.] 'to announce solemnly, to promise, assert'; Gr. (Myc.) <te-u-to> [m] PN (= steutwr ?)

IE form: (s)teh2
IE meaning: to steal
Certainty: +

Page in EWAia: 2.759
See also: tāyā-
Avestan: OAv. taiiā [adv] 'secretly (?)' (Y 31.13); YAv. tāiia-, taiia- [n] 'theft' (for the short vowel see de Vaan 2003: 121f.)

Sanskrit: stāyāt
First attestation: AV
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'secretly, furtively'
Link to RV concordance: stenā-; stēya-; steyakrt-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:

Sanskrit: steg
First attestation: AV, MS
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present V: pra-stignoti [3sg.act.], pra-stignuyāt [3sg.opt.act.] (MS 2.1.12:14.4f);
Aorist IS: *ā-stegis-ät [3sg.subj.act.] (AVP 13.4.5); Desid: ātis-tigis-ant- [ptc.act.] (MS 1.6.3:89.9); Inf: atis-t-igam (MS 1.6.3:89.9) {1}
Meaning: 'to assail'
Link to RV concordance: stegá-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
*an-ā-stigya- [gerundive] 'unassailable' (AVP 7.8.9); stegā- [m] 'stinger = snake (?)' (RV 10.031.09; VS 25.1 with mantra variants)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle Persian</td>
<td>'to stand, to be', 'set up'; OAv. stʔ̣hṭa <code>to be', 'to stir'; Av. of stʔ̣hṭa </code>to be', 'to stir'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parthian</td>
<td>'to stand'; OAv. stʔ̣ḥa <code>to stand', 'to help'; Av. of stʔ̣ḥa </code>to stand', 'to help'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Persian</td>
<td>'to stand, to be'; OAv. stʔ̣ḥa <code>to stand', 'to help'; Av. of stʔ̣ḥa </code>to stand', 'to help'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ossetic</td>
<td>'stęgnyn' / (?stęegęńan `to skin; to clean the skin of fruits and vegetables'; to plunder, loot'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE form</td>
<td>stęg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE meaning</td>
<td>to sting, stab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certainty</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cognates in other languages:** 
Gr. stázw, ľstigmai 'I sting, mark'; NHG stechen 'to sting, stab'

**Notes:** 
1. [AL] The root is given in the literature as stęgh-., but neither of the MS and AVP mss. preserves the -gh-: we find -g-, -ń- and -bh- instead. These readings rather point to the root stęg-. Also the meaning of these forms is rather 'to penetrate, assail' than 'to step'. All this makes clear that the traditional etymology, connecting Gr. stećcw [verb] 'to march, mount', stęćcw [f.pl.] 'ranks, lines of battle'; OGH stęgan [verb] 'to mount, ascend'; Latv. stągāt [verb] 'to go, walk', is wrong. The accentuation of the desiderative participle atitis-tįghis-an must be emended to atitis-tįghis-an (Werba1997: 258 nr. 227), since all desideratives are accentuated on the reduplication syllable.

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**Sanskrit:** sthā

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present III>I: tis-t-hat [3sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: tasāt [1,3sg.pf.act.] (RV+); Aorist R.: atstā [3sg.act.] (RV+); Precative: sthes·ur [3pl.act.] (AV), sthes·am [1sg.act.] (VS); Fut: stāsyaṭi (Br.+); Passive: sthiyate [3sg.] (KS)+; Caus: sthāpāy (RV+); ta-ptic.: sthita- 'standing, determined' (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to stand, stand still, wait'

**Link to RV concordance:** sthā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** stāh-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** stha- 'standing, being somewhere' (RV+); prati-s-t-hā- [f] 'ground, base' (RV+); sthāna- [n] 'stay, stand' (RV+); su-s-t-hāna- [adj] 'in a good state' (RV+); go-s-t-hāna- [adj] 'serving as a cowshed' (VS), sthātar- m. 'charioteer' (RV); sthātar- [n] 'standing, unmovable' (RV); sthātrā- [n] 'station, halting-place' (RV); sthāman- [n] 'standing-place' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.764

**See also:** sthān-ú.; sthāvarā-, làtā-.
**New Persian:** ēstādan [verb] 'to stand, to be'

**Ossetic:** styn/istun [verb] 'to stand'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. wš(y)- [verb] 'to put down, to lay down'

**IE form:** steh₂ {1}

**IE meaning:** to stand up

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1004 - 1010

**Idioms:** 'standing on the chariot': Skt. rathe-s·t·hā- (RV+) ~ Av. raḥaē-štā- 'warrior'

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. sthmi; Dor. stāmi [1sg.pres.act.] 'to place oneself'; Gr. statTj [ppp] 'standing still'; Gr. stōsij [f] 'state, stand, standing, standing still'; Gr. dōsthnoj [adj] 'disastrous, unhappy'; Lat. sistere [inf] 'to place'; Lat. status [ppp] 'placed'; Lat. stātiōn- [f] 'stand'; OHG stān [verb] 'to stand'; Lith. stōti [verb] 'to go standing (somewhere), to tread'; Latv. stāt [verb] 'to place'; OCS stāti [inf.] 'to place oneself, to tread'; Luv. ta- [verb] 'to stand, to go standing'; HLuv. tanu-[verb] 'to make stand'

**Notes:** {1} The aspiration in Skt. has arisen in the present *(s)ti-sth₂-e-.*

---

**Sanskrit:** sthāvarā-

**First attestation:** KS+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'standing firm, immovable, lasting'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** staHuar(a)-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.767

**See also:** sthā

**IE form:** steh₂-uer-

**IE meaning:** standing firm

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1004 - 1010

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. staurTj [m] 'pole'

---

**Sanskrit:** sthīrā-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Gramm. forms:** sthāviyas- [comp] 'thicker, stronger' (Br.+); sthāvis·t·ha- [sup] 'thickest, strongest' (TS+)

**Meaning:** 'big, strong, thick, massy'

**Link to RV concordance:** sthīrā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** stuHra-, stauH-ias- [comp], stauH-īštHa- [sup], stuH-i- [pref]

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sthīlā- [adj] 'big, strong' (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.768

**See also:** sthīn-ā-; sthā

**Avestan:** YAv. *stīr- [part of names] 'strong'; stuui.kaofa- [adj] 'with a thick bump'; staoiiah-[comp] 'stronger, bigger'; stāuuīsta- [sup] 'strongest, biggest'

**Khotanese:** stura- [adj] 'big, thick'

**Ossetic:** styr/(i)stur [adj] 'big, great'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Kurd. (a)stīr [adj] 'thick'

**IE form:** stuh₂-ro- (< *sth₂-ro-, an enlargement of *steh₂-)

**IE meaning:** big, strong
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1004 - 1010
Cognates in other languages: OSw. stіr [adj] 'big'; MLG stіr [adj] 'big, strong, coarse'; Gr. stіloj [m] 'column, pillar'

Sanskrit: stі-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m] (pl. tantum)
Meaning: 'servants, dependants'
Link to RV concordance: stі-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hsti-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: stі-pа- [m] 'protector of dependants' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.759
See also: as [1]
Avestan: YAv. stі- [f] 'possession, household'
IE form: hіs-tі- {1}
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} This derivation is preferable to that from *sth2-tі- (stіhā), in spite of уpаstі- < *-sth2-tі-.

Sanskrit: stobh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: stobhati [3sg.act.] (RV); Aorist R: pra-stubhаnа- [ptc.med.] (RV 04.003.12, nonce); stobdhі [2sg.impv.act.] (JB; nonce); Caus: āstobhayat [3sg.impf.act.] (RV 01.088.06); ta-ptc.: stubha- (Br.+)
Meaning: 'to cheer, exult, rustle, utter a sound'
Link to RV concordance: stubh-; stubh-; anus·т·ubah-; stubhvan-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: staubh-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: stubh- [f] 'shout, exultation' (RV+), anу-т·уbhh- [f] 'praise, name of a metre' (RV+), stubhvan- [f] 'exulting' (RV 01.066.04); stобhа- [m] 'change of a Sаman by adding singing interjections' (MS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.761
See also: stay
Ossetic: 'stuf'noise, sound, tone, rustling'
IE form: steubh-
IE meaning: to praise, sound
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1035
Notes: {1} Most probably, an enlargemnet of *steu- (see s.v. stay).

Sanskrit: su [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'good, well, right', [cmp] 'well-
Link to RV concordance: su; suβandhu-; sukrт-; simаya-; sukrт-; sukrаtu-; suks·aтра-; sudάnu-; subhrtа-; sumаnas-; sustrасs-; sikта-; svаpas-; svasva-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hsu
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: su-bandhu- [adj] 'closely connected' (RV+) ~ Mitanni-IA šu-ba-an-du PN; su-kr̥t- [adj] 'well-doing' (RV+); si-maya- [adj] 'well-made' (RV) (< *Hsu-Hmaia-)
Page in EWAia: 2.734
See also: su [2]
Avestan: Av. hu- [cmp] 'well-
Old Persian: u(v)- [cmp] 'well-
Khotanese: hu-(basta-) [adj] 'well-bound'
Sogdian: (Man.) xwp [adj] 'good' (< Plr. *hu-apah-)
Middle Persian: xub [adj] 'good' (< Plr. *hu-apah-); hu-sraw [adj] 'famous'
IE form: h,su- {1}
IE certainty: +
IE meaning: good

Sanskrit: su [2]
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [part]
Meaning: 'well, indeed'
Link to RV concordance: su
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hsu
Page in EWAia: 2.736
See also: su [1]
IE form: h,su
IE meaning: well
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 342
Idioms: 'notice well!': Skt. viddhī sū (RV 02.020.01) ~ Gr. (Aisch.) elI₂- çsqi, cf. also OHitt. a-aš-šu-[adj] 'good' (presumably < *h₁oh₁s-u-, see Kloekhorst 2008: 223 for a discussion)

Notes: {1} Most probably, a derivative of *h₁es- 'to be'.

Cognates in other languages: Gr. elI₂- [cmp] 'well-'; OCS sədravъ [adj] 'healthy'; cf. Hitt. a-aš-šu-[adj] 'good' (presumably < *h₁oh₁s-u-, see Kloekhorst 2008: 223 for a discussion)

Notes: {1} Most probably, a derivative of *h₁es- 'to be'.
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'shining, glimmering, beautiful'
Link to RV concordance: subhra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sćubhra-
Page in EWAia: 2.647
See also: sobh
IE form: (s)kubhra- {1}
IE meaning: clean, beautiful
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 587 - 588
Cognates in other languages: Arm. surb [adj] 'sacred, pure' {2}
Notes: {1} [AL] Since the root structure T...D...h is impossible in PIE, we must assume a root with s-mobile. For the phonetic and semantic sides of this etymology see Lubotsky 2001a: 51. {2} [AL] Most probably, an Iranian LW.

Sanskrit: sґukraґ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'clear, pure, bright, light-coloured, white', [n] 'brightness, clearness, light, any clear liquid (e.g. water, Soma, semen)'
Link to RV concordance: sґukraґ
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (s)cґukra-
Page in EWAia: 2.645
See also: sґoc; sґokas-
Avestan: Av. suxra- [adj] 'red, of fire-colour'
Old Persian: Ễuxra- [m] PN (Med. suxra-)
Middle Persian: suxr [adj] 'red'
New Persian: surx [adj] 'red'
Ossetic: syrx / surx [adj] 'red'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 587 - 588
Notes: {1} [AL] For the phonetic and semantic sides of this etymology see Lubotsky 2001a: 51.

Sanskrit: sґuktaґ
First attestation: KS+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'acid, sour'
Link to RV concordance: sґuktaґ
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (s)cґukta-
Page in EWAia: 2.644-645
See also: sґoc
Khotanese: sutt'а 'vinegar'
**Other Iranian cognates:** Par. sit ‘sour’

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Notes:** {1} [AL] If the Iranian forms are not loanwords from Sanskrit. Possibly, related to the root sґoc.

| Sanskrit: | suґt-
---|---
| **First attestation:** | RV 01.051.05
| **Part of speech:** | [f]
| **Gramm. forms:** | suґt [loc.sg.]
| **Meaning:** | ‘shoulder’
| **Link to RV concordance:** | suґt-
| **Proto-Indo-Iranian:** | ґupti-
| **Page in EWAia:** | 2.647
| **Avestan:** | YAv. suґt- [f] ‘shoulder’
| **Khotanese:** | suta- ‘shoulder’ (< Pr. *sufti-)
| **Middle Persian:** | suft ‘shoulder’
| **New Persian:** | suft ‘shoulder’
| **Other Iranian cognates:** | Sh. șîvd ‘shoulder’
| **IE form:** | (s)kґup-
| **IE meaning:** | shoulder, withers

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Since the s-mobile is only attested in Germanic, it is attractive to assume that it is due to the influence of the word for ‘shoulder’.

| Sanskrit: | suraH-
---|---
| **First attestation:** | RV+
| **Part of speech:** | [f]
| **Meaning:** | ‘an alcoholic drink’ {1}
| **Link to RV concordance:** | suraH-; surаvant-; surаs-
| **Proto-Indo-Iranian:** | suraH-
| **Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** | surаvant- [m] ‘owner/maker of surа’ (RV); surа-șı- [adj] ‘strong through surа’ (RV 08.021.14)
| **Page in EWAia:** | 2.737
| **See also:** | sav
| **Avestan:** | YAv. hurа- [f] ‘an alcoholic drink’
| **Khotanese:** | hurа- [f] ‘fermented mare’s milk’
| **Middle Persian:** | hur ‘an alcoholic drink’
| **IE form:** | su-leh-
| **IE meaning:** | pressed (alcoholic) juice
| **Certainty:** | +
| **Page in Pokorny:** | 912 - 913
| **Cognates in other languages:** | Lith. sulа ‘birch juice, flowing juice’; OPr. sulо ‘fermented milk’
Notes: {1} [AL] In the AVP, the preparation of the Surṇ-drink is described in two hymns (5.10 and 8.12). It follows that there were two ways of preparation: by fermentation (a kind of beer) and by distillation.

**Sanskrit:** स्स·का- {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'dry, dried out'
Link to RV concordance: स्स·का- 
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)su«ka-
Page in EWAia: 2.648
See also: सस·
Avestan: YAv. hu«ka- [adj] 'dry'
Old Persian: uška- [n] 'mainland'
Khotanese: hus·ka- [adj] 'dry'
Middle Persian: hušk [adj] 'dry'
New Persian: xušk [adj] 'dry'
Ossetic: x,ysk/xusk(?) [adj] 'dry'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. wuč [adj] 'dry'
IE form: h₂sus-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 880 - 881
Notes: {1} From *sus·- by assimilation.

**Sanskrit:** स्स·ना-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'name of a demon slain by Indra'
Link to RV concordance: स्स·ना- 
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sušna-
Page in EWAia: 2.649
See also: स्वस·
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. sāy(d) 'big snake, dragon' (< PIr. *sušnā-)
IE form: kues-
IE meaning: 'to hiss'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 631
Notes: {1} [AL] Blažek XXX has pointed to important parallels to this name in Elamite.

**Sanskrit:** सिह_timer- 
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'needle'
Link to RV concordance: सिह_timer-; सिह_timerka-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: čuHkaH- / čuHčiH- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sicī-mukha- [adj] 'needle-beaked' (AV+); sicīka- [m] 'stinging insect' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.739

See also: sīla-

Avestan: YAv. sikā- [f] 'needle’ {2}
Khotanese: sum jṣaṅu ‘needle’
Middle Persian: sōzan ‘needle’
New Persian: sōzan ‘needle’
Ossetic: suṣin/soṣin? ‘needle’

Other Iranian cognates: Sh. siŋ ‘needle’

IE form: kuH-
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 626 - 627

Notes: {1} Presumably, the anlaut of Skt. *sicī- was changed to s- through contamination with s(y)i- ‘to sew’, cf. RV 2.32.4c sīvyaṭu ... sīcyā. {2} [AL] Maybe also here YAv. sukur(una)-, MoP sugur ‘porcupine’, although the suffixation is strange.

Sanskrit: sikāra-

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘wild boar’

Link to RV concordance: sikāra-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: suHka(ra)-

Page in EWAia: 2.738

See also: sav[1]

Avestan: YAv. hi- [m] ‘pig’ (nom.sg. huṣ, gen.sg. huuō); hi.k̑hrpa ‘in the form of a pig’; hi.x̑ṣaʔṝi-[f] ‘sow’ (P 9)
Khotanese: hva-khām·dalaja ‘of boar’s tusk’
Middle Persian: xīg ‘pig’
New Persian: xīg ‘pig’
Ossetic: xu/y / xu ‘pig’

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. xīg ‘pig’; Yaghn. xug ‘pig’

IE form: suH- {1}

IE meaning: pig, sow

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1038 - 1039

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ὄμ ‘pig’; Lat. sis ‘pig’; OHG si ‘pig’; OE sugu ‘sow’

Notes: {1} [AL] Mayrhofer separates this word form the root for ‘to give birth’, but does not give reasons for that. Interesting are Iranian words for ‘porcupine’, viz. YAv. sukur(una)-, MoP sugur, which seem to be derived from or influenced by the word for ‘needle’ (YAv. sikā-, etc.). Or by the word for ‘dog’, cf. Skt. svāvīdh- [f] ‘porcupine’ (= "dog-piercer") (AV+)?

Sanskrit: sīla-

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m,n]
Meaning: ‘spike, roasting-spit’

Link to RV concordance: sīla-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ācůHła
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sīlā [verb] 'to roast on a spit' (ŚB+); karn-āsilā- [n] 'ear-ache' (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.651
See also: sīč-
IE form: kuH-lo-
IE meaning: spit
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 626 - 627
Cognates in other languages: Arm. slak' (< *sul-) 'spit, pointed arrow, dagger'; OIr. cuil 'fly; flea, gnat'; Lat. culex 'gnat, midge'

Sanskrit: sīnara-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'vigorous, powerful, joyous, beautiful'
Link to RV concordance: sīnara-; sīnṛta-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hsu-Hnar-a-, *Hsu-Hnr-taH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sīnr•gṛtṛ- [f] 'vigor, joy' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.740
See also: sū [1]: nār-
Avestan: Av. hunara- [m] 'skill'; OAv. hunaratā- [f] 'skill, capability'
Old Persian: uvnr- ʾinara-/[n] 'ability'
Middle Persian: hwnl /hunar/ 'virtue, ability, skill'
Parthian: hwnr 'ability, manliness'
New Persian: hunar 'ability, skill'
IE form: h₁su-h₂ner-o-
Certainty: +
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Sanskrit: sīnu-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'son, offspring'
Link to RV concordance: sīnú-; sinumánt-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: sulHnu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sinumánt- [adj] 'having many sons' (RV 03.024.05)
Page in EWAia: 2.741
See also: sav[1]
Avestan: OAv. hunu- [m] 'offspring (from the creation of the drug-)'; YAv. hunu- [m] 'offspring of daēuvić creatures'; hazaŋr-hunī- [adj] 'having a thousand young ones'
Other Iranian cognates: OIran. *hīnu 'son' (in PN)
IE form: suh₁/₃-nu-
**IE meaning:** son

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 913 - 914

**Cognates in other languages:** Lith. sinus ‘son’; OCS synъ ‘son’; Go. sunus ‘son’ (with a shortened vowel)

---

**Sanskrit:** sіrks-

First attestation: KS+

Part of speech: [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: sіґrks·ati [3sg.act.] (KS+)

**Meaning:** ‘heed, care about’

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** surk« (?) {1}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sіґrks·ya- [gerundive] ‘to be heeded, regarded’ (TBr.)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.742

**IE form:** suergh-

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 1051

**Cognates in other languages:** Go. saurga ‘care. trouble’, OHG s(w)orga ‘worry’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] It is conceivable that Skt. -ir- is the reflex of *CuґrC (cf. Lubotsky 1997b).

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**Sanskrit:** sґvaґn-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

**Gramm. forms:** sґvѓґ [nom.sg.]; sґvѓґnam [acc.sg.]; sґuґnas [gen.sg.]

**Meaning:** ‘dog’

**Link to RV concordance:** sґvaґn-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** cґuan-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sґun–ґ [f] ‘bitch’ (AV+); sґvagniґn [m] ‘victorious player, winner in the game’ (RV, AVP+) (derivative from *sва-ghn-а- ‘slaying of the dog’); svә́вıd-[f] ‘porcupine’ (= "dog-piercer") (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.674

**Avestan:** YAv. span- [m] ‘dog’ (spә [nom.sg.], spәнәм [acc.sg.], sunә [gen.sg.]); sinә [f.pl.] ‘bitch’; spaka-[adj] ‘dog-like’

**Khotanese:** sve ‘dog’ (svәңә [nom.acc.pl.])

**Middle Persian:** sag ‘dog’ (< SW-Iran. *saka-)

**New Persian:** sag ‘dog’ (< SW-Iran. *saka-)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. spay [m] ‘dog’ (< *spaka-); Pash. spoy [f] ‘bitch’ (< *spakә-)

**IE form:** kґuon- / *kuon-

**IE meaning:** dog

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 632 - 633

**Idioms:** ‘swift dog’: Skt. ґї’-svan- [m] PN ‘= with swift dogs’ (RV) ~ Gr. k’bneй rgoә; ‘four-eyed dog’: Skt. svәңәu caturaks’au (RV) ~ YAv. spәнәм ... caґru.caษәm; ‘with the feet of a dog’: Skt. sva- pad- [m] ‘wild animal’ (AV+) ~ YAv. spә.pad- [m] PN

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. ѕun ‘dog’; Gr. k’bwn, kunTj ‘dog’; OIr. ә́u (con [gen.sg.]) ‘dog’; Lith. ѱuo~ ‘dog’; Latv. suns ‘dog’; To. ku [m] ‘dog’ (oblique To. A kom.; To. B kwem.); Hitt. kuән/kun- ‘dog-man’; ON hun-d-r ‘dog’

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**Sanskrit:** svap

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms:
- Present II: svaґpiti [3sg.act.] (TS²+) \{1\}, svapánt- [ptc.act.] (RV); Present I: ní ... svapa [2sg.imprv.act.] (RV, AV+); Perfect: sus-upuh- [3pl.act.] (RV+) 'to sleep in (pres.)', sus-upváms- [ptc.act.] (RV), sus-upání- [ptc.med.] (RV+); Aorist SIS: sváps- [3sg.inj.act.] (AVP+); Caus: svápayati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist RED: sis-vap [2sg.inj.act.] (RV), sis-vapah- [2sg.inj.act.] (them.) (RV); Desid: sus-upset [3sg.opt.act.] (VάdhSi.); ta-ptc.: supta- 'fallen asleep' (AV+); Abs: suptvά (AV)

Meaning: 'to sleep'

Link to RV concordance: svap-; anus-vāpam; prasup-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: suap-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
- svapnya- [n] 'dream, vision' (AV)

Page in EWAia: 2.791

See also: svapna-

Avestan:
- YAv. x’af- [verb] 'to sleep': x’afsa [2sg.inch.impv.], auuąghabdaeta [3sg.pres.opt.med.], huś’afa [3sg.pf.act.], nīx’abdaieiti [3sg.caus.act.], x’aṇta- [ppp]
- Khotanese: (h)is- [verb] 'to sleep'
- Sogdian: (Buddh.) wbs-, (Chr.) 'wfs- [verb] 'to sleep, fall asleep' (+ *aṇa-)
- Middle Persian: BMP hvps- /xufs- / (H-LMWN-), (Man.) xwp [pret.] 'to sleep'
- Parthian: xwsp- [inch.] 'to fall asleep, sleep'
- New Persian: xuftan [verb] 'to fall asleep'
- Ossetic: xъyssyn / xussun [verb] 'to sleep; to lie down'

Other Iranian cognates:
- Pash. xob 'sleep'; Sh. niixāb- [verb] 'to rock to sleep' Sh. xNeōf- [verb] 'to (go to) sleep, Ŷzgh. x’ab- [verb] 'to swing, shake (a cradle), rock to sleep'

IE form: suep- \{2\}

IE meaning: to sleep

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1048 - 1049

Cognates in other languages:
- Lat. sūpīre [verb] 'to fall asleep'; OCS sъpati [verb] 'to sleep'; OE swefan [verb] 'to sleep'

Notes:
- \{1\} With a secondary -i-. \{2\} [AL] For a discussion of the IE situation see Kükmmel 2000: 594f.

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**Sanskrit:** svapna-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'sleep, dream'

Link to RV concordance: svapna-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: svapna-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: svapnya- [n] 'dream, vision' (AV)

Page in EWAia: 2.791

See also: svap

Avestan:
- OAv. x’af(a)na-, YAv. x’afna- [m] 'sleep, dream'
Khotanese: hìna- 'sleep, dream'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) Ɪ党风 'sleep, dream'
Middle Persian: xwamm 'sleep, dream'
Ossetic: fyn/fun 'sleep, dream'
IE form: *suoi-p-/*suio-nos (?)
IE meaning: sleep, dream
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1048 - 1049
Cognates in other languages: ON svefn 'sleep'; ToA s·pium-, ToB s·pane 'sleep'; Arm. k`un 'sleep'; Lat. somnus 'sleep'; Lith. sapnas 'dream'; Latv. sapnis 'dream'; Gr. ἵππα 'sleep'; OCS сънь 'sleep'; Hit. ֿיפְּי 'sleep' (derived from *שָׂפַר-); Gr. ἱππα [n] 'reality < *realistic dream'; Lat. somnium 'dream' (~ Skt. svapnya-)

Sanskrit: svar
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: sváranti [3pl.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: ásvār [3sg.act.] (RV); Inf.: svaritoh (JB)
Meaning: 'to sound, make a sound, snort, resound, sing'
Link to RV concordance: svar-; abhīsvar-; svará-; abhīsvarār-; svaritār-; svarā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: suHr / suHan
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: abhi-svá- [f] 'invocation' (RV); svará- [m] 'sound, voice' (RV+); abhi-svātr- [m] 'invoker' (RV); svāritār- [adj] 'noisy, loud' (RV); svará- [m] 'sound (of a snorting horse)' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.792
Avestan: OAv. x’āromna- [ptc.pres.med.] 'swearing' (?) ; x’araiθīia- [adj] 'sounding'
IE form: suer
IE meaning: to sound, to rustle
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1049 - 1050
Cognates in other languages: Lat. susurrus [m] 'whispering, humming'; ON svarra [verb] 'to sparkle, rustle'; OE swerian 'to swear'

Sanskrit: svara- (svaŋar-)
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: nom.sg. svara (< *sHṛ < *Share < *shr2ul), gen.sg. sīras, dat.sg. sīrē
Meaning: 'sun, sunlight, bright sky'
Link to RV concordance: svara-; sīra-; aśīrta-; śīrta-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: suHr / suHan
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sīra- [m] 'sun' (RV+); aśīrta- [adj] 'unilluminated' (RV 10.082.04); śīrta-[adj] 'illuminated' (ibid.; nonce after aśīrta-); *svaŋar- 'sun(god)' (in Near-Eastern names of IA origin)
Page in EWAia: 2.793
See also: sīrya-, svarga-
Avestan: OAv. huuara/o [n] (< *huwar) 'sun' (gen.sg. x‘on·g < *huwäh); YAv. hūuara (gen.sg. hi < *huwanh, next to hīrō = Ved. sīras)
Sogdian: (Man.) xwṛ 'sun'
Middle Persian: xwṛ 'sun'
**New Persian:** xwr 'sun'

**Ossetic:** xur / xor 'sun'

**IE form:** seh₂u-el-/sh₂u-en-

**IE meaning:** sun

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 881 - 882

**Idioms:** 'sun-like': Skt. svar-dá- (RV) ~ YAv. huuara.darasa-; 'sunny, bright, heavenly': Skt. svar-vant- (RV+) ~ OAv. x'ānuuan-t-, YAv. x'anuuan-t-; 'sun in the rock (= heaven)': svar ýád ásman (RV 07.088.02c) ~ YAv. asmanom x'anuuan-tom; 'brilliant as the sun': Skt. svar n·a citram (RV 01.148.01d) ~ YAv. huuara-ciśra- [m] PN

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. (Hom.) ἰλιοι < PGr. *hüel < *seh₂-uel-), Lat. sōl 'sun'; Go. sunno 'sun'; OCS šlъce [n] 'sun'

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**Sanskrit:** svarga-

First attestation: RV 10.095.18 +

Part of speech: [m]

Gramm. forms: /s,svarga-/ 

Meaning: 'heaven'

**Link to RV concordance:** svarga-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** suHarga-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** svarga- (s,varga-) [adj] 'heavenly' (AV+), svargya- [adj] 'heavenly' (YV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.795

**See also:** svar

**IE form:** sh₂ul-g"m

**IE meaning:** going to the sun (light)

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 881 - 882 + 463 - 465

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ἄλβατος [adj] 'steep'

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**Sanskrit:** sґvaru-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'sacrificial post, stake, strip of wood from sacrificial post'

**Link to RV concordance:** svaru-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** suaru-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.794

**IE form:** suer-u- {1}

**IE meaning:** pole

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1050

**Cognates in other languages:** MHG swir [m] 'pole'; OE sweor [m] 'pillar'; Lat. surus [m] 'twig, sprout, pole'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Mayrhofer considers the etymology uncertain, but he gives no reason for his doubts.

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**Sanskrit:** ˢvас

First attestation: RV, AV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: śvāsiti [3sg.act.] (RV), śvāsitī [2sg.impv.act.] (AV), āśvasī [3sg.impf.act.] (Br.); sāsati-[3sg.act.] (AV+); Present I: śvāsati [3sg.act.] (AV+); Aorist A (?): śuṣa [ptc.act.] (RV 01.061.10); Intensive: sāśvasat-[ptc.act.] (RV); Caus: svāsay (RV+); Inf: abhīṣāvasas (RV 10.092.80)
Meaning: ‘to hiss, pant, snort’
Link to RV concordance: śvas-; sus-ma-; śvasana-; śvasātha-; śvasana-; śvasīvant-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: cuas
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: upa-śvasa- [adj] ‘roaring’ (AV); śvasātha- [m] ‘snort’ (RV+); śvasana- [adj] ‘hissing’ (RV+); sus:ma- [m] ‘hissing, roaring, rushing (of water, fire, the wind); vigour, vital or sexual energy, impulse’ (RV+); śvasana- [adj] ‘sniffing’ (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.677
See also: sus n-a-
Avestan: YAv. suši [du.f] ‘the lungs’
Khotanese: suv’ā ‘lungs’
Middle Persian: suš ‘lung’
New Persian: suš ‘lung’
Ossetic: sus/sos ‘lung’ ì бял дроб
IE form: kues
IE meaning: to hiss į sъскане, свистене
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 631
Cognates in other languages: ON hv?sa [verb] ‘to hiss, to snort’

Sanskrit: svāsar-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ‘sister’
Link to RV concordance: svāsar-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: suasar-
Page in EWAia: 2.796
Avestan: YAv. x’āṇ̃ḥar- [f] ‘sister’
Khotanese: hvar- ‘sister’
Sogdian: xwār ‘sister’ (< Plr. *x’ahrī-)
Middle Persian: xwāhar/xwahar ‘sister’
New Persian: xwāhar/xwahar ‘sister’
Ossetic: xo/x”?r? ‘sister’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. *x ‘sister’ (< Plr. *x’ahā)
IE form: suesor-
IE meaning: sister
Certainty: +
Cognates in other languages: Arm. k’oyr ’sister’; Gr. (Hes.) λορ χυγόθρ, νευιττ; Lat. soror ’sister’; Go. swistar ’sister’; Lith. sesūo ’sister’; OCS sestra ’sister’ (Russ. sestra, SCr. šestra, Sln. šestra)

Sanskrit: svásara-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: (< *su-vasar-a-)
Meaning: ’pasture, meadow’
Link to RV concordance: svasara-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uas-
Page in EWAia: 2.796
Avestan: Av. vāstra- [n] ’pasture, meadow’; OAv. vāstar- [m] ’herd’
IE form: ues-
IE meaning: to graze
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1171
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. portleti- ’pasture for cattle, meadow’

Sanskrit: sváśí-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ’mother-in-law’
Link to RV concordance: svásti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: suacruH-
Page in EWAia: 2.675
See also: śvāsura-
Sogdian: (Buddh.) ’gōśh ’mother-in-law’
New Persian: xusri ’mother-in-law’
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. xwāšē ’mother-in-law’
IE form: sjecrūh₂ (< *κερή)
IE meaning: mother-in-law
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1043 - 1044

Sanskrit: svasti-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: /sva-sti-/ svast\-
Meaning: ’welfare, happiness, well-being’
Link to RV concordance: svásti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hsu-Hasti-
Page in EWAia: 2.796
See also: as [1]; su [1]
IE form: h₁s₁-h₁;estī- {1}
In spite of nowadays generally assumed connection with the root *nes- (s.v. nas), the traditional analysis of this word as *h₁su-h₁esti- (to *h₁es- 'to be') seems preferable.
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mwžy- [verb] 'to employ, use; exert oneself'; Bactr. oarziao, oarzoiao 'farming'; Yghn. warzón-/warzónta 'to cultivate the land'

IE form: sue + urg-ti-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1168 - 1169

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ·exw [verb] 'to do, carry out', (Myc.) wo-ze [3sg.], ἄrgon, ἡργον [n] 'work, labour', Goth. waurkjan, OE wirkian 'to work'

Notes: {1} [AL] The frequent lengthening of the preceding vowel in Av. compounds and in the perfect (vāuɔrɔz-) seems to indicate that the (I)Ir. root may have acquired a secondary initial laryngeal (Schindler apud de Vaan 2003: 81 fn. 45, 170 f.). {2} [AL] It is not at all clear whether this epithet is indeed related to the Iranian root *uarz-. It may also contain vrš-tí- 'rain' or *vrš-ti-'height' (see vars- [2]). Also the interpretation of the compounds sva-vř- [adj] (RV 10.038.05) and svā-vř- (RV 10.012.03) is uncertain, cf. Scarlata 1999: 526 for a recent discussion.

Sanskrit: svādú-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Gramm. forms: svādvi-[f]; svādiyas- [comp] 'sweeter' (RV+); svādis·t·ha- [sup] 'sweetest, most pleasant' (RV+);

Meaning: 'sweet, tasting good, pleasant'

Link to RV concordance: svādu-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: suaid-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: svādman- [n] 'sweetness' (RV)

See also: svad

New Persian: nānxwāh 'anise' (< Plr. *nagna-x'āda- 'bread-spice'); xwā(ī) 'pleasant taste'

Other Iranian cognates: Bal. wād 'salt' (< Plr. *x'āda-)

IE form: sueh2d-u-

IE meaning: sweet

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1039 - 1040

Cognates in other languages: Gr. Néðb[ ] [adj] 'sweet, tasting good, pleasant' (El. etc. adbj); Gr. Néðawn [comp] 'sweeter'; Gr. ždistoj [sup] 'sweetest'; Lat. suáuis [adj] 'sweet'; OE swōt [adj] 'sweet'

Sanskrit: sved

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: svedate [3sg.med.] (Ar., Up.); Present IV: svidyanti [3pl.act.] (S·B+); Perfect: sis·vidánā- [ptc.med.] (RV); Caus: svedayati (SmédiaH); na·ptc.: svinná- (AV+)

Meaning: 'to sweat'

Link to RV concordance: svid-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: suaid-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: sveda- [m] 'sweat' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.798

Avestan: YAv. x'sat [3sg.inj.act.] 'to start sweating'; x'aēōa- [m] 'sweat'

Khotanese: ā-hus- [verb] 'to sweat'; hvī 'sweat'

Sogdian: gwys- [verb] 'to sweat'
Middle Persian: xwistan [verb] 'to sweat'; xwēy 'sweat'
New Persian: xway 'sweat'
Ossetic: xid/xed 'sweat'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mxs(y)d [verb] 'to sweat'; Pash. xwala 'sweat'
IE form: sueid
IE meaning: to sweat
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1043
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ādriķ [m] 'sweat'; Lat. sidor [m] 'sweat'; OHG sweiz 'sweat'; Latv. sviedri [pl.] 'sweat'; Latv. svistu [verb] 'to sweat'; ToB syelme 'sweat'

Sanskrit: s̱vet
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Aorist R: as̱vitan [3pl.act.] (RV), s̱vītānā- [ptc.med.] (RV); Aorist S: asvait [3sg.act.] (RV); Aorist RED (caus.): aś̱śvīvita [3sg.act.] (RV)
Meaning: 'to become bright, white'
Link to RV concordance: s̱vīt-; s̱vetānā-; s̱iryaśvīt-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ċuait-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: s̱vetanā- [f] 'becoming light, lightening' (RV 01.122.04); s̱irya-śvīt- [adj] 'bright as the sun' (RV); udasvīt- [n] 'a mixture consisting of equal parts of water and buttermilk’ (MS 2.1.6)
Page in EWAia: 2.679
See also: śvitrā-; śvītā-; śvēt-
IE form: ḵuēit
IE meaning: to be white
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 628 - 629

Sanskrit: s̱veta-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'white, bright'
Link to RV concordance: s̱vēt-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ċuaita-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: s̱vetā- [adj] 'white' (RV) {1}
Page in EWAia: 2.679
See also: śvitrā-; śvītā-; śvet
Avestan: YAv. spāqēta- [adj] 'white'
Old Persian: *saita- in PN
Khotanese: s̱śīta-śśīya- [adj] 'white'
Middle Persian: spēd [adj] 'white'
New Persian: sapēd [adj] 'white'
Other Iranian cognates: Yi. spī [adj] 'white'
IE form: ḵuōit-o-
IE meaning: to be white
Certainty: +
Cognates in other languages: OCS sveÏеть `foj’; Lith. švintų, švitaũ, švïsti [verb] 'to become bright, to lighten’

Notes: [1] йyeta- (f. Ñyenũ) [adj] ‘reddish white, white’ (RV+) is a contamination of švetá- with šyavá- and šyama-.  

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Notes: [1] Skt. šïsa- [n] 'lead’ (AV+) is a LW from a SW-Iranian *siça- 'white’ (~ Skt. śvitra-).

Sanskrit: śvitra-
First attestation: RV 8.046.31
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'white, whitish'
Link to RV concordance: śvitra-; śvitya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: cuitra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: śvitya- [adj] 'white, whitish’ (RV 01.100.18)
Page in EWAvia: 2.679
See also: sveta–; svet; śvitra-
IE form: kuit-ro-
IE meaning: white
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 628 - 629
Cognates in other languages: Go. ?eits [adj] 'white' (with -t- due to Kluge’s Law)

Sanskrit: śyama-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'white, whitish'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: cuïtra- / cuiti'
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: In compounds śviti': śvity-áïc- [adj] 'whitish', śiti-páï- [adj] 'white-footed’ (RV); sïti-prs-t-haï- [adj] 'white-backed’ (RV) (with dissimilation of -v- before labials)
Page in EWAvia: 2.679
See also: sveta–; svet; śvitra-
Avestan: YAv. spiti’ in compounds: spiti-dõïra- [adj] 'with clear eyes'
Middle Persian: sipihr 'heaven'
New Persian: sipihr 'heaven’
Other Iranian cognates: Olran. *spiçra- in PN {1}
IE form: kuit-ro-
IE meaning: white
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 628 - 629
Notes: [1] Skt. šïsa- [n] 'lead’ (AV+) is a LW from a SW-Iranian *siça- 'white’ (~ Skt. śvitra-).
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'black, dark-coloured'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ciaHma-
Page in EWAla: 2.661
See also: svāva-
Avestan: YAv. sāmã-[adj] 'black', [m] PN; sīiāmaka-[m] name of a mountain
Middle Persian: sām [m] PN
Other Iranian cognates: Aram.-Iran. *syāmaka- PN; Scyth. Siwmacoj PN
IE form: *khi1-mo-
IE meaning: black, dark
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 540 - 541
Cognates in other languages: Lith. šėmas [adj] 'grey like ashes, blue-grey'

Sanskrit: śyāvā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'dark-brown, black-brown, dark'
Link to RV concordance: śyāvā-; śyāva-; śyāvaka-; śyāvī-; śyāvyā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ciaHua-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: śyāva(ka)- [m] PN; śyāvī- [f] 'dark-brown horse; dark night' (RV); śyāvyaḥ- [f.pl.] 'darkness' (RV)
Page in EWAla: 2.661
See also: svāma-
Avestan: YAv. sīiāuuaršan-[m] PN (= 'having dark steeds')
Khotanese: sāva- 'copper; copper-coloured, red'
Sogdian: šw [adj] 'black'
Middle Persian: sīyā [adj] 'black'
Parthian: syw [adj] 'black'
New Persian: sīyāh [adj] 'black'
Ossetic: sau [adj] 'black'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. šw 'black'; Wa. šwaw 'black'; Arm. seaw 'id.' (Iranian LW)
IE form: *khi1-uо-
IE meaning: black, dark
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 540 - 541
Idioms: 'having dark horses': Skt. śyāvāśva-[adj] (RV+) ~ YAv. sīiāuāspi- PN (a patronymicon of *sīiāuāspa-)
Cognates in other languages: Lith. šyvas [{3} adj] 'light grey', Ru. šivyj, SCr. s?v 'grey' < *khi1-uо-

Sanskrit: syona-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: Metrically, always /syona-/ (< *su-yona- 'providing a good seat')
Meaning: 'comfortable, pleasant, agreeable'
Link to RV concordance: syona-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hsu-iauna-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: syōna-kṛt- [adj] 'providing comfort' (RV), syōna-sī- [adj] 'resting on a good couch' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.782
See also: su [1]; vony-
Avestan: YAv. hu-iaona- [adj] 'with a good place'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -

Sanskrit: tādā
First attestation: AV, Up.+  
Part of speech: [adv]  
Meaning: 'then, at that time'
Link to RV concordance: tādānim
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tādāH
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tādānim [adj] 'at that time, then' (RV 10.129.01, AV+)
Page in EWAia: 618
See also: tā-
Avestan: YAv. tāda [adv] 'then, at that time' {1}
IE form: to-deH
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 181 - 183
Cognates in other languages: Lith. tādā [adv] 'then, at that time' is, most probably, a different formation

Sanskrit: tak
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]  
Gramm. forms: Present II: takti [3sg.act.] (RV), takantīḥ- [ptc.act.nom.pl.f.] 'rushing (waters)' (AVP); ta-ptc.: takta- 'rushing along, fleeting, fugitive' (RV)
Meaning: 'to rush, hurry'
Link to RV concordance: tak-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tak-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pra-tākvan- [adj] 'rushing' (YV); tākavāna- [adj] 'hurried?' (RV 01.120.06); avatka- [adj] 'rushing down' (?) (AV 2.3.1)
Page in EWAia: 610
Avestan: YAv. tax-še [2sg.pres.med.] 'to walk'; apa.tacīn [3pl.inj.act.] 'to disperse, to seep away'; tacīn-ti [3pl.pres.act.] 'to flow'; a-fratat.kuṣī- [ptc.perf.f.] 'not flowing forward'; taka- [m] 'course'; tacī.āp- 'flowing water'; tacīn-tam 'while walking(?); vī-taxti- [f] 'flowing away, melting'
Khotanese: ttajs- [verb] 'to walk, to flow'
Middle Persian: tāxtan [verb] 'to cause to walk, to flow'
Parthian: tē- [verb] 'to walk, to flow'
IE form: tekʷ-
IE meaning: to hurry, to rush, to walk, to flow
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1059 - 1060
Cognates in other languages: OIr. tech [verb] 'to flow'; MW go-deb 'refuge'; Lith. tekėti [verb] 'to walk, to flow'; OCS tešti [verb] 'to walk, to hurry'; OCS tokъ [m] 'course, stream'; ToB cake 'river'; Hitt. ıatku- [verb] 'to spring (from)'

Sanskrit: taks-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: taks·ati [3pl.act.] (RV+); tad·hi [3sg.impv.act.] (RV); tās·t i [3sg.act.](AB); Present V: taks·n·oti [3sg.act.] (ŚB, JB); Aorist IS: ataks·is·ur [3pl.act.] (RV); Aorist A: ataks·at [3sg.act.] (RV); Perfect: tataks·a [3sg.act.] (RV+); ta-ptic.: tas·t·a· (RV+), taks·ita- (MS)
Meaning: 'to form by cutting, tool, hammer; to fashion, form, make, prepare'
Link to RV concordance: taks-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tačš- < tatcґ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: taks·an-a- [n] 'cutting, working on' (ŚrSi.+); taks·ya- 'to be formed' (RV); tas·t·ar- [m] 'carpenter, master' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 612
See also: táks·an-
Avestan: Av. tašat [3sg.aor.inj.] 'to fashion'; OAv. tāst [3sg.pres.inj.], tatašā [3sg.pf.act.] 'to fashion'; tašta- [ppp] 'created'; YAv. auui ... tāstī [3sg.pres.act.]; ḥam.tāšāt [3sg.aor.inj.act.] 'to fashion, create' (with the vocalism of the present) (Yt 5.120)
Khotanese: tātš- [verb] 'to cut'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) tš- [verb] 'to cut'
New Persian: taš 'axe'
IE form: tetk- (originally, reduplicated)
IE meaning: to fashion
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1058 - 1059
Idioms: 'to fashion a song of praise': Skt. mantram taks·- (RV) ~ OAv. māṭrōm tašat; *to fashion the speech': Skt. vacas- taks·- (RV) ~ YAv. vacas-taštī- ~ Gr. (Pind.) ἁρπων ... τικτόνει

Sanskrit: táks·an-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'wood-cutter, carpenter'
Link to RV concordance: taks·an-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tačšan- < tatcґ-
Page in EWAia: 613
See also: taks-
Avestan: Av. tašan- [m] 'creator (of cattle)'
IE form: tetk-
IE meaning: carpenter
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1058 - 1059
Cognates in other languages: Gr. τικτων [m] 'carpenter, artist'; Gr. (Myc.) te-ko-to-n' 'carpenter, artist'; Arm. hwsn 'carpenter' {1}
Notes: {1} Cf. also Gr. τεχνη [f] 'skill'; OIr. tál 'axe'; OHG dehs(a)la 'axe', which seem to point to *tekš-.
**Sanskrit:** tāmas-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'darkness, blinding, illusion'
Link to RV concordance: tāmas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tamHs-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tāmasā- [adj] 'dark-coloured' (AV); tāmasvant- [adj] 'dark' (AV+) ([f] 'vāfī- (AV, KS); vārfī- (TS))
Page in EWAia: 626
See also: tām; tāmisrā-
Avestan: Av. tōmah- [n] 'darkness'; YAv. tōmaŋhānt- [adj] 'blinded, stricken by illusion; dark’ (Yt 5.82); tōmaŋha- [adj] 'dark'
Sogdian: (Man.) tm- 'hell'
Middle Persian: tom [adj] 'dark'
New Persian: tam 'catact'
IE form: temH-os-
IE meaning: darkness
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1063
Cognates in other languages: Lat. temere [adv] 'by accident, blindly' (< PIE loc.sg. *temH-es-i = Skt. tāmas-i)

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**Sanskrit:** tāmirā-
First attestation: RV, Br.+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'dark night'
Link to RV concordance: tāmirā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tamHsra-
Page in EWAia: 627
See also: tāmas-; tām;
Avestan: YAv. tāŋra- [pl] 'darkness'
Khotanese: tārā- [adj] 'dark' {1}
Middle Persian: tār 'darkness'; tārīg [adj] 'dark' {1}
New Persian: tārīg [adj] 'dark' {1}
Ossetic: tar 'dark; darkness' {1}
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. tōr [adj] 'black' {1}
IE form: temH-s-reh₂-
IE meaning: darkness
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1063

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. tenebrae [f.pl.] 'darkness' {2}; Hitt. taš(u)ḫant- [adj] 'blind'; OHG demar 'twilight' (< PIE *temH-sō-)

Notes: {1} All from Plt. *tanחra-. {2} Plural of *temafrā-.

Sanskrit: tam·s
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present X: ā tam·sayethe [2du.med.] (RV 10.106.01), ātam·sayat [3sg.impf.act.] (VS); Aorist A: ātats [3sg.act.] (AV+); Perfect: tatasr̥ [3pl.med.] (RV), atatam·satam [2du.ppf.act. (?) {1}] (RV 01.120.07); Intensive: vi-tantasāite [3du subj.med.] (RV 06.025.06); Inf: pari-tam·sayadhyai (RV)
Meaning: 'to shake, move to and fro, tug'
Link to RV concordance: tam·s-; vitantasāyya-; atasāyya-; tāsara-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tans-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vitantasāyya- [gerundive] (to the intensive stem) 'to be shaken' (RV); atasāyya- [gerundive] 'not to be tugged (?)' {2} (RV); tāsara- [n] 'weaver's shuttle' (RV, VS+)
Page in EWAia: 609
See also: vitasti-; vitastā-
IE form: ten-s-
IE meaning: to pull
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1068 - 1069
Cognates in other languages: Go. at·?insa [verb] 'to pull towards oneself'; OHG dinsan [verb] 'to pull'; MoHG gedunsen [ppp] 'swollen, bloated'; Lith. ięsti [verb] 'to stretch'
Notes: {1} [AL] Or reduplicated aor. (which seems less probable, as the form is used in parallel with an impf.) ? Cf. the discussion in Kümml 2000: 205. {2} [AL] See Jamison 1983: 93, fn. 35.

Sanskrit: tamˈ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to become exhausted, be suffocated'
Link to RV concordance: tamˈ-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tamH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-tameru- [adj] 'not slackening' (VS)
Page in EWAia: 626
See also: tāmās-; tāmirsā-; tāmṛā-
Khotanese: tāmā ‘exhaustion’
Parthian: t’m’dg [adj] 'fainted, choking’
IE form: temH-
IE meaning: to faint, to be dark
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1063
Cognates in other languages: Lat. tēmulentus [adj] 'drunk'; Lith. tėmti [verb] 'to become dark, to become evening'
**Notes:** {1} Subjunctive of a root aorist (Hoffmann 1967: 240), rather than injunctive of thematic aorist (Whitney, Macdonell)

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**Sanskrit:** tan [1] (tan`) {1}

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present V/VIII: tanoti [3sg.act.] (RV+), tanute [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: ātan [3sg.act.] (RV), ātathā [3pl.med.] (RV), atathās [2sg.med.] (Br.); Aorist S: atān [3sg.act.] (RV, AV); atām sī [3sg.act.] (TS); Perfct: tātāna [3sg.act.] (RV+); tātāna [3sg.act.] (RV 01.105.12), tātne [3sg.med.] (RV+), tate [3sg.med.] (RV 01.083.05), tātne [2sg.med.] (Br.); Aorist S: atān [3sg.act.] (RV, AV); atān [3sg.act.] (TS); Present: tatąṅga [3sg.act.] (RV+), tatne [3sg.med.] (RV+), tatnire [3pl.med.] (RV-Y-V), (vi) tenire [3pl.med.] (AV+); Passive: tāyāte [3sg. `to be performed (of a rite)’ (RV+); `to be stretched’ (AV+, almost exclusively in compounds); Fut: tam-sy (Br.); Caus: ā tānaya [2sg.impv.act.] `to stretch’ (AV 4.4.6 = 6.101.2); ta-tpc.: tata- ‘extended, skilled, performed’ (RV+)

**Meaning:** `to stretch, extend’

**Link to RV concordance:** tan-; tanti-.

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**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** tan(H)-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** tanti- [f] `cord, string’ (RV 06.024.04 +); ātānā- [m] ‘stretched bow-string’ (VS, Br.); tan- [f?] (only tanā [instr.sg.], tane [dat.sg.]) ‘continuation (usually of a race); offspring, children’ (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 618

See also: tanu-; tanī-; tāntu-; tāntara; tam-; tand; uttānā.-

**Avestan:** OAv. us-tānā- [adj] ‘stretched out’; YAv. pairi.tanuia [1sg.opt.med.], pairi ... tanauua [1sg.subj.act.] (Y 19.7 = Y 71.15) ‘to keep away (from)’

**Khotanese:** tanv-[verb] ‘to stretch’

**Middle Persian:** tan-[verb] ‘to spin, to turn’

**New Persian:** tan-[verb] ‘to spin, to turn’

**IE form:** ten(h2)- {1}

**IE meaning:** to stretch

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1065 - 1066

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. te̱nw [verb] ‘to stretch, to pull tight’; Gr. tōnutai [3sg.pres.med.] ‘to stretch (intr.)’; Gr. tōnoj [m] ‘tension, cord, string (also of musical instruments), tone, sound’; Gr. κτατήτθ [adj] ‘elastic’; Gr. υ̱λι-τε̱νγ [adj] ‘extending to the sea’; Lat. tendō [verb] ‘to stretch’; Lat. tentus [ppp] ‘stretched'; OHG den(n)en [verb] ‘to stretch’; MoHG dehnen [verb] ‘to stretch’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The set-variant of the root is attested in such forms as uttānā- (< *ut-tηH-n̩o-), pass. tāyāte, tanu-, for which see Beckes 1982-3, Beckes 1985a.

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**Sanskrit:** tand [2]

See also: stan°

**Certainty:** +

**Sanskrit:** tand

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: tandate [3sg.med.] (RV 01.138.01)

**Meaning:** `to be paralyzed, become tired’

**Link to RV concordance:** tand-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tand

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
- á-tandra- [adj] ‘undefatigable, tireless’ (RV, AV); tandrat [3sg.aor.subj.] ‘to make tired’ (RV 02.030.07, a nonce form); tandrayů- [adj] ‘slow, belated’ (RV 08.092.30); tandrá-[n] ‘row (?)’ (VS 15.5, SB 8.5.2.6); tandṛ- [f] ‘fatigue’ (AV+); tandray’ [denom] ‘to become tired’ (Br.+)

Page in EWAia: 623
See also: tan [1]
IE form: ten-d-
IE meaning: to be exhausted due to tension, to become tired
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1065 - 1066
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. tanduki- [adj] ‘decaying, weak’; Lith. tandus [adj] ‘negligent, slow’; Lat. tendů [verb] ‘to stretch’

Sanskrit: tántra-
First attestation: RV 10.071.09 +
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘warp (RV+); essence, main point, doctrine (Br.+)
Link to RV concordance: tántra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tantra-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tantṛ- [f] ‘string of a lute’ (Si.)
Page in EWAia: 622
See also: tan [1]
New Persian: tґr (< PIr. *tanqґra-) ‘thread, warp’
IE form: ten-tlo-
IE meaning: warp
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1065 - 1066
Cognates in other languages: Lith. tin̥kas ‘net, fishing net, snare’; Latv. tikls ‘net’; OPr. sasin-tinklo "Hasengarn"

Sanskrit: tán̥tu-
First attestation: RV +
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘thread, cord, string, line, fibre’
Link to RV concordance: tán̥tu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tantu-
Page in EWAia: 622
See also: tan [1]
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. lґnda, launda ‘threads set for weaving a web’ (< Plr. *ha-tantu- ?)
IE form: ten-tu-
IE meaning: thread, cord
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1065 - 1066
Cognates in other languages: OIr. ṭet ‘cable, cord’

Sanskrit: tanу-
First attestation: Br.+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: tánīyas- [comp] 'thinner' (Br.)
Meaning: 'thin, slender, small, fine'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tnHu-
Page in EWAia: 620
See also: tan [1]

Middle Persian: tanuk [adj] 'thin, flat'
New Persian: tanuk [adj] 'thin, flat'
IE form: tnh2-u-
IE meaning: thin
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1069

Cognates in other languages:

Gr.
tanaТj [adj] 'thin, slender, elongated, expanding far';
Gr.
tanЪ- [pref] 'thin, slender';
Gr.
tanЪ-fulloj [adj] 'with slender leaves';
Gr.
tanЪ-sfuroj [adj] 'with slender ankles';
Lat.
tenuis [adj] 'thin, fine, delicate';
OIr.
tanae [adj] 'delicate, thin';
OHG dunni [adj] 'thin';
OCS tьnъ-kъ [adj] 'delicate, fine'

Sanskrit:
tanі-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: tanvам [acc.sg.] (RV+);
tanvљ [instr.sg.] (RV+);
tanв [dat.sg.] (RV+);
tanіbhyas [dat.pl.] (RV+)
Meaning: 'body, self', also reflexive
Link to RV concordance: tanі-;
tани-;
tanіkr•ґt;
tanіpѓґ;
tanіruґc
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tanuH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan:

tanuוva- [adj] 'bodily', [m] 'own son' (RV+)

Avestan:

OAv.
tani- [f] 'body, own body, person, self' (tanuœm / tanim [acc.sg.],
tanuuȍ, tanuuaς-cит [gen.sg.],
tanuiи [dat.sg.],
tanuии-си? [?] for *tanušу?
Y 43.7);
YAv. tani- [f] 'body, person' also reflexive (tanuս [nom.sg.],
tanim [acc.sg.],
taniuи [dat.sg.]);
ukuuм tanim [621.2.15] [formula] 'own'
Old Persian: tanи 'body'; (pasа) tanim [acc.sg.] ' (to) oneself'

Middle Persian: tan 'body, person'

New Persian: tan 'body, person'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. tん(-h) 'body'
IE form: ten-uh2- / tnh2-uh2-
IE meaning: body
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1065 - 1066

Idioms:
'self (reflexive)': Skt. svаyа тanvа (AV) ~ OAv. xа- tanuuaς-cит , YAv. huua- tani-, MP, NP
xwёstаn 'self'; 'made by oneself': Skt. tani-кр- (RV+) ~ YAv. tanu. короta-; 'to hide oneself': Skt.
tanвм гіг' (RV) ~ YAv. tanim (ą)guз'; 'dear body': Skt. priиаm ... tanvам (RV, AV) ~ YAv. friиa ...
tanuui; 'protector of the bodies': Skt. trтїtа танииаm ~ YAv. тануиe ... thририиm; 'to protect the body
(himself)': Skt. тani-па- [adj] (RV+) ~ YAv. tanim пaи; 'to shine with the body / to light up the
body': Skt. tani-ruс- [adj] 'shining with the body' (RV) ~ YAv. tanim raocaиeити 'to light up the body'
(Yт 10.142)
Sanskrit: tap
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to heat, be/become hot, make hot; to suffer; to perform austerity’
Link to RV concordance: tap-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tap-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tāpayis- n- ‘[adj] ‘vexing’ (RV 10.034.07)
Page in EWAia: 623
See also: tāpas-; tāpus-; tāmpu-; takmān-
Avestan: YAv. tāsat [3sg.pres.inj.act.] 'became hot’; tāpāieiti [3sg.caus.act.] 'to make hot, to create warmth’; ḥām.tapta- [ppp] 'hot'
Khotanese: tta- [verb] 'to be hot’; ttaus- [verb] 'to become hot’
Middle Persian: tafan [verb] 'to become hot’; taftan [verb] 'to heat, to burn, to shine’
Parthian: t'b- [verb] 'to shine’
New Persian: tāftan [verb] 'to heat, to burn, to shine’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. b-dfs- 'to become hot’; Khwar. t’by- 'to heat’; Pash. tod 'warm’
IE form: tep-
IE meaning: to be warm
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1069 - 1070
Idioms: 'the sun warms, burns’: Skt. śīrya ātapatu (AV 8.2.14) ~ Av. huuaro ātāpāieiti
Cognates in other languages: Lat. tepēre [verb] 'to be warm’; Olr. te [adj] ‘hot’; OCS teplostь [f] ‘warmth’
Notes: {1} [AL] With the secondary suffix accentuation (see Kulikov 1998). {2} [AL] Isolated and irregular form, probably transitive: ‘[Agni] heated [the bow]’.

Sanskrit: tápas-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'heat, glow; mortification, asceticism, penance’
Link to RV concordance: tápas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tapas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tápavant- [adj] 'glowing, ascetic’ (RV+); tapasvīn- [adj, m] 'ascetic’ (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 624
See also: tap; tāpus-; tapnu-

**Middle Persian:** tab 'fever' (< Plr. *tapah-*)

**IE form:** tép-os-

**IE meaning:** warmth

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1069 - 1070

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Lat. tepor [m] 'mild heat' (< PIE *tepōs);
- Hitt. tapašša- 'fever, heat'; Luv. tapašša- 'fever, heat'

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**Sanskrit:** tapnū-

**First attestation:** MS

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'burning, shining'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** tapnu-

**Page in EWAia:** 625

**See also:** tap; tāpas-; tāpus-

**Avestan:** YAv. tafnu- [m] 'heat of fever, fever'

**New Persian:** taf(f) 'glow'

**IE form:** tep-nu-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1069 - 1070

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**Sanskrit:** tāpu-*

**First attestation:** RV, AV

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'heat, glow'

**Link to RV concordance:** tāpu-; tāpurvadha-; tāpus-pā-; tāpus-i-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** tapu-*

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** tāpu- [adj] 'glowing (?)' (RV 09.083.02); tāpurvadha- [adj] 'with glowing weapons' (RV, AV); tāpus-pā- [adj] 'drinking a hot drink (?)' (RV 03.035.03), tāpus-i- [adj] 'glowing' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 625

**See also:** tap; tāpas-; tapnū-

**Other Iranian cognates:** Elam.-Iran. *tapu-ka- 'brick'

**IE form:** tep-us-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1069 - 1070

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**Sanskrit:** tard

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present VII: trn̄ati [3sg.act.] (RV+), trndhi [2sg.impv.act.] (RV+); Aorist R: tārdas [2sgsubj.act.] (RV 06.017.01), trdyur [3pl-opt.act.] (Si.), tārdhî [2sg.impv.act.] (AVP 5.20.3); Perfect: tatarda [3sg.act.] (RV, AV), tārdhāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); Caus: vi-tarday ‘to drill into, to hollow out’ (Si.); Desid: tírtṣān [3pl.subj.act.] ‘to wish to open’ (RV 10.074.04 +); Abs: pra-tṛdyā (ŚB); na-ptc.: ava-tṛn n̄a- (AVP 1.58.3+), ā-tṛn n̄a- (KS+)

**Meaning:** 'to split, pierce, open'
Link to RV concordance: tṛ-, tṛdiḷ-, tṛdā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: tārd-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tārdman- [n] 'hole, split, opening' (AV+); tṛdiḷ- [adj] 'pierced (of the pressing stones)' (RV 10.104.11); trādā- [m] 'the one who knocks out, the one who opens (?)' (of cattle-gaining) (RV 08.045.28)

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New Persian: itfālidan/itfāl- [verb] 'to disperse; to tear; to cleave, break' (+ *abi-)

Other Iranian cognates: Par. tār- [verb] 'to split, to burst'

IE form: terd-

IE meaning: to pierce

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lith. tręndu [verb] 'to be eaten by moths or worms'; Lith. trandēti [verb] 'to be eaten by moths or woodworms'; Lith. trandis [f] 'woodworm'; OCS trōђ [m] 'tree fungus' {1}

Notes: {1} [AL] Lith. triesti (dial.) [verb] 'to suffer from diarrhoea' seems to show that acute is original in this root.

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Sanskrit: tarh

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VII>VI: tṛm·hält- [ptc.act.] (RV 10.102.04), Present VII: tṛn·ahan [3pl.subj.act.] (AVP), tṛn·ęd·hu [3sg.impv.act.] (AV+) {1}; Aorist A: atṛham [1sg.act.] (AV); Perfect: tatarha [3sg.act.] (AV 11.5.7); Passive: tṛhyate [3sg.] (AV); Abs: tṛ(d·)hdvā (AV), pariṟhya (AVP); ta-ptic.: tṛd·ha- (RV)

Meaning: 'to crush, shatter'

Link to RV concordance: trh-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (s)tarj̣h-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: stṛhant-ī- [ptc.pres.act.f.] 'crushing, trampling' (ĀpDhS); ṣṭa-tarha- [adj] 'crushing a hundred' (AVŚ 1.8.4); tarhan·a- [adj] 'crushing' (RV+)

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Other Iranian cognates: {2}

IE form: stelg̣h-

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ištalt-ā [verb] 'to level, flatten' (for the etymology see Kloekhorst 2008, s.v.)

Notes: {1} [AL] For the origin of -e- in this form see Lubotsky 2000a. {2} [AL] The provenance of Wa. tarz 'chip' is uncertain. (St-K.? XXX)

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Sanskrit: tārhi

First attestation: RV 10.129.02, AV+

Part of speech: [adv]

Meaning: 'then, at this time'

Link to RV concordance: tārhi

Proto-Indo-Iranian: tar-ʰi {1}

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See also: tā-; vārhi
IE form: to- r
IE meaning: there
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1086 - 1087
Cognates in other languages: Go. -?ar [adv] 'there'
Notes: {1} [AL] In spite of the late attestation in the RV, it must be a PIE formation, because there was no model available for an analogy (pace Mayrhofer).

Sanskrit: tark
First attestation: KS+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Caus: tarkay' 'to consider' (Ep. +)
Meaning: 'to turn, move to and fro'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tark-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tarka- [m./n.] 'twisted grass (?)' (AVP 5.9.6); nis-·tarkya- [adj] 'what can be unscrewed' (KS, TS+); tarku- 'spindle' (Gr•Si. +)
Page in EWAia: 633
Khotanese: hatalj- [verb] 'to flutter' (< Plr. *fra-tark-)
IE form: terk-
IE meaning: to turn
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1077
Cognates in other languages: Lat. torquԑre [verb] 'to turn, to wind'; Hitt. tarku- [verb] 'to turn oneself, to dance' (OHitt. tar-ku-an-zi [3pl.pres.]); ToB tark- [verb] 'to turn' {1}
Notes: {1} [AL] Gr. Ґtraktoj [m] 'spindle'; Gr. υτρεκ»j [adj] 'precise' cannot be related because of its -k- and the initial υ-

Sanskrit: tarp [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to satisfy oneself, enjoy, be/become pleased, be/become satisfied'
Link to RV concordance: trp-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tarp-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tṛpat [adv] 'satisfied, enough' (RV); tarpān·a- [n] 'refreshment, food' (AV+); tṛpti- [f] 'satisfaction' (RV); tṛpti- [f] 'satisfaction' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 634
See also: tarp [2]
IE form: terp-
IE meaning: to satisfy
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1077 - 1078
Cognates in other languages: Gr. τρπομαί [med.] 'to satisfy oneself, to enjoy'; Gr. τρpw [act.] 'to satisfy, to refresh'; Lith. τὰρπτ [verb] 'to thrive, to increase'

Sanskrit: tarp [2]
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Desid: तित्सा (RV 10.087.17)
Meaning: 'to steal, rob' {1}
Link to RV concordance: trp-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tarp-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: paśu-ṭrp- [adj] 'stealing cattle’ (RV 07.086.05); asu-ṭrp- [adj] 'robbing the life (of another)' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 635
See also: [arp 1]
Avestan: YAv. trofišt [3sg.opt.act.] 'he would steal’ ( Y 11.5)
Sogdian: cf-., cb- [verb] 'to steal'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. (m-)čfţi [verb] 'to steal'; Yi. taraf- [verb] 'to steal’
IE form: terp-
IE meaning: to satisfy
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1077 - 1078
Notes: {1} This root most probably represents a specifically Ir. semantic development of tarp [1].

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Sanskrit: tars·
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: त्रस्यांत् [ptc.act.] (RV+); Aorist A: त्रस्यात् [3sg.inj.act.] (AV+); Aorist R: त्रस्यांन्त्य [ptc.med.] 'thirsty' (RV), अत्रस्यात् [3sg.med.] (AVP 5.31.3); Perfect: तात्रस्यार् [3pl.act.] (RV); Caus: vi-tars-ay’ (KS+); Aorist RED: atित्रस्यामा [1pl.act.] (RV 04.034.11 +); ta-ptc.: त्रस्यात् [RV 01.016.05 +]
Meaning: 'to be thirsty, crave'
Link to RV concordance: trs-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: tarš-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: त्रस्यांत् [adj<ppp] 'sharp, stinging, raw' (RV, AV); tars-yāvant-, त्रस्यावांत्य [adj] 'thirsty' (RV); त्रस्याः [adj] 'thirsty' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 635
See also: trs·u-; trs·n·ā-
Avestan: YAv. taršu- [adj] 'dry, not fluid’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m-čy- (< Plr. *tršya-) [verb] 'to be thirsty'; Pash. taž·ai (< Plr. *taršaka-) [adj] 'thirsty’
IE form: ters-
IE meaning: to become dry, to dry up
Sanskrit: t̐arun-a-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'young, tender, fresh'

Link to RV concordance: t̐arun-a-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: tarun-a-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
- tarun-ıman-[m] 'tender age, juvenility' (KS, MS+)

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Avestan: YAv. tauruna-[adj] 'young'; [m] 'boy'

Khotanese: tir-a-[adj] 'tender'

Ossetic: t̐?ryn, tyryn/t̐?rna 'boy'

IE form: teru-no- / ter-en-

IE meaning: tender

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1070 - 1071

Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Hes.) thr̩u svent, leptTr; Gr. (Hes.) ter̩bnhj tetrimmmnoj Φnoj, ka? gr̩wn h dusanoḥhtptoj gr̩wn; Gr. t̩hr̩n [adj] 'tender' (< PIE *ter-en-); Lat. tener [adj] 'tender' (< PIE *ter-en-, with metathesis under the influence of tenuis ?)

Sanskrit: tar[1] (tur) {1}

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: t̐arati [3sg.act.] (RV+), tarete [3du.med.] (RV 01.140.03); Present VI {2}: -tir̩ [2sg.impact.] (RV+), -tirasi [2sg.act.3] (RV+), -tirate [3sg.med.3] (RV+); til-a- (VS); Aorist IS: t̐a̩r̩iṭ [3sg.act.] (RV+), t̐arin̩ āt [3sg.subj.3] (RV+), t̐arin̩ ıimahi [1pl.opt.med.] (RV+); Perfect: t̐at̐ara [3sg.act.] 'to cross, to pass over' (RV, TB), t̐itirur [3pl.act.] (RV), t̐itirv̩m-s-, tatarus- {3} [ptc.act.] (RV); Passive: pra t̐ivar̩t̐ [3sg.imvp.] (TB 2.5.1.3); Caus: pra t̐iavā 'to extend' (AV); Intensive: tatar̩it [3sg.act.] (RV), t̐aritrat- [ptc.act.3] 'to come through' (RV); Desid: t̐it̐urs-ati [3sg.act.] 'to wish to take across, to wish to ferry' (Br.); na-ptc.: a-ti̩r̩-a- 'not crossed (of time of life)' (RV)

Meaning: 'to pass (through), overcome'

Link to RV concordance: ŕr-; ř̩r̩-; t̐ar̩-i-; t̐ar̩-; t̐ar̩̤̤̤-; pratar̩h̩r̩-; suta̩r̩man-; apt̩r̩-; apt̩r̩-; t̐ar̩-; ŕr̩h̩a-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: tarH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:
- t̐ar̩- [m] 'taking across' (RV+); t̐ar̩-i-[adj] 'moving forwards, carrying over, saving' (RV+), tar̩as-[n] 'rapid progress, energy' (RV+); t̐ar̩̤̤̤- [comp] 'easily passing through' (RV 05.041.12); pra-ṭar̩i- [m] 'farther (of long life)' (RV); su-ṭar̩man-[adj] 'carrying over, saving' (06.042.03); apt̩ur-[adj] 'crossing the waters' (RV+) {4}; apt̩r̩- [n] 'crossing of the waters' (RV 03.012.08, 03.051.09); t̐aranta-[m] PN 'conquering (?)' (RV, Br.); ŕr̩- [n] 'bank' (AVP, TS+); ŕr̩h̩a-[n] 'ford, watering-place, place of descent to the water, bathing-place' (RV+)

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See also: tir(v); t̐ir̩-; t̐ur̩-.
**Avestan:** YAv. *titarat* [3sg.pres.inj.act.] (Yt 13.77), *titarən-t- [ptc.pres.] 'to overcome'; vī-ταράτα- [ppp] 'taken away, isolated'; vīταρ-ʔzah- [adj] 'overcoming need'

**Old Persian:** viy-a-tarayam [1sg.caus.inj.act.] 'to cross (a river)'

**Sogdian:** (Chnr.) tr- [verb] 'to go'

**Middle Persian:** wtyl- /wider-/ (Man.) wdyr- [verb] 'to pass by' (+*wxy-)

**Parthian:** w(y)dr- 'to pass (beyond, over)' (+ *wxy-)

**Ossetic:** terh-

**Other Iranian cognates:** OIran. *Vispa-tar-va- [m] PN

**IE form:** terh-

**IE meaning:** to cross

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1074 - 1075

**Idioms:** *to cross the waters, the river*: Skt. apās tər(-) (RV+), Skt. aptūr- [adj] 'crossing the waters' (RV+) ~ OP tigrām viyatarayāmā (DB I 88) ~ Khot. bi-tər- (+ river) ~ MP vi-dardan (+ river) ~ MoP guār- / guāṣṭan (+ river); *to overcome all hostilities, enemies*: Skt. vīśvā dvēs ām- si tər(-) (RV+) ~ YAv. viṣpa tbaṣā tītaran-tom, tərō-tbaṣṭa(h)-, tbaṣṭa-tara-, tbaṣṭo-tauruuan- [adj] 'overcoming hostilities'

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. tarr- / tarhu- [verb], OHitt. tar-aʔ-mi [1sg.pres.act.], ta-ru-uʔ-zi [3sg.pres.act.], LHitt. tar-ra-at-ta ( < IE *tər-ʔz-o-to) 'to be able'; OHitt. tar-na-i ( < IE *tr-neʔ-h-) [3sg.] 'to let in'; Lat. trāns ( < IE *trh-ent-) [prep] 'across, through'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The secondary root tur/tir(v) is probably extracted from the -va-present tīrva-. In Vedic, the two zero grades are largely semantically divided, tir-/tir- meaning 'to cross', and tur-/tir- meaning 'to conquer', cf. Lubotsky 1997b: 139, fn. 2. Among rare exceptions are aptúr- 'crossing the waters', aptūrya- 'crossing of the waters'.

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**First attestation:** RV

**Meaning:** 'to be strong'

**Link to RV concordance:** tī-; tavaś-, tavyat-; távyasvant-, távyas-; távyas, távṣṭara-; tavya-; tīya-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** tawuH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** tavaś- [adj] 'strong, powerful' (RV+); tavyat- [n] 'power' (RV); távyasvant- [adj] 'powerful' (RV); távāyas-, távyas-, távāṣṭara- [comp] 'stronger, more powerful' (RV+); távya- [adj] 'strong'; tīya- [adj] 'strong, active' (RV 10.028.03); tūvī [emp] 'strong' (RV+); (tuvijāta-, tuvidyumna-, tuvīmagna-, etc.)

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**See also:** tavis-1; tumuH-

**Avestan:** Av. tawu- [verb] 'to be able, strong': YAv. tiite [3sg.pres.med.] (V 13.8), OAv. tauuā [1sg.pres.subj.act.], YAv. fra-tuīiā [2sg.pres.opt.act.], tītāuā [3sg.pf.act.] 'is possible' (V 6.32), tuuān-t- [ptc.pres.act.] 'capable, competent'; paiti.tauuah- [adj] 'applying one’s strength against'
Old Persian: tav- [verb] 'to be able'; /tavayitiy/ [3sg/caus.act.]; tuvιya /tauviyã/ [comp.nom.sg.m.] 'stronger'; /tunuvant- [adj] 'powerful'; /tauman- [n] 'strength'

Khotanese: tvan- (tvan- [verb] 'to strengthen'

Sogdian: (Buddh.) t’w’nty, (Man.) t’wndyy [adj] 'strong, powerful'; pt’w- [verb] 'to endure' (+ *pati-)

Middle Persian: tw’(b)n /tuwѓn/ 'strength, power'; pt’y- [verb] 'to remain, continue; endure' (+ *pati-)

Parthian: t’wg [adj] 'powerful'; pt’w- [verb] 'to bear, tolerate' (+ *pati-)

New Persian: tuwѓn 'strength, power'

Ossetic: txy / tux? `power, might’

Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. taoi 'means, assets', taooano, taoano 'fine, compensation’

IE form: teh2-

IE meaning: to swell, to be strong

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Hes.) tαj [adj] 'mљgaj, poľbj', Gr. swj, sοoj [adj] 'safe and sound' {2}; Lat. tumёre [verb] 'to be swollen'; Lith. tukti [verb] 'to become fat (of cattle)'; RussCS tyti [verb] 'to become fat'


Sanskrit: tαyuґ-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'thief'

Link to RV concordance: tαyuґ-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: tαHiu-

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See also: stαyat

Avestan: YAv. tαiu- [m] 'thief'

Sogdian: (Buddh.) t’y 'thief'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. t’h 'thief'

IE form: (s)teh2

IE meaning: to steal

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lyd. teju- 'robber' (< PAnat. *tαju-); Lyd. (Hes.) tegoun 'robber'; Gr. (Dor.) tαsioj [adj] 'in vain'; Gr. (Ion.) tθsioj [adj] 'in vain'; Hitt. ta-a-i-iz-zi [3sg.pres.act.] 'to steal'; OIr. tαid 'thief' (< PIE *teh2-ti-)

Sanskrit: tej

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: tejate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Intensive: tétkte [3sg.med.] (RV 04.023.07), tɛtijɛna- [ptc.med.] (YVm); ta-ptc.: ní-tikta- 'urged on, sharpened' (RV); tigitaґ `sharp, pointed' (RV)

Meaning: 'to sharpen'

Link to RV concordance: tij-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: taig- / tajNɛ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tiṅs: nā- [adj] 'sharp, keen-eyed' (RV+) with an unexplained long -ī-; tejās- [n] 'sharp edge (of knife), sharpness' (RV+); tejāna- [n] 'measuring reed stick' (RV 01.110.05), 'shaft of an arrow, bamboo' (AV+); tejanī- [f] 'wickerwork, reed mat' (KS+)

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Old Persian: tigra- [adj] 'pointed'

Middle Persian: tēz [adj] 'sharp'

New Persian: tēz [adj] 'sharp'

Ossetic: cyrg№ / cɪrɡ№ [adj] 'sharp'

Other Iranian cognates: Khvar. cyg (< Plr. *taiga-) 'sharp edge'; Pash. tēro [adj] 'sharp'

IE form: (*t)eg-

IE meaning: to sting, to be pointed

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. stāzw [verb] 'to sting, to tattoo'; Gr. λ॰στίγμαι [1sg.pf.pass.] 'to sting, tattoo'; Gr. stāgma [n] 'stab, brand'; Lat. in-stigâre [verb] 'to urge on'; MoHG stechen [verb] 'to sting'; MoHG Distel (< PGm. *st…gma 'thistle'

Sanskrit: The pronoun is unattested in Skt., avóh- [gen.du.] being an assimilated form of ayóh- 'id.'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Haua-

Avestan: Av. auua- [pron] 'he there, that' (nom.sg.m. and f. are suppletive, huuō /hau/ and hāu, respectively): YAv. aom [acc.sg.m.] (< *auôm), OAv. auuat [nom.acc.sg.n.], OAv. auuñ, YAv. auua [instr.sg.m.], YAv. auuaţhe [gen.sg.m.], YAv. auue [nom.pl.m.], YAv. auuii [acc.pl.m.] (< *auui < *auûnn), YAv. auua, auuñ [nom.acc.pl.n.], Av. auuiiš [instr.pl.m.n.], Av. auuâš [gen.pl.m.n.]; OAv. auuām [acc.sg.f.], YAv. auuaţhe [dat.sg.f.], auuaţhe [abl.sg.f.], auuaţhe [gen.sg.f.], Av. auuñ [acc.pl.f.], YAv. auuabii (for *auuâbi) [dat.pl.f. pro instr.pl.f.]

Old Persian: avâ- [pron] 'he there, that' (nom.sg.m. and f. hauv is suppletive): avam [acc.sg.m.], avâ, avâš-ciyy [nom.acc.sg.n.], avânâ [instr.sg.m.n.] (also as abl.), avâhyâ [gen.sg.m.n.], avây [nom.pl.m.], avây [acc.pl.m.], avâšišam [gen.pl.m.n.]; avâm [acc.sg.f.], avâ [nom.pl.f.]

Sogdian: w- [pron] dem. pronoun and the article (xw [nom.sg.m.] and x' [nom.sg.f., nom.pl.] are suppletive): (')ww [acc.sg.m.] (< *auam), w' [acc.sg.f., acc.pl.] (< *auâ(h)), 'w(y)n [gen.sg.m.] (< *auana), (w)' [loc.sg.m., gen.-loc.sg.f., gen.-loc.pl.], wysâ(w) [obl.pl.] (< *auâšam)

Middle Persian: 'wy /ōy/ [pron] dem.pron. 'he, that' (< *auahia), 'LH-š'n, (Man.)'wyš'n /avēšān/ 'they, those' (< *auāšām + -ān)

New Persian: ō(y) [pron] dem.pron. (< *auahia)

Ossetic: u- / o- [pron] 'he, that': ij [nom.gen.sg.l] / oj [gen.sg.] (< *auahia); um / o'mi 'there' (< *auâhmî + ?)

Other Iranian cognates: Sh. yki 'he, that', wī [obl.sg.m.] (< *auahia); Yaz. way [obl.sg.m.] 'he' (< *auahia), wī [obl.sg.f.] 'she' (< *auâm)

IE form: h₁cu-

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: OCS ovę ... ovę ... 'the one ... the other ...', Sln. óv 'he there'
**Notes:** Further adverbia PIr. *aua±a* 'so, thus' (YA. au±a, OP aval±a, Khwar. w±, Oss. D. ot? (Ir. aft? < a-it?)); PIr. *auada* 'there, then' (YA. au±a, OP avada, Sogd. 'wê), etc.

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**Sanskrit:** tigma-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Gramm. forms: tejiyas- [comp] 'sharper' (RV+)

Meaning: 'sharp, pointed'

Link to RV concordance: tigma-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: tigma-, tajNias-

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See also: tei

Middle Persian: têz 'sharp' (< PIr. *tajN-iah-?)

IE form: (s)tig-mo-

IE meaning: to sting, to be pointed

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. stigmTj [m] 'stabbing, stinging'

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**Sanskrit:** tod

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VI: tud[ti] [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present VII>I: tundate [3sg.med.] (RV 01.058.01),
tundaña- [ptc.med.] (AV 6.22.3) {1}; Perfect: (-)tutôda [3sg.act.] (RV 01.162.17, 10.016.06); na- ptc.:
tunnaґ- 'crushed, ground' (RV+)

Meaning: 'to thrust, give a push, prick, crush'

Link to RV concordance: tud-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: taud-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pra-tud- [m] 'hacker, picker (a kind of bird)' (Si.); tóstra- [n] 'goad' (ŚB);
todâ- [m] 'pricker, instigator' (RV)

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See also: toj?

Avestan: YA. tudadkâ- [f] N of a mountain or mountain range (*tudat-ka- ?, cf. Skt. ejatkâ-)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) twnt /tund/ [adj] 'violent'

Middle Persian: tund [adj] 'sharp, violent'

New Persian: tund [adj] 'sharp, violent'

IE form: (s)teud-

IE meaning: to thrust

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lat. tundũ [pr.], tutudũ [pf.] 'to thrust, to hit'; MoHG stoen [verb] 'to
thrust'

**Notes:** {1} Isolated and unclear form; perhaps arisen under the influence of tunû- [ppp].
Gramm. forms: Present VII>VI: tunjānti [3pl.act.] (RV); Present VI: tujānt- [ptc.act.] (RV); Perfect: tutujāt [3sg.opt.act.] 'to stimulate' (RV 01.143.06); titujāna-, titujānā- [ptc.med.] 'hurried, eager' (RV) {1}; Passive: tujuvāte [3sg.] 'to be put to panic (flight)' (RV) {2}; Present AYA: tujuvānt- [ptc.act.] 'to press forward' (RV 07.104.07); Inf: tujase (RV)

Meaning: 'to push (forward), drive, set in motion, sling, press forward/out'

Link to RV concordance: tuj-; tuṅj-; tuṅj-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)tajug-/ (H)tauj-Nē-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tuj- [adj] 'turbulent' (RV); tuj- [m] N of an Indra’s protégé (RV)

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See also: tod?

Middle Persian: prdwz 'impulse, thrust, energy' (+ *pari-) {3}

Ossetic: tynЅyn / tunЅun [verb] 'to hasten, hurry, press on' (¬ Skt. pres. stem tun~j-

IE form: h₂teug-

IE meaning: to terrify

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1032 - 1033

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ŭtЪzomai [verb] 'to frighten, be frightened'; Hitt. hatuk-zi [verb] 'to be terrible'; hatuka-/ hatuki- [adj.; n.] 'terrible (deed), fearsome' < *h₂teug-o-/ *h₂teug-i-

Notes: {1} [LK] See Kümmel 2000: 221f. {2} [LK] See Kulikov 2001: 81f. Here may also belong tujete [3du.pres.med.] (RV 01.061.14), if from *tujyete. {3} [AL] The connection with MP han-dōxtan [verb] 'to heap on, obtain'; han-dōxtan [verb] 'id.', NP andōxtan [verb] 'to gather, obtain' seems doubtful because of deviant semantics (see Cheung 2007). {4} [AL] The Ilr. root is often connected to Germ. forms with s-mobile (MLG, MDu. stoken [verb] 'to poke, stoke', MoHG stochen [verb] 'id.' < PGm. *stukōjan-, Nw. stauke [verb] 'to mash' < PGm. *staukōjan-?), assuming an original meaning 'to thrust' vel sim., but this seems less attractive. In Skt., the meaning developed from 'frighten' to 'drive away' > 'push forward, set in motion' (cf. the pass. tujyate 'be put to panic').

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Sanskrit: tos-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: tus-yant- [ptc.act.] (AVP 2.79.3) (?) {1}, tus-yet [3sg.opt.act.] (ŚrSi.+); Present X: tus-ayant- [ptc.act.f.] 'being content' (RV 10.027.16 {2}); Caus: tos-ayati [3sg.act.] (JB, Si.+); ta-ptc.: tus-t-a- (Kāt hB, GB+)

Meaning: 'to be pleased, be satisfied'

Link to RV concordance: tus-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: tauš-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tus-t-i- [f] 'satisfaction' (Mn., Ep.+); sam-tos-a- [m] 'satisfaction' (Up.+)

Page in EWAia: 672

IE form: teus-

IE meaning: to be still

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1056 - 1057

Sanskrit: tray-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [num]
Gramm. forms: trāyas [nom.pl.m.] (RV+); tribhyās [dat.abl.pl.m.n.] (RV+); tris-ú [loc.pl.m.n.] (RV+); trī [nom.acc.pl.n.] (RV, ŠB); tisrās [nom.acc.pl.f.] (RV+), etc.

Meaning: 'three'
Link to RV concordance: trī-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: trai-as [pl.m.], t(r)i-sr-as [pl.f.], triH [pl.n.]

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: trim- 'sát- [f] 'thirty' (RV+); tṛcá- [mn] 'a strophe consisting of three ṛc-verses' (AV, KS+); traya- [adj] 'of three sorts, threefold' (RV+); trīdhā [adv] 'threefold', tredhā [adv] 'threefold' (RV+) {1}; trēdā- [f] 'N of a throw of the dice, when a surplus of three has come about' (KS+); Hitt. (Kikkuli) ti-e-ra-ṣa-ar-ta-an-na- (also ti-e-ru-, ti-e-) 'of three turns' (LW from Indo-Aryan)

Page in EWAia: 675
See also: trīvya; trīta-

Avestan: YAv. ṣrāiš, ṣraiias-ca [nom.pl.m.], ṣrī [nom.acc.pl.n.]; tiṣrō [nom.pl.f.]; ṣrīš [acc.pl.m.]; ṣrībiō [dat.pl.n.] 'three'; ṣrāiṣm, ṣrīṣm [gen.pl.m.], tiṣrām [gen.pl.f.]; ṣrīsan-t- [f] 'thirty'; ṣrīšuua-[n] 'one third'

Old Persian: cī- 'three' (in citiyim, see trīvya), *cīṣuva- 'one third' (in Elamite)

Khotanese: drai [num] 'three'; drain-u (Tum. drainu) [gen.pl.]

Middle Persian: sh/išé/ [num] 'three'

Parthian: hry/hrē/ [num] 'three'

New Persian: si [num] 'three'

Ossetic: *(?r)n? [num] 'three'

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. dre [num] 'three'; Bal. sai [num] 'three'; Wa. trii [num] 'three'

IE form: trei-es [pl.m.], t(r)i-sr-es [pl.f.], trih₂ [pl.n.]; tris [adv]

IE meaning: three

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1090 - 1091


Cognates in other languages: Gr. τρᾴj; Gr. (Cret.) τρήj [nom.pl.m.f.], Gr. *trinj (Cret. trainj (irregular development), OAtt. trij) [acc.pl.]; Gr. trisā [dat.pl.]; Gr. τράj [nom.acc.pl.n.] 'three'; Lat. trēs [nom.pl.], trēs [acc.pl.] (< PLat. *trins) 'three'; Umb. trīf [acc.pl.] 'three'; OIr. tri, tri 'three'; ON ?rīr [nom.pl.m.] 'three'; Go. *rīns [acc.pl.m.f.] 'three'; Lith. trįš [num] 'three'; OCS trąje [m] 'three'; OCS tri [f] 'three'; Lith. (dial.) trisū [adv] 'zu dritt'; Lith. trį-gubas [adv] 'threefold'; Lith. trėjį 'three (distributive)'; OCS troji [m], OCS troje [n] 'three together'; ToA tre [m] 'three'; ToB trey [m] 'three'; ToB trai [m] 'three'; ToA tri [f] 'three'; ToB tarya [f] 'three' (< *trih₂); OIr. téir [pl.f.] 'three'; MBret. teir [pl.f.] 'three'

Notes: {1} [AL] Due to the introduction of the stem tray- into trīdhā, i.e. *trayidhā, which accounts for the fact that this adverb is mostly trisyllabic in the RV.
**Sanskrit:** trā

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IV: trāyase [2sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist S: trāsate [3sg.subj.med.] (RV), trādhvam [2pl.impv.med.] (RV), atrāsmahi [1pl.med.] (Br.) {1}; Perfect: tatre [3sg.med.] (RV 10.132.07) (bis), BĀU 5.14.4); ta-ptc.: trāta- (Br.+

**Meaning:** ’to protect, defend, rescue’

**Link to RV concordance:** trā-; anagnitrā-; trāṭār-; sutrātra-; trāman-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** traH-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** 
- trā- [m] ’protector, defender’ (RV); ān-agni-trā- [adj] ’without Agni’s protection’ (RV 01.089.03); tra- ’protecting’ (RV+); trātā- [m] ’protector, defender’ (RV+); trān-a- [n] ’protection’ (KS+); su-trāṭā- [adj] ’with a good protection’ (RV), trāman- [n] ’protection’ (RV); su-trāvān- [adj] ’well-protecting’ (AV)

**Page in EWAia:** 679

**See also:** tar-

**Avestan:** Av. ġṛtār- [m] ’protector’; OAv. ġṛzdīm [2pl.impv.aor.med.] (Y 34.7), ġṛāiōōīīī [inf] ’to protect’ (Y 34.5); YAv. ġṛāiēē-te [3pl.pres.med.] ’to protect’; ġṛāhra- [n] ’protection, shelter, care’

**IE form:** treh- (?)

**IE meaning:** to protect

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1074 - 1075

**Idioms:** ’there is no other protector except you; who is another protector except you?’: Skt. na ... trātā vidyate ... tvad anyah. (Ep.) ~ OAv. kō ... ġṛtā vistō āniīō ... ġbat-cā (Y 50.1); ’protection for the cows’: Skt. go-tra- [n] ’cow-shed, barn’ (RV+); ’family, lineage’ (YV+) ~ YAv. ġṛāhrām ... gōūs ... (Yt 19.69); ’to protect men (and) cattle’: Skt. trāyantām ... pūrus-am- pāśum (AV 8.7.11) ~ ġṛāhrāi pasuūā vīraiā (Yt 13.10)

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. trāngx [adj] ’clear’ {2}

**Notes:** {1} Indicative forms only in late Vedic. {2} Connection with trā- very uncertain.

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**Sanskrit:** tritā-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** N of a god (with the nickname or family name āptyā-), i.a. the first preparer of Soma

**Link to RV concordance:** tritā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** tri-tā-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** traitana- [m] name of a god (RV 01.158.05)

**Page in EWAia:** 680

**See also:** trāv-

**Avestan:** YAv. ġrīta- [m] N. of two or three worshippers, i.a. the third man to press Haoma; ġṛātaona- [m] N of a hero who overcame the dragon Dahāka, from the family of the Haoma-presser āḍbīa-

**New Persian:** farēdin ’Feridun’

**IE form:** tri-to-

**IE meaning:** third

**Certainty:** +
Cognates in other languages: Gr. τράτοι [adj] 'third'

Sanskrit: τṛ-ṇa-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'grass, blade of grass, herb'
Link to RV concordance: τṛ-ṇa-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ṭṛṇa-
Page in EWAia: 664
Khotanese: ttarra- 'grass'
Middle Persian: tlk’/tarrag/ 'plant'
New Persian: tar(r)a 'garden herbs'
IE form: tr-no-
IE meaning: grass
Certainty: +

Cognates in other languages: OHG dorn, thorn 'thorn'; OCS трънь 'Tkanqa'
Notes: {1} From root *ster- 'to be rigid'?

Sanskrit: τṛ-ʂ·n·ā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'thirst'
Link to RV concordance: τṛ-ʂ·n·ā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ṭṛṣnaH-
Page in EWAia: 667
See also: tars-
Avestan: YAv. τaršna- 'thirst' {1}
Khotanese: ttarra- 'thirst'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) cšn- 'thirst'
Middle Persian: tišn 'thirst'
IE form: trs-neh₂-
IE meaning: thirst
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1078 - 1079
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. /tarsna/- 'throat'
Notes: {1} Plr. *τṛṣna- instead of *nā- is probably due to the influence of *śud- 'hunger'.

Sanskrit: τṛṣ·u-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: τṛṣ·vī- [f]
Meaning: 'greedy'
Link to RV concordance: τṛṣ·u-; trṣ·ucyāvas-; trṣ·ucyūt-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: τṛṣu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: τṛṣ·u-cyāvas-; τṛṣ·u-cyūt- [adj] 'moving greedily' (RV)
Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

Page in EWAia: 666
See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

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See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

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See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

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See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

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See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
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IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

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See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

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See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

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See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

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See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

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See also: tars-

Avestan: YAv. taḥšu- [adj] 'dry'
IE form: trs-u-
IE meaning: dry
Certainty: +

Page in EWAia: 666
See also: tars-
Notes: {1} [AL] The meaning of YAv. vohrāk̩hō srauuānhauuō (V 18.65) and zomō ... upa.sr(α)uuatō [gen.sg.] (V 7.27) is unclear, but a connection with the root for 'to sneak' can at any rate be dismissed (pace Bartholomae), since wolves and a harsh winter are in no way sneaking (see Gershevitch 1959: 183 and Klingenschmitt 1968: 157f. for a discussion). {2} [AL] It seems attractive to assume that the IE root *tsel- originally was a compound with a nominal first part (of which only t-is left) and the aoristic root *sel- 'to start moving' (Gr. òllomai 'to jump', Gr. òellw 'to stretch out, send out'; To.AB sīl- [verb] 'to arise, fly; throw'). The traditional viewpoint that the initial *t- reflects *h₃d-, i.e. the preverb *h₃d-es- in abnormal zero-grade, is improbable for a variety of reasons.

Sanskrit: tir(v) {1}

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I<VA: ātṛvāsi [2sg.act.] (RV), ātṛvant- [ptc.act.] (RV, YVm); Aorist R: turyāma [1pl.opt.act.] (RV); Perfect: tuturyāt [3sg.opt.act.] (RV); Intensive: vi tartiyante [3pl.med.] (RV), vi-turturān-a- [ptc.med.] (RV); Desid: tītur-ati [3sg.act.] (RV 10.100.12); Abs: vi-tirya (RV); Inf: turvān-e (RV); ta-ptic.: a-tīrta-, ā-tīrta- (RV)

Meaning: 'to overcome, overpower, be superior'

Link to RV concordance: tir(v)-; tīrvi-; ātīrtra-/ātīr-tra-; ātīrtra-; tārūtra-; tāruri-; tārūs; tārīs-as-; ātisvātirī-; ātatirīya-; ājiturī-; ājitrurī-; ātun-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: trH-u-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tīrvi- [adj] 'superior' (RV 09.42.03), tīravyān-a- [m] PN (RV); tūturi-[adj] 'victorious' (RV+); tāturā-, tāturār- [m] 'winner' (RV); tāturā- [adj] 'overcoming' (RV); tārus-[n] 'superiority' (RV) {2}; tāris-as-[adj] 'superior' (RV 01.129.10); visva-tīrī- [adj] 'overpowering everything' (RV); śatru-tīrīya- [n] 'overpowering of the enemies' (RV); ājī-ṭurī- [adj] 'winning a race' (RV); tūr-[adj] 'winning'; [f] 'battle (?)' (RV 01.112.04)

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See also: tar; turvīti-

Avestan: OAv. tāruuuāaitim [1pl.sbjunct.] (Y 28.6) {3}; YAv. tāruuuāieiti [3sg.pres.act.]; tāruuuāian-t- [ptc.act.] 'to overcome'-; tāruuu-i- [m] PN of a Daēuua

Middle Persian: (Man.) trw- [verb] 'to overcome' (3sg. trwyd)

Parthian: trw- [verb] 'to overcome'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. trw- 'to overcome, be able'

IE form: trH-u(e/o)-

IE meaning: to overcome

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1074 - 1075

Idioms: 'conquering all, everything': Skt. visva-tūr-, visva-tīrī- (RV) ~ YAv. viśpa.tauruuaīrī- [f] PN ~ OIran. *Vispa-tar-va- [m] PN; 'overcoming Vṛtra': Skt. vṛtra-tūr- (RV) ~ YAv. vāraθra-tauruuan-

Notes: {1} [AL] The secondary root tūr/tīr(v) is probably extracted from the -va-present tīrva-. In Vedic, the two zero grades are largely semantically divided, tīr-/tīr- meaning 'to cross', and tūr-/tīr-meaning 'to conquer', cf. Lubotsky 1997b: 139, fn. 2. The only exceptions are aptur- 'crossing the
waters’, aptīrya- ‘crossing of the waters’. {2} [AL] Hajnal 1999: 95 assumes that Skt. tārus- goes back to *tarur (cf. s.v. parvan-) and originally formed one paradigm with the precursor of Av. tauruan- (< *trH-u-an-), attested in the compounds vṛodṛa-tauruan-, Ḗbāēšo.tauruan-. {3} Probably for *tauruuāmā-.

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**Sanskrit:** tvās·t·ar-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** N of a god, the creator of living beings

**Link to RV concordance:** tvās·t·ar-; tvās·t·ṛman-; tvās·t·rā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** turṣtār- [turṣtār-] {1}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** tvās·t·ṛman- [adj] 'connected with Tvas·t·ar, accompanied by Tvas·t·ar’ (RV+); tvās·t·rā- [adj] 'pertaining to Tvas·t·ar’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 685

**Avestan:** Av. qborahūstār-[m] ‘sculptor, creator’; qborahos- [verb] ‘to form, create’: YAv. qborahosaiti [3sg.pres.act.], *upa.qborahosan-te [3pl.med.], OAv. qborahōzdīm [2pl.aor.med.] (Y 29.1); YAv. upa.qborahos- [m] ‘hole, split’ (V 8.10); qborahosa- [m] ‘piglet’ (Rivīyat)

**IE form:** tu(ṣ)ṛk-

**IE meaning:** to cut

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1102

**Idioms:** ‘the shaper fashioned’; Skt. tvās·t·ā ... tataks·a (RV) ~ OAv. ṛbōroštā tatašā (Y 29.6)

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. σῶρξ [m] ‘meat’, Gr. (Aeol.) sήρκει [pl.] ‘meat’, OIr. turc [m] ‘boar’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 1994b.

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**Sanskrit:** ubhā-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Gramm. forms:** [du.m.] ubhā, ubhāu (RV+); [du.f.] ubhe (RV+)

**Meaning:** ‘both’

**Link to RV concordance:** ubhā-; ubhāya-; ubhāyātas; ubhāyātra; ubhāyā

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hubā-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** ubhāya- [adj] ‘on both sides, in both ways’ (RV+); ubhāyātas [adv] ‘from both sides’ (RV+); ubhāyatra [adv] ‘on both sides, in both cases’ (RV+); ubhāyā [adv] ‘in both ways, double’ (RV)

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**Avestan:** OAv. uba- [adj] ‘both’; ubē [du.f.] ‘both’ (Y 34.11); YAv. uua- [adj] ‘both’ (< *uba-); uuaiia [adv] ‘in both ways, double’ (Y 10.101); uuaiia- [adj] ‘on both sides’

**Old Persian:** ubā [du.m.] ‘both’

**Khotanese:** hi-duva ‘both’, livā-dastā ‘with both hands’

**Sogdian:** (Buddh., Man.) wbyw ‘both’ (< Plr. *ubajam)

**Ossetic:** (D) xubezdšt? ‘handful’ (< Plr. *ubai-zastā)

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Other Iranian cognates: Mun. aveli, ovili 'both', Sh. var 'both', Sariq. ver, vert 'both', Par. huddi 'both'
IE form: \((h_2u-)^b\text{oh}_1\)
IE meaning: both
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 34 - 35

Cognates in other languages: Gr. \(\Gamma mfw\) 'both' (< PIE \(*h_2nt-b^h\text{oh}_1\)\); ToA āmpi, āmpuk, ToB antapi, āntpi 'both' (< PIE \(*h_2nt-b^h\text{oh}_1\)\); Go. bai 'both' (< PIE \(*b^h\text{oh}_1\)\); Lith. abu 'both' (< PIE \(*\text{Ho-b}^h\text{oh}_1\)\); Lith. abējį [m], ābejos [f] 'both'; OCS obojь [adj] 'both'; Go. bajo?ś 'mfTteroi'

Sanskrit: ubj
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VI: ubjā- [2sg.inj.act.] (RV), ubjānt- [ptc.act.] (RV); Abs: ny-ubjya (JB 1.353); ta-ptc.: sam-ubjita- (AV+)
Meaning: 'to press down, keep under, subdue'
Link to RV concordance: ubj-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hub(z)j nj{h}_ - \{1\}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: possibly, here urubjā- [adj] 'opened (?)' (RV 09.077.04), if < *ud-ubja-under influence of ur-
Page in EWAia: 223
See also: vabh
Avestan: YAv. ubjiiīite [3sg.pass.(subj.)med.] 'to oppress' (citation in the Pahlavi translation of V 7.52)
IE form: \(h_1ub^b\text{sk}-\)
IE meaning: to bind
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1103 (with wrong analysis)
Notes: \{1\} [AL] For the phonological details of this reconstruction see Lubotsky 2001a.

Sanskrit: uccā
de
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'from above, upwards'
Link to RV concordance: uccā
Proto-Indo-Iranian: utsčaH \{1\}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: uccā-cakra- [adj] 'having the wheel above' (RV); uccās- [adv] 'high, above, from above' (RV+), 'loud' (KS+); uccār-ghos-a- [adj] 'sounding aloud' (AV+)
Page in EWAia: 211
See also: ud
Avestan: YAv. usca [adv] 'above'; uskāt [adj] 'high, high up'
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. wič 'very high'
IE form: udsk"eh₁
IE meaning: upwards
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1103 - 1104
Cognates in other languages: Lat. isque [adv] 'all the way, right on, without interruption, continuously, constantly' (?)

Notes: {1} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 2001a.

**Sanskrit:** ud

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [prev]

Meaning: 'up, upwards, away, out of'

Link to RV concordance: ut; udvās; udvās; udān-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ud

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: with verbs: ud-ay-[verb] 'to rise (of stars)' (RV+); ud-grabh-[verb] 'to take away' (RV+), etc.; compounds: ud-ojas-[adj] 'exceedingly powerful' (RV); ut-saktha-[adj] 'parting the thighs' (VS); ud-anta-[adj] 'having the edge above, reaching to the edge' (TB+); ud-sedhā-[m] 'elevated place, refuge' (TB, ŠB); uṣīrya (< *uṣīrya-) [adv] 'until the sun is in the sky' (AV); ud-vat-[f] 'striving upwards (?)' (RV+)

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See also: uccuḍa; uttamaṇa; uṣīrṇa; uṣīn-

Avestan: Av. us, uz [prev] 'up, out' {1}; OAv. uz-iō̱iūiūi [inf] 'to protect' (Y 46.5); YAv. uz-daēza-[m] 'heaping up of the earth'; uz-daraē-[m] 'pulling out, getting out'

Old Persian: ud-apataē [3sg.impf.med.] 'to rise up, rebel'

Khotanese: uys-[prev] 'out, up'

Sogdian: 'z-[prev] 'out, up'

Middle Persian: 'wz-, 'z-, 's-[prev] 'out, up'

Parthian: 'z-, 's-[prev] 'out, up'

New Persian: az-, āz-, zi-[prev] 'out, up'

Ossetic: (_)-[prev] 'out, up'

IE form: ud-

IE meaning: up, out

Certainty: ±

Page in Pokorny: 1103 - 1104

Idioms: 'with raised arms': Skt. ud-bāhu-[adj] (ŚB+) ~ YAv. uz-bāzu-[adj] 'id.'

Cognates in other languages: Go. ut [it] 'out'; OE it 'out'; OHG iz 'out'; MoHG aus 'out'; OCS vy-[pref] 'out'

Notes: {1} Ir. us, uz has been generalized from the position before dentals.

**Sanskrit:** udān-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Gramm. forms: The RV forms are: udnā [instr.sg.], udnās [gen.abl.sg.], udā (nom.sg.), udā [nom.acc.pl.], udābhih [instr.pl.] (nom.sg. is supplied by vār-)

Meaning: 'water'

Link to RV concordance: udān-; ud-; udākā-; udāgrābhā-; udany-; udanyā-; udanyū-; udrīn-; samudrā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ud-a/-n-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: udakā- [n] 'water' (RV+); udā-grābhā- [m] 'holding, surrounding water' (RV 09.097.15); udany- [denom.] 'to water' (RV); udanyā- [adj] 'consisting of water' (RV); udanyū- [adj] 'seeking water' (RV); udrīn-[adj] 'abounding in water' (RV); samudrā- [m] 'broad stream, confluence of rivers, sea' (RV+)
See also: udra-; utsa-; od

Khotanese: ictā 'water' (< *uda-čā- ?)

IE form: uod-r/-n-
IE meaning: water
Certainty: +

Cognates in other languages:
Hitt. ṣūtar [nom.acc.sg.], obl. ʔitēn- 'water'; Gr. ἴβδωρ [n] 'water'; Umb. utur [nom.sg.], une [abl.sg.] 'water'; OS watar 'water'; ON vatn 'water'; OCS voda 'water'

Notes: {1} [AL] It is highly uncertain that YAv. vai[d]i- [f] 'watercourse, irrigation channel' belongs here. It can easily be a derivative of the verbal root vad- 'to lead'. Cf. further Sogd. w’ō/wādī 'bed', Pash. wāla 'river bed', which were connected with the Avestan word by Henning (Sogdica, London 1940, p. 25).

Sanskrit: ùdān̓c-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: Obl. údac-; from AV on, also údīc- (with -ī- taken over from nīc-)
Meaning: 'turned upwards, located above, northern'
Link to RV concordance: ùdān̓c-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ud-Hak-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: udīcya- [adj] 'living in the north' (AV+)

Page in EWAia: 211
See also: ūd

Avestan: YAv. uzīiā§« [nom.sg.m.] 'directed upwards' (with -ii- taken over from its antonym nīiā§«) (Aog 57)
IE form: ud+h3ek*
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1103 - 1104

Sanskrit: udara-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'belly, womb'
Link to RV concordance: udāra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: udara-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: samānodya- [adj] 'originating from the same womb' (AitB); sodarya-[adj] 'sibling, of the same kin' (AVP+); sodaryātā-[f] 'solidity' (AVP); Pkt. soara-[m] 'true brother'; udala- [n] 'belly, womb' (ĀpMS)

Page in EWAia: 216
Avestan: YAv. udaro.8ṛasa- [adj] 'crawling on the belly (of snakes)'
Khotanese: ura-, ira- 'stomach'
Other Iranian cognates: Yi. ilīr 'stomach' (< PIr. *udarja-)
IE form: udero-
IE meaning: belly
Certainty: +
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἤδρος [m] ‘dropsy’; Gr. (Hes.) ἤδρος γαστρός (‘stomach’); OPr. weders ‘stomach, belly’; Lith. vėdas, vėdaro [m] ‘intestines, stomach, lower abdomen’ (< *uederos); Lat. uterus [m] ‘lower abdomen, belly, womb’ (with unclear -t-)

**Sanskrit:** udrá-
- First attestation: VS+
- Part of speech: [m]
- Meaning: ‘otter’

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** udra-

**Page in EWAia:** 218
See also: udán-
- Avestan: YAv. udra- [m] ‘otter’
- Ossetic: wyrd / urd? ‘otter’
- IE form: ud-r-o-
- IE meaning: otter

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 78 - 81
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἤδρος [m] ‘watersnake’; Gr. ἤδρα [f] ‘id.’; OHG ottar ‘otter’; Lith. ɪґdras, іґdra ‘otter’ (< *ud- with Winter’s Law)

**Sanskrit:** ugraґ-
- First attestation: RV+
- Part of speech: [adj]
- Gramm. forms: oґj–yaś [comp] ‘stronger’ (RV+); ogis·t·ha- [sup] ‘strongest’ (RV+)
- Meaning: ‘powerful, strong, mighty’
- Link to RV concordance: ugraґ-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hugra-

**Page in EWAia:** 211
See also: oґjas-; ojmàn-; ogan- á-
- Avestan: OAv. ugra- [adj] ‘strong, powerful’; YAv. uyra- [adj] ‘strong, powerful’; aojiia- [comp] ‘stronger’; Av. aojiśta- [sup] ‘very strong, the strongest’; cf. also YAv. aogaro [n] ‘strength, power’ (Yt 13.12)
- Sogdian: ‘wgrk [m] PN
- Other Iranian cognates: Elam.-Iran. *ugrakā- [f] PN
- IE form: h₂ug-ro-
- IE meaning: mighty

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 84 - 85
Idioms: ‘the mightiest of the mighty ones’: Skt. ugrān-ām ... ojis·t·ha- (RV) ~ YAv. uyرانام aojišta-;
‘with mighty arms’: Skt. ugra-bāhu- [adj] (RV, AV) ~ YAv. uyra.bāzu- [adj], Scyth. Ougr-bazoj [m] PN

Total of 1301 record 131 page
Pages: 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120
Sanskrit: ukhá-  
First attestation: AV  
Part of speech: [m]  
Meaning: ‘boiler, vessel’  
Link to RV concordance: ukhachiґ- 
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HukHá- (?)  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ukhá- [f] ‘boiler, pan, saucepan which can be put on the fire’ (RV+); ukhyá-[adj] ‘located in the cauldron’ (AV, VS+); ukha-chíd- [adj] ‘breaking the pots (?)’, or rather ‘with a broken hip’ (RV 04.019.09)  
Page in EWAia: 210  
Certainty: ?  
Cognates in other languages: Lat. aulla [f] ‘pan’; Lat. auxilla [f] ‘little pan’ {1}  
Notes: {1} The relationship with Gr. ēπνTp [m] ‘oven, kitchen’, Myc. i-po-no /ipnoi/ ‘dutch ovens’ is hardly possible.

Sanskrit: uks-an-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [m]  
Meaning: ‘young bull (which has no offspring yet)’  
Link to RV concordance: uks-an- 
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hukšan-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: uks-an-yánt- [adj] ‘longing for young bulls’ (RV 08.026.09); uks-an-yú- [adj] ‘longing for young bulls’ (RV 08.023.16); auks-an-a- [adj] ‘stemming from a young bull’ (ŚB); uks-an-yáyana- [m] PN (RV 08.025.22) {1}  
Page in EWAia: 210  
See also: vakṣ-  
Avestan: Av. uḫšan-[m] ‘bull, young bull’  
IE form: h₂uksen-  
IE meaning: ox  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 1118 (wrong analysis)  
Cognates in other languages: OHG ohso ‘ox’; MFr. oss ‘deer’; MW ych ‘ox’; ToB okso [m] ‘ox’  
Notes: {1} [AL] auks-a-[m] (AV+) is the name of a fragrance (cf. Griffiths - Lubotsky 1999 : 481). In spite of the common opinion, its etymological connection with the word for ‘bull’ is very uncertain.

Sanskrit: ukthá-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [n]  
Meaning: ‘(solemn) saying, sentence, eulogy’  
Link to RV concordance: ukthaґ- 
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uktHa-  
Page in EWAia: 2.489  
See also: vae
Avestan: Av. uxōa- [n] 'solemn saying, pronouncement'

IE form: IIR

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1135 - 1136

Idioms: 'to invoke with praises': Skt. ukthēbhīh ... hvayāmahe (RV 01.047.10) ~ OAv. zbaiā ... uxōaī (Y 46.14) · 'to announce in/with eulogies': Skt. prā vocāma ... ukthēṣ'u (RV 10.072.01) ~ OAv. uxōa ... frauuaocāmā (Y 35.9)

Sanskrit: úlba-, úlva-

First attestation: RV, AV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'egg membrane, membrane surrounding the embryo'

Link to RV concordance: úlba-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ?

Page in EWAia: 232

IE form: ul-uo-?

Certainty: ?

Page in Pokorny: 1140 - 1144

Cognates in other languages: Lat. volva, vulva [f] 'womb, seed-covering of mushrooms' (connection with úlba- uncertain)

Sanskrit: ulkā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'fiery phenomenon in the sky, meteor, firebrand'

Link to RV concordance: ulkā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ulk-aH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ulkus ī- [f] 'meteor, firebrand' (ŚB+); ulkus ī-mant- [adj] 'accompanied by fiery phenomena' (AV) {2}

Page in EWAia: 231

See also: varcas-

IE form: ulk-eh2-? {1}

Certainty: ?

Page in Pokorny: -

Cognates in other languages: Lat. Volcānus [m] N of the fire-god

Notes: {1} [AL] This *ulk- may be due to metathesis from PIE *leuk- 'to shine', cf. roe and also vardh. {2} [AL] Skt. ulmuka- [n] 'firebrand' (KS+) can hardly be related as the word formation is not IE.

Sanskrit: úmā-

First attestation: ŚB+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'flax'

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uma-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: umā- [f] 'N of Rudra’s wife' (TA+) (? connection with úmā- uncertain)

Page in EWAia: 225

Other Iranian cognates: Yi. imogō, ümogō 'linseed', M. yimayā (< PIr. *umā-kā)
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -

Sanskrit: upa
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv, prev, prep]
Meaning: 'towards, together with, under, near to, onto'
Link to RV concordance: upa; upamanyu-; upāvasu-; upakaks-a-; upāka-; upāká-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)upa
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: upa sthā- [verb] 'to stand next to' (RV+); upa-patī- [m] 'paramour' (VS+); upa-manyu- [adj] 'zealous' (RV); upāvasu- [adj] 'bringing near riches' (RV); upa-kaks-a- [adj] 'reaching up to the armpit' (RV); upāka- [adj] 'brought near to each other, approximate' (RV); upākē, upākāyos- [adv] 'in the proximity' (RV+); upa-ks-udra- [adj] 'fairly small' (Br.)
Page in EWAia: 218
See also: upara-; upamā-; upārī; upasti-

Old Persian: upā [prep] 'under, with, in the time of'; upastā- [f] 'help, assistance'

Khotanese: bā [prep] 'against'

New Persian: (a)bā [prep] 'with' (< PIr. *upāka-)
IE form: (h)upo
IE meaning: under
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1106 - 1107
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ὑπό, ἸΠΤ [prep] 'under, below'; Go. uf [prep] 'IIIPT'; OIr. fo [prep, prev] 'under'

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Sanskrit: upabda-
First attestation: RV 07.104.17
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'clattering, din, stamping, noise of going'
Link to RV concordance: upabda-; upabdí-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: -bd-a-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: upabdi- [m] 'clattering, noise' (RV+); dirā-upabda- [adj] 'sounding to a distance' (RV 07.021.02)
Page in EWAia: 2.78
See also: pád-
IE form: -pd-
IE meaning: foot
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 790 - 792
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἀπίβα (i) 'the day after the feast'

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<td>'upmost, highest, next from below'</td>
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elevated’ (RV); upari-sayaná- [n] ‘elevated resting-place’ (AV); upari-bhímí [adv] ‘above the ground’ (ŚB); upari-syena- [adj] ‘higher than the eagle’s flight’ (JB)

See also: upa

Avestan: YAv. upairi [adv] ‘above, over’; upairi-zóm-a- [adj] ‘located above the earth’; upairi-saēna-[m] N of a mountain-range

Old Persian: upariy [adv] ‘above’, [prep] ‘over, upon, according to’

Middle Persian: abar [prep] ‘on’

New Persian: bar [prep] ‘on’

IE form: (h)uper(i)

IE meaning: over, above

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1105 - 1106

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἐπάρ, ὑπάρ ‘over, above’; OHG ubir [prep] ‘over’

Sanskrit: upás-

First attestation: RV 05.043.07; 10.027.13

Part of speech: [m]

Gramm. forms: upasi [loc.sg.]

Meaning: ‘lap’

Link to RV concordance: upás-; upáṣtha-; upasthád-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: upas-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: upástha- [m] ‘lap (of mother, earth, waters, etc.)’ (RV+); upástha-daghna- [adj] ‘reaching to the lap’ (ŚB); upástha-sád- [adj] ‘sitting in the lap, sitting in the centre’ (RV)

Page in EWAia: 221

Avestan: YAv. upas-puθriaa- [n] ‘pregnancy’ (V 5.45) (presumably based on *upas-puθra- ‘having a child in the lap’)

IE form: -

Certainty: - {1}

Page in Pokorny: -

Notes: {1} [AL] It seems conceivable that the word is derived from upa ‘onto, above’.

Sanskrit: úpasti-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Gramm. forms: upasti- (AV+)

Meaning: ‘subordinate, subject’

Link to RV concordance: upasti-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)upastHti-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: Pā. upat·hāka- [m] ‘servant’, úpa sthā- [verb] ‘to stand by the side of’ (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 222

See also: upa; sthā

Other Iranian cognates: {1}

IE form: upo-sth₂-ti-

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1106 - 1107

Notes: {1} [AL] Cf. also Oss. b?st? ‘place’ (< *upo-stā-), Yzgh. bostēθ, bastiθ ‘store-room’ (< *upo-stā-). ToB waste ‘refuge’, nom.obl.sg., -wasta voc.sg., often as binome sain- {U+2053} ‘help and stay’ is borrowed from Iranian, cf. Bactrian XXX <avgast>/avast/. ToA waste ‘id.’ in turn is borrowed from ToB.

Sanskrit: ur- 
First attestation: RV, SB 
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: [nom.sg.] ur (RV 10.095.03), [acc.sg.] ur-am (RV 02.014.04 PN, SB 11.5.1.2), urām (RV 08.034.03; secondary)
Meaning: ‘lamb’, PN
Link to RV concordance: ur-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: urH-an-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: urā-māthi- [adj] ‘killing lambs’ (RV 08.066.08, nonce); dvy-ur-an-ā- [f] ‘with a litter of two lambs’ (SB); uraka- ‘small lamb’ (AV)
Page in EWAia: 225
Sogdian: wr’n ‘lamb’ (< Plr. *varān-am)
New Persian: barra ‘lamb’ (< Plr. *varn-aka-)
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. wr(y)k ‘lamb’
IE form: urh₁-en-
IE meaning: lamb
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1170
Cognates in other languages: Gr. πρόν [m] ‘lamb’; Gr. (Kret.) arhn ‘lamb’; Gr. polθ-rrhn-ej ‘possessing many lambs’ (< IE *-urh₁-n-); Arm. gaṁ ‘lamb’

Sanskrit: uras- 
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘breast’
Link to RV concordance: uras-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HurHas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: uras-ya- [adj] ‘pectoral, produced from one’s self, belonging to one’s self (as a child)’ (Pān.-); aurasa- [m] ‘legitimate son’ (Pān.-+)
Page in EWAia: 226
See also: uru-, varas-
Avestan: YAv. varah- [n] ‘breast’; paiti.varah- [n] ‘neck’; pāroθu.varah- [adj] ‘with a broad chest’
Middle Persian: var ‘breast’
New Persian: bar ‘breast’
Осетинский риу ɣр.кош.
IE form: ḥurH-os-
IE meaning: breadth
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1165
**Sanskrit:** urú-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Gramm. forms:** urvī- [f]; vaṝīyas- [comp] (RV+); varīṣ- ha- [sup] (RV+)

**Meaning:** ‘wide, broad, extended, spacious’

**Link to RV concordance:** urú-; uruvyā; urucāks as-; uruvyaṅc; urus y-; urus yā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HurHu-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** urviyā [adv] ‘far’ (RV+); urvyā- [f] ‘vastness, certainty’ (ŚB); urucāks as-[adj] ‘far-seeing’ (RV+); uruvyaṅc- [adj] ([f] uricī) ‘extending far, far-reaching’ (RV+); ūrika- [mn] ‘rectum’ (KS+); urus y- [verb] ‘to protect, liberate’ (RV+); urus yā- [f] ‘salvation’ (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 227

**See also:** urás-; varas-

**Avestan:** Av. vousru’ in compounds OAv. vousrucašāni- [adj] ‘looking far’ (Y 33.13; ~ Skt. urucāks- as-), YAv. vousru.doṣra- [adj] ‘whose eyes go far’; YAv. uruva-pa-, uruvi-pa- [adj] ‘of broad waters’ (cf. Lubotsky 1997b for a discussion of this compound)

**Ossetic:** urux [adj] ‘wide, spacious’

**IE form:** h₁urH- up-

**IE meaning:** broad, wide

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1165

**Idioms:** ‘broad earth’: Skt. ks-āṁ ... urvīm (RV) ~ Gr. elIřeia çaqm; ‘far-reaching fame’: Skt. urugāyām ... śrāvas (RV) ~ Gr. kloj elIřb; ‘broad seat’: Skt. uru ... sādas (RV); urvī sādamānī (RV) ~ Gr. elIřuedj

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. elIřb [adj] ‘wide, broad’

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**Sanskrit:** urvarā-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Meaning:** ‘arable land, field yielding crop’

**Link to RV concordance:** urvarā-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HrHuaraH- {1}

**Page in EWAia:** 228

**Avestan:** Av. vouru- [f pl] ‘food plant, plant, ground covered with plants, flora’

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) ‘rwrh ‘medicinal plant, medicine’; (Man.) rwr‘ ‘medicinal plant, medicine’

**Middle Persian:** lwlk’ /rirag/ ‘medicinal plant, medicine’

**IE form:** h₂rh₁-uer-

**IE meaning:** arable land

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 62 - 63

**Idioms:** ‘waters and arable lands/plants’: Skt. apā ... urvārās (AV 10.10.8a) ~ OAv. apō uruva-rascā (Y 44.4); YAv. apascā uruva-rascā (Y 51.7)

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. froua [f] ‘farmland’; Gr. (Myc.) a-ro-u-ra [f] ‘farmland’; MIr. arbor ‘grain’; OIr. arbe [gen.sg.] ‘grain’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] For the reflexes of this sequence in Indo-Iranian see Lubotsky 1997b.

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**Sanskrit:** usānā-

**First attestation:** RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: [nom.sg.] úśánā, [acc.sg.] úśánā, úśánām, [dat.sg.] úśáne, [loc.sg.] úśáne (RV+) {1}
Meaning: N of an ancient sage (úśánā kāvyā-)
Link to RV concordance: úśánā.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uć-an- (?)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ausána- [adj] 'coming from Usána’ (Br.+
Page in EWAia: 234
See also: usii-.
Avestan: YAv. usan- [m] N of a kauui (kauui- usan-) {2}
IE form: IIR {3}
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: -
Notes: {1} [AL] As argued by Jamison 2007: 158ff., the name presumably was not inflected in the oldest parts of the RV, úśánā standing for both nom. and acc.sg. In the later texts, we either find an a-stem or an s-stem. {2} [AL] The name seems to have a unique inflection: nom.sg. usa (Yt 5.45, Yt 14.39, AZ 2), acc.sg. usadanom (Yt 19.71), gen.sg. usadanō (Yt 13.132). The explanation of usadan- from *usanan- with dissimilation (Schulze) does not really help (why are there two ns ?). {3} [AL] Most probably a non-IE name, derived from the same root as usii-.

Sanskrit: us·ār-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: us·ār [voc.sg.], usrāh· [gen.sg., acc.pl.], usrī [loc.sg.], usrām [loc.pl.]
Meaning: 'dawn'
Link to RV concordance: us·ār-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hu«ar-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: us·ar-būdh- [adj] (us·arbhū [nom.sg.]) 'awakening with the morning light, early awaked’ (RV)
Page in EWAia: 236
See also: usrā-; vas [2]
IE form: h₂(c)us-r- {1}
IE meaning: dawn
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 86 - 87
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Fri [adv] 'early’; Gr. abriyan [adv] 'tomorrow’; Lith. aušrā [f] 'dawn, morning light’
Notes: {1} [AL] The starting point for the r-stem seems to be a locative in *-er

Sanskrit: us·ās-
First attestation: RV, AV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: us·ās [nom.sg.] (RV); us·āsam, us·āsam [acc.sg.] (RV, later us·ām [acc.sg.]) in RV 01.181.09, 10.068.09), us·āsas [gen.sg., acc.pl.], older us·as (also us·as in RV 10.095.04), us·āsi [loc.sg.] (RV+), us·āsau, us·ās [nom.acc.du.] (RV+), us·āsah· [nom.pl.] (RV; us·ās (AV+)), us·ādhvis· [instr.pl.] (RV+), us·āsām [gen.pl.] (RV+)
Meaning: 'morning light, morning, dawn, evening light’
Link to RV concordance: us·ās-; us·ā-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huśas-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: us-āsā [du.] 'night and morning light, evening light and morning light' (RV); us-asya- [adj] 'dedicated to the dawn' (VS, MS, Br., SṛṢī.); aus-āsā- [adj] 'relating to the dawn, matutinal' (TB); aus-āsī- [f] 'daybreak' (ŚB)

Page in EWAia: 236
See also: usra-; vas [2]; us ā-

Avestan: Av. uṣāh- [f] (OAv. uṣā [nom.sg.] ( Y 44.5); YAv. uṣāṃhom [acc.sg.], uṣāṃ [acc.sg.], uṣahua [loc.pl.] 'morning light, dawn'; YAv. uṣastara- [adj] 'eastern', upa-oṣāh [acc.sg.]-[adj] 'id.'

Sogdian: 'wš 'dawn', 'wš 'y kyr'n 'East'

Middle Persian: 'wšb/m /ušbām/ 'dawn'

Other Iranian cognates: Wa. yiššī 'early morning' (< Plr. *auṣah-) XXX (api-uṣa(h)-); Bal. pōšī 'day after tomorrow' (< Plr. *upa-auṣah-)

IE form: h2eus-os- [nom.sg. h2eus-ōs, acc.sg. h2eus-os-m, gen.sg. h2eus-s-os]

IE meaning: dawn

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 86 - 87

Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Lesb.) abwj 'dawn' (< PGr. *aujhs); Lat. aurōra [f] 'dawn'

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Back: 1, 20, 50, 100
Forward: 1, 20

Sanskrit: usā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Gramm. forms: [nom.sg.] usā, [acc.sg.] usājam, [abl.dat.pl.] usāgbyas

Meaning: 'epithet of sacrificers and of Agni'

Link to RV concordance: usā-; ausā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ucīg-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ausījā- [adj] 'stemming from usāj-' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 234

See also: usānā-

Avestan: OAv. usij- [m] 'sacrificer which is hostile towards the Zoroastrian religion' (nom.sg. usixš Y 44.20)

IE form: IIR {1}

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: -

Notes: {1} [AL] Neither the connection with vas-, nor with Hitt. ?uek-/?uk- 'to conjure' seems acceptable. Most likely, a borrowing from Central Asia ( Lubotsky 2001).

Sanskrit: usrā-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: 'reddish, red, matutinal'

Link to RV concordance: usrā-; uṣrīya-; ūsri-; uṣrikā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Husra-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** usrā- [f] 'dawn, morning' (RV); usrīya- [adj] 'reddish, bright', [f] 'brightness, light' (RV+); āsrī- [adj] 'matutinal', [f] 'dawn' (RV 09.065.01; 09.067.09); from the meaning 'reddish' originate usra- [m] 'cattle' (RV, VS); usrā- [f] 'cow' (RV+); usrīya- [adj] 'taurinus', [m] 'bull' (RV+); usrīyā- [f] 'cow' (RV+); usrika- [m] 'small ox' (RV 01.190.05).

**Page in EWAlia:** 239

**See also:** us·as-

**IE form:** h₂us-ro-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 86 - 87

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. Гri [adv] 'early'; Gr. αύριον [adv] 'tomorrow'; Lith. aušrą [f] 'dawn, morning light'

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**Sanskrit:** ús·tra-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'camel'

**Link to RV concordance:** ús·tra-; us·ṭr̥-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (H)uštra-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** us·ṭr̥- [f] 'female camel' (Si.+

**Page in EWAlia:** 237

**Avestan:** Av. uštra- [m] 'camel'; zaraḫuštra- [m] PN 'Zarathustra' (< *zarat-Huštra- 'having old camels' ?); YAv. uštra- [f] 'female camel' (but possibly*uštri- [f] in PN auuāraoštri-); uštra- [m] PN

**Old Persian:** uša-bāri- [adj] 'camel-borne'

**Sogdian:** (Man.) xwštr- 'camel'

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**Certainty:** -

**Page in Pokorny:** 1172

**Notes:** {1} Theoretically, it can be an IE formation *(H)us-tRo- / *(H)uk-tRo-; but borrowing is more probable. Middle and New Akkadian udru 'camel with two humps' is an Iranian LW. {2} [AL] Presumably, the same word is us·ṭárḍ- [m] 'a draught-animal, camel (?)' (RV 10.106.02, AVP, KS+, also accented us·ṭárḍ- in TS 5.6.21.1.2). In some Vedic passages, the word appears as us·ṭárḍ- (cf. MS 2.6.3:64 sıram· dvādasāyogām· daks·in·os·ṭárḍ vānād·vān, AVP 20.25.9ab ime ye anasi yuktā us·ṭárḍ uta pīlvāh-), presumably a late adaptation of us·ṭárḍ-.

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**Sanskrit:** útsa-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'spring, fountain'

**Link to RV concordance:** útsa-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** utsa-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** utsya-° [adj] 'coming from a well' (AV)

**Page in EWAlia:** 213

**See also:** udan-

**Avestan:** YAv. 'usa-dā- [adj] 'providing springs' (? , name of a mountain; very uncertain)

**IE form:** ud-s(-o)-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 78 - 81
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Ἰδεί [dat.sg.n.] 'water' (< *udes-i)
Notes: {1} Derived from the -s- stem of 'water'

Sanskrit: uttama
Part of speech: [sup]
Meaning: 'highest, most elevated' (RV+); 'principal, best, last' (Br.+)
Link to RV concordance: uttama-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ut-tamHa-
Page in EWAia: 213
See also: ud
Avestan: YAv. ustoma- [sup] 'principal, last'
IE form: ud-tamHo-
IE meaning: highest
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1103 - 1104

Sanskrit: ʻuttara
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [comp]
Meaning: 'upper, higher, northern, later'
Link to RV concordance: ʻuttara-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ut-tara-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: uttarā́ [adv] 'from the North' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 213
See also: ūd
Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'ststrmyd [adv] 'next day'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. ustorai 'last'
IE form: ud-tero-
IE meaning: higher
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1103 - 1104
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Ἰδτεροj [comp] 'rear, posterior'

Sanskrit: uttānā
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'stretched out, spread out'
Link to RV concordance: uttānā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ud-taHna-
Page in EWAia: 213
See also: ūd; tan [1]
Avestan: Av. ustānā- [adj] 'stretched out'
IE form: (ud)pnh2-no- {1}
IE meaning: stretched
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1065
Idioms: 'with outstretched hands': Skt. uttānā-hasta- [adj] (RV) ~ Av. ustānā-zasta- [adj], ustānāś ... zastāś (Y 29.5); 'with outstretched hands in reverence': Skt. uttānāhasto nāmasā (RV 06.016.46) ~ OAv. namaŋhā ustānazastō

Notes: {1} [AL] For the etymology see Beekes 1982-3: 206, fn. 1 and Beekes 1985.

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**Sanskrit:** uvē
First attestation: RV 10.086.07
Part of speech: [1sg.pres.med.]
Meaning: 'I see' (?) {1}
Link to RV concordance: u- [1]
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ?
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: Pkt. ua [2sg.impv.], uaha [2pl.impv.] 'look!' (< *uva(tha) )
Page in EWAia: 233
See also: āvis-?
IE form: h₂eu-
IE meaning: to see
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 78

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. au-/u- [verb] 'to see'
Notes: {1} [AL] The analysis of this form remains very uncertain. An interjection is a serious option.

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**Sanskrit:** ʾidhan-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: ʾidhani [loc.sg.] (RV 05.034.03), possibly also ʾidhar [loc.sg.] (RV 08.002.12, 10.061.09)
Meaning: 'frost, cold'
Link to RV concordance: ʾidhar-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HuHdʰ-r-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: {1}
Page in EWAia: 240
Avestan: Av. aod-r- [n] 'cold, frost' (OAv. aodaraś-cā [gen.sg.] (Y 51.12); YAv. aodra [instr.sg.] (N 15)); cf. further YAv. aota- [adj] 'cold'
IE form: h₁₂uh₁-dʰ-r- (?)
IE meaning: cold
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 81 - 84
Notes: {1} oman-, ʾoman- [n] 'cold' (RV) is very uncertain, see s.v. omaŋ-

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**Sanskrit:** ʾidhar / ʾidhan-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: nom.acc.sg. ʾidhar, gen.sg. ʾidhṇas, loc.sg. ʾidhan(i), instr.pl. ʾidhabhīh- (RV+); also early secondary forms of stem ʾidhas-: nom.acc.sg. ʾidhāh-, loc.pl. ʾidhassu (RV+)
Meaning: 'udder'
Link to RV concordance: ʾidhar-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HuHdʰar-
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. d’rk ‘udder’ (?)

IE form: h₁euHdʰ-r/-h₁euHdʰ-r/-h₁uHdʰ-r-

IE meaning: udder

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 347

Cognates in other languages:

Gr. ὄμορqας [n] ‘udder’; Lat. iber ‘udder’; MHG äter ‘udder’; Lith. idrōti [verb] ‘to be with young’; Lith. pa-idrė [f] ‘lower part of the body’; ON júgr ‘udder’ (< *HeuHdʰ-r-)

Notes: {1} [AL] For Fi. udar (gen. utaren) ‘udder’, Mordvin odar ‘id.’, Mari wašar, wōšar ‘id.’, being probably borrowed from PIIR., see Katz 2003: 198f.

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Sanskrit: inā-

First attestation: AV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: ’wanting, deficient, not sufficient, less, too small’

Link to RV concordance: inay-; ānīna-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uhHna-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan:

ekona- [adj] ‘too small by one’ (AV+); ekona-vim-satī- [num] ’19’ (AV+); ānay’ [verb] ‘to leave deficient’ (RV 01.053.03+); ān-inā- [adj] ‘complete, full, whole’ (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 241

See also: vā [2]

Avestan: YAv. ina- [adj] ’deficient’; uiiamna- [ptc.pres.med.] ’being deficient’

IE form: uh₂-no-

IE meaning: to wane

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 345 - 346

Cognates in other languages:

Lat. vānus [adj] ’empty, vain’; OHG wan [adj] ’deficient’

Sanskrit: irdhva-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [adj]

Meaning: ’upright, high’

Link to RV concordance: irdhva-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hrdʰua- {1}

Page in EWAia: 244

See also: vardh

Avestan: YAv. āradba-, āraduua- [adj] ’risen, upright, erect’

Khotanese: ulii ’up’ (< *ŕdua-)

Middle Persian: ’wl’/ul/ ’up(wards)’

Ossetic: wyrdyg / urdug ’vertical, standing up, steep’ (< *ŕdu(a)ka-, cf. Cheung 2002: 127)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. ’rōbk ’vertical, straight’; Kurd. hil, hal ’up’
IE form: h₃rdʰuo-
IE meaning: high, upright
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1167; 339

Idioms: 'to stand up': Skt. īrdhvā- sthā- (RV+) ~ YAv. ārodbhā hiṣṭōna ~ Oss. wyrddygyst?g / urdugîst?g 'cupbearer (lit. standing up)' ~ Gr. Hom. sthō d' TrqTj


Notes: {1} [AL] The anlaut development in Sanskrit is unclear, but the reconstruction can hardly be doubted. Connection with vardh seems improbable to me (NB: there is no evidence for the initial digamma in the Greek word).

**Sanskrit:** īrj-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [f]

Meaning: 'food, refreshment, strength'

Link to RV concordance: īrj-; īrjasani; īrjavya°; īrjasvant-; īrjâni-; īrjay-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uarj- / urb- {2}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īrjâ- [f] 'food, refreshment, strength' (AV+); īrja- [m] name of a month in the autumn (KS+); īrjasani [voc.sg.] 'winning strength' (RV 06.004.04); īrjavya°- [adj] 'full of strength' or [n] 'strength' (RV 05.041.20); īrjasvant- [adj] 'juicy, vigorous' (RV+); īrjâni- [f] 'personification of strength' (RV 01.119.02); īrjay- [denom] 'to be strong, overflow' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 242

Avestan: Av. varjr- [f] 'strength' (OAv. loc.sg. varazī, YAv. acc.sg. varazam); varazaiian-t- [adj] 'providing strength'; YAv. varazuan-t- [adj] 'powerful, overflowing with strength', varazi.cašman- [adj] 'with strong eyes', varazi.dōiōra- [adj] 'id.'

IE form: uorgґ / urgґ- {3}

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1169


Notes: {1} [AL] There are a number of Middle Iranian forms, which are usually cited as cognate, but it seems doubtful to me that they belong here. MP plwl-, (Man.) prwr- / parwar- [verb] 'to foster, nurture, educate', Parth. prwrz- [verb] 'to be occupied with, tend, feed, nurse', prwrz 'refreshment' and Sogd. (Man.) prwyj- [pass.] 'to be fed, raised', prwyj [caus.] 'to feed, raise', (Buddh.) prwrz 'care' reflect PIr. *pari-uarz-, which, in view of its meaning, rather belongs to the verb *uarz- 'to work'. Oss. warzyrn / warzun [verb] 'to love' (< *"to take care of, foster") may also belong to the same root. Sogd. (Buddh.) wr’yw, (Chr.) wrzyw [adj] 'haughty', which is sometimes equated with Skt. īrjavya°-, is difficult to separate from Av. uruūz- [verb] 'to be glad, proud'. {2} [AL] Since the Avestan evidence is easier to account for without a laryngeal in the root, and since neither Greek nor Hittite show any trace of it, I would prefer to reconstruct the the root without a laryngeal and ascribe the initial īr in Sanskrit to a secondary development, although the exact mechanism escapes me. Cf., however, a similar case of a secondary īr in Skt. īrdhva°. {3} [AL] The root may originally be the same as that of "to work".

**Sanskrit:** īrmī-

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘wave, billow’
Link to RV concordance: irmi̯-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: urHmi-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: irmín-[adj] ‘billowing’ (RV+); īrmya-[adj] ‘undulating, billowing’ (KS+)
Page in EWAia: 245
Avestan: YAv. varǫmi-[f] ‘wave’
IE form: uH-mi-
IE meaning: wave
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1140 - 1144
Cognates in other languages: ON vella [verb] ‘to undulate, to well up’ (< IE *uelH-); OHG walm ‘welling up, seething’

Sanskrit: īr̥n-ā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ‘wool’
Link to RV concordance: īrn ā-; īrn a-mradas-; īrn āvant-; aurn avābha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HurHnaH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īrn a-mradas-[adj] ‘soft as wool’ (RV+); īrn ā-mradas-[adj] ‘id.’ (VS, TS+); īrn ā-mrdu-[adj] ‘id.’ (TB); īrn āyu-[adj] ‘woolly’ (VS); īrn āvant-[adj] ‘id.’ (RV+); īrn ā-sitṛa-[n] ‘thread of wool’ (VS+); īrn ā-vābhi- (MS), īrn a-vābhi- (KS, SB) [m] ‘spider’ (cf. vabh), in the RV already aurn:avābha-[m] PN of a demon {1}
Page in EWAia: 243
Avestan: YAv. varānā-[f] ‘wool’
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. w’n- ‘wool’; Sh. wūn ‘wool’
IE form: h₂ulh₁-neh₂-
IE meaning: wool
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1139 - 1140
Notes: {1} [AL] The variant īrn ā-vābhi-, given by the EWAia with reference to Debrunner, FS Sommer 22, is not found in Visvabandhu. XXX

Sanskrit: īrú-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘thigh’
Link to RV concordance: irú-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uHrů-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: aurava-[m] nickname of Kutsa (‘made of Indra’s thigh’) (Br.)
Page in EWAia: 241f
IE form: uh₂-ru-
Certainty: ?
Cognates in other languages: Possibly, related to Lat. *vĕrus* [adj] ‘bent, bow-legged’

**Sanskrit:** is-\(\text{m}^\text{an}\)-

First attestation: AV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: ‘heat, vapour, smoke’

Link to RV concordance: *is*\-\(\text{m}^\text{an}\)-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HuH\-\(\text{m}^\text{an}\)- (?)

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: is-\(\text{m}^\text{an}\)- [adj] ‘steaming’ (RV 01.162.13)

Page in EWAia: 246

See also: vā- [1]

IE form: \(h_2u_{h1}-s\text{-}m_en\)-?

Certainty: ?

Cognates in other languages: Gr. Ο\(\text{m}^\text{an}\)_ [m] ‘steam, vapour, odour’ (< \(\text{m}^\text{an}\)_ < \(\text{*h}^\text{2}u_{h1}-tmo\)-?

**Sanskrit:** vabh

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VII: \(s^\text{m} \text{unap}\) [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 02.013.09), Present IX: ny\-aubhnāṭ [3sg.impf.act.] (RV 04.019.04), ubhnāṣ [2sg.inj.act.] (RV 01.063.04); Present VI<VII: apombhata [2pl.impv.act.] (AVSґ 8.8.11+); ta-pte.: ubdhā- ‘fettered’ (RV+)

Meaning: ‘to bind, fetter, curb’

Link to RV concordance: ubh-; aurn\-avāhbā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huab\- [1]

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: īr\-ā-vābhi- [m] ‘spider’ (TB; MS īr\-ā-vābhi-, KS+ īr\-a-vābhi-, cf. also RV aurn\-avāhbā- [m] PN of a demon); apombhana- [n] ‘fetter’ (TS, KS+)

Page in EWAia: 2.506

See also: ubj; īr\-ā-

Avestan: YAv. ubdāēna- [adj] ‘consisting of woven texture’ (from *ubda- ‘woven’); here probably also Av. vaf- [verb] ‘to sing, honour’ (< ‘*to weave the songs’): ufiati [3sg.pres.act.]; OAv. vafu\- [n] ‘formula, phrase’

Sogdian: w\(f\)- [verb] ‘to weave’; w\(b\) [verb] ‘to say, speak’

Middle Persian: wf- [verb] ‘to weave’

Parthian: wf- [verb] ‘to weave’

New Persian: bäftan [verb] ‘to weave’

Ossetic: wafyn / wafun [verb] ‘to weave’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. w(\(\text{*f}\)- [verb] ‘to weave’, pcw\(\text{'by-} [verb] ‘to answer’ (+ *pati-); Sh. wāf- [verb] ‘to weave’; Yazg. waf- [verb] ‘to weave’, Wa. yaf- [verb] ‘to weave, braid’

IE form: \(h_1\text{ueb}\)

IE meaning: to weave

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1114

Cognates in other languages: Gr. \(\text{III}f\text{x} [f] ‘tissue, texture’; Gr. \(\text{III}f\text{a}n\text{w} [verb] ‘to weave, to undertake’; Gr. (Myc.) \(\text{ewpesomena} < *h_1\text{ueb}^b\text{-}se\)- (Beekes 1969: 67); OHG weban [verb] ‘to weave’; ToA wāp- [verb] ‘to weave’; ToB wāp- [verb] ‘to weave’
Notes: {1} [AL] The -f- in Iranian forms is not well explained, but has several parallels, cf. for instance s.v. nābhya-.

Sanskrit: vac
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Meaning: 'to speak, tell, say, call'
Link to RV concordance: vac-; vānc-; nāma:ukti-; ucātha-; ucāthya-; vaktar-; vaktvā; vākman-; vacana-; vākā-; pravacana-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uak- / uac-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: #ukti- [f] 'pronouncement' (RV e.g. nāma-ūkti- [f] 'pronouncement of homage'); ucātha- [n] 'verse, praise' (RV); ucāthya- [adj] 'praiseworthy' (RV); vaktar- [m] 'speaker, proclaimer of (+ gen.)' (RV+); vaktve- [gerundive] 'to be spoken' (RV); vākman- [n] 'utterance, speech' (RV); vacana- [adj] 'speaking, eloquent' (RV); vākā- [m] 'recitation, formula' (RV+); kṛka- vāku- [m] 'cock' (AV+); pra-vācana- [n] 'proclamation' (RV)

Page in Pokorny: 1135 - 1136
See also: vacas-; vāc-; uktha-

Avestan: Av. vak- / vac- [verb] 'to speak, say': OAv. vaocat [3sg.aor.inj.act.], avuucī [3sg.pass.aor.] (Y 36.6), vācī [3sg.pass.aor.inj.] (Y 43.13), icam [3sg.pass.aor.impv.] (Y 48.9), vaocrats [1pl pf.act.], YAv. vaoc [3sg.pf.med.], vaokus- [ptc.pf.], OAv. vaaxis [1sg.fut.act.], YAv. frauxarea [3sg.fut.med.], OAv. frauxtre [ppp], vaocah [inf.], OAv. frauxax [ppp], YAv. frauxaxa [inf.], YAr. vāxār, vōc [verb] 'to be spoken' (+ *pari-); OxAr. vaxavāc [adj] 'to be said', frauxarea [n] 'speech, proclamation'

Khotanese: pyim- [verb] 'to deny' (+ *pati-)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) prw`c [verb] 'to slander' (+ *pari-); wacs- [pass./inch.] 'to be said, mentioned'

Middle Persian: w`c- [verb] 'to call' (+ *ā-), p`c /āwāż/ 'sound, voice, language'

Parthian: wc`c [verb] 'to say, talk'

New Persian: āvāzidan [verb] 'to cry out, make a noise, vociferate'

Ossetic: vac /�c 'message, news; deity, divine, holy'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. w- [verb] 'to say, speak'; Bactr. pidoas- [verb] (< caus.) 'to declare, make a declaration or contract' (+ *pati-)

IE form: uckw
IE meaning: to speak, say

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1135 - 1136

Idioms: *to say with the tongue*: Skt. uvāktha ... jihvāyā (AVŚ 1.10.3) ~ OAv. vaocā hizuua (Y 31.3)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. eāpein [verb] 'to speak, say' (dissimilated from *ue-uk(=)-e/ο-); OIr. foccul 'word' (< *uok(-)-elo-); MHG gewahenen [verb] 'to mention, tell' (< PGm. *uah"-na-); ON vātrr 'witness'

**Sanskrit:** vacas-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [n]
** Meaning:** 'word, speech, song, formula'
**Link to RV concordance:** vacas-; vacasa-; vacasy-; vacasya-; suvacas-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uacAs-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** vacasa- [adj] 'eloquent' (RV); vacasyate [3sg.pres.] 'to speak eloquently' (RV); vacasya- [f] 'eloquence' (RV); su-vacas- [adj] fair-speaking (RV)
**Page in EWAia:** 2.491
**See also:** vac
**Avestan:** Av. vacah- [n] 'word, speech, formula'
**IE form:** uekw-es-
**IE meaning:** word, speech
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 1135 - 1136
**Idioms:** 'sweet speech': Skt. vacah svadoh svadityah (RV 01.114.06) ~ Gr. Neduepyn; 'to pronounce a speech': Skt. avocama ... vacah (RV 01.078.05) ~ Gr. lpoj eipeon; 'well-spoken word': Skt. siktavacas (RV) ~ YAv. hixtavacoh; 'to pronounce a word': vacas ... asam-sit (RV 08.008.11) ~ OAv. vaca son ghamahe (Y 31.1)
**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. lpoj (Cypr. lpoj) [n] 'word, speech'

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**Sanskrit:** vadhar-
**First attestation:** RV
**Part of speech:** [n]
**Gramm. forms:** Only acc. sg.
**Meaning:** 'deadly weapon'
**Link to RV concordance:** vadhar-; avadhra-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (H)uedH-r
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** a-vadhra- [adj] 'indestructible' (RV 07.082.10) {1}
**Page in EWAia:** 2.496
**See also:** vadhi(1)
**Avestan:** Av. vadah- [n] 'deadly weapon'
**Khotanese:** badari 'a weapon'
**IE form:** h2uedHh1-r-
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 1115
**Idioms:** 'destroy the deadly weapon (of the enemy)': Skt. jahi vadahah (RV) ~ YAv. vadah jaiodi (Y 9.30 and f) ~ Elam.-Iran. *vadar-jMean- [m] PN {2}
**Notes:** {1} The meaning of vadharyanti- in RV 01.161.09 is unclear. {2} [AL] Although this collocation is often translated 'to hit with a deadly weapon', this is syntactically impossible.
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'bride, young woman'
Link to RV concordance: vadhi-; vadhiman-; vadhivy-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uad’hH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vadhiman- [adj] 'together with young women' (RV); vadhivy- [adj] 'longing for a wife' (RV, AV)
Page in EWAia: 2.497
See also: *vadh-

Avestan: YAv. vaðu viďauua [nom.sg.f.] 'widow'
Sogdian: wďow- 'wife'

Middle Persian: wywdg’n, wydwtk’n /wayōdagān/ 'nuptials, marriage' (< *uadu-ṇad- 'home-taking of the bride')

New Persian: bayo ‘bride’

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. wď ‘wife’ (< Plr. *uadi-); Pash. wādar- ‘wedding-present’ (< Plr. *uadi-); Pash. xila- 'woman who marries again her former husband’ (< Plr. *xua-ṇadi-)

IE form: uedh unh2
IE meaning: bride, young woman
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1115 - 1116

Cognates in other languages:
OIr. fedid [verb] 'to bring, lead'; MW dy-weddiō ‘to marry’; ORuss. vesti [verb] 'to lead', vestī ženu 'to marry a woman'; Lith. vedu, vesti [verb] 'to lead, to bring, to marry'

Sanskrit: vadh(i)

First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Aorist R (>IS): āvadhī [3sg.act.] (RV+), vadhīyī [3sg.opt.act.] (TS+) {1}, vadhīs-t-hās [2sg.inj.med.] (RV-Kh) {2}
Meaning: 'to slay, kill'
Link to RV concordance: vadh(i)-; vadhā-; vadhatra-; vadhānā-; vadhānā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)uedH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vadhá- [m] 'killer, deadly weapon, murder' (RV+); vadhatra- [n] 'deadly weapon' (RV); vadhānā- [f] 'id.' (RV); vadhānasna- (only instr.pl.) 'weapon' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.496
See also: vadhara-

Avestan: OAv. vādāiōi [3sg.pres.opt.act.] 'to break through, hunt' ( Y 29.2); YAv. vada- [m] 'wedge' ( V 14.7), vādā- [m] 'deadly weapon' ( Yt 19.92)

New Persian: guvah, gavah 'wedge'

Other Iranian cognates: Sariq. weď ‘handle (of axe, etc.)’, Wa. waď ‘id.’

IE form: h2uedh1-
IE meaning: to strike, push
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1115

Cognates in other languages:
Gr. ἕκω [verb] 'to push' (< *öκω < *h2uoedh1-ειε-); Hitt. huett-2; huttije/a-2 [verb] 'to draw, pull, pluck' {3}
Notes: {1} With secondary thematic optative forms since the AV (AVŚ 10.5.15-20 vadheyam, AVP 2.70.1 vadhet, 10.4.2 vadheyuh); {2} [AL] This root forms one suppletive paradigm with han. {3} [AL] For the etymology see Kloekhorst 2008: 349f. An additional argument for the initial laryngeal is the long scansion of the augment of avadhīh in RV 1.80.11d vṛtram marutvāṃ avadhīh and 8.12.26b śāvasā vajrinn āvadhīh.

Sanskrit: vad
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: vādati [3sg.act.] (RV+), vade [1sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist S: avādis ur [3pl.act.] (RV+); Perfect: idima [1pl.act.] (RV 01.161.01), ide [1sg.med.] (Br+); Passive: udyate [3sg.] (RV 05055.08+), vādyate (to the caus. stem) (KS, ŚB+); Fut: vādis-yā (AV+); Caus: vāday (Br+); Intensive: vāvadīti [3sg.act.] (RV+); ta-ptc.: udītā- 'spoken', [n] 'speech' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to raise one’s voice, speak, talk’; 'to discuss, converse (med.)’
Link to RV concordance: vad[04]; evāvada-; vadman-; bhadravādin-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HuadH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: evā-vadā- [adj] ‘speaking the truth’ (RV 05.044.10); vādana- [n] 'talking, sounding’ (Br+); vaditar-[m] ‘speaker’ (TS+); vādman- [adj] ‘talking, talkative’ (RV); vīr-ā-vāda-[m] 'lute-player' (VS+); vādītrā- [n] 'music, music instrument' (Si+); bhadra-vādīn- [adj] 'uttering auspicious cries (said of a bird)' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.496

See also: vand
Avestan: OAv. vadomnō [ptc.pres.med.] ‘conversing (?)’ (Y 53.5; very uncertain)
IE form: h2uedH ?
IE meaning: to talk, to speak
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 76 - 77
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ṣatarnah- [verb] 'to order, instruct’ (< *h2uo- ?); Hitt. uttar [n] ‘word, speech, thing’ {1}; Gr. aIIdz [i] ‘voice, speech, sound’; Gr. aIIdöw [verb] 'to speak, utter, proclaim’
Notes: {1} [AL] The connection of the Hittite words is uncertain.

Sanskrit: vah
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: vahati [3sg.act.] (RV+), vāhate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist S: vāks- at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+), avāt- [3sg.act.] (RV 10.015.12); Aorist SIS: vāks-īt [3sg.inj.act.] (AV+); SI-impv: vāks-ī (RV-YVm), later vāks-va [med.] (VS+); Aorist R: vōl-hām [2du.impv.act.] (RV); uḥīta [3sg.opt.med.] (RV); Perfect: uvāhā [3sg.act.] (RV+); ihire [3pl.med.] (RV); Passive: uhyate [3sg.] (RV+); Intensive: ihyāte (??) [3sg.subj.med.] (RV 01.120.11); vanīvahy (ŚB+); Fut: vāks-yā (AV+); ta-ptc.: id ha- (RV+); Inf: vōl-hum, vōl-have, vāhadhyai (RV)
Meaning: 'to carry, convey, drive’
Link to RV concordance: vah-; vahīyam-s-; vāhis-t-ha-; vahyesaya-; vāvahi-; vāhā-; vāhni-; vāhana-5; vōl-har-; vahatu-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uajh
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vāh- [adj] 'pulling, carrying’ (RV+; for anad-vāh- [m] ‘ox, draught animal’, cf. ānas-); vāhiyas- [comp] (RV+); vāhis-t-ha- [sup] (RV+); vāha- [m] ‘shoulder strap of the
yoke, shoulder of the yoked animal' (AV+; ŠBK vahas-); vahya- [n] 'portable bed' (AV; RV vahye-)
vahaґ [n] `portable bed' (AV; RV vahye-); vahyeґ [n] `draught horse' (RV+); vahatuґ [m] `bridal procession, nuptial ceremony'; Hitt. (Kikkuli)
}\ňa-\ňa-an-na-\ňa-ja (< PIA *\ňajʰ`anasia) [gen.sg.] 'race-course, stadium' (LW from Indo-Aryan)

Page in EWAia: 2.535

Avestan: Av. vaz- [verb] 'to pull, drive (a chariot)': YAv. vazaiti [3sg.pres.], vazata [3sg.inj.med.], uz-uuaјat~ [3sg.aor.inj.] (Yt 13.100; doubted by Kellens 1984: 368), vaozirЌm [3pl.pf.opt.med.] (Yt 19.69), vaziiѓІn [3pl.pass.subj.] (Yt 14.43; here also OAv. vaziiamna- [ptc.] 'being married, led to the wedding'), YAv. vazai‹iiѓi [inf.]; OAv. vaјdrЌЇn [acc.pl.m.] 'conveyor' (remade into YAv. vaštar- [m] 'draught animal'); frauuazah- [adj] 'riding fast' (Y 38.3); vazō.rafta- [adj] 'riding in the chariot'

Old Persian: Elam.-OP raґa-vada- [m] PN

Khotanese: bays- [verb] 'to go quickly'

Sogdian: (Chr.) w'zt [pl.] 'wings'; (Buddh.) zywz- [intr./pass.] 'to be carried up, rise', (Chr.) zwz-[verb] 'to fly up' (+ *uz-)

Middle Persian: wc- / waz- [verb] 'to move, blow (of wind)'

Parthian: wz- [verb] 'to blow (of the wind); move, go, fly'

New Persian: bazіdan [verb] 'to blow (of wind)'

Ossetic: w?z / w?z? 'weight, load'; awazyn / awazun [verb] 'to dam a river'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. wz- [verb] 'to swim, fly'; Bactr. oaz- [verb] 'to use, employ'

IE form: uegґh -

IE meaning: to drive

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1118 - 1120

Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Pamph.). ecttw [3sg.impv.] 'to bring'; Gr. Фcoj [m] 'cart'; Lat. uехo/uехі [1sg.pres./1sg.pf.] 'to ride, bring'; OHG wegen [verb] 'to move'; OHG wagen 'cart'; Lith. vežu [1sg.pres.act.] 'to ride, procure'; OCS veẑ [1sg.pres.act.] 'to ride'; OCS vozь [m] 'cart'

Sanskrit: vájra-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'mythical weapon of Indra'

Link to RV concordance: vájra-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uajra-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vajr̥- [adj] 'bearing vájra-' (an epithet of Indra) (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.492

Avestan: YAv. vazra- [m] 'main weapon of Mithra'

Middle Persian: warz, wazr 'club, bludgeon'

New Persian: guгz 'club, bludgeon'

Other Iranian cognates: Arm. varz 'stick' (LW from Iran.)

IE form: uehґ [1]

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: \X4 1117 - 1118 (with diff. analysis), see also 1110x

Idioms:
"yellow vajra/vazra, made of metal": Skt. vajro harito ya ayasah- (RV 10.096.03), vajram ayasam, vajram harim (RV) ~ YAv. vazrom ... zaroiis aiagh (Yt 10.96); "to make a vajra/vazra": Skt. vajram ... tataks a (RV) ~ YAv. hu-tasta- (epithet of Mithra’s vazra); "to pour a vajra/vazra": Skt. vajram ... asinsecta (AV) ~ YAv. vazrom ... frahixton (Yt 10.96); "to keep the vajra/vazra in the hand": Skt. vajra-hasta- [adj] ‘wielding a vajra’ (RV+) ~ YAv. vazrom zastaita drajomno ‘keeping the vazra in the hand’ (Yt 10.96)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. (F)Ignumi [verb] ‘to tear up’; Gr. Meltagroj [m] PN (*- agroj ~ vajra); Hitt. uak- [verb] ‘to bite’ (?)

Notes: (1) [AL] For the loss of the laryngeal see Lubotsky 1981.

Sanskrit: vaks-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VI: uks-ant- [ptc.act.] (RV 01.114.07) {1}; uks-at [3sg.impf.] (RV 10.055.07), uks-amam-a [ptc.med.] (RV+); Aorist IS: uks-is [2sg.act.] (RV 10.027.07); Perfect: vavaks-a [3sg.act.] (RV), vavaks-e [3sg.med.] (RV); Caus: vaks-ayam [1sg.inj.act.] ‘to make strong’ (RV 10.049.08); uks-ayanta {3plsubj.med.} (RV 06.017.04; for this form see Jamison 1983: 139); ta-pte.: uks-ita- ‘grown, grown up’ (RV) {2}

Meaning: ‘to grow, become big’

Link to RV concordance: vaks-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huakš-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: -uks- [adj] ‘growing’ (RV); vaks-atha- [m] ‘increase, growth’ (RV); vaks-an-a- [adj] ‘making grow’ (RV+); ?vaks-i- [f] ‘flames’ (< ‘growing’?) (RV 05.019.05)

Page in EWAia: 2.485

See also: uks-án-

Avestan: Av. uxsiieti [3sg.pres.act.] ‘to grow’; OAv. vaxsh [3sg.aor.inj.], vaxshat [3sg.aor.subj.] ‘to let grow’; YAv. vaxshaitō [3du.caus.] ‘to let grow’; vaxsha- [m] ‘growth, increase’; frašauaša- (< *fraša-Huaxša-) [m] PN; vaxshaťa- [m] ‘growth’

Khotanese: hus-s- [verb] ‘to grow’, hus-s-aň- ‘to increase’

Sogdian: (Buddh.) ’gwš-y’ [verb] ‘to grow’; (Chr.) xwš- ‘to grow, grow up, become full-grown’, xwš-mntw [acc.sg.m.] ‘growth’

Middle Persian: waxšidan [verb] ‘to grow’

Parthian: wxš- (+ ‘twr/dwr ‘fire’) ‘to be kindled, blaze’, wxšg ‘increasing [of n’m ‘name, fame’]’

Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. oaco (3sg.pres.subj.) ‘to grow’, oaco ‘increase, interest’; Khwar. wx- ‘to grow’, (caus.) wx-y- ‘to cause to grow, nourish, rear’

IE form: h₁uэgs- {3}

IE meaning: to grow

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 84 - 85

Idioms: ‘to increase the rule’: Skt. ks-ətrəm uks-ətam (RV 01.157.02) ~ OAv. xšáťram ... vaxšat (Y 31.6); ‘to increase oneself’: Skt. tanvam uks-əmum-əñh- (RV 06.066.04) ~ OAv. uxsiiia ... tanim (Y 33.10); ‘the growth (rise) of the sun’: Skt. siryasya ... vaks-atha- (RV 07.033.08) ~ YAv. hi vaxšat (Yt 5.91)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. (F)hxw (< *h₁uэgs-) [1sg.pres.act.] ‘to increase, to make progress, to grow’ (cf. Gr. abxw with secondary initial a, taken from (F)hxw); Go. wahsjan [verb] ‘to grow’
Notes: {1} [AL] Since the root accentuation of this zero-grade is anomalous, Insler (apud Jamison 1983: 139) suggested to read *uks-yan- with correct accentuation, which would then be cognate to Av. uksïëiiti. {2} [AL] There is further a synchronically distinct root uks- ‘to (be)sprinkle’. Present VI: uks-āt [3sg.act.] (RV+), uks-ānte [3pl.med.] (RV+); Aorist IS: uks-is [2sg.act.] (YV, ŚB); Caus.: uks-ayati (Si+); Passive: -auks-ya [3sg.impf.] (ŚB+); Fut: proks-īs yāmi (Si+); Abs: -uks-ya (YV, ŚB); Gerundive: proks-ya- (MS); ta-ptc.: uks-itā- 'besprinkled' (AV+). According to Kiehnle 1979, the root uks- ‘to (be)sprinkle’ has secondarily developed from vaks-; differently Gotō 1993: 124. {3} s-enlargement of IE root *h₂eug- 'to increase' (cf. Skt. ójās-).

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**Sanskrit:** valā-
*First attestation:* RV+
*Part of speech:* [m]
*Meaning:* 'cave, enclosure; name of a demon who has enclosed the cows and was defeated by Indra'
*Link to RV concordance:* valā-
*Proto-Indo-Iranian:* HuaRa-
*Page in EWAia:* 2.524
*See also:* var
*Avestan:* YAv. vara- [m] 'place with fences around, artificial cave'
*IE form:* IIR
*IE meaning:* enclosure
*Certainty:* +
*Page in Pokorny:* 1137 - 1138

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**Sanskrit:** valg
*First attestation:* AV+
*Part of speech:* [verb]
*Gramm. forms:* Present I: válgati [3sg.act.] (AV+); Caus: abhi-valgay (Si.)
*Meaning:* 'to move up and down, boil up, spring'
*Proto-Indo-Iranian:* uaRg- {3}
*Other forms in Indo-Aryan:* {1}
*Page in EWAia:* 2.526
*Khotanese:* {2}
*IE form:* uelg-
*IE meaning:* to move up and down
*Certainty:* +
*Page in Pokorny:* 1140 - 1144
*Cognates in other languages:* OE wealcan [verb] 'to roll, move to and fro'

Notes: {1} [AL] On semantic grounds, it is difficult to connect valgú- [adj] 'handsome, beautiful' (RV+) with this verb (< *lively†?). {2} [AL] The appurtenance of Old Khotanese valj- [verb] 'to go astray, be deceived' (< *yaŋ‘naŋa-?) is very uncertain. {3} [AL] The non-palatal -g- in this thematic present is unique and in need of explanation. AiGr. I: 141 points out that -lc- and -lj- do not occur in Sanskrit, which is not really surprising because the cluster -lg- is extremely rare. Jasanoff Heth. und Idg. (ed. Neu / Meid) 85 (XXX) assumes an original athematic present with o- grade in the root, which, considering the semantics (intensive), seems attractive, but the phonological problem remains.

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**Sanskrit:** valh
*First attestation:* VS+
**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: úpa-valhāmasya [1pl.act.] (VS 23.51), úpa-valhante [3pl.med.] (ŚB 12.4.2.8), upa-valheta [3sg.opt.med.] (ŚB 11.4.1.9); ta-pte.: pra-valhita- (GBP+)

**Meaning:** ‘to puzzle (by riddles)’

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** ual(H)b-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** upa-/pra-valhā- [m] ’discussion, controversy’ (ŚB+); pravalhikā- [f] ’riddle’ (Br.+)  

**Page in EWAia:** 2.527  
**IE form:** uelh₁bʰ-

**IE meaning:** to pull smb’d’s leg  
**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1140

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. klefařromai (< *uelyl₁bʰ-Je-) [verb] ‘to deceive, mislead’; Lith. višbinti [verb] ‘to allure deceivingly, to pull somebody’s leg’

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Considering the form of the root, this must be an original compound.

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**Sanskrit:** valkā-  
**First attestation:** TS+  
**Part of speech:** [mn]  
**Meaning:** ’bark, bast, rind’

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uāRka-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** valkāla- [mn] ’bark, garment made of bark’ (Yajn.+); vṛkala- [mn] ’bark, garment made of bark’ (BaudhDh.)  

**Page in EWAia:** 2.525

**See also:** váls-

**Avestan:** YAv. varoka- ’leaf’

**Khotanese:** bāggara- ’leaf’

**Sogdian:** wrkr ’leaf’

**Middle Persian:** warg ’leaf’

**Parthian:** wrgr ’leaf’

**New Persian:** barg ’leaf’

**IE form:** volko-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1139 - 1140

**Cognates in other languages:** SCr. vlákno ’fibre, fine combed flax’; Russ. voloknó ’fibre, fine combed flax’; Lith. vilkti [verb] ’to pull’ {1}

**Notes:** {1} If the original meaning was ‘*to pull asunder the plant fibres’. The etymology is uncertain, especially in view of the great variation of the forms in Indo-Aryan.

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**Sanskrit:** válsa-

**First attestation:** RV, AV+

**Part of speech:** [mn]
Meaning: 'sprout, twig'
Link to RV concordance: válśa-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaRea-
Page in EWAia: 2.526
See also: valká-
Avestan: YAv. varōsa- [m] 'hair (on the head)'
Sogdian: wērs 'hair'
Middle Persian: wārs 'hair'
New Persian: gurs 'hair'
IE form: uolkґo-
IE meaning: hair
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1139 - 1140 {1}
Cognates in other languages: OCS vlasъ 'hair'; Russ. vólos 'hair'
Notes: {1} With a different interpretation.

Sanskrit: vamrā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: vamṛ- [f]
Meaning: 'ant'
Link to RV concordance: vamrā-; vamrāka-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: marui- / uarmi- / uamra- (?)
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: valmīka- [m] 'ant-hill' (YV+); vamrāka- [m] 'small ant' (RV 10.099.12)
Page in EWAia: 2.507
Avestan: YAv. maoiri- [m] 'ant'
Khotanese: mum-jaka- 'ant'
Middle Persian: mōr 'ant'
New Persian: mōr 'ant'
Ossetic: m?lSvg/mulSvg 'ant'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. mež:ay 'ant'
IE form: morui- {1}
IE meaning: ant
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 749
Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Hes.) bTrmax 'ant' (= orm-); Gr. mʾbrmux 'ant'; OIr. moirb 'ant'; RussCS mravьjь 'ant'; Lat. fórмica 'ant'
Notes: {1} [AL] The reconstruction is difficult because of various (taboo) transformations. Plr. points to *marui-. Since the same order of consonants is also found in Slavic and Celtic, this may be the original form.

Sanskrit: vamśā-
First attestation: RV, AV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'upper beam of a house; bamboo cane' (from ŚB onwards, also 'lineage race, family')
Link to RV concordance: vamśā-; avamśā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uanca-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-vamḥ-śā- [adj] 'without beams' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.485

Other Iranian cognates: Wa. was 'ceiling-beam’; Sh. wis 'main roof-beam'

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: -

Cognates in other languages: {1}

Notes: {1} [AL] The Indo-Iranian word has often been connected with MiR. feґice, feґic, for which DIL gives the following meanings: "(a) a ridge-pole, roof-tree, also the top or roof of a house, (b) a top, summit in general, (c) fig. highest point, acme". It is likely, however, that the original meaning was 'the opening or roof-window common in ancient Irish houses' (cf. DIL s.v.). The MiR. word is therefore a derivative of the verb feґaid, feґcaid 'to look, observe, scan'.

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Sanskrit: van

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: avamḥ [3sg.impf.act.] (RV+), vaman [3pl.subj.] (RV 10.108.08); Perfect: uvamḥ, vāmāḥ [3sg.act.] (ŠB/ŠBK); ta-ptic.: abhi-vāṃta- 'spit out' (MS+)

Meaning: 'to vomit, spit out'

Link to RV concordance: van-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uamH

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: soma-vamḥ- [adj] 'spitting out Soma' (MS+)

Page in EWAia: 2.506

Avestan: YAv. aib-vaŋ-am ah- [verb] 'to be stained with vomit' (V 7.12); auui ... 'van-ti [3sg.pres.act.] 'to vomit' (V 5.1) (Kellens 1984: 14, fn. 12)

Khotanese: bam- [verb] 'to vomit'

Middle Persian: w'm- /wām/- [verb] 'to vomit'

Ossetic: w?myn/w?mun [verb] 'to vomit'

IE form: uemh1

IE meaning: to vomit

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1146

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ṭmλw [verb] 'to vomit'; Lat. uomere [verb] 'to vomit'; Lith. vėmti [verb] 'to vomit'

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Sanskrit: van

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]


Meaning: 'to win, defeat, procure'

Link to RV concordance: van(1); āvāṭa-; vānitar-; vantar-; vasuvāni-; vānīyam-s; vānis-t-ha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uan-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: váñitar-[adj] ‘winning’ (RV) {2}; vantá-[m] ‘winner’ (RV); vasu-váni-[adj] ‘winning goods’ (RV) {2}; vániyam-[comp] ‘winning more’ (RV); vánis-tä-[sup] ‘winning most’ (RV) {4}

Page in EWAia: 2.499
Sogdian: (Chr.) wnwnqy'[f] ‘victory’, wnynqcyq ‘captive’, (Man.) wnwnyy ‘victorious’
Middle Persian: w’n-/wŋ-/ [verb] ‘to conquer; attack’
Ossetic: (I.) w’ndyn [verb] ‘to dare, be bold, decide’ (< *w?nd(?) wyn ‘to be triumphant’)
IE form: uen
IE meaning: to get, win
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1146 - 1147
Cognates in other languages: OHG gi-winnan [verb] ‘to win, get’
Notes: {1} [AL] RV 09.072.08 vásimahi with secondary loss of the nasal. {2} The set-forms are analogical after the root san. The same is probably valid for class V present, as opposed to Avestan thematic one. {3} [AL] As demonstrated by Kümmel 2000: 447ff., perfect forms with long reduplication belong to van-[ ‘to love’. {4} [AL] van i-[m] ‘merchant’ (RV+) can hardly be related to van-.

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Sanskrit: váṅ-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n] (?)
Gramm. forms: only instr.sg. váñ, loc.pl. váṃsú, gen.pl. váñm
Meaning: ‘tree, wood’
Link to RV concordance: váṅ-; vánad-; vánapati-; vána-; vánah-; vanarsád-; vanargú-; vánanvant-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uan-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: van-ád- [adj] ‘wood-eating (?)’ (RV); vánas-páti- [m] ‘tree’ (RV); vána-[n] ‘tree, wood, forest’ (RV+); vánah- [I] ‘piece of wood (for kindling fire)’ (RV); vanar-sád- [adj] ‘living in the forest’ (RV+); vanar-gú- [adj] ‘wandering in the forest’ (RV+); possibly vánan-vant-[adj] ‘pertaining to the wood (?)’ (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.500
Avestan: YAv. vanā- [I] ‘tree’
Sogdian: wn- ‘tree’
Middle Persian: van ‘tree’
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. wana ‘tree’
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -

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Sanskrit: vāṅc
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present: vánvatsī [3sg.act. (RV-Kh., AV+)]; Aorist: vāvakrami [1pl.opt.med. (RV)]; Passive: vācyate [3sg.med.] (RV) {1}
**Meaning:** ‘to move (waiveringly), jump, stagger (of a horse)’
**Link to RV concordance:** vanic-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uank-/ uanč-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** vakrá- [adj] ‘bent, crooked’ (AV+); vakva-, vakvan- [adj] ‘rolling, bubbling (of Soma)’ (RV); vaṅkri- [f] ‘rib’ (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.492
**Avestan:** OAv. vaŋ «aŋetЊ [3sg.pres.med.] ‘move, well out (?)’ (Y 44.11); possibly also YAv. vaš- [verb]
‘to utter spontaneously, to bubble up’ (med. vašaghe [2sg.impv.], -ūuašta [3sg.inj.])

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) yaw‘nk ‘joint, conjunction’ (< *ui- uanka-, Benveniste 1959: 14f.)

**Middle Persian:** <w‘hl> /waxr/ [adj] ‘crooked’

**Ossetic:** (D) r‘w‘xsun [verb] ‘to shake, shiver; to have a seizure‘ (+ *fra-), (D) iw‘xsun [verb] ‘to sprain, wrench’; ong / iong ‘part of the body; member’ (< *ui- uanka-, Benveniste 1959: 14f.)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. wc- [verb] ‘to swing, shake’

**IE form:** uenk-
**IE meaning:** to curve
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 1134 – 1135
**Cognates in other languages:** OE wЎh [adj] ‘crooked, wrong, mistake’ (< *uonk-o-)
**Notes:** {1} [AL] For a recent discussion of this form see Kulikov 2001 s.v.

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**Sanskrit:** vandhūr-
**First attestation:** RV 01.034.09
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** ‘chariot-seat, frame-work of a chariot’
**Link to RV concordance:** vandhur-; vandhūra-; vandhures-t-hā-; vandhūrayū-; trivandhūra-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uandd‘ur(a)-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** vandhūrā- [n] ‘chariot-seat’ (RV+); vandhure-s-t‘hā- [adj] ‘standing on the frame-work of the chariot’ (RV); vandhūrayū- [adj] ‘having a chariot-seat’ (RV 04.044.01); tri-vandhūra- [adj] ‘with three chariot-seats’ (RV+)
**Page in EWAia:** 2.503
**IE form:** uendh-br- (?)
**IE meaning:** wickerwork (?)
**Certainty:** ?
**Page in Pokorny:** 1148
**Cognates in other languages:** OE windan [verb] ‘to wind’

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**Sanskrit:** vand('
**First attestation:** RV
**Part of speech:** [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present I: vandate [3sg.med. (RV+); Aorist IS: vandis—mahi [1pl.opt.med. (RV); Aorist mediopass: vandi [3sg.inj.] (RV 10.061.16); Perfect: vavanda [3sg.act.], vavandireґ [3p.l.med.] (RV+); ta-ptic.: vanditaґ ‘praised’ (AV+), Inf: vandadhvay (RV)
**Meaning:** ‘to praise, honour’
**Link to RV concordance:** vand-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uand(H)
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** 
- vandy-a [gerundive] 'praiseworthy' (RV+); deva-vandā- [adj] 'praising the gods' (RV 10.015.10); vándana-[n] 'praise', [m] PN (RV+); vandāru-[adj] 'praising' (RV+), vanditar-[m] 'praiser' (RV; ŚB vanditar-)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.502

**See also:** vad

**Avestan:** YAv. van-daēta [3sg.opt.med.] 'to praise'; van-darōmainiš-[m] PN (= 'praise-minded'?); aš.van-dra-[adj] 'highly praised'; duž-uuan-dru-[adj] 'slander, blasphemical'

**Khotanese:** van-[verb] 'to honour'

**Middle Persian:** (Man.) wynd-[verb] 'to cherish, praise'

**Parthian:** wynd-[verb] 'to praise, implore'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. wnd-[verb] 'to invite'; Wa. pərvəndān, pərwəndān 'lament for the deceased'

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**Certainty:** -

**Page in Pokorny:** 76 - 77

**Notes:** {1} [AL] It is of course conceivable that *uand(H) - is a variant of IIr. root *uadH (cf. s.v. vad) with a nasal infix, but it remains uncertain. Note that the root does not show ablaut in Indo-Iranian.

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**Sanskrit:** vanis-t-hú-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Gramm. forms:** vanis-t-u-

**Meaning:** 'part of the bowels (rectum, stomach ?)'

**Link to RV concordance:** vanis-t-hú-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HuaništHu-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.501

**IE form:** h₂uenistHu-

**IE meaning:** stomach of a ruminant (?)

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 1104 - 1105

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. 3νυστρον [n] 'rennet-stomach' {1}; MoIc. vinstur 'rennet-stomach'; OHG wanast 'stomach of a ruminant'; MoHG Wanst 'stomach of a ruminant'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The discrepancy in the vocalism can be resolved if we assume *h₂uen- > Gr. *a en- > *ān- > 3n-. The second part of the Greek word may be influenced by IIIstrα, Ion. -rh [f.] 'womb'.

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**Sanskrit:** van-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

Meaning: 'to love, desire'

Link to RV concordance: van(1); devávāta-; vanánā-; vāmā-; vānas-; girvan-as-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HuanH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vanánā- [f] 'desire' (RV); vanitā- [f] 'beloved one, wife' (Ep.+); vāmā- (< *HunH-mō) [adj] 'sweet, precious, noble, beautiful' (RV+), 'left' (BĀU+); vānas- [n] 'desire (?)' (RV 10.172.01); girvan-as- [adj] 'taking pleasure in hymns' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.501

Avestan: OAv. vānuu « [adv] 'lovingly' (Y 28.8) {5}; YAv. van-tā- [f] 'beloved one, wife' (~ Skt. vanitā- ?); OAv. vain-tiia- [adj] 'full of love' (Y 28.10)

IE form: h₁₁/₃uën₁ - {6}

IE meaning: to desire, love, wish

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1146 - 1147

Cognates in other languages: OHG wunsc(h) 'wish'; OHG wunsken [verb] 'to wish'; Lat. uenus [f] 'love, charm'; ToA wani, ToB wina 'joy'; ToA winās-, ToB wināsk- [verb] 'to honour'; Hitt. ūen- /ūan- [verb] 'to copulate'

Notes: {1} [AL] From PIE *Huœn•H-sk- with a restored nasal. {2} [AL] The thematic medial forms are indistinguishable from aorist subjunctive of van and sometimes various interpretations are possible. {3} [AL] With the expected zero-grade of the root, viz. *(H)unH-a-. {4} [AL] Always with long reduplication, cf. Kimmel 2000: 447ff. {5} [AL] Thus Insler 1975 = nom.sg.n. of the ptc. perf. Slightly differently, Kimmel 2000: 661f., who assumes a reduplicated u-stem, influenced by the stem of the perfect with long reduplication (*Hua-Huan-). {6} For the reconstruction see Kloekhorst 2008 (XXX).

Sanskrit: vap [1] {1}

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]


Meaning: 'to strew (out), scatter'

Link to RV concordance: vap- [2]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)uap-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: upya- [gerundive] 'to be strewn' (ŚrSi.); vāpya- [gerundive] 'to be strewn, sown' (KausS); vāpa- [m] 'sower' (VS+); valmīka-vāpā- [f] 'anthill' (TS+) {2}

Page in EWAia: 2.503

See also: vap [2]

Avestan: OAv. viuūapāt [3sg.pres.inj.act.] 'to strew apart, plunder' (Y 32.10, with secondary long vowel in the root); YAv. viuūāpa-(a)- [m] 'plundering, destroying'

IE form: h₁uep(h₁)-

IE meaning: to scatter

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1149
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. huŋŋ- / hupp- [verb] 'to hurl, throw (+ acc.); be hostile towards (+ dat.-loc.)' < *h₂uoph₁ / h₂uph₁; Hitt. hippa- [c.] 'heap'; Hitt. huŋŋappa- [adj] 'evil, bad'; OIr. fel [adj] 'bad'; Go. ubils [adj] 'bad'

Notes: 1] Most probably, the two roots vap- are etymologically identical. 2] [AL] Less certain is the appurtenance of Ved. vapá- [f] 'omentum' (RV-Kh+; already in the RV vapávant- 'containing vapá-' and vapórada-, an epithet of Indra); vaprá- [f] 'fireplace' (Si.), vapra- [m] 'rampart' (Ep.) and the Iranian words for 'snow': YAv. vafrá- [m], Khot. borá-, MP wafr, NP barf.

Sanskrit: vap [2] {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: vapanti [3pl.act.] (RV+), vapate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Caus: vāpay’ (Br.); tapt.: upta- 'shaven' (Si.), vyūpta-kesa- 'with shaven hair' (MS)
Meaning: 'to shave'
Link to RV concordance: vap- [1]; vapta-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)uap-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: váptar- [m] 'shaver (of the beard)' (RV+); vápana- [n] 'shaving' (AVP+)
Page in EWAia: 2.504
See also: vap [1]

Khotanese: patīvutta- [ppp] 'shaven' (< *patīvufta-, contamination of *vaf- and *ufta-)
IE form: h₂uep(h₁)-
IE meaning: to scatter
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1149

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. huŋŋ- / hupp- [verb] 'to hurl, throw (+ acc.); be hostile towards (+ dat.-loc.)' < *h₂uoph₁ / h₂uph₁; Hitt. hippa- [c.] 'heap'; Hitt. huŋŋappa- [adj] 'evil, bad'; OIr. fel [adj] 'bad'; Go. ubils [adj] 'bad'

Notes: 1] Most probably, the two roots vap- are etymologically identical.

Sanskrit: var
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present V: vrṇ-oti [3sg.act.] (RV), vrṇ-vē [1sg.med.] (RV); irṃ-ute’ [3sg.med.] (RV+) {1}; Aorist R: āvar [2,3sg.act.] with long augment (RV+); varat [3sg.subject.act.] (RV); avṛta [3sg.med] (RV); Aorist: vars:athah: [2du.subj.act.] (RV; nonce); Aorist IS: avārīt [3sg.act.] (Br.); Aorist mediopass: āvār [3sg.(RV); Perfect: vavāra [3sg.act.] (RV+), vavre [3sg.med.] (RV+), āvāvarīt [3sg.pf.act.] (RV); Caus: vāravyante [3pl.med.] (RV+); Abs: vrītā, vrītvī (RV); tapt.: vṛtā- (RV+, also āpā, āpī, abhī, pārī, pra, etc.); Inf: vārtaive (RV)
Meaning: 'to cover; to stop, check'
Link to RV concordance: vr-; vartar-; vārma-; hrādunīvṛt-; āpāvṛt-; arn-ovṛt-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huar- (pres. Hurnauti / Hurnutai; aor. Ha-Huar-t / Ha-Hur-ta) {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vartar- [m] 'stopper' (RV); vārman- [n] 'armour' (RV+); hrādunī-vṛt-[adj] 'covering with hail' (RV 05.054.03); apāvṛti- [f] 'opening' (RV); arn-o-vṛt- [adj] 'stopping the flood' (RV) {3}
Page in EWAia: 2.512
See also: vala-; vārn-a-; vrtrā-; vavri-; vārtrā-

**Khotanese:** gvi– (gvīd-) [verb] 'to be revealed' (+ *uёi*)

**Middle Persian:** (Man.) 'zw’r-[verb] 'to apprehend, understand; show’ (+ *uz-)

**Parthian:** 'zw’r-[verb] 'to uncover, show; to understand, grasp, apprehend’ (+ *uz-)

**Ossetic:** bwar/baw’r ‘body’ (+ *upa-)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Chor. bw’ry-[verb] 'to uncover (one’s head)' (+ *apa-); m’w’ny-[verb] 'to cover; look after’ (+ *ā-); b’wn-[verb] 'to hide’ (+ *upa-)

**IE form:** h₂uer

**IE meaning:** to cover

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1137 - 1138

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. eυρόj [n] ‘breadth, width’ (secondary after eIIr’b̥j)

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**Sanskrit:** vāras-

**First attestation:** RV

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'extensiveness, extensive, wide space'

**Link to RV concordance:** vāras-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HuarHas-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** vārivas- [n] 'free space' (RV+), vārīman- [n] (also vārīman-), varīmān-[m] 'expansive, width, space, room' (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.514

**See also:** uru-

**IE form:** h₂uerH-es

**IE meaning:** width, breadth

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1165

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. eυρόj [n] 'breadth, width’ (secondary after eIIr’b̥j)
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uarḍa-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** varāhī- [f] ‘female of a boar’ (VādhSi.); varāhu- [m] ‘wild boar’ (RV); varāhayu- [adj] ‘catching boars (of a dog)’ (RV); vārāha- [adj] ‘made of boar-hide’ (TB+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.514

**Avestan:** YAv. varāza- [m] ‘wild boar’

**Middle Persian:** warḍz `wild boar'

**Parthian:** wr'z PN (XXX)

**New Persian:** gurḍz `wild boar'

**Ossetic:** W?raz PN

**Other Iranian cognates:** Elam.-Iran. *varāza- PN (Hinz)

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**IE meaning:** wild boar

**Certainty:** -

**Idioms:** *‘boar with a metal / sharp tusk’:* Skt. ʾayodam-s-t-rān ... varāhin (RV 01.088.05) ~ YAv. tiži.dqstrae ... varāzhe (Yt 10.70)

**Notes:** {1} [AL] Presumably, a loan-word of Ir. date, see Lubotsky 2001.

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**Sanskrit:** varcās-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** ‘splendor, brilliance’

**Link to RV concordance:** varcās-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uaṛ广大s-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** varcāsá- [n] ‘splendor, brilliance’ (AV+); brahma-varcāsin- [adj] ‘possessed of brahman-splendor’ (AV+); varcāsvant- [adj] ‘brilliant, splendid’ (AV+); varcāsvīn- [adj] ‘having splendor’ (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.516

**See also:** ulkā-

**Avestan:** OAv. varočah- [n] ‘excellence, splendor’; YAv. aš.varočah- [adj] ‘of great splendor’; varočaphan-t-/,varočaphun-t/-varočahant- [adj] ‘shining, splendid’

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) tr-w’rč [adj] ‘ultra-miraculous’

**Middle Persian:** warz ‘miraculous power’

**New Persian:** warjne ‘worth’

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** -

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**Sanskrit:** vardh (विद्धे इ परस्ते)

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: vāṛdhanti [3pl.act.] (RV+), vāṛdhate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: vāṛdhah [3sg.subj.act.] (RV), vṛdhānt- [ptc.act.] (RV), vṛdhāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); Aorist A: avṛdhat [3sg.act.] (RV[]+); Aorist IS: vardhīs-imaḥī [1pl.opt.act.] (VS+); Perfect: vavardha [3sg.act.] (RV+), vaśvṛdhūḥ- [3pl.act.] (RV+); vāvṛdhvām- s- [ptc.act.] (RV+), vāvṛdhē [3sg.med.] (RV+); Caus: vardhaya’ ‘to make grown, big’ (RV+); Aorist RED: avśvṛdhat [3sg.act.] (RV+), avśvṛdhaṃta [3pl.med.] (RV+); tār- ptc.: vṛddha- (RV+); Inf: vṛdhase (RV), vāvṛdhādyai (RV)

**Meaning:** *‘to let grow, increase [act.]; to grow, become big [med.]’* {1}
Proto Indo-Iranian: Huardh1b-pres. Huardh1ati (trans.), Huardh1atai (intr.); caus./fact. Huardh1aiati

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vardha- [m] 'increasing' (RV); vardhana- [adj] 'strengthening', [n] 'means of strengthening' (RV+); vardhitar- [m] 'strengthener' (RV); vrddhi- [f] 'growth, increase' (RV+); vrddh- [f] 'growth, prosperity, increase' (RV+); annavrddh- [adj] 'prospering, growing by food' (RV); ahuvrddh-[adj] 'growing by oblation' (RV); rtavrddh- [adj] 'increasing Rta' or 'strong through Rta' (cf. Scarlata 1999: 514f.); vrddhika- [m] 'increaser' (RV); vrddhvan- [adj] 'growing' (KS+) {2}

Notes: 1 [AL] This distribution is clear in the present, but pf. act. has both meanings, cf. Kümmel 2000: 469ff. 2 [AL] For the so-called vardh- [2] 'to cut' see Kulikov XXX, who shows that this root comes from vy-rdhi-. 3 [AL] Schindler’s idea (expressed in his teachings) that the Ifr. root Huardh1b- is related to the PIE root *h1ludh- seems attractive, although the metathesis of -lu- to -ul- is unparalleled. The usual direction is the opposite, but it concerns -ur- to -ru-, cf. *kweuru-in Av. caqru ‘, Gall. petru (e.g. Petru-corii), Lat. quadr(r), MW pedry’, Gr. tru-fölleia (helmet) with four fóloí; *suekuruh- ‘mother-in-law’ (cf. Skt. svásura- ‘father-in-law’) > *suékruh2- (Skt. śvásrī-, OCS svekry, OHG svegar) (Lubotsky 1994b).

Sanskrit: varj

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VII: vṛṇ-ākti [3sg.act. (RV+), āvṛṇ-ak [2,3sg.impf.act.] with long augment (RV), vṛṇje [1sg.med. (RV+); Present I<VII: vṛṇja-a- (Br.); Aorist R: avṛjan [3pl.act.] (RV), vārk [2,3sg.inj.act.] (RV), avṛkta [3sg.med.] (RV); Aorist S: vṛks i [1sg.inj.med.] (RV); Perfect: vavrjhu- [3pl.act.] (RV); vavrjye [3sg.med.] (RV); Passive: vṛjyate [3sg.] (RV+); Intensive: vāṛvṛjat < *Huar-Hurj-. [ptc.act.] (RV); Desid: sam-vivrkṣeta [3sg.opt.med.] (ŚB); Caus: pāri varjaîy (AV+); Abs: vṛktvī (RV+); Inf: pra-vṛjye (RV), vṛṇjase (RV), vṛjadhayi (RV); ta-ptc.: -vṛkt- (RV+)

Meaning: 'to turn (around), lay around, avert'

Link to RV concordance: vṛj-; vṛktabarhis-; parivargā-; parāvṛj-; vṛjina-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vrktā-barhis- [adj] 'who has layed the sacrificial straw around (the sacrificial fire)' (RV); pari-vargā- [m] 'avoidance, going around' (RV); pravargyā- [m] 'a ceremony introductory to the Soma sacrifice' (KS+); parā-vṛj- [m] 'outcast' (RV); anivṛj- [m] 'part of the body near the ribs, flank (?)' (AVSґ 9.4.12 = AVP 16.25.2); vṛjina- [adj] 'crooked, crafty', [n] 'deceipt' (RV+); parvṛj- [m] 'department, groop, separate class' (Sі.+)

IE form: h₂uerg
IE meaning: to turn
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1154
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ?urki- 'wheel'; Lat. uergere [verb] 'to bow'; OE wrencan [verb] 'to turn, wring'

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Sanskrit: vārν-a-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'paint, colour, tribe, sort, kind, sort of men, caste'
Link to RV concordance: vārν-a-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huarna-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: suvārν-a- [adj] 'with a beautiful colour' (RV+), 'golden' (Br.+)
Page in EWAia: 2.517
See also: var
Avestan: YAv. varanah- [n] 'colour' {1}
IE form: IIR
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1137 - 1138
Notes: {1} [AL] The interpretation of OAv. (ā.)uuaronā (Y 30.2) as 'two parties' is controversial.

Sanskrit: vars- [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: vars-anti [3pl.act.] (RV+); Present ĀYΑ: vṛṣ-āya [2sg.impv.act.] 'to let rain' (RV 10.098.01, probably, nonce); Aorist IS: vars-āt [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist A: vars- at [3sg.act.] (KS+, nonce); Perfect: vavars-vāms- [ptc.act.] (MS, KS); Caus: vars-āy’ (RV+); ta- ptc.: vṛṣ-t-ā-(abhīvṛṣ-t-a- RV+); Abs: vṛṣ-t-vi (RV)
Meaning: 'to rain'
Link to RV concordance: vṛṣ-; vṛṣ-āy- [1]; prāvṛṣ-; vṛṣ- t-ī-; vars- ā-; vars-ya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huarš-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prāvṛṣ- [f] ‘rainy season’ (RV+); vṛṣ-tī- [f] ‘rain’ (RV+); vṛṣ-a- [n] ‘rain’ (RV+); vṛṣ-ya- [adj] ‘rainy’, [m] ‘rain cloud’ (RV+); vṛṣ-ā- [f] ‘rainy season’ (AV+); vṛṣ-ukā- [adj] ‘rainy’ (KS+); vṛṣ-t-ār- [m] ‘rain-giver’ (TS ~ MS vṛṣ-ār-); vṛṣ-āy- [verb] ‘to rain’ (RV+)

Other Iranian cognates: Guranī wāšt, wīšāni ‘rain’; NW-Iran. vašand ‘rain’

IE form: Huers- {1}
IE meaning: ‘to rain
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 78 - 81
Cognates in other languages: Gr. κῆρσ, ἴσ, ἀρ [f] ‘dew’; Gr. οὐρσ [verb] ‘to urinate’ (< *orsw);
Mr. frass ‘rain-shower, torrent’

Notes: {1} [AL] The colour of the initial laryngeal is uncertain: *h₁- seems more probable (Gr. κῆρσ), since ἴσ is only attested in the glosses (Fersan thn drTson. Krřtej H.). Anatolian cognates (Hitt. نهار- ‘rain-shower’; Luv. نار- ‘drop’) are not assured. Gr. οὐρσ may have lost its laryngeal because of the so-called Saussure’s effect (o-grade in the root) or be due to contraction.

Sanskrit: vṛṣ- [2]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present ĀYA: (ā) vṛṣ-āyate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist A: ā vṛṣ-asva [2sg.impv.med.] (RV); Perfect: ud vāvṛṣ-asva [2sg.impv.med.] (RV), (ud)vāvṛṣ-ān-ā- [ptc.med.] (RV) {1}
Meaning: ‘to pluck up courage, get up, behave like a man’
Link to RV concordance: vṛṣ-; vṛṣ-āy- [2]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uars-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: {2}

Page in EWAia: 2.522 (with a different analysis)
See also: vṛṣ-man-
IE form: uers
IE meaning: ‘to lift oneself’
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1151 - 1152
Cognates in other languages: Hitt. ար(moment), արժե/ա- [verb] ‘to lift (oneself), refresh’ {3}


Sanskrit: vṛṣ-man-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘height, highest point, peak, top’
Link to RV concordance: vṛṣ-man-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaršman-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vārṣa- [m] 'highest point, height' (RV+), vārṣ- iṣ- [m] 'height, length, breadth' (VS), vārṣ-īyams- [comp] 'higher' (RV+); vārṣ-īs- t- ā- [sup] 'highest, most excellent' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.523

See also: vars- [2]

IE form: vērs-men-

IE meaning: highest point, top

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1151 - 1152

Cognates in other languages: Lith. viršus 'top, highest point, peak'; Latv. vīrsus 'top, upper part, point'; OCS врхъ 'upper end, top, crown, point'

Sanskrit: var

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: vartate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: avart [2,3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist mediopass: varti [3sg.] (RV+); avṛtān [3pl.] (RV), later replaced by avṛtsata (RV+); to pf. stem samā-avavartī [3sg.] (RV+), ā-avavṛtān [3pl.] (RV); Aorist RED: vavṛt [3sg.act.] (them.) (RV); Perfect: vāvarta [3sg.act.] (RV), vāvṛtu [3pl.act.] (RV); {1}; Intensive: ā) vārvartī, vārvartī [3sg.act. (RV+); āvarvārvar [3sg.impf.] (RV); anu āvarivūr [3pl.impf.] (RV; analogical) (RV); Desid: viṛtasa- (RV+); Caus: vartayā [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist RED: aviṛtvā [3sg.act.] (RV+); ta-ptic.: vṛtta- 'turned, turning around' (RV+); Inf: ā-vṛte, vartayadhīvai (RV); Abs: ā-vṛtyā (RV)

Meaning: 'to turn (around), roll'

Link to RV concordance: vṛt-; āvṛt-; trivṛt-; trivārtu-; nivārtana-; vartani-; vartīs-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: urt-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āvṛt- [f] 'turning, way, course (of the sun), direction, ceremony' (RV, AV+); tri-vṛt-, tri-vārtit(u)- [adj] 'triple' (RV+); ni-vārtaṇa- [adj] 'causing to turn back home' (RV), [n] 'returning, retreating' (AV+); vartani- [f] 'track, way, course, felloe of wheel, track of a wheel' (RV+); vārtīs- [n] 'circuit' (RV); vārvar- [adj] 'rolling' (AV); ā-vart- [m] 'turn, whirl' (ŚB+); Hitt. (Kikkuli) an-da ṷa-ar-ta-an-zi [3sg.pres.act.] 'to turn together (the tails)', ṷa-ar-ta-an-na- 'turn, track' (LW from Indo-Aryan)

Page in EWAia: 2.518

See also: vartman-; vṛkka-

Avestan: YAv. vara- [verb] 'to turn' (only varōtata [2pl.pres.?] (F 426) and ham.varōtaitiōn- [caus.] (N 97)); varaōta.rahā- [adj] 'with a rolling car'; vās-ā- [m] 'car' (< *ṛarta-)

Khotanese: (Old) bal- (bad-o) [verb] 'to move; writhe'; (Late) bīt h- [verb] 'to writhe; twist'

Sogdian: wтрн 'carriage'; (Buddh.) pwurt (Man.) pw'r- [verb] 'to turn away' (+ *ap-a-); (Buddh.) w'r, (Man.) wtr [verb] 'to (re)turn' (+ *ā-)

Middle Persian: wlt- / ward- [verb] 'to turn; twist; writhe [intr.], be tormented'

Parthian: wrt-, wrd- [verb] 'to turn, twist, writhe'

New Persian: gardin 'wheel; chariot'


Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. wrd- [verb] 'to become'; m manoe [verb] 'to turn back, return' (+ *ā-)

IE form: uert

IE meaning: to turn

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1156 - 1158
Cognates in other languages: OHG werdan [verb] 'to become'; OHG fra-wartan [verb] 'to hurt'; ON nor?an-ver?r [adj] 'turned northward'; Lat. uertō [verb] 'to turn'; Lith. vīršti [verb] 'to turn (around), fall over, become'; OCS vrтеNети 'to turn (around)'
Notes: {1} [AL] For the distribution of the reduplication vowel in the perfect, for its meaning and an analysis of the other reduplicated forms see Kümmel 2000: 463ff.

**Sanskrit:** vārtikā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'quail' м³дп³дьк (Coturnix communis)
Link to RV concordance: vārtikā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uartī(kaH)-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vartakā- [f] 'quail' (acc. to Kātyāyana, an eastern form)
Page in EWAia: 2.519
Khotanese: bad·ye 'quail'
Middle Persian: wartak 'quail'
New Persian: vartīNē, vardīNē 'quail'
Ossetic: w?rcc/w?rcc? 'quail'
Other Iranian cognates: Wa. wolē 'quail', Yi. wor·yo 'quail'; Pash. nwar·az 'quail'
IE form: uert-
IE meaning: quail
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1180
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Фrtux [m] 'quail'; Gr. (Hes.) gTrtux (= Trtux) [m] 'quail'

**Sanskrit:** vārtman-
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'track of a wheel, path' (RV+), 'eyelid' (AV+)
Link to RV concordance: vārtman-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uartman-
Page in EWAia: 2.520
See also: vart
IE form: uert-men-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1156 - 1158
Cognates in other languages: OCS vreNemę [n] 'time'

**Sanskrit:** vártra-
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'dam, dike'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huartra- / Hurtra-
Page in EWAia: 2.512
See also: var, vrtrā-
Avestan: YAv. voroŋra- [n] 'shield' (Y 58.1), aiiō.voroŋra- [adj] 'with a shield of metal' (Yt 13.45), cf. also varoŋa- [m] 'shield'
Khotanese: bat·ha- 'cuirass' (< PIr. *uärŋra-)
Ossetic; wart 'shield' (< Pfr. *uarə-ra-)
Other Iranian cognates: Arm. vert 'mail' (LW from Iranian)
IE form: h₂uer-tro- (IIR)
IE meaning: 'stopper'
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1137 - 1138

Sanskrit: varītār-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'protector, defender'
Link to RV concordance: varītār-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaruH-tar-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: varitṛi- [f] 'guardian goddess' (RV+); varitha- [n] 'protection, shelter' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.512 (with a different analysis)
IE form: uerH-u- {1}
IE meaning: protector
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1160 - 1162 (with a different analysis)
Cognates in other languages: Gr. λρμαι [verb] 'keep off, protect, save'

Sanskrit: varī
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IX (med.) {1}: vṛn-tē [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: avri /av,ri/ [1sg.med.] (RV 04.055.05); vṛta [3sg.inj.med.] (RV+ {2}; vāras [2sg.conj.act.] (RV); vurīta [3sg.opt.med.] (RV, with restored v-), urān-ā- [ptc.med.] (RV); Perfect: vavrē- [2sg.med.] (RV), vavrīmāhe [1pl.med.] (RV); ta-ptc.: vṛtā- (RV+) {3}
Meaning: 'to choose for, opt for, wish, prefer'
Link to RV concordance: vṛ- / vṛt-; varā-; vara-; vāren-ya-; vārya-; hotṛvīrya-; vára- [2]
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: varā- [m] 'wish, desire' (RV+); (ā, prāti) vāram [adv] 'according to one’s wish' (RV+); varā- [m] 'suitor' (RV+); vāren-ya-, vārya- [gerundive] 'to be chosen, choice' (RV+); hotṛvīrya- [n] 'choice of the Hotar' (RV); vāra- [m] 'treasure, goods' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.511
Avestan: Av. var- [verb] 'to choose': OAv. voran-tē [3sg.pres.med.], varonātā /vṛnātā/
[3pl.pres.inj.med.] (Y 30.6), varātā, frauuratā /vartā/ [3sg.aor.inj.med.], varamaidīū [1pl.aor.inj.med.]
(< *urH-ta), YAv. frauuarānē [1sg.aor.subj.med.], voroni-diāī [inf.]; Av. vairīia- [adj] 'choice'; vāra-
[n] 'wish, desire'; varona- [m] 'preference'
Old Persian: avrvnta /avrvntāt/ [3sg.impf.med.] 'to choose'
Sogdian: wrn- [verb] 'to have faith, believe'
Middle Persian: wrw- [verb] 'to believe'
Parthian: wrw- [verb] 'to believe'
New Persian: giravīdan [verb] 'to believe, choose'
Ossetic: (I.) wyrnyn [verb] 'to believe'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m\wrw- [verb] 'to believe'; Bactr. (o)ao(o)aro, oaoaro 'valid'

IE form: uelh₁
IE meaning: to want, to wish
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1137 - 1138

Idioms: 'choice share': Skt. varen-yam bhagam (RV 10.035.07) ~ OAv. vairim bagom ~ Elam.-Iran. *varya-baga- PN; 'to make a (right) choice': Skt. pravara- [n] 'choice of the priest' (KS+) ~ OAv. frauuaś-īi - 'guardian spirit' (< *urār-ti); 'to choose for praising': Skt. prāṣastaye ... avṛṇ-iṭa (RV 09.070.06) ~ OAv. ṣastraśī vṛṇaḥ (Y 46.3)

Cognates in other languages: Lat. uolū [verb] (3sg. uulīt, inf. uelle) 'to want'; Go. wiljan [verb] 'to want'; Lith. vėlti [verb] (OLith. pa-velmi, pa-velt) 'to wish, prefer'; OCS velitъ [3sg.pres.act.] 'to want, order'

Notes: {1} [AL] 2du.act. avṛṇiṭam (RV 01.180.04) is nonce. {2} [AL] The srgmatic forms 3pl. avṛṇ-ata (AV+), 1sg. avṛṇ-i (Up.), etc. are secondary. {3} [AL] The anit- forms of this root in Sanskrit are of secondary origin. The metrics of the RV clearly shows that the root was still set- in this text: vavṛ̣ṛ-e and vavṛ̣maḥe must be scanned /vaviṛs-e/ and /vavirmaha/, respectively; avri must be trisyllabic /avṛ̣ṛ/; for 3sg. vṛta and for the tā-ptc. vṛta- we can read /vṛta/, cf. Kümml 2000: 459.

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Sanskrit: vá

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present II: vā́ṣi [3sg.act.] (RV+); usmā́si [1pl.act.] (RV+; 02.031.06 irregularly usmās); usant-[ ptc.act.] (RV+); vā́sas [2sg.subj.act.] (RV); medial forms are rare: usā́ṇā́ [ptc.med.] and nonce usmā́nah-; {1} Perfect: vāvāsur [3pl.act.] (RV), vāvāse [3sg.med.] (RV) {3}

Meaning: 'to wish, want, desire'

Link to RV concordance: vā́s-; vā́ṣa-; usḗn̥a-.

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uac-.

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vā́ś- [m] 'wish, desire' (RV+); usḗn̥ya- [gerundive] 'to be wished for, desirable' (RV 07.003.09) {2}

Page in EWAia: 2.527


Old Persian: vašnā [adv] 'according to the will, by the grace'

Sogdian: wsn [prep] 'on account of, for'

Middle Persian: pyws- [verb] 'to hope for, desire' (+ *pati-)

Parthian: *ws- [verb] 'to wish'; wsn'd [prep] 'on account of, concerning, for, about'

New Persian: payšidan [verb] 'to expect, hope' (+ *pati-)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. wsn [prep] 'on account of, for'

IE form: uelh₁
IE meaning: to wish
Sanskrit: vas
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [2pl.pers.pron.] (acc., gen., dat. enclitic)
Meaning: ‘you (pl.)’
Link to RV concordance: tvám
Proto-Indo-Iranian: *uās [acc.], *uās [gen.dat.]
Page in EWAia: 2.532
See also: yus-mā-; vām
Avestan: OAv. vō, YAv. vō (*uās) [gen.dat.pl.]; OAv. vā (*uās) [acc.pl.] (enclitic) ‘you (pl.)’
IE form: uōs {1}
IE meaning: you (pl.)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 513 - 514
Cognates in other languages: Lat. uōs [2pl.pers.pron.] ‘you’ (~ GAv. vā), uos-ter ‘yours (pl.)’ (~ Skt. vas, GAv. vō, LAv. vō)
Notes: {1} Cf. *us-me in IIr. *uśma- (Skt. yus-mā-).

Sanskrit: vas [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: vāste [3sg.med.] (RV+); avasrañ [3pl.impf.med.] (RV 04.002.19); vāsana-[ptc.med.] (RV+); Aorist IS: avasis-t-a [3ag.med.] (RV), vāsī [2sg.impv.med.] (RV); Perfect: vāvasé [3sg.med.] (RV 08.004.08), vāvasānā-[ptc.] (RV); Caus: vāsāy ‘(RV+) ‘to clothe’, Fut: (to the caus. stem) vāsāyīs-yase [2sg.med.] (RV)
Meaning: ‘to be clothed, wear’
Link to RV concordance: vas- [2]; vāsana-; vāsas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uās-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vāsana-[n] ‘garment, cloth’ (RV+); vāstī-varna-[m] ‘colour of the garment, colour of the cloth’ (TĀ; hardly a PIE formation, connected with Lat. vestis); vāsas-[n] ‘cloth, dress, garment’ (RV+); vāsīn-[adj] ‘clothed in’ (KS+); prathama-vāsyā-[gerundive] ‘to be clothed first’ (AV)
Page in EWAia: 2.529
See also: vastra-; vasman-
Avestan: Av. vah- [verb] ‘to be clothed’; OAv. vāstē, YAv. vaste [3sg.pres.med.]; YAv. vāhāna-[ptc.med.],vāhata [3sg.inj.med.(them.)] (Yt 5.129); later also active thematic forms, (’)vāhānti [3pl.pres.act.] (N 91, f.), vāhata [3sg.impv.] (V 3.19); maš iūo.vāhā [adj] ‘serving as clothing for the people’; vāhāna-[n] ‘clothing’ (~ Skt. vasana-, but -ana- is productive in both branches)
Khotanese: västa 'dress'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) w’y- 'to take off (clothes)'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. mǐnwy- [denom.] 'to cloak, fit in' (+ *mi-); Sh. -wun 'wearing ...'
IE form: ues
IE meaning: to wear, to be clothed
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1172 - 1173
Idioms: 'to wear clothes': Skt. vaґstrѓn · i vas (RV) ¬ YAv.

Sanskrit: vas [2]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present SK: uchάsi [2sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist R: āvas [3sg.act.] (RV; secondary forms are 3sg.act. avāt (AV) and avāt- (MS)), vī vasas [2sgsubj.act.] (RV .008.03) {1}; Perfect: uvάsa [3sg.act.], is-ā [2pl.act.], is γॻ [3pl.act.] (RV+); Fut: vatsya' (MS, Br.); Caus: vάsay 'to let dawn' (RV+); Inf: vάstave (RV); ta-ptc.: us-т-а- 'brightened, lit up' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to dawn, light up, brighten'
Link to RV concordance: vas [1]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huas-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vy-ʊs- [f] 'lighting up' (RV+); vy-ʊs-t-ì- [f] 'lighting up, dawn' (RV); vastar- [m] 'illuminator, making (nights) dawn' (RV 03.049.04, a nonce formation); vástu- [f] 'brightening, dawning' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.530
See also: us-āxs-; vivāsvant-, cf. vasar-; vasantā-
Avestan: YAv. usait- [ptc.act.f.] ( Yt 14.20), vī.usaiti- ( V 19.28), vii-usa [ptc.act.m.] ( H 2.25, H 2.7) 'to dawn, light up'
Khotanese: byis-/byis-ta- [verb] 'to dawn' (+ *uί-)
Sogdian: (Chr.) wyws- [verb] 'to dawn' (+ *uί-); (Buddh.) wy′ws, (Man.) wyws 'morning'
IE form: h3ues-
IE meaning: to light up
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 86 - 87
Idioms: 'the lighting dawn': Skt. (vy)uchάntιm us-āsam (RV) ¬ YAv. usaitiṁ usāŋhόm ( Yt 14.20)

Sanskrit: vas [3]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: vāsati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: avātsih- [2sg.act.] (AV+); Perfect: uvāsā [1sg.act.] (KS'); is atuḥ- [3du.act.] (RV+) {1}; aproś-ivam-s- [ptc.act.] (RV 08.060.19); Passive: (to the caus. stem) udvāsāyāmā- [ptc.] 'being taken off the fire' (MS+); Fut: vatsyā' (KS+); Caus: vāsāy ' (RV+) 'to make dwell, to let wait'; ta-ptc.: us-ita- 'having dwelt' (Br.+); Abs: us-ītvā (TS+)
Meaning: 'to dwell, live, spend the night'
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huas-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huas-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vás- ‘dwelling house’ (RV); vasați- [f] ‘staying (overnight), dwelling, abode, nest’ (RV+); ā-vasatha- [m] ‘dwelling-place’ (AV+); vásan- [n] ‘nest’ (RV 02.031.01); vásā-[m] ‘dwelling-place’ (RV+); prōs·t·ha- [m] ‘field bed’ (AVP, Br.; the accent is uncertain, being only attested in the TBr.)

Page in EWAia: 2.531

Avestan: YAv. vañhaiti [3sg.pres.act.], vañhaite [3sg.pres.med.] ‘to dwell’

Old Persian: ā-vañhana- [n] ‘place, village’

Sogdian: wy‘k ‘place’

Middle Persian: gyw‘k, (Man.) gy‘g /giyāg/ ‘place’

Parthian: wy‘g ‘place’

New Persian: jNe(y) ‘place’

Ossetic: wat ‘room; bed; place’ (< *uahaʔa-)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. wy‘k [m] ‘house, residence’

IE form: h2ues

IE meaning: to live, to stay, to spend the night

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1170 – 1171

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. /hues-/ [verb] ‘to live, to survive’; ToB wās- [verb] ‘to stay, to wait’; Gr. Iesa (n’bkt) [1sg.aor.act.] ‘to pass (the night)’; Go. wisan [verb] ‘to be, stay’; OIr. fo(a)id, -foī [verb] ‘to spend the night’

Notes: {1} [AL] This form is erroneously listed under vas- ‘to shine’ in Lubotsky 1997a.

---

Sanskrit: vasanta-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: ‘spring’

Link to RV concordance: vasanta-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uasanta-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vasánta [adv] ‘in the spring’ (KS+)

Page in EWAia: 2.532

See also: vas [2]; vasar-

IE form: ues-ent-o-

IE meaning: spring

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1174

Cognates in other languages: OW guiannuin ‘in the spring’ (< uesnt-eino-)

---

Sanskrit: vasar-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [?]

Meaning: ‘morning (?)’ {1}

Link to RV concordance: bāsri; vasarhān-; vāsarā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uas-r-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vasarhá [nom.sg.] 'slaying in the morning (?) (an epithet of Vāyu)' (RV 01.122.03); básri [loc.sg.] ‘in the morning’ with irregular b- (?) (RV 01.120.12); vāsara- [adj] 'matutinal, early' (RV), [m./n.] 'day-time' (Śi.+)

Page in EWAia: 2.532
See also: vas [2]; vasantá-
Avestan: YAv. važrī [loc.sg.] 'in the spring'
Old Persian: .started-vahāra- [m] N. of a spring month
Middle Persian: wah-r̥ 'spring'
New Persian: bah-r̥ 'spring'
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. wor·ay 'spring' (< *u̯a(r)ght)
IE form: ues-r̥-n- {2}
IE meaning: spring
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1174

Cognates in other languages: Gr. Ṽar [n] ‘spring’ (< * Ṽar); Arm. garun ‘spring’; Lat. vēr ‘spring’; ON vār ‘spring’; Lith. vāsāra, vāsara ‘summer’; OCS vesna ‘spring’
Notes: {1} [AL] The deviating meaning of the Skt. words is strange. We might look for the original meaning ‘spring’ in the compound vasarhá ‘killing in the spring (?)’ and possibly in RV 08.048.07 sōma rājan prā Ṽa ni Ṽāyim-s-i tārīr āhānivā sírya vāsārāṅi i ‘O king Soma, prolong our life-time, as Sirya prolongs the days in the spring’ (or āhānī vāsārāṅ-i means ‘day-time’?). {2} [AL] In spite of the fact that it is attractive to reconstruct *h₂ in this word and to connect it with the root for ‘to shine’ (vas [2]), Gr. Ṽar clearly points to an absence of the initial laryngeal.

Sanskrit: vāsman-
First attestation: RV 04.013.04
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: ‘garment, cloth’
Link to RV concordance: vāsman-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uasman-
Page in EWAia: 2.529
See also: vas [1]
IE form: ues-men-
IE meaning: to wear, to be clothed
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1172 - 1173
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ēmata, Aeol. (F)hm̥mata (ɦhm̥mata ēmōtia H.) [n.pl.] 'clothes'

Sanskrit: vasnā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'price, value'
Link to RV concordance: vasnā-; vasnayant-; ṣānya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uasnā-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vasnayant- [adj] 'haggling’ (RV 06.047.21); ṣānya- [adj] 'being on sale’ (RV 10.034.03)
Page in EWAia: 2.535
Khotanese: bahoysana- ‘market’
**Sogdian:** (Man.) xw’qr ‘merchant’
**Middle Persian:** wahāg ‘trade’
**New Persian:** bahā ‘trade’
**Ossetic:** w?j/w?j? ‘sale’
**IE form:** ue/os-no-
**IE meaning:** price
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 1173

**Idioms:** ‘to offer a price’:
- Skt. vasnam acarat (RV) ~ MP wāzār ‘market’, NP bāzār (< *vahā-čār-)

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Arm. gīn ‘price’ (< *u(es)-no-);
- Gr. pnoj [n] ‘price’ (< *u(os)-no-);
- Lat. uēnum dare ‘to sell’ (< *u(es)-no-);
- Hitt. ṣa-a-ši [3sg.pres.act.] ‘to buy’

---

**Sanskrit:** vaṣṭi-
**First attestation:** AV+
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** ‘bladder’

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uasti-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:**
- vasti-biḷa- [n] ‘opening of the bladder’ (AV);
- vāsteya- [adj] ‘situated in the bladder’ (AV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.534

**IE form:** unsi-
**IE meaning:** bladder
**Certainty:** ?
**Page in Pokorny:** 1104 - 1105

**Cognates in other languages:**
- Lat. vē(n)sica [f] ‘bladder’

**Notes:**
1. The Latin and Skt. words can be related if we assume that PIE *unsi-* has acquired a secondary suffix -ti- in Sanksrit.

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**Sanskrit:** vaṣṭra-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [n]
**Meaning:** ‘attire, garment, robe, cloth’

**Link to RV concordance:** vaṣṭra-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uastra-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.529

**See also:** vas [1]

**Avestan:** YAv. vastra- [n] ‘garment, cloth’

**Khotanese:** vāsta ‘dress’ (< *uastu- or *uastr(a)- (?))
**IE form:** ues-tro-
**IE meaning:** garment
**Certainty:** +
**Page in Pokorny:** 1172 - 1173
**Idioms: 'to make clothes':** Skt. vāstrā kar, vāstrā ... sūkṛṭā (RV 05.029.15) ~ YAv. vastrāsca koṣ-ā (Yt 17.14); **'to wear clothes':** Skt. vāstrā ... vāsāna- (RV 09.097.02) ~ YAv. vastrā vaṅhaiti (Yt 10.126)

**Sanskrit:** vāsu-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: vāsvi- [adj f] (RV+); vāsyas- [comp] (RV+), vāsīyas- [comp] (TS+); vāsis-t-ha- [sup] (RV+)
Meaning: 'good, excellent, appellation of gods', [n] 'goods, property, wealth, riches'
Link to RV concordance: vāsu-, purīvāsu-, visvāvasu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huasu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: purīvāsu- [adj] 'abounding in goods' (RV+); vāsvāvasu- [m] N. of a Gandharva ('possessing all goods') (RV+)

**Avestan:**
Av. vohu- (in PN) 'good, goods'; vahyaz- (in PN) 'better'

**Middle Persian:**
weh [comp] 'better'

**New Persian:**
bih [comp] 'better'

**IE form:** h₁uesu- [adj] 'good'

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1174 - 1175

**Idioms: (possessing/encompassing) all goods':** Skt. vāsvāvasu- [adj] (RV+), vāsu vīsvam (RV+) ~ OAv. vīspā.vohu- [adj], vīspācā vohi; 'provider of goods': Skt. dātar- ... vāsu- (RV+) ~ YAv. dātārom vohuṇām ~ Gr. dwtīřej kōwn; 'having goods as fame': Skt. vāsu-śravas- (RV+) ~ OAv. vājḥāu srauauḥāi ~ Elam.-Iran. *vau-çahah-[m] PN ~ Illyr. Ves-cleves-[m] PN; 'possessing the light of goods': Skt. vāsū-rocis- [m] PN (RV+) ~ YAv. vohu-raocah- [m] PN ~ Elam.-Iran. *vahu-raučah-[m] PN ~ NP behrōz-[m] PN; 'most excellent, the best': Skt. śres-t-ham ..., vāsis-t-ham (AV) ~ OAv. vahištom ... sračštom
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ῤown [gen.pl.] 'goods'; Luv., Palaic ṭasu- [adj] 'good'; OIr. *feb (dat.sg. feib, fib) 'excellence'

**Sanskrit:** vat
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: āpi ... vatema [1pl.opt.act.] (RV); Caus: apivātiyant- [ptc.act.] (RV), Aorist RED: āpy-avīvatan [3pl.act.] (RV 10.013.05)
Meaning: 'to get acquainted with'
Link to RV concordance: vat-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uat-

**Avestan:** Av. vat- [verb] 'to be aquainted with, (caus.) to inform': YAv. apiuuatahe [2sg.pres.med.] (Y 9.25), apiuuatđite [3sg.pres.subj.med.], api vaotđt_ [3sg.aor.subj.] (Yt 9.26), OAv. fra(cđ) vđtšii[mah] - [1pl.caus.] (Y 35.7), fra(cđ) vḥoštii [3sg.caus.impv.] (Y 35.6)
Khotanese: hot- [verb] 'to be able' (+ *fra-)
Sogdian: (Chr.) 'wt- [verb] 'to hope for'; 'nwth, (Chr.) 'wt 'hope, faith' (+ *ham-)
Parthian: frwd- [verb] 'to be informed; to know, understand' (+ *fra-); wywd- [verb] 'to distinguish, separate' (+ *ui-); hmwd- [verb] 'to believe' (+ *ham-)
IE form: uet
IE meaning: to get notice, get acquainted with
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 346 (with diff. analysis)
Cognates in other languages: OIr. fethid [verb] 'to notice, expect'

Sanskrit: vatsaґ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'calf'
Link to RV concordance: vatsaґ; vatsiґn
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uatsaґ
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vatsiґn- [adj] 'having calves' (RV); vatsala- [adj] 'longing for her calf, affectionate' (Pάn.:+)
Page in EWAia: 2.495
See also: vatsaraґ
Khotanese: basaka- 'calf'
Middle Persian: wahг 'kid'
Ossetic: (D) w?g 'calf'
Other Iranian cognates: Par. gasж 'calf' (< Plr. *vasaka-)
IE form: uet-s-o- {1}
IE meaning: yearling
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1175
Cognates in other languages: Fi. vasa 'calf' (LW from Ilr.)
Notes: {1} A derivative of PIE *uet-es- 'year', cf. vatsarґ-. Similar formations are Alb. viж 'calf', Go. w?рус 'lamb'; Gr. џтαλων [n] 'young animal'.

Sanskrit: vatsaraґ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'year'
Link to RV concordance: vatsaraґ; parivatsaraґ; sam·vatsaraґ; parivatsarин a-; sam·vatsarин a-; sam·vatsam
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uatsaraґ
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: pari-vatsaraґ- [m] 'full year' (RV+); sam·vatsaraґ- [m] 'year' (RV); pari-vatsarин a-, sam·vatsarин a- [adj] 'yearly' (RV+); sam·vatsam [adv] 'a year long' (RV); tri-vatsаґ- [adv] 'three years old' (VS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.495
See also: vatsаґ
IE form: uet-es-
IE meaning: year
Certainty: +
**Cognates in other languages:**
Gr. ἐτοί [dial. etoj] [n] 'year'; Myc. ἔτο, ἕτε- /ἔτος, ἕτεχ- [n] 'id.'

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</tbody>
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**Sanskrit:** váy-

**First attestation:** RV, VS+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Gramm. forms:** RV forms: vēh·vīh· [nom.sg.], vīm [acc.sg.], vēh· [gen.sg.], váyah· [nom.pl.]; vībhīh· [instr.pl.], vibhyah· [dat.pl.], vinām [gen.pl.]

**Meaning:** 'bird'

**Link to RV concordance:** ví-, váyas- [1]

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hui-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** váyah· [nom.sg.] 'bird' (RV 01.141.08)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.507

**Avestan:** YAv. vaii- [m] 'bird' (vīš [nom.sg.], vaiiō [nom.pl.], vaiiām [gen.pl.])

**Middle Persian:** w ’d /way/ 'bird'

**IE form:** h₂ui-

**IE meaning:** bird

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 86

**Idioms:** 'the birds fly': Skt. prā ... váyah· ... paptan (RV) ~ YAv. frā vaiiō paṭtan; 'carried by birds (?)': Skt. vi-bhṛta- [adj] (RV) ~ YAv. vaiiō, barota- [adj]

**Cognates in other languages:** Arm. haw 'bird'; Lat. auis 'bird'; Gr. αἰτεότ [m] 'eagle'

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**Sanskrit:** vayām

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [1pl. pers. pron.] (nom.pl.)
Gramm. forms: obl. asmaґ-, encl. nas
Meaning: 'we'
Link to RV concordance: ahaґm
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uai-am
Page in EWAia: 2.508
See also: asmaґ-; nas; nau
Avestan: Av. vaём [1pl.pers.prn.] (nom.pl.)
Old Persian: vayam [1pl.pers.prn.] (nom.pl.)
IE form: uei
IE meaning: we
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1114
Cognates in other languages: Go. weis [1pl.pers.prn.] 'we' (< *uei-es); Hitt. üēš [1pl.pers.prn.] 'we'; ToA was [1pl.pers.prn.] 'we'; ToB wes [1pl.pers.prn.] 'we'

Sanskrit: vāyas-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'power, vigour, force, food'
Link to RV concordance: vāyas-[2]; vāvasvant-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaiH-as-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ùd-vayas- [adj] 'with superior vigour' (VS+); uttama-vayasà- [n] 'last period of life' (ŚB); pirva-vayasin- [adj] 'being in the first period of life' (TBr.); vayas-vant- [adj] 'strong, vigorous' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.509
See also: vay` [1]; viरा-
IE form: ueiH-es-
IE meaning: power
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1123 - 1124
Cognates in other languages: Lat. uīrēs [pl] 'powers' (< *uiH-s-)
Notes: {1} Relation to vay` is uncertain.

Sanskrit: vay`
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present II: vēti [3sg.act.] (RV+), vāyiґnti [3pl.act.] (RV+), yē: [2sg.inj.act.] (RV), vayati [3sg.subj.act.] (RV), vēhi [2sg.impv.act.] (RV; next to irregular vihi and 2pl. vītā); Aorist S: vēs`at [3sg.subj.] (RV); Sl-impv: vēs`i (RV); Perfect: vivāya [3pl.act.] (RV); vivye [3sg.med.] (RV); Intensive: veveti [3sg.act.] (RV), veviґyate [3sg.med.] (RV); ta-ptc.: viґta- (RV+)
Meaning: 'to pursue, seek, strive after, fall upon, take hold of'
Link to RV concordance: vीː; vīː; devaviːː; padaviːː; vītī- 
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaiH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vīː- [adj] 'turning to' (RV 01.180.06); deva-vīː- [adj] 'turned to the gods' (RV); pada-vīː- [adj] 'following the track', [m] 'leader, forerunner' (RV+); vītī- [f] 'enjoyment, feast' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.509
See also: ven

Avestan: YAv. vī- [verb] 'to hunt, chase': *vaē(i)ti [3sg.pres.act.] (F 691), viiein- [3pl.pres.act.] (Y 57.29) {1}; viāna- [ptc.pres.med.] (Yt 13.35); vītar- [m] 'pursuer'; vōība- [adj] 'to be chased' (F 421)

Old Persian: Elam.-OP *manah-uē- [m] PN

Khotanese: bihāysa- 'hunter'

Sogdian: (Man.) w’ywq 'hunter'

Parthian: w’ywg 'hunter'

Ossetic: wajyn / wajun [verb] 'to hurry, walk, jump'

IE form: ueiH-

IE meaning: to go after, to pursue

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1123 - 1124

Cognates in other languages: Gr. †emai [verb] 'to strive after, try, wish, hurry' (< * ᾃemai); Lith. vṓtį [verb] 'to drive, pursue, go after'

Notes: {1} [AL] For v(a)iiemi (Yt 15.43) and apa ...v(a)ieiti (Yt 8.23) see Kellens 1984: 89.

Sanskrit: vā

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [part]

Meaning: 'or'

Link to RV concordance: vā

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaH

Page in EWAia: 2.538

Avestan: Av. vā [part.] 'or'

Old Persian: -vā [part.] 'or'

Khotanese: o, au [part.] 'or'

IE form: ue(H) {1}

IE meaning: or

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 73 - 75

Idioms: 'or not': Skt. na vā (RV 10.029.01, AVŚ 1.32.2, etc.) ~ YAv. na-uua ~ Lat. nēue, neu ~ Olr. nō, nī, MW neu, OBret. nou 'or' (?)

Cognates in other languages: Lat. -ue [part.] 'or'; Gr. ἕ, ὑ, Γε [part.] 'or, as' < *w-ή, *Γ- ε

Notes: {1} [AL] The usual reconstructions *uē, uō seem less probable, because lengthening in an enclitic particle is hardly feasible.

Sanskrit: vā [1]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present II: vāti [3sg.act.] (RV+) {1}; Aorist S: avāsīt [3sg.act.] (Br.); Perfect: vavau [3sg.act.] (Br.); ta-ptc.: vāta- (Si.), upa-vāta- (Br.)
Meaning: 'to blow (of wind)'

Link to RV concordance: vā[-1]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HuaH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: upa-vā- [f] 'blowing upon' (AV); pra-vā- [f] 'blowing forward' (AV)

Page in EWIAia: 2.537

See also: vāta-; vāyu-; is-mā- (?)

Avestan: Av. vā- [verb] 'to blow (of wind)'; YAv. vāiti [3sg.pres.act.], vīuuāt- [ptc.pres.act.] (Yt 13.40); vaiimi [1sg.pres.act.] (Yt 15.43)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) w’s- [verb] '(to start) to blow (of wind)'

Middle Persian: w’d-/wāy-/ [verb] 'to blow'

Ossetic: wasyn / wasun [verb] 'to whistle; to blow on a flute; to sing [of birds], chirrup'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. w’s- [verb] '(to start) to blow (of wind)'

IE form: h₂ueh₁

IE meaning: to blow (of wind)

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 81 - 84

Cognates in other languages: Gr. Thsi [verb] 'to blow (of wind)'; OHG wāen [verb] 'to blow (of wind)'; OCS veNjati [verb] 'to blow (of wind)'

Notes: {1} [AL] In late Vedic (Br. +), we find vāyati 'blows, smells'. probably due to contamination with vā[2] (Kulikov 2001: 459f.).

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Sanskrit: vā[2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: vāyati [3sg.act.] (RV+) {1}; Aorist S: avāsīt [3sg.act.] (Br.); Caus: (nir)vāpay' 'to extinguish' (RV+); ta- ptc.: ud-vāta- 'extinguished' (Br.)

Meaning: 'to become deficient, extinguished; to vanish'

Link to RV concordance: vā[-2]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vātikārā- [m], vātikṛta- [m] 'name of an illness' (AV); nir-vān- [adj] 'extinguished, soothed', [n] 'extinction, disappearance, Nirvān-a' (Ep. +)

Page in EWIAia: 2.538

See also: inā-

Avestan: YAv. frāuauāīot [3sg.pres.opt.act.] 'to be extinguished' (V 8.75 f.)

Khotanese: vāra- [adj] 'deficient'

Sogdian: (Chr.) w’ry [adj] 'empty, devoid, bereft'

IE form: h₁ueh₂

IE meaning: to be extinguished

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 345 - 346

Cognates in other languages: Gr. kōw [verb] 'to let (go)' {2}; Lat. uānus [adj] 'empty, idle'; Go. wans [adj] 'deficient', OHG wān [adj] 'deficient'; Latv. vājē 'to weaken, become sickly'

Notes: {1} [AL] Middle forms are late, cf. esp. apa-vāyate [3sg.med.] 'to become feverish' (GB). {2} For the Greek forms see Nussbaum, Two Studies in Greek and Homeric Linguistics, Göttingen 1998, 9-84, especially 14-45; 73-84.

Sanskrit: vāc-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Gramm. forms: vāk [nom.sg.] (RV+); vācam [acc.sg.] (RV+); vācás [gen.sg.] (RV+), etc.
Meaning: 'speech, voice, sound, word, language, discourse'
Link to RV concordance: vāc-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uāč-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vāgvín-[adj] 'eloquent' (AV), vāgmin-[adj] 'eloquent' (Br.+
Page in EWAia: 2.539
See also: vac
Avestan: Av. vāc-[f] 'voice': nom.sg. vāxš , acc.sg. OAv. vācam / YAv. vācim, etc.
Sogdian: (Man.) w’xš 'word, speech'
Middle Persian: wāz 'word, speech'; āwāz 'voice, sound'
New Persian: āwāz 'voice, sound'
IE form: uok-
IE meaning: speech
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1135 - 1136
Cognates in other languages: Gr. Cp-[f] 'voice, sound, word': Φp-a [acc.sg.], Cp-Tj [gen.sg.], Cp-ā [dat.sg.]; Lat. uōx, uōc-is [f] 'noise, voice, word, speech'

Sanskrit: vāghat-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: vāghat [nom.sg.], vāghate [dat.sg.], etc.
Meaning: 'singer, priest'
Link to RV concordance: vāgh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huāg-
Page in EWAia: 2.539
See also: oh
IE form: h₁uogʷt- / h₁uogʷnt- (?)
IE meaning: to vow
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 348
Cognates in other languages: Lat. uouē [verb] 'to vow solemnly'; Umb. vufru [adj] 'consecrated, vowed'

Sanskrit: vāh (ih) {1}
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Perfect: ihe, ihé [3sg.med.] (RV) {2}; apy-ihé [1sg.med.] (RV) {3}; Present (?): ihis-e [1sg.med.] (RV 08.005.03) {4}
Meaning: 'to respect'
Link to RV concordance: vāh-; váhas-; váhis-t-ha-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uāfjʰ/uufjʰ
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: váhas- [n] 'respect, worship' (RV+); váhis-t-ha- [sup] 'most respectful' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: -
Avestan: YAv. uzmōhī [1pl.pres.act.] 'to respect' (Y 65.1) {5}; YAv. aš-a.vāzah- [adj] 'respecting Aš-a'; OAv., YAv. vāžiṣṭa- [sup] 'most respected'

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Page in Pokorny: -

Idioms: 'respecting the truth': Skt. ṭāṣya váhas- (RV 08.005.03) ~ YAv. aš-a.vāzah-

Notes: {1} [LK] To be distinguished from the forms of the root vah 'to carry' and oh 'to praise, to announce'; see Insler 1996; Kümmel 2000: 488. {2} In the passive usage: 'is acknowledged'. {3} [LK] In the transitive usage: 'I respect (the gods)'; according to Kümmel 2000: 489f., this form may represent the root present. {4} Thus Kümmel 2000: 489. {5} Thus Kümmel 2000: 490 contra Humbach (2sg.aor.subj. or 1sg.aor.inj.).

Sanskrit: vāja-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'prize, booty; contest'

Link to RV concordance: vāja-; vājasini-; vājasā-; vājasāti-; vājavant-; vājin-; vājav- [1]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uāja-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vāja-sāni- [adj] 'winning the prize' (RV+); vāja-sā- [adj] 'id.' (RV+); vāja-sāti- [f] 'gaining of the prize' (RV+) (~ Mitanni-IAšat-ti-u-a(z)-za PN); vājavant- [adj] 'consisting of prizes' (RV+); vājin- [adj] 'prize-winning', [m] 'prize-winning stallion' (RV+); vājayant- [ptc.act.] (denominative) 'racing, seeking booty' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.540

See also: vājay

Avestan: {1}

IE form: uog-o-
IE meaning: incitement

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1117 - 1118

Cognates in other languages: Lat. uēgēre [verb] 'to enliven'; OHG wahhēn [verb] 'to be awake, awaken'; OS wekkian [verb] 'to wake up (trans.)'

Notes: {1} [AL] There are no certain cognates in Iranian. For Av. vāžiṣṭa- [adj] 'most respected' see vāh, the meaning and interpretation of OAv. vāzā [du] Y 51.12 is uncertain.

Sanskrit: vājay
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [v]


Meaning: 'to incite'

Link to RV concordance: vājay- [2]

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uājai-

Page in EWAia: 2.540

See also: vājai-

IE form: uog-eie-
IE meaning: to incite

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1117 - 1118
**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. uigēre [verb] ‘to enliven’; OHG wahhēn [verb] ‘to be awake, awaken’; OS wekkian [verb] ‘to wake up (trans.)’

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**Sanskrit:** vār-

*First attestation:* RV+

*Part of speech:* [n]

*Gramm. forms:* In the RV, the word is often disyllabic /vaH-ar/ < */uaH-ṛ/. It is only attested in the nom.sg. and may form a suppletive paradigm with udān-. {2}

*Meaning:* ‘water’

*Link to RV concordance:* vār-

*Proto-Indo-Iranian:* uāHr-

*Other forms in Indo-Aryan:* vāri- [n] ‘water’ (Mn.+)  

*Page in EWAia:* 2.544  

*Avestan:* YAv. vār- [m] ‘rain’  

*Middle Persian:* wārān ‘rain’  

*Parthian:* w’r ‘drip of rain’  

*New Persian:* bārān ‘rain’  

*Ossetic:* waryn / warun [verb] ‘rain’

*Other Iranian cognates:* Par. ġār ‘rain’

*IE form:* uehr-

*IE meaning:* water

*Certainty:* +

*Page in Pokorny:* 78 - 81

*Cognates in other languages:* Luv. u-a-ar ‘water’; ON vari [m] ‘liquid, water’; ON ir ‘drizzle’; Lat. īrī nāri ‘to dive’ {1}

*Notes:* {1} [AL] ToA w‘r, ToB war ‘water’ does not belong here, but rather reflects *udr-. {2} [AL] It is even conceivable that PIE *uehr derives from PIE *uedr, so that originally this paradigm was not suppletive at all.

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**Sanskrit:** vāra-

*First attestation:* RV+

*Part of speech:* [mn]

*Meaning:* ‘tail hair, hair-sieve’

*Link to RV concordance:* vāra-

*Proto-Indo-Iranian:* uāra-

*Other forms in Indo-Aryan:* vāla- [m] ‘tail hair, hair-sieve’ (VS, TS+)

*Page in EWAia:* 2.545

*IE form:* uol-o-

*IE meaning:* horse hair

*Certainty:* +

*Cognates in other languages:* Lith. vālas ‘horse hair’ {1}

*Notes:* {1} [AL] Thieme’s explanation of vāra- as ‘warding off (flies)’ (following Yāska, Nir. 11.31) has a strong flavour of folk etymology. Moreover, the root vṛ- does not mean ‘to ward off’, which renders the idea even less probable (Lubotsky, 2000).
Sanskrit: vās
de 
First attestation: RV+ 
Part of speech: [verb] 
Gramm. forms: Present I: vāsasi [3sg.act.] (RV 05.054.02); Present IV: vāsyate [3sg.med.] (AV+){1}; Aorist RED: avāvasanta [3pl.med.] (RV); Aorist IS: avāsis-t-hās [2sg.med.] (TB+); Perfect: vāvasire, vāvasre [3pl.med.] (RV), vāvasāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); Intensive: vāvasatī- [ptc.act.f.] (RV 04.050.05); Caus: vāsaya' (RV); Aorist RED: avīvasat [3sg.act.] (RV) 
Meaning: 'to bellow, low' {3} 
Link to RV concordance: vās-; vāsā-; vāsār- 
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uācī- / uāc- 
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vāsā- [adj] 'bellowing' (RV+); vāsārā- [adj] 'lowing, roaring, sounding' (RV+){2} 
Page in EWAia: 2.547 
Avestan: YAv. yāsaitā- [ptc.act.] 'to bellow' ( N 26) 
Khotanese: nāsā- [verb] 'to make noise' (+ *ni-); bāsāi 'noise, alarm' 
Sogdian: w's- [verb] 'to roar' 
Ossetic: wasyn / wasun [verb] 'to whistle; make a noise [of animals]', was?g / was?ng? 'rooster' 
IE form: IIR 
Certainty: - 
Page in Pokorny: - 
Notes: {1} [AL] Often spelled vāsate, cf. Kulikov 2001: 270f. {2} [AL] The etymology of vāsītā- / vāsītā- [f] 'cow in heat' (AV+) seems unclear to me. The word looks like a ta-ptc. of a causative, so that if it is derived from the verb 'to bellow', the meaning must be 'made to bellow', which is rather incomprehensible. From the attestations it is unclear whether the original form is with -s- or -s-. {3} [AL] As indicated by Kümmel 2000: 486, the root primarily refers to bellowing of a cow towards her calf or of a calf towards her mother, so that Kümmel renders the Vedic root vās as "sehnsüchtig brüllen". This observation opens the possibility to consider the root as a secondary development of vas- 'to wish, desire' (?).

Sanskrit: vāsī- 
First attestation: RV+ 
Part of speech: [f] 
Meaning: 'axe, carpenter’s axe, battle axe, pointed knife’ 
Link to RV concordance: vāsī- 
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uācīH- / uaHcīH- 
Page in EWAia: 2.548 
Avestan: YAv. vāsī- [f] 'pointed knife (?)' ( Y 42.4) 
Ossetic: was 'axe, wood-chopper’ {1} 
IE form: IIR 
Certainty: - 
Page in Pokorny: - 
Notes: {1} [AL] As Johnny Cheung points out to me, the word w's, as it is usually given, is undocumented in Ossetic. Both Abaev and Miller - Frejman s.v. w's refer to Miller 1903: 10, but there this word is spelled as vas, i.e. was.
**Sanskrit:** vāstu-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'settlement, homestead'
Link to RV concordance: vāstu-; nāvavāstva-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uHstu-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: návavāstva- [m] N. of a mythical creature (= "*having nine homesteads") (RV); vāstu-pa- [adj] 'keeping the homestead' (VS); vāstavya- [adj] 'epithet of Rudra' (VS, YV+);
vāstos- pāti- [m] 'genius of the dwelling' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.549
IE form: u(o)Hstu-
IE meaning: settlement
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1170 - 1171 (with wrong analysis)
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ἡστα [n] 'city'; Gr. (Myc.) watu /wastu/, watuko /wastuokhos/; Gr. (Arc.) asstuTcw [gen.sg.]; ToA was't, ToB ost 'house' (< *uohHstu-)

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**Sanskrit:** vāta-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: Several times trisyllabic /va?ata-/ in the RV
Meaning: 'wind, god of wind'
Link to RV concordance: vāta-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HuaHata-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-vātá- [adj] 'without wind, windless, calm' (RV); vātápya- [adj] 'having the wind as an ally' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.542
See also: vā [1]
Avestan: OAv. vāta- /va?ata-/ [m] 'wind'; YAv. vāta- [m] 'wind, god of wind'
Khotanese: bāta- 'wind'
Middle Persian: wād 'wind'
Parthian: w’d ‘wind'
New Persian: bād ‘wind'
Ossetic: wad/wad(?) 'wind'
Other Iranian cognates: OIran. *vāta* 'wind’ (in onomastics)
IE form: h₂ueh₁-nt-o- (Hitt. <*h₂uh₁-ent-)
IE meaning: wind
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 81 - 84
Cognates in other languages: Lat. uentus [m] 'wind’; Go. winds ‘wind’; Hitt. ?u-u-ya-ana-t’ /huuent-/ ‘wind’ (<*h₂uh₁-ent-); ToA want ‘wind’; ToB yente ‘wind’

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**Sanskrit:** vāyuґ-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'wind, air, god of wind’
Link to RV concordance: vāyu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HuaHiu-
Page in EWAia: 2.544
Avestan: OAv. vaiiu-[m] 'air, atmosphere'; YAv. vaiiu-[m] 'air, atmosphere, name of a deity' {1}
Middle Persian: w’d /way/ 'air, atmosphere'
Ossetic: w’jyg/w’jug 'giant'
IE form: h2ueh1-iu-
IE meaning: wind, air, god of wind
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 81 - 84
Cognates in other languages: Ukr. Vij 'name of a demon' (?); Lith. véjas 'wind'
Notes: {1} [AL] With Iranian shortening from *uёѓiёu-

Sanskrit: vec
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VII: vinaґkti [3sg.act.] (AV+), viñcánt- [ptc.act.] (RV+); Perfect: vivikvѓґm·s-[ptc.act.] (RV 03.057.01); Passive: vi vicyaґte (AV+) {2}
Meaning: 'to sift, separate, winnow'
Link to RV concordance: vie-; vívici-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaik-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vívici- [adj] 'separating' (RV+); vívikti- [f] 'separation' (VS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.576
Avestan: Av. vic-[verb] 'to separate': YAv. ʰhãm.višia [abs.] 'zusammen auszusondern' (N 99); ʰhãm.vaecedaisiití (N 99), auua.vaedaiieiti (N 100) [3sg.caus.act.]
Sogdian: (Chr.) žwyz- [verb] 'to sift, winnow'
Middle Persian: wyc-/wёz-/ [verb] 'to sift, select, elect, choose (etc.); separate'
Parthian: wyxt 'chosen'
New Persian: bёxtan/béztan [verb] 'to sift, select, winnow'
Ossetic: wiЅyn /weЅun [verb] 'to reap, pick (grain, berries)'
Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. prwycyЇ [verb] 'to sift'; Bal. gёchag [verb] 'to sift'; Sh. parwёj-[verb] 'to sow, sift'
IE form: IIR {1}
IE meaning: to separate
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 1128
Notes: {1} [AL] Hitt. ?u-e-ik-mi 'to slaughter' cannot be related for formal reasons (the consistent spelling with single -k- points to an etymological voiced stop); the connection with Lat. uictima 'sacrificial animal', Go. weih [adj] 'sacred' is semantically weak. {2} [AL] Possibly, here belongs vī vivigdhi 'to exude' (KS 16.3:233.19), cf. Kümmel 2000: 491.

Sanskrit: ved [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
(sam`)vidāna- [ptc] (RV); Intensive: vi-vēvidat- [ptc.act.] (RV), vēvidāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); ta-ptc.: vittā- 'found' (RV+); Inf: vidē, ā-vide (RV)

**Meaning**: 'to find, acquire, get'

**Link to RV concordance**: vid-; raviːd-; vediːyas-; vediːs·t·ha-; vēdana-; vēdas-; suveda-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: uaid- (pres. *ui·n·ad- / ui·n·d-, aor. *uoid-a-) {1}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: rayi-vid- [adj] 'finding riches' (RV); vediːyas- [comp] 'providing, finding more' (RV); vediːs·t·ha- [sup] 'providing, finding the most' (RV); ~ OAv. vaēḍīsta-; suveda- [adj] 'easy to acquire' (RV+); vēdana- [n] 'property' (RV+); vēdas- [n] 'possession, property' (RV+); ā-vitti- [f] 'not-acquisition' (AV+ ~ OAv. auuisti-)

**Page in EWAia**: 2.579

**See also**: vedو [2]

**Avestan**: Av. vīd- [verb] 'to find': OAv. viṇasī [3sg.pres.act.], YAv. viṇ·don·ti [3pl.pres.act.], viste [3sg.pres.med.] (F 377, Aog 82; also thematic forms like YAv. viṇ·domna-), OAv. vaēḍō.dim [2pl.pres.impv.med.] (Y 53.5), OAv. vaēḍoma-, YAv. frauvaēḍōmna- [ptc.pres.med.] (Yt 5.126), OAv. viḍat [3sg.aor.act.], YAv. viuvaēḍa [3sg.pf.act.] (Yt 13.99); OAv. frauvaēḍūiiddē [1sg.intens.med.] (Y 44.11), YAv. vīsa- [ppp] 'found'; OAv. vaēḍīsta- [sup] 'the best providing'; vaēḍa- [m] 'provider'; auuisti- [f] 'lack' (Y 34.9)

**Old Persian**: vīḍīrma/vindafarīa/[m] PN

**Sogdian**: ptwyō-, (Chr.) ptwyd- [verb] 'to render, offer, deliver up', (Man.) ptwyō [verb] 'to offer' (+ *pati-); prwyō-, (Buddh.) prwyō-, (Chr.) prwyd- [verb] 'to seek, look for' (+ *pari-)

**Middle Persian**: wnd/-/wind- [verb] 'to find, obtain, gain'

**Parthian**: w(y)nd- [verb] 'to find'

**Other Iranian cognates**: Par. [verb] ɣun-/ɣunt 'to find'; Yghn. parwē·d-, parwīd-/parwē·dta [verb] 'to ask, request; to demand, urge' (+ *pari-)

**IE form**: ueid

**IE meaning**: to see

**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 1125 - 1127

**Idioms**: 'looking for ... finds': Skt. icchān ... avidat (RV 10.005.05) ~ YAv. isomnō ... viṇāṣṭi (V 7.79); 'to find the way/place': Skt. gātum ... vividirire (RV 02.021.05) ~ YAv. gātuuo vin·don (V 2.8); 'to find the cow(s)': Skt. gā avīdan (RV 01.062.02) ~ OAv. gām viḍat (Y 51.5), YAv. viḍat·gu-[m] PN (Yt 13.127); 'to acquire fame': Skt. sravo vivide (RV 04.026.05) ~ YAv. viōsrauvaḥ-[m] PN (Yt 13.119)

**Cognates in other languages**: Arm. gtnem [verb] 'to find' (Aor. egit ~ Skt. āvidat); OIr. -fínd paddar 'to get to know, to find out'; Lat. uidēre [verb] 'to look, see', OCS videNeti [verb] 'to see'

**Notes**: {1} Roots ved [1] and [2] are etymologically identical, but they function as separate roots already in PIIr.

**Sanskrit**: vedौ [2]

**First attestation**: RV+

**Part of speech**: [verb]

**Gramm. forms**: Perfect: veda [1,3sg.act.] (RV+); āvet [ppf.act.] (RV+); vidvāmA·s- [ptc.act.] 'knowing, capable' (RV+); [1], vide [3sg.med.] 'is known' (RV); Aorist S: avedis·am [1sg.act.] (SB+); Caus: āvedayāmasya [1pl.act.], prati-vedayant- [ptc.act.] 'to dedicate' < '*make known' (RV+); ta-ptc.: vidita- 'known' (AV+); Inf: vidmāne (RV)

**Meaning**: 'to know, be acquainted with'

**Link to RV concordance**: vid-; vid-; vidvā-; vēda-; vēdas-; vēdyā-; vēdyā-.
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaid- (pf. *uaida) {2}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vid- [f] 'knowledge' (RV+); vidyā- [f] 'knowledge, wisdom' (RV+); veda- [m] 'knowledge, insight, Veda' (RV+); vedas- [n] 'knowledge, knowing, insight' (RV); vedya- [adj] 'well-known' (RV+), vedyā- [f] 'approval, consent' (RV) (~ YAv. vaēoia-, vaēdia- [n] 'knowledge', vaēoia-paiti- [m] 'lord of knowledge'); vēditar- [m] 'knower' (AV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.579

See also: ved [1]

Avestan: Av. vēd- [verb] 'to know': OAv. vāoēa [1,3sg.pf.act.], YAv. vāoēaōiti [3pl.pf.subj.act.], OAv. vīdūuā-, YAv. vīdūuāh- [ptc.pf.act.], OAv. frauoizdim [2pl.impv.aor.med.] (Y 33.8); ā-uddādāiajamāhī [1pl.caus.act.] 'to announce, dedicate'; OAv. vōiōdīiā [inf.] (Y 43.13), vēduēi [inf.], vēduuanī [inf.] (Y 31.3)

Sogdian: (Chr.) z- wyō- [verb] 'to threaten’, zwydm’ 'threat' (+ *uz-); ptwyō- [verb] 'to offer, show' (+ *pati-); nw(‘)yō- [verb] 'to invite, request, inform' (+ *ni-)

Middle Persian: nwyd- / niwēy-/ [verb] 'to announce, consecrate'

Parthian: nwydγ 'invitation' (+ *ni-)

Ossetic: ?vzdyn / ?vedun [verb] 'to threaten; to shake with one’s arm or weapon’ (+ *uz-)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. m|wzyz- [caus.] 'to threaten, fill with fear' (+ *uz-)

IE form: ueid-

IE meaning: to see

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1125 - 1127

Cognates in other languages: Gr. oçda [3sg.pf.act.] 'to know'; Go. wait [3pl.pres.act.] 'to know'

Notes: {1} With secondary present forms from the AV onwards (vidmas(i) [1pl.], vettu [3sg.impv.], etc.). {2} Roots ved [1] and [2] are etymologically identical, but they function as separate roots already in PIIr.

Sanskrit: vej

First attestation: RV, AV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present VI: avije [1sg.impf.med.] (RV), vijante [3pl.med.] (AV+); Aorist R: vikta [3sg.inj.med.] (RV); vikthās [2sg.inj.med.] (AVP+); Perfect: vijire [3pl.med.] (RV); Intensive: vevijāna [ptc.med.] (RV); vevijyate [3sg.med.] (RV); Caus: vējāy (Br.+); Aorist RED: vēvijas [2sg.inj.act.] (RV); ta-ptc.: prā-vikta- (RV+)

Meaning: 'to tremble, wince, move up (of a wave); shrink, start back’

Link to RV concordance: vij-; vij-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)uaig-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vēga- [m] 'jerk, gush, flood, wave' (AV+); viks'ā- [adj] 'aroused' (MS); vijas [pl.tant.] 'stake at play' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.577

See also: vigraγ-

Avestan: Av. vij- [verb] 'to shake, swing': YAv. vaējan-t- [ptc.pres.] 'swinging’, hu.niuuixta- [ppp]; fra-uaēya- [adj] 'swinging forward'

Sogdian: wyc- [verb] 'to move, shake [intr.]'

Middle Persian: wye- / wēz- [verb] 'to swing, fling, sprinkle'

Parthian: 'dwyxs- [verb] 'to shake (the head)' (+ *ati-)

New Persian: bēxtan/bēz- [verb] 'to shake'

Ossetic: wigNγyn / wegNγun [verb] 'to shake, wave’
Other Iranian cognates: Elam.-Iran. *采矿等- [adj] 'swinging'

IE form: h3ueig-
IE meaning: to startle, start back
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1130 - 1131
Cognates in other languages: OHG wihhan [verb] 'to give way, blench'; Gr. ὀχγνῇμ [verb] 'to open'

Sanskrit: ven
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ṭevati [3sg.act.] (RV+);
Meaning: 'to trace, look after'
Link to RV concordance: ven-; venā-; venā-; venyā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaiHn- {1}
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ven- [m] 'tracer, spy' (RV+); venā- [f] 'vision, appearance (?)' (RV);
venyā- [gerundive] 'to be shown' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.582
See also: vay
Avestan: Av. vaēn- [verb] 'to see': OAv. vaēnāhī [2sg.pres.act.], YAv. vaēnaiti [3sg.pres.act.], OAv. vaēnāhī [inf]; YAv. vaēnā- [f] 'nose'
Old Persian: vain- [verb] 'to consider, look at': vaināmiy [1sg.pres.act.], etc.
Sogdian: wyn- [verb] 'to see'
Middle Persian: wyn- /νεν/ [verb] 'to see'; wynyγ /νεγ/ 'nose'
Parthian: wyn- [verb] 'to see'
New Persian: bīn- [verb] 'to see'; bīnī 'nose'
Ossetic: wynyn /winun [verb] 'to see'
IE form: uaiHn-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1123 - 1124
Cognates in other languages: (?) Lat. uēnārī [verb] 'to hunt' (if from *ueih-ent-ie-)
Notes: {1} A denominative verb from *uai(H)na- 'tracer'

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Sanskrit: vep
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: ṭevate [3sg.med.] (RV); Present AYA: vipāy- 'to become inspired' (RV);
Aorist R: vipāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); Perfect: vivipre [3pl.med.] (RV 03.032.04) {1}; Caus: vepāy- 'to shake, agitate' (RV+);
Aorist RED: avivipat [3sg.act.] (RV)
Meaning: 'to tremble, quake, vibrate'
Link to RV concordance: vep-; vip-; vepā-; vepas-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaip-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: víp- [f] 'inspired speech' (RV+); vépī- [adj.f.] 'inspired, excited' (RV; the stem is presumably vépya-); vēpas- [n] 'inspired speech, inspiration' (RV); veṇāthu- [m] 'shaking' (AV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.583

See also: vípra-

Avestan: YAv. vaēp- [verb]: apā-ca vaēpān-ti [3pl.pres.act.] 'throw away (?)' (V 7.55); parāca vaēpāia [2sg.impv.caus.] 'shake away, destroy' (Y 10.12), *vaēpāieiti [3sg.caus.] (V 8.26, f.), vaēpāian-t- [caus.ptc.] (V 8.32) 'to be active homosexual', viṭieiti [3sg.pass.] 'to be catamite' (V 8.26, f.), vipta- [ppp] (V 8.32); OAv. vaēpia- [adj] 'catamite, pathic'

Middle Persian: wiftag 'catamite, pathic'

IE form: uieip-

IE meaning: to swing, shake

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1131 - 1132

Cognates in other languages: ON veifa [verb] 'to swing, be in a swinging movement'

Notes: {1} For the meaning see Kiimmel 2000: 498.

Sanskrit: ves

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present IV: viṣanti [3pl.act.] (RV+), viṣat [3sg.impf.act.] (RV+), viṣante [3pl.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: āvisran [3pl.med.] (RV 08.027.12); Aorist S: āvikṣ mahi [1pl.med.] (RV); Aorist IS: vesī [3sg.inj.act.] (RV 08.060.20); Perfect: vivesa [3sg.act.] (RV+), avivesīh. [2sg.ppf.act.] (RV 03.032.10), viviser [3pl.med.] (RV 08.101.14+); Fut: veks' (Br.+) ; Caus: vesā' (RV+); ta-ptc.: ves-ta-(RV+); Inf: a-viṣam (RV 02.024.06)

Meaning: 'to sit down, settle down, enter, go in'

Link to RV concordance: viś-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaic-

Page in EWAia: 2.584

See also: viś-; vesā-; vēmān-; viśpāti-

Avestan: Av. vēs- [verb] 'to settle down, make up one’s mind' (only pres.med.): OAv. vēsāmadae-cā [1pl.] (Y 41.5), vēsan-tē [3pl.] (Y 48.10), YAv. vēsāne [1sg.subj.] (V 2.5), (paiti) vēsa'huha [2sg.impv.] (Yt 10.32)

Sogdian: (Man.) 'nwsyn [verb] 'to make enter, initiate'

Middle Persian: wys' 'mayest you get in!'

Other Iranian cognates: Wa. wiš- [verb] 'to set [of sun]’, Yagh. wes- [verb] 'to go down'

IE form: uieik-

IE meaning: to settle down

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1131

Sanskrit: vesā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'inhabitant, resident'

Link to RV concordance: vesā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uaicā-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** práтивे-ṣa- [m] 'neighbour' (RV 10.066.13+), vेṣa- [m] 'house, brothel' (VSK, Pān.:+)

**Page in EWAiA:** 2.585

**See also:** ves

**Avestan:** YAv. vaēṣa- [m] 'servant (who lives in the master’s house)'

**Khotanese:** bīṣa- [m] 'servant'

**IE form:** uoik-o-/*uoik-o-

**IE meaning:** inhabitant / abode

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1131

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ὀικός [m] 'house, household, house and court'; Lat. ǔcus [m] 'cluster of houses, village, town, district' (< PIE *uoik-o-)

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**Sanskrit:** vеṣman-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'abode'

**Link to RV concordance:** vеṣman-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uaičman-

**Page in EWAiA:** 2.585

**See also:** ves

**Avestan:** YAv. vaēṣman-da [abl.sg.] 'abode’ ( Yt 10.86) = vaēṣman-da-a, cf. de Vaan 2001: 480f.

**IE form:** ueik-mn-

**IE meaning:** abode

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1131

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**Sanskrit:** vetāsā-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [m]

**Meaning:** 'Calamus Rotang (or a reed of some kind)'

**Link to RV concordance:** vetāsā-; vaitasa-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uait-as-/uait-i-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** vaitasa- [adj] 'made of reed' (TS+), [m] 'penis' (RV+); vetra- [m] 'a big kind of Calamus' (KausґS+)

**Page in EWAiA:** 2.578

**See also:** vā

**Avestan:** YAv. vaēiti- [f] 'willow'

**Sogdian:** wyt’k 'cord'

**Middle Persian:** wēd 'willow'

**New Persian:** bēd 'willow'

**Ossetic:** widag / wedag?, jedag? 'root'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Yaghn. wīta 'cord'

**IE form:** ueit-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1120 - 1122
**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. uītis ‘clasper, vine-tendril’; OHG wīda ‘willow’; MoHG Weide ‘willow’

**Sanskrit:** ví

*First attestation:* RV+

*Part of speech:* [prev, pref]

*Meaning:* ‘apart, asunder, away, out’

*Link to RV concordance:* ví; vímadhya-; vívāc-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hui {1}

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** Examples of ví as prefix: ví-deva- [adj] ‘hostile to gods’ (AV); ví-madhya- [n] ‘the midst, middle’ (RV); ví-vāc- [f] ‘contest, fight’ (RV)

*Page in EWAia:* 2.549

*See also:* dvi-; vitaram; vis-u-

**Avestan:** Av. vī-, vīi- [prev, pref] ‘apart, out’; YAv. vī-daēuua- [adj] ‘hostile to the Daēuua’ (≈ Skt. vī-deva-); vī-maiśīa- [n] ‘middle’ (≈ Skt. vī-madhya-)

**Old Persian:** viy- [prev] ‘apart, away’

**Khotanese:** ggu-, bi-, vi- [prev] ‘apart, away’ (e.g. bitar- ‘to develop’)

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) wy-tr- [verb] ‘to cross’

**Middle Persian:** wi-dar- [verb] ‘to cross’

**Parthian:** w(y)-dr- [verb] ‘to pass (beyond, over)’

**New Persian:** gu-dar- [verb] ‘to cross’

**Ossetic:** quusyn / igNosun [verb] ‘to hear’ (< PIr. *Hui-gau«), dard / idard [adj] ‘far’ (< *Hui-trH-ta-)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. w-ðr-y- [verb] ‘to lean on’ (< PIr. *Hui-daria-)

**IE form:** h₁ui- < dui-

**IE meaning:** in two, apart, asunder

*Certainty:* +

*Page in Pokorny:* 1175 - 1176

**Cognates in other languages:** Lat. uītī [verb] ‘to avoid, turn aside’ (if from *Hui-i- ‘to go by’)

*Notes:* {1} [AL] The initial laryngeal follows from the constant long scansion of the augment in ávidhat (10 times in the RV) < *Ha-Hui-dʰH-a-, the root vidh- being due to the univerbation of the preverb ví and dhā- (cf. Lubotsky 1994a and s.v. vidh)

**Sanskrit:** vidh

*First attestation:* RV, YV

*Part of speech:* [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present Ⅶ<Ⅵ: vindhate [3sg.med.] (RV) (secondary present stem based on the aorist stem vidh-a-); Aorist A: avidhat [3sg.act.] (RV, YV) {1}

*Meaning:* ‘to grant, satisfy, content’

*Link to RV concordance:* vidh-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Huid³(H)- {2}

*Page in EWAia:* 2.555

*See also:* vidhāvā-, ví

**Avestan:** Av. víd- [verb] ‘to devote oneself to’: OAv. vídāitu (Y 51.6), vídāt (Y 53.4) [3sg.aor.subj.act.], vīdānt- [ptc.aor.act.] (Y 33.3)

**IE form:** (d)ui-dʰh₁-

**IE meaning:** to put in two

*Certainty:* +
Cognates in other languages: Lat. dī-uidō [verb] ‘to divide’; To. wātk- [verb] ‘to distinguish’ (< *ui-dʰ₁-sk-)

Notes: {1} [AL] The augment is always scanned long in the RV, which points to the IIr. reconstruction *Ha-Hui-dʰ₁-a-, cf. Lubotsky 1994a. The aorist ávidhat originally supplied the aorist for the root dās, cf. Garcia Ramón XXX. {2} The root is due to the univerbation of the preverb vi and dhā (cf. Hoffmann 1969 = Hoffmann 1975: 241). The aorist stem is primary.

Sanskrit: vidhāvā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: ‘widow’
Link to RV concordance: vidhāvā-; avidhavā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huid(H)uauH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-vidhavā- [f] ‘not a widow’ (RV 10.018.07)
Page in EWAia: 2.556
See also: vidh
Avestan: YAv. (vaœu) viœaua [nom.sg.f.] ‘widow’
Middle Persian: wēwag ‘widow’
New Persian: bēwa ‘widow’
Ossetic: id?Ѕ ‘widow’ (< Pfr. *uidauačї), cf. also Hung. özvegy ‘widow’ (LW from Alanic)
IE form: h₁uidʰ₂eueh₂- (< *uidʰ₂eueh₂-) {1}
IE meaning: widow, deprived of a partner
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1127 - 1128
Cognates in other languages: Lat. uidua [f] ‘widow’; OIr. fede ‘widow’; Go. widuwo ‘widow’; OPr. widdewі ‘widow’; OCS vъdova, vьdova [f] ‘widow’; Gr. ёєqєjo [m] ‘unmarried young man’
Notes: {1} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 1994a.

Sanskrit: vigraґ-
First attestation: RV 06.067.07
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: vigra- (RV 01.004.04)
Meaning: ‘strong, vigorous’
Link to RV concordance: vigra-; vígra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)uigra-
Page in EWAia: 2.553
See also: vej
Avestan: YAv. vižii-aršї- [m] PN (= ’with vigorous lance’)
Old Persian: Elam.-Iran. *uigrаспа- [m] PN (= ’with vigorous horses’)
IE form: h₁ueig-
IE meaning: to shrink, start back
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1130 - 1131

Sanskrit: vim-śatі-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'twenty'
Link to RV concordance: vim·sāti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HuiHcґati- / Huincґati- {1}
Page in EWAia: 2.550
Avestan: YAv. visaiti 'twenty'
Khotanese: bistä 'twenty'
Middle Persian: wīst 'twenty'
New Persian: bist 'twenty'
Ossetic: ysś?⃣ / ins?j 'twenty' (< *uinsati-)
Other Iranian cognates: Pash. (Kākar-ī) wšol, 'šel 'twenty' (< *uisatij-)
IE form: h₁ui-h₁kmt-i- < *dui-h₁dkmt-i-
IE meaning: twenty
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1177
Cognates in other languages: Arm. k’san 'twenty'; Gr. (Dor.) Fīkati 'twenty', (Ion.-Att.) eckosi 'twenty'; Lat. üğinti 'twenty'; Ofr. fiche 'twenty'; ToA wiki 'twenty'; ToB ikām- 'twenty'
Notes: {1} [AL] It seems very unlikely to me that Skt. vim-š is a hypercorrection for *vīš-. It is also difficult to explain away Oss. ssʔ⃣ / insʔj 'twenty'.

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Sanskrit: vipra-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'trembling, aroused, inspired', [m] 'priest, seer'
Link to RV concordance: vipra-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uipra-
Page in EWAia: 2.558
See also: vep
Avestan: YAv. vifra- [adj] 'ecstatic (?)' (Yt 5.61) {1}
IE form: uip-ro-
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1131 - 1132
Notes: {1} [AL] aoifra- (Yt 13.104) does not belong here, cf. de Vaan 2003: 426, fn. 516.

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Sanskrit: virapsґaґ-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'abundance, fullness'
Link to RV concordance: virapsґaґ-; rapsґ-; virapsґin-; virapsґ-; rapsґadhan-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uiHra-pcua-
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** virapsɨn-[adj] 'abundant, brim full' (RV+); virapɨ- [adj, f.] 'id.' (RV+); secondary verbal root (vî) rapš- 'to brim' (pres. vî rapšate, perf. raparapše) (RV+); rapəd-idhan-[adj] 'with full udders' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.559

See also: vîr-: pasu-

**Avestan:** OAv. pasu- vîra- 'men and cattle'

**Other Iranian cognates:** OIran. *viraf«a PN (Hinz XXX)

**IE form:** uiHro-pkúo-

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1177 - 1178

**Cognates in other languages:** Umb. u(e)iro pequo 'men and cattle'

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**Sanskrit:** vîs-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Gramm. forms:** vit- [nom.sg.] (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'settlement, dwelling-place, house, community, tribe, people'

**Link to RV concordance:** vîs-: anarvis-: visya-: vaisya-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uic-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** anar-vîs-[adj] 'whom clan is on the cart' (RV 01.121.07); visya-[adj] 'belonging to the tribe' (RV; AV+ 'man of the third class'); visya-[m] 'man of the third class (trade and agriculture)' (RV 10.090.12+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.561

See also: ves-; vesa-; vispati-

**Avestan:** YAv. vîs- [f] 'homestead, community'; visia-[adj] 'belonging to the community'

**Old Persian:** vîθ- [f] 'royal house, palace, house, farm'

**Khotanese:** bis�- 'house'

**Middle Persian:** vis 'village'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Par. gus 'house'

**IE form:** uik-

**IE meaning:** tribe, extended family

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1131

**Cognates in other languages:** OCS vьsь [f] 'village'

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**Sanskrit:** visˈa-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [n]

**Meaning:** 'venom, poison'

**Link to RV concordance:** visˈa-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uiš(a)-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** visˈavant-[adj] 'poisonous' (RV+) {1}

**Page in EWAia:** 2.563


**Khotanese:** bătu’, bei’ [nom.sg.] 'poison, venom' (bei’n-a [instr.sg.])

**Middle Persian:** vis 'poison, venom'

590
New Persian: guš 'poison, venom'
Other Iranian cognates: Bal. gīš 'oleander'
IE form: uis-
IE meaning: poison, venom
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1134
Cognates in other languages: ToA wās, ToB wase 'poison, venom' (< *uiso-); Gr. ĂTIj [m] 'poison, venom', Lat. vírus 'slimy liquid, slime; poisonous liquid, poison, venom, virus', OIr. fí 'poison' < *uī s-ō- (with lengthening in nom.sg. of the root-noun *uis ?)
Notes: {1} [AL] It is unclear whether the scarcely attested Skt. verb vēs·- 'to flow' (RV 3pl.impf. avēsan; ptc.pres. vēs-antih-) and Av. vaēšah- [n] 'filth, fustiness (?)' are related.

Sanskrit: viśpāti-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Gramm. forms: viṭ-pati- (TB+; accent uncertain)
Meaning: 'lord of the tribe, chief of settlement, ruler'
Link to RV concordance: viśpāti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uicґpati-; [f] *uicґpatniH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vişpatn- [f] 'female ruler, woman of house' (RV+)
Page in EWAia: 2.561
See also: viґsґ; paґti-; paґtn–
Avestan: YAv. višpaiti- [m] 'chief of a tribe'
IE form: uikґpoti-; [f] *uikґpotnih-
IE meaning: lord of the settlement
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1131
Idioms: 'lord of all tribes': Skt. viґsґvѓsѓm viґґm paґtim (RV 06.015.01) ¬ YAv. v–spЎ v–sЎ v–spatЎi« (Vyt 16); 'lord of the tribes': Skt. viґsґm ...viґspaih (RV 09.108.10) ¬ YAv. višam višpaitiš (Yt 10.18)
Cognates in other languages: Lith. vięspats (OLith. vię«pati°s) [m] 'lord'; Lith. vięspati (OLith. vięšpati) [f] 'mistress, lady'; OPr. (buttas) waispattin [acc.sg.f.] 'mistress (of the house)'

Sanskrit: viґsґ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [in compounds]
Meaning: 'in various directions'
Link to RV concordance: viґsґun–a-; viґsґun–āk; viґsґiґna-; viґsґvaŋc-; viґsґuripa-; viґsґivґt-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)uišu'
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: viґsґa- [adj] 'various, manifold' (RV); viґsґāk [adv] 'to different sides' (RV); viґsґiґna- [adj] 'going in different directions, spreading everywhere' (RV+); viґsґvaŋc- / viґsґic- [adj] 'turned to several sides, ubiquitous; going asunder' (RV+); viґsґuripa- [adj] 'having various forms' (RV+); viґsґvrґt- [adj] 'rolling in various directions' (RV 01.084.10, AV), [m] 'averting' (RV 10.043.03)
Page in EWAia: 2.565
See also: vi
Avestan: YAv. vižuuan·c- [adj] 'turning to several sides'
IE form: huisu < duisu
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1175 - 1176

Cognates in other languages: Lith. visas [adj] 'all'; Latv. viss [adj] 'all'; OPr. wissa [adj] 'all'; OCS vsь [adj] 'whole, every, alone'

**Sanskrit:** विस्व-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [adj]  
Gramm. forms: with pronominal inflection, e.g. विस्वसमि [dat.sg.m.n.]; विस्वे [nom.pl.m.]; विस्वेः [gen.pl.], etc.; in compounds and derivatives accented on the suffix विस्व-  
Meaning: 'all, every'  
Link to RV concordance: विस्व-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uiçua-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: विस्वत्र [adv] 'everywhere' (RV+); विस्वाद्ध [adv] 'always, on every occasion' (RV); विस्वह [adv] 'id.' (RV+) (for the distribution see Lubotsky 1995a: 129f.); विस्वतस [adv] 'on all sides' (RV+); विस्वाय [adv] 'in every way' (RV+); विस्वाणरा- (< *-Hnara-) [adj] 'belonging to all men' (RV); विस्वाह- [adj] 'all-illuminating' (RV)  
Page in EWAia: 2.562  
Avestan: Av. विस्प- [adj] 'all, whole' (in OAv. inflected as a noun, in YAv. also pronominal endings, cf. विस्पोमाइ [nom.sg.m.], विस्पे [nom.pl.m.], विस्पेश्वर [gen.pl.])  
Old Persian: विस्प-, विस्प-[adj] 'all'; विस्पदा/विस्पदा/ [adv] 'to everywhere' (~ Skt. विस्वाद्ध)  
Khotanese: बिस्सा- (Tumšiqa. बिसा-) [adj] 'all'  
Sogdian: विस्प [adv] 'all'; (Man.) विस्प्रोय [adv] 'everywhere' (~ Skt. विस्वत्रा)  
Middle Persian: विस्प [adv] 'every, all'  
Parthian: विस्प [adv] 'all'  
IE form: (h)iukuo- (?) {1}  
Certainty: +

**Avestan:** Av. विस्प [adj] 'all, whole' (in OAv. inflected as a noun, in YAv. also pronominal endings, cf. विस्पोमाइ [nom.sg.m.], विस्पे [nom.pl.m.], विस्पेश्वर [gen.pl.])  
IE form: (h)iukuo- (?) {1}  
Certainty: +

Page in EWAia: 2.549  
See also: vi

Avestan: YAv. vītārum [adv] 'further' (V 5.11) {1}

IE form: (h)iui-ter (-)

IE meaning: du  
Certainty: +
Cognates in other languages: Go. wi?ra [adv] 'again, against'; OHG widar [adv] 'again, against'; probably OCS въторъ [adj] 'second, other'

Notes: {1} [AL] The translation 'seitwârts, hüben und drüben', given in Bartholomae s.v. вîtara-, is dispensable.

Sanskrit: vitâst-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [f]  
Meaning: N. of a river in the Panjáb (Gr. Bidjspj, 'Udöspj)  
Link to RV concordance: vitâst-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hui-tas-  
Page in EWAia: 2.553  
See also: tam-s  
IE form: tns-  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 1068-1069

Sanskrit: vitasti-  
First attestation: Br.+  
Part of speech: [f]  
Meaning: 'span (as a measure of length), span width'  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hui-tasti-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: tri-vitâstâm [adv] 'three spans deep' (TB)  
Page in EWAia: 2.554  
See also: tam-s; vitâtâ-  
Avestan: YAv. vitâsti- [f] 'span (as a measure of length)'  
Middle Persian: <wt(y)st> = /widest/ 'span'  
New Persian: bidast 'span'  
Ossetic: wydisny, disny / uЅens?, uЅest?, iЅest? 'span (distance between the thumb and the little finger of a spread hand)'

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. wlešt, lwešt 'span'; Orm. j№usp 'span'; Yazg. wоδаd 'span'  
IE form: tns-ti-  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 1068-1069

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Sanskrit: vithura-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [adj]  
Meaning: 'staggering, tottering, frail, uncertain'  
Link to RV concordance: vithra-; ávithura-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uitHura-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-vithura- [adj] 'not weakened, not trembling' (RV, Si.)
Page in EWAia: 2.554
See also: vyath'
Avestan: YAv. aibiðira- (for *auuiqura-) [adj] 'strong'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -

Sanskrit: vivásvant-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj]
Meaning: 'shining forth, matutinal', [m] N. of the father of Yama
Link to RV concordance: vivásvant-; vaivasvata-; vivásvan-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hui-(H)uas-uant-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vaivasvata- [adj] 'descending frim Vivasvant' (RV+); vivásvan- [n]
'morning dawn' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.560
See also: vas [2]
Avestan: Av. víuuaþhuša- [adj] 'descending from Víuuaþhan-t-'; YAv. víuuaþhan-t- [m] N. of a
mythical creature, father of Yima, the first Haoma-presser among the mortals; víuuaþhana- [adj]
'descending from Víuuaþhan-t-'
IE form: huues-
IE meaning: to light up
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 86 - 87

Sanskrit: víd-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present X: víd áyási [2sg.subj.act.] (RV 08.045.06), víd-áyasva [2sg.impv.med.] (RV, VS®) {1}; ta-ptc.: víd-ita- 'firm' (RV, VS®)
Meaning: 'to be/become firm, make firm'
Link to RV concordance: víd-; víd-ú-; vīl-upátman-; víd-vánga-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: užd-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: víd-ú- [adj] 'strong, firm' (RV+); vīl-u-pátman- [adj] 'with strong wings' (RV), víd-v-ánaga- [adj] 'with strong limbs' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.568
See also: vayás-
Avestan: OAv. vóždat [3sg.pres.inj.act.] 'to raise (the weapon)' ( Y 32.10); YAv. aibi.vóždaiian-t-
[ptc.act.] 'raising (the head)' ( Y 9.31)
IE form: ueiH-s-d-? {2}
Certainty: ?
Page in Pokorny: 1123 - 1124
Notes: {1} Middle forms are employed intransitively ('be firm'), the only active form is transitive-causative (see Jamison 1983: 90). {2} [AL] The etymology is doubtful. The Avestan forms are
semantically deviant and the relationship with*ueiH- (see Skt. vayás-) is not self-evident.
Sanskrit: viṇā-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [m]  
Meaning: ‘man, hero, son’  
Link to RV concordance: viṇā-; viṇaka-; viṇay-; viṇayā; viṇayū-; viṇavant-; viṇā-; viṇāś-āh-; vairadeva-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uiHa-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: viṇaka- [m] ‘dear hero’ (RV); viṇāy [denom] ‘behave as a hero’ (RV+); viṇ rayā [adv] ‘in desire for heroes/sons’ (RV); viṇayū- [adj] ‘longing for heroes’ (RV); viṇavant- [adj] ‘abounding in heroes, sons’ (RV+); viṇya- [n] ‘heroic power, heroic deed’ (RV+); virās-āh- [adj] ‘subduing men’ (RV) {1}; vāra- [n] ‘enmity’ (AV+), ‘money paid for manslaughter’ (KS+; RV)  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: viHrā- [m] ‘man in desire for heroes/sons’ (RV); viṇayū- [adj] ‘longing for heroes’ (RV); viṇavant- [adj] ‘abounding in heroes, sons’ (RV+); viṇya- [n] ‘heroic power, heroic deed’ (RV+); viṇā- [n] ‘man, hero’  
IE form: uHro- {2}  
IE meaning: warrior, man, hero  
Certainty: +  
Page in Pokorny: 1177 - 1178  
Cognates in other languages: Lith. vyras ‘man, husband’; Latv. viŗs ‘man’; with short vowel Lat. uir ‘man’, OIr. fer ‘man’, Go. wair ‘man’  
Notes: {1} With laryngeal loss in compounds? {2} Possibly related to Skt. vayas-.  

Sanskrit: vlayy (vray) {1}  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [verb]  
Meaning: ‘to crush, compress, collapse’  
Link to RV concordance: vīt.  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uHrī-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vrayas- [n] ‘crushing force’ (?) (RV 02.023.16); pra-vlaya- [m] ‘sinking down, collapse’ (Br.); ahi-nirvlayanī- [f] ‘cast-off skin of a snake’ (ŚB = BĀU)  
Page in EWAia: 2.598  
Avestan: YAv. uruiuīnānt- [ptc.pres.act.] ‘compressing’ (Yt 13.33); pairi.uruuāēsta- [sup] ‘most crushing’ (?) (Yt 11.2)  
IE form: IIR  
Certainty: -  
Notes: {1} [LK] Some forms are based on the root variants blay and play, being probably mere graphic errors for vlf; see Kulikov 2001: 377. {2} [LK] The -ya-present does not occur accented, but
for semantic and paradigmatic reasons should be grouped with class IV presents rather than with
passives; see Kulikov 2001: 375ff.

**Sanskrit:** vrad

**First attestation:** RV

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: ávradanta [3pl.inj.med.] (RV 02.024.03) {1}

**Meaning:** 'to make / become soft'

**Link to RV concordance:** vrad-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** urad-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** vrandín- [adj] 'becoming/making soft' (RV 01.054.04, 01.054.05) (nonce)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.595

**See also:** mrad

**Avestan:** YAv. varōduua- [adj] 'soft'; varōdu-sme 'in the soft ground' (V 8.8)

**Khotanese:** bilđ- (< *uёrdj-) [adj] 'intestine'; hulga- [adj] 'soft' (< *(u)rdj-)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Wa. word 'tripe'

**IE form:** ured

**IE meaning:** to become weak

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 1163 - 1164

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ·adinTj (Sappho brōdinoj) [adj] 'tendril, slender, flexible' {2}

**Notes:** {1} Intransitive ('they became weak') or transitive-causative ('they made weak') (see Gotō 1987: 301f.). {2} The connection with the Greek word seems very uncertain as well as other cognates
mentioned by Pokorny.

---

**Sanskrit:** vrajaґ

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: vraґjant [ptc.act.] (RV); Aorist IS: avrѓj–t [3sg.act.] (Br.); Perfect: vavrѓґja [3sg.act.] (RV+); Fut: vrajis–yaґnt [ptc.act.] (SґB); Caus: vrѓjay І (Br.+); ta–ptc.: ud-vrajita- 'gone away, left' (Br.+) {1}

**Meaning:** 'to walk, stride'

**Link to RV concordance:** vraj-; pravrѓja-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** (H)urag- / (H)urajNє-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** pra-vrāja- [m] 'course (of a river)' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.594

**Avestan:** OAv. uruujaj- [verb] 'to proceed': uruuāxšāt [3sg.aor.subj.] (Y 34.13, Y 44.8), cf. Insler 1975: 227, 332f.

**IE form:** h₁/3ureg {2}

**IE meaning:** to stride

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1181

**Cognates in other languages:** Hitt. irki- [c] 'trace, trail'

**Notes:** {1} The set-forms of this root are secondary. {2} [AL] For the reconstruction see Kloekhorst 2008:

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**Sanskrit:** vrajá-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'fold, fenced area, shed, stable, station of herds'
Link to RV concordance: vraja-; vrajapati-; vrajana-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huraja-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vraja-pati- [m] 'master of fenced area' (RV) {1}

Page in EWAia: 2.594
See also: vrajana-
Ossetic: (D) ?rw?z 'herd, flock'
IE form: h₁ureg-o- (?) {2}
IE meaning: fenced area
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1168
Notes: {1} [AL] The meaning of vrajana- (RV 07.003.02), usually translated as 'road, way', is not quite clear. {2} From root *h₁uerg- 'to encompass' with unexplained Schwebeablaut.

---

Sanskrit: vrasc
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present SK: vṛscānty [3pl.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: vṛks mahi [1pl.inj.med.] (AVP 2.36.4+); Passive: vṛṣeyantām [3pl.impv.] 'to be brought low, fall under the wrath' (RV+); na-ptc.: vṛknā- (RV+)
Meaning: 'to fell (a tree), uproot, cleave'
Link to RV concordance: vrsc-; vipavraskā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hur-sk-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ava-vrascā- [m] 'splinter, chip' (ŚB); vṛścana- [n] 'cut, incision' (KS+); yipa-vraskā- [adj] 'uprooting (a tree for) a sacrificial post' (RV); anāvraskā- [adj] 'not falling under the wrath' (AVS+)
Page in EWAia: 2.596
See also: varj {1}
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1163 - 1164 (with a diff. analysis)
Notes: {1} [AL] Most probably, an original sk-present to the root varj, cf. Lubotsky 2001a. For vṛkn-a- see Lubotsky 2007, Kummel 2000: 509 discusses some other forms of the root varj- which on semantic grounds may rather belong to vrasc-.

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Sanskrit: vrata-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'vow, religious observance, commandment' {1}
Link to RV concordance: vrata-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: urata-
Page in EWAia: 2.594
Avestan: OAv. uruuta- [n] 'rule, order, indication' {4}; YAv. uruutat.nara- [m] PN
Ossetic: ir?d/?rw?d 'bride-money'
Other Iranian cognates: Orm. ţwar 'oath', Yi. wor 'id.' XXX NB: Isebaert, FS Thomas 138f; Sims-W. SogdInscr II 42; Humbach ZDMG 144 (1994) 181
Certainty: ? {2}
Page in Pokorny: 1162 - 1163
Cognates in other languages: {3}
Notes: {1} [AL] For the meaning 'Gelübbe, Versprechen, Verhei

The connection with Gr. εχρω, κρήω [verb] 'to say' (< *γερω-). Gr. ἡττά [ppp] 'appointed' (<*γρήω-to-

Seems to me phonetically impossible. {3} [AL] Schlerath 2001: 289 convincingly argues that ORuss.

rotá, Russ. rota 'oath' is an Iranian loan-word (the Slavic etymon is further attested in SCr. róta, Sln. ráta, Pol. rota 'oath', ORuss. rotćisja 'to swear', SCr. rótiti se 'id.', Sln. róciti 'adjure', Cz. rötti 'repine, be cross', etc.). {4} [AL] Also spelled uruüčta-, for which see de Vaan 2003: 45, 71f.

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Sanskrit: vrādh
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: vrādhant- [ptc.act.] (RV), vrādhanta [3pl.inj.med.] (RV 05.006.07; nonce)
Meaning: 'to be proud, swank'
Link to RV concordance: vrādh-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uraHd- {1}
Page in EWAia: 2.597
IE form: IIR
Certainty: -
Page in Pokorny: 1167
Notes: {1} [AL] Connection with Skt. irdhva- 'high' is improbable (see s.v.).

Sanskrit: vṛśi-
First attestation: VS
Part of speech: [f]
Meaning: 'appellation of waters, vortex (?)'
Link to RV concordance: vṛś-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: uraic-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vṛśi-: dāsa vṛśāh 'ten fingers (?)' (RV 01.144.05)
Page in EWAia: 2.598
Avestan: YAv. uruuaęs- [verb] 'to turn (around)': fraorisiieiti [3sg.pres.act.], auuaouruuaęsate [3sg.caus.med.]; uruuaęsa- [m] 'vortex in water'
Sogdian: (Chr.) rwyst 'spun' (?)
Middle Persian: l(y)štik /rištag/ 'rope, string, thread'
Parthian: 'rws-, *rws- [verb] 'to turn to, towards [intr.], face' (+ *ā-)
New Persian: rēstān, rīstān [verb] 'to spin'
Ossetic: ?lvisyn / ?lvesun [verb] 'to spin' (+ *abi-)

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. rYsY- [verb] 'to spin', rys 'thread'; Pash. rēšol [verb] 'to spin', Yghn. r?wēš- [verb] 'to twine, spin'

IE form: ureik
IE meaning: to turn (around)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1158 - 1159

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ·ikn [adj] 'crooked'; Lith. rišti [verb] 'tie, bind'; OHG rīho [m] 'knee-bend'

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Sanskrit: vrjána-
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [n]
Meaning: 'community, enclosure of a community, settlement'
Link to RV concordance: vrjana-; vrjana-; vrjanya-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hurjāna-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vrjāna- [n] 'community (?)' (RV 01.048.05); vrjāna- [m] 'der Kreis der zusammen opfernden Persönlichkeiten, ein Opferbündler (cf. Geldner ad RV 1.165.15d)' (RV); vrjanya- [adj] 'belonging to the community' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.573
See also: vrajā-

Avestan: OAv. varəzōnā-, YAv. varəzānā- [n] 'community'; OAv. varəzōnīiā- [m] 'member of the community' ( Y 33.3 ~ Skt. vrjanyā-); YAv. varəzīiān [3pl.subj.act.] 'to fence in (?)' ( Y 16.2)
Old Persian: vrddnām/vrddanam/ [n] 'village'
Khotanese: balysanā- 'limited district'
Middle Persian: wālan 'community, settlement'
New Persian: barzan 'community, settlement'
IE form: h₁uerg-eno-
IE meaning: settlement
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1168
Cognates in other languages: Gr. ṙhrgw, ṛrgw [verb] 'to enclose'

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Sanskrit: vrka-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'wolf'
Link to RV concordance: vrkā-; avrka-; vṛkātī-; vṛkātātī-; vṛkāyu-; vṛkadvāras-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: urka-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: a-vrka- [adj] 'safe, protecting', [n] 'safety' (RV); vṛkāti- [m] 'rober' (RV 04.041.04); vṛkātāti- [f] 'robbery, wolfishness (?)' (RV 02.034.09); vṛkāyu- [adj] 'robber-like' (RV 10.133.04); vṛkadvāras- N of an Asura (?) (RV 02.030.04)
Page in EWAia: 2.570
See also: vrkī-

Avestan: YAv. vohka- [m] 'wolf'
Khotanese: birgga- 'wolf'
Sogdian: (Buddh.) wyrky 'wolf'
Middle Persian: gurg 'wolf'
New Persian: gurg 'wolf'
Other Iranian cognates: Elam.-Iran. *vr•ka- in PN; Khwar. 'wrýk 'wolf'
IE form: ulk‘o-
IE meaning: wolf
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 1178 - 1179
Cognates in other languages: Go. wulfś [m] 'wolf'; Lith. vilkas [m] 'wolf'; Latv. vilks [m] 'wolf'; ORuss. vûlk [m] 'wolf'; ToB walkwe [m] 'wolf'; Gr. ἱβκοj [m] 'wolf'

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<th>vr•kī-</th>
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<td>RV+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[f]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>'she-wolf'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Link to RV concordance:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proto-Indo-Iranian:</td>
<td>urkiI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other forms in Indo-Aryan:</td>
<td>vr•čivant- [adj] N. of a family inimical to Indra (= 'pertaining to she-wolves (?)') (RV+) (with regular *-č- ?)</td>
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<td>vr•ka-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Iranian cognates:</td>
<td>Sh. wirjin [f] 'she-wolf' (&lt; PIr. *vr•čī- )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE form:</td>
<td>ulk‘ih-</td>
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<td>IE meaning:</td>
<td>she-wolf</td>
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<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cognates in other languages:</td>
<td>ON ylgr [f] 'she-wolf'; OHG wulpa [f] 'she-wolf'; Lith. vilkė [f] 'she-wolf'; Russ. volčīca 'she-wolf'; Sln. volčīca 'she-wolf'</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>First attestation:</td>
<td>AV+ (RV+?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part of speech:</td>
<td>[m.du.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gramm. forms:</td>
<td>vr•kkah- (RV 01.187.10) 'kidney (fat) (?)'; vr•kya- (TS+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meaning:</td>
<td>'kidney'</td>
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<td>urtka- {1}</td>
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<td>vart</td>
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<td>Avestan:</td>
<td>YAv. vərəqka-[m.du.] 'kidneys'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khotanese:</td>
<td>bilga- 'kidney'</td>
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<td>Middle Persian:</td>
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<td>New Persian:</td>
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<td>wyrg / urg 'kidney'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Iranian cognates:</td>
<td>Yi. wūlyə 'kidney', Wa. wultk 'id.'</td>
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<tr>
<td>IE form:</td>
<td>uryt-ko- (?)</td>
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<td>Certainty:</td>
<td>+</td>
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</table>
Notes: {1} [AL] Usually assumed to be a derivative of the root vart 'to turn', but the suffix -ka- is never deverbative. If related, the word for 'kidney' must be derived from the root noun.

**Sanskrit:** vṛks·á-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [m]
**Meaning:** 'tree'
**Link to RV concordance:** vṛks·á-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** určśa-

**Avestan:** YAv. varoša- [m] 'tree'; varoša-jī- [f] 'root or stalk'
**IE form:** IIR {1}
**Certainty:** -

Notes: {1}[AL] EWaia hesitatingly reconstructs *uёl•kґ-s-oґ (to vaґlsґa- 'sprout, twig', in other languages 'hair'), which seems rather improbable to me.

**Sanskrit:** vṛṣ·abha-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [adj]
**Meaning:** 'manly, powerful', [m] 'bull, boar, husband, ruler'
**Link to RV concordance:** vṛṣ abha-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** urśba-

**Avestan:** YAv. varośauua- [m] PN
**IE form:** ursn-ḅ-
**IE meaning:** bull
**Certainty:** +

Page in Pokorny: 78 - 81

**Sanskrit:** vṛṣ·an-
**First attestation:** RV+
**Part of speech:** [adj]
**Gramm. forms:** nom.sg. vṛṣ·ā, acc.sg. vṛṣ·ān·am (younger vṛṣ·ān·am), instr.sg. vṛṣ·n·ā, etc.
**Meaning:** 'manly, powerful, propagative', [m] 'man, male animal (bull, stallion)'
**Link to RV concordance:** vṛṣ·an-, vṛṣ·ala-; vṛṣ·an·vant-; vṛṣ·apsu-; vṛṣ·āyudh-; vṛṣ·n·ya-; vṛṣ·an·v-; vṛṣ·ayu-
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** urśa-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** vṛṣ·an·vant- [adj] 'with a stallion' (RV); vṛṣ·an·au [nom.du.m.] 'testicles' (VS+); vṛṣ·a·psu- [adj] 'with the breath of stallions' (RV); vṛṣ·āyudh- [adj] 'combating a bull' (RV 01.033.06); vṛṣ·n·ya- [m] 'manliness, virility' (RV+); vṛṣ·ala- [m] 'servant' (RV 10.034.11+; BĀU vṛṣ·ala-); vṛṣ·an·y[y] [verb] 'to be horny' (RV+), vṛṣ·ayu- [adj] 'ruttitish, horny' (RV 09.077.05) {1}

Page in EWAia: 2.575

See also: vṛṣ·abha-; vṛṣ·n·i-

**Avestan:** YAv. varošna- [adj] 'manly'; varšna- [m] PN

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) wšn- 'man'
**Middle Persian**: gušn 'little man'
**New Persian**: gušn 'little man'
**Ossetic**: wyrs/urs 'stallion'
**IE form**: urs-
**IE meaning**: male
**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 78 - 81

**Idioms**: ‘having virile horses’: Skt. vṛṣ-an-āsvā- [m] PN (RV+) ~ MP gušnap PN

**Cognates in other languages**: Gr. ἤρσην [adj] 'male' (Att. ἤρσης, Ion., Lesb., Cret. ἄρσης, Lac. ἄρσης); Lat. urērēs 'bull, ox, ox calf'

**Notes**: {1} [AL] For the middle verb vṛṣ-āy (RV+), often translated 'to be horny, act like a bull' see *vars*- [2]. {2} [AL] The connection with the verb *vars*- [1] 'to rain' seems semantically not compelling and phonologically extremely difficult in view of Greek forms.

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**Sanskrit**: vṛṣ-n-i-

**First attestation**: RV+

**Gramm. forms**: vṛṣ-n-yā [instr.sg.] AVP 5.28.8
**Meaning**: [adj] 'ram-like', [m] 'ram'
**Link to RV concordance**: vṛṣ n ʾi-; vṛṣ n i-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: uršni-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: vṛṣ-n-i- [adj] 'strong, manly' (RV)

**Page in EWAia**: 2.576

**See also**: *vars*

**Avestan**: YAv. varšni- [m] 'ram', PN
**IE form**: urs-ni-
**IE meaning**: ram
**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 78 - 81

**Cognates in other languages**: {1}

**Notes**: {1} [AL] Cf. Gr. ῥεῖτι [m] 'ram'?

---

**Sanskrit**: vṛtra-

**First attestation**: RV+

**Part of speech**: [n]
**Meaning**: 'defence', [m] name of a demon slain by Indra, often pictured as a cobra {1}
**Link to RV concordance**: vṛtra-; vrtrahan-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: Hurtra-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: vṛtra-hán- [m] 'Vṛtra-killer (epithet of Indra)' (RV+): nom.sg. -hā, acc. -hān-ām, gen. -ghnās, etc.

**Page in EWAia**: 2.573

**See also**: *var*
**Avestan:** YAv. vəṟəra- [n] 'shield, defensive power' (cf. also s.v. vərtra-); OAv. vərərəmjan- [m] 'defence-breaker' (Y 44.16); YAv. vərərəjan- [adj] 'id.'; vərərrayna- [n] 'breaking of defence, victory', [m] name of a god

**Middle Persian:** wahrəm war god, god of victory

**Other Iranian cognates:** Bactr. orlagno god of victory; Arm. vahagn name of a god (LW from Iranian)

**IE form:** IIR

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 1137 - 1138

**Idioms:** 'to overcome defence, Vṛtra': Skt. vṛtraṣtar (RV) ¬ YAv. vərərəm tar; vərərəratauruuan-; 'most victorious': Skt. vṛtrahāntama (RV) ¬ YAv. vərərəjaŋstoma-

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The original meaning probably was 'cover', since the demon Vṛtra - "covered" the waters (apo vavrivəṃ · sam), which were later "opened" (āpa-ṛ-) by Indra. Since Benveniste - Renou 1934, it has become customary to operate with the original meaning 'obstacle' for this word (and for its Avestan cognate vərəra-, cf. s.v. vərtra-), but since we cannot reconstruct the meaning 'to obstruct' for the Indo-Iranian verbal root (cf. s.v. var), this idea seems doubtful to me. Note further that Av. vərəra- also has the meaning 'shield', which often carries the idea of covering.

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**Sanskrit:** vyac

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present III (<Perfect): viviktas [3du.act.] (RV); Perfect: vivyāca [3sg.act.] (RV+); āivivyak [3sg.ppf.act.] (RV), vivyacat [3sg.subj.act.] (RV)

**Meaning:** 'to contain, embrace, encompass'

**Link to RV concordance:** vyac-; vyacas-; vyacasvant-; vyacis·t·ha-; uruvyac

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** uia-/*ui-č-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** vyacas- [n] 'extent, content, extension' (RV+); vyacas-vant- [adj] 'extended, expanded' (RV+); vyacis·t·ha- [sup] 'most expanded' (RV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.590

**Sogdian:** wiz-d/wiz-d (< *uič-a-) [verb] 'to be contained in'

**Middle Persian:** wnc-/wiń-as, (pass.) wncyh-/wińNēh- 'to be contained'

**New Persian:** gunjN- dan (< *ui-n-č-) [verb] 'to be contained in'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Sh. wiz- [verb] 'to be contained in, find room in, go into'; Wa. wie- [verb] 'id.'

**IE form:** IIR {1}

**Certainty:** ?

**Page in Pokorny:** 1130

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The connection with Lat. uinciča [verb] 'to bind, wrap up' is semantically unconvincing.

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**Sanskrit:** vyadh

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present IV: vidhyati [3sg.act.] (RV+), āvidhyat [3sg.impf.act.] (with a lengthened augment); Aorist S: vyātśiṣ- [2sg.inj.act.] (TS+), avyāṭṣur [3pl.act.] (JB); Perfect: vivyādha [3sg.act.] (Br.+), vividhvām·s· [ptic.act.] (RV); Caus: vyādhayati [3sg.act.] (Br.); ta-ptic.: viddha- (RV); Inf: ati-vidhe (RV)

**Meaning:** 'to damage, hurt, pierce, hit, shoot'
Link to RV concordance: vyadh-; hrdayāvidh-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Huiadb-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hrdayāvidh- [adj] 'piercing the heart’ (RV+); vyadhman- [n] ’(arrow) wound’ (AVP 1.46.2); anā-vyādhā- [adj] ’not to be forced open’ (AV); anati-vyādhya- [gerundive] ’impenetrable’ (AVP); ati-vyādhīn- [adj] ’capable of piercing through’ (VS+); anuvyādha- [m/n] ’piercing’ (AVP)

Page in EWAia: 2.591

Avestan: YAv. vid- [verb] ’to pierce’: ni-uuiiīiian [3pl.pres.subj.act.] (Yt 10.113); ašmōnō.vīīō- [adj] ’piercing no wounds’ (Yt 10.39)

Khotanese: bid- [verb] ’to pierce’

Middle Persian: ws-, (Man.) wh-/wih-/ [verb] ’to shoot, throw’

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. wiwt- [verb] ’to throw, shoot, strike, hurl’; Yi. wul-/wust- [verb] ’to throw’; Par. yuḥ-/yuṣṭ [verb] ’to throw, place’

IE form: IIR

IE meaning: to pierce

Certainty: -

Sanskrit: vyāthi

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present I: vyāthate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist S: vyāthi:i [1sg.inj.med.] (AV+); Caus: vyāthāyati [3sg.act.] (RV+); ta-pto.: vyāthita- (AV+)

Meaning: ’to tremble, waver’

Link to RV concordance: vyath-; vyāthi-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uiatH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: á-vyāthā- [f] ’absence of trembling, firmness’ (VS+); a-vyāthi- [adj] ’not tremulous’ (RV+); vyāthis- [n] ’wavering, arbitrarily chosen way’ (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.591

See also: vithuraṅ-

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Sanskrit: vyā-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]


Meaning: ’to cover, wrap, veil, envelop’

Link to RV concordance: vyā-; hiran-yavi-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: uiaH- {2}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: hiran:ya-vi- [adj] ’wrapped with gold’ (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.592

See also: vetasaṅ-

Sogdian: (Buddh.) ptw’y [verb] ’to wind, roll’ (+ *pati-), prw’y- [verb] ’to wrap up’ (+ *pari-)

Other Iranian cognates: Sariq. bawry- [verb] ’to cover, veil’, Yazg. baway- [verb] ’id.’, Rosh. bawīn ’covering, closing’, Sariq. bawēin ’blanket, body covering’ (+ *upa-); Wa. z(ọ)way- [verb] ’to wind,
wrap, roll up’ (+ *uz-); Sariq. parwey- [verb] 'to cover, veil', Sh. parwīn 'cover, wrapping’, Sariq. parwein 'horse-clothing’ (+ *pari-)

IE form: *uei̯h₁
IE meaning: to wrap, envelop
Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 1120 - 1122

Cognates in other languages: Lat. uiĕre [verb] 'to bind, plait'; Lith. vytį [verb] 'to turn (around)'; OCS po-viti [verb] 'to wrap, bind’

Notes: {1} [AL] The meaning of právīyate is 'to be covered = impregnated'. {2} [AL] The root actually always appears in the zero grade in IIr., the present reflecting *uiH-aia-.

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Sanskrit: vyāgḥra-  
First attestation: AV+
Part of speech: [m]  
Gramm. forms: /vyāghra-/  
Meaning: 'tiger'  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: ui(H)āgḥra-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: vyāghṛ- [f] 'she-tiger'

Page in EWAia: 2.593

Middle Persian: bpl /babr/ 'tiger’ (< *bāyr)  
New Persian: babr 'tiger’ (< *bāyr)

Other Iranian cognates: Arm. vagr 'tiger', Georg. vigri 'tiger' (LW from Iranian) {1}

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

Notes: {1} [Martirosyan] Hūbschmann (1883: 14; 1897: 242) correctly treats Arm. vagr as an Iranian loan from an unattested Middle Iranian form which is continued in Pahl. and NPers. babr 'tiger’ from *bāyr. The etymology is accepted in HAB 4: 292a; Nเอohukyan 1987: 544.

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Sanskrit: ya-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [rel.pron.]
Gramm. forms: yah- [nom.sg.m.] (RV+); yā [nom.sg.f.] (RV+); yat [nom.sg.n.] (RV+); yām [acc.sg.m.] (RV+); yasmai [dat.sg.m.n.] (RV+); etc.
Meaning: 'who, which'  
Link to RV concordance: yā-; yakā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ya-  
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yaka- [rel.pron.diminutive] 'who, which’ (RV+); yadryaŋc- [adj] 'moving or turning in which direction’ (MS+); yārhi [adv] 'when, whenever’ (TS+)

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See also: yatara-; vāti; vātra; vāthā; vādā; yādī; yāt; yāvānt-  
Avestan: OAv. ya- [rel.pron.] 'who, which’ (yō [nom.sg.m.], yōm [acc.sg.m.], yahmāi [dat.sg.m.n.], yehiā [gen.sg.m.m.], etc.); YAv. yō, yas-ca [nom.sg.m.], yim [acc.sg.m.], yeŋhe [gen.sg.m.n.], etc.

Old Persian: yciy /ya-ci/y 'whatever’ (< *yat-čit); hy-, ty-/haya-, taya-/ ‘he, who’

Middle Persian: i [relative particle]

New Persian: i [relative particle]

Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. i [m], ia [f] 'who’

IE form: (H)io-, (H)ich₂ [f] {1}
**IE meaning:** who, which  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 281 - 286  
**Idioms:** ‘whoever, whichever’; Skt. yá- ca (RV+) ~ Av. ya- cā; ‘whoever, whichever’; Skt. yáh- káś cit (RV+) ~ OAv. yahmāi ... kahmāicīt; ‘whenever’; Skt. yác cid (RV+) ~ YAv. yāt-cit, OP yciy /yaci(y)/  
**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ὅ [m], ᾃ [f], ὡ [n] ‘who, which’; NPhr. ioj (ni) [m] ‘who (ever)’; OCS i-ţe [m], ja-ţe [f] ‘who’; Lith. jéi, jeĩ ‘when, if’  
**Notes:** {1} [AL.] The initial laryngeal is not quite certain. It is based on the Greek aspiration (if it reflects *Hi-) and on the possible derivation of this pronoun from the pronoun *h₁e / h₁i- (see s.v. ay-[2], a-[2]).

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**Sanskrit:** yabh  
**First attestation:** RV-Kh., AV+  
**Part of speech:** [verb]  
**Gramm. forms:** Present I: yabhati [3sg.act.] (RV-Kh., AV+); Fut: yapsyat- [ptc.act.] (TB+); Passive (?): ‘yabhāyamāna- {1} [ptc.] (RV-Kh. 5.22.3); Des.passive: yāiyipsyate [3sg.] ’(the wife) is sought for copulation’ (ŚrSi.)  
**Meaning:** 'to copulate'  
**Link to RV concordance:** yabh-  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hiab h₁b  
**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** suyabhī- [f] ‘woman who is good to have sex with’ (AV, RV-Kh.)  
**Page in EWAia:** 2.398  
**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) ‘y’bt’k [adj] ‘committing adultery’  
**IE form:** h₁iΔbh  
**IE meaning:** to copulate  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 503  
**Cognates in other languages:** Russ. ebū, ebāt’ [verb]; et’ [inf] ‘to fuck’; Ukr. jebū, jebāt’y; jéty ’to fuck’; Gr. oçfw, oifhw [verb] ’to fuck’  
**Notes:** {1} [LK] In the mss. yābhyamāna-; see Kulikov 2001: 366ff. {2} [LK] See Kulikov 2001: 368f.

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**Sanskrit:** yadā  
**First attestation:** RV+  
**Part of speech:** [adv]  
**Meaning:** ‘when(ever), as soon as’  
**Link to RV concordance:** yadā  
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HiadΔH  
**Page in EWAia:** 2.397  
**See also:** yá-  
**Avestan:** OAv. yadā [adv] ’when(ever)’  
**IE form:** IIR  
**Certainty:** +  
**Page in Pokorny:** 281 - 286

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**Sanskrit:** yádi
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'if'
Link to RV concordance: yādi
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hiadi
Page in EWAia: 2.397
See also: ya-
Avestan: YAv. ye(i)ōi [adv] 'when'
Old Persian: yadiy [adv] 'when'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286

Sanskrit: yahu-`
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [adj]
Gramm. forms: f. yahvǐ-
Meaning: 'youthful, with youthful power' (epithet of plants, sons and mothers )
Link to RV concordance: yahu-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)iajґ-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yahvā- [adj] 'id.' (RV), yahvāti- [adj.f.] 'id.' (RV)
Page in EWAia: 2.407
See also: āyu-, yuvan-
Avestan: OAv. yazu- [adj] (Y 31.8; f. yezuuũ dugordram Y 53.3) 'youthful, young, youngest'; YAv. yazu- [adj] 'youngest'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: - {1}
Page in Pokorny: 502 (with diff. anal.)
Notes: {1} [AL] Connection with Old European river name Jagst (older Jagesa) seems highly improbable to me. The same is valid for the old connection with OHG jagōn 'to chase, hunt'. Possibly, an enlargement of the root of *h2oiu- (Skt. āyu-).

Sanskrit: yaj
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present I: yajati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist S: yaks·at [3sgsubj.act.] (RV+), ayās [2sg.act.] (RV 03.029.16 +), ayāt: [3sg.act.] (RV-Kh.+); SI-impv: yaks·i (RV); Perfect: iye [3sg.med.] (RV+); Fut: yaks·yā (RV+); Caus: yājyāy ‘to cause someone to sacrifice’ (YV+); Passive: ijiyate (YṾ+); Inf: yajadhay (RV+); Abs: is·t·vā (AV); ta-ptc.: is·t·ā (RV+)
Meaning: 'to worship, sacrifice'
Link to RV concordance: yai-; suyai-; yajyam·s-; yajis·t·ha-; yajatra-; yajātha-; yajas-; yajyu-; yajvan-; yajus-; yas·t·ar-; yas·t·ar-; atiyāja-; iś·t·i-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hiajá- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yájíyas- [comp] 'worshipping better' (RV+); yájís t̥ha- [sup]
'worshipping best' (RV+); yajatra- [adj] 'worthy of worship' (RV+); yajátha- (only dat.sg. yajátháya
'in order to worship', RV); deva-yajána- [n] 'place of worship' (AV+); yajás- [n] 'sacrifice' (ŚB);
yájas- [adj] 'worshiping' (RV 08.040.04) [XXX ~ Gr. ḡgoj]; yáju- [adj] 'devout, pious; worthy of worship
(RV+); yajvan- [adj] 'worshiping' (RV+); yáju- [n] 'act of worship' (RV+); yás t̥-ar-, yas t̥-ar- [m]
'worshipper' (RV+); ati-yája- [adj] 'worshipping very much' (RV 06.052.01); iyáy- [f]
'sacrifice' (ŚrŚi.+); īst-t̥ i- [f] 'worship, sacrifice' (RV+)

Page in EWAIA: 2.392

See also: vajñá-, vajáta-

Avestan: Av. yaz- [verb] 'to worship': OAv. yazmaide [1pl.pres.med.], yazomna- [ptc.pres.med.],
YAv. yazn-ti [3pl.pres.act.], yazamaide [1pl.pres.med.], yazán-te [3pl.pres.med.], yazá
[1sg.pres.subj.med.], fráíazaēta [3sg.opt.med.] (V 19.2), yazomna- [ptc.pres.med.], yazána-
[ptc.aor.med.] (Yt 10.138, Yt 13.24), yazin ti [3pl.pass.] (Yt 8.11), fráíteziit [3sg.pass.subj.] (Yt
13.50), ištā-, yaštā- [ppp] 'honoured'; yaštar- [m] 'worshipper'

Old Persian: yad- [verb] 'to worship': ydtiyy /yadataiy/ [3sg.pres.act.], ydiša /yadaiša/ [2sg.opt.med.],
yad'iy /ayadiy/ [3pl.pass.]; a-yadana- [n] 'sacrificial place'; Bāgayādi- 7th month (Sept. · Oct.,
month of the feast *Bagayāda- 'worshipping Baga = Mithra')

Khotanese: gya̱s/-gya̱s t̥a- [verb] 'to sacrifice'

Sogdian: (Buddh.) yz- [verb] 'to worship, sacrifice to'

Middle Persian: yaz/-yaštān [verb] 'to worship, celebrate, recite' (LW)

Parthian: yz/-yštn [verb] 'to venerate'

New Persian: bāy-yāz 'gift' (LW)

IE form: Hīch₂g-

IE meaning: to worship, sacrifice

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 501 - 502

Idioms: 'to worship the Truth': Skt. rtām ... yaj (RV+) ~ OAv. aś-ōm ... yaz; 'to worship (and) to
please': Skt. yaks-at ... piprayac ca (RV) ~ OAv. yazamaide ... friiñmahī; 'to praise (and) to
worship': Skt. stuthi ... yaks-vā (RV 05.042.11), stavat ... yajāte (RV 06.047.15) ~ OAv. yazomnaśca ...
stađuus; 'worshiping the gods': Skt. deva-yaj- [adj] (KS+) ~ YAv. daēuua-iiaż- 'worshipping the
Daēuusas'; 'well-worshiping': Skt. su-yaj- [adj] (RV+) ~ YAv. hu-iieśit- [f] 'good worship'

Cognates in other languages: Gr. āzomai 'to honour'; Gr. ḡgoj [adj] 'sacred, consecrated'; Gr. ḡgoj,
pamphyl. *hagoj [n] 'consecration, curse'; Lat. iaiinun (< *Hjag-ju-) 'fasting'; Lat. iaiimentāre (<
*Hjag-je-) 'to have breakfast'

Notes: {1} [AL] In Indo-Iranian, the second laryngeal has disappeared in front of the cluster IE *gC,
on which see Lubotsky 1981; 135 ff. The initial laryngeal seems to be indicated by iže [3sg.pf.med.] and
by the reflex in Greek. {2} [AL] Hajnal 1999: 95 interprets yajus- as an original stem in -ur-,
forming one paradigm with yajvan-.
See also: yaj

Avestan: OAv. yazata- [adj] 'worthy of worship' (Y 41.3); YAv. yazata- [m] 'god, divine creature'

Khotanese: gyasta- 'god'; (Tumsh.) jezda 'god'

Middle Persian: yazd 'god'

New Persian: yazd 'god'

Ossetic: z?d/iz?d 'deity, angel'

IE form: IIR

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 501 - 502

Idioms: 'all worthy of worship': Skt. vişvebhyo yajateґbhyah- (RV) ~ YAv. vişpe yazatāḥḥō, vī spaēibīō, MP wsp'n yzd'n 'all gods'

Sanskrit: yajn~aґ

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [m]

Meaning: 'worship, sacrifice'

Link to RV concordance: yajn~aґ

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hiajґna

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yajnīya- [adj] 'worthy to be worshipped, suitable for the sacrifice' (RV+)

Page in EWAia: 2.394

See also: yaj

Avestan: Av. yasna- [m] 'worship'; yesniia- [adj] 'worthy to be worshipped, connected with worship' (~ Skt. yajnīya-)

Khotanese: gyaysna- 'sacrifice'

Middle Persian: ya«n 'feast, celebration'

Parthian: mzdyzn 'Zoroastrian, follower of Zarathu«tra'

New Persian: j№a«n 'feast, celebration'

Other Iranian cognates: Arm. mazdezn 'Zoroastrian' (LW)

IE form: Hieh-g-no-

IE meaning: worship

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 501 - 502

Idioms: 'goal of the worship': Skt. yajnāsya ... ārtham (RV) ~ OAv. arǭā ... yasnam 'the goals ... the worship' (Y 33.8); 'Mitra / Miŋra, worthy to be worshipped': Skt. mitrō ... yajnīyah- ~ YAv. yesniō miŋrō; Aram.-Iran. mtr-yzn PN; 'to worship with a worship': Skt. yajnām yaj- (RV) ~ YAv. yasnām yaz-; 'the worship ... the word': Skt. yajnām ... vacah- (RV) ~ OAv. vacuŋhā ... yasnā (Y 34.1)

Cognates in other languages: Gr. ὄγνις [adj] 'holy, pure, hallowed'

Sanskrit: yakr-/ yakn-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Gramm. forms: yakrt [nom.acc.sg.] (AV); yaknās [gen.abl.sg.] (RV+); yakani [loc.sg.] (AVP)

Meaning: 'liver'

Link to RV concordance: yakrt

Proto-Indo-Iranian: (H)jakr, (H)jakn-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yaka-kloman- [pl] 'liver and lungs' (AVP 8.8.3)

Page in EWAia: 2.391
Avestan: YAv. yakarə [n] 'liver' (for the short vowel in the root see de Vaan 2003: 68f.)

Middle Persian: ykl /jNeagar/ 'liver'

New Persian: jNeigar 'liver'

Khotanese: gyagarrä 'liver' (< *iakrəna-)

Ossetic: ig?r 'liver'

Other Iranian cognates: Pash. yina-/yïna- 'liver' (< *jak(a)n); Yi. yêgo'n 'liver'

IE form: (H)iek"-r-/ (H)iek"-n- {1}

IE meaning: liver

Certainty: +

Notes: {1} The laryngeal is based on Greek and is uncertain.

**Sanskrit:** yam

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present SK: yāchati [3sg.act.] (RV+); Aorist R: ayamur [3pl.act.] (RV), yāmat(i) [3sg.subj.act.] (RV+), yandhi [2sg.impv.act.] (RV); Aorist S: ayam-sam [1sg.act.] (RV+), ayam-sta [3sg.med.] (RV+); SI-impv: yam-si (RV); Passive: yāyama [3sg.act.] (RV+), yemathuh [2du.act.] (RV); Perfect: yāyāma [3sg.act.] (Br.); Caus: yāmāy (RV+); Inf: yantave (RV 08.015.03), yamitavai (RV); ta-: yata- (RV+)

Meaning: 'to hold, restrain, drive (horses), stretch out, grant, bestow'

Link to RV concordance: yam-; yama-; suvama-; suvāma-; yamis-t-ha-; yantār-; suvāntu-; yantra-; Proto-Indo-Iranian: iam-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yama- [m] 'rein, curb, bridle' (RV+); su-yāma- [adj] 'easy to be guided' (RV+); su-yāma- [adj] 'restraining well' (RV); yamīs-t-ha-[sup] 'guiding best' (RV); yātī-[f] 'holding, guidance' (TS+); yantār-[m] 'charioteer, leader' (RV+); su-yāntu-[adj] 'guiding well' (RV 05.044.04); ud-yāmā-[m] 'upstretched thread' (RV-Kh.); yantra-[n] 'instrument for holding, band, rein' (RV+)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.399


Old Persian: yam-[verb] 'to hold': aysta /āyasatā/ [3sg.imperf.med.] 'took for himself'

Khotanese: ājum-[verb] 'to bring' (+ *ā-)

Sogdian: (Buddh.) 'y-m- [verb] 'to end, finish', (Buddh.) 's, (Chr.) 's [inch.] 'to take, receive' (+ *ā-); (Buddh.) ʒy'-m-, (Chr.) ʒy'-m-[verb] 'to consume, spend' (+ *uz-); (Man.) fry'-m-[verb] 'to end, break the fasting' (+ *fra-); ny'-s-[verb] 'to take (prison), capture' (+ *ni-)

Ossetic: isyn / esun [verb] 'to take (away, out)' (< *ā-yas-)

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. by.my-[verb] 'to break a promise' (+ *apa-); ṣy-my-[caus.] 'to spend' (+ *uz-); ṣy'm(y)-[verb] 'to break, end the fasting' (+ *fra-); Bactr. ies-[verb] 'to take' (+ *ā-?; in 3sg. prohib. mago iesado)

IE form: IIR
Sanskrit: yama- [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘twin’
Link to RV concordance: yama-; yamī-; yamya-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: iamHa-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yamī- [f] ‘twin sister’ (RV+); yamya- [adj] ‘being a twin, twin-like’ (RV 03.055.11)
Page in EWAia: 2.400
See also: yama- [2]
Avestan: OAv. yôma- [m] ‘twin’
Middle Persian: nr-jmyg ‘twin spirit’
Other Iranian cognates: Baxtīārī zhāmī ‘twins’
IE form: imH-o- {1}
IE meaning: twin
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 505 (with diff. anal.)
Cognates in other languages: Latv. jūmis ‘pair’; OIr. emon [m], emuin [f] ‘twins’; Lat. geminus [m] ‘twin’ (with secondary g-)
Notes: {1} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 1988: 79.

Sanskrit: yama- [2] {1}
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: ‘Yama, name of the mythical first man, name of the first mortal and king of the death, son of Vivasvānt-’
Link to RV concordance: yama-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: iamHa-
Page in EWAia: 2.401
See also: yama- [1]
Avestan: Av. yima- (< *yôma-) [m] ‘name of a mythical primeval king, son of Viūuāñ’han-t-’; YAv. yimō xšaētō ‘radiant Yima’
New Persian: jNēam, jNēam-šēd Yima
Other Iranian cognates: Elam.-Iran. *yama- PN, *yama-xšaita- PN
IE form: imH-o- {2}
IE meaning: twin
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 505 (with diff. anal.)
Cognates in other languages: ON ymir [personal noun] ‘name of an ancient giant’ (< *imH-io-)
Notes: {1} Identical with yama- [1]. {2} [AL] For the reconstruction see Lubotsky 1988: 79.

Sanskrit: yas
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
**Gramm. forms:** Present III: yayastu [3sg.impv.act.] (RV); Present III>I: yés·ant-t- (< *ja-jsa-*) [ptc.act.f.] (RV 03.053.22* +); Present IV: pra-yasyati [3sg.act.] (AVP 9.28.3), pra-yásyanī- [ptc.act.f.] (AVŚ 12.5.31 = AVP 16.144.5); ta-ptc.: pra-yasta- 'made hot, boiling' (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to boil, become hot'

**Link to RV concordance:** yas-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** ias-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** nir-yāsā- [m] 'exudation of trees or plants, juice, resin' (TS+); ud-yāsā-, sam·-yāsā- [m] 'exertion, effort' (VS)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.406

**Avestan:** YAv. yaβšıšian-t [ptc.pres.act.] 'boiling'

**Khotanese:** jīs- [verb] 'to boil'

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) by`yś’tnk, bws’nty 'boiling'

**New Persian:** jNоšš 'boiling'; jNоššidan [verb] (denom.) 'to boil [intr.]; to bubble'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Yagh. ĕš- [verb] 'to boil'; Pash. yaš- [verb] 'id.'

**IE form:** ies

**IE meaning:** to boil

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 506

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. ἔσλω [1sg.pres.act.] 'to bubble, boil, cook', zestTj [adj] 'cooked, boiling, hot'; OHG jesan [verb] 'to ferment, foam'; ToAB yās- [verb] 'to boil, be turned on'

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**Sanskrit:** yat

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [verb]

**Gramm. forms:** Present I: yātate [3sg.med.] (intr.) (RV+), yātati [3sg.act.] (trans.) (RV); Aorist R: yatāna-, yatāna- [ptc.med.] (RV); Perfect: yetire [3pl.med.] (RV+); Caus: yātay' (RV+); ta-ptc.: pari-yatta- 'lined up' (RV+)

**Meaning:** 'to be in place, put in place, line up, place in order'

**Link to RV concordance:** yat-; sam-yat-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** iat-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan:** sam·-yat- [f] 'putting together, row' (RV+); āyatanā- [n] 'fixed place' (AV+); anāyatanā- [adj] 'without fixed place' (AV)

**Page in EWAia:** 2.394

**Avestan:** Av. yat- [verb] 'to take one’s place': YAv. yaɪiita [3sg.pf.act.], OAv. yōī̂omā [1pl.pf.act.] (Y 28.9); YAv. yataiia/yātaiia [caus.] 'to place’; iyia-sti- [f] 'line-up' in jiyia-sti-st- [f] 'measure of distance' (= 'line-up for the harnessing of (of draught animals)', *Klingenschmitt 1968:* 241, for the form of the compound see *de Vaan 2003: 295*)

**Sogdian:** (Chr.) ptyt- [verb] 'to happen, befall' (+ *pati-); (Buddh.) py(‘)t- (Chr.) *py’t-, (Man.) py’t- [verb] 'to adorn', (Buddh.) py’ty’, py’ty’kh [f] 'adornment' (+ *upa-); Sogd. br’y- [verb] 'to help' (+ *fra-)

**Middle Persian:** y’d- [verb] 'to reach (a goal), come to, attain’; pry’d-, (Buddh.) pry’d’t- /frayād/- [verb] 'to help, assist' (+ *fra-)

**Parthian:** y’d- [verb] 'to reach (a goal), come to, attain’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. y’cy- [verb] 'to approach (a certain age)'; fy’cy- [verb] 'to help' (+ *fra-); Yagh. yat- [verb] 'to find a place, settle'; Sh. yad- [verb] 'to come'

**IE form:** iet-

**IE meaning:** to be in place
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 506 - 507
Cognates in other languages: To. yāt- [verb] 'to be able', To. yāt- [verb] 'to adorn'

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**Sanskrit:** yatarā-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [relative pronoun]
Meaning: 'which of two'
Link to RV concordance: yatarā-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: yatara-
Page in EWAia: 2.395
See also: [ya-]
Avestan: YAv. yatāra- [relative pronoun] 'which of two'
IE form: hi,o-ter-o-
IE meaning: which of two
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286
Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Cret.) ἐτέρος [adj] 'which of two'

**Sanskrit:** yātāḥ
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Meaning: 'as'
Link to RV concordance: yātāḥ
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HiatHaH
Page in EWAia: 2.397
See also: [ya-]
Avestan: OAv. yaθā 'as, in which way'; YAv. yaθā [adv] 'as, in which way'
Old Persian: yaθcā [adv] 'as'
IE form: IIR
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286
Idioms: 'as usual': Skt. yathā-kṛtām (RV+) ~ YAv. yaθa.koro.tom; 'so will it be, as they wish / he would wish': Skt. yathā vāṃsānti ... asat (RV 08.061.04) ~ OAv. aŋhaṭ yaθā ... vasat (Y.29.4)

**Sanskrit:** yāti
First attestation: RV
Part of speech: [relative adv]
Meaning: 'how much'
Link to RV concordance: yāti-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hiati
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yatidhā [adv] 'in how many parts' (AV)
Avestan: YAv. yeiti [relative adv] 'how much'
IE form: Hio-ti
IE meaning: how much
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286

Cognates in other languages: Gr. Φ(s)soj [relative adj] 'how big' (< IE *h1io-ti-o-)

Sanskrit: yātra
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adv]
Gramm. forms: also yatrā
Meaning: 'where, whither'
Link to RV concordance: yātra

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hiatra

Avestan: OAv. yaṙra [adv] 'where'; YAv. yaṙra [adv] 'where'
IE form: hi1io-tro
IE meaning: where
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 281 - 286

Sanskrit: yav [1]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VI: -yuvāti [3sg.act.] (RV, TSm); -te [3sg.med.] (RV+); Present II: yauti [3sg.act.] (AV+); yute [3sg.med.] (YVp +); yutām [3sg.impv.med.] (AV 11.10.16); -yuvāna-[ptc.med.] {1} (RV 07.091.05, ŠB, Si.); Aorist IS: -yāvis·t·am [2du.inj.act.] (RV 08.005.13); ayāvū [3sg.act.] (VādhiSi.); Aorist S: ayuṣ·mahī [1pl.med.] (AVP); mā yoṣ·t·a [2pl.inj.act.] (ŚrSi.); mā yid·hvam [2pl.inj.med.] (ŚrSi.); Perfect: -yuyuve [3sg.med.] (RV 01.138.01); Intensive: -yoyuve [3sg.stat.] (RV 10.093.09); -yuyuvāna-[ptc.med.] (RV 04.001.11); Desid: yuyiṣ·atah· [3du.act.] (RV); Abs: -yīyā, -yīya (RV+); -yutya (Br.); ta-ptc.: -yuta- (RV+); sam·-yuta- 'joined together' (AV+)
Meaning: 'to hold fast, put on, bind'
Link to RV concordance: yu- [1]; nivūt:- ayūta-.

Proto-Indo-Aryan: iau-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: ni-yūt- [f] 'team of horses, chariot' (RV+) {2}; ayuța- [n] '10.000 (= 'not bound, unlimited' ?)' (RV+); prayūṭa- [n] 'million' (AVP+)

IE form: ieu- {3}
IE meaning: to connect
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 507 - 510
Cognates in other languages: Lith. jauti, jaūti [verb] 'to mingle, blend'; Latv. ķūts 'place of joint, crossroad'

Notes: {1} [LK] Probably secondary after -stuvんど- (Joachim 1978: 139). {2} [LK] yīpa- [m] 'sacrificial post, pillar (to which sacrificial animals are fastened)' (RV+) most probably does not belong here (Gotō 1997: 1029, fn. 48). {3} This root may have formed the basis of *ieug- > Skt. yoj.

Sanskrit: yav [2]
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present III: yuyōti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present SK: yucchaty [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present V: vyunoti [3sg.act.] (RV 05.031.01) (?); Aorist R: -yiyās [3sg.opt. (prec.)] (RV 07.104.15), -yavanta [3pl.subj.med.] (RV 05.002.05), -yuvndo [- [ptc.med.] (RV 04.048.02); Aorist S: yaus [2sg.inj.act.] (RV+); yaus-t-am [2du.inj.act.] (RV); yaus-ma [1pl.inj.act.] (YVm); yos-at(i) [3sgsubj.med.] (RV); Intensive: ayoyavā [3sg.impf.act.] (RV 01.052.10), yoyuvant- [ptc.act.] (RV+); Aorist IS: yavīs [2sg.inj.act.] (trans.) (RV); Caus: yavyāya [2sg.imv.act.] (RV+), yavyāya [2sg.imv.act.] (RV+); Inf: yotave, yotos, yotavāi 'to keep away, to exclude' (RV); ta- ptc.: yatā- 'chased away' (RV); vi-yuta- 'separated' (RV+)
Meaning: 'to keep away, ward off, turn away, chase away'
Link to RV concordance: yu-[2]; dves-o-yūt-; prāyatī-; aprayutvan-; prayotār-; yiyuvi-; aprāyu-; aprāvyus-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: iau-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: dves-o-yūt- [adj] 'chasing away enemies' (RV), dves-o-yāvan-a- [adj] 'id.' (MS*); pra-yutī- [f] 'negligence' (RV 10.037.12); aprayutvan- [adj] 'not negligent' (RV 06.048.10); aprāyu(s)- [adj] 'not negligent' (RV); pra-yotār- [m] 'remover' (RV 07.086.06); yiyyuvī- [adj] 'removing, warding off' (RV 05.050.03)
Page in EWAia: 2.403
See also: yav [1]
Avestan: YAv. viita- [ppp]; yatō [adv] 'separately'
Middle Persian: jwed, (Buddh.) ywtd / jNd/ 'separated, divided'
Parthian: ywd 'separate (from), without'
New Persian: jNūdā [adj] 'separate'
IE form: ieu- {1}
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 511
Notes: {1} [AL] Presumably, originally identical with yav [1].

Sanskrit: yava-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [m]
Meaning: 'grain, corn, crop, barley'
Link to RV concordance: yava-; yavamant-; yavyū-; yāvāsīr-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: iaua-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yavamant- [adj] 'cultivating grain', [n] 'abundance of grain' (RV); yavyu- [adj] 'desiring grain' (RV 08.078.09); yāvāsīr- [adj] 'mixed with grain (Soma)' (RV); yavya- [m] 'stock of barley' (VS+), yavyā- [f] 'id.' (TS)
Page in EWAia: 2.404
Avestan: YAv. yauua- [m] 'grain’; yουuuin- [m] 'cornfield' (acc.pl. yουuuino; dat.du. yaonibiia; loc.pl. yauuii.huu.a)

Middle Persian: j№aw 'barley'

New Persian: j№aw 'barley'

Ossetic: j?w 'millet'

Other Iranian cognates: Par. źō 'barley'

IE form: ieuo-

IE meaning: grain

Certainty: +

Page in Pokorny: 512

Idioms: 'to cultivate barley': Skt. yavam ... kars·athah·, yavam ... cárkṣ·at (RV) ~ YAv. yauuanam ...(aj)karštanam, yaokaršti- [f] 'cultivating barley'

Cognates in other languages: Hitt. /euёa-/ [n] 'a kind of grain'; Lith. įavas (usually pl. javai~) 'corn, grain’; Gr. zeia… [f.pl.] 'one-sided wheat, spelt'

Sanskrit: yāvasa-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'pasture, fodder, grasslands'

Link to RV concordance: yavasa-; āyavasa-; siyavasa-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HiauHasa-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: āyavasa- [adj] 'without pastures’ (RV+); siyavasa- [adj] 'with good pastures’ (RV+)

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See also: gavviti-

Avestan: YAv. yauuuja- [n] 'pasture’

IE form: IIR {1}

Certainty: -

Notes: {1} The formation looks IE (*HieuH-es-o-), although no cognates outside IIr. have been found.

Sanskrit: yāvā-

First attestation: RV

Part of speech: [f]

Gramm. forms: /yavā-/ yavyā-

Meaning: 'canal’

Link to RV concordance: yavā-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: iauiia-

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Old Persian: yauviyā- [f] 'canal’

Middle Persian: j№ō(y) 'stream, canal’

New Persian: j№ō(y) 'stream, canal’

Other Iranian cognates: Par. źī ‘rivulet’

IE form: IIR

Certainty: -

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Sanskrit: yā [1]
First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present II: yā́ti [3sg.act.] (RV+); Present IV (?) {1}: īyate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist S: ayā́sam [1sg.act.] (RV+); Perfect: yayau [3sg.act.] (RV+); ta-ptic.: yāta- (RV+); Inf: yātave (RV+)

Meaning: 'to drive (fast), speed'

Link to RV concordance: yā́- [1]; yayi-; prayá-; yá́tar--; dirghavā́tha-; yána-; yáma-; yáman-; ýeś·ha-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: HiaH-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yayi- [adj] 'hastening, running' (RV); pra-yā- [f] 'driving forth' (RV 03.029.15); yātar- [m] 'charioteer' (RV); dirgha-yāṭha- [m] 'long course'; yāna- [n] 'journey' (RV 04.043.06); yānī- [f] 'path, course' (YV); yāma- [m] 'course' (RV+); yāman- [n] 'course, expedition' (RV+); yāyāvara- [adj] 'roaming about', [m] 'nomad' (YV); ýeś·ha-[ad]j 'driving fastest' (RV)

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See also: ay [1]

Avestan: OAv. yā́.mōn·g (= yā́?an-?) [gen.sg.n.] 'course'

IE form: h₁ieh; {2}

IE meaning: to drive

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Lith. jótį [verb] 'to drive, go'; Latv. ját [verb] 'to drive, go'; ToA yā- [verb] 'to go, travel'; Lat. iānus [m] 'passage, gateway'

Notes: {1} [LK] īyāte may represent either a -ya-present (class IV; thus most scholars, in particular Insler) or a reduplicated present (*h₁i,h₁j-toi or *h₁i,h₁jh₂-toi, with the subsequent thematicization; thus Eichner, Joachim) and belong to either yā [1] or ay [1]; see Kulikov 2001: 261f. {2} Perhaps a laryngeal enlargement of *h₁ej- (Skt. ay [1]), i.e. *h₁j-eh₂-.

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Sanskrit: yā́ [2]

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [verb]

Gramm. forms: Present II: yā́mi [1sg.act.] (RV), yā́ti [3sg.act.] (RV 07.038.06); īmāhe [1pl.med.] (RV+), iye [1sg.med.] (RV 02.017.07), iyānā- [ptc.med.] (RV) {1}; Aorist S: āva yā́sat [3sg subj.act.] (RV 06.066.05), yā́sīts-t-a [3sg.opt.med.] (RV); Aorist SIS: āyāsīs-am [1sg.act.] (RV 01.018.06), yā́sīsīs-t-hās [2sg.opt.med.] (RV 04.001.04); Passive: īyate [3sg.] (RV); Inf: iyādhyai (RV 06.020.08) {2}

Meaning: 'to request, implore'

Link to RV concordance: yā́- [2]; avavā-; avavána-; yáman-; yātar-; m·avá-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: iah-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: avav-ā- [f] 'apology' (RV, AV); avav-yā́na- [n] 'id.' (RV 01.185.08); yáman- [n] 'request' (RV); yātār- [m] 'avenger' (RV 01.032.14) {3}, ṛn·a-yá-, ṛn·a-yāvana- [adj] 'collecting debts' {3}

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Avestan: Av. yā- [verb] 'to request, demand, implore': yāsā- [inch.pres.]; yāh- (< iah-ah-) [n] 'request'; yā́na- [n] 'request, favour'; YAv. auua-iā- [f] 'penance'
**Old Persian:** yāna- [n] 'request, favour'

**IE form:** ieh-

**IE meaning:** to implore

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** -

**Cognates in other languages:** ToB yāsk- [verb] 'to beg'; Gr. (Hes.) Zhtyr Zeʾj ḫn KḥprJ {3}

**Notes:** {1} Attested both in the active (‘imploring’) and passive (‘implored’) usages. {2} An enlargement of the root yā- is Skt. yāc [verb] 'to implore' (RV yāc- +); yācāmi [1sg.pres.act.], yācante [3pl.pres.med.] (RV+), ayācis-ta [3sg.aor.med.] (MS+), yācās-at [3sg.aor.subj.act.] (RV), yayāce [3sg.pr.med.] (Br.+), yācay’ [caus.] (AV+), yācis-y’ [fut.] (Br.+), yācita- [ta-ptc.] (AV+), yācitum [inf.] (AV+); yācā- [m] 'request' (AV+); yācā- [f] 'id.' (TS+). {3} [AL] For the semantic analysis of these Vedic forms and their relationship to Gr. Zhtyr and other Greek forms like zhloj [m] 'zeal, jealousy’, dāzhmai [verb] 'to search, seek out, desire’, see García-Ramón 1999.

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**Sanskrit:** yātar-

**First attestation:** AVP+

**Part of speech:** [f]

**Meaning:** 'husband’s brother’s wife'

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HiaHtar-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.410

**New Persian:**  yār (Tehran – jar – < *ya±r – Isfahan – yād) 'husband’s brother’s wife’

**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. yor 'husband’s brother’s wife’

**IE form:** Hienh1ter- / Hinh2ter-

**IE meaning:** husband’s brother’s wife

**Certainty:** +

**Page in Pokorny:** 505 - 506

**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. (Hom.) cānītē [f.pl.] 'brothers’ wives, sisters-in-law’; Gr. (inscr.) knathr [f] 'husband’s brother’s wife’; OLith. jentē ‘husband’s brother’s wife’; CS jently [f] 'husband’s brother’s wife’; Lat. ianičēs [f.pl.] 'brothers’ wives’

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**Sanskrit:** yāvant-

**First attestation:** RV+

**Part of speech:** [adj]

**Meaning:** 'how big, how far-reaching, how much’

**Link to RV concordance:** yāvant-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** HiaHuant-

**Page in EWAia:** 2.411

**See also:** yā–, yāț, īavant-

**Avestan:** Av. yauuat_ [adv] 'as much as, as far as’; YAv. yauuan-t- [adj] 'how big, how much’

**Old Persian:** yāvā 'as long as’

**IE form:** Hiieh1-uent-

**IE meaning:** as much as

**Certainty:** +

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**Idioms:** 'as far as I/we can’: Skt. yāvad īśe (RV) ~ OAv. yauuatuı̯sai (Y 28.4), yā.tō isāmaidē (Y 35.7); 'how much soever': Skt. yāvant- kiyant- ca (AV+) ~ YAv. yauuatuı̯cuuātca (V 6.29), cuuāt yauuatuı̯
**Cognates in other languages:** Gr. λυξ [adv] 'as long as, until’

**Sanskrit:** yodh
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present IV: yuddhata [2pl.impv.act.] (RV+), yuddhyate [3sg.med.] (RV+); Present I: u yodhanti [3pl.act.] 'to rebel' (AV 12.3.28), ud ... yodhan [3pl.impf.act.] (PB 7.5.2) {1}; Aorist IS: ayodhit [3sg.act.] (RV+), yodhis-at [3sg.subj.act.] (RV 08.045.05); Aorist R: yodhāt [3sg.subj.act.] (RV 06.039.02); SI-impv: yōtsi (RV); Caus: yodhāyə (RV+); Inf: yodhanāyai (AVP 5.10.8); ta-ptic.: yuddha- 'conquered', also [n] 'fight' (RV+)

Meaning: 'to fight'

Link to RV concordance: yudh-; yuddh-; amitrāyudh-; yodhā-; yodhīyas-; yudhma-; yaviyudh-; yudhenya-; ayudhya-; yudhvan-; yuyudhi-; viyudhi-; ayoddhar-; yudhyāmadhi-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: Hiaudʰ-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yūdh- [f] 'fight' (RV+); amitrā-yudh- [adj] 'fighting against enemies' (RV 03.029.15); yodha-[m] 'warrior' (RV+); yodhīyas- [comp] 'superior in the fight' (RV 01.173.05); yudhma-[m] 'fighter' (RV); yaviyudh-[adj] 'eager to fight' (RV); yudhṇya- [gerundive] 'to be fought' (RV+); a-yuddhya-[adj] 'not to be fought against' (RV 10.103.07); yudhvan-[adj] 'warlike, martial' (RV); yūyudhi-, yiyudhi-[adj] 'pugnacious' (RV); a-yoddhar-[m] 'not a fighter' (RV 01.032.06); yudhyāmadhi-[m] PN {3}

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Avestan: Av. yud- [verb] 'to fight, struggle': YAv. yīiōieiti [3sg.pres.act.]; yīiōiṣta- [sup] 'who fights best'; aspāiāoā-[m] 'horse warrior'; frāiiāoā-[m] PN

Khotanese: juv-[verb] 'to fight'

Parthian: ywyd-[verb] 'to look after; to strive for', yws-[inch.] 'to battle'

New Persian: jNēustan / jNēy-[verb] 'to search, strive for, seek'

Ossetic: udyn / odun [verb] 'to exert; be industrious; put effort into'

Other Iranian cognates: Bactr. iw-l-[verb] 'to fight'

IE form: Hieudʰ
IE meaning: to move (intrans), to stir > to fight

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Gr. ΙΠισμάν (⟨ Gr. *husmó- {2}⟩ [f] 'battle, fight'; Lith. judūs [adj] 'belligerent'; Lith. judetī [verb] 'to move (intr.)'

Notes: {1} It is conceivable that Ved. u yodhāti 'to rebel' is somehow connected with IIr. *(H)iauj-a- (> YAv. yaoz-a-, OP yaud-a- ‘to rebel’). {2} With analogical *-smo- for *-mo- in IE *Hieudʰ-mó-. {3} [AL] According to an ingenious suggestion by Renou 1952: 254, this name represents 1pl. present.

**Sanskrit:** yoj
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [verb]
Gramm. forms: Present VII: yunājmśi [1sg.act.] (RV+); yunıkte [3sg.med.] (RV+); Aorist R: ayuji [1sg.med.] (RV+), yuks vaya [2sg.impv.med.] (RV+); Aorist S: ayuks āta [3pl.med.] (RV+), ayuks i [1sg.med.] (MS⁷); Perfect: yuyujma [1pl.act.] (RV 06.061.12), yuyuję [3sg.med.] (RV+); Passive: yuyjate [3sg.] (RV+); Fut: yoks-yate [3sg.med.] (AV+); Aorist mediopass: ayoji [3sg.], ayujran [3pl.] (RV); Abs: yuktva ‘having yoked’ (RV+); Inf: yuje ‘to yoke’ (RV); ta-ptic.: yuktə- (RV+)

Meaning: 'to yoke, harness, join'
Link to RV concordance: yui-; vii-; ayuja-; rtayukti-; svayugyan-; yuyya-; yuga-; yogya-; yojana-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: iaug-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yuig- [m] 'yoke-fellow, ally, associate' (RV+); a-yuig- [adj] 'odd (number) (Br.+); a-yuiga- [adj] 'without a companion, not having an equal' (RV 08.062.02); ṛṭa-yuktī- [f]
'connection with Truth' (RV 10.061.10); yugmānt- [adj] 'even' (TS+), yugmān- [adj] 'id.' (Br.+); svayugyan- [adj] 'joined to one’s self, an ally' (RV 09.111.01); yuījya- [adj] 'connected, related' (RV+); yoga- [m] 'yoking, preparation' (RV+); yogya- [m] 'draught animal' (AV+); yogyā- [f] 'yoke strap; preparation, contrivance' (RV+); yojana- [n] 'team, course, measure of distance' (RV+)

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See also: yuga-; yoktra-

Avestan: Av. yuij- [verb] 'to harness, yoke': YAv. 'yun-jin-ti [3sg.pres.act.] (F 252), yujiieiti [3sg.pres.act.] (Yt 10.52), OAv. yoagatha [3sg.aor.inj.act.(?)] (Y 44.4), yijin [3pl.aor.inj.act.], yaojā [1sg.aor.subj.act.], yaojan-tē [3pl.aor.subj.med.] (Y 30.10), YAv. yīxta- [ppp] 'harnessed'; yuxīda- (< yuxda- [adj] dextrous (Yt 14.15); yijaiasti- [f] 'measure of distance' (= 'line-up for the harnessing (of draught animals)', Klingenschmidt 1968: 241, for the form see de Vaan 2003: 295; 'iasti- is probably derived from yat)

Khotanese: byim-ga- 'bond' (+ *abi-)

Sogdian: (Chr.) ywxty 'yoke, pair, team'

Middle Persian: ywc- /ā-yōz/- [verb] 'to join, yoke, drive'; jŃeuxt 'couple'; (Man.) pyrwz /pērōz/ 'victorious, victor'

Parthian: prywx [verb] 'to conquer, overcame', prywg, 'prywj 'victory' (+ *pari-)

New Persian: jŃeuf 'couple'

Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. yxs [inch.] 'to be(come) in order; to prepare (oneself)', ywzy- [caus.] 'to prepare, make ready, carry out'; OWIran.'yuxt- [adj] (in a PN); Sh. fIrūgn (< *fra-yaugana-)
'willow band fastening yoke to plough-beam'; Ishk. forūž 'collar of the yoke'

IE form: ieuq [1]

IE meaning: to yoke, harness, join

Certainty: +

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Idioms: 'to harness the fast(est) ones': Skt. yunajmi ... ṛṣi (RV) ~ OAv. yagota ṛṣī (Y 44.4); asištā yaojan-tē (Y 30.10); 'yoking with truth': Skt. ṛṭa-yuktī- [f] (RV 10.061.10) ~ OAv. yijin ... aś-ā.yuxtā (Y 49.9); 'having yoked horses (as wealth)': Skt. yuktāsva- [adj] (RV 05.041.05), yuktāsva- [m] PN (JB+) ~ YAv. yuxtās.pasā- [adj], yuxtāspa- [m] PN

Cognates in other languages: Gr. zeγνυμι [1sg.pres.act.] 'to harness, to join'; Gr. Ι-ζυξ [adj] 'unjoined'; Lat. iungere [verb] 'to harness, to join, to build a pile-bridge'; Lat. con-iux 'husband, wife'; Lith. įgunti [verb] 'to yoke, to unite'; ON eykr 'draught animal'

Notes: [1] Perhaps, a root enlargement of *ieuq (yav [1]).
**Avestan**: YAv. yaoʔ-ra- 'halter, bridle’ {1} in dorozi.yaoʔ-ra- [adj] ‘with a firmly tied-up halter (epithet of Vaiiu as a horse)’ (Y 15.54); fraspəia.yaoʔ-ra- [adj] ‘throwing down the halter’ (i.e. ‘bringing peace’, epithet of the Mazdayasnian religion) (Y 12.9)

**IE form**: IIR

**IE meaning**: bridle, halter

**Certainty**: +

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**Notes**: {1} [AL] This meaning seems more probable than Bartholomae’s `(kriegerische) Anspannung sva. Unternehmung; Angriff'.

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**Sanskrit**: yōni-

**First attestation**: RV+

**Part of speech**: [m]

**Gramm. forms**: (AV+ also [f])

**Meaning**: ‘seat, place, home, residence, womb, lap’

**Link to RV concordance**: yōni-; yonya-; duryon-; syona-

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: iuni-

**Other forms in Indo-Aryan**: dur-yon- [adj] ‘forming a bad place to live’, [m/n] ‘grave (?)’ (RV+); yonya- [adj] ‘lap-like, forming a womb (?)’ (RV 08.045.30)

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**Avestan**: YAv. yao¥- [m] ‘place’ (loc.sg. yaona Yt 5.87, acc.sg. yaonm < *yaonim ?)

**Sogdian**: (Man.) xyd ywn ‘instantly, on the spot’

**IE form**: IIR

**Certainty**: -

**Idioms**: ‘of a good place’: Skt. syona- [adj] ‘pleasant, agreeable’ (< *su-yona- ‘providing a good place) (RV+) ~ YAv. hu-iaona-; huu¥iaona- [adj] ‘of a good place’, cf. also Elam.-Iran. *vahu-yauna- PN; ‘broad place’: Skt. prthu- y¥ni- (RV) ~ YAv. parṣu.yaona- [adj] ‘with a broad place’;

‘comfortable road’: Skt. syon¥n pathah- (RV) ~ YAv. huu¥iaon¥nCollectionView pathan

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**Sanskrit**: yōs

**First attestation**: RV+

**Part of speech**: adv. (< gen.sg.)

**Gramm. forms**: only in the formula ʔasm· yoh· (RV+), ʔasm· ca yōs ca (RV) ‘+ happiness and longevity’

**Meaning**: ‘(long) life’

**Link to RV concordance**: yōs

**Proto-Indo-Iranian**: Hiiaus {1}

**Page in EWAia**: 2.420

**See also**: ʔyu.

**Avestan**: Av. yaoʒ-đâ- [verb] ‘to revitalize, to purify (ritually)’ {2}; YAv. yaoʒ-đâi- [f] ‘purification’

**IE form**: h2ieus

**IE meaning**: (allotted) lifetime

**Certainty**: +

**Page in Pokorny**: 17 - 18

**Notes**: {1} Originally, a genitive of sphere from *Hāiu-, see ʔyu-. {2} [AL] Note 5x ʔasm· yoh· + dhå- in the RV. The analysis of OAv. yaoṣ (Y 46.18) is disputed. Most probably, a form of the root dâ- must be supplied there (thus Inslar 1975: 87).
**Sanskrit:** yuga-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [n]

Meaning: 'yoke, team, race, tribe'

Link to RV concordance: yuga-; prā:uga-

Proto-Indo-Iranian: iuga-

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: prā-uga- (< *prā-yu*) [n] 'fore part of the shafts of a chariot' (RV 10.130.03 +); yuga-sāram [adv] 'together with' (KS, MS)

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See also: voi


Middle Persian: ywg /j№u' / `yoke'

Parthian: ywg `yoke'

New Persian: j№u `yoke'

Other Iranian cognates: Sh. yug `yoke'; Yi. frѓi g `band for fixing the yoke'

IE form: iugoґ

IE meaning: yoke

Certainty: +

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Cognates in other languages: Hitt. i-uґ-kaґn, i-uґ-ga-aŋ /iёuga- [n] `yoke'; Gr. zugТn [n] `yoke'; Lat. iugum [n] `yoke'; OS juk `yoke'; OHG joh `yoke'; OCS igo [n] `yoke'

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**Sanskrit:** yusґ-

First attestation: RV+

Part of speech: [2pl.pers.pron.obl.]

Gramm. forms: acc. yusґґn (RV+), abl. yusґґk (RV+); gen. yusґґkam (RV+, also yusґґka in RV 07.059.09 and 07.059.10), etc.; yusґґme [dat.gen.loc.] (RV)

Meaning: 'you (pl.)'

Link to RV concordance: tvām; yusґґm; yusґґkamaґ; yusґґdattaґ; yusґґmotaґ; yusґґmāvantґ

Proto-Indo-Iranian: ušma- {1}

Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yusґґmay- [denom.] 'to be addressed to you': yusґґmayant- [pres.ptc.] (RV 02.039.07); yusґґmakaґ- [adj] 'yours' (RV); yusґґmādattaґ- [adj] 'given by you' (RV); yusґґmotaґ- [adj] 'helped by you' (RV); yusґґmāvantґ- [adj] 'equal to you' (RV)

Page in EWAia: 2.414

See also: viyām; yas

Avestan: Av. yišma- /xšma- [pers.pron.] 'you (pl.)': dat.pl. OAv. yišmaibiї / xšmaibiї, YAv. yišmaoiї (for the -o see de Vaan 2003: 444f.) / xšmāuoїia, abl.pl. Av. yišmat / OAv. xšmat, gen.sg. OAv. xšmākom, YAv. yišmākom); OAv. yišmakaґ / xšmākaґ- [adj] 'your (pl.)'; OAv. yišmāuаnt-t- / xšmāуаnt-t- [adj] 'being like you (pl.)' {2}

Sogdian: (Man.) šm′x [2pl.pers.pron.] 'you (pl.)'

Middle Persian: (Man.) Šm′ (h) [2pl.pers.pron.] 'you (pl.)'

New Persian: šumā [2pl.pers.pron.] 'you (pl.)'

Ossetic: s(y)max/sumax [2pl.pers.pron.] 'you (pl.)'
IE form: usme
IE meaning: you (pl.)
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: Gr. (Aeol.) ἵμμε, (Dor.) Πήμ [acc.pl.] ‘you (pl.)’ (the nom.pl. is secondary, being based on the acc., cf. Aeol. ἵμμε, Dor. Πήμ, Ion.-Att. Ἰμμεί)

Notes: {1} Contamination of *ušma- with *iu (yiyam). {2} The form xšma- comes from *ušma- with an unexplained loss of the initial *u-.

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Sanskrit: yuvām
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [2du.pers.pron.] (nom.du.)
Gramm. forms: acc. yuvām (RV+), dat. yuvābhīyām (RV+), gen. yuvāku (RV 01.017.04; 01.120.09)
Meaning: ‘you two, both of you’
Link to RV concordance: tvam; yuvādhita-; yuvāyu-; yuvāku-; yuvādatta-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: iuH
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yuvā-dhita- [adj] ‘placed by you two’ (RV 06.067.09); yuvāyu- [adj] ‘desiring you two’ (RV); yuvāku- [adj] ‘belonging to you two’ (RV); yuvā-datta- [adj] ‘given by you two’ (RV 08.026.12); yuvā-nīta- [adj] ‘brought by you two’ (RV 08.026.12); yuvā-yūj- [adj] ‘harnessed by you two’ (RV 01.119.05; yuvāvant- [adj] ‘equal to you both’ (RV 03.062.01)
Page in EWAia: 2.414
See also: yiyām
Avestan: YAv. yauuākəm [adj] ‘of you two’ (< *juuŋkam)
IE form: iuH
Certainty: +
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Sanskrit: yuvān-
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [adj, m]
Gramm. forms: yuvā [nom.sg.], yuvānam [acc.sg.], yīne [dat.sg.], yīnas [gen.sg.] (RV+)
Meaning: ‘young, youthful; youth, young hero, youthful god’
Link to RV concordance: yuvān-; yavīs t-ha-; yuvanyū-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HiuHan
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: yavīs t-ha- [sup] ‘youngest’ (RV+); yuvanyū- [adj] ‘youthful’ (RV 05.042.15), yauvana- [n] ‘youth, prime of youth’ (AV, Ep.+)
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See also: āvū-; yuvati-; yuvāsā-
Avestan: YAv. yuuan- [m] ‘youth’ (yauua [nom.sg.], yauuānōm [acc.sg.], yīnām [gen.pl.]); yōiṣṭa-[sup] ‘youngest’
Khotanese: jvaa- [adj] (pl. jvā) ‘young’
Middle Persian: jNēuwan [adj,m] ‘young, youth’
Parthian: yw’n [adj,m] ‘young, youth’
New Persian: jNeawân [adj,m] ‘young, youth’
Ossetic: w?nyg/iwonug ‘young bull, iuvencus’
IE form: h2ius-h1on-/*h2ius-h1n- {1}
IE meaning: young
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 510 - 511
Cognates in other languages: Arm. yavanak/yovanak ‘young (of animal)’ (LW from Iran.); Lat. iuvenis [m] ‘young man’; Lith. jaũnas [adj] ‘young’; OCS junъ [adj] ‘young’
Notes: {1} A derivative with the so-called Hoffmann’s suffix from *h2oiu-, cf. s.v. āyu-. [AL] The reconstruction of the PIE paradigm nom.sg. *h2ieu-(n), obl. *h2ieu-Hn-, advocated by Hoffmann 1955: 40 (= Hoffmann 1976: 382) and Mayrhofer, seems unwarranted to me. Neither the -a- in NP and Armenian, nor the Celtic forms guarantee a full grade of the root.

Sanskrit: yuvasa-  
First attestation: RV  
Part of speech: [adj/m]  
Meaning: ‘young, youthful/youth’  
Link to RV concordance: yuvasa-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HiuHaca-  
Page in EWAia: 2.414  
See also: yuvan-  
IE form: h2ius-h1n-ko-  
IE meaning: young, youth  
Certainty: +  
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Cognates in other languages: Lat. iuvenis [m] ‘young bull, young man’; OIr. óac [adj] ‘young’; Go. jugga-lau’s ‘youth’; OHG jung [adj] ‘young’

Sanskrit: yuvati-  
First attestation: RV+  
Part of speech: [f]  
Meaning: ‘young woman’  
Link to RV concordance: yuvati-  
Proto-Indo-Iranian: HiuHati-  
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See also: yuvan-  
IE form: h2ius-h1n-ti-  
IE meaning: young woman, youth  
Certainty: +  
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Cognates in other languages: Go. jundai [dat.sg.f.] ‘youth’

Sanskrit: yikā-  
First attestation: BSŚ  
Part of speech: [f]  
Meaning: ‘louse’
Proto-Indo-Iranian: iuHkaH-
Other forms in Indo-Aryan: Pā. ikā- [f] 'louse'
Page in EWAl: 2.415
Other Iranian cognates: Sh. jīšīg 'plant-louse'
IE form: iuHs- (?) {1}
IE meaning: louse
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: OHG lis 'louse'; MoHG Laus 'louse'; MW llau 'lice'; Lith. līšė 'louse'
Notes: {1} The IE reconstruction is uncertain because of many tabooistic changes.

**Sanskrit:** yis-'
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [n]
Gramm. forms: gen.sg. yis-ṁ-ās (RV), loc.sg. yis-ān (TS); in later texts, thematic yis-ā- (TS+)
Meaning: 'soup, broth, stock'
Link to RV concordance: yis-
Proto-Indo-Iranian: iuHs-
Page in EWAl: 2.416
Khotanese: yis~ 'soup, broth' (?)
IE form: iuHs-
IE meaning: soup, broth
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: Lat. iis [n] 'broth, sause'; Lith. jīšė 'broth, soup'; SCr. jūha 'soup' (< *ious-)

**Sanskrit:** yiyām
First attestation: RV+
Part of speech: [2pl. pers. pron.] (nom.pl.)
Gramm. forms: obl. yus-ма-, encl. vas
Meaning: 'you (plural)'
Link to RV concordance: tvām
Proto-Indo-Iranian: iuHš (+-am) {1}
Page in EWAl: 2.416
See also: yus-ма-; vas
Khotanese: uhu [2pl.pers.pron.]
IE form: iuHs
IE meaning: you (plural)
Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 513 - 514
Cognates in other languages: Go. jus [2pl. pers. pron.]; Lith. jīs [2pl. pers. pron.]; Lith. jīs [2pl. pers. pron.]
Notes: {1} Skt. yiyām has been refurnished after vavām. The expected form would be *yirām < *iuHžam < *iuHš + -am.
**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** Hau-tra-

**Avestan:** YAv. aoṛha- [n.] 'footwear' (Yt 5.64, Yt 5.78, V 6.27); x'ā.aoṛha- [adj] 'with his own (natural) footwear (of a dog, a bare-footed man)'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Khwar. 'wš 'footwear', 'wškk 'hoof', š-krk 'shoemaker', Yi. yur-siliko, yur-suliko 'shoe-lace'

**IE form:** h₃eu-tlo- {1}

**IE meaning:** to adorn > to put on

**Certainty:** +

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**Cognates in other languages:** Lith. aukiš [f. _corners] 'shoe-lace (of sandals or bast-shoes), cord, foot-cloth'; auklis [m. io] 'string, cord'; Latv. aukla [f. ā] 'string, cord' (also aukla); auklis [m. io] 'string, cord'; aukle [f. ē] 'string, cord'; OPPr. EV auclo 'halter'

**Notes:** {1} [AL] The derivation is uncertain. The root, which means 'to adorn' in Anatolian and 'to put on' elsewhere, is unattested in Indo-Iranian. The meaning development 'to put on --> to put on shoes' is only documented in Balto-Slavic. It is therefore conceivable that the Iranian word is derived from the root *Hau- 'to weave, bind' or even from *HauH- 'to help, protect' (cf. Rastorgueva - Edel'man: 1.255).

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**Sanskrit:**

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** jNiauH-

**Khotanese:** ham jvāme 'act of chewing'

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) zb', (Man.) jb' [verb] 'to bite', (Chr.) (zb'qy) žyb'mnty 'the biting (of their tongues)'

**Middle Persian:** jw-, Phl. ywd- /jNēy-/ [verb] 'to chew; devour (daevic)'

**Parthian:** j'w- [verb] 'to chew (?)'

**New Persian:** jNēvīdan/jNēav- [verb] 'to chew'

**Other Iranian cognates:** Pash. žowul, žoyol/žōy- [verb] 'to chew'; Orm. zay-ēk [verb] 'to chew, mastigate'

**IE form:** ģieuH-

**IE meaning:** to chew

**Certainty:** +

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**Cognates in other languages:** SerbCS, RuCS žvati [verb] 'to chew'; Lith. žiūna [f] 'jaw, jaw-bone, gill'; OE āowan, OHG kiuwan, [verb] 'to chew', ToAB suwā- [verb] 'to chew'

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**Sanskrit:**

**Proto-Indo-Iranian:** drangʰ-

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**Khotanese:** dr-ys- [dāryšs-] [verb] 'to hold'

**Sogdian:** (Buddh.) dṛgy- [verb] 'to hold'

**Middle Persian:** wdrnz- [verb] 'to condemn' (+ *aua-)

**Parthian:** drxs- [verb] (inch.) 'to endure'; bdrynj- [verb] 'to be sure, secure; to assure, make certain' (+ *abi-)

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Other Iranian cognates: Khwar. wrûncy- [verb] 'to bequeath' (+ *aça-)
Certainty: +
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Cognates in other languages: OCS дръжати, държатi [v.] 'hold, possess'; OIr. dringid, -dring [v.] 'climb, advance'

Certainty: +
Page in Pokorny: 512
Cognates in other languages: Goth. jiuka [verb] 'rage, tantrum', MHG jôuchen [verb] 'to drive, hunt'

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