

# The Albanian inherited lexicon

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

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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      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<sub>2</sub>eu-*, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>u* 'that'      (Pok. 73)

Gr. *av̄* '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<sub>2</sub>en*, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>n* 'there'      (Pok. 37)

Lat. *an* 'yes, perhaps'

Notes: {1} Interrogative particle, usually used proclitically in simple sentences.

**a**<sup>o</sup> [3] [particle] (tg) {1} 'there'

PALb. *\*(h)au<sup>o</sup>* (AE 70)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>eu-*, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>u* 'that'      (Pok. 73)

Gr. *av̄* '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<sub>2</sub>eug-*, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>ug* 'day-light'   ?   (Pok. 87)

Gr. αὐγή ‘day-light, splendor’

Notes: {1} *agull* is an Alb. formation with the suffix *-ull*.

**ahë / avë** [f] ‘breath; vapour; soul, spirit’

PAIb. *\*(h)auā* {1}

Alb. *afsh* [m] (tg) ‘breath; vapour, sultriness’ {2}, cf. *aft* (AE 72)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>eu<sub>h</sub>-o-* {3}, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>uh<sub>1</sub>* ‘breath, wind’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 81f)

Gr. (Hes.) ἄος · τό 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’

PAIb. *\*(h)auet-*, cf. *ahë* (AE 71)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>eu<sub>h</sub>-et-*, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>uh<sub>1</sub>* ‘breath’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 81f)

Gr. ἀῦτημή ‘breath, fiery breath, fragrance’; (Hes.) ἀετμόν · τό πνεῦμα

**ah** {1} ‘oh, ow(ch) (interjection of pain, annoyance, surprise)’

PAIb. *\*(h)ai/(h)au* (AE 73)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>ei-/h<sub>2</sub>eu-*, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>i/h<sub>2</sub>u* ‘oh!’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 10, 71)

Gr. αἶ ‘oh!’

Lat. *au* ‘oh!’

Notes: {1} Final *-h* may be due to emphasis.

**ah** [m] (tg); **hah** [m] (g) {1} ‘beech-tree’

PAIb. *\*(h)ah-* (AE 73)

PIE *\*Hosk-* {2} ‘ash-tree’ *\_\_+\_\_* (Pok. 783)

Arm. *hac* ‘i’ ‘ash’

OHG *asc* ‘ash’

Notes: {1} Only in Bash. {2} Possibly, *\*h<sub>3</sub>esk-*.

**ai** [pron. dem.] (tg) {2} ‘he (there), Lat. *ille*’

PAIb. *\*i-* {1} < QIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>is*

Alb. *ky* [pron] (tg) ‘he (here), Lat. *iste*’ {3} (AE 73)

PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>i*, root *\*h<sub>1</sub>i* ‘he’ *\_\_+\_\_* (Pok. 281)

Lat. *is* ‘he’

Go. *is* ‘he’

Notes: {1} Reshaped after the fem. or n. stem *\*h<sub>1</sub>ih<sub>2</sub>*, *h<sub>1</sub>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*’

PAIb. *\*ta(d)*

Alb. *këta* [pron Nomsn] (tg) ‘it (here), Lat. *istud*, this’ {2}, cf. *k(ë)°* (AE 73)

PIE *\*tod*, root *\*t-* ‘it’ *\_\_+\_\_* (Pok. 281)

Skt. *tád* ‘it’

Notes: {1} Demonstrative and relative pronoun. {2} Other old case forms are: acc.sg. m.f. *atë, të* < *\*tom*, nom.pl. m. *ta, ata* < *\*to-*, nom.acc.pl. n.f. < *\*teh<sub>2</sub>*, *teh<sub>2</sub>ns*.

**akull** [m] (tg) ‘ice, frost’

PAIb. *\*auK-(ul-)* (AE 74)

PIE \**Houk-* ‘cold, frost’  $\_? \_$  (Pok. 783)  
Arm. *oyc* ‘cold’

**āmē** [f] (g); **amull** [m] (g) ‘river-bed, fountain’  
PALb. \**habnā* {1} < QIE \**h<sub>2</sub>eb-n-*  
Alb. *hāmull* [m] (g) ‘(fish-)pond, still water’; *amull* [m] (t) ‘(fish-)pond, still water’ (AE 75)  
PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>ep-*, root \**h<sub>2</sub>p* ‘water, river’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 51)  
Lat. *amnis* ‘river’

**āmē** [f] (g) ‘odour, (un)pleasant smell, fragrance’  
PALb. \**admā*  
Alb. *āmēz*, *āmzē* [f] (g) ‘odour, (un)pleasant smell, fragrance’ {1} (AE 76)  
PIE \**Hod-meh<sub>2</sub>* ‘odour, smell’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 772)  
Gr. *ὀδμή* ‘smell, scent’  
Notes: {1} *āmēz*, *āmzē* are diminutive formations with the suffix *-(ē)z(ē)*.

**an** [m] (t); **ānē** [f] (t); **enē** [f] (g) ‘vessel, cooker’  
PALb. \*(*h*)*aukn-*  
Alb. *anē* / *ānē* [f] ‘vessel, cooker’; *enē* [nomplf] (tg) ‘kitchen-utensils’ {1} (AE 76)  
PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>euk<sup>(w)</sup>-sno-* ‘pot’  $\_? \_$  (Pok. 88)  
Go. *auhns* ‘oven’; Skt. *ukhā-* ‘pot’  
Notes: {1} *en-* is the Alb. plural stem with umlaut of the root vowel < PALb *anī*.

**anē** / **ānē** [f] ‘edge, border, side; party’  
PALb. \*(*h*)*ant-* {1} (AE 77)  
PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>(e)nt-*, root \**h<sub>2</sub>nt* ‘front, face’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 48)  
Go. *und* ‘up to’; Skt. *antā-* ‘edge, border, end’  
Notes: {1} Phonetically, the reconstruction \**h<sub>2</sub>nt-neh<sub>2</sub>* > PALb. *antnā* is also possible.

**āng** [m] (g) ‘nightmare, incubus; anguish; constriction’  
PALb. \**ang-*  
Alb. *ānth* [m] (g) ‘nightmare, incubus; anguish; constriction’ {1}; *makth* [m] (tg) ‘nightmare, incubus; anguish; constriction’ {2} (AE 79)  
PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>(o)ng<sup>h</sup>-o-*, root \**h<sub>2</sub>ng<sup>h</sup>* ‘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(ē)-*.

**aq** [particle] (tg) {1} ‘so much’  
PALb. \**kai* {2}, cf. *a*° [3] (AE 80)  
PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>oi*, root \**k<sup>w</sup>* ‘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 *k<sup>w</sup>o-* which forms indefinite, interrogative and relative pronouns. A reconstruction \**k<sup>w</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>i* is also possible. {3} Or Lat. *quae*.

**qē** [pron] (tg) ‘that’  
PALb. \**kai* {1} (AE 80)  
PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>o-*, root \**k<sup>w</sup>* ‘that’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 644)

Lat. *quoi* ‘they’

Notes: {1} A frozen case form, possibly *\*k<sup>w</sup>oi*. {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. *\*aruā* (AE 80)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>rh<sub>3</sub>uer-*, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>rh<sub>3</sub>* ‘arable land, soil’  $\_+\_$  (Pok. 63)

Gr. *ἀροῦρα* 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 *\*Horg<sup>wh</sup>-*, root *\*Hrg<sup>wh</sup>* ‘louse, mite, tick’  $\_-\_$  (Pok. 335)

Arm. *o(r)jil* ‘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 *\*h<sub>2</sub>rtko-*, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>rtk-* ‘bear’  $\_+\_$  (Pok. 875)

Arm. *arj* ‘bear’

Skt. *ṛkṣa-* ‘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. *\*aruā* (AE 82) ‘nut’  $\_-\_$  (Pok. 61)

Gr. (Hes.) *ἄρνα τὰ Ἡρακλεωτικά κάρυα*

OCS *orěxъ* ‘nut’

Notes: {1} With expressive hard *-rr-*.

**asht** [m] (g) ‘bone’

PAlb. *\*ašt-*

Alb. *ashtë* [n] (tg) ‘bone’ (AE 82)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>ost(h<sub>2</sub>-)*, root *\*h<sub>2</sub>st(h<sub>2</sub>-)* ‘bone’  $\_+\_$  (Pok. 783)

Skt. *ásthi-* ‘bone’

**at** [m] (tg) {2} ‘father’

PAlb. *\*at(t)-*

Alb. *atë* [m] (tg) ‘father’ (AE 83)

PIE *\*(H)at(t)a(H)-* ‘father’  $\_?\_$  {1} (Pok. 71)

Gr. *ἄττα* ‘father’

Lat. *atta* ‘father’

Notes: {1} A nursery word. {2} Weak cases *et(-)*, pl. *etër/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. \*aθ- {1}

Alb. *athje* [f] (t) ‘Ononis spinosa, thorny undergrowth’ {2}; (*i*) *athët* [adj] (tg) ‘harsh, sour’ {3}, cf. *eh* (AE 83)

PIE \*h<sub>2</sub>ok̑-(u-), root \*h<sub>2</sub>k̑- ‘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 *-(ë)t(ë)*.

**eh** [verb] (g) ‘to sharpen, point’

PAlb. \*aha- {1}, cf. *ath* (AE 84)

PIE \*h<sub>2</sub>(o)k̑-uo- ‘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(-)* < \*h<sub>2</sub>(o)k̑-(u-).

**avdosë** [f] (tg) {1} ‘chaffinch’

PAlb. \*(h)auī°

Alb. *aŋçë* [f] (tg) ‘greenfinch’ {2}, cf. *vito* (AE 84)

PIE \*h<sub>2</sub>eui-, root \*h<sub>2</sub>u ‘bird’ \_+\_ (Pok. 86)

Lat. *avis* ‘bird’

Arm. *haw* ‘bird’

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

**avull** [m] (tg) ‘vapour, damp’

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

PIE \*h<sub>2</sub>euh<sub>1</sub>-Vl-, root \*h<sub>2</sub>uh<sub>1</sub>- ‘vapour, steam’ \_+\_ (Pok. 82)

Rom. *abure* ‘steam, damp’

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

**balgë, bajgë** [f] (tg) ‘cow-, horse-dung’

PAlb. \*balgā {1} (AE 86)

PIE \*bolg<sup>(w)</sup>-o- {2} ‘bulb’ \_+\_ (Pok. 103)

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

Arm. *bołk* ‘radish’

Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the feminines in *-eh<sub>2</sub>-* 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.

**balë, bajë** [f] (tg) ‘blaze, white spot; badger’

PAlb. \*baliā

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

PIE \*b<sup>h</sup>lH-io/e-, root \*b<sup>h</sup>lH- ‘bright, brilliant, white’ \_+\_ (Pok. 118)

Gr. *φαλιός* ‘bright, white-speckled’

**ballë** [n] (tg) {1} ‘forehead’

PAlb. \*bala- (AE 88)

PIE \*b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>-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’

PAIb. *\*baura-*

Alb. *bar* [m] (tg) ‘herb, plant; grass’ (AE 89)

PIE *\*b<sup>h</sup>oHu-ro-m*, root *\*b<sup>h</sup>Hu* ‘become, grow’  $\_+\_$  (Pok. 146 {1})

Gr. *φυτόν* ‘growth, plant’

Arm. *boys* ‘shoot, herb, plant’

Notes: {1} The Alb. word is not mentioned by Pok.

**(i) bardhë** [adj] (tg) ‘white’

PAIb. *\*barda-* < QIE *\*b<sup>h</sup>orHǵ-o-*

Alb. *barmë* [f] (g) ‘bast’ {1} (AE 90)

PIE *\*b<sup>h</sup>erHǵ-o-*, root *\*b<sup>h</sup>rHǵ* ‘bright, brilliant’  $\_+\_$  (Pok. 139)

Go. *bairhts* ‘bright’

Notes: {1} < Alb. *\*barð-mə*.

**barrë** [f] (tg) {1} ‘burden, load; weight; pregnant’

PAIb. *\*barā*

Alb. *bark* [m] (tg) ‘belly, paunch, womb’ {2} (AE 92)

PIE *\*b<sup>h</sup>or-eh<sub>2</sub>* ‘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’

PAIb. *\*baškā*

Alb. *bashkë* [adv] (tg) ‘together, jointly’ (AE 93)  $\_?\_$

Gr. *φάσκιλος* ‘leathern bag, sack’

Lat. *fascis* ‘band, bundle’

MIr. *basc* ‘collar, neck-chain’

**bathë** [f] (tg) ‘broad bean’

PAIb. *\*baθā* (AE 94)

PIE *\*b<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>1</sup>-o-* ‘bean, lentil’  $\_-\_$  {1} (Pok. 106)

Gr. *φακός* ‘lentil’

Notes: {1} [AL/MdV] A non-IE term, possibly "related" to Lat. *faba*, etc.

**be** [interjection] (tg) ‘bah {2} ??’

PAIb. *\*be-*

Alb. *bec* [m] (g) ‘lamb’; *beç* [m] (t) ‘lamb’ {3} (AE 94)

PIE *\*b<sup>(h)</sup>e-* ‘bah’  $\_?\_$  {1} (Pok. 96)

Gr. *βῆ* ‘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’

PAIb. *\*bei(d-)?*

Alb. *përbej* [verb] (tg) ‘to swear, take the oath’; *betoj* [verb] (tg) ‘to put on the oath’, cf. besë

(AE 94)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>eid<sup>h</sup>i-*, root \**b<sup>h</sup>id<sup>h</sup>-* ‘persuasion’ \_+\_ (Pok. 117)

Gr. *πειθῶ* ‘persuasion’

**ber** [m] (tg) ‘arrow, bolt; spear, lance’

PAIb. \**bōr-*

Alb. *bero(n)jĕ* [f] (tg) ‘adder, viper’ {1}; *ylber* [f] (tg) ‘rainbow’ {2} (AE 95)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>ōrs-*, root \**b<sup>h</sup>rs* ‘point, tip bolt’ \_+\_ (Pok. 108)

OIr. *barr* ‘point’

Notes: {1} An Alb. formation with the suffix *-o(n)jĕ*. {2} Compound with *yll-* ‘star’.

**rrun(j)ĕ** [f] (t) {2} ‘teg, shearling’

PAIb. \**rĕn-iā* {1}, cf. *berr* (AE 96)

PIE \**ureh<sub>n</sub>-*, root \**urh<sub>n</sub>* ‘sheep, lamb’ \_+\_ (Pok. 1170)

Gr. *ἀρῆν* ‘sheep, lamb’

Notes: {1} Originally diminutive formation in *-io/e-*. {2} < \**rōñā*.

**berr** [m] (tg) {1} ‘small cattle, ram, tup’

PAIb. \**r(a)n-*, cf. *rrun(j)ĕ* (AE 95)

PIE \**urh<sub>n</sub>-* ‘sheep, lamb’ \_+\_ (Pok. 1170)

Gr. *ἄρνες* ‘sheep, lamb’; (Hes.) *βάριχοι ἄρνες*

Notes: {1} A compound with *be* ‘imitation of a sheep’s sound’.

**besĕ** [f] (tg) ‘faithfulness, faith’

PAIb. \**biT<sup>s</sup>iā* {2}

Alb. *besoj* [verb] (tg) {3} ‘to believe’, cf. *be* (AE 96)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>(e)id<sup>h</sup>i-* {1}, root \**b<sup>h</sup>id<sup>h</sup>-* ‘persuasion, oath’ \_+\_ (Pok. 117)

Gr. *πειθῶ* ‘persuasion’

Notes: {1} Based on the genitive. {2} Phonetically, a full grade form PAIb. \**beiT<sup>s</sup>iā* is also possible. {3} Denominative formation in *-o-* of Alb. origin.

**bĕrsi** {2} [fnp] (tg) ‘rest from wine-, olive-, plum-press’

PAIb. \**brit<sup>s</sup>iā* {1} (AE 98) \_ \_ (Pok. 144)

Lat. *brīsa* ‘husks of wine’

Notes: {1} Apparently, an old *Wanderwort*. {2} < Alb. \**brisí*, as an enlarged formation in *-i*.

**bibĕ** [f] (tg) ‘chicken, pullet’

PAIb. \**bibā* (AE 99)

PIE \**PiP(P)-* {1} ‘to chirp, to peep’ \_?\_ (Pok. 830)

SCr. *bì`ba* ‘turkey-hen’

Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root. {2} [MdV] Therefore, Indo-European origin is unwarranted.

**bir** [m] (tg) ‘son’

PAIb. \**bir-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>i(H)-ro-*

Alb. *bijĕ* [f] (tg) ‘daughter’ {1}, cf. *bij* (AE 101)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>iH-* ‘to beat, to shoot’ \_?\_ (Pok. 117)

Gr. *φῖτω* ‘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-št-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>i(H)-st-o-*, cf. *bij* (AE 103)  
PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>iH-* ‘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 \**b<sup>h</sup>loh<sub>1</sub>-ro-*, root \**b<sup>h</sup>lh<sub>1</sub>* ‘blue, green, yellow’ \_-\_ (Pok. 160)  
Lat. *flōrus* ‘golden yellow, reddish-yellow’  
Notes: {1} Contains a productive Albanian suffix *-të*.

**bletë** [fs/p] (tg) ‘swarm of bees, bee; hive’  
PALb. \**m(e)litā* {1} < QIE \**melit-(t)eh<sub>2</sub>-*, cf. *mjalhtë* (AE 105)  
PIE \**melit-*, root \**ml* ‘honey’ \_+\_ (Pok. 723)  
Gr. *μέλισσα* ‘bee’  
Notes: {1} Collective formation.

**botë** [f] {2} (tg) ‘earth, soil; world’  
PALb. \**buātā* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>ueh<sub>2</sub>-t- {1}* (AE 107)  
PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>ueh<sub>2</sub>- ?\_* (Pok. 146)  
Skt. *bhū-* ‘earth, world’; Skt. *bhūmi-* ‘earth, ground, soil’  
Notes: {1} Collective formation. {2} Singulare tantum.

**bredh** {1} [m] (tg) ‘fir, spruce(-fir), beech’  
PALb. \**brad-* (AE 107)  
PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>rHǵ-o* ‘birch, ash’ \_+\_ (Pok. 139)  
Skt. *bhūrjā-* ‘kind of birch’  
Notes: {1} *-e-* due to umlaut from the plural stem \**bradī̯*.

**breshër / breshën** [m sg/pl] ‘hail’  
PALb. \**brōusVn-* {1} < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>rōus-e/on-* (AE 109)  
PIE \*, root \**b<sup>h</sup>rus-* \_?\_ (Pok. 171)  
OHG *brōs(a)ma* ‘crumb, bend’  
Notes: {1} [AL/MdV] The form can also reflect PALb. \**breusVn-* < qIE \**b<sup>h</sup>reus-e/on-*.

**bri / brī** [m] {1} ‘horn(s), antlers’  
PALb. \**brī* {2}  
Alb. *brith* [m] (t) {3} ‘pimple, whelk’ (AE 110)  
PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>rih<sub>1</sub>*, {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 \**b<sup>h</sup>r-* (Pok. 108) is hardly ever attested, it may be better to derive *bri* from PIE \**h<sub>3</sub>b<sup>h</sup>ruH-* ‘(eye-)brow’, although the semantic development is unique for this root.

**brumë** [n/m] (tg) ‘dough, paste, soft material’  
PALb. \**brum-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>rh<sub>1</sub>u-mo-*  
Alb. *burmë* [f] (g) ‘ripe fig’ (AE 111)  
PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>reh<sub>1</sub>u-* ‘to boil up, ferment’ \_+\_ (Pok. 143)  
Lat. *dēfrutum* ‘new wine’



**bung** {1} [m] (tg) ‘kind of oak’  
 PALb. \**bāng-(ā)* {2}  
 Alb. *bungë* [f] (tg) ‘kind of oak’ (AE 112)  
 PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>g-o-* ‘beech, oak(-tree)’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 107)  
 Gr. *φηγός* ‘kind of oak’  
 Lat. *fāgus* ‘beech, oak’  
 Notes: {1} From Alb. \**bong(-)*. {2} Metathesized from *b<sup>(h)</sup>āg-nā*.

**burrë** {1} [m] (tg) ‘man; husband’  
 PALb. \**bur-* (AE 113)  
 PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>u-ro-*  $\_? \_$  (Pok. 146)  
 MoHG *Bauer* ‘countryman; husbandman’  
 Notes: {1} With expressive hard *-r̥-*.

**(i) butë** [adj] (tg) ‘soft, mellow, supple; tame(d)’  
 PALb. \**bugt-*  
 Alb. *zbut* [verb] (tg) ‘to soak; tame’ {1} (AE 114)  
 PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>ug<sup>(h)</sup>-to-* ‘ductile, malleable’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 152)  
 Arm. *bowt* ‘blunt, obtuse’  
 OIr. *bocc* ‘tender’  
 Notes: {1} A denominative verb with the prefix *z-*.

**buzë** [f sg/pl] {1} (tg) ‘lip’  
 PALb. \**bu-(d<sup>h</sup>iā)* (AE 114)  
 PIE \*  $\_ \_$  (Pok. 103)  
 Lat. *bucca* ‘mouth’  
 Mlr. *bus* ‘lip’  
 Notes: {1} Collective form in *-zë* < \**-d<sup>h</sup>ieh<sub>2</sub>*. Occurs usually in the plural.

**(i) çalë** {1} [adj] (tg) ‘lame, limping’  
 PALb. \**çali-* < QIE \**skolio-* (AE 117)  
 PIE \**(s)kel-* ‘to bend, swag, curve’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 928)  
 Gr. *σκολιός* ‘crooked, bent’  
 Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix *d(ë)-*.

**dardhë** [f] (tg) ‘pear(-tree)’  
 PALb. \**dardā* {1} (AE 121)  $\_ \_$  (Pok. 446)  
 Gr. *ἄχερδος* ‘pear(-tree)’  
 Notes: {1} An old loan-word.

**darë / dānë** [f] {1} ‘tongs’  
 PALb. \**daknā* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ḱ-neh<sub>2</sub>-* (AE 122)  
 PIE \**denḱ-* ‘to bite’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 201)  
 Gr. *δάκνω* ‘to bite’  
 OHG *zanga* ‘tongs’  
 Notes: {1} With secondarily rhotacized nasal.

**darkë** [f] (tg) ‘supper, dinner; evening, night’  
 PALb. \**darkā* {1} < QIE \**dork<sup>w</sup>-o-*, cf. *dars*, *drekë* (AE 122)  $\_ \_$  {2} (Pok. 210)  
 Gr. *δόρπον* ‘supper, dinner; evening’

Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem.  $\bar{a}$ -stems. {2} [AL/MdV] The distribution (Greek and Albanian) strongly suggests borrowing.

**dash** [m] (tg) ‘ram, wether’

PAIb. \**dam(e)ś-* < QIE \**d(o)mh<sub>2</sub>-(e)ś-*, cf. dem (AE 124)

PIE \**demh<sub>2</sub>-*, root \**dmh<sub>2</sub>* ‘to tame’  $\_? \_$  (Pok. 199)

OIr. *dam* ‘ox’; W. *dafad* ‘sheep’; Bret. *dañvad* ‘sheep’

**degë** [f] (tg) ‘forking, crotch (of tree); bough, branch’

PAIb. \**duaigā* < QIE \**duoi-g<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>-* (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’

PAIb. \**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.

**dějě** {2} [f] (g) ‘thawing snow’

PAIb. \**den(i)-* {1}

Alb. (i) *dejmë* [adj.] (t) ‘flat and arid, barren (land, country, region)’; (i) *dějun* [adj.] (g) ‘flat

and arid, barren (land, country, region)’; *dejet / dějet* [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’

PAIb. \**deillā* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>1</sub>i-lieh<sub>2</sub>-*

Alb. *delme* [f sg/pl] (tg) ‘sheep’ {1}, cf. djalë, dosë (AE 127)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>1</sub>i-*, root \**d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>1</sub>(i)* ‘to suck’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 241)

Gr. *θηλή* ‘mother’s breast’

Lat. *filia* ‘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’

PAIb. \**dōl-* < QIE \**doh<sub>1</sub>-lo-* (AE 128)

PIE \**deh<sub>1</sub>-*, root \**dh<sub>1</sub>* ‘to bind’  $\_? \_$  (Pok. 183)

**dem** [m] (tg) {1} ‘bull-calf; bullock’

PAIb. \**dam-* < QIE \**d(o)mh<sub>2</sub>-(i)o-*, cf. dash (AE 128)

PIE \**demh<sub>2</sub>-*, root \**dmh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘to tame’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 199)

OIr. *dam* ‘ox, bullock’

Notes: {1} With umlaut of the root vowel from the plural stem \**damī̃*.

**derë** [f] (tg) ‘door’

PAIb. \**duōrā* {1} (AE 138)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>uōr*, root \**d<sup>h</sup>ur* ‘door’  $\_+ \_$  (Pok. 278)

Skt. *dvār-* ‘door’

Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem.  $\bar{a}$ -stems. The plural form *dy(e)r* (tg) points to an analogically rebuilt dual form: Alb. *\*dyr* < *\*d<sup>h</sup>ur-ih<sub>i</sub>*.

**derr** {1} [m] (tg) ‘pig’

PAIb. *\*dair-* < QIE *\*ǵ<sup>h</sup>oiro-*

Alb. *derk* [m] (tg) ‘(young) pig, piglet’ (AE 131)

PIE *\* $\bar{a}$ - $\bar{a}$*  (Pok. 445 {2})

Gr. *χοῖρος* ‘(young) pig, piglet’

Notes: {1} With expressive hard *-r̄*. {2} [AL/MdV] Pok. relates the Albanian and Greek words to the PIE root *\*ǵ<sup>h</sup>er(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’

PAIb. *\*dimVn-* < QIE *\*ǵ<sup>h</sup>ei-mon-* (AE 133)

PIE *\*ǵ<sup>h</sup>ei-m-*, root *\*ǵ<sup>h</sup>i* ‘winter’  $\bar{a}$ + $\bar{a}$  (Pok. 425)

Gr. *χειμῶν* ‘winter’

**djalë** [m] (tg) {1} ‘son; boy, young (animal)’

PAIb. *\*di(i)ali-* < QIE *\*d<sup>h</sup>ih<sub>i</sub>ol-io-*, cf. *dele*, *dosë* (AE 134)

PIE *\*d<sup>h</sup>(e)ih<sub>i</sub>-(o)l-*, root *\*d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>i</sub>(i)* ‘suckling’  $\bar{a}$ ? $\bar{a}$  (Pok. 241)

Lat. *filius* ‘son’

Notes: {1} The plural form *dje(l)m* (< Alb. *\*dial̄*) 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’

PAIb. *\*deθ* (AE 135)

PIE *\*d<sup>h</sup>e-d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>i</sub>*, root *\*d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>i</sub>(i)* ‘milk(-product)’  $\bar{a}$ + $\bar{a}$  (Pok. 241)

Skt. *dādhi-* ‘curdled milk’; OPr. *dadān* ‘milk’

**rrath** [m] (g) {1} ‘wheel, circle’

PAIb. *\*raθ* (AE 136)

PIE *\*Hrot-o-*, root *\*Hrt* ‘wheel’  $\bar{a}$ + $\bar{a}$  (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’

PAIb. *\*deθ*

Alb. (*i*) *djathë* [adj] (tg) ‘right’; (*i*) *djathtë* [adj] (tg) ‘right’ {2} (AE 137)

PIE *\*deks(i)*, root *\*dk* ‘at/to the right’  $\bar{a}$ + $\bar{a}$  (Pok. 190)

Gr. *δεξιτερός* ‘right’

Lat. *dexter* ‘right’

OHG *zesō* ‘to the right’

Notes: {1} Alb. form with the prefix (*a*)*n-*. {2} Alb. enlargement with the suffix *-të*.

**dje, die** [adv] (tg) ‘yesterday’

PAIb. *\*(d)die* (AE 138)

PIE \**ǵ<sup>h</sup>dies* ‘yesterday’ \_+\_ (Pok. 416)  
OIr. *indé* ‘yesterday’

**djersë** [f] (tg) ‘perspiration, sweat’  
PALb. \*(*ui*)*der<sup>s</sup>iā* < QIE \**suid(e)r-ti-* {1}  
Alb. *djers* [verb] (tg) ‘to sweat’ {2} (AE 139)  
PIE \**su(e)id-r-*, root \**suid* ‘perspiration, sweat’ \_+\_ (Pok. 1043)  
Gr. *ἰδρώς* ‘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 \**ǵ<sup>h</sup>esr-* ‘hand’ \_+\_ (Pok. 447)  
Gr. *χείρ* ‘hand’  
Notes: {1} The plural form *duar* / *du(e)r* goes back to an original dual form \**ǵ<sup>h</sup>esr-(h<sub>i</sub>)e*. {2} Has entered the declension of the fem. *ā*-stems.

**dosë** [f] (tg) ‘sow; mother animal’  
PALb. \**dēr<sup>s</sup>iā*, cf. *djalë*, *dele* (AE 140)  
PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>1</sub>-tieh<sub>2</sub>*, root \**d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>1</sub>(i)* ‘parent, mother animal’ \_+\_ (Pok. 241)

**dra** [m] (tg) ‘sediment, dregs; smudged butter; sweepings, dirt’  
PALb. \**drag(-)*  
Alb. *ndrag* [verb] (tg) ‘to make/get filthy, dirty’ {1} (AE 141)  
PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>rog<sup>h</sup>-* {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 / drë** [m] {1} ‘stag, deer’  
PALb. \**ran-*  
Alb. *dräng* [m] (g) ‘young animal’ (AE 142)  
PIE \**urh<sub>1</sub>n-* ‘lamb’ \_?\_ (Pok. 1170)  
Gr. (Hes.) *ἀράνης* · ἔλαφος  
Notes: {1} Prefixed form with the Alb. prefix *d(V)-*; *drë* from the plural stem *dranǎ*. {2} [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. *draðǎ*. {2} An old *Wanderwort*.

**drekë** [f] (tg) ‘lunch, meal; midday, noon’  
PALb. \**drikā* < QIE \**dṛk<sup>w</sup>-eh<sub>2</sub>*, cf. *dars*, *darkë* (AE 144) \_ \_ {1} (Pok. 210)  
Gr. *δόρπον* ‘supper, dinner; evening’  
Notes: {1} [AL/MdV] The distribution (Greek and Albanian) strongly suggests borrowing.

**dritë** [f] (tg) {1} ‘light, brightness; beam, ray’

PAIb. \*drikt- < QIE \*dṛk-t(o)-

Alb. *ndrit* [verb 3sp] (tg) ‘lights, shines, glist’ (AE 145)

PIE \*derk-, root \*dṛk- ‘to look; appear’ \_+\_ (Pok. 213)

Skt. *dṛṣṭá-* ‘appeared’

Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem. -ā-stems. Usually, a singulare tantum.

**drithë** [f pl] (tg) ‘cereals; wheat’

PAIb. \*driθ- < QIE \*ǵhr(i)sd<sup>(h)</sup>- (AE 145) ‘(kind of) cereals; barley’ \_?\_ {1} (Pok. 446)

Gr. *κριθή* ‘barley’

OHG *gersta* ‘barley’

Notes: {1} Probably an old *Wanderwort*.

**drizë** [f] (tg) {1} ‘thorn(-bush), Christ’s thorn’

PAIb. \*dri-(d<sup>z</sup>iā) (AE 146) \_?\_

Gr. *δρίος* ‘thicket, brake; bush’

Notes: {1} Collective with the suffix -zë.

**dru / drū** [m] ‘wood; tree; stem, trunk’

PAIb. \*dru(n)- {1}

Alb. *drÿ* [m] (g) ‘lock, door-bolt (of wood)’ {2} (AE 146)

PIE \*d(o)ru, root \*dr ‘wood’ \_+\_ (Pok. 214)

Gr. *δρῦς* ‘tree, oak’

Skt. *dāru-* ‘wood’

Notes: {1} An analogical -n-stem. {2} PAIb. *dru-(i)io-*.

**dua** [m] (t) {1} ‘sheaf’

PAIb. \*dēma

Alb. *duaj / du(e)j* [m pl] ‘sheaf’ {2} (AE 149)

PIE \*deh<sub>1</sub>-mn, root \*dh<sub>1</sub> ‘band’ \_+\_ (Pok. 183)

Gr. -δημα ‘band’

Skt. *dāman-* ‘band’

Notes: {1} From a preform \*do<sup>N</sup> < PAIb. \*dēm(-). {2} With added -j.

**dushk** [m] (tg) ‘kind of bush, shrub’

PAIb. \*duś-k- (AE 150) \_?\_ (Pok. 178)

Lat. *dūmus* ‘scrub’

OIr. *doss* ‘bush’

**dy** {1} [num m] (tg); **dy** {2} [num f/n] (tg) ‘two’

PAIb. \*duuai < QIE \*duuo-ih<sub>1</sub> (AE 151)

PIE \*duo-, root \*du ‘two’ \_+\_ (Pok. 228)

Skt. *dvé* ‘two’ [f/n]

Notes: {1} From a preform Alb. \*duī. {2} [dy:], under the influence of *tri* [tri:] ‘three’ [f/n].

**dyllë** [m] (tg) ‘wax, resin’

PAIb. \*dūl- < QIE \*ǵhuslo-

Alb. *dëllinjë* [f] (tg) ‘juniper’ (AE 152) \_-\_ {1} (Pok. 448)

Gr. *χῦλός* ‘juice’

Notes: {1} [AL/MdV] The IE date of this word is very uncertain.

**dhall(ë)** [f/m/n] (tg) {1} ‘butter-milk’

PAIb. \**dal-* {2} (AE 153) \_ \_ (Pok. 400)

Gr. γάλα ‘milk’

Rom. *zară* ‘butter-milk’

Notes: {1} Singulare tantum. {2} PAIb. \**δ* points to QIE \**ǵ-*. {3} [MdV] Latin *lac*, *lactis* and Greek γάλα ‘milk’ point to \**ǵl-*, but this would not yield Alb. *dh-*; therefore, the word for ‘milk’ may be a borrowing of an unknown language with the forms \**ǵal-*, \**ǵl-*.

**dhe** {1} [m] (tg) ‘earth, ground’

PAIb. \*(*d*)*δōm* {2} < QIE \**ǵ<sup>h</sup>d<sup>h</sup>ōm* (AE 155)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ǵ<sup>h</sup>em-*, root \**d<sup>h</sup>ǵ<sup>h</sup>* ‘earth, ground’ \_+\_ (Pok. 414)

Gr. χθών ‘earth, ground’

Notes: {1} From \**de<sup>N</sup>*. {2} [MdV] The absence of diphthongization in \**δēm* in front of a word-final nasal would be surprising; hence the PAIb. form may already have been \**δō*.

**dhelpe** [f] (g) ‘fox’

PAIb. \**deli-*(*pə*)

Alb. *dhelpe*r / *dhelpe*n [f] ‘fox’ {1} (AE 156) \_?\_ (Pok. 367)

Gr. γαλεή ‘weasel, marten’

Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the suffix (*ë*)*rë* / -(*ë*)*në* < \**-e/ono-*. A contamination with the PIE word for ‘fox’ is conceivable.

**dhen** [f pl] (t) {1} ‘(herd of) small cattle’

PAIb. \**dent-*

Alb. *dhën*(*d*) [f pl] (g) ‘(herd of) small cattle’ (AE 157)

PIE \**ǵenh<sub>i</sub>-ti-*, root \**ǵnh<sub>i</sub>* ‘family, clan; race’ \_+\_ (Pok. 373)

Lat. *gēns* ‘race, nation, people; crowd’

Notes: {1} Occurs only as a collective name for small cattle.

**dhëmb / dhām(b)** [m] ‘tooth’

PAIb. \**ḍamb-* (AE 158)

PIE \**ǵomb<sup>h</sup>-o-s*, root \**ǵmb<sup>h</sup>* ‘tooth’ \_+\_ (Pok. 369)

Gr. γόμφος ‘tooth’

**dhëndërr / dhān(d)ërr** [m] {1} ‘son-in-law, bridegroom’

PAIb. \**ḍaNtār* < QIE \**ǵVm(H)-tēr* (AE 159)

PIE \**ǵemH-*, root \**ǵmH-* ‘to marry’ \_+\_ (Pok. 369)

Skt. *jāmātar-* ‘son-in-law’

Notes: {1} With expressive hard *-r̄*.

**edh** [m] (tg) ‘kid’

PAIb. \**aiḍ-* < QIE \*(*H*)*aiǵ-*

Alb. *dhi* [f] (tg) ‘(she-)goat’ {1}; (*i*) *dhirë* / (*i*) *dhinë* [adj] ‘goat’s (milk, wool, skin)’ {2} (AE 160) \_ \_ {3} (Pok. 13)

Gr. αἴζ ‘(she-)goat’

Arm. *ayc* ‘(she-)goat’

Notes: {1} From PAIb. \**aiḍ-í(i)ā*. {2} Alb. formation with the suffix -(*ë*)*në* / -(*ë*)*rë* < \**-e/ono-*. {3} Probably, an ancient Wanderwort.

**dhjamë** [m/n] (tg) ‘fat’

PAIb. \**dem(-)* (AE 161) \_\_ (Pok. 175)

Gr. *δημός* ‘fat’

Rom. *zeamă* ‘juice; sauce’

**fjalë** [f] (tg) ‘word’

PAIb. \**feln-* < QIE \**spel(H)-en-eh<sub>2</sub>* (AE 134)

PIE \**spel(H)-* ‘to speak’ (Pok. 985)

Arm. *aṙa-spel* ‘fable, proverb’

OHG *spel* ‘speech’

**dhjetë** {1} [num] (tg) ‘ten’

PAIb. \**(-)dek(a)t-*

Alb. (i) *dhjetë* [num ord] (tg) ‘tenth’; *njëmbëdhjetë* [num] (tg) ‘eleven’; *tridhjetë* [num] (tg) ‘thirty’ (AE 162)

PIE \**dekm̥t-* ‘ten’ (Pok. 191)

Lith. *dėšimt* ‘ten’; OCS *desęty* ‘ten’

Notes: {1} The fricative in anlaut has arisen in composition. The final -ë is due to levelling with the decad compounds and with their respective ordinals.

**dhurë / dhunë** [f] {1} ‘injury, blemish, violence’

PAIb. \**(e)ḍunā* (AE 163)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>(e)dun-eh<sub>2</sub>* ‘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)’

PAIb. \**albi-* (AE 164)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>(o)lb<sup>h</sup>i-* ‘kind of cereal, barley’ \_\_ {1} (Pok. 29)

Gr. *ἄλφι* ‘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’

PAIb. \**enmen-* (AE 165)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>n(h<sub>3</sub>)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) / ënd(ë)** [m/f] {2} ‘blooming; bloom, pollen’

PAIb. \**and-* {1}

Alb. *end / ënd* [verb] ‘to bloom’ (AE 166)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>nd<sup>h</sup>-o-* ‘sprout, germ?’ (Pok. 40)

Gr. *ἄνθος* ‘sprout, flower’

Notes: {1} As a nominal basis for further Alb. forms. {2} With umlaut of the root vowel from pl. Alb. *andë*.

**(i) epër** [adj] (tg) ‘higher, upper’

PAIb. \**apir-* < QIE \**h<sub>1</sub>opi-ro-*

Alb. (i) *sipërm* [adj] (tg) ‘above’; *tepër* [adv] (tg) ‘more, very’ (AE 167)  
PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>(o/e)pi-* ‘on, upon’ (Pok. 323)  
Gr. *ὀπίθε(ν)* ‘behind’

**(h)ethe** [fnp] (tg) ‘fever’  
PALb. \**haid/ǵ*  
Alb. (h)*eth* [verb] (tg) ‘to stimulate mating’ (AE 168)  
PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>eid<sup>h</sup>-o-* ‘burning, fire’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 11)  
Gr. *αῖθος* ‘burning, fire’  
Skt. *édha(s)-* ‘firewood’

**(i) ëmbël / (i) ãm(b)ël** [adj] {1} ‘sweet, mild’  
PALb. \**m(e)lit-* < QIE \**m(e)lit-*  
Alb. *tãm(b)ël* [m] (g) ‘milk’ (AE 169)  
PIE \**meli-t(-)* ‘honey’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 723)  
Ir. *milis* ‘sweet, mild’; *W melys* ‘sweet, mild’  
Notes: {1} From a prefixed Alb. \**ambëlt* < \**an-blit*. {2} [Mdv] Demiraj AE 168 suggests an intensive prefix \*(*e*)*n-/(a)n-*; alternatively, one might prefer the prefix \**en-* ‘in’: \**en-mlit-* ‘which has honey (in it)’ .

**ëmë / ãmë** [f] ‘mother’  
PALb. \**am(m)ã* (AE 175)  
PIE \*(*H*)*am(m)a(H)* ‘mother’ *\_\_?* {1} (Pok. 36)  
OHG *amma* ‘mother, nurse’  
Notes: {1} Nursery word.

**ëndë / ãn(d)ë** [f] ‘desire, inclination, pleasure’  
PALb. \**anTã* < QIE \**h<sub>2</sub>(o)nh<sub>1</sub>-teh<sub>2</sub>-* (AE 170)  
PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>(o)nh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘breath’ (Pok. 38)  
Gr. (Hes.) *ἀντάς · πνοάς*  
ON *andi* ‘spirit, soul’

**ëndërr / ãn(d)ërr** [f] {1} ‘dream’  
PALb. \**drã* < QIE \**dreH-* {2} (AE 171)  
PIE \**dreH-* ‘sleep, to sleep’ (Pok. 226)  
Skt. *nidrã* ‘slumber, snooze, sleepiness’  
Notes: {1} Prefixed with Alb. \*(*a*)*n-* (< \**h<sub>2</sub>en-*). {2} The reconstruction is not entirely certain. Under the assumption of epenthetic *-d-* (within *-nr-*), *ëndërr* may be connected with Arm. *anowrj*, Gr. *ὄναρ*, which have the same meaning: possibly PALb. *anrã* < \**h<sub>2</sub>nr-*? {3} [Mdv] Rather \**h<sub>2</sub>nr-*.

**flugë** [f] (g) ‘shingle’  
PALb. \**špl(e)u-g<sup>(h)</sup>ã* {1}  
Alb. *flegë* [f] (tg) ‘splinter, chip’; *flegër* [f] (tg) ‘wing (of the nose), wooden plate’ (AE 172)  
PIE \*(*s*)*pel-eu-*, s-b<sup>h</sup>*el-eu-* ‘to split’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 985)  
Notes: {1} With Alb. suffix *-g(ë)*.

**gardh** [m] (tg) ‘hedge, fence’  
PALb. \**gard-* (AE 175)



PIE \*g<sup>h</sup>ord<sup>h</sup>-o- ‘hedge, fence’ (Pok. 444)  
Lith. *gar̃das* ‘fold, pen’; OIc. *garðr* ‘hedge, fence, court’

**ditë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘day’

PAIb. \*dīt- < QIE \*dih<sub>2</sub>-t(i)- (AE 176)

PIE \*deih<sub>2</sub>- ‘to lighten, shine’ (Pok. 183)

OCS *dnbъ* ‘day’

Notes: {1} Pl. *dit* from PAIb. \*dīt̃.

**gisht** [m] (tg) ‘finger’

PAIb. \*g(u)Vis(t)- (AE 178)

PIE \*guV-ís-(t-) ‘finger?’ \_?\_ (Pok. 481)

W. *bys* ‘finger’; OIc. *bis* ‘finger’

**gogël** [f] (tg) ‘acorn; small and round object’

PAIb. \*gāgul < QIE \*g<sup>w</sup>e(l)h<sub>2</sub>-g<sup>w</sup>lh<sub>2</sub> {1} (AE 179)

PIE \*g<sup>w</sup>elh<sub>2</sub>- ‘oak?, acorn’ (Pok. 419)

Lith. *gīlė* ‘acorn’

Notes: {1} Basic form with broken reduplication.

**grua** {1} [f] (tg) ‘woman’

PAIb. \*grāu- < QIE \*gréh<sub>2</sub>u- (AE 180)

PIE \*gréh<sub>2</sub>- ‘?’ (Pok. 390)

Gr. *γραῦς* ‘old woman’

Notes: {1} From Alb. \*grou-.

**gur** [m] (tg) ‘stone, rock’

PAIb. \*gur(i)-

Alb. *ngrij* [verb] (tg) ‘to freeze, curdle; to turn cold’ {1} (AE 181)

PIE \*g<sup>w</sup>rH-i- ‘mountain, rock, stone’ (Pok. 477)

Skt. *girí-* ‘mountain’

Notes: {1} From PAIb. \*guri-(ni-).

**gjak** [m] (tg) ‘blood’

PAIb. \*śak- < QIE \*sok<sup>w</sup>-o- (AE 181)

PIE \*s(u)ok<sup>w</sup>-o- ‘sap’ (Pok. 1044)

Gr. *ὀπός* ‘sap’

Lith. *sakaĩ* ‘sap, juice’

**gjalpë** [n/m] (tg) ‘butter’

PAIb. \*śelp- (AE 182)

PIE \*selp- ‘butter’ (Pok. 901)

Gr. (Hes.) *ἔλπος* · *ἔλαιον*

Skt. *sarpís* ‘butter’

**gjallë** [adj, adv] (tg) ‘alive, living’

PAIb. \*śal(u)-

Alb. *ngjall* [verb] (tg) ‘to heal, revive’ (AE 182)

PIE \*soluo- ‘safe and sound, unhurt, whole’ (Pok. 979)

Skt. *sárva-* ‘unhurt, whole’

**gjarpër / gjarpën** [m] ‘snake, serpent’  
PALb. \**šerpVn-* < QIE \**serp-e/ono-* (AE 183)  
PIE \**serp-* ‘to creep’ (Pok. 912)  
Lat. *serpēns* ‘snake, serpent’

**gjashtë** {1} [num] (tg) ‘six’  
PALb. \**še(K)ś-tā* < QIE \**seks-(to-)*  
Alb. (i) *gjashtë* [num ord] (tg) ‘sixth’ (AE 184)  
PIE \**s(u)ek̑s* ‘six’ (Pok. 1044)  
OCS *šestъ* ‘six’; OCS *šestъ* ‘sixth’  
Notes: {1} With final syllable *-të* by analogical levelling with the corresponding ordinal.

**(i) gjatë** [adj] (tg) ‘long’  
PALb. \**glag(V)-tā* {1} (AE 185)  
PIE \**dlh<sub>g</sub><sup>h</sup>o-* ‘long’ (Pok. 197)  
Skt. *dīrghá-* ‘long’  
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement with the adjectival suffix *-to-*.

**glep** [m] (t); **gjep** [m] (tg) ‘sting, nettle’  
PALb. \**glōp-* < QIE \**gloH-(p-)*  
Alb. *glëmp* (t), *gjemb* (tg) [m] ‘sting, prickle’ (AE 186)  
PIE \**g<sup>w</sup>el(H)-* ‘to prick’ (Pok. 470)  
Lith. *geluõ* ‘sting’; *geluonìs* ‘sting’  
Notes: {1} With *-m-* added after *thumb* ‘prickle’.

**gath** [m] (g) ‘catkins’  
PALb. \**guaθ-*  
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. \**št̑-* < QIE \**sih<sub>2</sub>-ko-* {1} (AE 188)  
PIE \**sih<sub>2</sub>-* ‘one?’  
Gr. *ἓα* ‘one’; *ἰός* ‘one and the same’  
Notes: {1} An Alb. formation.

**gjýmës** {1} [adj] (g); **gjysmë** {2} [adj] {3} (tg) ‘half’  
PALb. \**šāmi-(ti-)*  
PIE \**sēmi-* ‘half’ (Pok. 905)  
Lat. *sēm(i)-* ‘half’  
Notes: {1} From Alb. \**žumis* < \**žomiti-*. {2} With metathesis in inlaut.

**gjizë** [f {2}] (tg) ‘whey-cheese, curds and whey; curdled milk’  
PALb. \**śiN-dīā* {1} < QIE \**s(e)iN-* (AE 189)  
PIE \**sei-N-* ‘to drop, drip, dribble, flow’ (Pok. 889)  
OHG *seim* ‘Honigseim’; W. *hufen* ‘cream’  
Notes: {1} Collective Alb. formation. {2} Singulare tantum.

**gjollë** [f] (tg) ‘Salzlecke’  
PALb. \**śālā* (AE 190)  
PIE \**seh<sub>2</sub>l-* ‘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)  
OIr. *glún* ‘knee’; Go. *kniu* ‘knee’  
Notes: {1} With dissimilation of the first *-n-*.

**gjumë** [m] (tg) ‘sleep’  
PALb. \**śubn-* (AE 192)  
PIE \**sup-no-* ‘sleep’ (Pok. 1048)  
Gr. *ύπνος* ‘sleep’

**gjysh** [m] (tg) ‘grandfather’  
PALb. \**śūśi-* (AE 192)  
PIE \**suH-s(i)o-* ‘begetter’ *??* (Pok. 913)  
Skt. *sūśā* ‘who gives birth’; Skt. *sūśān-* ‘god of bearing’

**halë** [f] (tg) ‘awn, beard; nettle-leaf; fish-bone’  
PALb. \**halīā* < QIE \**s-Kol(H)-ieh<sub>2</sub> {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<sup>(h)</sup>-* is also possible.

**hardhëllë** [f] (t) ‘lizard, lacerta agilis’  
PALb. \**harδ-(Vl-)*  
Alb. *hardhëjë* [f] (t) ‘lizard, gecko’; *hardhje* [f] (g) ‘lizard, gecko’ {1} (AE 194)  
PIE \**sKord-(Vlo-)* *\_\_* (Pok. 934)  
Gr. (σ)*κορδύλος* ‘newt, Triton palustris’  
Notes: {1} The original word formation is not entirely clear.

**(h)ardhi** {2} [f] (tg) ‘vine-branch, grape-vine, shot of a vine’  
PALb. \**harδ-* {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<sub>2</sub>erT-* is very attractive. {2} Alb. enlargement with the collective suffix *-í*.

**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)

Gr. *σκάλος* ‘arrow, sharp pole’  
Notes: {1} Pl. *hej(e)* from Alb. *helĭ*.

**herdhe** {3} [fnp] (tg) {4} ‘testicles’  
PALb. *\*hardī* {2} (AE 199)  
PIE *\*Herg<sup>h</sup>-* {1} ‘testicle’ (Pok. 782)  
Gr. *ὀρχεῖς* ‘testicles’  
Av. *ərəzi* ‘testicle’  
Notes: {1} *\*H<sub>2,3</sub>erg<sup>h</sup>-*. {2} Original dual *\*H<sub>2,3</sub>erg<sup>h</sup>-ih<sub>1</sub>*. {3} With umlaut of the root vowel. {4} Plurale tantum.

**hënë / hānë** [f] ‘moon’  
PALb. *\*hand-nā* < QIE *\*sK<sub>o</sub>nd-(neh<sub>2</sub>)* (AE 199)  
PIE *\*(s)Kend-* ‘to lighten, glitter, glisten’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 526)  
Skt. *(ś)candrá-* ‘brilliant’; MBret. *cann* ‘full moon’

**hidh** [m] (g) ‘nettle’  
PALb. *\*hiδ-* {1} < QIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>id<sup>h</sup>-*  
Alb. *(i) (h)idhët* [adj] (tg) ‘bitter’ {2} (AE 200)  
PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>eid<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to burn?’ (Pok. 12)  
Gr. *αῖθω* ‘to burn’  
Lith. *aitrūs* ‘bitter’  
Notes: {1} Nominal basis for further denominative forms. {2} Alb. form with the adjectival suffix *-(ë)t(ë)*.

**hie** [f] (tg) ‘shade, shadow’  
PALb. *\*hi(i)ā* {1} (AE 201)  
PIE *\*skeh<sub>1</sub>-ieh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘shade, shadow’ (Pok. 917)  
Gr. *σκιά* shade, shadow  
ToB *skio* ‘shade, shadow’  
Notes: {1} From the PIE gen.sg. *skh<sub>1</sub>-ieh<sub>2</sub>-s*.

**hir** [m] (tg) ‘grace, blessing, goodwill {2}’  
PALb. *\*hīr-* {1} (AE 201) ‘?’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 917)  
Gr. *ἱερός* ‘holy’ {3}  
Osc. *aisusis* ‘sacrificis’  
Notes: {1} From *His-ro-* (?), if not a Gr. loanword. {2} Occurs only in the Christian church language. {3} Aeol. ἱρος.

**hirrë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘whey; serum’  
PALb. *\*hīrā* < QIE *\*skiH-ro-* (AE 202) ‘to dim, shimmer?’ (Pok. 917)  
OÍc. *skírr* ‘clean, clear’  
Notes: {1} With ‘hardening’ of the inlaut.

**(i) hollë** {1} [adj] (tg) ‘thin, slender’  
PALb. *\*hāul-*  
Alb. *huall* [m] (tg) ‘honeycomb’ {2}; *holli* [f] (tg) ‘oblong, hollow’ {3} (AE 203)  
PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>eu-lo-* ‘hollow’ (Pok. 88)  
Gr. *αὐλός* ‘oblong, hollow’  
ON *(huann-)jóli* ‘hollow stalk, stem’

Notes: {1} From an Alb. nominal base *hot-*. {2} Pl. *hoj(e)* from Alb. *hoj<sup>i</sup>*. {3} With *-i-* enlargement.

**(i) (h)uoj** [adj] (g) {3}; **(i) huaj / (i) (h)u(e)j** [adj] {2} ‘foreign, strange’

PAlb. *\*hau-* < QIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>eu-os* {1} (AE 203)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>eu-* ‘there, that, alter, alius’ (Pok. 73)

Av. *auua-* ‘that, ille’

Notes: {1} Phonetically, *h<sub>2</sub>euso-* is also possible. Maybe, an orig. genitive. {2} With addition of *-j-*. {3} Buz., Budi.

**hurdhë** [f] (tg) ‘garlic’

PAlb. *\*horð-* (AE 204) ‘garlic’ *\_?\_* {1} (Pok. 941)

Gr. *σκόρ(ο)δov* ‘garlic’

Notes: {1} Probably, a non-IE Wanderwort.

**(h)urdhë** [f] (tg) ‘pond, pool; swamp’

PAlb. *\*urðā* < QIE *\*uh<sub>1</sub>r-d<sup>(h)</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>* (AE 205)

PIE *\*uh<sub>1</sub>r-* ‘water’ (Pok. 80)

Skt. *vār-* ‘water’; OPr. *wurs* ‘pond, pool’

**hut** [adv] (tg) ‘in vain, vainly; empty, idle’

PAlb. *\*hut-* < QIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>ut-*

Alb. *hutoj* [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to keep in the air; hebetate’ (AE 205)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>eu-t-* ‘downward(s)’ (Pok. 72)

Gr. *αῦτως* ‘in vain’

Go. *auPs* ‘desert’ [adj.]

Notes: {1} Denominative form with suffix *-ó-*.

**yll** {1} [m] (tg) ‘star’

PAlb. *\*(h)ūl-* < QIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>us-lo-* (AE 206)

PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>eus-* ‘to burn, glow’ (Pok. 347)

OIc. *usli* ‘embers’

Notes: {1} Pl. *yj* from Alb. *\*y<sup>i</sup>*.

**(i) im** [pronposs Nomsm] (tg); **(i) em** [pronposs Nomsm] (g) {1} ‘my’

PAlb. *\*(e)m-* (AE 206)

PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>mos* {1} ‘my’ (Pok. 702)

Gr. *ἐμός* ‘my’

Arm. *im* ‘my’

Notes: {1} Possibly with secondary lowering of the root vowel. Nomp (e) *mi* ‘my’ < *\*mī* <

PAlb *\*(e)moi*.

**jetër** [pron] {2} (tg) ‘other, another’

PAlb. *\*éter-*

Alb. {4} (AE 208)

PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>e-tero-* {1} (Pok. 284)

OCS *eterъ* ‘somebody’; Umbr. *etro-* ‘another’

Notes: {1} From the pronominal stem *h<sub>1</sub>e-*. {2} Indefinite pronoun. {3} < Alb. *t(a) jetar*. {4}

Mnp (*të*) *tjerë* < *\*h<sub>1</sub>e-tér-*.

**ju** [pronpers] (tg) ‘you’  
PALb. \*iu- {1} (AE 209)  
PIE \*iu(H)-? ‘you’ (Pok. 513)  
Lith. *jūs* ‘you’; Go. *jus* ‘you’  
Notes: {1} Possibly, although less probably < \*usm-.

**ka** [m] (tg) {1} ‘ox (for community services)’  
PALb. \*kau- < QIE \*k<sup>h</sup>m-uo- (AE 210)  
PIE \*k<sup>h</sup>em- {1} ‘hornless’ \_\_ (Pok. 556)  
Lith. *šmūlis* ‘hornless cow, ox’  
Notes: {1} Pl. *qe* from Alb. \*ka-<sup>h</sup>. {2} Alternatively, one might suggest an ancient loanword from PIE *g<sup>w</sup>ou-* ‘ox’, from an IE language in which the velar series had become voiceless, cf. Arm. *kow*, OHG *chuo*.

**kalli** {1} [m] (tg); **kallëz** [fnp] (t) {2} ‘ear’  
PALb. \*kal- (AE 211)  
PIE \*kolH- ‘awn, beard’ (Pok. 545)  
OCS *kolъ* ‘plug, peg’  
Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement with the suffix -*í*. {2} Nowadays, it occurs singularized as a diminutive form in many dialects.

**kashtë** [f] (tg) ‘straw, chaff’  
PALb. \*kals-tā  
Alb. *kashër* [f] (g) ‘reed, rush, *Juncus idaeus*’ {1} (AE 213)  
PIE \*kol(H)-(e)s- ‘sting, awn’ (Pok. 545)  
OCS *klasъ* ‘ear’; OHG *hul(i)s* ‘holly(-tree)’  
Notes: {1} From PALb. \*kals-(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. \*kaki- (AE 216) \_\_ \_\_  
Gr. *κακός* ‘bad’  
Notes: {1} With umlaut *a* > *e*. {2} Mnp. (*të*) *këqi(j)* < \*kaki-.

**k(ë)°** [particle] (tg) {1} ‘here’  
PALb. \*ku° (AE 217)  
PIE \*k<sup>w</sup>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 *kë-* derives from Latin *eccum*. Demiraj AE 217 speaks about ‘near’ deixis rather than ‘remote’.

**kë / kân(d)** [pron Accsm/n/f] {1} ‘who, whom (?)’  
PALb. \*kaN < QIE \*k<sup>w</sup>o-m  
Alb. *kã* [pron Accsm/n/f] (g) ‘who, whom’; *kënd / kân(d)* [pron Accsm/f/n] ‘anyone’ {2} (AE

218)

PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>o-* ‘who’ (Pok. 644)

Lat. *quom* ‘cum’

Notes: {1} Interrogative and relative pronoun. {2} Indefinite pronoun; compound < *k<sup>w</sup>om-to-*. {3} [MdV] The derivation of *kënd* < *k<sup>w</sup>om-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’

PAIb. \**kull-* < QIE \**k<sup>w</sup>l-io-*

Alb. *kulish* [m] (t) ‘kid, young, puppy, kitten’; *kuç/c* [m] (tg) {2} ‘doggy’ (AE 218)

PIE \*(*s*)*k<sup>w</sup>el-* ‘to cry, shriek; roar, howl’ (Pok. 550)

Gr. (Hes.) *κύλλα* · *σκύλαξ*

Lith. *kālė* ‘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’

PAIb. \**kēuā* {1} (AE 221)

PIE \**keh<sub>2</sub>s-(u-)* ‘time?’ (Pok. 636)

OCS *časъ* ‘time’; OPr. *kāsmān* ‘time’

Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem. *-eh<sub>2</sub>-*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’

PAIb. \**kālā* < QIE \**k<sup>w</sup>āslā* (AE 222)

PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>(e)h<sub>2</sub>s-*, *k<sup>w</sup>ās-* ‘cough’ (Pok. 649)

Lith. *kosulỹs* ‘cough’; Latv. *kāsulis* ‘cough’

Notes: {1} Singulare tantum.

**kop(ë)sht** {1} [m] (tg) ‘garden’

PAIb. \**kāp-(št-)* (AE 222)

PIE \**keh<sub>2</sub>po-* ‘land, garden’ (Pok. 529)

Gr. (Dor.) *κάπος* ‘garden’

Notes: {1} Enlargement with the suffix *-(ë)sht(ë)*.

**krah** [m] (tg) ‘(upper)arm, wing, shoulder’

PAIb. \**krau-* < QIE \**kreh<sub>2</sub>u-*, *krh<sub>2</sub>eu-* (AE 224)

PIE \**krh<sub>2</sub>u-*, *krh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘limb’ (Pok. 624)

Lat. *crūs*, *-ris* ?

**kërci / kërcī** [m] {1} ‘shank, lower part of the leg, shin(-bone)’

PAIb. \**krū*°

Alb. *kërbisht* [m] (tg) ‘rump-bone’ {2} (AE 224)

PIE \**kruh<sub>2</sub>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); **krep** {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 *schröff* ‘crag’

Notes: {1} Pl. *krepe* with umlaut *a > e*. {2} Singularized Alb. *krapi̇*. {3} With intensive prefix *sh-*.

**krënd** [m] (t) ‘brushwood’

PAlb. *\*grand-* < QIE *\*g<sup>h</sup>rond<sup>h</sup>-*, *\*g<sup>h</sup>rh.enT-*

Alb. *krënde* / *krânde* [fnp] ‘brushwood, fodder, corn-cob’ {1}; *grâth* [m] (g) ‘blade of straw’ {2} (AE 225)

PIE *\*g<sup>h</sup>er(H)-* ‘to stick out (of)’ (Pok. 440)

W. *grann* ‘eyelid’; SCr. *grána* ‘brushwood’

Notes: {1} Plurale tantum. {2} < Alb. *\*grând-th* with the diminutive suffix *-th*. The ‘hardening’ of the anlaut is due to dissimilation.

**krim(b)** {1} [m] (tg) ‘worm, maggot, caterpillar’

PAlb. *\*krim(i)-*

Alb. *kërmi* [f/m] (tg) {2} ‘wood worm’; *kërmi(II)* [m] (tg) ‘maggot’ (AE 225)

PIE *\*k<sup>w</sup>̥rmi-* ‘worm’ (Pok. 649)

Lith. *kirmìs* ‘maggot’

Notes: {1} Pl. *kërmij*. {2} < Alb. *\*krimí-*. Mostly plurale tantum.

**ku** [adv] (tg) {1} ‘where’

PAlb. *\*ku-*

Alb. *kūn(d)* ‘somewhere’ [adv] {2} (AE 226)

PIE *\*k<sup>w</sup>u-* ‘how, where, when’ (Pok. 647)

Skt. *kú* ‘where?’; AV. *kū* ‘where?’

Notes: {1} Also adverb of place and conjunction. {2} < *\*k<sup>w</sup>uN-to-*.

**kur** [adv] (tg) {1} ‘when’

PAlb. *\*kur-*

Alb. *kurrë* [adv] (tg) ‘never’ {2} (AE 227)

PIE *\*k<sup>w</sup>u-r* ‘where, when’ (Pok. 647)

Lith. *kur̃* ‘where’

Notes: {1} Also adverb of time and conjunction. {2} Old compound of *kur-ne/o-*.

**kush** [pron] (tg) {2} ‘who’

PAlb. *\*ku-sá?* {1} < QIE *\*k<sup>w</sup>u<sup>o</sup>*

Alb. *qysh* [pron] {3} (tg) ‘what(?)’ (AE 228)

PIE *\*k<sup>w</sup>u-* ‘how, when, where’ (Pok. 647)

ToB *k<sub>s</sub>se* ‘who’

Notes: {1} A compound of two pronominal elements, possibly from *k<sup>w</sup>u-sm*. {3} Indefinite, interrogative and relative pronoun. {4} Indefinite and relative pronoun.



**lag** [m] (g) ‘troop, band’

PAIb. \*lag- < QIE \*log<sup>h</sup>-o-

Alb. *lagje* [fns/p] (tg) {1} ‘ward, quarter, large number, part’ (AE 230)

PIE \*leg<sup>h</sup>- ‘to lay, lie (down)’ (Pok. 668)

Gr. *λόχος* ambush, ambuscade, armed band

Notes: {1} Singularized plural form.

**lak** {1} [m] (tg) ‘chain-trap for wild animals, noose, slip, knot’

PAIb. \*lak-

Alb. *lakth* [m] (tg) {2} ‘mesh, knot, Adam’s apple, Cartilago thyroidea’; *lajthi* [f] (tg) ‘witch-hazel’ {3} (AE 231)

PIE \*lh<sub>2</sub>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. \*lakī. {2} -th enlargement. {3} Enlargement of Alb. \*lak<sup>θ</sup> with the collective suffix -i.

**lapë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘dewlap, paunch, rash’

PAIb. \*lap-

Alb. *llapë* [f] (tg) {2} ‘tongue, lap of the ear’; *labë* [f] (g) ‘φλοιός, cortex’ {3}; *lapër* [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.

**latë** [f] (tg) ‘kind of hatchet, axe, chopper’

PAIb. \*laptā < QIE \*lh<sub>2</sub>p-to-

Alb. *latoj* [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to carve, whittle, grave (on wood)’ (AE 234)

PIE \*leh<sub>2</sub>p- ‘to be flat, even; shovel?’ (Pok. 679)

Lith. *lopetà* ‘shovel’; OPr. *lopto* ‘spade’

Notes: {1} Alb. form in -o-.

**ledh** [m] (tg) ‘loam, clay, river-sand/bank, mass of earth’

PAIb. \*(a)laið- < QIE \*h<sub>2</sub>loid- (AE 235)

PIE \*h<sub>2</sub>lei- ‘slimy, to slip’ (Pok. 662)

OPr. *laydis* ‘loam, clay’

**lerë** [f] (g) ‘rock-slip, boulder’

PAIb. \*leurā {2} (AE 237)

PIE \*leh<sub>2</sub>u- ‘stone’ \_?\_ {1} (Pok. 683)

Gr. (Hom.) *λάας* ‘stone’

OIr. *lie* ‘stone’

Notes: {1} Etymologically uncertain. {2} A rebuilt form after the fem. stems in -eh<sub>2</sub>.

**lesh** {1} [n/m] {2} (tg) ‘wool, hair, fleece’

PAIb. \*(u)laś- < QIE \*Hulh<sub>2</sub>r-s- (AE 238)

PIE \*Huelh<sub>2</sub>r- ‘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’

PAIb. \**kurā* {1} < QIE \**kh<sub>1</sub>u-ro-* (AE 240)

PIE \*(*s*)*keuh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘to cover (over), wrap (up)’ (Pok. 951)

Gr. *σκύλος* ‘fell, pell, rind’ {3}

Notes: {1} Secundarily entered the declension of the fem. *-eh<sub>2</sub>-*stems. {2} With prefix *l(ë)-*.

{3} A parallel formation.

**lëmë / lāmë** [m/f] {2} ‘threshing-floor, threshing’

PAIb. \*(*a*)*lōu-m-* {1} (AE 241) ‘(threshing-, malting-)floor’ \_\_?\_

Gr. *ἀλώη* ‘(threshing-)floor’

ON *lófi* ‘(threshing-)floor’

Notes: {1} Enlargement in *-mo-* or *-mn/men-*. {2} From Alb. \**le(u)m-*.

**(i) lig** [adj] (tg) ‘bad, worse, ill’

PAIb. \**alig-* (AE 243)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>lig-o-* ‘indigent, needy, ill’ (Pok. 667)

Gr. *ὀλίγος* ‘small, little’

Lith. *ligas* ‘ill, worse’; *ligà* ‘illness’; Latv. *liga* ‘epidemic disease’

**lopë** [f] (tg) ‘cow’

PAIb. \**lāpā* (AE 245)

PIE \**leh<sub>2</sub>p-?* ‘large cattle’ \_\_ \_ (Pok. 654)

Latv. *luõps* ‘cattle’

**lug** {1} [m] (tg) ‘trough, water-channel, spillway’

PAIb. \**lug(ā)*

Alb. *lugë* [f] (tg) {2} ‘spoon’ (AE 245)

PIE \*(*s*)*leuK-* ‘to gulp/drink (down), swallow’ (Pok. 964)

OIc. *slok* ‘trough, spillway’; MHG *slūch* ‘gulf, abyss’

Notes: {1} Pl. *lugje*. {2} May also be connected with OCS *лъѣца* ‘spoon’.

**(i) lumë** [adj] (tg) ‘beatus, felix, sanctus’

PAIb. \**lubn-* < QIE \**lub<sup>h</sup>-no-* (AE 247)

PIE \**leub<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to like/wish (sth), desire, request’ (Pok. 683)

Lat. *lubens* ‘willing, (be) fond of smth.’

**lëng / lāng** [m] ‘liquid, juice, sap’

PAIb. \*(*u*)*la-n-g-* {1} < QIE \**u<sub>1</sub>Hg-(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’

PAIb. \**lǝm-* < QIE \**l(H)u(H)-mo-*

Alb. *llum* [m] (t) {1} ‘loam, clay, dregs’ (AE 248)

PIE \**leu(H)-* ‘to spoil’ (Pok. 681)

Gr. *λῦμα* ‘dirt, filth, blemish’

Notes: {1} With expressive anlaut, which in its turn has caused the velarization of the following vowel.

**lucë** {1} [f] (tg); **llucë** {2} [f] (tg) ‘mud, mire, sludge’  
PALb. \**lūt*° < 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 / llānë** [f] {1} ‘fore-arm’  
PALb. \**ōlenā* {2} (AE 249)  
PIE \**ōl-ēn-* ‘elbow’ (Pok. 307)  
Gr. *ὠλένη* ‘elbow, fore-arm’  
Lat. *ulna* ‘funny-bone, elbow’  
Notes: {1} From \**Ŵlanā* 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. \**maθ-*  
Alb. *mazë* [f] (g) {1} ‘porridge of corn flour, prepared with boiling cream or cheese’ (AE 250)  
PIE \**mh<sub>2</sub>sd-*, *m<sub>2</sub>sd-?* ‘fat, feed, fodder?’ (Pok. 695)  
Skt. *médas-* ‘fat’; OHG. *mast* ‘fodder, feeding, fattening’  
Notes: {1} With Alb. enlargement *-(ë)z(ë)*.

**(i) madh** [adj] (tg) ‘big’  
PALb. \**mað-* (AE 250)  
PIE \**m<sub>2</sub>g(e)h<sub>2</sub>-* ‘big’ (Pok. 708)  
Skt. *mah-* ‘big’

**katër** [num] (tg) ‘four’  
PALb. \**katu(V)r* < QIE \**k<sup>w</sup>.tu(ō)r(-)*  
Alb. (i) *katërt* [num ord] (tg) ‘fourth’ (AE 251)  
PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>etuer-* ‘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 *ë* in the second syllable, one might prefer to derive *katër* from Latin *quattuor*, VLat. *quattor*.

**mal** [m] (tg) ‘mountain, rock-formation, mountain-wood’  
PALb. \**mall-*  
Alb. *majë / maje* [f] ‘peak, summit, top, tip, brim, elevated place’ {2} (AE 254)  
PIE \**molH-(i-)* ‘elevated, 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. \**maliā* (< \**m(o)lH-ieh<sub>2</sub>*).

**makë** [f] {2} (tg) ‘skin (on liquids)’  
PALb. \**makā* {1}  
Alb. *makra* [fnp] {3} (t) ‘phlegm, mucus (in the period of pregnancy)’; *makë* [f] (t) ‘sputum, placenta’; *mägë* [f] (g) {4} ‘mucus (in the period of pregnancy), placenta’ (AE 253)  
PIE \**mh<sub>2</sub>ek-*, *mok-?* ‘wet, moist’ (Pok. 698)  
OCS *mokrъ* ‘wet, moist’

Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem *-eh<sub>2</sub>*-stems. {2} Singulare tantum. {3} Plurale tantum. {4} With secondary nasalization.

**mā(n)g** {2} [m] (g) {3} ‘hinnulus’

PAIb. \**magu-*

Alb. *makth* [m] (tg) ‘{4} leveret, young cony/rabbit, nightmare’; *meksh* [m] (g) {5} ‘bull-calf’ (AE 254)

PIE \**mh<sub>2</sub>g<sup>h</sup>u-* ‘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*.

**mardhë** [f] (tg) ‘frost, freeze’

PAIb. \**marδā* < QIE \**morg<sup>(h)</sup>-*

Alb. *mardh* [verb] (tg) ‘to freeze, be feeling cold’ (AE 256)

PIE \**merg<sup>(h)</sup>-* ‘to rot, decay?’ (Pok. 740)

OCS *mrazъ* ‘frost, freeze’

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

PAIb. \**mad<sup>ē</sup>(i)ā* < QIE \**mh<sub>2</sub>g<sup>h</sup>-(i)ieh<sub>2</sub>* (AE 258)

PIE \**meh<sub>2</sub>g<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to knead, stroke’ (Pok. 696)

Gr. *μαγίς* ‘kneaded mass/substance’

Russ. *maz* ‘salve, ointment’

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

PAIb. \**stat-* {3} < QIE \**sth<sub>2</sub>-ti/o-*

Alb. *mbështes* [verb] (tg) ‘to lean, rest, stand, back up, base’ {2} (AE 260)

PIE \**steh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘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 < \**stat-* (< \**sth<sub>2</sub>-ti-*). {3} [MdV] To my mind, *shtat* is rather a borrowing from Latin *status*.

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

PAIb. \**(V)pi* (AE 260)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>(e)pi*, *h<sub>1</sub>opi* ‘up, on, upon (on-to, un-to)’ (Pok. 323)

Gr. *ἐπί* ‘on, to, towards’

Notes: {1} Compound of \**h<sub>2</sub>en-h<sub>1</sub>(e/o)pi*.

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

PAIb. \**ambi* (AE 261)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>mbi* ‘(a)round’ (Pok. 34)

Lat. *amb(i)-*, *am-* ‘(a)round’

Skt. *abhí* ‘(a)round’

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

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

PAIb. \**(V)mēl-* {2} (AE 264)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>(e)mes(e)l-* {1} ‘blackbird’ (Pok. 35)

Lat. *merula* ‘blackbird’

OHG *amsla* ‘blackbird’

Notes: {1} If not a European word. {2} from a preform (*V*)*mesl*\_. {3} Enlargement with the suffix *-enjē*.

**mēmē** [f] (t); **māmē** [f] (g) ‘mother’

PAIb. *\*ma(m)mā* (AE 265)

PIE *\*mā(m)mā*, *meh<sub>2</sub>-(m)meh<sub>2</sub>* {1} ‘mother’ (Pok. 694)

Gr. *μάμη* ‘mother’

Lat. *mamma* ‘mother’

Notes: {1} Nursery word.

**mi** [m] (tg) ‘mouse’

PAIb. *\*mū-* (AE 267)

PIE *\*muHs-*, root *\*muHs* ‘mouse’ *\_+\_* (Pok. 752)

Gr. *μῦς* ‘mouse’

Lat. *mūs* ‘mouse’

Skt. *múṣ-* ‘mouse’

**miell, mjell** [m/n] (tg) ‘flour’

PAIb. *\*melu-* (AE 268)

PIE *\*melh<sub>1</sub>-u-* ‘meal, flour’ (Pok. 716)

OHG *melo* ‘meal, flour’

**mirë** [adv] (tg); **(i) mirë** [adj] (tg) ‘well, good’

PAIb. *\*mīr-* < QIE *\*m(H)i(H)-ro-* (AE 268)

PIE *\*meiH-* ‘mild, soft’ (Pok. 711)

Lat. *mīrus* ‘wonderful’

**mizë** [f] (tg) ‘fly’

PAIb. *\*mū-* (AE 270)

PIE *\*?* ‘fly, whim, caprice’ (Pok. 752)

Gr. *μῦα* ‘fly’

ON *mý* ‘whim’

Notes: {1} Enlargement with *-zë*.

**mjergull(ë)** {1} [f] (tg) ‘nebula’

PAIb. *\*mergulā* (AE 271)

PIE *\*mer(H)g<sup>w</sup>-* ‘to flicker, glimmer, gleam’ (Pok. 734)

ON *myrkr* ‘dark’

Notes: {1} Enlargement with *-ullë*.

**mish** [m/n] (tg) ‘meat’

PAIb. *\*mēmśá-* (AE 269)

PIE *\*mēmso-* ‘meat’ (Pok. 725)

Skt. *māṃśám* ‘meat’; Go. *mimz* ‘meat’

**mjaltë** [n/m] (tg) ‘honey’

PAIb. *\*mel(i)ta-* {1}, cf. *bletë* (AE 270)

PIE *\*meli-t(-)* ‘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’

PAIb. *\*(n)neG-* {1}

Alb. *njegull(ë)* [m] (tg) ‘nübēs, cālīgo’ (AE 272)

PIE *\*? \_ \_*

Rom. *negură* ‘fog’

Notes: {1} May be connected with the root *neg<sup>w</sup>*- ‘to get dark’ or *(s)neuK-*, cf. Lith. *niáuka* ‘darkness (of the sky), dusky, dim (weather)’.

**mjekër, mjek(ë)rë** [f] (tg) ‘chin, beard’

PAIb. *\*(m)mekri* (AE 273)

PIE *\*smek<sup>r</sup>-* ‘chin’ (Pok. 968)

Lith. *smãkras* chin; Skt. *śmãśru-* ‘beard, moustache’

**(i) mjerë** [adj] (tg) {2} ‘miserable, woeful, unhappy’

PAIb. *\*m(i)ier-* (AE 274) ‘blotted, spotted, stained?’ *\_ \_* (Pok. 697 {1})

Gr. *μειρός, μαρός* ‘polluted, defiled’

Notes: {1} Root *mai-*. {2} Also as an exclamatory particle.

**(ndër)mjet** [prep, adv] (tg) ‘between, among, amid’

PAIb. *\*met-*

Alb. *me* [prep] (tg) ‘with’; *mje* [prep] (g) ‘(un)till’; *mjet* [m] (g) ‘wall separating’ (AE 275)

PIE *\*me-t-* ‘with, in the midst/middle of, between’ (Pok. 702)

Gr. *μέτα, μετά* ‘in the midst/middle of, between, behind’

**mes** [m] (tg); **mjes/z** [m] (g) ‘middle, mid’

PAIb. *\*meTi*, *meT<sup>s</sup>i-* < QIE *\*meTi(-)*, *meTi-o-*

Alb. *midis* [prep, adv] (tg) ‘between, in the middle of’ (AE 274)

PIE *\*me-t/d<sup>h</sup>i* ‘with, middle’ (Pok. 702)

Go. *miP* ‘with’

Notes: {1} The derivation of PIE forms is not convincing. One may alternatively derive *mjes-* from Latin *medius* (cf. *gaz* < *gaudium*). Alb. *mes* has been explained as a borrowing from Modern Greek *mésos*; it might also represent a devoiced variant of *mez*.

**mo** [particle] {1} (tg) ‘do not!’

PAIb. *\*mē*

Alb. *mos* [particle] {2} (tg) ‘don’t (you)?, not!’ (AE 275)

PIE *\*meh<sub>i</sub>* ‘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<sub>i</sub> k<sup>w</sup>e*.

**modhë** [f] (tg) ‘brome, darnel, lentil, bean, pea(s), wetch {2}’

PAIb. *\*mē/āδā*

Alb. *modhull(ë)* [f] (tg) {3} ‘brome, darnel, lentil, bean, pea(s), wetch’ (AE 276) *\_ \_* {1} (Pok. 695)

Skt. *māṣa-* ‘bean’; MP *mās* ‘wetch, legume’; Rom. *mazăre* ‘lentil’

Notes: {1} ‘Wanderwort’. {2} Depending on the dialect. {3} Enlargement with *-ullë*.

**morr** {1} [m] (tg) ‘louse’

PAIb. *\*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 *morsch* ‘decayed, pulpy’

Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement in *-(ë)z(ë)*.

**mot** [m] (tg) ‘period of time (of a year), year, weather’

PAIb. *\*mēt-* (AE 278)

PIE *\*meh<sub>2</sub>-t(i/o)-* ‘mass, time, year’ (Pok. 703)

Lith. *mėtas* ‘year, time, mass’

**mot(ë)rë, motër** [f] (tg) ‘sister’

PAIb. *\*mātri* (AE 279)

PIE *\*meh<sub>2</sub>-tr* ‘mother’ (Pok. 700)

Gr. *μήτηρ* ‘mother’

Skt. *mātār-* ‘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 Abl] (tg) ‘from me’

*më* [DatAcc] {1} (tg); *mua / mu(e)* [DatAcc] {2}

PAIb. *\*mē-* (AE 279)

PIE *\*me-* ‘me’ (Pok. 702)

Notes: {1} Proclitic form of the Acc-Dat. 1sg. personal pronoun. {2} < Alb. *\*mo<sup>N</sup>*.

**muaj / mu(e)j** [m] {1} ‘month’

PAIb. *\*mēn-* (AE 279)

PIE *\*meh<sub>2</sub>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*’

PAIb. *\*mel<sup>o</sup>* {1}

Alb. *mëllak* [m] (t) ‘*Quercus conferta*’ {3} (AE 280)

PIE *\*mel(H)-* ‘dark(-coloured), swarthy?’ (Pok. 720)

Gr. *μέλαν-* ‘black’

Notes: {1} Nominal basis for further Alb. formations. {2} Formation with *-(é)zë*. {3} Formation with *-ák*.

**s°, ṣ** [particle] (tg) ‘not’

PAIb. *\*t<sup>s</sup>e* (AE 276)

PIE *\*k<sup>w</sup>e* ‘and’ (Pok. 635)

Skt. *ca* ‘and’; Go. *(ni)h* ‘and (not)’

**natë** {2} [f] (tg) ‘night’  
 PAlb. *\*naktā* {1} (AE 283)  
 PIE *\*nok<sup>w</sup>-t-* ‘night’ (Pok. 762)  
 Lat. *nox* ‘night’  
 Notes: {1} Has entered the declension of the fem. *-eh<sub>2</sub>-*stems. {2} Pl. *net* is possibly the reflex of the du. *nok<sup>w</sup>t-ih<sub>1</sub>*.

**tërë / tănë** [pronindef] ‘all, full’  
 PAlb. *\*tan-* {2} < QIE *\*tons* {1}  
 Alb. (*i*) *tërë* / (*i*) *tănë* [adj] ‘all’ (AE 189)  
 PIE *\*to(d)* ‘it’ (Pok. 1096)  
 Gr. *τόν* ‘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 *\*h<sub>1</sub>(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)djerë, (n)gjer** {1} [prep] (tg) ‘until, at, near(ly)’  
 PAlb. *\*a/N(e)dri*  
 Alb. *mjerth(i)* [prep] (g) {2} ‘until’ (AE 288)  
 PIE *\*m(e)-g<sup>h</sup>ri* ‘at, till, to’ (Pok. 702)  
 Gr. *μέχρι(ς), ἄχρι(ς)* ‘until’  
 Arm. *merj* ‘at, by’  
 Notes: {1} From Alb. *\*(N)der-*. {2} Enlargement with *-th(i)*.

**na** [pronpers NomAccDat] (tg) {1} ‘we, us’  
*ne(ve)* [NomAccDat] (tg) {2}; *nesh* [Abl] (tg) {3}  
 PAlb. *\*na-*, *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)nō<sup>o</sup>*  
 Alb. *nesër* [adv] (tg) ‘tomorrow’ (AE 292)  
 PIE *\*(h<sub>1</sub>)nē-, (h<sub>1</sub>)nō-* ‘after, behind, next to/after’  $\_? \_$  (Pok. 40)  
 Gr. *ἔνη(ς), ἔνας* ‘the day after tomorrow’  
 Go. *neh<sup>w</sup>* ‘after’  
 Notes: {1} A compound *ne-s* < *\*nō k<sup>w</sup>e*.

**nëmë / nāmë** [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 / nānë** [f] ‘mother’

PAIb. \**na(n)nā* (AE 294)

PIE \**nā(n)nā* {1} ‘mother’ \_ \_

Gr. *ἑννοῦς* ‘mother’

Skt. *nanā* ‘mother’

Notes: {1} Nursery word.

**nëntë / nāntë** [num] {1} ‘nine’

PAIb. \*(*e*)*neun(-tā)*

Alb. (*i*) *nëntë* / (*i*) *nāntë* [num ord] ‘ninth’ (AE 294)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>neun* ‘nine’ \_+\_ (Pok. 318)

OCS *devętb* ‘nine’

Notes: {1} Enlargement with *-të* under the influence of the respective ordinal and of the cardinal *dhjetë* ‘ten’.

**gat(i)** [adv] (tg) ‘ready (to leave/go/begin smth.), nearly’

PAIb. \**gat-* < QIE \**g<sup>w</sup>ṛ-t(o/i)-*

Alb. *ngas* [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to put/set in motion, drift’ (AE 296)

PIE \**g<sup>w</sup>em-* ‘to go’ (Pok. 463)

Skt. *gāti-* ‘going, course’

Notes: {1} Albanian denominative formation from \**gat<sup>s</sup>i-* < \**g<sup>w</sup>ṛt-io-*).

**(i) ngjelmë** {1} [adj] (g) ‘salty, savory’

PAIb. \**šali(m)-* < QIE \**sh<sub>2</sub>eli(mo)-*

Alb. *gjellë* [f] (tg) ‘dish’ (AE 298)

PIE \**seh<sub>2</sub>l-(i)-* ‘salt’ (Pok. 878)

Gr. *ἄλιμος* ‘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’

PAIb. \**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 PAIb. \**nepōt<sup>s</sup>(i)ā*. {2} [MdV] Or borrowed from VLat. *nepōtia*, cf. Rum. *nepoat,ă*, as has been proposed by others.

**njer(i)** [m {1}] (tg) ‘human being’

PAIb. \*(*a*)*ner-* (AE 304)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>nēr-* ‘man’ (Pok. 765)

Skt. *nār-* ‘man, human being’

Notes: {1} Pl. *njerëz*; the form of the singular is also used as indefinite pronoun ‘someone, whoever’.

**(i) njomë** [adj] (tg) ‘soft, tender, fresh’

PAIb. \**knēm-*

Alb. *njom* [verb] (tg) ‘to wet, soak, moisten’ (AE 306)

PIE \**knēs*-(*m*-) ‘to scratch, scrape, rub?’ (Pok. 561)  
Go. *hnasqus* ‘soft, delicate’; OE *hnesce* ‘tender, weak’

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

PAIb. \**apa*

Alb. *pa* [particle] (tg) ‘without, having no’ {1}; *prapë* [adv] (tg) ‘again, back, anew, afresh’ (AE 307)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>(e)po-* ‘off, away’ (Pok. 53)

Gr. *ἄπα, ἀπά* ‘away, off’

Skt. *ápa* ‘away, off’

Notes: {1} *pa* [pa:] 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. \**pər apə*.

**palë** [f] (tg) ‘fold, stratum’

PAIb. \**pallā* < QIE \**pol-io-* (AE 308)

PIE \**pel-* ‘to fold’ (Pok. 803)

Rom. *pală* ‘fold’; Go. *falPan* ‘fold’

**parë** [adv, prep] (tg) ‘before(hand), first, previously’

PAIb. \**par-*

Alb. *para* [adv, prep] (tg) ‘forward, ahead’ {1} (AE 310)

PIE \**pr̥H-e/o-s* ‘before, in front’ (Pok. 813)

Gr. *πῶρος* ‘earlier, forward’

Skt. *purás* ‘forward, ahead, in front’

Notes: {1} Back formation from *përpara* < Alb. \**pər-parə-a*.

**(i) parë** [num ord] (tg) ‘first’

PAIb. \**paru-* {1} (AE 311)

PIE \**prh<sub>2</sub>-u-* ‘first’ (Pok. 815)

Skt. *púrva-* ‘former, front’; OCS *прѣвъ* ‘first’

Notes: {1} Arose in the weak cases.

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

PAIb. \**pa*° (AE 311)

PIE \**pos(t)* ‘directly to/at/after, after’ (Pok. 841)

Gr. *πό(ς)* ‘at, to, by’

OCS *po* ‘behind, after’

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

**pelë** [f] (tg) ‘mare’

PAIb. \**pōllā* < QIE \**pōl(H)-ieh<sub>2</sub>, pl̥H-(i)ieh<sub>2</sub>?* (AE 314)

PIE \**pel(H)-* ‘to set in motion by thrusting or beating, to drive’ \_\_?\_ (Pok. 801)

Gr. *πῶλος* ‘foal, filly’

**pendë / pëndë** [f] ‘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.

**pesë / pēsë** [num] ‘five’  
PALb. *\*pent<sup>s</sup>(e)*  
Alb. (i) *pestë* / (i) *pēstë* [num ord] (g) ‘fifth’ (AE 315)  
PIE *\*penk<sup>w</sup>e* ‘five’ (Pok. 808)  
Gr. *πέντε* ‘five’  
Lat. *quinque* ‘five’

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

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

**për(r)ua / përru(e)** [m] {3} ‘torrent, stream’  
PALb. *\*pVrē/ān-* (AE 318) ‘torrent, stream’ *\_\_* {1} (Pok. 329 {2})  
Rom. *pîriu* {4} ‘torrent, stream’  
Notes: {1} Balkan word? {2} To the root *er-* ‘to start moving’. {3} < *\*pVro<sup>N</sup>*. {4}  
Assimilated to *rîu* ‘river’ < Lat. *rīvus*

**pidh** {2} [f] (tg) ‘pudenda’  
PALb. *\*piθ-* (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.

**pishë** [f] (tg) ‘pine(-tree), pine-wood’  
PALb. *\*pī(?)ś-* {2} (AE 321)  
PIE *\*p(H)i(H)-C-* ‘resine tree?’ *\_\_* (Pok. 793 {1})  
Lat. *pīnum* ‘fir, pine(-tree)”; *picea* ‘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 *\*p<sub>l</sub>H-k-*  
Alb. *plakë* [f] (tg) {3} ‘old woman’ (AE 324)  
PIE *\*pelh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘grey, ashy’ (Pok. 804)

Lith. *pilkas* ‘grey’

Notes: {1} Pl. *pleq* from Alb. *\*plakǎ*. {2} Often occurs as an adjective, meaning ‘oldish, aged’. {3} Fem. Alb. *\*plak-ǎ*.

**plesht** [m] (tg) ‘flea’

PAIb. *\*plaus(i)-t-* (AE 325)

PIE *\*plou-s(i)-* ‘flea’ (Pok. 102)

Arm. *low* ‘flea’

Skt. *plúṣi-* ‘flea’

**plis** [m] (tg) ‘clod (of earth), lump’

PAIb. *\*plit<sup>s</sup>(i)-* < QIE *\*pl<sub>l</sub>t-io-* (AE 326)

PIE *\*(s)pel-(t)-* ‘to sliver, split off, splinter off’ (Pok. 985)

**plot** [adv] (tg) ‘full, replete’

PAIb. *\*plēt-* < QIE *\*pleh<sub>l</sub>-t-*

Alb. (i) *plotë* [adj] (tg) ‘full, whole, entire’ (AE 327)

PIE *\*pelh<sub>l</sub>-* ‘to fill (up)’ (Pok. 799)

Lat. *implētus* ‘filled’

**popël** [f] (tg) ‘clod, boulder, rock, stone’

PAIb. *\*pēpli* < QIE *\*pē(l)-pl<sub>l</sub> {1}* (AE 329)

PIE *\*(s)pel-* ‘to sliver, split off, splinter off’ (Pok. 327)

Gr. (Hes.) *πέλλα* · *λίθος*

OHG *felis* ‘rock’

Notes: {1} If IE, this is an Alb. formation with (broken) reduplication.

**prush** [m {1}] (tg) ‘embers’

PAIb. *\*prus-* < QIE *\*prus-* (AE 334)

PIE *\*preus-* ‘to burn (up)?’ (Pok. 846)

Lat. *prūna* ‘embers’

Notes: {1} Singulare tantum.

**pupë** [f] (tg) ‘bud, button, bunch of grapes, tassel’

PAIb. *\*pupā* (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’

PAIb. *\*(e)reN-* < QIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>reg<sup>w</sup>(s)-no-(e)reN-*

Alb. *erret* [verb 3spr] (tg) {1} ‘to grow dark, darken’ (AE 344)

PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>reg<sup>w</sup>-(es)-* ‘dark?’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 857)

Gr. *ἔρεβος* ‘darkness (of the underworld)’; *ἔρεμνός* ‘dark’

Notes: {1} Denominative formation.

**rrap(ë)** {2} [nsm/f] (tg); **rrepë** {3} [f] (tg) ‘radish, rape’

PAIb. *\*rap-* (AE 349)

PIE *\*r(e)Hp-*, *rǎp-* {1} ‘radish, rape’ (Pok. 852)

Gr. *ράπυς* ‘cabbage, radish’

Notes: {1} Non-IE ‘Wanderwort’. {2} Bar. and the dialects of Southern Italy. {3} From pl. *rapī*.

**rrap** {1} [m] (tg) ‘plane-tree’

PAIb. \**rap-* < QIE \**rh<sub>1</sub>p-*, *rap-* (AE 349)

PIE \**r(e)h<sub>1</sub>p-*? ‘pale, pole?’ \_ \_ (Pok. 866)

OCS *rěpъje* ‘τριβολος’

Notes: {1} Pl. *rrep(e)* from Alb. \**rrapī*.

**rrēnjē / rrā(n)jē** [f] ‘root’

PAIb. \**radniā* < QIE \**urh<sub>2</sub>d-(nieh<sub>2</sub>)* (AE 350)

PIE \**u(e)r(e)h<sub>2</sub>d-* ‘root’ (Pok. 1167)

Lat. *rādīx* root

**se** [conj, pron] {1} (tg) ‘that, as, when’

PAIb. \**śe(i)*, *tśi*

Alb. *si* [conj, pron] {2} (tg) ‘how (?)’; *sa* [conj, pron] (tg) ‘how many, much (?), as (...) as’ {3} (AE 353)

PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>e-*, *k<sup>w</sup>(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. *k<sup>w</sup>i-h<sub>1</sub>*. {3} From Alb. \**si-a*, a combination of two pronominal members, viz. \**k<sup>w</sup>ih<sub>2</sub>* and \**h<sub>2</sub>eu-/h<sub>2</sub>en-*.

**sorrē** [f] (tg) ‘crow’

PAIb. \**śēr(e)nā* < QIE \**k<sup>w</sup>ers-en-* (AE 355)

PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>ers-* ‘black, dark(-coloured)’ (Pok. 583)

Skt. *kṛṣṇá-* ‘black’

**cup** {1} [m] (tg); **sup** [m] (tg) ‘shoulder’

PAIb. \**śup-* (AE 355)

PIE \**(s)kup-* ‘shoulder’ (Pok. 627)

Skt. *śúpti-* ‘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’

PAIb. \**śū* < QIE \**h<sub>3</sub>(e)k<sup>w</sup>-ih<sub>1</sub>* {1}

Alb. *sy(e)j* [verb] (g) ‘to look at, attack, assail’ {2} (AE 356)

PIE \**h<sub>3</sub>(o)k<sup>w</sup>-* ‘to see’ (Pok. 775)

Lith. *akì* ‘both eyes’

Notes: {1} Original dual form. {2} Denominative formation.

**shat(ë)** {1} [m/f] (tg) ‘heart-shaped hoe, mattock’

PAIb. \**śaktā* < QIE \**s<sub>1</sub>k-to/i-* (AE 358)

PIE \**sēk-* ‘to cut’ (Pok. 895)

Lat. *sēcula* ‘sickle’; *sacena* ‘pick-axe of the pontifices’

Notes: {1} Pl. *shet(-)* from Alb. \**šatī*.

**shi** [m] {1} (tg) ‘rain’

PAIb. \**śū-* < QIE \**s(H)u(H)-* (AE 360)

PIE \**seuH-* ‘juice, moisture?’ (Pok. 912)

Gr. *ῥεῖ* ‘to rain’; *ῥω* ‘to rain’  
Notes: {1} Singulare tantum.

**shkorre(t)** {1} [f/m] (tg) ‘bush, shrub’

PAIb. \**k̑er-*

Alb. *shkozë* [f] (tg) ‘{2} woodrush, hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*’ (AE 362)

PIE \*(s)*Ker(H)-* ‘?’ \_?\_ (Pok. 938)

Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement with *-et* of the Alb. basis \**škor-* {2} From Alb. *škor-zə*.

**shpardh(ë)** [m/f] (tg) ‘kind of oak, *Quercus conferta*’

PAIb. \**špar-(δ-)* {1} < QIE \*(s-)*por-* (AE 365)

PIE \*(s)*per-* ‘spar, rafter?’ \_?\_ (Pok. 990)

OHG *sparro* ‘beam, roof-tree’

Notes: {1} Enlargement with the suffix *-dh(ë)*.

**shtatë** {1} [num] (tg) ‘seven’

PAIb. \**ś(e)pta(-tā)*

Alb. (*i*) *shtatë* [num ord] (tg) ‘seventh’ (AE 370)

PIE \**septm̑* ‘seven’ (Pok. 909)

Gr. *ἑπτά* ‘seven’

Skt. *saptá* ‘seven’

Notes: {1} Under the influence of (*i*) *shtatë* ‘seventh’ enlarged with *-të*.

**shul** [m] (tg) ‘poles, bolt, cross-bar, yoke, lath’

PAIb. \**k̑sul(V)n-*

Alb. *sh(i)lor* [m] (g) ‘yoke’ {1} (AE 361) \_ \_

Gr. *ξύλον* ‘timber, beam’

Notes: {1} Enlargement with the suffix *-ór*.

**shtānsë** [f] (g {2}); **shtāzë** [f] (t) ‘animal, beast’

PAIb. \**stant̑iā* < QIE \**sth<sub>2</sub>(e)nt-(ieh<sub>2</sub>)* {1}

Alb. *shtëzë* / *shtāzë* [f] ‘animal, beast’ (AE 371)

PIE \**steh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘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’

PAIb. \**staig-* < QIE \**stōig<sup>h</sup>-o-* (AE 371)

PIE \**steig<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to walk, stride, step’ (Pok. 1017)

Gr. *στοίχος* ‘line, row’

**shtërpi(nj)** {1} [mnp] (tg) ‘reptiles’

PAIb. \**ś(t)ripenī* < QIE \**sȓp-en-* (AE 374)

PIE \**serp-* ‘to creep, crawl’ (Pok. 912)

Notes: {1} Originally the pl. of *gjarpër/n* (tg) ‘snake’.

**gëshallë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘post, stud, stem, stalk’

PAIb. \**stal-* < QIE \**stol-*

Alb. *shtall* [verb] (g) ‘to wind up, coil, clew up’ (AE 376)

PIE \**stel-* ‘set/put (up)’ (Pok. 1019)

Gr. *στολίζω* ‘to get ready’

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

**shtalb** [m] (g) ‘post, stud’

PAIb. *\*štelP-* < QIE *\*stolP-* (AE 376)

PIE *\*stel-p/b<sup>(h)</sup>-* ‘post, stud?’ (Pok. 1020)

MLG *stalpen* ‘stagnāre’

**shtjerrë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘kid, lamb’

PAIb. *\*šterā*

Alb. *shterunë* [f] (t) ‘young cow’ (AE 376)

PIE *\*ster(i)-* ‘soft, weaken’ (Pok. 1031)

Gr. *στειρα* ‘barren, sterile (cow, woman)’

Skt. *starī-* ‘barren/sterile cow’

Notes: {1} with hardening of the inlaut.

**shqerrë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘lamb, kid’

PAIb. *\*(š-)kerā*

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 *më-*.

**shurrë** {1} [f] (tg) ‘urine, piss’

PAIb. *\*šur-(nā)* < QIE *\*sHur-(neh.)šur-(nā)* (AE 380)

PIE *\*seHur?* ‘to piss, make water’ (Pok. 80)

Gr. *οὐρέω* ‘to piss’

Hitt. *sēhur* ‘urine’

Notes: {1} The hardening of the inlaut may have expressive reasons.

**ni** {1} [adv] (tg) ‘now’

PAIb. *\*nū* (AE 381)

PIE *\*nū* ‘now’ (Pok. 770)

Lith. *nù* ‘now’; Skt. *nū* ‘now’

Notes: {1} Often occurs in coordination with other particles, cf. *tani*, *nani*, *nime* ‘id’.

**tani** [adv] (tg) ‘now’

PAIb. *\*ta<sup>o</sup>* {1}

Alb. *tash* [adv] (g) ‘now’; *tash(t)* [adv] (tg) ‘now’ {2}, cf. *nani* (AE 381)

PIE *\*to-* ‘it’ (Pok. 1086)

Lith. *tadà* ‘then, thereupon’; Skt. *ta-dā* ‘then’

Notes: {1} Particle occurring in adverbial compounds. {2} Enlargement with *-(t)i*.

**nani** [adv] (t) ‘now’

PAIb. *\*na<sup>o</sup>* {1}

Alb. *nashiti* [adv] (t) {2} ‘now’, cf. *tani* (AE 381)

PIE *\*(h)nō-* ‘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’

PAIb. *\*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. *\*tarǐ*. {3} Enlargement with *-ók*.

**tek** [adv, conj] (tg) {1} ‘over there, where’

PAIb. *\*tai°* < QIE *\*toi-*

Alb. *te* [prep] (tg) ‘ad, apud, prope, versus’ {2} (AE 383)

PIE *\*to-* ‘it’ (Pok. 1086)

Notes: {1} From *\*te ku* (< *toi- kʷu-*) ‘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)*.

**tetë** [num] (tg) {2} ‘eight’

PAIb. *\*aktō(-tā)*

Alb. (*i*) *tetë* [num ord] (tg) ‘eighth’ {3} (AE 384)

PIE *\*(H)okteh<sub>3</sub>* {1} ‘eight’ (Pok. 775)

Gr. *ὀκτώ* eight:numeral

Notes: {1} Maybe *\*h<sub>3</sub>ekteh<sub>3</sub>*. {2} With *-të-*enlargement due to the influence of the respective ordinal numeral and of the other lower numerals. {3} Adjectival formation with the suffix *-të* < *\*-to-*.

**tēmth / tāmth** [m] (g) {1} ‘bile, gall(-bladder)’

PAIb. *\*tam-(ǵ-)* (AE 385) \_ \_

Lat. *tama* ‘kind of bumb, swelling’

Notes: {1} Enlargement with *-th*.

**tī** [pronpers Nomsm/f] {2} (tg) ‘you’

PAIb. *\*tū* < QIE *\*tuh<sub>2</sub>* (AE 386)

PIE *\*tu-* ‘you’ (Pok. 1097)

Lat. *tū* ‘you’

Lith. *tù* ‘you’

Notes: {1} Further case forms: *ty* m/fd/a ‘(to) you’, proclitic *të* ‘id.’ < Alb. *\*tuǐ*, m/fb *teje* ‘from you’ < *\*toi-* with *-je-*enlargement from the nominal system.

**tre** [num m/n] (tg) ‘three’

PAIb. *\*trei-*

Alb. (*i*) *tretë* [num ord] (tg) ‘third’ (AE 387)

PIE *\*trei-es* ‘three’ (Pok. 1090)

Lat. *trēs* ‘three’

Skt. *tráyas* ‘three’

**tri** {1} [num f] (tg) ‘three’

PAIb. *\*trī(-ā)* (AE 387)

PIE *\*tri-h<sub>2</sub>* ‘three’ (Pok. 1090)

Gr. *τρία* ‘three’



Lat. *tria* ‘three’

Notes: {1} [tri(:)] > Alb. \**tri-ə*, a secondary feminine.

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

PAIb. \**trim-* < QIE \**t<sub>r</sub>-mo-* (AE 389)

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

Arm. *t’arm* ‘young, fresh’

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

**trikë** [f] (g) ‘twig, sprig’

PAIb. \**tri/eK-(s-)*

Alb. *trish(e)* [f] (g) ‘sprout, (young) shoot’; *trash* [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’

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

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

Gr. *τόλος* ‘torus, wale’

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

**thinjë** [f] (tg) ‘gray hair’

PAIb. \**ḡmniā* {1} < QIE \**k<sub>i</sub>h<sub>1</sub>-ni-*

PIE \**ki(e)h<sub>1</sub>-* ‘dark(-coloured), grey’ (Pok. 541)

OCS *sinь* ‘darkblue’

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

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

PAIb. \**ḡat(Vr)-* < QIE \**k<sub>h</sub>₃-to/t(e)r-*

Alb. *këthatër(r)* {1} / *k(ë)thadër* [f] ‘claw, talons (of a bird of prey)’ {2}; *gërthat* [m] (g) ‘claw, talons (of a bird of prey)’ {3}; *krahathadër* [m] (g) ‘Accipiter nisus’ {4} (AE 391)

PIE \**k<sub>h</sub>₃-(i-)* ‘to sharpen, whet’ (Pok. 541)

Lat. *catus* ‘acutus, acute’

Skt. *śitá-* ‘whetted, sharp’

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

**thak(ë)** {2} [m/n] (tg) ‘awn, beard, pin, peg, tassel, fringe’

PAIb. \**ḡak-* (AE 393)

PIE \**k<sub>ok</sub><sup>(w)</sup>-(e)h₂-* {1} ‘bough, branch, twig?’ (Pok. 523)

Lith. *šakà* ‘bough, twig’; Skt. *śákhā-* ‘bough, twig’

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

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

PAIb. \**ḡel(u)-* < QIE \**kelH-(u)o-*

Alb. (i) *k(ë)thjellët(t)* {2} [adj] (tg) ‘clear, serene, fair (weather)’; *thëllim* {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 *-(ē)t(ē)*. {2} Alb. formation with the prefix *k(ē)-*. {3} Alb. formation with the suffix *-im*.

**(i) thellë** [adj] (tg) ‘deep’

PAlb. \**ḡauil-*

Alb. *k(ē)thellë* [f] (g) ‘cave, cavity, hole, abyss’; *thellësi* [f] (g) ‘deepening’ (AE 394)

PIE \**kouilo-* (Pok. 593)

Gr. *κοῖλος* ‘hollow’

**k(ē)thap** {1} [m] (g) ‘hook, claw’

PAlb. \**ḡōp-*, *ḡsap-* < QIE \**k(o)h<sub>3</sub>-po-*

Alb. *thep* [m] (tg) ‘peak, point (of the rock, stone), spike’ (AE 395)

PIE \**keh<sub>3</sub>-(i-)* ‘to sharpen, whet’ (Pok. 541)

Lat. *cippus* ‘pale, peak, point’ {2}

Notes: {1} Esp. pl. *k(ē)thapë*; Alb. formation with the prefix *k(ē)-*. {2} Indirectly cognate.

**thëri** {1} [f] (t); **thëni** [f] (tg) ‘nit, egg of the louse’

PAlb. \**ḡani(-)* (AE 397)

PIE \**k(o)nid(-)* ‘louse, egg of the louse, nit’ (Pok. 608)

Gr. *κορίς* ‘louse’

Arm. *anic* ‘louse’

Notes: {1} Frequently *thërri* with hardening of the vibrant in inlaut for expressive reasons.

**thi** [m] (tg) ‘pig’

PAlb. \**ḡū-* {1} (AE 397)

PIE \**suH-s* ‘pig, hog, swine’ *\_?\_* (Pok. 1038)

Gr. *ῥίς* ‘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. *σῦς*, cf. Alb. *thes* ‘bag’ vs. Gr. *σάκκος* ‘id’.

**thjer(ë)** {2} [m/f] (tg) ‘lentil’

PAlb. \**(ḡi)ḡer-*

Alb. *(i) thjermë* [adj] (g) ‘ashy’ {3} (AE 398)

PIE \**kíker-* {1} ‘pea(s)?’ (Pok. 598)

Gr. *κρίος* ‘chick-pea’

Arm. *siserñ* ‘chick-pea’

Notes: {1} Non-IE ‘Kulturwort’. {2} Frequently *thjerr(ë)* with hardened vibrant. {3} Lit. ‘with the colour of lentils’.

**udhë** [f] (tg) ‘road, way’

PAlb. \**udā* < QIE \**uḡ<sup>h</sup>-o-* (AE 400)

PIE \**ueḡ<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to move, walk’ (Pok. 1118)

Skt. *váhati* ‘to drive’

**ujë** [m/n] (tg) ‘water’

PAlb. \**uri-* < QIE \**(H)uh<sub>2</sub>r(-io-)* (AE 401)

PIE *\*(H)u(e)h<sub>1</sub>-r-* ‘water’ (Pok. 80)  
Skt. *vār-* ‘water’

**ulk** {1}, **ujk** [m] (tg) ‘wolf’  
PALb. *\*ulk<sup>(w)</sup>-* (AE 403)  
PIE *\*ul<sup>g</sup>k<sup>w</sup>-o-* ‘wolf’ (Pok. 1178)  
Go. *wulfs* ‘wolf’; OCS *vlъkъ* ‘wolf’  
Notes: {1} This form occurs only in the oldest literature (Buz.) and in the conservative dialects of Tosk.

**urë** [f] (tg) ‘bridge’  
PALb. *\*ur(u)ā* (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<sub>2</sub>d<sup>h</sup>-* (AE 405)  
PIE *\*ueh<sub>2</sub>d<sup>h</sup>-* ‘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.

**valë** [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.

**valë** [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’

**vāng** [m] (g) ‘(b)rim, fellow’  
PALb. *\*uang-* < QIE *\*uon(H)g-*  
Alb. *vëth* / *vāth* [m] ‘ear-ring’ {1}; *vëngëroj* {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 *-ëró-*.  
{3} Denominative formation with *-ó-*.

**varr / vorr** [m] ‘grave, tomb’

PAlb. *\*ǎur(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. *vraṇá-* ‘wound, tearing’; Av. *xʷara-* ‘wound, hurt’

Notes: {1} Or *suer-* ‘to cut, slaughter’, p. 1050.

**vatër / votër** [f] ‘hearth, fire-place’

PAlb. *\*āt(e)rā* {1} (AE 410)

PIE *\*HeHt(e)r-* ‘fire’ (Pok. 69)

Lat. *āter* ‘black, sombre (blackened by fire)’; *atrium* ‘main hall of a house, containing the fire’

Av. *ātarš* ‘fire’

Notes: {1} Possibly, an old loanword from Latin.

**vath(ë)** [m/f] (tg) ‘sheep-fold/pen, cote (fenced area, in which the small cattle is herded together for the night)’

PAlb. *\*(a)uaθā* < QIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>uos-d<sup>(h)</sup>-* (AE 412)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>ues-* ‘to dwell, abide, pass/stay the night’ (Pok. 1170)

Skt. *vāsá-* ‘sojourn, stay, spending the night’; Skt. *próṣṭha-* ‘lodging’

**veg(ë)** [m/f] (tg) ‘handle (of pot), hook, curved handle’

PAlb. *\*uaigā* < QIE *\*uoiH-(G-)*

Alb. *vegël* [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 *-(ë)l*.

**verë / vëñë** [f] ‘wine’

PAlb. *\*uainā* < QIE *\*uoiH-n-*

Alb. *vësht(ë)* {1} / *vësht(ë)* {2} [m/f] ‘vineyard’ (AE 414)

PIE *\*u(e)iH-(o)n-* ‘wine’ (Pok. 1121)

Gr. *οἶνος* wine

Notes: {1} From PAlb. *uóin-éšt-* beside pl. *v(ë)reshta* from PAlb. *\*uoin-éšt-*. {2} Pl. *v(ë)neshta*.

**verr(ë)** [m/f] (tg) ‘alder’

PAlb. *\*uōr-*, *uar(e/i)n-*

Alb. *vërri* / *v(ë)rrĩ* [f] ‘alder’ (AE 414)

PIE *\*uer-(e)neh<sub>2</sub>?* ‘alder, poplar’ (Pok. 1169)

Arm. *geran* ‘trabs, tignum’

Bret. *gwern* ‘alder’

**urrë** [f] (tg) ‘sap-wood’

PAIb. *\*urnā* < QIE *\*ur-neh<sub>2</sub>* (AE 414)

PIE *\*uer-(e)neh<sub>2</sub>?* ‘alder, poplar’ (Pok. 1169)

**vesh** {2} [m] (tg) ‘ear’

PAIb. *\*(a)uašī* < QIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>(e)usós-ih<sub>1</sub>* (AE 415)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>eusos* ‘ear’ (Pok. 785)

Lat. *auris* ‘ear’

Lith. *ausis* ‘ear’

Notes: {1} Dual form. {2} With umlaut of the root vowel.

**vetë** {2} [pron] (tg) ‘(one)self’

PAIb. *\*uai-(t-)* < QIE *\*suoi-(to/i-)* (AE 416)

PIE *\*sue-* {1} ‘(one)self, own’ (Pok. 882)

Skt. *svayám* ‘oneself’; OCS *svojb* ‘own’

Notes: {1} Pronominal stem of the reflexive pronoun. {2} The final syllable *-të* may also be explained as an Alb. enlargement in *-të*.

**u** {5} [particle] {1} (tg) ‘oneself’

PAIb. *\*ue-*

Alb. *u* [pronpers] (tg) {3} ‘I’ (AE 400)

PIE *\*sue-* ‘(one)self, own’ (Pok. 882)

Gr. *ἐ* ‘oneself’

Notes: {1} Particle for the formation of the Alb. reflexive and passive of the non-present tempora and modi. {3} Frequently enlarged to *unë*, which can be explained as a compound with a pronominal element *në* < *no-*.

**vëlla** [m] (tg) ‘brother’

PAIb. *\*<sup>(e)</sup>lau(D)* {1} < QIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>loud<sup>h</sup>i-* (AE 417)

PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>leud<sup>h</sup>-* ‘rise, shoot up’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 684)

OE *lēod* ‘nation, people’; Go. *jugga-lauþs* ‘youth, young man’

Notes: {1} Possibly < *\*uai-láu(d)* (< *\*suoi- h<sub>1</sub>loud<sup>h</sup>i-*), an old compound with the reflexive pronoun *ve(të)* ‘own, self’. The plural stem Alb. *\*vəłaz-* (> *vëllezër* / *vëllazën*) can be derived phonetically from *\*laud<sup>h</sup>i-*.

**viç** [m] (tg) ‘calf (until one year old)’

PAIb. *\*uetes-* (AE 417)

PIE *\*uet-es-* ‘year’ (Pok. 1175)

Lat. *veterinus* ‘draught-cattle’

Skt. *vatsá* ‘calf’

**vig** [m] (tg) ‘stretcher, litter, bier, transition (consisting of beams)’

PAIb. *\*uig-* (AE 418)

PIE *\*u(e)i-K-* ‘to revolve, turn, twist’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 1130)

OE *wice* ‘patch’; OIc. *vik* ‘bight’

**vis** [m] (tg) ‘place, land, country’

PAIb. *\*ui<sup>s</sup>i-(ā)* < QIE *\*uik(i)i-*

Alb. *amvisë* [f] (g) ‘housewife’; *visele* [f] (t) {1} ‘cottage, country-house’ (AE 419)

PIE *\*ueik-* ‘house, settlement’ (Pok. 1131)

Gr. *oikía* house

Notes: {1} Enlargement with *-le*.

**vjet** {1}, **vit** {2} [m] (tg) 'year'

PAIb. \**uet-*

Alb. *vjet* [adv] {3} (tg) 'last year' (AE 419)

PIE \**uetos* 'year' (Pok. 1175)

Gr. *ἔτος* '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'

PAIb. \*(*a*)*uit-*

Alb. *vidë* [f] (g) 'dove'; *vit/d* [interjection] {2} (g), cf. *avdosë* (AE 420)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>eui-(to-)* 'bird' (Pok. 86)

Gr. *αἰετός* '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.

**vjehërr** [m] (tg) 'father-in-law'

PAIb. \**ueh(u)Vr-*

Alb. *vjeh(ë)rrë* [f] (tg) {1} 'mother-in-law' (AE 422)

PIE \**suekue/or-* 'father-in-law' (Pok. 1043)

Gr. *ἐκυρός* 'father-in-law'

Skt. *śvāsura-* 'father-in-law'

Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the fem. suffix *-ë*.

**vorbull** {1} [f] (tg) 'whirlpool, -wind, vortex, swirl'

PAIb. \**uērb-* < QIE \**uērb<sup>(h)</sup>-*

Alb. *vorbë* [f] (tg) 'amphora' {2} (AE 424)

PIE \**uer-b<sup>(h)</sup>-* 'to revolve, twist, turn (down)' *\_\_?* (Pok. 1153)

Go. *wairpan* 'to throw'

Notes: {1} Beside rare *vorbë* 'id'; *vorbull* contains an enlargement *-ull(ë)*. {2} The connection of this word is disputed. One could also consider a borrowing or a calque from Gr *ἀμφορεύς* 'conic jar with two handles'.

**vrap** {1} [m] (tg) 'running, race'

PAIb. \**rap-* < QIE \*(*h<sub>i</sub>*)*rh<sub>i</sub>p-*, *rap-*

Alb. *vrap* [adv] (tg) 'speedily' (AE 424)

PIE \*(*h<sub>i</sub>*)*reh<sub>i</sub>p-* 'to creep?' *\_\_?* (Pok. 865)

Lat. *rēpō* 'to creep'

Latv. *rāpt* 'to creep'

Notes: {1} Formation with the intensive-privative prefix *v(ë)-*.

**zë / zã** [m] 'sound, voice'

PAIb. \**dʰan-* (AE 425)

PIE \**g<sup>h</sup>uon-o-s* 'sound' (Pok. 490)

Arm. *jayn* 'sound'

OCS *zvонъ* 'sound'

**(i) zi** {1} [adj] (tg) ‘black’

PAIb. \**d̥id(i)-* (AE 427)

PIE \**g<sup>w</sup>iH-d-*, *g<sup>w</sup>Hi-d-* ‘light-, grey-coloured’ \_?\_ (Pok. 488)

Gr. *φαιός* ‘(dark)grey, black’; *φαιδιμός* ‘brilliant’

Notes: {1} f (e) *zezë* from \**d̥id̥(i)ā*.

**zjarm** [m] (tg) ‘fire’

PAIb. \**d̥erm-* < QIE \**g<sup>wh</sup>er-mo-*

Alb. *zjarr* [m] (tg) ‘fire, fever’ {1} (AE 429)

PIE \**g<sup>wh</sup>er-* ‘hot, warm’ (Pok. 493)

Gr. *θερμός* ‘warm’

Arm. *ǰerm* ‘warm’

Notes: {1} Unclear formation. One could consider an Alb. suffix change of the type Lat. *formus* ‘warm’ : *fornus* ‘oven’. A different possibility is assimilation to the root \**ǵuer(H)-* ‘to shine and be hot’, cf Latv. *zvêruot* ‘to glow’, Skt. *jvara-* ‘fever’.

**zog** [m] (tg) ‘bird (for small bird species), young animal, nestling’

PAIb. \**d̥āg-* (AE 429)

PIE \**g<sup>(h)</sup>(u)eh<sub>2</sub>-G-* ‘young animal, nestling’ \_ \_ (Pok. 909)

Arm. *jag* ‘nestling’

**zorrë** [f] (tg) ‘bowel, intestine(s)’

PAIb. \**d̥ērnā* {1} < QIE \**g<sup>wh</sup>ēr-(?)n-* (AE 430)

PIE \**g<sup>wh</sup>er-* ‘to swallow’ \_?\_ (Pok. 474)

Notes: {1} The connection with other IE words for ‘intestine(s)’, viz. *ǵ<sup>h</sup>er-*, *ǵ<sup>h</sup>or-nā* (Pok. 443), which is more convincing semantically, can only be upheld if we assume a variant with a semivowel: *ǵ<sup>h</sup>uer-*. {2} [MdV] But where would the semivowel come from?

**zot** {1} [m] (tg) ‘God’

PAIb. \**d̥iēu°*

Alb. *zo(n)jë* [m] (tg) ‘lady, mistress, patroness’ {2} (AE 431)

PIE \**diēu-* ‘sky’ (Pok. 184)

Gr. *Ζεύς* ‘God’

Skt. *dyáus* ‘sky’

Notes: {1} An old compound for ‘heavenly father’. *-t* apparently reflects Alb. *at(ë)* < *a(t)ta* ‘father’, cf. *dyáus pitā*. {2} < Alb. \**zotVniā*.

**rrodhe** [fns/p] (tg) ‘burr’

PAIb. \**rād-* (AE 48)

PIE \**ureh<sub>2</sub>ǵ<sup>h</sup>-* {1} ‘thorn’ (Pok. 1180)

Gr. *ῥῶχος* ‘sprig, thorn(-bush)’

Notes: {1} Probably, a non-IE word.

**urth** [m] (tg) ‘ivy’

PAIb. \**urδ-* < QIE \**urǵ<sup>h</sup>-o-* (AE 48)

PIE \**uer-ǵ<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 1154)

Lith. *viržys* ‘heath(er), ling’

**uri** {1} [f] (t); **ũ(n)** [m] (g) ‘hunger’

PAIb. \**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*.

**ānkoj** [verb] (g); **āngoј** [verb] (g) ‘to sigh, groan’

Present: *ānkohe(m)* (1sr); Aorist: *u ānkova* (1sr); Part.: *ānku(e)*; Present: *āngohe(m)* (1sr); Aorist:

*u āngova* (1sr); Part.: *āngu(e)*

PAIb. \*ank-ē- {1} < QIE \*Honk-(eh<sub>1</sub>-)

Alb. *rēnkoј* [verb] (t) {2} ‘to sigh, groan’ [Present: *rēnkoј*; Aorist: *rēnkova*; Part.: *rēnkuar*] (AE 78)

PIE \*Henk-, Honk- ‘to sigh, groan’ (Pok. 322)

Gr. *ὀγκάζομαι* ‘to cry, roar’

Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the suffix *-ē-* < *-eh<sub>1</sub>-*. {2} Alb. formation with the intensiv prefix *r(ē)-/rr(ē)-*.

**ap, jap** {3} [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to give’

Present: *(j)ap*, *(j)ep* (2/3s) {2}

PAIb. \*apei- < QIE \*h<sub>2</sub>op-eie- (AE 79)

PIE \*h<sub>2</sub>ep- ‘to reach, get at/to, capture’ (Pok. 50)

Skt. *āpáyati* ‘to reach’

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. \*apĩ. {3} with j-epenthesis possibly after *jam* ‘I am’.

**bar** {3} [verb] (g) ‘to carry away, bear, endure’

Present: *bar*; Aorist: *barta*; Part.: *bartē*

PAIb. \*barei- < QIE \*b<sup>h</sup>or-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.: *mbaruar* / *mbaru(e)*] (AE 86)

PIE \*b<sup>h</sup>er- ‘to carry’ (Pok. 130)

Gr. *φορέω* ‘to carry’

Notes: {1} < *b<sup>h</sup>or-io-* as denominative formation with the intensive prefix *(a)n-*. {2} Alb. formation with the verbal suffix *-o-* < PAIb *-ē-* (< *-eh<sub>1</sub>-*).

**běj** [verb] (tg) ‘to do, make; appear, make one’s appearance’

Present: *běj* / *bāj*; Aorist: *běra* / *bāna*; Part.: *běrē* / *bā(ně)*

PAIb. \*bani- < QIE \*b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>-nio-; *b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>-no-* (*part.*) (AE 97)

PIE \*b<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>- ‘to shine’ (Pok. 104)

Gr. *φαίνω* ‘to loom, to be seen’

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

Present: *bie*

PAIb. \*beri- {1} < QIE \*b<sup>h</sup>er-io- (AE 99)

PIE \*b<sup>h</sup>er- ‘to carry, bear; bring’ (Pok. 128)

Gr. (Hom.) *φέρειτε* ‘to carry, bear; bring’

Lat. *fer* ‘to carry, bear; bring’

Skt. *bhárti* ‘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*

PAIb. \**beri-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>erH-io-* (AE 100)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>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* / *bīj*; Aorist: *biva* / *bīva*; Part.: *birē* / *bī(m)*, *bitē*

PAIb. \**bīni-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>i(H)-nio-*; *b<sup>h</sup>i(H)-no/to-* (part.)

Alb. *mbij* [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to sprout, grow out’ [Present: *mbij* / *mbīj*; Aorist: *mbiva* / *mbīva*; Part.: *mbirē* / *mbī*]; *bimē* / *bīm(ē)* [f] ‘plant’ {2}, cf. *bir*, *bisht* (AE 100)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>ei(H)-* ‘to beat, strike’ (Pok. 117)

OCS *bijō* ‘to beat’

Notes: {1} Intensive formation with the prefix (a)n-. {2} Deverbative formation from Alb. \**bi-ma*.

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

Present: *bind* / *bīnd*; Aorist: *binda* / *bīnda*; Part.: *bindē* / *bīndē*

PAIb. \**bind-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>i-n-d<sup>h</sup>-o-* {1}

Alb. *bīnd* [m] (g) ‘wonder’; *përbindësh* / *përbīnd(ē)sh* [m] ‘monster’ (AE 101)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>eid<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to persuade, encourage; constrain’ (Pok. 117)

Gr. *πειθω* ‘to persuade, convince’

Notes: {1} Original nasal present.

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

Present: *bjerr*; Aorist: *bora*; Part. *bjerrē*

PAIb. \**ber-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>er-o-*; *b<sup>h</sup>ēr-* (aor.)

Alb. *borē* [f] (tg) ‘snow’ {1} (AE 104)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>er-* ‘to strew, spread; fall’

Lith. *beĩti* ‘to strew’

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

**blegërin** [verb] (tg) ‘to bleat’

Present: *blegërin* (3s); Aorist: *blegëriti* (3s); Part.: *blegëritē*

PAIb. \**bleg<sup>o</sup>* {2} < QIE \**b<sup>(h)</sup>le-G<sup>h</sup>-* (AE 104)

PIE \**b<sup>(h)</sup>le-* {1} ‘to bleat’ (Pok. 102)

Gr. *βληχάομαι* ‘to bleat’

Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root. {2} Enlarged with the suffix *-ëró/í-*.

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

Present: *breth*; Aorist: *brodha*; Part.: *brethur* / *brethë*, *brethun*

PAIb. \**breð-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>red<sup>(h)</sup>-o-*; *b<sup>h</sup>rēd<sup>(h)</sup>-* (aor.) (AE 108)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>red<sup>(h)</sup>-* ‘to wade (in, through)’ (Pok. 164)

Lith. *brĩsti* ‘to wade’; RuCS *bresti* ‘to wade’

**brej** [verb] (tg) ‘to gnaw (down), rub, nibble, scratch’  
Present: *brej*; Aorist: *brejta, breva*; Part.: *brejtur / brejt(ë)*  
PALb. \**brei-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>reiH-o-* (AE 108)  
PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>reiH-* ‘to rub, scratch’ (Pok. 166)  
Lat. *friō* ‘to rub, grind, crumble’  
RuCS *briti* ‘to cut, shear’

**brij** {1} [f] (tg) ‘to rub, scratch’  
Present: *brij / brīj*  
PALb. \**brin(i)-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>ri-n-(e)H-o-*  
Alb. *brimë* [f] (tg) ‘hole’; *birë* [f] (tg) ‘hole’ {2} (AE 108)  
PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>reiH-* ‘to rub, scratch’ (Pok. 166)  
Skt. *bhrīṇānti* ‘to wound’  
Notes: {1} Occurs nearly exclusively in the present. {2} Metathesized from Alb. \**briā*.

**mbruaj** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to knead’  
Present: *mbruaj / mbru(e)j*; Aorist: *mbru(a)jta / mbru(e)jta*; Part.: *mbru(a)jtur / mbru(e)jtë, mbru(e)jtun*  
PALb. \**brāu-* {1} < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>reh<sub>1</sub>u-o-* (AE 111)  
PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>reh<sub>1</sub>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 / bŭj*; Aorist: *bujta / bŭjta*; Part: *bujtur / bŭjtë, bŭjtun*  
PALb. \**budn-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>-no-*  
Alb. *përbŭj* [verb] (g) ‘to vigil’ [Present: *përbŭj*; Aorist: *përbŭjta*; Part.: *përbŭjtë*] {1} (AE 111)  
PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>eud<sup>h</sup>-*, root \**b<sup>h</sup>ud<sup>h</sup>* ‘to be awake, to observe, watch’ *\_+\_* (Pok. 150)  
Lith. *būsti* ‘to wake’  
Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix *për-*.

**cys** [verb] (tg) ‘to put in motion, stimulate, goad, fury’  
Present: *cys, cyt* (2/3s); Aorist: *cyta*; Part: *cytë*  
PALb. \**ʳiut<sup>ʳ</sup>i-* {2} < QIE \**kiu-t-io-* {1} (AE 116)  
PIE \**kei-*, *ki-(eu-)* ‘to put, set in motion; be on the move’ (Pok. 538)  
Gr. (Hom.) *ἔσσυτο* ‘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.: *ndërsyer / ndërsy(e)*  
PALb. \**ʳeu-* < QIE \**kieu-o-* (AE 116)  
PIE \**kei-*, *ki-(eu-)* ‘to put, set in motion; be on the move’ (Pok. 538)  
Gr. *σέβω* ‘to actuate’  
Lat. *cieō* ‘to set in motion’  
Notes: {1} Intensive formation with the Alb. prefix *ndër-*.

**çaj** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to cut to pieces, to hack’  
Present: *çaj*; Aorist: *çava*; Part.: *çarë / çam*

PAIb. \**śari-* < QIE \**s<sub>3</sub>r-io-*

Alb. *shaj* [verb] (tg) ‘to insult, revile, slander’; *çart* [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to split; kill, put to death’; *shartoj* [verb] (tg) {3} ‘to weed (out)’ (AE 116)

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)-śaj* as an intensive formation with the Alb. prefix *d(ë)-*. {2} From an Alb. participle stem in *-t(ë)*. {3} Deverbative formation with *-o-* < *ē* (< *-eh<sub>1</sub>-*).

**shkal** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to tread, spur (on the heel)’

Present: *shkal* (t), *shkel* {2} (tg), *shkel* (2s) (tg) {3}; Aorist: *shkala* (t), *shkela* (tg); Part.: *shkelur* / *shkelë*, *shkelun* {4}

PAIb. \**kall-* < QIE \**kol-io-*

Alb. *shkelm* [m] (tg) {5} ‘footstep’; *shqelm* [m] (tg) ‘footstep’ (AE 118)

PIE \**kel-* ‘biegen’ *\_\_?* (Pok. 928)

Lat. *calcō* ‘to spur’

Lith. *atsikal̃ti* ‘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. *skalXXX*. {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)*

PAIb. \**dai-* < QIE \**dh<sub>2</sub>-eie-*

Alb. *dalloj* [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to separate’ (AE 119)

PIE \**deh<sub>2</sub>-*, root \**dh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘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*

PAIb. \**daln-* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>l-*; *d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>l-no-* (*part.*) (AE 120)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>l-* ‘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*

PAIb. \**dar<sup>s</sup>ei-* < QIE \**dork<sup>w</sup>-eie/o-* {1}

Alb. *da(r)smë* [f] (tg) ‘wedding dinner’; *dasëm* [f] (tg) ‘wedding dinner’, cf. *darkë*, *drekë* (AE 123)

PIE \**dork<sup>w</sup>-* ‘meal?’ (Pok. 210)

Gr. *δόρπον* ‘supper, dinner; evening’

Notes: {1} Old nominative along the pattern of the original causatives.

**dej** [verb] (tg) ‘to get drunk’

Present: *dej*, *deh* {1}, *dehem* (1sr); Aorist: *dejta*; Part.: *dejtur(ë)* / *dejtunë*

PAIb. \**dej* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>1</sub>-eie-* (AE 125)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘to suck, drink’ (Pok. 241)

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: *dend* / *tënd*, *dënd* {1}; Aorist: *denda* / *tënd*, *dënd*; Part.: *dendë* / *tëndë*, *dëndë*

PAlb. \**tend-* < QIE \**tendo-* (AE 129)

PIE \**ten-d-* ‘to distend; draw, stretch (out)’ (Pok. 1065)

Lat. *tendō* ‘to stretch (out), strain’

Notes: {1} With assimilation of the anlaut.

**dergj-** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to be bedridden, be lying ill, pine away’

Present: *dergjem* (1sr); Aorist: (*u*) *dergja* (1sr); Part.: *dergjurë* / *dergjë*, *dergjunë*

PAlb. \**dargei-* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>orHg<sup>(h)</sup>-eie-* ?? (AE 131)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>erHg<sup>(h)</sup>-* ‘?’ (Pok. 251)

Lith. *dīrgti* ‘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: *dorgja*; Part.: *djergur* / *djergë*

PAlb. \**derg-* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>erHg<sup>(h)</sup>-o-*; *d<sup>h</sup>ērHg<sup>(h)</sup>-* (aor.) (AE 131)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>erHg<sup>(h)</sup>-* ‘?’ (Pok. 251)

Lith. *dīrgti* ‘to feel faint, faint’

**di** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to know, be aware; be able’

Present: *di*; Aorist: *dita*; Part.: *ditë*;

PAlb. \**dī-* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>iH-*; *d<sup>h</sup>iH-to-* (part.)

Alb. *ndiej*, *ndjej* [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to feel, to notice, to observe’ (AE 132)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eiH-* ‘to observe, perceive; to think out, devise’ (Pok. 243)

Skt. *dhītā-* ‘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*, *digjem* (1sr); Aorist: *dogja*; Part.: *djegur* / *djegun*, *djegë*

PAlb. \**deg-* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>wh</sup>-o-*; *d<sup>h</sup>ēg<sup>wh</sup>-* (aor.) (AE 138)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>wh</sup>-* ‘to burn’ (Pok. 240)

Skt. *dāhati* ‘to burn’

**dredh** [verb] (tg) ‘to revolve, turn; wind’

Present: *dredh*; Aorist: *drodha*; Part.: *dredhur* / *dredhë*, *dredhun*

PAlb. \**drēð-* < QIE \**dreǵ<sup>h</sup>-o-*; *drēǵ<sup>h</sup>-* (aor.)

Alb. *ī* = U+00EF (AE 143) (Pok. 258)

Arm. *dar̄nam* ‘to turn, revolve’

**dridh-** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to tremble, quake, rock’

Present: *dridhem* (1sr); Aorist: (*u*) *drodha* {2}; Part.: *dridhur* / *dridhë*, *dridhun*

PAlb. \**dreð-* < QIE \**d<sup>(h)</sup>r-ed<sup>(h)</sup>-o-*; *d<sup>(h)</sup>rēð<sup>(h)</sup>-* (aor.)? (AE 143)

PIE \**d<sup>(h)</sup>r-* ‘to tremble, quake, rock’

Lith. *drebù* ‘to tremble, quake’

Notes: {1} Phonetically, a reconstruction *d<sup>(h)</sup>r<sup>(h)</sup>d<sup>(h)</sup>-* 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. \**duām*<sup>m</sup> < QIE \**dueh<sub>2</sub>-s-mi*; *duh<sub>2</sub>(e)s-* (aor.) (AE 149)

PIE \**deuh<sub>2</sub>-(s)-* ‘to lack (a thing), to be short of’ ?\_ (Pok. 219)

Gr. (Aeol., Hom.) *δέω* ‘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* / *dhënë*

PAlb. \*(*e*)*daš-* < QIE \**h<sub>1</sub>e-dh<sub>3</sub>-(e)s-ṛ*; (*h<sub>1</sub>e-*)*dh<sub>3</sub>s-no-* (part.) (AE 154)

PIE \**deh<sub>3</sub>-* ‘to give’ (Pok. 154)

Skt. *ádiṣi* ‘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<sub>1</sub>e-dh<sub>3</sub>(e)s-s*.

**dhemb** [verb] (tg) ‘to smart’

Present: *dhemb* / *dhëm(b)* (3s); Aorist: *dhembi* / *dhëm(b)i* (3s); Part.: *dhembur* / *dhembun*

PAlb. \**ðemb-* < QIE \**ǵemb<sup>h</sup>-o-* (AE 156)

PIE \**ǵemb<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to bite’ (Pok. 369)

Skt. *jámbhate* ‘to snap’

**dhjes** [verb] (tg) ‘to shit’

Present: *dhjes*, *dhjet* (2/3s); Aorist: *dhjeva*; Part.: *dhjerë* / *dhi(m)* {1}

PAlb. \*(*d*)*ðet<sup>s</sup>i-* < QIE \**ǵ<sup>h</sup>(ǵ̃)d-(etio-)* (AE 161)

PIE \**ǵ<sup>h</sup>ed-* ‘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. \**šp(e)lat<sup>s</sup>i-* {1} < QIE \**spel-(otio-)*; *spēl-* (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 plait, weave’

Present: *end* / *ën(d)*; Aorist: *enda* / *ën(d)a*; Part.: *endur* / *en(d)un*

PAlb. \*(*h*)*aunt-* < QIE \**h<sub>2</sub>eu-(e)nt-* (AE 166)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>eu-* ‘to plait, weave’ (Pok. 75)

**endem** [verb] (tg) ‘to gallivant about a place, gad about’

Present: *endem* / *ën(d)em* (1sr); Aorist: (*u*) *enda* / (*u*) *ën(d)a* (1sr); Part.: *endur* / *ën(d)ë*, *ën(d)un*

PAlb. \**ende-* < QIE \**h<sub>1</sub>nd<sup>h</sup>e-* (AE 167)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>(e)nd<sup>h</sup>-* ‘way, to go’

Gr. *ἐνθῆν* (aor.) ‘to come’

Skt. *ádhvān-* ‘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*

PAIb. \**aidn(i)-* < QIE \**Hoid-n(i)o-* (AE 171)

PIE \**Hoid-* ‘to swell’ (Pok. 774)

Arm. *aytnowm* ‘to swell’

**ftoh** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to cool’

Present: *ftoh*; Aorist: *ftoha*; Part.: *ftohur / ftohë*

PAIb. \**tpē-(h)* {1} < QIE \**t(e)p-eh<sub>1</sub>-* (AE 173)

PIE \**tep-* ‘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*.

**fshij** [verb] (tg) ‘to wipe; sweep’

Present: *fshij*; Aorist: *fshiva*; Part.: *fshirë / fshi(m)*

PAIb. \**Pšī(i)-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>si(H)-(i)o-* (AE 173)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>es-*, *b<sup>h</sup>es-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: *gdhenda / (g)dhën(d)a*; Part.: *gdhendur / (g)dhen(d)ë, (g)dhen(d)un*

PAIb. \**ḡend-* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>en-d<sup>h</sup>/t-* (AE 175)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>en-* ‘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*

PAIb. \**dī(i)-* < QIE \**dih<sub>2</sub>-(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)

PIE \**deih<sub>2</sub>-* ‘to light, shine’ (Pok. 183)

Gr. *δῖνάω* ‘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-*)*dī-*. {4} From the participle stem (*gV-*)*dīm-*. {5} From the participle stem (*gV-*)*dīn-*.

**gogësj** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to yawn, gape’

Present: *gogësj*; Aorist: *gogësjta, gogësjiva*; Part.: *gogësjirë / gogësj(m)*

PAIb. \**gāḡā-(ti)-* < QIE \**g<sup>h</sup>āḡ<sup>h</sup>ā-*

Alb. *gogëso(n)j* [verb] (tg) ‘to yawn, gape’; *gugas* [verb] (tg) ‘to coo (of doves)’ (AE 179)

PIE \**g<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>-(g<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>-)* {1} ‘to yawn, gape’ (Pok. 419)

Gr. *χάσκω* ‘to yawn, gape’

Lith. *gagù* ‘to cackle’

Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic 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*

PAIb. \**gris-* < QIE \**g<sup>w</sup>r-s-* (AE 180)

PIE \**g<sup>w</sup>er-s-* ‘to raise one’s voice, lift up a cry; set up a clamour’ (Pok. 478)

Lith. *gaĩsas* ‘call, sound’

**grah** [verb] (tg) ‘to incite; bellow, roar; rattle’

Present: *grah* {1} / Aorist: *graha*; Part.: *grahë*

PAIb. \**grah* < QIE \**g<sup>w</sup>rH-ske/o-* (AE 180)

PIE \**g<sup>w</sup>er-H-* ‘to raise a cry’ (Pok. 478)

Notes: {1} Frequently *ngrah* with the intensive prefix *n-*.

**ngridhem** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to get angry, excited, be in heat’

Present: *ngridhem* (1sr); Aorist: (*u*) *ngridh* (1sr); Part.: *ngridhur / ngridhun*

PAIb. \**(-)greδ-* < QIE \**g<sup>w</sup>red<sup>h</sup>-*

Alb. *gërthas* [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to cry’ (AE 180)

PIE \**g<sup>w</sup>r-ed<sup>h</sup>-* ‘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 PAIb. *griδ-(ati-)*. Enlarged formation with the Alb. suffix *-as/t*.

**ndal** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to halt, stop’

Present: *ndal*; Aorist: *ndala*; Part.: *ndalë*

PAIb. \**˚dalg-* < QIE \**dlh,eg<sup>h</sup>-o-* {1}

Alb. *dalë* [adv] (t) ‘slowly’; *ngadalë* [adv] (tg) {4} ‘slowly’; *dale* ‘halt!’ [interjection] (t) {3};

*ndal* [interjection] (tg) ‘halt!’ (AE 120)

PIE \**dlh,g<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to halt, to (come to a) stop’ \_\_?\_\_ (Pok. 197)

W. *dal* ‘to halt’

Notes: {1} Phonetically, *dolh,(e)g<sup>h</sup>-o-* is also possible. {2} From *-n-dalg-* with the Alb. intensive prefix (*a*)*n-* < *-h<sub>2</sub>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}

PAIb. \**gadn(i)-* < QIE \**g<sup>h</sup>nd-n(i)o-* (AE 185)

PIE \**g<sup>h</sup>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<sup>h</sup>end-(e)nt-*. {4} From the perf. part. *g<sup>h</sup>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*

PAIb. \**šarbei-* < QIE \**sorb<sup>h</sup>-eie-* (AE 187)

PIE \**serb<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to sip, lap’ (Pok. 1001)

Lat. *sorbeō* ‘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*

PAIb. \**sāgn-* < QIE \**seh<sub>2</sub>G-no-* {1}

Alb. *përgjoj* [verb] (tg) ‘to listen, eavesdrop’ (AE 191)

PIE \**seh<sub>2</sub>G-* ‘to trace (out), track’ (Pok. 876)

Lat. *sāgiō* ‘acute sentire, to feel’

Notes: {1} Phonetically, *seh<sub>2</sub>G-mi* is also possible. {2}Buz. from \**žoN*.

**harr** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to weed (out), prune, rid of branches’

Present: *harr*; Aorist: *harrā*; Part.: *harrë*

PAIb. \**harei-* < QIE \**sKor(H)-eie-* (AE 196)

PIE \*(*s*)*Ker(H)-* ‘to cut (off)’ (Pok. 938)

Gr. *κείρω* ‘to cut’

OIc. *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*

PAIb. \**hed-* < QIE \**sKed-o-*; *sKēd-* (aor.) (AE 197)

PIE \**sKed-* ‘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 / ã(n)shtë* {3} {4}

PAIb. \**em<sup>m</sup>* < QIE \**h<sub>1</sub>es-mi* (AE 207)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>es-* ‘to be’ (Pok. 340)

Skt. *ásmi* ‘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 (*të*) *jesh* < *h<sub>1</sub>es-s(i)*. {3} From *h<sub>2</sub>en h<sub>1</sub>esti*. {4} 1s imperfect *jeshë* < *h<sub>1</sub>es-m*.

**kall** [verb] (tg) ‘to stick (on, into), put (up); thrust; instigate’

Present: *kall*; Aorist: *kalla*; Part.: *kallurë / kallë, kallunë*

PAIb. \**kalei-* < QIE \**kolH-eie-*

Alb. *këllas* [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to stick (on, into), put (up); thrust; instigate’; *kalloj* [verb] (tg) ‘to kindle’ (AE 210)

PIE \**kelH-* < ‘to prick, jab (into); thrust (into)’ (Pok. 545)

Lith. *kálti* ‘to strike, forge’; Russ. *kolóto* ‘to prick, jab, hoe, hack’

Notes: {1} Alb. enlargement in *-as*.

**kam** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to have’

Present: *kam*

PAIb. \**kamp-* < QIE \**kh<sub>2</sub>-(e)n-p-* {1} (AE 212)

PIE \**k(e)h<sub>2</sub>p-* ‘to catch, grasp; seize, get hold of’ (Pok. 527)

Latv. *kàmp* ‘to catch, seize’

Notes: {1} Or *kh<sub>2</sub>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*  
PALb. \**kap-* < QIE \**kh<sub>2</sub>p-(i)o-* (AE 212)  
PIE \**k(e)h<sub>2</sub>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, stich’  
Present: *kep*; Aorist: *kepa*; Part.: *kepë*  
PALb. \**kapei-* < QIE \**kop(H)-eie-*  
Alb. *shkep* [verb] (tg) ‘to hew; chisel; sew, stich’ {2}; *qep* [verb] (tg) ‘to sew, stich’ (AE 216)  
PIE \*(*s*)*kep(H)-* ‘to cut (off), split’ (Pok. 213)  
Gr. *κόπτω* ‘to strike, cut’  
Lith. *kapóti* ‘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*  
PALb. \**kurn-* {1} < QIE \**kur-no-*  
Alb. *kurriz* [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*  
PALb. \**kār-* {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. *kosor̄b* ‘sicle, 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*  
PALb. \*(*u*)*lag-* < QIE \**u<sub>1</sub>Hg-* {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. *vilgyti* ‘to wet, moisten, water’; *vilgti* ‘to become moist, wet’; Latv. *vilgt* ‘to become moist, wet’  
Notes: {1} Possibly, original \**ulog-*. {2} Singulare tantum. {3} Collective formation in *-at(ë)*.

**laj** [verb] (tg) ‘to wash’  
Present: *laj*; Aorist: *lava*; Part.: *larë* / *la(m)*  
PALb. \**lau-* < QIE \**lou-o-*  
Alb. *lajkë* [f] (tg) ‘flatteries’ (AE 230)

PIE \**lh<sub>3</sub>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<sub>2</sub>-ske/o-* (AE 235)  
PIE \**leh<sub>2</sub>-* {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<sub>2</sub>l-ei-* (AE 235)  
PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>el-* ‘to grow, feed, live on’ (Pok. 26)  
Lat. *alō* ‘to nourish, bring up (child)’  
Bret. *ala* ‘to bear, give birth’

**lë** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to let, leave (behind), allow, quit’  
Present: *lë* / *lã*; Aorist: *lashë* {2} (tg), *lae* (g), *la* (2s) {3} (tg); Part.: *lënë* / *lãnë*  
PALb. \**ladn-* < QIE \**lh<sub>2</sub>d-no-* (AE 239)  
PIE \**leh<sub>2</sub>(i)-d-* ‘to leave (behind), let’ (Pok. 666)  
Go. *letan* ‘to let’  
Notes: {1} From Alb. *la<sup>N</sup>* > *laN*. {2} Rebuilt after *dhashë* ‘I gave’. {3} [la(:)], from (Buz.) *lae*.

**llap** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to sip, lap, swallow, eat greedily’  
Present: *llap*; Aorist: *llapë*  
PALb. \**lap-* < QIE \**lap-o-*  
Alb. *llup* [verb] (tg) {3} ‘to sip, lap, swallow, eat greedily’; *lap* [verb] ‘to lick (water)’ (tg);  
*lëpij* [verb] (tg) {4} ‘to lick (up)’ (AE 242)  
PIE \**lh<sub>2</sub>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. *lop* (?) < \**leh<sub>2</sub>p-*. {4} Rebuilt after *pi(j)* ‘to drink’.

**lidh** [verb] (tg) ‘to bind, tie’  
Present: *lidh*; Aorist: *lidha*; Part.: *lidhë* (tg), *lidhur* / *lidhun*  
PALb. \*(*e*)*lið-* < QIE \*(*h,e-*)*liǵ-* (AE 242)  
PIE \**leiǵ-* ‘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.: *lindë* (tg), *lindur* / *lindun*  
PALb. \*(*a*)*liient-* < QIE \**h<sub>2</sub>l-(e)i-ent-* {1} (AE 243)  
PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>el-* ‘to grow, feed’ \_\_?\_\_ (Pok. 26)  
Notes: {1} Possibly, an original present participle. {2} From Alb. *lënT-*.

**lodh** [verb] (tg) ‘to tire, fatigue, harass’

Present: *lodh*; Aorist: *lodha*; Part.: *lodhë* (tg), *lodhur* / *lodhun*

PALb. \**lēδ-* < QIE \**leh<sub>1</sub>d-o-* (AE 244)

PIE \**leh<sub>1</sub>(i)-d-* ‘leave (behind)’ (Pok. 666)

Gr. (Hes.) *ληθεῖν* · *κοπιᾶν*

**lyp** [verb] (tg) ‘to beg, ask alms, plead, coax, need’

Present: *lyp*; Aorist: *lypa*; Part.: *lypë* (tg), *lypur* / *lypun*

PALb. \**luPi-* < QIE \**lub<sup>h</sup>-io/ei-* (AE 248)

PIE \**leub<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to crave for, desire, request’ (Pok. 683)

Skt. *lúbhyati* ‘to feel a strong desire’

**lus** [verb] (tg) ‘to beg, pray, request’

Present: *lus*, *lut* (2/3s); Aorist: *luta*; Part.: *lutë* (tg), *lutur* / *lutun*

PALb. \**lut<sup>s</sup>i-* < QIE \**luT-io-* (AE 248)

PIE \**leuT-* \_?\_ {1} (Pok. 683)

Lat. *laudō* ‘to praise’

Go. *liuþon* ‘to sing’

Notes: {1} Onomatopoeic root. {2} [MdV] I see no onomatopoeic aspect to this root.

**maj** [verb] (tg) ‘to fatten, fat’

Present: *maj* (tg), *māj* (g), *man* (2/3s) (tg); Aorist: *majta* (tg), *mana* (g); Part.: *majtur* / *majë*, *majtun*

PALb. \**maθ(e)n-* {1} < QIE \**mh<sub>2</sub>sd-(e)n-*, *m<sub>2</sub>sd-(e)n-*

Alb. *majm* [verb] (tg) ‘to fatten, fat’ (AE 251)

PIE \**mh<sub>2</sub>sd-*, *m<sub>2</sub>sd-?* ‘to fatten, fat’ \_+\_ (Pok. 695)

Skt. *médana-* ‘fattening’

Notes: {1} The basis for further denominative formations.

**marr** [verb] (tg) ‘to take, set off, receive’

Present: *marr*; Aorist: *mora*; Part.: *marrë*

PALb. \**mar(en)-* < QIE \**m<sub>1</sub>rh<sub>2</sub>-V/en-*; *mērh<sub>2</sub>-* (aor.) (AE 257)

PIE \**merh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘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 *meíromai* < PIE \**smer-*, which has been proposed by others, seems more promising; cf. LIV<sup>2</sup>, p. 570.

**mas** [verb] (tg) ‘to measure’

Present: *mas*, *mat* (2/3s); Aorist: *mata*; Part.: *matë* (tg), *matur* / *matun*

PALb. \**mat<sup>s</sup>i-* < QIE \**mh<sub>1</sub>t-io-*

Alb. *matë* [f] (tg) {1} ‘measure’ (AE 258)

PIE \**meh<sub>1</sub>-(t)-* ‘to measure’ (Pok. 703)

Skt. *mitá-* ‘measured’

Notes: {1} From PALb. *matā*.

**mbledh** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to gather, collect, assemble’

Present: *mbledh*; Aorist: *mblodha*; Part.: *mbledhë* (tg), *mbledhur* / *mbledhun*

PALb. \**leδ-* < QIE \**leǵ-o-*; *lēǵ-* (aor.)

Alb. *zgjedh* [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to choose, select, pick’ (AE 261)

PIE \**leǵ-* ‘to gather, collect, assemble’ (Pok. 658)

Gr. *λέγω* ‘to gather, collect’

Lat. *legō* ‘to collect, glean, pick up’

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

**mbush** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to fill, stuff’

Present: *mbush*; Aorist: *mbusha*; Part.: *mbushë, mbushur, mbushun*

PAlb. \**bu(n)š-* < QIE \**b<sup>h</sup>u(n)s-o* {1} (AE 262)

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>eu-(s-)* ‘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(ē)-*.

**mbys** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to drown, sink, wreck, throttle’

Present: *mbyś, mbyt* (2/3s); Aorist: *mbyta*; Part.: *mbytë* {3} (tg), *mbytur / mbytun*

PAlb. \**pīťi-* < QIE \**pih<sub>3</sub>t-io-* {1} (AE 262)

PIE \**peh<sub>3</sub>-i-* ‘to drink’ (Pok. 840)

Skt. *pī́tá-* ‘(having) drunk’

Notes: {1} From \**pih<sub>3</sub>-to-*. {2} With the prefix *mb(ē)-* {3} < \**pih<sub>3</sub>-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. *meknėnti* ‘to bleat’

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

**mënd** [verb] (tg) ‘to suckle, nurse, to join a suckling young animal with its mother or with another animal’

Present: *mënd / māj*; Aorist: *mända / mana*; Part.: *mëndur / māj*

PAlb. \**mand-* < QIE \**mh<sub>2</sub>-n-d-*, *mh<sub>2</sub>d-(e)nt-*

Alb. *mëz / māj* [m] ‘foal, filly’ (AE 265)

PIE \**meh<sub>2</sub>d- ?\_ ?\_* (Pok. 694)

Lat. *madeō* ‘to be humid, imbued with’

Skt. *mádati* ‘to be drunk’

Notes: {1} From \**mh<sub>2</sub>nd-io-* or \**mh<sub>2</sub>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. \**mlē(n-)* < QIE \**mleh<sub>1</sub>-(no-)* {1} (AE 268)

PIE \**melh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘to crush, grind’ (Pok. 716)

OCS *mlěťb* ‘to grind’

Notes: {1} \**mleh<sub>1</sub>u-o-* is also possible.

**mjel** [verb] (tg) ‘to milk’

Present: *mjel*; Aorist: *mola*; Part.: *mjelë* (tg), *mjelur / mjelun*

PAlb. \*(a)*mell-* < QIE \**h<sub>2</sub>melǵ-o*; *h<sub>2</sub>mēlǵ-* (aor.) {1} (AE 273)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>melǵ-* ‘to milk’ (Pok. 722)

Gr. *ἀμέλω* ‘to milk’

Notes: {1} [MdV] The absence of any reflex of \**ǵ* is problematic.

**mund** [verb] (tg) ‘can, may, have power, defeat’

Present: *mund* / *mun(i)* {1}; Aorist: *munda* / *muna*; Part.: *mundur* / *munë*

PAlb. \**māK(e)nT-* {2} < QIE \**meh<sub>2</sub>K-(e)nt-* (AE 281)

PIE \**meh<sub>2</sub>K-* ‘can, to be able (to do)’ (Pok. 695)

Lith. *mokėti* ‘to be able’; Go. *magan* ‘to be able, have power’; OCS *mogō* ‘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* / *nděj*; Aorist: *ndějta* (g), *ndeva* (tg), *ndera* / *ndëna*; Part.: *nderë* / *ndējtn*, *ndë(m)*

PAlb. \**teni-* < QIE \**ten-io-* (AE 284)

PIE \**ten-* ‘to hammer out, stretch (out)’ (Pok. 1065)

Gr. *τείνω* ‘to stretch out’

Notes: {1} With the prefix (*a*)*n-*.

**ndez** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to light, kindle’

Present: *ndez*; Aorist: *ndeza*; Part.: *ndezë* (tg), *ndezur* / *ndezun*

PAlb. \**dađei* < QIE \**d<sup>h</sup>og<sup>wh</sup>-eie-*

Alb. *dhez* [verb] (tg) ‘to light, kindle’ {2} (AE 286)

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>wh</sup>-* ‘to burn’ (Pok. 240)

Skt. *dāháyati* ‘to light, kindle’

Notes: {1} With the prefix (*a*)*n-*. {2} Possibly, from Alb. \**və-dez* with the prefix *v(ë)-*.

**ndjek** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to run after, follow, pursue, dog’

Present: *ndjek*; Aorist: *ndoqa*; Part.: *ndjekur* / *ndjekë*, *ndjekun*

PAlb. \**tek-* < QIE \**tek<sup>(w)</sup>-o-*; \**ēk<sup>(w)</sup>-* (aor.) (AE 288)

PIE \**tek<sup>(w)</sup>-* ‘to run’ (Pok. 1059)

Lith. *tekėti* ‘to run, flow’; Skt. *tákti* ‘to hasten’

Notes: {1} Prefixed formation in (*a*)*n-*.

**ndoh** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to make dirty, spoil, pollute’

Present: *ndoh*, *ndo(h)t* (t) {3}; Aorist: *ndoha*, *ndo(h)ta* (t); Part.: *ndohtël*, *ndo(h)tur* (t)

PAlb. \**dē-(h)* < QIE \**g<sup>h</sup>ed-eh<sub>1</sub>-* {1}

Alb. *ndo(h)t* [adv] {4} (t) ‘odiously, bad’ (AE 290)

PIE \**g<sup>h</sup>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*

PAlb. \**duk-* < QIE \**duk*

Alb. *zhduk* [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to hide, conceal, bump off’ (AE 291)

PIE \**deuk-* ‘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)*

PAIb. \**ga-h* < QIE \**g<sup>w</sup>ḡ-ske/o-* (AE 295)

PIE \**g<sup>w</sup>em-* ‘to go, come’ (Pok. 463)

Gr. *βάσκε* ‘go!’

Skt. *gácchati* ‘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.: *ngritë* (tg), *ngritur* / *ngritun*

PAIb. \**kre(i/h)-* < QIE \**kr̥eh<sub>1</sub>-(i/o/sko-)*; *kr̥(h<sub>1</sub>)i(h<sub>1</sub>)-to-* (part.)

Alb. *ngreh* [verb] (tg) ‘to set, raise, build up’ [Present: *ngreh*; Aorist: *ngreha*; Part.: *ngrehë* (tg), *ngrehur* / *ngrehun*]; *shkreh* [verb] (tg) {3} ‘to cancel, discharge, fire (a gun)’ (AE 296)

PIE \**kerh<sub>1</sub>-*, *kr̥eh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘to grow (up)’ (Pok. 577)

Lat. *crēscō* ‘to grow’; *creō* ‘to create’

Notes: {1} Prefixed with Alb. (*a*)*n-*. {2} From the participle stem. {3} Alb. formation with the prefix *sh-*.

**hëngra** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to eat’

Aorist: *hëngra* / *hãngra*; Part.: *ngrënë* / *ngrãnë*, *hãngër* {2}

PAIb. \**gur-* < QIE \**g<sup>w</sup>r̥H-*; *g<sup>w</sup>r̥H-no-* (part.)

Alb. *ãngurrë* [f] (g) ‘bowels, entrails, viscera’; *gurmaz* [m] (tg) ‘gullet, larynx, pharynx’ (AE 297)

PIE \**g<sup>w</sup>erH-* ‘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* / *ngrohë*, *ngrohun*

PAIb. \**grē-(h)* < QIE \**g<sup>wh</sup>r̥-eh<sub>1</sub>-* (AE 298)

PIE \**g<sup>wh</sup>er-* ‘warm, hot’ (Pok. 493)

OCS *grěti* ‘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*)*gjasha*; Part.: (*n*)*gjeshur* / (*n*)*gjeshë*, (*n*)*gjeshun*

PAIb. \**(V)iōš-* (AE 299)

PIE \**Hieh<sub>3</sub>s-* ‘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: *ngjasha*; Part.: *ngjeshur* / *ngjeshë*, *ngjeshun*

PAIb. \**gneš-* < QIE \**gne(u)s-* (AE 300)

PIE \**gen-* ‘to compress’ (Pok. 370)

OCS *gnesti* ‘to press on’

Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the intensive prefix (*a*)*n-*.

**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. *çjerr* [verb] (tg) {4} ‘to hoarsen, to get hoarsened’ (AE 300)

PIE \*(*s*)*Ker-* {5} (Pok. 567)

Lat. *crōciō* ‘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. \**ǵer-* {3} < QIE \**ker-o-*; *kēr-* (aor.) (AE 303)

PIE \**ker(h<sub>i</sub>)-* ‘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: *njoha*; Part.: *njohë* (tg), *njohur* / *njohun*

PAlb. \**gnōh* < QIE \**ǵneh<sub>3</sub>-ske/o-* (AE 305)

PIE \**ǵenh<sub>3</sub>-*, *ǵneh<sub>3</sub>-* ‘to know’ (Pok. 376)

Lat. (*g*)*nōscō* ‘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. \**pa*<sup>o</sup> < QIE \**pH*<sup>o</sup>; *pH-to/no-* (*ptc.*) (AE 314)

PIE \**peH<sub>2</sub>-(i)-* ‘to herd, watch over’ <sub>?</sub> (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 *pat<sup>s</sup>iā*.

**(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<sup>w</sup>l-io/no-* (AE 317)

PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>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<sub>o</sub>-io-* (AE 317)

PIE \**uel-* ‘to revolve, twist’ (Pok. 1140)

**përty** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to chew, masticate’

Present: *përty*; Aorist: *përtypa*; Part.: *përtypur / përtypë, përtypun*

PAIb. \**tupi-* < QIE \**tup-io/ei-*

Alb. *shtyp* [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to compress, crush, squash’ (AE 317)

PIE \*(*s*)*teu-p-* ‘to push, beat’ (Pok. 1034)

Gr. *τόπω* ‘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<sub>3</sub>-o* (AE 318)

PIE \**peh<sub>3</sub>(i-)* ‘to drink’ (Pok. 839)

Lat. *bibō* ‘to drink’

Skt. *pībati* ‘to drink’

Notes: {1} Buz.

**pjek** [verb] (tg) ‘to bake, roast’

Present: *pjek*; Aorist: *poqa*; Part.: *pjekur / pjekë, pjekun*

PAIb. \**pek-* < QIE \**pek<sup>w</sup>-o-*; *pēk<sup>w</sup>-* (aor.)

Alb. *ã* (AE 322)

PIE \**pek<sup>w</sup>-* ‘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-*; *pēl(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. \**perδ-* < QIE \**perδ-o-*; *pērd-* (aor.)

Alb. *pordhë* [f] (tg) {1} ‘fart, wind’ (AE 323)

PIE \**perδ-* ‘to fart, poop’ (Pok. 819)

Gr. *πέρδω* ‘to fart, poop’

Skt. *pārdate* ‘to fart, poop’

Notes: {1} Deverbative formation from PAIb *pērdā*.

**plah** [m] (g) ‘to cover (over)’

Present: *plah/f*; Aorist: *plaha*; Part.: *plahë*

PAIb. \**plah-* < QIE \**pl<sub>h</sub>H-ske/o-*

Alb. *plaf/h* [m] (tg) ‘bed cover, (woollen) blanket’; *pëlhurë* [f] (tg) {1} ‘woven/linen fabric,



texture' (AE 323)

PIE \**pel-*(*H/k-*) 'to cover, mask, hide' (Pok. 803)

Go. *filhan* 'to hide'; ON *fela* 'to hide'

Notes: {1} Buz. *plehurë*.

**plas** [verb] (tg) 'to crack, burst, break through'

Present: *plas*; Aorist: *plasa*; Part.: *plasur* / *plasë*, *plasun*

PAIb. \**plat<sup>s</sup>i-* < QIE \**p<sub>l</sub>h<sub>2</sub>k-io-* {1}

Alb. *pël(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 \**pleh<sub>2</sub>k-* 'to tear, rend' (Pok. 835)

Lith. *plėšti* 'to burst, crack'; Latv. *plēst* 'to tear'

Notes: {1} Alb. denominative formation. {2} From *p<sub>l</sub>h<sub>2</sub>k-*(-as), Alb. enlargement in -as. {3}

Possibly, from PAIb. \**plat<sup>s</sup>iā*. {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-ei-*

Alb. *pres* [verb] (tg) {1} 'to cut' (AE 332)

PIE \**per-* 'to strike, beat' *\_\_?* (Pok. 818)

Lith. *per̃ti* '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. *premō* {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. \**p(e)rē-(n-)* < QIE \**p(e)r-eh<sub>1</sub>-* {1} (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<sup>(h)</sup>us-d<sup>(h)</sup>-* (AE 336)

PIE \**b<sup>(h)</sup>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.: *klarë*, *qarë* / *klanë* {2}, *klatë* {2}, *qa(m)*

PAIb. \**klai-* < QIE \**kl(e)h<sub>2</sub>-io-* (AE 337)

PIE \*kelh<sub>2</sub>- ‘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.

**qall** [verb] (t) ‘to mock, scoff’

Present: *qall(ënj)*, *qall* (2/3s); Aorist: *qalla*; Part.: *qallurë*

PAIb. \*ki(i)al- < QIE \*ki(i)-ol-, kih<sub>2</sub>-e/ol- {2}

Alb. *qell* [verb] (tg) {3} ‘to lead (forward), conduct, take away, throw’ (AE 338)

PIE \*kei-(h<sub>2</sub>)- ‘to put, set in motion’ (Pok. 538)

Notes: {1} Possibly, an original nominal formation. {2} With umlaut of the root vowel.

**qas** [verb] (tg) ‘to approach, draw near, receive (at home), go away’

Present: *qas*; Aorist: *qasa*; Part.: *qasur* / *qasë*, *qasun*

PAIb. \*ki(i)at<sup>s</sup>i- < QIE \*kih<sub>2</sub>(e)t-io- (AE 339)

PIE \*kei-(h<sub>2</sub>)- ‘to put, set in motion’ (Pok. 538)

Gr. (Hes.) κίατο · ἐκινεῖτο

**qeth** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to cut (hair)’

Present: *qeth*; Aorist: *qetha*; Part.: *qethur* / *qethë*, *qethun*

PAIb. \*kaið- < QIE \*kh<sub>2</sub>eid-, keh<sub>2</sub>id- (AE 340)

PIE \*(s)k(e)h<sub>2</sub>ei-d/t- (Pok. 917)

Lat. *caedō* ‘to cut, hew, lop, fell’

Skt. *khidāti* ‘to tear, press’

Notes: {1} With assimilation of the stem auslaut.

**kij** [verb] (g) ‘to cut, hew, weed’

Present: *kij*; Aorist: *kiva*; Part.: *ki(m)*

PAIb. \*ki̯- < QIE \*kh<sub>2</sub>iio-

Alb. *qij* [verb] (tg) ‘to cut, hew, fuck’ (AE 340)

PIE \*(s)keh<sub>2</sub>i-, (s)keih<sub>2</sub>- ‘to beat, cuff, poke’ (Pok. 917)

Lat. *caiō* ‘to cut, hew’

**qoj** [verb] (g) ‘to wake up, arouse, stir up’

Present: *qoj*; Aorist: *qova*; Part.: *qu(e)*, *quem*

PAIb. \*kiiē- < QIE \*ki(i)-eh<sub>1</sub>-

Alb. *çoj* [verb] (tg) ‘to awaken, send, carry on, dispatch, stir up’ {1} (AE 340)

PIE \*kei- ‘to put, set in motion’ (Pok. 538)

Lat. *cieō* ‘to put, set in motion’

Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix t/d(ë)-.

**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.: *rënë* / *ra(m)*, *ratë*

PAIb. \*(a)rau-(s-) < QIE \*h<sub>3</sub>rou-(s-)

Alb. *resh* [verb 3sp] (tg) ‘to fall (of rain, snow, etc.)’ (AE 343)

PIE \*h<sub>3</sub>rou-(s-) ‘to haste(n), rush (at)?’ (Pok. 331)

Gr. ὀροῶ ‘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* ??

PAIb. \**kluuē*- < QIE \**klu(H)-eh<sub>1</sub>*- (AE 342)

PIE \**k<sub>1</sub>leu(H)*- ‘to hear’ (Pok. 605)

Lat. *clueō* ‘to call, name’

Notes: {1} Buz.

**regj** [verb] (tg) ‘to tan (hides), salt’

Present: *regj*; Aorist: *regja*; Part.: *regjë* (tg), *regjur* / *regjun*

PAIb. \*(*e*)*reug*- < QIE \**h<sub>1</sub>reug*- (AE 345)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>reu-g*- ‘to retch, vomit’ (Pok. 871)

Gr. *ἐρέβομαι* ‘to belch, gurk’

**rī** [verb] (g) ‘to moisten, wet’

Present: *rīj*, *rihem* (1sr); Aorist: *rīni* (3s); Part.: *rī*, *rītu(e)*

PAIb. \*(*V*)*rin(i)*- < QIE \**Hri-n(i)o*- (AE 346)

PIE \**Hrei(H)*- ‘to flow’ ? (Pok. 330)

Skt. *riṅāti* ‘to let flow’

**rjep** [verb] (tg) ‘to flay, skin, peel off, pluck’

Present: *rjep*; Aorist: *ropa*; Part.: *rjepë* (tg), *rjepur* / *rjepun*

PAIb. \*(*e*)*rep*- < QIE \**h<sub>1</sub>rep-o-*; *h<sub>1</sub>rēp*- (aor.) (AE 346)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>rep*- ‘to wrench, strain at, snatch’ (Pok. 865)

Gr. *ἐρέπτομαι* ‘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*

PAIb. \*(*a*)*ru(u)ē*- < QIE \**h<sub>2</sub>ru-eh<sub>1</sub>*- (AE 347)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>reu*- ‘to get light, brighten’

Arm. *arev* ‘sun’

Notes: {1} Buz.

**rrah** [verb] (tg) ‘to strike, beat, cut down’

Present: *rrah*; Aorist: *rraha*; Part.: *rrahë* (tg), *rrahur* / *rrahun*

PAIb. \**rah*- < QIE \**urh<sub>1</sub>ǵ<sup>(h)</sup>-ske/o-* (AE 348)

PIE \**ureh<sub>1</sub>ǵ<sup>(h)</sup>*- ‘to strike, beat’ (Pok. 1181)

**rras** [verb] (tg) ‘to compress, stuff’

Present: *rras*; Aorist: *rrasa*; Part.: *rrasur* / *rrasë*, *rrasun*

PAIb. \**raT<sup>(s)</sup>i*- < QIE \**urh<sub>1</sub>ǵ<sup>(h)</sup>-io-*

Alb. *rrëztoj* [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to pull, throw, cut down’ (AE 348)

PIE \**ureh<sub>1</sub>ǵ<sup>(h)</sup>*- ‘to strike, beat’ (Pok. 1181)

Gr. *πάτω* {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*

PAIb. \**red*- < QIE \**sred<sup>(h)</sup>-o-*; *srēd<sup>(h)</sup>*- (aor.) (AE 352)

PIE \**sr-ed*<sup>(h)</sup>- {1} ‘to whirl, bubble, stream’ (Pok. 1001)

Gr. *ρέω* {2} ‘to flow, stream’

Notes: {1} Enlargement of *ser-* ‘to flow’, Pok. 909. {2} Only indirectly cognate.

**rri** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to sit down, stand, stay’

Present: *rri*

PAIb. \**ri-* < QIE \**Hr-i-*

Alb. *rris* [verb] (tg) ‘to bring up (children), grow up, overgrow’ {2} [Present: *rris*, *rrit* (2/3s);

Aorist: *rrita*; Part.: *rritë* (tg), *rritur* / *rritun*]; *rroj* [verb] (tg) ‘to live, exist, last’ {3} [Present:

*rroj*; Aorist {4}: *rrova*, *rrojta*; Part.: *rruar* / *rru(e)*] (AE 353)

PIE \**Hr-ei/eh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘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} PAIb. \**ri<sup>h</sup>i-* < qIE \**Hri-tio-*. An Alb.

formation, maybe from an original participle stem *Hri-to-*. {3} < PAIb. \**rē-* < qIE \**Hreh<sub>1</sub>-*.

Alb. formation with the prefix (*a*)*n-*. {4} Rare.

**sjell** [verb] (tg) ‘to bring, turn, dawdle’

Present: *sjell*; Aorist: *solla*; Part.: *sjellë* (tg), *sjellur* / *sjellun*

PAIb. \**tšel-* < QIE \**k<sup>w</sup>el-o-*; *k<sup>w</sup>ēl-* (aor.) (AE 354)

PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>el-* ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 639)

Gr. *πέλω* ‘to be in motion’

**shkrep** {2} [verb] (tg) ‘to flash, tone, to strike (till sparks fly off), an idea comes to one’s mind’

Present: *shkrep*; Aorist: *shkrepa*; Part.: *shkrepë* (tg), *shkrepur* / *shkrepun*

PAIb. \**krep-* < QIE \**krep-* (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-*.

**shosh** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to sift, riddle’

Present: *shosh*; Aorist: *shosha*; Part.: *shoshë* (tg), *shoshur* / *shoshun*

PAIb. \**šēs-* < QIE \**seh<sub>1</sub>-sh<sub>1</sub>(i)o-*

Alb. *shoshë* [f] (tg) ‘sieve, riddle’ (AE 364)

PIE \**seh<sub>1</sub>i-* ‘to sift, riddle’ ? (Pok. 889)

Gr. (Delph.) *σᾶσις* ‘sieve’ {2}

Notes: {1} *sh-* < *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.

**pall** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to cry, hee-haw’

Present: *pall*; Aorist: *palla*; Part.: *pallë* (tg), *pallur* / *pallun*

PAIb. \**palei-* < QIE \**pol-eie-*

Alb. *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-*.

**shpie** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to carry (on), bear, send, lead (across)’

Present: *shpie*; Aorist: *shpura* / *shpuna* {2}; Part.: *shpurë*, *shpënë* / *shpu(e)*, *shpum* {2}

PAIb. \**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. \**p̄eri-* < QIE \**p̄er-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. \**ker-* < 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. \**ḡer-* < QIE \**ker-*

Alb. *çjerr* [verb] (tg) {3} ‘to hoarsen’ (AE 369)

PIE \*(*s*)*Ker-* {1} ‘to cry with a hoarse voice’ (Pok. 567)

Skt. *śāri-* ‘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(ə)-*.

**shtirem** [verb] (tg) ‘to feign, simulate’

Present: *shtirem (Isr)*; Aorist: *(u) shtira (Isr)*; Part.: *shtirë*

PAlb. \**ster-* < QIE \**sterh<sub>3</sub>-o-*

Alb. *shtie* [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to put in/on, throw, shut’; *shtir* [verb] (g) {2} ‘to pass over (the river)’ (AE 374)

PIE \**ster(h<sub>3</sub>)-* ‘to spread, scatter, bring down’ (Pok. 1029)

Av. *star-* ‘to spread’

Notes: {1} From PAlb. *steri-*, 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. \**stel-* < QIE \**stel-o-*; *stēl-* (aor.)

Alb. *mbështjell* [verb] (g) {1} ‘to wind up, roll up, wrap up’ (AE 376)

PIE \**stel-* ‘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 / shtuom {1}, shtu(e), shtu(e)m*

PAlb. \**stāu-* < QIE \**steh<sub>2</sub>u-o-*, *steh<sub>2</sub>-io-?* (AE 378)

PIE \**steh<sub>2</sub>(u)-* ‘to stand, set, lay’ (Pok. 1004)

Lith. *stóviu* ‘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<sub>2</sub>-no-* {1} (AE 378)  
PIE \**steh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘to stand, set, lay’ (Pok. 1004)  
Arm. *stanam* ‘arise’  
Notes: {1} Possibly an original verbal adjective.

**shtrij** [verb] (tg) ‘to lay (down), throw (down), stretch out’  
Present: *shtrij / shtrīj*; Aorist: *shtriva / shtrīna*; Part.: *shtrirē / shtrī(m)*  
PALb. \**štrin-* < QIE \**stṛn(e)h<sub>3</sub>-* (AE 378)  
PIE \**sterh<sub>3</sub>-*, *streh<sub>3</sub>-* ‘to spread, scatter, bring down’ (Pok. 1029)  
Skt. *stṛṇāti* ‘to strew, scatter’

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

**shtyj** [verb] (tg) ‘to push (along), jostle, shove’  
Present: *shtyj / shtÿj*; Aorist: *shtyva / shtyra, shtÿna*; Part.: *shtyrë / shtÿ(m)*  
PALb. \**štu(d)ni-* < QIE \**stu(d)-nio-* (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. \**št(a)rē-* < QIE \**str(h<sub>3</sub>)-eh<sub>1</sub>-* {1}  
Alb. *shtrofkë* [f] (tg) {2} ‘den (of wild beasts), lair, burrow’ (AE 379)  
PIE \**sterh<sub>3</sub>-* ‘to spread, scatter, floor’ (Pok. 1029)  
OCS *prostrěti* ‘to spread’  
Notes: {1} Probably, an Alb. verbal formation. {2} Deverbative formation with the suffix *-kë* from the aorist stem (Alb. \**štrov-kə*).

**ter** [verb] (tg) ‘to dry (up)’  
Present: *ter*; Aorist: *tera*; Part.: *terë* (tg), *terur / terun*  
PALb. \**tōrei-* < QIE \**tors-eie-*  
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. *terō* ‘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. \**treud-* < QIE \**treud-o-* (AE 388)

PIE \**treu-d-* ‘to squeeze, crush, press’ (Pok. 1095)

Lat. *trūdō* ‘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. \**truð-* < QIE \**trud-(i)o-*

Alb. *shtrydh* [verb] (tg) ‘to squash, press, squeeze’; *ndrys* [verb] (tg) {2} ‘to massage’ (AE 388)

PIE \**treu-d-* ‘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* / *trēm(b)*; Aorist: *tremba* / *trēm(b)a*; Part.: *trembë*, *trembur* / *trēm(b)ë*, *trēm(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. \**ḡau-(ni-)* {1} (AE 392)

PIE \**seh<sub>2</sub>us-*, *sh<sub>2</sub>eus-*, *h<sub>2</sub>seus-* ‘dry, arid’ ?? (Pok. 881)

Gr. *αῖω* 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. \**ḡeuk-* < QIE \**keuk-o-* (AE 393)

PIE \**keuk-* ‘to glow, burn, lighten?’ (Pok. 597)

Skt. *śócati* ‘to glow, burn, lighten’

**ther** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to cut, prick, pierce, slaughter’

Present: *ther*; Aorist: *thera*; Part.: *therë* (tg), *therur* / *therun*

PAIb. \**tšōr-* < QIE \**ke/oh<sub>3</sub>-ro-*

Alb. *ther(r)ë* [f] (tg) ‘sting, quill, prickle, thorn(-bush)’ (AE 396)

PIE \**keh<sub>3</sub>-(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}, *thotë* (tg) (3s); Aorist: *thashë* (tg), *thae* (g); Part.: *thënë* / *thënë* {2}

PAIb. \**ǵēm-* < QIE \**keh<sub>1</sub>s-mi*; *kh<sub>1</sub>s-* (aor.); *kh<sub>1</sub>s-no-* (part.) (AE 399)

PIE \**keh<sub>1</sub>(n)s-* ‘to say, instruct, announce’ (Pok. 566)

Skt. *śāsti* ‘to instruct, advise, command’

Notes: {1} Buz. *thuo*. {2} Impv. *thoshë* (tg) < \**keh<sub>1</sub>s-m̄*.

**vej** [verb] (tg) ‘to weave’

Present: *vej* (tg), *venj* (t); Aorist: *vejta* (tg), *jenja* (t); Part.: *vejtë* (tg), *vejtur* / *vejturë*

PAIb. \**uei-* < QIE \**h<sub>2</sub>u-ei-* (AE 413)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>eu-* ‘to weave’ *??* (Pok. 75)

Skt. *váyati* ‘to weave’

**vesh** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to dress, wear’

Present: *vesh*, *vishem* (1sr); Aorist: *vesha*; Part.: *veshë* (tg), *veshur* / *veshun*

PAIb. \**uašeī-* < QIE \**uos-eie-* (AE 416)

PIE \**ues-* ‘to dress’ (Pok. 1172)

Skt. *vāsáyati* ‘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.: *vjedhë* (tg), *vjedhur* / *vjedhun*

PAIb. \**ueδ-* < QIE \**ued<sup>h</sup>(H)-o-*; *uēd<sup>h</sup>(H)-* (aor.) (AE 421)

PIE \**ued<sup>h</sup>(H)-* {1} ‘to push, strike, beat’ (Pok. 1115)

Skt. *vádhati* ‘to strike, destroy’

Notes: {1} Can also be connected with the root *ueg<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to pull; drive’: *ueg<sup>h</sup>-o-*, cf. Skt. *váhati*.

**vjell** [verb] (tg) ‘to vomit, spew’

Present: *vjell*; Aorist: *volla*; Part.: *vjellë*

PAIb. \**uel-* < QIE \**uelH-o-*; *uēl-* (aor.)

Alb. *zhdërvjell* [verb] (tg) {1} ‘to unravel, untangle’; (i) *zvjellët* [adj] (tg) {2} ‘agile, nimble, supple’ (AE 422)

PIE \**uelH-* ‘to turn, twist’ (Pok. 1140)

Skt. *válati* ‘to turn (round), twist’

Notes: {1} Alb. formation with *zh-dër-*. {2} Alb. formation with *z-* and *-(ë)t(ë)*.

**vjel** [verb] (tg) ‘to pick (up), gather, pluck’

Present: *vjel*; Aorist: *vola*; Part.: *vjelë*

PAIb. \**uell-* < QIE \**uels-o-*; *uēls-* (aor.) (AE 423)

PIE \**uel-(s)-* ‘to tear, seize upon’ *??* (Pok. 1145)

Lat. *vellō* ‘to pluck, tug’

**vjerr** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to hang (up)’

Present: *vjerr*; Aorist: *vora*; Part.: *vjerrë*

PAIb. \*(a)*uer-* < QIE \**h<sub>2</sub>uer-o-*; *h<sub>2</sub>uēr-* (aor.) (AE 423)

PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>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*

PAIb. *\*(a)uarei-* < QIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>uor-eio/e-*

Alb. *varg* [m] (tg) ‘row, range, file, chain’ (AE 423)

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>uer-* ‘to bind, hang (up)’ (Pok. 1150)

**zvjerdh** {1} [verb] (tg) ‘to wean (away from)’

Present: *zvjerdh*; Aorist: *zvordha*; Part.: *zvjerdhë* (tg), *zvjerdhur* / *zvjerdhun*

PAIb. *\*<sup>o</sup>uerδ-* < QIE *\*uerg<sup>h</sup>-o-*; *uērg<sup>h</sup>-* (aor.) (AE 432)

PIE *\*uer-g<sup>h</sup>-* ‘to constrain, twist’ (Pok. 1154)

Lith. *veržti* ‘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)

PAIb. *\*gull-* < QIE *\*g<sup>w</sup>]H-(e)i-*

Alb. *gul* [adj] (t) ‘hornless’ (AE 187)

PIE *\*g<sup>w</sup>elH-* ‘to prick’ (Pok. 470)

Lith. *gėlti* ‘to prick’; *gilti* ‘to get pained, ache’

Notes: {1} Alb. formation with the prefix *(a)n-*.

