The Albanian inherited lexicon

https://www.win.tue.nl/~aeb/natlang/ie/alb.html

This file was derived from Albanische Etymologien (Untersuchungen zum albanischen Erbwortschatz), Bardhy Demiraj, Leiden Studies in Indo-European 7; Amsterdam - Atlanta 1997. That publication is referenced (by page) via "AE nnn". The database was compiled by Bardhy Demiraj in 1998-1999, and converted to the Starling format by Sergei Starostin and Alexander Lubotsky in 1999-2000. The database is being currently revised by Alexander Lubotsky and Michiel de Vaan. Their comments are marked with [AL/MdV].

The forms separated by a slash (/) belong to the Tosk and Gheg dialects respectively. Otherwise, the dialectal provenance is explicitly stated. (tg) - both Tosk and Gheg, (t) - Tosk, (g) Gheg.

In the verbal labels, "r" means `reflexive'.

"PAlb." refers to a period from Late-IE until the beginning of the Latin influence (100 BC).

The symbols _x_ have the following meaning: _+_ = the word is of IE date or derived from an IE root; _−_ = the word belongs to the substratum layer (although it is also attested in other languages); _?_ = the etymology is uncertain.

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a [1] [particle] (tg) {1} ‘or’
PAlb. *(h)au (AE 69)
PIE *h.eu-, root *h.u ‘that’ _+_ (Pok. 73)
Gr. αὐ ‘on the other hand, again’
Notes: {1} Proclitic disjunctive particle, used with one or more parts of the sentence.

a [2] [particle] (tg) ‘probably, perhaps’
PAlb. *(h)an (AE 69)
PIE *h.en, root *h.n ‘there’ _+_ (Pok. 37)
Lat. an ‘yes, perhaps’
Notes: {1} Interrogative particle, usually used proclitically in simple sentences.

a”[3] [particle] (tg) {1} ‘there’
PAlb. *(h)au’ (AE 70)
PIE *h.eu-, root *h.u ‘that’ _+_ (Pok. 73)
Gr. αὐ ‘on the other hand, again’
Notes: {1} Deictic particle, pointing afar, only used in the pronominal system in compounds.

ag [m] (tg) ‘dawn, early morning; black mark round the eyes’
PAlb. *(h)aug-
Alb. agull [m] (g) ‘alba, aurora’ {1} (AE 72)
PIE *h.eug-, root *h.u ‘day-light’ _?_ (Pok. 87)
Gr. ἀὐγή ‘day-light, splendor’
Notes: {1} agull is an Alb. formation with the suffix -ull.

ahē / avē [f] ‘breath; vapour; soul, spirit’
PALb. *(h)auār {1}
Alb. afsh [m] (tg) ‘breath; vapour, sultriness’ {2}, cf. aht (AE 72)
PAlb. *h.euh.-er-, root *h.uh, ‘breath’ _?_ (Pok. 81f)
Gr. ἀνεμός ‘breath, fiery breath, fragrance’; (Hes.) ἀετόν · τὸ πνεῦμα
Notes: {1} Alb. feminine ā-stem. {2} afsh is an Alb. formation with the suffix -sh. {3} The Schwebe-ablaut makes the connection uncertain.

aft, aht [m] (tg) ‘breath, vapour, fiery breath of the fire’
PAlb. *(h)auet-, cf. ahē (AE 71)
PAlb. *h.euh.-er-, root *h.uh, ‘breath’ _?_ (Pok. 81f)
Gr. ἀνεμός ‘breath, fiery breath, fragrance’; (Hes.) ἀετόν · τὸ πνεῦμα

ah {1} ‘oh, ow(ch) (interjection of pain, annoyance, surprise)’
PAlb. *(h)au(h)au (AE 73)
PAlb. *h.eih-/h.eu-, root *h.iu/h.ů ‘oh!’ _?_ (Pok. 10, 71)
Gr. αἰ ‘oh!’
Lat. au ‘oh!’
Notes: {1} Final -h may be due to emphasis.

ah [m] (tg); hah [m] (g) {1} ‘beech-tree’
PAlb. *(h)ah- (AE 73)
PAlb. *h.ih- (Pok. 783)
Arm. hac’i ‘ash’
OHG asc ‘ash’
Notes: {1} Only in Bash. {2} Possibly, *h esk-.

ai [pron. dem.] (tg) {2} ‘he (there), Lat. ille’
PAlb. *hi- {1} < QIE *h.is
Alb. ky [pron] (tg) ‘he (here), Lat. iste’ {3} (AE 73)
PAlb. *h.ī, root *h.ī ‘he’ _+_ (Pok. 281)
Lat. is ‘he’
Go. is ‘he’
Notes: {1} Reshaped after the fem. or n. stem *h.ih, h.id. {2} Demonstrative and personal pronoun. {3} The vowel change of */i/ to /y/ has originated in composition due to assimilation to the preceding sound.

(a)ta [pron Nomsn] {1} (tg) ‘it (there), that, Lat. illud’
PAlb. *t(a)d(d)
Alb. kēta [pron Nomsn] (tg) ‘it (here), Lat. istud, this’ {2}, cf. k(ē)* (AE 73)
PAlb. *tod, root *t- ‘it’ _+_ (Pok. 281)
Skt. tād ‘it’
Notes: {1} Demonstrative and relative pronoun. {2} Other old case forms are: acc.sg. m.f. atē, tē < *tom, nom.pl. m. ta, ata < *to-, nom.acc.pl. n.f. < *teh₂, teh₂ns.

akull [m] (tg) ‘ice, frost’
PAlb. *auK-(ul-) (AE 74)
PIE *Houk-* ‘cold, frost’ _- _ (Pok. 783)
Arm. *oyc ‘cold’

ämë [f] (g); amull [m] (g) ‘river-bed, fountain’
PAlb. *habnā {1} < QIE *h₂eb-n-.
Alb. hàmull [m] (g) ‘(fish-)pond, still water’; amull [m] (t) ‘(fish-)pond, still water’ (AE 75)
PIE *h₂ep-, root *h₂p ‘water, river’ _- _ (Pok. 51)
Lat. amnis ‘river’

ämë [f] (g) ‘odour, (un)pleasant smell, fragrance’
PAlb. *admā
Alb. âmëz, âmže [f] (g) ‘odour, (un)pleasant smell, fragrance’ {1} (AE 76)
PAlb. *adma̅
Alb. âmëz, âmzë [m] (g) ‘odour, (un)pleasant smell, fragrance’ {1} (AE 76)
Gr. ὀδμή ‘smell, scent’

Notes: {1} âmëz, âmzë are diminutive formations with the suffix -(ë)z(ë).

an [m] (t); ânë [f] (t); enë [f] (g) ‘vessel, cooker’
PAlb. *(h)aukn-
Alb. anë / ânë [f] ‘vessel, cooker’; enë [nomplf] (tg) ‘kitchen-utensils’ {1} (AE 76)
PAlb. *(h)ant-
Alb. anë / ânë [f] ‘vessel, cooker’; enë [nomplf] (tg) ‘kitchen-utensils’ {1} (AE 76)
Go. auhns ‘oven’; Skt. ukhā ‘pot’
Notes: {1} en- is the Alb. plural stem with umlaut of the root vowel < PAlb anī̅.

anë / ânë [f] ‘edge, border, side; party’
PAlb. *(h)ant- {1} (AE 77)
PAlb. *(h)ant- {1} (AE 77)
PIE *h₂enr-, root *h₂nt ‘front, face’ _- _ (Pok. 48)
Go. und ‘up to’; Skt. antā- ‘edge, border, end’
Notes: {1} Phonetically, the reconstruction *h₂nt-neh > PAlb antnā is also possible.

âng [m] (g) ‘nightmare, incubus; anguish; constriction’
PAlb. *âng-
Alb. ânktih [m] (g) ‘nightmare, incubus; anguish; constriction’ {1}; makth [m] (tg) ‘nightmare, incubus; anguish; constriction’ {2} (AE 79)
PAlb. *âng-
Alb. ânktih [m] (g) ‘nightmare, incubus; anguish; constriction’ {1}; makth [m] (tg) ‘nightmare, incubus; anguish; constriction’ {2} (AE 79)
PIE *h₂(o)ng₄-ₐ-, root *h₂ng₄ ‘narrow’ _- _ (Pok. 42)
Lat. angō ‘to cramp (up), constrict’
Notes: {1} An Alb. formation with the diminutive suffix -th. {2} An Alb. formation with the intensifying prefix m(ê)-.

aq [particle] (tg) {1} ‘so much’
PAlb. *kai {2}, cf. a [3] (AE 80)
PAlb. *kai {2}, cf. a [3] (AE 80)
PIE *k₄oi, root *k₄ ‘someone; who’ _- _ (Pok. 644)
OLat. quoi ‘which’ {3}
Notes: {1} Comparative particle. From a-q (< Alb. a(u) ki), resulting from the merger of a former syntactic unit. {2} Possibly a plural form of the pronominal stem k₄o- which forms indefinite, interrogative and relative pronouns. A reconstruction *k₄e₄i is also possible. {3} Or Lat. quae.

që [pron] (tg) ‘that’
PAlb. *kai {1} (AE 80)
PAlb. *kai {1} (AE 80)
PIE *k₄o-, root *k₄ ‘that’ _- _ (Pok. 644)
Lat. quoi ‘they’
Notes: [1] A frozen case form, possibly *kʷoi. [2] In view of its function in Alb., it seems at least equally likely that që is a loanword from Latin que [MdV].

**arë** [f] (tg) ‘arable land, soil’
PAlb. *arāuā (AE 80)
PIE *h₂rh.uer- , root *h₂rh. ‘arable land, soil’ _+_ (Pok. 63)
Gr. ἀρώπα arable land
Lat. arvum ‘corn-field’

**arg** [m] (t) ‘young louse, newly hatched nit’
PAlb. *arg-
Alb. argull [m] (t) ‘young louse, newly hatched nit’ [1]; ergjiz [m] (tg) ‘young louse, newly hatched nit’ [2] (AE 81)
PIE *Horgw , root *Hrgw ‘louse, mite, tick’ _−_ (Pok. 335)
Arm. o(r)jjil ‘nit’
Notes: [1] Alb. formation with the suffix -ull. [2] Diminutive form with the suffix -(ë)z. The umlaut of the root vowel and the palatalized consonant have originated in the plural.

**ara** [mnp] (g) [1] ‘(he-)bear’
PAlb. *ar(K)θ- [2]
Alb. ari [m] (tg) ‘(he-)bear’ [3] (AE 81)
PIE *h₂rtk-o , root *h₂rtk- ‘bear’ _+_ (Pok. 875)
Arm. arj ‘bear’
Skt. ḍkṣa- ‘bear’
Notes: [1] Bog. [2] The stem final -θ- has been dropped for reasons of popular etymology, in order to avoid semantic confusion with the hypochoristic-diminutive formations in -th. [3] Alb. enlargement with the suffix -i.

**arrë** [1] [f] (tg) ‘nut’
PAlb. *arūā (AE 82) ‘nut’ _−_ (Pok. 61)
Gr. (Hes.) ἄρω: τὰ Ἡρακλεώτικά κάρυα
OCS orēx ‘nut’
Notes: [1] With expressive hard -rr-.

**asht** [m] (g) ‘bone’
PAlb. *ašt-
Alb. aštē [n] (tg) ‘bone’ (AE 82)
PIE *h₂sṭ(h₂-) , root *h₂st(h₂-) ‘bone’ _+_ (Pok. 783)
Skt. áṣṭi- ‘bone’

**at** [m] (tg) [2] ‘father’
PAlb. *at(t)-
Alb. atē [m] (tg) ‘father’ (AE 83)
PIE *(H)at(t)a(H) - ‘father’ _?_ [1] (Pok. 71)
Gr. áṭa ‘father’
Lat. atta ‘father’
Notes: [1] A nursery word. [2] Weak cases et(-), pl. etēr/n (tg) with umlaut of the root vowel, caused by an -i in the following syllable.
**ath** [verb] (tg) ‘to file down (the teeth)’

PAlb. *aθ̣{-} {1}


PIE *h₂ok-(u-), root *h₂k- ‘sharp, pointed, edged’ +_ (Pok. 18)

Lat. *acus ‘needle’

Notes: {1} Nominal basis for further denominative formations. {2} Alb. formation (verbal noun) with the suffix -je. {3} Denominative formation with the suffix -(ē)t(ē).

**eh** [verb] (g) ‘to sharpen, point’

PAlb. *aθ̣ḥ {-} {1}, cf. ath (AE 84)

PIE *h₂ok-u-, root *h₂u- ‘sharp, pointed’ +_ (Pok. 19)

Lat. *acuō ‘to sharpen, to point’

Notes: {1} Nominal basis for further denominative formations. ah- probably stands in an originally paradigmatic relationship with Alb. ath(-) < *h₂oḱ-(u-).

**avdosē** [f] (tg) ‘chaffinch’

PAlb. *(h)aui{-}


PIE *h₂eui-, root *h₂u- ‘bird’ +_ (Pok. 86)

Lat. avis ‘bird’

Arm. haw ‘bird’

Notes: {1} Compositional formation with -dosē ‘sow; mother animal’. {2} Diminutive formation with -çë.

**avull** [m] (tg) ‘vapour, damp’

PAlb. *(h)au-ul{-} {1}, cf. aθ̣ḥ (AE 85)

PIE *h₂euh-Vl-, root *h₂uh- ‘vapour, steam’ +_ (Pok. 82)

Rom. abure ‘steam, damp’

Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the suffix -ull.

**balgē, bajgē** [f] (tg) ‘cow-, horse-dung’

PAlb. *balg̣{1} (AE 86)

PIE *böḷg-o- {2} ‘bulb’ +_ (Pok. 103)

Gr. βόλβος ‘onion, bulb’; βόλβιτον ‘cow-dung’

Arm. bolk ‘radish’

Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the feminines in -eh,- through a change of the suffix vowel. {2} [AL] Clearly, a non-IE word, considering the root structure, meaning, distribution and irregular anlaut in Armenian.

**balē, bajē** [f] (tg) ‘blaze, white spot; badger’

PAlb. *baliā

Alb. *bal [m] (tg) ‘piebald dog, horse’ (AE 87)

PIE *bʰlH-iə/-e-, root *bʰlH- ‘bright, brilliant, white’ +_ (Pok. 118)

Gr. φαλάξ ‘bright, white-speckled’

**ballē** [n] (tg) ‘forehead’

PAlb. *balα- (AE 88)

PIE *bʰlH-lo- ‘forehead’ +_ (Pok. 118)
OPr. ballo ‘forehead’
Notes: {1} Nowadays most of the Albanian dialects employ this as a masculine.

barë [n] (t) ‘herb, plant; grass’
PAlb. *baura-
Alb. bar [m] (tg) ‘herb, plant; grass’ (AE 89)
PIE *bʰoHu-ro-m, root *bʰHu ‘become, grow’ _+_ (Pok. 146 {1})
Gr. φοτόν ‘growth, plant’
Arm. boys ‘shoot, herb, plant’
Notes: {1} The Alb. word is not mentioned by Pok.

(i) bardhë [adj] (tg) ‘white’
PAlb. *barða- < QIE *bʰorHǵ-o-
Alb. barmë [f] (g) ‘bast’ {1} (AE 90)
PIE *bʰerHǵ-o-, root *bʰrHǵ ‘bright, brilliant’ _+_ (Pok. 139)
Go. bairhts ‘bright’
Notes: {1} < Alb. *barð-mǣ.

barrë [f] (tg) {1} ‘burden, load; weight; pregnant’
PAlb. *bară-
Alb. bark [m] (tg) ‘belly, paunch, womb’ {2} (AE 92)
PIE *bʰor-eh, ‘burden, load’ _+_ (Pok. 128)
Gr. φορά ‘burden, load’
Notes: {1} With expressive hard -rr-. {2} [AL/MdV] Can reflect Alb. *barVk-.
Connection with OIr. brú ‘belly, paunch, womb’ is phonetically impossible.

bashkë [f] (tg) ‘fleece’
PAlb. *baškā
Alb. bashkë [adv] (tg) ‘together, jointly’ (AE 93) _?_
Gr. φάσκωλος ‘leathern bag, sack’
Lat. fascis ‘band, bundle’
MFr. base ‘collar, neck-chain’

bathë [f] (tg) ‘broad bean’
PAlb. *baṉā (AE 94)
PIE *bʰak-o- ‘bean, lentil’ _-_ {1} (Pok. 106)
Gr. φάκος ‘lentil’
Notes: {1} [AL/MdV] A non-IE term, possibly "related" to Lat. fuba, etc.

be [interjection] (tg) ‘bah {2} ???’
PAlb. *be-
Alb. bec [m] (g) ‘lamb’; beç [m] (t) ‘lamb’ {3} (AE 94)
PIE *bʰe- ‘bah’ _?_ {1} (Pok. 96)
Gr. βή ‘bah!’
Notes: {1} Imitation of a sheep’s sound. {2} Imitation of the sound of small cattle. {3} bec and beç are diminutive-hypochoristic formations with the suffix -c/ç.

be [f] (tg) ‘oath, vow’
PAlb. *bei(d-i)?
Alb. përbej [verb] (tg) ‘to swear, take the oath’; betoj [verb] (tg) ‘to put on the oath’, cf. besë
(AE 94)
PIE *bʰeitʰi-ı, root *bʰeitʰ- ‘persuasion’ _+_. (Pok. 117)
Gr. πειθό ‘persuasion’

**ber** [m] (tg) ‘arrow, bolt; spear, lance’
PAlb. *bʰer-
Alb. ber(on)jë [f] (tg) ‘adder, viper’ {1}; ylber [f] (tg) ‘rainbow’ {2} (AE 95)
PIE *bʰer-, root *bʰeitʰ ‘point, tip bolt’ _+_. (Pok. 108)
Ofr. barr ‘point’
Notes: {1} An Alb. formation with the suffix -o(n)jë. {2} Compound with yll- ‘star’.

**rrun(j)ë** [f] (t) {2} ‘teg, shearling’
PAlb. *rʰen-ıa {1}, cf. berr (AE 96)
PIE *urh-n-, root *urh ‘sheep, lamb’ _+_. (Pok. 1170)
Gr. ἁρῆς ‘sheep, lamb’
Notes: {1} Originally diminutive formation in -io/e-. {2} < * ṛoñə.

**berr** [m] (tg) {1} ‘small cattle, ram, tup’
PAlb. *r(a)n-ıa, cf. rrun(j)ë (AE 95)
PIE *urh-n- ‘sheep, lamb’ _+_. (Pok. 1170)
Gr. ἁρῆς ‘sheep, lamb’; (Hes.) ἄρνης ἁρῆς
Notes: {1} A compound with be ‘imitation of a sheep’s sound’.

**besë** [f] (tg) ‘faithfulness, faith’
PAlb. *biTʰi-a {2}
Alb. besoj [verb] (tg) {3} ‘to believe’, cf. be (AE 96)
PIE *bʰeitʰi-ı- {1}, root *bʰeitʰ ‘persuasion, oath’ _+_. (Pok. 117)
Gr. πειθό ‘persuasion’
Notes: {1} Based on the genitive. {2} Phonetically, a full grade form PAlb. *beiTʰi-a is also possible. {3} Denominative formation in -o- of Alb. origin.

**bërsi** {2} [fnp] (tg) ‘rest from wine-, olive-, plum-press’
PAlb. *brīTʰi-a {1} (AE 98) _-_. (Pok. 144)
Lat. brīsa ‘husks of wine’
Notes: {1} Apparently, an old Wanderwort. {2} < Alb. *brisì, as an enlarged formation in -i.

**bibë** [f] (tg) ‘chicken, pullet’
PAlb. *bībā (AE 99)
PIE *PiP(P)- {1} ‘to chirp, to peep’ _?_. (Pok. 830)
SCr. bì̄ba ‘turkey-hen’
Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root. {2} [MdV] Therefore, Indo-European origin is unwarranted.

**bir** [m] (tg) ‘son’
PAlb. *bʰir- < QIE *bʰer(H)-ro-
Alb. bijë [f] (tg) ‘daughter’ {1}, cf. bij (AE 101)
PIE *bʰer(H)- ‘to beat, to shoot’ _?_. (Pok. 117)
Gr. γῆρν ‘shoot, scion’
Notes: {1} Feminine formed on the basis of the plural stem Alb. *biri-ā.
bisht [m] (tg) ‘tail, brush; stalk, stem’
PAlb. *bi-st- < QIE *bh-i(H)-st-o-, cf. bij (AE 103)
PIE *bh-’H- ‘to beat, to shoot’ _?_ (Pok. 117)

i blerë [adj] (tg) ‘green’
PAlb. *blōr-

Alb. i blertë [adj] (tg) ‘green’ {1}; bleron [verb] (tg) ‘to bloom, (become) green’ (AE 104)
PIE *bhlo-’ro-, root *bh’lh, ‘blue, green, yellow’ _?_ (Pok. 160)

Lat. flōrus ‘golden yellow, reddish-yellow’
Notes: {1} Contains a productive Albanian suffix -tē.

bletë [fs/p] (tg) ‘swarm of bees, bee; hive’
PAlb. *m(e)līta̅ {1} < QIE *melit-(t)eh-, cf. mjaltë (AE 105)
PIE *melit-, root *ml ‘honey’ _+_ (Pok. 723)

Gr. μέλισσα ‘bee’
Notes: {1} Collective formation.

botë [f] {2} (tg) ‘earth, soil; world’
PAlb. *buūtā < QIE *bh’ueh-t- {1} (AE 107)
PIE *bh’euh-, _?_ (Pok. 146)

Skt. bhū- ‘earth, world’; Skt. bhūmi- ‘earth, ground, soil’
Notes: {1} Collective formation. {2} Singulare tantum.

breshër / breshën [m sg/pl] ‘hail’
PAlb. *breuśVn- {1} < QIE *bh’rōus-e/on- (AE 109)
PIE *, root *bh’rus- _?_ (Pok. 171)

OHG brōs(a)ma ‘crumb, bend’
Notes: {1} [AL/MdV] The form can also reflect PALb. *breuśVn- < qIE *bh’rous-e/on-.

bri / bri [m] {1} ‘horn(s), antlers’
PAlb. *brō (2)

Alb. brith [m] (t) {3} ‘pimple, whelk’ (AE 110)
PIE *bh’rih, {4} {5} ‘point, tip, bolt’ _?_ (Pok. 108)
Notes: {1} Seldom in Gheg. {2} Entered the declension of the Alb. nouns with -n-stem quite recently, during the historical period of Albanian. {3} Often occurs in metathesized form birth. {4} Original dual. {5} [MdV] Since the IE root *bh’r- (Pok. 108) is hardly ever attested, it may be better to derive bri from PIE *h,bh’ruH- ‘(eye-)brow’, although the semantic development is unique for this root.

brumë [n/m] (tg) ‘dough, paste, soft material’
PAlb. *brum- < QIE *bh’ruH-mo-

Alb. burmë [f] (g) ‘ripe fig’ (AE 111)
PIE *bh’reh-u- ‘to boil up, ferment’ _?_ (Pok. 143)

Lat. dēfrutum ‘new wine’
bung {1} [m] (tg) ‘kind of oak’
PA Alb. *bāŋg- (ā) {2}
Alb. bungę [f] (tg) ‘kind of oak’ (AE 112)
PIE *bʰe.γ-o- ‘beech, oak(-tree)’ + (Pok. 107)
Gr. ἰγῖς ‘kind of oak’
Lat. fagus ‘beech, oak’
Notes: {1} From Alb. *bong(-). {2} Metathesized from bʰiāg-nā.

burrē {1} [m] (tg) ‘man; husband’
PA Alb. *bur- (AE 113)
PIE *bʰu-ro-? (Pok. 146)
MoHG Bauer ‘countryman; husbandman’
Notes: {1} With expressive hard -r̄-.

(i) butē [adj] (tg) ‘soft, mellow, supple; tame(d)’
PA Alb. *bugt-
Alb. zbut [verb] (tg) ‘to soak; tame’ {1} (AE 114)
PIE *bʰug-to- ‘ductile, molleable’ + (Pok. 152)
Arm. bowt ‘blunt, obtuse’
OIr. bocc ‘tener’
Notes: {1} A denominative verb with the prefix z-.

buzē [f sg/pl] {1} (tg) ‘lip’
PA Alb. *bu-(dźia) (AE 114)
PIE *- (Pok. 103)
Lat. bucca ‘mouth’
MGr. bus ‘lip’
Notes: {1} Collective form in -zē < *-dʰieh-. Occurs usually in the plural.

(i) çalē {1} [adj] (tg) ‘lame, limping’
PA Alb. *šali- < QIE *skolio- (AE 117)
PIE *s(ke)l- ‘to bend, swag, curve’ + (Pok. 928)
Gr. σκολίος ‘crooked, bent’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix d(ë)-.

dardhē [f] (tg) ‘pear(-tree)’
PA Alb. *dardā {1} (AE 121) - (Pok. 446)
Gr. ἀχέρδος ‘pear(-tree)’
Notes: {1} An old loan-word.

darē / dânē [f] {1} ‘tongs’
PA Alb. *daknā < QIE *dnk-nēh- (AE 122)
PIE *denk- ‘to bite’ + (Pok. 201)
Gr. δακνεω ‘to bite’
OHG zanga ‘tongs’
Notes: {1} With secondarily rhotacized nasal.

darkē [f] (tg) ‘supper, dinner; evening, night’
PA Alb. *darkā {1} < QIE *dorkʷ-o-, cf. dars, drekē (AE 122) - (2) (Pok. 210)
Gr. δόρπνον ‘supper, dinner; evening’
Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem. ā-stems. {2} [AL/MdV] The distribution (Greek and Albanian) strongly suggests borrowing.

dash [m] (tg) ‘ram, wether’
PAlb. *dam(e)š- < QIE *d(o)mh-(e)s-, cf. dem (AE 124)
PIE *demh-, root *dmh, ‘to tame’ _?_ (Pok. 199)
OIr. dam ‘ox’; W. dafad ‘sheep’; Bret. dañvad ‘sheep’

değë [f] (tg) ‘forking, crotch (of tree); bough, branch’
PAlb. *duaigā < QIE *duoi-g⁶eh- (AE 125)
PIE *duoi-, root *du ‘binary, consisting of two’ _+_ (Pok. 229)
OHG zwīg ‘forking, crotch (of tree); bough, branch’

dej [adv] (tg) ‘after tomorrow’
PAlb. *duai-au < QIE *duoi-Hous [1] (AE 126)
PIE *duo-, root *du ‘two’ _?_ (Pok. 228)
OHG zweio ‘by, in two, in pairs’
Notes: {1} Frozen locative dual form.

dējë {2} [f] (g) ‘thawing snow’
PAlb. *den(i)- {1}
Alb. (i) dejmē [adj.] (t) ‘flat and arid, barren (land, country, region)’; (i) dējūn [adj.] (g) ‘flat and arid, barren (land, country, region)’; dejet / dējet [verb] ‘to thaw (intr.)’ (AE 127) _?_
Skt. dhānvan- ‘desert, arid land, steppe’
Notes: {1} Nominal basis for further denominative forms. {2} From Alb. deniā.

dele [f sg/pl] (tg) ‘sheep, ewe’
PAlb. *deillā < QIE *d⁶eh,i-lieh-
Alb. delme [f sg/pl] (tg) ‘sheep’ {1}, cf. dialē, dosē (AE 127)
PIE *d⁶eh,i-, root *d³h(i) ‘to suck’ _+_ (Pok. 241)
Gr. θηλή ‘mother’s breast’
Lat. fīlia ‘daughter’ {2}
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement with the suffix -m-. {2} [AL/MdV] Can be the same formation as dele.

dell [m] (tg) ‘sinew, tendon; string’
PAlb. *dōl- < QIE *doh,-lo- (AE 128)
PIE *deh-, root *dh, ‘to bind’ _?_ (Pok. 183)

dem [m] (tg) {1} ‘bull-calf; bullock’
PAlb. *dam- < QIE *d(o)mh,-(i)o-, cf. dash (AE 128)
PIE *demh-, root *dmh- ‘to tame’ _+_ (Pok. 199)
OIr. dam ‘ox, bullock’
Notes: {1} With umlaut of the root vowel from the plural stem *damī̆.

derē [f] (tg) ‘door’
PAlb. *duōrā {1} (AE 138)
PIE *d³uōr, root *d³ur ‘door’ _+_ (Pok. 278)
Skt. dvār- ‘door’
Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem. ā-stems. The plural form dy(e)r (tg) points to an analogically rebuilt dual form: Alb. *(d)ur-ih.}

derr {1} [m] (tg) ‘pig’
PAlb. *dair- < QIE *gʰoio-
Alb. derk [m] (tg) ‘(young) pig, piglet’ (AE 131)
PIE *gʰer(s)- (Pok. 445 {2})
Gr. ὄρος ‘(young) pig, piglet’
Notes: {1} With expressive hard r̄. {2} [AL/MdV] Pok. relates the Albanian and Greek words to the PIE root *gʰer(s)-, but the only certain forms of the verbal root are those with -s-. Since it is hard to separate the Albanian and Greek words, we assume borrowing from a “Balkan” substratum.

dimër / dimën [m] ‘winter’
PAlb. *dimVn- < QIE *gʰei-mon- (AE 133)
PIE *gʰeim-, root *gʰi ‘winter’ +_ (Pok. 425)
Gr. χειμῶν ‘winter’

Notes: {1} The plural form dje(l)m ( < Alb. *diali̅) shows, apart from the umlaut of the root vowel, also an m-enlargement, which often appears in the inherited vocabulary of Alb. {2} [MdV] Alternatively, djalë may derive from *dela or *delom and the plural dje(l)m from *delm-. The stem *del- might be cognate with the verb dal ‘to go out’.

djalë [m] (tg) {1} ‘son; boy, young (animal)’
PAlb. *di(i)ali- < QIE *dʰih,ol-i-, cf. dele, dosë (AE 134)
PIE *dʰih,i-l-, root *dʰi ‘suckling’ +_ (Pok. 241)
Lat. fitius ‘son’
Notes: {1} The plural form dje(l)m ( < Alb. *diali̅) shows, apart from the umlaut of the root vowel, also an m-enlargement, which often appears in the inherited vocabulary of Alb. {2} [MdV] Alternatively, djalë may derive from *dela or *delom and the plural dje(l)m from *delm-. The stem *del- might be cognate with the verb dal ‘to go out’.

djath(ë) [n/m] (tg) ‘cheese’
PAlb. *deθ (AE 135)
PIE *dʰehi-, root *dʰh ‘milk(-product)’ +_ (Pok. 241)
Skt. dādhi- ‘curdled milk’; OPr. dadan ‘milk’

rrath [m] (g) {1} ‘wheel, circle’
PAlb. *raθ (AE 136)
PIE *Hrot-o-, root *Hrt ‘wheel’ +_ (Pok. 866)
Skt. rātha- ‘chariot’
Notes: {1} Plural form rrathë (tg); the singular form often appears with umlaut of the root vowel (rreth). The origin of -th is unclear.

ndjath [adv] (g) {1} ‘at/to the right’
PAlb. *deθ
Alb. (i) djathē [adj] (tg) ‘right’; (i) djathē [adj] (tg) ‘right’ {2} (AE 137)
PIE *dʰeks(i), root *dʰ ‘at/to the right’ +_ (Pok. 190)
Gr. δεξιτερός ‘right’
Lat. dexter ‘right’
OHG zeso ‘to the right’
Notes: {1} Alb. form with the prefix (a)n-. {2} Alb. enlargement with the suffix -tē.

dje, die [adv] (tg) ‘yesterday’
PAlb. *(d)die (AE 138)
Pie *gʰdies ‘yesterday’ _+_ (Pok. 416)
OIr. indé ‘yesterday’

**Djersë [f] (tg) ‘perspiration, sweat’**
Palb. *(ui)dert'īa < Pie *suid(e)rti- {1}
Ael. djers [verb] (tg) ‘to sweat’ {2} (AE 139)
Pie *(sj)dert-r, root *suid ‘perspiration, sweat’ _+ (Pok. 1043)
Gr. ἱδρώς ‘sweat, perspiration’
Notes: {1} As the basis for further denominative forms. {2} Beside 1sg. pres. dirs(em).

**Dorë [f] (tg) {1} ‘hand’**
Palb. *dērā {2} (AE 140)
Pie *gʰesr- ‘hand’ _+ (Pok. 447)
Gr. ἥχος ‘hand’
Notes: {1} The plural form duar / du(e)r goes back to an original dual form *gʰesr-(h)e. {2} Has entered the declension of the fem. ā-stems.

**Dosë [f] (tg) ‘sow; mother animal’**
Palb. *dērā, cf. dialë, dele (AE 140)
Pie *dʰesr-, root *dʰh(i) ‘parent, mother animal’ _+ (Pok. 241)

**Dra [m] (tg) ‘sediment, dregs; smudged butter; sweepings, dirt’**
Palb. *drag(-)
Ael. ndrag [verb] (tg) ‘to make/get filthy, dirty’ {1} (AE 141)
Pie *dʰrog- {2} ‘sediment, dregs’ (Pok. 251)
Lat. fracēs ‘oil dregs’
ON dregg ‘dregs’
Notes: {1} Alb. form with the prefix (a)n-. {2} [AL/MdV] The IE date of this family is uncertain.

**Dre / drē [m] {1} ‘stag, deer’**
Palb. *ran-
Ael. drāng [m] (g) ‘young animal’ (AE 142)
Pie *urh-n- ‘lamb’ _?_ (Pok. 1170)
Gr. (Hes.) ὀρύας ἕλαφος
Notes: {1} Prefixed form with the Alb. prefix (a)n-. {2} [AL/MdV] Whether d(V)- really was an existing prefix is doubted by Demiraj, AE 143.

**Dredhë {1} [f] (tg) ‘strawberry’**
Palb. *drað- (AE 144) _- _ {2}
Lat. frāgum ‘strawberry’
Notes: {1} With umlaut of the root vowel after the plural stem Alb. draðē {2} An old Wanderwort.

**Drekë [f] (tg) ‘lunch, meal; midday, noon’**
Palb. *drikā < Qie *dṛkʰ-eh, cf. dars, darkē (AE 144) _- _ {1} (Pok. 210)
Gr. ὅρπον ‘supper, dinner; evening’
Notes: {1} [AL/MdV] The distribution (Greek and Albanian) strongly suggests borrowing.
**dritē** [f] (tg) {1} ‘light, brightness; beam, ray’
PALB. *drikt- < QIE *dyk-t(o)-
Alb. *ndri [verb 3sp] (tg) ‘lights, shines, glistens’ (AE 145)
PIE *dérk-, root *drk- ‘to look; appear’ _+_ (Pok. 213)
Skt. *dṛṣṭ- ‘appeared’
Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem. -ā-stems. Usually, a singulare tantum.

**dritchē** [f pl] (tg) ‘cereals; wheat’
PALB. *driθ- < QIE *gʱr(i)s∫ʰl- (AE 145) ‘(kind of) cereals; barley’ _+_ {1} (Pok. 446)
Gr. κριθή ‘barley’
OHG *gersta ‘barley’
Notes: {1} Probably an old Wanderwort.

**drizē** [f] (tg) {1} ‘thorn(-bush), Christ’s thorn’
PALB. *dri)i- (AE 146) _?_
Gr. ὅπιος ‘thicket, brake; bush’
Notes: {1} Collective with the suffix -ē.

**dru / drũ** [m] ‘wood; tree; stem, trunk’
PALB. *dru(n)- {1}
Alb. *drũ [m] (g) ‘lock, door-bolt (of wood)’ {2} (AE 146)
PIE *d(o)ru, root *dr ‘wood’ _+_ (Pok. 214)
Gr. ὀποίς ‘tree, oak’
Skt. *dāru- ‘wood’
Notes: {1} An analogical -n-stem. {2} PALB. dru-(i)io-.

**dua** [m] (t) {1} ‘sheaf’
PALB. *dëma
Alb. *duaj / du(e)j [m pl] ‘sheaf’ {2} (AE 149)
PIE *deh₁-mn, root *dh₁ ‘band’ _+_ (Pok. 183)
Gr. -ὁμα ‘band’
Skt. *dām- ‘band’
Notes: {1} From a preform *doN < PALB. *dēm(-). {2} With added -j.

**dushk** [m] (tg) ‘kind of bush, shrub’
PALB. *duš-k- (AE 150) _?_ (Pok. 178)
Lat. *diūmus ‘scrub’
OIr. *doss ‘bush’

**dy** {1} [num m] (tg); **dy** {2} [num f/n] (tg) ‘two’
PALB. *duuai < QIE *duuo-ih, (AE 151)
PIE *duo-, root *du ‘two’ _+_ (Pok. 228)
Skt. dvē ‘two’ [f/n]
Notes: {1} From a preform Alb. *duː; {2} [dy:], under the influence of tri [tri:] ‘three’ [f/n].

**dylē** [m] (tg) ‘wax, resin’
PALB. *döl- < QIE *gʰuslo-
Alb. *dēllinjē [f] (tg) ‘juniper’ (AE 152) _?_ (Pok. 448)
Gr. *γολός ‘juice’
Notes: {1} [AL/MdV] The IE date of this word is very uncertain.
dhall(ë) [f/m/n] (tg) {1} ‘butter-milk’
PAlb. * dél- {2} (AE 153) _- _ (Pok. 400)
Gr. γάλα ‘milk’
Rom. zarā ‘butter-milk’
Notes: {1} Singulare tantum. {2} PAlb. * dél points to QIE * ġē-. 
{3} [MdV] Latin lac, lacticus and Greek γάλα ‘milk’ point to * ġl-, but this would not yield Alb. dh-; therefore, the word for ‘milk’ may be a borrowing of an unknown language with the forms * ġal-, * ġl-.

dhe {1} [m] (tg) ‘earth, ground’
PAlb. * (d)ōm {2} < QIE * ġōdōm (AE 155)
PIE * ġēm-‘earth, ground’ _+ _ (Pok. 414)
Gr. χθών ‘earth, ground’
Notes: {1} From * ġēN. {2} [MdV] The absence of diphthongization in * ġēm in front of a word-final nasal would be surprising; hence the PAlb. form may already have been * ġō.

dhelpë [f] (g) ‘fox’
PAlb. * ġeli- (pə)
Alb. dhelpër / dhelpën [f] ‘fox’ {1} (AE 156) _? _ (Pok. 367)
Gr. γαλεή ‘weasel, marten’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the suffix -(ə)rë / -(ə)në < *-e/ono-. A contamination with the PIE word for ‘fox’ is conceivable.

dhen [f pl] (t) {1} ‘(herd of) small cattle’
PAlb. * ġent-
Alb. dhẽn(d) [f pl] (g) ‘(herd of) small cattle’ (AE 157)
PIE * ġēnH-‘family, clan; race’ _+ _ (Pok. 373)
Lat. gens ‘race, nation, people; crowd’
Notes: {1} Occurs only as a collective name for small cattle.

dhëmb / dhãm(b) [m] ‘tooth’
PAlb. * ġamb- (AE 158)
PIE * ġombh- ‘tooth’ _+ _ (Pok. 369)
Gr. γόμφος ‘tooth’

dhëndërr / dhãn(d)ërr [m] {1} ‘son-in-law, bridegroom’
PAlb. * ġaNta̅r < QIE * ġVm(H)-tēr (AE 159)
PIE * ġemH- ‘to marry’ _+ _ (Pok. 369)
Skt. jāmātar- ‘son-in-law’
Notes: {1} With expressive hard -r̄.

edh [m] (tg) ‘kid’
PAlb. * aiō- < QIE * ġiāig-
Alb. dhi [f] (tg) ‘(she-)goat’ {1}; (i) dhirē l (i) dhinë [adj] ‘goat’s (milk, wool, skin)’ {2} (AE 160) _- _ (Pok. 13)
Gr. aĩ(z) ‘(she-)goat’
Arm. ayc ‘(she-)goat’
Notes: {1} From PAlb. * aiō-i(i)ā. {2} Alb. formation with the suffix -(ə)nē/- (ə)rē < *-e/ono-. 
{3} Probably, an ancient Wanderwort.
dhjamë [m/n] (tg) ‘fat’
PAlb. *đem(-) (AE 161) _-_ (Pok. 175)
Gr. ὀψμός ‘fat’
Rom. zeamā ‘juice; sauce’

fjalë [f] (tg) ‘word’
PAlb. *fe(n- < QIE *spel(H)-en-eh. (AE 134)
P PIE *spel(H)- ‘to speak’ (Pok. 985)
Arm. aṛa-spel ‘fable, proverb’
OHG spel ‘speech’

dhjetë {1} [num] (tg) ‘ten’
PAlb. *(-)deka(τ)-
PIE *dekmnt- ‘ten’ (Pok. 191)
Lith. dėsim ‘ten’; OCS desęt ‘ten’
Notes: {1} The fricative in anlaut has arisen in composition. The final -ė is due to levelling with the decad compounds and with their respective ordinals.

dhurë / dhunë [f] {1} ‘injury, blemish, violence’
PAlb. *(e)đuna̅ (AE 163)
PIE *h(e)dun-eh; ‘pain, smart?’
Gr. ὀδύνη ‘pain, smart, harm’
Notes: {1} Occurs beside dhunë with retention of the rhotacism of the intervocalic nasal.

elb {2} [m] (tg) ‘barley(corn)’
PAlb. *albi- (AE 164)
PIE *h(ο)lbh- ‘kind of cereal, barley’ _ _{1} (Pok. 29)
Gr. ἀλβη ‘barley flour; pot-barley’
Notes: {1} Possibly, non-IE. {2} With umlaut of the root vowel caused by -i- in the following syllable.

emër / emën [m] ‘name’
PAlb. *emmen- (AE 165)
PIE *h,n(h)men- ‘name’ (Pok. 321)
OCS imę ‘name’; OPr. emnes ‘name’; OIr. ainm ‘name’
Notes: {1} [MdV] The vowel e- is difficult to account for when we start from the PIE preform. It cannot be excluded that emër was borrowed from Latin (n)ōmen, -inis.

end(ë) / ēnd(ë) [m/f] {2} ‘blooming; bloom, pollen’
PAlb. *and- {1}
Alb. endl ēnd [verb] ‘to bloom’ (AE 166)
PIE *hndh-o- ‘sprout, germ?’ (Pok. 40)
Gr. ἀνθά ‘sprout, flower’
Notes: {1} As a nominal basis for further Alb. forms. {2} With umlaut of the root vowel from pl. Alb. andē.

(i) epër [adj] (tg) ‘higher, upper’
PAlb. *apid- < QIE *h,opio-ro-
Alb. (i) sipërm [adj] (tg) ‘above’; tepër [adv] (tg) ‘more, very’ (AE 167)
PIE *h₁(o)ep₁- ‘on, upon’ (Pok. 323)
Gr. ὁπίθε ‘behind’

(h)ethe [fnp] (tg) ‘fever’
Alb. *haiò/b
Alb. (h)eth [verb] (tg) ‘to stimulate mating’ (AE 168)
PIE *h₁eιd₁-o- ‘burning, fire’ ? (Pok. 11)
Gr. αἴθος ‘burning, fire’

Notes: {1} Prefixed with Alb. *ambëlt < *an-blit.

èmë / ëmë [f] ‘mother’
Alb. *am(m)a̅ (AE 175)
PIE *(H)am(m)a(H) ‘mother’ ? {1} (Pok. 36)
OHG amma ‘mother, nurse’

Notes: {1} Nursery word.

èndë / ëndë [f] ‘desire, inclination, pleasure’
Alb. *anTā < QIE *h₁(o)nh₁-teh₁- (AE 170)
PIE *h₁(o)nh₁- ‘breath’ (Pok. 38)
Gr. (Hes.) ἀντάς πνοάς
ON andi ‘spirit, soul’

Notes: {1} Prefixed with Alb. *(a)n- (< *h₁.en-). {2} The reconstruction is not entirely certain. Under the assumption of epenthetic -d- (within -nr-), èndërr may be connected with Arm. anowrj, Gr. ὀναρ, which have the same meaning: possibly PAlb. anrā < *h₁nr-? {3} [MdV] Rather *h₁nr-.

flugë [f] (g) ‘shingle’
Alb. *sp₁(e)u-g₁(h)ā [1]
Alb. flegë [f] (tg) ‘splinter, chip’; flegër [f] (tg) ‘wing (of the nose), wooden plate’ (AE 172)
PIE *(s)p₁el-eu₁-s-b₁el-eu₁- ‘to split’ ? (Pok. 985)
Notes: {1} With Alb. suffix -g₁(e).

gardh [m] (tg) ‘hedge, fence’
Alb. *garð- (AE 175)
PIE *gʰordʰ-o- ‘hedge, fence’ (Pok. 444)
Lith. garðas ‘fold, pen’; Olc. garðr ‘hedge, fence, court’

dítë {1} [f] (tg) ‘day’
PAlb. *dit- < QIE *dih-(t-) (AE 176)
PIE *deih- ‘to lighten, shine’ (Pok. 183)
OCS ḏn̄b ‘day’
Notes: {1} Pl. dit from PAlb. *dītī.

gisht [m] (tg) ‘finger’
PAlb. *g(u)Vīś(t)- (AE 178)
PIE *guV-is(t-) ‘finger?’ _?_ (Pok. 481)
W. bys ‘finger’; OCorn. bis ‘finger’

gogēl [f] (tg) ‘acorn; small and round object’
PAlb. *gāgul < QIE *gʷe(l)h-ːgʷ]h. {1} (AE 179)
PIE *gʷelh- ‘oak?, acorn’ (Pok. 419)
Lith. gīlė ‘acorn’
Notes: {1} Basic form with broken reduplication.

grua {1} [f] (tg) ‘woman’
PAlb. *grāu- < QIE *greh,u- (AE 180)
PIE *ğerh- ‘?’ (Pok. 390)
Gr. γραῡς ‘old woman’
Notes: {1} From Alb. *grou-.

gur [m] (tg) ‘stone, rock’
PAlb. *gur(i)-
Alb. ngrij [verb] (tg) ‘to freeze, curdle; to turn cold’ {1} (AE 181)
PIE *gʷrH-i- ‘mountain, rock, stone’ (Pok. 477)
Skt. giri- ‘mountain’
Notes: {1} From PAlb. *guri-(ni)-.

gjak [m] (tg) ‘blood’
PAlb. *śak- < QIE *sokʷ-o- (AE 181)
PIE *s(u)okʷ-o- ‘sap’ (Pok. 1044)
Gr. ὀξύς ‘sap’
Lith. sakai ‘sap, juice’

gjalpē [n/m] (tg) ‘butter’
PAlb. *śelp- (AE 182)
PIE *selp- ‘butter’ (Pok. 901)
Gr. (Hes.) ἔλπος · ἔλαιον
Skt. sarpis ‘butter’

gjallē [adj, adv] (tg) ‘alive, living’
PAlb. *śal(u)-
Alb. ngjall [verb] (tg) ‘to heal, revive’ (AE 182)
PIE *soluo- ‘safe and sound, unhurt, whole’ (Pok. 979)
Skt. sārva- ‘unhurt, whole’
**gjarpër / gjarpën [m] 'snake, serpent'**
PAlb. *šerpVn- < QIE *serp-ē/ono- (AE 183)
PIE *serp- 'to creep' (Pok. 912)
Lat. *serpēns 'snake, serpent'

**gjashtë {1} [num] (tg) 'six'**
PAlb. *še(K)s-tā < QIE *seks-(to-)
Alb. (i) gjashtë [num ord] (tg) 'sixth' (AE 184)
PIE *s(u)eks 'six' (Pok. 1044)
OCS šestā 'six'; OCS šestā 'sixth'
Notes: {1} With final syllable -tē by analogical levelling with the corresponding ordinal.

(i) gjatë [adj] (tg) 'long'
PAlb. *glag(V)-tā {1} (AE 185)
PIE *dlh₁g₁h₁ 'long' (Pok. 197)
Skt. दिर्ग 'long'
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement with the adjectival suffix -to-.

**glep [m] (t); gjep [m] (tg) 'sting, nettle'**
PAlb. *glōp- < QIE *gloH-(p-)
Alb. glēmp (t), gjemb (tg) [m] 'sting, prickle' (AE 186)
PIE *gʷel(H)- 'to prick' (Pok. 470)
Lith. geluō 'sting'; geluonis 'sting'
Notes: {1} With -m- added after thumb 'prickle'.

**gath [m] (g) 'catkins'**
PAlb. *guaq-.
Alb. gjethe [fnp] (tg) 'foliage' {1}; gjeth(e) [f/m] (tg) 'leaf' {2} (AE 187)
PIE *guos-do- 'boughs, foliage' (Pok. 480)
OHG questa 'bunch of leaves'; OSr. gvozd 'forest'
Notes: {1} From the plural stem, where the umlaut of the root vowel has arisen. {2} Singularized plural form.

**gjithë [pronindef] (tg) 'each; whole, all, full’**
PAlb. *šiθ- < QIE *sih₂-ko- {1} (AE 188)
PIE *siθ₂- 'one?'
Gr. ἴα 'one'; ἴος 'one and the same'
Notes: {1} An Alb. formation.

**gjỹmë {1} [adj] (g); gjysmë {2} [adj] {3} (tg) 'half’**
PAlb. *šāmi-(ti-)
PIE *sēmi- 'half' (Pok. 905)
Lat. sēmi(i)- 'half'
Notes: {1} From Alb. *ʒumis < *žomiti-. {2} With metathesis in inlaut.

**gjizë [f {2}] (tg) 'whey-cheese, curds and whey; curdled milk’**
PAlb. *šiN-dāi̯a {1} < QIE *s(e)iN- (AE 189)
PIE *sei-N- 'to drop, drip, dribble, flow' (Pok. 889)
OHG sein ‘Honigseim’; W. hufen ‘cream’
Notes: {1} Collective Alb. formation. {2} Singulare tantum.
**gjollë** [f] (tg) ‘Salzlecke’
PAlb. *šālā* (AE 190)
PIE *seh₂- ‘salt’ (Pok. 878)
Lat. *sāl ‘salt’*

**gju / gjū** [m] ‘knee’
PAlb. *glun- {1} < QIE *ǵnu-n(o)- (AE 190)
PIE *ǵ(o)nu- ‘knee’ (Pok. 380)
Ofr. *glūn ‘knee’; Go. *kniu ‘knee’
Notes: {1} With dissimilation of the first -n-.

**gjumë** [m] (tg) ‘sleep’
PAlb. *šubn- (AE 192)
PIE *sup-no- ‘sleep’ (Pok. 1048)
Gr. *σπυν ‘sleep’

**gjysh** [m] (tg) ‘grandfather’
PAlb. *šūši- (AE 192)
PIE *suH-s-(i)o- ‘begetter’ (Pok. 913)
Skt. *sūṣḁ̅́ ‘who gives birth’; Skt. *sūṣ án- ‘god of bearing’

**halë** [f] (tg) ‘awn, beard; nettle-leaf; fish-bone’
PAlb. *halē < QIE *s-Kol(H)-ieh, {1} (AE 193)
PIE *s-Kol(H)- ‘to cut, snip; prick’ (Pok. 923)
W. *col(a) ‘point, awn, beard’
Notes: {1} Phonetically, *s-Kol(H)g(h)- is also possible.

**hardhē̅̀ë** [f] (tg) ‘lizard, lacerta agilis’
PAlb. *harō-(Vl-)
Alb. hardhējë [f] (t) ‘lizard, gecko’; hardhje [f] (g) ‘lizard, gecko’ {1} (AE 194)
PIE *sKord-(Vlo-)- ‘nearth, Triton palustris’
Gr. *(σ)κορόδύλος ‘newt, Triton palustris’
Notes: {1} The original word formation is not entirely clear.

**hardhi** {2} [f] (tg) ‘vine-branch, grape-vine, shot of a vine’
PAlb. *harō- {1} (AE 195)
PIE *HorT- ‘vine-branch, grape-vine, shot of a vine’ (Pok. 782)
Arm. *ort ‘grape-vine’
Notes: {1} Considering the anlaut, a reconstruction *h.erT- is very attractive. {2} Alb. enlargement with the collective suffix -i.

**helm** {1} [m] (tg) ‘poison’
PAlb. *hal(i)m- < QIE *sKol(i)mo- (AE 198)
PIE *sKel- ‘to cut (off)’ (Pok. 923)
OhG *scalmo ‘plague, pestilence’
Notes: {1} With umlaut of the root vowel.

**hell** [m] (tg) ‘spit; icicle {1}’
PAlb. *hōl- < QIE *sKōl- (AE 199)
PIE *sKel- ‘to cut (off)’ (Pok. 923)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Parse</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gr. σκῳ̃λος</strong></td>
<td>‘arrow, sharp pole’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes: {1} Pl. *hej(e) from Alb. helē.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>herdhe</strong></td>
<td>{3} [fnp] (tg)</td>
<td>‘testicles’</td>
<td>PIE <em>harōt</em> (2) (AE 199)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gr. ópgeis ‘testicles’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Av. orzi ‘testicle’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes: {1} <em>H₂ergยะ</em> ‘testicle’ (Pok. 782)</td>
<td>{2} Original dual <em>H₂ergยะ-ih</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>{3} With umlaut of the root vowel.</td>
<td>{4} Plurale tantum.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hēnē / hānē</strong></td>
<td>[f] ‘moon’</td>
<td>PAIb. *hand-nā &lt; QIE *sKənd-(neh.) (AE 199)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PIE <em>(s)Kend-</em> ‘to lighten, glitter, glisten’</td>
<td>(Pok. 526)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Skt. (ś)candrā- ‘brilliant’; MBret. <em>cann</em> ‘full moon’</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hidh</strong></td>
<td>[m] (g)</td>
<td>‘nettle’</td>
<td>PAIb. *hi-1 &lt; QIE *h.idh-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alb. (i) (h)idhēt [adj] (tg)</td>
<td>‘bitter’ (Pok. 200)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PIE *h.eidh-‘to burn?’</td>
<td>(Pok. 12)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gr. αἴθω ‘to burn’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lith. <em>aitrās</em> ‘bitter’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes: {1} Nominal basis for further denominative forms.</td>
<td>{2} Alb. form with the adjectival suffix -(ō)t(ē).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hie</strong></td>
<td>[f] (tg)</td>
<td>‘shade, shadow’</td>
<td>PAIb. *hi(i)ā (AE 201)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PIE <em>skeh-·ieh-</em> ‘shade, shadow’ (Pok. 917)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gr. σκιά shade, shadow</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ToB <em>skio</em> ‘shade, shadow’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes:</td>
<td>{1} From the PIE gen.sg. <em>skh-·ieh-</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>hir</strong></td>
<td>[m] (tg)</td>
<td>‘grace, blessing, goodwill’</td>
<td>PAIb. *hūr- (AE 201)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘?’</td>
<td>(Pok. 917)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gr. ιερός ‘holy’</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Osc. <em>aisusis</em> ‘sacrificis’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes:</td>
<td>{1} From His-ro- (?), if not a Gr. loanword.</td>
<td>{2} Occurs only in the Christian church language.</td>
<td>{3} Aeol. ἰπός.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>hirrē</strong></td>
<td>{1} [f] (tg)</td>
<td>‘whey; serum’</td>
<td>PAIb. *hūrā &lt; QIE *skiH-ro- (AE 202) ‘to dim, shimmer?’ (Pok. 917)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Olc. <em>skirr</em> ‘clean, clear’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes:</td>
<td>{1} With ‘hardening’ of the inlaut.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>(i) hollē</strong></td>
<td>{1} [adj] (tg)</td>
<td>‘thin, slender’</td>
<td>PAIb. *haul-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PIE *h.eu-lo- ‘hollow’ (Pok. 88)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gr. αὐλός ‘oblong, hollow’</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ON <em>huann·jo tíli</em> ‘hollow stalk, stem’</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Notes: {1} From an Alb. nominal base hoɫ-. {2} Pl. hoj(e) from Alb. hoɫ̪. {3} With -ɨ- enlargement.

(i) (h)uoj [adj] (g) {3}; (i) huaj / (i) (h)u(e)j [adj] {2} ‘foreign, strange’
PAlb. *hau- < QIE *h.eu-os {1} (AE 203)
PIE *h.eu- ‘there, that, alter, alius’ (Pok. 73)
Av. auua- ‘that, ille’
Notes: {1} Phonetically, h.eu/os- is also possible. Maybe, an orig. genetive. {2} With addition of -ɨ-. {3} Buz., Budi.

hurđhē [f] (tg) ‘garlic’
PAlb. *horδ- (AE 204) ‘garlic’ _?_ {1} (Pok. 941)
Gr. σκόρδον ‘garlic’
Notes: {1} Probably, a non-IE Wanderwort.

(h)urđhē [f] (tg) ‘pond, pool; swamp’
PAlb. *uɾŏ < QIE *uhr.r-d̪eh; (AE 205)
PIE *uhr.r- ‘water’ (Pok. 80)
Skt. vār- ‘water’; OPr. wurs ‘pond, pool’

hut [adv] (tg) ‘in vain, vainly; empty, idle’
PAlb. *hut- < QIE *h:ut-
Alb. hutuŏj [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to keep in the air; hebetate’ (AE 205)
PIE *h.eu-t- ‘downward(s)’ (Pok. 72)
Gr. aotp̊ec ‘in vain’
Go. auDs ‘desert’ [adj.]
Notes: {1} Denominative form with suffix -ó-.

yll {1} [m] (tg) ‘star’
PAlb. *(h)jul- < QIE *h.us-lo- (AE 206)
PIE *h.eus- ‘to burn, glow’ (Pok. 347)
Olc. usli ‘embers’
Notes: {1} Pl. yf from Alb. *yf̪.

(i) im [pronposs Nomsms] (tg); (i) em [pronposs Nomsms] (g) {1} ‘my’
PAlb. *(e)jm- (AE 206)
PIE *h.mos {1} ‘my’ (Pok. 702)
Gr. ἵμος ‘my’
Arm. im ‘my’
Notes: {1} Possibly with secundary lowering of the root vowel. Nompm (e) mi ‘my’ < *(e)m <
PAlb *(e)moi.

jetēr [pron] {2} (tg) ‘other, another’
PAlb. *ëter-
Alb. {4} (AE 208)
PIE *h.e-tero- {1} (Pok. 284)
OCS eterъ ‘somebody’; Umbr. etro- ‘another’
Notes: {1} From the pronominal stem h.e-. {2} Indefinite pronoun. {3} < Alb. t(o) jetər. {4} Mnp (të) tjērē < *h.e-tēr-. 
ju [pronpers] (tg) ‘you’
PALb. *iu- {1} (AE 209)
PIE *iu(H)-? ‘you’ (Pok. 513)
Lith. jūs ‘you’; Go. jūs ‘you’
Notes: {1} Possibly, although less probably < *usm-.

ka [m] (tg) {1} ‘ox (for community services)’
PALb. *kau- < QIE *kū-uo- (AE 210)
PIE *kem- {1} ‘hornless’ _?_ (Pok. 556)
Lith. šmilis ‘hornless cow, ox’
Notes: {1} Pl. qe from Alb. *ka-ř. {2} Alternatively, one might suggest an ancient loanword from PIE g"ou- ‘ox’, from an IE language in which the velar series had become voiceless, cf. Arm. kow, OHG chuо.

kalli {1} [m] (tg); kallëz [fn] (tg) {2} ‘ear’
PALb. *kal- (AE 211)
PIE *kolH- ‘awn, beard’ (Pok. 545)
OCS kol ŋ ‘plug, peg’
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement with the suffix -i. {2} Nowadays, it occurs singularized as a diminutive form in many dialects.

kashtë [f] (tg) ‘straw, chaff’
PALb. *kalšt-tā
Alb. kashtër [f] (g) ‘reed, rush, Juncus idaeus’ {1} (AE 213)
PIE *kol(H)-(e)s- ‘sting, awn’ (Pok. 545)
OCS klasь ‘ear’; OHG hul(i)s ‘holly(-tree)’
Notes: {1} From PAlb. *kalšt-(V)rā.

karpë [f] (tg) ‘rock, crag’
PALb. *karpā < QIE *kor(H)p-o- (AE 213)
PIE *(s)ker(H)p- ‘?’ (Pok. 944)
Norw. skarv ‘bare rock’

keq {1} [adv] (tg); (i) keq {2} [adj] (tg) ‘bad(ly)’
PALb. *kakī- (AE 216) _−_
Gr. kakós ‘bad’
Notes: {1} With umlaut a > e. {2} Mnp. (tē) kēqi(j) < *kakí-.

k(ē)* [particle] (tg) {1} ‘here’
PALb. *ku- (AE 217)
PIE *k”u- ‘who, where’ _?_. {1} (Pok. 644)
Go. hun [pron] {2}
Notes: {1} Deictic particle of remote distance. It only occurs in the pronominal system as the first member of a compound. {2} Pronominal element for the formation of indefinite pronouns. {3} [MdV] It seems at least equally likely that kē- derives from Latin eccum. Demiraj AE 217 speaks about ‘near’ deixis rather than ‘remote’.

kē / kān(d) [pron Accsm/n/f] {1} ‘who, whom (?)’
PALb. *kaN < QIE *k”m-o-m
Alb. kā [pron Accsm/n/f] (g) ‘who, whom’; kēnd / kān(d) [pron Accsm/f/n] ‘anyone’ {2} (AE
218)
PIE *kʷ-o- ‘who’ (Pok. 644)
Lat. quom ‘cum’

Notes: {1} Interrogative and relative pronoun. {2} Indefinite pronoun; compound < kʷ-om-to-.
{3} [MdV] The derivation of kënd < kʷom-tom is problematic since *-nt- yields -n- in the acc.sg.m. of noun paradigms. Also, the oldest Geg texts have acc.sg. ke, ka (nasalized vowels), and also kun, kana (Buz.). Hence, -d in kënd must be a later addition. Its earliest occurrence seems to be in the indefinites (e.g. Bogd. as ... kand), hence one might think of a reduced form of -do ‘will’, as in the later form kushdo.

**këlysh** {1} [m] (tg) ‘kid, young, puppy, kitten’
PALb. *kul- < QIE *kʷ/-to-
Alb. kulish [m] (t) ‘kid, young, puppy, kitten’; kuç/c [m] (tg) {2} ‘doggy’ (AE 218)
PIE *(s)kʷe(l)el- ‘to cry, shriek; roar, howl’ (Pok. 550)
Gr. (Hes.) κύλλα: οκύλλαξ
Lith. kâlė ‘bitch’
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement with the diminutive suffix -ush. {2} from Alb. kul-ç with the diminutive hypochoristic suffix -ç/c.

**kohë** [f] (tg) ‘time; span; weather; epoch’
PALb. *këua- {1} (AE 221)
PIE *keh.s-(u-) ‘time?’ (Pok. 636)
OCS časъ ‘time’; OPr. kisman ‘time’
Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem. -eh-stems. {2} [MdV] Kortlandt’s arguments (SSGL 10 [1987], p. 222) against a connection with the Slavic word for ‘time’ seem convincing to me. No alternative etymology has been worked out in detail.

**kollë** [f {1}] (tg) ‘cough’
PALb. *kâla- < QIE *kʷalso (AE 222)
PIE *(s)kʷeh-š-, kʷa-‘cough’ (Pok. 649)
Lith. kosulỹs ‘cough’; Latv. kâsulis ‘cough’
Notes: {1} Singulare tantum.

**kop(ë)sht** {1} [m] (tg) ‘garden’
PALb. *kāp-(št-) (AE 222)
PIE *keh.po- ‘land, garden’ (Pok. 529)
Gr. (Dor.) καπος ‘garden’
Notes: {1} Enlargement with the suffix -(ë)sht(ë).

**krah** [m] (tg) ‘(upper)arm, wing, shoulder’
PALb. *krau- < QIE *kreh,u-, kreh.eu- (AE 224)
PIE *kreh,u-, kruh- ‘limb’ (Pok. 624)
Lat. crūs, -ris ?

**kërci / kërcĩ** [m] {1} ‘shank, lower part of the leg, shin(-bone)’
PALb. *krū- Alb. kërbisht [m] (tg) ‘rump-bone’ {2} (AE 224)
PIE *kruh,s ‘limb’ (Pok. 624)
Lat. crūs ‘shank, leg’
Arm. *srownk* ‘shin-bone’
Notes: {1} Metathesized from Alb. *kri-tsi*. {2} Compound Alb. *kri-bišt*.

**krap** {1} [m] (t); **krepe** {2} [m] (tg) ‘rock, crag, sandstone’
PAlb. *krap-* < QIE *krop-*
Alb. *shkrep*[m] (tg) ‘rock, crag, sandstone’ {3} (AE 225)
PIE *(s)Krep-* ‘to cut?’ (Pok. 944)
MHG *schrave* ‘rugged cliff, crag’; MHG *schroff* ‘crag’
Notes: {1} Pl. *krepe* with umlaut *a > e*. {2} Singularized Alb. *krap*-č. {3} With intensive prefix *sh*.

**krënd** [m] (t) ‘brushwood’
PAlb. *grand-* < QIE *gʰronđ*-*, *gʰrh.enT-*
Alb. *krënde* / *krënde* [fnp] ‘brushwood, fodder, corn-cob’ {1}; *grâth*[m] (g) ‘blade of straw’ {2} (AE 225)
PIE *gʰer(H)*- ‘to stick out (of)’ (Pok. 440)
W. *grann* ‘eyelid’; SCr. *grâna* ‘brushwood’
Notes: {1} Plurale tantum. {2} < Alb. *grând*-č with the diminutive suffix -čč. The ‘hardening’ of the anlaut is due to dissimilation.

**krim(b)** {1} [m] (tg) ‘worm, maggot, caterpillar’
PAlb. *krim(i)-*
Alb. *kërm[i]*f/m] (tg) {2} ‘wood worm’; *kërm[i]ll*[m] (tg) ‘maggot’ (AE 225)
PIE *kʰr̥mi*- ‘worm’ (Pok. 649)
Lith. *kirmis* ‘maggot’
Notes: {1} Pl. *kërmij*-č. {2} < Alb. *krimi*-č. Mostly plurale tantum.

**ku** [adv] (tg) {1} ‘where’
PAlb. *ku-*
Alb. *kën(d)* ‘somewhere’ [adv] {2} (AE 226)
PIE *kʰu*- ‘how, where, when’ (Pok. 647)
Skt. *kù* ‘where?’; AV. *kù* ‘where?’
Notes: {1} Also adverb of place and conjunction. {2} < *kʰuN-t’. 

**kur** [adv] (tg) {1} ‘when’
PAlb. *kur-*
Alb. *kurrë* [adv] (tg) ‘never’ {2} (AE 227)
PIE *kʰu-r* ‘where, when’ (Pok. 647)
Lith. *kur* ‘where’
Notes: {1} Also adverb of time and conjunction. {2} Old compound of *kur-ne/o-*.

**kush** [pron] (tg) {2} ‘who’
PAlb. *ku-ša*? {1} < QIE *kʰu* *
Alb. *qysḥ*[pron] {3} (tg) ‘what(?)’ (AE 228)
PIE *kʰu*- ‘how, when, where’ (Pok. 647)
ToB *kse* ‘who’
Notes: {1} A compound of two pronominal elements, possibly from *kʰu-sm*. {3} Indefinite, interrogative and relative pronoun. {4} Indefinite and relative pronoun.
**lag** [m] (g) ‘troop, band’
PALb. *lag*< QIE *log*-o-
Alb. lagje [fns/p] (tg) {1} ‘ward, quarter, large number, part’ (AE 230)
PIE *leg*- ‘to lay, lie (down)’ (Pok. 668)
Gr. λόγος ambush, ambuscade, armed band
Notes: {1} Singularized plural form.

**lak** {1} [m] (tg) ‘chain-trap for wild animals, noose, slip, knot’
PALb. *lak-
Alb. lakth [m] (tg) {2} ‘mesh, knot, Adam’s apple, Cartilago thyroidea’; lajthi [f] (tg) ‘witch-hazel’ {3} (AE 231)
PIE *lh-k- ‘twisted, twig, sprig (as loop)’ _−_ (Pok. 673)
Lat. lax ‘bait, lure, noose, slip’; laqueus ‘cord, rope (as noose, slip)’
Notes: {1} Pl. leqe < Alb. *lak̑. {2} -th enlargement. {3} Enlargement of Alb. *lak̑ with the collective suffix -i.

**lapē** {1} [f] (tg) ‘dewlap, paunch, rash’
PALb. *lap-
Alb. llapē [f] (tg) {2} ‘tongue, lap of the ear’; labē [f] (g) ‘φλοιός, cortex’ {3}; lapēr [f] (t) {4} ‘dewlap, peritoneum’ (AE 233)
PIE *? ‘bark, skin, flay’ _−_ (Pok. 678)
Gr. λοπός ‘peel, cortex, skin’
Notes: {1} Pl. lapra, (t), lapna (g). {2} With expressive anlaut. {3} With unclear, voiced inlaut. {4} Singularized plural form.

**latē** [f] (tg) ‘kind of hatchet, axe, chopper’
PALb. *laptā < QIE *lh-p-to-
Alb. latoj [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to carve, whittle, grave (on wood)’ (AE 234)
PIE *leh-p- ‘to be flat, even; shovel?’ (Pok. 679)
Lith. lopėtė ‘shovel’; OPr. lopto ‘spade’
Notes: {1} Alb. form in -o-.

**ledh** [m] (tg) ‘loam, clay, river-sand/bank, mass of earth’
PALb. *(a)lai̇ < QIE *hloid- (AE 235)
PIE *hlei- ‘slimy, to slip’ (Pok. 662)
OPr. laydis ‘loam, clay’

**lerē** [f] (g) ‘rock-slip, boulder’
PIE *lehu- ‘stone’ _−_ {1} (Pok. 683)
Gr. (Hom.) ōȧc ‘stone’
OIr. lie ‘stone’
Notes: {1} Etymologically uncertain. {2} A rebuilt form after the fem. stems in -eh-.

**lesh** {1} [n/m] {2} (tg) ‘wool, hair, fleece’
PALb. *(a)laś < QIE *Hul̥h-s- (AE 238)
PIE *Huelh- ‘wool’ (Pok. 1139)
Lat. vellus ‘wool, fleece, skin’
Notes: {1} With umlaut of the root vowel. {2} Mostly singulare tantum.
lëkurë {2} [f] (tg) ‘skin, hide, fell, leather, rind’
PAlb. *'kurā {1} < QIE *kh.u-ro- (AE 240)
PIE *(s)keuḥ- ‘to cover (over), wrap (up)’ (Pok. 951)
Gr. σκόλος ‘fell, pell, rind’ {3}
Notes: {1} Secundarily entered the declension of the fem. -eh-stems. {2} With prefix l(eh)-.
{3} A parallel formation.

lémë / lămë [m/f] {2} ‘threshing-floor, threshing’
PAlb. *(a)lōu-m- {1} (AE 241) ‘(threshing-, malting-)floor’ _?_
Gr. ἀλώι ‘(threshing-)floor’
ON lófi ‘(threshing-)floor’
Notes: {1} Enlargement in -mo- or -mn/men-.

(i) lig [adj] (tg) ‘bad, worse, ill’
PAlb. *alig- (AE 243)
PIE *h₃lig- ‘indigent, needy, ill’ (Pok. 667)
Gr. ὀλίγος ‘small, little’
Lith. ligas ‘ill, worse’; ligà ‘illness’; Latv. līga ‘epidemic disease’

lopë [f] (tg) ‘cow’
PAlb. *lāpā (AE 245)
PIE *leuH ‘to like/wish (sth), desire, request’ (Pok. 683)
Lat. lubens ‘willing, (be) fond of smth.’

lug {1} [m] (tg) ‘trough, water-channel, spillway’
PAlb. *lug(a)
Alb. lugē [f] (tg) {2} ‘spoon’ (AE 245)
PIE *(s)leuK- ‘to gulp/drink (down), swallow’ (Pok. 964)
OIC. slök ‘trough, spillway’; MHG slūch ‘gulf, abyss’
Notes: {1} Pl. lugje. {2} May also be connected with OCS lъžica ‘spoon’.

(i) lumë [adj] (tg) ‘beatus, felix, sanctus’
PAlb. *lubn- < QIE *lubH-no- (AE 247)
PIE *leuH ‘to like/wish (sth), desire, request’ (Pok. 683)
Lat. lubens ‘willing, (be) fond of smth.’

lēng / lăng [m] ‘liquid, juice, sap’
PAlb. *(u)la-n-g- {1} < QIE *ulHg-(no-) (AE 248)
PIE *uelHg- ‘wet, moist’ (Pok. 1145)
Russ. vológa ‘liquid’
Notes: {1} With metathesis.

lym [m] (g) ‘mud (of the river), loam, clay, blemish’
PAlb. *läm- < QIE *l(H)u(H)-mo-
Alb. llum [m] (t) {1} ‘loam, clay, dregs’ (AE 248)
PIE *leu(H)- ‘to spoil’ (Pok. 681)
Gr. līnya ‘dirt, filth, blemish’
Notes: {1} With expressive anlaut, which in its turn has caused the velarization of the following vowel.
lucē {1} [f] (tg); llucē {2} [f] (tg) ‘mud, mire, sludge’
PAlb. *lūtʰ* < QIE *l(H)u(H)-to- (AE 248)
PIE *leuH- ‘to spoil’ (Pok. 681)
Lat. lutum ‘dirt, excrements’
Notes: {1} A suffixed form Alb. *lut-së. {2} With expressive ‘hardening’ of the initial.

llërë / llãnë [f] {1} ‘fore-arm’
PAlb. *oľenā {2} (AE 249)
PIE *o̅̅̆l-e̅̅̆n- ‘elbow’ (Pok. 307)
Gr. ὀλένη ‘elbow, fore-arm’
Lat. ulna ‘funny-bone, elbow’
Notes: {1} From *V̄lana̅̅̆ with lowering of the internal vowel as a consequence of the velarization of the intervocalic -l-. {2} [MdV] It seems safer to assume a PAlb. form with a short initial vowel, *alenā.

madh [m] (g) ‘porridge of corn flour, prepared with boiling cream or cheese’
PAlb. *maɡ-
Alb. mazë [f] (g) {1} ‘porridge of corn flour, prepared with boiling cream or cheese’ (AE 250)
PIE *mh,sd-, m,sd-? ‘fat, feed, fodder?’ (Pok. 695)
Skt. mēdas- ‘fat’; OHG. mast ‘fodder, feeding, fattening’
Notes: {1} With Alb. enlargement -(ë)z(ë).

(i) madh [adj] (tg) ‘big’
PAlb. *maθ- (AE 250)
PIE *məǵ(e)h-2 ‘big’ (Pok. 708)
Skt. mah- ‘big’

katër [num] (tg) ‘four’
PAlb. *katu(V)r < QIE *kʷ.tu(o̅̅̆)r(-)
Alb. (i) katért [num ord] (tg) ‘fourth’ (AE 251)
PIE *kʷetuer- ‘four’ (Pok. 642)
Lat. quattuor ‘four’
Notes: {1} [MdV] In view of the difficulties involved in explaining the a in the first syllable and also ĕ in the second syllable, one might prefer to derive katër from Latin quattuor , VLat. quattor.

mal [m] (tg) ‘mountain, rock-formation, mountain-wood’
PAlb. *mɒl-
Alb. majë / maje [f] ‘peak, summit, top, tip, brim, elevated place’ {2} (AE 254)
PIE *mOlH-(i- ‘elaborate, raised place’ _?_ {1} (Pok. 722)
Rom. mal ‘shore, side (of the river)’; Latv. mala ‘shore, side (of the river)’
Notes: {1} Possibly, a non-IE word. {2} < PAlb. *maliia̅ (< *m(o)lH-ielH).
Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem -eh-stems. {2} Singulare tantum. {3} Plurale tantum. {4} With secondary nasalization.

**mā(n)g** {2} [m] (g) {3} ‘hinnulus’

PAlb. *magu-

Alb. makth [m] (tg) ‘{4} leveret, young cony/rabbit, nightmare’; meksh [m] (g) {5} ‘bull-calf’ (AE 254)
PIE *mh₂gʰu- ‘young animal, cub, youngster’ _?_ {1} (Pok. 696)

Go. magus ‘boy, lad’; OIr. macc ‘son’

Notes: {1} Probably, a non-IE word. {2} With secondary nasalization. {3}Buz. {4} Enlargement in -th: Alb. *mag-θ. {5} Alb. form with the suffix -sh.

**mardhē** [f] (tg) ‘frost, freeze’

PAlb. *mardā < QIE *morg(h)-.

Alb. mardh [verb] (tg) ‘to freeze, be feeling cold’ (AE 256)
PIE *merg(h)- ‘to rot, decay?’ (Pok. 740)

OCS mrazъ ‘frost, freeze’

**mazē** [f] (tg) ‘cream (cheese), quantity’

PAlb. *mad(t)iā < QIE *mh₂g(i)eh, (AE 258)
PIE *meh₂g- ‘to knead, stroke’ (Pok. 696)

Gr. μακιζ ‘kneaded mass/substance’

Russ. maz’ ‘salve, ointment’

**shtat** {1} [m] (tg) ‘structure of the body, figure’

PAlb. *štət- {3} < QIE *sth₃-ti/o-

Alb. mbëshites [verb] (tg) ‘to lean, rest, stand, back up, base’ {2} (AE 260)
PIE *steh₃- ‘to stay, stand, put, lay’ (Pok. 1006)

Lat. status standing, stand

Russ. stat’ ‘structure of the body’

Notes: {1} Pl. shtet with umlaut of the root vowel. {2} Old denominative < *štət- ( < *sth₃-t-i/o-). {3}[MdV] To my mind, shtat is rather a borrowing from Latin status.

**mbi** {1} [prep] (tg) ‘on, upon, over’

PAlb. *(V)pí (AE 260)
PIE *h₃epi, h,epi ‘up, on, upon (on-to, un-to)’ (Pok. 323)

Gr. επί ‘on, to, towards’

Notes: {1} Compound of *h,en-h₃(e/o)pí.

**mē** {1} [prep] (tg) ‘(a)round, at, by’

PAlb. *ambi (AE 261)
PIE *h₃mbi ‘(a)round’ (Pok. 34)

Lat. ambi(i)-, am- ‘(a)round’

Skt. abhî ‘(a)round’

Notes: {1} From Alb. mbë, which is attested in the older Gheg literature (Buz.) and still in Tosk dialects as mbë.

**mēlle(n)jē** {3} [f] (tg); **mulle(n)jë** [f] (tg) ‘blackbird’

PAlb. *(V)mēl’ {2} (AE 264)
PIE *h₃emes(e)jl- {1} ‘blackbird’ (Pok. 35)
Lat. merula ‘blackbird’
OHG amsla ‘blackbird’
Notes: {1} If not a European word. {2} from a preform *Vmesl., {3} Enlargement with the suffix -enjë.

mēmē [f] (t); māmē [f] (g) ‘mother’
Palb. *ma(m)mā (AE 265)
PIE *mām(m)mā, meh-(m)meh. {1} ‘mother’ (Pok. 694)
Gr. μαμή ‘mother’
Lat. mamma ‘mother’
Notes: {1} Nursery word.

mi [m] (tg) ‘mouse’
Palb. *mū- (AE 267)
PIE *muHs-, root *muHs ‘mouse’ _+ (Pok. 752)
Gr. μῦς ‘mouse’
Lat. mūs ‘mouse’
Skt. mūḥ- ‘mouse’

miell, mjell [m/n] (tg) ‘flour’
Palb. *melu- (AE 268)
PIE *meHl-u- ‘meal, flour’ (Pok. 716)
OHG melo ‘meal, flour’

mirē [adv] (tg); (i) mirē [adj] (tg) ‘well, good’
Palb. *mīr- < QIE *m(H)i(H)-ro- (AE 268)
PIE *meiH- ‘mild, soft’ (Pok. 711)
Lat. mīrus ‘wonderful’

mizē [f] (tg) ‘fly’
Palb. *mū- (AE 270)
PIE *? ‘fly, whim, caprice’ (Pok. 752)
Gr. μῦα ‘fly’
ON mý ‘whim’
Notes: {1} Enlargement with -zē.

mjergull(ē) {1} [f] (tg) ‘nebula’
Palb. *mergulā (AE 271)
PIE *mer(H)g- ‘to flicker, glimmer, gleam’ (Pok. 734)
ON myrkr ‘dark’
Notes: {1} Enlargement with -ullē.

mish [m/n] (tg) ‘meat’
Palb. *mēmśā- (AE 269)
PIE *mēmso- ‘meat’ (Pok. 725)
Skt. māṃśāṃ ‘meat’; Go. mimz ‘meat’

mjaltē [n/m] (tg) ‘honey’
Palb. *mel(i)ita- {1}, cf. blettē (AE 270)
PIE *meli-i(-) ‘honey’ (Pok. 723)
Gr. μέλι ‘honey’
Hitt. milit ‘honey’
Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the neuter -o-stems.

njeg [m] (g) ‘hazy weather, misty’
PAlb. *(n)neG- {1}
Alb. njegull(ē) [m] (tg) ‘nūbēs, cālīgo’ (AE 272)
PIE *?- -
Rom. negurā ‘fog’
Notes: {1} May be connected with the root negw- ‘to get dark’ or (s)neuK-, cf. Lith. niāuka ‘darkness (of the sky), dusky, dim (weather)’.

mjekër, mjek(ē)rë [f] (tg) ‘chin, beard’
PAlb. *(m)mekri (AE 273)
PIE *smek-r ‘chin’ (Pok. 968)
Lith. smâkras chin; Skt. śmâśru- ‘beard, moustache’

(i) mjerë [adj] (tg) {2} ‘miserable, woeful, unhappy’
PAlb. *m(i)ier- (AE 274) ‘blotted, spotted, stained?’ _- (Pok. 697 {1})
Gr. μισρός, μιρός ‘polluted, defiled’
Notes: {1} Root mai-. {2} Also as an exclamatory particle.

(ndër)mjet [prep, adv] (tg) ‘between, among, amid’
PAlb. *me-T-
Alb. me [prep] (tg) ‘with’; mje [prep] (g) ‘(un)till’; mjët [m] (g) ‘wall separating’ (AE 275)
PIE *me-t/− ‘with, in the midst/middle of, between’ (Pok. 702)
Gr. μετα, μετά ‘in the midst/middle of, between, behind’

mes [m] (tg); mjes/z [m] (g) ‘middle, mid’
PAlb. *meTi, meTi̯- < QIE *meTi(-), meTi-o-
Alb. midis [prep, adv] (tg) ‘between, in the middle of’ (AE 274)
PIE *me-t/d̥i- ‘with, middle’ (Pok. 702)
Go. miD ‘with’
Notes: {1} The derivation of PIE forms is not convincing. One may alternatively derive mjez- from Latin medius (cf. gac < gaudium). Alb. mes has been explained as a borrowing from Modern Greek mēsos; it might also represent a devoiced variant of mez.

mo [particle] {1} (tg) ‘do not!’
PAlb. *mē
Alb. mos [particle] {2} (tg) ‘don’t (you)?, not!’ (AE 275)
PIE *mēh, ‘not’ (Pok. 703)
Gr. μή ‘not, no’
Skt. mā ‘not, no’
Notes: {1} Prohibitive particle. {2} Dubitative; with an adverb expressing fear or doubt < *meh, k’e.

modhë [f] (tg) ‘brome, darnel, lentil, bean, pea(s), wetch {2}’
PAlb. *mē/ādā
Alb. modhull(ē) [f] (tg) {3} ‘brome, darnel, lentil, bean, pea(s), wetch’ (AE 276) _- {1} (Pok. 695)
Skt. māṣa- ‘bean’; MP māṣ ‘wetch, legume’; Rom. mazăre ‘lentil’
Notes: {1} ‘Wanderwort’. {2} Depending on the dialect. {3} Enlargement with -ullē.

morr {1} [m] (tg) ‘louse’
PALb. *mēr(e)n- < QIE *mers-en
Alb. morriz, murriz [m] (tg) ‘Christ’s thorn’ (AE 277)
 PIE *mer-s- ‘to rub (sore)’ (Pok. 739)
MoHG morsche ‘decayed, pulpy’
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement in -(ē)z(ē).

mot [m] (tg) ‘period of time (of a year), year, weather’
PALb. *mēh- (AE 278)
 PIE *meh,-t(i/o)- ‘mass, time, year’ (Pok. 703)
Lith. mētas ‘year, time, mass’

mot(e)rë, motër [f] (tg) ‘sister’
PALb. *mātri (AE 279)
 PIE *meh-tr ‘mother’ (Pok. 700)
Gr. μητρ’ ‘mother’
Skt. māṭār ‘mother’
Notes: In order to explain the semantic shift from ‘mother’ to ‘sister’, Hamp (1986) assumes that the original Indo-European word *suesor ‘sister’ is reflected in Alb. vajzë. Alb. motrë would be an abbreviation of the expression *mātrā *uor ‘mother’s girl’, which came to be used to denote the ‘sister’. Lit.: Eric P. Hamp, ‘Alb. vajzë, motrë’, in: Studi Albanologici (etc.) in onore di Giuseppe Valentini, Firenze 1986, p. 109-110.

meje [pronpers Abls] (tg) ‘from me’
 mē [DatAcc] {1} (tg); mua / mu(e) [DatAcc] {2}
PALb. *mē- (AE 279)
 PIE *me- ‘me’ (Pok. 702)
Notes: {1} Proclitic form of the Acc-Dat. 1sg. personal pronoun. {2} < Alb. *moN.

muaj / mu(e)j [m] {1} ‘month’
PALb. *mēn- (AE 279)
 PIE *meh.n-s ‘time, mass, month’ (Pok. 703)
Lat. mēnsis ‘month’
Notes: {1}Buz. muoj [m] (g).

m(u)llezë {2} [f] (tg) ‘hop-hornbeam, Ostrya carpinifolia’
PALb. *mel’ {1}
Alb. mēllak [m] (t) ‘Quercus conferta’ {3} (AE 280)
 PIE *mel(H)- ‘dark(-coloured), swarthy?’ (Pok. 720)
Gr. μέξαυ- ‘black’
Notes: {1} Nominal basis for further Alb. formations. {2} Formation with -(ē)zē. {3} Formation with -ąk.

s̄,s [particle] (tg) ‘not’
PALb. *t’e (AE 276)
 PIE *kw’e ‘and’ (Pok. 635)
Skt. ca ‘and’; Go. (ni)h ‘and (not)’
natë {2} [f] (tg) ‘night’
PAlb. *naktē {1} (AE 283)
PIE *nokʷ-t- ‘night’ (Pok. 762)
Lat. nōx ‘night’
Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem. -eḥ-stems. {2} Pl. net is possibly the reflex of the du. nokʷ-t-iḥ.

tërē / tånē [pronomdef] ‘all, full’
PAlb. *tan- {2} < QIE *tons {1}
Alb. (i) tërē / (i) tånē [adj] ‘all’ (AE 189)
PIE *to(d) ‘it’ (Pok. 1096)
Gr. τὸν ‘it’
Notes: {1} Acc.pl.m. {2} corr sic < to-(V)no- ??

ndër [prep] {1} (tg) ‘between, under, to, by’
PAlb. *enter (AE 287)
PIE *h₁(e)nter ‘in, between’ (Pok. 313)
Lat. enter ‘between’
Notes: {1} Also used as a prefix. {2} [MdV] I do not see how one can exclude a borrowing from Latin inter.

(n)djerē, (n)ger {1} [prep] (tg) ‘until, at, near(ly)’
PAlb. *a/N(e)ndrī
Alb. mjerg(i) [prep] (g) {2} ‘until’ (AE 288)
PIE *m(e)ǵhrī ‘at, till, to’ (Pok. 702)
Gr. μέχρι(ς), ἀχρι(ς) ‘until’
Arm. merj ‘at, by’
Notes: {1} From Alb. *(N)der-. {2} Enlargement with -th(i).

na [pronompers NomAccDat] (tg) {1} ‘we, us’
ne(ve) [NomAccDat] (tg) {2}; nesh [Abl] (tg) {3}
PAlb. *nā-, nō- (AE 291)
PIE *nōs ‘us’ _+_ (Pok. 758)
Lat. nōs ‘we’
Skt. nas ‘we’
Notes: {1} In the obl. cases, it only occurs as a proclitic. {2} neve contains an enlargement -ve- from the nominal system. {3} With -sh-enlargement from the nominal system.

nes {1} [adv] (t) ‘after, next after’
PAlb. *(e)nọ̄
Alb. nesër [adv] (tg) ‘tomorrow’ (AE 292)
PIE *(h)nē-, (h)nọ̄- ‘after, behind, next to/after’ _?_ (Pok. 40)
Gr. ένη(ς), ένας ‘the day after tomorrow’
Go. nehʷ ‘after’
Notes: {1} A compound ne-s < *nọ̄ kʷe.

nēmē / nâmē [f/m] ‘curse, imprecation, misdeed’
PAlb. *nam- < QIE *nom-o- (AE 293)
PIE *nem- ‘to apportion, assign’ (Pok. 763)
Gr. νόμος usage, use, law
nënë / nânë [f] ‘mother’
PALb. *na(n)nā (AE 294)
PIE *nā(n)nā {1} ‘mother’ _−_
Gr. vēvōς ‘mother’
Skt. nanā ‘mother’
Notes: {1} Nursery word.

nëntë / nãntë [num] {1} ‘nine’
PALb. *(e)neun(-tā)
Alb. (i) nëntē / (i) nãntē [num ord] ‘ninth’ (AE 294)
PIE *h-neun ‘nine’ _+ _ (Pok. 318)
OCS devēt ‘nine’
Notes: {1} Enlargement with -tē under the influence of the respective ordinal and of the cardinal dhjetē ‘ten’.

gat(i) [adv] (tg) ‘ready (to leave/go/begin smth.), nearly’
PALb. *gat- < QIE *g-em-t(o/i)-
Alb. ngas [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to put/set in motion, drift’ (AE 296)
PIE *g-em- ‘to go’ (Pok. 463)
Skt. gatī- ‘going, course’
Notes: {1} Albanian denominative formation from *gati- < *g-emtio-).

(i) ngjelmë {1} [adj] (g) ‘salty, savory’
PALb. *šali(m)- < QIE *shel(i)-
Alb. gjellë [f] (tg) ‘dish’ (AE 298)
PIE *shel-l(i-) ‘salt’ (Pok. 878)
Gr. ἁλιμὸς ‘of the sea, sea’
Notes: {1} Enlargement with the prefix (a)n-. The root vowel points to umlaut, caused by -i- of the following syllable.

nip [m] (tg) ‘grandson, -child, nephew’
PALb. *nepō
Alb. mbesë [m] (tg) ‘granddaughter, niece’ {1} {2} (AE 301)
PIE *nepōt ‘grandson, nephew’ (Pok. 764)
Lat. nepōs grandson
Skt. nāpat- ‘grandson’
Notes: {1} From PALb. *nepōt(i)a. {2} [MdV] Or borrowed from VLat. nepōtia, cf. Rum. nepoat,ā, as has been proposed by others.

njer(i) [m {1}] (tg) ‘human being’
PALb. *(a)ner- (AE 304)
PIE *h-nēr- ‘man’ (Pok. 765)
Skt. nār- ‘man, human being’
Notes: {1} Pl. njerēz; the form of the singular is also used as indefinite pronoun ‘someone, whoever’.

(i) njomë [adj] (tg) ‘soft, tender, fresh’
PALb. *knēm-
Alb. njom [verb] (tg) ‘to wet, soak, moisten’ (AE 306)
PIE *knēs-(m-) ‘to scratch, scrape, rub?’ (Pok. 561)
Go. hnasqu ‘soft, delicate’; OE hnesce ‘tender, weak’

\[
\text{pa} \{2\} \text{[particle] (tg) ‘thus, then, so’}
\]

Alb. *apa
PIE *h(e)po- ‘off, away’ (Pok. 53)
Gr. ἀπα, ἀρα ‘away, off’
Skt. āpa ‘away, off’

Notes: \{1\} *paː [paː] in the oldest Alb. literature and in dialects. Must be regarded as a combination of two contiguous particles: PAIb. *apa au-. \{2\} Combination of two contiguous particles: Alb. *para.

\[
\text{palē} \{f\} \text{[tg] ‘fold, stratum’}
\]

PAIb. *pallā < QIE *pol-io- (AE 308)
PIE *pel- ‘to fold’ (Pok. 803)
Rom. palā ‘fold’; Go. falPan ‘fold’

\[
\text{parē} \{adv, prep\} \text{[tg] ‘before(hand), first, previously’}
\]

PAIb. *par-
Alb. para [adv, prep] (tg) ‘forward, ahead’ \{1\} (AE 310)
PIE *phH-e/o-s ‘before, in front’ (Pok. 813)
Gr. πάρος ‘earlier, forward’
Skt. parās ‘forward, ahead, in front’

Notes: \{1\} Back formation from pērpara < Alb. *para.

\[
\text{(i) parē} \{num ord\} \text{[tg] ‘first’}
\]

PAIb. *paru- \{1\} (AE 311)
PIE *prH- ‘first’ (Pok. 815)
Skt. pūrvā ‘former, front’; OCS prvь ‘first’

Notes: \{1\} Arose in the weak cases.

\[
\text{pas} \{1\} \text{[prep, adv] \{2\} (tg) ‘behind, after’}
\]

PAIb. *pa” (AE 311)
PIE *pos(t) ‘directly to/at/after, after’ (Pok. 841)
Gr. πόζ(ζ) ‘at, to, by’
OCS po ‘behind, after’

Notes: \{1\} Combination of two contiguous particles: *pos(t) + k”e. \{2\} Frequently occurs as a prefix.

\[
\text{pelē} \{f\} \text{[tg] ‘mare’}
\]

PAIb. *pollā < QIE *pōl(H)-ieh, plH-(i)eh?: (AE 314)
PIE *pel(H)- ‘to set in motion by thrusting or beating, to drive’ _?_ (Pok. 801)
Gr. πόλος ‘foal, filly’

\[
\text{pendē} / pēndē \{f\} \text{‘pair, span (of oxen)’}
\]

PAIb. *pendā \{1\} (AE 314)
PIE *(s)pen-(d-) ‘to draw, stretch’ (Pok. 988)
Lith. *pántis ‘fetter, shackle’
Notes: {1} Old deverbative formation.

**pesē / pēsē** [num] ‘five’
PALb. *pent(e)*
Alb. (i) pēstē / (i) pēstē [num ord] (g) ‘fifth’ (AE 315)
PIE *penk*e ‘five’ (Pok. 808)
Gr. πέντε ‘five’
Lat. quinque ‘five’

**petk** {1} [m] (tg) ‘gown, garment, dress, suit’
PALb. *polait- (AE 316) ‘gown, cloak’ _−_ (Pok. 92 {1})
Go. *paida ‘tunica, shirt’
Notes: {1} Original form *b/paitā. {2} Enlargement with the suffix -kē.

**pēr** {1} [prep] (tg) ‘for, in, within, by, to’
PALb. *per(i) (AE 316)
PIE *peri(i) ‘leading (out) across’ (Pok. 810)
Lat. per ‘through, over’
Skt. parī ‘(a)round’
Notes: {1} Occurs frequently as a prefix. {2} [MdV] Borrowings from Latin with per- and prō- have joined the inherited prefix.

**pērrua / pērru(e)** [m] {3} ‘torrent, stream’
PALb. *pVre̅/a̅n- (AE 318) ‘torrent, stream’ _−_ {1} (Pok. 329 {2})
Rom. *pîrîu {4} ‘torrent, stream’
Notes: {1} Balkan word? {2} To the root er- ‘to start moving’. {3} < *pVroN. {4}
Assimilated to riū ‘river’ < Lat. rīvus

**pidh** {2} [f] (tg) ‘pudenda’
PALb. *pi惆- (AE 319)
PIE *pisd- {1} ‘pudenda’ (Pok. 831)
Lith. pyzdà ‘pudenda’; Russ. pizda ‘pudenda’
Notes: {1} According to Hamp, pi-s(e)d-. {2} With tabooistic voiced auslaut.

**pishē** [f] (tg) ‘pine(-tree), pine-wood’
PALb. *pi惆- {2} (AE 321)
PIE *p(H)i(H)-C ‘resine tree?’ _−_ (Pok. 793 {1})
Lat. pīnum ‘fir, pine(-tree)’; pīcea ‘fir, pitch-pine’
Notes: {1} Root pei(H)- ‘to be fat’ if IE. {2} Original collective formation with -s(i)o-.

**pjalm** [m] (tg) ‘pollen’
PALb. *pelm- {1} < QIE *pel(H)-mo- (AE 323)
PIE *pel(H)- ‘to push’ (Pok. 801)
Notes: {1} [MdV] It is assumed that pjalm derives from the root of pjell ‘to beget, procreate’.

**plak** {1} [4] [m {2}] (tg) ‘old man’
PALb. *plak- < QIE *ph(H)-k-
Alb. plakë [f] (tg) {3} ‘old woman’ (AE 324)
PIE *pellh- ‘grey, ashy’ (Pok. 804)
Lith. pilkas ‘grey’
Notes: {1} Pl. pleq from Alb. *plakī. {2} Often occurs as an adjective, meaning ‘oldish, aged’. {3} Fem. Alb. *plak-ā.

plesht [m] (tg) ‘flea’
PAAlb. *plauš(i)-t- (AE 325)
PIE *plou-s(i)- ‘flea’ (Pok. 102)
Arm. low ‘flea’
Skt. pluşi- ‘flea’

plis [m] (tg) ‘clod (of earth), lump’
PAAlb. *pliţ(i)- < QIE *pliţ-o- (AE 326)
PIE *(s)plu(s)-i- ‘to sliver, split off, splinter off’ (Pok. 985)

plot [adv] (tg) ‘full, replete’
PAAlb. *(s)pleţ- < QIE *(s)pleh-t-
Alb. (i) plotē [adj] (tg) ‘full, whole, entire’ (AE 327)
PIE *pelh- ‘to fill (up)’ (Pok. 799)
Lat. implētus ‘filled’

popēl [f] (tg) ‘clod, boulder, rock, stone’
PAAlb. *(s)pēpli< QIE *(s)pē(i)-pl- {1} (AE 329)
PIE *(s)plpel- ‘to sliver, split off, splinter off’ (Pok. 327)
Gr. (Hes.) πᾶλα: λίθος
OHG felis ‘rock’
Notes: {1} If IE, this is an Alb. formation with (broken) reduplication.

prush [m {1}] (tg) ‘embers’
PAAlb. *(s)pruš- < QIE *(s)prus- (AE 334)
PIE *(s)peus- ‘to burn (up)?’ (Pok. 846)
Lat. priūna ‘embers’
Notes: {1} Singulare tantum.

pupē [f] (tg) ‘bud, button, bunch of grapes, tassel’
PAAlb. *pupa (AE 336)
PIE *pu-p- ‘to puff (out/up), swell?’ _?_ (Pok. 848)
Lat. puppa ‘nipple, teat’
Latv. pupa ‘bean’

re / rē [fns/p] ‘cloud, haze, mist’
PAAlb. *(e)reN- < QIE *h.regw-(s)-no-(e)reN-
Alb. erret [verb 3spr] (tg) {1} ‘to grow dark, darken’ (AE 344)
PIE *h.reg-(es)- ‘dark’ _?_ (Pok. 857)
Gr. ἔρεβος ‘darkness (of the underworld)’; ἔρεμος ‘dark’
Notes: {1} Denominative formation.

rrap(ē) {2} [nsm/f] (tg); rrepē {3} [f] (tg) ‘radish, rape’
PAAlb. *(e)rap- (AE 349)
PIE *(e)Hr-, rāp- {1} ‘radish, rape’ (Pok. 852)
Gr. ῥάπως ‘cabbage, radish’
Notes: {1} Non-IE ‘Wanderwort’. {2} Bar. and the dialects of Southern Italy. {3} From pl. rapi̅̅̆.

**rrap** {1} [m] (tg) ‘plane-tree’
PAlb. *r̄ap- < QIE *r̄hp-, rap- (AE 349)
PIE *r(e)h₁p-? ‘pale, pole?’ _—_ (Pok. 866)
OCs rępi̅̅̆ ‘trūboðolos’
Notes: {1} Pl. rrep(e) from Alb. *rrapi̅̅̆.

**rrēnjē / rrā(n)jē** [f] ‘root’
PAlb. *radniā < QIE *urh,d-(nieh,) (AE 350)
PIE *u(e)r(e)h₃d- ‘root’ (Pok. 1167)
Lat. rādīx root

**se** [conj, pron] {1} (tg) ‘that, as, when’
PAlb. *t̄e(i), t̄i
Alb. si [conj, pron] {2} (tg) ‘how (?)’; sa [conj, pron] (tg) ‘how many, much (?)’, as (...) as’ {3} (AE 353)
PIE *kʷe-, kʷ(e)i- ‘how, what’ (Pok. 644)
Notes: {1} Interrog. and rel. pronoun, esp. in connection with a prep. {2} Interrog. and rel. pronoun, esp. in connection with a prep. From instr. kʷi-h. {3} From Alb. *si-a, a combination of two pronominal members, viz. *kʷih, and *h.eu/-h.en-.

**sorrē** [f] (tg) ‘crow’
PAlb. *t̄e̅r(e)nā < QIE *kʷers-en- (AE 355)
PIE *kʷers- ‘black, dark(-coloured)’ (Pok. 583)
Skt. kṛṣṇā- ‘black’

**cup** {1} [m] (tg); **sup** [m] (tg) ‘shoulder’
PAlb. *šup- (AE 355)
PIE *(s)kup- ‘shoulder’ (Pok. 627)
Skt. śūp- ‘shoulder’; MNG schuft {2} ‘shoulder’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix T(V). {2} From Germ. skuftu- with s-.

**sy** [mns/p] (tg) ‘eye’
PAlb. *s̄u- < QIE *h₃(e)kʷ-ih, {1}
Alb. sy(e)j [verb] (g) ‘to look at, attack, assail’ {2} (AE 356)
PIE *h₃(o)kʷ- ‘to see’ (Pok. 775)
Lith. aki ‘both eyes’
Notes: {1} Original dual form. {2} Denominative formation.

**shat(ë)** {1} [m/f] (tg) ‘heart-shaped hoe, mattock’
PAlb. *šaktā < QIE *s,k-to/- (AE 358)
PIE *sēk- ‘to cut’ (Pok. 895)
Lat. sēcula ‘sickle’; sacena ‘pick-axe of the pontifices’
Notes: {1} Pl. shet(-) from Alb. *šattā.

**shi** [m] {1} (tg) ‘rain’
PAlb. *šu- < QIE *s(H)u(H)- (AE 360)
PIE *seuH- ‘juice, moisture?’ (Pok. 912)
Gr. ὕει ‘to rain’; ὕω ‘to rain’
Notes: {1} Singulare tantum.

shkorrë(t) {1} [Vm] (tg) ‘bush, shrub’
PALb. *kër-
Alb. shkôzë [f] (tg) ‘2] woodrush, hornbeam, Carpinus betulus’ (AE 362)
PJE *(s)Ker(H) ‘?’ _?_ (Pok. 938)
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement with -et of the Alb. basis *škor- {2} From Alb. škor-za.

shpardhë(ë) [m/f] (tg) ‘kind of oak, Quercus conferta’
PAlb. *spar-(δ-) {1} < QJE *(s-)por- (AE 365)
PJE *(s)per- ‘spar, rafter?’ _?_ (Pok. 990)
OHG sparro ‘beam, roof-tree’
Notes: {1} Enlargement with the suffix -dh(ë).

shtatë {1} [num] (tg) ‘seven’
PAlb. *š(e)pta(-tä)
Alb. (i) shtatë [num ord] (tg) ‘seventh’ (AE 370)
PJE *septîṣ ‘seven’ (Pok. 909)
Gr. ἑπτά ‘seven’
Skt. saptâ ‘seven’
Notes: {1} Under the influence of (i) shtatë ‘seventh’ enlarged with -të.

shul [m] (tg) ‘poles, bolt, cross-bar, yoke, lath’
PAlb. *kšul(V)n-
Alb. sh(i)lor [m] (g) ‘yoke’ {1} (AE 361) _–_
Gr. ξύλον ‘timber, beam’
Notes: {1} Enlargement with the suffix -ór.

shtânsë [f] (g {2}); shtâzë [f] (t) ‘animal, beast’
PAlb. *štantia̅ < QIE *st(e)nt(ieh) {1}
Alb. shtêzë / shtãzë [f] ‘animal, beast’ (AE 371)
PJE *steh- ‘to stay, stand, lay, put (on)’ (Pok. 1004)
Notes: {1} Alb. formation from the present participle. {2}Buz.

shteg [m] (tg) ‘foot-way, (foot-)path’
PAlb. *štaig- < QIE *stoigʰ-o- (AE 371)
PJE *steigʰ- ‘to walk, stride, step’ (Pok. 1017)
Gr. στοίχος ‘line, row’

shtërpi(n)j {1} [mnp] (tg) ‘reptiles’
PAlb. *š(t)ripeni̅̅̆ < QIE *sr̥p-en (AE 374)
PJE *serp- ‘to creep, crawl’ (Pok. 912)
Notes: {1} Originally the pl. of gjarpër/n (tg) ‘snake’.

gështallë {1} [f] (tg) ‘post, stud, stem, stalk’
PAlb. *štal- < QIE *stol-
Alb. shtall [verb] (g) ‘to wind up, coil, clew up’ (AE 376)
PJE *stel- ‘set/put (up)’ (Pok. 1019)
Gr. στολίζω ‘to get ready’

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Notes: {1} Enlargement with Alb. prefix g(ē)-. {2} Formed on the model of the original causatives: *śtalei < *stol-eio/e-.

**shtalb** [m] (g) ‘post, stud’
PA Alb. *ś telP- < QIE *stolP- (AE 376)
PIE *stel-p/β(h)- ‘post, stud?’ (Pok. 1020)
MLG stalpen ‘stagnäre’

**shtjerrë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘kid, lamb’
PA Alb. *šterā
Alb. shterunē [f] (t) ‘young cow’ (AE 376)
PIE *š ter(i)- ‘soft, weaken’ (Pok. 1031)
Gr. στείρα ‘barren, sterile (cow, woman)’
Skt. starī- ‘barren/sterile cow’
Notes: {1} with hardening of the inlaut.

**shqerrë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘lamb, kid’
PA Alb. *(š)-kera̅
Alb. mëshqerrë [f] (tg) ‘heifer’ {2} (AE 376)
PIE *(s)Ker(H)- ‘to spring, leap?’ _?_ (Pok. 933)
ON skirja ‘young cow’
Notes: {1} Pl. shqerra ‘(herd of) lambs, little goats’. {2} Enlargement with mē-.

**shurrë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘urine, piss’
PA Alb. *šur-(na̅)< QIE *sHur-(neh)sur-(nā) (AE 380)
PIE *(s)Ker(H)- ‘to piss, make water’ (Pok. 80)
Gr. οὐρέω ‘to piss’
Hitt. se̅ ẖur ‘urine’
Notes: {1} The hardening of the inlaut may have expressive reasons.

**ni** {1} [adv] (tg) ‘now’
PA Alb. *nū (AE 381)
PIE *nū- ‘now’ (Pok. 770)
Lith. nū ‘now’; Skt. nū ‘now’
Notes: {1} Often occurs in coordination with other particles, cf. tani, nani, nime ‘id’.

**tani** [adv] (tg) ‘now’
PA Alb. *tα̂ {1}
Alb. tash [adv] (g) ‘now’; tash(t) [adv] (tg) ‘now’ {2}, cf. nani (AE 381)
PIE *to- ‘it’ (Pok. 1086)
Lith. tadā ‘then, thereupon’; Skt. ta-dā ‘then’
Notes: {1} Particle occurring in adverbial compounds. {2} Enlargement with -(t)i.

**nani** [adv] (t) ‘now’
PA Alb. *nα̂ {1}
Alb. nashτi [adv] (t) {2} ‘now’, cf. tani (AE 381)
PIE *(h)nā- ‘after, next to/after’ _?_ (Pok. 758)
Luv. nanun ‘now’
Notes: {1} Particle occurring in adverbial compounds. {2} To be analyzed as na-sh-ti.
ter {2} [m] (tg) ‘bull’
PAlb. *taur-
Alb. tarok [m] (g) {3} ‘bullock, neat, ox’ (AE 384)
PIE *tāuro-? {1} ‘bull’ (Pok. 1083)
Gr. ταῦρος ‘bull’
Lat. taurus ‘bull’
Notes: {1} Non-IE word. {2} With -a- > -e- from pl. ter- < Alb. *tarī. {3} Enlargement with -ök.

tek [adv, conj] (tg) {1} ‘over there, where’
PAlb. *ta이’ < QIE *toi-
Alb. te [prep] (tg) ‘ad, apud, prope, versus’ {2} (AE 383)
PIE *to- ‘it’ (Pok. 775)
Gr. ὀκτὼ eight:ad
Notes: {1} From *te ku (< toi- k“u-) ‘there where’. Also occurs as a prep. (with Nom. determ.) with the meaning ‘ad, apud, prope, versus’. {2} Governs the nom. determ., due to its relatively recent use as a prep. and its origin as a shortened form of Alb. *te-k(u).

tetē [num] (tg) {2} ‘eight’
PAlb. *aktō(-tā)
Alb. (i) tetē [num ord] (tg) ‘eighth’ {3} (AE 384)
PIE *(H)oḱteh, {1} ‘eight’ (Pok. 775)
Gr. ὀκτὼ eight:ad
Notes: {1} Maybe *h, ekteh. {2} With -tē-enlargement due to the influence of the respective ordinal numeral and of the other lower numerals. {3} Adjectival formation with the suffix -tē < *-to-.

tēmth / tāmth [m] (g) {1} ‘bile, gall(-bladder)’
PAlb. *tam-(-9-) (AE 385) _-
Lat. tama ‘kind of bumb, swelling’
Notes: {1} Enlargement with -th.

ti [pronpers Nomsm/f] {2} (tg) ‘you’
PAlb. *tū < QIE *tuh. (AE 386)
PIE *tu- ‘you’ (Pok. 1097)
Lat. tū ‘you’
Lith. tū ‘you’
Notes: {1} Further case forms: ty m/fd/a ‘(to) you’, proclitic tē ‘id.’ < Alb. *tu ĭ, m/fb teje ‘from you’ < *toi- with -je-enlargement from the nominal system.

tre [num m/n] (tg) ‘three’
PAlb. *trei-
Alb. (i) tretē [num ord] (tg) ‘third’ (AE 387)
PIE *trei-es ‘three’ (Pok. 1090)
Lat. tēs ‘three’
Skt. trāyus ‘three’

tri {1} [num f] (tg) ‘three’
PAlb. *trī(-ā) (AE 387)
PIE *tri-h, ‘three’ (Pok. 1090)
Gr. τριά ‘three’
Lat. *trīa* ‘three’

Notes: {1} [trī:] > Alb. *tri-, a secondary feminine.

**trim** [m] {1} (tg) ‘young and brave man’

PALb. *trim- < QIE *tr̥-mo- (AE 389)

PIE *ter- ‘soft, weak, young’ (Pok. 1070)

Arm. *t’arm ‘young, fresh’

Notes: {1} Often occurs unchanged as an adjective.

**trikē** [f] (g) ‘twig, sprig’

PALb. *tri/K- (š-)

Alb. *trish(e) [f] (g) ‘sprout, (young) shoot’; *tresh [m] (g) ‘sprout, (young) shoot’ {1} (AE 389)

Gr. τρέχνος, τέρχνος ‘sprout, (young) shoot’

Notes: {1} May also be connected with tri, tre ‘three’

**tul** [m] (tg) ‘flesh, pulp, crumb’

PALb. *tull- < QIE *t(H)ul-i/no- (AE 390)

PIE *teu(H)-(lo-) ‘to swell’ (Pok. 1080)

Gr. τῦλος ‘torus, wale’

Lat. *tullius* ‘swell, flood, gush, jet’

**thinjē** [f] (tg) ‘gray hair’

PALb. *thiːnā {1} < QIE *kih-ni-

PIE *kü(e)h- ‘dark(-coloured), grey’ (Pok. 541)

OCS *sinь ‘darkblue’

Notes: {1} Remade after the class of fem. ā-stems.

**thadēr** [f] (g) ‘carpenter’s tool (a small double-edged tool with an axe and a chisel side)’

PALb. *gat(Vr- < QIE *kh-tot(e)r-

Alb. *kēθadēr(r) [f] ‘claw, talons (of a bird of prey)’ {2}; *gērthat [m] (g) ‘claw, talons (of a bird of prey)’ {3}; *krahatadēr [m] (g) ‘Accipiter nisus’ {4} (AE 391)

PIE *keh-(i-) ‘to sharpen, whet’ (Pok. 541)

Lat. *catus* ‘acutus, acute’

Skt. *śitā- ‘whetted, sharp’

Notes: {1} Frequently *khetēr* with umlaut of the root vowel, which initially arose in pl. *k(ē)theta*. {2} Alb. formation with *k(ē)-*. The interchange -t- : -d- is dialectally conditioned. {3} Pl. *gērtheta*, Alb. formation with *gēr*- {4} A compound with *krah* ‘arm, wing’.

**thak(ē) [f] [m/n] (tg) ‘awn, beard, pin, peg, tassel, fringe’

PALb. *gak- (AE 393)

PIE *kok(w)-(e)h- {1} ‘bough, branch, twig?’ (Pok. 523)

Lith. *šakà ‘bough, twig’; Skt. *śakhā ‘bough, twig’

Notes: {1} Possibly, non-IE. {2} Pl. *thekē* with umlaut of the root vowel.

**thjellēt** {1} [adj] (t) ‘clear, serene, fair (weather)’

PALb. *gel(u)- < QIE *kelH-(u)o-

Alb. (i) kēθjellēt{i} (2) [adj] (tg) ‘clear, serene, fair (weather)’; *thēllim [3] [m] (tg) ‘frozen and clear weather, ice wind, severe cold’ (AE 394)
PIE *kelH- ‘to freeze’ (Pok. 551)
Lith. šalti ‘to freeze’
Notes: {1} Formation with -(e)ð(e). {2} Alb. formation with the prefix kð(Ð)-. {3} Alb. formation with the suffix -im.

(i) thellē [adj] (tg) ‘deep’
PAlb. *gaul-
Alb. kð(Ð)hellē [f] (g) ‘cave, cavity, hole, abyss’; thellēsi [f] (g) ‘deepening’ (AE 394)
PIE *kouilo- (Pok. 593)
Gr. κοῖλος ‘hollow’

kð(Ð)hap {1} [m] (g) ‘hook, claw’
PAlb. *gòp-, ðap- < QIE *k(o)ḥ-po-
Alb. thep [m] (tg) ‘peak, point (of the rock, stone), spike’ (AE 395)
PIE *keh,-(i-) ‘to sharpen, whet’ (Pok. 541)
Lat. cippus ‘pale, peak, point’ {2}
Notes: {1} Esp. pl. kð(Ð)hapē; Alb. formation with the prefix kð(Ð)-. {2} Indirectly cognate.

thëri {1} [f] (t); thëni [f] (tg) ‘nit, egg of the louse’
PAlb. *gani(-) (AE 397)
PIE *kð(o)nid(-) ‘louse, egg of the louse, nit’ (Pok. 608)
Gr. κονίς ‘louse’
Arm. anic ‘louse’
Notes: {1} Frequently thërrī with hardening of the vibrant in inlaut for expressive reasons.

thi [m] (tg) ‘pig’
PAlb. *gùi- {1} (AE 397)
PIE *suH-s ‘pig, hog, swine’ _?_ (Pok. 1038)
Gr. ði̯ς ‘pig’
Notes: {1} This reconstruction presupposes an ancient regressive, not more precisely determinable dissimilation of the two s. We cannot exclude the possibility of an ancient loan from (or a joint source with) Gr. σῶς, cf. Alb. thes ‘bag’ vs. Gr. σάκκος ‘id’.

thjer(ë) {2} [m/f] (tg) ‘lentil’
PAlb. *(i)ðer-
Alb. (i) thjermē [adj] (g) ‘ashy’ {3} (AE 398)
PIE *kíker- {1} ‘pea(s)?’ (Pok. 598)
Gr. κρίος ‘chick-pea’
Arm. siser̄n ‘chick-pea’
Notes: {1} Non-IE ‘Kulturwort’. {2} Frequently thjerr(ë) with hardened vibrant. {3} Lit. ‘with the colour of lentils’.

udhē [f] (tg) ‘road, way’
PAlb. *udā < QIE *uðḥ-o- (AE 400)
PIE *ueg̣h- ‘to move, walk’ (Pok. 1118)
Skt. váhati ‘to drive’

ujē [m/n] (tg) ‘water’
PAlb. *(H)ur- < QIE *(H)uh,đ(-io-) (AE 401)
PIE *{(H)u(e)}h−r− ‘water’ (Pok. 80)
Skt. vār− ‘water’

ulk {1}, ujk [m] (tg) ‘wolf’
PAlb. *ulk(ʷ)− (AE 403)
PIE *ulkʷ−o− ‘wolf’ (Pok. 1178)
Go. wulf’s ‘wolf’; OCS vlško ‘wolf’
Notes: {1} This form occurs only in the oldest literature (Buz.) and in the conservative
dialects of Tosk.

urē [f] (tg) ‘bridge’
PAlb. *ur(u)a̅ (AE 403)
PIE *u(e)r(u)− ? ‘bow, doorway?’ _?_
Mess. urios ‘portam’; Osc. veru ‘portam’
Notes: {1} [MdV] One may consider a derivation of PIE *Huer− ‘to cover’.

va [m] (tg) ‘ford, ferry(-boat)’
PAlb. *ua(d) < QIE *uh.d− (AE 405)
PIE *ueh.d− ‘to go, walk’ _?_ (Pok. 1109)
Lat. vadum {1} ford
Notes: {1} It is impossible to determine, whether Alb. va is genetically related to Lat. vadum
or a loanword.

vaj [interjection] (tg) ‘woe!, alas!’
PAlb. *uai
Alb. vaj [m] {1} (tg) ‘wailing, weep, lamentation for the dead’ (AE 405)
PIE *uai? ‘woe!, alas!’ (Pok. 1110)
Gr. óá ‘woe!, alas!’
Arm. vay ‘pain’
Notes: {1} Pl. vaje f.

valē [f] (tg) ‘wave, billow’
PAlb. *uallā {1} < QIE *uol(H)g− (AE 407)
PIE *uel(H)g− ‘to revolve, turn, twist’ (Pok. 1144)
OE wealca ‘billow’
Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem. -ā-stems.

valē [adv] (tg) ‘hot, boiling’
PAlb. *uallā < QIE *uol(H)−ie/o− (AE 1140)
PIE *uel(H)− ‘(luke)warm’ _?_ (Pok. 1140)
Arm. gol ‘heat’
OHG walo ‘lukewarm’

văng [m] (g) ‘(b)rim, felloe’
PAlb. *uang− < QIE *uon(H)g−
Alb. vēth / vāth [m] ‘ear-ring’ {1}; vēngēroj {2} / vāngoj {3} [verb] ‘to (have a) squint, squint
at, skew’ (AE 408)
PIE *uen(H)g− ‘to be bent, curved?’ (Pok. 1148)
Lith. vingis bow, crooking; OHG wankōn ‘to shake, totter, stagger’
Notes: {1} Enlargement with -th(ë): Alb. *vang-θ. {2} Denominative formation with -ërō-. {3} Denominative formation with -ô-.

**varr / vorr** [m] ‘grave, tomb’
PAlb. *āur(V)n- (AE 409) _−_ (Pok. 1161)
Go. aurahjons ‘tombs’

**varrë** [f] (g) ‘wound, tearing’
PAlb. *uar(e)nā < QIE *uor(H)-(en-) (AE 410)
PIE *uer(H)- ‘to cut (off), tear’ _?_ (Pok. 1163 {1})
Skt. vṛṇā- ‘wound, tearing’; Av. x’ara- ‘wound, hurt’
Notes: {1} Or suer- ‘to cut, slaughter’, p. 1050.

**vatēr / votēr** [f] ‘hearth, fire-place’
PAlb. *āče(r)ā {1} (AE 410)
PIE *HeHt(e)r- ‘fire’ (Pok. 69)
Lat. āter ‘black, sombre (blackened by fire)’; ātrzym ‘main hall of a house, containing the fire’
Av. ātṛś ‘fire’
Notes: {1} Possibly, an old loanword from Latin.

**vath(ē)** [m/f] (tg) ‘sheep-fold/pen, cote (fenced area, in which the small cattle is herded together for the night)’
PAlb. *(a)uadā < QIE *h.ues-d₂- (AE 412)
PIE *h.ues- ‘to dwell, abide, pass/stay the night’ (Pok. 1170)
Skt. vāsā- ‘sojourn, stay, spending the night’; Skt. prōṣṭha- ‘lodging’

**veg(ē)** [m/f] (tg) ‘handle (of pot), hook, curved handle’
PAlb. *uaiga < QIE *uoiH-(G-)
Alb. vegēl [f] (tg) {1} ‘tool, implement’ (AE 412)
PIE *ueiH, ueHi- ‘to revolve, spin, plait’ (Pok. 1120)
Lat. vieō to bend, plait
Notes: {1} Enlargement with -(ē)l.

**verē / vēnē** [f] ‘wine’
PAlb. *uainā < QIE *uoiH-n-
Alb. vēsh(ē) {1} / vēsh(ē) {2} [m/f] ‘vineyard’ (AE 414)
PIE *u(e)iH-(o)n- ‘wine’ (Pok. 1121)
Gr. œivoc wine
Notes: {1} From PAlb. uōin-ēst- beside pl. v(ē)reshta from PAlb. *uoin-ēst-.
{2} Pl. v(ē)meshta.

**verr(ē)** [m/f] (tg) ‘alder’
PAlb. *uōr-, uar(e)i/n-
Alb. vērrī / v(ē)rrī [f] ‘alder’ (AE 414)
PIE *uer-(e)neh₂- ‘alder, poplar’ (Pok. 1169)
Arm. geran ‘trabs, tignum’
Bret. gwern ‘alder’
urë [f] (tg) ‘sap-wood’
PAlb. *urnā < QIE *ur-neh (AE 414)
PIE *uer-(e)neh,? ‘alder, poplar’ (Pok. 1169)

vēsh {2} [m] (tg) ‘ear’
PAlb. *(a)nuasī < QIE *h(e)usōs-ih (AE 415)
PIE *h.eusos ‘ear’ (Pok. 785)
Lat. auris ‘ear’
Lith. ausis ‘ear’
Notes: {1} Dual form. {2} With umlaut of the root vowel.

vetē {2} [pron] (tg) ‘(one)self’
PAlb. *uai-(t) < QIE *suoi-(to/i-) (AE 416)
PIE *sue- {1} ‘(one)self, own’ (Pok. 882)
Skt. svayām ‘oneself’; OCS svo(i) ‘own’
Notes: {1} Pronominal stem of the reflexive pronoun. {2} The final syllable -tē may also be explained as an Alb. enlargement in -tē.

u {5} [particle] {1} (tg) ‘oneself’
PAlb. *ue-
Alb. u [pronpers] (tg) {3} ‘I’ (AE 400)
PIE *sue- ‘(one)self, own’ (Pok. 882)
Gr. ē ‘oneself’
Notes: {1} Particle for the formation of the Alb. reflexive and passive of the non-present tempora and modi. {3} Frequently enlarged to unē, which can be explained as a compound with a pronominal element nē < no-.

vēlla [m] (tg) ‘brother’
PAlb. *(e)lah(∅) {1} < QIE *h.loudʰi- (AE 417)
PIE *h.loudʰ- ‘rise, shoot up’ _?_ (Pok. 684)
OE ēoðd ‘nation, people’; Go. juga-lauðs ‘youth, young man’
Notes: {1} Possibly < *uai-lāu(d) (< *suoi- h.loudʰi-), an old compound with the reflexive pronoun ve(tē) ‘own, self’. The plural stem Alb. *vəłaz- (> vëllezër / vëllazën) can be derived phonetically from *lauðʰi-.

viç [m] (tg) ‘calf (until one year old)’
PAlb. *ueteš- (AE 417)
PIE *uet-es- ‘year’ (Pok. 1175)
Lat. veterinus ‘draught-cattle’
Skt. vatsā ‘calf’

vig [m] (tg) ‘stretcher, litter, bier, transition (consisting of beams)’
PAlb. *uig- (AE 418)
PIE *u(e)j-i-K- ‘to revolve, turn, twist’ _?_ (Pok. 1130)
OE wice ‘patch’; OIc. vik ‘bight’

vis [m] (tg) ‘place, land, country’
PAlb. *u(e)k-< QIE *uik(ṭ)i-.
Alb. amvišī [f] (g) ‘housewife’; visele [f] (t) {1} ‘cottage, country-house’ (AE 419)
PIE *ueik- ‘house, settlement’ (Pok. 1131)
Gr. oikia house
Notes: {1} Enlargement with -le.

vjet {1}, vit {2} [m] (tg) ‘year’
PALb. *uēt-
Alb. vjet [adv] {3} (tg) ‘last year’ (AE 419)
PIE *uetos ‘year’ (Pok. 1175)
Gr. ētōς ‘year’
Notes: {1} Mostly pl. {2} Mostly sg., originated from the generalization of a weak case form. {3} Originated from a frozen case of the singular: uet-es-i or uetes.

vito {1} [f] (t) ‘dove’
PALb. *(a)uit-
Alb. vidē [f] (g) ‘dove’; vit/d [interjection] {2} (g), cf. avdosē (AE 420)
PIE *h.ēui-(to-) ‘bird’ (Pok. 86)
Gr. aierōς ‘eagle’
Bret. houad ‘duck’
Notes: {1} The auslaut derives from an exclamation particle (-)o, which also occurs as a grammatical characteristic of the Alb. vocative. {2} Call for pigeons.

vjetërr [m] (tg) ‘father-in-law’
PALb. *uē(u)Vr-
Alb. vjet(ē)rē [f] {1} ‘mother-in-law’ (AE 422)
PIE *sueksue/or- ‘father-in-law’ (Pok. 1043)
Gr. ēkupōς ‘father-in-law’
Skt. śvāśura- ‘father-in-law’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the fem. suffix -ē.

vorbull {1} [f] (tg) ‘whirlpool, -wind, vortex, swirl’
PALb. *uērb- < QIE *uērb(h)-
Alb. vorbē [f] (tg) ‘amphora’ {2} (AE 424)
PIE *uēr-b(h)- ‘to revolve, twist, turn (down)’ _?_ (Pok. 1153)
Go. wairpan ‘to throw’
Notes: {1} Beside rare vorbē ‘id’; vorbull contains an enlargement -ull(ē). {2} The connection of this word is disputed. One could also consider a borrowing or a calque from Gr ἀμφορέας ‘conic jar with two handles’.

vrap {1} [m] (tg) ‘running, race’
PALb. *rap- < QIE *(h)rēp-, ṛap-
Alb. vrap [adv] (tg) ‘speedily’ (AE 424)
PIE *(h)rēp- ‘to creep?’ _?_ (Pok. 865)
Lat. rēpō ‘to creep’
Latv. rāpt ‘to creep’
Notes: {1} Formation with the intensive-privative prefix v(ē)-.

zē / zā [m] ‘sound, voice’
PALb. *(d)an- (AE 425)
PIE *ghuon-o-s ‘sound’ (Pok. 490)
Arm. jayn ‘sound’
OCS zvonb ‘sound’
(i) zi {1} [adj] (tg) ‘black’
PAlb. *dʰid(i-)* (AE 427)
PIE *gʰiH-d-, gʰHi-d- ‘light-, grey-coloured’ _?_ (Pok. 488)
Gr. φαιός ‘(dark)grey, black’; φαίδιμός ‘brilliant’
Notes: {1} f (e) zezē from *dʰid(i)a̅.

zjarm [m] (tg) ‘fire’
PAlb. *dʰerm- < QIE *gʰwer-mo-
Alb. zjarr [m] (tg) ‘fire, fever’ {1} (AE 429)
PIE *gʰwer- ‘hot, warm’ (Pok. 493)
Gr. θερμός ‘warm’
Arm. jerm ‘warm’
Notes: {1} Unclear formation. One could consider an Alb. suffix change of the type Lat. formus ‘warm’ : formus ‘oven’. A different possibility is assimilation to the root *ǵuer(H) - ‘to shine and be hot’, cf Latv. zvēruot ‘to glow’, Skt. jvara- ‘fever’.

zog [m] (tg) ‘bird (for small bird species), young animal, nestling’
PAlb. *dʰág- (AE 429)
PIE *ǵ(h)o(2)-G- ‘young animal, nestling’ _- _ (Pok. 909)
Arm. jag ‘nestling’

zorrë [f] (tg) ‘bowel, intestine(s)’
PAlb. *dʰernā {1} < QIE *gʰer(?)-n- (AE 430)
PIE *gʰer- ‘to swallow’ _?_ (Pok. 474)
Notes: {1} The connection with other IE words for ‘intestine(s)’, viz. ǵh-er-, ǵh-or-nā (Pok. 443), which is more convincing semantically, can only be upheld if we assume a variant with a semivowel: ǵʰuer-. {2} [MdV] But where would the semivowel come from?

zot {1} [m] (tg) ‘God’
PAlb. *dʰëu‘
Alb. zo(n)jë [m] (tg) ‘lady, misstress, patroness’ {2} (AE 431)
PIE *dëiu- ‘sky’ (Pok. 184)
Gr. Ζσύς ‘God’
Skt. dyāus ‘sky’
Notes: {1} An old compound for ‘heavenly father’ -t apparently reflects Alb. at(ë) < a(t)ta ‘father’, cf. dyḁ̅́uṣ pitḁ̅́. {2} < Alb. *zotVniā.

rrodhe [fns/p] (tg) ‘burr’
PAlb. *rād̐- (AE 48)
PIE *ureh.ǵh- {1} ‘thorn’ (Pok. 1180)
Gr. βόγος ‘sprig, thorn(-bush)’
Notes: {1} Probably, a non-IE word.

urth [m] (tg) ‘ivy’
PAlb. *urð- < QIE *urgʰ-o- (AE 48)
PIE *uer-ǵh- ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 1154)
Lith. viržys ‘heath(er), ling’

uri {1} [f] (t); ū(n) [m] (g) ‘hunger’
PAlb. *un- < QIE *unH-o- (AE 51)
PIE *uenH- ‘to love, desire, request’ (Pok. 1146)
Skt. vānas- ‘request, preference, bias’
Notes: {1} Singulare tantum. Enlargement with the fem. (collective) suffix -i.

āŋkoj [verb] (g); āngoj [verb] (g) ‘to sigh, groan’
Present: ānkohem (1sr); Aorist: u ānkova (1sr); Part.: ānk(e); Present: āngohem (1sr); Aorist: u āngova (1sr); Part.: āngu(e)

Alb. *ank-e̅ {1} < QIE *Honk-(eh,-)
Alb. rēnkoj [verb] (t) {2} ‘to sigh, groan’ [Present: rēnkoj; Aorist: rēnkova; Part.: rēnkuar] (AE 78)

PIE *Henk-, Honk- ‘to sigh, groan’ (Pok. 322)
Gr. ὀγκάομα ‘to cry, roar’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the suffix -e̅- < -eh,. {2} Alb. formation with the intensiv prefix r(ë)-/rr(ë)-.

ap, jap {3} [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to give’
Present: (j)ap, (j)ep (2/3s) {2}

Alb. *apei- {1} < QIE *hẹp-eie- (AE 79)
PIE *hẹp- ‘to reach, get at/to, capture’ (Pok. 50)

Skt. āpāyati ‘to cry’
Notes: {1} Suppletive verb, which occurs only in the present and in tempora and modi derived from the present stem. {2} The form of the 2nd and 3rd person ep points to an ancient umlaut in the root vowel, possibly Alb. *api̅̅̆. {3} with j-epenthesis possibly after jam ‘I am’.

bar {3} [verb] (g) ‘to carry away, bear, endure’
Present: bar; Aorist: barta; Part.: bartē

Alb. *barei- < QIE *bhó-er-eie-
Alb. (m)baj [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to carry away, bear, endure’ [Present: (m)baj; Aorist: (m)bajta; Part.: (m)bajtur / (m)bajtun]; mbaroj [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to complete, end, finish’ [Present: mbaroj; Aorist: mbarova; Part.: mbaru(e)(< PAlb ~ e< PAlb-e~< QIE -eie-)] (AE 86)

PIE *bhër- ‘to carry’ (Pok. 130)
Gr. φορέω ‘to carry’
Notes: {1} < bhô-or-io- as denominative formation with the intensive prefix (a)n-. {2} Alb. formation with the verbal suffix -o- < PAlb -ē- (< -eh,-).

bëj [verb] (tg) ‘to do, make; appear, make one’s appearance’
Present: bëj / bâj; Aorist: bêra / bâna; Part.: bêrē / bâ(nē)

Alb. *bani- < QIE *bhô-h-nio-; bhô-no- (part.) (AE 97)
PIE *bhēh- ‘to shine’ (Pok. 104)
Gr. φαίνω ‘to loom, to be seen’

bie {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to carry, bear; bring’
Present: bie

Alb. *beri- {1} < QIE *bhô-er-io- (AE 99)
PIE *bhër- ‘to carry, bear; bring’ (Pok. 128)
Gr. (Hom.) φέρε ‘to carry, bear; bring’
Lat. fer ‘to carry, bear; bring’
Skt. bhârti ‘to carry, bear; bring’
Notes: {1} Has entered the class of io-verbs after the dissolution of the athematic conjugation.
[2] Suppletive verb, which occurs only in the present and in tempora and modi derived from the present.

**bie** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to fall (down), lay (down); beat’

Present: *bie*
PAlb. *beri-* < QIE *bhH-erH- (AE 100)
P1E *bhH-erH- ‘to split; beat’ (Pok. 133)
Lat. *feriō* to beat, push
Notes: {1} Suppletive verb, which occurs only in the present and in tempora and modi derived from the present.

**bij** [verb] (tg) ‘to sprout, grow out’

Present: *bij/ bĩj*; Aorist: mbija / mbĩja; Part.: mbirë / bĩ(m), bitë
PAlb. *bni- < QIE *bhH-ni- (AE 100)

to split; beat’ (Pok. 133)

Notes: {1} Suppletive verb, which occurs only in the present and in tempora and modi derived from the present.

**bind / bũnd** [verb] ‘to convince, persuade; amaze’

Present: *bind / bũnd*; Aorist: mbija / mbĩja; Part.: mbirë / bĩ(m), bitë
PA Alb. *bũnd- < QIE *bhH-n- (AE 100)

Notes: {1} Original nasal present.

**bjerr** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to lose, forfeit’

Present: bjerr; Aorist: bora; Part. bjerrë
PA Alb. *ber- < QIE *bhH-er- (aor.)

Notes: {1} May also have arisen from a contamination with the European word for ‘Northern wind’ (Gr. βορέας, (Nord)It. *bora*), cf. (dial.) borlë [f] (t) ‘Northern wind’.

**blegërin** [verb] (tg) ‘to bleat’

Present: *blegērīn* (3s); Aorist: *blegēriti* (3s); Part.: *blegēritē*
PA Alb. *bleg-* {2} < QIE *bhH-eH- (AE 104)
P1E *bhH-eH- ‘to bleat’ (Pok. 102)
Gr. *βληχάομαι* ‘to bleat’
Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root. {2} Enlarged with the suffix -ērō/i-. 

**bredh** [verb] (tg) ‘to spring, jump, hop; roam about’

Present: bredh; Aorist: brodha; Part.: bredhr / bredhē, bredhun
PA Alb. *breh- < QIE *bhH-redH- (aor.) (AE 108)
P1E *bhH-redH- ‘to wade (in, through)’ (Pok. 164)
Lith. *brist* ‘to wade’; RuCS *bresti* ‘to wade’
**brej** [verb] (tg) ‘to gnaw (down), rub, nibble, scratch’  
Present: *brej*; Aorist: *brejta, breva*; Part.: *brejtur / brejt(e)*  
PAIb. *brei*- < QIE *bʰreiH-o-* (AE 108)  
PIE *bʰreiH- ‘to rub, scratch’ (Pok. 166)  
Lat. *frīō ‘to rub, grind, crumble’  
RuCS *briti ‘to cut, shear’

**brij** {1} [f] (tg) ‘to rub, scratch’  
Present: *brij / brĩj*  
PAIb. *brin(i)- < QIE *bʰri-n(e)H-o-*  
PIE *bʰreH- ‘to rub, scratch’ (Pok. 166)  
Skt. *bhṛṅantī ‘to wound’  
Notes: {1} Occurs nearly exclusively in the present. {2} Metathesized from Alb. *bṛiə.*

**mbruaj** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to knead’  
Present: *mbruaj / mbru(e)j*; Aorist: *mbru(a)jta / mbru(e)jta*; Part.: *mbru(a)jtur / mbru(e)jtē, mbru(e)jtun*  
PAIb. *brāu- {1} < QIE *bʰreh,u-o-* (AE 111)  
PIE *bʰreh,u- ‘to boil up, ferment’ (Pok. 143)  
Lat. *ferveō ‘to boil (up), bubble’  
Notes: {1} From *brēu-.* {2} Intensive formation with the prefix (a)n-.

**buj** [verb] (tg) ‘to pass, stay overnight’  
Present: *buj / bũj*; Aorist: *bujta / bũjta*; Part: *bujtur / bũjtē, bũjtun*  
PAIb. *budn- {1} < QIE *bʰud-h-no-.*  
Alb. *pērbũj* [verb] (g) ‘to vigil’ [Present: *pērbũj*; Aorist: *pērbũjta; Part.: *pērbũjtē*] {1} (AE 111)  
PIE *bʰeudh-, root *bʰudh* ‘to be awake, to observe, watch’ _+_ (Pok. 150)  
Lith. *būsti ‘to wake’*  
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix pēr-.

**cys** [verb] (tg) ‘to put in motion, stimulate, goad, fury’  
Present: *cys, cyt* (2/3s); Aorist: *cyta*; Part: *cytē*  
PAIb. *śiut- {2} < QIE *kiu-t-io- {1} (AE 116)  
PIE *kėi-, ki-(eu-) ‘to put, set in motion; be on the move’ (Pok. 538)  
Gr. (Hom.) * ApiService ‘hasted’  
Notes: {1} From an original participle *ki-u-to-. {2} Intensive formation with the Alb. prefix d(ë)-.

**ndërsej** [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to set on (to do), incite, instigate’  
Present: *ndërsej; Aorist: ndërseva; Part.: ndërseyer / ndërsey(e)*  
PAIb. *šiut-e- < QIE *kieu-o- (AE 116)*  
PIE *kėi-, ki-(eu-) ‘to put, set in motion; be on the move’ (Pok. 538)  
Gr. * IService ‘to actuate’  
Lat. *cjęo ‘to set in motion’  
Notes: {1} Intensive formation with the Alb. prefix ndēr-.

**çaj** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to cut to pieces, to hack’  
Present: *çaj; Aorist: çava; Part.: çarē / ça(m)*
PAlb. *šari- < QIE *s.r-io-
Alb. *šari- (tg) ‘to insult, revile, slander’; *cart (tg) {2} ‘to split; kill, put to death’;
PIE *ser- ‘to cut with a sickle; fall (to bits); hack (to pieces)’ (Pok. 911)
Lat. *sariō ‘to weed (out)’
Notes: {1} From *d(ə)-saj as an intensive formation with the Alb. prefix *d(ë)-. {2} From an Alb. participle stem in -t(ë). {3} Deverbative formation with -o- < e̅ (< -eh-).

shkal {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to tread, spur (on the heel)’
Present: shkal (t), shkel (2s) (tg); Aorist: shkala (t), shkela (tg); Part.: shkelur / shkelë, shkelun {4}
PIE *kal- ‘biegen’ (Pok. 928)
Lat. calcō ‘to spur’
Lith. atsikal̃̄ti ‘to lean against (upon)’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix sh- {2} with umlaut of the root vowel after the 2nd and 3d person {3} from Alb. śkalXXX. {4} with umlaut of the root vowel after the 2nd and 3d person< {5} Alb. formation with -m(ë): maybe ̥kalim.-

daj {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to divide; cut’
Present: daj; Aorist: dava; Part.: darë / da(m)
PIE *dah- < QIE *dh-eie-
Alb. *dahoj [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to separate’ (AE 119)
PIE *deh- -root *dh- ‘to divide’ + (Pok. 175)
Skt. dáyate ‘to divide; destroy’
Notes: {1} Frequently in prefixed form ndaj. {2} Alb. formation in -(u)llój.

dal [verb] (tg) ‘to go out, rise; sprout (of seeds), grow (of plants)’
Present: dal, del (2s); Aorist: dolla (t), dola (tg) {1}; Part.: dalë
PIE *dah- ‘to grow, get on?’ (Pok. 234)
Gr. θάλλω ‘to bloom, grow of plants’
Notes: {1} With secondary palatal -l-.

dars [f] (t) ‘to banquet, dine’
Present: dars(ënj); Aorist: darsa
PIE *dars-ei- < QIE *dorkʷ-ei-o- {1}
PIE *dorkʷ- ‘meal?’ (Pok. 210)
Gr. ὀδόπον ‘supper, dinner; evening’
Notes: {1} Old denominative along the pattern of the original causatives.

dej [verb] (tg) ‘to get drunk’
Present: dej, deh {1}, dehem (1sr); Aorist: dejta; Part.: dejturë / dejtûnë
PIE *deh- < QIE *dêh-eie- (AE 125)
Skt. dháyati ‘to suck; Latv. dēt ‘to suck’
Notes: {1} Arose secondarily under the influence of the non-active paradigm.
tend [verb] (tg) ‘to stuff, cram; to compress’
Present: dënd / tënd, dëndë {1}; Aorist: dënga / tënda, dënda;
Part.: dëndë / tëndë, dëndë
Palb. *tënd- < QIE *tendo- (AE 129)
Pil *tënd- ‘to distend; draw, stretch (out)’ (Pok. 1065)
Lat. tendō ‘to stretch (out), strain’
Notes: {1} With assimilation of the anlaut.

dergi- {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to be bedridden, be lying ill, pine away’
Present: dergjem (1sr); Aorist: (u) dergja (1sr); Part.: dergjurë / dergjë, dergjëunë
Palb. *dargei- < QIE *dërHg(h)-ete- ?? (AE 131)
Pil *dërHg(h)- ‘?’ (Pok. 251)
Lith. dirgti ‘to feel faint, faint’
Notes: {1} With umlaut of the root vowel, as usual in the Alb. non-active paradigm.

djerg [verb] (tg) ‘to be lying ill; to fall down’
Present: djerg; Aorist: doriga; Part.: djegur / djergë
Palb. *dërg- < QIE *dërHg(h)-o-; dërHg(h)- (aor.) (AE 131)
Pil *dërHg(h)- ‘?’ (Pok. 251)
Lith. dirgti ‘to feel faint, faint’

di {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to know, be aware; be able’
Present: di; Aorist: dita; Part.: dite;
Palb. *dëi- < QIE *dëH-; dëH-to- (part.)
Alb. ndiej, ndiej [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to feel, to notice, to observe’ (AE 132)
Pil *dëeiH- ‘to observe, perceive; to think out, devise’ (Pok. 243)
Skt. dhïñ- ‘thought of’
Notes: {1} Arose analogically from an aor. stem. {2} Alb. enlargement in -e-: Alb. *(a)n-di-e-.

djeg [verb] (tg) ‘to burn’
Present: djeg, djigem (1sr); Aorist: doriga; Part.: djegur / djergë
Palb. *dëg- < QIE *dëg(h)-o-; dëg(h)- (aor.) (AE 138)
Pil *dëg(h)- ‘to burn’ (Pok. 240)
Skt. dâhati ‘to burn’

dredh [verb] (tg) ‘to revolve, turn; wind’
Present: dredh; Aorist: drodha; Part.: dredhur / dredhë, dredhun
Palb. *drëð- < QIE *drëg(h)-o-; drëg(h)- (aor.)
Alb. ï = U+00EF (AE 143) (Pok. 258)
Arm. dañnam ‘to turn, revolve’

drídhi- {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to tremble, quake, rock’
Present: drodhem (1sr); Aorist: (u) drodha {2}; Part.: dredhur / dredhë, dredhun
Palb. *dredh- < QIE *dëd(h)-o-; dëd(h)- (aor.)? (AE 143)
Pil *dëd(h)- ‘to tremble, quake, rock’
Lith. drebū ‘to tremble, quake’
Notes: {1} Phonetically, a reconstruction dëd(h)- is also possible. {2} May be explained as a contamination with dredh, aor. drodha ‘to turn’.
duo {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to want, wish’
Present: dua / du(e); Aorist: desha {2}; Part.: dashur / dashë, dashun
PALb. *duanm* < QIE *dueh.s-mi; duh(e)s- (aor.) (AE 149)
PIE *deuh.s(s)- ‘to lack (a thing), to be short of’ _?_ (Pok. 219)
Gr. (Aeol., Hom.) ḍevo ‘to lack, want (a thing), to fail’
Notes: {1} Buz. {2} < Alb. *daš- with umlaut of the root vowel.

dhashë {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to give’
Aorist: dhashë {2}; Part.: dhënë / dhãnë
PALb. *(e)daś- < QIE *h.e-dh(e)s-η; (h.e)-dh.s-no- (part.) (AE 154)
PIE *deh.s- ‘to give’ (Pok. 154)
Skt. ādiśi ‘to give’
Notes: {1} Suppletive verb, occurs only in the non-present paradigm. {2} dhae, dhe (g) arose analogically after the form of the 2s dhae, dhe < h.e-dh(e)s-s.

dhemb [verb] (tg) ‘to smart’
Present: dhemb / dhêm(b) (3s); Aorist: dhembi / dhêm(b)jii (3s); Part.: dhembur / dhembun
PALb. *(e)semb- < QIE *ğembh-o- (AE 156)
PIE *ğembh- ‘to bite’ (Pok. 369)
Skt. jāmbhate ‘to snap’

dhjes [verb] (tg) ‘to shit’
Present: dhjes, dhjet (2/3s); Aorist: dhjeva; Part.: dhjerë / dhi(m) {1}
PALb. *(d)ētśi- < QIE *ğh(e)śd(to)- (etio-) (AE 161)
PIE *ğhed- ‘to shit’ (Pok. 423)
Gr. χέζω ‘to shit’
Notes: {1} The aor. and partic. stems have been reshaped according to the existing models in the Albanian verb system.

flas [verb] (tg) ‘to speak, tell’
Present: flas; Aorist: fola; Part.: folur / folë
PALb. *(s)p(e)latśi- {1} < QIE *spel-otio-; spěl- (aor.) (AE 162)
PIE *(s)pel- ‘to call, speak loudly’ (Pok. 985)
Go. spillon ‘to pronounce, announce, tell’
Notes: {1} Enlargement in -(V)tio-.

end [verb] (tg) ‘to ploit, weave’
Present: end / ēn(d); Aorist: enda / ēn(d)a; Part.: endur / en(d)un
PALb. *(h)aunt- < QIE *h.eu- (e)nt- (AE 166)
PIE *h.eu- ‘to ploit, weave’ (Pok. 75)

endem [verb] (tg) ‘to gallivant about a place, gad about’
Present: endem / ēn(d)em (1sr); Aorist: (u) enda / (u) ēn(d)a (1sr); Part.: endur / ēn(d)ē, ēn(d)un
PALb. *ende- < QIE *h.nđ(e)- (AE 167)
PIE *h.(e)nđh- ‘way, to go’
Gr. ἄνθυκε (aor.) ‘to come’
Skt. ādhvan- ‘way’
ënj [verb] (tg) ‘to swell, inflame’
Present: ë(n)j / ãj; Aorist: ë(n)jta / ãjta; Part.: ë(n)jtur / ãjtë, ãj(t)un
PALb. *aidn(i)- < QIE *Hoid-n(i)- (AE 171)
PAlb. *Hoid- ‘to swell’ (Pok. 774)
Arm. aytnowm ‘to swell’

ftoh [2] [verb] (tg) ‘to cool’
Present: fioh; Aorist: fioha; Part.: fiohur / fiohë
PALb. *tpë-h {1} < QIE *t(e)p-eh- (AE 173)
PAlb. *tëep- ‘to be warm?’ (Pok. 1069)
Lat. tepeō ‘to be lukewarm, tepid’
Notes: {1} Rebuilt analogically after the original inchoatives. {2} From a metathesized preform ptoh.

fsjij [verb] (tg) ‘to wipe; sweep’
Present: fshij; Aorist: fshirë / fshë
PALb. *psë(h) {1} < QIE *b³s(H)-ë(i)-o- (AE 173)
PAlb. *bëes-, b³es-ei(H)- ‘to rub (off)’ (Pok. 145)
OHG bes(a)mo ‘broom’

gdhend [1] [verb] (tg) ‘to carve, chisel’
Present: gdhend / (g)dhën(d); Aorist: gdhendur / (g)dhen(d)ë, (g)dhen(d)un
PALb. *bënd- < QIE *d³en-d³h/-ët- (AE 175)
PIE *d³en- ‘to beat, push’ (Pok. 249)
ON detta ‘to fall down’
Notes: {1} With the prefix g(ë)-.

di [verb 3sp] (t) ‘to dawn (daylight)’
Present: di (3s) {1}; Aorist: dijti (3s); Part.: dijturë, dihurë
PALb. *dëti- < QIE *dëti-(i)-o-
Alb. gdhin [verb 3sp] (tg) {2} ‘to dawn (daylight)’; gdhij [verb] (tg) ‘to pass the night sleeplessly’; (të) gdhitë [n] (t) {3} ‘dawn, early morning’; gdhimë [f] (g) {4} ‘dawn, early morning’; (të) gdhirë [n] (t) {5} ‘dawn, early morning’ (AE 176)
PAlb. *dëih- ‘to light, shine’ (Pok. 183)
Gr. òiváw ‘to radiate, to shine’
Notes: {1} Esp. in the non-active paradigm dihet (t). {2} With the prefix g(ë)-. {3} Alb. formation from the participle stem (gV-dët-). {4} From the participle stem (gV-dëm-). {5} From the participle stem (gV-dën-).

gogësj [2] [verb] (tg) ‘to yawn, gape’
Present: gogësj; Aorist: gogësita, gogësiva; Part.: gogësirë / gogësi(m)
PALb. *g³gës-(ti)- < QIE *g³gës-a-ë-
Alb. gogëso(n)j [verb] (tg) ‘to yawn, gape’; gugas [verb] (tg) ‘to coo (of doves)’ (AE 179)
PAlb. *g³eh- ‘to yawn, gape’ (Pok. 419)
Gr. ýaškas ‘to yawn, gape’
Lith. gagù ‘to cackle’
Notes: {1} Onomatopoetic root. {2} From gogës- as a verbal basis for further Alb. verbal formations.
**grish** [verb] (tg) ‘to invite, welcome’
Present: grish; Aorist: grisha; Part.: grishurë / grishë, grishunë
PAlb. *gris- * QIE *g*’r-s- (AE 180)
PIE *g*’r-s- ‘to raise one’s voice, lift up a cry; set up a clamour’ (Pok. 478)
Lith. gař̦as ‘call, sound’

**grah** [verb] (tg) ‘to incite; bellow, roar; rattle’
Present: grah {1} / Aorist: graha; Part.: grahë
PAAlb. *grah < QIE *g*’r-H-ske/o- (AE 180)
PIE *g*’r-H- ‘to raise a cry’ (Pok. 478)
Notes: {1} Frequently ngrah with the intensive prefix n-

**ngridhem** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to get angry, exited, be in heat’
Present: ngridhem (1sr); Aorist: (u) ngridh (1sr); Part.: ngridhur / ngridhun
PAAlb. *(-)greδ- < QIE *g*’redh-.
Alb. gër̥thas [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to cry’ (AE 180)
PIE *g*’redh- ‘to cry, shout’ (Pok. 478)
Notes: {1} Alb. intensive formation with the prefix n-. The raising of e > i is determined by Alb. paradigm. {2} From PAlb. grið-(ati-). Enlarged formation with the Alb. suffix -as/t.

**ndal** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to halt, stop’
Present: ndal; Aorist: ndala; Part.: ndalë
PAAlb. *dal- * QIE *dhl.egh-o- {1}
PIE *dhl.egh- ‘to halt, to (come to a) stop’ _?_ (Pok. 197)
W. dal ‘to halt’
Notes: {1} Phonetically, dolh(e)g-h-o- is also possible. {2} From -n-dal- with the Alb. intensive prefix (a)n- -h.en. {3} Frozen form of the 2s imperative from the non-prefixed verbal stem. {4} A compound of dalë with ngah ‘run, go (quickly)’.

**gjanj** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to find’
Present: gjej {2}, gjendem (1sr) {3}; Aorist: gjeta {4}; Part.: gjetë (tg) {5}; gjendur / gjendun {6}
PAAlb. *gadn(i)- < QIE *g*’nd-n(i)- (AE 185)
PIE *g*’nd-(e)-(n)-d- ‘to catch, grasp’ (Pok. 437)
Lat. prehendō ‘to catch (hold)’
Go. bigitan ‘to find’
Notes: {1} Buz. {2} With raising of the root vowel under the influence of the non-active paradigm. {3} From the pres.part. g*’end-(e)nt- {4} From the perf. part. g*’d-to-. {5} Original verbal adjective resp. perf. part. {6} Original pres. part.

**gjerb** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to sip, lap’
Present: gjerb; Aorist: gjerba; Part.: gjerbur / gjerbë, gjerbun
PAAlb. *šarbei < QIE *sorb*’eie- (AE 187)
PIE *sorb*’- ‘to sip, lap’ (Pok. 1001)
Lat. sorbō ‘to sip, lap’
Notes: {1} With umlaut of the root.
**gjuoj** (2) [verb] (tg) ‘to drive (quickly), chase’
Present: *gjuaj / gju(e)j;* Aorist: *gjuajta / gju(e)jta;* Part.: *gjuajtur / gju(e)jtë*
PAlb. *šāgm-* < QIE *seh,G-no-* {1}
Alb. *pērgjoj* [verb] (tg) ‘to listen, eavesdrop’ (AE 191)
PIE *seh,G-* ‘to trace (out), track’ (Pok. 876)
Lat. *sāgiō* ‘acute sentire, to feel’
Notes: {1} Phonetically, *seh,G-mi* is also possible. {2} buz. from *ţoN.*

**harr** (1) [verb] (tg) ‘to weed (out), prune, rid of branches’
Present: *harr;* Aorist: *harra;* Part.: *harrë*
PAlb. *harei-* < QIE *sKor(H)-eie-* (AE 196)
PIE *sKer(H)-* ‘to cut (off)’ (Pok. 938)
Gr. *keipo* ‘to cut’
Olc. *skera* ‘to cut’
Notes: {1} With expressive hard -r̄.

**h(j)edh** [verb] (tg) ‘to throw; shoot’
Present: *h(j)edh;* Aorist: *hodha;* Part.: *hedhur / hedhë, hedhun*
PAlb. *heō-* < QIE *sK ed-о-; sKēd-* (aor.) (AE 197)
PIE *sK ed-* ‘to throw; shoot’ {?}
OE *scēotan* ‘to shoot, sling’ {1}
Notes: {1} Related only indirectly.

**jam** (1) [verb] (tg) ‘(I) am’
Present: 1s. *jam,* 2s. *je* {2}, 3s. *është / ā(n)shtë* {3} {4}
PAlb. *em-* < QIE *h.es-mi* (AE 207)
PIE *h.es-* ‘to be’ (Pok. 340)
Skt. *āsmi* ‘to be’
Notes: {1} Suppletive verb, which occurs only in the present and in the tempora and modi which have been derived from present stem. {2} Beside the conjunctive 2sp (*tē) jesh < h.es-s(i).* {3} From *h.en h.es.ti.* {4} 1s imperfect *jeshë < h.es-m.*

**kall** [verb] (tg) ‘to stick (on, into), put (up); thrust; instigate’
Present: *kall;* Aorist: *kalla;* Part.: *kallurë / kallë, kallunë*
PAlb. *kalei-* < QIE *sKolH-eie-*
Alb. *kēllas* [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to stick (on, into), put (up); thrust; instigate’; *kalloj* [verb] (tg) ‘to kindle’ (AE 210)
PIE *sKolH-* ‘to prick, jab (into); thrust (into)’ (Pok. 545)
Lith. *kālti* ‘to strike, forge’; Russ. *kolōtb* ‘to prick, jab, hoe, hack’
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement in -as.

**kam** (2) [verb] (tg) ‘to have’
Present: *kam*
PAlb. *kamp-* < QIE *kh₂-(e)n-p-* {1} (AE 212)
PIE *k(e)hp-* ‘to catch, grasp; seize, get hold of’ (Pok. 527)
Latv. *kämp* ‘to catch, seize’
Notes: {1} Or *kh.p-mi?*. {2} Suppletive verb, which occurs only in the present and in the tempora and modi which are based on it. The paradigm of *kam* has been strongly influenced by that of *jam* ‘to be’.
**kap** [verb] (tg) ‘to catch, grasp; seize, get hold of’
Present: *kap*; Aorist: *kapa*; Part.: *kapë* (tg), *kapur / kapun*
PAIb. *kap* < QIE *khp-(i)-o- (AE 212)
PIE *k(e)h₂-p- ‘to catch, grasp; seize, get hold of’ (Pok. 527)
Gr. κάπτω ‘to snap’
Lat. capiō ‘to take, seize’

**kep** {1} [verb] (g) ‘to hew; chisel; sew, stitch’
Present: *kep*; Aorist: *kepa*; Part.: *kepë* (tg)
PAIb. *kepe-* < QIE *kop(H)-eie-
Alb. *shkep* [verb] (tg) ‘to hew; chisel; sew, stitch’ {2}; *qep* [verb] (tg) ‘to sew, stitch’ (AE 216)
PIE *(s)kep(H)- ‘to cut (off), split’ (Pok. 213)
Gr. κόπτω ‘to strike, cut’
Lith. kapōti ‘to hack, strike, cut’
Notes: {1} Dial. variant of *qep*, with umlaut. {2} Beside *shqep*; Alb. formation with the intensive prefix *sh-.*

**tkurr** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to contract, draw together, shrink up’
Present: *tkurr, tkurrem* (1sr); Aorist: *tkurra, u tkurra* (1sr); Part.: *tkurrë*
PAIb. *kurn-* {1} < QIE *kur-no-
Alb. *kuriz* [m] (tg) ‘back’; *k(ë)rrus* [verb] (tg) ‘to bend’ {3} (AE 220)
PIE *kur-* ‘to turn, bend’ (Pok. 935)
Gr. κυρτός ‘crooked, bent’
Lat. curvus ‘bent, curved’
Notes: {1} Old nominal basis, from which other denominative formations have been derived. {2} With the Alb. prefix *t(ə)-kur̄*.
{3} Unclear formation.

**korr** {2} [m] (tg) ‘to cut with a sicle, to harvest, reap’
Present: *korr* (tg), *kuarr / kuor(r)* {3}; Aorist: *korra*; Part.: *korrë*
PAIb. *ka̅ r-* {1} < QIE *kos-ro-
Alb. *kuar / ku(e)r* [m] ‘measure, suitable moment, time’ {4}; *korrë* [f] (tg) ‘harvest, crop’ (AE 222)
PIE *Kes-* ‘to comb, shear, clip’ _?_ (Pok. 585)
South Slav. kosorъ ‘sickle, scythe’ _?_
Notes: {1} < *kasr-*; original nominal basis for further denominative formations. {2} With ‘hardening’ of the auslaut. {3} Buz. {4} Deverbative formation. Older Buz. *kuor(r)*.

**lag** [verb] (tg) ‘to wet, moisten, water’
Present: *lag*; Aorist: *laga*; Part.: *lagë* (tg), *lagur / lagun*
PAIb. *(u)lag-* < QIE *ulHg- {1}
Alb. *lagë* [f] (tg) ‘waters’ {2}; *l(ë)gatë* [f] (tg) {3} ‘morass, bog, puddle, pool’ (AE 229)
PIE *uelK-, uelHK-? ‘wet, moist’ (Pok. 1145)
Lith. vilgity ‘to wet, moisten, water’; vilgti ‘to become moist, wet’; Latv. vilgt ‘to become moist, wet’
Notes: {1} Possibly, original *ulong-. {2} Singulare tantum. {3} Collective formation in *-attë*.

**laj** [verb] (tg) ‘to wash’
Present: *laj*; Aorist: *lava*; Part.: *larë / la(m)*
PAIb. *lau-* < QIE *lou-o-
Alb. *lajkë* [f] (tg) ‘flatteries’ (AE 230)
**PIE **$^{\text{lh.eu-}}$ ‘to wash’ (Pok. 692)
Lat. lavō ‘to wash’

**leh** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to bark, yap’
Present: leh (2/3s); Aorist: lehu (3s); Part.: lehë (tg), lehur / lehun
PALb. *lah- < QIE *lh-ske/o- (AE 235)
PIE *leh- {1} (Pok. 650)
Gr. λάσκω ‘to cry, roar’
Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root. {2} Occurs almost exclusively in the 2nd and 3d person, the -a- of which has usually been subject to umlaut.

**lej** [verb] (tg) ‘to be born, to rise’
Present: lej; Aorist: leva; Part.: lerë / le(m), lenë, letë
PALb. *(a)lei- < QIE *h,l-ei- (AE 235)
PIE *h.el- ‘to grow, feed, live on’ (Pok. 26)
Lat. alō ‘to nourish, bring up (child)’
Bret. *ala ‘to bear, give birth’

**lē** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to let, leave (behind), allow, quit’
Present: lē / lā; Aorist: lashē {2} (tg), lae (g), la (2s) {3} (tg); Part.: lēnë / lānē
PALb. *ladn- < QIE *lh.d-no- (AE 239)
PIE *leh.(i)-d- ‘to leave (behind), let’ (Pok. 666)
Go. letan ‘to let’
Notes: {1} From Alb. la$^N >$ laN. {2} Rebuilt after dhashē ‘I gave’. {3} [la(:)], from (Buz.) lae.

**llap** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to sip, lap, swallow, eat greedily’
Present: llap; Aorist: llapō
PALb. *lap- < QIE *lap-o-
Alb. llap [verb] (tg) {3} ‘to sip, lap, swallow, eat greedily’; lap [verb] ‘to lick (water)’ (tg);
lēpīj [verb] (tg) {4} ‘to lick (up)’ (AE 242)
PIE *lh.p-, lap- {1} ‘to lick, lap’ (Pok. 651)
Gr. λάπτω ‘to sip, lap’
Arm. lap‘em ‘to lick’
Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root. {2} With ‘hardening’ of the anlaut for expressive reasons. {3} From Alb. *op (?) < *leh.p-. {4} Rebuilt after *p(i)j ‘to drink’.

**lidh** [verb] (tg) ‘to bind, tie’
Present: lidh; Aorist: lidha; Part.: lidhē (tg), lidhur / lidhun
PALb. *(e)liō- < QIE *h,e-(e)lō- (AE 242)
PIE *leig- ‘to bind, tie’ (Pok. 668)
Lat. ligō ‘to bind, tie’

**lind** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to be born, to rise, to arise’
Present: lind; Aorist: linda; Part.: lindē (tg), lindur / lindun
PALb. *(a)liienT- < QIE *h,l-(e)i-enT- {1} (AE 243)
PIE *h.el- ‘to grow, feed’ (? (Pok. 26)
Notes: {1} Possibly, an original present participle. {2} From Alb. lēnT-.
lodh [verb] (tg) ‘to tire, fatigue, harass’
Present: lodh; Aorist: lodha; Part.: lodhë (tg), lodhur / lodhun
PAIb. *lēd- < QIE *leḥ.d-o- (AE 244)
PIE *leḥ(i)-d- ‘leave (behind)’ (Pok. 666)
Gr. (Hes.) ἡδείν ‘εν επικαυ

lyp [verb] (tg) ‘to beg, ask alms, plead, coax, need’
Present: lyp; Aorist: lypa; Part.: lypë (tg), lypur / lypun
PAIb. *luPi- < QIE *lub²-<o/i- (AE 248)
PIE *leub²- ‘to crave for, desire, request’ (Pok. 683)
Skt. lūbhyati ‘to feel a strong desire’

lus [verb] (tg) ‘to beg, pray, request’
Present: lus, lut (2/3s); Aorist: luta; Part.: lutur / lutun
PAIb. *luT₂i- < QIE *luT₂-io (AE 248)
PIE *leuT₂-†? ‘to crave for, desire, request’ (Pok. 683)
Skt. lúbhyati ‘to feel a strong desire’

maj [verb] (tg) ‘to fatten, fat’
Present: maj (tg), māj (g), man (2/3s) (tg); Aorist: majta (tg), mana (g); Part.: majtur / majë, majtun
PAIb. *maϑ₂(en)- {1} < QIE *mh₂d-(e)n-, m₂sd-(e)n-
Alb. majm [verb] (tg) ‘to fatten, fat’ (AE 251)
PIE *mh₂sd-, m₂sd-? ‘to fatten, fat’ _+ (Pok. 695)
Skt. mēdana- ‘fattening’
Notes: {1} The basis for further denominative formations.

marr [verb] (tg) ‘to take, set off, receive’
Present: marr; Aorist: mora; Part.: marrë
PAIb. *mar₂(en)- < QIE *mṛh₂-V/en-; mērh₂- (aor.) (AE 257)
PIE *merh₂- ‘to pack (up)’ _+ (Pok. 735)
Skt. (prá) mṛṇa ‘pack (up)!’ ??
Notes: {1} [AL/MdV] The Skt. word belongs to a root meaning ‘to crush’, so that a
connection with Alb. marr seems unlikely. The connection with Greek meiromai < PIE
*smer-, which has been proposed by others, seems more promising; cf. LIV², p. 570.

mas [verb] (tg) ‘to measure’
Present: mas, mat (2/3s); Aorist: mata; Part.: matë (tg), matur / matun
PAIb. *maṭ₂i- < QIE *mh₁t-io-
Alb. matë [t] (tg) {1} ‘measure’ (AE 258)
PIE *meh₁-(t-) ‘to measure’ (Pok. 703)
Skt. mitá- ‘measured’
Notes: {1} From PAIb. matā.

mbledh {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to gather, collect, assemble’
Present: mbledh; Aorist: mblodha; Part.: mbledhë (tg), mbledhur / mbledhun
PAIb. *lēd- < QIE *leg-o-; lēg- (aor.)
Alb. zgjedh [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to choose, select, pick’ (AE 261)
PIE *leg- ‘to gather, collect, assemble’ (Pok. 658)
Gr. λέγει ‘to gather, collect’
Lat. legō ‘to collect, glean, pick up’

Notes: {1} Prefixed formation with *mb(ë)- {2} Older dial. (t) zg(ë)ledh.

**mbush** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to fill, stuff’
Present: mbush; Aorist: mbusha; Part.: mbushë, mbushur, mbushun
PALb. *bu(n)s- < QIE *bhun-s-o {1} (AE 262)
PIE *bʰeu-ns- ‘to blow up, puff out, swell’ (Pok. 101)
Gr. βύνω ‘to cram, clutter’;
βύω ‘to cram, clutter’

Notes: {1} Possibly, an original nasal present. {2} Prefixed formation in *mb(ë)-

**mbys** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to drown, sink, wreck, throttle’
Present: mbys, mbyt (2/3s); Aorist: mbytæ {3} (tg), mbytur / mbyun
PALb. *pit- < QIE *pih-to- {1} (AE 262)
PIE *peh- ‘to drink’ (Pok. 840)
Skt. pita ‘(having) drunk’

Notes: {1} From *pih-to-. {2} With the prefix *mb(ë)- {3} < *pih-to-.

**mek** [verb] (tg) ‘to bleat, stammer’
Present:mek, mekem (1sp); Aorist: (u) mek (1sp); Part.: mekë (tg), mekur / mekun
PALb. *mek-
Alb. mekërij [verb] (t) {2} ‘to bleat’ (AE 264)
PIE *mek-? {1} ‘to bleat’ (Pok. 715)
Lith. mekënti ‘to bleat’

Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root. {2} Deverbative enlargement in -ëri-.

**mënd** [verb] (tg) ‘to suckle, nurse, to join a suckling young animal with its mother or with another animal’
Present: mënd / mâj; Aorist: mënda / mana; Part.: mëndur / mâ
PALb. *mand- < QIE *mh-nd-nt-
Alb. mëz / mâ ‘foal, filly’ (AE 265)
PIE *meh,d- _?_ (Pok. 694)
Lat. madeo ‘to be humid, imbued with’
Skt. mādāti ‘to be drunk’

Notes: {1} From *mh,nd-io- or *mh,d(e)nT-io-.

**bluaj** [verb] (tg) ‘to grind’
Present:bluaj / blu(e)j; Aorist: blova (tg), bluajta / blu(e)jta; Part.: bluar / blu(e)
PALb. *mle(n)- < QIE *mleh,-(no-) {1} (AE 268)
PIE *melh- ‘to crush, grind’ (Pok. 716)
OCS mlēt ‘to grind’

Notes: {1} *mleh,u-o- is also possible.

**mjel** [verb] (tg) ‘to milk’
Present: mjel; Aorist: mola; Part.: mjelë (tg), mjelur / mjelun
PALb. *(a)mell- < QIE *h,melg-o; h,melg- (aor.) {1} (AE 273)
PIE *h,melg- ‘to milk’ (Pok. 722)
Gr. ἠμηὖ ‘to milk’

Notes: {1} [MdV] The absence of any reflex of *g is problematic.
**mund** [verb] (tg) ‘can, may, have power, defeat’
Present: mund / mun(i) {1}; Aorist: munda / muna; Part.: mundur / munë
PAlg. *māk(e)nT- {2} < QIE *meh- K-(e)nt- (AE 281)
PIE *meh- K- ‘can, to be able (to do)’ (Pok. 695)
Lith. mokëti ‘to be able’; Go. magan ‘to be able, have power’; OCS mogę ‘to be able’
Notes: {1} Buz., Budi mund. {2} [MdV] The assumption that the velar consonant would
 disappear in this position is not supported by other evidence.

**ndej** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to stretch (out)’
Present: ndej / ndẽj; Aorist: ndẽjta (tg), ndeva (tg), ndera / ndēna; Part.: nderë / ndējtun, ndē(m)
PAlg. *'eni- < QIE *ten-io- (AE 284)
PIE *ten- ‘to hammer out, strech (out)’ (Pok. 1065)
Gr. πεί̂ νο ‘to stretch out’
Notes: {1} With the prefix (a)n-.

**ndez** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to light, kindle’
Present: ndez; Aorist: ndezë (tg), ndezur / ndezun
PAlg. *'dařëi < QIE *d'o̱g-h-ei-
Alb. dhez [verb] (tg) ‘to light, kindle’ {2} (AE 286)
PIE *d'eg-h- ‘to burn’ (Pok. 240)
Skt. dāhāya ‘to light, kindle’
Notes: {1} With the prefix (a)n-. {2} Possibly, from Alb. *vɔ-dez with the prefix v(ĕ)-.

**ndjek** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to run after, follow, pursue, dog’
Present: ndjek; Aorist: ndogæa; Part.: ndjekur / ndjekë, ndjekun
PAlg. *'tek- < QIE *tek(h)-o-, lęk(h)- (aor.) (AE 288)
PIE *tek(h)- ‘to run’ (Pok. 1059)
Lith. tekëti ‘to run, flow’; Skt. tākti ‘to hasten’
Notes: {1} Prefixed formation in (a)n-. {2} Possibly, from Alb. *vɔ-dez with the prefix v(ĕ)-.

**ndoh** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to make dirty, spoil, pollute’
Present: ndoh, ndo(h)ti (t) {3}; Aorist: ndoaha, ndo(h)ta (t); Part.: ndohtël, ndo(h)tur (t)
PAlg. *'dē(h)-h < QIE *g̣'ed-eh, {1}
Alb. ndo(h)ti [adv] {4} (t) ‘odiously, bad’ (AE 290)
PIE *g̣'ed- ‘to shit’ (Pok. 423)
Notes: {1} Alb. formation. {2} Intensive formation with the prefix (a)n-. {3} Occurs in Gheg
 only in the oldest literature. {4} Only attested in certain expressions.

**nduk** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to draw (out), pull up, pluck’
Present: nduk; Aorist: nduka; Part.: ndukur / ndukë, ndukun
PAlg. *'duk- < QIE *dük
Alb. zhduk [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to hide, conceal, bump off’ (AE 291)
PIE *dewk- ‘to draw’ (Pok. 220)
Go. tiuhan ‘to draw’
Notes: {1} Intensive formation with the Alb. prefix (a)n-. {2} Alb. formation with the
 privative prefix zh/xh/ç-.

**ngah** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to run, haste(n), come off’
Present: ngah; Aorist: ngaha; Part.: ngahur / nga(m)
Palb. *ga-h < QIE *gʷη-ske/o- (AE 295)
PIE *gʷem- *to go, come* (Pok. 463)
Gr. βάσκε *to go!*
Skt. gacchati *to go*
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the intensive prefix (a)n-.

**ngre** {1} [verb] (tg) *to rise (from the ground), raise, build up*
Present: ngre; Aorist: ngrita {2}; Part.: ngritē / ngritur / ngritun
Palb. *kre(i/h)- < QIE *kreh,-(i/o/sko-); kr(h)i(h)-to- (part.)
Alb. ngreh [verb] (tg) *to set, raise, build up* [Present: ngreh; Aorist: ngreha; Part.: ngrehē (tg), ngrehur / ngrehun]; shrink [verb] (tg) {3} *to cancel, discharge, fire (a gun)* (AE 296)
PIE *kreh-, kreh- *to grow (up)* (Pok. 577)
Lat. crescē *to grow*; creō *to create*
Notes: {1} Prefixed with Alb. (a)n-. {2} From the participle stem. {3} Alb. formation with the prefix sh-.

**hēngra** {1} [verb] (tg) *to eat*
Aorist: hēngra / hāngra; Part.: ngrēnē / ngrānē, hāngēr {2}
Palb. *gur- < QIE *gʷrH-; gʷrH-n- (part.)
Alb. āngurrē [f] (g) *bowels, entrails, viscera*; gurmaz [m] (tg) *gullet, larynx, pharynx* (AE 297)
PIE *gʷerH- *to swallow* (Pok. 474)
Skt. girāti *to swallow*
Notes: {1} From Alb. ha-n-gura: suppletive verb, which occurs only in the aorist, the participle and in the tempora and modi based on these stems. {2} From the aorist stem.

**ngroh** [verb] (tg) {1} *to warm, heat*
Present: ngroh; Aorist: ngroha; Part.: ngrohur / ngrohē, ngrohun
Palb. *grē-(h) < QIE *gʷrH-; gʷrH-n- (part.)
PIE *gʷer- *warm, hot* (Pok. 493)
OCS grēti *to warm*
Notes: {1} The form may have entered the class of Alb. inchoatives in -sk-. The anlaut points to an Alb. formation with the prefix (a)n-.

**gjesh** {1} [verb] (tg) *to gird*
Present: (n)gjesh; Aorist: (n)gjesha; Part.: (n)gjeshur / (n)gjeshē, (n)gjeshun
Palb. *(V)iōs- (AE 299)
PIE *Hiohs- *to gird* (Pok. 513)
Gr. ζώννυμι *to gird*
OCS po-jasati *to gird*
Notes: {1} Frequently occurs with the intensive prefix Alb. (a)n-.

**ngjesh** {1} [verb] (tg) *to press on, compress, knead (dough)*
Present: ngjesh; Aorist: ngjesha; Part.: ngjeshur / ngjeshē, ngjeshun
Palb. *gnes- < QIE *gne(u)s- (AE 300)
PIE *gēn- *to compress* (Pok. 370)
OCS gnesti *to press on*
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the intensive prefix (a)n-.

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ngjirem {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to hoarsen’
Present: ngjir(r)em (1sr) {2}, qirrem, (g) kirrem {3} (g); Aorist: (u) ngjir(r)a (1sr); Part.: ngjir(r)ur / ngjir(r)ë, ngjir(r)un
PALb. *ker- < QIE *Ker-
Alb. cjerr [verb] (tg) {4} ‘to hoarsen, to get hoarsened’ (AE 300)
 PIE *(s)Ker- {5} (Pok. 567)
Lat. crocio ‘to croak’
Notes: {1) Alb. formation with the prefix (a)n-. {2} With ‘hardening’ of the vibrant for expressive reasons. {3} Non-prefixed form. {4} From Alb. d(ə)-Ker-. {5} Onomatopoeic root for coarse, sharp tones.

nxjerr {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to draw/pull out, bring forth, throw out’
Present: nxjerr {2}; Aorist: nxorra; Part.: nxjerrë
PALb. *ger- {3} < QIE *ker-o-; kër- (aor.) (AE 303)
 PIE *ker(h)- ‘to grow (on)’ (Pok. 577)
Arm. serem ‘to bring forth’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the intensive prefix (a)n-. {2} With ‘hardening’ of the stem auslaut. {3} [MdV] This etymology does not account for nx-, cf. AE 304; PIE *k- normally yields th-, which does not further palatalize to *s-.

njoh [verb] (tg) ‘to know, recognize’
Present: njoh, njeh (2/3s); Aorist: njohë, njohur / njohun
PALb. *gno̅̅̆h < QIE *ǵneh-ske/o- (AE 305)
 PIE *ǵenh-3, ġneh- ‘to know’ (Pok. 376)
Lat. (g)nòscō ‘to know, recognize’

pashë {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to watch, look (at), observe’
Aorist: pashë, pae (2s) {2}, pe (2s) {3}, pa; Part. parë / panë {4}, patë, pa(m)
PAlb. *pa̅ < QIE *pH-; pH-to/no- (ptc.) (AE 314)
 PIE *peH-(i-) ‘to herd, watch over’ (Pok. 839)
Skt. pāti- ‘to herd, watch (over)’
Notes: {1} Suppletive verb, which occurs in the participle and the aorist and as in the tempora and modi derived from these stems. {2} Buz. and the dialects of Greece and South Italy. {3} [pe:] from Alb. (Buz.) pae. [4] Buz.

pata {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to have, to be in possession of smth.’
Aorist: pata; Part.: pasur / pasë
PALb. *pat(i)- < QIE *poti-; potio- (part.)
Alb. pasë [f] (tg) {2} ‘property, possession, tenure’ (AE 313)
 PIE *poti-o- ‘to be in possession of smth.’ (Pok. 842)
Lat. potior ‘to have a share in, take possession of’
Notes: {1} Suppletive verb, which occurs in the participle and the aorist, as well as in the tempora and modi derived from these stems. {2} From patiā.

(për)kul {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to bend, crouch, bow’
Present: përkul (tg), kulet (3sr/p) (g); Aorist: përkula; Part.: përkulë (tg), përkulur / përkulun
PALb. *kull- < QIE *k’l-io/no- (AE 317)
 PIE *k’el- ‘to revolve, twist’ (Pok. 639)
Notes: {1} Occurs almost exclusively in prefixed form.
ul [verb] (tg) ‘to get down, bring down’
Present: ul; Aorist: ula; Part.: ulë (tg), ulur / ulun
PAIb. *ull- < QIE *ul-iod (AE 317)
PIE *uel- ‘to revolve, twist’ (Pokin. 1140)

përtyp {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to chew, masticate’
Present: përtyp; Aorist: përtypa; Part.: përtypur / përtypë, përtypun
PAIb. *tupi- < QIE *tup-iodei-
Alb. shyp [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to compress, crush, squash’ (AE 317)
PIE *(s)teu-p- ‘to push, beat’ (Pok. 1034)
Gr. τύππω ‘to strike, beat’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix për-. The root vowel has undergone umlaut. {2} Alb. formation with the prefix sh-.

pi [verb] (tg) ‘to drink’
Present: pi; Aorist: piva; Part.: pirë / pitë, pi(m), pinë {1}
PAIb. *pib- < QIE *pi-ph-o (AE 318)
PIE *peh(i-)- ‘to drink’ (Pok. 839)
Lat. bibō ‘to drink’
Skt. pibati ‘to drink’
Notes: {1} Buz.

pjek [verb] (tg) ‘to bake, roast’
Present: pjek; Aorist: poqa; Part.: pjekur / pjekë, pjekun
PAIb. *pek- < QIE *pek-w-o; pëk- (aor.)
Alb. à (AE 322)
PIE *pek-w- ‘to cook’ (Pok. 798)
Skt. pācati ‘to roast’

pjell [verb] (tg) ‘to bring forth young (beasts), cub, whelp, calve, foal’
Present: pjell; Aorist: polla; Part.: pjellë (tg), pjellur / pjellun;
PAIb. *pel- < QIE *pel(H)-o; pël(H) (aor.)
Alb. mbjell [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to sow, plant’ (AE 322)
PIE *pel(H)- ‘to push’ (Pok. 801)
Lat.pellō ‘to push’
Notes: {1} With the prefix (a)n-.

pjerdh [verb] (tg) ‘to fart, poop’
Present: pjerdh; Aorist: pordha; Part.: pjerdhë (tg), pjerdhur / pjerdhun
PAIb. *perd- < QIE *perd-o; përd- (aor.)
Alb. pordhë [f] (tg) {1} ‘fart, wind’ (AE 323)
PIE *perd- ‘to fart, poop’ (Pok. 819)
Gr. πέρδω ‘to fart, poop’
Skt. pārdate ‘to fart, poop’
Notes: {1} Deverbative formation from PAlb pērā.

plah [m] (g) ‘to cover (over)’
Present: plah/f; Aorist: plaha; Part.: plahë
PAIb. *plah- < QIE *ph-skei-o-
Alb. plaf/h [m] (tg) ‘bed cover, (woollen) blanket’; pēlhurë [f] (tg) {1} ‘woven/linen fabric,
texture’ (AE 323)
PIE *pel-(H/Ḥ-) ‘to cover, mask, hide’ (Pok. 803)
Go.: filhan ‘to hide’; ON: fela ‘to hide’
Notes: {1} Buz. plehrë.

**plas** [verb] (tg) ‘to crack, burst, break through’
Present: plas; Aorist: plasa; Part.: plasur / plasë, plasun
PAIb. *plat'i- < QIE *plh₁k-i- {1}
Alb. pëll(l)cas [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to crack, burst, break through’; plasë [f] (tg) {3} ‘chasm, crack’; ples [f] (g) {4} ‘genitals of the she-mule’ (AE 324)
PIE *pleh₁k- ‘to tear, rend’ (Pok. 835)
Lith. plêšti ‘to burst, crack’; Latv. plêst ‘to tear’
Notes: {1} Alb. denominative formation. {2} From PAlb. *platśia. {3} Possibly, from PAlb. *platśia. {4} With umlaut of the root vowel.

**prej** [verb] (tg) ‘to hew, cut, chop’
Present: prej; Aorist: preva; Part.: prerë / pre(m), prenë
PAIb. *prei- < QIE *pr-et-
Alb. pres [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to cut’ (AE 332)
PIE *per- ‘to strike, beat’ (Pok. 818)
Lith. perëti ‘to strike, beat, to hit’
Notes: {1} From Alb. *pre- as an enlargement after the Alb. verbs in -(a)s.

**prish** [verb] (tg) ‘to destroy’
Present: prish; Aorist: prisha; Part.: prishur / prishë, prishun
PAIb. *pris- < QIE *pr-(e)s- (AE 333)
PIE *per- ‘to strike, beat’ (Pok. 818)
Lat. premē {1} ‘to press on’
Arm. hari {2} ‘to strike, beat’
Notes: {1} The "aor." stem pressi. {2} Aor.

**prura** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to bring (along), lead (up/forward)’
Aorist: prura / pruna; Part.: prurë / pru(m), prunë
PAIb. *pr(e)rē-(n-) < QIE *p(e)r-eh-(AE 334)
PIE *per- ‘to bear, lead across’ (Pok. 816)
Gr. περάω ‘to penetrate, pierce’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation. {2} From Alb. pron-: suppletive verb, occurring in aorist and (its) part. as well as in the tempora and modi built on those stems.

**puth** [verb] (tg) ‘to kiss’
Present: puth; Aorist: putha; Part.: puthur / puthë, puthun
PAIb. *puθ- {2} < QIE *b(h)us-d(h)- (AE 336)
PIE *b(h)u(s)- {1} ‘lip, kiss’ (Pok. 103)
MoHG {3} bussen ‘to kiss’
Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root. {2} With dissimilated anlaut. {3} Bav., Tyr.

**kla(n)j** [verb] (tg) ‘to cry, weep, shed tears, sob’
Present: kla(n)j (tg) {1}, qaj (t); Aorist: klava, qava; Part.: klorë, qarë / klanë {2}, klätë {2}, qa(m)
PAIb. *kla- < QIE *kl(e)h₁-io- (AE 337)
**PIE *kelh₂- ‘to cry’ (Pok. 548)**
Gr. κλαίω {3} ‘to weep, sob’
Notes: {1} In the oldest Gheg literature and dialectal Tosk. {2} Buz. {3} Only indirectly cognate.

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**qall** [verb] (t) ‘to mock, scoff’
Present: qall(ënj), qall (2/3s); Aorist: qalla; Part.: qallurë
PALb. *ki(i)-al- < QIE *ki(i)-ol-, kih-o/ol- {2}
Alb. qell [verb] {3} ‘to lead (forward), conduct, take away, throw’ (AE 338)
**PIE *kei-(h-.)- ‘to put, set in motion’ (Pok. 538)**
Notes: {1} Possibly, an original nominal formation. {2} With umlaut of the root vowel.

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**qas** [verb] (tg) ‘to approach, draw near, receive (at home), go away’
Present: qas; Aorist: qasa; Part.: qasur / qasë, qasun
PALb. *ki(i)-at'- < QIE *khi(e)-t'- (AE 339)
**PIE *kei-(h-.)- ‘to put, set in motion’ (Pok. 538)**
Gr. (Hes.) kìato: ἐκινεῖτο

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**qeth** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to cut (hair)’
Present: qeth; Aorist: qetha; Part.: qethur / qethë, qethun
PALb. *kai'- < QIE *kh.ei'-, keh.i'- (AE 340)
**PIE *kei-(h-.)- ‘to put, set in motion’ (Pok. 538)**
Gr. (Hes.) kìato: ἐκινεῖτο

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**kij** [verb] (g) ‘to cut, hew, weed’
Present: kij; Aorist: kiva; Part.: ki(m)
PALb. *ki- < QIE *kh.iio-
Alb. qij [verb] (tg) ‘to cut, hew, fuck’ (AE 340)
**PIE *kei-(h-.)- ‘to put, set in motion’ (Pok. 538)**
Lat. caiō ‘to cut, hew’

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**qoj** [verb] (g) ‘to wake up, arouse, stir up’
Present: qoj; Aorist: qova; Part.: qu(e), quem
PALb. *ki(e)- < QIE *ki(i)-eh,-
Alb. çoj [verb] (tg) ‘to awaken, send, carry on, dispatch, stir up’ {1} (AE 340)
**PIE *kei-(h-.)- ‘to put, set in motion’ (Pok. 538)**
Lat. cieð ‘to put, set in motion’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix t/d(e)-.

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**ra** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to fall (down), go (down), tumble, drop, strike, hit’
Aorist: rashë (t), rae (g) {2}, re (2s) {3}, ra (3s) (tg); Part.: rënh / ra(m), ratë
PALb. *a(rau)-s- < QIE *h.rou-(s-)
Alb. resh [verb 3sp] (tg) ‘to fall (of rain, snow, etc.)’ (AE 343)
**PIE *h.rou-(s-) ‘to haste(n), rush (at)?’ (Pok. 331)**
Gr. ὀποίω ‘to plunge into, to dash, run (at)’
Notes: {1} Suppletive verb, occurring in the aorist and the participle and in the tempora and Modi built on those stems {2} Buz. {3} [re:], contracted from older (Buz.) rae.
kluoj {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to call, name’
Present: kluoj / kluanj / quaj / qu(e)j; Aorist: kluojta / kluajta / quajta / qu(e)jta; Part.: kluojtunë / kluajturë / quajtur / qu(e)jtun ??
PAlb. *kluœ?- < QIE *klu(H)-eh- (AE 342) PIE *klu(H)- ‘to hear’ (Pok. 605)
Lat. cluœō ‘to call, name’
Notes: {1} Buz.

regj [verb] (tg) ‘to tan (hides), salt’
Present: regj; Aorist: regja; Part.: regjë / regjur / regjun
PAlb. *(e)rewg- < QIE *h.reug- (AE 345) PIE *h.reug- ‘to retch, vomit’ (Pok. 871)
Gr. ἑρέυγομαι ‘to belch, gurk’

rĩ [verb] (g) ‘to moisten, wet’
Present: rĩj, rihem (1sr); Aorist: rĩni (3s); Part.: rĩ, rĩtu(e)
PAlb. *(V)rini(i)- < QIE *Hri-n(i)o- (AE 346) PIE *Hre(H)- ‘to flow’ _?_ (Pok. 330)
Skt. riṇāti ‘to let flow’

rjep [verb] (tg) ‘to flay, skin, peel off, pluck’
Present: rjep; Aorist: ropa; Part.: rjepë / rjepun
PAlb. *(e)rep- < QIE *h.rep-o-; h.rēp- (aor.) (AE 346) PIE *h.rep- ‘to wrench, strain at, snatch’ (Pok. 865)
Gr. ἑρέπτομαι ‘to pluck’
Lat. rapiō ‘to rob, snatch’

ruoj {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to watch (over), observe, guard’
Present: ruaj / ruoj, ru(e)j; Aorist: ruajta / ruojta, ru(e)jta; Part.: ruajtur / ruojtunë, ru(e)jtun
PAlb. *(a)ru(u)e̅- < QIE *h.ru-eh- (AE 347) PIE *h.reu- ‘to get light, brighten’
Arm. arev ‘sun’
Notes: {1} Buz.

rrah [verb] (tg) ‘to strike, beat, cut down’
Present: rrâh; Aorist: rrâha; Part.: rrâhë (tg), rrâhur / rrâhun
PAlb. *rah- < QIE *ura.h.g(h)-ske/o- (AE 348) PIE *ure[h.g(h)- ‘to strike, beat’ (Pok. 1181)

rras [verb] (tg) ‘to compress, stuff’
Present: rras; Aorist: rrasa; Part.: rrasur / rrasë, rrasun
PAlb. *raT(i)- < QIE *ura.h.g(h)-io-
Alb. rrëzoj [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to pull, throw, cut down’ (AE 348) PIE *ure[h.g(h)- ‘to strike, beat’ (Pok. 1181)
Gr. ἁόττῳ {2} ‘to strike, beat’
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement in -ó-. {2} Only indirectly cognate.

rrjedh [verb] (tg) ‘to flow, stream’
Present: rrjedh; Aorist: rrodha; Part.: rrjedhë (tg), rrjedhur / rrjedhun
PAlb. *reð- < QIE *sred(h)-o-; srêd(h)- (aor.) (AE 352)
PIE *sr-ed{h}-: \{1\} ‘to whirl, bubble, stream’ (Pok. 1001)
Gr. póuo \{2\} ‘to flow, stream’
Notes: \{1\} Enlargement of *ser- ‘to flow’, Pok. 909. \{2\} Only indirectly cognate.

\textbf{rri} \{1\} [verb] (tg) ‘to sit down, stand, stay’
Present: \textit{rri}
PAlb. *ri- < QIE *Hr-i-
PIE *Hr-ei/eh- ‘to set/put in motion’ \{?\} (Pok. 326)
Notes: \{1\} Alb. formation with the prefix (a)n-. Suppletive verb, occurring only in the present and in tempora and modi derived from the present. \{2\} PAlb. *riti- < qIE *Hri-tio-. An Alb. formation, maybe from an original participle stem \textit{Hri-to}-. \{3\} < PAlb. *rē- < qIE *Hreh-. Alb. formation with the prefix (a)n-. \{4\} Rare.

\textbf{sjell} [verb] (tg) ‘to bring, turn, dawdle’
Present: \textit{sjell}; Aorist: \textit{solla}; Part.: \textit{sjellē} (tg), \textit{sjellur / sjellun}
PAlb. *tiel- < QIE *k\textsuperscript{w}el-; k\textsuperscript{w}el- (aor.) (AE 354)
PIE *k\textsuperscript{w}el- ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 639)
Gr. πέλω ‘to be in motion’

\textbf{shkrep} \{2\} [verb] (tg) ‘to flash, tone, to strike (till sparks fly off), an idea comes to one’s mind’
Present: \textit{shkrep}; Aorist: \textit{shkrepa}; Part.: \textit{shkrepē} (tg), \textit{shkrepur / shkrepun}
PAlb. *kre- < QIE *kre- (AE 362)
PIE *ker-p-, krep- \{1\} ‘to crack, crash’ (Pok. 569)
Lat. crepō ‘to resound, ring, tone’
Notes: \{1\} Onomatopoeic root. \{2\} With the prefix sh-.

\textbf{shosh} \{1\} [verb] (tg) ‘to sift, riddle’
Present: \textit{shosh}; Aorist: \textit{shosha}; Part.: \textit{shoshē} (tg), \textit{shoshur / shoshun}
PAlb. *şēš- < QIE *sēh-,sh,(i)o-
Alb. \textit{shoshē} [f] (tg) ‘sieve, riddle’ (AE 364)
PIE *sēh,i- ‘to sift, riddle’ \{?\} (Pok. 889)
Gr. (Delph.) σαςίς ‘sieve’ \{2\}
Notes: \{1\} shh- < š- by regressive assimilation with the second -š- of the next syllable. \{2\} It cannot be excluded that we are dealing with a Gr. loanword.

\textbf{pall} \{1\} [verb] (tg) ‘to cry, hee-haw’
Present: \textit{pall}; Aorist: \textit{palla}; Part.: \textit{pallē} (tg), \textit{pallur / pallun}
PAlb. *palei- < QIE *pol-ei-
Alb. \textit{shpall} [verb] (tg) ‘to announce, proclaim, declare’ \{1\} (AE 365)
PIE *(s)pel- ‘to speak with a loud voice’ (Pok. 985)
Go. spillon ‘to proclaim’
Notes: \{1\} Alb. formation with the prefix sh-.

\textbf{shpie} \{1\} [verb] (tg) ‘to carry (on), bear, send, lead (across)’
Present: \textit{shpie}; Aorist: \textit{shpura / shpuna} \{2\}; Part.: \textit{shpurē, shpēnē / shpue} (tg), \textit{shpum} \{2\}
PAlb. *peri- < QIE *per-io- (AE 366)
PIE *per-* ‘to bear, lead across, penetrate’ (Pok. 816)
Gr. πείρω ‘to get through, pierce’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix sh-. {2} Reformed analogically after prura ‘id’.

shpoj {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to pierce, prick’
Present: shpoj; Aorist: shpova; Part.: shpuar / shpu(e), shpum
PAlb. *pēri- < QIE *pēr-io- (AE 367)
PIE *per- ‘to bear, lead across, penetrate’ (Pok. 816)
Gr. πείρω ‘to get through, pierce’
Notes: {1} With the prefix sh-.

shqerr {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to tear up, excoriate, castrate’
Present: shqerr; Aorist: shqora; Part.: shqerrë
PAlb. *кер- < QIE *ker-o; kēr- (AE 369)
PIE *(s)Ker(H) ‘to cut (off)’ (Pok. 938)
Gr. κείρω ‘to cut (off), shear’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix sh-.

thërras {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to cry’
Present: th(ë)rras; Aorist: thirra; Part.: thirrë
PAlb. *θēr- < QIE *θēr-
Alb. cjerr [verb] (tg) {3} ‘to hoarsen’ (AE 369)
PIE *(s)Ker- {1} ‘to cry with a hoarse voice’ (Pok. 567)
Skt. sāri- ‘kind of bird, Prädigerkrähe’
Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root for hoarse, sharp tones. {2} Has entered the conjugation of the verbs in -(V)tio-. {3} With the prefix d/t(a)-.

shtirem [verb] (tg) ‘to feign, simulate’
Present: shtirem (1sr); Aorist: (u) shtira (1sr); Part.: shtire
PAlb. *σθερ- < QIE *σθερ-
Alb. shtie [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to put in/on, throw, shut’; shtir [verb] (g) {2} ‘to pass over (the river)’ (AE 374)
PIE *στερ(θ)- ‘to spread, scatter, bring down’ (Pok. 1029)
Av. star- ‘to spread’
Notes: {1} From PAlb. στερι-, an Alb. formation possibly after bie ‘to strike, beat, fall’. {2} Dialectally restricted lexicalisation with transitive meaning of the Alb. basis shtir-.

shtjell [verb] (tg) ‘to wind up, develop, sling, loosen’
Present: shtjell; Aorist: shtolla; Part.: shtjellë (tg), shtjellur / shtjellun
PAlb. *στέλ- < QIE *στέλ-o-; στέλ- (aor.)
Alb. mbështjell [verb] (g) {1} ‘to wind up, roll up, wrap up’ (AE 376)
PIE *στελ- ‘to set, lay, put, place’ (Pok. 1019)
Gr. στέλλω ‘to arrange, set, lay’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix mbë-.

shtoj [verb] (tg) ‘to add, increase, augment’
Present: shtoj; Aorist: shtova; Part.: shtuar / suhom {1}, shtu(e), shtu(e)m
PAlb. *σταυ- < QIE *σταυ-o-, σταυ-? (AE 378)
PIE *σταυ(u)- ‘to stand, set, lay’ (Pok. 1004)
Lith. stòviu ‘to stand, stay’; Latv. stāvet ‘to stand, stay’
Notes: {1} Buz.

**shtāj** [verb] (g) ‘to be stable, stop’
Present: shtāj / shtān (2/3s); Aorist: shtana; Part.: shtā
PAlb. *stan- < QIE *sth-no- {1} (AE 378)
PIE *steh- ‘to stand, set, lay’ (Pok. 1004)
Arm. *stanam ‘arise’
Notes: {1} Possibly an original verbal adjective.

**shtriği** [verb] (tg) ‘to lay (down), throw (down), strech out’
Present: shtriği / shtriği; Aorist: shtriva / shtriña; Part.: shtrirū / shtrī(m)
PAlb. *štrin- < QIE *str̥n(e)h- (AE 378)
PIE *sterh- ‘to spread, scatter, bring down’ (Pok. 1029)
Skt. stṛnāti ‘to strew, scatter’

**ik(i)** [verb] (tg) ‘to go away’
Present: ik (tg), (h)i ki / ikēnj; Aorist: (h)ika; Part.: ikur / (h)ikē, (h)ikun
PAlb. *ik- {2} < QIE *h,e)iK-
Alb. shkaį [verb] (tg) ‘to go (on), go forward’ {1} (AE 379)
PIE *he,i- ‘to go’ —?_ (Pok. 296)
Notes: {1} Alb., yet old formation with the verbal suffix -o- < *-ē- < *-eh, and the intensive prefix sh-:
*š(V)-iK- 1. (2) [MdV] In Buzuku, the verb possesses some forms without -k:
2s.impv. itē, 2p.impv. itēni, 3s.impf. itē(d). Hence, the older stem seems to have been it-.
This might be etymologically connected with the verb ecēn ‘to move, walk’.

**shtyj** [verb] (tg) ‘to push (along), jostle, shove’
Present: shtyj / shtyj; Aorist: shtyva / shtyına; Part.: shtyrē / shty(m)
PAlb. *štu(d)ni- < QIE *str̥n(e)h- (AE 379)
PIE *(s)teu-C- ‘to pull, push, strike’ (Pok. 1032)
Go. stautan ‘to strike’

**shtroj** [verb] (tg) ‘to spread, scatter, lay down’
Present: shtroj; Aorist: shtrova; Part.: shtruar / shtru(e), shtru(e)m
PAlb. *štr(a)rē- < QIE *str(h)-eh- {1}
Alb. shtrofkē [f] (tg) {2} ‘den (of wild beasts), lair, burrow’ (AE 379)
PIE *sterh- ‘to spread, scatter, floar’ (Pok. 1029)
OCS prostrěti ‘to spread’
Notes: {1} Probably, an Alb. verbal formation. {2} Deverbative formation with the suffix -kē
from the aorist stem (Alb. *śtrov-kā).

**ter** [verb] (tg) ‘to dry (up)’
Present: ter; Aorist: tera; Part.: terē (tg), terur / terun
PAlb. *tōrei- < QIE *tors-ei-
Alb. shter(r) [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to dry up, to run dry’ (AE 384)
PIE *ters- ‘to dry (up)’ (Pok. 1078)
Lat. torreō ‘to dry’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the intensive prefix sh-. Frequently also with ‘hardening’ of
the stem auslaut for expressive reasons.
tjerr {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to spin’
Present: tjerr; Aorist: tora; Part.: tjerrë
PAIb. *ter- < QIE *ter(H/K)-o-; tēr(H/K)- (aor.) (AE 387)
PIE *ter(H)-(K-) ‘to rub, spin’ (Pok. 1071, 1090)
Lat. tērō ‘to rub’; torqueō ‘to twist, turn’
Notes: {1} With ‘hardening’ of the stem auslaut.

tredh [verb] (tg) ‘to castrate’
Present: tredh; Aorist: tredha; Part.: tredhë (tg), tredhur / tredhun
PAIb. *treuδ- < QIE *treuδ-o- (AE 388)
PIE *treṵd- ‘to squeeze, crush, press’ (AE 388)
Lat. trūdo̅ ‘to push, force, press’
Go. uspriutan ‘to bother, persecute’

ndrydh {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to sprain, suppress, withdraw’
Present: ndrydh; Aorist: ndrydha; Part.: ndrydhë (tg), ndrydhur, ndrydhun
PAIb. *tṵδ- < QIE *tṵδ-o- (AE 388)
Alb. shtrydh [verb] (tg) ‘to squash, press, squeeze’; ndrys [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to massage’ (AE 388)
PIE *treuδ- ‘to squeeze, crush, press’ (Pok. 1095)
OCS truditi ‘to load, plague’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the (a)n-. {2} From trud-io-.

tremb {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to frighten, scare, to get a fright’
Present: tremb / trẽm(b); Aorist: tremba / trẽm(b)a; Part.: trembë, trembur / trẽm(b)ë,
trẽm(b)un
PAIb. *trem(b)- < QIE *trem-o- (AE 388)
PIE *trem- ‘to tripp, patter, tremble’ (Pok. 1092)
Lat. tremō ‘to tremble’
Notes: {1} With labial "epenthesis" in stem auslaut.

thaj [verb] (tg) ‘to dry (up)’
Present: thaj; Aorist: thava; Part.: tharë / tha(m)
PAIb. *thau-(ni-) {1} (AE 392)
PIE *sēh,us-, s.eus-, h.seus- ‘dry, arid’ _?_ (Pok. 881)
Gr. aōo to dry (up)
Notes: {1} Only under the assumption of an old regressive dissimilation of the two s.

thek [verb] (tg) ‘to toast, brown, warm one’s feet’
Present: thek; Aorist: theka; Part.: thekë (tg), thekur / thekun
PAIb. *thēk- < QIE *keuk-o- (AE 393)
PIE *keuk- ‘to glow, burn, lighten?’ (Pok. 597)
Skt. sōcati ‘to glow, burn, lighten’

ther {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to cut, prick, pierce, slaughter’
Present: ther; Aorist: thera; Part.: therë (tg), therur / therun
PAIb. *tōr- < QIE *kē/o-,ro-
Alb. ther(r)ë [f] (tg) ‘sting, quill, prickle, thorn(-bush)’ (AE 396)
PIE *kēh,-(i-) ‘to sharpen, whet’ (Pok. 541)
Arm. sowr ‘sharp’

Notes: {1} Alb. denominative formation.

**thom** [verb] (tg) ‘to say’
Present: *thom* (tg), *thua / thue* (2s) {1}, *thotē* (tg) (3s); Aorist: *thashē* (tg), *thae* (g); Part.: *thēnē / thēnē* {2}
PIE *gēm- < QIE *kēh.s-mi; kēh.s- (aor.); kēh.s-no- (part.) (AE 399)
PAlb. *thom* ‘to say, instruct, announce’ (Pok. 566)
Skt. sāsti ‘to instruct, advise, command’

**vej** [verb] (tg) ‘to weave’
Present: *vej* (tg), *venj* (t); Aorist: *vejtē* (tg), *vejtur / vejturē* PAlb. *uei- < QIE *h,u-ei- (AE 413)
PAlb. *ue̅dH-< QIE *uos-eie- (AE 416)
PAlb. *ued-< QIE *uos-eie- (AE 421)
PAlb. *uđ-< QIE *uos-eie- (AE 421)
PAlb. *uđH- ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 1140)
PAlb. *uel-< QIE *uos-eie- (AE 423)
PAlb. *uelH- ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 1140)
PAlb. *uell-< QIE *uos-eie- (AE 423)
PAlb. *uelH- ‘to turn (round), twist’
Notes: {1} Can also be connected with the root *ueg-h-‘to pull; drive’: *ueg-h-o-, cf. Skt. váhati.

**vesh** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to dress, wear’
Present: *vesh, vishem* (1sr); Aorist: *vesha*; Part.: *veshē* (tg), *veshur / veshun* PAlb. *uašei- < QIE *uos-eie- (AE 416)
PAlb. *ues- ‘to dress’ (Pok. 1172)
PAlb. *uđ- ‘to dress, clothe’; Go. wasjan ‘to dress’
Notes: {1} With umlaut of the root vowel.

**vjedh** [verb] (tg) ‘to rob, steal, purloin’
Present: *vjedh*; Aorist: *vodha*; Part.: *vjedhē* (tg), *vjedhur / vjedhun* PAlb. *ueđ-< QIE *uđH-o-; uđH- (aor.) (AE 421)
PAlb. *ueđH- ‘to push, strike, beat’ (Pok. 1115)
PAlb. *uelH- ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 1140)
PAlb. *uell- < QIE *uos-eie- (AE 423)
PAlb. *uellH- ‘to turn (round), twist’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with zh-der-. {2} Alb. formation with z- and -(đ)it(đ).

**vjell** [verb] (tg) ‘to vomit, spew’
Present: *vjell*; Aorist: *volla*; Part.: *vjellē* PAlb. *uel-< QIE *uelH-o-; uel- (aor.)
Alb. zdērvjell [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to unravel, untangle’; (i) zvjellēt [adj] (tg) {2} ‘agile, nimble, supple’ (AE 422)
PAlb. *ueđH- ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 1140)
PAlb. *uellH- ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 1140)
PAlb. *uell-< QIE *uos-eie- (AE 423)
PAlb. *uellH- ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 1145)
Lat. vellō ‘to pluck, tug’

**vjel** [verb] (tg) ‘to pick (up), gather, pluck’
Present: *vjel*; Aorist: *vola*; Part.: *vjelē* PAlb. *ueł-< QIE *uelH-o-; uel- (aor.) (AE 423)
PAlb. *uel-< QIE *uelH-o-; uels- (aor.) (AE 423)
PAlb. *uelH- ‘to tear, seize upon’ _?_ (Pok. 1145)
Lat. velā ‘to pluck, tug’

**vjerr** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to hang (up)’
Present: *vjerr*; Aorist: *vora*; Part.: *vjerrē* PAlb. *(a)uer-< QIE *h,uer-o-; h,uēr- (aor.) (AE 423)
PAlb. *(a)uer- ‘to bind, hang (up)’ (Pok. 1150)
Gr. ἀείρω ‘to heave, hoist up’  
Notes: {1} With ‘hardening’ of the auslaut.

**var** [verb] (tg) ‘to hang (up)’
Present: *var*; Aorist: *vara*; Part.: *varur* / *varë*, *varun*
PAlb. *(a)uarei* ~ QIE *h.uor-eio/e-
Alb. *varg* [m] (tg) ‘row, range, file, chain’ (AE 423)
PIE *h.uer-* ‘to bind, hang (up)’ (Pok. 1150)

**zvjerdh** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to wean (away from)’
Present: *zvjerdh*; Aorist: *zvordha*; Part.: *zvjerdhë* (tg), *zvjerdhur* / *zvjerdhun*
PAlb. *(u)erd- < QIE *(u)erg̱h*-o-; *uerg̱h*- (aor.) (AE 432)
PIE *(u)er-erg̱h*- ‘to constrain, twist’ (Pok. 1154)
Lith. *vėžti* ‘to constrain, lace’; MHG *erwergen* ‘to scrag, strangle’
Notes: {1} With the privative prefix *z*-

**ngul** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to prick, drive in, spit’
Present: *ngul*; Aorist: *ngula*; Part.: *ngulë* (tg), *ngulur* (t)
PAlb. *(g)ull-* < QIE *(g)elH-(e)i-*
Alb. *gul* [adj] (t) ‘hornless’ (AE 187)
PIE *(g)elH- ‘to prick’ (Pok. 470)
Lith. *gėlti* ‘to prick’; *gilti* ‘to get pained, ache’
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix *(a)n-*.