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Korean and Dravidian: Lexical Evidence for an Old Theory

Morgan E. Clippinger

Since 1905 when, on the basis of syntactic and typological similarities, Homer Hulbert first suggested a genetic relationship between Korean and Dravidian, there has been no systematic attempt to examine his theory in light of the lexical evidence available. This paper presents over four hundred sets of Korean-Dravidian cognate pairs, including many basic vocabulary items, in an attempt to uncover links between the two language groups. The evidence suggests that at a very ancient period Dravidian and Korean probably shared a common heritage and that this heritage might have been reinforced much later by migrations to the Korean peninsula, perhaps in the later years of the first millennium B.C.

Where the ancestors of the Korean people came from, how their prehistoric culture developed, and what their linguistic and racial origins were are intriguing, but still largely unanswered, questions. The attention of the scholarly community generally has focused on north Asia as the area of origin. There is, of course, little doubt that throughout the ages there has been a powerful northern current in the cultural development on the Korean peninsula. It is not inconceivable, however, that more than one linguistic-cultural entity was involved in this development. Indeed, archaeological evidence suggests that several distinct groups played a role in the development of Korea's neolithic and metal age cultures.

The preponderance of scholarly opinion holds that Korean is an Altaic language, related to Turkish, Mongolian, and Tungus-Manchu. Although a considerable body of evidence supports this view, not all linguists accept it. Some scholars link Altaic to the Uralic language family (Finnish, Vogul, Permian, Cheremis, Hungarian, and so on), and hypothesize a Ural-Altaic language superstock that includes Korean. Korean

also has been linked with the Paleosiberian language group, which includes Gilyak, Chukchi, Ainu, Koryak, and Kamchadal. Their lineage is as yet undetermined. A genetic link between Korean and Japanese has been fairly well demonstrated, and the evidence points to a Japanese link with the Altaic languages.¹

Homer Hulbert hypothesized a genetic link between Korean and the Dravidian languages in 1905.² Such a relationship had been suggested by nineteenth century French missionaries who, coming to Korea from India, noted many similarities between the Dravidian languages and Korean. In the eighty years since Hulbert published his comparative grammar, however, no serious attempt has been made to pursue his theory. In recent years, however, thanks to a rapid growth in Dravidian studies, and the publication in 1961 of a Dravidian etymological dictionary, it has become possible to approach the problem with a great deal more lexical evidence than Hulbert had at his disposal.

Although little is known of Dravidian origins, it seems likely that they were not autochthonous to India. Scholars speculate that their ancestral home was in Central Asia, perhaps in the area of the Caspian Sea. Thus, a Dravidian link signifies, strictly speaking, not a southern influence, but rather a western one. Dravidian languages are still much of a mystery. Attempts have been made to link Dravidian to numerous languages and language families, including Basque, Sumerian, Indo-European, Elamite, Uralic, and Altaic.³ Japanese linguists Ono Susumu and Fujiwara Akira have recently posited a genetic relationship between Japanese and the Dravidian languages.⁴ The most probable genetic relationship, however, appears to be with the Uralic group.⁵

It is believed that the Dravidians racially might have been Armenoid. From their native homeland they apparently migrated in a south-easterly direction onto the Indian subcontinent. There is some speculation that the Indus civilization was founded by a Dravidian-speaking people. Most of the Dravidian tribes, however, were probably on the periphery of civilization—agricultural peoples who lived a slash-and-burn, semi-nomadic existence.

There are no solid examples of Korean-Dravidian cultural links, but a few suggestive similarities exist. For example, one finds some similarities in burial forms: burial urns have been discovered in Dravidian areas as well as on the Korean peninsula. Both groups had an ancient megalithic culture, with dolmens serving as tombs for deceased leaders. In the southern part of India, in the area of Dravidian habitation, archaeologists have found horse trappings made of iron, which date back to perhaps the late part of the first millennium B.C., while there is abundant evidence of a horseriding culture in Korea in the early centuries of the A.D. period and perhaps earlier. There are also some generalized similarities in folklore

and mythology, in the so-called oviparian origin myths. The Korean *Samguk Yusa* records that the wife of the first king of Kaya arrived by sea from India in 48 A.D., and there is a possibility that Buddhist monks from India arrived on the Korean peninsula in the first century A.D.

Any connection between Dravidian and Korean must be closely tied to the history of migration of the peoples of Asia, a subject that is still not clearly understood. The connection could have resulted from direct or indirect genetic links, from intimate contacts between the two language groups and a third language group at an ancient period, or from contacts resulting from migration to the Korean peninsula at a fairly recent period. Some of the Korean-Dravidian cognates are so close that one is inclined to discount any kind of ancient relationship, while other cognates can be explained by well-documented sound changes in both languages, suggesting a much earlier link. In short, the evidence suggests that at a very ancient period Dravidian and Korean shared a common heritage, and this heritage was reinforced much later by migrations to the Korean peninsula, perhaps in the later years of the first millennium B.C.

I list here some of those sets, which I consider cognates: for parts of the body and body-related words, family and social relationships, cultural words, and vocabulary related to flora and fauna. Details can be found in the Etymologies section.

Korean	Dravidian
tali (leg)	tāl (leg, thigh)
mok (neck)	mak (neck)
myēk (neck, throat)	melk (neck, throat)
poci (vulva)	pucci (vulva, anus)
cēc (breasts)	cāci (breasts)
mēy (shoulder)	muy (shoulder)
kalōl (foot, leg)	karal (foot)
kungtungi (buttocks)	kunṭi (buttocks)
ëngtëngi (buttocks)	aṇṭu (buttocks)
mot (callous)	*mut- (corn, pustule)
mol (urine, faeces)	mollu (urine)
kalay (phlegm)	karaya (phlegm)
potolos (boil)	putoro (blister)
kolim (pus)	kollum (pus)
kyēloy (kindred relations)	*kēlai (kindred relations)
sēnsini/sēnsina (young man)	sanisi (son-in-law)
tolyēn (husband's brother)	*tōren (younger brother)
ënni (older sibling)	aṇñi (older brother, female)
appa (father)	appa (father)
ama-, èmē- (mother)	amma (mother)
ëzi (mother)	acci (mother)
mësim (boy, son)	mās (man)
*ëraha (king)	eraya (king, master)

mancangi (big boat)	mañci (cargo boat)
kēlo (boat, raft)	kōl (sailless boat)
kocay (bowtip)	kutai (notch for bowstring)
pēlē (bracelet)	pal, bale (bracelet)
uthiy (clothes)	uṭai (clothes)
noh, non (cord)	ñon (cord)
sola (pot, bowl)	sōla (earthen pot)
cinci (food)	tiṇṭi (food)
solay (furrow)	sāl (furrow)
may (millstone)	maytal (whetstone)
kalh (knife)	*karkata (knife)
mulmi (spike)	mulai (spike, nail)
tanti (pot)	tanṭi (medium size pot, jar)
kutil (heated room)	kuṭil (house, abode)
küti (falcon)	giḍi (falcon)
pintay (bedbug)	pinta (fly, ant)
pēl (bee)	pera (bee)
pyēlok (flea)	pirukku (gnat, mosquito)
kolani (deer, elk)	kūran (hog deer)
koncayngi (small shrimp)	koñcañ (prawn, lobster)
poyam (snake)	pāmpu (snake)
mēkuli (frog)	*mükka (frog)
al (grain)	ari (grain)
nuli (stack of grain)	nuri (bunch of rice plants)
sēp (brushwood)	soppu (leaf, foliage)
isīlas (cherry)	īcala (date)
phul (grass)	pul (grass)
tolaci (Chinese bellflower)	tołaci (sacred basil)
kat (mustard)	kaṭuku (mustard)
pyē (riceplant)	biya (seed)
psi (seed)	bici (seed)
mo (seedling)	mola (seedling)
pi (rain)	pey (rain)
pyēlu (precipice)	pēr (steep slope)
tol (moon)	til (moon)
kēl (brook)	kāri (river)
molō (mountain)	mala- (mountain, forest)
nyēlōm (summer)	ñēram (season)
pil (fire)	pū (spark)
pat- (receive)	*paṭ- (acquire, obtain)
ilu- (to be, become)	*ir- (exist, remain)
tal- (burns)	*tar- (be hot, burn)
nulī (to crush, press)	*nuri- (crush, grind)
kal- (plow, cultivate)	*kār- (dig)
kili- (draws)	*kīru- (draw, scratch)
til- (enters)	*tūr- (enters)
kalīchi- (teaches)	*kalc- (teaches)
ni- (to go, leave)	*nī- (leave)

Korean and Dravidian also share a small number of onomatopoeic words, which are worth listing here.

Korean	Dravidian
kkalkkal (rough)	karukarukku (rough)
kkalkkal (laughing sound)	kalakala (laughing sound)
palpal/pelpél (tremble)	velavela (tremble)
taltal/téltél (tremble)	talabala (alarm, agitation)
kkokkok (clucking)	kokku (cluck)
thakthak (in rapid succession)	taka-taka (beating time)
cilcil (dribbling, oozing)	cilucilu (drizzle, rain gently)
tappok (rashly)	tapukk-enal (onom. rashness)
kapcak (suddenly)	kappane (suddenly)
pasak pasak (crunching)	paca paca (cracking noise)
aiko (oh, ah, and so on)	aiko (exclamation of annoyance)
ayu (oh my, and so on)	aiyo (exclamation of surprise)
kalphang cilphang (confused)	kalipali (confusion)
may (bleating sound)	me (bleating sound)

Similarities in the Languages

Korean and Dravidian share a number of syntactic similarities. Both have two main classes of words—nouns and verbs—and a smaller class of particles and endings which may be added to the ends of nouns and verbs to specify syntactic and other relations. Case relationships are expressed by postpositions. The word order of both languages is similar, with modifiers preceding the modified word. Both languages are agglutinative. Locational particles follow the nouns. Neither demands agreement in number or case between modifiers and words modified. Both languages employ restrictive particles and emphasis particles. Both languages also employ the same subject-object-verb structure, and construct nominal and adjectival phrases in similar ways. The grammatical emphasis in both is cumulative, with the critical piece of information expressed at the end by the verb phrase.⁷

Phonologically, Proto-Dravidian had six contrasting stop positions: labial, dental, alveolar, retroflex, alveopalatal, and velar. All except the alveolar and retroflex stops occur initially; no obstruents occur finally. Proto-Dravidian also had three contrasting nasals: labial, alveolar, and retroflex, and there is evidence of contrasting dental and alveolar nasals, as well as of an initial alveopalatal /n/. Contrasting alveolar and retroflex laterals exist along with a single tap /ɾ/ and a coronal approximate /ɻ/. Semivowels /y/ and /v/ also occur. The vowel system has five vowels with contrastive length—/a/i/e/o/u—but no nasalization. Vowels in noninitial syllables are less stable and may fall into subphonemic vowel harmony.⁸

Middle Korean had labial, dental, palatal or alveolar, and velar contrasting stop positions, as well as the pharyngeal /h/. The phoneme /l/ is pronounced as a lateral, except when it is single between vowels, and between vowel and /h/; in these cases it is a flap r. (In this article I have transcribed the sound as l in all cases, rather than as r medial and l final.)

There were three contrasting nasals: labial, dental, and velar. Middle Korean also had two voiced intervocalic spirants: z and β . The vowel system had /a/ë/o/u/i/i/ and the diphthongs ëy > e; ay > ä; and oy > ö. In addition, Middle Korean had a vowel œ, which might have been an unround midback vowel or a low-back rounded vowel, and a diphthong œy. Middle Korean also had a system of tones or pitch accents, which I have indicated in my etymologies wherever possible.⁹ In transcribing Korean I have followed the system used in Martin 1966.

Both Korean and Dravidian exhibit the same kind of automatic voicing of stop consonants in an intervocalic environment. That is, k, t, and p are unvoiced when found initially, but when in medial position between vowels, they become voiced as g, d, and b. Caldwell termed this the “convertibility of surds and sonants.”¹⁰ In the etymologies, Tamil and Malayalam do not transcribe the voiced consonants, but the other Dravidian languages usually do.

Etymologies

In this study I have tried to use the earliest attested form for Korean words, generally the Middle Korean form found during the twelfth to sixteenth centuries. When available, I have cited a number of reconstructed vocabulary items from Old Korean, that is, the Three Kingdoms, Silla, and Koryö periods. In some cases I have tried to provide a tentative Proto-Korean form. Many of the Middle Korean forms are no longer found in the modern language, and it is among these “extinct” vocabulary items that we find some of the most interesting cognates. Furthermore, I have sought cognates in Korean dialects, where there remain vestiges of more ancient forms that have disappeared from the standard language. Such variant forms recorded in the dialects help to identify processes of sound change that otherwise might not be obvious.

To evaluate the etymologies, I have classified them in four categories as follows:

- I. meaning and phonetic fit: very good to excellent.
- II. meaning diverges, phonetic fit very good.
- III. meaning fits, phonetic fit diverges somewhat.
- IV. meaning and phonetic fit more distant, and must be explained further or hypothesized.

For Dravidian I have used the entries and their spellings in Burrow’s and Emeneau’s *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, giving a Proto-Dravidian form on the basis, in most cases, of the table of correspondences in that work. Frequently I have given two or more possible cognate word families, because one often finds in Dravidian doublets: words that appear to be related but are listed separately due to their slightly

different phonetic shapes. In these cases it seems possible that the words represent divergent forms of the same ancestor word.

In general I have attempted to compare only the first syllable, or the root or stem, this being the most persistent part of the Korean and the Dravidian lexical inventory.

Basic correspondences for most initial consonants are fairly straightforward, while those for medial consonants show a somewhat more complicated pattern. Vowel correspondences are more complex and often appear to be conditioned by environment or explained by earlier developments within Proto-Dravidian or Proto-Korean.

The list of etymologies contains about four hundred items. Each is numbered and given a tag translation suggesting a general semantic sense, or protomeaning. The modern Korean form is given first, followed by any Middle Korean or dialect forms. This is followed by the Dravidian forms and meanings, a tentative Proto-Dravidian reconstruction, and the lexical number in the *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*. For some items I have included Japanese and other Altaic words that appear to be connected. In selecting cognates I have attempted to take only Dravidian words that appear in two or more languages and that appear to have a similar semantic thread throughout the Dravidian family, rather than anomalous words. When there are many examples, I have not listed all the possible Dravidian cognates, but only a representative sampling. When there are only a few examples under a given etymology, I usually list them all.

NOTES

1. See Roy Andrew Miller, *Japanese and the Other Altaic Languages* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971). The most impressive study demonstrating a relationship between Korean and Japanese is Samuel E. Martin, "Lexical Evidence Relating Korean to Japanese," *Language* 42, no. 2 (April–June 1966): 185–251.

2. Homer B. Hulbert, *A Comparative Grammar of the Korean Language and the Dravidian Languages of South India* (Seoul, Methodist Publishing House, 1905). Hulbert concentrated on typological similarities between Korean and Dravidian, but was unable to provide many convincing cognates to bolster his argument. His work has forced many linguists to consider a Dravidian relationship, but few have gone into the problem in any detail.

3. See Robert Caldwell, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian Family of Languages* (Madras: University of Madras, 1956). Caldwell cites affinities between Dravidian and what he terms the Scythian languages, which are the Uralic and Altaic language families. See also Karl Bouda, "Dravidisch und Uralaltaisch," *Ural-Altaische Jahrbücher* 25 (1943): 161–173; Stephen A. Tyler, "Dravidian and Uralian: The Lexical Evidence," *Language* 44, no. 4 (1968): 798–812; and David W. McAlpin, "Toward Proto-Elamo-Dravidian," *Language* 50, no. 1 (1974).

4. Ono's most detailed exposition of his theory is found in *Nihongo to Tamirugo* (Tokyo: Shinchosha, 1981). Ono's study has been attacked by a number of Japanese linguists, particularly by Murayama Shichirō in *Nihongo: Tamirugo Kigensetsu Hihan* (Tokyo:

Sanichi Shobō, 1982). See also Fujiwara Akira, *Nihongo wa doko kara kitaka?* (Tokyo: Kōdansha, 1981), which covers much the same ground as Ono.

5. See M. Andronov, *Dravidian Languages*, pp. 190–194.

6. The royal crowns of the Korean Three Kingdoms bear a striking resemblance to the gold crown of Shibarghan in Afghanistan. Although the historical period of these crowns is much later than the genetic linguistic connection, the people who made the crown of Shibarghan were probably Scythian aborigines who might even have had Dravidian links. Conceivably they could have migrated to the Korean peninsula during an earlier period. Obviously there are many elements here that pique the curiosity and suggest some kind of ancient link between Korea and Western Asia.

7. See Andronov, *Dravidian Languages*, pp. 26–44; McAlpin, “Toward Proto-Elamo-Dravidian,” pp. 91–93; and Martin, “Lexical Evidence.”

8. McAlpin, “Toward Proto-Elamo-Dravidian.”

9. For pitch accents I have followed Nam Kwang-u, *Pojōng koō sajōn* [Middle Korean Dictionary] (Seoul: Ilchogak, 1971).

10. See Caldwell, *Comparative Grammar*, pp. 138–140.

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Abbreviations used in the etymologies

Br. (Brahui)	Malt. (Malto)
Chuv. (Chuvash)	MK (Middle Korean)
DED (<i>Dravidian Etymological Dictionary</i>)	Mong. (Mongolian)
DEDS (<i>Dravidian Etymological Dictionary Supplement</i>)	NK (Kaikri/Naiki)
dial. (dialect)	NKED (<i>New Korean-English Dictionary</i>)
Gil. (Gilyak)	OJ (Old Japanese)
Ga. (Gadba)	OK (Old Korean)
Go. (Gondi)	Pa. (Parji)
Dr. (Dravidian)	PDr (Proto-Dravidian)
Jap. (Japanese)	Pe. (Pengo)
Ka. (Kannada/Kanarese)	PK (Proto-Korean)
Ko. (Kota)	SK (Sino-Korean)
Kod. (Kodagu)	Skt. (Sanskrit)
Kol. (Kolami)	Ta. (Tamil)
Kor. (Korean)	Te. (Telugu)
Kur. (Kurux/Kurukh)	To. (Toda)
Ma. (Malayalam)	Tu. (Tulu)
Man. (Manchu)	Tung. (Tungus)
Mand. (Manda)	Turk. (Turkish)

Principal Sound Correspondences

The following list shows only the principal sound correspondences and a few illustrative examples of each. In the Dravidian correspondences, long and short vowels are listed together.

Kor. p-/Dr. p- : path/pātti ‘field’; patang/patam ‘bottom’; pēl/pula ‘field’; pyēlu/pēr ‘cliff’; pēl/pera ‘bee’; pī-/pū ‘bloom’; polam/polamu ‘mark’; poci/pucci ‘vulva’; potolos/putoro ‘skin eruption’; polo/pōr ‘dress’; pi/pey ‘rain’; pic-/picai ‘to knead’; pintay/pinta ‘bedbug’; poyam/pāmpu ‘snake’; pōla-/pār- ‘gaze’

Kor. -p-/Dr. -p- : sēp/cuppi ‘brushwood’; apa/appa ‘father’; sēp/cippa ‘mus sel’; tappak/tapuk ‘rashly’; kēphum/koppal ‘bubble’; ciph/coppa ‘straw’

Kor. p-/Dr. v- : pyēl/velli ‘star’; pay/vahi-‘stomach’; pa/vat ‘rope’; pal/vari ‘lines’; pulhwi/vēr ‘root’; pēlēvalai ‘bracelet’; palin/valan ‘right side’; polom/vēlum ‘wall’; poyzal/vayaru ‘intestines’; pēlpēl/vilavila ‘tremble’

Kor. -p-/Dr. -v- : nīph/*nivar ‘marsh’; kēpup/kavve ‘tortoise’; kap-/kav- ‘suddenly’

Kor. m-/Dr. m- : mota/motta ‘all’; monya/monne ‘other day’; mok/mak ‘neck’; mom/mēn ‘body’; mutiy/mottai ‘bald’; miyēk/miy ‘bathe’; mil-/mit- ‘push’; mal/maṭ ‘word’; mancangi/mañci ‘boat’; may/mai ‘grindstone’

Kor. -m-/Dr. -m- : sīmi-/cimi ‘soak’; kumu/*kum-‘hole’; sam-/cam- ‘make’; com/cimili ‘moth’; kōmōni/kammene ‘quietly’; cim/cuma ‘load’

Kor. -m-/Dr. mp- : koma-/kump ‘revere’; sam(chi)/campu ‘fish’; poyam/pāmpu ‘snake’; kompangi/kump- ‘mold’

Kor. k-/Dr. k- : katak/katikai ‘cutting’; kal-/kār ‘dig up’; kalh/karkađe ‘knife’; kalay/karāya ‘phlegm’; kalich/kalc ‘teach’; koncayngi/koñcu ‘shrimp’; kol/kōrai ‘sedges’; koca/kuta ‘bowtip’; kolim/kullum ‘pus’; kungtungi/kuñti ‘but tocks’; kalol/karal ‘leg’; kēl-/kořu ‘fertile’; kēl-o/kōl ‘boat’

Kor. -k-/Dr.-k- : takü-/takul ‘approach’; nēk(sal)/nikkalam ‘brazenness’; mēk-/mukku ‘eat’; cēk-/cikka ‘small’; mok/makk ‘neck’; nuk/nukai ‘loose’; nīktay/nakku ‘wolfdog’

Kor. -k-/Dr. -nk- : akali/*anķali ‘mouth’; pokil/poñkal ‘boiling’; suk-/tuñku ‘droop’; sokholi/songgori < *cankori ‘basket’

Kor. t-/Dr. t- : tal-/tar- ‘give me’; tanci/tan̄ti ‘pot’; tali/tāl ‘leg’; tat-/tatt- ‘walk’; tal-/tar- ‘burns’; thil/*tiri ‘twist’; tilēy/turavu ‘well’; toloy/talai ‘hair’; tolyēn/tōren ‘younger brother’; tulp-/tura ‘bore into’; tut-/toṭ ‘thick’

Kor. -t-/Dr. -t- : potolos/putoro ‘skin eruption’; mit/mutu ‘bottom’; mot/muttu ‘callous’; kēt-/kat- ‘go’; moton/mottam ‘all’; mut-/mettu ‘smear it’; mutiy/mottai ‘bald’; path/patti ‘field’

Kor. -t-/Dr. -t̄- : pat-/paṭu ‘acquire’; tut-/toṭ- ‘thick’; katak/kaṭikai ‘cutting’; sat/cat̄ti ‘mat’; patak/paṭtam ‘bottom’; yētol/eṭṭu ‘eight’

Kor. -t-/Dr. -ṇt- : *mat-/maṇt- ‘head’; cutungi/cuṇṭu ‘mouth’; kitung/*kuṇṭa ‘pillar’; mutiy-/muṇṭa ‘bald’

Kor. n-/Dr. n- : nīktay/nakka ‘wolfdog’; naynay/nana ‘again’; nēksal/nikkalam ‘brazenness’; nuli-/nūru ‘crush’; nal/nāl ‘day’; nīc-/naccu ‘delay’; nēntēl/nāṇu- ‘dislike’; nuli/nuri ‘grain stalks’; na/nān ‘I’

Kor. -n-/Dr. -n- : sanay/sane ‘man’; pintay/pinta ‘biting insect’; mēncē/muntu ‘first’; canay/tāne ‘oneself’

- Kor. -n-/Dr. -ɳ- : *non/nōɳ ‘cord’; nēntēl/nāɳu ‘dislike’; mēnci/maɳ ‘dust’; tanti/*taɳti ‘pot’
- Kor. -n-/Dr. -ɳ- : manola/maɳiya ‘lord’; hanil/vāɳ ‘sky’; nan(cang-i)/ naɳni ‘short’; ēn/en ‘how’
- Kor. n-/Dr. ɳ- : na-/ɳaɳu ‘appear’; non/*ɳoɳ ‘cord’; nuk-/ɳekir ‘loose’; nala/ɳālam ‘land’
- Kor. -n-/Dr. -ñ- : mancangi/mañci ‘boat’; koncayngi/koñcu ‘shrimp’
- Kor. -ngt-/Dr. -ɳt- : kungtungi/kuɳtி ‘buttocks’; ēngtēngi/aɳtú ‘buttocks’
- Kor. s-/Dr. c- : sīmi-/cemma ‘damp’; sēph/cuppi ‘brushwood’; sam-/camai ‘to make’; siték/cīta ‘ricecake’; sal/cari ‘year’; səlay/cāl ‘furrow’; sola/cōra ‘earthen pot’
- Kor. -s-/Dr. -c- : mēsim/*mac- ‘male’; ēsi/acci ‘mother’; ēsē/acu ‘quickly’; pīs-/picir ‘pour’; pasak/paca ‘crackling sound’
- Kor. -s-/Dr. -r- : cēs/tuɳa ‘stir’; pīsu-/por- ‘pour’
- Kor. s-/Dr. t- : suk-/tunk ‘droop’; suy-/toy ‘breathe’; sēm/*timma ‘island’; sēm/tonpai ‘rice bag’
- Kor. -s-/Dr. -t- : phus/putu ‘new’; kōs/kat ‘extreme’; sīs/cutuk- ‘wash’; kīs/kītu ‘stroke’
- Kor. -s-/Dr. -t- : kōs/kaɳtu ‘bank’; masi-/*maʈ- ‘drink’; pasak/paʈa ‘crackling sound’; mus/muʈi ‘bundle’; mas/maɳtu ‘extent’; kas/kaɳuku ‘mustard’; mos/maɳu ‘pond’; ēs/aʈ ‘crosswise’
- Kor. c-/Dr. c- : cēs/cāci ‘breasts’; cēk-/cikka ‘small’; cala-/cāl ‘sufficient’; culim/curukku ‘wrinkle’; cutungi/cuntu ‘mouth’; chi-u/civu ‘clean up’; cil-/cēru ‘slush’
- Kor. -c-/Dr. -c- : aca/accā ‘relatives’; poci/pucci ‘vulva’; pic-/picai ‘knead’; cēc/cāci ‘breasts’; nīc-/naccu ‘delay’
- Kor. c-/Dr. t- : canay/tāne ‘oneself’; cinci/tiɳti ‘food’; cēs/tuɳa ‘stir’; cali-/taɻay ‘tie’; chīm/tuppu ‘spittle’; cha-/taɳ ‘cold’; cha-/taɳtu ‘kick’
- Kor. -c-/Dr. -t- : koca/kutai ‘bow tip’; kac/kat ‘extreme’; coc/cuttu ‘penis’
- Kor. -l-/Dr. -l- : pol/*pal ‘multiple’; -li/-li ‘place’; səlay/cāl ‘furrow’; toløy/talai ‘hair’
- Kor. -l-/Dr. -l- : pēl/paɳji ‘settlement’; pēlē/vaɻa ‘bracelet’; soli/sālva ‘hawk’; mōlɔ-/muɳi ‘become dry’; nil-/nīl ‘long’; miɻi-/mīl ‘returns’; kyēlēy/kilai ‘kindred relations’
- Kor. -l-/Dr. -ɻ- : mil-/mir ‘push’; pyēluk/piɻukku ‘biting insect’; kol/koru ‘anger’; nuli-/nūru ‘crush’; til-/tūru ‘enter’; al-/aɻi ‘know’
- Kor. -l-/Dr. -r- : səl-/car ‘slip away’; phal-/*para- ‘sell’; sola/sōra ‘pot’; il-/iru ‘become’; sal/car ‘arrow’; pēl/pera ‘bee’; cali-/tari ‘cut’; tēl-/*tar- ‘decrease’; kolani/kūran ‘deer’
- Kor. -l-/Dr. -ɻ- : mul/*muɳ- ‘water’; tal-/tar- ‘burns’; kēl-/koru ‘fertile’; mul/muɳ ‘group’; muliph/*muɳu ‘knee’; olay/uɻ ‘old’; pali-/varı ‘plaster on’; kolh-/kuɳ- ‘rot’; til-/taɻ- ‘hold’
- Kor. -l-/Dr. -t- : pal/*paʈ ‘foot’; polh/*paʈi ‘arm’; pīl/puʈha ‘scrotum’; mal/māʈtu ‘word’; mal/maɳtu ‘measure’
- Kor. -l- Dr. -t- : kalh/katti ‘knife’; pīl/potti ‘scrotum’; mal/matu ‘word’
- Kor. V #/Dr. Vl-, Vl- : mo/mül ‘corner’; na/nāl ‘four’; mo/muɳ ‘seedling’
- Kor. V #/Dr. Vn-, Vn- : na/nāŋ ‘I’; cha-/tant ‘kick’; cha-/taɳ ‘cold’

Kor. h-/Dr. v- : hanīl/vāñ ‘sky’; holk/*virka ‘soil’; hūti-/*vitir ‘to scatter’; hüy-/veļ ‘white’; hili-/vari ‘flow’; hoy/vēļa ‘sun’

Kor. a/Dr. a : apa/appa ‘father’; al-/ari ‘know’; mancangi/mañci ‘boat’; salsal/sali ‘cold’; patak/paṭṭam ‘bottom’; katak/kaṭuku ‘cutting’; sat/saṭte ‘mat’; tanti/tanṭi ‘pot’; nal/nāl ‘day’; sal/cāru ‘arrow’; tali/tāl ‘leg’; nalah/fālam ‘land’; path/pātti ‘field’; na/nān ‘I’

Kor. o/Dr. a : kōs/kaṭtu ‘bank’; pol/pala ‘multiple’; kōlay/karāya ‘phlegm’; sol-/car- ‘go away’; phol/*pari ‘arm’; moy/malai ‘mountain’; solay/sāl ‘furrow’; pola-/pār ‘gaze’; cōla-/cāl ‘sufficiency’; sol/sāl ‘years’

Kor. o/Dr. o : soy-/soy- ‘sour’; kōbōl/koppal ‘village’; kōzōl/koyl ‘reap’; kōl/kōra ‘sedges’

Kor. o/Dr. u : mōlo/muļi ‘dry up’; mot/mut- ‘first’; mol/*umul ‘urine’; kōl/kūr ‘say’

Kor. ē/Dr. a : ēsi/acci ‘mother’; pēlē/vala ‘bracelet’; pēl/palli ‘bee’; tēl-/*tara- ‘decrease’; ēlyēp-/ariya ‘difficult’; ēl/ara ‘half’; mēsim/māc ‘male’; cēs/cāci ‘breasts’; nēy/nāl ‘four’; nēntēl/nānu ‘dislike’; ēs/at- ‘crosswise’

Kor. ē/Dr. o : kēphum/koppal ‘bubbles’; kēlu/kōl ‘boat’; mēy-/moy- ‘carry’; ēlu-/ōl ‘copulate’; pēsēs/poṭṭa ‘mushroom’; kē/i-/koři- ‘filter it’

Kor. ē/Dr. u : sēp/cuppi ‘twigs’; mēk-/mukku ‘eat’; mēncyē/*munt- ‘first’; cēs-/tuṛa- ‘stir’; pēs-/puc ‘undress’; mēkuli/*mukka ‘frog’

Kor. ē/Dr. e : pēl/pera ‘bee’; ē(n)/e(n) ‘how’

Kor. ē/Dr. i : nēksal/nikkalam ‘brazenness’; thēy/*tiki- ‘circle’; sēp/cippi ‘mussel’; ssēk/*cikka ‘quickly’; nē/nī ‘you’

Kor. o/Dr. o : koncangi/koñcu ‘shrimp’; motu/mottam ‘all’; kol/koru ‘anger’; potulos/*potol ‘boil’; pokil/poñkal ‘boiling’; tolyēn/tōren ‘younger brother’; polo/pōru ‘dress’; col/cōr ‘drip’

Kor. o/Dr. u : sokom/sup ‘salt’; koma/*kump- ‘revere’; opī-/*upp- ‘bore into’; koca/kuta ‘bow tip’; kolpay/*kul-‘snail’; mot/*mut- ‘callous’; polam/pulam ‘mark’; mot/muļa ‘nail’; monya/*mūn ‘recently’; coc/cūttu ‘penis’; kolani/kūran ‘deer’; ola-/ūr ‘old’

Kor. o/Dr. a : sot/saṭi ‘kettle’; tot/tat ‘mat’; mot/matu ‘pool’; mok/makk ‘neck’; nol-/nal ‘play’; sori/sālu- ‘hawk’; nona-/ñān ‘cord’; molo/malai ‘mountain’

Kor. u/Dr. u : phus/putu ‘new’; uh/uk ‘above’; ttulh-/tura ‘bore into’; suy-/suy ‘breathe’; mus/muṭi ‘bundle’; kungtungi/kunṭi ‘buttocks’; mul/mur ‘group’; kumu/kum ‘hole’; nuli-/nūru ‘crush’; ul-/ūl ‘cry’; cuk-/cūk ‘damp’

Kor. u/Dr. o : phum-/*pom- ‘embrace’; mutiÿ/motta ‘blunt’; mutiÿ/*mottai ‘bald’; tut-/toṭ ‘thick’; mutiÿ/mōṭ ‘blunt’

Kor. u/Dr. e : mul-/*mel- ‘bites’; mut-/meṭṭ ‘heap’; nuk-/nek- ‘loose’; mut/mett ‘smear’; muļi-/*mel- ‘soft’; ulēngi/ērunt ‘pondsnail’; nuli-/nēri ‘crush’; pulhwi/vēr ‘root’

Kor. u/Dr. a : pul/palli ‘settlement’; kulēy/kalliya ‘bridle’; kut-/katt- ‘hard’

Kor. i/Dr. a : kilis/*kala-sa ‘vessel’; nīktay/nakka ‘wolfdog’; “sil-/*car ‘go away’; nīc-/naccu ‘delay’; cīs/cāt ‘appearance’; sīkōbōl/sāgavali ‘countryside’; tīli-/tar ‘winnow’

Kor. i/Dr. u : sīs-/sutk ‘wash’; mīy(p)-/muṇi ‘dislike’; phil/pul ‘grass’; kili-/kur ‘draw’; kili-/kūr ‘yearn’; phi-/pū ‘blossom’; pil/pū ‘fire’; mil/*mūr ‘water’; tilēy/turavu ‘well’

Kor. i/Dr. e : tili-/teli- ‘winnow’; cil-/cēr ‘slush’; sīl-/cēr- ‘hate’; hīy-/vel ‘white’

Kor. i/Dr. i : thil-/tiri- ‘twist’; sīmi-/sim- ‘soak’; silh/*cir- ‘hate’; nil-/nīl ‘long’; mili-/mīl ‘returns’; kilk-/*kīr ‘scratch’; kili-/kīr ‘write’; nīph/nīmp- ‘marsh’

Kor. i/Dr. i : pic-/*pic- ‘knead’; i/i ‘this’; pintay/pinta ‘bedbug’; pilmi/pily ‘curse’; cinci/tin̄ti ‘food’; ni-/nī ‘leave’; chi-/cī ‘clear away’; *sitēk/cītay ‘ricecake’

Kor. i/Dr. e : pi/pey ‘rain’; kilh/kēri ‘street’; pis-/pet ‘comb’

Kor. yē/Dr. e : myēs-/mett- ‘fill in’; yētōl/ettu ‘eight’; myēk/melk ‘throat’; pyēth/vētta ‘sunheat’; nyēlōm/nēram ‘summer’; kyēlēy/kēl ‘kindred relations’; pyēl/pēr ‘cliff’; pyēl/velli ‘star’

Kor. o < *wo/Dr. va : *ol-/varu ‘come’; olay/val ‘door’

Kor. Vy/Dr. Vy : suy-/suy- ‘breathe’; soy-/soy- ‘sour’; poy/vayiru ‘belly’; pay-ho-/payil ‘study’; mēy/muy ‘shoulder’

Kor. Vy/Dr. Vɪ : kuy/kuray ‘ear’; kay/kar̄i ‘river’; tayya/tār̄i ‘tub’

Kor. Vy/Dr. Vɪ : tay/*tar̄ ‘bald’; poy/pār̄ ‘boat’; nay/nār̄u ‘odor’; pai/pāra ‘rock’

Etymologies

1. Acquire. 1. pat- ‘to acquire, get, receive; suffer’; MK pat- : Ka. pađu “to get, obtain, catch, incur, undergo, experience, feel, suffer”; pade ‘to get, acquire, obtain’; Pa. pađ ‘to acquire’; Ta. patu ‘occur, happen, suffer, be connected with, catch’; paťai ‘acquire, get’ (DED 3191 *pať-). Perhaps related is DEDS 648 : Kui panba (păt-, pă- [future]) ‘to obtain, get’; Kuwi pa'- ‘find, get’.

2. Advance. 1. MK naz- ‘to go forward, advance’ ? < *nas- : Ta. nađa ‘walk, go, proceed’; Ka. nađe ‘walk, pass, march, proceed’; Tu. nađe ‘walk, conduct’; Te. nađa ‘walking, stepping, movement’ (DED 2957 *nađ[a]).

3. Again. 1. nay nay ‘again and again, always, all the time’; MK “nay”nay ? < *nana : Tu. nana, nanałā ‘yet, still once more’; Kur. nanna ‘other’; Malt. nandu ‘again’ (DED 3004 *nan[a]). Cf. Tung. nān ‘again, anew’. MK also had no-oy ‘again, repeatedly’, which seems to have been related.

4. All. 1. motu, mota, MK mo'ta, mo'to ‘all, everything, everyone’; from verb mot- ‘to come together, assemble, gather together’; probably related are MK mot ‘a gathering, meeting’ and MK mutē ‘together, in a group’ : Ta. mottam ‘sum, total, aggregate’; Ma. mottam ‘whole, total’; Ka. motta ‘heap, collection, flock’; Kuwi mottomi ‘total’ (DED 4203 *mot[tal]). The Dr. form appears to be derived from a verb ‘motta- possibly meaning ‘gather together’, or ‘be all together’. The -m ending signifies a deverbal noun. Perhaps related to these words are Ko. motm ‘Kurumba village’ and To. mut ‘id’. Korean mocoli ‘entirely’ could also be related to this etymology.

5. Anger. 1. kol ‘anger, passion, temper’ : Ta. korukoru ‘to bubble with anger’; Te. koračora ‘angrily’; koralu ‘to grow angry’ (DED 1800 *kor[a]). Ramstedt cites Mong. qor, qoron ‘poison, anger, pain’ and qorus- ‘to hurt, afflict, etc.’ as cognates for Kor. kol. These appear to be related to Ta. kol ‘to strike, hurt, murder, afflict, tease’; Te. kola ‘sin, murder, enmity’. Many other Dr. languages have kol- related words with semantic sense of ‘kill’. Cf. Jap. koros- ‘to kill’ (DED 1772 *kol-).

6. Animal Food. III. mo-i 'feed for animals'; dial. mosi: probably from PK *mosi. MK has verb mo'zi- glossed 'to raise (animals), tend as a shepherd'; i.e. 'graze'. This appears related. MK also has moy 'food (for humans)' : Kod. mēci 'food for cattle'; Ko. mēc 'make to graze'; mēy 'to graze' (mēc- in past tense stem); To. mic 'to graze, feed, make to graze' (DED 4179 *mēc-/mēy-). In addition, Ta. has moci 'to eat' (DED 4212), which could be distantly related to *mēc.

7. Appear. III. na- 'come into being, grow, emerge, become'; perhaps related is nah- 'to be born' : Ta. naru 'to appear, arise'; Kui nēja 'to sprout out of the ground'; Ma. naṛuka 'to grow up' (DED 2380 *nār-). Cf. Jap nar- 'become'; Chukchi nel; Koryak nal 'become'.

8. Appearance. IV. MK "cīs, "cīz 'manner, appearance, form, face'; in Modern Korean the word has become cis 'act, gesture' : Ta. cātai 'appearance, feature, similarity'; gesture'; Ma. cata 'trace'; Ka. jādu 'wink, hint, mark, trace'; Te. jāda 'a sign, trace, way, manner'; Ko. jār 'sign (made by hands, eyes, etc.)' (DED 2015 *cāt-).

9. Approach. I. takī-, tak-chi- 'to draw near' : Ta. tagalu 'to come in contact with'; tagul 'come near, approach' (DED 2434 *tak[al]). Probably related is Korean tah- 'to touch, reach, arrive'. Ta. also has tai-va 'to touch', which might come under this etymology. Cf. Jap. tuk- 'arrive, contact'; Lamut dagam 'approach'. See also Touch.

10. Arm. III. phal 'arm'; MK pōlh : Kur. barī 'arm'; Malt. barī 'id' (DED S-500 *par[ī] ? < *pat).

11. Armpit. IV. kyētilang 'armpit'; cf. kyēth 'side'; MK kyēt-alay 'armpit'; perhaps kyēt(il) + -ang : Go. kutli 'armpit'; Kur. gutu 'id'; Ga. kusul 'id'; Tu. kidukilu 'id'; Kui kitikola, gidorī 'id' (DED S-213 *kulut/*kitul).

12. Arrow. I. sal 'arrow'; MK 'sal : Kur. cār 'arrow shaft, arrow'; Malt. caru 'arrow' (DED 2036 *cār-).

13. Astringent. IV. ttēl-, ttēl(p)- 'to be astringent'; MK "ptēlp-. Also, ttol tol ha-, ttal tal ha, and ttalap- 'astringent' : Kui torpa 'to be astringent, have a lingering and clinging taste'; Ta. tuval 'astringency, to be astringent'; tuvarppu 'astringency'; Ka. tuvara, tovara 'astringent'; cf. Skt. tubara-, tuvara- 'astringent taste' (DED 2756 *tuvar-). MK spelling of initial pt- is probably reinforcement. PDr *tuvar could have developed into tu-ar with the dropping of the weak bilabial, thence to tor-, as is found in Kui torpa. Other examples of the dropping of intervocalic -v- are Red², and Riceplant¹. Jap. sibū- 'astringent' is probably related to this etymology.

14. Awkward. II. sēmē(sēmē); MK sēmē 'ill at ease, shy, diffident'; sēmēk(sēmēk) 'feels awkward, not at home, unfamiliar' : Ka. summa, summage 'quietly, in objectless manner, without a particular cause'; Ta. cummā 'leisurely, quietly, uselessly, vaguely'; Kol. surmi (DED 2205 *cumma-).

15. Bald¹. I. mi- 'gets bald, balds'; mu-i- 'hair falls out, be bald'; MK mīy-, muīy-, mutiy 'id' < *mutiy- : Ta. moṭṭai 'bald head, shaven head'; moṇṇan 'bald headed person'; moṇṇai 'baldness'; Ma. moṭṭa 'bald head'; Skt. muṇḍa 'bald, having one's head shaved' (DED 4200 *muṇṭa). Perhaps from a verb *muṇṭ meaning 'to become bald'.

16. Bald². IV. tay- as in tay-mēli 'bald head' ? < *tali : To. tar- 'to become bald'; tar mad 'bald head'; Ta. tarai 'to be or become bald' (DED 2566 *tar-). Cf.

Mong. tar ‘bald’; Turk. taz ‘id’; Tung. taraka ‘id’.

17. Bank. I. kas ‘bank, limit, boundary, frontier’; MK ‘kəs : Go. kaṭ ‘bank of a river’; Konda gaṭu ‘bund, bank of a river’; Pe. gaṭa ‘bank of a river’; Kuwi gaṭtu ‘bund of field’; gaṭtu ‘boundary’; Ta. kaṭtu ‘dam, causeway’; Nk. kaṭṭa ‘bund of a field, dam, dike’ (DED 961 *kaṭ[tl]).

18. Basket. IV. sokhuli ‘bamboo basket or crate, wicker basket’; sokholi; dial. sokoli : Konda songgori ‘basket’; Pe. hanggon ‘a kind of basket’; Kuwi hāngori ‘small basket’ (DED S-355 *caṅkori).

19. Bathe. III. miyēk ‘to bathe (in a brook), swim’ : To. mīy ‘to bathe’; Ka. mī, miyu ‘to take a bath, bathe’; Pa. mī ‘to bathe’; Kui miva ‘id’ (DED 3995 *mīy-). The Korean appears to be mi + ēk (suffix).

20. Be. II MK ‘il-, i’lo, ilu- ‘to be, become’ : Ta. iru ‘exist, remain’; To. īr. ‘sit, live’; ist ‘to seat, keep in a place’; īsk ‘lifetime’; Ka. ir ‘exist, remain’ (DED 407 *ir-). Cf. Turk. er- ‘to be’; Jap. ir- ‘to be’.

21. Bedbug. II. pintay ‘bedbug’ : Ga. pinde ‘insect, fly’; pindake ‘fly’; Pa. pinda ‘fly’; Nk. pinda, pinde ‘ant’; (DED 3430 *pinta).

22. Bee. I. pēl ‘bee’; MK pēli. Dial. attest pul, pwa:l, pu:ri etc. : Te. pera ‘honeycomb, beehive’; Ko. pera ‘kind of bee’; Tu. perya ‘a large bee’; Ta. piracam ‘honey bee, wasp, etc.’ (DED 3614 *per[al]). Probably related is DED S-361 : Kui parji ‘hornet’ and Kuwi pṛar ‘wasp’ (*par-). Cf. Turk bal ‘honey’. Jap. *pati ‘bee’ may have developed from *vaṇṭu ‘bee’ (DED 4283). See Wasp.

23. Below. II. alay ‘below’; MK a’lay; Old Paekche *ala- ‘lower, bottom’ : Ta. aray ‘waist, loins, stomach’; Kod. are ‘waist’; Ma. ara ‘middle of the body, loins, waist’ (DED 192 *ara). Cf. Mong. ala ‘crotch’; Old Turk al ‘front’; Modern Turk alin, alt ‘lower part’. Another possible etymon is Ta. alkul ‘side, waist, pudendum muliebre’ (DED 214). The basic meaning of the Dr. seems to be ‘front, middle of the body’.

24. Big. IV. *mal ‘large, big’ as in mal maymi ‘horse cicada’, mal sēng-nyangi ‘large wolf’ and other compounds : Ta. māl ‘great, great man’; mā ‘great’; Go. māyi ‘very big’; mayali ‘big’ (DED 3923 *māl, mā). Silla called its king malihan or malhan, which could mean ‘great khan’. Possibly related is DED 3820 *mal : Ta. mal ‘fertility, strength’, mali ‘to abound, become large’; Tu. mallaye ‘a man senior in age’. Although this Kor. mal is generally interpreted as being the word for ‘horse’ (mal), there seems no reason why it could not have been an independent word.

25. Bites. II. mul- ‘bites, holds in the mouth’ : Ta. mel ‘to chew’; To. melk ‘mouthful’ (DED 4166 *mel-).

26. Biting Insect. II. pyēluk ‘flea’; MK pyēlok; OK pirik/pilik (Kyerim Yusa). Dialects have a variety of forms: peyrigi, peyrugi, pirugi. These all appear to be cognate with Dr. words for gnat, mosquito : Ma. pirukku ‘gnat, mosquito’; Kod. puriki ‘mosquito’; Tu. puttunggi ‘midge’; Malto putgi ‘sandfly’. Although fleas are wingless, they, like mosquitos, are biting insects, hence the common semantic sense of ‘biting insect’ or ‘small biting insect’. For Korean dialect forms, see KDD pp. 1010–1212, (DED 3451 *piruk).

27. Bloom. III. phi- ‘to bloom, blossom’; MK phwi-, phi- ‘to bloom’ : Ta. pū ‘to blossom, flower, bloom’; Ka. pū ‘to flower, bloom’; Go. puina ‘to flower’ (DED 3564 *pū-). The Korean word probably goes back to a PK stem of *pu- or

pī-. Cf. Go. *pungār* ‘flower’; Konda *pūng* ‘id’; Kui *pūnga* ‘id’ and Malay *bunga* ‘id’. There are a number of Dr. words with Malay cognates.

28. Blunt. I. muti- ‘blunt; thickheaded; brusque’; MK *mutuy-* : Ta. *moṭṭai* ‘bluntness (as of a knife)’; Ko. med ‘dullness (of a knife)’ (DED 4199 **moṭ[t]-*); Ta. *muttattanam* ‘ignorance, stupidity’; *muttal* ‘simpleton’ (DED 4038 **muṭ[t]-*); Ta. *mōtu*, *moṭṭai* ‘stupidity, dullness of intellect’; Ka. *mōṭa* ‘stupidity’; Te. *mōtu* ‘rough, rude, uncivilized, rustic, boorish, dull’ (DED 4219 **mōṭ-*); Ta. *mottu* ‘dullard, idiot’; Te. *moddadu* ‘stupid man’; *moddu* ‘dull, stupid, blunt, pointless’ (DED 4202 **mot[t]-*).

29. Boat¹. III. *mancangi* ‘large wooden boat with protruding bow’; MK *mēncēngi* ‘a small boat’ : Ta. *mafici* ‘cargo boat with raised platform’; Ka. *manji* ‘large boat’; Tu. *mañji* ‘a long boat’; Ta. *vāñci* ‘canoe’ (DED 3789 **mañci*). Korean also has MK *masyangi*, *masangi*, *masaengi* ‘dugout canoe, raft’, which are doubtless related to *mancangi*, *mēncēngi*. Korean *mēncēngi* is probably *mēnci* + diminutive suffix -ēngi. See also Buttocks^{1, 2}, Shrimp, Mold, Mouth.³

30. Boat². III. *kēlu* ‘sailless boat’; MK *kēl-o* : Ta. *kōl*, *kōlam* ‘raft, boat’; Ma. *kōlam* ‘raft’; Ka. *kōl* ‘raft, float’ (DED 1853 **kōl*). Skt. has *kola-*, which is possibly a borrowing from Dr.

31. Boat³. *pay* ‘boat’; MK ‘*poy*; OK *pai*. A number of Dr. word families have PDr roots of **pa*/**po* : Ta. *pāru* ‘ship, sailing ship’; Ma. *pāru* ‘small boat’; *pāral* ‘float, raft’; Tu. *pāti* ‘small boat’ (DED 3391 **pār*); Dr. also has Ma. *poñnu* ‘a float, raft, buoy, boat’ and Tu. *poñgayi* ‘canoe’ (DED 3659 **poñku*) (cf. Jap. **pune* ‘boat’). Also, Ta. *pataku*, Te. *padava*, Tu. *pada*, all ‘boat’ (DED 3175 **pata*). Ta. *pāy* ‘sail’, Ma. *pāy* ‘id’; Tu. *pāyi* ‘id’ (DED 3363 **pāy-*).

32. Body. IV. *mom* ‘body’; MK ‘*mom*; OK *muən* : Ta. *mēni* ‘body, shape’; Ma. *mēni* ‘body’; Kod. *mēli* ‘id’; Ko. *mēn* ‘body’; Nk. *men* ‘id’ (DED 4185 **mēñ*). Cf. Tung. *men* ‘self’; Jap. *mi* ‘body’. But the Japanese word appears to be cognate with DED 4162 : Ta. *mey* ‘body’; Ma. *mey*, *mai* ‘body, person, truth’; Ka. *may* ‘body’; To. *moy* ‘id’; (PDr **mey-*). Martin 1966 reconstructs PKJ as **myom*, revised by Miller as **moym* and by Mathias 1973 as **mo*. It seems possible that the two Dr. word groups are related.

33. Boil. II. *ppyotulachi*, *ppyoluci* ‘boil, pimple’; MK *potolot*, *po'to'los* ‘id’ : Br. *putoro* ‘blister’; Tu. *poṭla* ‘pustule, blister’; Go. *boṭṭa* ‘blister’; Kui *broga* ‘small boil’ (DED 3679 **poṭol*).

34. Boiling. I. *pokil*, *pakil*; *ppokil*, *ppakil* ‘boiling, bubbling’; *pokillili* ‘simmering’; *pēkil* ‘boiling’ : Ta. *poñkal* ‘boiling, bubbling, swelling’; Ko. *pog-* ‘boil over’; Ka. *poñgalu* ‘rice boiled with pulse’; Te. *poñgu* ‘to bubble up’; Kuwi *poñgali* ‘to swell’ (DED 3658 **poñkal*). Cf. Kor. *kkil-* ? < **pkil-* ‘to boil’.

35. Bore Into¹. III. *ttulh-* ‘ pierces, bores, perforates, penetrates’; MK ‘*ptilp-*, “*tilp-* (possibly reinforcement of the initial consonant) : Ta. *tura* ‘to tunnel, bore’; *turuvu* ‘to bore, drill, perforate’; Ka. *turi* ‘to hollow, bore, drill, make a hole’ (DED 2743 **tur-*). Another word family which appears related is DED 2907 : Ta. *tol* ‘to perforate, bore with an instrument’, *tulay* ‘to make a hole’ (PDr **tol-*).

36. Bore Into². IV. *opi-*; MK *opiy-* ‘bore into, scratch out, pick’; *upi-* ‘bore out’; um ‘dugout mud hut, mud hole’ : Ta. *upparavar* ‘caste of tank and well-diggers’; Te. *uppara* ‘id’. The initial syllable **up-* probably is a verb meaning ‘to

bore, dig out' (DED 537 *up-). Also, *umpnā* 'perforate, pierce through, cut a passage for'; Malt. *unrpe* 'bore through' (DED 550 *ump-).

37. Bottom¹. IV. *mith* 'the bottom, base, lower part, root; buttocks, private parts'; MK *mith* ? < *muyt or *mít* : Ta. *mutal* 'base, bottom, lowest part'; Ka. *modal* 'root base'; Tu. *mudelu* 'bottom, tree stump' (DED 4054 *mut-al). Perhaps related is DED 4322 : Ta. *mutu* 'root, cause, origin'; Ma. *mutu* 'bottom'. Cf. Jap. *mötö* 'root, base, origin'. Korean meaning of 'private parts, buttocks' is found in DED 4050 : Tu. *muđđi* 'buttock'; Te. *muđđi* 'id, anus, back, hind part'; *mudi* 'anus, etc.'; Konda *mudi* 'female organ'. All three Dr. word families could well be related.

38. Bottom². I. *patak*; MK *pa'tang* 'bottom, the floor, lowest; sole of foot' : Ta. *paṭam* 'instep'; Ma. *paṭam* 'flat part of hand or foot'; Pe. *pata key* 'palm of hand'; Mand. *pata kiy* 'id'; *pata kal* 'sole of foot'; Kuwi *pata naki* 'sole of hand' (DED 3181 *pata-). Perhaps related is Ta. *paṭṭai* 'flat, level, surface of anything'; Ko. *paṭ* 'flatness'; *paṭm* 'ground for house' (DED 3207 *paṭ[t]). Cf. Manchu *fatan* 'the bottom, sole, lowgrade'; fatXa 'sole of foot'; Tung. *hata* 'id'; *hatami* 'id'.

39. Bow Tip. I. *koca* 'either end tip of archery bow'; MK *ko'cay*; probably related is *to-koci* 'place where sinew ties bowstring to end of bow'; *koc- : Ta. *kutai* 'notch at end of bow to secure loop of bowstring, fasten bowstring at the notch'; Ma. *kuta* 'notch of bow or arrow'; Kuwi *kudi* 'tip of bow' (DED 1426 *kut-). The words under this etymology could also be related to DED 1425 : Ta. *kutai* 'loop, running knot'; Ma. *kuta* 'loop (as of bowstring)'.

40. Bracelet. I. MK *pēlē* 'bracelet, leather wristlet' : To. *pał* 'circle, bangle'; *polf* 'leather strap used to turn a churning stick'; Ka. *bale* 'ring, armlet, bracelet'; Tu. *bale* 'bracelet, hoop'; Ta. *vaļai* 'circle, bangle, bracelet'; Ma. *vala* 'ring, bracelet' (DED 4348 *vala). Cf. Skt. *valaya* 'bracelet, ring, circle'.

41. Brazeness. IV. *nēk-* as in *nēksal* 'brazeness' : Ma. *nikalam* 'haughtiness'; Te. *nikku* 'pride, conceit' (DED 3030 *nik-). Perhaps related is DED 3032, which includes Ka. *niggedi* 'a shameless (or foolish) person'; Tu. *niggū* 'inelegance, nastiness'; Te. *niggadi* 'cruel' (DED 3032 *nik-). Cf. Jap. *nokonoko* 'brazenness'.

42. Breasts. I. *cēc* 'breasts, mother's milk'; MK 'cyēs' : Ta. *cāci* 'mother's milk (nursery)'; Ka. *cāci*, *tāci* 'a childish word for female breast'; Te. *caci* 'id' (DED 2009 *cāci). Cf. Jap. *titi* 'breasts'; Lamut dial. *dyadyen*; Malay *susu* < **tutu* < **tut* 'mother's milk, udder, etc.'

43. Breathe. I. *swi-(suy-)* 'breathe, draw a breath' : Ka. *suy*, *suyi*, *suy-* 'to breathe, sigh'; *suyil*, *suy*, *sulu* 'a breath'; Tu. *suyilu*, *suyyu*, *tuyilu* 'breath, respiration, sighing' (DED 2207 *cuy-). Possibly related is (DED 2894, which includes Ta. *toy* 'to breathe short and hard' and To. *tuy* 'to breathe heavily' (*toy-).

44. Bridle. IV. *kullēy* 'bridle'; MK *kul-ēy* : Te. *kalliyamu*, *kallemu* 'bridle'; Go. *kariārī* 'bit'; *kāriyari* 'bridle' (DED 950 *kaliya/*kariya). Also possibly related is Ta. *kīr* 'bridle, rein, bit' and Ka. *kīr* 'bit' (DED 1349 *kīr-).

45. Brushwood. II. *sēph*; MK *sēp* 'kindling, brushwood' : Ta. *cuppi* 'twigs'; To. *sup* 'leaves'; Tu. *coppu*, *soppu*, *tappu* 'leaf, foliage' (DED 2200 *cup-). Probably related to these is Korean *suphul* 'woods', MK 'sup', which also has the meaning of 'thicket' (II).

46. Bubble. IV. *kēphum* 'bubble, foam, froth, air bubble' : Ta. *koppalam*,

koppul ‘bubble, pustule’; koppalji ‘to rise in bubbles’; Tu. gobbuli ‘bubble’ (DED 1752 *koppul-). Was the Korean noun from *kēphulm, with the -l assimilating with the final -m? MK also has tēphum. Another form, pēkhim, may have resulted from metathesis, but Dr. has Ta. pokkulam ‘boil, bubble, blister’; Ka. pugul ‘blister’; To. piŋ ‘bubble’ (DED 3648 *pok-).

47. Bundle¹. I. mus ‘bundle, sheaf of straw’; MK mus ‘bundle’ : Ta. muṭi ‘to tie, fasten; bundle, as of paddy seedlings’; Ka. muṭi ‘knot or bundle of hair; bundle of grain packed in straw’. Similar words and meanings found in many other Dr. languages (DED 4030 *muṭi). Cf. Jap. musub- ‘to tie’.

48. Bundle². IV. pocaki ‘small cloth used for wrapping things’ : Kui pojā (poji) ‘to pack, make a bundle, act of packing’; Kuwi “pojali ‘to tie up in a cloth’; Malt. poje ‘wrap, twist, etc.’; Kur. pojñā ‘to wrap paper or cloth around some object or person’ (DED 3666 *poca-). Martin NKED gives pocaki as a Sino-Korean word, but I wonder whether the SK character po ‘swaddling cloth’ is not merely fortuitous. Yi Hui-sung, KTS gives pocaki without SK characters, but gives poca as a synonym. Given the close correspondence between the Dr. and Kor. forms, I am inclined to regard pocaki as a pure Korean word, with the SK characters being attributed at a later date. See also Dress and Wrapper for words that might share a common ancestry.

49. Burden. IV. cim ‘a burden’; MK cim; ci- ‘to carry on the back’; MK ‘ci- (nominalizer -m added to stem ci-) : Ta. cumaṭu ‘burden, load’; cuma ‘to be burdened, bear, carry a burden’; cimpuri ‘coil of straw used for keeping steady a vessel as on the ground or head’ (See Headpad); Ma. cuma ‘burden or load’ (DED 2204 *cum-). Could the Korean -ci have derived from *ci-?

50. Burns. I. tal- ‘burns, scorches, is burnt, becomes very hot; is heated; has a fever’ : Ta. tarṭal ‘to glow, be very hot, burn’; Ko. tari ‘burns’; Pa. tar ‘to be hot’ (DED 2542 *tar-). Cf. Tung. dalga ‘to grill’; Goldi dalza ‘to make hot’; Jap. yak- ‘to burn’.

51. Buttocks¹. III. kungtungi ‘buttocks, hips, rump’; kungtengi (kungtV- + ungi-) : Ta. kuṇṭi ‘buttocks, rump’; Ma. kuṇṭi ‘buttocks, anus’; Te. kuṭṭe ‘anus; Ga. kund ‘anus’ (DED 2423 kunti). Cf. Tung. kundai ‘buttocks’; Mong. gondulai ‘id’.

52. Buttocks². III. ēngtēngi ‘rump, buttocks, hips’ (ēngtē + suffix -ēngi) : Ta. aṇṭu ‘buttocks’; Ka. aṇḍu ‘id’; Tu. aṇḍu ‘id’ (DED 109 *aṇṭu). Cf. Gilyak ongdi ‘id’.

53. Callous. I. mot ‘a corn, callous’ : Kui mutenji ‘mole, wart, corn’; Te. muttu ‘pock of smallpox, pustule’; Tu. mutteri ‘kind of skin eruption’ (DED 4064 *mut-). Also, DED 3800 includes To. midb ‘callous’ and Kuwi mute’esi ‘pimple’. DED 4197 : Ka. moḍari ‘small pimple’; Te. motima ‘id’ (*mot-).

54. Carry. IV. mēy- ‘carry on the back or shoulder’ : Te. mōcu, mōyu ‘to carry, bear, support’; Ta. mō ‘to undertake’; Ka. mōr ‘carry on the head’; Kol. mōp ‘burden’ (DED 4211 *moc-/*mōy-). Cf. Jap. mot- ‘to carry’ (see Shoulder).

55. Cat. IV. koyangi ‘cat’; MK ‘koy; OK koni : Ka. kotti ‘male or female cat’; To. kwat̪y ‘cat’; Ma. korri ‘female cat’; Tu. kuttiri ‘civet cat’ (DED 1804 *kor-).

56. Cheek. IV. pol ‘cheek’; polki ‘buttocks’ : Kol. pukli ‘cheek’; Konda buguli ‘id’; Ka. buggi ‘cheek’ (DED 3485 *pukul). Derivation of Kor. pol could be

*pukul > *pu-ul > *pul > pol. Cf. Goldi polci 'cheek'; Olca pūli 'id'; Jap. *popo.

57. Cherry. II. MK 'isīlac, i'solas 'cherry'; the word survives in dialect isirasi in Miryang, S. Kyongsang Province : Ka. īcal, īcala, īcil, īcale 'wild date'; Tu. īcili 'id' (DED 459 *icala-). Perhaps related is Ta. italai 'wild olive' (DED 370). Olives, dates, and cherries bear a certain similarity to one another in that they grow on trees, are small, roundish, edible fruit, and have seeds inside.

58. Circle. IV. thēi; MK 'thēy 'hoop, rim, frame, girth' ? < *tēki : Te. tikiri 'circle, circular form, wheel, potter's wheel'; Ka. tiguri, tigari 'a wheel, especially potter's wheel'; Tu. tagori 'potter's wheel' (DED 2617 *tiki-). Cf. Jap. taga 'hoop'.

59. Clear Away. IV. chi-, chi-u 'to clear away, remove, tidy up'; MK chi- : Ta. cī 'to sweep off, wipe off, cleanse'; cīy, cīvu 'sweep'; Kui cicna 'wipe away, dry'; Malt. cice 'to wipe clean'. Cf. Kor. ssis-, MK sīs- 'to wash'. Included in this Dr. etymology are a number of words for 'broom' including Ka. cipari; Te. cipuru; Konda sipa; and Kui seperi. These are cognate with Turk. sipur 'sweep'; Kar. sipir 'to sweep'; Cag. sipurtki 'broom'; Kir. supurtki 'broom'; Cuv. soBor 'broom'; Mong. sur 'broom'. The Kor. word ssīl- 'to sweep', MK psīl-, possibly derives from metathesis of cipur pisur, but this does not seem too likely; nor does a prefix *pu-sil seem probable. Reinforcement of the initial s- does provide an answer, with the *sil deriving ultimately from a *sipol (DED 2139 *cīvu-).

60. Clothes. IV. uthiy, othiy, uthis (dialect); MK u'thiy 'skirt, clothes' : Ta. uṭai 'clothes, garment, dress'; uṭu 'to put on (clothes)'; Kod. uḍipi 'clothes (in songs)'; Te. udupu 'a suit of clothes'. Similar words in many Dr. languages (DED 502 *utup-). OJ has ösoFi < *ösopi, which provides an interesting correspondence with several of the Central Dr. languages. The Kor. uthiy could be from *utipi, which would be a logical development and would correspond with Jap. ösopi and Kod. uḍipi. The modern word for clothes in Korean is os, but according to Ki Moon Lee (personal communication), Kor. os probably has no etymological connection with uthiy.

61. Cluck. I. kkok kkok 'cluck of a hen'; kkoko-yo, kkokko 'cockadoodledo' : Ta. kokkari 'cackle, cluck'; Ma. kokku 'cackling'; Ka. kokkuk ennu 'to cackle or cluck as a hen' (DED 1688 *kokku-).

62. Cold¹. I. sal-sal 'cool, cold'; ssīlssīl 'id' (probably reduplication); sēli; MK sēli 'frost'; OK *sivat : Ka. sali, cali 'coldness, coolness, chill, frost, snow'; Tu. sali, cali 'cold, chilliness'; Ta. cali 'cold, chilliness'; Konda salang 'cold, cool' (cf. Kor. sallang ha- 'cool') (DED 1990 *cali).

63. Cold². IV. cha- 'cold, cool' (adj. chan); MK 'cho- : Ta. taṇ 'cool, cold'; Ko. taṇ 'coldness'; Ka. taṇ 'id'; taṇi 'to grow cool'; Kod. taṇi 'to grow cold' (DED 2473 *taṇ-).

64. Comb. I. pis- 'to comb'; pis 'a comb' ? < *pit- : Go. pedeya 'comb'; 'padana 'to comb'; Pa. pendeda 'a comb' (DED 3607 *pet-).

65. Come. IV. o- 'to come'; MK 'o-; Kyerim Yusa (KRY) has ora-/ola- 'come'; son ora-/son ola- 'guest comes'; suggesting an OK *ola/*ora or *wola/*wora : Ta. varu (imp. vā) 'come'; Kol. var- (va-, vatt) 'id'; Go. waiānā (imp. warā); Pe. vā 'id'; Mand. vā 'id' (DED 4311 *va[r]-).

66. Confused. III. kalphang in kalphang cilphang 'to be confused' : Te. galaba 'confusion'; Ta. kalipali 'confusion'. Cf. Mar. galba 'clamor' (DED 1101 *kalipa-).

67. Container. IV. pakuni ‘basket’; MK pako’ni; dial. pakuley, pakulley, pakuli : Ta. pākku ‘bag’; Ma. pākku ‘id’; Kod. pakki ‘id (in songs)’ (DED 3334 *pākku). Cf. Jap. pako ‘box’; Malay bokul ‘basket’; Tagalog bakol ‘id’.
68. Cook It. I. pokk- ‘parch, panfry, stew’; MK posk-, pos- : To. pusk- ‘to boil’; Ta. purunku ‘to be steamed, parboiled, stew’; Kod. pukk ‘to boil’ (DED 3540 *pusk < *purunku).
69. Copulate. III. olu- ‘to get married’; MK ēli- ‘to marry’; MK ēlu- ‘to have sexual intercourse’ : Ta. ö- ‘to copulate’; Ka. öl ‘id’; Kod. öl- ‘id’ (DED 904 *öli-).
70. Cord. IV. no-kkün; MK no, noh ‘cord’; probably *non-kün from *non- or *nona as attested in dialect variants: nonatkayngi, nonatki, nonakkün, nonaykki (all in Cholla, Kyongsang area); nong, nongkki, norayai (all in northern provinces of N. Hamgyong and S. Hamgyong) : To. nō·n ‘twisted string’; Go. nōñē, none, nondña ‘rope’; Kui nōñā ‘string cord’; Kuwi nōñō ‘rope’; Ta. ñāñ ‘string, cord’; Ka. ñēñ(u) ‘cord, rope’; Tu. nēña, nēñu ‘id’ (DED 2369 *ñāñ/nonj).
71. Corner. III. mo ‘angle, edge, corner’; MK ‘mo, moh : Ta. mūlai ‘corner’; Go. mūla ‘id’; Kuwi mūla ‘id’ (DED 4140 *mūla-).
72. Countryside. IV. sikol ‘countryside’; MK sīkol, sī'kol, sī'kōol, sīkōβol : Ka. sāgavali, sāguvali ‘cultivation’; Tu. sāguvali, sāgoli, sāgvalli ‘farming, tillage, cultivation of land’; Te. sāgubadi ‘cultivation, tillage’ (DED 2006 ?*cākuvali). The Tulu words reflect the same kind of sound changes as the Korean. Although there is a semantic difference here, one can readily make the connection between ‘cultivation’ and ‘countryside’, where cultivation and farming are carried out. The four-consonant correspondence is unusual and it is primarily on that basis that I have included these words as cognates. In Dr. the sagu- stem seems to have the meaning of ‘move possessions, go, move forward, advance’ and ‘progress, improvement, tillage’. These meanings suggest the idea of migration, or the equating of agriculture with progress. According to glottochronological studies, Telugu broke off from PDr. between the eleventh and ninth century B.C., and was followed by Tulu a few centuries later.
73. Crack Open. I. palki- ‘open a clam, crack open, shell’ : Ta. pari ‘to separate, break off’; Pa. parngg ‘to be split’; Kur. parakhna ‘separate two parts of some object previously split’; Malt. parge ‘to split’; pargro ‘a crack’ (DED 3267 *par-/*park-). Probably related is Kor. pēl- ‘to be separated’; pēlku- ‘to separate, to open up’.
74. Crackling Sound. I. pasak pasak ‘rustling, crinkling, crunching sound’ and pacak pacak ‘sizzling sound’ are doublets : Ka. paca paca ‘splashing sound, clacking noise in eating’ (DED 3162 *paca-); Ta. paṭapaṭa ‘to rattle’; Ka. paṭa paṭa ‘sound imitating the flapping of wings or suspended clothes, etc.’; Te. paṭa-paṭa ‘noise made in breaking or bursting, gnashing teeth, crackling’ (DED 3178 *paṭapaṭa).
75. Crosswise. I. eš ‘horizontal, across, slanting, diagonal, crosswise’; MK eš-; OK (Koguryo) eš(a) : Ko. ad̥ ‘oblique, slanting, at right angles, crosswise’; To. od̥ ‘crosswise, obstructing’; Tu. adda ‘horizontal, across, athwart’; Ka. ada ‘state of being broadwise or horizontal, crosswise, contrary or perverse’; Ma. aṭṭam ‘what is across, transverse’. Cf. Pkt. adda ‘crosswise, athwart’ (DED 73 *aṭa-).
76. Crush. I. nuli- ‘press, crush’ : Ta. nūru (past tense nūri) ‘crush, grind’;

Ka. nūri ‘to grind, sharpen, whet’ (DED 3089 *nūru). Probably related is DED 2387 : Ta. ñēri ‘to break into pieces, crush, press, squeeze, etc.’; nerukku ‘to press hard, oppress’. Also apparently related is Ta. nerj ‘to press firmly with the hand’ (DED 3117). It is likely that all of these Dr. words go back to a common ancestor.

77. Cry. I. ul- ‘to cry, weep, (dog’s) howl’; MK “ul-, uli-, ul- ‘to roar, cry, etc.’ : Ka. ura, uru ‘crying’; Pa. ur ‘to groan’; Ta. ura ‘to become loud (as the voice)’ (DED 557 *ur-). Another possibility is Ta. ülai ‘howl of dog or jackal; cry of person in anguish (contemptuously)’; Ka. ül, ülave ‘outcry, howl’ (DED 647 *ül-).

78. Curse. III. pilmi ‘an evil spell or curse’; MK pil'moy (perhaps a compound of pil + moy?) : Ta. pilli ‘sorcery, magic’; Ko. pily ‘witchcraft’; To. pily ‘sorcery’ (DED 3439 *pil[i]).

79. Cut¹. I. pēy-; MK pa'hi ‘cut in two’ : Ta. paku ‘to be split, divided, cut into pieces’; pakavu ‘slice, share’; To. pax- ‘to be divided, estranged’; Tu. pagiyuni ‘to split, etc.’ (DED 3154 *pak-). Cf. Jap. *pag- ‘strip, skin, flay’.

80. Cut². I. cali- ‘cuts off, chops’; calli- ‘to be cut off’; (Is calu ‘counter for long thin items, handle of a tool’ related?); MK colo-, colo, col : Ta. tari ‘to cut off’; tari ‘wooden post, weaver’s loom, kind of axe’; Ko. tayr ‘to cut’; Ka. tari, tare ‘to strip off, cut off’; tari ‘stake, post, sharp knife or sword’ (DED 2562 *tari-). DED 1951 has Pa. car- ‘to be torn’ and Malt. care ‘to cut with the teeth or scissors’ (DED 1951 *car-).

81. Cutting. I. katak ‘a piece, cutting, strip, strand’; katakwi (katakuy) ‘oak brush, firewood’ (dial. katak) : Ka. kađuku ‘cutting, a cut, portion cut off, chip, bit’; Tu. kađi ‘small fragment’; Ta. kađikai ‘piece cut off’ (DED 946 *kađ-, from verb ‘to cut off?’). Kor. also has kasike, kawi ‘scissors’ and Dr. also has DED 1012 *katti ‘cutting instrument, knife’ and DED 1010 *katuvu ‘slice off’.

82. Damp. I. chuk- ‘be damp, moist, wet’; chukchuk ‘damp’; MK chuk-chuk hɔ-; cëksi- ‘make wet’ : Go. sūsū ‘to be just a little wet (of clothes drying)’; Kui jōga ‘to wash clothes’; joh- ‘id’; Kuvi “zunai ‘to soak’ (DED 2242 *cuk-).

83. Daughter. IV. ttal ‘daughter’; MK ptəl, OK podol ‘daughter, girl child’ : Ta. putalvi ‘daughter’; Pa. podal ‘wife’s elder sister’ (DED 3685 *putal-). For ‘daughter’, cf. Goldi patala; Olca fatali.

84. Dawns. I. palk- ‘bright, clear, brilliant; the day breaks’; MK pəlk- : Te. paragu ‘to shine’; Ka. pare ‘to dawn’ (DED 3284 *para-). Probably related are (III) pakal ‘day, morning, daytime’; pakalon ‘sun’; Ko. pol ‘daytime’; Ka. pagal ‘id’; Malt. palgre ‘to dawn’ (DED 3151 *pakal). Metathesis is possibly involved here, but it is also possible that medial -k- became weakened and disappeared, leaving *paal- or paar- > pal- + -k-. Yet another possibility is DED 3531 : Ta. pular ‘to dawn’; Kod. pola ‘id’; pola-ka ‘morning’; Tu. pullya ‘morning, daybreak’ (*pula-). The consistent appearance of pakal or parag, etc. suggests that these words are all related. There has doubtless been a good deal of confusion and contamination in the terms. The Dr. *pula conceivably is related to the word for ‘red’.

85. Day. I. nal ‘day, sun, weather’; MK ‘nal : Ta. nāl ‘day, early dawn, forenoon’; Ma. nāl ‘day’; Kol. nāl (in-nāl ‘two days’) (DED 3025 *nāl). Cf. Mongol naran ‘the sun’. Dr. also has Ta. nāyiru ‘sun’; Ma. nāru ‘id’; To. no-r ‘id’ (DED 2371 *nāyir/*nār).

86. Decrease. III. tēl- 'deduct, lessen decrease'; tēl 'less'; MK "tēl : Ka. taragu 'diminishing'; Te. tarugu 'become less, etc.'; Ta. taraku 'discount' (DED 2519 *tarak from the root *tar-, probably having semantic sense of 'decrease').

87. Deer. I. kolani 'deer, elk, large deer'; MK kolani : Ma. kūran 'hog deer' (DED 1485). Cf. Skt. kuranga 'species of antelope or deer in general'. Probably related are Kol. goria 'deer, antelope'; Pa. kuri 'antelope' (DED 1495 *kuru-). Cf. Tungus guran 'the Saiga antelope'; Mong. guran 'antelope'. Obviously a borrowed word in many languages. There is another possible set of cognates for 'deer', but the relationship is less obvious than kolani. Kor. sasim, MK sasom 'deer' and Malt. canju 'deer' and Kur. canju 'antelope'. The PDr word would be on the order of *cancu. Derivation would be something like *cancu > *cansu > *sansu > *sasun > *sasom. Ramstedt cites Tung. sesyn 'reindeer herd' and Goldi sesij 'herd, flock' as cognate with Kor. sasom.

88. Delay. I. nīc- 'late, belated, delayed'; MK nīc- : Ta. naccu 'delay, procrastination'; Te. naccu 'delay, slowness'; naccukadu 'one who is slow or dilatory' (DED 2953 *nac-).

89. Desire. I. pulē(p)-'to envy'; MK pil- 'to envy, desire' : Ta. puri 'to desire'; puriva 'desire, love, attachment'; Te. purapural-adu 'eager or desirous' (DED 3518 *pur-). Cf. Tung. buli 'long for, wish, desire passionately' and Jap. *por- 'desire'.

90. Difficult. I. ēlyē(p)- 'difficult'; MK ē'lyēp-; from ēliyē + -p (bound adjective) : Ta. ariya 'difficult'; Ma. arippam 'difficulty'; arima 'difficulty'; Ko. arg 'be depressed'; Ka. aradu 'what is impossible'; Te. aridi 'rare, uncommon, difficult, impossible' (DED 184 *ari-).

91. Dig Up. II. kal- 'to plough, cultivate,' : Go. kār 'to dig'; Konda "kār 'to dig, make a pit, dig weeds'; Kuwi kār 'to dig' (DED S-198 *kār-). Possibly related is Kod. kaļa 'to dig'; Te. kiļai 'dig up, stir, scratch up'; Ma. kiļa 'digging' (DED 1321 *kiļa-). Cf. W. Mon. qar-u 'dig, scratch'; Chu. Xir- *kar- 'dig'; Q. Turk kaz 'id'. See also Plow.

92. Discern. I. kanīm 'aim, sight, discernment' ? < *kanī- perhaps a verb stem meaning 'discern, look at, aim at'; 'to see' + m nominalizer?; kkan, kan 'calculation, estimation, judgment, awareness, recognition' : Ta. kān 'to see, consider, investigate, appear, become visible'; Te. kanu 'to see' (DED 1209 *kān).

93. Disgust. I. cici 'dirty!', warning a child not to touch'; cci 'faeces (baby talk)'; cici ha- 'is miserable, poor, worthless' : Ta. cī 'exclamation of contempt, disgust, repudiation'; cī-cci, cī-cī 'exclamation of contempt, abhorrence'; Ma. cī 'fie!'; Ka. cī 'fie, shame'; Tu. cī, cīcī 'fie' (DED 2143 *cī).

94. Dislike¹. III. nēn- as in nēntēl, nēntēli 'aversion, repugnance, dislike' : Ta. nānu 'shy, feel repugnance or dislike'; nān 'sense of shame'; Ta. nāna 'shame, modesty' (DED 3014 *nan).

95. Dislike². IV. mi(p)- 'to be hateful, detestable, etc.'; MK mīy- 'to hate', mīy-p- 'to be hateful'; dial. mi-up- : Tu. munipu 'anger, hatred'; munipini 'to detest, hate'; Ta. muni 'to dislike, be angry with'; munai 'to dislike, feel aversion to'; muṇavu 'id'; Ka. muni 'become angry, displeased' (DED 4210 *muni-). Perhaps going back to a PK form of *mīni-pī- > mī-y-pī > mīyp-.

96. Dog. IV. kay 'dog'; MK ka'hi : Pe. kāhi kaha nekur 'wild dog'; Mand. kāhi kucri 'id'; Kui kāsi nakuri 'wild dog, wolf' (DED S-1206 *kati). The kāhi

element means ‘wild’. It is possible that only the first element was borrowed into Korean. Kor. *kay* also means ‘wild, stray, uncultivated’. Cf. Kui *kasi* ‘wild, uncultivated’. Derivation is *kāti > kāsi > kāsi < *kay*.

97. Door. IV. MK o’lay ‘door, gate’ ? < wol-ay : Ga. val ‘door’: Pa. vel ‘doorway, gateway’; Kur. bali ‘door’; Malt. bali ‘matted screen for door’ (DED S-858 *val-).

98. Downy. II. putil-(ëp)- ‘to be soft’: putil putil ha- ‘soft, downy, flexible’: MK po’tolap- : Pa. būḍul (pl) ‘hair, fine feathers, down’; Ma. pūṭa ‘down of birds, fine hair’; Nk. budl (pl) ‘down, fine feathers’ (DED 3575 *pūṭ + ul [pl]). We might also consider DED 3226 as cognate with potslap- : Ta. pata ‘to become soft’; Kod. pada ‘soft’; Malt. pothqlo ‘soft, gentle, mild, meek’ (*pata-).

99. Draw. I. kili- ‘draw, paint, sketch’: MK ‘kili-; kil ‘script, writing’; kīs- ‘draw, mark, strike a match’: MK kīs ‘stroke of a character’ : Ta. kīru ‘scratch, draw lines, write scribble’; kīrru ‘stroke, line’; Ka. gīru ‘scratch, draw lines’; gītu ‘a line, stroke’; Kod. gīc- ‘make a mark by scratching’; Tu. gicuni ‘scratch over with a pen’; Te. kītu ‘line, mark, stroke’; giru ‘scratch’; gicu ‘draw’; Pa. gir ‘line, mark’ (DED 1352 *kīr-/*kic). Probably related is DED 1533 : Ta. kuri ‘draw, sketch, design’; Ma. kuri ‘mark, sign’; Kod. kuri ‘paint, decorate’; kuri ‘drawing’ (*kuri). Kor. kīlk- ‘scratch’ and its doublet kalk- are related to this etymology.

100. Dress¹. I. MK polo ‘a dress’ : Ta. pōrväl ‘upper garment’ ? < *poru-val; pōr ‘to wear, wrap oneself in’; Ga. porege ‘loin cloth’; Konda porpa ‘to cover the body with a garment’; Kuwi por- ‘to wear’ (DED 3751). Probably related to the same Dr. word family is DED 3712, which includes Nk. porkip ‘to cover, to lay cloth over’. See also Wrapper.

101. Dress². IV. MK ko-oy, kō-oy, kōþøy; OK *kapøy : Ko. kavc ‘to cover with a garment’; To. kofc ‘to cover’; Ta. kavicanai ‘wrapper, cover, sheath’; Ma. kappuka ‘to cover’; Ka. gavasani ‘a cover, wrapper, case’ (DED 1024 *kavic-). Cf. Tung kupu ‘to dress, cover oneself’; Mong kubca ‘the dress, a cover, the clothes’; qubcalca ‘to cover oneself, to dress’.

102. Drink. I. masi- ‘to drink, take, swallow’: MK mas ‘food’; OK (Kyerim Yusa) matsia- or masia; *mas- or perhaps *mats- : Ta. maṭu ‘take food or drink, cause to eat or drink, to feed’; maṭuppu ‘taking food’; maṭai ‘boiled rice, offering of food to a god’; maṭaiyan ‘a cook’; To. mod ‘allow calf to suck’; Ko. mand ‘calf becomes accustomed to suckle’. Note that the To. and Ko. words involve sucking of milk, which might have been the basic semantic sense of the word *mat-, with the extended meaning being ‘take sustenance, i.e. eat or drink’ (DED 3908 *mat-). Perhaps influenced by or related to Ta. moci ‘to eat’ (DED 4212). Ono compares Ta. maṭu with Jap. matu-ru ‘to worship (a god) or celebrate’, with the basic meaning being ‘give food and drink to the gods’. The Korean word mas ‘taste’ probably is related here.

103. Drip. I. col col ‘tricklingly, dripping’; culcul ‘id’ : Ta. cōr ‘trickle down’; cōri ‘flow down, rain, spill’; curai ‘streaming, flowing’; Malt. curge ‘id’; Kod. tōr ‘to leak’ (DED 2353 *cōr-).

104. Droop¹. IV. talli- ‘sags, is languid, tired, droopy’ : Ta. talar ‘to droop, faint, grow weary, lose one’s vitality’; Ko. tałar ‘to take a rest’; Kod. tale ‘to become weak’; tałat ‘to make weak, exhaust’ (DED 2551 *tała-).

105. Droop². I. suk- ‘drooping, bent, heavy, without energy’ : Ta. tūñku

'droop, sluggish, slow'; Ko. tūg 'to hang, weigh'; Ka. tūga 'nod as in sleep or be drowsy, dangle'; Tu. tūku 'hanging', sūka 'hang down'; Ka. toṅgu 'hang down, stoop, be pendant'; Malt. toṅge 'bend' (DED 2777 *tūnk-).

106. Dry. I. malī- 'dry, scorched, parched'; MK mōlb-; dialects have mori-, mollu-, molli-, etc. : Ta. muli 'be dry, burned'; Ma. muli 'scorched, dry'; To. muly 'be dry (of leaves, flowers, etc.)' (DED 4099 *muli-). Kor. kamul- 'dry up, be parched' is possibly a compound ka + muli-. Dr. also has *kāy- 'burn, dry, etc.'; Ko. kāy- 'become hot'; Ka. kāy 'grow hot, etc.' (DED 1219 *kāy-).

107. Dull. I. mēlkēh- 'is dull, not quite clear, lusterless' : Ta. maṛuku 'to be blunt, dim, obscure'; marunku 'blunt, dull, deprived of luster'; Ka. maṛa 'dimness', maṛal 'eyes become dim' (cf. Kor. mēl- 'to become blind'). Probably also related is Kor. mēlhēni 'absentmindedly, vacantly', which is found in Ta. mara 'confusion of mind' in the same word family (DED 3890 *mar-).

108. Dust¹. III. mēnci 'dust, a mote'; MK moncøy; Cholla dial. mondzi ? < *mon + cøy (bound noun?) : Ta. man 'earth, world, dirt, soil, dust'; To. moṇ 'earth, mud, a grain'; Ka. man 'earth, clay, mud' (DED 3817 *man-).

109. Dust². I. thi- in thikkil 'dust'; MK titkil : Ta. tūci, tūcu 'dust'; Ko. tu·j 'id' (DED 2778 *tūc-). Cf. Jap tuchi 'earth, soil'. Another Dr. word family includes Kol. tu·k 'dust, earth, clay'; Pa. tük, tükuk 'earth, clay, soil'; Ga. tükur 'earth, clay' (DED 2776 *tük-). Cf. Old Paekche *tohel 'field, land' (see Miller 1979). Perhaps related are Mong. toXora 'dust, earth' and Turk. toz 'dust'.

110. Ear. IV. kwi, kuy 'ear'; MK 'kuy' : Ta. kuṛay 'ear, earring'; Ma. kuṛa 'ear'; Kui kiseri 'earring' (DED 1515 *kuṛa). Cf. Ainu kisara 'ear'. A second possibility is DED 1645, which has Ko. kevy 'ear'; Ka. kivi 'id' (*kevi).

111. Earth. IV. hīlk 'ground, soil, earth'; MK hōlk : Kuwi wirga, wirka, vir'a 'earth, soil'; Kui vira, vira'a 'id' (DED S-874 *virka). Cf. Mong. siruga 'land'.

112. Earthen Pot. I. MK so'lā 'basin, tub, pot, bowl'; solayki 'large vessel of brass or earthenware, flat-shaped basin' : Pa. cōra 'earthen pot'; Go. sōrā 'large earthen vessel for holding water, not food'; sōra 'pot'; sōrā 'pitcher' (DED 2355 *cōra). Cf. Jap. sara 'saucer' and Go. Olca soro 'a large basket'.

113. Eat. I. mēk- 'to eat'; Choll. dial. muk- : Ta. mukku 'to eat in large mouthfuls'; mokku 'to eat greedily in large mouthfuls'; Ka. mukku 'to eat in a certain manner'; Te. bokku 'to eat greedily'; Kui muka 'to cast food in the mouth' (DED 4011 *muk[k]-). Probably related is Ma. mokuka 'to drink, sip'; Kur. mokhna 'to eat'; Malto moqe 'to eat' (DED 4212 *mok-). Cf. Uighur bak 'to eat enough, get enough' and Malay makan 'eat'.

114. Eight. IV. yētēlp 'eight'; MK yē'tilp; yētin 'eighty'; yētilēy 'eighth day'; *yētōl- : Ta. etṭu 'eight'; To. oṭ 'id'; Kod. etti 'eight'; et-nuri '800'. Similar words found in almost all the Dr. languages (DED 670 *et[t]l-).

115. Embrace¹. I. an- 'to embrace, carry'; MK "an- : Ta. aŋai 'touch, embrace, hold'; Ka. aŋe, aŋi 'touch, embrace, come in contact'; Tu. anepuni 'to touch, embrace, hug' (DED 69b *aŋ-).

116. Embrace². I. phum- 'to carry in the bosom'; MK phīm-; phum 'breast, bosom' : Konda pom- 'embrace'; Pe. pom- 'id'; Mand. pam 'id'; Kuwi pom 'id' (DED S-737 *pom-). Probably related is another word family including Kol. pamme 'breast'; Go. bomā, bomo, bom 'udder'; Nk. pomme 'breast, teat' (DED

3246 *pom-).

117. Enter. I. til- 'to enter, go in'; MK 'til- : Ka. tūru 'to enter, go through a hole or eye, as a thread'; Te. tūru 'to enter, penetrate'; dūru 'to enter'; Ta. tūr- 'to enter' (DED 2795 *tūr-).

118. Exchange It. IV. pakku- 'exchange it, change it'; MK pas-ku 'change' (the -ku is a causative suffix) : Ta. pakar 'to shift, move'; Tu. pagara 'exchange'; Ma. pakaruka 'exchange, barter, to change in place, color, be exchanged' (DED 3150 *pak[ə]-). The MK spelling shows pas-, but cf. Jap. *bak(e)- 'to change, become transformed'. I suspect the MK spelling is an orthographic convention and that the PK form was *pak-.

119. Extent. I. MK 'mas, 'ma 'suffix showing degree, extent' : Ta. maṭtam 'measure, evenness, limit, extent, degree'; maṭtu 'measure, degree, amount, limit extent'; Te. maṭtu 'limit, bound, extent, degree, etc.' (DED 3811 *maṭ[tl]-). See Measure².

120. Extreme. I. kac 'extreme'; MK "kōs, "kōz; kacang 'extreme, the most', Mk ka'cang : Ta. katai 'end, limit, boundary'; kataici 'end, extremity, the last'; Te. kada 'id'; Malt. katp 'exceedingly, much, very' (DED 929 *kat-). Is this etymon related to Kor. kkīth 'end', MK kit? See Tip.

121. Eye. IV. nun 'eye'; MK 'nun : Ko. nōt 'to look at; a sight'; Ka. nōdu 'to look, see'; Kōd. not 'to look at'; Ta. nōkku 'eye, sight', probably from nōt-ku; nōkkam 'eye', probably from nōt-kam (DED 3144 *nōt-). Possibly related is Ta. nāttam 'eye, sight'; Ma. nātuka 'to follow with the eyes, covet' (DED 3011 *nāt-). Cf. Kor. noli- 'to stare at, set one's eyes on'; also, Ta. nētu 'to seek, look out for, etc.' (DED 3121) and Pa. nād 'eyes of young to open'; Kur. andra'ana 'to open eyes wide, stare'; Go. nāhk 'to open eyes'. Cf. Tung. nundün 'eye'. The persistence of initial n- in words dealing with sight and the eyes points to a common origin.

122. Falcon. IV. OK (Paekche) *küti 'falcon' (Miller 1979) : Tu. giđi 'falcon'; Te. giđu 'hawk'; Kod. kiđuve 'kite, hawk'; Ka. giđaga, giđiga, giđuga, dēge 'hawk, falcon'; Te. dēga 'hawk, falcon'; Go. dego 'eagle'; Kuwi dēga 'hawk' (DED 1280 *kičaka/kītuka). Cf. Jap. taka 'falcon'.

Ka.	g i d	a g a	falcon
	g i d	i g a	falcon
	g i d	u g a	falcon
		d ē g e	hawk, falcon
Tu.	g i d	i	falcon
Te.	g i dd	u	hawk
		d ē g a	hawk
Kod	k i d	ū v e	hawk, kite
Go.		d e g o	eagle
Kuwi		d ē g a	hawk
PDr (?)	*k i t	'a k a	
Kor.	k ü t	i	falcon
Jap.		a k a	falcon
PKJ	*k ü t	'a k a	

The OK form can be reconstructed with front vocalism (küti) or back vocalism (kuti), according to Miller. The former is more compatible with the Dr. front vocalism. The Korean and Japanese forms show the same kind of phenomenon as,

for example, the Tu. and Kuwi words. Te. has both *giđdu* and *dēga*. The above protoforms are highly speculative, but there seems little doubt that there is a relationship among all the above forms. Miller lists Altaic cognates for *küti*, including Chagatai *qusci* ‘falconer’, from *qus* ‘bird of prey,’ and East Turkish (New Uighur) *kus* ‘hunting bird’.

123. Father. I. *apēci*, *appa*, *apēnim*; MK *a'pi*, *a'pa*, *apa-nim* ‘father’ : Ta. *appan*, *appu*, *appacci* ‘father’; Ka. *appa*, *apa* ‘id’; Konda *aposi* ‘id’; Te. *appa* ‘father, wife’. In some Dr. languages the word for ‘father’ is added to the names of men as a term of common respect. In other languages the word is also used to mean ‘wife, mother, older sister, grandmother’ (DED 133 **appa*). In this regard, compare the Jap. dialect word *appa/aba* ‘mother’. Te. has ‘father’ and ‘mother’ side by side as meanings of *appa*. Tulu has *appe* ‘mother’ and *appa* ‘a mode of calling a mother’. Cf. Mong. *aba* ‘father’.

124. Fertile. I. *kēl-* ‘rich, fertile (of land); thick (of liquids)’; MK ‘*kel-*’ : Ma. *koru* ‘fat, thick, solid’; Ta. *kořu* ‘fat, flourishing, prosperous, rich or fertile, grow fat, plump; thick in consistency’; *kōř* ‘fat, thriving, luxurious, rich’; *korumai* ‘plumpness, richness, fertility’ (DED 1784 **koř-*). Is Kor. *kilim* ‘fat’ related to these words? (MK *ki'lom*). Kor. *kēlim* ‘manure, fertilizer’ could also be related.

125. Field¹. I. path ‘field, plot of ground’; MK *pat*, *path* : Ta. *pätti* ‘small field’; Ma. *pätti* ‘garden bed’; Ka. *päti* ‘id’; Te. *pädu*, *pädi* ‘garden bed or plot’ (DED 3357 **pat[t]ji*). Dr. also has Go. *pate* ‘small field for cultivation’; Pe. *baṭa* ‘a field on the hills’; Mand. *baṭa* ‘field’; Kuwi *baṭa* ‘field where cows graze’ (DED S-605 **paṭ[t]ja*). In Dr. one finds numerous doublets that distinguish t and ṭ and r and ḥ. Cf. Jap. **pata-ke* ‘field’.

126. Field². III. *pēl* ‘plain, open field, prairie’ : Ka. *pola* ‘a plow field’; Tu. *pula* ‘pasturage’; Ta. *pulam* ‘arable field, rice field, place, region’; Te. *polamu* ‘field’ (DED 3529 **pula-*). Cf. Turk. *bol* ‘wide’; Tung. *hilēken* ‘open field’; Jap. **pira* and Ainu *pira* ‘a plain’. Jap. also has **para* ‘field’.

127. Fight. I. *tathu-* ‘to fight, compete’; MK *to'tho* : Ta. *taṭtu* ‘to knock, strike, beat’; Ko. *taṭ-* ‘to pat, strike’; To. *tot* ‘a slap’; similar words in most Dr. languages (DED 2466 **taṭ[t]-*). DED also gives Ka. *tātu* ‘to strike against, touch, etc.’; Tu. *tanṭuni* ‘to touch, hit, quarrel, fight’ (DED 2576 **taṭ-/tanṭ-*). Cf. Jap. *tatak-ap-* ‘to fight’ and Turk. *tutus* ‘to fight, quarrel, beat one another’. Kor. also has *tutili-* ‘to hit, beat.’ See also Touch.

128. Fill In. IV. *mēy-* ‘fill in, fill up’; MK *myēs-ku-*, *myēy-ii-*; dial. *mesu-*, *mēysi-*; mi-cangi ‘a plasterer’ : Ta. *mettu* ‘to plaster’; Ka. *mettu* ‘to plaster, press into’; Te. *mettu* ‘to plaster’; Tu. *mettuni* ‘fill up with earth, repair as a dam’ (DED 4156 **met[t]j-*).

129. Finish. I. *mal-* ‘to be finished, finally do something, end up doing something’ : Go. *mār-*, *mārānā* ‘to be finished’; *mārh-*, *mārih-* ‘to finish’; Kuwi *ra-* ‘come to an end, be finished’ (from **mra-*) (DED S-780 **mar-*).

130. Fire. II. *pul* ‘fire’; MK ‘*pil*’ : Ta. *pū* ‘spark’; Kui *pūvala* ‘id’; pua ‘embers’; Kuwi *pūya* ‘spark’ (DED S-706 **pū-*). Probably related to Ta. *pori* ‘to be roasted, blackened by fire’; Ma. *pori* ‘a spark’; Ka. *puri* ‘to dry by exposure to heat of fire’ (cf. Tung. *huri-gi* ‘dry or smoke meat by the fire’); Tu. *pori* ‘spark’; Go. *porsāna* ‘to burn’; Kui *brōtpa* ‘to smolder, be fanned into flame’ (DED 3705 **por-*). To these must be added Ta. *pottu* ‘to light a fire’; Ka. *pottu* ‘catch fire’;

Tu. potruni 'set fire' (DED 3691 *pottu? < *portu). Also, Pe. puṭ 'set fire to', Kui puṭpa, purpa 'to roast' (DED S-690 *put/pur); and Pe. pṛiski 'spark', Kui pṛiski 'id' (DED S-679 *pir-/pur-). Cf. Jap. pi 'fire'. The PKJ form could be *por or *po. All the above forms appear to have developed from the same ancient protoform.

Ta.	p ū	*p ū	spark
Ta.	p o r i	*p o r-	spark
Pe.	p u t̪	*p u t̪	set fire to
Pe.	p ṛ i s k i	*p ṛ i ṛ-	spark
Ta.	p o t t u	*p o r t-	set fire to
PDr		*p V (r)	
Kor.	p i l		fire
Jap.	*p i		fire
PKJ		*p o (r)	

The primeval form was probably *pur or *por. Semantically this word remained in Dr. with the basic meaning of 'spark', but in Kor. and Jap. the meaning became 'fire'. More common Dr. words for 'fire' were *ner- and *eri (possibly related). See Smoke.

131. First¹. III. mat- 'the first, firstborn, eldest'; MK mōt- : Ka. modal, madalu 'state of being first, in front, prior'; Ta. mutual 'beginning, first, as in rank place, one who is first or oldest'; Te. modalu 'beginning, origin, chief or principal thing or person'; Te. modati 'first, earliest, foremost, former, earlier, etc.' (DED 4053 *mut[al]). Cf. Jap. *madu 'first'.

132. First². I. mēncē 'prior in time or space'; MK moncyē; dialects attest moincēy, moncē, monca, moncīm, moncham, monchay, monchum, monchūm : Ka. muncita 'state of being before in time'; munce 'in advance, previously, first, beforehand, before'; Tu. muntu 'come before, in front, be prior in time or place'; Ma. mun 'first, former, before'; Te. muni 'first' (DED 4119 *munt-). See also Other Day.

133. Fish. IV. *mi or *min 'fish' as in minul 'fish hook, barb'; mire 'small fish seine'; mikki 'fish bait'. Also used in the names of certain fishes (e.g. kaja-mi 'flat fish') : Ta. mīn. Most Dr. languages have mīn or mīnu as the principal word for 'fish'. There is no attested Korean *mi or *min, but it seems possible that PK could have had *mi as a word for fish, being replaced by other words in later periods.

134. Flow. IV. hili- 'to flow'; MK hol-, hōlini- : Te. vari 'overflow, flow', variyal 'that which overflows'; Ma. variyuka 'to flow, trickle, overflow'; Te. vāru 'to flow down as water'; Kui vāru 'water channel, stream' (DED 4287 *vär[u-]).

135. Food. I. cinci 'food' (honorific); MK "cin'ci ? < *tinti : Ta. tīṇti 'food'; Te. tīṇdi 'id'; Kod. tīṇdi 'food (except rice)'; Ka. tīndi 'food'; Ko. tīn 'food in general' (DED 2670 *tīṇti). The Dr. words are from a tīṇ- stem meaning 'to eat'.

136. Foot. I. OK kalol (from hyangga) 'leg, foot' : Ta. karal 'anklet, sandal, foot'; Ma. karal 'foot'; Ka. karal 'foot ring, anklet' (DED 1138 *karal). This appears to have derived from DED 1238 : Ta. and Ma. kāl 'leg, foot'; To. kol 'id'; Tu. kāru 'id'; Go. kal 'id' (*kāl). Another set of cognates of Type IV involves Kor. pal 'foot, leg'; MK 'pal and a possible PDr *paṭ or *paṛ. Ta. pati 'step, stair, ladder

rung'; Ko. par̥yat 'steps'; Ka. padjī 'stirrup' all are semantically related to the foot (things that one steps on or in). In addition the word for 'ankle', Ta. paratu, Ka. paradu, is composed of par- plus the element -atu, adu, one meaning of which is 'to join together'. Thus paratu could mean 'that part of the anatomy that joins the par-' i.e. the foot. Ta. also has karatu 'ankle', which might be analogous (DED 1062). This karatu appears related to Dr. kāl above.

137. Four. IV. nēy, nēys, na- (as in nahil 'four days'); MK nēy 'four' : Ka. nālu, nā 'four'; Ta. nāl 'four'; To. nōng 'id'; Kol. nāl ulul 'four days'. Cf. Kor. nahit/nahil 'four days'. nal or one of its reflexes is the most common word for 'four' in the Dr. language family.

138. Frog¹. IV. MK mēkuli, mēku'li 'frog'; various dialects have variants: mēkcangku, mēkkulakci, mēkkulay, myēkcaki, etc. : Kur. mūkha; Malt. muqe 'frog'. Cf. Skt. mukaka 'frog', which might have been borrowed from the Dr. There are only two Dr. languages with muk- words for 'frog' (DED 4121 *muk-).

139. Frog². IV. kaykuli, MK køykuli, kaykoli 'frog' : Ko. kepak 'frog, toad'; To. kopin 'frog'; others are: Tu. kappe; Te. kappa; Go. kappe; Konda kapoki, Kuwi kappa—all 'frog' or 'toad'. Cf. Jap. *kaperu 'frog' (DED 1027 *kappak/*kappek). The Kor. form might have derived from *kapak-uli, with p becoming voiced and weakening and gradually dropping. Alternatively, the second vowel could have weakened, leaving *kapkuli > kakkuli > kakuli > and kaykuli.

140. Furrow. III. MK səlay 'ridge and furrow of a field' ? < *sol + ay : Ka. sāl 'furrow'; Tu. sālu 'id'; To. sōl 'id'; Ta. cāl 'furrow, channel, track'; Kod. cālli 'line, furrow, one complete ploughing of a field'; Te. cālu 'groove, track'. This word in Korean is probably related to sal 'cake decoration pattern' and to imas-sal 'furrows on the brow' (DED 2038 *sāl < *cāl).

141. Gaze. I. pala- 'hope, expect, gaze'; MK 'po'la : Ta. pār 'to see, look at, examine, look for, desire'; Ka. par 'to look for, wait for, regard, desire'; Te. pāruva 'sight, glance' (DED 3366a *pār-).

142. Girl. IV. *aka- as in aka-ssi 'girl child, young lady'; aka-ttal 'unmarried daughter'; aka 'daughter-in-law, sister-in-law, etc.'; OK aka 'child'; MK 'a'ki 'baby'. There might have been two etyma involved, one meaning 'baby', the other meaning 'girl', or the protomeaning might have been 'baby, especially a female child'. If there were two different etyma, then we might compare: Ta. akka, akkacci 'elder sister'; Ka. akka 'elder sister'; a woman older than oneself is usually termed akka; endearingly, girls are also so called by their elders. Te. akkattai 'elder sister'; Go. akkal(i) 'id'; akka 'husband's elder sister' (DED 24 *akka). If indeed there were two forms, the one we find today with meanings of 'daughter-in-law' etc. would seem to be related to the Dr.—possibly as a late borrowing. There would probably have been much confusion between the two terms.

143. Give Me. I. tal- (talla-); MK "talla'hō- : Ta. taru 'give to first or second person'; Ko. tār 'id'; Kod. tar 'id'. Similar words in many other Dr. languages (DED 2526 *tar-). Cf. Jap. yar- 'to give'. Another interesting set of correspondences meaning 'give' is Kor. cu- : PDr *cī-. In Ta. the consonant has disappeared, leaving i-; Te. has iccu; Pa. cī; Kur. has ci'ina; Malt. ciye (DED 2138 *cī-). Possibly an ancient connection.

144. Go¹. II. kēt- (kēlē-); MK "kēt- 'to go on foot, walk' : Ta. kata 'pass

through, go, proceed'; Ko. karv 'come out or leave'; To. kad 'leave, pass, cross'; Ka. kade 'pass, get through'; Malt. kate 'exceed, pass, cross' (DED 929 *kat-).

145. Go². III. ka- 'to go, move on, go away'; MK 'ka- : Kur. kana 'to go, lead to, progress favorably, go on, perish, pass (of time, etc.)'; Malt. kale 'to go, come to'; Br. kav 'go (pres. indef.)': kava, kasa, kaik, kana, kare, kara, kambo 'let us go, to go, depart, etc.' (DED 1195 *ka-). Go¹ and Go² are possibly related.

146. Go Away. II. sala-ci- 'disappear, vanish, fade away'; sil- 'id'; MK 'sil-, sol 'get rid of, make vanish' : Ka. sari 'move, go'; Tu. saruku 'get out of the way!'; Ta. cari 'to slip away, slide down' (cf. Kor. ssilë-ci- 'to fall down, collapse'); Te. jaragu 'pass, elapse (time), slide, move on' (DED 1950 *car-). Cf. Jap. sar- 'leave, move away, elapse, be different from'. Martin compares Kor. sil-/sal- with Jap. sar and derives a PKJ *sar-.

147. Grain. III. al 'seed, grain, corn'; MK 'alh : Ta. ari 'rice, paddy, ear of paddy'; arici 'rice without husk, any husked grain'; Tu. ari 'rice freed from husk, any small grain' (DED 178 *ari-). Kor. al also has the meaning of 'stripped from outer shell', which corresponds nicely with the idea of 'rice freed from husk'. Cf. Mong. alisun 'seed, grain'.

148. Grain Flea. II. nol 'very small white insect that eats at the roots of rice plants' : Go. nullë 'flea that damages flowers'; nusi 'crop rust'; Ka. nolä 'fly'; nusi 'minute insect that destroys grain, eyefly, gnat'; noraju 'gnat, eyefly'; Kol. nulle 'fly'; Ta. nollal 'gnat, eyefly, mosquito', nullan 'small biting ant' (DED 3077 *nul/*nus-).

150. Grain Stalks. II. nuli 'stack, heap of grain stalks'; MK 'nu'li : Kod. niri 'bundle of several paddy seedlings'; Ma. nuri 'bunch of rice plants' (DED 3072 *nuri).

150. Grass. I. phul 'grass, plant'; MK pul, phil : Ta. pul 'grass, grass family'; Ko. pul 'grass, thatching grass'; Ka. pul 'grass, straw'; Te. pulu, pillu 'grass' (DED 3528 *pul). Another word family, probably related, includes Te. pūri 'straw'; Ta. pīr 'grass, straw'; Ga. pīr(u) 'straw' (DED 3468 *pīr). See New.

151. Grasshopper. III. mettuki, MK moy'sto'ki 'grasshopper'; dialect mit-tiki, maytolki, motteki, mayttiki, mayttiki, etc. : Pa. mitaka 'grasshopper, locust'; Ko. mitl 'locust'; To. mutsn 'grasshopper'; Ka. midice, midite, midate, miducu 'grasshopper, locust'; Te. miduta 'id'; Ta. vettukkili 'large grasshopper, locust'; Tu. monte 'grasshopper' (DED 3974 *mitVkJ). From Dr. verb *miti 'leap'. The Korean -ki ending is possibly a suffix. Cf. Skt. mataci 'locust'. Cf. Efate mitiri 'locust, grasshopper'.

152. Greens. IV. namul 'wild greens, herbs'; MK nōmol; related is namsay 'vegetable'; MK nōmōsay; possibly related is namu 'tree'; MK namo, namk. The semantic sense of nōm- might be 'a growing plant, green plant' : Ta. nāmpu 'a small climber'; Ma. nampu 'a sprout, shoot'; Te. nāmu 'new sprout growing from stumps of great millet' (DED 3021 *nāmp). Ta. nañai 'flower bud' and Ko. nan 'bud' could also be related (DED 3007 *nan-). Several other word families beginning with na- or ña- are related to plants: Ta. naral 'name of certain plants' (DED 2376). Ta. naru seedlings' (DED 2380).

153. Grind. III. ma-, mas- 'crush, grind'; maystol 'millstone' (tol = stone); MK 'may 'millstone' : Ta. may 'to grind and sharpen'; Pa. may gel 'whetstone'; Ga. maytal 'id' (DED 3779 *may-).

154. Group. I. muli 'people in a group, having some relationship; a number of, an ending marking plurality, crowd' : MK 'mul' : Go. mul 'all persons', mulu 'people', mooloo 'army, retinue'; Pe. murte 'all together'; Ta. muṣu 'all'; Ma. muṣuppu 'thronged state' (DED 4095 *muṣ-).

155. Gruel. III. am 'thick rice soup, hot cereal (fed to infants)' : Ta. amalai 'boiled rice', ambali 'porridge'; Go. ambil 'gruel'; Nk. ambal 'boiled rice'; Konda 'ambeli 'porridge' (DED 146 am-pali). Perhaps somehow related to this word is Kor. am 'water (child's word)'. See Water².

156. Hair. IV. tali 'false hair, wig'; MK təl'oy; dial. tal(wi); talbi, tarebi; may also be related to thēl 'hair'; MK thēli, thēlēk 'id' : Ta. talai 'head, top, hair'; To. talp 'tip'; Tu. tare 'head, hair of head'; Te. tare 'id'; Kui talu 'id', tala 'hair'; Malt. tali 'hair of head'; Kod. talami 'hair of head or body'; Nk. tal 'head' (DED 2529 *tal-). Ramstedt equates the Kor. word with Tungus dalbu 'glues', interpreting the Kor. as 'glued hairs'.

157. Half. I. ēl (bound noun, adverb) 'half, halfway, lightly, incomplete' : Ta. arai 'half'; Ma. ara, Ko. ar, Ka. ara 'half', arake 'state of being half, incomplete, or too little'; Tu. are 'half'; Te. ara 'half, incomplete, not full'; Te. are 'half, a moiety, defect, incompleteness' (DED 192 *ara-). Cf. Ainu arake, ara 'half, incomplete'.

158. Hand. IV. son 'hand'; MK 'son' : Ka. soṇe 'to strike with the fingers'; Tu. sōṇtuni 'to box with the knuckles of the fingers'; Ta. coṭu 'to strike with knuckles' (DED 2325 *coṇt-). This appears to be related to cōt 'breadth of four fingers'; Ka. cōtu, cutu 'the small span of fingers'; Ko. cuti 'thumb and forefinger'; Tu. cotu, cottu 'id' (DED 2323 *cot-). To speculate, the original meaning might have been 'hand' or 'fingers', narrowing to 'span of fingers' and 'hitting with the fingers'.

159. Hard. I. kut- 'hard, solid, firm' : Ta. kattu 'to harden, congeal'; katti 'clod'; Ka. kadugu 'to become hard or solid'; Te. gaddu 'hard' (DED 962 *kat-). Cf. Jap. kata- 'hard'; Turk kati, Dagur kate- 'get dry', kat-uu 'hard'.

160. Hate. III. silh- 'to hate, dislike'; MK sil-, silmii : Ta. ceru 'to hate'; ciruku 'to be angry with'; Ko. cirv 'id'; Te. cirra 'anger, displeasure' (DED 1329 *kiru). In a number of Dr. languages palatalization occurs before a front vowel following k-. This gives some interesting correspondences with Jap. kira- 'to be hated'; Ka. kiru 'to burn with rage'; keral 'to become angry'. Cf. Tung. sel 'hate'.

161. Hawk. III. soli, suli; MK soylo'ki 'kite, hawk'; dial. have salkayi, solkay, sēlikay, solkay, ssolkay : Ka. sāluva, sālva 'kind of bird, hawk used in hunting'; Te. sāluva 'species of hawk' (DED 2045 *sālu-va). Cf. Skt. sāliva 'kind of hawk'.

162. Head¹. I. mēli 'head'; mali 'counter for animals'; MK ma'li, mē'li; OK *mati 'head' : To. mad 'head'; Ko. mand 'id'; Ma. manta 'skull'; Ta. manṭai 'head, skull, cranium'; Ka. mande 'head'; Tu. manḍe 'skull'; Skt. maṇḍa (DED 383 *maṇṭa/*mat-). According to the OK *mati, the Kor. derivation would be *mati > mari > mēri/mēli.

163. Head². II. mok 'neck'; MK mokay : Ta. mukam 'face, mouth'; Ka. moga 'id'; Te. mogamu 'face, mouth, the front' (DED 4003 *muk-). Cf. Jap. muk- 'turn one's head, face, etc.'. Also Ta. has muk, mok 'up, west'; Ka. mōku 'top, forepart, upper portion' (DED 4213 *mōk-).

164. Headpad. IV. ttoali < *ttopali or *topali 'headpad'; dial. have ttopali, ttapanci, tuuli, etc. : Ta. cimpuri 'headpad'; Ka. simbi 'id'; Go. summar 'id'; Konda simbori 'id'; Nk. cumma 'id'. Also, Tu. has tumbuni 'to carry as a load', but no similar word for 'headpad'. The Indo-Aryan language Marathi has cumbal 'headpad', which might have been a borrowing from the Dr., and Prakrit has cumbhala (DED 2204 *cumpal/*cumpuri). PK could have been *tompali, with medial labial weakening and disappearing. The word for 'headpad' was probably a cultural loanword in many languages. Its origin is a mystery.

165. Heap. III. mutēki 'pile, heap'; MK mutuk, mu'ti, mutil'ki; perhaps related is Kor. muth 'ground, terra firma'; MK mut : Te. mettu 'mound, heap of earth', muttu 'rising ground, heap'; Ka. mittu 'rising, high ground, hill, etc.'; Te. metu 'stack of hay'; also meta, meti 'id' (DED 4151 *met-).

166. Herb. II. tolaci, tolac 'Chinese bellflower, balloonflower'; MK to'las; glossed with characters for a root from which cough syrup is made : Ta. tulaci turāy 'sacred basil (*Ocimum sanctum*)'; Ma. tulasi, Ka. tolaci, Tu. tolaci, tulaci 'id' (DED 2761 *tułaci). Cf. Skt. tulasi, from which some of the forms have been reborrowed, according to DED. Despite the divergence semantically, the forms are probably related. Just what the original plant was is impossible to know, but the balloonflower and the sacred basil both have white to pink-purplish-bluish flowers, have a fragrance, and are edible. The close phonetics among the Dr. languages suggests the word might have been a borrowing. Korean has a dial. variant tolkaci, which probably was an independent development within Korean.

167. Hit. IV. putich- 'to bump into, collide with'; MK putiy-ic, puti-ic- : Ta. puťai 'winnow, beat, strike'; Ka. pođe 'to strike, beat': Te. pođucu 'to fight'; Tu. pođepuni 'to winnow' (DED 3493 *puť-). Cf. Jap. *(w)ut- 'to hit'.

168. Hoe. IV. koayngi 'hoe, pick'; MK koangi, kos-koangi 'pick or hoe with narrow blade' : Dr. forms seem to derive from an initial *kut/*kot form: Ta. koṭṭu 'hoe with short handle'; Tu. koṭtu 'spade'; Pa. koṭal 'hoe' (DED 1720 *kott); Ta. kottu 'a small hoe' (DED 1740); Ko. kuday 'hoe'; Ka. guddali 'pick-axe, hoe'; Skt. kuddala 'spade, hoe'; Te. guddali 'a hoe'; Ta. kuntali 'pickaxe' (DED 1432 *kuntali); Ta. kokki 'hooked knife attached to bamboo pole', kokkarai 'rake'; Nk. kongki 'curved hoe'; Go. kokki 'hoe' (DED 1689 *kokk- possibly from *kot + k). I believe the Dr. words all go back to the same primeval stem. Korean seems to fit in there somewhere, but it is difficult to figure out just where.

169. Hold. I. til- 'hold, embrace' : Ta. taru 'embracing', taruvu 'to clasp; armful'; Ka. tarke 'an embrace, the amount of wood that can be grasped in the arms at once'; Tu. tarvelu 'holding up in the arms' (DED 2543 *tar-). Cf. Jap. tor- 'to hold in the hands'. Also, cf. Ainu tarara 'to hold up.'

170. Hole¹. IV. OK (Koguryo) *kap, *kappi 'hole' : Ka. kappu, kappa, kappal 'hole in the ground, pit'; Tu. karpu 'pit, hole, ditch'; kappu 'to dig'; Te. kavu 'pit, well (DED 1026 *kap-). Perhaps related is Ta. kevi 'cave'; Tu. gavi 'cave, hole' (DED 1119 *kavi). See Hole³.

171. Hole². I. kutēngi 'hole'; MK 'kut 'a hole, pit' : Konda guṭa 'pit, hollow in the ground'; Kui kutt 'a large pit'; Ta. kunṭam 'deep cavity, pit'; Kod. kunḍi 'pit' (DED 1389 *kunṭ-). Probably related is Ta. kuṭa 'cavity, cavern'; kutavu 'cave'; Ka. godagu 'hollow, hole' (DED 1383 *kuṭ-). DED 1511 also gives To. kuṭ 'ravine, dry pit' and Tu. guļi 'pit'. Kor. kul (MK 'kul') 'cave' is probably related

to the above forms or to Ta. kuri ‘pit, hole, cavity, hollow’; Ma. kuri ‘hollow, hole, pit’; Tu. guri ‘hole, pit’ (DED 1511 *kuri).

172. Hole³. I. kumēng; MK kumu, kumk, kumo < *kum- ‘hole’ : Go. gumiya ‘pit, tomb, grave’; Konda gumi ‘pit, hole in river’; Ko. gob ‘deep hole in ground’; Ga. gummi ‘pit’ (DED 1511). These words represent a development within the *kur- word family, in which kurub or kurum is shortened, resulting in kup (gob) or kum- (gum-). The development is found in those languages which separated from PDr at very early stages (perhaps from 2500 to 1000 b.c.). Cf. Jap. kubo ‘depression, hollow’. Ono compares kubo with Ta. kuval ‘well, hollow, hole, pit’ (DED 1590 *kuv). Martin reconstructs the PKJ for MK kumo and Jap. kubo as *kumbo.

173. Horse. III. mal ‘horse’; MK mol : Ta. mā ‘animal, beast (esp. horse, elephant’; Te. māvu ‘horse’ (DED 3917 *mā). Cf. Jap. uma ‘horse’; Dagur mori; Chinese ma. As Martin, 1966 puts it “the word is usually assumed to be a borrowing in all languages, but someone must have had the original horse.” The common Dr. word for ‘horse’ is Ta. kutirai; Ma. kutira ‘horse, cavalry’; Ka. kudare ‘id’, Te. kudaramu ‘id’. Some of the Dr. forms bring to mind the Jap. word for the Korean kingdom of Paekche: Kudara. The Paekche (Kudara) people were the descendants of the Puyō tribes, who were famous for their horses and might have introduced the “horserider culture” into Japan.

174. How. I. ē, ēn ‘how’, interrogative indefinite pronoun, as in ēnī, ‘which’ (MK ēnō, ēnī); ēlma (MK “ēnma); *ēnē-ma ‘how much’; ēttē ‘how’; ēti ‘where’; ēcci ‘how’ : Ta. enj ‘why, what, how’; e- ‘interrogative’, used before a noun, meaning ‘what, which’; etu ‘which, what, why, whence, how’; enna ‘what’; Tu. ode ‘whither’; etu ‘how much’; Te. eta ‘what place’; Pa. etc, eten ‘how’; Konda ini ‘what, which one’; Kui ena ‘what’; adj. eni ‘what kind’; Ko. ēd ‘where’; Ta. enjo ‘when’; Konda aya ‘which, what’ (DED 4228 *-/ēn-). The PDr form is *ya, but e- seems to be the common form. The Dr. corresponds to Jap. i-. Cf. itu ‘when’; iduku ‘where’; ikaga ‘how’; a number of words in various Dr. languages seem to be cognate with Jap. dare ‘who’: Kod. dāri; Ko. dār; Ka. daru ‘who’ < *idar- < *itar-.

175. I. III. na ‘first person, I’ : Ta. nān ‘I’; Ka. nān, nan ‘id’; Kui nanu, na ‘id’; Te. enu, nenu (obl. nan-na) (DED 4234). The PDr form appears to have been *yan, but the frequency of nan/na forms suggests there may have been two distinct forms at a very early period. Cf. Mong. na-in, nadur ‘to me’.

176. Inform. I. sal-oy- ‘says, tells, informs’; MK “sōlp- ‘inform, ask’ : Ka. sāru ‘to cry out, proclaim aloud’; Tu. sāriyuni ‘proclaim, declare’; Ta. cārru ‘to publish, announce, speak, mention’; Ko. cār ‘to tell news of in all places’ (DED 2052 *cār-).

177. Inside¹. IV. an ‘inside’; MK 'anh, an : Ta. akam ‘inside, house’; akanī ‘inside’; aṅkai < akaṅkai ‘palm of hand’; and Ka. aṅ gāl ‘sole of foot’; an-gey ‘palm of hand’. The voicing of the medial -k- was followed by the dropping of the sound, with the resulting akan > agan > ān (DED 8 *akam > aṅ).

178. Inside². II. uli ‘cage, pen’; MK ēli ‘enclosure; cage, pen’; ēli and uli are doublets. The semantic sense of the pair seems to be ‘inside a place’ : Ta. ul ‘inside, interior of a place, mind, heart’; Ko. ul ‘inside’; Ka. ul ‘the inside’; Kur. ulā ‘inner room, inside’; Br. urā ‘house’ (DED 600 *ul). Cf. Jap. ura ‘inside’.

179. Intestines. IV. *payal*, MK *poyzol* ‘belly, intestines, guts, entrails, etc.’; Cheju dial. *pesel* : Ka. *basarg(u)*, *basir*, *basur(u)* ‘belly, abdomen, womb, pregnancy, embryo’; Tu. *basuri* ‘pregnancy’; Ma. *vayaru* ‘belly, stomach’; Kui *vahi* ‘intestine, entrails, bowels’; Kuvi *vähi* ‘entrail’; Pe. *vahin* ‘intestines’ (DED 4299 **vayar-*). Korean also has *ai* ‘intestines’. See also Stomach.

180. Kettle. III. *soth* ‘kettle, pot’; MK *sot* : Konda *saṭi* ‘cooking pot’; Ta. *caṭṭi* ‘earthen vessel, pan’; Ka. *caṭṭi* *cetṭi* ‘id’ Tu. *caṭṭi* ‘broad mouthed spittoon’; Te. *caṭṭi* ‘earthen pot with wide mouth’ (DED 1901 **caṭṭi*). Cf. Turk. *saut*, *sawyt* ‘vessel, receptacle’; Koib. *sōt* ‘vessel’.

181. Kick. IV. *cha-* ‘to kick’; MK ‘*cho-*’ : Te. *tannu* ‘to kick’; Kol. *tand* ‘id’ (DED 2481 **tanṭ-*).

182. Kindred Relations. I. *kyēlēy* ‘offspring of the same forefather, progeny, group of brothers, brethren, a people, nation’; MK *kyēlōy*, *kyēlloy* : Ta. *kīlai* ‘kindred relations, group, family, flock’; *kēl* ‘kindred; friend’; *kēlir* ‘friends, relations’; Kui *klāmbu* ‘family, lineage, kin, tribe, sort, species, kind’; Ka. *kēla* ‘companion’ (DED 1658 **kēl-*). Ta. *kīlai* is probably from **kēlai*.

183. King. IV. OK (Paekche) *ēraha*, *ēlaha* (cited in Lee, 1972) ‘king’. One of the earliest cognates in Dr. is Te. *era* ‘lord’ (from a 7-8th-century inscription). Ka. *ege* ‘a master’, *ereya* ‘a master, king, husband’; Ta. *irai* ‘king, master, anyone who is great’ (could this be related to Jap. *erai* ‘to be great?’) (DED 448 **ira-*).

184. Knead. I. *pic-* ‘to work with fingers, shape dough’ : Ta. *picai* ‘to work with thumb and fingers in mixing, knead, squeeze or mash between palms’; Te. *pisuku* ‘knead’; Go. *piskana* ‘knead flour’ (DED 3404 **pic-*).

185. Knee. III. *muliph* ‘knee’; MK *mulup*, *mulop*, *mulop*; dial. attest *mulēph* and *mulimphak* : Tu. *morampu* ‘knee’; Konda *mirva* ‘knee’; Ta. *muran kal* ‘knee’; *muri* ‘joint, as of the body’ (DED 4093 **mur-*).

186. Knife. I. *khal* ‘knife’; MK *kalh*, ‘*kal* ‘sword, knife’ : Ka. *karkade* ‘a kind of weapon’; Ma. *kakkāṭa* ‘dagger’; cf. Skt. *karkasa* ‘sword’ (DED 907 **kar-kāṭa*, given the Skt. form). Other candidates, probably related, are Ta. *katti* ‘knife, cutting instrument, razor, sword, sickle’; Ka., Tu., Kod., Te. all have *katti* ‘knife’ (DED 1012 **katti* ? < **karti*). Cf. Jap. *katana* ‘sword’. Also, Dr. has Kur. *kholla* ‘razor’; Malt. *qole* ‘id’ (DED 1776 **kola*). These various Dr. forms appear to be related, but which is the original? At least a **kar-* may have been among the early forms. Martin reconstructs the PKJ as **kxalx(a)* ‘sword’. Cf. Manchu *Xal* in *Xalmari* ‘short-bladed knife worn by shaman’. Sam. -*har*, *kar* ‘knife’. Finnish *kuras*, *kuraksa* ‘sword, dagger’ seems to be directly related to the Skt.

187. Know. I. *al-* ‘to know, find out’; MK ‘*al-*’ : Ta. *ari* ‘to know, understand, ascertain’; Ka. *ari* ‘to know’; Kod. *ari* ‘to find out’; reflexes in many Dr. languages (DED 265 **ari-*). Cf. Kor. *alm* ‘knowledge’ and Ka. *arime* ‘id’. Kor. -*m* and Ka. -*me* are substantive endings used to form nouns from verbs. Cf. Man. *algi* ‘to be known’; Mong. *alda* ‘id’.

188. Land. III. *nala* ‘country, a land, the state’; MK *na'la*, *nalah*, from a primary *na-* or *nal-* + suffix : Ta. *ñālam* ‘earth, land’; Ma. *ñālam* ‘id’ (DED 2374 **ñāla*). Dr. also had DED 3012, which includes Ta. *nātu* ‘country, district, province, land, world, kingdom, open space’; Ko. *nār* ‘country, settled area’; Go. *nār* ‘village’; Konda *nār* ‘pertaining to a village’. Most Dr. languages have a *nāt/nār/nāl* stem with similar meanings. These may be related to Ta. *nilam*

'ground, earth, soil' (DED 3044). Cf. Jap. *na 'earth' in naye 'earthquake'; Manchu, Goldi, and Olca have na 'the land, country, earth, field'. Perhaps some distant relationship with Kor. nuli 'the world'.

189. Languid. IV. nalin ha- 'languid, heavy, weary, feeble, delicate'; nalis ha 'sluggish'; nala-ci- 'body droops, is exhausted, spiritless, languid, lazy, droopy' : Ta. nalanku 'to grow faint, wilt, suffer'; nali 'to waste, pine away, suffer'; Ka. nalagu 'droop, grow weakened from sickness or grief' (DED 2987 *nala-). Kor. nili- 'slow, sluggish' probably is related. Cf. Manchu nara 'become meager, thin, tired, weary'.

190. Laughter. I. kkal kkal, kkél kkél 'laughing loudly, sound of laughter' : Te. kalakala 'imitative word representing laughter'; Ka. kalakalaisi nagu 'laugh aloud' (DED 1095 *kalakala).

191. Lattice. II. sal 'crossbars, lattice, comb teeth' : Ka. sāra 'scaffolding'; Te. cāram 'id, sticks tied to smaller branches of a tree as a scaffold for picking flowers'; Ko. cārm 'beams on which attic floor is laid' (DED 2032 *cāra-).

192. Leave. IV. MK *ni- 'go'; MK "niko-; ? < *ni(k)-; defective verb; nikēla 'go, get out'; nikēn 'past tense form'; tat-ni- 'to go' : Ta. nī 'to separate from, leave, be removed', ninku 'to leave, go, depart'; Ka. nigu 'quit, leave' (DED 3052 *nī-/*nik-/nink). Cf. Jap. nige- 'to run away'; Goldi nie 'go out'.

193. Leg. I. tali 'legs, a leg, a thigh, a stand'; MK ta'li; perhaps related to tali 'bridge'; dial. have takluli, taklaci, etc. : Ta. tāl 'leg, foot, foot of tree, stem, etc.'; Ma. tāl 'stalk, stem, foot'; To. tōl 'thigh of animal, hind leg' (DED *tāl).

194. Lines. I. pal 'lines, streaks, rays' : Ka. bare 'writing lines, stripes'; Kod. bare- 'stripe'; Ta. vari 'line, streak, stripe'; Ma. vara 'line, streak, furrow' (DED 4304 *var-).

195. Lizard. IV. toma-paym (paym = snake); MK to'ma'poy'yam; dial. have tonga payam, tongue pay-am, tongu payam, tongu paym; Cheju dial. tokta-kuli; is toma < *tonga < *toga < *toka? : Kol. dokke 'lizard'; Pa. dokka 'id'; Go. dokke, doke 'id'; Konda doki 'id'; Ga. dokode 'kind of lizard' (DED 2415 *tok[kal]). Also, DED S-491 Kui doi 'chameleon' appears to be related. Cf. Jap. tokage 'lizard'.

196. Long. II. nil-, nilē- 'increase, multiply, stretch out, expand, lengthen'; nilli- 'to stretch' : Ta. nil 'to be long, great', nili 'to be lengthened, extended, long (as time or life), last long, endure, etc.'; noun 'that which is long' (cf. Kor. nil 'always, ceaselessly, continuously'); Ka. nil 'grow long or high, extend, stretched out'; Cf. Kor. nilpi 'breadth' and Ka. nilpu 'length'. Kor. nelp- 'broad, wide' is probably related (DED 3059 *nil-). Cf. Tung. nil-bu 'to stretch out, enlarge'.

197. Loose. I. nuk- 'soft, loose, damp, get mild, warm up'; nēkul-ēp- 'broad-minded, generous, lenient'; nēkul nēkul 'id'; probably from a primary *nuk- : Ta. nukai 'become lax, loose, soft (as the earth from rain); to relax, loosen, soften'; nekir 'to become loose, languish, melt, be tenderhearted'; neku 'become soft, relaxed, loosened, melt, relent'; Tu. nuguruni 'to loosen, slacken'; Te. neggu 'become weak, droop' (DED 2383 *ñek-/*ñuk).

198. Lord. III. MK "mano'la was used by servants as an honorific term for their master in the early Yi dynasty, but by the 18th century the word apparently had developed into the semantic sense of 'wife'. The Idu characters could be pronounced something like mal-nu-ha, but according to the traditional interpre-

tation, the word was supposedly pronounced as manora : PDr had *man ‘king, lord’, found in Ta. man ‘king, warrior, lord, chief, husband’, mannan ‘id’; Ma. mannan ‘king’; Ka. manneya ‘chieftain, commander’; Te. manniya ‘lord, suzerain, chief’ (DED 3909 *man). See Big for another possible cognate. It is possible that there were actually two different words with similar sounds. Dr. also has DED 3911, which includes Ta. mañai ‘house, wife, household’; mañaiyöl ‘wife’; Ma. mana ‘house, Brahman’s wife’; Tu. mane ‘house, home’ (*mana-). Whether there was one word or two, it is easy to see how the meanings could have become confused.

199. Mackerel. III. sam-chi ‘mackerel’ : Ta. campai ‘fish’; Ma. campa ‘a fish, boatload of fishes’ (DED 1940 *campai). Cf. Jap. saba ‘mackerel’. Martin reconstructs the PKJ as *samb(a).

200. Maiden. IV. MK ko’ma ‘concubine, young maiden’ : Te. komma ‘maiden, female’; Kol. kommal ‘daughter’; Nk. komma ‘id’ (from origin of ‘young’) (DED 1787 *komma-). Cf. Turk. koma ‘second wife of two’.

201. Make¹. II. sam-; MK “sam- ‘to make’ : Ka. same ‘to be made ready, be made, made’; samaru ‘make proper, fit’; sama ‘getting ready’; Ta. camai ‘to be made, constructed, formed, etc.’ (DED 1934 *cam[a]).

202. Make². III. man- in man-til- ‘to make’; MK mən-təl- : Ta. mañnu ‘to make, do, perform’, manay ‘make, create, form, fashion, shape’; Ma. manayuka ‘to fashion, form earthenware’ (DED 3833 *mañ-).

203. Male¹. II. mēsīm ‘male farm hand’; MK mēsēm; dial. have mosīm, mosimay ‘boy, farm boy’; mēsimay ‘son’ : Kol. mās ‘man’; Ko. māciṇ ‘brother-in-law’; Ta. maccuṇaŋ ‘brother of one’s wife or husband, etc.’; Kur. mēt ‘adult man, husband’; To. mociny ‘cross-cousin’ (DED 4189 *mac-). Perhaps originally a general word for ‘male’ or even ‘husband’.

204. Male². II. sanay ‘man’; MK ‘son ‘young man’; sōna’hōy. Southern Kor. dial. have sana, sanay ‘husband’; Northern dial. have sēnsina, sēnsini, sēnaci ‘young man’ and sēna ‘husband, man’. Perhaps related is MK sa’hoy ‘son-in-law’ : Go. sanai ‘son-in-law’, sane ‘younger sister’s husband’; Konda sanin, sanisi ‘son-in-law’; Pa. calnid ‘bridegroom’; Ga. salnid ‘son-in-law’; Kol. sānzin ‘younger sister’s husband’ (DED 1970 *san < *can-). The semantic sense of ‘man’ or ‘young man’ is found in both word families.

205. Mark. I. polam ‘a sign, mark, indication’; MK ‘polam : Te. polamu ‘track, trace’; pulugu ‘mark, sign, track, trace’; Ta. pulam ‘sense, learning, clue’; pula ‘to make known, instruct’; Ka. pola ‘object of sight, direction, point of the compass’; Ma. pulam ‘perception by senses’ (DED 3563b *pulam). Cf. Mong. orum ‘mark, sign, remaining trace’; Kalm orm ‘trace, mark’. Probably both from *porum. There seems little doubt that the Mong. words are connected with the Dr. words.

206. Marsh. IV. nīph ‘marsh, bog, pond, lake’ : Ko. nīpāw ‘watering place in stream’; Te. imiri ‘moisture’; Ta. nīr ‘water, sea’. Cf. Skt. nivara ‘water, mud’ (DED 3057 *nivar/*nimpar). Cf. Jap. numa ‘marsh’. Martin reconstructs the PKJ as *nōmpxa. Cf. Tung nepkē ‘brook’.

207. Mat¹. II. sas ‘mat’; MK sat, sas ‘reed grass’ : NK. satṭe ‘a mat’; Pa. caṭṭa ‘id’ (DED 1907 *catta).

208. Mat². I. tot, tos ‘a mat’; MK tos : Ma. taṭṭi ‘screen, mat’; Ka. taṭṭi

'bamboo mat'; Te. *dadi* 'screen of mats'; Ta. *taṭukku* 'screen, mat' (DED 2464 **taṭ-*).

209. Measure¹. IV. *mal*; MK 'mal 'measure of volume, about 18 liters' : Ta. *maṭṭu* 'measure, quantity, standard of measurement'; Ka. *maṭṭu* 'measure, extent'; Tu. *maṭṭu* 'measure, extent, capacity'. The semantic sense of the Korean and the Dr. words is 'measure, extent, capacity', but the Dr. words show a much wider range in meaning. Possibly the Dr. words derive from an earlier **maṭ* or **maṛ* + *tu*. Cf. Jap. *masu* 'measure, measuring cup'. There are two other Korean words that appear to be related: MK *mas* and *ma* 'suffix showing degree, extent'. See Extent.

210. Measure². IV. *alim* 'span of both arms, arm stretch, armful'; MK *aləm*. Probably from a primary verb **ali-*, which could mean 'stretch the arms, hold in the arms' and thence 'measure, delimit'. The -*m* final is a nominalizing suffix : Ta. *aḷa* 'to measure, limit, define', *alappam* 'measurement'; Ka. *aḷe* 'to measure'; Tu. *aḷa* 'measure, capacity' (DED 252 *ala*). Ta. also has *ālam* 'breadth', which goes well with the Korean meaning (DED 325). Perhaps related is Ta. *al* 'handful', *allu* 'handful of grain' (DED S-38), and Ka. *alige* 'big earthen vessel to hold water or grain'.

211. Metal. IV. OK (Koguryo) **somun* or *suo-mjuən* 'metal' : Ka. *combu*, *cambu*, *cembu* 'copper'; Ta. *campu* 'copper, gold, metal vessel'; Ma. *campu* 'copper'; Te. *cembu* 'brass, copper' (DED 2282 **cempu*). Cf. Mong. *temür* 'iron'.

212. Mold. II. *kom-* or *komph-* in *komphangi* 'mold, mildew'; MK "kom : Ka. *kumbu* 'decay (of dry trees or bamboo)'; Kod. *kumbi* 'dry rot, rust'; Tu. *kumbu* 'rotteness, decayed' (DED 1461 **kump-*). Cf. Jap. *kabi* 'mildew'; Martin reconstructs PKJ as *kwəmbyi*.

213. Moon. IV. *tal* 'moon, month'; MK 'təl : To. *til*, 'month', *tigil* 'moon' (*i* = high, back, unrounded vowel); Ko. *tigl* 'moon'; Tu. *tiŋgolu* 'moon, month'; Ta. *tiŋkal* 'id' (DED 2626 **tiŋkal*). Cf. Jap. *tuki* 'moon, month'. Martin reconstructs the PKJ as **tolgyi*, but perhaps one might also consider **tɔgyl* as a possibility. There might have been some contamination in the development of this word. DED 2549 has Ta. *taṭatala* 'brilliant, transparent'; Ka. *taṭatala* 'brightness, gleam, glitter, sunrise'. Also DED 2763 lists Ta. *tulanku* 'to shine, be bright, luminous, radiate' and Ka. *tolagu* 'to shine, be full of splendor'. Ramstedt compared Kor. *tal* with Tung. *tula* 'to be clear, bright, light' and Mong. *talun* 'clear, bright, transparent', which match up well with the Dr. forms.

214. Moth. I. *com* 'clothes moth, bookworm, silverfish' ? < **cyom* : Te. *cimata* 'moth, bookworm, grave cricket that destroys clothes'; Ka. *cimmandi* 'cricket'; Ta. *cimili* 'id' (DED 2095 **cim[a]-*). Cf. Jap. *simi* 'moth' and *semi* 'cricket'. Probably a 'breaking i' in the Korean form. The speakers, anticipating the -*a*- in the next syllable, pronounce a -*yē*- or -*yo-* instead of the -*i*-.

215. Mother¹. ēmēni, ēmmä; MK *ama-nim*, *ami* 'mother'; 'ē'mi 'mother, girl'; OK (Paekche) *omo* : Ta. *amma* 'mother'; Ka. *amma*, *ama*, 'id'; Tu. *amma* 'mother, lady'; *ammi* 'girl'; Kol. *amma* 'mother'; Kuwi *amma* 'aunt, mother-in-law'; Te. *amma*, *ama* 'mother, matron'; interjection expressing surprise (cf. Kor. ēmmä!, ēmēna! 'id') (DED 154 **amma*). Dr. also has Ta. *amman* 'woman's breast'; Ka. *ammi* 'mother's breast'; *ammanni* 'nipple, teat, breast'. This may be related to Kor. *am* 'female of species' (DED 152 **amma[ni]*). Cf. OJ *omo*; Pr.

Altaic əm(ə)-; Cuv. ama ‘woman, mother, female’.

216. Mother². I. MK ës, ësi, ë'zi, ëy ‘mother’; ëi : Ma. acci, acca ‘mother’; Ka. acci ‘mother’ (DED 46 *ac[c]-). This might be related also to DED 308, which includes Ta. ācci ‘mother, grandmother’, āyāl ‘id’; Kol. ay ‘id’; Ga. āya ‘id’, asmal ‘woman’; Kuwi ai-a ‘woman’ (DED *ay/*ac).

217. Mountain. III. moy; MK moy ‘mountain, woods, forest’; MK mo'lo ‘mountain’; Ta. malai ‘hill, mountain’; Ma. mala ‘id’; Ka. male ‘mountain forest’; Ta. mala ‘mountain’; Pa. malangg ‘forest’ (DED 3882 *malafij). Cf. Jap. mori ‘mountain, woods’; Tung mo ‘wood, tree’; Mong. modun ‘id’.

218. Mouth¹. II. akali, akuli ‘mouth’; MK akwi ? < *akuli : Ka. aṅguli ‘palate’; NK. aṅgkul ‘tongue’; Te. aṅgili ‘palate’ (DED 345 *aṅkul). Probably related is DED 36, which includes Kui angali āva ‘to open the mouth wide, gape’; Kur. anggal ‘with mouth open’; Tu. anguni ‘to open mouth wide, yawn’; Go. anggal ‘gaping, yawning’; Kuwi aṅgala ‘to gape, open mouth’; Ta. aṅkā ‘to open the mouth’ (DED 36 *aṅkāl). Cf. Jap. anguri ‘agape, with mouth open’ and Jap. ago ‘jaw’. Korean also has akis/ēkis ‘a little open’ and Jap. has ak- ‘to open’. These forms appear interrelated and probably have been contaminated by each other.

219. Mouth². III. kut(ēngi); MK 'kut ‘hole’; MK kus ‘hollow, cavity’; Koguryo had xurc, kuc (Ki Moon Lee) : Kui guti ‘mouth’; Kuwi guti ‘id’ (DED S-242; the only attested forms are in these Central Dr. languages, but they probably can be reconstructed to a protoform of *kutti). Cf. Jap. kuti ‘mouth’. Martin reconstructs PKJ ‘mouth’ as *kutyi/*kusyi. See also Hole².

220. Mouth³. III. cutungi, cotongi, cutungali, cotongali ‘mouth, beak’; cutung + suffix -ari, or -i : Ta. cuṇṭu ‘beak, bill, lower lip’; Pa. cond ‘mouth, beak’; Pe. conḍi ‘bird beak’; Kui suḍa ‘mouth, beak’ (DED 2193 *cuṇṭ-). The Kor. forms probably developed *cuntu > *cutu > cutung. Korean form is vulgar.

221. Mouse. IV. cwi, cuy ‘mouse, rat’; MK :cuy : Kol. supke ‘young rat’; Kui supa ‘shrew mouse’; Pa. cumari ‘muskrat’; Tu. cuvavu ‘grey musk-shrew’; Pe. cupel ‘muskrat’ (DED 2202 *cup-/*cuv-). The PK form might have been *cuβi < *cupi.

222. Multiple. II. MK 'pol ‘times, multiples, -fold’ : Malt. palware ‘to be multiplied’; Ta. pala ‘many, several, diverse’; Ka. pala ‘much, many, several’; Te. palu ‘many, several, various’ (DED 3289 *pal-).

223. Mushroom. III. pësës ‘mushroom’; MK pësës; dial. have tol pësës and pawi pësës, literally ‘stone mushrooms, rock mushrooms’, meaning ‘moss, lichen’ and suggesting that the word pësës originally might have had the meaning of ‘moss, or lichen, or edible fungus’. Dr. has a number of words that seem to have derived from the same primeval root: Pa. bodḍa ‘edible fungus’; Go. nira badda ‘kind of mushroom’ (DED S-731 *potta); Ta. pāci ‘moss, lichen’; Ko. pāty ‘moss’; Te. pāci ‘moss’ (DED 3161 *pāci). Kur. ōsa ‘mushroom’; Malt. osu ‘id’ (DED 872 *ōca ? < *poca).

224. Mussel. III. sëp in sëp-cokay ‘mussel’, sëp-cuk ‘mussel congee’ : Ka. sippu, simpe, cippu ‘oyster shell, mussel shell’; Ta. cippi ‘shell, shelffish’; Tu. cippi ‘oyster shell, pearl’; Te. cippi ‘a shell’ (DED 2089 *cipplV).

225. Mustard. I. kat, kas ‘leaf mustard, *Brassica juncea*’ : Kod. kaḍu ‘mustard seed’; Ta. kaṭuku ‘Indian mustard, *Brassica juncea*, mustard seed’; Ma.

katuku ‘mustard’; Ko. kaṛg ‘id’; To. koṛx ‘mustard seed’; cf. Jap. karasi ‘mustard’ (DED 953 *kaṭ(uk)-).

226. Nail. IV. mot, mos ‘nail, peg’; MK ‘mot; dial. include motaku, motaki; mulmi ‘spike’ : Ka. mole ‘pin, spike, nail’; Ko. moł ‘peg’; Tu. muļe, mole ‘nail, peg, wedge’; Te. mola ‘pin, spike, nail’; Ta. mulai ‘peg, stake, pivot’ (DED 4104 *mul-). Kor. mulmi obviously is *mul + suffix -mi.

227. Necessarily. IV. pantisi ‘necessarily, inevitably, by all means’; MK pantski ? < *panto- : Ta. vēṇtu ‘be indispensable, necessary’; Ma. vēṇtu ‘must’; Kod. bōndu ‘it is wanted’ (DED 4548 *vēṇtu).

228. Neck. I. mok ‘neck’; Kol. mak ‘neck’: Nk. makk ‘id’ (DED 3774). If the form were attested in other Dr. languages it would be easier to posit a proto-form. If this is a pure Dr. form, the protoform is *mak. It could be related to DED 4003 *muka ‘face, mouth, front’. See Head². Another related cognate pair is Kor. myēk ‘neck, throat, front of neck’; MK myēk and Kur. melkhā ‘throat, neck’; Malt. melge ‘throat’ (DED 3168 *melk-). Possibly the ancient Kor. form possessed the -l-, which assimilated with the final velar sound to give us myēk.

229. New. I. phus ‘green, unripe, inexperienced, new, fresh’; could be related to phul ‘grass’ : Ta. putu, putiya ‘new’; Ma. putu ‘fresh, new’; puttari ‘new rice’; Ka. posa ‘that which is new, newness, freshness’; Tu. posa ‘new, novel, fresh’ (DED 3511 *put-). See also Grass. The Dr. languages use the word putu and its allophones in the same way as the Korean: in compounds and expressions denoting inexperienced persons, new things, new rice, recently born, unaccustomed. Another word that could be introduced into the discussion is OK pusu ‘pine tree’, which might related to Dr. *puc- ‘blue, green’ (DED 3573).

230. Not¹. IV. ani ‘not to be, negative verb’ MK a’ni; OK an-li or an-ri. Kyerim Yusa gives several examples: anli masa ‘not drink’; anli yēmkocin ‘not fat, i.e. thin’ : Ta. al, 3d. sg. neut. anru ‘not to be so and so’; pl. = alla; anri ‘except, besides’; Ka. alla ‘be not so and so’; Kod. alla ‘id’ (DED *al-).

231. Not². I. mal- used as negative command or proposition: ‘do not, is not, to stop’; MK ‘mal- : Kur. mal ‘not’, malā ‘not, no’; malka ‘deprived of, lacking’; Malt. mala- ‘no, not’ (DED 3883 *mal-). Cf. Man. mara- ‘to avoid, deny, abstain’. See also Stop.

232. Odor. III. nay ‘smell, odor’; MK ‘nay : Ka. nā ‘smell’; nāta ‘smell in general, bad smell’; Kod. nār ‘smells’; Ko. nāṛ ‘to smell bad’; Ta. nāṛu ‘to emit smell, an odor’ (DED 2379 *nāṛ-).

233. Oh My. I. aiku, aiko, aikomēni, aya, ayu ‘oh, ah, oh my, ouch, etc.’ : Ta. aiya ‘exclamation of wonder, pity, concern’; aiyo ‘id’; Kui aigo, aiko, ‘exclamation showing annoyance, impatience, disgust’; Kur. aiyo ‘exclamation showing pain, surprise’; Kui also has aigona, aike, aikona (DED 789 *aiya/*aiko).

234. Oilcake. III. pici ‘residue in the preparation of beancurd’; ? < *piti; pici-ttēk ‘pancakes made from pici’ : Ta. piṇti ‘oilcake made of residue of oil seeds’; Tu. piṇdi ‘oilcake, refuse of pressed coconuts’; Te. piṇdi ‘oilcake’ (DED 3440 *piṇti). Kor. pintay-ttēk ‘pancake made of lentil flour or ground lentils’ possibly could be related to the ‘oilcake’ etyma, but it also could be associated with Ta. piṇti ‘flour, meal, powder’; Konda piṇdi ‘flour’; Te. piṇdi ‘flour, powder’; Ko. piṇdi ‘flour’; Go. piṇdi ‘flour of wheat’ (DED 3424 *piṇti).

235. Old. IV. olay ‘long in time, old’; MK o’la : Ta. ūr ‘to grow old, that

which is of long date', ūri 'very long time', uriyān 'one who lives to a great age' (DED 2258 *ūr- < *cur). The sense of 'old' is found only in the Ta., so I have classed this etymology as Class IV. In some Dr. languages the PDr initial c- disappears in certain environments. Cf. Jap. o[y]ji 'age'; Dag. Mong. orete 'long'; Chukchi ora 'long'.

236. Older Sibling. I. ēnni 'older sister, older brother, older sibling of the same sex' : Kod. anne 'elder brother or male parallel cousin'; Te. ane 'elder brother'; Ta. aṇṇi 'elder brother's wife'; Ko. ana, anasi 'elder brother'; Ka. aṇṇi 'affectionate mode of addressing females' (DED 112 *aṇṇa/aṇṇi). Cf. Jap. ani 'older brother'; ane 'older sister'.

237. Oneself. I. MK "ca"nay 'by oneself, oneself' : Ma. tāne 'by himself', tani 'by itself, alone'; Ko. tān (obl. tan-/ta-) 'oneself'; Kod. tāni 'oneself'; Te. tānu 'id' (DED 2612). Most Dr. language have a tam- form for the plural (DED 2582), so the stem probably is tan- or ta-. Cf. the Dr. words for You and I.

nī/nin	'you'	nim	'you' (pl.)	Kor. nē
nā/nan	'I'	nam	'we'	Kor. na
tā/tan	'himself'	tam	'themselves'	Kor. canay

Korean also has canēy 'you', cē 'I (humble), he, she, it', and cēhiy 'us, they'. All these words fall within the semantic range of tam/tan. Kor. canēy, which has a dialect form canay, means 'you, used to friends or inferiors'. Cf. Tu. tannaye 'one's own man, dependent, friend, favorite'.

238. Only. II. oloci 'alone, only, solely, exclusively'; MK "o'lo < *olo + ci suffix : Ta. oru, or 'one'; onti 'single, solitary'; onri 'singleness'; orumai 'oneness, simpleness, uniqueness'; Kod. oradi 'only one helping at a meal'; Tu. or 'one', oru 'single, solitary' (DED 834 *ōr).

239. Other Day. IV. Kor. Cholla dialect words: monya, monyachame, monyatsikke, monyak'kkay, monchame, monkka'kkai 'a few days ago' < *monya- : Ka. monne 'day before yesterday'; Te. monna 'day before yesterday, the other day'; To. munēr 'day before yesterday'; Go. munne, manne 'day after tomorrow, day before yesterday'; Ta. mun-nal 'previous day, former days' (DED 4119b 'monne < *mun-). An interesting example of how Kor. dialects have often retained forms that are not found in the standard Seoul dialect. The standard form is mēncékkēy. See also First².

240. Oyster. IV. kul; MK 'kul 'oyster' : Ta. kiliñcil 'bivalve, mussel, oyster shell'; Ma. kiliñci 'a shellfish' (DED 1319 *kili-). Dr. also has *kurul 'shell' (DED 1495); Te. gulla 'a shell'; Pa. gulli 'shell'; gula 'snail'; Tu. gulla 'a kind of small mollusk'. Martin compares Kor. kul with Jap. kaki and reconstructs PKJ *kwali-gyi, but Dr. has another word for shellfish that appears cognate with the Jap. word: Kol. kāke 'shellfish'; Te. kāki cippa 'bivalve shell'; Ma. kakka 'shell, cockle' (DED 1196 *kāk[ka]). See also Snail.

241. Palpitation. IV. thak thak 'with cracks, pops; speedily, rapidly; in rapid succession' : Ma. taka-taka 'beating time'; Ka. takatakane 'quickly (of dancing)'; Ta. taka-tak-enal 'bubbling'; Tu. taka-taka 'agility in dancing, bubbling, nimbly' (DED 2427 *taka taka). Kor. also has tak tak 'with repeated pressure; scraping again and again'. Cf. OJ dakudaku 'palpitations of the breast, sound of horse's hooves'.

242. Pay. IV. kaph- 'to repay, pay back'; probably related to kaps 'price'; MK 'kaps : Ta. kappam 'tribute, taxes' ? < *kappa- perhaps a verb meaning 'to pay, offer, present taxes or tribute'; Ka. kappa, kappu 'tribute'; Tu. kappa 'id' (DED 1021 *kap[pa]-).

243. Peak¹. III. OK sūli 'ridge, hill, peak', sul 'mountain peak'; probably related to MK sunīlk 'ridge, hill, peak' : Kui sōru 'hill, mountain'; Kuwi horū 'hill', hōru 'mountain, rock' (DED 2356 *cōrō).

244. Peak². II. puli 'protruding end of an object, peak' : Ta. porai 'mountain or hill'; Ko. pode 'high up, the top'; Ma. porrā 'slight elevation in rice grounds'; Go. poro 'top'; Ga. poyta 'top of something, upon (DED 3730 *por-). Cf. Ainu furi 'hill'; Goldi porro 'peak, top'; Jap. wo 'peak'.

245. Pear. IV. pay 'pear'; MK pøy : Ta. pākal, pāval 'balsam pear'; Ma. pāval 'id'. The initial *pa- fits the Kor. form, which conceivably could go back to an original *pa or *paC.

246. Penis. IV. coc, caci 'penis' : Ma. cūttu 'testicle, penis'; Ta. cūttu 'anus, private parts' (DED 2249 *cūt[t]). Cf. Goldi culci; Turk cocaq, colos; Manchu coco 'penis'.

247. Phlegm. I. kalay 'phlegm, mucus'; MK 'kəlay : Tu. karāya 'phlegm'; Ta. kāl 'to vomit'; kāru 'to bring up phlegm' (DED 1236 *kāra, *kāl-). Possibly related are Ta. kōrāi 'phlegm, mucus, saliva'; Ka. kōrē 'thick phlegm' (DED 1863 *kōrāi).

248. Pick Out. I. kēli- 'to sift, strain out'; perhaps related is koli- 'choose, select, pick out' : Ta. kori 'to sift in a winnowing fan'; Ma. kori 'sifting'; Te. kodu 'to separate broken from unbroken grain' (DED 1782 *kor-).

249. Pig. III. toayci 'pig, hog'; MK tot; Kyerim Yusa gives the ideograph that appears to have been pronounced tol in the 12th century. (The same ideograph is used for the phonetic of stone, which is tol) : Kol. turre 'pig'; Nk. turre 'id'; Pa. turra 'species of animal (not pig)'; Nk. (Ch.) tur, turre 'pig'; Go. turre, tore 'animal' (DED 2752 *tur-).

250. Pillar. IV. kit- as in kitung 'pole, pillar, post'; MK kit : Ka. kunda 'pillar of bricks, etc.'; Tu. kunda 'pillar, post, etc.'; Te. kunda 'id' (DED 1433 *kunt-). The PK form might have been *kit.

251. Place¹. IV. kot, kos; MK 'kot; dial. kotang 'a place, a specific place' : Dr. *ku(t) or *ko(t) as in Ta. ankuttai 'that place'; an-kōt in-kōtō 'here and there' (DED 1); Ta. inku 'here'; inkuttai 'id' (DED 351); Ta. unku 'yonder'; Kui oko 'distant, faraway'; Ko. i-k 'to this place'; Ka. ikō, ikkō 'look here'. Is Kor. kot related to Ta. koṭṭai 'fort, castle' (DED 1831)? Cf. Skt. koṭa 'fort, stronghold'. Ramstedt compared Kor. kot with Mong. qota, qotan 'inhabited place, town, etc.' and Tung koton 'cattle yard, cow house'. The latter appears related to DED 1713, which includes Ta. koṭṭam 'cattle shed'; Tu. kotta 'hut or dwelling', and Te. koṭṭamu 'stable for cattle or horses'. Cf. Ainu kotan 'village'. Apparently an ancient cultural word that spread with the development of sedentary stockraising.

252. Place². I. . . . tēy; MK 'tō(y) 'place that, situation where' : *ta as in Ta. āṇṭai 'that place'; Te. āḍa 'that place'; ita, ida 'this place'; Ta. intai 'here'. This also may be compared with Kor. thē 'site, place'.

253. Place³. -li (ri) as in the directional words ili 'to here'; kili 'to there'; tyēli 'to that place yonder'. Perhaps also related to -lē as in ilē, kilē, tyēlē, etc.

'here, there, etc.' Cognates found in several Dr. languages in compound words meaning 'here, there, etc.' : Ta. itol, itoli 'here'; To. il 'in this place'; Ka. illi, ili 'in this place, here'; Kod. illi 'here', ile 'by this way'; Ga. il 'here'. In the above the initial vowel i- means 'this'. (Cf. Kor. i- 'this'. See This). Also Ka. alli 'in that place, there, to that place'; Kod. alli 'there'; Ga. al 'id' (initial a- has meaning of 'that'); Ka. ulli 'in this intermediate place, here' (u = this, that).

254. Plaster On. I. pali-; MK polo- 'pastes, sticks on, applies to' : Ta. vari 'wipe, rub in with the hands, as in ointment'; To. port-ud 'to smear profusely'; Ka. bari, bori 'to put on as lime, mud'; baracu 'putting on, applying to' (DED 4333 *vari-). Cf. OJ *par- 'plaster on, paste'.

255. Play. III. nol- 'play, loaf'; nolay 'a song'; noli 'a game, play' : Ko. nayl 'to play'; Kod. nali 'to play'; Ka. nali 'to be delighted, rejoice'; Tu. nalike 'dancing, jumping' (DED 2988 *nal-). Cf. Jap. nora 'an idler'.

256. Plow/Spade. III. kalay, kalkay 'three-man plow, spade'; kal- 'to plow with a plow, cultivate' : Te. kalapa 'materials for a plough'; Ta. kalappay 'plough' (DED 1097 *kala-ppay). Also Ta. kāru 'ploughshare'; Go. kara 'plough'; Kuwi karu 'ploughshare' (DED 1263 *kār-). Cf. Mong. garu 'scratch, dig'. See also Dig Up.

257. Pluck. IV. tta- 'pluck, lance (a boil), pick out'; MK ptō-; ? < *pitō- : Ma. piṭartuka 'be plucked up'; piṭarttuka 'root up, open a boil'; Ta. piṭunku 'pull out, pluck'; Ka. pidaga 'trouble' (DED 3416 *piṭa-/*piṭu).

258. Pondsail. IV. ulēngi 'freshwater snail, pondsail'; MK ulongi; dial, have orēng, urayi, urēng, urēngsi, uri, etc. : Ta. eral 'mussel, bivalve snail'; eruntu 'bivalve shellfish'; Ma. eruntu, erintu 'shellfish found in rivers' (DED 762 *eru-/*era-).

259. Pool¹. IV. mos 'pond, pool'; MK 'mos' : Ta. maṭu 'pond, pool'; Ka. maḍu, maḍa 'deep water, pool'; Te. maduhu 'pool or collection of liquid in pit or hollow'; madugu 'pond, basin, lake, pool, etc.' (DED 3809 *mat[u]-). OK also had mētēri (Silla) 'sea', which possibly is related to the Jurchen.

260. Pool². IV. MK soh 'pool, lake' : To. sonp 'swampy place where water stands'; Pa. sondi 'natural tank in a rock'; Ta. cuṇai 'mountain pool or spring'; Ka. done 'small natural pond in rocks'; Te. dona 'pool on a hill'. Cf. Pkt. cundhi 'natural pool' (DED 2239 *cuṇ-).

261. Pot. I. tanci 'pot, jar'; MK tan'ti : Pa. taṇdi 'small pot'; Go. taṇdi 'earthen pot of medium size'; Pe. taṇdi 'pot'; Kuwi tandi 'pot' (DED S-474 *tanṭi). There has been speculation that this is a borrowing into Korean from Chinese, but given the phonetic likeness, I believe it more likely to be a borrowing from the Dr.

262. Pour. I. pus- 'to pour'; MK pīs- : Ka. pocal 'pouring water'; Te. poyu 'to pour'; Ka. poy 'id'; Ta. pori 'to pour forth, shower (as rain)' (DED 3722 *por-). Cf. Jap. *pur 'to rain, snow, etc.' Another possible cognate is Kur. pīsna 'to pour water off of boiled rice'; Malt. pise 'id'; Kui penja 'pour off rice water' (DED 3460 *pi[n]c-). Yet another possible related word group is Ta. picir 'to drizzle, sprinkle'; Tu. picipici 'oozing, trickling' (DED 3401 *pici-). Cf. Manchu fusu 'to sprinkle water'.

263. Precipice. I. pyēl 'cliff, precipice'; MK pyēlu : Ko. pēr 'steep slope'; To. pōr 'cliff' (DED 3642 *pēr).

264. Pull. IV. *it-/is- or *il- as in ikkul- 'pull'; MK is-kii-, is-kkil- 'pull, drag' : Ta. ici 'pull, draw, drag'; To. īsf 'id'; Te. īduci 'id'; Kur. īcna 'draw out, pull out'; Ta. iru 'to draw, pull, drag along ground'; Ka. ir 'to pull, drag'; Te. iggul-adu 'pull, haul, drag' (DED 427 *ic-/*ir-).

265. Pull Out. IV. sokk- 'to pluck out here and there, thin out (vegetables, fruits, etc., so they can grow better)' : Ka. sugi 'to tear off'; ugi 'pull, pull out'; Kur. cokhna 'pluck, cull (fruits, flowers, useful leaves)'; Malt. coge 'pluck off' (DED 2173 *cuk-).

266. Pulse. III. khong 'peas, beans, soybeans'; MK khong : Konda keng 'a kind of pulse, *Cajanus indicus*'; Pe. keng 'id'; Mand. kang 'id'; Kui ka'anga 'id' (DED S-284 *kang). Cf. Ancient Chinese *kang 'small beans'.

267. Pus. I. kolim 'pus'; MK 'ko'lom, kolh- 'to go bad, rot, putrify'; kol- 'to have a bad smell'; kolm- 'to fester, gather as a boil'; kop 'mucus discharge, especially from skin infection'. Probably all from a primary *kol- : Gondi kullum 'pus in a boil'; Kuwi kulh'nai 'to ulcerate'; Konda kul 'to rot, fester' (DED 1508 *kul[ll] 'to fester'). Also probably related are Tu. kolambe 'decayed, putrid, stinking'; Ko. kolv- 'putrifies'; Te. k(r)ullu 'rot, putrify, decay'; Ka. kore 'to decay, rot, become putrid' (DED 1514 *kur-). A third related group is Kur. kh^or^op 'pus'; khor^opna 'to ripen as a boil'; cf. Kor. kop na-til- '(abcess) repeatedly seeps out'; Malto korpu 'pus' (DED 1771 *korop < *kor-).

268. Push. II. mil- 'push, shove, thrust; tide rises'; MK "mil- : Dr. has a number of word families that appear to be semantically related. The idea of pushing, shoving, is found in DED 3982 *mit- 'rush or dash against'; also DED 3970 *miṭ-. Probably related is DED 3979: Ta. miṇtu 'push, force forward'; Ka. miṭu 'raise with lever'. DED S-791 has *mir 'to drive buffalo' (cf. Kor. mol- 'to drive (animals)'). Another family of words appears to have derived from an original *mit- or is somehow related. These words have the same idea of movement: DED 3989 Ta. miḷir 'leap, jump'; DED 2988 Ta. miḷir 'to be upset, topsy turvy'; DED 3974 *miṭi 'leap, bounce'; and finally DED 3998 *miṛu 'to go beyond, transgress'. (Cf. Kor. mich- 'to reach, attain, come up to'). Kor. has micēk 'push, budge', which probably comes from mil-cēk. Thus Dr. gives us four basic PDr roots: *miṛ 'to go beyond'; *miḷ 'leap'; *miṭ 'move, push'; and *miṇṭ 'push, raise'.

269. Pustule. II. kombo 'pitted face, rough, uneven, etc.' usually referring to a pockmarked face of smallpox victim : Ka. kuppu, guppu 'abnormal globular excrescence of the body', gubāru 'swelling'; Tu. gubbi 'stud, knob, button'; Te. gubba 'protuberance, woman's breast'; Ta. kumiṛ 'knob', kuppi 'ferrule' (DED 1451 *kum[p]-). This word appears to have been contaminated or influenced by another group of words: Ta. koppul 'bubble; pustule, blister'; kumir 'be spherical or conical, form into a bubble'; Ma. koppul 'bubble, pustule, pustules' (DED 1752 *koppul). Probably both should be in the same Dr. word family. Cf. Jap. kobu 'lump, bump, swelling'; PKJ *kombo. Semantically the word probably originally meant a pustule, as a smallpox pustule. This shifted in Kor. to the pit made by the smallpox pustule and thence to a pitted face.

270. Quickly¹. I. ēsē 'quickly, hurry' : Ka. asu 'quickness, haste'; asavasa 'haste, speed'; Ta. acai 'to move, stir, shake, move, agitate' (DED 39 *aca-). Cf. Jap. aser- 'be impatient, in a hurry'.

271. Quickly². III. ssēk/ssak ‘quickly, rapidly, fast’ (a reinforced ‘s?’) : Ta. cikk-eṇa ‘quickly, promptly’; To. tigsn ‘unexpectedly’; Ka. cekkane, jaggane ‘quickly, speedily’; cakkāne ‘id’; cāga, cēga, jiga, jegga, jēgi ‘quickness, quickly’; Tu. cakka ‘quickly, at once’ (DED 2051 *cika-). Probably ‘breaking i’ phenomenon.

272. Quietly. I. kaman ha- ‘silently, quietly’; MK kōmōni, kōmani : Go. kammene ‘silent’; Ko. gamm ‘state of saying or doing nothing’; Ta. kamm-enal ‘being calm, still, silent’ (DED 1046 *kam[en]-).

273. Radish. IV. muu ‘radish’; MK muzu; dial. musu : Ta. muļā ‘radish, *Raphanus sativus*’; Tu. mulleñgi ‘id’; Ka. mullañgi ‘id’ (DED 4105 *mula-). Cf. Skt. mūlaka ‘radish’. Cf. Manchu mursa, murse ‘rape, radish, carrot, edible roots in general’. Is the Kor. < *mul[a] + su (suffix)?

274. Rain¹. IV. pi ‘rain’; MK ‘pi’ : Ta. pey ‘to rain, pour down’; peyal ‘rain, raindrop’; Go. pirr, pir ‘rain’; Kui piju ‘id’; Kuwi piyu ‘id’ (DED 3610 *pey). Is Jap. ame ‘rain’ related to this etymology or to the following? Cf. Tung. higin ‘rain with wind’.

275. Rain². III. ma ‘rain, rainy season’ as in changma ‘rainy season’; MK ma : Ko. may ‘rain’; To. maw ‘rain’; Ta. maṛay ‘rain, water, cloud’ (DED 3893 *maṛ-). Probably related is Ta. māri ‘water, rain’; Ma. māri ‘heavy rain’ (DED 3948 *mār-). Cf. Jap. *amē/ama ‘rain’.

276. Raised Ground/Island. IV. sem ‘island’; MK “syēm; OK (Paekche) “sima ‘high, soaring, elevated’ : Te. dimma ‘any elevation or eminence’; Pa. demma ‘elevated ground’; nīr demma ‘island’ (nīr = ‘water’); Ka. dimmi ‘an eminence, elevated spot’ (DED 2650 *timma). See Miller, 1979 for an illuminating discussion of the etymology for Kor. sem ‘island’. Cf. Jap. sima ‘island’. The initial consonant of the ancestor language could have been an affricative. Derivation would be *timma > *tsimma > *sima > *syēma > *sem.

277. Rashly, I. tappok, tappak ‘rashly, recklessly’ : Ka. tapakkane ‘all at once, slapdash’; tappane ‘quickly, suddenly’; Tu. dabakka ‘suddenly, headlong’; Ta. tapukk-enal ‘expression signifying haste, rashness’ (DED 2496 *tapuk-).

278. Reap. IV. kail ‘autumn’; MK kōzōl. Appears related to MK verb kōs-/kōz- ‘cut, sever’ and kōzay ‘scissors’ (found in dial. as kasigae). Thus autumn = the time when grains are cut or harvested. The verb kail ha- means ‘to harvest’. We may compare these words with Ta. koy ‘cut, reap’; Ko. koy (past tense koc-) ‘to cut’, koyl ‘harvest, reaping’; Ka. koyilu ‘cutting, reaping, pluck’; Kur. khoyna (past tense khoss) ‘mow, reap’ (DED 1763 *koy- probably going back to an original *kos-/*koc-).

279. Red¹. IV. OK (Koguryo) *sabuk, *sabikōn; Paekche *sopi ‘red’ : Ma. cōppu ‘red, red color’; Kod. cōpi, ‘red, redness’; Ta. cēppu ‘red color’; Ma. cuvakka ‘to be red’, cempikka ‘id’ (DED 1607 *cēp- < *kē). Cf. OJ *sōpo.

280. Red². IV. puli- ‘red’; MK pil’kin : Ta. pūval ‘red color, red earth smeared on cottages’; Ma. pūval ‘red color’ (DED 3584 *pūval). The initial pu- is found also in Ta. pūlai ‘red silk cotton’ (DED 3590); Ta. pūval ‘red banana’ (DED 3585); Ma. pūvattam ‘a tree that yields a red dye, *Rubia munjista*’ (DED 3566). Kor. also has palk- ‘red’. Derivation could be pūval > pūal > *puəl > pil- + -k.

281. Relatives. III. *aca- as in acapi ‘uncle’; acēmi ‘aunt’; MK a’cōmi, a’cōm’; acay ‘uncle, aunt’; MK az’ōm ‘relative, kin’ : Ta. accan ‘father’; acci

'mother'; Ka. ajja 'grandfather'; ajji 'grandmother'; Mand. aju 'father's mother' (DED 46 *ac[e]). Cf. Tung. aci 'ancestor'; Koib, Karg. aca 'father's brother or sister'; Old Turk ec, ece 'grandfather, father'; Mong. ecige 'father'. See also Mother² for possible related forms.

282. Residue. II. cikëymi 'rice wine residue; gum collecting in eyes'; ? < cikë + -mi 'suffix'; ccikki 'dregs, lees, residue, waste' : Ka. jigi 'thickness, viscosity, gum, glutinousness'; Te. cikkana 'thickness, as of a liquid, density, closeness of texture'; jigaṭa 'gum, paste, slime, gumminess, etc.' (DED 2053 *cik{V}).

283. Returns. III. muli- 'return, turn around, go back'; MK mili- : Ta. mil 'return, bring back, pass beyond', mili returning'; Ma. miluka 'to return, bring back' (DED 3997 *mil-). Cf. Tung. muru 'turn oneself backward, turn around' and Jap. modor- 'return'.

284. Revere. IV. koma[p]- 'to be thankful'; MK "ko'ma 'reverence, veneration' : Ta. kump-itu 'join hands in worship'; noun 'worship'; Ko. kum-ite 'kind of salutation'; To. kub-id 'to salute'; Ka. kumbu 'bowing down, obeisance' (DED 1458 *kump-).

285. Revolve. III. tol- 'to turn around, revolve'; MK tuluhÿe- 'turn', tolohye 'id'; tulle 'circumference' : Ka. toral 'to move around, revolve', turı 'to turn around', toral 'roam or wander about, be perplexed, bewildered' (cf. Kor. toratta 'to be crazy'); To. tuđy 'move in a circle', tuly 'deep pool'; Ta. cural 'whirl, spin, rotate' (DED 2223a *tur-/ < *cur-). Cf. Turk "tol 'turn around'; Yak. tula 'in a circle'; Tung. tolgan 'eddy, turning water'.

286. Rice Bag. III. sém 'straw sack for rice, bag of rice' : Ta. tompai, tommai 'grain basket'; Ka. tombe 'large, high bamboo basket kept for storing grain' (DED 2893 *tomp-). Cf. Jap. tubo 'jar, pot'.

287. Ricecake. III. tték 'ricecake'; MK 'sték; dial. forms include sitéku, sitéki, siték (northern provinces); probably < *siték = *sitē + ki (suffix) : Ta. ciṭai 'small ball cakes of rice flour'; Ma. ciṭa 'round cake or omelet'; Ka. cide 'sweet-meat'; Te. jidiya 'sort of sweetmeat' (DED 2149 *ciṭa). Cf. Jap. sitöki 'kind of ricecake', which might be borrowing from the Korean. Cf. Ta. tōcái 'ricecake'; Tu. döse 'id'; Skt. dhosaka 'cake' (DED 2920 *tocak?).

288. Riceplant¹. IV. nalak 'riceplant'; thought to be nat + -ak (suffix); dial. have naluk, nalok; MK 'nat 'grain'. For at least the initial CV we have Ta. nel 'rice, paddy'; Ma. nel 'rice, as growing'; Ko. nel 'unhusked rice' (DED 3112 *nel). Dr. has a number of similar words for rice : Ko. nät 'seedlings raised for transplanting, including rice'; Te. nāru 'young sprouts or plants which are to be transplanted'; Tu. nejī 'nejji 'nurseling, young plant or rice' (DED 2380 *narū). Ta. also has navarai 'a kind of paddy' (DED 2991). Could Kor. nalak have derived from *navara > *naara > *nara + -k? Martin suggests MK ni-psol 'rice grain' + Jap. ine = PKJ *nye, which could be compared with PDr *nel. MK ni-psol could perhaps be compared with Te. nivari 'rice', cf. Skt. nīvāra (DED 2991). (Here too the intervocalic -v- could have dropped, leaving *niāra > *nyara > nara + -k.)

289. Riceplant². III. pyë 'riceplant, unhulled rice'; MK 'pyë : Ka. bīya 'rice when cleared from husk'; Kol. bīam (pl. bīal) 'rice'; Ta. vīyam 'seed, rice' (DED 4485 *vīya-). Tu. also has paya, payi 'ear of rice' from root pay 'to put forth fruit' (DED S-624). Martin compares Kor. pyë with Jap. po 'ear of grain' and derives PKJ *pYe. Cf. Turk. basak 'ear of grain'. If we posit a PK *piya, then PDr *vīya

seems possible. If we assume Korean *pyë* to be from the northern Korean dial. *pëy*, which could be from **pay*, then the Tu. *payi* seems possible. Doubtless with the cultural transfer of agriculture and crops there has been a great deal of borrowing and confusing of many similar words.

290. Right Side. III. *palin* ‘right, even, upright, right hand’; from pali-; MK *pal-* ‘to be right, upright, straight, unbending’ : Ta. *valan-kai* ‘right hand’; val ‘strong, hard, forceful, skillful’; Ma. *valam* ‘right or strong side’; Ka. *bala* ‘right’; To. *pas* ‘right’ (DED 4317 **vala-*). Also Ta. *valam-puri* ‘that which curls to the right’; Ka. *vala-muri* ‘turning to the right’ (DED 4319). Cf. Mong. *baran* ‘to the right’.

291. Ring. I. *koli* ‘metal ring, link’; MK *kolhiy*, *koliy* : Ta. *kolukki* ‘clasp’; Ka. *kolige* ‘clasp, hook’; Te. *kolki* ‘hook or clasp of necklace’ (DED 1788 **koluk* from **kol-*). Related is Ta. *kolucu* ‘gold or silver chain for ankle’; Ka. *golasu* ‘link of chain’; Te. *golusu* ‘a chain’ (DED 1776 **kol-*). Perhaps all related to a PDr word meaning ‘metal’: Ta. *kol* ‘working in iron, blacksmith’; Kod. *kolle* ‘blacksmith’; Kuwi *kolhali* ‘to forge’ (DED 1773 **kol-*). Also Ka. *kolime* ‘fire-pit, furnace’; Te. *kolimi* ‘furnace’ (DED 1774 **kol-*). Cf. Mong. *gorgi*, Manchu *gorgi* ‘a ring or buckle on the end of a strap, belt’; Tung. *gorgi* ‘the latchet, girdle of the saddle’; Gilyak *korkr* ‘ring’.

292. Rise. I. *il-* ‘to rise, get up’; MK “nil- : Ta. *nil* ‘to stand, stop, stay’; Te. *nilucu* ‘to stand, rise, get up’; To. *nil* ‘to stand still, stop’; Kol. *il-* ‘to stand’; Pa. *nilp* ‘to make to stand’; Kur. *ilna* ‘to get up, rise to one’s feet’ (DED 3043 **nil-*).

293. River. III. *kay* ‘inlet, tidewater, small arm of sea’; dial. *kēlang* ‘a brook’; MK *kēl* ‘brook, ditch’; *kolōm* ‘river, lake’. These items appear to be related, probably going back to a protoform of **kal*, **kēl*, or **kōl(ɔ)* : Ta. *kāri* ‘a river’; Ma. *kāri* ‘brackish ground’; Ka. *kāri* ‘id, arm of the sea, a ford, backwater’ (DED 1230 **kār-*). Probably related is Ta. *kari* ‘backwater, shallow seawaters, salt river, etc.’; Ma. *kari* ‘sea arm, ebbing brook, salt marsh’ (DED 1145 **kar-*). Another possibility is Ta. *kāyal* ‘backwater, lagoon, mouth of ebbing stream, etc.’ and Ma. *kayal* ‘id’ (DED **kāy*). The Dr. words all contain the idea of ‘brackishness, saltiness, salt water, etc.’; cf. Kor. *kan* ‘saltiness, salt taste’ and Ta. *kānal* ‘seashore, salt marsh, salt pan, etc.’

294. Ridge. IV. *ilang* ‘ridge, furrow of field’; MK *i'lēm* : Ma. *iṣampu* ‘edge, brow of a hill, eaves’. Miller 1979 compares *ilang* (*irang*) with Jap. *iraka* ‘roof tiles’, suggesting derivation from a Pr Altaic **ir₂* ‘edge, border, track’. Other words in the Dr. word family appear to be possible cognates with Jap. *iraka*: Kod. *eraki* ‘eaves’; Ka. *erakil*, *erake* ‘a roof, thatch’; Ta. *iray* ‘inside of a sloping roof, eaves of a house’; Ma. *ira*, *irakali* ‘eaves of a house’; Pe. *yegom* ‘roof’ (DED 449 **ira*).

295. Road. IV. *kil* ‘street, road’; MK *kil*, *kilh* : Ka. *keri* ‘street’; Kod. *kēri* ‘hamlet’; Tul. *kēri* ‘street, lane’, *gēri* ‘street, passage’; Ko. *kēn* ‘street’ (DED 1669 **kēr[i]*).

296. Rock. IV. *pawi* ‘rock, stone’; MK *pai*; pa’*hoy*, *pahuy*; OK *pa-i*; dial. *pagu* : PDr **paC-* : Ka. *banđe* ‘rock’; Te. *baňda* ‘block of stone’, *baňda* ‘stone, rock’; cf. Mar. *bādya* ‘top rock on a hill’ (DED 3224 **panṭa*). Ta. *paral* ‘pebble’; Kod. *para* ‘id’; Kol. *parca* ‘gravel’ (DED 3265 **para*). Ta. *pār*, *pārai* ‘rock, crag’; Ma. *pāra* ‘rock, large stone’; Kod. *pāre* ‘flat stone, slab’; Tu. *pāde* ‘rock’; Pa. *pāra* ‘stone slab’; Go. *pārum* ‘rock, boulder’ (DED 3392 **pār-*). Te. *pađuku* ‘a stone’;

Konda paŋku 'stone' (DED S-612 *paŋt). Perhaps related are Kui vadi, vali 'stone'; Kuvi valli, valka 'id' (DED 4323 *val-). Ledyard posits a *pora or *para 'rock' as possible derivation of the word Puyo—an ancient tribe of the Korean peninsula. He suggests the meaning of 'rocklings', and notes that the early names of people of the Liaotung and Eastern Manchurian area abound in *par- forms. Koreans, like the Dravidian peoples, have an ancient tradition of megaliths. Perhaps related to the preceding forms is Kor. pělyék or pělēk (in North Korea) 'stone without mineral content; rocks and stones'.

297. Room. II. kutil 'heated floor, heated room'; MK kutil, kut 'heated floor'; possibly derives from kut 'hole' : Ta. kuṭi 'house, abode'; kuṭil 'hut, shed, abode'; Ka. guḍil 'hut with thatched roof'; Kui guḍi 'central room of a house, living room' (DED 1379 *kuṭi[ll]). Semantically these words could be related to 'hole'. Early peoples lived in pit houses. With the advance of hypocaust technology, the word kutil would have been applied to a certain kind of room, one with a heated floor or heated stones. See Hole².

298. Root. III. ppuli 'root'; MK pul'hwi : To. pōr 'root'; Ka. bēr 'id'; Tu. bēru 'id'; Ta. vēr (DED 4454 *vēr-). Cf. Gil. vizelex 'root'.

299. Rope. IV. pa- as in pa-ccul and champa 'rope' : Te. vaṭi 'rope, cord'; Ka. vata 'string, rope'; Ta. vaṭi 'rope' (DED 4268 *vaṭ-). Possibly related to second element of Ta. kampan̄ 'ship's cable' and Ma. kampa 'cable, strong rope' (DED S-162 *-pa). Cf. Jap. wo 'cord, string' and Turk. bağ 'rope'.

300. Rough. I. kkal kkal 'rough' (probably reinforcement) < *kal kal : Ma. karukarukka 'to be sharp, rough'; Go. karkara 'sharp'; Tu. garu 'rough'; Te. karakasa 'roughness' (DED 1061 *kara-). Cf. Ainu garu 'rough'.

301. Salt. IV. sokom 'salt'; MK sokom : Kol. sup 'salt'; Ga. sup, cuppu 'id'; Pa. cup 'id'; Nk. supp 'id'; Ta. uppu 'id'; Ko. up 'id' (DED 2201 *cup-). Cf. Jap. sio, which probably derives from siwo < *sibo. Also Cf. Jap. suppasi 'salty'. Korean so-kom may have developed from *sop-kom > *sokkom > sokom.

302. Say. I. MK kōl- 'to say (a defective verb)' : Ta. karai 'to sound, call, invite'; To. kar- 'to bellow'; Ka. kare 'emit sound, call, invite'; Kur. kharkhna 'ring, jingle, give out sound', kharkha'ānā 'to make ring, perform music'. The latter could be related to Kor. kalak 'a tune' (DED 1085 *kar-). Another word group that could be associated with kōl-, but less likely, is Ta. kūru 'to speak, assert, proclaim', kurru 'utterance, proclamation'; Ma. kūruka 'to speak, proclaim' (DED 1600 *kūr-).

303. Scatter. IV. hīthī- 'to scatter, sprinkle'; MK "hīt- : Ta. vitir 'to scatter, throw about, sprinkle'; Ma. vitaruka 'to scatter, strew about (as seed)'; Kod. vid- 'to throw'; Kui viti 'scattered, dispersed' (DED 4426 *viti-). Probably related to the above are Ta. vittu 'to sow, spread'; Ko. vit 'to sow'; Kol. vit- 'to sow, broadcast'; Nk. vit- 'to sow'; Pa. vit- 'id' (DED 4428 *vit-).

304. Scrotum. IV. pul; MK pīl 'scrotum' : Ta. potti 'scrotum'; Tu. pottelu 'testicles' (DED 3690 *pott ? < *port). Ta. puttā 'swelled testicle'; Te. buḍḍa 'testicle, rupture' (DED 3504 *puṭṭ ? < *puṛt); Tu. picci 'testicles of animals'; Te. picca 'testicle' (DED S-662 *pic-). Ka. bulla, bulli 'male generative organ'; Te. bulla 'penis' (DED 3534 *pul-). Ko. pīr 'penis'; Kuvi pīra 'id' (DED S-685 *pīr). One suspects that there is a common ancestry involved in these words. Martin suggests a Kor. protoform of *pīhīl and compares this with Jap. *puguri. Dr. has Ka. pukuli

'female organ of generation, anus'; and Tu. pukuli 'anus' which are probably interconnected with the Jap. form (DED 3474 *pukkuli).

305. Sea. III. pata 'sea'; MK palōl 'sea, ocean' < patōl : Ta. parappu 'sea', paravai 'sea, expanse'; Ma. parappu 'breadth, sea'; paravai 'sea' (DED 3255 *para-). Also Ta. paratar, paravar, paratavar 'fishing tribes, maritime tribes'; Ma. paravan 'dwellers on the seacoast, a caste of fishermen' (DED 3263 *para-). OK had several forms for 'sea'; *pōrō (Koguryo); *pōtōrō (Silla); and *kōrō (Koguryo).

306. Sedges. I. kol 'a rush plant, sedge'; MK "kol; kal 'reeds, sedges'; MK 'kol : Ta. kōrai 'sedges and bulrushes'; Ma. kōra '*C. juncifolius*'; Ka. koranarigadde 'a kind of sedge' (DED 1850 *kōra). Buryat Xala-sun; Mo. Xulu-sun 'reeds'.

307. Seed. IV. ssi 'seed, semen'; MK 'psi ? < *pisi : Malt. bici 'seed'; Kuwi bicca 'id'; Ko. pit 'id'; Ka. bittu 'id'; Ta. viccu 'id' (DED *vic[i]). Cf. Malay biji 'seed', which might be a borrowing from the Dr. family. Cf. Manchu fisiXe 'millet'.

308. Seedling. III. mo 'seedling, rice seedling' : Te. mokka 'young plant, shoot, sprout'; Ka. mojē 'sprout, first shoot out of the ground, germ'; Ta. mulay 'shoot, sprout, seedling' (DED 4100 *mul-).

309. Seize. I. as- 'to seize, wrest from, take by force'; MK "az- 'Konda as- 'to catch, hold'; Kui ahpā 'to hold, seize'; Kuwi assali 'to hold, catch'; Go. as- 'to take, buy' (DED 48 *ac-). Cf. Jap. asar- 'to catch a fish'.

310. Sell. IV. phal- 'buying and selling'; MK 'phōl- : Ka. paradu 'trade'; Konda por- 'to sell'; Mand. pre- 'id'; Kuwi pracali 'to sell'; Kui prāpa, pra' 'to sell, act of selling' (DED 3255 *par-). Apparently from verb *para- meaning 'to spread [goods] out [on the ground]'. Cf. MK 'phyē- 'spread out', phyēl-chi- 'spread, unfold'. MK also has 'pēl- 'spreads, opens, displays'. Another Dr. word group that could be distantly related : Ta. vil 'to sell, put on sale'; Ka. bil, bili 'to sell, buy'; Te. vil[u]cu 'to sell, buy' (DED 4448 *vil). Cf. Jap. (w)ur 'to sell'. Also cf. Lamut buy 'give, sell'; Dagur Mong. bari- 'give, take'; Turk ver- 'give'. Martin reconstructs the PKJ word as *bxōr-.

311. Settlement. I. OK pul, pīl, pēl or perhaps polo, pōrō 'town, village, city' : Ta. palli 'hamlet, village'; Ka. pālli 'settlement, hamlet, village'; Te. palli 'village, hut', palliya 'small village'; Pa. palli 'village' (DED 3309 *palli). Cf. Skt. palli 'small village, especially a settlement of wild tribes'. Ka. poral 'town, city' (DED 2721). Perhaps related are Pa. polub 'village'; Ga. polub 'id', which are in the same word family with Ta. pulam 'place, region, arable land, field' (DED 3529 *pul-). See Field².

312. Sew. IV. panī-cil < panīl-cil 'sewing', panīl needle'; MK pa'nol, palōl; OK pannol; possibly deriving from pal 'sewing' + nol 'instrument, hook' : Ka. pol 'to sew', polige 'needlework'; Ta. pollam 'stitching' (DED 3720 *pol- 'to sew'). Cf. Jap. *pari 'needle'. Derivation for Korean could be *pal-nol > pan-nol > pannol.

313. Shadow. IV. kīnīl 'shade, shadow'; OK nal, naol 'shadow'; the modern Korean kīnīl appears to be a compound consisting of kī + nīl : Ta. niral 'shade, shadow'; Ko. nerl 'id'; Ka. neral 'shade, shadow, reflection'; Kod. nela 'shade, shadow'; Go. nira 'shadow' (DED 3056 *nir/*nel).

314. Shaking. III. katak 'move, budge, slight movement, sway' : Tu. gadduni 'shake, quiver'; Te. kadalu 'move, stir, shake, totter'; Pa. gadi- 'to shake, tremble'; Ta. kati 'hasten, move rapidly'; Te. kadapu 'to move, stir, put in motion'; Nk. kadal 'to move' (DED 999 *kat-).

315. Short. IV. *nan- 'short' as in nancangi 'dwarf'; nan '?short' + cangi (suffix for persons) : Ta. *nanñi* 'that which is small, short'; Te. *nanna* 'short' (DED 3008 *nan-).

316. Shoulder. III. *mēy as in mēy- 'carry on the shoulder' and MK "mēyβas- as 'bare one shoulder' : Ka. *muy*, *muyivu* 'upper part of arm, shoulder'; Ta. *moypmu* 'shoulder'; Te. *mūpu* 'upper part of back, shoulder'; Ko. *mūr* 'shoulder joint' (DED 4207 *moy/*muy).

317. Shrimp. III. *koncayngi* 'tiny shrimp, *Acetes*'; probably *koncV* + -angı (suffix) : Ma. *koñcan*, *koñcu* 'prawn, lobster'; Ta. *koñcu* 'kind of fish'; Kuwi *gōskori* 'shrimp'; Konda *kōnto* 'shrimp, prawn'; Kui *gondo* 'prawn' (DED 1698 *koñc-). Probably related is Kui *gongo* 'prawn' (DED S-303 *kon-).

318. Shrinks. I. *cul-* 'decrease, shrink' : Ta. *curi* 'contract, shrink, wrinkle', *curunku* 'id'; To. *tür* 'to shrink'; Pa. *curl-* 'to shrivel' (DED 2213 *cur-). See also Wrinkle.

319. Sick. I. *aphi-* 'to be sick'; MK *al-phii-*, *alh-* 'to be ill, suffer from'; MK *alho-*, *alhi* 'pain, ache, sickness' : Ta. *ala* 'suffer, be in distress', *alam* 'distress, pain, misery'; Pa. *alac* 'illness'; Ka. *ala*, *alapu* 'fatigue, weariness'; Tu. *alasuni* 'suffer gripping pain'; Te. *alāta* 'fatigue, grief, pain' (DED 200 *ala-).

320. Sky. III. *hanil* 'sky, heaven'; MK *ha'nol* : Ta. *vāñ* 'sky, cloud, rain'; Ma. *vāñ* 'heaven, sky'; Ko. *vānm*, *vant ür* 'sky (literally village in the sky)'; To. *pōn* 'sky', *kax fon* 'black sky'; Ka. *bāna* (DED 4410 *vāñ).

321. Sleep. II. *ca-* 'sleep, recline'; MK 'ca-, "cay-' : Ta. *cāy* 'recline, lie down'; Ma. *cāyka* 'to incline, rest or lie on', *cāykka* 'to lean against, lie down to sleep' (DED 2026 *cāy). Could Kor. *cac-/cēc-* 'to lean back, get swaybacked' be related? Ta. also has *cē* 'sleep, lie, dwell' (DED 1656), but this word derives apparently from a PDr *kē. Cf. Turk *ja-t* 'to lie abed, sleep'.

322. Slush. I. *cil-* 'soft, slushy, watery, muddy, wet'; MK *cil* : Ta. *cēru* 'mud, mire, slush, liquid of thick consistency'; *ceyyal* 'mire, slush'; Ma. *cēru* 'mire, wet soil'; To. *sor* 'mud' (DED 1680 *cēr-, *kēr-).

323. Small. IV. *cēk-* 'small, few', *cak-* 'small'; MK "cyēk- 'small, few' : Ka. *cikka*, *ciga* 'little, small, young', *ciku* 'smallness'; Tu. *cikka* 'little, young, small, short'; Te. *cikiciki* 'small' (DED 2057 *cikka-). In Korean the 'breaking i': *cikka-> *cyēka-> cyēk-> cēk-. Cf. Jap. *sukosi* 'little bit'.

324. Smarts. I. *ali-* 'smarting, prickly, tingles, burns, hurts', *al al ha-* 'id', *alis/alit ha-* 'stings tip of tongue', *ssil-ali-* 'to smart, burn' : Ta. *ari* 'to have an acute itching sensation'; Ko. *ayr* '(mouth) burns' (DED 177 *ari-). Perhaps related are Ta. *aralikkai* 'burning, smart'; Tu. *arluni* 'to burn, blaze, smart'; Ta. *ararci* 'burning sensation, pungency, inflammation in cattle' (DED 234 *aral-).

325. Smear. II. *mut-* 'to adhere, stick to, stain, soil'; MK *mut-*, *muthi-* 'to smear' : Ko. *met* 'to plaster, smear'; Ta. *mettu* 'to plaster'; Te. *mettu* 'to apply, plaster with mud' (DED 4156 *met-). See also Fill In.

326. Smell Fishy. IV. *pili-* 'smell fish, smell like blood', *phi* 'blood', *pilis ha-* 'somewhat fishy', *pilin nay* 'smell of fish or blood', *pinil* 'fish scales'; MK *pi'nol*, *pi'li-* : Ta. *pulavu*, *pulāl* 'smell of flesh or fish; raw meat, fish', *pulaval* 'smell of flesh or fish'; Tu. *poralu* 'fishy smell'; Te. *pola*, *polasu* 'flesh, smell of flesh, scales of a fish' (DED 3718 *pola/*pula). Although unattested, Kor. *pili-* might have derived from a **pwløy-* < **pulioy-* < **pulo-*.

327. Smoke. IV. MK 'nøy 'smoke', naep- 'pungent' : Ta. neruppu 'fire', neri 'heat, burning, pungency'; Ko. nep 'live coal'; Malt. nare 'flame'; Ga. nirik 'to light a lamp'; Te. nippuka 'fire' (DED 2389 *ner-, possibly *eri). Probably also related are Pe. nāni 'fire'; Kui nāñi, nāri 'id'; Kuwi nāñi 'id'; Ma. nālam 'flame' (DED S-563 *nāñ).

328. Snail. I. MK kol-pang, kol-wang'i 'snail'; dial. kolbayi, kolay; probably *kol + -pang suffix? : Pa. gula 'snail'; Te. gulla 'shell, white pustule'; Ka. gulle 'bubble, small round shell'; Kui gola, goli 'shell' (DED 1495 *kul[a]). Kor. also has kotung 'gastropods', dial. kotong, koting, etc., which might be from *kol-tung. See also Oyster.

329. Snake. III. paym 'snake'; MK 'poyam, 'pøy' Yam 'snake' : Ta. (Lex.) pā, pāmpu 'snake'; Kod. pāmbi; Kol. pām; Te. pāmu; Ga. bam; Ka. pavu (DED 3361 pā[mp]). Cf. Jap. *pebi 'snake' and *pabu 'Ryuku poisonous snake'. Jap. also has *pamo 'eel'. The MK vowels leave something to be desired, but there seems little doubt that the forms are cognate. Martin reconstructs PKJ as *pV(m).

330. Snore. I. kol- 'to snore' : Ka. kore 'to snore', kuřuke 'snoring', guru guru 'snoring sound'; Ta. kurukuruppu 'snoring' (DED 1538 *kur-). Probably related is DED 1496: Ma. kura 'to cough, bark'; Ko. kurv 'to snore'; Tu. korape 'one who snores' (*kur-). Cf. Mong. qorkira 'to snore'; Kalm Xorkil 'id'.

331. Soak. II. sīmi- 'seep in, soak'; MK 'sī'miy- : Tu. sima 'moistness'; Te. cemma 'moist, damp', cemary 'become wet in sweat'; Kur. simdhārnā 'become damp'; Ta. cemmal 'water' (DED 2093 *cima-). Martin reconstructs Jap. som(e) 'dye it' and Kor. simiy- as PKJ *somy-.

332. Soft. I. mulī- 'is soft, tender, pliable, limp'; MK mīlō-, mulī- 'ripen and get soft, be tender', mullēng mullēng 'soft, tender' : Ta. mūr 'be mature'; Te. m(r)uggu 'ripen, be overripe'; Pa. mur 'ripen after being plucked' (DED 4141 *mur-). Also Te. mel 'soft, tender'; Ka. mel(u) 'soft, tender, pliant' (DED 4167 *mel-).

333. Sour. I. s(w)i-; MK søy- 'be sour' : Konda soy- 'to be sour'; Go. savitana 'id', oy 'id'; Pe. hoy 'id' (DED S-456 *søy- from earlier *cavi-).

334. Spider. IV. kēmi 'spider'; MK kē'miy : Mand. gurma 'spider'; Kui kurma, gurma 'id'; Kuwi kurma 'id' (DED S-259 *kurma). Cf. Jap. kumo 'spider'. Martin suggests PKJ *kōmo. It is often suggested that Kor. kēmi derives from kēm- 'to be black', with kēmi meaning 'little black insect'. There are many other black insects, however, and it seems likely that the word for spider might be separate from kēm- 'black'.

335. Spittle. IV. chīm; MK 'chum 'spittle' : Pe. cup- 'to spit'; Ta. tuppu 'id'; Ma. tuppu 'id'; Kod. tupp 'to spit'; Go. tuhkul 'spit, saliva' (DED 2725 *tup-). Kor. chum appears to be a verb *chu- + -m nominalizer, but it seems possible that the original verb was on the order of *chup- (cf. Jap. tuba-ku 'to spit'). Thus *chup- + -m > *chuβum > chum > chīm.

336. Spoils. I. mul- 'to go bad because of heat or dampness', muk 'to be old, stale', both from a PK *mulk-? : Ta. muri 'to be spoiled'; Tu. murguni 'to mould, become musty'; Te. murugi 'become putrid, rancid or rotten'; Pa. mur 'rotten'; Ka. muggu 'become or be musty or moldy by dampness' (DED 4108 *muf[u]k).

337. Spoon. IV. sut- as in sutkal, suk-kalak 'spoon'; MK sul : Ka. savaṭu, savutu, sauṭu, sōṭu 'spoon'; Tu. sauṇṭu 'id'; Go. sukkur (perhaps sut + kur), sukur, 'spoon, ladle' (DED S-370 *savaṭu). MK sul generally is regarded as predating sut,

but there probably was a great deal of variation between final -l and -t, and phonetic shifts with -t becoming -l and perhaps vice versa. Another set of words that appear to be cognates is Kor. *kanca* 'spoon (honorific), adult's spoon, etc.' and Te. *gaṇṭe* 'spoon, ladle'. Because there is only one Dr. language that provides a fairly good cognate, I do not consider this a good set of correspondences and include it only for reference. Other Dr. languages have Ta. *karaṇṭi* 'spoon, ladle'; Te. *gariṭe* 'id' (DED 1063 **karaṇṭ-*). Kor. also has *kanca sukkal* 'a thick spoon'. If the *kanca* : *gaṇṭe* pair are true cognates, then it is obvious that the word in Korean came into the language after 1000 B.C., the approximate date of the breaking off of Telugu from PDr.

338. Squirrel. IV. *taram-cuy*; MK *tōla'mi* 'squirrel' : Mand. *ṭilka* 'squirrel'; Kuwi *ṭilli* 'id', *tilli*, *tili* or *li* 'id' (DED S-479 **tili-*).

339. Star. I. *pyēl* 'star'; MK "*pyēl*; dial. *have payl, peyri, pil, pi-l*, etc. : Ta. *velli* 'star, Venus, whiteness'; To. *po!* 'white'; *pily* 'silver, Venus'; Ka. *belli* 'silver, Venus'; Tu. *bolli* 'star, silver' (DED 4524 **velV*).

340. Stick. IV. *tay* 'stick' in *maktay-ki*; MK *makta'hi* from **ta'hi?* : Ta. *tati* 'stick, staff, rod, cane, etc.'; Ko. *tac* 'stick, walking stick'; Ka. *tađi* 'stick, staff, cudgel' (DED 2459 **tatfij*). Also Tu. *dasi* 'pointed stick'; Ka. *dasi* 'stake, pointed wooden peg' (DED 2446 **taci*). Possibly a development in Korean from **ta-si* to **ta-hi*.

341. Stir. III. *cēs-* 'to stir, paddle a boat'; MK "*cēs-* : Ta. *tura* 'to stir', *turā* 'to stir with the hand or a ladle; paddle or row a boat', *turāy* 'to propel by oars'; Tu. *sulayi* 'rudder'; Ma. *tura* 'paddle' (DED 2760 **tura-*).

342. Stomach. I. *pay*; MK '*poy* 'belly, stomach' : Ma. *pai* 'bag, stomach, womb' (DED 3644). Several Dr. languages have related words under this etymology with the meeting of 'bag', but only Ma. has the meaning 'stomach'. There are, however, several other word families that appear to have some kind of association with the Kor. word: Ta. *vayı̄* 'belly'; Ka. *basaru* 'id' (DED 4299); Ta. *paṇṭi* 'belly, paunch, body' (DED 3220 **pant-*). DED 3445 has **pir* 'belly'; DED 3665 **pocca* 'potbelly'; DED 3677 **potē* 'belly'. At the least we may assume a PDr **pa* or **pV..* There seems to be some kind of relationship among many of the Dr. words. Jap. has **para* 'stomach' and Martin suggests a PKJ form **parya*. See also Intestines.

343. Stop. I. *mal-* 'to stop, refrain from, cease, shun, avoid, is not'; MK "*mal-* : Ta. *maṛu* 'to refuse, deny, object, reject', *maṛi* 'to be checked, arrested', *maṛai* 'negative in grammar; abstinence, relinquishment' (DED 3902 **mar-*). Cf. Manchu *mara-* 'avoid, refrain from, deny, abstain'.

344. Stork. IV. *koī* 'stork'; MK *kohay, kohoay* 'stork, heron; snow goose'; the ancient *Samguk Sagi* has *ko-i* in a place name with the gloss 'snow goose'. There has obviously been some contamination in the words. Possibly from a PK **koxi* < **kongi* < **koki* : Kuwi *kongi* 'crane'; Ta. *kokku* 'common crane'; *konga* 'id'; Ka. *kokku* 'heron, crane'; Tu. *korngu* 'crane, stork'; Te. *konga* 'crane' (DED 1767 **kokku*, from an earlier **kurikkū*). See also Waterfowl.

345. Straw Sack. III. *kulēk* 'small sack of straw netting; mesh bag; anything made of straw; netting'; possibly related to *kulēmi* 'straw wrapper'; *kulēk* is probably *kul-* + *ēk* : Ma. *kuriyan, kuriccan* 'mat bag, light basket of pandanus leaves', *kurutti* 'basket for catching fish'; Tu. *kurve* 'basket' (DED 1481 **kur-*). Probably related is Tu. *kurkilu* 'kind of basket'; Ko. *kik* 'id'; Ka. *kukke* 'small basket made of

bamboo' (DED *kurk-).

346. Strip It. I. oli- 'to cut into strips', oli 'a strip' : Ta. uri 'to peel, flay, strip off'; as noun, 'rind, peeled skin, stripped off bark'; Ma. uriyuka 'to be stripped'; Ka. uricu 'to strip off' (DED 561 *uri-). The Kor. verb oli- appears to have developed semantically into the meaning of 'cutting with scissors or knife', but the noun oli has the meaning of 'long thin strips (of paper, thread, cloth)'.

347. Strong. I. tīntīn/tantan 'strong, robust, stout, hard, solid, etc.'; MK tontōn : Ta. tīn 'strong, hard, firm, close, compact'; Tu. diñdu 'id'; Ka. diñdu 'thickness, strength' (DED 2634 *tīn-).

348. Study. IV. pay-u 'to learn, study'; MK poy'ho- : Ta. payil 'to learn, become trained, practice, learn by practice', payirru 'to train, teach'; Ma. payiluka 'to learn' (DED 3251 *payil).

349. Suck. II. ssip- 'to chew, masticate'; MK sip- : Ta. cīppu 'suck'; Ko. ci·p 'suck'; Ka. cīpu, sīpu, 'suck'; Malt. cipe 'to suck'; Ta. cūppu 'suck, sip'; Ma. ūmpuka 'suck, eat' (DED 2154 *cīppu/*cūppu). Perhaps related is Ta. cappu 'masticate, chew, sip, suck'; To. sup 'suck' (DED 1927 *cap-).

350. Suddenly. III. kap- as in kāpcaki 'suddenly'; MK kōpcaktoi : Ka. kapane 'suddenly'; Ko. kavakn 'id'; Te. gabakkuna 'id'; Kur. khapp'ana 'at one stroke, abruptly, unawares' (DED 1109 *kave-/kapa).

351. Sufficiency. I. cala- 'to be sufficient, full'; MK cōla- 'be sufficient', cal 'well sufficiently', MK cō:lay 'sufficiently' : Ta. cāl 'abundant, full', noun 'fullness, abundance'; Ka. sāl 'suffice'; Ma. cāla 'richly, fully'; Te. cālu 'enough, sufficient' (DED 2037 *cāl-). Cf. Jap. tar(i)- 'to suffice'. Martin reconstructs the PKJ as *car(a)-.

352. Summer. II. yēlim, nyēlim 'summer'; MK nyēlim, nyē'lōm : Ta. nēram 'time, season'; Ma. nēram 'sun, day, light, time', nērattu 'early, seasonal'; Kod. nēra 'sun, time' (DED 3128 *nēra[m]). Cf. Jap. natu 'summer'; Tung. nelki 'early spring'; Hung. nyar 'the summer'. See also Day. Martin reconstructs PKJ as nYalōm, which Mathias revises as nYal.

353. Sun. IV. hay 'sun, year'; MK 'hoy : Pe. vera 'sun, time'; Mand. vēra 'sun'; Kuwi vēra 'id'; Ga. vēle 'sun, daytime'; Kui vēla 'id' (DED 4558 *vēla). Cf. Skt. velā. See White¹.

354. Sunheat. I. pyēth 'sunshine, sun's heat, sun's rays'; MK pyēt; dial. pet, pit : Te. beṭṭa 'heat, hot', veṭṭa 'heat, warmth, summer, hot'; Ta. veṭṭai 'heat, heat of ground'; Ka. veṭṭe 'heat' (DED 4508 *veṭṭ[ta]).

355. Suspend. I. tal- 'hang, dangles, suspends'; MK tol- : Ta. tār 'fall low, hang down, be suspended', taṛai 'to hang down'; Ma. tāruka 'sink below, descend', tarka 'take down, let down'; Kod. ta·r 'to descend'; Tu. tarpuni 'to be depressed' (DED 2597 *tar-).

356. Tail. IV. kkoli 'tail of animal'; MK skoli : Malt. qoli 'tail'; Kur. khola 'id' (DED 1776 *kol- assuming that the word existed in PDr).

357. Teach. I. kalichi- 'to teach, instruct'; MK kōb'chi- 'teach'; dial. kalch-, kalchu-, kalchua- : To. kalc 'to teach'; Ko. kalc 'teach', kal 'learn'; Ta. kal 'to learn, study, practice'; Ka. kalisu 'to teach', kal 'learning' (DED 1090 *kalc- from *kaluc-).

358. Thick. I. tut- as in tut-kēp- 'to be thick'; MK tuth-ēp, tut-kēp- < *tuth-kēp-, and tuthiṁ-ha- 'somewhat thick, lumpy', tutuk/totok 'rather thick, tohol

tohol ha- ‘to be lumpy, thick’; perhaps related is tot- ‘rise’ : Ta. toṭṭa ‘big’; Ka. doḍḍa ‘big, thick, stout’; Ma. tuṭṭam ‘stoutness, plumpness’; Go. dhodal ‘stout’; Te. doḍḍu ‘bit’ (DED 2875 *tot-). Cf. Jap. atu ‘to be thick’. Martin reconstructs the PKJ as *(a)tu(t)-.

359. This. I. i- ‘this, these, the nearer of them’; MK ‘i’ : Ta. i- ‘demonstrative base, the nearer or proximate person or thing, this’. Found in most Dr. languages as i- : Ta., To., Ka., Te., Kol (DED 351 *i-).

360. Thorn. II. sal ‘teeth of a comb, a sting’ : Kol. sār ‘thorn’, cār ‘id’; Nk. sār ‘thorn’ (DED 2035 *cār). See also Arrow.

361. Tie. II. calī- ‘to tie up tight’ : Ta. taṭay ‘to fasten, bind’; Ka. tał ‘be joined, yoked’, dałe ‘to join by sewing together’ (DED 2557 *tal-). Perhaps related are Ta. taru ‘to wear tightly as a cloth, fasten’; Ka. tarı ‘state of being joined’ (DED 2564 *tar-). Cf. Mk. ‘cho- ‘to wear’.

362. Time. I. tēs; MK tēt ‘instant, period, time, interval’ : To. taṭ ‘time, turn’, tatavay ‘time, period’; Te. taṭavu ‘time period’ (DED 2455 *taṭ).

363. Tip. I. kkīt ‘end, tip, extremity, point, nib’; MK ‘kīt’ : Ma. kotu ‘top, extremity’; Ko. kūt ‘clitoris’; Ka. kuđi ‘pointed tip, extreme tip of a creeper’, kuđilu ‘sprout, shoot’ (DED 1704 *kut-).

364. Together. II. MK kōl-o- ‘put together, line up together’ : Ta. kala- ‘unite in friendship, mix, form friendly alliance with’; Ka. kali, kale ‘to join, be mixed, come together, meet’; Te. kalayu ‘to join, unite’; Go. kali ‘to meet’; Konda kali ‘meet, come together’ (DED 1092 *kalV-). Cf. Mong. qorsi ‘to act unitedly’, Tung. kurca ‘joined, united, together, all’.

365. Tool. II. MK ocikay ‘hatchet’; OK u tsikai; prob. *wocikai: Ta. vātci ‘adze’; Ma. vācci ‘scraper’; Skt. vāsi ‘adze’ (DED 4375 *4375 *vācci). Also Kor. tokki; MK ‘tos’kuy, ‘to’coy ‘ax’: Ta. cutti ‘small hammer’; Ma. cuttika ‘id’ (DED 2197 *cutti). Cf. Jap. tuti ‘hatchet’.

366. Tooth¹. IV. i ‘tooth, teeth’; MK ‘ni’ : the idea of teeth or protruding teeth can be found in many words in DED 357: Tu. nijikatrungi ‘to grin’, nīkuni ‘to appear, as the projecting teeth’; Kur. ijga’ana ‘to show the teeth’; Te. igulincu ‘to grin, show the teeth’ (*nik/ik). Perhaps related is DED 472: Ta. īru ‘gums’, eyiru ‘gums, tooth’; To. īr ‘gums’; Ka. īru, igaru (DED 472 *īr- ? < *nir).

367. Tooth². I. pal as in MK nispal ‘tooth’ : Ta. pal ‘tooth’; Ko. Kol. Ka.: pal ‘tooth’; Kur. pall; Malt. palu ‘tooth’ (DED 3288 *pal). Cf. Jap. *pa ‘tooth’; Goldi palo ‘molar tooth’; Olca pali, palu ‘a double tooth, grinder’. The Korean word is attested only in the word nispal, and could be a suffix, but given the cognates and the similar words in the other Altaic languages, I am considering it as the word for ‘tooth’.

368. Top. III. kkok- as in kkoktayki, kkoktaki ‘head, top, tip, protrusion’; MK koktøy; perhaps related is kokay ‘pass, peak of hill, back of neck’ : Kur. kukkan ‘head, extremity, mother tuber’; Malt. kuku ‘head’ (DED 1358 *kuk[k]).

369. Tortoise. IV. kēpuk; MK kēpok, kē’pup ‘tortoise’ : Kol. kavve ‘tortoise’; Nk. kavve ‘id’; Pe. kavva ‘id’; Ga. kavve ‘id’ (DED 1128 *kavva). Cf. Jap. kame, OJ kamē ‘tortoise’. Martin reconstructs PKJ as *kampye; Miller as *kampey, and Mathias as *kampa. I speculate that the Dr. medial -vv- either developed from or into an -mp-. See Marsh for a somewhat similar example.

370. Touch. III. tachi- ‘to injure’; MK tathi- ‘bump into, brush past, touch, job’, tatiili- ‘butt into, bump into’, probably < *tatiyili-; ? < *tati- : Ta. taṭavu

'grope, stroke, feel with hands'; Te. taçamu 'grope, touch, handle' (DED 2454 *taç-). Probably related in Dr. are Ta. taçtu 'knock, tap, strike against'; Ko. taç 'to pat, stroke'; To. toç 'a slap'; Te. taçtu 'to stroke, beat, knock'; Kod. taç 'to touch, pat, ward off, strike off' (DED 2466 *taçt-). Also Ka. taçtu 'strike against, touch, come in contact with' (DED 2576 *taçt-). The Dr. words all appear to derive from a root of taç (with long or short vowel) with the general semantic sense of 'come in contact with'. The Korean seems to have a similar origin. MK taçt- 'to arrive' could be related. See also Fight.

371. Town. IV. mail 'town'; MK ma'zol 'village, government office' : Ta. maçappan 'town in agricultural tract; chief town among 500 villages'; Ma. māçampu 'principality, shire' (DED 3797 *maçta-). Cf. Jap. mati 'town'. Ono compares Jap. mati with Ta. matil 'wall around a fort' (DED 3840 *matil).

372. Tremble¹. II. palpal/pēlpēl 'trembling' : Ka. peçpalisu 'to tremble, fear' (DED S-719). Also Ta. velavela 'to quake, tremble (as one's limbs)', vilavila 'to tremble exceedingly'; Te. vilavila 'convulsion, trembling' (DED 4451 *vilavila).

373. Tremble². III. taltal/tēltēl 'tremble' : Ka. taçlar 'move, tremble, totter', teraç 'to tremble, move, quiver'; Te. talaru 'to move, shake, be agitated'; Tu. talabala 'alarm, agitation' (DED 2552 *taçla-).

374. Twist. III. thil- 'to turn, twist, wind; ties or does up ones hair', ? < *til- : To. tiry- 'to twist'; Ta. tiri 'turn, revolve, be twisted, twist'; Ka. tiri 'to turn around'; Te. tiri 'a turn, twist, braid of hair'; Kui terpa 'to twist, wind, wrap around' (DED 2655 *tiri-). See also Revolve.

375. Undress. I. pës- 'to undress, take off clothes'; MK pas- : Kol. pus- 'pull, take off clothes'; Go. puskir- 'to pull off clothes'; Ga. pucc 'pull out, remove'; Malt. puce 'undress' (DED 3513 *puc-). Cf. Goldi pasi, posi 'to take off'; Tung husi 'strip off'.

376. Upper. I. u 'upper, above, top'; MK u, uh; OK (Paekche) *oko 'upper, top' : Numerous Dr. words contain the phoneme u with the semantic sense of 'above, top, upper, to rise, etc.' Ta. u-ppal 'upper or further region', umpar 'elevated spot, height, sky', uvan 'upper place, place above' (DED 476 *u-). Ta. also has uka 'ascend, soar upward'; Ma. uvakka 'to jump up' (DED 477 *uka-). Ta. uyar 'to rise, be high, elevated'; Ma. uyarakka 'to rise, be high'; Kod. oyande 'that which is high' (DED 555 *uya-). Also, Ta. ucci 'crown of head, summit, zenith'; Ka. ucci 'top or crown of head'; To. usky 'top of tree, zenith' (DED 496 *ucci). Probably related is DED 870: Ta. öñku 'to grow, rise high, ascend', öñkal 'height, rising', ökku 'to raise, lift up, etc.'; Ko. ök- 'to raise something up.' Miller 1979 notes a number of Altaic cognates including Mong. ogede 'up, upwards'; Ev. ugir 'to lift'; Jap. okor- 'rise up, elevate'. Martin compares MK uh with Japanese *upe and reconstructs the PKJ as *ux.

377. Urine. I. mal- in malyep- 'to have urge to urinate or defecate'; MK mol 'urine or faeces' : Ta. mañlu 'urine', mõl 'to urinate'; Ma. mollu 'urine'; Ko. mol 'id'; Pa. uml 'to urinate' (DED 553 *mol/*mal), which appear to go back to *umul, an even more archaic form.

378. Village. IV. koil 'district of province, county, etc.'; MK kɔβol 'village' : Ka. koppal 'small village or hamlet', koppala 'name of villages'; Te. kuppamu 'small house or hamlet'; Ta. kumpai 'settlement' (DED 1441 *kup[p]a-, < *kumpa-). Cf. Jap. *kopori 'village'.

379. Vessel. I. kili's', MK kiləs 'vessel, receptacle, utensil' : Ka. kala 'vessel, pot'; Tu. kara 'earthen vessel'; Ta. kalam 'pot, vessel, plate, utensil'. Cf. Skt. kalaśā 'pot' (DED 1098 *kala[s-]).

380. Vulva. I. poci 'vagina, vulva'; dial. puci : Ka. pucci, pucce 'vulva'; Ko. poj 'id'; Ma. pocci, pocca 'membrum muliebre'; Ta. poccu 'vulva, anus, woman's pubic hair' (DED 3663 *poc-). Cf. Jap. potō.

381. Walk. I. tat- 'run, rush, dash, dart' (tara-); MK tot- 'to run, hurry' : Konda dāt 'jump over, walk fast, hop, jump'; Ta. tānṭu 'dance, jump, step over'; Ko. dāt 'to cross'; To. tot- 'id'; Ka. datu 'jump over, go beyond' (DED 2578 *tānṭ-). Also DED 2490: Ta. tattu 'leap'; Ma. tattuka 'skip along, walk lightly' and DED 2453: Ta. taṭam 'road, pathway, route, footprint', which appears to derive from a primary root of *taṭ-, perhaps meaning 'walk, travel'.

382. Wall. IV. MK poləm 'wall, partition', palam-pyēk; dial. peram-ppak, perem-ppak, perum-ppak, pyeram-pak, etc. in Kyongsang provinces : Go. velūm 'fence'; To. pēly 'id'; Ka. bēli 'fence, hedge'; Ta. vēli 'fence, wall' (DED 4556 *veli[m]). The dial. forms provide a better phonetic match than does the standard word.

383. Wash. IV. ssich- 'to wash'; MK sīs- : Kol. sutk 'to wash clothes'; Nk. sut, sut(u)k- 'wash clothes'; Go. suhkānā 'to wash', Te. utuku 'to wash (as clothes)' (DED 2196 *cut [uk]). Cf. Jap. sosog- 'to wash'.

384. Washbasin. IV. tayya, taya; MK ta'ya 'washtub'; Kangwon dial. has tara, taray ? < *taraya : Ta. tāri 'large pan, pot, or vessel with large mouth, jar, burial urn', takari 'bowl of a lamp'; Ma. tāri 'earthen washhand basin' (DED 2600 *tāri). Cf. Jap. *tarapi 'washbasin', taru 'vat'. There is a possibility, I suppose, that the Kangwon dial. forms could be borrowings from the Jap.

385. Wasp. III. patēli 'digger wasp'; MK 'pa-to'li 'bee, wasp'; dial. have pattayri, patīray, panīray, patari, patēri, patīray 'digger wasp' (for dial. forms, see *Korean Dialect Dictionary* p. 994) ? < *pa[n]tali : Ta. vanṭu 'kind of bee', vaṭu 'beetle' (Lex.); Ma. vanṭu 'black bee, wasp, beetle'; Ka. band-uni 'large black bee'; To. pod 'kind of large fly' (DED 4283 *vant-). The Kor. word appears to be < *pa[n]t + ari (suffix).

386. Water¹. IV. mul; MK 'mīl 'water' : PDr *muṛ- 'water?' as in Ta. muruk- 'bathe the entire body by dipping or pouring', muruval 'an aquatic bird'; Mar. mukkuka 'immerse, drown, dye' (from *muṛuk-), mukkuvar 'class of fishermen'; Ka. muṛugu 'sink under water, become plunged in a liquid'; Konda muṛk 'to dip in (a vessel)'; Pa. mulg- muli 'dive, be immersed'; Malt. mulgre 'to dip in, draw water' (DED 4096 *muṛ-). The semantic sense of the Dr. is 'immerse', but this could be an extended meaning. Probably related is Ta. mūri 'ladle, vessel for holding water'; Ma. mūri 'a sluice of ricefields'; Ka. mūri 'spout of a water jar' (DED 4142 *mūṛ-). These words appear to have a semantic foundation of 'water'. Also Ta. muka 'draw water'; Ka. moqe 'scoop water'; Tu. mgēre 'fisherman' (DED 4001 *muk-, possibly from an earlier *murk-).

387. Water². I. am 'water (children's word)' : Ta. am, ām 'water'; Malt. amu 'water'; amm 'water, urine, dropsy' (DED 158 *am).

388. Waterfowl. IV. kilēki 'wild goose'; MK kilyēki, kilyē'ki. OK (*Kyerim yusa*) has shape resembling *kurikungki 'wild goose' : Ta. kuruku 'heron, stork, crane, bird, gallinaceous fowl, anril bird'; Ma. kuriyan 'paddy bird, heron', kuru

'heron'; Go. koruku 'crane' (DED 1767 *kurikku). Although the wild goose is substantially different from the heron or stork, the wide variety of meanings in the Ta. would tend to support listing kilyéki and kuruku as cognates. Several other Dr. etyma appear to be related: Konda kuluri 'a duck'; Kui kuluri 'crane, heron'; Pa. kolor 'kind of crane or heron' (DED 1503 *kulur). Also Kol. kor 'hen, cock, fowl'; Pa. korru 'fowl'; Kuwi koiyū 'fowl, hen' (DED 1768 *kor-). Cf. MK käyu, kë'yu; OK këlo 'goose'.

389. Wear Away. III. talh- 'wear away, rub down, is abraded' : Ma. tarayuka 'to be worn out, rubbed', tarekka 'to rub down'; Tu. tarepuni 'to grind, rub', tarevuni 'to be rubbed off, abrade, wear away', tarelu 'worn out' (DED 2541 *tara-).

390. Weave¹. IV. nah- 'to spin, weave'; nahi ha- 'to weave'; MK nah- : Ka. nēyige, nēye, nēge 'weaving, a web, entwining or being entwined'; nēkara 'weaver'; Tu. nēge 'texture'; Ko. neg- 'to be close-woven'; Ma. neyka 'to weave'; Kuwi neh'nai 'to interweave'; Ta. ney 'to weave, (as clothes), string, link together' (DED 3101 *ney-). Cf. Tung. neke 'to knit'; Mong. nege 'to weave, put together, knit'. Another word pair that is possibly related to the above is Kor. yëkk- 'weave, plait, compile, weave a story', MK yësk-; and Ta. yā 'bind, tie, compose a poem'; yakkai 'tie, bond'; yakkai 'strips of fiber used in thatching' (DED 4227 *ya-). Ramstedt suggests an older (unattested) Korean *nyék- and compares this with the Tung. and Mong. words.

391. Weave². IV. ëlk- 'weave, make'; MK ëlk- : Te. allu 'to plait, weave, fabricate'; Kol. al- 'to weave'; Kui alpa 'weave, plait'; Ta. allu 'to knit, build, weave' (DED 221 *al-).

392. Well¹. IV. *tiley ? 'a well', which appears in a Koryo poem in compound tiléy umul; N. Pyongan dial. has tilemul 'well water' : Ma. turavu 'large well'; Ta. turavu 'sultan-well, large well for irrigation purposes'; Te. doravi, doravu 'id', doruvu 'id, a tank, a dock for ships' (DED 2745 *turavu).

393. Well². IV. OK il, ëil, él 'well' : Ta. ûru 'to spring, ooze, flow as water in a well'; Ka. ûru 'to spring (as water), ooze, leak out'; Ka. orate 'a spring, hole dug in dry bed of a stream where water oozes in' (DED 648 *ûru).

394. Westwind. IV. kal, kal palam 'a wind between south and west, a southwest wind', kasual palam (dial.) : Ta. kaccāŋ 'westwind'; Ma. kaccāŋ 'long-shore wind blowing in from the north-northwest' (DED 919 *kaccāŋ). Probably related in the Dr. are Ma. kōṭa 'westwind'; To. kwār 'monsoon', and Ko. kēr 'southwest monsoon' (DED 1827 *kōṭ-). Other direction words of interest are Kor. ma- 'south, southwind' and Dr. me, mel 'west'; Ko. me- 'western' (DED 4173 *me-).

395. White¹. IV. hiy- 'to be white'; MK 'høy- id'; OK *han 'id' : Ta. vel, ven 'white, pure, etc.'; Ma. velj 'light, clearness'; Tu. boļu 'white'; Te. veluka 'whiteness' (DED 4524 *vel-). Korean also has hayah- 'to be snow-white, very white'; MK haya-h-, which might go with Ta. vāl 'whiteness, purity', vānmai 'purity, whiteness' (DED 4395 *vāl-). Kor. ppoyah- 'whitish, milky-white, etc.', poyah'; MK pohiy- might be compared with To. pol 'white', polf 'to be white', polc 'whiteness, light' (DED 4524 *pol-).

396. White². IV. OK *nahye 'white' : *nar- 'whiteness, grayness' as in Ka. narat- 'become gray haired', nare 'gray hair', narati 'woman whose hair has turned

gray; Te. nara ‘gray hair’; Ta. narai ‘gray hairs, whiteness, a white bull etc.’ (DED 2984 *nar-). MK also has nalos/nalot ‘a beard, whiskers’, which might be related.

397. Winnow. III. tili- ‘winnow’ : Ka. tūru ‘winnow’; Ta. tūru ‘id’ (DED 2798 *tūr-). Also Ta. tārru ‘to sift, winnow’, tarī ‘to sift by a winnowing fan’; Te. tal(u)cu ‘to sift or separate in a winnowing basket’ (DED 2611 *tar-). Further complicating the Dr. picture is Ta. telī ‘winnow’; Ko. tel ‘id’ (DED 2827 *tel-). The Dr. pattern is *tV₁ or *tV₂. All three forms are probably related.

398. Wolfdog. IV. nīk- in nīktay ‘Korean wolf’; probably *nīk + tay; dial. have nīltay, nēktay, nuktay, etc. Given the dialect forms, a PK *nīlk- is possible: Ka. nakke ‘jackal’; Te. nakka ‘id’; Kol. nakka ‘fox’; Pe. nekur, nikur ‘dog’; Ta. nari ‘jackal’; Konda naka ‘jackal’ (DED 2981 *nak-/nark). Another set of etyma involves Konda nukuri ‘dog’; Kui nakuri, nahori (DED 3022). Perhaps related to all these forms is Kor. nēkuli ‘badger’; MK nēkoli. Cf. Jap. tanuki ‘badger’.

399. Wood. IV. *mal as in mal ‘flat piece of wood placed under something to be sawed or planed’, mal, malttuk ‘stake, post’, mal-koci ‘branched hangar of wood, usually made from fork of tree’ : Ta. maram ‘tree, wood, timber’; Ka. mara ‘id’; Kuwi mranu ‘id’; Malt. manu ‘id’; cf. Kor. maktahi ‘rod, stick’ and Kol. māk ‘wood, tree, etc.’ Could Kor. malu ‘wooden floor’ be related to these etyma? (DED 2856 *mara-). Cf. Tung. mo ‘tree’.

400. Word. I. mal ‘word, language’; MK “mal : Ma. marru ‘word, change, reply’, māt̄tu ‘word’; Ka. māt̄tu ‘word, saying, language’; Ko. mānt̄ ‘word, language’. Numerous Dr. languages have ‘word’ as one of the many meanings of *mar root words (DED 3960 *māt̄-/*mar). Also Ta. mori ‘word, saying, language’, v. ‘to say, speak’; Ma. mori ‘word’; Kod. molj ‘subject of talk or song’; Kol. mud ‘to talk, speak a language’; Nk. mur ‘speak’ (cf. Kor. mut-/mulē- ‘to ask a question’; MK ‘mut-) (DED 4092 *mur-). Cf. Mong. mala ‘speaking’.

401. Worm. I. pēllēy ‘worm, insect’; MK pēl’ēy, pēlkēy; dial. have pēlkaci, pēlkēkci, pēlki; ? < *pēlkēy : Te. pur(u)gu ‘worm, insect’; Ta. puru ‘worm’; Kod. puju ‘id’; Ka. puru, pura ‘worm, insect in general’; Skt. phullaka- ‘worm’, pulaka ‘kind of insect or vermin’. Pa. pulave ‘worm, maggot’ (DED 3537 *puru(k)-).

402. Wrapper. II. MK polo’ki ‘a baby’s quilt, also used to carry baby on back; baby’s diaper’ : Ga. porege ‘loincloth’, poriyā ‘id’; Ta. pōr ‘to wear, wrap oneself in, cover, envelop, surround’, pōrvāl ‘covering, wrapping, upper, garment’; Te. pōruva ‘cloth’; Kui porpa ‘to wrap around the body’; Kod. porad ‘to dress’; Pe. por ‘to put on an upper garment’ (DED 3751 *pōru-). See also Dress.

403. Wrinkle. I. culim ‘wrinkles, crumples’, culuk culuk ‘with wrinkles’ : Ta. curukku ‘wrinkle, crease’; curi ‘to wrinkle, to shrink’ (DED 2213 *cur-). See Shrink.

404. Yard. IV. matang ‘yard, place’; MK mat ‘open area, level ground, place, garden’ etc. : Ka. madi ‘bed of a garden, division of a field’; Te. madi ‘field, garden bed’ (DED 3805 *mati). Another possibility, perhaps related, is Ta. mantai ‘open space in the middle of a village, common to the community’ (DED 3847). There is also To. mod ‘locus of tribal activity’; Kod. mandi ‘village green’; Ta. mangram ‘meeting place under a tree in a village, open space’ (DED 3913 *mant-/man₂r).

405. Yearn. III. kili- ‘to yearn after, to miss, long for’; MK ‘kī’li-, kīlium ‘affection, yearning’ : Ta. kūr ‘to covet, hanker after’; Ma. kūruka ‘to love, mind’; Ka. kūr ‘to mind, be attached to’; Te. kūrimi ‘friendship, affection’ (DED 1577

*kūr-).

406. Years. I. sal ‘years of age’; MK sēl, sol : Kol. sāl ‘year’ in mutta sāl ‘next year’; Te. sari ‘repetition, occasion’; Ta. cāri ‘time, turn’; Ma. sāri ‘id’; Ka. sāri, sāre ‘id’ (DED 2033 *cāri). Is Kor. sēl ‘New Year’s day’ related to Kor. sal ‘years of age’ and to the words in DED 2033? Another Dr. word group appears to be related: Te. cel ‘to go, pass, pass away (as time)’, noun ‘period that has elapsed’; Ka. sala ‘entering, a coming to pass, a time’ (DED 2286 *cel-).

407. You. III. nē ‘you, thou’; dial. ni, nēme, nēki, nikimi, ninay, nīy; MK nē : Old Ta. nin(n); Ta. nī ‘thou, you’; Ka. nīm, nin(u); To. nī (obl. non-); Malt. nin (obl. ning); Br. nī (obl. nē) (DED 3051 *nī). Also DED 3055: Ta. nīm, nīr ‘you’ (pl.); Old Tamil num ‘you’ (pl.); Kor. nam, MK nōm ‘others’ could be related to Old Tamil num.

408. Younger Brother. IV. tolyēn-nim (nim is honorific suffix) ‘one’s husband’s younger brother’; dial. toyren-nim, toyrin-nim, tayrim, teyrem. Toryēng also means ‘bachelor, Buddhist priest, teacher, etc.’ At some point Chinese characters were given to the word. I doubt whether tolyēn derives from the Buddhist concept, but there has probably been a lot of contamination between the probable original meaning of ‘younger brother’ and the later meaning of ‘Buddhist priest’: Konda torən ‘younger brother’; Kol. tōren ‘id’; Ga. torən ‘id’; Nk tōlen ‘brother, mother’s sister’s son’, tōren ‘brother’ (DED 2939 *tōren).