

ON THE LEXICON OF PROTO-ALTAIC:
A PARTIAL INDEX TO RECONSTRUCTIONS

by
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Madison, Wisconsin
1974

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PREFACE

The Altaic Hypothesis -- that of genetic relationship between the Turkic, Mongolian, and Tungus languages -- was, to my mind, first rigorously proven by Nicholas Poppe's 1960 work Vergleichende Grammatik der altaischen Sprachen (Teil I, Vergleichende Lautlehre). Building on this firm foundation, Roy Andrew Miller (1971) has recently provided evidence that Japanese is genetically related to these languages. Given Samuel E. Martin's work (1966) on Korean and Japanese, it is clear that Korean too -- as Ramstedt believed -- is an Altaic language.

The present work adds nothing new to the theory of Altaic linguistics, but simply tries to systematize and make more accessible the etymologies presented by Poppe. I hope that the list which follows may be of use to scholars who wish (a) to seek additional Japanese and Korean cognates to the proto-Altaic lexicon, (b) to hypothesize relationships (of whatever sort) between Altaic and other languages or language families, or (c) to investigate further the structure of proto-Altaic as a language, in hopes of clarifying details of the linguistic prehistory of the Altaic languages.

Professor Poppe, in a letter of May 23, 1972, most kindly suggested some corrections to my original draft of what follows: these have been incorporated below, with the notation NP. But I alone, of course, am responsible for whatever errors of fact or interpretation may remain.

John Street
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15 May, 1974

1. INTRODUCTION

1.0 What follows is primarily an index of the etymologies present in Poppe 1960, according to the proto-Altaic reconstructions recoverable therein, listed in alphabetical order.

The process of recovering such reconstructions has not always been easy. The starred forms in Poppe 1960 represent an entirely defensible but occasionally confusing mishmash of forms from proto-Altaic, proto-East-Altaic, proto-Mongolian, etc.: when the author was focussing on one problem he gave one reconstruction and one subset of the etymological evidence, when on another, another set of forms and often a different starred form. In many cases the reconstruction underlying Poppe's thinking is quite clear: thus, for *pār¹al², portions of the etymology are listed six times, five of these under the five phonemes-in-position involved. But to other etymologies, only one brief reference is made. In the case of Mo. tegüs, OT tükäti, for example, the reconstruction of the third (and obviously the first) phoneme of the root is clear; but the reader is left on his own to reconstruct the remainder. Sometimes portions of such remainders are just not reconstructable within the framework of Poppe's overtly-stated sound laws. Some specific problems of this sort are mentioned in notes, included as Section 3 below. But decisions as to when to add a note, and how much detail to supply, have been haphazard; every etymology deserves more detailed study.

1.1 Abbreviations.

A	Altaic
Chu	Chuvash
Dag	Dagur Mongolian
EA	East Altaic (M and Tg)
Ev	Evenki
Kor	Korean
M	Mongolian (the whole sub-group)
Ma	Manchu
Mo	Script (i.e. Written, or Literary) Mongolian

NP	Nicholas Poppe. Personal communication of May 23. 1972.
OT	Old Turkic
p	proto- (i.e. pA = proto- Altaic; so pM, pTg, pWA, etc.)
P	Poppe (see bibliography; unless further specified, P refers to Poppe 1960, the comparative grammar chiefly involved here)
R	Räsänen 1969 (see bibliography)
SH	The <u>Secret History of the Mongols</u>
Tg	Tungus (the whole sub-group, sometimes referred to as Manchu-Tungus, or Tungusic)
Tkc	Turkic (the whole sub-group)
WA	West Altaic (Turkic and Chuvash)

1.2 Symbolization. I assume that proto-Altaic had the following phonemes.

/ p t č k	/ i u ü u
b d ʃ g	é
s	e ö a o /, all occurring long and short
y	
m n ŋ ŋ	High pitch, / ' /
l ¹ l ²	
r ¹ r ² /,	

This is the same number of phonemes assumed by Poppe 1960, but in some cases I have used a different symbolization: thus my y for P's j, i; ʃ for č; ŋ for ń.

The symbolization of high pitch is more complex. Poppe uses a grave accent on some vowels in non-initial syllables to mean 'high-pitched': such a vowel, in general, is lengthened in Tungus, either is retained in Turkic, or retains its quality better than otherwise, and in Mongolian lengthens the vowel to throw certain consonants into so-called 'weak position'. On initial syllables he sometimes writes an acute accent to mark either (a) totally predictable stress (written only when a grave follows further on in the word), or (b) provable-non-high-pitch on all following syllables of the form. Very rarely a double acute is written on an initial syllable to mean simultaneously (a) and (b). I prefer a simpler system: an acute accent-mark shows provable-high-pitch on non-initial syllables; a vowel not so marked may be provably non-high-pitched, or there may be no evidence at all as to pitch. (Analogously, a macron means 'provably long', while a vowel without a macron may either be provably short, or there may be no evidence as to the contrast.)

(The whole matter of the pA pitch system needs further investigation. Poppe seems to assume that every word had one and only one vowel with pitch accent. But one might instead hypothesize a Japanese-style system, with a contrast between tonic and atonic words; or imagine a system wherein any number of syllables within a word could be high- or low-pitched. It is particularly suspicious that pitch à la Poppe is contrastive only on short vowels of non-initial syllables.)

1.3 Alphabetical order. The phonemes of pA are alphabetized in this order:

a b č d e é g i ï j k l (l^1 l^2) m n ñ ŋ o ö p r (r^1 r^2)

s t u ü y.

The macron, the acute accent, and superscript numbers, are ignored in alphabetization. The symbols \underline{l} and \underline{r} are intentionally ambiguous, indicating that no Turkic reflex is attested to prove which of the two contrasting \underline{l} 's or \underline{r} 's was involved.

1.4 A special convention. Poppe's reconstructions are based primarily on what I will call the three 'major branches' of Altaic: the Turkic, Mongolian, and Tungus sub-groups. Only rarely are Chuvash and Korean reflexes introduced, and never, of course, Japanese. A reconstruction based on forms from all three major branches is a great deal more satisfying (i.e. more detailed, and less likely to involve borrowing) than one based on only two major branches. In an attempt to represent to some extent such degrees of reliability in my reconstructions, I use the following special convention:

One asterisk precedes a reconstruction based on data from all three major branches.

Two asterisks precede a reconstruction for which evidence is drawn from only two major branches. (The third may be mentioned in Poppe 1960, but its forms look like, or are stated to be, borrowings.)

Three asterisks precede other reconstructions: these are usually quite shaky, and are cited by Poppe not in an 'etymology' proper, but rather as evidence for some particular sound change. I have included these here only in the interest of completeness of coverage.

In addition, a symbol in parentheses indicates a reconstructed phoneme required for less than the totality of the branches attesting the form.

1.5 Roots and derivatives. The following index is basically one of reconstructed pA roots. A hyphen follows what seems clearly a verb root; a colon follows a reconstructed phoneme sequence which may well be a bound-root, but which might be simply an artifact of inadequate data; three dots follow a phoneme sequence in cases where reconstruction breaks down (as far as I can see) under Poppe's overtly stated sound laws. If none of these symbols follows a reconstruction, this is presumably a non-verb root (Noun-adjective, adverb, particle, etc.).

In a few cases there occur in two or three major branches a derived form which may well be of proto-Altaic age: such a form is listed under the purported root, sometimes with a gloss. But such listings are not as systematic as one might wish.

1.6 Glosses. Brief English glosses to the roots have been added within single quotes. These are intended simply as aids to the memory, or rough approximations to the semantic area(s) involved; they are certainly not full specifications of 'the' 'meaning' of 'the' 'form'.

2. INDEX TO RECONSTRUCTIONS

Numbers refer to Poppe 1960. A plus-sign after the gloss indicates that remarks on the etymology may be found in section 3 below.

- **ab- 'to take, grasp' 44
 **ab-uča 'grasp, handful'
 **āba 'hunt, battue' 46, 97, 120, 145
 **aba-ká 'paternal uncle' + 56
 **abār¹... 'a kind of cheese or beer' 48
 **abga 'strength, power' 44, 89, 95
 **abūr 'a mortar' + 59, 131
 *ača- 'to fork; to open out, come together' 63, 94
 *adugū(n) 'animal, herd' 130
 **agú 'large, vast' 58, 94, 130
 **āg(u) 'strong; poison' + 57
 **agúr² 'steam, anger; mouth, lips(?)' 95, 131
 *aká 'some older male relative' + 55, 94, 124, 146
 **akta 'horse' + 89, 95, 121
 **āl²- 'to pass over, pass by' 96
 *al¹a 'lower or front part' 75, 95, 121
 **al²ču(k) 'ankle-bone' 86, 95, 130
 *al¹;- 'to take' 75, 95, 134
 **al¹pa 'official obligation, tax; an official, hero' 85, 121
 **al¹tun 'gold' + 52, 85, 117, 128, 140
 *ama 'mouth, opening' 40, 68, 94, 121, 140
 **ama-gay
 *anda 'sworn friend' 83, 84, 121

- *aṅ 'crack, cleft' 72
**aṅ-a- 'to open'
**aṅ 'wild animal' 72
*ar² 'a little, scarcely' 81, 94
**ār¹(á) 'between' 97
**arba- 'to spread apart; to gesture' 87
*ar¹bi: 'abundance' 87
**ar¹i- 'to purify, become pure' 79, 83, 87, 131, 136, 138
**ar¹i-gu(n)
**ar¹i-ti-
*ar²iḡā(n) '(back) teeth, tusk' 81, 94, 122, 133
*ar¹pa(y) 'barley' 87
*ar¹u 'rear, back' 78, 94, 129
*asa- 'cling to; hang (up, on)' 65, 95, 121, 145
*asīk 'advantage, use' 141
**atar² 'land' 51, 82, 122
**aya 'fitness; good' 66, 94, 121
**ayi- 'to talk' 67
**ayu- 'to fear' 66 bis
**bāg 'bunch, group' 58, 97
**bakta- 'to fit in, sink (in)' 89, 95, 121
**bal¹aka 'town' 122
**-(i)bān^(s) 'one's own' 49
**bar... 'right, west' 21
**bas- 'to tread' 65, 96
**batī- 'to be rapid' 51, 134
**bāya(n) 'rich' 66, 97

- **bayítá¹ 'young or barren mare' 86
**beder² 'ornamentation' 53, 126
**bedü... 'large' 53
**bege- 'to suffer from the cold' 60, 127
**bele- 'to assist; prepare' + 21, 76, 104, 125, 145
**ber¹ke 'difficult; thoroughly' 104, 125
**beye 'body, person' 66, 126
**bēl¹ 'waist' 76, 106
*bl 'I' 116
*bil¹é(k) 'lower arm' 21, 117
*bír²agú 'yearling calf' 21, 60, 81, 131, 146, 147
***bīyaga 'moon' 149
*boda '(a) being' + 21, 53, 99, 118
*bogā- 'to tie; prevent' 21, 123, 139
**bogár² 'throat' + 21, 60, 81, 88
 **bogar²-l¹á- 'to cut the throat'
**bōl¹- 'to become' 99
*bor²a 'grey' 20, 81, 117
**böğ 'stopper' 58
**böğü... 'loop, ring' 59
*böke 'hump, bend' + 56, 108, 126, 132
**böl¹e- 'to group, section' 110
*buča- 'to return(?)' + 62, 101, 121
*budī- 'to be curly (of hair)' 21, 53, 136
*bul¹- 'to be confused, turbulent' + 75, 86
*bur¹- 'to rotate rapidly' 21, 79, 102

- *burgan 'willow shrubbery' 21, 79, 88, 101
- *buta 'in pieces, to bits' + 21, 51, 101, 121
 *buta-r¹á- 'break to pieces'
- **bü- 'to be' 112
- **bügé 'a sage' 60
- ** bülte- 'to stare wide-eyed' 112
- **bür¹i- 'to cover, enclose' 111, 135
- **büte- 'to become covered, closed' + 111
- **büte- 'to become completed' 50, 111, 125
- *čā(1¹) 'white, grey' + 97
- **čab 'sound, fame' 44
- **čagā 'there, further away' 26, 139
- **čak 'time' + 26, 54
- **čakī- 'to strike fire' 26, 95, 134
- **čil²i- 'to swell up' + 117, 135
- *č'ikī(n) 'side of the face (?)' + 26, 55, 113, 136, 149
- **čim 'a pinching' 26
- **čima- 'to roll up one's sleeves' 26
- **čipī- 'to be evil, unpleasant' 26, 115, 137
 *čipī-kán 'sore, boil'
- **čupá- 'to be varicolored' 26, 48, 123, 146, 147
- **daba- 'to climb over, excel' 23, 41, 45, 120, 146
- **dagār¹... 'saddle-sore; back' 23, 122, 139
- **dagī-la- 'to prepare food' 61
- **dagir 'dark brown' 61, 137
- *daka- (or *daga-) 'to follow; be near' 22, 120
- **daku 'pelt; coat with fur outside' 55

- ***dal: 'seven' 96
 *dal²- 'to conceal, protect' 22-23, 77, 95
 *dāl¹u- 'to lick, lap up' + 22, 74, 96, 129
 **dāl¹u-gá-
 **dāl¹u 'shoulder' 97, 129
 **dapáka(n) 'colt' 47, 123, 146
 **dapáki 'unworked wool, tangled hair' 47, 123
 *dar¹u- 'to press; be close behind' 22, 79, 95
 *dar¹u-n 'near, early'
 **deb- 'to fan; flap the wings' 23, 45
 **debél 'coat' 45, 49, 61
 *deg 'over, high' 58, 61, 89, 137
 **del- 'to spread, extend' 22, 86
 **del-ge-
 **delpe 'asunder, to pieces' in
 **delpe-le- 'to split, burst' 44
 **dem... 'futile; rude' 68
 *dél¹ 'mane' 22, 75, 106
 *dél¹ey 'udder' 22, 76, 105, 126, 146
 **díl 'head' 23, 60, 113 (and P 1957 p. 210)
 **dok... 'lame, limping' 57
 **dol¹i- (? ɟ-, ? -u-) 'to exchange, ransom' 75, 134
 *dom (? -u-) 'sorcery' + 69
 *dom-ak 'story'
 **dö... 'four' 110
 **dör- 'to burn' 22, 108, 126
 **döte 'near' 110, 126

- **dugūl- 'hear' 139
 *dul¹- 'to warm' 23, 75
 *dür²e- 'to insert' in
 *dür²é-ŋ... 'stirrup' + 23, 82
 *dür²i 'shape, appearance, face' 23, 82, 111, 135, 138
 ***e... 'to go' 142
 **ečke 'goat' 63
 *ege- 'to bend together; return' 60, 126
 *ege-m 'collar-bone'
 *eké 'some older female relative' 55, 103, 128
 **elde- 'to drive; pull' 85, 126
 **el²i- (? -e) 'to rub, wear away' 78, 126
 *el²yiké(n) 'donkey' + 86, 140, 142
 **emeg... 'saddle' 60, 68
 *ene- 'to suffer' 69, 126
 **ep- 'to destroy' 43
 **ep... in
 **ep-ti 'chest, ribs, lungs' 43, 51, 89, 135, 142
 *epe(y) 'some older female relative' + 43, 128
 *epü 'some male relative' 103, 132
 *er²- 'to dig, scratch' 103
 **ēr¹e 'man, male' 79, 106, 126
 **er¹ke 'power' 87, 125
 **e-se- 'to be not' 65
 *etiké(y) 'some older male relative' 51, 56, 103
 **eye 'peace, amity' 106
 *edí(n) 'master, owner' 53, 105, 137

- *ékir²i (?< *éki 'two') 'twins' 55, 105, 136
 *él¹ 'peace; union' 76, 105
 *él¹- 'to hang' + in
 *él-gü- 76, 86, 142
 **er¹ 'early' 106
 **gabúr²a 'straw, chaff' 48, 131
 *gār¹(a) 'hand, arm' + 24, 97, 119
 **gē- 'to be bright' 25, 106, 125
 **gēl(m)e- 'to fear, be afraid' 25, 106
 **gendú(n) 'male; self' 25, 84, 132
 *gè- 'rear, back' 24, 53, 105, 125, 135, 145
 *gè-de- '?to move back'
 **gè-diké(n) 'back of the head, queue'
 **gè-rú 'rear'
 **gèr¹e 'belief, agreement' 25, 80
 ***gički- 'to tread' 63
 **go... 'to molt' 24
 **gobá 'beautiful' + 24, 49, 124
 **göl²ége 'young dog, whelp' + 25, 78
 **göre- 'to weave, twist' 25, 107, 126
 **göregē 'wild animal' + 25
 *gubī- 'to seek, request, hunt' 24, 49, 137
 **gul- 'to burn (something), light' 24, 75, 100
 **gunī- 'to think; grieve' 24
 ***gu-tin 'thirty' 52
 **gutul 'boots' 24, 86, 101, 130, 138 bis
 *gübi- 'to clean by beating' 25, 112, 135, 138

- **güdige 'stomach (of animals)' 24, 53, 133, 135
 ***i... 'comb' 33
 **i- 'to come' 117, 141
 **idukan 'female shaman' 56
 **ile- 'to stroke(?)' 33
 ***imü... 'oil, fat' 32
 **iñ- 'to laugh' 70, 117, 139, 141, 143
 **iñ-egē-
 ***irgú 'tail' 33, 113
 ***ma... 'snow' 33
 *ir²... 'edge, border, track' 81 bis, 115
 **isu 'soot, smoke' 116, 129
 **jabí 'small boat' 28
 **jal- 'to be lengthened, added on' 28, 75, 86
 **jal-ga- 'to lengthen'
 ***janí 'new, news' + 72, 95, 137
 **jap 'room, free space or time' 48
 *japā- 'to disjoint; seize; make(?)' 28
 *je... 'sharp' 27
 ***jeger... 'some sort of animal' 60
 **jegün 'left(hand)' + 27, 60, 133
 *jē- 'to eat' 27, 106
 **ji... (and ? **jü...) 'two' 28
 ***jibúr 'wing' 49
 *jigde 'some kind of berry' 28, 89
 **jīl¹ 'year' 113, 114
 **jipár¹ 'musk' 47, 80, 123

- **jír: 'fish' 28, 57, 61, 88, 140
 **jír-magay
 *jír²-u- 'to draw, scratch, write' 28, 81, 115
 **jír-gu-gān 'six' 28, 88, 128, 130
 **jōl¹ 'good luck; road, way' 75, 86, 99
 **jōl¹-ka- 'to meet, greet'
 **jög... 'bee, wasp' 28, 58, 108
 **ju: 'summer' 28, 101
 **jut 'calamity caused by severe weather' 50
 *jü- 'to transport' 28, 111
 **jü-gé-
 **jüg(ü) 'direction' 58
 **jügéle... 'soft' 28
 **jürgü (? -i-) 'path' 28
 **kabūl²(á)- 'to skin, peel' 48, 131
 **kabūr¹- 'to cook' 48, 131
 **kad- 'to mow, cut, prick' 53, 133
 *kadá 'rock, cliff' 95, 124
 **kadu... '(elder)in-laws' 52, 130
 **kak 'dried dirt, sediment' 17, 54, 58, 89
 **kal²: 'blaze on the forehead' 17, 86
 **kal²: 'spoon' 78, 85
 ***kalīgún 'dark horse with white mane and tail' 140
 ***kalīgún 'otter' 141
 **kalta- 'to break apart' 17, 75, 85, 140
 **kam- 'to unite, collect' 67, 68
 **kam-u-g

- **kān- 'to be satisfied' + 70, 84
 *kañi 'friend' + 71, 137
 *kaṇ: 'nose' 71, 85, 96, 139
 **kaṇ-sigār(i)
 *kap- 'to grasp, seize' 43-44, 48, 89, 137, 146
 *kap-ti- 'to squeeze'
 **kap: 'flat, even' 43, 88
 **kap-ta-
 **kāp 'container' 17, 43, 89, 97, 133
 **kāp-á- 'to close, block'
 **kar²- 'to dig, scrape, scratch' 17, 82, 95
 *kar²... 'fat (esp. on the belly)' 17, 87, 96
 **kar²-bi(ṅ)
 *kār²a 'goose, swan' 18, 120
 **karpu- 'to shoot' 18, 44, 87
 *kata- 'to become dry, hard' 50, 95, 118
 **kebēr 'steppe' 48, 127
 **keber¹ék 'fragile, breakable' 45
 **kebi- 'to ruminate, chew the cud' 20, 46, 135
 **ked- 'to put on (clothes)' 19, 104
 **ked-i-m
 **keṅg... 'breast (of an animal)' 71, 85
 *kēp 'form, model' 106
 **kep^(é)li 'stomach' 47, 128
 *ker¹e- 'to quarrel, dispute' 18, 79, 103, 124-125, 138
 **ker¹e- 'to stretch, spread out' 79-80, 126
 **ker¹ti- 'to cut finely, to notch' 19, 51, 83, 87, 104, 135
 **ker²-ü- 'to roam, wander, travel' 19, 104

- *kesé- 'to regret; take warning' 18, 65, 103
 **kesik 'grace, favor' 65, 136
 *ketú 'distance; in excess' 18, 50, 103, 132
 **keyé 'pattern, ornament' 66, 128
 **keyér 'brown (of horses)' 66, 128
 **kēñ 'broad, wide' + 106
 *kī- 'to do, make' 19, 114
 **kīdī: 'border, edge' 19, 114
 **kīl¹ 'hair, horsehair' 19, 114, 121
 **kīl¹-ka
 **kīmur² 'kumiss' 68, 130
 *kīn 'pain, anger; difficult' 116
 *kīn-u- 'to hate'
 *kīr¹... 'mountain (-side), edge' 114
 *kīr¹- 'to shave, shear' 20, 115, 122
 **kīr¹-ka-
 **kīsa- 'to press; hamper; shorten' + 19, 65, 116, 120
 **kītu: (vowels unclear) 'knife' 19, 50
 **kīyák 'marsh grass' 114
 **kogúl² 'water-pipe, channel' 77, 131
 **kola 'far, distant' 18, 98, 118
 **kol²ī- 'to add, mix (in)' 78, 134, 138
 **kona- 'to spend a night' 70, 121
 **koñī(n) 'sheep' 70
 **koñ 'fat at the thighs; rump' 18, 71, 85
 *koñar 'brownish' 72, 99
 **kopúr² 'a kind of stringed instrument' 18, 48, 82, 131

- **kōta 'enclosure' 99
 ***koyár 'two' 66
 **kōb... 'border, edge' 45, 108
 **kōč- 'to move, migrate' 63, 108
 **kōke 'blue; sky' 56, 109, 125
 *kōkü- 'to suck the breast' 108, 132
 **kōkü-n 'breasts'
 **kōl¹ 'foot; lake' 110
 **kōm... 'eyebrow' 19, 68
 *kōm- 'to fall, be overturned' 19, 68
 ***kōnde: 'across, thru the middle' 84, 109
 ***kōndey 'hole, hollow' 109
 **kōnerge 'yeast, leaven' 71
 *köp- 'to swim, float' 43, 108
 **köp: 'navel' 109
 *köpē- 'to swell; to foam' 19, 42, 47, 108, 127
 **köpēr¹ke 'a bridge' 48, 80, 127
 **körbü- 'to roll, turn over' 107
 *kör¹ke 'a bellows' 110, 126
 *köte- 'to climb, raise' 19, 51, 107, 125
 **köte-r¹
 *kubá 'pale, bright, yellow' 49, 124
 **kuča 'ram, wether' 62, 121
 **kučĭ- 'to cover, embrace' 63, 134
 ***kud... 'to trade' 138
 **kudĭr 'salt marsh' 40, 53, 100, 136
 **kudur¹ka 'tail; crupper' 18, 52, 83, 100, 117, 129, 141

- **kul¹k: 'ear, earwax' 18, 75, 86
 **kum 'sand' 68, 100
 **kup: 'to cover' 18, 43, 89, 100, 136
 **kup-ti- 'to clothe'
 **kurča 'sharp' 88, 121
 ***kurgan 'a fortification' 88
 *kut(uk) 'luck, happiness, dignity' 18, 40, 50, 100
 **kuyi 'whirlwind' 67
 **kübé² 'bragga t' 48, 82, 128
 *küči(n) 'power' 63, 112, 135
 küdegü 'son-in-law' < *kür: (q.v.) plus *degü 'younger sibling', 52
 **kül¹i- 'to tie up' 112, 135
 *kür¹: 'shovel' 79, 111 ← *kür: 'son-in-law(?)' 52, 57, 112
 *kür²... 'dark brown' 82, 112, 143
 ***mana- 'to stand watch' 70
 ***maŋ... 'forehead' + 73
 ***maŋir 'wild onion' 35
 **mata- 'to curve, bend' 51, 121
 **mede- 'to know, perceive' 35, 125
 **mege 'pig' 35, 36, 61, 125
 **melekey 'frog; snake' 35, 140
 *meŋe 'birthmark, mole' 34, 72, 125
 **meŋkü 'eternal' 35, 71
 **meŋün 'silver' + 109
 *mer²... 'bright, decorated' 35, 103, 104
 **merge 'wisdom, accuracy, thought' 35, 88, 125
 **mergen

- **milkü- 'to creep, crawl' 36, 86, 132
 **mikan 'hips, loin(s)' 36, 122
 **miŋa(n) 'thousand' + 72, 122
 **mita- 'to be afraid; turn back' 51, 121
 **mōd 'tree' 35, 40, 41, 99
 **mončak 'round; round ornament' 35, 84
 **moyil... 'bird-cherry' 36, 140
 **mōy'in 'neck' 34, 67, 136, 140
 ***mōli 'ice' 35, 138
 **mör 'river, water' 35, 110
 **mō(y)rū 'shoulder' 35, 132
 **muku- 'to become blunt, dull' 36, 55, 102, 129, 130
 **muŋ 'misfortune, suffering' 35, 71, 84
 **muru- 'to twist, curve' 36, 130
 **muru-y 'bent, bend'
 **müŋēr¹e- 'to moo, bellow (of cows)' 35, 73, 127
 **müŋēr²e 'horn, cartilage' 73, 127
 **nam... 'peaceful, gentle' + 38
 **nam: 'swamp, marsh' 37, 74
 **nam:uk
 **nap 'flat, low' 37, 44, 88
 **nap-ta- 'be flat, low'
 **nayida- 'to suppose, hope, suspect, envy' 37, 140
 **nayir¹a- 'to agree with, mix with, harmonize, be fitting'+ 37, 140
 **nebür... 'coal' 38
 **negü- 'to move, nomadize' 38, 139
 **nekü(n) 'slave' 38

- *neme- 'to add to, increase' 38, 68, 104
**nemfi... 'to wear, put on' 37-38, 68, 132
***nob... 'sleep(?)' + 49
**nöl- 'to light a fire' 38
*nuḡā 'wool' + 73, 123
***nü... 'to swallow' 74
**nagā- 'to decay, rot, putrify' 38, 139
*nāl² 'year(or age); tears; young, raw' + 39 bis, 77 bis, 97-98
*napā- 'to paste to, adhere to' 39, 47, 74, 96, 118, 122, 146
*nār² 'spring, summer; new, fresh' + 38, 81, 97
**neke- 'to pursue, demand, intend' 39, 56, 104, 125
**neyē- 'to open' 39, 127
*nik- 'to knead, mash, strike' 39
*nim: 'thin, soft, weak' (cf. **nam... above) 38, 114
*nir¹i: 'back, rear' + 39, 116, 135
***nir¹i-gū(n)
**nog... 'green; grass' 38, 139
*nudurka 'fist' 39, 101, 118, 130, 138
**nug... 'duck, goose' 30, 38, 101
**nūč... 'naked' 57
**nündün 'eye' 39
**oju- 'to play, kiss' 64, 129
**oki 'tip, top, highest; arrow' 55, 98, 134
**ol¹: 'to sit' + 142
**ola- 'to cross, ford' 98, 117-118
**omur² 'shoulder, clavicle' 68, 129
**on- 'to hit a target, understand; count(?)' 70

- **or¹am 'trace, sign; road' 79
 **oron... 'deer' 99
 *os- 'to peel off, scratch, crack(of skin, bark, etc.) 65
 *osa- 'to be careless, err' + 65
 **osa-1 'careless(ness)'
 **öt 'fire' 49, 99
 **ota 'grass, hay; plant' 98, 121
 **oyïmu- 'to swim (across)' 140
 **oyïl- 'to turn, step aside' 140
 *oyu(n) 'thought, understanding' + 67
 **öç 'hatred, revenge' 63, 109
 *ög- 'to raise; praise' + 60, 107, 127, 149
 *öl¹- 'to be sick, starve, die' 108, 125
 **ön- 'to rise, increase' 69, 126
 **öje 'color, appearance; front' 107, 125
 **ör¹- 'to weave' + 110
 *ör²e 'insides, stomach; self' 81, 109, 126
 **örke 'opening in a yurt' + 56, 87
 *öte 'old (of people)' 51, 108
 **öti- 'to inform, pray' 51, 135
 *padák 'foot, end' 52, 124
 *padï- 'to separate, distinguish' + 53, 136
 *padï-r¹a-
 **pak- 'to dry up, burst(?)' 54
 **pala... 'palm of the hand' 95
 **paluka 'hammer' + 11
 **pap 'witchcraft, sorcery' + 43

- *pār¹al² 'some underpart of a wagon; sled' 11, 40, 77, 78-79, 97, 122
- **pargal '(dried) dung' 11, 88
- **pār¹i- 'to be, become tired' 96, 134
- **patku 'handful' 11, 50
- **peki(n) 'the head' 56, 136
- **pemeken 'some sort of religious image' 57
- *per¹(b)eke(y) 'thumb, finger' 11, 79, 103, 126, 139
- *per¹ki- 'to turn, revolve, go around' + 104
- **pesi(n) 'handle, grip; stalk' 11, 65, 136
- **pim 'sign, earmark' + 12, 117
- **pirü- 'to pray, ask' 12, 60, 116, 127
 **pirü-gé- 'to bless, wish well' +
- **pitugan 'harp, stringed instrument' 12, 51, 61
- **pök- 'to cut off, chop' 54, 99
- **pokar 'short' 11, 55, 99
- **pōn 'year' 11, 69, 99
- **poñi 'notch, crack, forking' 71, 98
- **por- 'to turn around' 11, 98
- **por: 'summit, peak, crown(of the head)' 11, 98, 139
- *pōy 'valley, low ground; forest' + 99
- **poyi: 'stockings' 11, 67, 139
 **poyi:ma:
- **pögēle- 'to trim, carve' + 11, 139
- *pögú(n) 'wart' 11, 61, 133
- **pöker² 'ox' + 12, 56, 109
- *pöl¹ 'damp, wet; nourishing' + 110

- *pös- 'to grow, multiply, increase' 108
**pöskil- 'to trample, tread' 11, 65, 90, 135
***pöti: 'willow tree' + 11, 51
**puda 'willow tree' 12, 52, 120
**puguljá 'wild mountain sheep' + 58, 130
**pugūta 'bag, sack' 12, 100, 130, 139
**puja-gūr(i) 'origin' 12, 64, 121, 139
**pula 'tinder' 12, 100
**pula: 'red' 12, 74, 100, 120, 143, 149
***pun... 'anger, trouble' 70, 84
***puŋka- 'to fart' 72, 85
**pur²: 'long' 81, 100
**pur(a)ka 'noose, trap' 101
*puta: 'thread, line, strand' 12, 51, 101
**puyīl- 'to swirl (of water), boil' 67, 136
**pūde- 'to see off' 52, 111, 126
**pūle- 'to be enough, in excess' 12, 111, 126
**pūli-gē- 'to blow' 12, 112, 135
*pūñe: 'fox; young of some animal' + 70
**pūñe: 'ashes' 12, 70, 126
**pūre 'seed, fruit; result, offspring' 111, 126
*pūr¹k- 'to be afraid' 80, 83 bis, 87, 111
**pūrte: 'scrap, patch' 12, 87, 124
*pūr²ū- 'to grate, file, cut up small, break up' 12, 111, 132
*pūsū- 'to squirt out, pour' 11, 65, 133
**pūtū 'hole, opening' 112
**pūyime: 'trouble, disorder, confusion' 12, 140

- *sā- 'to think, consider, count' 29, 97, 123
 *sā-n-á-
- **sač- 'to scatter, sow' 63
- **sagā- 'to milk' 29, 59, 122
- **sagī(n) 'good, healthy' 29, 61, 137
- **sam- 'to mix, confuse' 69
- **saya 'newly, recently' 66
- **sayi: 'shallow; dry river bed' 29, 67
- **sebūder(i) 'shadow' 48
- **sele 'sword; iron' 29, 125
- *seme 'belly-fat' 29
- *sejēr 'spine, backbone; (mountain)ridge' 73, 127
- *seb: 'love, joy, calm' 105
- *ser²i- 'to awaken, feel, consider, mistrust' 29, 82, 135, 138
- **sibü: 'whisper' 46
- **sibü: 'awl; pointed, sharp' 46
- *sigē- 'to urinate' 30, 62, 127, 139
 **sigē-de-
- **sili '(nape of the) neck, crest(of a hill)' + 30, 116
- *sil¹k- 'to shiver, tremble' 30, 76, 86, 116
- *sil²ü(n) 'lynx' 30, 78, 117, 139
- **siġe- 'to penetrate, be absorbed into' 30, 72, 116, 125
- *sipū- 'to sift, scoop up, sweep' 30, 42, 47-48, 116, 133
- **sir: 'sinew, tendon' 30, 117
- **sibá- 'to daub, smear on' + 30, 46, 114, 123
- **sičī- 'to defecate, have diarrhea' + 63, 134
- **sigā- 'to drive, pound in' 61

- **sigi: 'to peep through, peer' 115, 133
**sigur 'a rain or snow storm' 61, 115, 131
*siguy 'thicket, forest' 30, 58, 114, 130
**sika- 'to press, squeeze' 30, 55, 114, 120
**sili- 'to choose, select' 115, 134, 138
**sin... 'to test, investigate' 115
**sira- 'to roast' 30, 114
**sir²u 'earth, ground' 30, 60, 114, 130
**sir²u-gāy
*sir¹uk 'pole, rod' 30, 115, 130 bis
***sijan 'ear' 30
**sogī- 'to cool off' 29, 61, 137
***sogu 'deer' 58
**sol¹ 'left(hand)' 29, 99
**sol... 'marten, weasel' 75
**solī- 'to mix (in), change' 99, 134, 140
**söke: 'to kneel' 30
*söke:r-
**söke- 'to rebuke, scold' 109
*sön- 'to go out, be extinguished' 30, 70, 109
*sün- 'to extend, stretch' 30, 70, 84, 102
*tab(á) 'flat side of knuckle-bone' 13, 44, 89
**tab(i)l²ga(y/n) 'rabbit' 13, 44, 77, 89
*takī- 'to be bent' 13, 55, 136
**takī-m 'knee'
**tāl²a 'stone' 15, 77, 98, 120
**tanágā 'nose' + 13, 69, 122

- **tapā (and ? tapa, tapī) 'wish, will, pleasure' 13, 42, 47, 122, 146
 **tapā-la-
 *tapā- 'to discover, obtain, guess; to solve a riddle' 13,
 47, 95, 122, 139
 **tar² 'bald; baldness(?)' 13
 ***tar¹a- 'to disperse, scatter' + 138
 **tar¹i- 'to till (land); sow, harvest' 62
 *tati- 'to try, test; get used to, learn; desire' 13, 51, 134
 **tati-gá-
 **te- 'to be located on' 14, 127
 **te-bē- 'to load, transport'
 **teb: 'time(?)' 44, 89
 **teberi- 'to embrace' 14, 45, 124
 **tebū- 'to gather, collect' 48, 133
 **tekū: (or ? túke) 'complete(ly)' + 57
 **tej 'equilibrium, equal' 71
 **tepē- 'to strike with the feet, paw at' 104
 **tepē-k
 **ter²- 'to run, flee' 14, 104
 **tike 'straight, honest, exact' + 16, 124, (54)
 *til¹ü- 'to cut (into strips), split' 16
 **tipke- 'to plunge into, dip; to push into' 16, 116
 **titi- 'to poke, prick, pull apart; tremble' + 117
 **tīčī- 'to defecate', see **sīčī-
 **tīda- 'to be able; conquer; prevent' + 15, 52, 115, 120
 **tīgīr¹ák 'strong, massive, vigorous' 15, 137
 *tīku- 'to be narrow, constrictive, angry' 15, 55, 115
 **tīkī- 'to jam in; overeat' 16, 134

- **t̄in... 'breath, life; calm' + 15, 69, 115
 **t̄iŋ 'firm, strong, true' 15
 **t̄iŋ-la- 'to listen, eavesdrop' 15, 71
 *tob̄ik 'knee, kneecap' + 14, 49, 99, 137
 *togā: 'to be round, go around' + 14, 59-60, 123, 139
 **tok: 'bent, bend' 14, 55, 98-99
 **tokta- 'to stop, stand' 54
 **toma- 'to twist or spin (thread, rope)' 14, 68, 99
 **topār¹: 'round(?)' + 43, 47
 **topār¹:cák
 *topār¹: 'dust, earth' 47
 **topār¹:ák
 **topúl¹- 'to pass thru, reach the other side' 47, 131
 **tögē 'a span' 60
 **tör¹k 'Turk' + 109
 **tuḡi'-la- 'to strike with the feet, rear, buck(of a horse)' + 61
 **tul- 'to touch, lean on' 86
 **tul-ga 'a support'
 **tulum 'a pelt, whole skin; leather bag' + 14, 129
 **tuḡā 'number' 73
 *tur¹a 'fortification, town; structural support' + 14, 79, 123
 **tuy... 'hoof' 66, 131 (cf. **tuḡi'-la-)
 *tūb 'ground, basis' 112
 **tūn(e) 'dark, obscure; night' 112
 **tür... 'spawn, fish-eggs' 112
 **türe... 'boot-leg' + 112, 140
 ***u... 'to be ashamed' 142

- *ubī 'boredom, sadness, dislike' + 49
- **ubūr 'hole, mine, shaft' 48, 131
- **ūčī(k) 'tip, end' 63, 102, 136
- **učīr² 'chance, circumstance; fortunate' 63, 136
- **uk 'origin, beginning; family' 54
- *ul¹á- 'to continue, interchange thru time, hand down' 75,101,124
- **um- 'to drink' 69, 101
- *um: 'to sleep, forget' + 68-69, 84, 100, 117, 141, 142
 **um:ta-
- *upá 'face powder, white powdery substance' 48, 123, 147
- **ura... 'small hut, shelter' + 80
- *ūr²a 'art, artistry; skillful; craftsman' 102, 121
- **ūr¹u- 'to strike; place upon; complete(?)' 80, 102
- **ūr¹u- 'to flow, stream' 102, 129, 130
- **urug 'seed; descendents, relatives' + 142
- ***ü... 'tooth' 33
- ***üge 'word' 58
- **ūjūgūr 'tip, upper end' + 63
- **ūni... 'cow' + 62, 141, 143
- **ūñé 'price' 71, 128
- **ūsū... 'milk' + 141
- **üyile 'work, act, occupation' 140
- **yā- 'to do what?; who, what' 32, 33
- **yādá- 'to be weak or in need; be unable' + 32, 96, 123
 **yādá-gū 'poor, weak; pedestrian'
- **yapār¹á- 'to hurry, rush' 32
- **yapu- 'to go' 32

***yāsal 'eye' 30, 149

**ye... 'nine' 30, 32, 33

*yimagá(n) 'goat' 32, 123

**yir¹... 'omen, premonition' + 32

3. NOTES TO THE RECONSTRUCTIONS

**aba-ká Presumably derived from **aba 'father' (R 1a). In both forms the second vowel is irregular in Tkc.

**abūr I have reconstructed initial *a because of the SH hapax a'ur. The Ev form is said to be a loan by Poppe 1962.6.

**āg(u) For the vowel length see R 9a.

*aká Possibly long vowel in first syllable as R 12a.

**akta (Possibly a borrowing from Persian--NP)

**al¹tun Assumes the Ma form a borrowing, as P 128. (Possibly borrowed from Tkc to Mongolian and thence to Ma--NP)

**bele- Or *belé- if the Tkc forms (for which see also R 69) are not borrowings.

*boda R 77a has a long first vowel.

**bogár² Or **bogār² ?; or are some Tkc forms contaminated by the root *bogā-?

*böke The vowel correspondences are unclear.

*buča- The initial is unclear.

*bul¹- But why -o- in Ev?

*buta But cf. also the Tkc verb forms R 90b.

**būte- The sole Tkc form may be a borrowing (R 93b).

- *čā(l¹) Is Mo caḡasun 'paper' (P 87) related?
- **čak R 95 reconstructs a long vowel. (This may be a borrowing from Chinese--NP)
- **čil²i- See many Tkc forms, R 424a, most with assimilation of the initial consonant.
- *čikī(n) The gloss P 26 for Kirgiz should read Schlāfen ('temples').
- *dāl¹u- For the long vowel cf. Monguor dōlo-, Turkmen yāla- (R 182b); but the vowel is short in Tg and Yakut.
- *dom For a Tg reflex see R 206b.
- *dür²é-ŋ... Possibly *dür²é-ŋü with metathesis of *-éŋü to *-üŋé in Mongolian. It remains unclear why Tkc retains three syllables. See additional Tkc forms R 524b.
- *el²yiké(n) The second vowel is unclear in Tkc (cf. forms R 51b). Accent added by NP.
- *epe(y) P writes *epè- p. 128, but on p. 43 lists this *p as in strong position.
- *él¹- Possibly long vowel: cf. Turkmen form R 170b.
- *gār¹(a) Final vowel is unexpectedly retained in Tkc.
- **gobá Actually *gobá, *gobí, and perhaps *gubá are required for this etymology, which both formally and semantically strikes me as unconvincing. (So Doerfer 1963.421-2.) Some Tkc forms are said (R 161) to be borrowings from Persian. (Cf. also R 280.) The form is not to be confused with *kuba q.v..

**göl²ége *é for the Tkc forms; Mo and Khalka require *i or *ü here (but not so the other M forms cited Poppe 1955.49).

**göregē Ma seems to require a final *ü.

***javí On the problem of semantics, see Doerfer 1963.281-2.

**jegün This does not account for Ma jebele (P 27).

**kān- For the long vowel see R 230 a.

*kañí Possibly a loan from Mongolian to Tkc and Tg (R 230b).

**kēŋ Poppe has *ē, not *ē̄; but cf. Turkmen giŋ etc. (R 253a).

**kīsa- See R 267b for additional Tkc reflexes.

***maŋ... Poppe has only M forms; could Tkc forms with front vowels be related? See R 70, 334b, and Poppe references sub *meŋe.

**meŋün In Poppe 1955 and 1960 the first-syllable vowel is reconstructed as *ȫ; *e seems to me preferable. (So also R 342a.)

**mīŋa(n) Listed under *ā (P 122), but also under *ŋ in strong position (P 72). I see no reason for assuming vowel length.

nam... The Tkc forms are also cited under *nob..., q.v..

*nayir¹a- This assumes irregular developments in Tkc and Chuvash. The form is probably a sequence of two or three morphemes; cf. Mo nay 'friendship', nayir 'harmony', and front-harmony form ney 'all together, in accord' with numerous derivatives.

***nob... The only cognates outside Mongolian are better assigned to *nam... 'peaceful, gentle' (as P 38 and R 175b).

*nuḡā Assumes length (as P 123) rather than variable pitch (P 73). Metathesis of the first two phonemes in pre-Mongolian will account for the forms with *-ḡg-.

*nāl² Probably several roots are represented, which at various times got contaminated with each other, with *nār² 'spring, etc.', and possibly with **jīl¹ 'year'. E.g. (1) *nāl² 'age, year(of age)': Mo nasu(n) < *nal-su(n), Yakut sās, Tkmn yāš, all 'id.', Kor nā 'age'. (2) *nāl² 'young, raw': in (a) Mo nilqa 'young, fresh', Tkmn yāš-īl 'green', Kor nal 'raw, uncooked', and (b) Mo nilayun 'raw, disgusting', Goldi nālun 'fresh, uncooked' (or possibly here a root nā- 'to rot' = Kor nä 'a stench'). (3) *nāl²(bu)- 'to spit, cry': SH nilbu- 'to spit', nilbusu(n) 'tears', Mo nisun 'nasal mucus', Tkmn yāš 'tears'. Cf. Ramstedt 1949.157,159.

*nār² Possibly two roots, which became contaminated with each other, and with those listed above as *nāl². (1) *nar 'sun': Mo nara(n), Kor nal. (2) *nār² 'spring, summer; fresh': Mo nirai 'fresh, new', Tkmn yāz 'id!', Ma nārḡun 'green, fresh', Kor njerim 'summer'.

*nīr¹ī: For a different interpretation see R 201b.

**ol¹: Probably a loan from TkC to M (R 360b), hence deserving three stars.

*osa- Poppe lists only the derivative, and no TkC forms. For the latter, and the morpheme division, see R 365-366.

*oyu(n) Or with *ō because of the long vowel in Tkmn (R 357a).

- *ög- Possibly Mo ög- 'to give (away)' is to be included.
For the semantics, cf. Japanese ageru 'to raise, give'.
- **ör¹- Possibly *pör¹-, cf. R 373-374.
- **örke Possibly from a root *ör¹- 'to set up, create, set in order', cf. R 373b.
- *padī- NP wrote (23 May 72): "Correct [the etymology] in the following way: Ma faḡilan 'wall' is to be deleted because it is paḡiran in Goldi, whereas 'separate' is pāḡira- in Goldi."
- **paluka A loan word in various directions, probably not as old as proto-Altaic. Cf. Poppe 1953.
- **pap The sole Tkc form is probably borrowed from Mongolian.
- *per¹ki- Perhaps rather *-r¹g- for the Tkc forms of R 47b.
Possibly *per¹- plus various suffixes.
- **pim For Tkc forms not mentioned in P, see R 171.
- **pirū-gé- With *é rather than *ē to account for the long vowel in Tg.
- *pōy A Tg form hōy 'bog, tundra' is cited in R 358b; also additional Tkc forms.
- **pögēle- Presumably **pögē-le-; cf. Mo öge, ö 'fault ; roughness, unevenness'.
- **pöker² The development of the first vowel is exceptional in Mongolian. Perhaps later borrowing is involved, rather than a true pA form.

*p̄ōl¹ For additional cognates, see Ramstedt 1949.215, R 371a; for the semantics note Mo ōleŋ 'soft, thick grass'.

***p̄ōti NP now believes this whole etymology should be deleted (23 May 72).

**puguljá Possibly the Tg form is from *pugúlja.

*p̄üne: For the morpheme division and numerous Tkc forms, see R 44b.

**sili Probably to be kept separate from Mo, Mmo šil 'form, outward appearance' (P 30).

**sibá- The M forms with -b- are presumably loanwords; cf. Poppe 1962.7, fn. 3.

**siči- P has *tičī- for pre-Mongolian. For the initial s- (often assimilated to č) see R 414a, Ramstedt 1949.37.

**tanágā This leaves unaccounted for Mo taŋlay 'hard palate'.

***tar¹-a- Cf. pTkc *tarŋa- 'comb, cultivate (land); disperse' (R 464a); for the first sense cf. **tar¹ī-.

**tekū Possibly a conflation of two roots; cf. R 504a, and Lessing 1960 sub teg... and tüg... .

**tike It is not clear how Mo čig 'direction, course; straightness' fits in here; possibly contamination of **tike with **jüg(ü) 'direction'. The Tkc verbs meaning 'to erect, stick into, etc.' (R 479b and P 54) are probably better related to Mo čiki- 'to stuff, press, push, etc.'.

**titi- Presumably two distinct roots are involved.

**tīda- The length is questionable.

**t̄in... The sole M form is probably a loanword from Tkc; thus reliable reflexes occur only in Tkc and Chu.

*tob̄ik Reconstruction unclear. R 489a prefers *-p-. Tkc seems to call for pitch-accented second vowel, which then leaves the Ma reflex unexplained. Probably there were doublets with and without accent.

*togā: NP writes: "exclude Evenki tōrgankin[P 14, 60, 123, 139] 'diapers' which comes from Mo torga 'silk' and has nothing in common with 'round'."

**topār¹: Possibly from root *top 'something round; ball'. Cf. R 489a.

**tör¹k Perhaps more likely **tör¹ük.

**tugi¹-la- Perhaps rather a derivative of **tuy... 'hoof'.

**tulum However cf. Tkc forms with final -m, -p, -k in R 497-498.

*tur¹a The Tkc forms are probably either borrowed from Mongolian, or to be derived from pTkc *tur¹- 'stand, arise, be' (cf. R 500).

**türe... The Ev form cited P 140 seems correct, rather than that of P 112; if so, both vowels show irregular developments. R 482a relates this to pWA *tir² 'knee'.

*ub̄i Cf. Mo uy 'mourning, sorrow'.

*um: It is not clear to me how the Tkc forms without *m fit in. (Cf. R 508a.)

**ura... The Yakut is presumably a borrowing from Mongolian; hence not provably *r¹.

**urug Probably borrowed into M from Tkc; R 516a.

**ujügür NP writes: "The etymology is wrong because Ma uju 'head' is [<] *ürgü, cf. Evenki irgi 'brain'."

**üni... For additional Tkc forms, see R 172a.

**üsü... For the long vowel see R 438b.

**yādá- For the long vowel and additional Tkc forms, see R 177a.

**yür¹... R 208a lists a Tkc root *yör- 'explain (a dream), take as a good omen, etc.'. Possibly the isolated M form is a borrowing.

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Corrections to

John Street: *ON THE LEXICON OF PROTO-ALTAIC: A PARTIAL INDEX TO RECONSTRUCTIONS* (Privately published: Madison, Wisconsin, 1974)

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
5	12up	bound-root	bound root
5	7up	Noun-	Noun,
12	11	** <u>elde-</u>	** <u>el¹-de-</u>
14	4	** <u>idukan</u>	** <u>idukan</u> (moved 5 lines down)
14	10	*** <u>ma...</u>	*** <u>ima...</u>
17	3	'distance; in excess'	'surpassingly; in abundance'
17	14	* <u>kīr¹...</u>	* <u>kīr¹a</u>
18	7up	* <u>kōte-r¹</u>	* <u>kōte-r¹-</u>
19	5	** <u>kurča</u>	** <u>kur¹ča</u>
19	9	'bragga t'	'braggart'
21	10up	* <u>ñudurka</u>	* <u>ñudur¹ka</u>
22	6	** <u>ōt</u> 'fire'	** <u>pōt</u> 'fire' (move to p. 23)
24	5	** <u>puguljá</u>	** <u>pugul¹já</u>

PLEASE NOTE: This work is now outdated; many lexical items could be added, and probably the entire system of reconstruction should be modified. But it may perhaps be still of some use — if only as a partial index to the etymologies contained in Poppe's 1960 *Vergleichende Grammatik*.