

HITTITE - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Hittite is an extinct Indo-European language that was spoken in Bronze Age Anatolia, between 16th and 13th centuries BC. Hittite was the earliest language to split from the Proto-Indo-European and the first attested Indo-European language and has as such preserved archaic features of PIE, making it very important for Indo-European comparative linguistics. The Hittites founded one of the earliest empires in human history and extensively traded with various contemporary states such as Mycenea, Minoan Crete, Cyprus, Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, Mitanni Kingdom and Syrian states. Hittite army was one of the most organized and advanced armies of its time. The Hittite Empire collapsed under the attacks of the Sea Peoples. Neo-Hittite kingdoms appeared in the 13th century in Northern Syria. Anatolian languages related to Hittite such as Lydian, Lyian, Carian and Psidian continued to be spoken in Hellenic and Roman Anatolia, finally becoming extinct.

This dictionary is based upon The Hittite Inherited Lexicon of Dr. Alwin Kloekhorst. The aim of the dictionary is to give an alphabetic list of Hittite words of Indo-European origin. The dictionary presents Hittite words with correct or near-correct pronunciation as the Hittites spoke their language. With other words the vocabulary represents the true Hittite phonetics. Sometime the word Hittite has been replaced by the word Nesian. Nesian or Nesili to be precise, is what the Hittites themselves called their language. The cognates of Hittite words in other Indo-European languages have been given to make linguistic comparison and understanding easier. Hittite words' cognates and borrowings in other Anatolian languages (Luwian, Palaic, Lydian, Lycian, Carian, Psidic and Sidetic) have also been presented.

I am a graduate in the English language teaching and creative writing. For years I have done passionate research about the Hittite language as part of my linguistic interest and expertise. I have made this document available for anyone interested in the Hittite language.

Dublin, September 2013

Lia Liberian



Hittite Empire and Nesian (Hittite) Language map



Anatolian Languages map



Anatolian Languages spoken in the Roman Empire

A

A= (allative singular ending) (PIE. –o) like in aska=to the gate, nebisa=to heaven, hmeshanta=to spring, lulia=to the pond, soha= to the roof, isa=to the mouth, kiswa=to the hand, tgna=to the earth. –A is related to pra=forward, in front of.

A= (nominative-accusative plural noun-ending) (PIE. –eh) (one of the plurals is formed by –a. Such as in Sagua=eye, Sagua=eyes. Niat=work, task, Niata=works, tasks.

Miant=small, Mianta=smalls. Homant=all, Homanta=all.

And there is the –i and –u stems. Aso=good, Asau=good pl. Hrgi=white, Hrgai=white.

Sopa=clean, Sopai=clean pl.)

A= (3rd singular present midd.-ending) see(ri)

A= and, too, see=(i)a

A= but see (m)a

A= (enclitic pronoun) he, she, it. Pal. –a. Luv. –a. Lyd. –a. Lyc. –e id.

A= to be hot. See a(i)

A(b)a= (encl. locative sentence particle) (PIE. –o-bo?) (possibly related to abat=stressing particle, ba=demonstrative pronoun, apa(n)=preverb)

Aba/Abo= (demonstrative pronoun) that (one); he, she, it (PIE. hobo) (gen.pl abentsan shows suffix –ntsan, like in kentsan, sumentsan and is related to Lyc. Ebehe. Related to abentsan are; Skt. tesam=of those, Lat. Eorum=of these, OCS. Tekhye=of those) (nom.sg.c. abas, acc.sg.c. abon, nom.-acc.sg.n. abat, gen.sg. abel, dat.-loc.sg. apedni, abl. abets, instr. abet, abedanda, nom.pl.c. abe, acc.pl.c. abos, nom.-acc.pl.n. abe, gen.pl. abentsan, dat.-loc.pl. abedas)

Apasila (Basil?)= himself, herself, of one's own (spelled without plene –a)

Abada(n) (Bada(n)?)= (adv) there (spelled without plene –a)

Abia (Bia?)= (adv) there, then (spelled without plene –a)

Abinisan (Binisan?)= (adv) thus (spelled without plene –a)

Abiniswant (Biniswant?)= (adj) of such kind (spelled without plene –a)

Ba= (Pal) (dem.pron.) that one

Ba= (Luv) (dem.pron.) that; he, she, it, they

Badi= (Luv) (adv) thus, there

Ba= (Luv) he, she, it

Bi= (Lyd)(dem.pron) he

Bili= (Lyd) (adj) his

Ebad= (Lyd) (adv) here, there

Ebe= (Lyc) (dem) this

Ebe= eb(e)= (Lyc) (dem.pron) he, she, it

Ebei= (Lyc) (adv) here

Ebeila= (Lyc) (adv) here

Ebeli= (Lyc) (adv) here

Ehbi= (Lyc) (adj) his

Eptehe/i/Eb(e)tehe/i= (Lyc) (adj) their

Adr/An= (abstract-suffix, denominal as well as deverbal) (PIE. otr, otn) (E.g. aniadr=motherhood, ndohsadr=mankind, hantsetsiadr=first position, akadr=death, hokadr=conjuration(=conspiracy, the swearing of an oath together, a magic incantation or spell), uwadr=inspection. In Luvian we find kursadr, kursatn=parcel of land deriving from gults or gulsadr/gulsatn=sketch

Ah= ('factive' -suffix) E.g, sopiah=to make pure. Neuah=to make new. Tasuah=to make blind. -Ah suffix adds the meaning of doing, or making to a verb. (PIE. eh. Neuah is comparable to Lat. Novare=to renew, Gr. neao=to plough up)

Ai= (dat.-loc.sg.-ending)

A(i) (ari)/i= to be hot (PIE. hehiori, hhineu)

Derivatives; Ant= (part)

Inu= to make hot, to fry

Inuske/a= (impf)

Aies/les= to become hot

Aikawartana= (adv.) for one turn (Indic word borrowed through Hurrian. It consists of the words aika=one + uartana=turn. Compare Skt. Eka and vartana)

Ais/Is= mouth (Skt. As. Av. ah. Lat. Os. OIr. A=mouth. PIE. hehes)

Isali= spittle

Ai wai= oh woe! (interjection), see; uai

As= (Luv) mouth

Asatsa= (Luv) to speak

Ak/K= to die, to be killed; to be eclipsed (of sun and moon (PIE. hokei,hkenti)

Kant= (part)

Kiske/Keske/a= (impf)

Kadr/Kan= death

Akta= (Lyd.) of the dead

Aku= sea-shell (probably derived from PIE. hek=sharp)

Akuan= (adj.) covered with sea-shells

Alantaru= oak (derived from Semitic allan+Nes. Taru=wood. Akk. Allanu. Hebr.

Allon=oak)

Alba= cloud (no PIE form has been found)

Albarama= cloudiness, clouddeck

Alu= (1sg.imp.act.-ending)

An= (acc.sg.c.-ending)

An= (nom.-acc.sg.n.-ending of a-stems) (PIE. Om) (Compare Nes. lugan=yoke corresponds to Skt. Yugam. Gr. Ksugon, Lat. lugum, OCS. Igo, Goth juk).

An= (gen.pl.-ending) (Skt. Am, Gr. on, Lat. Um, Lith. U. Goth. E. PIE. Om) (-an was used mostly in Old Nesian, later it was replaced by –as and fell together with dat.-loc.pl. ending –as)

(A)n= (encl. locative sentence particle) (probably derived from PIE. hen=in, to. (a)n probably means=inwards)

Ana(Na?)= (stem) former, old (Anats, Anala/I, Anisan occur mostly in New Nesian and sporadically in Middle Nesian. Anats, Anisan replace gru=formerly, and Anala/I have taken over the meaning of gruli=former, older) (Ana/Na and Ani/Ni are etymologically similar but obtained opposite meanings)

Ani (Ni?)= (dem.pron) that, the already mentioned one

Anats (Nats?)= (adv.) formerly, once upon a time

Anala/I (Nala/i?)= (adj.) former, earlier, old

Anisan (Nisan?)= (adv.) formerly, before; once; at the time

Ana= mother (PIE. Honno)

Aniadr/Anian= (n) motherhood

Ana= (Pal.) (c) mother

Ana/i= (Luv) (c) mother

Anala/i= (Luv) (adj.) maternal

Anawan/i= (Luv) (c) stepmother

Aniniami= (Luv) (c) cousin

Ani(ia)= (Luv) (adj) maternal

Ena= (Lyd) mother

Ene/i= (Lyd.) mother

Ene/i= (Mil.) (c) mother (gen.adj.enesi)

Ana= (inf.II-suffix) (PIE. Otno) (Ee.g. saana= to sit, daana=to eat, uagana=to bite) (ana is infinitive II, while uantsi is infinitive I. *Uantsi* petrified form of *uar/uan*, *ana* has belonged to paradigm *adr/an*)

Ana/Ani= (imperative-suffix) (PIE. CC-otn-oi-ei/CC-otn-i-enti) (E.g. nani/a=to drive, beside naiske/a. walhani/a=beat, beside walhiske/a) (stems in ana/i are used to express progressive, iterative, durative, distributive and ingressive meaning, “ all of which share the feature imperfectivity” and therefore this suffix is labelled as an “ imperfective-suffix. stems in –ana/i are functionally equivalent to stems in -ske and –s(a). a verbal derivation from a deverbal abstract noun fits the imperfective meaning of ana/i perfectly. consider iskar/iskr=to stab is the source of abstract noun iskadr/iskaran=(the act of) stabbing, from this iskarana/iskarani=to be (in the act of) stabbing or derived. Similarly lah=expedition, from this is derived lahie/a=to go on an expedition is the basis for lahiadr/lahian=campaign, from which is derived, lahiana/i)

Ananeka= sister by the same mother

Anas(a)/Nas(a) (writ. **anas(a)**)= lower part of the back

Anawana= (c) stepmother (is composed of ana=mother and uana, just like in Luc.

Tatuana=stepfather, besides tata/i=father, also mariuana=a part of the house)

Anawan/i= (Luv) stepmother (comparable to Luv. tatawan=stepfather, from tati=father. Another example is Mariwana=a part of the house)

Ani= that, the already mentioned one. See ana=former, old

Ani= (imperfective-suffix) see ana/ani

Anki (nki?)= (adv.) once (PIE. Hoionki. Skt. Eka=one, Gr. oios=alone. In Nesian –anki, the –a denotes one, related to Skt. eka and Gr. oios=alone) (related to Gr. –akis, in tetrakis=four times, pentakis=five times. Gr. akis occurs after numeral 4, Nesian –anki occurs only between 1-3)

Anku/Nku= (adv.) fully (totally, completely) (The word contains the enclitic element –ku)

Ans= to wipe (Gr. Amao=to mow, to reap. OE mawan, OHG. Mawen, maen=to Mow. PIE. homhsei)

Ansant= (part)

Anske/Ansiske/Ansike= (impf)

Am(ma)sa/Am(ma)si(ia)= (Luv) to wipe

Ant= (part.-suffix. PIE. Ent) (E.g. Nes. Kunant=killed, from kuen/kun=to kill, pant=seized, from ep=to seize, piant=given, from pai/pi=to give. Skt. Adant=eating. Lat.

Edent=eating. In all IE. languages the particle has active meaning.)

(E.g. kunant=killed from kuen/kun=to kill. Apant=seized from ep/ap=to seize.

Piant=given from pai/pi=to give. Almost all of the particles have passive meaning. An exceptional few ones have active meaning. E.g. sant=being from es/as=to be.

quant=drinking from egu/gu=to drink, dant=eating and eaten from ed/ad=to eat)

Ant= (erg.-suffix) (PIE. Ent)

Antaka=? (Hurrian word, maybe meaning, room or loins)

Anta(ri)/Antat(i)= (3pl.midd.-endings) (PIE. Ento-ri-, nto-ri-)

Antaru= (3pl.imp.midd.-ending)

Andaru= (Luv) (3pl.imp.midd.-ending)

Antes= (erg.pl.-ending)

Antu= (3pl.imp.act.-ending) (E.g. Nes. pandu, asandu, pedandu. Skt. Santu=they must be. Nes. Kunandu, Skt. Ghnantu=they must kill.)

Andu/Endu= (Pal) id.

Andu/Antu= (Luv) id.

Vtu= (Lyc) id.

Antsa= (3pl.pres.act.-ending)

Antsa= (erg.sg.-ending)

Antsi= (3pl.pres.act.-ending) (Skt. anti, Gr. enti, OCS. Eti, Goth. Ind. Gr. ousi, Lat. Unt, OIr. Ait, Goth. And. PIE. enti, io-nti, sko-nti) (E.g. Nes. Asantsi/santsi=they are, Skt.santi, Gr. eisi, Dor. Enti, Goth. Sind=they are. Nes. Iantsi, Skt. yanti, Gr. iasi=they go. Nes. Kunantsi, Skt. ghnanti=they kill)

Anti= (Pal) (3pl.pres.act.-ending)

Anti= (Luv) (3pl.pres.act.-ending)

D= (Lyd) (3pl.pres.act.-ending)

Vnti/Nti= (Lyc) (3pl.pres.act.-ending)

Apa= (adv., postpos.) behind, afterwards; back, again, further (PAnat. Opo, opom. Possible related to PIE. hepo=(away) from. Gr. apo=from, away from. Skt. apa=away, off. Lat. Ab=from, away. Goth. Af=from, away, since. Also possibly linked to Gr. epi=upon, over, on to. Skt. api=also, further, even. Arm yev=and, from PIE. hepi=upon, over) (Nes. Apetsi(ia) is possibly linked to Skt. apatya=offspring, Lith. Apacia=bottom, Luv. Apara/i=later, younger, Lyc. Epre/i=back, rear, Skt. apara=later, following)

Apan= (adv.) behind; after(wards)

Apananta (written appananda)= (adv.) behind; after(wards) Petsi(ia)= (adj.) backmost, hindmost, rear (absence of plene a points to pron. petsia)

Apa/Api= to be finished, to be done

Pasiuat= future (absence of plene a points to pron. Pasiuat)

Apa= (Luv) (prev) back, again (PIE. H-op-o, h-op-om)

Derivatives: Pasiuat=future, tomorrow?

Apan= (prev.postpos.) behind, after

Apanta (written apanda)= behind

Aprant(i) (written aparant(i)= (adj) future

Apan= (Luv) (postpos., prev.) 'after, behind, again

Apani= (Luv) (adj) after, in the future

Apra(i) (written apara(i)= (Luv) (adj) after, later, younger

Api= (Luv) (adv) back, again

Epn= (Lyc) (adv) afterwards

Epnte= (Lyc) (adv) thereafter

Epre/i= (Lyc) (adj) back-rear

Apla= trap, deceit (probably borrowed from Luv. Appal=to deceit, going back to PIE. hep. The word is cognate with ep/p=to take, to seize. The noun occurs in expression of apali da=to mislead (someone) and is the source of aplae=to mislead, to deceive)

Aplae= to entrap

Aplieske/Apliske= (impf)

Apliala= ?

Ar/R= 'to come (to), to arrive (at) (Gr. erkhomai=to come, to go. Skt. Rcchati=to go to, to go at, to attain. PIE. Hor-ei, hrenti)

Rant= (part)

Rske/Arske/a= (impf)

Ar/R= to wash (TochA. Yar=to bathe. PIE. Horhei, hrhenti)

Rant= (part)

Rumr= (verb.noun)

Rwantsi/Rumantsi= (inf.1)

Ariske/Arieske, but also Riske/Rieske= (impf)

Ara= (adv.) right, proper(ly) (Skt. Aram=fittingly, rta=truth, order. Gr. arariosko=to join. PAnat. Or. PIE. Hor-o)

Ara/Ra= arse, anus (Gr. orros=arse. PIE. Horso)

Arh(a)= see erh/arh/rh

A(ri), At(i)= (3sg.midd.-endings) (PIE. O-ri-)

Arg/Rg= to mount, to cover, to copulate (Gr. orkhis=testicle. Enorkhos=testicled. Arm. Orji-k=Testicle, orj=male. Alb. Herdhe=, Mlr. uirge, Av. rzi=testicle(s). ON. Argr=passive homosexual. Lith. arzus=lustful, erzilas=dial. Arzilas=stallion. Russ. Erzat=to fidget. PIE. Hrgo, horgei)

Arkant= (part)

Derivatives: **Rgi**= (c) testicle (derived from arg/rg=to copulate)

Ark/Rk= to cut off, to divide (Lat. (h)ercisco=to divide (an estate), (h)erctum=division (of) inheritance. PIE. Horkei, hrkenti) (*rkantsi* appears between *htai*=perforates and *mrkantsi*=butcher. Gr. erkhatos. Fragmos=fence, erkate, fugake=guard, orkhos=row of vines)

Rkant= (part)

Rkwantsi= (inf.1)

Rkiske/a= (impf)

Arkuae/Rkuae (few plene spellings point to pronunciation of Arkwai and the rest to rkwai)= to pray, to plead Skt. Arc=to sing, to praise, TochA. Yark=worship, TochB. Yärke=worship. Arm. Erg=song. PIE. Horkoie/o?)

Rkur= (verb. noun) prayer, plea, excuse (impf)

Rkuiske/Rkueske= (impf)

Derivatives: **Rkuesr/Rkuesn**= (n) prayer

As= (gen.sg.-ending) (PIE. os, s) (as means of, belonging to. E.g. nebisas=of the heaven, tknas=of the earth)

As/S= (dat.-loc.pl.-ending) (PAnat. -os, Lyc. -e, Luv. -ants. Probably singular form was -a and plural -as)

As= to remain, to stay, to be left (PIE. hens?)

Asant= (part)

Aswantsi= (inf.1)

Aske/a= (impf)

As/Asie/a= to be loved, to be good (the verb is probably derived from aso/asu=good, dear, favourable)

Asiant= (part)

Asiur= (verb.noun) favour, love

Asiske/a= (impf)

Asinu= to make beloved?

Asinuske/a= (impf)

Asiadr/Asian= love

Asiwant= lover

Atsa= (Luv) to love

Sun-atsatiwada= (Luv) PN. (lit. 'beloved by the Sun(god))

Tarhuna-atsa= (Luv) PN (lit. 'beloved by the Storm-god)

Gods-atsama/i= (Luv) PN (lit. 'beloved by the gods)

Asa= (genitival adjective-suffix) (PIE. osio) (Asa is especially known in Luvian. In Luv.

Asa/i, Lyc. Ahe/i. in Nes. We find already in Old Nes. antsasa=offspring,

iugasa=yearling derived from iuga=yearling, pedasah=to implace, derived from pedasa, itself derived from peda=place)

Aska= gate(way) (PIE. hosko)

Asma= (interject.) 'lo, behold' (PIE. hos) (related to *kasma*=lo, behold, this word has a derivative *kasa* which consists of kas=this + (m)a=but. *Asma* consists of a=that + (m)a=but)

(A)sta= (encl. locatival sentence

Aso/Asau (Asu)= (adj.) good; dear; favourable (Gr. Eus, Skt. su=good. PIE. hohsu)

Aso (Asu)= (n.) good(ness), good things; goods, possessions'

Asoant (Asuant)= (adj.) good; favourable

Asoadr/Asoan(Asuadr/Asuan)= favourableness, friendly fashion

Asotseri= good-cup (derived from aso=good + tseri=cup)

Asul/Asula= favour; greeting; well-being (PIE. hhseul)

Asuladr/Asulan= well-being

Asusani= (uninfl.) 'horse-trainer' (Indic word from Kikkuli text) (skt. Asva=horse)

At= (3sg.pret.midd.-ending)

Ata/Ta= father (Lat. Atta, Gr. atta, Goth. Atta, OCS otyesye. Tata derives from PAnat.

Todo, comparable to ModEng. Daddy)

Atala/Tala= fatherly, paternal

Tata/i/Dada/i= (Luv) father

Tati(ia)= (Luv) (adj) paternal

Tatala/i/Dadala/i= (Luv) (adj) paternal

Taada= (Lyd) father

Tede/i= (Lyc) father?

Ati= (3sg.pret.midd.-ending)

A(ts)= abl.-ending (PIE. oti/t, Gr. proti=to, Cret. porti=to, Skt. prati=in the direction of)

Ati= (Luv.) abl.-ending

Edi= (Lyc.) abl.-ending

in Old Nes. the ablative was -tsa. E.g.; Nebistsa=from heaven, Sohtsa=from the roof, bertsa(ber/barn=house)=from the house. In New Nes. it became -ts. E.g. Nebisats=from heaven, Sohats=from the roof, Barnats=from the house. In NN. the ON. -ts abl. ending is found in petrified form in few words; dbuusts, kets, bets and we find -ats stems from ON. in isats=of the mouth, from ais/is=mouth, tuugats=off the body, from tueka/tuek=body, haprats=from the city, from hapr/hapir=city, kusnats= from the

salary, from kushn=salary, fee. In -a, -i and -u stems had the ending -ats. When the conjunction particle (i)a was added to (a)ts, it did not become ts=a as expected, but instead became ts=ia, like in; betsia, homandatsia, konantsia)

Au/U/O= to see, to look (Skt. Avis=(adv.) evidently, before the eyes. Av. Auuis=id. Gr. Aio=to perceive, aisfanomai=to perceive. Lat. Audio=to hear. PIE. h₁ouei, h₂uenti)

Uant= (part)

Uadr= (verb.noun)

Uana= (inf.1)

Aua= (Luv) (interjection) 'behold, look here

Auli= tube-shaped organ in the neck: throat(?), windpipe(?), carotid artery(?) (Gr. aulos=reed, flute, canal, Lith. Aulas, Latv. Aule=leg of a boot, pipe in a mill, OPr. aulis=shinbone, Lith. Aulys, Russ. Ulej=beehive(hollow in a tree), PIE. h₁ouli)

Auri= lookout, watchtower, guard post, border post (the word has the derivative -ri, like in esri=shape from es/as=to be, edri=food from ed)

Aurila= guard

Auridla= guard

Auan= (indecl. particle) (PIE. h₁ouom, Lat. au=off, Lith. au=away) This particle stresses the meaning of other adverbs like; arha, kata, sra)

B

(See P)

D

(See T)

E

E= they (see; si, oni, ini)

E= (3sg.pres.act.-ending of the *hi*-flection)

E= (voc.sg.-ending) (see; i)

Ed/D= to eat (Skt. Ad=to eat. Gr. edmenai=to eat. Lat. Edo=to eat. Lith. Esti=to eat. OCS. Jasti=to eat. Goth. Itan=to eat. PIE. H₂edti, h₂edenti)

Etsdu/Etsasdu/Etsatu/Etsu= (3sg.imp.act)

Dantu/Etsantu= (3pl.imp.act)

Dant= (part)
 Dadr= (verb.noun)
 Dana= (inf.2)
 Dske/Dsike/a= (impf)
 Ad= (Pal) to eat
 Ad/D= (Luv) to eat
 Adaha= (Luv) (adj) epithet of gods who have to eat something
 Edri= food (PIE. Hedri)
 Edrie/a= to feed
 Edrinu= to feed
 Adri(a)= (Luv) to feed?
 Ehu= (2sg.imp.act.) come! (Skt. Ava=off, away, Gr. au=again, towards. Lat. Au-fugio=to flee (away), Lith. Au=away from, down from. OCS. U=from, away. PIE. heihou) (the verb is the imperative of ue/uua=to come, is consists of the element PIE. h1ei=go!, see i=to go)
 Eian= a tree (evergreen), perhaps 'yew (Russ. iva=willow, Lith. ieva=bird-cherry. Latv. ieva=bird-cherry. Gr. oie, oa, oe=service-tree, PIE. hehiueh2, hoihueh2, hehion)
 Ega= cold, frost, ice (Olr. Aig, gen. ega=ice. MCorn. Yeyn=cold. ON. Jaki=ice-floe, jokull=glacier, PIE. ieg-o) (Ega was originally iega, as visible in other IE languages. The -i before the -e was lost later, but still visible more or less in igai, iguna, igunes, igunah)
 Egae/Igae= to cool down
 Eguna/Iguna= (adj) cold
 Egunima= cold(ness)
 Ek= (see; Ak/K)
 Ekt= (hunting) net? (PIE. iek-t, OHG. Jagon=to hunt, jagod=pursuit, jaget=hunt)
 Akti= (Luv) hunting net
 Eku/Gu= to drink, to drink to (+dat.), to toast (+acc) (TochAB. Yok=to drink, Lat. Ebrius=drunk? Gr. nefo=to be sober. PIE. h1egwhiti, h1gwhenti)
 Guant= (part)
 Guadr= (verb.noun)
 Guana= (inf.2)
 Kuske/a= (impf)
 Hu= (Pal) drink
 U= (Luv) to drink?
 Eku= horse (Skt. Asva, Av. aspa, Gr. ippos. Myc. I-qo. Lat. Equus. Ven. Ekvon. OIr. Ech. OE. Eoh. TochB. Yakwe. TochA. Yuk=horse. Arm. Es=donkey. Lith. Asva=mare. OPr. Aswinan=mare's milk. PIE. heku) (Esoakome=horse-village; a place name in Pisidia)
 Asu/Atsu= (Luv) horse
 Asusadla= (Luv) to ride on a horse (probably composed of asu=horse + sa=to sit +dla=suffix)
 Esb= (Lyc) horse

El= (pronominal gen.sg.-ending) (like in; mel, bel, kel, kuel, tuel. El is comparable to Lyd. Bili=his, derived from bi=he, she, it. Hattian suffix –el, -il expresses appurtenance(=a secondary or less significant thing or part added to another, more important thing) but Nes. –el is pf PIE. origin.)

Elianku= see; iluyanka

Eltsi= (pair of) scale(s) (PIE helt-ih?)

Eni= see; si, oni, ini

Enu= ? (the verb occurs in a medical text and could mean 'to make warm' perhaps derived from inu=to make warm from a(i)/i=warm. *Enuuand* is the particle)

Enuma= to be refreshed(?) 3pl.pres.midd. (perhaps not of PIE origin)

Ep/P= to take, to seize, to grab, to pick, to capture (Skt. Apnoti=to reach, to gain, to take possession of, Lat. Apiscor=to reach, to receive, to grab, to get). Co-epi=I have started, I have undertaken. PIE. hepti, hpenti)

Pant= (part)

Padr= (verb.noun)

Epuas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Epwantsi= (inf.1)

Pana= (inf.2)

Piske/Pieske= (impf)

Derivatives; **Padrie/a**= to take in pledge; to confiscate

Padriwantsi= (inf.1)

Er= see; ar/r

Er= (3pl.pret.act.-ending) (Nes. –er, Lat. 3pl.perf.-ending –ere, Skt. 3pl.perf. –ur, and YAv. **arē** together belong to common PIE. origin. The original Nes. 3pl.perf.-ending must have been –an(PIE. ent), visible in Luv. –ant. The –er ending derived from hi-conjugation but extended to the mi-conjugation)

Erh/Erha/Rah/Rh/Rha= line, boundary (Lat. Ora=brim, edge, boundary, coast, region, PIE. herh, hreh, hrh)

Irhat= row, series, circuit

Irhae/Rhae= to go down the line, to circulate, to make the rounds, to treat in succession, to list, to enumerate, to conclude' (PIE. herhoie/o, hrhoie/o)

Irhant= (part)

Irhaur= (verb.noun)

Irhauas= (verb noun gen.)

Irhawantsi= (impf)

Irhiske/Irhieske/a= (impf)

Rha= (adv. postpos.) off, away (from), out of, on account of (Lat. Ora=brim, edge, boundary, coast, region. PIE. Herh/Hrh)

Rhi(n)= (adv.) separately, apart, especially, additionally

Rahtsa= (adv.) around; on the outside, away, absent, abroad

Rahtsanta= (adv.) (all) around

Rahtsa= (adj.) alien

Rahtsia= (adj.) alien
Rahtsena= (adj.) bordering, adjoining, surrounding; outer, external, foreign, alien
Rahtsenant= (adj) id.
Irha= (Luv) border (PIE. herho)
Ernm/Rmn= sickness, illness (ON. Armr=poor, miserable? OE. Earm=wretched. PIE. Hermn, hrmens) (the word possibly has the basic meaning of 'weak', comparable to OE. Earm=weak, ON. Armr=wretched, Alb. Jerm=daze, stupor, sickness, Skt. anarman=without wounds, a hapax variant of anarvan) (This word is connected with rma=moon, rmai=to be pregnant.)
Rmnie/Ernmie/a= to be(come) ill
Rmla/Ermla= (adj) sick, ill
Ermlant= sick, ill
Rmlie/a/Ermlie/a= to be(come) ill; to afflict (with illness)
Es/S= to be (copula); to be present (Skt. Asmi=to be, Gr. esti=he is, Lat. Est=he is. Goth. Ist=he is. PAnat. Es/s, PIE. Hesti, hsent) (Derivatives, see; snu and esri)
Sant= (part)
Esur= (verb.noun)
Esuas= (gen. sg.)
As/S= (Pal) to be
As/S= (Luv) to be
Im= (Lyd) 1sg.pres.act. I am?
El= (Lyd) 3sg.pres.act. he is?
Es/Ah= (Lyc) to be
Ahama(n)= (Lyc) existence
Ahnta= (Lyc) property, possessions (old part. of 'to be')
Es/S= (midd.) to sit down, to seat oneself; (+san) to sit; (act.) to sit, to reside; (trans.) to settle (Skt. Aste=to sit, to live, to settle, to abide, to continue, asa=seat. YAv. Ah=to sit. Gr. estai=to sit. PIE. Hehso, hehsnto, hesti, hsent) (es/s=to sit developed from es/s=to be (present)
Sant (NNes.)/Esant (ONes.)= (part)
Sadr= (verb.noun)
Sana= (inf.2)
Eske/a= (impf)
Sandul= occupation, force, garrison
Sandula/i= (adj.) occupation force
Sandulae= to be on garrison duty
Sanduladr/Sandulan= garrisoning
Istardali= (Luv) (adj.) throne-like
As= (Luv) to be seated, to dwell
Isnu(wa)= (Luv) to seat, to settle
Asa= (Luv) to seat
Istarta= (Luv) throne
Es= (nom.pl.c.-ending) (PIE. ei-es) (E.g. lales, linkiantes, res, kuses, pluadales, pisenes, habies, maries, plhaes, petsies, hantetsies, kuies, hrsaes, ishes, sumes) (ON – es sometimes becomes –is in NN. From MN times onwards, nom.pl.c can also be expressed by acc.pl.c.-ending –us and even by dat.-loc.pl.-ending –as)

Es= (fientive–suffix, which denotes; to be or to become. They are often derived from adjectives, sometimes from nouns and verbs and inflect according to mi-conjugation. Nes. –es is comparable to Lat. –escere, like in rubescere=to become red). (PIE. eh-sh) (E.g. derived from adjectives; Raues=to become free, from rauant=(adj) free. hargies=to become white, from hargi=(adj) white. Idalues=to become bad, from idalu=(adj) evil. Mkes=to become numerous, from mek/meki=(adj) numerous. Mies=to be(come) mild, from miu=soft, mild. Prges/Brges=to become tall, from brgu/brgau=(adj) high. Debaues=to become little, from debu/debau=(adj) little) (derived from verbs; htes=to become dry, from hat/ht=to dry up. Mies=to grow, from mi=to grow. takes=to be important, from tuk=to be important. Derived from nouns; sgnes=to be(come) impure, from skr/tsakr/sgn=excrement)

Esa/Es= see; isa/is

Es(a)= (imperfective-suffix): see s(a)

Esha= see; isha

Eshahru= see; ishahru

Eshr/Ishn= blood, bloodshed (Skt. Asrk, asnas=blood. TochA. Ysar=blood. TochB. Yasar=blood. Gr. ear=blood. Latv. Asins=blood. Lat. Sanguen/sanguis, sanguinis=blood. PIE. Heshr, hshens)

Ishnuant/Eshnuant= (adj.) bloody

Eshaskant/Ishaskant= (adj.) bloodied

Ishrnu/Eshrnu= to make bloody; to dye blood-red

Ishrnuant= (part)

Ishrnumske/a= (impf)

Eshrnumae/Ishrnumae= to make bloody, to smear with blood

Eshrnumawantsi= (inf. 1)

Eshruah= to make blood-red

Ishruant= (adj.) bloody

Ishruieske/a= to be blood-red

Ishruil/Eshriul= (noun or adj.) blood-red (object)

Ishnales= to become blood-shedder?

Ishnadla= blood-shedder, murderer?

Ashar= (Luv) (n) blood

Asharnu= (Luv) to bloody

Asharnumai=(Luv) (adj.) covered with blood

Ashanuant(i)= (Luv) bloody

Asharmi= (Luv) offering?

Shanantisa= (Luv) blood-offering (from Luv. shanant, compare Nes. Ishnant=that of blood)

Esri= shape, image, statue (PIE. Hesri) (Esri has the suffix –ri and derived from es/s=to be, compare edri, from es/d=to eat, auri=look-out, from au/u=to see. Suffix –ri is from PIE. visible in Skt. asri=sharp edge, angle, Gr. akris=mountain top, PIE. hekri)

Esri= fleece

Euk= see; egu/gu

Euan= a kind of grain (just like *sepit*, which is also a type of grain) (Skt. Yava=grain, corn, crop, barley. Lith. Yavas=grainplant, Lith. Javai=grain. Gr. kseiai=spelt)

G

Gu= to drink, to drink to (+dat.), to toast (+acc) (TochAB. Yok=to drink, Lat.

Ebrius=drunk? Gr. nefo=to be sober. PIE. h1egwhiti, h1gwenti) (see; **Egu**= to drink, to drink to (+dat.), to toast (+acc)

Guant= (part)

Guadr= (verb.noun)

Guana= (inf.2)

Kuske/a= (impf)

Gudla= container of water (derived from (Nes. Egu) PIE. heg =to drink + PIE. Instrument suffix -tlo/dlo) (PIE. Hgdlo)

Gudra= drinker, toaster

H

Ha= to believe, to trust, to be convinced (Lat. Omen=omen, PIE. heh)

Hant= (part)

Ha= (1sg.pres.midd.-ending)

Hahl= greenery, verdure, (wild) vegetation

Derivatives: **Hahlala**= a female functionary

Hahlieske/a= to become yellow(green)

Hahlwant= (part)

Hahlah= to make yellow(green)

Hahlnieske= to male yellow(green)

Hahlawant= the yellow

Hahlima= jaundice?

Hahliwant= (adj) yellow(green)

Hahari= (1sg.pres.midd.-ending)

Haharu= (1sg.imp.midd.-ending)

Hahati= (1sg.pret.midd.-ending)

Hai(n)k/Hink/Hi(n)k= (act. trans.) to bestow, to offer; (act. intr.) to bow; (midd.) to bow (derived from haink, transformed to henk and later to hink. Gr. enegkein=to bring, anagke=fate, OIr. Echt=killing, PIE. Henk/Hehenk=fate, death)

Hinkur= (verb.noun)

Hinkwantsi= (inf.1)

Hinkaske/Hinkiske/Hinkieske= (impf)

Henkur/Henkun= gift, offering

Hinkadr/Hinkan= gift

Hinknu= to make bow

Hinkula= offerant

Hlai/Hli= to set in motion (Gr. iallo=to send off, to stretch forth)

Hlana/Hlani= to trample down, to flatten (fields and plants) (Gr. ollumi=to destroy, Lat. Deleo=to destroy, ab-oleo=to destroy. PIE. helh)

Hali= pen, corral (a small enclosure in which sheep, pigs, or other farm animals are kept. Nesli pen for cows and horses) (this contrasts with saur/saun=pen for sheeps and goats)

Halentio= palace (This word has a non Nes. origin)

Hlie/a= to kneel down (PIE. Hloiei/Hlienti)

Hliant= (part)

Hliadr= (verb.noun)

Hliske/a= (impf)

Hlinu= to make kneel

Hlihla/Hlihli= to genuflect, (trans.) to make obeisance to

Hlihlske= (impf)

Hlina= clay? (Gr. alinein=to anoint, to smear, Lat. Lino, levi= to rub, to smear. PIE. hlihno)

Hlki= barley, grain, barley-god

Hlguesr/Hlguesn= supplies (for festivals) (Skt. Arhati=to earn, to be worth. YAv. arjaiti=to be equal. Gr. alfanein=to bring in as profit, alfein-aor=to earn, to obtain. Lith. Alga=salary, pay. PIE. Hlgehshr/Hlgehshn)

Hluga= message, announcement, tidings, news (Goth. Liugan=to lie, OCS. Lyegati=to lie, OIr. Lu-i-ge, lugae=oath. PIE. Hl-e/o-ugo) (in ModEng *to tell stories*=to lie, have close meaning. *To bring news* and *to lie* are cognate. *Hlukani*=carriage is a derivative of hluga))

Hlugi/Hlugai= message

Hlugadla= messenger, envoy

Hlugana/Hlugani= to make an announcement, to bring news

Hluganiske/a= (impf)

Hluganae= to bring news

Hluganili= (adv) in messenger-fashion

Hltsai/Hltsi= to cry out, to shout, to call (trans.), to invoke, to recite (Goth. Lathon, ON. Latha, OE. Lathian, OHG. Lathon=to call, to summon, to invite. PIE. Hltoi/Hlti)

Hltsiant= (part)

Hltsiur= (verb.noun)

Hltsiwas= (gen. sg.)

Hltsiwantsi= (inf.1)

Hltsiske/Hltsieske/a= (impf)

Hlta/i= (Luv) call, appeal

Hltsisa/Hltsis= (impf) to cry out, to call (derived from Hltsai/Hltsi. PIE.

Hltsisohei/Hltsishenti) (this words belongs to a small family of words ending on s-a, like in *is-a*, *sis-a*, *ueris-a*. NH lowered the *l* to *e*, such as in *is-a*, to *es-a*. *sis-a* to *ses-a*. *uaris-a* to *uares-a*)

Hltsisandu/Hltesandu= (impf)

Hmang/Hme/ing= to tie, to betroth (Skt. Amhas=distress, trouble. PIE.

Hmongei/hmngenti)

Hmingant/Hmengant/Hmeingant/Hmangant= (part)

Hmengur/Hmeingur= (verb.noun)

Hmanguas/Hmenguas/Hminguas= (gen. sg.)

Hmeingieske= (impf)

Hamsa= ? (possibly Luv. Hamsa=grandchild)

Hmesha= spring (Gr. amao=to cut, to mow. OHG. Maen, OE. Mawan=to mow. PIE.

Hmehsho)

Derivatives: Hmeshant= spring (derived from mesha. Same pattern is seen in Tsena/Tsenant=autumn, Gim/Gima=winter, Gimant=winter) (suffix -sha is seen in tesha=dream and dmeisha=oppression)

Han/Hn= to draw (liquids) (Gr. antlos=bilge-water?, Arm. Hanem=to draw out. PIE.

Honei/Hnenti)

Hanwantsi= (inf.1)

Hanumantsi= (inf.)

Hanana= (inf.2)

Hniske/a/Hnieske/a (Hanske/Hanieske)= (impf)

Hnesr/Hnesn (Hanesr/Hanesn)= a vessel

Hana/Han= to sue, to judge (Gr. onomai=to blame, to treat scornfully. PIE.

Hehnohei/Hehnenti) (The PIE. root hneh is visible in hneh-mn=name (see; lamn) and originally meant to call (by name), which developed in Gr. to call names; to treat scornfully, in Nes. To call to court; to sue)

Hanesr/Han(a)= to render, judgement

Hanwantsi= (inf.1)

Hanun= (sup)

Hasike/Hanske/Haneiske/Hanaske/a= (impf)

Hanesr/Hanesn= law-suit, case, trial

Hanesnadr/Hanesnan= jurisdiction

Hanidluana/Hanedluana= legal adversary, litigator (like in anitluadr=motherhood)

Hanidluanes= to become legal adversaries (PIE. Honhetlouon)

Hana= grandmother (Lyc. Xnna=grandmother. Lat. Anus=old woman. OHG.

Ana=grandmother, ano=grandmother. OPr. Ane=grandmother. Lith. Anyta=husband's mother. Arm. Han=grandmother)

Hne/iss/Hanis= to wipe (derived from ans=to wipe. Gr. amas= to cut, to mow. OHG.

OHG. Maen, OE. Mawan=to mow. PIE. hmhsenti)

Hnisan= (part)

Hnieswantsi/Hniswantsi= (inf.1)

Hanisur/Haniesur= (verb.noun)

Am(ma)sa/Am(ma)si(a)= (Luv) to wipe

Hne/isa= a vessel (the word is not derived from han=to draw water. It is of foreign origin)

Derivatives: Hnisani= a vessel

Hani(ia)= ? (appears in tablet as 'gate of hania'=aska hancias)

Hanie/a= see; han/hn

Hanis, Hnis= see; hne/is

Hant= forehead, front(age) (Gr. anti= -prep.prev-, opposed, facing. Arm. Nd=for, instead of. Lat. Ante=in front of. Gr. anta=over against, face to face. Skt. Anti=before, near, facing. PIE hent)

Hantsa= (adv.) in front (derived from Luv. See the –sa suffix)
 Hantsan= (adv) id.
 Hanta= (adv) for the sake of, in view of
 Hantas= (adv) for the sake of, regarding
 Hantasa/Hantsepa= deity of the forehead
 Hanti= (adv) opposite, against, instead, apart
 Hantiae= to support?
 Hantawat(i)= (Luv) supreme authority, king
 Hantawadahit= (Luv) kingship
 Hantil(i)= (Luv) (adj) first
 Hanti(ia)= (Luv) headband
 Hant= (Luv) face, forehead
 Hanti= (Luv) (adj) first
 Hantil(i)= (Luv) (adj) first, former, preeminent
 Hantili= (adv) foremost
 Hanti= (Luv) (adv) against
 Hantawad(i)= (Luv) king
 Hantawadi= (Luv) (adj) royal
 Hantawahit= (Luv) kingdom
 Hantawata= (Luv) to be(come) king?
 Xntawa= (Lyc) to rule
 Xntawata= (Lyc) rule, kingship
 Xntawat(i)= (Lyc) ruler, king
 Xntawati(ye)= (Lyc) of the ruler, royal
 Hantae= (trans.) to arrange (together), to prepare, to fix; to determine; (intr.) to get married; (midd.) to get fixed, to fit (few words end on antai; Stantai/Standai=to stay put.
 Hantantai=to show providence. Nekumantai=to undress oneself)
 Hantant= (part)
 Hantaur= (verb.noun)
 Hantauas= (gen. sg.)
 Hantawantsi= (inf.1)
 Hantaiske/Hanteske/Hanteiske= (impf)
 Pra hantantadr= providence (of a deity)
 Pra hantantae= to show providence
 Hantat= trust, determination?
 Hantantila= repairman
 Handa(i)s= heat (OIr. And=to kindle, Gr. anthrax=coal. PIE. hend) (hantaisi mehuni=in the heat of the noon; is wrongly written and should be 'hantais mehur=heat is the time, daytime)
 Hantetsi(a)= first, foremost
 Hantetsi= (adv) firstly, in front
 Hantetsiats= (adv) before, in front of
 Hantetsili= (adv) in earlier times
 Hantetsiah= to make foremost
 Hantetsiadr/Hantetsian= first position

Hantsna (Hantsana?)= (adj) black; web (Skt. asita=dark, black. Gr. asiks=mud. PIE.
Hms-o-no/Hns(o)no) (wawas hantsnas=the web of the spider)
Hntsasa= offspring (derived from has=to procreate; related to hasu=king)
Hasa hntsasa= further offspring, the offspring thereof, down all generations
Hap= (act.) to join, to attach; (impers., midd.) to arrange itself, to work out (Lat.
aptus=connected, fitting. PIE. hep)
Hapesr/Hapesn= joint, limb, member, body part
Hapesnant= id
Hapesnae (+arha)= to dismember
Hapis= (Luv) limb, member
Hapa= river (Olr. Aub, gen. abae. MWe. Afon=river. Lat. Amnis=stream, river. PIE.
Hebo, Hebn)
Hapae= to wet, to moisten
Habiske= (impf)
Hapati= river land?
Hapna= (Pal) river
Hapa/i= (Luv) river
Hapina/i= (Luv) little river, stream
Hapad(a)i= riverland
Xba(i)= (Lyc) to irrigate
Hapr/Hapir/Haper= business, trade; compensation, payment, price
Derivatives: **Hap(a)rae/Hapirae/Hap(a)rie/a**= to trade, to sell, to deliver, to dispense
(Skt. Apas=work. Lat. Opus=work. PIE. hepr)
Hapirant= (part)
Hapiriske= (impf)
Hapina= (adv) rich (Lat. Ops=wealth, opulentus=rich. Skt. Apnas=possessions. YAv.
Afnanhant=rich in property. PIE. hepeno) (derived from hapr=business, trade)
Hapinant= (adj) rich (person)
Hapinah= to enrich
Hapines= to become rich
Hapinat= wealth
Hapina= baking kiln, fire-pit (see hapen, hapn)
Hapiria/Hapira= town (derived from hapr/hapir; meaning place of trade) (PIE. Heperio)
Derivatives: **Hapirisesr/Hapirisesn**= town-settlement
Hapiriant= town (personified)
Hapn/Hapen= baking kiln, fire-pit, broiler (oven) (PIE. Hepen)
Hapu= (adj) secret? (probably derived from hapu=cage)
Hapudr= secret matter
Hapu= fence, railings, cage (within a pen) (PIE. Hepu)
Derivatives; **Haputri**= leather part of harness (derived from hapu=cage) (Lat.
Copula=binding)
Hpuri (written hapuri)= foreskin (non IE origin)
Hpusa(s) (written hapusa)= shaft (of an arrow or of reed); shin-bone (possibly of non
PIE origin)
Derivatives: **Hpusesr**= (arrow)shaft

Hbus= 'to make up for, to make up, to bring after' (Gr. *epuo*=to call out to, to invoke, to summon) (The verb denotes 'to make up for, to bring after' and is used in contexts where neglected festivals or rituals/offerings have to be made up and in contexts where objects (mostly food products used in rituals) have to be brought after. Luvian word)

Hbusur= verb. noun

Hbusuas= (verb.noun)

Hbuske/a= (impf)

Hara= eagle, see; haran

Hara/Har= to grind, to splinter up (wood), to crush (bread), (+arha) to destroy; (midd.) to go to waste, to go bad' (Gr. *aros*, Lat. *Aro*, OIr. *Air*, OHG. *Erien*, Lith. *Ariu*, *arti*. OCS.

Orjo, *orati*= to plough. PIE. *Horhei*, *hrhenti*) (PIE. *Herh*, originally meant 'to crush', which developed into 'to plough'. From 'to crush the soil')

Harant= (part)

Harwantsi= (inf.1)

Harnu= id

Harnuske= (impf)

Hara= (Luv) to crush

Hara= (Luv) grindstone

Haran/Hara= eagle (Gr. *ornis*=bird, Goth. *Ara*=eagle. Olc. *Orn*=eagle. OIr. *Irar*=eagle. OCS. *Oryelye*=eagle. Lith. *Erelis*=eagle)

Derivatives: **Haranili**= (adv) in eagle-fashion

Haran= (Pal) eagle?

Haran(i)= a bird

Xerei= name of a dynasty (Lycian dynastic name ;Xerei as the word for 'eagle' on the basis of the fact that this dynasty on its coins depicts the goddess Athena together with an eagle instead of with an owl)

Harani= an oracle bird (Luvian word for eagle) (PIE. *her-on*?)

Haran(i)= (Luv) a bird

Hararatsi= (upper) milestone?

Ha(ri)/Hat(i)= (1sg.midd.-endings)

Har(k)= to hold, to have, to keep (Lat. *Arcere*= 'to shut off, to enclose, to hold. Off. Gr. *arkes*=to ward off, to protect. PIE. *Herkti/Hrkenti*) (e.g. *parsna harts*=he has crouched)

Derivatives: **Harwant**= keeper, caretaker, nurse

Harg= to get lost, to lose oneself, to disappear, to perish

Hargant/Hargiant= (part)

Hargadr= (verb.noun) destruction

Hargana= (inf.2)

Hargiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Harga**= loss, perdition, destruction, ruin

Hrni(n)k= to make disappear, to ruin, to wipe out, to destroy

Hrninkant= (part)

Hrninkur= (verb.noun)` 1`

Hrninkwantsi= (inf.1)

Hrninkiske/Hrninkieske/a= (impf)

Hrgnu= to ruin, to destroy (OIr. *Orgaid*=to kill, to ravage, to devastate, *conoirg*=to smite.

Arm. *Harkanem*=to smite, to smash, PIE. *hergti*, *hrgenti*)

Hrgnuant= (part)

Hargi/Hargai= white, bright (Gr. argi-odon=white-toothed, argos=white. Skt.

Rjra=shining, reddishly, brightcoloured, quick, hurrying, rjisvan=with fast dogs. TochA.

Arki, TochB. Arkwi=white. PIE. hergei)

Derivatives: **Hargnu**= to make white

Hargnuske= (impf)

Hargies= to become white

Hargnau= palm (of hand), sole (of foot) (derived from harki=white)

Hrna/Hrn= to sprinkle, to drip (trans), to pour (PIE. Hrnehti, Hrnhenti?)

Hrniesr= (verb.noun)

Hrnu= to spray

Hrnuant= (part)

Hrnai= tree-sap, resin

Hrnae/Hrnie/a= to stir, to churn, to ferment, to agitate, to foment

Derivatives: **Hrnamr**= yeast, ferment

Hrnamnie/a= to stir (up), to churn, to cause to ferment, to incite

Hrnamniant= (part)

Hrnamniske/Hrnamnieske= (impf)

Hrnamniasha= stir, commotion

Hrnau/Hrnu= birthing seat (related to hardu=descendant, Latinn ortus=rise, origin, birth.

Haruant=nurse) (PIE. Hernou, hrnoum, hrnous)

Derivatives: **Hrnuasi**= (adj.) of the birthing seat

Harb (writ. Harp, pron. **Harb**)= (intr.) to separate oneself and (re)associate oneself elsewhere, to change allegiance; to join with, to take the side of; (trans.) to associate (someone) with; (+anda) to combine, to join together' (GR. Orfanos. Arm. Orb=orphan. Lat. Orbus=bereft of. OIr. Orb-b=heir, inheritance. Goth. Arbi=inheritance. PIE. herbto) (original meaning of this verb is 'to separate oneself and (re)associate oneself elsewhere' -i.e. 'to change allegiance' when used of persons- often, the first element of this meaning is lost, resulting in 'to join with, to take the side of. This meaning was also applicable when someone's parents died, which resulted into a shift of meaning to, on the one hand, 'orphan)

Hrbant= (part)

Hrbuas= (gen. sg.)

Hrbiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Hrba/i**= (wood)pile, heap, mound

Hrbae= to heap up

Hrbl(i)= heap/stack/pile

Hrbnala/i= rebel, turncoat

Hrbnala= (adv) disloyally

Hrbu= in the expression 'hrbu srup leisi=do not act helter-skelter

Hars= to till (the soil) (Gr. aroo=, Lat. Aro. OIr. Air, OHG. Erien, Lith. Ariu, arti, OCS.

Orjo, orati=to plough. PIE. Horhsei, hrhsenti) (in Anatolian there are traces of the first steps of a semantical development from to til the soil, 'to crush (the land)' to 'to plough)

Harswantsi= (inf.1)

Hrske/Hrsiske/a= (impf)

Hrsaur/Hrsaun=Tilled land

Harsr/Hrsn= head, person, front, beginning (Gr. oros=mountain. Skt. Rsva=high. PIE. Hersr, hrsnos)
Harsi/Hrsai= thick-bread (meaning high, risen bread) (PIE. Hersi, hrsei)
Harsila/Harsili= bread-server
Harsil= breadbox, storage jar
Harsi= jar
Harsilani= small jar
Harsili= jar
Harsiharsi= thunderstorm, jar, pithos (sound of thunder resembling the sound of clashing jars)
Hrtka= bear (Skt. Rksa, YAv. Arsa, Gr. arktos, Lat. Ursus, Mir. Art, Arm. Arj=bear)
Hrtka= a cult official, bear-man
Hartu= brood, descendance (Lat. Ortus=birth)
Hartu= (Luv) descendance
Hartuat(i)= descendant
Haru= (1sg.imp.midd.-ending)
Hrua= road, path(from IE root her=to join) (the word is of Luvian origin, mentioned in Kitsuwadnean text. Nesian word for plsa stands for road, path)
Harwa= (Luv) path
Harwa= (Luv) to send
Harwana/i= (Luv) little path
Harwan(ia)= (Luv) to send
Harwa(n)= (Luv) road
Harwant= (Luv) road
Harwantahit= (Luv) wayfaring
Harwani= (Luv) to send
Hru(wa)nae= to get light, to dawn (runaitsi/Hrunitsi/Hrwanaitsi=3sg.pres.act.) (Skt. ravi=sun, Arm. Arew=sun. The word is derived from hrua=road, path; meaning to make itself out of the way)
Has= ash(es), dust, soap (Skt. Asa=ash, OHG. Essa=ash, Olc. aRina=ash, Lat. Arere=to dry, OLat. Asa=altar, TochAB. As=to dry out, Nes. Hassa=hearth. PIE. Hehss, hehsm, hhsos) (PIE. Hehs 'to dry' is visible in Lat. Arere 'to dry' and TochAB as 'to dry out')
Has/Hs= to give birth (to), to beget, to procreate (ON. Ass=god, Skt. asura=godlike, powerful, Av. ahu, ahura=god, lord. PIE. Homsei/Hmsenti) (derivatives are; hasu=king, hasa=descendant, hantsasa=offspring)
Hasant= (part)
Haske= (impf)
Hasadr/Hasan= begetting, birth, offspring, family
Hasumr= begetting, genitals
Hasanasa/i= family member
Hasnu= to bring to birth
Has= (Luv) to beget
Hasu= (Luv) family
Has/Hs/Hes= to open (probably related to aska=gate. Initial -h was lost in aska, but retained in Has/Hes)

Hsant/Hesant= (part)
 Hesur= (verb.noun)
 Hske/Heiske= (impf)
 Hasa= fireplace, hearth (OLat. Asa, Lat. Ara, OCS. Aasai=altar. PIE. hehseh) (derived from has=asheas. PIE. hehseh) (probably hasa is derived from has=ashes)
 Hasnit= (Luv) hearth
 Hasa= descendant
 Hamsa= (Luv) grandchild
 Hamsukla/i= (Luv) great-grandchild
 Hamsukala/Hamskwala= (Luv) great-grandson
 Xahba= (Lyc) grandchild
 Hasik= to satiate oneself, to be satiated
 Hasik(a)nu= to satiate, to saturate with, to steep (in) (assignuantsi=3pl.pres.act)
 Hasik(a)= tree and its fruit
 Hastai/Hasti= bone(s); (metaphorically) strength; a length measure (Skt asthi, asthnas=bone. Gr. osteon=bone. Lat. Os, ossis=bone, leg. PIE. Hesthoi, hesthi)
 Derivatives: Hastili(a)= (adj.) 'stout, brave, heroic' (noun) 'hero'
 Hasteliant= (adj) brave
 Hastiliadr/Hastliadr= heroic bearing, heroism, bravery
 Hastles= to become brave, to turn warlike
 Has= (Luv) bone
 Has= (Luv) force?
 Hster= star (Gr. aster, Arm. Astl, Skt. Star. Lat. Stella=star. Goth. Stairno=star)
 Derivatives: Hster(a)= place-name
 Hasduer= twig(s), brushwood (Skt. adga=knot, sprout -of bamboo- MP. Zg=twig, ModP. Azg=twig, OIr. Odb=knot. MWe. Oddf=knot, Gr. azos, Arm. Ost, Goth. Asts=branch, PIE. Hesthger)
 Hasu= king (Skt. Asura=godlike, powerful. Av. ahu, ahura=god, lord. ON. Ass=god. PIE. hemsu) (Hasu is semantically parallel to Germanic 'kuninga'=king, derived from PIE. Genh=to give birth to)
 Hasusra= queen (similar to formation of ishasra=lady, mistress, from isha=ord, master)
 Hasue= to become king
 Hasuetsi= royal status
 Hasuetsie/a= to become king
 Hasuetsna= royalty
 Hasuetsnae= to be king
 Hasuetsnadr/Hasuetsnan= kingship
 Hat/Ht= to dry up, to become parched (Gr. axo=to dry up. PIE. Hodei, hidenti)
 Hdant= (part)
 Htes= to become dry
 Htnu= to cause to dry up
 Hat/Htsie/a= to pierce (someone, something), to prick, to stab, to hit (a target, someone, something), to engrave (a tablet) (PIE. het-o, htieti. Arm. Hatanem= to pierce, to cut, to slice)
 Htsiant/Hatant= (part) (in writing hatsiant/hatant)
 Htsiwantsi= (inf.1) (in writing hatsiuuantsi)

Htsiske/Htsieske/a= (impf) (in writing hatsiske/hatsieske/a)
 Derivatives: **Htana/Htani**= id (impf) (in writing hatana)
 Htanieske= (impf) (in writing hadanieske)
Htesr/Htesn= perforation, hole (in writing hatesr/hatesn)
Htsiasr= perforation (in writing hatsiasr)
Xtta(i)= (Lyc) to harm, to do violence to
Hat= (1sg.pret.midd.-ending)
Htala= club, mace (PIE. Htolu) (in writing 'hatla')
Htal(a)i= (Luv) to smite
Htalu= bolt, lock (in writing hatlu)
 Derivatives: **Htalwai**= to bolt, to lock (PIE. Htolu?)
 Hataluant= (part)
Htalula= lockman, doorguard (in writing hatalula)
Htant= (adj) intelligent, clever, wise (Derived from Hat/Htsie/a. Semantic development sharpness, penetration leads to intelligence, wit, comparable to Lat. Scire=to know and Nes. Sak/Sek=to know, from PIE. Sekh=to cut) (in writing hatant)
Htah= to make clever, to instruct (in writ. Hatah)
Htadr/Htan= intelligence, counsel, wisdom (in writ. Hatadr/Hatan)
Htantia= dry land
Htara= prick, awl (in writ. Hatra)
 Derivatives: **Htrae/Htarie/a**= to prick, to incise (in writ. Hatrae/hatarie/a)
Htaresr/Htaresn= intersection, crossroad (in writ. Hataresr/hataresn)
Hatara= (Luv) hoe
Hatk= to shut, to close (Gr. akhthomai= to be burdened, to be depressed, akhthos=pressure, burden. PIE. Hodgei, Hdgenti) (The verb itself denotes 'to shut, to close', but its derivatives all have the connotation 'tight, pressing'. This indicates that the verb originally meant something like 'to press together, to squeeze')
 Hatkant= (part)
 Hatkaske/Hatkiske/a= (impf)
 Derivatives: **Htkanu**= to make tight, to put pressure on
Htkesnu= id
 Htkesnuant= (part)
 Htkisnuske/Htkesnuske/a= (impf)
Hatku/Hatkau= (adj) tight, pressed, stressful
Htkues= to become tight
Htrae= to write, to report, to declare, to order (PIE. Hetroie/o) Hatrai is derived from the verbal stem hat, htsie/a to pierce, to hit, to engrave')
 Hateske/a= (impf)
 Derivatives: **Hatriesr**= written message, decree
Hatura= (Luv) letter
Hat= (Luv) to write
Htug (act. Pronounced **Hduga**)= to be terrible (Gr. atuzomai= to be distraught from fear, to be terrified, Skt. Tuj=to thrust. PIE. Hteugti, Htugenti)
Htuga/Htugi= (adj) terrible (deed), fearsome
Htugadr/Htugan= terror, awesomeness
Htuges= to become terrible

Htugiske/a= (impf)
 Htugnu= to terrify
 Htugnuas= (verb.noun)
 Hawi= sheep (Skt. Avi=sheep, Gr. ois, ofis=sheep. Lat. Ovis=sheep. TochB. Awi=ewe. PIE. heui)
 Hawiasi= (adj) sheep-like (borrowed from Luvian, as seen in the suffix -asi)
 Hawi= (luv) sheep
 Hawi= (luv) sheep
 Xawa= (Lyc) sheep
 Htsie/a= see hat
 He= (3sg.pres.act.-ending of the §L-flection)
 Heiau= see heu/he(i)au
 Heiu= see heu/he(i)au
 Hekur= rock-sanctuary (Sumerian word meaning mountain-house, borrowed via Hurrian)
 Hen= see; han/hn
 He(n)k= see; hai(n)k
 Henkan= death, doom, deadly disease, plague (derived from hainkan, linked to hai-n-k, hi-n-k=to bestow, to bestow oneself. Semantic meaning of henkan is; 'that what has been allotted to someone', fate, death, doom)
 Hes= see has/hs
 Hesa= see; hisa
 Hesta/Hesti= see; hista/histi
 Heu/He(i)au= (read as heau) rain (Gr. aionao= to moisten. IE. heih-e-u)
 Derivatives: He(ia)unie/a= to rain
 Heunieske/a= (impf)
 Heiaula/i= rain-drain, gutter
 Hi= (1sg.pres.act.-ending of the §L-flection)
 Hila= courtyard, halo (derived from Akkadian bit hilani)
 Hilae= to be haloed, to have a halo
 Hiladr/Hilan= yard
 Hilamr/Hilamn= gate building, gatehouse, portal
 Hilami= courtier
 Hilamata= functionary
 Hilamnili= (adv) in a h. fashion
 Hilam(i)ni= courtier
 Hima= imitation, substitute, replica (Lat. Imitor=to copy, to imitate, imago=copy, aemulus=rival)
 Himali= imitator
 Hinik= to pour
 Hipra= serf
 Hisa= carriage pole (Skt. Isa=pole, shaftm Slov. Oje=carriage pole. Dial.Russ. voje=carriage pole, Gr. oimion=handle of rudder, Gr. oiaks=handle of rudder, tiller)
 Hista/Histi= mausoleum?
 Derivatives: Histom(n)a= person pertaining to the hista (The word denotes a cultic building that is

connected with death-rituals and ancestor cult, but its exact function is unclear. cultic buildings often have non-IE names. E.g. hlent-i-u, mak(kits)tsi(ia), karimi/krimi)

Hoeg/Hog= to conjure, to treat by incantation (Gr. aukheo=to boast, to brag. PIE. hueg)

Hogant= (part)

Hogana= (inf.2)

Hogiske/Hogieske= (impf)

Hogmai/Hogmi= conjuration

Hogmdla= conjurer

Hogana/i= to conjure (impf)

Hoganiwantsi= (impf)

Hoeg/Hog= to slaughter, to butcher (OP. vaj=to stab. PIE. hueg)

Hogant= (part)

Hogadr= (verb.noun)

Hogana= (inf.2)

Hogiske/Hogieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Hogesr/Hogesn**= slaughtering

Hoet/Hoeti/Hotie/a= to draw, to pull, to pluck (Skt. Vadh=to slay, Gr. otheo=to push PIE.

Huetho, huthie/o)

Hoetiant= (part)

Hoitesr= (verb.noun)

Hoetiur= (verb.noun)

Hoitiwantsi= (inf.1)

Hoitieske= (impf)

Derivatives: **Hotiana/i/Hoitiana/i**= id. (impf)

Hoitianiske/Hoitianieske/a= (impf)

Hotuli= strand (of wool)

Hoetie/a= see; hoet/hotie/a

Huha= grandfather (Lat. Avus, Arm. Haw=grandfather. OIr. Oe=greatgrandfather. Goth.

Awo=grandfather. SCr. Ujak=uncle on mother's side. Lith. Avynas=uncle on mother's side. PIE. Heuhs, heuhm, huhos)

Derivatives: **Huhant**= (great)grandfather

Huha= (Luv) grandfather

Huhatala/i= (Luv) ancestral

Huhant(i)= (Luv) (great)grandfather

Huhantia= (Luv) (adj) of the grandfather

Huhantul(i)= (Luv) greatgreatgrandfather

Xuge= (Lyc) grandfather

Huis/Hus= to live, to survive (Gr. iauo, -aor- aesa=to spend the night. Skt. Vasati=to dwell. TochB. Was=to rest, to reside. Goth. Wisan=to be. PIE. Hues, hus)

Huesant= (part)

Hueske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Husnu/Huisnu/Huesnu**= to make recover, to rescue, to spare

Husnuant= (part)

Huisnuske= (impf)

Huisu/Hisau/Huesu/Huesau/Husu= fresh, raw

Husue/Hisue/a= to stay alive, to be alive, to survive

Husuant/Huisuant= (part)

Huisuadr= (verb.noun)

Hwisar= (Luv) game, wild beast

Hwisnamia= ? (Luv)

Huidr/Huidn= game, wild animals (ON. Vitnir=creature. PIE. Hueidr, huidnos) (huisn and huidr are cognates)

Huidnaima= ?

Huidr/Huidn= (Luv) game, wild animals

Huitumar/Huitumn= (Luv) life

Huitumnahit= (Luv) vitality, liveliness

Huitual(i)= (Luv) (adj) alive, living

Huitualahit= (Luv) life

Huitualia= (Luv) (adj) of a living person

Huitualuar= (Luv) being alive

Hwitar= (Luv) game, wild animals

Hwitnia= (Luv) (adj) of the wild animals

Hola= see; hole/hol

Hulali= distaff (PIE. huel, Nes. hulna)

Derivatives: **Hulalie/a**= to entwine, to encircle (cognate with hulna=wool) (the distaff is the staff around which the wool was wound from which a thread was spun that then was wound around the spindle, it is likely that *hulali* is cognate with the root **hul* 'wool' as visible in *hulna* 'wool' and *hulia* 'wool')

Hulaliant= (part)

Hulaliur= (verb.noun)

Hulalieske= (impf)

Hulaliesr/Hulaliesn= encirclement

Holhulie/a (written huulhulie/a)= to embrace, to wrestle

Holhuliant= (part)

Holhuliur= (verb. noun)

Holhul(i)a= wrestling

Hulna= wool (Skt. urna, Gr. lenos, Lat. Lana, Goth. Wulla, Lith. Vilna. PIE. Hulhneh) (two words for wool, namely *hulia* and *hulna*. Because of their formal similarity, it is likely that both are derived from a root *hul* 'wool', which then possibly also underlies *hulali* 'distaff' (q.v.) and its derivatives *hulalie/a* 'to entwine')

Hulia= wool

Hulna/i= (Luv) wool

Hole/Hol= to smash, to defeat (Olr. Follnadar=to rule, Lat. Ualeo=to be powerful, Lith.

Veldu=to own, Goth. Waldan=to rule, OCS. Vlado=to rule. PIE. Huelh, hulnehti,

hulnhenti) (written huule/huul; pronounced hole/hol)

Holant= (part)

Holiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Holadr**= infliction

Holumr= defeat

Holantsa= defeat

Holantsai= infliction, defeat

Holantsadr/Holantsan= infliction, defeat

Holantse^r/Holantseⁿ= infliction

Holi= see; hole/hol

Holia= wool. See; hole/hol

Holie/a= see; hole/hol

Holtlae= see; hoantlae

Hlukani= coach, carriage (non IE origin)

Homant= (adj) every, each, all, whole entire (Skt. Ubha=both. PIE. huuvent) (homant derives from PIE. Hu-uent meaning having both=having all)

Hon= (1sg.pret.act.-ending of the §L-flection)

Honink/Honi(n)k= to batter, to bash, to crack (PIE. Huneg) (written huunink; pronounced honink)

Honinkant/Honikant= (part)

Honikisr= (verb.noun)

Hontria= to break wind, to fart (this word is a denominative in -rie/a, like in kimantrie/a=to spend the winter, nikumantrie/a=to denude. The word derives from hoant=wind) (PIE. Huhntrie/o)

Hontriur= (verb.noun)

Hontrnu= to grunt (of pigs)

Hontrima= (adj) grunting (of pigs)

Hurgi/Horgi= wheel (Skt. Varj=to turn (around). Lat. Verger=to incline. OE. Wrencan=to turn, to wring. PIE. hurgi)

Hurgil= perversity

Hurkil= (Luv) perversion (PIE. hurgil?)

Horn= to hunt. See; hoarn/horn

Hurna/Hurne/Hurnie/a= to sprinkle. see hrna/hrn

Hort(a)= see; hoart/hort

Hoske/a= to wait, to linger (PIE. Huske/o)

Hoske= (2sg.imp.act) (oske is a petrified imperfective of root -heu=to see, predecessor of au/u=to see. Or it is a petrified imperfective of huis/hus=to live. Semantically linked to Skt. vasayati=to make wait)

Hoskeur= (verb.noun)

Derivatives: Hoskewant= dawdler (dawdle=waste time; be slow)

Hut= (2sg.imp.midd.-ending) (corresponds to Skt. sva, Gr. -s, Lat. Re)

Hoda= readiness, ability to act swiftly (connected with hoai/hoi=to run, to hurry; derived from PIE. Huh=to blow -of the wind-, compare with Lith. Vedinti=to air, to cool. OHG.

Wazan=to blow -of the wind- PIE. huhdo)

Derivatives: Hodak= (adv) straightaway, immediately, suddenly

Hutarl(i)a= (Luv) servant

Hoai/Hoi= to run, to hurry; to spread (of vegetation); +kan=to escape; +apan= to run behind, to back up' (skt.Vati, Gr.aesi, Slav.Vejati=to blow -of wind-, PIE. Huhoiei, huhienti)

Hoiant/Hoant= (part)

Hoaiske/Hoeske/Hoaiske/a= (impf)

Hoinu/Honu= to make run

Hoinumantsi= (inf.1)

Hoinuske/a= (impf)

Peran hoidla= head marcher, helper

Hui(a)= (Luv) to run

Hu(i)huia= (Luv) to run

Huhuia= (Luv) to run, to march

Hoant= wind (PIE. huhent, Skt. Vant=blowing. Vata=wind. Gr. aent=blowing. Lat.

Ventus, Goth. Winds, TochA. Want, TochB. Yenta)

Hoantlae/Holtlae= to spare (composed of hoanta; acc.pl.n particle of hoai/hoi=to run + lai/la=to let go. Thus hoantlai=to let escape)

Hoap/Hop= to hurl, to throw (Skt.vap=to strew (out), to scatter (seed), GAv.

Viuuapat=strews apart, plunders, destroys, Goth. Ubils=evil. PIE. Huophei, huphenti)

Hopant= (part)

Derivatives: Hopa= heap

Hopae= to heap, to pile up

Hopant= (part)

Hopla= fish-net

Hoap/Hop= to be hostile towards, to do evil against (Skt.vap=to strew (out), to scatter (seed), GAv. Viuuapat=strews apart, plunders, destroys, Goth. Ubils=evil. PIE. Huophei, huphenti)

Hoapiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: Hoapa= (adj) evil, ill, bad

Hoapnadr/Hoapnan= evilness

Hwapasanu= (Luv) to cause harm

Hoarn/Horn= to hunt (PIE. Huerh?)

Hornuantsi= (inf.1)

Hwart/Hurt (written huuaart/hurt)= to curse (OPr. Wertemmai=we swear. PIE. Huortei, hurtenti)

Hwartant/Hurtant (written huuaartant/hurtant)= (part)

Hurtske= (impf)

Hurtai/Hurti= curse

I

i/a=and)

i= to go (skt. Eti=to go. Gr. eis=to go. Lat. Ire=to go. Lith. Eiti=to go. OCS. Iti=to go. PIE.

Hei, hi) (words related to i are; ntiant, iant, ie/a, itar, iur) (In the Hittite texts, we find a few traces of an active verb *i* 'to go', which on the one hand is supplanted by its unverbated forms pai 'to go' and *ue*, *uua*'to come)

(For the formation of iana/iani= to march; see the treatment of suffix ana, ani)

Derivatives: iana/iani= to march

ianiant= (part.)

ianiwantsi= (inf.)

ianiun= (supine)

i= (Luv) to go

iunahit= (Luv.) mobile wealth

i= (dat.-loc.sg.-ending)

i= (voc.sg.-ending) Petanti= O place! Srkui=O eminent! Hassasi=O king! (The vocative of the singular can be expressed in different ways. Either the nom.sg.-form is used: *hasasas* 'O hearth!' ; or the stem-form is used: *isha* 'O lord!', *nekna* 'O brother!', *srku* 'O eminent, *wapu* 'O riverbank!' ; or we find an ending i)

i= (nom.-acc.pl.n.-ending) E.g. Niat/Niati. Hingur/Hinguri. Ishiul/Ishiuli. Kusn/Kusni.

Mehur/Mehuri. Parsul/Parsuli. (Original nom-acc.pl.-ending was e in MH, but became i in NH. This is visible in *ke*=these, *be*=those and *kue*=which ones, *huhupale*, *hingure*, *ishiule*, *mehure*, *parsule*)

i= (3sg.pres.act.-ending of the §L-flection)

(i)a= (enclitice conjunctive particle) and, also

Derivatives: *kui*+(i)a under *kui*/*kua*

(i)a= (Pal.) and (non-geminating)

Kuis-a= everybody

Ha= (Luv.) and, also

Kuis-ha= some/any(one)

Qid-a= (Lyd.) whatever

Ke= (Lyc.) and

Ti-ke= someone

Ke= (Mil) *ke*=and

iant= sheep (PIE. *Hient*) (derived from *i*=to go or *ie/a*=to go, to march. Semantically similar to Gr. *probaton*=sheep, derived from *baino*=to go)

iat/iadr/iatn= growth, fertility, prosperity (E.g. '*iatas mehuni*=in the time of fertility'. PIE. *Hiehte*, from PIE. *hei*=to go; through 'moveable wealth')

Derivatives: *iatnuant*= (adj.) growing, luxuriant

iatniant= (adj.) growing

ie/a= to go, to come, to walk, to proceed, to stride, to march' (PIE. *Hiie/o*. Derived from this root, just like *pai*=to go, *ue/uua*=to come)

iant= (part.)

ie/a= to do, to make (PIE. *Hhie/o*)

iant= (part)

iur= (verb.noun)

iwantsi= (inf.)

iuana= (inf.)

Eske/Iske= (impf.)

Derivatives: *isa*, *is*

A(ia)= (Luv.) to do, to make

Aiamintsi= (Luv) (part)

A= (act) (Lyc) to do, to make

i= (Lyd) to make

les= to become hot, see also: aies

lesr/lesn= something evil (possibly derived from i=to go, ie/a=to go, ie/a=to do)

Igniant= (adj.) lame (possibly derived from Nes. ega=ice; originally meaning, frozen, paralysed. MiCorn. Yeyn=cold-PIE. legn-, ON. Jaki=ice-floe-PIE. leg'e'n)

iluyanka/Elyanku= snake, serpent (eel-snake, PGerm. Aela=eel, Lat. Anguis, Gr. ofis= snake?. Possibly non IE origin)

Ima= (adv.) truly, really, indeed (Lat. Immo= -particle- indeed) (connected with Nes. Nama/Nma=then, in addition)

Imie/a= to mingle, to mix (Skt. Yama=twin, Latv. Jumis=two twins into a unite, things grown together, dubblefruit?, Mlr. Emon=twins. PIE. Imie/o)

Imiant/imeiant= (part.)

Imiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: Imiul= grain mix, horse feed

Inan= illness, ailment (Skt. enas =mischief, crime, misfortune', GAv. aenah=crime, wrong, mischief, PIE. (h)in-on)

Inara= (stem) vigor (possibly derived from PIE. Hner=man, reconstructed as PIE. Henhnor-o=having virility inside. Compare it to ndohs=man, person; 'having breath inside)

Derivatives: Inara= (adv.) explicitly, willfully, purposely

Inarah= to make strong, to strenghten

Inarahur= (verb.noun)

Inaur= strength

Inarawant= (adj.) strong, vigorous (deity)

Inarawadr/Inarawan= strength, force, vigor

Inarawah= to make strong, to strengthen

Inarawes= to become strong

Anara/i= (adj.) (Luv) forceful, virile

Anara(i)= (Luv) to be forceful

Anari= (Luv) forcefulness, virility

Anarum(i)= (Luv) (adj.) forceful, virile

Anarumahit= (Luv) forcefulness, virility

Anarumai= to display

Ini= see; si/oni/ini

Inu= to make hot, to fry (see; Ai)

Inuske/a= (impf)

Irh(a)= see; erh/rah/rh

Is= mouth (Skt. As. Av. ah. Lat. Os. Olr. A=mouth. PIE. hehes) (see; Ais)

Derivatives: Isali= spittle

Isa/Is= (impf. of ie/a=to do, to make) to do, to make (this verb is one of the few verbs that does not show the imperfective suffix –ske, but –s(a); the other verbs being hltsisa/hltsis, sisa/sis, uarisa/uaris)

Esant= (part.)

Esumr= (verb.noun)

Isun/Isun= (sup.)

Eseske/Esike/a= (impf)

Is(a)= (imperfective-suffix), see; s(a)

Isana= see; isna

Isha= master, lord, owner; lady, mistress' (Lat. Erus=master. PIE. hesho)

Derivatives: **Ishasra=** lady, mistress

Ishasruant= (adj.) practising lordliness

Ishasruadr/Ishasruan= lordliness

Ishasrues= to become a lord?

Ishasruah= to make lordly

Ishetsie/a= to dominate

Ishetsnadr/Ishetsnan= lordship

Ishahru= tear(s) (Skt. Asru, TochA. Akar, akrun (nom.pl), TochB. Akruna= (nom.pl), Lith. Asara.asara=tear. PIE. s+hekru?) (PIE hekru derived from hek=sharp,bitter. The –s in ishahru is a mobile s, such as in sankuuai=nail, sakuuai=eyes. The –k in PIE hekru, turned to –h in Nesian)

Derivatives: **Ishahrue/a=** to weep

Isharuant= (part.)

Ishai/Ishi= to bind, to wrap; to obligate with, to impose upon' (Skt. Sa, si=to bind. Lith. Sieti=to bind. PIE. shoi-ei, shienti) (-ai in ishai is pronounced as –e)

Ishiant= (part.)

Ishiur= (verb.noun)

Ishiske= (impf)

Derivatives: **Ishimn/Ishimen=** string, line, cord, rope, strap

Ishmin= cord

Ishie/ni= (body)hair

Ishil=bond, band, hair

Ishiul= binding; obligation, injunction; statute, treaty

Ishiulah= to bind by treaty

Ishiulahant= (part.)

Ishutsi= band, belt, girdle

Ishutsie/a= to gird

Ishiesr/Ishiesn= binding

Ishaur= yoke=plough-set?

Hishia= (Luv.) to bind

Hishisa/i= (Luv) spell

Hishi= (Luv) to bind

Hisahimina= (Luv) is to be bound

Shmai/Shmi= to sing (Skt. Saman=song, hymn. PIE. shmoiei, shmienti))

Shmiuuantsi= (inf)

Shmiske/Shmieske= (impf)

Derivatives: Shmai= song, melody

Shmadla= singer

Ishnidr= relative by marriage (PIE. shen?. This word is possibly connected to PIE. she=to bind, further related to 'sahhan'=feudal service)

Ishnidradr= ?

Ishnadla= ?

Ishnala= ?

Ishie/a= see; ishai/ishi

Ishunau= arm, upper arm (PIE, shunou. Probably derived from Ishuuai=to throw and meant; 'throwing-arm')

Ishunur= see; ishunau

Ishoai/Ishui(ishuuai is pronounced; ishoai)= 'to throw, to scatter, to pour' (Gr. us=to rain. TochAB. Su/swas=to rain. PIE. shuoiei, shuienti) (PIE. she, sheu, suh meant originally *to pour*. The meaning deveopped into *to throw*)

Ishoant= (part)

Ishoas= (verb.noun gen. sg.)

Ishoiske/Ishoeske/Ishoaiske= (impf)

Ishoun= (sup.)

Derivatives: Ishoesr/Ishoesn= heap

Ishoana/Ishoani= to throw (impf)

Iskala/Iskl= to slit, to split, to tear (Gr. skallo=to hoe-a long-handled gardening tool with a thin metal blade, used mainly for weeding- Lith. Skelti=to split. PIE. skolhei, sklhenti)

Iskalant= (part)

Iskaliwantsi= (inf)

Iskaliske/Iskalieske= (impf)

Derivatives: Iskalesr= slit dress

Iskap/Iskp= ? 3sg.pres.act (Possibly derived from PIE. skep=to cover. Gr. skepo=to cover)

Iskaputsi= a cult object

Iskar/Iskr= to sting, to stab, to pierce; to stick (to) (Gr. keiro=to cut (off). OHG. sceran=to cut. OIr. scaraim=to sever. Lith. Skirti=to separate. PIE. skorei, skrenti)

Iskarant= (part)

Iskariske/Iskarieske/a = (impf)

Derivatives: Iskarana/Iskarani= id. (impf)

Iskaradr/Iskaran= sting?

Iske= see; iskie/a

Iskie/a= to smear, to daub, to salve, to oil, to anoint (PIE. *sgie/o*. This verb is probably derived from Nes. *sakn*=oil, fat)

Iskiant= (part)

Iskiske/Iskieske/a= (impf)

Iskis= back, backside, rear (probably derived from a common source together with Gr. *iskhion*=hip(s). Hes. *Iskhi-osgus*=loins)

Isna= dough (Skt. *Yas*=to boil. Gr.*kses*=to bubble, to boil, to cook. Gr. *ksestos*=cooked, boiling, hot. OHG. *Jesan*=to ferment, to foam. TochA. *Yas*, TochB. *Yas*=to boil, to be turned on. PIE. *ies-no*, *is-no*)

Derivatives: *Isnawant*= (adj.) doughy

Isnura/Isnuri= dough-bowl

Ispai/Ispi= to get full, to be filled, to be satiated (Skt. *Spha*=to become fat, to increase. Lat. *Spes*=hope, expectation. OE. *Spowan*=to prosper. OCS. *Speti*=to succeed', Lith. *Speti*=to have plenty of time. PIE. *sphoiei*, *sphienti*)

Ispiant= (part)

Ispiadr= (verb.noun) satiety?

Derivatives: *Ispinu*= to saturate

Ispan= satiation?

Ispininkadr= satiation of hunger and thirst (consists of *ispi+nink*=to quench one's thirst+the abstract suffix *adr*)

spant= night (written ispan) (Skt.*ksap*=night. Av. *xsapan*, *xsafn*=night. PIE. *kwsp-ent*) (this word is connected with Skt *ksap* and shows the PIE. suffix *-ent*, just like in *hmeshant*=spring, *tseant*=autumn, *gimant*=winter)

Ispand/Ispnd= to libate, to pour, to sacrifice (Gr. *spendo*= to libate. Lat. *Spondeo*=to pledge, to promise. TochB. *Spant*=to trust. PIE. *spondeo*, *spndenti*)

Sipandant= (part)

Sipandur= (verb.noun)

Sipanduas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Sipandwantsi= (inf)

Ispandsaske/Sipandske/Ispandske/a= (mpf)

Derivatives: *Sipandana/Sipandani*= to libate (impf)

Ispandwa= libation-vessel

Ispandutsi= to libate, to pour, to sacrifice

Ispandutsila= libation-bearer

Ispandutsias-sr(a)= libation-vessel

Ispar/Ispr= to spread (out), to strew (Gr. *speiro*=to spread (out), PIE. *sporei*, *sprenti*)

Isparant= (part)

Ispariur= (verb.noun)

Isparun= (sup)

Isparumantsi= (inf)

Isparieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Isparana/Isparani**= to spread (impf)

Isprnu= to spread, to spray, to scatter

Isprnuske/a= (impf)

Isprutsi= rafter (in old Nes. pronounced as *sprutsi*)

Pari(a)= (Luv) to apply (medicine), to smear?

Priuantsa= (Luv) (verb. noun)

Ispara/Ispr= to trample (Skt. Sphurati=to kick (with the foot). Lat. Spernere=to push away, to dispise, to reject. ON. Sperna=to kick out with the feet. Lith. Spirit=to kick out (of horses), to defy, to sting. Arm. Sparna=to threaten. PIE. sporhei, sprhenti)

Ispard= to escape, to get away (Arm. Sprdem=to escape. Goth. Spaurds, OE.

Spyrd=race, running, match. Skt. Spardh=to contend, to fight for. PIE. sperdti, sprdenti)

Ispardisant= (part)

Ispardie/a= see; ispard

Ispardtsa/Ispard= see: ispard

Ispadr/Ispar= spit, skewer, dagger (Probably derived from PIE. spehi=sharp, perhaps related to Gr. spathe=blade, OE. Spade=spade)

Isapie/a= see; ispai/ispi

Istah= see; ista(n)h

Istalg= to level, to flatten (Skt. (s)tarh=to crush, to shatter. PIE. stelghti, stlghenti)

Istalgant= (part)

Istalgiske/a= (impf)

Istamn/Istmin= ear (Gr. stoma=mouth, Av. staman=snout, maw)

Derivatives: **Istamnasa**= deity of hearing

Istamas= to hear, to listen to, to obey; to perceive'

Istamasant= (part)

Istamasur= (verb.noun)

Istamaswantsi= (inf)

Istamaske/a= (impf)

Tumant= (Luv) ear

Tumantaima/i= (Luv) (adj.) renowned

Tumanti(a)= (Luv) to hear

Tumantia= (Luv) obedience

Tumantiala= (Luv) ear canal

Tumantiata/i= (Luv) audience room

Tumantari(a)= (uv) to hear

Istanana= altar (probably derived from PIE. steh=to stand)

Ista(n)h= to taste, to try (food or drinks) (PIE. stenh)

Istahieske/Istanhiske= (impf)

Derivatives: **Istahdli**= taster

Istantaie/a= to stay put, to linger, to be late (Goth. Standan=to stand. PIE. sthentehie/o)

Istantant= (part)

Istantur= (verb.noun)

Derivatives: **Istantnu**= to be put off, to delay

Istantsan= soul, spirit, mind, pl. also living things, persons (written istanzan) (ModDu.

Verstand=mind, intellect, intelligence, lit. understanding. PIE. sthention)

Istantsasa/i= deity of the soul

Istap/Istp= to plug up, to block, to dam, to enclose, to shut; to besiege (ModEng. To stuff, OHG. Stopfon, ModDu. Stoppen=to plug up, to stuff. PIE. stopei, stpent)

Istapdu= (3sg.imp.act)

Istapant= (part)

Derivatives: **Istapinu**= to shut, to close

Istapuli= cover, lid, plug, stopper

Istapulie/a= to use as a stopper

Istapulant= (part)

Istapesr/Istapesn= dam, enclosure

Istarkie/a= see; istar(k)

Istar(k)= to ail, to afflict (Lith. Teriu=to befoul, Lat. Stercus=excrement. PIE. sterkti) (PIE. sterk=to befoul, to pollute. Semantically, a development 'it befoils me>it ails me' > 'I am sick' seems probable)

Istarkiske/a= (impf)

Istarni(n)k= to ail, to afflict

Istarninkai= ailment, affliction

Istarna/Istarni (also; **Istrna/Istrni**)= (adv.) in the midst, between, among, within (Gr. sternon=breast, heart)

Istarnia (also; **istrnia**)= (adj.) middle, central

Istustuske/a= to be announced? (PIE. stustuske/o) (redublication of Nes.

istu=to be announced)

Istu= to be exposed, to get out (in the open); to be announced (Skt. Stav=to honour, to praise, to invoke, to sing. GAv. Staumi=I praise. Gr. stentai=announces solemnly, promises, asserts. PIE. stuori) (The verb primarily denotes that secrets, plots and plans are being exposed and get out in the open, but also e.g. that favour is casted over someone. 'Over me, favour has not been cast'). This makes it likely that the original meaning of this verb is 'to be announced publicly')

Dusduma/i= (Luv) manifest, voucher

Dusdusa= (Luv) to make known?

It= (instr.-ending) see -t

Idalu/Idalau= (adj.) bad, evil, evilness (PAnat=eduo-I-) (probably derived from PIE.

heduol=evil and this word is derived from PIE. hed=bite(>eat), and it similarly formed PIE. heduon=pain, mal. Arm. Erkn=labour pains, Gr. odune=pain, OIr. Idu=pain)

Derivatives: **Idalawadr/Idalawan/Idaluadr**= badness, evil disposition

Idalawah= to treat badly, to maltreat

Idalawes= to become bad, to go bad, to become evile

Idalaweske/a= (impf)

Adua= (Luv.) (adj.) evil

Adual= (Luv.) evil

Adual(i)= (Luv.) (adj.) evil

Adualahit= (Luv.) evil

Aduali(a)= (Luv) (adj.) of evil

Atuwa= (Luv) evil

Atuwal(i)= (Luv) (adj.) evil

Atuwalada= (Luv) evil

Atuwalahit= (Luv) evilness

Atuwalastar= (Luv) evilness

Idr= way (Lat. Iter, itineris=way, road. TochA. Ytar, TochB. Ytarye=road=way. Av. pairi-

ithna= -end of- lifetime. PIE. heitr, hitens) (Nes. Forms of this word are; idr, edr, itenas)

Idrani= runner, messenger (could be an inflection of Luv. Itar=way or Hurr. Verb id=to go + Hurr. Suffix –anni)

Iur= (postpos+gen)= ‘in the manner of, after the fashion of, like, as (Skt. Iva=in the manner of, like as. PIE. hiur, heiur) (this word is regarded as a petrified verbal noun of Nes. i=to go. Iur is similar to Nes. sup. Ending –un)

Yug/Yuga= yoke, pair (Skt. Yugam, Gr. ksugon, Lat. iugam, Goth. Juk, OCS. Igo=yoke. PIE. iugom)

Yuga= (adj.) yearling (derived from Nes. iug/iuga=yoke. PIE. iugos)

Derivatives: **Yugasa**= (adj.) yearling

Dayuga= (adj) two-year-old (Old Nes. Da=two+iuga=yearling)

K

Ka, ko, ki= demonstrative pronoun, this (PIE. ko, ki, PGerm. Hi=this (Goth. Himma daga=today, und hina dag=until today, und hita=until now, OSax. Hiudiga=today, OHG. Hiuru=this year) Lith. Sis=this, sian=dien=today, si-met=this year, se=here. OCS.

Sye=this, dyenye=today. Arm. Sa=this, Olr. Ce=here, Lat. –c(e) in ecce and hi-c, Gr. semeron=today, ki-ameron, setes(ki-etes=this year, Alb. Sot, Si-vjet=this year, kia-diti=today) (Nes. Ki corresponds Lith. Si, PGerm. Hi, Gr. ki. The hapax kini and kinisan, kisan derive from ini and ini derived from PIE. ki+m+i. Gen.sg kel is comparable to kel, bel, el. PIE. kom, developed in –on in Nes.; kon, bon, oni. Dat.-loc.sg keti, abl. ket, kets, instr. Keta, show stem ked; comparable to bed, ed.

Ketan, dat.-loc.sg ketani, instr. Ketanta (also bedan, edan). Nom.pl.c. ke reflects PIE. koi, acc.pl.c. kos (compare bos) reflects PIE. koms. Luv. kintsan shows the ending –ntsan (like in Nes. Bentsan/Abentsan, kuentsan, sumentsan), Lyc. Ebehe, go back to PAnat. –nhsom, -som in –nhsom is comparable to Skt. tesam=of those, Lat. Eorum=of these and OCS. Texye=of those)

Kas...kas= the one...the other

Kas....kon= each other

Ket=a ket=a= on one hand and the other

Ka/Kan(i)= here

Kisan/Kinisan= thus, as follows

Kiswant= of this kind

Ka= (Pal) (dem.pron.) this

Kiat= (Pal) (adv) here

Tsa/Tsi= (Luv) (dem.pron.) this

Tsasta/i= (Luv) (dem.pron) this (very)

Tsau= (Luv) (interj) here, voice

Tsa= (Luv) (dem.pron.) this

Tsin...Tsin= (Luv) (adv) one one hand, on the other

K= to die, to be killed; to be eclipsed (of sun and moon (PIE. hokei,hkenti) (see; Ak)

Kant= (part)

Kiske/Keske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: Kadr/Kan= death

Kaina= in-law, kinsmen (PIE. koi(H)no, Lat. Civis=(fellow) citizen, Skt. siva=friendly, prosperous, OHG. Hirat=wedding, latv. Sieve=wife, spouse. Skt. seva=friendly)

Derivatives: Kainant= in-law, kinsman

Kainadr/Kainan= in-lawship

Kka= tooth

Klank= to satiate, to satisfy (PIE. glonghei, ON. Klokkr=weak, Lith. Gleznas=weak, soft, bulg. Glezja=to pamper)

Klankant= (part)

Klakdr= soothing substance, poppy (opium)

Klaktrae= to make drowsy

Kalr= inauspicious, unpropitious, unsuccessful, unpromising, baleful, enormous (PIE. golH-ro, OIr. Galar=disease, PAnat. gallr) (this word is possibly a borrowing from Luvian and meant *badness*, it became adjectivized.

Derivatives: Kalradr/Kalran= inauspiciousness, unfavourable response of an oracle, enormity, excess

Kalrah= to make inauspicious

Kalres= to become inauspicious

Kalreske/a= (part)

Kalrata/i= exaggerator

Klelie/a= to tie up, to truss (PIE. klhelie/o. Gr. kalos=rope, line, reef) (the verb is derived from the root klel, comparable to suel=thread)

Kalis/Klis= to evoke, to call, to summon (PIE. kelhsti, klhsenti. Gr. kales=to call, Lat.

Calere=to call) (klisantsi in 3pl.pres.act, kalista in 3sg.pret.act)

Kaliswantsi/Kaleswantsi= (inf. 1)

Derivatives: **Kalistruna**= feast, party

Kalistrunili= in a festive manner

Kalistr= invitation, summoning (PIE. kelhstr)

Kalmr= ray (The word is possibly of non PIE origin. kalm=glowing/burning long object.

Has the meaning of pieces of firewood or brands, firebolt)

Derivatives: **Kalmi**= piece of firewood

Kalmisna/i= piece of firewood

Kalmadr/Kalman= brand (burning woo, crozier, lituus (hooked staff)

Kalmus= crook, crozier, lituus (perhaps a borrowing from Akk. Gamlu(m)=crook, curved staff)

Kamars= to defecate, to befoul (The Nes. verb kamars is derived from Luv. katmars.

The verb is possibly related to PIE. ghed, ghodmr=to defecate, Gr. khezo, Skt. hadati, Alb. Dhjes=to shit, to defecate, Av. zathah=arse, anus, TochB. Kenmer=excrement)

Kamarsuas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Kamarsiske/Kamarsieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Kamarsnie/a**= to befoul

Katmarsi(a)= (Luv) to defecate

Kan= enclitic locative sentence part (PIE. kom?, Lat. Cum=with, com, OIr. Con=with, Goth. Ga) (the part. appears in e.g. nuukan, takan, nekan, tmaiskan

Knen(ie/a)= to bow down, to crouch, to squat (knen is older verb and is spelled with –e, than the NN verb kninie/a. NN versions of the word are spelled with -i. Akk. Ganasu=to bow, to bend, kananu=to bend down, to stoop; show resemblance to this word. The verb knen(ie/a) is possibly derived from PIE. gen=to bend, from which genu=knee, PIE. gnenti=to bow was formed)

Kniniur= (verb. noun)

Kninant= (part)

Knenant= (part) bowed, in a bowing position

Kne/is (originally **Knas** in ONes.)= to recognize, to acknowledge (PIE. gnehsti, gnhsenti, Skt. janati, Goth. Kunnan, Lith. Zinoti, Gr. gignosko, Lat. (g)nosco=to know) (the verb means to recognize, to acknowledge; this latter can mean to admit, to confess, to reward (someone), i.e. acknowledge his deeds. The verb is spelled as knes, knies, knis, original form was knas in ON, which became knis in NN. The –s extension can be compared to tmas/tme/is=to oppress, from PIE. demh+s. pahs=to protect, from PIE. peh2+s, pas=to swallow, from PIE. peh3+s. Nes. Kne/is is also related to TochA.

Knasast=you know your way.)

Kniesant/Knissant= (part)

Knisur/Kniesur= (verb. noun)

Kniswantsi= (inf. 1)

Kniesun= (sup)

Knisur/Knisun= recognition

Kanint= thirst (the correct pronunciation is kanint. It is possible that the original root was kanen and under influence of the form of the word kast=hunger, kanen became kanent and then kanint. PIE etymology not known)

Derivatives: **Knirwant/Kniriwant/Kninant**= thirsty

Kank/Knk= to hang, to weigh (PIE. konkei, knkenti, Goth. Hahan=to hang, Skt. sankate=to waver, to hesitate, Lat. Cuncutor=to hesitate) (the verb PIE. root kenk; inflected into Lat. Konkto=cuncutor, PIE. konkeh=hangen in OHG and PIE. konk-ie=hengen in OHG. Thus, PIE. kenk meant to hang something/baby, to weigh and to hesitate, like in Lat. cuncutor and Skt. sankate)

Kankant= (part)

Kankur= (verb. noun)

Kankieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Kanknu**= to have (something) weighted

Kanknuske/a= (impf)

Kankla= curtain, hanger, scale

Kankli= hanging, suspension

Kankur= (hanging?) vessel

Kabrd/Kabird= rodent (mouse) (the word possibly derives from PIE. kombhert, kombhrt=one who carries together, hoarder, packrat. Lyd. cognate kabrdokid=steals (*kabrduka). The semantic of the word *mouse* developed into meaning *thief*, comparable to development of Gr. *for* from **bhor*)

Kapi/Kapai= small, little (PIE. kmb(e)i, PAnat. komb(e)i, Lyd. kambein, kombos, kombion, kalpe, kalpion=grandchild, Av. kamna=small, kambista=least, OP. kamna=small)

Derivatives: **Kapae**= to diminish, to reduce

Kapant= (part)

Kapilae= to pick a fight

Derivatives: **Kapilah**= to get into a fight

Kapilali= prone to fight, aggressive

Kapilatsa= (Luv) to become hostile

Kapilala/i= enemy(?)

Kapue/a= to count, to calculate, +apa(n) to take into account, to value (kapue/a might have derived from *kat(a)=down+pue/a, which is comparable to Lat. Putare=to cut, to carve; thus *kom+puue/a would yield Lat. Computare=to count)

Kapuant= (part)

Kapur= (verb. noun)

Kapuske/Kapuiske/Kapueske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Kapuesr/Kapuesn**= calculation, counting

Krait/Kret= flood, inundation (PIE. groits, groitm, greits, Skt. jrayas=expanse, space, flat surface, YAv. Zraiah=sea)

Krab/Kre/ib= to devour, to consume (PIE. ghrobhei, ghrbhenti, Skt. grabh=to seize, OCS. Grabiti=to rob, SCr. Grabiti=to seize, Lith. Grobti=to rob, Latv. Grebt=to seize, ON. Grapa=to seize) (Nes. Ed/Ad= to eat is used for humans, krab/kre/ib (the extended figurative meaning of it is; consume recklessly) is used for animals, such as wolves, dogs, horses, ruinous insects or demonic deity) (Krab/Kre/ib is structurally similar to Nes. Srap/Srip=to sip and Trep/Tre/ip=to plough)

Kribant= (part)

Kribwantsi= (inf. 1)

Kribun= (sup.)

Kribaske/Kribiske/a= (impf)

Kars= wheat, emmer-wheat (PIE. gherd, Lat. Hordeum, OHG. Gersta, Alb.

Drith=barley.

Krad= entrails, innards, inner being, character (PIE. grhod, Gr. khorde=gut, Lith. Zarnos=bowels, Lat. Haruspex=entrails examiner, Skt. hira=vein) (krad can mean entrails but also metaphorically; the inner spirit, (character), as seen in the pair krad-stantsan=entrails (and) soul.

Kraur/Kraun= horns, antlers (PIE. krou, kroun) (the word derives from PIE. ker=horn, from which PIE. ker-h2=head, horn is derived. Lat. Cervus=stag, Gr. keraos=horned, keras=horn, Arm. Eljewr=horn, TochA. Kror, TochB. Kroriya=horn, crescent (of the moon) have all no direct relationship to Nes. Kraur, kraun. The word is composed of *kr=head+aur/aun. Aur, aun suffix is comparable to adr, an suffix. There are few words in Nes. that have –aur, -aun suffix; saur, saun=sheepfold from es/s=to sit, hrsaur, hrsaun=tilled land from hars=to till (the soil), prtaur, prtaun=wing, feather, sraur, sraun=storm-clouds?)

Tsarwana= (Luv) horn

Tsarwani(ia)= (Luv) (adj) of a horn

Suran= (Luv) horn, plentifulness(?)

Kreuriur= at daybreak, early in the morning (PIE. ghrehuriur or ghrheuriur) (the word derived from an unattested verb –kreurie/a and consists of kru(the original form was kreu)=early+riur=verbal noun of rai, ri=to rise. Kreu-riur means literally; at an early rising) (the word form has similarity to genusriur; verbal noun of genusrie/a (from genu, gnu).There are few verbs ending on –rie/a; kimatrie/a of kimant, nekumantrie/a of nekumant)

Griant= gras (PIE. ghrient?, ON. Groa=grow, Goth. Gras=grass, Lat. Gramen=grass) (welku hatn=dried grass is related to krian/griant)

Derivative: **Griantasha**= grassland, lawn

Krie/a= to be gracious towards (PIE. ghrie/o, from gher. Skt. haryati=to desire, to covet, Av. zara=aim, goal(?), Gr. khairo=to rejoice at, to take pleasure in, kharis=grace, favour,

Lat. Horior=to incite, to urge on. The Nes. word *kari* is similar to Gr. kharis=grace, favour)

Derivatives: *Kriasha*= graciousness, mercy

Kari tie/a= to be gracious to, to be merciful to

Krie/a= to cover (someone/thing (acc.) with something (instr.) (PIE. (s)krie/o, Skt. carman, Av. carman=skin, hide, Lat. Corium=leather, scortum=hide, cortex=rind, bark, OHG. Skirm=cover, shelter)

Kriant= (part)

Kriske/a= (impf)

Kriuli= Hood

Krie/a= to pause, to rest

Derivatives: *Krinu/Krianu*= to silence (it means to cause to stop; musical instruments and people)

Krimi/Krimn= chapel, sanctuary, shrine (non-IE word, just like the majority of words for cultic buildings; e.g. hista, histi, hlent(i)u, mak(its)ts(ia)

Krimnala= functionary belonging with the krim/krimn

Krit= see; krait/kret

Krpie/a= to be angry (PIE. krp, Lat. Increpere=to shout out, to upbraid, Skt. krpate=to lament, Russ. Kropota=conflict, fight)

Krpiant= (part)

Krpimi= (Luv) (part)

Derivatives: *Krpes*= to become angry

Krpisant= (part)

Krpi= wrath, anger, fury

Krpiwala= furious

Krpie/a=to take (away), to take up, to lift, to pluck (midd.), to have finished (PIE. krpie/o, kerpt, krpent. Lat. Carpo=to pick, to pluck, Gr. karpos=fruit, Lith. Kirpti=to shear off, OE. Sceorfan=to bite, Latv. Skirpta=notch, sherd) (Nes. verb is pronounced as karp and krpie/a) (the verb has possibly kept the original PIE. meaning in Nes. and was narrowed to mean 'to pluck' in other IE. languages. It is pronounced as karp and krpie/a)

Karpant= (part)

Karpur= (verb. noun)

Karpesr= (verb. noun)

Karpwantsi= (inf. 1)

Karpiske/Karpieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: *Karpnu*= to pick up

Fa-korfid= (Lyd) to undertake (related to Nes. krpie/a=to take away, to lift etc.)

Krsi/Krsai= harsh, astringent (PIE. krs(e)i, ModHG. Harsch, ModEng. Harsh) (etymologically related to Nes. krs(ie/a)=to cut (off), to separate)

Derivatives: *Krsikrsi*= (n) astringent

Kars/Krs(ie/a)= to cut, to separate, to stop (PIE. krsie/o, kerst, krsent, TochAB. Kars=to know, Gr. keiro=to cut, Lith. Skirti=to divide) (Nes. kars if the most common form, krsie/a occurs only once. The verb is pronounced kars/krsie/a and is ultimately derived from PIE. ker=to cut, extending to PIE. kers)

Karsant= (part)

Karsur= (verb. noun)

Karswantsi= (inf. 1)

Karske/Karsiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Karsadr**= chunk

Karsesr/Karsesn= cutting, parcel

Karsat= cutting, removal

Karsantali= ?

Karsnu= to cut off, to cancel

Karsnuske/a= (impf)

Kars= (Luv) to cut

Karsatr/Karsatn= (Luv) parcel (of land), selection (of animals), block (of metal)

Fa-karsed= (Lyd) to cut (out)

Kartae= to cut off (PIE. kert, Skt. kart=to cut (off), Lith. Kertu=to fell, to cut down, OCS.

Ocresti=to cut)

Kartant= (verb. noun)

Krdimie/a= to be angry (PIE. krdimie/o) (the verb is made of krd=heart+imie/a=to mix=to be mixed regarding his heart (cf. Eng. 'to have mixed feelings'). The verb became to denote; to be angry)

Krdimiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Krdimi(a)want**= (adj) angry

Krdimiant= angry

Krdimies= to become angry

Krdimiesant= (part)

Krdimi(a)nu= to make angry

Krdiminuant= (part)

Krdimiah= to make angry

Krdimiat= cause of anger

Kru= early, formerly, earlier, already, up to now (PIE. ghrheu or ghrehu, ON.

Gryiandi=dawn, Swed. Dagen gryr=the day dawns, Olc. Grar, OHG. Grao=grey. PAnat. greu)

Derivatives: **Kruili/Kruli**= former, early, ancient

Kruiliat= former state

Ruwan= (Luv) (adv) formerly

Krus(ie/a)= to be silent, to fall silent (PIE. greust, grusent, grusie/o, OHG. Chroson, MHG. Krosen, Goth. Kriustan, OSwed. Krysta=to gnash=grind (one's teeth) together as

a sign of anger) (to gnash in other IE languages developed in Nes. to mean 'to be silent about something')

Krusiant= (part)

Krusiur= (verb. noun)

Derivatives: **Krusinu**= to silence

Krusiantili= silently, quietly

Kartsa/Krtsn= spool (=a cylindrical device on which film, magnetic tape, thread, or other flexible materials can be wound),

bobbin(=a cylinder or cone holding thread, yarn, or wire, used especially in weaving and machine sewing.) (PIE. kertsor, krtsnos, Skt. kart=to spin, krtsna=whole, SCr. Kretati=to move)

Kasa/Kasma= (interj.) look here, behold (PIE. kos+(m)a) (kasa is the original form and kasma appears from MN period onwards. Kasa derives from kas+(m)a and meant originally 'this then!' and developed into meaning 'look!'. Kas is the same as the nom.sg.c. kas of the demonstr. pronoun ka, ko, ki=this. Luv. tsau is related to demonstr. pronoun –tsa=this. Semantically similar interj. Asma must reflect PIE. hos+(m)a ka=this. Kasa= this then, became; look, behold!)

Tsawi(n)= (Luv) (interj.) here, voici

Kast/Kist= hunger, starvation, famine (PIE. ghosd, ghduent, TochA; kast, TochB=kest= hunger, famine, PAnat. gost) (Kast is cognate with kist=to be extinguished, to perish and derives from a root kest)

Kistwant= (adj) hungry (PIE. ghsduent)

Kistant/Kastant= hunger

Kistantsie/a= to suffer hunger

Ast= (Luv) hunger

Katakuranta= libation vessel (the word is composed of kata=down/under+kuranta=cut. Thus the original meaning of the word is; under-cut)

Katalutsi= threshold (PIE. kmt+lut) (lutsi is an assimilated variant of luti, also found in luti/lutai=window)

Katera katalutsi= doorstep

Sratsi(a) katalutsi= lintel

Katalutsi= (Luv) threshold (borrowed from Nes.)

Kata= downwards (postposition + genitive; along), with alongside (PIE. kmt. Gr. kata=down, along, according to, against. OIr.cet, OWe.cant=with, Lat. cum=with) (we must distinguish between a locative adverb; katan=below, underneath, a terminative adverb; kata=downwards, a locative postposition (+ genitive); kata=(along) with and a locative adverb (+ enclitic personal pronouns); kati=(along) with. (kata derives from PIE. kmt-o, katan from PIE. kmt-om, and kati from PIE. kmt(e)i).

Derivatives: **Katan**= below, underneath

Kati= with (adv. with encl. poss. pron.)

Katanta= downwards, along

Kata= (Luv) (adv) down, under

Katanta= (Luv) below

Kat= (Lyd) prev.?

Katera= lower, inferior, infernal, farther, along (PIE. kmtero)

Derivatives: **Katera**= (adv) below

Katerah= to make inferior, to lower, to dismiss

Katerahieske/a= (impf)

Kateretsi= (adj) lower, inferior

Kati= see; kata

Katu= enmity, strife (PIE. khet(e)u?, Gr. kotos=spite, anger, OIr. cath=strife, battle (as in personal Gaul. name; Catu-riges, OHG. Hadu-brand), MHG. hader=fight, struggle, Skt. satru=enemy)

Derivatives: **Katuwae**= to be aggrieved

Katuadr/Katuan= aggrievedness, enmity

Katuanali= (adj.) vengeful

Katawatnali= (Luv) vengeful, plaintiff

Ktsarnul= a cloth (the word has the suffix -ul, like in; dluknul, prganul, frodluki/dlukai and prgie/a respectively)

Kenu/Knu= knee (PIE. genu, gneu, Skt. janu, Gr. gonu, TochA. kanw, Lat. genu, Goth. kniu=knee) (ablauting forms of PIE. gneu, are found Goth. kniu, ON. kne, OE. cneow, Skt. jnu, Av. dat.abl.pl. znubio, Gr. gnusi, gnus=on knees)

Kenusrie/Knusrie/a= to kneel (this verb reflects PIE. gneusrie/o, gnusrie/o. and is comparable to nahsrie/a=to be afraid (PIE. nehsrie/o), sesrie/a=to sieve (PIE. sehsrie/o)

Kenusriant/Knusriant= (part)

Kenusriur= (verb. noun)

Kenusrinu= to make kneel

Kentsu (writ. **Gentsu**)= abdomem, lap (PIE. genhsu) (gentsu appears metaphorically in gentsu da=to take oity on, gentsu har(k)=to have fondness for, gentsu pai/pi=to extend kindness. but also in derivatives gentsuui=to be gentle with, and gentsuula= kindhearted. The lower abdomen in IE languages has metaphoric meaning of kindness, as reflected by PIE. genh=to beget, to procreate, as in; Skt. jan=to procreate, Gr. gignomai=to come into being, Lat. natus=born. Cf. Lat. gentilis=gentle, ModEng. kind. Thus genhsu reflects PIE. genhsu; cf. Skt. ramsu=enjoyable, dhaksu=burning, Nes. debsu)

Kentsuwe/a/Kentsuwae= to treat gently, to be compassionate (towards), to be kind (to)

Kentsuwala= kindhearted

Ker/Krd(i)= heart, center, core (PIE. ker, krdios, krd, PAnat. ker, krdios, krd, Gr. ker, Arm. sirt, OCS. sryedyece, Lith. sirdi, OPr. seyr, Lat. cor, OIr. cride, Skt. hardi, hrd,

hrdaya=heart) (PAnat. gen.sg. krdios can be compared to Gr. kardie=heart, Skt. hrdaya, Av. zrdaiia) derivatives; slakarta, krdimie/a.

Kart= (Pal) heart

Tsart= (Luv) heart

Tsart(i)=(Luv) heart

Tsartia= (Luv) to wish

Kes= see kis

Kesr, Kiser, Kistr= hand (PIE. ghesr, ghserm, ghsros, PAnat. gesr, Gr.

kheir, Arm. jern, TochA. tsar, TochB. sar, Alb. dore, Skt. hasta (PIE. ghesto)=hand)

Is(a)ra/i= (Luv) hand

Isaralatr= (Luv) bracelet

Isarwaia= (Luv) (adj) favourable

Isarwila/i= (Luv) right hand

Isarwili(a)= (Luv) (adj) of the right hand(>favourable)

Istra/i= (Luv) hand

Izre/i= (Lyc) hand

Ketkr= (adv.) at the head (of), on top (PIE. ked+kr(h2), Gr. epi kar=head down, ana kar=upwards (the word is composed of ket=the old abl./instr. case of ka, ko, ki+kr=head, from PIE> kreh2=head, horn. Ket is replaced by ablative -ts in NN, as can be seen in krts)

Ketpantlats= (adv.) from this time on (composed of ket=the old abl./instr. of ka, ko, ki+pantla=time, moment in time; from pi/pai=to go, pant=gone. Compare to bet pantlats=from that time on)

Ki= to lie, to be laid, to be in place, to be set (PIE. keito, keinto, PAnat. kii, Skt. saye sete=to lie, Av. saete=to lie, Gr. keimai=to lie)

Ki=(Pal) to lie

Tsi=(Luv) to lie

Si=(Lyc) to lie (1sg.pres.midd. sixani, 3sg.pres,midd. Sijeni, sijeni, 3pl.pres.midd. siteni)

Ki/Ka= see; kui

Kim= winter (PIE. ghimn(ent), Skt. Heman, Av. zia, Lat. Hiems, Gr. kheimon)

Kimnie/a= to spend the winter

Kimant= winter (comparable to hmesant beside hmesha=spring, tsenant beside tsena=fall, uitant beside uit=year)

Kimantrie/a= to spend the winter

Kimra= the outdoors, countryside, field, military campaign (PIE. ghimro, PAnat. gimro) (the word ultimately derived from PIE. gheim=winter, thus meaning; the wintry steppe, the inhospitable outdoors. Arm. jmern=winter (PIE. ghimirinos), Gr. kheimerinos=happening in the winter (PIE. gheimerino), Lat. hibernus=winterly (PIE. gheimrino)

Im(a)ra/i=(Luv) open country

Kinae= to (as) sort (PIE. kinehti, kinhenti, Gr. dia-ttao=to sift, 3pl.pres. sosi=they sift, setho=to sift)(the verb is attested only in NN period, when hatrai-class inflection was very productive)

Kinant= (part)

Kinu= to open (up), to break open (kinuant=broken open) (PIE. ghiehneu?) (the verb was originally kinu in ON and MN, but developed to kenu in NN period)

Kinuant=(part)

Kinumantsi=(inf.1)

Kinumas/Kenuas=(verb.noun gen.)

Kinobi= a container (of non-IE origin)

Kinun/Kinon= now (PIE. kinum) (kinun is composed of nom.-acc.sg. ki=this (see ka, ko, ki)+nun. Nun reflects. PIE. num, visible in Luv. nanumtrila. *Num can be compared to Gr. nun=now, Lat. Nunc=now. Lat. Nunc derives from *nun-ce (num+*ki). *num belongs with PIE. *nu=now, as visible in Skt. nu, Lith. Nu, Goth. Nu, Nes. clause conjunctive. Luv. nanun shows reduplication *no-num)

Kinuna/Kinona= (but) now (composed of kinun=now+(m)a=but)

Kinuntrial/Kinontrial= in the present

Kinuntriala/Kinontriala= as of now, present

Nanun= (Luv) now

Nanuntarit=(n) the present

Nanuntari(a)=(Luv) (adj) of the present

Nanuntarial(i)= (Luv) (adj) present (Nanumtaraila nom.-acc.pl.n)

Gintsu= see; gentsu

Kipesr/Kipesn= cubit, ell, area measure (the word has the suffix –esr/esn. Perhaps related to Ved. Gabhasti=arm, hand, Khot. Ggosta=hand(ful), deriving from PIE. *ghebheshr)

Kir= see ker, krd(i)

Kis= to happen, to occur, to turn out to be, to become (PIE. geiso, geisnto, OHG. Keran, ModHG. Kehren=to turn. The verbs for to turn in PIE. became to mean to become in some IE. languages; PIE. *uert=to turn, ModEng. To *turn* out to be, PIE. *kwel,=to turn, Goth. Wairthan=to become, to happen)

Kisant= (part)

Derivatives: **Kikis**= to turn out to be, to happen (impf)

Kikisun= (sup.)

Kis= to comb, to card (PIE. kesti, ksenti, OCS. Cesati=to comb, kosa, kosmye=hair, Lith. Kasa=braid, OIr. Cir=comb, ON. Haddr(<hazdaz<*kosto)=long hair, Gr. kosmos=hairdo)

Kis(a)nu= ? (to comb?)

Kisnuske/a= (impf)

Kis(a)ri= skein of carded wool

Kisma/i= (garment of) carded (yarn)

Kis= (Luv) to comb

Kisama/i= (Luv) (part)

Kisr/Kiser(a)/Kisr= see kesr, kiser, kisr

Kisd= to perish, to be extinguished (PIE. ghsdo, PAnat. gsdo) (kist is cognate with kast=hunger, kistuuant=hungry. Kist originally meant 'to be starved', kist belongs to tukari class and can be reconstructed as kistari; *ghsdor(i)

Kisdant= (part)

Kisdumr= (verb. noun)

Kisdnu= to be put out, to extinguish (writ. Kistnu, pronounced Kisdnu)

Kisdnuant= (part)

Kisdnumantsi= (inf. 1)

Kisdnuske/a= (impf) `

Kitkr= see ketkr

Kitpantlats= see ketpantlats

Ku= now, even, and (PIE. kwe, Skt. ca, Lat. Que, Gr. te=and)

Ku ku= both...and, if...if, whether...or

Ku= (Pal) and?

Ku= (Luv) (sentence initial enclitic particle) and?, furthermore?

Derivatives: **Neku**= not? (ne=not+ku=and)

Imaku= and even, on top of that (ima=even+ku=and)

Biaku= there and then (bia=there+ku=and) (See ba, bo for bia)

Anku= fully

Kueluana= washbasin (PIE. gwelhuono) (the word ultimately derives from PIE. gwel=to drip, to overflow, Skt. Galati=to drip, OHG. Quellan=to well, Gr. balaneion=bath. PIE. gwel^{h1}, reflects Gr. balon=he fell, Skt. galita=dripped)

Kue(n)/Kun/Ku(n)= to kill, to slay, to ruin (PIE. gwhenti, gwhnenti, gwhnske/o, Skt. han, ghn=to strike, to kill, to slay, OCS. Zeno=to pursue, to hunt down, Lith. Genu=to hunt down, Gr. theino=to smite, Lat. De-fendo=to keep off, to defend) (the original verb was kue(n). The -n disappears in front of m, s and w)

Kunant= (part)

Kunadr= (verb. noun)

Kuenumas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Kuenumantsi= (inf. 1)

Kunana= (inf. 1)

Kuske/Kuenieske/a= (impf)

Kuentsomna= coming from where, of what origin (the word consists of kue=paradigm of kui, kuua=who + nts=ablative suffix + om(n)a=suffix denoting belonging to (from omen, omn, like in Hatusomen, Nesomen. Compare kentsan from ka, ko, ki=this and bentsan, from ba, bo)

Kuer/Kur= to cut, to cut up, to cut off, to amputate, to mutilate (PIE. kwert, kwrent, PANat. kwer, kwr, Skt. kr=to make, OIr. Cruth=shape, form (<kwrtu), Lat. Curtus=short (<kwrtu))

Kurant= (part)

Kurana= (inf. 2)

Kurske/a/Kurieske/a/Kuraske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Kuera**= field parcel, territory, area

Kurutsi= cutter

Kuers/Kurs= to cut off

Kuresr/Kuresn= cutting

Kuar/Kur= (Luv) to cut

Kurama= (Luv) cutting

Kurana/i= (Luv) cutter

Kuratr/Kuratn= (Luv) cutting

Kurastra/i= (Luv) schism

Kuri/Kurai= (Luv) to cut into slices

Kursauar/Kursau(a)n= (Luv) island

Kwa= (Luv) to cut (off)

Kui/Kue/Kua= (interrog. pron.) who?, what?; (rel. pron.) who, what;

(indef. pron.) 'some(one), any(one)' (Skt. Kas. Ka, kat/kim, OCS. Kyeto, syeto, Gr. tis, ti, Lat. Quis, quid, Goth. Huas, huo, hua= who, what)

Kuis...kuis= some ...other

Kuis kuis, **kuis...kuis**, **kuis=a ima**, **kuis...ima**, **kuis kuis ima**, **kuis ima kuis**, **ima kuis** (generalizing rel. pron.) who(so)ever, what(so)ever

Kuis (nom.sg), **kuin** (acc.sg), **kuit** (nom.acc.sg.nt), **kuel** (gen.sg), **kuetni/kuedni/kuedani** (dat.loc.sg), **kuets/kuetsi** (abl.).

Kui+(m)a= (generalizing rel. pron.) who(so)ever, what(so)ever

Kui+=ki/ka= (indef. pron.) some(one), any(one) (Lat. Quisque,=whoever, derived from PIE. kwiskwe)

Kui+=(i)a= (generalizing pron.) every(one), each

Kuitman= (rel. conj.) until; while (indef. adv.) for some time, in the interim, meanwhile

Kuat= (interrog. adv.) why? (+if) for some reason

Kuat ima kuat= for whatever reason

Kuatka= (marked indef) in some way, somehow, perhaps

kwi+ha Kuata(n)= (interrog. adv.) where? whither? (rel. conj.) where, whither, (indef. adv.) somewhere

Kuata kuata= (adv.) in every way

Kuata ima kuata= wherever

Kuata (ima kuata) ser= wherefore, whatever for

Kuapi(t)= (interrog. adv.) where? whither? when? (rel. conj.) where, whither, when

Kuapiki= (indef. adv.) somewhere, sometime, ever
 Kuapita/Kuapia= (generalizing adv.) everywhere, always
 Kusan= (interrog. adv.) when?; (rel. conj.) when; (indef. adv.) sometime(?)
 Kusan ima= whenever
 Kusanka= (indef. adv.) anytime, ever
 Kui= (Pal) (rel. and interrog. pron.) who, what (PIE. kwi, kwe, kwo, PAnat. kwi, kwo, Skt. kas, ka, kat, kim, OCS. kyeto, cyeto, Gr. tis, ti, Lat. quis, quid. Goth. huas, huo, hua)
 Kui+a= (Pal) (generalizing pron.) every
 Kuis kuis= (Pal) (generalizing rel.) whoever
 Kui= (Luv) (rel. and interrog. pron.) who, what
 Kui+ha= (Luv) (indef. pron.) some/any(one)
 Kwi= (Luv) (rel. and interrog. pron.) who, what
 Kwi+ha= (Luv) (indef. pron.) someone
 Kwis kwis/kwis ima kwis/kwis kwisha/kwisha...kwis= (Luv) (generalizing pron.) whatever (PIE. kwiskwis, Lat. Quisquis=whoever)
 Kwisra/i= (Luv)(adv.) because
 Kwistsa= (Luv) (adv.) because
 Kuman= (Luv) (adv.) because
 Ki= (Lyd) (rel. and interrog. pron.) who, what
 Qi+k= (Lyd) (indef. rel. pron.) whoever, whatever
 Kud= (Lyd) (rel. adv.) where
 Kot= (Lyd) (rel. adv.) as
 Ko(d)k= (Lyd) (indef. encl.) somehow
 Ti= (Lyc) (rel. pron.) who, which
 Ti+k= (Lyc) (indef. pron.) some/anyone
 Ti+se= (Lyc) (indef. pron.) any(one)
 Kmme/i= (Lyc) how(ever) many
 Kmmet(i)= (Lyc) how(ever) many
 Kukurs= to cut up, to mutilate (PIE> kw-kwrs) (the verb is reduplication of kuer, kur)
 Kukursant= (impf)
 Kukurske/Kukuraske/Kukurieske/a=(impf) (kukuraske/a is the original form and is an outcome of PIE. kwrsske/o)
 Kukus= to taste (PIE. geus, Skt. jos=to enjoy, Gr. genomai=to taste, Lat. gusto=to taste, Goth. ga-kiusan=to test, ModHG. kiesen=to choose, ModHG. kosten=to taste, Skt. jujus, Av. zuzus=to taste)
 Kuls= to carve, to engrave, to inscribe, to write, to decree. (PIE. kwlsenti, Skt. karsati=to plough, Av. karsaiti=to draw furrows(=a long, narrow trench made in the ground by a plough, especially for planting seeds or irrigation), Gr. teson=furrow) (kuls derived from PIE> *kwels=to draw furrows. from the meaning of 'inscribed' fate has been derived, and this meaning fate is deified

in Kulsa=fate-goddess)

Kulsant= (part)

Kulsur= (verb. noun)

Kulske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Kulsa**= Fate Goddess

Kultsi= engraving, tracing

Kultsanikes= (Pal) fate-goddess

Kultsa(i)= (Luv) to draw

Kultsa= (Luv) fate-godness

Kultsatr= (Luv) sketch, rough, draft, wooden tablet

Kuluana= see; kueluana

Kona= right (hand or side), right, favourable, successful (PIE. kunno?) (the word is possibly related to Av. spnta, Lith. sventas, OCS. svetye=holy, sacred. Or related to PIE. kuhno=the strong one, Skt. savas=might(*keuho), sura=hero(*kuhro), Luv. kumia/i, Lyc. kume/i=holy. The first etymology is probably correct)

Derivatives: **Konadr**= rightness, success

Konah= to set aright, to get it right, to succeed

Konahant= (part)

Konahuas= (verb. noun)

Kones= to turn out right

Kunkunutsi= (PIE. gwhngwhnuti) (the word is composed of the kunkun; a reduplication of the verb kue(n), kun, ku(n)=to kill+utsi(suffix used to form implements and tools)

Kuresr/Kuresn= piece of cloth (PIE. kwrehshr/n) (compare the suffix -esr/esn to hokesr/hokesn=slaughter, derived from hoek/hok=to slaughter. sesr/sesn=meeting, derived from es/s=to sit. Kuresr/kuresn derived from kuer/kur/kuar=to cut. Thus the verb originally meant 'cut piece (of cloth)>piece of cloth)

Kuresnae= to provide with head-dress (head gear, cap)

Kuresnant/Kurisanant= (part) coiffed

Kurewana/Kuerwana=(adj.) (the word denotes "a foreign person, people or country in relation to a superior potentate or power" and " expresses a status of dependency without actual formal subjection or incorporation (distinct from vassaldom ...)",the word derived from Luv. kuera=field+una=suffix meaning 'pertaining to')

Kurta= town, citadel, acropolis (PIE. ghorto, Gr. xortos=yard, Lat. hortus=garden, and PIE. ghrdho, yielded Skt. grha=house, OCS. gradye=city, PIE. gwrto derived from PIE. gwer=mountain, height, visible in Skt. giri=mountain, Av. gairi=mountain, OCS. gora=mountain) derivatives; gurtuani=(adj) (borrowing from Luv. as can be seen in suffix -uana/i)

Kurtawani= man of the citadel

Kurtali= citadel-dweller

Kurta= wooden tablet (PIE. kwrto) (the word possibly derives from Luv. kuaar=to cut, possibly coming to mean 'cut piece of wood')

Koror= hostility, war(fare) (only a small number of words in Nes. end on -ur; pahur, pahuen, mehur, mehun. kororna goes back to koron or koroen. Koror is the original word. Koror is possibly derived from PIE. ghuh1rur, from PIE. ghuer=to be savage, to rage. Gr. ther, OCS> zverye, Lith. zveris, Lat. ferus-wild beast)

Korora= enemy

Kororie/a= to be hostile

Kororae= to be hostile

Kororiah= to wage war (on), to act hostile (towards), to become enemies

Kororiahant= (part)

Kororiahwantsi= (inf. 1)

Kororiahieske/Kororiahiske/a= (impf)

Kororadr/Kororan= enmity, hostility

Kororna= enemy

Korornili= in enemy fashion

Kusa= daughter-in-law, bride, son-in-law (PIE. geus-o?, Skt. jos=to enjoy, Gr. genomai=to taste, Lat. gusto=to taste, Goth. gakiusan=to test, ModHG. kiesen=to choose) (the original PIE. *geus-o meaning to taste developed to meaning to choose in Germanic languages; ON. kjosa=to choose, ModHG. kiesen=to choose)

Derivatives: **Kusata**= bride-price

Kusn (or Kosn)= pay, salary, fee, hire (PIE. kuhsn, OE. hyr, OSax. huria, MLG. hure, ModDu. huur=hire)

Kusnie/a= to hire, to employ

Kusnidla/Kusnadla = hireling, mercenary

Kut= wall (PIE. gheuts, ghutos, Gr. kheo=to pour, Skt. juhota=topour, to sacrifice) (the word derived from PIE. gheu=to pour. The semantic development must have been 'out-pouring'>earthen wall>(stone) wall, compare to Gr. khoma=embankment)

Kutasara/i=(Luv) orthostat

Kutrun/Kutruen= witness (PIE. kwtruen, Skt. catvar, TochA. stwar, TochB. stwer, Gr. tetores, Arm. cork, Lat. quattuor, OIr. cetheoir, Goth. fidwor, Lith. keturi, OCS. cetyre=four)(Kutru was the original form from which; kutruai, kutruadr, kutruesr, kutruah have derived. PIE. kwetuor=four, reflecting zero grade *kwetur, has metathesized *-ur to -ru. See Av. cathru-dasa=fourteenth, Lat. quadrupes=animal walking on four feet, Gr. trufaleia=having four faloi. For semantics compare to Lat. testis=witness<*tristis=third party, in Nes. we are dealing with fourth party. Luv. triwani=judge, reflects a third party)Kutruae= to bear witness, to provide testimony

Derivatives: **Kutruae**= to bear witness, to provide testimony

Kutruadr/Kutruan= witnessing
 Kutruesr/Kutruesn= witnessing
 Kutruah= to summon as witness
 Kutruahuas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)
 Trwan(i)= (Luv) judge
 Trwana/i= (Luv) justice
 Kuan= woman (was pronounced kwan, kwen) (PIE. gwenh, gwnehs, Gr. gune, Skt. Janis, ge.sg. gnas, OIr. Ben, ge.sg. mna, OCS. Zena)
 Kuanili= (adv.) in woman's way, in female fashion
 Wana= (Luv) woman
 U(a)nat(i)= (Luv) woman
 Kana= (Lyd) wife
 Kuan/Kun= hound-man (PIE. kuon, kuon-m, kun-os, Gr. kuon, Skt. sva, Arm. Sun, Lith. Suo=dog) (the words are pronounced as kuan, kun)
 Swan(i)= (Luv) dog
 Kuas= to kiss (PIE. kuens?, Gr. kuneo=to kiss, Skt. svasiti=to puff, to snort) (the verb is possibly onomatopoeic; compare Sky. Svasiti=to puff, to snort, cusati=to suck, to smack, cumbati=to kiss. The verb is no cognate of OHG. Kussan=to kiss)
 Kuuaske/a= (impf.)
 Derivatives: Kuasnu= to make kiss
 Kuau= cow (PIE. gwehus, gwheum, gwhuos, Skt. gav, Gr. bous, Lat. Bos, Latv. Guovs, TochA. Ko, TochB. Ke, OHG. Chuo=cow) (the word is pronounced as kwau)
 Kuauli= (adv.) like a cow
 Wawa/i= (Luv) cow
 Wawa/Uwa= (Lyc) cow
 Kuakua= frog (possibly onomapoetic origin)

L

La= to loosen, to release, to untie, to relieve, to remove (ailments) (PIE. lohei, lhenti, Goth. Letan=to let, Alb. La=he let, Latv. Lauju=to let, to allow)
 Lant= (part.)
 Laur= (verb. noun)
 Lauas= (gen. sg.)
 Lawantsi= (inf. 1)
 Laiske/a= (impf)
 Derivatives: Ladr/Lan= release
 Lae= see la/l
 Lah= see lahu/lhu

Lah= military campaign, journey, trip, voyage

Derivatives: **Lahie/a**= to travel, to go on an expedition, to roam, to attack (PIE. leh2, Gr. laos=men, troops, army, folk, Myc. rawaketa=army leader, OIr. laech=warrior (the original noun was Nes. *lah. ONe. abl.-form -ts, has been replaced by (a)ts in MNe. e.g. sohtsa in ONe. to sohats in MNe.)

Lahiant= (part)

Lahiuas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Lahiwantsi= (inf. 1)

Lahieske/lahiske/a= (impf.)

Lahiana/i= (intr.) to travel, to go on an expedition, to roam; (trans.) to attack

Lahianiske/a= (impf.)

Lahiadr/Lahian= campaign

Lahila= campaigner, (field-)fighter, warrior, infantry

Lahema= military field action, raid, maneuver

Lahi(a)= (Luv) to travel, to campaign

Lalhia= (Luv) journey, campaign

Lailas= (Lyd) to strike

Lakh= (Mil) to strike

Lahantsn= (a water-bird), a duck (PIE. leh2ention?) (the suffix -antsn is also found in istantsn, sumantsn. A possible etymology would be a connection with the root *leh2=to cry out loud. (Skt. rayati=to bark, YAv. gathro,raiant=crying out songs, Lat. lamentum=lament, Arm. lam=to lament, Lith. loti=to bark, OCS lajo=to bark. The preform *leh2ention could then mean 'the quacking one' which yielded Nes. lahantsn= duck)

Lahu/Lhu= to pour, to cast (objects from metal), to (over)flow (PIE. loh2uei, lhuenti) Nes. lahu is not related to Gr. loeo, lono, Lat. lavo=to wash; these verbs reflect PIE. leug3)

Lahuant/Lhuant= (part)

Lahur= (verb. noun)

Lauhuas= (gen. sg.)

Lahuwantsi= (inf. 1)

Lahuana= (inf. 2)

Lhuske/Lhuiske/a= (impf.)

Derivatives: **Lahu**=container

Lahuesr/Lahuesn= pouring cup

Lalhuant= poured?

Lhutsi= vessel for pouring

Lilhu= to pour

La(h)un(a)i= (Luv) to wash

Lu= (Luv) to pour

Lahura= offering table/ stand (for pots and offerings). (PIE. *leh2uro*) (The word denotes a stand, made (partly) of wood, that is placed in the vicinity of the altar. It is used to place objects upon (mostly cups and pots. The word is possibly derived of *lahu/lhu*=to pour)

Lahurnutsi= leafage, leavy branches, foliage, greenery (the word might be related to Germanic words for foliage, ModDu. *loof*, ModEng. *leaf* from PGerm. **laub*<PIE. *leh2ubh*?)

Lak/Lk= to knock out (a tooth), to turn (one's ears or eyes towards), to train (a vine), to fall, to be felled, to be toppled (PIE. *logheie*, OCS. *loziti*=to lay down, Goth. *lagjan*=to lay down) When used with 'tooth' as object, it means 'to knock out'. Its use with 'eyes' and 'ears' denotes the attentively listening to and looking at someone. The use with 'vine' as object denotes the training of it. The middle forms denote the falling down of people (out of a chariot, out of bed), the being toppled of stelas and the falling of countries to the enemy) (writ. *Lak*, pronounced *Lək*)

Lkant= (part.)

Lakiske/a= (impf.)

Derivatives: **Laknu**= to fell, to knock over, to train (a vine)

Laknuske/a=(impf.)

Lilak= to fell

Lkan= inclination, disposition (Goth. *Lagjan*=to lay down, OCS= *loziti*= to lay down)

Lakusantsni= sheet, bedcover (this word is not cognate with OHG. *lahhan*, ModHG. *laken*=sheet)

Lala= tongue, blade, speech, talk (PANat. *lolo*, *lalo*) (The word is possibly of of onomatopoetic origin)

Lala/i= (Luv) tongue, gossip

Lalant(i)= (Luv) language

Lala(k)ue/isa= ant (The following forms of the word are found: *laluessa*, *lalkuesa*, *laluissa*. The word might have derived from PIE. *h1leng*=to move lightly, or the word is of local origin)

Lala(k)uesr/Lala(k)uesn= ant-colony, ant swarm

Lalami=receipt (the word derived from Luv. *lala*=to take (see; *da/d*) and is the Nesianized adaptation of Luv. particle *lalama/i*)

Lalaue/isa= see; *lal(k)ue/isa*

Lalu=penis (the word possibly originated in child language)

Lalon= (Lyd) juvenile penis

Laluke= to be luminous, to become luminous (see *luk* for etymology) (words in *ie/a* have normally a derivative in *iuant*; *asiuant*, *krdimiuant*, *nahsriuant*, *piduliuant*)

Derivatives: **Lalukewant**= (adj.) luminous

Lalukima=light source

Laluke/is = to light up, to become luminous (PIE. *lo-louk-s* or *lo-leuk-s*) (the verb is derived from Nes. **luk*. The inflection of the verb is similar to **nanakus*(*ie/a*), derived from *neku*, *laluke/is* derived from *luk*)

Lalukisant= (part.)

Derivatives: **Laluke/isnu**= to give light to, to illuminate

Lalukisnuant= (part.)

Lalukiesnuske/a= (impf.)

Lamn= name, reputation (PIE. *h3nehmen*, PAnat. *lamn*, Lat. *nomen*, Skt. *naman*, Goth. *namo*, Gr. *onoma*, OIr. *ainm*=name) (The PIE. *hnehmn*, goes back to PIE. *hneh3*, which is visible in Nes. *hana/hn*=to sue and Gr. *onomai*=to call names. *Lamnie/a* can be compared with Gr. *onomaino*, Goth. *namnjan*=to call. Nes. *lamn dai/ti*=to name (someone) can semantically be equated with Skt. *nama dha*, Av. *naman dadat*, Gr. *tithesth onoma*, OLat. *nomen facere*; all reflecting PIE. *h3neh3mn dneh1*=to name)

Derivatives: **Lamnie/a**= to name, to call, to summon, to assign

Lamniant= (part)

Lamniske/a= (impf)

Laman= (Luv) name

Lamni= (Luv) to proclaim

Laman= (Lyd) name

Lamr/Lamn= moment, instant, (adv.) instantly, immediately (PIE root *nem*=to allot. Lat. *Numerous*=number, measure, Gr. *nemo*=to allot, Goth. *niman*=to take, Skt. *Namas*=to worship).

Derivatives: **Lamrhandati**= (adj.) hour-fixing

Lam(i)ni= (Luv) at the time

Lap/Lp= to glow, to flash (PIE. *leh2p*, *lh2p*, Gr. *lampo*=to shine (PIE. *lh2np*), Lith. *lope*=light, Latv. *Lapa*=torch)

Derivatives: **Lapnu**= to kindle, to cause to flash

Lapnuant= (part)

Lapnuske/a= (impf.)

Lapia= fever

Lapia= burner-wood, wood-ember

Lapina= wick(-like plant)

Lapinae= to insert a wick (=absorb or draw off (liquid) by capillary action)

Lapia= (Luv) heat?

Lapa= a metal implement, scoop?(this word is possibly related to Lith. *lopeta* and Rus. *Lopata*=spade, shovel)

Lbarna/Tbarna (written: *Labarna/Tabarna*)= personal name which became title of Hittite kings (the word is possibly of non Indo-European origin. In Nes, *lbarna* was used, in non Nesian languages, *tbarna* was used; in Hattic, Akkadian, Palaic)

Laplapa/Laplipa= eyelash(es) (the word is possibly of non-IE origin)

Lalpi= (Luv) eyelash

Lawar(ia)= (Luv. verb) to despoil, to strip

Lawarima= (part.)

Lawaruna= (inf.)

Lauat= to wash?/ spring-cleaning? (hapax word in OH. In the text; 'in the spring, in the time of lauat', the word is the gen.sg. of Nes/ t-stem; cf. siuat, trnat. The root –lau, could go back to PIE. leh3u=to wash. Lauat could then mean: 'spring cleaning'?)

Latsai/Latsi= sweet flag, calamus (a waterside plant. Meaning derived from latsi=good, in accordance with Sumerian and Akkadian words for sweet flag; 'good reed')

Latsi= good, right (the word might be related to Gr. loion=better, from Gr. len=to wish; which meant originally; 'to want more' going back to PIE. ulh1ie/o. PIE. uelh1, gave rise to Skt. var=to choose, Lat. Volo=to want, Goth. Wiljan=to want)

Derivatives: Latsie/a= to set straight, to prosper, to be good, to be right, to be favourable, to get well

Latsiant= (part)

Latsiur= wellness

Latsies= to become good, to get well

Latsiah= to make right, to repair, to cure, to give favourable sign

Latsiahant= (part.)

Latsihiske/Latsihieske/a= (impf.)

Arha lada= (Luv) to prosper, to flourish

Arha ladanu= (Luv) to cause to prosper

Lbant= (adj.)? (Possibly derived from luants=bewitched)

Le= not (prohibitive particle) (PIE. leh1) (this word possibly derived from PIE. meh1=to refuse, denoting prohibitive function, found in; Skt. ma, Gr. me, Arm. Mi, TochAB. ma. Nes. mima/mim=to refuse reflects PIE. *meh1. Nes. le is comparable with OHG. La=don't!. OHG. La is cognate with Nes. la/l=to let, to loosen)

Lela= conciliation, pacification (PAnat. lelo) (the word is possibly a reduplication of Nes. la/l= to loosen, to release)

Derivatives: Lela= to conciliate, to pacify

Lelur= (verb. noun)

Lelauas= (gen. sg.)

Lelawantsi= (inf. 1)

Leliske/Lelieske/a= (impf)

Lilasala= (adj.?) propitiatory, conciliatory?

Lilare/iske/a= (impf.) to conciliate, to pacify

Lila/i= (Luv) to pacify, to conciliate, to soothe

Lelnie/a= to infuriate

Lelhua/Lelhui= see; lilhua/lilhui

Leliwant= (adj.) travelling swiftly, winged (?), urgent (this word could have derived from a root *liu(a) or a reduplicated stem *leli from *li. Maybe the word is of non-IE origin)

Leliwah= to make haste, to hurry

Leliwahwantsi= (inf. 1)

Leliwahieske/a= (impf)

Le(n)k= see li(n)k

Les/Lis= to pick, to gather (PIE. leshti?, Goth. Lisan=to pick, to gather, Lith. lesti=to pick up)

Leswantsi= (inf. 1)

Derivatives: **Lesla** (lesala?)= gathering, collection (?) (Goth. lisan=to pick, to gather. Lith. Lesti= to pick up)

Lesi/Lisi= liver (the word might be of foreign origin, just as the practice of hepatoscopy)

Lisila (lisiala?)= liver-related, located in the liver?

Lik= see li(n)k

Lila= see lela

Lilhua/Lilhui= to pour (PIE. lilh2uoiei, lilh2uienti) (the verb is a reduplication of lahu/lhu=to pour)

Lilhun= (sup.)

Lilhuske/a= (impf.)

Derivatives: **Lelhuntai**= vessel for pouring

Lelhuntali= vessel for pouring

Lelhuntae= to use a pitcher, to pour from a pitcher

Lelhuntwantsi= (inf. 1)

Lelhu(wa)rtima= outpourings (?), inundations (?) (there are two forms of this word: lelhurtima, lelhuwartima)

Liluwa= (Luv) to pour

Liliwant= see leliwant

Li(n)k= to swear, to take an oath, to state under oath (PIE. h1lenghti, h1nghenti, OHG. ant-lingen= to answer, Gr. elegkho= to question) (the verb has three stems: link, lik and lenk. Link stem is followed by a vowel (cf. linkon), lik is followed by a consonant (cf. liktsi, likt. PIE. h1nghenti is visible in Nes. lingantsi, which is paralleled by PIE. h2mngghenti>hminkantsi: from hmeng, hme/ink)

Linkant/Lenkant= (part)

Linkiske/a= (impf)

Linkai/Lenkai= oath, perjury

Linknu/Lenknu= to make swear

Linknuant/Lenknuant= (part)

Linknuske/a= (impf)

Lip/Lipae= to lick (The verb is possibly onomapoetic; compare: Lat. lambere, OE> lapian, OHG. laffan, Gr. lapti=to lick, Arm. lapem=to slurp. lelipa is possibly a reduplication of lip/lipai; compare other reduplications in Nes: mema/memi, pripra/pripri)

Derivatives: **Lelipa**= to lick (up)

Lelipaiske/Lelipaske/a= (Impf.)

Lis= see Les

Lisae= (to clear out?) (the verb is a derivative of an unattested noun *lisa. In a text the verb denotes: 'and he clears out (the loose soil, stones, etc. from the holes)

Lisi= see lesi

Lit= (1sg.imp.act.-ending): see lu

Lpu= (adj.) pointed (antonym of this is dmbu=blunt. This word is related to Welsh. Llym, Breton lemm=sharp. PIE. lpsmo)

Lpuemr= point, tip

Lpues= to be sharp, to be acute

Lu/Lit= (1sg.imp.act.-ending) (E.g. aklu, asanulu, snulu, eslit, eslut, salu, asiklu, krsalu, memalu, nuntrnualu, sekalu, tlit, truhalu, depuesalu, udalu, uualu, uuelut, tsamuralu)

Lu= (Luv) (1sg.imp.act.-ending) see; kuuidalu (The verb might be a cognate of the verb la/l=to let. Compare Eng. 'let me do this'. PIE. l(e/o)h1u=(lit. 'he must let me ...') and *Leh1di(lit. 'you must let me ...')

Luants= (stem) being bewitched, affected by sorcery

Luantsadr/Luantsan= witchcraft, sorcery, spell

Luantsesr/Luantesn= (n) witchcraft

Luantsena= (adj. / c.) practising sorcery, sorcerous; sorcerer

Luantsah= to bewitch

Luantsahant= (part)

Luantsahiske/Luantsahieske/a= (impf)

Luantsaha= sorcery

Luesr/Luesn= shaving of incense-wood (PIE. luh13ehshr) (The word denotes pieces of wood or shrub that are used as incense, probably shavings (of cedar). The word might have derived from PIE. leuh=to cut (off)+abstract noun -esr. Cf. Skt. lunati=to cut (off)

Loha= ? (The word occurs in a Luvian lists of good things)

Luiesr= see luessr/luesn

Luk= to get light, to light up, to dawn (PIE. leukto, leukt, leukent, lukie/o, Skt. rocate=to shine, TochA. lyokat=it dawns, Arm. lowcanem=to lighten) (The verb describes the faint but growing sunlight in the atmosphere at dawn just before the sun rises. Luke could be cognate with Lat. lucere=to kindle)

Derivatives: **Luk(ie/a)**= to set fire to

Lukant= (part)

Lukeske/a= (impf)

Luke/is= to become light

Luknu= to make it light (see **Ilukie/a**, **Iluke/is** and **lukat**)

Lukat= dawn, next morning, tomorrow (PIE. **l(e)uk-ot**) (see **lukta**=at dawn. The word derived from Nes. **luk**=to dawn. The formation is comparable to **siuat**=day. PIE. **l(e)uk-ot** can be compared to Goth. **liuhath**=light)

Luli= pond, lake, spring, well, basin (see **pn Supilulima**. The word is possibly not of IE origin)

Derivatives: **Luliasha**=marsh,marshland(The suffix **-sha** is added at **Lopani**= royal cap (of non-IE origin)

Luri (also **Lori**)= loss of honour, disgrace, humiliation, financial loss, shortage (PIE. **leh1uris**, **leh1urim**, **lh1ureis**?) (The verb can either be pronounced as **luri** based on **luri**, or **lori** based on **luuri**. **Luri** might have the deverbal noun **-ri**; compare: **edri**, **esri**, and could have derived from the verbal PIE. root ***leh1**; Goth. **lewjan**=to betray, Lith. **liautis**=to stop, Ukr. **livyty**=to mit, to neglect)

Derivatives: **Luriadr**=disgrace, humiliation

Luriah= to humiliate, to disgrace

Luriahieske/a= (impf)

Lut= (1sg.imp.act.-ending) see **lu**

Lutai/Luti= window (PIE. **lut-oi**, **lut-i**, Gr.Arc. **leutont**=seeing, Gr. **leusso**=to see) (The word has an ending **-ai** comparable to **hastai**=bone, **hurtai**=curse, **lelhuntai**=vessel for pouring, **skutai**=a body part, thigh? and might have derived from ***lutt**, going back to PIE. ***leut**=to see; Arc. Gr. **leutont**=seeing)

Derivatives: **Katalutsi**=threshold

Luaresa= A topographic feature (The word could mean 'level ground, flatland'. It is of Luv. origin. **Luuresa** is perhaps related to Gr. **leuros**=even, level, smooth)

Lutsi= forced service, public duty, corvee (PIE. **lh1uti**) (The word is possibly composed of **la/l**=to release+**utsi**=a derivative suffix; see **ispandutsi**, **tutsi**. The word possibly originally meant; '(work) which releases one from one's obligation'. The word is possibly a cognate with Gr. **lusi**=release, Lat. **so-lution**=looseness, payment)

M

(M)a= (enclitic clause conjunctive particle) and, but (PIE. **h1o** and **mo**) (This word appears as **-a** after consonant and as **-ma** after vowel. There are petrified forms of **-a** ending; **kinuna**, **tsika**, **uka**, **muka**. **-A** might reflect PIE. **h1o**, which was replaced by **ma**. **A** might be possible that **-a** belongs with **si**, **oni**, **ini**, just as **-ki**, **-ka** belong with **ka**, **ko**, **ki**. PIE. **mo** is visible in **masiuant**)

Ma= (Pal) but?

M= (Lyd) (encl. part)

Me= (Lyc) (sentence initial part.)

Ma= see; **mi/ma/me**

Ma= to disappear?

Maske/a= (impf)

Mahan= (postpos., conj.) 'like (postpos.); as, just as (conj.); how (in indirect statement or question); when, as soon as' (PIE. monh²ent, OIr. ma=when, TochA. mant=how, TochB. mant=(conj.) so) (Luv. aha=when, as (temporal and comparative) and Lyc. eke, are no cognates and they reflect PIE. h¹om+h³e)

Mahanta= just as (This word is a petrified form of man+hant(=face))

Mahla= branch of a grapevine (PIE. me/oh²lo?, Lyd. molaks) (In Nes. the -h disappears in front of another consonant; lap=to glow(leh²p, sakai=sign(seh²goi), saklai=custom(sh²kloi), uak=to bite(uog²h. Exepect for pahs=to protect(poh²s, nduhs=human being(h¹ndhuh²s), tsahrai=knocker(tieh²roi?), mahrai/muuhras=(a body part)(=me(e)h²roi)

Mahrai/Mohrai= body parts of animals (PIE. meh²roi, mh²ri?, Gr. meros=thigh(bone)

Mai/Mi= to grow (up), to thrive, to prosper, to be born Mai/Mi= (PIE. mh²oi-ei, mh²ienti, OIr. mar, mor, MWe. mawr=big, Goth. mais, OHG. mero=more)

Miant= (part)

Maiske/Miaske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Mies**= to grow, to be born

Mieske/a= (impf)

Miadr/Mian= growth, increase, proliferation, abundance

Miantila= (adj.) fruitful

Mianu= to make (branches) fruit-bearing (see miant, miani)

Mashahit= (Luv) growth, prosperity

Mashani= (Luv) to make grow

Mint(i)= (Lyc) assembly (of adult men)

Maiant= young, adult man, (adj.) adult, powerful (PIE. mh²ei-ent) (This word derives from mai/mi=to grow. The relationship between miant and mai/mi can be compared to pteant(pteiant)=fugitive and ptai/pti=to flee)

Derivatives: **Maiantah**= to rejuvenate, to install youthful vigor

Maiantahieske/a= (impf)

Maiantadr/Maiantan= young adulthood, youth, youthful vigor

Maiantili= (adv.) ?

Maiantes= to become a young man, to become young again

Mainana= young man

Maiant= (Pal) grown-up man

Maist= glow (PIE. moist?) (This word is related to Nes. misriuant=shining?)

Maista= fiber, flock or strand of wool? (PIE. moisto?, Skt. mesa=ram, male sheep, Lith. maisas=bag, sack, Latv. maiss=bag, Russ. mex=skin, fur, ON. meiss=wicker carrying basket) (The word derives from PIE. moiso=sheep, skin of sheep' and means a bale of

wool, or a fleece; Skt. mesa=ram, male sheep, Lith. maisas=bag, sack)Maista= fiber, flock or strand of wool (Skt. Mesa=ram, male sheep. Lith. maisas=bag, sack. Latv. Maiss=bag. Russ. Mex=skin, fur. ON. Meiss=wicker carrying basket)

Mkes= to become numerous(PIE. mgh2eh1sh1) (The verb derived from mek, meki, mekai=much, many)

Mkesant/Mkisant= (part)

Mkiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Mek, Meki, Mekai**

Mkita= ?

Mak(its)tsi(a)= a building in which the king and queen wash and dress themselves (The word is attested as makitsi, maktsi, mtski and is possibly of non-IE origin, like many other words for building; hista/histi, kaskastipa, hlent(i)u)

Maklant (Mklant?)= (adj.) thin, slim (of animals) (PIE. m(e)h2klont, PGerm.

magra=meagre, slim (ON. magr, OHG. magari), Gr. makros=long, tall, Lat.

macer=meager, lean, Gr. mekos, Dor. makos=length<PIE. meh2k-os)

Derivatives: **Makladr/Maklan**= emaciation

Mknu= to make abundant, to increase, to multiply (PIE. mgh2-neu) (The verb is derived from mek, meki, mekai=many, much)

Mknuske/a= (impf)

Makuia= (gender unknown) churn (PIE. m(o)kw-io?, Skt. mac=to pound, to grind)

Maktsi(a)= see mak(its)tsi(a)

Mal= mental power(?) (PIE. mol, Gr. melo=to be an object of care and thought, to care for.

Derivatives: **Malant**= (adj.) having mal

Mal= (Luv) thought, idea

Mal(a)i= (Luv) to think, to suppose

Mal= see mala/mal

Mala/Mal/Malae (Mla/MI/Mlae?)= to approve, to approve of

Malant= (part)

Malawantsi= (inf. 1)

Malieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Maliasha**= approval

Mala/Mal= to mill, to grind (PIE. molh2ei, mlh2enti, Skt. mrnati=to crush, Lat. malo=to mill, Goth. ,alan=to mill, Lith. malti=to mill)

Malant= (part)

Malwantsi= (inf. 1)

Malur= (verb. noun)

Malieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives= **Memal**

Mal(h)u= (Luv) to break

Malwami= (Luv) (verb. noun)

Mamal(h)u= to crush, to break

Malai= see mala/mal

Mlek(u)= verb expressing a negative consequence of illness (PIE. mlek?, Gr. blapto=to disable, to mislead, to damage)

Malie/a= see mala/mal

Mlik(u)= see mlek(u)

Mlisku/Milisku= weak; light, unimportant (PIE. mlh2-sk-u, Gr. malakos=weak, soft, Gr. blaks=weak, soft, Skt. mlata=weak, soft, ModHG. mulsch=weak) (This verb has the suffix -sku. In Germanic languages -sko suffix is found; Goth. un-tila-malsks=rash, impetuous and ModHG. mulsch=weak, this leaves Nes. -u in -sku unexplained)

Derivatives: Mleskues= to become weak

Mliskunu= to make weak

Malk/Mlk= to spin: Apa Prtsa=to unravel (PIE. molkei, mlkenti, TochAB. malk= to put together)

Malkur= (verb. noun)

Derivatives= Malkesr= spun wool?

Mald/Mld= to recite, to make a vow (PIE. moldhei, mldhenti, Arm maltem=to pray, OSax. meldon=to tell, Lith. malda=prayer, meldziu=to pray, OCS. moliti=to ask, to pray)

Maltant= (part)

Maldur= (verb. noun)

Maldwantsi= (inf. 1)

Maldske/Maldsaske/a= (impf)

Derivatives= Mamald= to recite

Maltesr/Maltesn= recitation, vow, votive offer, ritual

Maltesnla= recipient of maltesr

Meltesr/Meltesn= votive offering

Maltali= obliged to make a meltesr

Mamana= to look at

Mamna= (Luv) to look at>to regard with favour (The verb is derived from Luv. mana=to see)

Mn (written man)= The particle denotes the optative (wish of the speaker), irrealis ('would (have)') and potentialis ('could (have)') (PIE. mn?) (The particle stands in sentence-initial position, either as a loose word that can bear sentence initial-particles; (e.g. man, manuanas, manankan) or as an enclitic that is attached to the first word of the sentence, occupying the slot between (i)a=(m)a on the one side and u(r) on the other; (e.g. simanua, nsasmanua, biamanuamu, kastitman. When used attached to the conjunction man, it can show an assimilated form; (e.g. mamman, manman). The negative of man in the function of 'wish of the speaker' is expressed by le-man, whereas

the negative in the function of 'wish of the subject (which is not the speaker)' is expressed by noman, nuuan)

Derivatives: **Mnka**

Man= (conj. and postpos.) (postpos.) like; (conj.) just as, as; how; if, whether; when, whenever, while (PAnat. mon?, OIr. ma=when, TochA. mant=how?, TochB.

mant=(conj.)so)

Man= (Pal) (conjunction) when

Man= (Luv) if, whenever; whether...or

Man...man= (Luv) whether .. or

Me= (Lyc) as; so, likewise

Mna= to see (PIE. mneh2)

Mana= (Luv) to see

Manhanta= see mahanta

Mniah= to distribute; to entrust (with dat.); to hand over; to show; to govern (PIE.

mnieh2, Lat. manus=hand, OIc. mund, OE. mund, OHG. munt=hand, OIr.

muin=patronage, protection)

Mniahant= (part)

Mniahuas= (verb. noun gen.)

Mniahwantsi= (inf. 1)

Mniahiske/Mniashieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Mniaha**= confident?

Mniahai= administrative district; government

Mniahae= to be in charge of, to administer, to govern

Mniahdla= administrator, deputy, governor

Mniahadr/Mniahan= administration

Mniahiat= allotment(?), consignment

Mniahesr= allotment(?), consignment(?)

Mniahiskdla= administrator, deputy

Mninku(a)= (adj.) near

Mni(n)kuah= to draw near, to come/go near, to approach; to shorten (The word is possibly derived from meni=face. The element -e/inkuua can be compared to Lat. propinquus, Skt. praty-anc<enk-o)

Manienkuahur= (verb. noun)

Mninkuahi= (adv.) nearby, in the vicinity

Mni(n)kuant= short, low; close

Mnikuandah= to make short

Mninkuantadr= shortness

Mninkunu= to bring near

Mninkues= to be short

Manakuna/i= (Luv) (adj.) short

Mnka (written **manka**)= (adv.) in some way, in any way (PIE. mn-ko?) (when negated **manka** means=in no way. The word often occurs together with **man**, the particle of optative, potentialis and irrealis and **manka** is negated by **noman**. **Manka** consists of **man+ku** and shows similar formation like in **kuiski**, **kuiska**)

Mant= something harming (PIE. mond?, Lat. mendum=fault, error, OIr. mind=mark) The word follows **luantsadr**=witch-craft, and **isali**=spittle. The **mantli** (adj.) describes evil tongues and by **mantli/maltli**; a ritual against evil (words?)

Metli= (Lyd) something negative

Mete= (Lyc) harm harm (or. sim)

Mantli= venomous(?), poisonous(?), rancorous(?) (The word derived from **mant** and shows the Luv. suffix -li. The word describes 'tongues' and probably denotes a negative quality of these)

Metli= (Lyc) something negative

Mantli/Maltli= a ritual pertaining to rancor(ous words)

Mantlasami= designated for **mantli** rituals

Mr= see **mer/mr**

Mara/Mari= (gender unknown) (sun)light (PIE. merh?, Gr. marmairo=to glitter, Maira=Siris, Skt. marici=particle of light) (Nes. adv. **mari**=rashly possibly related to **mara/mari**=(sun) light, but the reason is not fully clear)

Mrha= a kind of stew (PIE> mrh23o?) (This word meant 'some stew or cooked food; a dish bowl and is possibly derived from **mrie/a**=to soften/melt/dissolve solid objects by heating them)

Mrhanuama= (adj.) brewed? (This word is possibly related to **mrha**=stew, **mrie/a**. The suffix -ma is of Luv. origin)

Mari(t)= spear?

Derivatives: **Mari**= bread in the form of a stick (baguette, grossino, cracker stick?)

Mari= (adv.) within a glimpse (PIE. morhi?) (This adverb is translated 'in the heat of emotion or passion(?), rashly(?), impetuously(?) the word is related to **mari**=sunlight, and **mrie/a**= to soften. **Mari** probably meant 'to glitter, to glimpse'; not within a glimpse'.

All attestations of **mari** are negated; 'I did not do this **mari**')

Derivatives: **Meki mari**= exceedingly, very much

Mari= see **mara**

Mariwana (**Mriwana**?)= railing?

Mrie/a, **Mra**= to melt (down), to dissolve, to stew or cook until tender; to heat up(?), to bring to a boil(?) (The verb possibly derived from PIE. merh2=to crush, to quench; Skt, mrnati=to crush, Gr. maraino=to quench, the semantics in Nes. slightly changed to 'to soften/melt/dissolve solid objects by heating them')

Mrant= (part)

Mark/Mrk= to divide, to separate, to unravel; to distribute; to cut up, to butcher (animals) (PIE. morgei, mrgenti, Lat. margo=side-line, border, ModP. marz=region, Goth.

marka=border, area (PIE. *morg), OIr. mruig=territory, area, We. bro=country (PIE. *mrogi) (The original meaning of the verb mark/mrk was 'to divide into parts')

Markant= (part)

Markwantsi= (inf. 1)

Markiske/a= (impf)

Mrkie/a= to disapprove of, to object to, to reject, to refuse; to forbid; (midd.) to be rejected, to be unacceptable (PIE. mrk-ie/o, Skt. marc=to hurt, to damage, Lat. murcus=mutilated) (There is a nice similarity between Skt. pres. mrcyati and Nes. mrkiantsi)

Mrkiant= (part)

Mrkiur= (verb. noun)

Mrkiske/a= (impf)

Markistae (**Mrkistae?**)= to take someone by surprise (?) (all forms have derived from an unattested noun *mrkista)

Markistauas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Derivatives: **Markistah**= to take someone by surprise (?)

Markuwaia= (plur.) deities in the depth of the earth (PAnat. margwaia) (This word is the Nes. counterpart of the Luv. Mruia and is derived from Luv. mrua=black)

Marwai= (Luv) dark deities

Mrlant (written **Marlant**)= dumb, foolish, idiot (All the words have derived from a stem *mrla. Gr. moros=dumb, idiot, is possibly cognate with Nes. mrlant, but Skt. mura=foolish is possibly not a cognate)

Mrlah= to make foolish(?)

Mrlai= to become crazed, mad

Mrladr= foolishness, idiocy, stupidity

Mrles= to become foolish (?)

Mrlesant= (part)

Mrnua= see mrnuant

Mrnuant= a kind of beer (OAss.marnuatum=a kind of beer is possibly a borrowing from Nes.)

Mrsant= deceitful, dishonest; unholy, unfit for sacred use (PAnat. mrsa, Skt. mrsa (adv.) invain, falsely, Skt. mars=to forget, Lith. uz-mirsti=to forget, TochAB. mars=to forget.

Ultimately all these words derived from PIE. *mers=to forget)

Derivatives: **Mrsah**= to desecrate; to make treacherous

Mrsahant= (part)

Mrsnu= to desecrate, to profane; to falsify

Mrsnuant= (part)

Mrsadr= fraud, treachery, deception

Mrse= to be/become corrupt

Mrses= to become desecrated, to become profane, to become unholy; to become corrupt, to become deceitful

Mrsastra/i/Mrtsastra= desecration, profanement

Mrsa= (Luv) treachery

Mrtsasa= ?(Luv)

Mrssx= ? (Mil.)

Marwai= to blacken (Luvian verb) (PIE. mergw, PAnat. margwai, Olc. Myrkr=dark, mjorkvi=darkness. OSax=mirki, OE=mierce=dark)

Derivatives: **Marwasha**= a mineral imported from Cyprus

Marwa= (Luv) to blacken

Marwai= (Luv) (adj.) black, dark-coloured

Marusma/i= (Luv) black, dark blue?

Marwatr= (Luv) blackness

Marwawana/i= (Luv) (adj.)?

Mrtsae= to crumble (The verb is derived from an unattested noun *mrtsa)

Masa= locust, swarm of locusts

Mshuil(a) (written **Mashuil(a)/Mashuikua**)= mouse

Masi= (interrog. and indef. rel. pronoun) how many, however many, however much PIE. mo-s-i?) (This word is a petrified form of mas+I in analogy to si=that; which reflects s + deictic particle -i.

Masian= as much as

Masianki= (adv.) however many times

Masiant= (adj.) however many times

Masiwant= equal in size or amount, as much/little as, as big/small as

Masiwan= as much as, as many as, how many (times)

Mas= (Pal) (adv.) as much as

Masia= a garment (The word is possibly of foreign origin; Hebr. Maesi=silk, Eg. Msj=a garment)

Masiasi= (adj. describing garments)

Mau/Mu/Maus= to fall

Masant= (part)

Mauswantsi= (inf. 1)

Mauske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Mumie/a**= to keep falling, to crumble (PIE. mouh1ei, muh1enti, Lat.

Moveo=to move, Skt. Miv, mu=to move, to push)

Mumiadr= (verb. noun) collapse, fall

Mats= (with inf.) to withstand, to resist, to offer resistance, to dare (PIE. moh3dsei?), OE. Mod=courage, Goth. Modags=angry)

Matsuas= (verb. noun)

Matski(a)= see; mak(its)i(a)

Me= see; mi/ma/me

Mehur, Mehun= period, time (PIE. meih²-ur, meih²-un-(o)s, Skt. minati=to diminish, Lat. minuo=to diminish) (Mehur does not denote 'time' in its everlasting meaning, but 'time' as a period that is ticking away)

Derivatives: **Mehur**= (adv.) at/in the time

Mehuant= (adj.) old, elderly, (n.) old man or woman, elderly person (pl.) elders (a body with political-military, judicial and religious functions)

Derivatives: **Mehuantah, Miahuantah**= to make old, to age; (midd.) to become old, to grow old

Mihuntadr/Miahuantan= old age

Miahunte= to become old

Miahuntes= to become an old man

Me(i)an= range (of a year), extent (PIE. meh¹-on, meh¹-en) (This word occurs in a fixed combination with uit=year; 'uiti meiani, uitas meianas, it semantically corresponds to mehuni=period, time and denotes; 'course, duration')

Meianassi= ?

Me(i)u, Meiau= (adj.) four (PIE. meh¹-u, meh¹-eu?, PAnat. mei-(e)u or me-(e)u) (This word might have derived from PIE. mei=to diminish; (because 'four' is five minus one), or from PIE. meh¹=to measure)

Derivatives: **Miwaniant, Muaniant**= (adj.) 'running in teams of fours (?)

Mawa= (Luv) four

Mawala/i= (Luv) (adj.?) 'four-span(?)

Mawalasa/i= (Luv) (adj.) of a four-span

Mawani(a)= (Luv) to hitch as a four-span

Miwa= (Luv) (adj.) four

Mupmm= (Lyc) fourfold?

Mek, Meki, Mekai= much, many, numerous (PIE. megh², megh²-(e)i, Gr. mega, Skt. mahi, Arm. mec, Lat. magnus, Goth. mikils=big)

Derivatives: **Mekiats (Mekaiats?)**= on many occasions, often

Meki= (adv.) greatly, much. in large numbers, very (see; mkes, mknu)

Maia= (Luv) (adj.) many, much?

Meltesr= derivative of mald/mld

Mema/Mem= see mima/mim

Mema, Memi= to speak, to recite, to tell (PIE. meh¹m-oi-ei, meh¹m-i-enti, me-moi-ei, me-mi-enti?) (Mema/Memi might be related to Lat. emo, Lith. imi=to take; (to take 'the word'>to speak), or maybe to Skt. minati=to establish; (to establish>to state>to speak)

Memiant/Memant= (part)

Memiwantsi= (inf. 1)

Memaur/Memiur/Memur= (verb. noun)

Memiske/Memieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives= **Memi/anu**= to have (someone) say, to recite, to make (someone) talk (**Meminu/Memanu**)

Memal= coarsely ground meal (PIE. me-molh2) (This word is connected with to mala/mal=mill, to grind)

Memian= word(s), speech, talk, message; deed; matter, subject (PIE. me-mi-on, or me-h1m-i-on) (The word is has derived from mema/memi=to speak and has the PIE. suffix -ien/ion)

Mena= see; meni

Menahanta= (adv. or postpos.) 'against, before, facing, opposite, in regard to (This word is composed of mena=face+hant=face, forehead)

Meni, Mena= face, cheek (PIE. men-ih, men-eh) (The word might have derived from PIE. men=to stick out, to protrude; Lat. mentum=chin)

Derivatives: Menahanta

Meneia= a cult functionary using a bow and arrows

Mer, Mr= to disappear, to vanish (PIE. mer-t, mre-ent, Skt. amṛta=he died, mṛiyate=he dies, Gr. emorten, apethanen=he died(Hes.), Arm. meraw=he died, OCS. mreti=to die, Lat. morior=to die) (This verb derives from PIE. mer=to die and in PIE it originally meant to 'to disappear', possibly an euphemistic term for dying; (cf. ModEng/ to pass away, to be gone). The verb took the meaning of 'to die' in the rest of IE languages, after the splitting off of the Anatolian branch)

Merant= (part)

Derivatives: **Mrnula**= invisible?

Mrnu, Mernu= to cause to disappear, to dissolve

Mirnuant= (part)

Mrnuwa= (Luv) to make disappear

Mi= (1sg.pres.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (PIE. mi, Skt. mi, Gr. mi, Lth. mi, OCS. miy, Goth. -m, Lat. -m)

Mi, Ma, Me= (encl.poss.pron. 1sg.) my (nom.sg.c=mis, mies, meis. voc.sg.=mi, me, met, mit. acc.sg.c=man, min. nom.-acc.sg.n=met, mit. gen.sg.-mas. dat.-loc.sg.=mi, mit. all.sg.=ma. abl./instr.=mit. nom.pl.c=mis. acc.pl.c=muus. acc.pl.n=met, mit.

gen.pl.=man. (PIE. me, mo, me) (see also; ti, ta, te=your(sg). Si, sa, se=his, her, its.

Sumi, suma, sume=our. Smi, sma, sme=your(pl); their) (The -m is also found in mu=(to) me)

Mienu= ?

Derivatives: **Mienu**= (adj.)?

Milisku= see; mlisku

Milit, Mlit= honey (PIE. mel-it, ml-it-os, Gr. meli, melitos, blitto=to gather honey, Goth. milith, Alb. mjalte, Lat. mel, melis=honey)

Derivatives: **Milites**= to be sweet, to become sweet

Militu, Mlitu= (adj./n) sweet, pleasant; sweetness

Malitana= (Pal) (adj.) having honey

Malit= (Luv) honey

Malitala/i= (Luv) honey-jar

Malitiwala/i= (Luv) honey-coated

Maliti(a)= (Luv) (adj.) honeyed

Malidima/i= (Luv) honey-sweet

Miant= small (PIE. nmhient) (the word is a negated form of Nes. mai/mi=to grow)

Miantesr= miniature bread

Mima, **Mim**= to refuse, to reject (PIE. mi-moh1-ei, mi-mh1-enti, Gr. me, Skt. ma, Arm. mi, TochAB. ma=do not!) (The original form of this verb was mima in ONe. but became mema in NNe.

Mimaur= (verb. noun)

Mirmira= mud-water, mire

Misriwant= perfect, complete, full' or 'bright, splendid (This word might have derived from PIE. meis=to shimmer. Misriues; has the moon as subject and denotes 'to become big, to wax, and functions as the opposite of tepues=to become small (of the moon)

Derivatives: **Misriwah**= to make misriuant

Misriwanta= splendidly?

Misriwadr= wholeness, brightness

Misriwes= to become full, to become bright (said of the moon)

Mita, **Miti**= (adj.) red; (noun) red wool (This word might be of foreign origin or have derived from PIE. moid-o, Slav. medye=copper)

Derivatives: **Mitae**= to tie with red wool?

Mitant= (part)

Mitieske/a= (impf)

Mitanima= ?

Miu/Miau= (adj.) soft, smooth, mild, gentle, pleasant, agreeable

Derivatives: **Mies**= to be mild, to be gentle, to be pleasant; to become gentle, to become kind (PIE. mih1-(e)u, Lat. mitis=soft, Lith. mielas=tender, lovely, Russ. milyj=sweet)

Miesr/Miesn= gentleness(?), prosperity(?)

Miumr= gentleness, mildness, kindness

Minu= to make mild, to make pleasant, to heal

Minuske/a= (impf)

Minumr= flattery, gentleness, kindness

Miu/Miau= (Luv) (adj.) smooth

Miumiu(t)= a kind of bread, 'soft bread' (This word is possibly a reduplication of miu/miau=mild, soft)

Mu= (encl.pers.pron. acc.-dat. 1sg.) (to) me (PIE. enclitic dat. moi=to me, Gr. moi, Skt. me, Av. moi. PIE. acc. me=me, Skt. ma, Av. ma, Gr. me) (The particle mu denotes the acc. 'me' as well as dat. 'to me')

Mu= (Pal) for/to me

Mu= (Luv) for/to me

Mi= (Luv) for/to me

Muil(a)= an agricultural implement, 'spade' ? (PIE. meuh1-el?) (The word occurs in lists of agricultural implements. The word has the derivative -il, like in suil=thread; (derived from PIE. s(i)euH1=to sow); possibly muil derived from PIE. m(i)euH1=to move. The root *m(i)euH1 turned out in Nes. ma/muu=to fall; so semantically we could think of an implement with which trees are felled (axe)

Mohrai= a body part of animals

Mogae= to invoke, to evoke, to entreat (PIE. mou-o-ie/o, Lat. mugire=to roar, Gr. mugmos=sigh) (This verb is related to mukr; it ultimately derived from PIE. meug= to make noise (in order to invoke the gods)

Mogant= (part)

Mogawantsi= (inf. 1)

Mogaur= (verb. noun)

Mokiske/Mokieske/Mokaske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Mogaur**= materials of an invocation / evocation ritual

Mokesr/Mokesn= invocation, evocation; materials used in an invocation/ evocation ritual; (object in a lot oracle)

Mugr/Mugn (written **mukr/mukn**)= implement used as a noise maker, 'rattle'? (PIE. meug-r, mug-n-os) (Mukr/Muukn was a thing that makes noise which is used to scare of evil spirits as well as to invoke gods; something like a rattle sound. The word is related to muugai=to invoke

Mumuwai= ? (The verb could be a reduplication of mau/mu=to fall and could mean to 'fall (repeatedly)

Monae= to hide, to conceal (PIE. mu-ne-h23ti, mu-n-h23enti, Gr. muo=to close the eyes)

Monant= (part)

Monaske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Monanta**= hidden, concealed

Muk= see uk/m (written amuk= uk/am)

Muskla= caterpillar? (The word might have derived from mau/mu=to fall, or being related to Lat. musca, OCS> muxa, Lith. muse=fly)

Mutae= (without=ts) to root, to dig in (the ground); (without=ts) to remove (evils); (with=ts) to neglect (The verb possibly derived from a root *muta; of which also mutmuti=pig? and mudn='that what pigs eat' has derived)

Mutant= (part)

Mutamuti= an animal, 'pig'?

Mutamuti= (Luv) ?

Mudamudalit= ?

Mutn (written **mudan**)= pig-food

Muwa= an awe-inspiring quality (The word was originally Luv. PN are found in Nes. Muatli, Lyc. Mutli. The connotation descendence< male-seed is found in Luv muwita and Lyc. muwete)

Derivatives: **Muwanu**= (adj.), epithet of Storm-god

Muwadla/i= (adj.) 'awe-inspiring(?)

Muwadlahit= the king's or Storm-god's ability to inspire awe(?)

Muwatladr= ability to inspire awe(?)

Muwa= (Luv) to overpower

Muwatala/i= (Luv) (adj.) 'overpowering, mighty

Muwatalahit= (Luv) ability to inspire

Mu(wa)ti(a)= (Luv) (adj.) 'having overpowering might (?)

Muwa= (Luv) to dominate(?), to attack(?)

Muwita= (Luv) seed?

Nimuwintsa= (Luv) child

Muwete= (Lyc) descendence?

N

N= (acc.sg.c.-ending) (PIE. o-m. The acc.sg.c. of stems in vowel is –n, in consonants is –an. The PIE. –om should have yielded –on in Nes, but became –an)

Nah= to fear, to be(come) afraid, to be respectful, to be careful (PIE. nohei, nhenti, neh2sr, Olr. Nar=modest, noble, naire=modesty)

Nahant= (part.)

Nahuas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Nahieske/a= (impf.)

Derivatives: **Nahsrat**= fear, fright; respect, reverence, awe; frightfulness

Nahsrie/a= to be(come) afraid; to show respect (for a deity)

Nahsriske/a= (impf)

Nahsriwant= (adj.) afraid

Nahsrnu= to make (someone) afraid, to cause (someone) to show respect

Nahua= (Luv) there is a concern (to someone (dat.) about something/someone)

Nahuasa/i= (Luv) fearful or fearsome

Nahsi/Nahtsi= a measurement of capacity or weight (the alternation between –s and –ts indicates that this word is of foreign origin)

Naki= (adj.) important, valuable; difficult, inaccessible; powerful

Derivatives: **Naki**= (n) honour(?), importance(?), power(?), force(?) (The word probably derived from h1nek=to seize, to carry. Naki is cognate with Nes. nini(n)k=to set in motion, nini(n)k is cognate with Gr. enegkein=to carry. Nes. naki received the meaning of important through the meaning of heavy)

Nakiah= to be(come) a concern to someone, to be difficult for someone; (part.)
honoured, revered

Nakiahant= (part)

Nakiadr/Nakian= dignity, importance; esteem; power; difficulty'

Nake= to be honoured, to be important; to be difficult, to be an obstacle

Nakeiant= (part)

Nakes= to become important, to become troublesome to

Nakesant= (part)

Nakeske/Nakiske/a= (impf)

Naku= a remover of evils, a substitute (The word is not a cognate with Lat. Noceo=to damage, noxia=damage. The suffix –sa in Nakusa/I, and suffix –ahit in Nakusahit, are both indication that these words are of Luv. origin)

Nakusa/i= scapegoat, carrier (to remove evils) (the word is of Luv. origin)

Nakusahit= status of a carrier or scapegoat

Nakusadr/Nakusan= status of a scapegoat or carrier

Nakusie/a= to be a scapegoat

Nakuses= to be(come) a scapegoat

Nakus= loss(?), damage(?), fault(?) (the word is possibly cognate with Lat.

Noxa=damage, Lat. Noxiam sarcire=to repair the damage, corresponds to Nes. nakus srni(n)k), further connection is with Lat. Sarcio)

Nama= (adv.) then, next, after that, henceforth; once more, again; in addition, furthermore' (This word is related to Nes. ima, Lat. Immo)

Nana(n)gus(ie/a)= to be(come) dark, obscure, gloomy (PIE. no-nogwhs, no-negwhs) (the word belongs to neku=to become evening, from PIE. negwh)

Derivatives: **Nanangusia**= (adj.) dark, obscure

Nas= (encl.pers.pron. 1pl.) (to) us, our' (PIE. nos, Skt. Nas (enclitic), GAv. N, Lat.nos=us)

Derivatives: **Wes/Nts**

Nts= (Luv) us

Nasma= (conj.) either, or (possibly a petrified form of nasu+(m)a. Distribution of nasu and nasma is strict; nasu is used for the first term and nasma for the second; nasu A nasma B; either A or B)

Nasr/Nasn (written anasr/anasn)= (n) pillar? (The word maybe derived from nie/a=to work, to carry out)

Nasu= (conj.) or (PIE. no-sue) (nasu probably derived from na=not (cf nata=not) followed by su=so, comparable to ModEng. So, ModHG. So, for the semantics compare Dutch dit, zo niet dat=this, if not (lit. not so) that)

Nata/i (Nada/i?)= reed, arrow, drinking straw (PIE. nod-o, Skt. Nada=reed, Arm. Net=arrow) (Nes. nata/I is spelled with single –t)

Derivatives: **Natant**= (adj.) provided with a drinking straw

Naduant= (adj.) 'having reeds, reedy

Natata= (Luv) reed

Nata= (negation) not (PIE. ne, Skt. Na, Lat. Ne, OIr. Ne, Goth. Ni, Lith. Ne, OCS. Ne=not)

Derivatives: **Nawi**

Ni= (Pal.) not

Nit= (Pal.) not
 Nawa= (Luv.) not
 Nis= (Luv.) (prohibitive) not
 Na= (Luv.) not
 Ni= (Lyd) (prefix) not. Nid=not. Nik=and not. Nikumek=never
 Ne= (Lyc) not, Nepe=not, Nipe=not, Ni=(prohibitive) 'not.
 Nawartana= (adv.) for nine laps (the word occurs in kikkuli text. The ending –uartana, is also seen in aikauartana, panzauartana, sattauartana, tierauartana and is an Indic words. Compare to Indic *nava-vartana=nine rounds)
 Nawi= (adv.) not yet (like nata, this word is derived from PIE. *ne. (PIE. no-iou-i?, OCS. Ne ju=not yet)
 Nda= postpos., prev. 'in(to), inwards; (with)in; in addition (OLat. Endo= into, OIr. and=in it.Gr. endos=adv.) 'inside. PIE. Hndo-m-) (peran tet=in front of you, ser set=on top of it, are similar to lexicalization of adverbs like nda)
 Ndan= (adv) (with)in, inside, in(to)
 Anta= (Luv) (prev.) 'in(to)
 Andan= (Luv) (adv.) 'inside(?)
 Anta= (Luv) (prev., adv., postpos.) '(with)in, in(to)'
 Antan= (Luv) into
 Antatila/i= (Luv) internal
 Nte= (Lyc) (prev., adv.) inside
 Ndohs/Nduahas= man, human being, person (PIE. Hndueh-os, hnduh-s-os) (Possibly related tot Gr. entheos=having god inside, Gr. enthumos=spirited. The word is possibly combination of Nes. Nda=in, inside+dohae/dohuuai/dohui=to smoke, to breath)
 Ndohsadr/Ndohsan= mankind, population
 Antola/Anlola= (Lyd) statue
 Ndra= (adj.) blue (Slav. Modrye, Cz. Modry. SCr. Modar=blue. PIE. Mdro)
 Ndrant= (adj.) blue
 Ne/Nai/Ni= 'to turn, to turn someone, to turn oneself, to send' (PIE. neiho, noihei, nihenti, Skt. Nay=to lead) (original verb was nea in One. 3pl.pres. neanta corresponds to SKT. inj.midd. nayanta)
 Neant/Neiant/Niant= (Part.)
 Neiur/Naiur= (verb.noun)
 Neuas= (verb. noun gen.)
 Naiske/Naeske/a= (impf.)
 Derivatives; Nana/Nani= to drive, to ride in an animal drawn vehicle, to draw/drive back (derived from Ne=turn)
 Naniske/Nanieske/a= (impf)
 Nena/Neni= to drive (animals) (see ninial(a), pena, peni, ona, oni. This verb is a reduplication of Nes. *nai)
 Nana= (Luv.) to lead
 Niasha= (Luv.) procession
 Nei(a)= see; ne, nai, ni
 Neka= sister (PIE. nego) (the word for sister in Nes. derived from the word for brother)

Derivatives; **Nekadr**= sisterhood (see ananeka, nekna)

Nekna= brother (PAnat. negno)

Derivatives: **Neknadr/Neknan**= brotherhood

Neknah= to make someone a brother, to regard someone as a brother'

Nani(a)= (Luv.) (adj.) of a brother

Nanahit= (Luv) brotherhood

Nanasria= (Luv.) (adj.) of a sister (the word is composed of PAnat. negno+asri)

Nanasri= sister

Nene/i= (Lyc.) brother

Neku= (negative adv.) not? (PIE. *nekwe, Lat. Nec, neque=not)

Neku= to become evening (PIE. negwh, nogwhits, negwhits, Gr. nuks=night, nukt/nuktos=nightly, ennukhos/nukhios= nightly, nukheio=to spend the night, Lat. Nox. Goth. Nahts. Lith. Naktis. OCS. Nostye=night)

Derivatives; **Nekuts mehur**= (adv.) at night, in the evening (the expression literally means 'time of the night'. see nana(n)kusie/a)

Negumant= (adj.) naked (PIE. negwnont, Skt. Nagna, Av. Magna=naked) (The word is related to Lith. Nuogas, Lat. Nudus, Goth. Naqaths, OIr. Nocht from PIE. *ne/ogw-no)

Derivatives; **Nekumantae**= to undress oneself

Nekumandrie/a= to undress, to strip (someone)

Nekmuntadr (Nekumantadr)= destitution (this word is aberrant and should have been Nekumantadr)

Nebis= sky, heaven (PIE. nebhos, nebhesos, Skt. Nabhas=cloud, mist. Gr. nefos=cloud. OCS. Nebo=heaven. Lith. Debasis=cloud) (the original form -nebas, became –nebes and later –nebis)

Tapas/Tipas= (Luv.) heaven

Nesomen/Nesomn= man from the town of Nesa (Kanis), Nesite (the words derived from place name Nesa, Kanis (modern day Kultepe). The Hittites refer to themselves as Nesomena=Nesite, to their language as Nisili=in Nesite, or Kanisomnili. The prefix –ka in Kanes means *in* in proto-Hattic. Kanes, Nesa was thus, a Hattic name)

Derivatives; **Nesomnili**= in the language of the Nesites (Hittites)

Kanisomnili= (adv.) in the language of the Kanisites

Nisili/Nasili= (adv.) in Nesite

Newa= (adj.) new, fresh (PIE. neuo, Skt. Nava, Gr. neos, Lat. Novus, OCS.

Novye=new) (PIE. neuo is probably derivative of PIE. nu=now)

Derivatives: **Newah**= to renew, to restore, to make new again (this verb is a cognate of Lat. novare=to renew, Gr. neao=to plough up)

Newahant= (part)

Newawantsi= (impf. 1)

Nawa/i= (Luv) (adj.) new

Ni(a)= see ne, nai, ni

Nie/a= to work; to carry out, to produce, to treat (hnie/o)

Niant= (part)

Niur= (verb.noun)

Niwantsi= (inf.1)

Niske/Nieske/a= (impf)

Niat= work, task; ritual gear or garments; message

Nior= prestation, ritual

Niur= prestation, ritual

Nie/a= (Pal.) to do, to work

Ani= (Pal) to carry out, to treat

Ninial= cradle (derived from ne/nai/ni=to turn, to send. These verbs were probably used for 'rocking' as well)

Niniami= a bread or pastry (possibly derived from Luv. ninia, which resembles Nes. ne/nai/ni=to turn, to send)

Nini(n)k= to mobilize, to set (people) in motion; to move, to transfer; to set in motion; (midd. and intr. act.) to behave in a disorderly manner; to disturb, to agitate' (PIE. ninink, OCS. Vyez-niko=they raised themselves. Lith. I-niktim i-ninku=to occupy oneself with, ap-nikti=to attack. Gr. neikos=fight, war) (ninink is found when followed by a vowel, ninik is found when followed by a consonant, without ending, it is ninik. This distribution is also found in other –nin infix verbs; hrni(n)k, honi(n)k, istarni(n)k, srni(n)k, but also li(n)k, har(k). The original and common verb is -ninink)

Nininkant= (part.)

Ninikwantsi= (inf. 1)

Nininkuas= (verb.noun gen.)

Ninkiske/Ninikieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: Ninikesr= mobilization(?), movement(?), uprising(?)

Ni(n)k= to quench one's thirst, to drink one's fill; to get drunk (PIE. nenk)

Ninkant= (part.)

Derivatives: Ninka= drenching, cloudburst

Ninknu= to make (the ground etc) drink to drink to satisfaction, to drench; to make someone drunk.

Ninknuske/a= (impf)

Nnu= to train, to educate (PIE. Hneu?) (the verb has the causative –nu suffix and is possibly derived from a verb –ana, not known in Nesian, other causative verbs similar to nnu are; snu=to take care of, ssnu=to make sleep. PIE. hen?, TochAB. En=to instruct)

Nnuant= (part)

Nnumantsi= (inf.1)

Nnuha= (adj.) trained(?) (The –ha suffix is only two times attested, one nnuha and in prstuha=an earthen cup?, possibly derived from prstu=leaf, foliage)

Nnutsi= halter(?) (nnu=to train + utsi=a suffix denoting technical element) (=a strap or rope placed around the head of a horse or other animal, used for leading or tethering it)

Nnutsiant= (adj.) halted

Ntiant= (c) son in law (possibly derived from nda=in iant=going; 'who has gone inside' thus has entered the father-in-law's house and becomes son-in-law)

Ntiandadr/Ntiandan= (n) son-in-law

Ntortsa (written indurza/inturza) (adv) inside, indoors (PIE. Hndur)

Ntortsia= (adv) inside, indoors

Ntoria= (adj) interior, native (=situated within)

Nts= see ues.

Nu= (clause conjunctive particle) 'and, but' (PIE. nu, Skt. Nu=now, Gr. nu, nun (encl. particle), nun=now. Lat. Num=but now' nunc=now. Goth. Nu, Lith. Nu, OCS. Nye=but. TochA , nu, TochB no=then, namely) (nu is semantically neutral as opposed to (i)a=and, also' and (m)a=but, and. In ONE we have also –ta, -su, but these are replaced by nu. Nu, ta, su are comparable to OIr. No, to and se)

Derivatives: **Kinun, Newa, Nuwa**

Nu= (Pal.) (clause conjunctive particle, e.g. n=a/an, n=e), nu=now

Nanun= (Luv.) now

Awa= (Luv) (clause conjunctive particle <*nu-o?

Unu(n)= (Luv) now?)

Nu= (causative-suffix) (Derived from PIE. neu, nu. Nu is attached to zero-grade of the verbal root, e.g. ssnu=to make sleep from ses.ss=to sleep. Mernu (beside old mrnu) from mer/mr=to disappear; the verb is similar to Gr. deiknumi)

Nu= see; nu(t)

Nuku= (adv.) 'and now (PIE. nu-kwe) (the word consists of the conjunction –nu followed by –ku)

Noman/Nuwan= (negative particle of optative, irrealis or potentialis) not want to. (PIE. ne-u-mon, Lat. Nunquam=never?) (This word functions as the negation of the particle of optative, irrealis or potentialis –man)

(N)on= (1sg.pret.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (PIE. –m) (When the verb stem ends in consonant, the ending is -on, when it ends in a vowel, it is –non)

Nuntr= haste, swift (PIE. num-tr, Lat.num, Gr. nun=now) (the word possibly goes back to PAnat. numtr. The word is composed of na+nun/num, as also seen in Nes. kinun/kinon; ki+nun/nom)

Nuntras= (adv.) promptly, soon

Nuntria/Nutria= (adj.) 'swift

Nuntrie/a= to hasten, to be quick

Nu(n)triasha= haste, speed

Nu(n)trnu= to hurry, to hasten; to rush into something

Nuntrnumr= (verb. noun)

Nanuntrit= (Luv.) the present

Nanuntri(a)= (Luv) (adj.) of the present

Nanuntrial(i)/Nanumtrial(i)= (Luv) (adj.) present

Nu(t)= contentment(?), satisfaction(?) (probably a Luv. borrowing. The word occurs in list of good things always followed by istamasur or tumantia, or it occurs as an interjection (then nu) in nu hltsai=to call,)

Nuwa= (adv.) still, yet (PIE. nuh3e, Goth. Nauh, OHG. Noch=still, yet<*nu-kwe) (the word is possibly a derivative of the conjunction –nu, the particle attached to nu is probably identical to (i)a=and)

Nuwan= see; noman

O

(see U)

P

Pa= see apa

Pahi= something harmful

Pahieskeur= hostile action (This word is preceded by huurtkeuur=cursing and followed by koror apadr=initiating hostilities. The word is composed of pahieske/a=(impf) of a non attested word+uur=suffix of verb. noun)

Pahs= to protect, to guard, to defend; to observe (agreements), to keep (oaths), to obey (commands), to keep (a secret); (midd. with dat.) to seek protection with (PIE. peh2s-o, poh2s-ei, ph2s-neu, Lat. Pasco 'pavi, pastum'=to graze, pastor=herd, OCS. Pasti=to pasture. SCr. To pasture, to look after) Pahaske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Pahsnu**= to protect, to defend, to take care of, to be watchful

Pahsnuant/Pahasnuant= (part)

Pahsnumr= (verb.noun)

Pahsnumas= (gen. sg.)

Pahasnumantsi= (inf. 1)

Pahasnuske/Pahsnuske/a= (impf)

Pa= (Luv) to protect

Pahur/Pahuen= fire, campfire, embers, fever (PIE. peh2-ur, ph2uen-s, Gr. pur, OHG. fuir, Arm. Hur, Goth. Fon, OPr. Panno=fire)

Derivatives: **Pahunla/i**, **Pahuinli**= a container for fire, embers and other things

Pahurula= (fire-)tender

Pahurul(a)= an implement for tending or banking a fire

Pahur= (Luv) fire

Pawari(a)= (Luv) to light a fire (The -h is lost in pauar(i)a, like in; mal(h)u=to break from mala/mal=to mill and la(h)un(a)i=to wash)

Pai/Pi= to give, to pay, to grant, to hand over (PIE. h1p-oi-ei, h1p-i-enti, PAnat. poi, pi, Nes. ep/p=to take, seize. Skt. Apnoti=to reach, to gain, to take possession. Lat. Apiscor=to reach, to receive, to grab, to get, co-epi=to have started, I have undertaken) (Pi, Pai are the original verbs. Pie/a was formed in NNes. period.)

Piant= (part)

Piur= (verb. noun)

Piuas= (gen. sg.)

Piwantsi= (inf. 1)

Piana= (Inf. 2)

Piun= (sup.)

Piske/Paiske/Peske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Piana/Piani**= to give (impf)

Piadr/Pian= giving

Piandla/i= donated bread

Pai/Pi(a)= (Luv) to give

Pipisa= (Luv) to give

Pia= (Luv) to give

Piatsa= (Luv) gifts

Pipasa= (Luv) to present

Piye= (Lyc) to give

Pibi(ye)= (Lyc) to give

Pi/Pai= to go, to pass, to go past, to go by (of time), to flow (PIE. h1poi+h1ei-ti, h1i-enti)

Pant= (part)

Paur= (verb. noun)

Pauas= (gen.sg.)

Pawantsi= (inf. 1)

Paiske/a= (impf)

Pa= (Luv) to go

Paknu= to defame, to slander, to denounce (The verb is derived from an unattested root –pak; PIE. pe(h)k)

Pakus= to pound, to crack, to crush, to grind

Derivatives: Pak(us)want= (adj.) modifying 'grain', cracked (?)

Pakusur= a wooden implement used to crack or crush cereals

Plah= to call, to summon?

Plahsa= a garment

Derivatives: Plahs(ie/a)/Plahsae= to cover (PIE. pleh2-so, ploh2-so) (The verb has derived from plh1sr, from an unattested root –plh=to protect, which is cognate with Gr. pelas=skin, ON. Fela=to hide<PIE. pelh2)

Plh= ?

Plhi/Plhai= wide, broad (OIE. Plh2-(e)l, Lat. Planus=flat, smooth. Lith. Plonas, Latv.

Plans=thin, flat. Lith. Ploti, Latv. Plat=to flatten)

Derivatives: Plhanu= to broaden

Plhasti= width

Plhadr/Plhan= width

Plha/i= a broad vessel (a hollow container, especially one used to hold liquid, such as a bowl or cask).

Plhes= to become wide or broad, to expand

Plhesr/Plhesn= width

Plhaia= (Luv) (adj.) wide, broad

Plha= (Luv) to make flat, to spread out

Plhamn= (Luvian adj.) lying flat, spreading out

Plhasha= (Luv) breadth?

Plkuie/a= ?

Palkus= ?

Plsa= road, path; campaign; journey; caravan; time (occasion) (PIE. polso or pl-so, Lyc.

Tbiple=two times, trpple=three times?.Gr.di-plos. Lat. Du-plus, OHG. Zwi-falt=twice. The

word is possibly not related to Arm. pelem=hole, OIr. belach=cleft, passage, way)

Derivatives: **Plsiah**= to dispatch, to set on the road, to satisfy

Plsiahant= (part)

Plsiahur= (verb. noun)

Plsiahwantsi= (inf. 1)

Plsiahiske/a= (impf)

Plsila= guide?

Pltana= shoulder, shoulder blade (PIE. plth2-eno, Skt. Prthu=flat of the hand. Gr.

plateia=flat of the hand. Gr. omo-plate=shoulder blade. Mir. Leithe=shoulder blade)

Pluae= to cry out, to shout for joy, to cheer (PIE. bhl1uo-ie/o?, Lat. fleo=to cry, OHG.

blaen=to blow, Latv. bleju=to bellow, RussCS. bleju=to bellow)

Pluant= (part)

Pluske/Pluiske/Pluieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Pluadla**= crier, a participant in festivals who cries out

Pltsha/Pltssha (the last form has a sis sound)= pedestal, a flat base for statues

Derivatives: **Pltshae**= to stretch (a sheep, lamb, kid) out (on a flat surface) (PIE. plth2-sh2-o, Lyd. blaso=socle)

Pngu, Pngau= (adj.) all, entire, complete; every; general (PIE. dhbhng-(e)u, Skt.

bahu=many, much, frequent, numerous, Arm. bazowm=(Adj.) much, YAv.

bezuuant=numerous) (The IE. word has undergone a semantic development of 'much, many>complete, full>thick, fat. The word is also possibly connected with; GAv.

debazah, YAv. bazah=thickness, Gr. pakhus=think, dense, Latv. biezs=thick, Lat.

pinguis=fat)

Derivatives: **Pngu, Pngau**=multitude, the people, the masses; assembly; advisory body of the king

(**Ninda**) **Pngu**= a kind of bread

Pngrie/a= to become widespread, to become common, to become general

Pngrit= (adv.) in large numbers, in force, en masse (pngrit/pngrie/a are derived from unattested pngra)

Pngues= to become plentiful(?)

Pankur, Pankun= animal body part (udder?); group of related animals or

persons ('clan' ?)(The word denotes an external body part of (mostly

female) mammals, which can be used in rituals, but also a group of related people or

animals. Members of the pankur are mentioned after the asanasa-(relatives through

birth) but before kainant (relatives by marriage). Perhaps pankunasa denoted people

that were 'relatives' because they were raised by the same foster mother. Such an

interpretation would also fit the meaning 'udder') (The word as meaning 'udder' could

have derived from PIE. pen=to feed, Lith. penu=to feed, Lat. penus=food. It could also

go back to PIE. bhengh=to be thick<PIE. bhongh-ur)

Derivatives: **Pankunasa**= one belonging to the pankuur (This word has the suffix -asa, thus has been borrowed from Luv)

Pantla= moment, point in time (This word might have derived from pai=to go; see

uitsapant=old, having grown weary<having gone with regard to the year(s), but this

seems semantically unlikely, as pandla refers to a fixed point in time than to long period)

Pantsawartana= for five rounds (This word is attested in Kikkuli text. It is a borrowing from Indic-Mitanni borrowing.)

P(a)ntoha= bladder

Pap= to make loaves out of dough (The verb denotes an action that is performed on fermented dough and that results in loaves ready for baking. CHD suggests 'to subdivide' or 'to shape')

Papuuantsi= (inf. 1)

Papa= danger (PIE. popo?, Gr. popoi?, Skt. Papa=bad, evil)

Papanikna= brother sharing the same father, paternal brother (This word is borrowing from Pal. It consists of papa=father+nekna=brother. Related word is ananeka=sister of the same mother)

Papa= (Pal) father

Paprs= (written papars) to sprinkle (PIE. pors-ei, prs-enti, TochAB. Pars=to sprinkle, Skt. Prsant=dappled, Cz. Prseti=to sprinkle, Lith. Purslai=spray. OCS. Praxye=dust, pryesty=heaped up soil. ON. Fors/foss=waterfall)

Paprsant= (particle)

Paprswantsi= (inf. 1)

Paprske//Papriske/Paprseske/Paprsiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Parsna**=leopard

Paps= to swallow (Luv) (derived from Nesian pas=to swallow)

Derivatives: **Papasla/i**= throat, esophagus? (borrowed from Luv. papasal)

Papasal= (Luv) esophagus?

Papi= see; papa

Paprant= impure, unclean; proven guilty by ordeal (PIE. po-pr, ON. Far=danger, OHG. Firina=crime. Goth. Fairina=guilt)

Derivatives: **Paprah**= to defile, to make impure

Paprahant= (part)

Paprahiske/a= (impf)

Papradr/Papran= impurity, defilement, impropriety

Papre= to be proven guilty by ordeal; to do something impure'

Papres/Papras= to be found guilty (by ordeal)

Papresant= (particle)

Papresr/Papresn= impurity, uncleanness

Parata= (Luv) impurity?

Paratasata= (Luv) a bad quality

Papu= a wooden implement used in a bakery (The word is possibly related to Nes. pap and papul=bread tray)

Papul= a wooden implement for carrying or arranging loaves of freshly baked breads, bread tray? The word has the suffix -ul; like ustul)

Pra= (prev.with dat.-loc. or all +kan) out (to), forth, toward, (prev. with dat.-loc. or all. without locative particles) 'forward, further, along' ; (postpos. with abl. or instr.) 'out of, from' ; (adv.) 'furthermore, moreover, additionally, still; then, after that' (PIE. pro, Gr. pro, Skt. Pra. Lat. Pro. Goth. Fra= forward, in front of) (The word has derived from unattested PIE. per. Nes. peran=in front of is related to pra)

Pri= (Luv) forth, away

Pri= (Lyc) forth, in front

Pra= air, breath (?) (PIE. proh1, Gr. pimpremi=to blow, Skt. Prana=breath)

Pra/Pr= to appear, to emerge

Parai= (Pal) to appear?

Prai/Pri= to blow (a horn), to blow on (a fire), to blow up, to inflate (PIE. prh1-(o)i, Gr. pimpremi=to blow)

Priant= (part)

Derivatives: **Pripra/Pripri**= to blow (a horn), to be flatulent

Pripriur= (verb. noun)

Pripriske/Priprieske= (impf)

Priprai= (Pal) to blow

Pranekna= half-brother, step-brother?

Pranta= (postpos.adv.prev) across (to) over (to) (The word is composed of pra=further+nda=in, inside. Gr. peran+de is a cognate)

Parah= to chase (PIE. pro-r-eh2) (The word is composed of the stem pra+ah=the factitive suffix; like katerah=to lower is made of kata+ah)

Prasant= (adj.) modifies troops (The verb is cognate with prases=to disperse)

Prases= to disperse? (The word is composed of pras+es=fientive suffix)

Prasha/Prusha/Prashi= a semiprecious stone (The word is a borrowing from Hurrian Barashi/Parashi, which itself is a borrowing from Akk. Marhasitu=glass)

Prauwant= supervisor (The word is composed of pra+au/u=to see)

Derivatives: **Prauwda**= lookout (derived from prauuant)

Parh= to chase, to pursue, to hunt; to expel; to attack; to make gallop (horses); to hasten (intr.) (PIE. bherh23-ti, bhrh23-enti, Skt. Bhar= to move rapidly to and fro, to hurry. YAv. Barenti= (loc.abs.) when it storms)

Parhant= (part)

Parhur= (verb.noun)

Parhwantsi= (inf. 1)

Parhun= (sup.)

Parhiske/Parhieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Parhana, Parhani**= to chase (impf)

Parhnu= to make gallop

Parhnuske/a= (impf)

Parhesr/Parhesn= haste, urgency, forced march

Parhur= a token chasing

Par(a), Parh= (Luv) to drive, to chase

Parhuwaia= an animal, 'fish'?

Prian= (postpos., prev., adv.) across, over, beyond; over to, across to; in opposition to; in front

Derivatives: **Prinala**= (adj.) future

Prianta= (adv.) beyond

Priawan= (adv.) on the other side

Prian= (Luv) (adv., prepos.) beyond, exceedingly, especially (PIE. pri-om) (Pri belongs with peran and pra. It shows the derivative *-om, which is visible in Luv. priam=sa)

Prianla/i= (Luv) (adj.) future

Pri= (Luv) (adv.) forth, away

Pri= (Lyc) (adv.) forth, away

Parki= (adj.)? (PIE. bhrgh-i?) (The word probably is connected with park=high; as seen in the verb parkie/a, Luv. paraia=high. parki could mean high land)

Parkie/a, Park= to raise, to lift, to elevate, to grow

(trans.); to rise, to go up, to grow (intr.); to take away, to remove (PIE. bhergh-to; act. bhrgh-ie/o; adj. bhrgh-(e)u, Arm. barnam, aor. ebarj=to raise, barjir=high, Skt. barh=to make strong, brhant=high, TochB. park=to arise, ON. bjarg, berg=mountain)

Parkiant= (part)

Parkiwantsi= (inf. 1)

Derivatives: **Parknu=** to make high, to raise, to elevate

Pargnuske= (impf)

Pargnul= elevation

Pargadr= height

Pargasti= height

Parkes= to become high or tall

Parkesr, Parkesn= height

Parkinu= to raise, to make rise

Parku, Pargau= high, tall, lofty, elevated

Parkuadr= height

Parkues= to become tall

Pargaueske/a= to become high or tall

Paraia= (Luv) (adj.) high

Prkui, Prkuwai= (adj.) pure; clean, clear; free of; proven innocent

Derivatives: **Parku(i)e/a=** (act.) to make clean, to clear (up); (midd.) to be(come) pure (PIE. prkw-(e)i; pres. prkw-ie/o, PAnat. prkw-i, OHG. furben, MHG. vurban=to clean)

(The word prkui, shows an extension of -i in on p(a)rkwi)

Prkuwa(ia)= a building

Prkuali= (adj.) pure

Prkuantrie/a= to be(come) pure(?)

Prkuiadr/Prkuian= purification

Prku(i) hastai= a body part or cut of meat, 'pure-bone'

Prkuemr= purification

Prkue= to be pure, to be clear or to be high

Prkues= to be(come) pure, to be found innocent

Prkunu= to cleanse, to purify; to declare innocent, to justify; to castrate; to clarify

Prkunumr= (verb. noun)

Prkunumas= gen. sg.)

Prkunuant= (part)

Prkunueske/a= (impf)

Parkui= (Pal) to purify

Prkua(i)= (Luv) to cleanse, to purify

Paparkua= (Luv) to cleanse, to purify

Prn= see; per/prn

Prna= article of textile, a tapestry (Parna is possibly connected with per/prn=house and parna was used within the household. Parna denotes a lightweight carpet, like a Turkish kilim)

Prnili= (adv.) ? (The word has the -ili suffix, which means it is an adverb. It is possibly a scribal error for prsnili='in a squatting position' from; see prsna=leopard)

Pars= to flee, to escape (PIE. bhrs-ti, bhrs-enti, Lat. festinare=to hurry, We. brys= haste, OCS. bryezye=fast, OIr. bras=quickly; PIE. brzd, RussCS. borzdo=fast, Lith. burzdus=agile, active)

Parsant= (part)

Derivatives: Parsnu= to make flee, to chase away

Parsena= cheek, genitals (The word possibly originally meant 'cheek' which developed into meaning 'buttocks' (parallel in ModHG. Backe= cheek > Hinterbacke=buttocks)

Prsi/Prs= to break (PIE. bhrs(ie/o)?, Gr. farsos=part, OE. berstan, OHG. brestan, ON. bresta=to burst) (The verb is not related to Lat. pars=part, as this has derived from Lat. parere<PIE. perh3=to provide)

Prsiant= (part)

Prsiur= (verb. noun)

Prsiuas= (gen. sg.)

Prswantsi/Prsiwantsi= (inf. 1)

Prske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: Prsiana/Prsiani= to break

Prsianiske/Parsianieske/a= (impf)

(Ninda) Prsa= a morsel or fragment; a kind of bread

Prsae= to break up into small pieces, to crumble

Prsant= (part)

Prsnu= to break up; to break open (with arha)

Prsnuske/a= (impf)

Prsesr= crack

Prsil(a)= a fragment (of bread?)

Prsul, (Ninda) Prs(i)uli= morsel, fragment, crumb; a type of bread

Prsulae= to break into pieces, to crumble

Prsulant= (part)

Parsul= (Luv) crumb, morsel

Prsna= (gender unclear) a body part in the vicinity of the feet, 'heel?' (PIE. p(e)rsn-o?, Skt. parsni, Gr. pterne, Goth. fairzna=heel) (The word is not related to parsena=cheek, genitals. Parsnai=to squat might have derived from Parsna=heel)

Prsna= leopard (PIE. prs-no) (Papr is cognate with Prsna. Prsna could have been borrowed via Hatt. hapras=leopard, OTurk. bars. However PIE. prs-no=dappled, having spots indicates a IE. origin for this word)

Derivatives= **(Lu) Prsna**= leopard-man

Prsnadr= quality of a leopard

Prsnili= in the manner of a leopard

Prsnae= to squat, to crouch (squat=crouch or sit with one's knees bent and one's heels close to or touching one's buttocks or the back of one's thighs. (PIE. prsno-ie/o) (The word denotes some lowering of the body. The word could be related to prsna=leopard; squatting is a typical movement of big cats. Or the word is related to prsna=heel)

Prsnant= (particle)

Prsnuas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Prsdu= leaf, foliage (PIE. bhṛsdh, OE. Brord=prick, point, lance, javelin, the first blade or spire of grass/corn)

Prstuha (Prstoha?)= an earthenware cup? (The word consists of prsdu=leaf, foliage+suffix ha. This suffix is found further only in nnuha=trained?)

Prsur= cooked dish (PIE. bhṛs-ur) (The word denotes all kinds of cooked dishes: soups, broths, stews, meat varieties. The word is possibly derived from prs(ie/a)=to break)

Derivatives: **Prsuras**= cooking chef

Prsuras peda= cooking area

Prtsa= see prtta

Prtaur/Prttaun= wing, feather (PIE. Prt-o-ur, Prt-o-un, OCS. Perqtye=they fly. Skt.

Parna=wing. Lith. Sparnas=wing) (The words end in suffix aur/aun, further attested in saur/saun, hrsaur/hrsaun, kraur/kraun, sraur/sraun. The suffix is comparable to suffix –adr/an(PIE. o-tr/-o-tn. Prtaur/Prttaun is composed of the root prt+aur/aun. Prtiprtiske/a shares the same root *prt. ONes. Prtaur/prttaun developed into prtaor/prttaon from MNes. period onwards)

Derivatives: **Prtuni**

Prtiprtiske/a=? (The word possibly denotes 'to fly, to hurry'. The verb is possibly related to prtaur/prttaun)

Prtuni (Prttoni?)= a bird (The word is related to prtaur/prttaun=wing, feather)

Prtsa= (adv. indicating direction)...wards. **Apa prtsa**=backwards, in reverse. **Katan**

prtsa=downwards. **Pra prtsa**=forwards(?). (PIE. pr-ti?, Gr.proti, porti-Cret-=to. Skt. prati=in the direction of) (Prtsa is attested in ONes. while prtsta is attested in NNes.)

Prtshanas/Prshanas/Pertshanas/Pereshanas= modifying livestock (The word is possibly composed of per=house+sahan=tax, feudal duty. Or it could be of foreign origin, because of many spellings)

Derivatives: **Prtshanas**= (adj.) defining cattle

Pas/Ps= to swallow, to gulp down (PIE. poh3-s-ei, ph3senti, Skt. Pibati=drinks.

Gr.pino=to drink. OCS. Piti=to drink. OIr. Ebait=they drink. Lat. Bibere=to drink. Arm.

Empe=to drink) (Nes. pas reflects PIE. peh3=to drink with an –s extention; peh3-s. pasi/psantsi reflects PIE. poh3-s-ei/ph3-s-enti)

Paswantsi= (inf. 1)

Paske/Pasiske/a= (impf)

Pas= (Luv) to swallow

Pasuna= (Luv) (inf.)

(Ninda) Psa= a type of bread (The word possibly derived from prs(ie/a)=to break)

Pasandla= a servant in the palace kitchen, taster (The word derived from pas=to swallow)

Psihae= to rub, to squeeze, to crush (The word derived is a Luv. borrowing and is cognate with Nes. pes=to rub, to scrub. Psiha has the unattested –ha suffix)

Psihaiske= (impf)

Pasila= stone, pebble, gem, precious stone (The word has the unattested suffix –ila.

The word is cognate with bhasman=ash, Gr. psefos=pebble, derived from PIE. bhes=to rub (in pieces)

Derivatives: Pasant= stone, pebble

Pasiuat= future (absence of plene a points to pron. Pasiuat)

Pask/Psk= to stick in, to fasten, to plant; to set up; to impale (PIE. posk-ei, psk-enti)

Pskant= (part)

Paskur= (verb.noun)

Pskeske/a= (imperfect)

Pasku= to reject, to ignore; to neglect; to remove (PAnat. pask)

Paskw= (Luv) to neglect

Pasu= elevated structure (step, podium, pedestal or terrace) (The word denotes a raised structure or area [...] on which dignitaries step or stand, and where statues can be erected)

Pasuela= a stone object (The word is possibly related to pasila=stone, pebble)

Bat (or Bad)= (enclitic particle of specification, limitation and identity) the same, the aforementioned (anaphoric); likewise, as before; self; only, exclusively; in addition; rather; even; certainly (PIE. bhod, Av. ba, bat, be, boit=particles of emphasis. Arm. Ba, bay=emphasizing particle. Goth. Ba=conditional particle. Lith. Ba=really, indeed. OCS. Bo=then) (The form bat/bad can be compared with ba=that (near you), the first part –a in ‘ba’ can be compared with si/oni/ini and reflects PIE. b(h)o)

Pad/Pd/Pda= foot, leg (PIE. pod, pd, Skt. Pad=foot, pada=foot. Arm. Ot=foot. Gr.-Dor- pos, podos=foot. Lat. Pes, ped-is=foot) (Nes. acc.pl. patus is pronounced as padus.

Gen.pl. patan; pdan, dat.-loc.pl. patas; pdas)

Derivatives: Paduma=foot? (of a bed)

Padiali= leg, foot (of furniture)

Pata/i, Pada/i= (Luv) foot

Pede/i= (Lyc) foot

Pada/Pd= to dig (the ground), to bury? (PIE. bhodh2-ei, bhdhe2-enti, Lat. Fodio=to dig. OCS. Bodq=to stab. Lith. Bedu=to stick, to dig) (This verb belongs to trn(a) class, see further; hra/hr=to grind, iskala/iskal=to slit, to tear, ispara/ispar=to trample, mala/mal=to mill, srta/srt=to wipe, to rub)

Padant= (part)

Patwantsi= (inf. 1)

Patumantsi= (inf. 1)

Derivatives: **Patesr/Patesn**= excavation, pit, hole in the ground, breach (in wall)

Ptai/Pti= to run, to race, to flee, to fly (PIE. pth1-oi-ei, pth1-i-enti, Skt. Patati=to fly. Gr. petomai=to fly)

Pteiur/Ptiur= (verb.noun)

Ptumas= (gen. sg.)

Ptiuas= (gen. sg.)

Ptumantsi= (inf. 1)

Pteske/Ptaeske/Ptaiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Pteiant**= fugitive

(Lu) **Pteiantili/Ptiantili**= (adv.) in the manner of a fugitive

Ptiali/Ptali= (adj.) swift

Ptinu= to run off with, to elope with (a woman), to carry off quickly, to whisk (something) away

Ptenuske/a= (impf)

Pdala= puttee?, leg wrapping? (PIE. p(o)d-olh2o) (The word has derived from pad/pd=foot and is connected with pdalha=sole of the foot; fetter.

Derivatives: **Pdalie/a**= to tie feet, to fetter

Pdlha= sole of the foot, way of acting, behaviour, wooden fetter (PIE. p(o)d-lh2o)

Derivatives: **Pdlhae**= to fetter (=a chain or manacle used to restrain a prisoner, typically placed around the ankles)

Pdalahant (Padalahant)= (impf)

Patalha(i)= (Luv) to fetter

Patalhauna= (Luv) (inf. 1)

Patalhaima= (Luv) (part)

Patalhiaman= (Luv) fettering?

Patr/Ptan (or **Patn/Ptn**)/**Petr** (or **Petar**)/**Petn**= wing, feather (PIE. poth2-r, pth2-en, peth2(o)r, peth2-en, OHG. Fedara. ON. Fjord=feather, fiori=feathers. Gr. pteros, Lat. Penna, Skt. Patra=wing) (The word can phonologically be interpreted either as p(a)tn or p(a)tan. It is possibly derived from PIE. peth1=to fall; Gr. pipto, epton=to fall or peth2=to fly, to spread out; Gr. petomai, eptato=to fly, pitnemi=to spread out. 'To spread out' is used for 'wings'. The original form was petr/petar/petan)

Derivatives: **Patrplhi**= an oracle bird, lit.broad-winged.

Patr/Patn= basket (made of wicker=(pliable twigs, typically of willow, plaited or woven to make items such as furniture and baskets) or reed) (The word demotes some kind of basket (made of wicker or reed) in which all kinds of things are carried. It is possibly related to petr/petn=feather, wing. The basket was possibly feather shaped. The word could also have derived from PIE. peh3=to drink; peh3-tro reflecting Skt. patra=bowl, vessel, Gr. patane=dish)

Patur/Patun= mortar?(= a short smooth-bore gun for firing shells (technically called bombs) at high angles) (The object is made of wood)

Batur/Batun= (Luv) mortar

Pe= (prev.) away, thither: see Pe Har(k)= 'to have, to hold', Pehute/Pehut= 'to lead, to bring', Peie/Pei=to send', Pena/Pen=to drive (there)', Pesia=to throw away',

Peda/Ped=to take, to carry', Pi/Pai='to go (PIE. h1p-oi, Gr. epi=upon, over, on to, Skt. api=also, further, even, Arm. Ew=and)

(Pe=thither is on par with u=hither; see peda/ped=to bring (away) vs. uda/ud=to bring (here) (besides da/d=to take), pena/peni=to drive away vs. ona/oni=to lead here (besides nai/ni=to lead)

Pe Har(k)= to have, to hold, to keep possession of; to hold ready; to present, to bring (PIE. h1poi+h2erk) (The verb exists of pe+har(k); similar formation is found in Lat. Porceo=to prevent, to restrain, formed of po+arceo)

Peharkant= (part)

Pehute/Pehut= to lead, to bring, to conduct (there) (PIE. h1poi-h2ou-dheh1-ti, h1po-h2-ou-dh1-enti) (Pehut denotes 'to lead, to bring (there)' and is the opposite of uuate/uuat=to bring here. The verb is composed of pe+hu+te; pe+h2ou+dheh1=to put, to place; hu is found in ehu=come! And is connected with u=hither

Pehutant= (part)

Pehuteske/Pehuteiske/a= (impf)

Peianae= to reward (someone) (Peian can structurally be comparable to me(i)an= range (of a year), extent. The word is possibly connected with peie/pei=to send)

Peianwantsi= (inf. 1) (peianawantsi?)

Peianiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Peianatsie/a**= to be rewarded

Peie/Pei= to send (PIE. h1poi+h13ieh1-ti, h1poi+h13ih1-enti, Gr. iemi=to release, to make go, to let go, Lat. iacio, ieci=to throw) (The word denotes 'to send (there)' and contrast with oie/oi=to send (here); it contains the preverdb -pe)

Peiant= (part)

Peiwantsi= (inf. 1) (peiawantsi?)

Peiske/Peske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Pe(ia)skdla**= deliverer

Pena/Peni= to drive (there); to accept(?), to acknowledge(?) (PIE. pe+noih, pe+nih-enti) (The verb functions as the opposite of ona/oni=to send (here), to drive (here). The -pe and -u(o?) are prefixed forms of nai/ni=to turn, to send. The verb belongs to the mema/i class)

Peniant/Penant= (part)

Penumas= (verb. noun. gen. sg.)

Penumantsi= (inf. 1)

Penwantsi/Peniwantsi= (inf. 1)

Penieske/a= (impf)

Penie/a= see pena/peni

Pepiesr= shipment, consignment (PIE. h1poi+h1p-i-eh1sh1-r) (The word is the opposite of opiesr=sending, gift. It derived from an unattested piesr, which itself derived from pai/pi=to give)

Per/Prn= house, household (PAnat. per-r, pr-n-os)

Derivatives: **Parna**= (Luv) house

Parnawa= (Luv) to serve a house

Bira= (Lyd) house

Prnnawa= (Lyc) mausoleum, (grave-)house

Prnnawa= (Lyc) to build

Prnneze/i= household

Prnnezi(je)= household member

Peran= (adv., prev., postpos.) '(local postpos.) before, in front of, in presence of; (local prev.) in front; (temporal adv.) previously, in advance; (temporal prev.) in front, first; (temporal postpos.) facing a person in future, ahead of someone; (postpos.) during the reign of (a king); (postpos.) under the supervision of; (causal postpos.) because of, from, out of

(PIE. per-om, PAnat. perom, Gr. pera(n)=moreover, on the other side, Skt. para=farther, highest, utmost) (Peran belongs with Nes. pra=forward and prtsa=...wards; peran, pra and prtsa are probably petrified versions of an original noun -*per. In ONes. we find peran with a poss.pron.suffix attached to it: pera(n)mit=in front of me, perantet=in front of you, pera(n)set=in front of him, pera(n)smit=in front of them)

Paran= (Luv) (prev., postpos.) 'before, in front of

Paran= (Luv) (adv.) before, in front of

Parani= (Luv) (adv.) before, in front of

Peran pedunas/pedumas= ? (The word indicates that 'peran pedunas' can be made of stone, iron, gold, ivory and other materials; an utensil for carrying forward, lit. 'that of bringing forth'. The word could be of foreign origin or could have derived from peran=forward+peda/ped=to take (away)=the verb.noun gen.sg. pedumas. Original form was peran pedunas, which later became peran pedumas.

Peri=? formally 'bird' (The word occurs in ONes. rituals)

Pernu= see pirnu

Peru, Perun= rock, cliff, boulder (PIE. per-ur, per-un, Skt. parvata=rocky, rugged; mountain) (Peru/Perun has also been formed to peruna in NNes. just like per/prn was also formed as prna in NNes. Peru/perun goes back to an original stem in -ur/-un; so peru is a dissimilated variant of older -perur; see mehur/mehun=period, time, sehur/sehun=urine. Skt. parvan=joint, knot, Gr. perur=end, boundary, gowl could be related with peru/perun)

Derivatives: **Perunant**= (adj.) rocky, craggy

Perulu(a)= ? (The verb could mean 'to free from (small) stones(?)'; peru=rock, (stone?)+la/l=to free with some -u suffix, the second part of perulu could have derived from luuri?)

Pes= to rub, to scrub (with soap) (This verb possibly derived from PIE. bhes=to chew, to rub. It is related to psihai=to rub)

Pesan, Pesn. Pisen= man, male person (PIE. pes-on+s, pes-en-om, pes-n-os, Skt. pasas, Gr. peos, Lat. penis=penis, PHG. fasel=seed, descendant)

Derivatives: **Pisnadr/Pisnan**= manhood, virility; male parts

Pesnili= in manly way

Pesie/a= to throw away, to cast, to shove; to abandon; to cast off; to ignore (PIE. h1poi+h1s-ie/o, Skt. asyati=to throw) (Pesie/a occurs in the text with ussie/a (oisie/a?)=to draw open (of curtains). They show the preverbs -pe and u/o. Pesie/a is possibly composed of preverb -pe+sie/a=to shoot or sai/si=to press)

Pesiant/Pesant= (part)

Pesiur= (verb. noun)

Pesiuas= (gen. sg.)

Pesiske/Pesieske/Peseiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Pesiana/Pesiani**= to throw away, to cast, to shove; to abandon; to cast off; to ignore (impf) (see sai/si, sie/a and usie/a)

Peda= place, location, position, locality (PIE. pedo, (pedom) Gr. pedon=ground, floor, Skt. pada=footstep, Arm. het=footprint, track, ON. fet=footstep)

Derivatives: **Pedant**= place

Pedasah= to place, to install, to deposit

Pida?ta= (Luv) place

Pida?tant= (Luv) place

Pida?tantal(i)= (Luv) precinct

Pida?ta pida?ta= (Luv) everywhere

Pitahlia= (Luv) to exile?

Pddat= (Lyc) place

Pdde= (Lyc) (adv.?) in place of, on behalf of(?)

Pdden= (Lyc) place, precinct

Pdexba= (Lyc) local Hepat

Peda, Ped= to take (somewhere), to carry, to transport; to spend (time) (PIE. h1poi+doh3-ei/ h1poi+dh3-enti) (The verb acts as opposite of uda/ud(oda/od?)=to (here), to bring (over); both verbs have derived from da/d with the prefixes pe/u(o). Peran pedunas is possibly cognate with peda/ped)

Pedant= (part)

Petumr= (verb. noun)

Pedumas= (gen. sg.)

Petumantsi/Pedumantsi= (inf. 1)

Derivatives: **Pipeda**= to carry out? (This word is are duplication of peda/ped)

Petr/Petan= see patr/ptan

Piha= onomastic element, strong(?) (PIE. bheih=to hit, to beat or peih=to swell up, PAnat. piha) (The word is a borrowing from Luv. Pihasaki is gen.adj. of a stem -*pihas in Luv. Pihadasi is a gen.adj. of an unattested Luv. noun -*pihat)

Pihaimi, Pihami= (adj.), epithet of the Storm-god, powerful, strong

Pihasaki= (adj.) epithet of the Storm-god, 'of power, of strength

Pihadasi= (adj.), modifies bread and deities

Pihama/i= (Luv) (adj.) 'powerful, strong

Pihama/i= (Luv) Personal name

Pihas= (Luv) power, strength

Pixmma= (Lyc) Personal name

Pinta= oar (=a pole with a flat blade, used to row or steer a boat through the water) (The word is a borrowing from Luv)

Pipa/Pip= to knock down/apart/off, to tear down, to overturn, to destroy; to turn up, to throw up (PIE. pi-poh13-ei, pi-ph13-enti?, Skt. ut pipite=he rises)

Pipant= (part)

Pipur= (verb. noun)

Pipwantsi= (inf. 1) (pipawantsi?)

Pipiske/Pipieske/Pipaske/a= (impf)

Pipesr= see; pepiesr

Pireshanas= see; partshanas

Pirnu= to embezzle?(=steal or misappropriate (money placed in one's trust or belonging to the organization for which one works) (The verb could have derived from

per/prn=house, household. The word could denote; to take to one's own house (to steal and take it to one's own house)

Pita, Pieta= (n., pl. tantum?) allotment (PIE. h1p-i-teh2, h1p-ie-teh2) (The verbs have possibly derived from Nes. pai/pi=to give and Lyc. pije=to give)

Derivatives: **Pitauria**= (man of the) great-allotment (This word is composed of pita+onomopoetic ura/i=great)

Piyata= (Lyc) gift

Pitae= to bring, to carry; to render, to pay (PIE. pita-ie/a)

Pidant= (part)

Pidaiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Pidana/Pidani**= to bring, to carry; to render, to pay

Pidaniun= (sup.)

Pitai/Piti= to run, to flee; see ptai, pti

Pitlae= to abandon, to discard (This verb possibly connected with Nes. pitlua=plain (said of food products) if we assume an original meaning 'untouched, left alone'; the stem was thus -pital)

Pitlieske/a= (impf)

Pitlua= (adj.) plain, simple, unadulterated

Derivatives: **Pitluant**= (adj.) plain, simple, unadulterated

Pitluan= (adj.) plain, simple, unadulterated (The adjective is used with bread, oil, stew, meat and other materials and indicates that these food products are plain in the sense that they have not been further processed. The connection between pitlai and pitlua(nt) is semantically likely if we assume that pitlua(nt) originally meant that the food products it modifies were 'untouched', i.e. 'left alone')

Pitr/Pitan= wing, feather; see patr/ptan

Pitula= loop, knot (The meanings 'loop, knot' (for pitula) and 'anguish, worry' seem to be connected by the notion 'choking, strangling; but no fitting cognate could be found)

Derivatives: **Pitulia**= anguish, worry, constriction, tightness, tension

Pitulie/a= to be anxious, to worry

Pituliur= (verb. noun)

Pitulieske/Piduliske/a= (impf)

Pitulant= (adj.) 'worried, fearful, intimidated

Pituliwant= restrained, reluctant

Pol= lot, of non-IE. origin)

Puk= to be hateful, to be repulsive, to be unpleasant (The verb is possibly related to PIE. bheugh=to bend, to flee, Skt. puyati=to stink, Lith. piktas=bad, evil, Goth. fauho=fox)

Derivatives: **Pukant**= hated, hateful, repulsive

Puknu, Pukunu= to cause (someone) to be hated, to create dissension

Puknuant= (part)

Puknumr= (verb. noun)

Puknumas= (gen. sg.)

Puknuske/a= (impf)

Puntrie/a= to be obstinate(?), to be stubborn(?)

Puntriur= (verb. noun)

Derivatives: **Puntrili**= (adj.) stubborn?

Pnus= to ask, to question, to consult; to investigate (PIE. pneuh-s?, Gr. pepnumai=to be smart) (The ONes. pronunciation punus, became ponus in NNes. Punus is generally thought to be pronounced pnus)

Pnusur= (verb. noun)

Pnuswantsi= (inf. 1)

Pnuske/a= (impf)

Porius= lip, ridge

Porut= soil, mud, earth; mud plaster (PIE. bhur-u-t, Gr. furo=to mix) (The word have been proposed to be cognate with Gr. furo=to mix; because 'mud' is a mixture of water and clay)

Derivatives: **Porutae**= to cover with mud

Porutiwantsi= (inf. 1)

Porutesr/Porutesn= mudbrick

Pos(written as puus)= to be eclipsed? (PIE. ph2u-s?) (The verb has the moon or the sun as its subject and denotes a partial eclipse, while as ak/k=to die denotes a total eclipse)

Putr= a hairy part of an animal's body (The word might be related to Skt. pula=erection or pristling of the hair of the body, Gr. (Hes.) pulliges=hair at the back, locks, Mlr. ul=beard)

Putkie/a= to swell (said of fermented dough and of a tumor or boil on the head) (The word shows similar inflection in -tk as htk=to shut, watku=to jump, hrtka=bear. Lith. pusti=to swell is no cognate)

Puae= to pound, to grind (PIE. ph2u, Lat. pavire=to beat, Gr. paio=to strike, to smite) (The verb was borrowed from Luv. The ending in -sa in Pupusa and pusai proves this. Gr. ptaio=to stumble and TochB. pyak(from PIE. bheuh=to beat)=to strike are semantically too far to connect. For derivatives see; puualia, pusaimi, pusali. Luv. pupula/i=to answer is no cognate. Lyc. puwe=to inscribe might be cognate with Nes. puuai)

Derivatives: **Pupuli**= ruin

Pupusa= to be pounded, to be ground?

Pusae= to chop up, to crush

Pusant= (part)

Pua= (Luv) to pound, to crush

Pualia= a garment for the leg or foot (This word is a borrowing from Luv. and is cognate with pusaimi=(a kind of garment or cloth) and pusali=(a leg or foot garment)

Puati= madder, (dying) powder? (The word occurs in a text next to Akk. sindu=mark, paint and resembles Ugar. pwt and Arab. fuwwatu=madder. This word has derived from puuai=to pound, to crush; meaning (dying) powder)

Putsi= animal fat, tallow (possibly derived from ep/p=ta take, to seize + utsi)

R

R= to stand (by), to be stationed, to remain standing; to be present, to occur' (derivatives arnu) (Skt. 3sg.aor.midd. arta 'erhebte sich, hat sich bewegt. Gr. orto=erhebte sich, Lat. Orior=to arise, to come into existence. Arm. Y-arne=to rise. PIE.

hrto, hrento) (see rnu) (in PIE. there is h1er=to come, to reach (to move horizontally) and h3er=to rise (to move vertically. Nes. –r derived from PIE. h3er)

Rant= (part)

R= to come (to), to arrive (at) (Gr. erkhomai=to come, to go. Skt. Rcchati=to go to, to go at, to attain. PIE. Hor-ei, hrenti) (see; Ar= to come)

Rant= (part)

Rske/Arske/a= (impf)

R= to wash (TochA. Yar=to bathe. PIE. Horhei, hrhenti) (see; Ar= to wash)

Rant= (part)

Rumr= (verb.noun)

Rwantsi/Rumantsi= (inf.1)

Riske/Rieske/a (also Ariske/Arieske/a)= (impf)

Ra= arse, anus (Gr. orros=arse. PIE. Horso) (see; Ara= arse, anus)

Ra= (c) friend (see; Ara= (adv.) right, proper(ly))

Rauani= free (not being a slave)

Rawa= (adj) free (from)

Ara= (Lyc) rite

Arawa= (Lyc) freedom

Erawatsie/Arawatsie= monument (in Lycian we find two stems; era and ara. Era is the original form, ara is the a-umlauted form of era and erawa.

Rae= to stop, to rein in, to overpower (PIE. Hor-o-ie/o) (not related to rai/ri=to rise, to raise)

Rant= (part)

Rai/Ri= to (a)rise, to lift; to raise (Lat. Orior=to raise, to come into existence. PIE. Hroi, hri)

Rant= (part) (shows no i- suffix and should have been *riant*)

Rur= (verb.noun) (shows loss of intervocalic –i and should have been *riur*)

Rdu= to saw (Skt. radati=to dig, to scave. Lat. Rodere=to gnaw. PIE. hrh3du, hreh3d)

Rdal(a)= saw

Ri(ia)= (Luv) to raise

Rimi= (part)

Rial= carrying basket

Erie= (Lyc) to raise, to levy

Rasie/a= see ars/rs

R(ie)a= to consult an oracle; to determine by oracle (Gr. ereo=to ask. PIE. Hrhie/o) (rie/a derives from PIE. hrhie/o. compare priantsi=they blow from PIE. prhienti and griant from PIE. ghrhient)

Rant/Riant= (part) (the original formation is rant and riant is a younger formation)

Riur= (verb.noun)

Riske/Reske/a= (impf) (riske/a differs from rske/a which is impf. form of ar/r=to arrive.

Riske is comparable to pripriske=to blow, derived from PIE. priprhske/o)

Derivatives: **Risesr/Risesn**= (n) oracle (composed of rie/a=to consult an oracle+sesr=gathering. Thus, risesr means; gathering for consult of an oracle. E.g. tutsisesr=army, composed of tutsi=army+sesr=gathering. Thus meaning 'army gathering')

Rie/a= to be awake (related to Arm. Art'own=watchful and OIr. Ar=(night)watch (in aire=watch, ro-arius=I have watched. Nes. Riya is closely related to verb. rai, raitsi=rises, ar-hi=I arrive, get (somewhere), arhari=I setp, stand and is related to Lat. Orior)

Riaur (riur?)= (verb. noun)

Rg= to mount, to cover, to copulate (Gr. orkhis=testicle. Enorkhos=testicled. Arm. Orji-k=Testicle, orj=male. Alb. Herdhe=, Mlr. uirge, Av. rzi=testicle(s). ON. Argr=passive homosexual. Lith. arzus=lustful, erzilas=dial. Arzilas=stallion. Russ. Erzat=to fidget. PIE. Hrgo, horgei) (see; **Arg**= to mount, to cover, to copulate)

Arkant= (part)

Derivatives: **Rgi**= (c) testicle (derived from arg/rg=to copulate)

Rk= to cut off, to divide (Lat. (h)ercisco=to divide (an estate), (h)erctum=division (of) inheritance. PIE. Horkei, hrkenti) (*rkantsi* appears between *htai*=perforates and *mrkantsi*=butcher. Gr. erkhatos. Fragmos=fence, erkate, fugake=guard, orkhos=row of vines) (see; **Ark**= to cut off, to divide)

Rkant= (part)

Rkwantsi= (inf.1)

Rkiske/a= (impf)

Rkuae= to pray, to plead Skt. Arc=to sing, to praise, TochA. Yark=worship, TochB. Yark=worship. Arm. Erg=song. PIE. Horkoie/o?) (see; **Arkuae**= to pray, to plead)

Rkur= (verb. noun) prayer, plea, excuse (impf)

Rkuiske/Rkueske= (impf)

Rkuesr/Rkuesn= (n) prayer

Rma (written as Arma, with one -a)= (c) moon(god) (PIE. H(o)rmo) (rma is possibly derived from PIE. her=to move (the moon as traveller, or from PIE. hermn, assuming that PIE. mehns=moon derives from PIE. meh=to measure, visible in TochB.

Yarm=measure. There is possibly a semantic connection with ermn/armn=sickness and rmai=to be pregnant, assuming that moon is the 'weaker' celestial body. Lyc. Ermeneni shows that the original form was PIE. h(o)rmo or even PIE. h(o)rmeh)

Rmadr= (N) monthspan?

Rmani= (c) lunula, crescent, croissant bread

Rma(n)tlani= type of bread

Rmulae= to shine (of the moon)

Rmulasha(i)= waxing of the moon

Rma/Arma= (Luv) Moon-god

Rmanima/i= (Luv) (adj) decorated with lunulae

Rmasa/i= (Luv)month

Armta= (Lyd) (adj) belonging to Arma(?)

Arma= (Lyc) moon

Rmatsata= monthly offering(?)

Ermeneni= (PN) lit. brother of the moon

Rmae= to be pregnant (PIE. H-o-rmoie/o?) (this verb is related to ermn/armn=sickness and rma=moon)

Rmant= (part)

Rmuas= (verb. noun)

Rmuant= (adj) pregnant

Rmah= to make pregnant, to become pregnant

Rmahant= (part)

Rnu= to make go; to transport, to deport (Gr.ornumi=to make –someone- move. Skt. rnoti=to put in motion. PIE. Hrn-e-u) (probably rnu is either derived from Nes. ar/r=to arrive(=PIE. her=to move horizontally) or from Nes. R=to stand(=PIE/ her=to move vertically).

Rnuant= (part)

Rnumr= (verb.noun)

Rnumantsi= (inf.1)

Rnuske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Rnula**= deportee

Rs= to flow (Skt. Ars=to stream, to flow.PIE. hersti, hrsenti) (see; **Ars**= to flow)

Rsant= (part)

Rsnu= to let flow

Rrsnu= flow, course

Rsnuwantsi= (inf. 1)

Rsasor/Rsarsor= flowing, stream

Arsia= (Luv) to flow

Rsne/Rsn= to be envious, to be angry

Rsnadl(a)= envier

Rsie/a= see Ars/Rs

Ru/Rau (**aru/arau** is also a possible pronunciation)= high? (PIE. h-o-ru) (this verb is related to r=to stand, PIE. her=to rise)

Ru-soaru (**aru-soaru**)= (adj.) 'high-and-full(?)

Ruma (**aruma**)= (adv.) 'highly, very much

Aru= (Luv) high

Aru(wa)rua= (Luv) to lift?

Aru= (3sg.imp.midd.-ending)

Aru= (Luv) (3sg.imp.midd.-ending)

Ruah= to make free, to release (see; **Ara**= right, properly, **Ra**= friend, **Rawa**= free)

Ruahan= (part)

Rues= to become free (see; **Ara**= right, properly, **Ra**= friend, **Rawa**= free)
Runa= sea (Skt. Arna=wave, flood, stream. PIE. Herno=rising water. PIE. Hreuno?)
(runa is possibly related to ru/rau=high)
Runomn= maritime (composed of Runa=sea+omn/omen=belonging to)
Ruwae= to prostrate oneself, to bow (horuoie/o)
Ruant= (part)
Ruwantsi= (inf.1)
Ruiske/Rueske= (impf)

S

S= (nom.sg.c.-ending) (PIE. -s)
S= (gen.sg.-ending) see; as
S= (2sg.pret.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (This ending is attested in verbs that end in a vowel only: tes=you stated, pehutes=you brought/ verbs in -nu; pahsnus, salnus/ hatrai-class verbs; hatrais/ -ie/a verbs; ies, uuas/-ske/a verbs; daskes. In verbs that end in a consonant all the evidence shows that the mi-ending -s has been replaced by the corresponding hi-ending -ta in the oldest texts already; epta, harpta, merta. Unfortunately no 2sg.pres.act.-forms of verbs in consonants are attested in ONes. texts. An occasional form like paita=you went shows that in NNes. times the replacement of -s by -ta is starting to take place in verbs that end in a vowel as well. There is evidence that in NH times the function of the 2sg.-forms are taken over by the 3sg.-form; iat=you made, pehutet=you brought, suulet=you bragged, uuatet=you brought, tsinit=you finished. Occasionally we find hi-verbs in which the 2sg.pret.act.-ending is -s instead of expected -ta; pedas=you carried, sakis=you knew, sanas=you concealed, uunies=you carried(here), udas=you brought(here). Since these are all of NS texts, they must in my view not be regarded as cases in which the original hi-ending -ta is replaced by the mi-ending -s, but rather as formal 3sg.pret.act.-forms with the hi-ending -s that are used in the function of 2sg.pret.act.
S= (3sg.pret.act.-ending of the hi-flection) This ending belongs to the *hi*-conjugation and contrasts with the functionally equal PL-conjugation ending -t/-ta. In present time the -l is added to the verb; mi, si, ti, ueni, teni. From ONes. times onwards the preterite ending -s is being replaced by the mi-ending -t/-ta. This already happened with words ending on -s; hasta instead of has, pasta instead of pas. In verbs ending in -t, this happened from MNes. period onwards; hatsta instead of hads. Verbs on other consonant ending have undergone changes from -s ending to -ta ending; akta vs. akis, huuapta vs. huuapis, istapta vs. istapas, maniahta vs. maniahis. We also found an ending -sta, which is a conflation between -s and -ta; arsta=he washed. Sta ending has its origin in trn(a) and mema/i-class verbs)
S= see; si, sa, se

S/As= (dat.-loc.pl.-ending) (PAnat. -os, Lyc. -e, Luv. -ants. Probably singular form was -a and plural -as)

S(a)= (imperfective-suffix) (PIE. soh1, sh1) 1sg.pres.act. hltsisahi, 2sg.pres.act. hltsisati, 3sg.pres.act. hltsisai, 1pl.pres.act. isueni, 2pl.pres.act. isteni, 3pl.pres.act. hltsisantsi, 1sg.pret.act. istahon, 2sg.pret.act. hltseesta, 3sg.pret.act. isista, 1pl.pret.act. esatein, 3pl.pret.act. iser, 2sg.imp.act. hltsisa, 3sg.imp.act. esau, 2pl.imp.act. isten, 3pl.imp.act. sisandu; sup. isuun.

Sa= (Luv) (impf.-suffix)

Sae= see; sai

Sah= to clog, to stuff, to fill in, to stop, to block, to plug up (PIE. soh2-ei, Gr. amenai=to satiate oneself, Skt. asinvant=unsatiable, TochB. soy=to be satisfied) (Sah originally meant had the meaning 'to stuff up, to fill' that is still visible in Nes. This meaning was altered to 'to satiate, to satisfy after the splitting off of Anatolian branch)

Sahant= (part)

Sahiske/Sahieske= (impf)

Derivatives: **Sahesr/Sahesn**

Sah= see; sa(n)h

Sahn= a kind of obligation, service or payment due from land tenants to the real owners of the land (palace, temple, community or individuals) (The word sahan together with ishanidr=relative by marriage, derives from PIE. seh2=to bind, see ishai/ishi)

Sahan= (Luv) a kind of obligation, service or payment due from land tenants to the real owners of the land (palace, temple, community or individuals) Sahania= (Luvian) to impose feudal service upon

Sahania= (Luv) to impose feudal service upon

Sahesr/Sahesn= fortification, stronghold (The word shows similar inflection as Luv. kutesr from kutasra/i=orthostat. A semantic development is visible in istapesr=dam, enclosure' that is derived from the verb istap=to plug up, to block, to dam, to enclose, to shut; to besiege. The word has derived from sah=to stuff, fill, stop up, block; this could mean that an area of earthen fill (a rampart)

Derivatives: **Sahesnae=** to fortify

Sahesnieske/Sahesnaeske/a= (impf)

Sai= to become sullen, to become sulking, to be(come) angry; (midd.+ts) to quarrel with each other (PIE. seh2i-ti, Lat. saevus=wild, furious, ferociuos, Gr. ai-anes=cruel, Goth. sair, OHG. ser=pain) (Sai probably goes back to PIE. seh2-ie/o. Formation in -ie/o is also seen in other verbs; Lahie/a derived from lah(a)=military campaign, tsahie/a from tsahai=battle, tuhiat restored on the basis of tuhai=to produce smoke. Hahima=drought and tuhima are derivatives in -ima. (ninda)muhila=a kind of pastry, and (ninda)nahiti=a bread, are of foreign origin. Nouns in -ahit are of Luv. origin)

Sant= (part)

Saur= (verb. noun)

Derivatives: **Sadr**= irritation

Sai/Si/Sie/a= to impress, to steal; to put on (headgear); to pitch (a tent); to prick, to sting, to propel, to shoot, to throw (with sara), to push up, to send up (with kata), to send down (midd.), to squirt, to spurt, to flow (midd.), to shoot out, to spring out, to press (PIE. sh1-oi-ei, sh1-i-enti, h1s-ie-ti, h1s-io-nti) (Hi-verb si=to press, to seal, to put on headgear and mi-verb sie/a=to throw, to shoot, to sting formed a conflation. Sie/a= to shoot is to be connected with Skt. asyatito shoot (PIE. h1s-ie/o) and si=to press, to seal belongs with verbs for 'to sow' in other IE. languages; Lat. sero, Goth. saian, Lith. seju, OCS. sejo=to sow (PIE. seh1)

Siaur= (verb.noun)

Siauas= (gen. sg.)

Siawantsi= (inf. 1)

Siana= (inf. 1)

Siant= (part)

Sieske/Siaeske/Siaske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Sianas**, **Siant**, **Siadl**, **Sian**, **Siesr**, **Siesn**, **Sisa**, **Sis**, **Sisia**, **Sisiant**, **Sitr(a)**, **Sitrie/a**.

Sak/Sk= to know (about), to experience, to heed, to pay attention to, to recognize, to remember, to be expert in, to be acquainted with (PIE. sokh1-ei, skh1-enti, Lat. Seco=to cut, scio=to know, OCS. Sesti, seko=to cut, PGerm.sago(n)=to saw)

(The stem sek is attested from MNes. times onwards. Sak/Sk is possibly connected with Lat. Sagire=to have a good nose, to perceive keenly, Goth. Sokjan=to search, Gr. egeomai=to lead the way; to command, to believe, deriving from PIE. seh2g. Saki, skantsi formation is similar to sagn, sagnas=oil)

Sakant/Sekant/Sikant= (part)

Derivatives: **Sakantadr**

Sagai= sign, omen, miracle?, warning, feature, characteristic

Derivatives: **Sakie/a**= to give a sign, to give an omen, to reveal, to exemplify (This verb shows structural resemblance to Lat. Sagire)

Sakiah= to indicate, to signal, to give a sign or an omen (PIE. seh2g-oi, Lat. Sagire= to have a good nose, to perceive keenly. Goth. Sokjan=to search, Gr. egesmai=to lead the way, to command, to believe)

Sakieske/Skiske/Sakiske/a= (impf)

Sakiahur= (verb.noun)

Sakiasr/Sakiasn= sign, omen

Sakiawant= (adj.) ominous

Sagn/Sgn= oil, fat (PIE. sogh-n, sgh-n-os)

Saknie/a= to anoint, to smear (with oil), to oil

Saknuant= (adj.) filled with fat or oil, fatty

Tain= (Luv) oil (Luv. –t corresponds to Nes. –s in some words; Luv. taua/a, Nes. sakuua=eye and Luv. dur/dun, Nes. sehur/sehun=urine. The PAnat. –g disappeared in Luv.)

Sakantadr= applique (ornamental needlework in which pieces of fabric are sewn or stuck on to a larger piece to form a picture or pattern) (The word derived from sakant/l, which itself have possibly derived from PIE. sek^h1=to cut; see sak/sk)

Sakantama/i= (Luv) (adj.) decorated with applique?

Sakr/Tskar/Skn= excrement, dung, faeces (PIE. sok-r, sk-or, sk-n-os, Gr. skor=, skatos=excrement, Av. sairia=dung, PGerm. Skarna=dung, filth, Russ. Sor=dung, Latv. Sarni=dung)

Derivatives: **Sknes**= to be(come) impure, defiled

Sknuant= (adj.) defiled by sakr, impure, soiled

Sknumr= defilement (?), defecation (?)

Saklai= custom, customary behaviour, rule, law, requirements, rite, ceremony (PIE. seh²k-loi, Lat. Sacer=sacred, ON. Satt=treaty)

Sagrua/a= see; skurue/a

Saktai= to provide sick-maintenance (PIE. sokto-ie/o?, OIr. Socht=stupor (=a state of near-unconsciousness or insensibility, Skt. vi-sakta=dry(cow)). (The verb possibly derived from PIE. sek=to dry>PIE. sokto=dryness>sickness)

Sakuisai= a body part (is a body part onto which threads could be tied.)

Sakuisie/a= ? (This verb is possibly related to sakuisai=a body part)

Sakuni= spring, well (PIE. sokw-n-i) (This word possibly is composed of sakuu=eye+ PIE. *uon/un suffix meaning –like; eye-like. Semantically Akk. Inu denotes eye as well as ‘well’)

Derivatives: **Sakunie/a**= to well up

Saku(a)ni= mud, plaster

Sagrua/a, Sagrua/a= (trans) to water (animals); (intr.with ts) to drink (PIE. srogwru-ie/o?) (This verb has derived from sraku=to water. The –r in the base noun srakur was lost)

Sagruawantsi= (inf. 1)

Sagruaur= (verb. noun)

Sakuta(i)= thigh? (PIE. sokwth?, Skt. Sakthi=thigh)

Sagua= eye (PIE. sokw-o, PAnat. sogwo, PGerm. Sexan=to see) (Sakuua is the oldest attested form and is the nom.-acc.pl. form. Sakuua might have derived from PIE.

h³ek=to see, with Nes. form showing a mobile –s; s-h³ek. Mobile –s is also found in sankuai=nail<s-h³nghu and isahru=tear<s-h²ekru. PGerm. Sexan derived from PIE. sek=to follow<to follow with the eyes)

Derivatives: **Sagual**= eye-cover. (See; saguaie/a and saguantrie/a)

Tawa/i= (Luv) eye

Dawali(a)= (Luv) to cast the evil eye upon

Tawa/i= (Luv) eye

Tewe= (Lyc) eye

Ntewe= (Lyc) (adv.) facing, opposite, toward

Saguaia= to see, to look

Saguaie/a= to see. To look (PIE. sokweh2-ie/o) (This verb derived from saguua=eye)

Saguiuas= (verb. noun)

Saguiske/Sagueske/Saguske/a= (impf)

Saguantrie/a= to stay, to remain, to rest, to be neglected, to be unvisited, to be untended, to be uncelebrated (PIE. sokw-ent-r-ie/o) (This verb derived from an adjective saguant=seeing (cf. sagua=eye, saguaie/a=to see), which means that saguantrie/a is comparable to kimantrie/a=to spend the winter derived from kimant=winter and negumandrie/a=to undress derived from nekumant=naked)/ Saguantrie/a thus semantically meant; to be seeing>to be waiting/resting. The causative –nu denotes neglect, which derived from ;to make (someone) waiting; from saguantrinu a secondary intransitive stem saguantrie/a=to be neglected was created which fell with the original verb saguantrie/a=to stay, to remain)

Saguandrieske/Saguandriske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: Sagu(a)ntrinu= to neglect

Saguantrinant= (part)

Saguantrinuske/a= (impf)

Salie/a, Sala= to melt down (This verb has derived from sali/salai=big. The form sala is oldest attested, while salie/a and saliai are younger)

Salaur= (verb. noun)

Derivatives: Salnu= to melt down (a wax figure), to flatten

Salnuske/a= (impf)

Salai/Sali= ? (The word means something like 'to get/pull/drag (someone out of the water)

Salakrda= presumptuousness (The verb is composed of sali=big+krd= heart, meaning big-hearted, presumptuousness, arrogance. This meaning can be compared with ModHG. Hochmut, ModDu. Hooghartigheid=lit. high-heartedness; arrogance)

Derivatives: Salakrdah= to offend someone through arrogance

Salakrdae= to offend someone through arrogance

Salakrdadr/Salakrdan= presumptuousness

Salana/Salani= to pull, to drag (This verb is near-synonymous with hoet, hotie/a=to pull, to drag)

Salaniske/a= (impf)

Sali/Salai= (adj.) big, great, large, large, important, full-grown, vast, principal, main, head, chief, notable (PIE. solh-i, OIr. Slan=complete, Lat. Salvus=complete, intact. Gr. olos=whole, complete. Skt. Sarva=whole, all)

Derivatives: Saladr/Salan= greatness, kingship, rulership

Salnu= to raise, to bring up, to exalt, to magnify, to....emphatically

Salnuant= (part)

Salnumantsi= (inf)

Salnumr= (verb. noun)

Salnuske/a= (impf)

Sales= to become large, to grow up, to increase in size or power, to become too big, to become too difficult to resolve (See; salakrda, sala, salie/a)

Saleske/Saliske/a= (impf)

Slig= to touch, to have contact with, to approach, to intrude into, to invade, to penetrate, to violate, to have (illicit) sexual intercourse, to reach to (PIE. sleig-o or slig-ori, OIr.

Sligid= to strike –down-. Mod.Eng. slick, OHG. Slihhan=to sneak, Gr. ligden=striking, touching superficially) (The verb might be connected with OIr. sligid=to strike (down), ModEng. slick, OHG. slihhan=to sneak, Gr. ligden=striking, touching, superficially; all deriving from PIE. sleig)

Sligant= (part)

Sligiwantsi= (inf. 1)

Sligur= (verb. noun)

Sligiske/Sligieske= (impf)

Salk= to knead, to mix together (PIE. selk-ti, slk-enti?, Gr. elko=to drag, to draw. TochB.

Salk=to draw, to pull. OE. Sulh=plough)

Salkant= (part)

Samlu= apple (tree)? (The word might also denote apricot. It might have derived from PIE. h2eb-ol)

Samlu(a)= (Pal) apple

Samna= foundation(s); foundation deposit

Derivatives: **Samnadr/Samnan**= foundation deposit

Smankurwant= see; tsma(n)kur

Smen, Smn, Semen, Semn (Semen, semn= the first -e is pronounced between -i and -

e)= to pass by/away/off, to withdraw, to disappear; to relinquish/forfeit one's right to

(PIE. smen-ti, smn-enti) (The verbs smesie/a and smesnu=to burn (something) are

related to smi=smoke and might have derived from original meaning; to make

disappear. Sme/inu=to make pass by, to let someone go, to ignore (someone); derived

from smen/smn and sme/inu=to burn (something); derived from smi=smoke; both might

have derived from the same verb; to make disappear>to burn as incense)

Smnant= (part)

Smenu= to make (something/-one) pass by, to bypass, to dispense with(?); to ignore (someone)

Smenuant= (part)

Samenant= ? (Occurs in the text; 'Drive away the evil tongues, which are samenant')

Smi= smoke?

Derivatives: **Sminu**= to burn (something)

Sminuske/a= (impf)

Smesie/a, Smisie/a= (act.) to burn (something) for fumigation; (midd.) to burn for fumigation (intr.); (act.) to interrogate (This verb could be related to PGerm. smukan=to smoke or maybe of non IE. origin)

Smiske/a= (impf)

Smesnu= to burn (something) into smoke

Samnae= to create (PIE. sm-no-ie/o?, Skt. sam, GAv. hem, Lith. sam, OCS.

so=together) (The verbs smen, smn=to pass by, belong with smnai) (The verb has derived from an unattested noun samna. The verb is perhaps a nominal derivative of PIE. som=together. PIE. smno=togetherness>smno-ie/o=to bring together>to create)

Samniant= (part)

Samniske/Samnieske/a= (impf)

Smnie/a= see; smnai

San= sentence particle indicating superposition (over, upon, on etc.) ;indicating contiguity or close proximity; accompanying for (the benefit of) or about, concerning; accompanying ideas of measuring or counting; indicating off, from? (PIE. som) (San follows a vowel as the last slot of an initial chain of particles; ksan, walhantsisan. San implies an unexpressed dative-locative in clauses with verbs that can or regularly do take locatives. San also occurs in clauses with expressed locatives, perhaps to reinforce them. San is diminishing from MNes. period onwards and is replaced by kan. San is found in kisan=thus, kusan=when, inisan=thus, binisan=thus. San derived from PIE. som, which ultimately derived from PIE. sem=one(through the meaning 'in one'), sani=the same also derived from PIE. sem)

Sana/San= to hide, to conceal (PIE. sn-no-h1-ei, sn-n-h1-enti, Gr. aneu=without, Skt. sanutar=away, far off, aside, Lat. sine=without, OIr. sain=without) (The PIE. root *snh1 originally must have meant= unavailable, away. San is the causative formation and originally meant to make unavailable, to make away>to hide, to conceal)

Sanant= (part)

Sanumr= (verb. noun)

Sanaske/Saniske/a= (impf)

Sanabi= (adv.)?

Derivatives: **Sanabili**= (adj.) empty(-handed); not pregnant; plain(?)

(modifying hay) (PIE. sonh1o-bhi, Gr. aneu=without, Skt. sanutar=away, far off, aside, Lat. sine=without, OIr. sain=without) (Sanabili is cognate with sana/san=to hide. Sanabi sanabi probaly denotes; scattered here and there and can be compared to kuuabi kuaabi=wherever)

Sanabili= emptiness, void

Sanabilah= to empty

Sanabilahant= (part)

Sanabiles= to be emptied, to be deprived off

Sa(n)h= to seek, to look for; to investigate; to attempt; to avenge; (apan) to loof after; to clean, to sweep clean. (PIE. senh2-ti, snh2-enti, OHG. sinnan=to strive after, Skt. san=to win, to gain)(The verb has two quite distinct meanings; to search and to sweep clean. The original form of the verb was sanh. Sa(n)h denotes denotes 'dry' cleaning, i.e. sweeping the floor, and not 'wet' cleaning. The idea is that the area or object cleaned is "searched" for the impurities, which are then removed.

Sanhwantsi= (inf. 1)

Sanhant= (part)

Sanhiske/Sanhieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: see; Sa(n)hu

Sa(n)hu= to roast (PIE. senh2-u-ti, snh2-u-enti, Gr. anumi= to fulfil, to bring to an end) (The word sa(n)hu is cognate with Gr. anumi and shows sematic similarity to cf.

ModEng. well done, thoroughly baked and Nes. tse=to cook<to be finished)

Sanhuant/Sahuant/Sanhunt= (paricle)

Derivatives: **Sanhua**= a food

Sanhuna= a food

Sani= the same, one and the same (PIE. sem) (Sanetsi/sanitsi shows suffix ending - etsi, as found as –etsi(a) in hantetsi(a), apetsi(a)

Derivatives: **Sanetsi/Sanitsi**= (adj.) first-class, excellent, outstanding, pleasant, tasty, fragrant

Sanetsiah= to make pleasant, to enjoy oneself

Sanetsies= to become pleasant

Sanawa/i= ((Luv) adj.) good, goods

Sanawatsi= (Luv) (adj.) good

Sanawastar= (Luvian) goodness

Sngua/i= nail, a unit of linear measure (PIE. s-h3ngh-u-oi?, Lat.unguis, Gr. onuks, Olr. Ingen, OCS. Nogye, Lith. Nagitis, Arm. Elungen=nail, Lith. Naga=hoof) (Sankua contains a mobile –s- just like in sakuua=eye and ishahru=tear)

Derivatives: **Sgngual(i)**= a metal implement for care of the nails?

Spasie/a= to scout, to reconnoitter (This verb is a borrowing from Indic/Mitanni spac(ia), which derived from PIE. spek-ie/o. The verb is cognate with Lat. Specio, OHG.

Spehon=to see. Words related to horse-training and warfare are mostly borrowed from Mitanni-Indic language. See also asusani=horse-trainer, a borrowing from Indic)

Spasiun= (sup.) (spasiaun?)

Spasiwantsi= (inf. 1) (spasiawantsi?)

Derivatives: **Spasali**= scout, lookout

Spikusta= see; sepikusta

Sptamintsu (Saptmintsu= if the word is of Luv. origin)= (adj?) sevenfold : case? (PIE. spt-in-hsu?) (The word has derived from PIE. septm=seven. The word is cognate with

siptam=seven, siptamia=seven-drink and siptamai. The Nes. suffix –tsu is comparable to Luv. –su and Lyc. –su=x-fold. E.g. tra/i-su, Lyc. Trisu=thrice)

Sr/Srie/a= to embroider, to sew on, to truss? (PIE. sr-(t)o-ri, sr-ie/o, Lat. Sero, Gr. eiro=to string together)

Sriant= (part)

Srawantsi= (inf. 1)

Sriske/a= (impf.)

Sar/Sr= to divide up, to distribute; to split, to separate' ; (midd. trans.) 'to cross (a threshold); to pass through (a doorway); to transgress (borders); to violate (an oath)' (midd. intr.) 'to be divided; to split up (PIE. sorh1-ei, srh1-enti) (The verb formation is similar to that of ar/r=to wash. Srie/a, sra show structural similarity to mrie/a, mra=to dissolve)

Srant= (part)

Srumr= (verb. noun)

Srumas= (gen. sg.)

Srumantsi= (inf. 1)

Sriaun= (supine)

Sraske/Sriske/Srieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Sran, Sra**

Sra= (adv.postpos) up (wards), aloft (adv.); on top of, above (postpos.) (PIE. ser, sr, PAnat. ser(i), sr-o, Gr. rion=mountain-ridge) (PIE. ser, yielded Nes. ser and PIE. sr-o, yielded Nes. sra. Gr. rion goes back to PIE. sriiom)

Derivatives: **Sratsie(a)**= (adj.) upper, superior

Sratsi= (adv.) up (wards)

Sratsiats= (adv.) on the upper side, upstream

Sratsies= to prevail

Sratsiah= to make (a litigant or a legal case) win

Sratsiadr= height, summit

Sramnats= (adv.) from above (Gr. rion=mountain-ridge)

Sari= (Luv) (adv., preverb, postpos., prepos.) 'above, up; for?

Sara= (Luv) (adv., prepos.) (up)on, thereon

Hri= (Lyc) up; on (top)

Hrppi= (Lyc) on (prev.), for (prep.)

Hrtse/i= (Lyc) (adj.) upper

Srae= see; sr, srie/a

Sragu= to give water to? (PIE. srogw(h)?) (Sakuruue/a=to water (animals) has derived from sragu, and reflects PIE. sragw-ur-ie/o. sraguske/a from sragu, shows similar structure as egu/gu=to drink, lkiske/a from lak/lk= to make lie down)

Sraguske= (impf)

Saran/Sara = portion, share, half part, division (PIE. serh1-on, srh1-on-m) (This word derived from sar/sr=to divide up, to distribute)

Srab/Srib= to sip (PIE. srobh-ei, srbh-enti, Lat. Sorbeo, Gr. rofes=to slurp, to swallow, Lith. Surbti=to suckle, srebt=to slurp, OCS. Sryebati=to slurp) (This verb can be compared to sas/ses, hmanh/hme/ing, krab/kre/ib, srab/sre/ib, trep)

Sribuas/Srabuas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Sribwantsi= (inf. 1)

Srabiske/a= (impf)

Sraur/Sraun= storm-clouds (sr-o-ur, sr-o-un?) (The word ends in suffix –aur/aun, like; saur/saun, harsaur/harsaun, kraur, kraun, prtaur, prtaun Sraur/sraun reflects PIE. sr and ser=top?, aboveness?, deriving from Nes. sra=upwards and ser=above, on top)

Srhie/a= to attack, to press upon (PIE. srh3-ie/o, Gr. roomai=move with speed or violence)

Srhiske/a= (impf)

Srhundali= (adj.) attacking, posing a threat?, threatening.

Srhuant= belly, innards, foetus, unborn child (PIE. srh2unt?, Arm. Argand=womb)

Sariwasba= a garment (The word is composed of sri+uaspa=garmment. Sri could have derived from Hurr. Sri/Sari=king or Luv. sri=upper)

Srku/Srkau or **Sarku/Sarkau**= eminent, illustrious, powerful, an eminent person (PIE. srk-(e)u or sork-(e)u) TochB. Sark=to be better than, Lat. Sarcio=to patch up, to mend) (The verb derived from a root *srk as visible in srkiske/a=to be good. The word developed into meaning 'to make oneself good' (with regard to someone else)>to surpass, to

be better than) In Nes. the word is connected with causative srnink=to compensate, which then must go back to 'to make (someone) good' (cf. ModDu. vergoeden=to compensate' lit. 'to make (someone) good)

Srkuadr/Srkuan or **Sarkuadr/Sarkuan**= eminence

Srkiske/a or **Sarkiske/a**= to be eminent

Srkues or **Sarkues**= to become mighty

Srku/a= to put on footwear (PIE. srkw-ie/o?, Gr. arpis, idos=kind of shoe) (The verb is a –ie/a derivative of a stem srku=shoe)

Srkuant= (part)

Derivatives: **Srkuiwant**= (adj.) having shoes on

Srli= (adj.) upper(most), superior (PIE. sr-li) (The adj. srli is cognate with ser=on to and sra=upwards)

Srlae= to exalt, to praise, to let prevail, to lift off, to remove

Srlant= (part)

Srlumas= (verb. noun)

Srliske/Srlieske/a= (impf)

Srlaimi= (adj.) exalted?

Srlamis= (Nes/Luv) glory

Srlata= (Nes/Luv) exaltation, praise offering

Srlatasi= (Nes/Luv) related to praise, exaltation

Srni(n)k= (abs.) to give compensation; (+ acc.) to compensate for something, to make up for something; ((+ acc.) + abl.) to compensate (for something) with something; (+ dat. + acc.) to compensate someone for

something (PIE. sr-nen-k-ti, Lat. Sarcio=to patch up, to mend, TochB. Sark=to surpass, to be better than) (This verb ends on suffix –ni(n). Other verbs with the same structure are; hrni(n)k derived from hrk, istarni(n)k from istar(k), srni(n)k from srk. Srni(n)k derived from a verb srk. This verb has a causative meaning; to be good (cf. ModDu.

Vergoeden=to compensate; which is a causative to make good, derived from goed=good)

Srninkant= (part)

Srkinkuas= (verb. noun)

Srninkwantsi= (inf. 1)

Srninkiske/Srnienkiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Srniktsil**= compensation, compensatory damages, replacement

Srniktsiles= to pay/make compensation

Sarta/Srt= to wipe, to rub (PIE. sordh23-ei, srdh23-enti, ON serda=to sodomize, MHG.

Serten=to violate women/animals) (The verb is in tarn(a) class and shows similar structure as; mala/mal=to mill, to grind, pada/pad=to dig, iskala/iskal=to slit, to split, ispara/ispar=to trample. The original PIE word denotes 'to move the surface of one object obliquely against that of another')

Srtauas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Derivatives: **Sartal**= a trowel, spatula?

Srdi= help (PIE. sr-dh1-i?) (The word is possibly connected with PIE. ser=to protect, as reflected in Gr. orontai=they keep watch, Av. har=to beware, hauruuaiti=protects, Lyd. sareta=protector, saroka=protection)

Derivatives: **Srdia**= ally, supporter, helper

Srdiadr/Srdian= alliance, help

Srtie/a= see; sarta/srt

Saru= booty, plunder (PIE. sor-u, Mlr. serb=theft, We. herw=plundering, Latv. sirt=to loot, Lith. sarioti=to devastate, to loot)

Derivatives: **Sarue/a**, **Saruae**= to plunder, to loot (something), to take (something) as plunder

Saruwantsi= (inf. 1)

Srunta/i= spring, well (PIE. sru-nt?, Skt. srav, Gr. reo=to flow) (This word derived from PIE. sreu=to flow and is a borrowing from Luv)

Satawartana= for seven rounds (This word is a borrowing from sapta-uartana. Attested in the Kikkuli-text on horse-training. See; aikauartana, nauartana, pantsauartana, tierauartana)

Saudist= weanling (PIE. so-ut-es-t, so-uet-es-t, Skt. vatsa=calf, Goth. withrus, OE. wether=wether) (Saudist is a cow younger than the one-year-old calf; weanling. The word is composed of PIE. so+uetes, lit. meaning (a cow) of this year, sa-uidist in Nes)

Derivatives: **Sauidistae**= to wean

Saudistauas= (verb. noun. gen. sg.)

Sauitra/Sauatr= horn (a musical instrument), horn (a drinking vessel) (This word is possibly a cultural borrowing from a foreign language)

Sauita/ir= (Pal) horn?

Saur/Saun= sheepfold, pen (PIE. h₂sr. aur/un is similar to suffix adr/an) (this word belongs to a small class of nouns in –aur/-aun. E.g. arsaun=tilled land, kraur/kraun=horns, antlers, prtaur/prtaun=wing, sraur/sraun=storm-clouds, ishaun=yoke-plough-set, mugaur=materials from an invocation ritual)

Se= (encl.pron.3sg.dat) for him/ her/ it (PIE. soi, Gr. moi=to me, soi=to you) (The original word was –se in ONes. but became –si in MNes. Se is found in nuuse, tase etc. PIE. soi belongs with other PIE. demonstrative pronoun –so, -to)

Sehur/Sehun= urine (PIE. seiwr, seikwn?, PAnat. segwr, segwn, Pal. Sehur/sehun, OHG. seihhen=to urinate, SerbCS. Syecati=to piss, Skt. sincati=to pour out) (Sehur/sehun follows the same inflection as mehur/mehun=time. Sehur has the derivative -ur

Derivatives: **Sehurie/a**= to urinate

Sehurae= to urinate

Sehuruuantsi= (inf. 1)

Sehugniawant= (probably the correct form is; sehurgniawant or sehungniawant. (adj) besmeared with urine. See; **Dur/Dun**

Seknu/Seknau= cloak (PIE. seg-n(e)u, Skt. Saj=to adhere, to hang on. Lith. Segu=to adhere, OIr. Sen=safety net, Lat. Sagum=soldier's cloak) (The word derived from PIE. seg=to adhere, to hang (on)

Seli= grain pile, grain storage (PIE. seh₁-li, OIr. Sil=seed, Lith. Paselys=seed) (The word is composed of PIE. she=to sow+suffix –li)

Sepa= see; tgantsepa

Sepikusta, Spikusta= pin, hairpin, stylus (The word might have derived from PIE. sp(e)ik)

Sepit= a kind of grain (PIE. sep-it?) (The word might be of non IE. origin, maybe from Nes. seba=sheaf? (=a bundle of grain stalks laid lengthways and tied together after reaping)

Ser= (adv.) above, on top (PIE. ser) (The original word might have been seri as visible in Luv. sri, but the –i might have dropped in Nes. Ser was originally nom.-acc.sg.n as seen in: ser-smet=above them, ser-sit=above him)

Serha= an object to rinse feet with

Se/is/Sas= to seat, to make sit; to settle; to install (PIE. h₂shosei, h₂shsenti) (this verb is probably reduplication of Nes. Es=to sit (down))

Sesant= (part)

Sesur= (verb.noun)

Seswantsi= (inf.1)

Saske/Seske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Sesr/Sesn**= settlement, assembly

Sesnu/Sisnu= to seat, to settle

Sesnumantsi= inf. 1

Sesnuske/Sisnuske/a= impf.

Ses/Ss= to sleep, to rest, to lay down (PIE. ses-ti, ss-enti, Skt. sas, Av. hah=to sleep)
(Luv. sasa and sasumai are no cognate with Nes. ses, but they mean; release, grant)

Ssant= (part)

Sesur= (verb. noun)

Sesuas= (gen. sg.)

Seswantsi= (inf. 1)

Ssana= (inf. 2)

Seske/Seskieske/Seskiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Sesuas**= bed room

Ssant= concubine

Ssnu= to make sleep (with someone), to bring to bed

Ssnumas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Sst(a)= sleep, bed

Ses= to prosper, to proliferate. see; sis

Sesa= body part of cow (The word could be related to sisai and mean paw)

Sesa/Ses= see; sisa/sis

Sesan(a)= see; sesadr, sesan

Sesrie/a= to sieve (PIE. seh1-sr-ie/o?, OCS. seti=to sieve, Lith. sijoti=to sieve) (Sesrie/a shows the suffix ending -esr, just like in nahsrie/a=to be afraid of, derived from nah/nh=fear)

Derivatives: **Sesrul**= sieve

Sesadr, Sesan= fruit-tree? (Sesadr/Sesan might belong with sis=to prosper, to proliferate)

Sesisr= negligence

Sesd= see; sis

Sesur= see; sisur

Si= (numeral) one (PIE. sih2, Gr. nom.sg.f. ia=one) (nom.sg.c. sis/sias, acc.sg.c. sian, nom.-acc.sg.n. siat/sie, gen.sg. siel, dat.-loc.sg. siedani, abl. siets/siedats/, instr. siet and siedant) (The PIE. sih2 was altered to sm-ih2 in analogy to masculine sem-one as visible in Skt. tasmai=to him(*to-sm-oi, containing -sm=one), tasyai=to her(*to-sih2-oi, containing sih2=one). In Nes sis was the older nom.sg.f. which became in NNes. times sias)

Derivatives: **Siela**= (adj.) of one

Si= (2sg.pres.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (PIE. si, Skt. si, Gr. si, Lith. si. Goth. -s, Lat. -s) (Uasi=you come, guskesi=you drink, rsanesi=you are envious, hantaisi=you arrange together, iesi=you make, paisi=you go, tesi=you say, esi=you sit/you are, euksi=you

drink, harsi=you have, punusi=you ask, etsasi=you eat. In NNes. times, the hi-ending -ti is replacing the mi-ending -si; hapti=you attach, harti=you have, epti/epsi=you seize, rnuuti=to settle, imeti=you mingle, paiti=you go)

Si= (Pal) (2sg.pres.act.-ending of the mi-flection)

Si= (Luv) (2sg.pres.act.-ending of the mi-flection)

Si/Sa/Se= (encl.poss.pron. 3sg.) his, her, its (PIE. si, so, se) nom.sg.c. sis, acc.sg.c. san, nom.-acc.sg.n. set, gen.sg. sas, dat.-loc.sg. si, abl.-instr. sit, nom.pl.c. ses, acc.pl.c. sus, nom.-acc.pl.n. set, dat.-loc.pl. sas. (See encl.poss.pron.1sg.;

mi/ma/me=my, 2sg. ti/ta/te=your, 1pl. sumi/suma/sume=our, 2pl. smi/sma/sme=your)

Si/Oni/Ni/Ini= (demonstr. pron.) that (one) (si probably refers things associated with 3rd person (that; in the presence of him) ka is associated with 1st person (this;here) and ba/aba with the second person (that;near you)

Inisan/Enisan/Eniesan= thus, as stated (this word corresponds to kisan, kinisan and binisan)

Sia= one see; si

Siامي= a certain dish prepared in a jar (This is possibly a borrowing from Luv. as it has the ending -ama/i)

Sianas= treasury (house of sealing) (Sianas is a verbal abstract of the verb sai/si=to seal. Siadr denotes sealing and this is a house of siadr)

Siant= alcoholic beverage? (Formally this word is identical to

the nom.-acc.pl.n of the participle of sai/si, sie/a=to impress; to shoot. Semantically however it can be compared to siesr/siesn=beer)

Siatl= spear? (PIE. h1s-io-tlo) (The word has derived from sie/a=to shoot, to hurl(see; sai, si, sie/a)

Derivatives: Siatliske/a= to hunt (with a spear)

Siatlie/a= see; sitrie/a

Siadr/Sian= spurting (The word has derived from sai/si, sie/a)

Siatrie/a= see; sitrie/a

Sie= one see; si

Sie/a= see; sai/si

Siesai= see; sisai

Siesr/Siesn= beer (The word possibly derived from sai/si=to impress, to sow(=because beer is produced from grain) and has the suffix -esr) (PIE. sh1-i-eh1sh1r?)

Siesr= shooting (PIE. sh1-i-eh1sh1r?) (The word derived from sie/a, si, sai. It appears in the text: Nebisats-kan kata siesr siati=From heaven siesr spurted down)

Sieti= a certain hairdo

Simisie/a= see; smisie/a under smi

Sina= figurine, doll

Derivatives: (Ninda) sina= bread in the shape of a figurine

Sipa= see; tgantsepa

Sipant/Sipnt= see; ispan/ispnt

Sipikusta= see; sepikusta

Siptmia= seven-drink (PIE. septm-io, Skt. sapta, Av. hapta, Gr. epta, Lat. septem, Goth. sibun=seven) (A personal name is attested as 'Saptmanika. Which might translate as 'seventh-sister'. See sptamintsu for comparison)

Derivatives: Siptmae= to seven?

Sis= to prosper, to proliferate (Sis always occurs together with mai/mi=to grow and therefore denotes=to prosper, to proliferate)

Sistur= (verb. noun) (written sisdur)

Seistuas/Sesauas/Sisauas= (gen. sg.) (written seisduas)

Sisa/Sis= to impress (PIE. sh1-i-soh1-ei, sh1-i-sh1-enti) (The verb is imperfective in s(a) of sai/si=to press, like; isa/is, hltsisa/hltsis, uarisa/uaris)

Sisai= body part of animals (bear, lion, leopard, sasa) (Sisai is a body part of bears and sasa of the lions and leopards. The word could be a reduplication of sai/si=to press and may be mean; paw, teeth(both body parts can 'press'))

Sisha/Sish= to decide, to appoint (PIE. si-sh2oi-e, si-sh2-i-enti) (The older form of the verb was probably sishai/sishi. The verb is possibly a reduplication of ishai/ishi=to bind and the meaning developed from to bind>to obligate with>to decide, to appoint)

Sishao= sweat (PIE. si-sh2-ou) (The word could be a reduplication of sihuuai/ishui=to throw, to pour, which together with suha/suh reflects PIE. sh2eu, suh2=to pour)

Sisia= (stem) need (PIE. si-sh1-io) (The word is possibly a reduplication of sai/si=to press, to seal and developed into meaning pressing>need)

Derivatives: Sisiadr/Sisian= need

Sisiawant (Sisiwant?)= (adj.) 'being in need

Sisila= needy one

Sisiama= ? (The word always occurs with the word 'wood'. The word denotes some valuable wooden object or device that stands in the meadow.

Sisiant= (adj.) sealed (PIE. si-sh1-i-ent) (The word is maybe comparable to prkui=pure, clean. Sisiant is perhaps a reduplication of sai/si=sealed, meaning sealed>untouched)

Sisd= see: sis

Sisor= irrigation (PIE. h1si-h1s-ur or h1si-h1s-ie-ur) (The word possibly derived from sie/a=to shoot, to spurt, to flow (see; sai/si. The word is pronounced sisor. see; nior)

Derivatives: Sisorie/a= to irrigate

Sisoriaiwantsi= (inf. 1)

Sisiorie/a= to irrigate (Possibly derived from sisie/a; see sie/a, sai, si)

Sisioriske/a= (impf)

Sitr(a)= sharp-pointed metal object, 'spear-point(?)' (not 'solar disc' !) (PIE. h1s-ie-tr?) (The word possibly derived from sie/a=to shoot, to press(see; sai/si, sie/a). Sitr is possibly a contraction of siadr=the shoot-thing)

Derivatives: **Sitra**=name of a mountain

Sitar= (Luv) sharp-pointed metal object, 'spear-point(?)' (not 'solar disc' !)

Sitar= (Luv) spindle

Sitrie/a= to seal (PIE. sh1-i-tr-ie/o) (The word derived from sai/si=to impress, to seal, probably through a noun sitr)

Siu/Siuna= god (PIE. dieu) (The stem in Pal. Tiuna, Lyd. ciwvali=divine, Nes. siunal(a/i), points to PAnat. dieu-no. In Gr. there was a similar independent development, with nom.sg. Zeus, acc.sg. Zen, gen.sg. Dios being replaced by younger acc.sg. Zena, gen.sg. Zenos.

God in Nes. is siu(na), Pal. Tiuna, Lyd. ciw, whereas in Luv. masan, Lyc. Mahan(a). The difference in names of god between on one side Nes., Pal. And Lyd. and Luv. and Lyc. shows the divide and difference in dialectology of the Anatolian languages)

Derivatives: **Siunal(a/i)**, **Siunie/a**, **Siunah**, **Siunant**, **Siunani**, **Siuntsana**

Tiuna= (Pal) god

Ciw(=tsiw)= (Lyd)

Siunal(a/i)= divine one?

Ciwvali= (Lyd) divine

Siunie/a= ?

Derivatives: **Siuniant**= godsman?

Siuniadr/Siunian= (statue of) deity

Siuniah= to be hit by a disease (through a god)

Siuntsana, **Siuantsana**= a kind of priestess (PIE. dieu-nt-s+anna) (The word is composed of siuants=divine+ana=mother., thus originally meaning divine mother

Siuana= see; siu, siuna

Siuant= god (The word is a erg.sg. of an abstract noun suiadr=deity)

Siuantanani= a bread (The word is composed of siuandan+the suffix ani. Suffix –ani is found in (ninda)prkuuastani, (ninda)Armani, (ninda)arma(n)tlani. Armani, is composed of arma=moon is combined with –ani, in huparani(a liquid measure) is composed of hupar=bowl and –ani)

Siuant= (adj.; c.) poor (man) (literally meaning PIE. n-dieu-ont=having no god, borrowed from Luvian, parallel to OCS ne-bogyne=poor, derived from bogatye=rich and not from bogye=god)

Siuantadr= (n) poverty

Siuantes= to become poor

Siuanteske/a= (impf)

Asiuanti= (Luv) (adj) poor

Asiuantadr/Asiuantatn= (Luv) (n) poverty

Siuat= day (PIE. dieu-ot, Skt. dyut=shine) (Siuat reflects a t-stem of the PIE. root *dieu=sky(god). The original paradigm has been dieu-t-s, diu-ot-m, diu-t-os, which was altered to PAnat. dieuots, diuodom, diuodos. In Nes. dieuot>siuat was generalised, in

Luv. diuod>tiuad. Anisiuat, should be read enisiuat. Eni is related to si, oni, Eni is the NNes. outcome of nom.-acc.sg.n. ini)

Derivatives: **Enisiuat** (is written Anisiuat but read Enisiuat)= (adv.) today?

Tiat= (Pal) sun-god

Tiuad= (Luv) sun-god

Tiualia= (Luv) of the sun-god

Tiuaria= (Luv) of the sun-god

Tiuad(i)= (Luv) sun-god

Tiwadama(i)= (Luv) sun=blessed

Siui/Siuai= (adj.?) sour?

Si(h)ua/i= (Luv) (adj.) sour?

Ske/a= imperfective suffix (PIE. ske/o, PAnat. ske/o, Skt. Gácchati, Av. Jasaiti, Gr.basco=to be going, Skt. Prcchati, Av. Prsaiti, Arm. Harci, Lat. Posco, OIr. Arco, OHG. Forscon= prk-ske/o 'to ask')

(Stems in ske/a are used to express progressive, iterative, durative, distributive and ingressive meaning, all of which share the feature imperfectivity. Stems in –ske/a are functionally equivalent to s(a) and ana/I, see; nani/a=to drive beside naiske/a=the impf. of nai=turn, guide, send and walhani/a=beat beside walhiske/a the impf of walh=strike. Ske/a suffix uses a zero-grade root; piske from ep/p=to seize, uske/a from au/u=to see, guske/a from egu/gu. Ske/a had a fortifying effect as seen in guske/a, lkiske from lak/lk)

Tsa= (Luv) imperfective suffix

S= (Lyc) imperfective suffix

Sma= see; smi/sma/sme

Smas= (enclitic personal pronoun acc-dat.2pl) (to) you (pl) (This form is identical to the dat.-loc.pl. of the enclitic pronoun a=he, she, it. The enclitic possessive pronoun of you (pl.) and they is identical)

Smi/Sma/Sme= (enclitic.possessive pronoun.2pl and 3pl.) (you (pl), their

(nom.sg.c. smis/smeis, acc.sg.c. sman, nom.-acc.sg.n. smet, smit, semet, gen.sg.

smas, dat.-loc.sg. smi, all.sg. sma, abl. smit, smet, instr. smit, smet, nom.pl.c. smes,

smuus, nom.-acc.pl.n. smes) (For 1sg. poss. pron. See; mi/ma/me=my, 2sg.

ti/ta/te=your, 3sg. si/sa/se=his, her, its, 1pl. sumi/suma/sume=our)

dat.-loc.pl. smas.

Snu= to take care of; to be done with; to deliver' (PIE. hsneu) (The verb is a causative of es/as=to be, thus to make be=to take care of. The verb means to take care of living beings and to care for materials, also in hippological text; to massage horses=to take care of horses)

Snuant= (part)

Snumr/Snur= (verb.noun)

Snuske/a= (impf)

Sta= (2sg.pret.act.-ending) see; -s and -ta

Sta= (3sg.pret.act.-ending) see; -t and -s

Sta= see; (a)sta

Stani= (2pl.pres.act.-ending of the §L-flection)

Sten(i)= (2pl.-ending of the hi-flection) (PIE. su?, TochA 2pl.pret.-ending -s, TochB.

2pl.pret.-ending s) (The 2pl. -ending -sten(i) was only used in hi-inflection and never in mi-inflection, which always had -ten(i) as ending. In ssteni=you sleep, atsteni=you eat, the difference between -sten(i) and -ten(i) is invisible. -Sten(i) is the oldest form, while -ten(i) is used in younger texts as seen in pai/pi which only used -sten(i) ending)

Su= (clause conjunctive particle) (PIE. so, Skt. Sa, sa, tad. Gr. o, e, to).(Nes. has the clause conjunctive particles -nu, -ta and -su. -Su is used when the verb is preterite, -ta, when the verb is present. From MNes. period onwards -su and -ta are replaced by -nu. Nu, ta, su can be compared to OIr. no, to, se. Nes. ta and su are related to the PIE. demonstrative pronoun *so and *to)

So= to fill, see; soe/a

So= full, see; so/soau

Suel= see; suil

Sueri= ?

Soh, Soha(written as Suh/Suha)= (flat) roof (PIE. seuh2-s, seuh2-m, suh2-os?)

Soha/Soh= to scatter (PIE. suh2-enti?, Gr. uo=to rain. TochAB. Su/swas=to rain)

(Suuha/Suuh is semantically identical to ishuuai/ishui=to throw, to scatter, to pour and both verbs are used interchangeably. The words suha/suh=roof, suuh/suuha=to scatter and ishuuai/ishui are connected and possibly go back to PIE. sh2eu=to pour>suh2, sh2u(as visible in ishuuai/ishui)

Suhant= (part)

Suhas= (verb.noun gen.sg.)

Suhmili/Suhpili (Sohmili/Sohbili?)= (adj.) firm? (The word is used as an adjective describing (dnkui) tgantsepa=the (black) earth. It is possibly of Hurrian origin)

Suil= thread (PIE. seuh1-el, Lat. Suo, Skt. Sutra=thread, Gr. umen=thin skin, snw)

(The word has the derivative -il derived from PIE. seuh1=to sew, further unattested in Nes. Besides PIE. seuh1 there is also sieuh1=to sew; Lith. siuti, Skt. sivyati, Goth. siujan, OCS. Sijo=to sew)

Suksuka/i (Soksuka/i?)= hide (of cow or horse) (The word is a reduplication and denotes hairy skin of horses and cows)

Sulae= to become arrogant. See; sule

Sule= to become arrogant (PIE. sulh-eh1, ON. Svella=to swell, ModEng. Swell, Lat. Insolecso=to become arrogant)

Sulant= (part)

Derivatives: **Sules**= to become arrogant

Suladr/Sulan= swollen state, reckless act

Sulie/a= see; sule

Sulupi= an oracle bird

Sum= (pers.pron.2pl) you (pl) (nom. Sumes, sumeis, acc.-dat. Sumas, sumentsan, sumeintsan, sumintsan, sumel, abl. sumedats) (The oldest forms are nom. sumes, acc.-dat. Sumas, gen. sumentsan. Sumel occurs only in NNes. texts and has taken over gen. ending –el)

U(n)tsa= (Luv) you (pl.)

Unts= (Luv) you

Suma= sumi/suma/sume

Sumantsan (**Sumantsn**?)= (bul)rush (=a tall reed-like water plant with strap-like leaves and a dark brown velvety cylindrical head of numerous tiny flowers) (PIE. sh1u-ent-i-on?, MDu. swaeien=to sway, Russ. Xvejus=to move) (The word is composed of sum+antsan. The suffix –antsan is also found in lahantsan=a water bird, duck. Sum might go back to PIE. sh1u-ent and mean ‘swaying’)

Sumes= a kind of grain?

Sumesr/Sumesn= big beans (PIE. suh-u-eh1sh1r?) (‘Broad beans’ were broad in the sense that they were well filled with peas. The first part of the word –su is possibly connected with suu/suuau=filled)

Sumi/Suma/Sume= (encl.poss.pron.1pl) our (The poss.pron 1sg. mi/ma/me=my, 2sg. ti/ta/te=your, 3sg. si/sa/se=his, her, its and 2pl. and 3pl. smi/sma/sme=your, their. IN ONes, the form man=my is found but in NNes. min=my. Sumin is however the oldest form and suman is younger. Other encl. pers. pron. are; mu=me, ta/tu=thee, se=for him/her, smas (pl.) to you)

Sumitant= axe (PIE. smei, smit-ent, Gr. smile=cutting knife, Goth.

Aizasmitha(aiza=iron+smitha=smith), OE. Smith=blacksmith) (The –u in Nes. makes the word differ from othe IE. cognates)

Sumreske/a (**Somreske/a**?)= to become filled (because of pregnancy) (PIE. suh-ur) (Somreske/a derived from an unattested somr. ‘**Somreskeun**(=sup.) **dais**’ means ‘she became pregnant. Somreske/a or somrai means to become thicker (because of the pregnancy. Somreske/a belongs with so=filled)

Sumumah= to braid together (The verb refers to se/isai=body part of an animal, Sumuah indicates an action by which these body parts are united into one; braid together. Se/isai probably denote tail)

Suna/Sun= to fill (PIE. su-no-h13-e, su-n-h13-enti) (Suna/Sun is related to so/soau=full and has the causative form as –na/-n. So=full>suna/sun=to make full>to fill)

Sunumr= (verb. noun)

Sunumas= (verb. noun)

Sunumantsi= (inf. 1)

Sunieske/a/Suniske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Sunumesr**= filling?

Suna= (Pa) to fill

Sunatruant(i)= (Luv) (adj.) rich in outpourings

Sunatsiant= (adj.) brim-full (This word derived from suna/sun=to fill)

Sunie/a= to dip

Suniant= (particle)

Sup= to sleep (PIE. sup-o, sup-to, suep, Skt. Svap=to sleep, AV. Xvaf=to sleep, Lat.

Sopire=to fall asleep. OE. Swefan=sleep)

Supant= (part)

Supur= (verb. noun)

Supwantsi= (inf. 1)

Derivatives: Suprie/a, Supruant

Supa= see; supi/supai

Supl(a)= cattle (written suupla) (Lat. Suppus=walking inverted, with the head downwards)

Derivatives: Suplesr/Suplesn= ?

Suprie/a= to sleep (PIE. sup-r-ie/o, Lat. Sopor=deep sleep, Gr. upar=truth, reality-realistic dream-, Skt. Svapna=sleep, ON. Svefn=sleep. TochA. Spam=sleep, TochB.

Spane=sleep. Arm. Kown=sleep, Lat. Somnus=sleep, Lith. Sapnas=dream, Latv.

Sapnis=dream, Gr. upnos=sleep, OCS. Syenye=slep) (The verb has derived from a root supr, as seen in suprie/a and supruant. The root is cognate with Lat. Spoor and Gr. upar)

Derivatives: Sup, Supruant

Supruant= (adj.) sleepy

Sopawashnali: see; Sopiwashr

Sopi/Sopai= (adj.) purified, sacred (Sopi appears in many personal names;

Sopiahsu(=sopi+hassu=pure king), Sopiahsusr(=sopi+hasusra),

Sopinika(=sopi+neka=pure sister), Sopilulioma(=sopi+luli+oma=from the pure lake),

Sopiomn(=sopi+omn=from a pure background)

Derivatives: Sopa= (sacralised) meat

Sopiah= to purify, to sacralise

Sopiahant= (part)

Sopiahur= (verb.noun)

Sopiahiske/Sopiahieske= (impf)

Sopies= to become purified

Sopiesr/Sopiasr= purity

Sopi(e)sra= a priestess, purified woman

Sopisrant= (adj.) being purified

Sopiant= (adj.) purified, sacred

Sopiadr/Sopian= purity

Sopistuara (Supistuara?)= (adj.) ornamented? (The word might be composed of sopi=clean+stura. The stura could mean ornamentation; pure ornamentation?)

Derivatives: **Sopistuari**= ornamentation?

Sopiwashr= onion (The word is composed of **sopi**=pure+**uashr**=onion)

Derivatives: **Sopiwashnali**, **Sopawashnali**= having onions?

Surit(a)= braid?(= threads of silk, cotton, or other material woven into a decorative band for edging or trimming garments) (**Surita** denotes objects made of wool.

Surka/i (**Sorka/i?**)= root (The word is possibly of foreign origin)

Sutaie/a= ? (PIE. **sud(h)eh2-ie/o**) (The verb might mean to fill up and might have derived from **so/soau**=full)

So/Soau= (adj.) full (PIE. **souh13-(o)u**) (Some writings and pronunciation of the word; **Suuamuus**=*somos*, **suuauats**=*soauats*, **suuu**=*sou*, **suuus**=*sos/sous*, **suuun**=*son/soun*)

Derivatives= **Somesr**, **Somesn**, **Somreske/a**, **Sona**, **Son**, **Sontsiant**, **Sotaie/a**, **Soaru**, **Soe/a**)

Soa= to fill, see; **soe/a**

Sua= to push, see; **sue/a**

Suai= rejection (This verb occurs in a text with verbs; **krsuuar**=to cut, **uatkuar**=to jump, to flee, to fly, **kpuuaur**=to calculate. **Suuai** is the verbal noun in **-ai** of the verb **suue/a**=to push away. For suffix **-ai** see also; **hurtai** from **hurt/hurt**, **linkai** from **li(n)k**)

Suaie/a= to spy (PIE. **su(h)eh2-ie/o**)

Soaru= (adj.) full, complete (PIE. **suh-oru?**) (The word is related to **so/soau**=full)

Suaru= (Pal) full

Soaruil (written **Suaruil**)= material to bind reed with (The word could have derived from **soaru**=full, complete)

Sue/a= to fill (PIE. **shu-ue/o**)

Derivatives: **So**, **Soau**, **Suna**, **Sun**

Suant= (part)

Suwa= (Pal) to fill

Sue/a= to push (away), to shove, to cast off (PIE. **suh-ie/o**, Skt. **Sav**=to impel, to set in motion. OIr. **Soid**=turns)

Derivatives: **Suai**

Sh

(see S)

T

T= (instr.-ending) (In ONes. instrumental ending **-t** is found; **ishanda**=blood vs NNes. **eshanit**, **genutat**=knee, ONes. **kisrt**=hand vs NNes. **kisrit**, ONes. **uidanta**=water vs. NNes. **uidenit**. ONes. **homantit**, **homantet**, **isharuantet**; shows that the original ending was **-t**, later **-it** became more common under influence of **i**-stems; **hlkit** (**hlki**). **-It** ending

was common in pre-Nesian times; partunit, gentsuit. A-stem nouns show ending –it since ONes.; konit (of kona), sakuit (of sakua), serhit (of serha). –It is connected with –(a)ts as seen in ablative stems ending in instrumental; ket, bet)

T= (pronominal nom.-accsg.n.-ending) (PIE. –d, Skt. tad, Av. cit, Lat. Id, quid) (This ending occurs in nom.-acc.sg.n. bat=that (one); -at. Kuit=what; -it. Siat=one. Ka, ku, ki=this (one) have nom.-acc.sg.n. –ki)

T= (2sg.imp.act.-ending) (PIE. –dhi) (This ending only occurs in it!=go, tet!=speak and the causative in –nu; nnut=you must transport!. Skt. ihi, Gr. ithi=go, Skt. krnuhi, Av. krnuithi=make!, Gr. ornuthi=incite!)

T/Ta= (3sg.pret.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (This ending contrasts with the hi-inflection ending –s. When the verb ends in consonant, we find –ta; epta, esta, eguta, ualhta. When the verb ends in vowel, we find –t; tet, nnut, tsiket. –Ta was pronounced as real –ta)

Ta= (clause conjunctive particle) (PIE. to) (In ONes. we find three sentence initial conjunctive particles nu, ta, su is used to connect sentences in a semantically neutral way (as opposed to the conjunctives (i)a=and, also, (m)a=but, and, which have a specific semantic function. Nu, ta, su are obligatory in sentences which consist of the verb and an enclitic object in order to avoid topicalization of the verb; sus tmeser=they oppressed them, tus trmaimi=I fasten them. Su is used when verb is in preterite and su when verb is in present. Ta possibly denotes 'then'. Nes. nu, ta, su are functionally similar to OIr. no, to, se. They are also found in Skt. sa, sad, tad, Gr. o, e, to)

Derivatives: **Taku**=if

Ta= (instr.-ending) see; -t

Ta= (2sg.pret.act.-ending of the hi-flection) (PIE. th₂e) (This ending is functionally similar to mi-inflection ending –s and takes over mi-conjugation –s from ONes. times onwards, first in verbs ending in a consonant; epta, hrpta, merta, in NNes. we find them also in verbs ending in vowel; paita=you went. In some NNes. verbs 2.sg.pret.act. seem to be similar to 3sg.pres.act.; pedas=you carried, sakis=you knew, sanas=you concealed, uunies=you carried (here), udas=you brought (here). Some NNes. verbs show an ending in –sta; austa, memista, piesta, sista, daista, opiesta, uarisista. Nes. –ta is cognate with Sskt. –tha, Gr. tha, TochB. –(s)ta)

Ta= (2sg.pret.midd.-ending) see; ta(ri), tat(i)

Ta= (3sg.pret.act.-ending of the mi-flection) see; -t

Ta= (3sg.pres.midd.-ending) see; ta(ri), tat(i)

Ta= see; ti/ta/te

Ta/Tu= (encl.pers.pron.acc.-dat.2sg) (to) you (The encl.pers.pron. of 2sg. is ta, but sometimes tu is found as well. Tu is perhaps 'ta' was dissimilated to 'tu' in front of a vowel. In other IE. languages the encl.pers.pron. of 2sg. seems to be PIE. for dat.-gen.; skt. te, Av. toi. Gr. toi and PIE. tue for acc.; Skt/ tva, Av. thsa, Gr. se, Dor. te)

Tu= (Luv) to you

Da/D= to take, to wed, to decide (PIE. doh3-ei, dh3-enti, Skt. dadati, Av. dadaiti, Arm. Tam, Gr. didomi, OLith. Duosti, Lat. Do, dare=to give, OCS. Daxye=he gave) (Da/D is present in peda/ped=to bring (away) and uda/ud=to bring (here))

Derivatives: **Peda/Ped**, **Uda/Ud**

Dant= (part)

Dauas= (verb.noun)

Dawantsi= (inf. 1)

Daana= (inf. 2)

Daske/Daiske/a= (impf)

Dah/Ta= (Pal) to take?

La/Lala= (Luv) to take

Lalama/i= (Luv) itemized list, receipt

Lalata= (Luv) (ritual) act of taking (away)

La(la), **Da**= (Luv) to take

Tahara= see; tuhara

Dahasti= see; danhasti

Tahs (Dahs?)= to predict (PIE. deh2-s?, Skt. Dayati=divides. Gr. daiomai=to devide)

Tahuai/Tahui= see; tuhuai, tuhui

Dai/Ti= to lay, to put, to place (PIE. dh1-oi-ei, dh1-i-enti, dh1-ske/o)

Tiant= (part)

Tiaur (Tiur?)= (verb. noun)

Tiauas= (gen. sg.)

Tiwantsi= (inf. 1)

Tsaske/Tsike/Tiske/Tieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Tiana/Tiani**= to lay down (impf.)

Tiantie/a= to set up, to erect

Tuwa= (Luv) to put, to place

Tu(wa)= (Luv) to place, to erect

Cu(ve)= (Lyd) to erect?

Ta= (Lyc) to put, to place

Tuwe= (Lyc) to place

Taiatsil/Taietsil= theft (PIE. teh2-io-til) (This word is composed of Taie/a=to steal+suffix tsil)

Taie/a= to steal (from) (PIE. teh2-ie/o, Skt. tayu=thief, stayat(adv.) secretly, Gr. tetao=to rob, teusion=in vain, OCS. tatye=thief, taiti=to conceal, OIr. taid=thief) (This verbs is the name giver of taie/a-class of verbs)

Daiant= (part)

Daiur= (verb. noun)

Daiaske/Taiske/a= (impf)

Taista, Taisti= to load (PIE. di^h1-es, dh¹-oi/i) (The word is composed of PIE. doh¹-es+dai; Nes. tais+tai=to put load upon)

Daistumantsi= (inf.1)

Derivatives: **Taistiar**=?

Taistsi= hay-barn (PIE. doh¹-es-ti) (The word is possibly related to taista=to load. The word in PIE. doh¹-es-ti means; 'which has been layed down'. Compare for etymology to Pol. Dlugose)

Dayuga= see; yuga (writ. Taiuga)

Dak/Dk= to resemble (PIE. dokh¹-ei, dkh¹-enti, Gr. dokei=seems) (This verb is not connected with Gr. dekomai=to take, to accept, to receive (with variant dekhomai (Att.), Skt. das=to offer, to worship, Lat. docere=teach)

Takur= (verb.noun)

Tgantespa= earth, goddess of the earth (PIE. dgom+sepa) (The word is composed of tgan=earth + sepa=genie. Tse/ipa, se/ipa functions as a suffix that makes female deifications of the basic word. This suffix originally meant genie.; Hurintsipa, Midntsipa, Suuntsipa, Trsantsipa, Askesepa(of aska=gate), Hantsepa(of hant=forehead), Ispantssepa(of ispant=night), Kamrusepa)

Takes= see; taks

Taki= (adj.) other, foreign (The word means 'other' and is semantically similar to Nes. *tmai*=other. However *taki* is used in combination of city or with *udne*=land. The difference between taki and tmai is, that taki has a connotation 'foreign'. Taki could have derived from Nes. da=two+suffix ki or it could be a borrowing from Hurrian, just like *antaka*=room)

Derivatives: **Taki...taki**= the one...the other

Taks= to devise, to unify, undertake, to mingle (PIE. teks-ti, tks-enti, Lat. Texo=to weave, to put together. OP. ham taxsa=to put together. Gr. texnu=skill, OHG.

Dehsala=axe)

(We find some expressions in taks; *idalu taks*=to treat (someone) evil, *taksul taks*= to conclude a peace-treaty, *lahansa taks*=to undertake a campaign, *per taks*= to allot a house (to someone), *vin uedenit taks*=to mingle wine with water

Takswantsi= (inf. 1)

Taksant= (part)

Takiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Taksur, Tksesr, Tksan, Tksadr, Tksul**

Tksan= centre, joint, combination (The word derived from taks)

Derivatives: **Tksan sar**= to put in half, to divide

Tksan= (adv.) together

Tksadr/Tksan= plain, level (PIE. tks-otr) (The word derived from taks and meant originally 'unification' sematically developing to meaning 'plain, level')

Derivatives: **Tksatnie/a**= plain, level

Tksana/Tksani= to level

Tksesr= combination, arrangement, settlement (PIE. tks-eh1sh1r) (The word is composed of taks+suffix esr)

Tksul= agreement, settlement, peace(-treaty) (PIE. tks-ul) (The word is composed of taks+suffix -ul. Other words having suffix -ul are; Ssul, Ustul, Uastul)

Derivatives: Tksul taks= to conclude an agreement

Tksul(a)= (adj.) friendly

Tksulae= to agree, to be friendly, to make peace

Tksulant= (part)

Tksuladr/Tksulan= friendliness, peace

Taksur= friendship (The word derived from taks and is found in between asiur=love and Siunesas asiur=love of the gods and denotes friendship or the like)

Taku= (conjunction) if, when (PIE. to-kwe, Gr. tote=then, OCS. takye=thus) (The word is taken over by *man*=if from MNes. times onwards. It is made of conjunction -ta and particle -ku)

Dala/Dali= to let, to leave, to let in peace (PIE. da+lh1-oi-ei, da+lh1-i-enti) (The verb is composed of da+la/li. La/li are derived from la/l=to loosen, to release, while -da goes back to PIE. -do and is found in Lat. De=from, away)

Dalumr= (verb.noun)

Daliur/Taliur= (verb.noun)

DaliskeDalieske/Talieske/a= (impf)

Tali= (adj.) pleasant

Derivatives: Talies= to be pleasant (PIE. tolh-i?, OCS. U-toliti=to soothe, Lith. Tilti=to become quiet, OIr. Tulid=sleeps)

Dalisant/Talisant= (part)

Talie/a= to pray, to evoke (a deity) (PIE. de/olh-ie/o, ON. Telja=to tell, OE. Talian=to tell, Gr. dolos=list) (The verb is no cognate with Tali=pleasant)

Taliant= (part)

Taliauas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Taliawantsi= (inf. 1)

Taliske/Talieske/a= (impf)

Taluki/Talugai= (adj.) long (PIE. dolug-i, dlug-neu, dlug-eh1sh1, Skt. Dirgha, GAv.

Darga, OCS. Dlugu, Russ. Dolgij, SCr. Dug, Lith. Ilgas, Gr. dolikhos, Goth. Lags, ON.

Langr, Lat. Longus=long)

Derivatives: Taluga= (adv) long

Dluknu= to lengthen

Dluknul= lengthening

Dlukes= to become long

Tlukisant= (part)

Dlugasti= length (see tsluknu, tsulukes. This word is comparable to Pol.

Dlugosc=length)

Tmai/Tme= (adj. with pron. Inflection) other, second (PIE. temh1=to cut, tmh1-oi, tmh1-e?, Gr. temno/tamno= to cut, Lat. Temno= to despise, Mlr. Tamnaid= to cut) (PIE.

temh1=to cut, developed into meaning other, second. See eng. Separate for semantic similarity. Tmai/Tme could also be connected to dan=second.

(nom.sg=tmais, acc.sg.c=tmain, gen.sg=tmel, dat.sg=tmeda(n), abl=tmedats, nom.pl.c=tmaes, tmaies, acc.pl.c=tmaos, nom.-acc.pl.n=tmai, dat.-loc.pl=tmaidas, tmedas)

Derivatives: **Tmeomn**= (adj.) belonging to someone else, strange, different (This word is composed of tme+omn=suffix denoting belonging to)

Tmeomes= to become different, to change (instr.)

Tmeumeista= (part)

Tmiomah (writ. **Dmiumah**)= to change (trans)

Tmas, Tme/is= to (op)press (PIE. dmeh2-s-ti, dmh2-s-enti, Gr. damnemi= to tame, Olr. Damnaim= to tie up, Skt. Damayati= to tame, Lat. Domare= to tame) (Nes. tmas, tme/is is comparable to other verbs with –s extention; kne/is=to recognize, kalis=to call, krs=to cut, pas/ps=to drink, ans=to wipe, hne/is=to wipe, pahs=to protect)

Tmiesant/Tmesant/Tmeisant/Tmasant/Dmasant= (part)

Dmasuas= (verb.noun)

Tmaswantsi= (inf. 1)

Dmeske/Tmeske/Tmeiske/Tmaske/Dmaske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Dme/isha**

Tme(n)k= (act.trans) to affix, to attach, (midd.and act.intr.), to stick to, to join, to have an affection for. (PIE. tm-en-k-ti, tm-n-k-enti, Skt. Tanc= to pull together, to calculate. Mir.

Techt= solidified, ON. Thettr= close, thick, Lith. Tankus=dense, frequent)

Dmeinkant/Tminkant/Dminkant= (part)

Dmenkur/Dmeinkuur= (verb.noun)

Dmenkwantsi= (inf. 1)

Derivatives: **Tmenknu**= to make attach

Tameisha/Dameisha (written **Dame/isha**, pronounced **Dameisha** in MNes. and

Tameisha in NNes.)= damaging, act of violence, punishment (PIE. demh2-sh-o) (The verbs is related to tmas, tme/is and is pronounced as 'damisha, tamisha')

Derivatives: **Dame/isha**= violently

Dame/ishae= to damage

Tamishant/Dameshant/Dameishant= (part)

Dameshur= (verb.noun)

Damishiske/Dameishiske/Dameshiske/a) = (impf)

Dameshanu= to make punish

Damieshanuske/a= (impf)

Tampu (writ. **Dampu**)= (adj.) blunt (PIE. *tomp-u*, SerbCS. *Topye*, Russ. *Tupoj*=blunt)
(The word occurs in the text in contrast with *lpu*=sharp)

Derivatives: **Tampues**= to become blunt

Dampopi= barbaric (of non-IE origin)

Dan (writ. **Tan**)= for the second time, again, subordinately (PIE. *duiom*, PAnat. *du(o)i*, Skt. *dvaya*=twofold, in pairs, Gr. *Doioi*=both, two, *dois*=double, OCS. *dyevojye*=twofold, Lith. *dveji*=two, *dveja*=of two kinds) (Luv. *duuan* could be cognate)

Derivatives: **Taiuga**, **Tanhasti**, **Duinali**

Twa/i= (Luv) (adj.) two

Twisu= (Luv) (adv.) twice

Kbi= (Lyc) (adj.) (an)other

Kbihu= (Lyc) (adv.) twice

Tbisu, **Tbiple**= (Mil.) (adv.) twice

Tnau= a kind of tree (PIE. *dn-ou*, PGerm. *danuo*=fir(tree), OHG. *tanna*-fir, Skt. *dhanus*=bow)

Danhasti= double-bone (PIE. *duoim*, *h3esth1-ih*) (The word is composed of *dan*>*tan*=for the second time+*hastai*=bone. The word denotes some body part (of cows and sheep))

Tani= (2pl.pres.act.-ending of the *mi*-flexion) see; *ten(i)*

Taninu= to install, to settle (PIE. *doh1-ni-neu*) (The verb is composed of *tani*+*nu*=the causative suffix. *Tani* could have derived from Luv. and can be equated with *dani* and Nes. *danit*=stele, Luv. *danit/tanisa*=stele)

Taninuant= (part)

Taninumas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Taninumantsi= (inf. 1)

Danit= cult object, 'stele? (PIE. *doh1-ni-d*) (The word possibly derived from PIE. *deh1*=to put, to place; Nes. *uete* and Luv. *tuua*=to put up, also go back to this PIE. root.

Danit= (Luv) cult object, 'stele?

Tanisa= (Luv) stele

Dnkui, **Dnkuai**= (adj.) black, dark (PIE. *dng-(e)i*, ON=*dokkr* (adj.)=gloomy, dark of colour, OSax. *Dunkar*, OHG. *tunkal*, OFr. *Diun(er)*= dark) (nom.sg.c. *dnkuis*, *dnkuias*, acc.sg.c. *dnkuin*, nom.-acc.n. *dnkui*, dat.-loc.sg. *dnkuai*, *dnkui*, abl. *dnkuuiats*, *dnkuiatsa*, *dnkuats*, instr. *Dnkuit*, nom.pl.c. *dnkues*, nom.-acc.n. *dnkua*, *dnkuai*, dat.-loc.pl. *dnkuas*, *dnkuias*) (*Dnkui*, just like *prkui*, *uarhui* ends in -u going back to PIE. *ih2* suffix, also found in Lat. *Suavis*(PIE. *sueh2du-ih*). Gr. *dnofos*=darkness, *dnofeos*=dark does not go back to the same PIE. root)

Derivatives: **Dnkues**= to become black

Dnkuiske/a= (impf)

Dnkuneske/a= to make black

Dnku(a)nu= to make black

Dnkunuant= (part)

Dnkunuske/a= (impf)

Dnkuinu= to make black

Dnkuah= to make black

Dnkuahieske= (impf)

Dnkudr= darkness

Dnkuli= (adj.) tin

Dakui= (Luv) darkness

Tbarie/a= to lead, to decide, to rule, to reign (Nes. tbar is a borrowing from Luv. just like Nes. lbarna was borrowed from Luv. dbarna. The verb tbar could be of IE. origin and go back to an unattested PIE. tper. There is no connection with Germanic words; ON.

Dapr=sad, Norw. Daper=heavy, saddened, MHG. tapfer=brave)

Tbariant= (particle)

Derivatives: Tbaria= order, ruling

Tbariali= commander (This word is a derivative in -ali)

Tbar= (Luv) to rule, to govern

Tbaraman= (Luv) (adj.) ruling, governing

Tbaramahit= (Luv) position of ruling

Tbaria= (Luv) authority

Tbara/ita= (Luv) authority

Tbarahit= (Luv) authority

Tbaria= (Luv) to decree

Tbariala/i= (Luv) governor

Tbariala= (Luv) to be governor

Dapi=(adj.) all, every, each, altogether (nom.-acc.sg.n. dapi, gen.sg. dapias, dat.sg. dapi, abl. dapitsa, dapidats, acc.pl.c. dapius, gen.pl. dapias, dat.-loc.pl. dapias)

Derivatives: Dapiant= (adj.) all, every (nom.sg.c. dapiantsa, nom.-acc.sg.n. dapian, nom.pl.c. dapiantes, nom.-acc.pl.n. dapianda) (Dapi(ant) and homant are used as duplicates of each other. It is possible that -ant in dapiant was formed after homant)

Tbus (writ. Tapus)= side (like in triangle, hexagon?)

Tr= to speak. See; ter, tr, te

Tra (writ. Tara?)= to be able; (+inf.) to can (PIE. terh2, Skt. tirate, tarate=to overcome, Lat. trans=across, through)

Trant= (part)

Tarh= see; tarhu

Trai/Tri= to exert oneself, to become tired

Triant= (part)

Derivatives: Triasha= tiredness, fatigue

Trinu (writ. Drinu)= to tire, to make tired

Tarhu= to prevail, to conquer, to be powerful, to be able, to defeat (PIE. *terh2-u-ti*, *trh2-u-enti*, Skt. *turbati*=to overcome, to overpower, Av. *tauruuaieiti*=to overcome)

(Skt. *turvant* is used as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Mitra)

Tarhuant/Taruhant= (part)

Tarhuas= (verb.noun.gen.sg.)

Tarhun= (sup)

Taruhiske/Taruhieske/Tarhuiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Tarhues**= to become powerful

Tarhuili/Tarhuilai= (adj.) strong, powerful

Tarhuiladr/Tarhuilan= heroism courage

Tarhuiles= to become powerful

Tarhuna= Storm-god (The suffix *-na* is probably derived from abl. *-ntsa*, as seen in Luv. voc.sg. *Tahuuntsa* and *Tarhuntsa/i*)

Tarhuant/Tarhunt= (Luv) Storm-god (Tarhuant is the only Luv. word with participle ending *-ant*, as the only Luv. participle ending is *=ma/i*)

Tarhunta= ? (Luv)

Tarhuntiti= (Luv) a kind of food

Tarhunt, Tarhuntsa= (Luv) Storm-god

Tarhunti= (Luv) (adj.) of the Storm-god

Tarutalli= (Lyd) pf Taruta

Trqqnt= (Lyc) Storm-god

Trqqnt= (Mil.) Storm-god

Ta(ri)/Tat(i)= (2sg.midd.-ending) (PIE. *th2e*, *th2o*, TochB. *Tar*, OIr. *ther*)

Ta(ri)/Tat(i)= (3sg.midd.-ending) (PIE. *-to*, Skt. *te*, Gr. *toi*, Lat. *Tur*, TochAB. *Tar*, OIr. *thir*, Goth. *da*)

Tar(i)/Dari= (Luv) (3sg.midd.-ending) (E.g. *naitari*, *haltitari*, *hassidari*, *kulanitar*, *palpatitari*, *paptitar*. In the 3sg.midd., we find two sets of endings: pres. *a(ri)*, pret. *at(i)* vs. pres. *ta(ri)*, pret. *tat(i)*. E.g. *hltsia(ri)*, *lahuuari*, *lgari* and *pahsari* correspond to the hi-inflecting actives; *hltsai/hltsi*, *lahu/lhu*, *lak/lk* and *pahs. Esa(ri)*, *krsa* correspond to the mi-inflecting actives *es/s* and *krs*. *Krsa* is found besides *krstari*, *supari* besides *suptari* of *supatari*

On the basis of the active inflection of a given verb, it cannot be predicted whether it will use *a(ri)*, *at(i)*, *ta(ri)* or *tat(i)*.

Trie/a= to become weary. See; *tra*/*tri*

Darie/a= ? (The verb denotes an action performed on an ill person in order to heal Him.

Dariant= (part)

Trianali= cloth that has been woven three times (PIE. *tri-io-no-li*?)

Trianali= functionary of the third rank (PIE. *tri-io-no-alli*) (The word derives from Luv. *tri*, as Nes. word for three is *teri*. A similar word is *duianali*= functionary of the second rank)

Tarku= to dance (PIE. *terkw-ti*, *trkw-enti*, Lat. *Torquere*=to turn, TochB. *Tark*=to twist around, Skt. *Tark*=to turn) (There are two separate words for dancing *tarku* and *taru*. *Taru* could have derived from *taruuai*=to turn to wood; to fix, to fasten; inf. *taruantsi*, going back to *taru*=wood. It is also possible that *tarku* and *taru* go back to the same root and *taru* lost the -k, which can also be seen in; *har(k)*; *hark/har*=to have, to hold, *istar(k)*; *istark/istar*=to ail. *Taru* is found in consonant endings only (*tsi* and *ske/a*).

Tarkur= (verb.noun)

Tarkwantsi= (inf. 1)

Trkwiske/Trwieske/Trwiske/Trweske/Trwieske/Trkweske= (impf)

Derivatives= **Tarueskla**= dancer

Trkuant= (adj.) looking angrily (PIE. *trgw-ent*, Lat. *torvus*= grim, looking grimly. Gr. *tarbos*= fright, dread. Skt. *tarjati*= to threaten) (*Trkuant* derived from an unattested Nes. verb *trku*=to look grimly, which goes back to PIE. *tergw*, see also Skt. *tarj*=to threaten)

Derivatives: **Trkua**= (adv) angrily

Trkuliur= furious look

Trkualie/a= to look angrily

Tarma= nail, peg, pin (PIE. *tor-mo*, Gr. *tormos*= hole or socket in which a peg is stuck) (The word is related to Gr. *tormos*, which is connected to Gr. *teretron*=borer, gimlet (=a small T-shaped tool with a screw tip for boring holes) and goes back to PIE. *terh1*)

Derivatives: **Tarmae**= to nail, to hammer, to fasten down

Tarmant= (part)

Tarmaiske/Tarmiske/a= (impf)

Tarma/i= (Luv) nail, peg

Tarmatr/Tarmatn= (Luv) nailing, fastening

Tarm(a)i= (Luv) to nail, to fasten down

Tarmi (Trmi?)= symptom of a disease (The word is found hapax in the following Nes. text: 'When (a feeling) of burning seizes the throat of a man, or a cough convulses? (him) and he loses his voice, or a W. strikes (him)'.)

Trna= head, skull; a small measure (PIE. *trno*, *drno*, TochB. *tarne*= crown of the head, summit)

Trna/Trn= to let (go), to allow, to leave (something) (TochAB. *Tark*= to let go, to let, to allow, TochA. *Tarna*, TochB. *Tarkana*. This verb is the name giver of the *trn(a)*-class of verbs. Imperfect forms, *Tarsike/a* and *Tarsikke/a* are phonologically interpreted as *Triske*. *Tarniske/a* and *tarneske/a* as *trniske/a* and *tarneske/a* as *trnaske/a*)

Trnant= (part)

Trnumr= (verb. noun)

Trnumas= (gen.sg.)

Trnumantsi= (inf. 1)

Trske/Trniske/Trnieske/Trnaske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Trnat**= ration, portion

Trnatala= partner, sharer

Trs (writ. **Tars**)= to become dry, to make dry (PIE. ters, Skt. tars=to become thirsty, Gr. tersomai=to become dry, Lat. torero=to dry, to roast, OHG. derren=to make dry, OHG. durst=thirst) (The word appears in word pair trsan mallan=dried and milled, next to hadan mallan=dried and milled)

Trsant= (part)

Trswantsi= (inf. 1)

Trsesr= (verb. noun)

Trsantsepa= an object in the temple, a sort of room divider to separate the entrance section from the real temple sanctuary (The word is composed of trsan+tse/ipa, structurally similar to tgantsepa. The first part of the word –trsa is not related to trs=dry)
Derivatives: **Trsantsipa**= an object in the temple, a sort of room divider to separate the entrance section from the real temple sanctuary (deified)

Taru= wood (PIE. doru, PAnat. taru, Gr. doru=wood, Skt. daru=wood, OE. treo(w)= tree, OCS. drevo=tree) (The Nes. word taru mean wood, but a meaning tree may still be visible in the word alantaru=oak, which seems to be a compound of Sem. allan=oak and Nes. taru, which then here could denote tree)

Tarumaki= wood-pecker? (The hapax tarumaki which denotes a type of bird, could be originally taru-uaki and be composed of taru=tree and uak/uk=to bite; wood-biter; wood-pecker)

Tarunasi=an adj. describing fruit dishes)

Taruae= to fix (magically), to fasten

Taruant= (part)

Taruawantsi= (inf. 1)

Taruai= pestle (=a heavy tool with a rounded end, used for crushing and grinding substances such as spices or drugs, typically in a mortar. A mechanical device for grinding, pounding, or stamping something)

Derivatives: **Alantaru**=oak

Taru= (Luv) wood

Darus= (Luv) statue

Tarwi(a)= to turn to wood

Tarwi(a)= (Luv) wooden beam

Tarut= (Luv) statue

Taru= see; tar(k)u

Taru= (3sg.imp.midd.-ending)

Taru= (Luv) (3sg.imp.midd.-ending) (E.g. pahitaru, saslataru. This ending clearly is a secondary formation, replacing the -i of 3sg.pres.midd.-ending -tari, by the imperetival -u)

Taruh= see; tarhu

Taruk= see; tar(k)u

Trup= to collect, to unite, to plaid together; (midd.) to collect oneself, to be finished (PIE. Treup-ti, Trup-enti)

Trupant= (part)

Trupur= (gen.sg.)

Trupuas= (gen.sg.)

Trupwantsi= (inf.1)

Trupieske= (impf)

Derivatives: **Trupesr/Trupesn**= collection

Trupinu= to bring together, to collect

Trupiah= ?

Trupah= ?

Tasku(i)= thigh bone (not 'testicle!') (In Tunauia ritual, body parts of a ram are used to lift the sickness of the body parts of a sick person. The word tasku(i) possibly denotes 'thigh-bone', situated between huparatiti=pelvis and hapusa(s)=shin-bone. The other Nes. word denoting thigh is sakuta(i) and is connected with Skt. sakhti (PIE. sokth-i). Tasku would reflect PIE. tosk(i).)

Tasu, Tasau (writ. Dasu/Dasau, pron. **Tasu/Tasau**)= (adj.) strong, powerful; heavy; well-fed; difficult; important (PIE. de/ons-u, Skt. damsas=miraculous power, dams=to have miraculous power) (nom.sg.c. dasuus, acc.sg.c. dasuun, nom.-ac.sg.n. tasu/dasu, gen.sg. dasuuas, dat.-loc.sg. tas(u)i, abl. dasuats, nom.pl. dasues, acc.pl.c. dasamuus/dasaus, nom.pl.n. dasuua, dat.-loc.pl. dasaus) (The word has derived from a stem -das, as found in das(a)nu, compare; s9a)nu, ss(a)nu. In tasie/a an unattested verb served as the basis for several words for diseases.

Derivatives: **Tasuant**= (adj.) strong

Tas(a)nu= to make strong

Tasnuant= (part)

Tasnumr= (verb. noun)

Tasnuske/a= (impf)

Tases= to become heavy, to become pressing

Tasuadr= might(?)

Tasie/a (Dasie/a?)= to be heavy, to make heavy, to press (only in

derivatives tasiadr=a kind of disease, tasiur=a kind of disease and tasima=a kind of disease)

Tasiadr/Tasiur/Tasiama= a kind of disease

Tasuant= (adj.) blind) (written as dasuua, tasuua and pronounced as tasua. Several etymologies have been put forward for tasuant; Skt. damas=darkness, tamisra=dark, night (PIE. tms-uent), or PIE. dem, de/omsuent, OIr. deim=black, dark, OE. dimm=dark, PIE. d(e)mh2s-went=dark, das-went=lacking, Skt. dasyati=lacks or MOdEng. dusk, Lat.

fuscus=dark, brown, PGerm. dunsta=dust, Skt. dhvamsati=to fall to dust, PIE. duos-uent)

Derivatives: **Tasuah**= to make blind

Tasuahant= (part)

Tat= (2sg.pret.midd.-ending) see; ta(ri), tat(i)

Tat= (3sg.pret.midd.-ending) see; ta(ri), tat(i)

Tatrae= ? (PIE. to-trH1)?, Lat. tero=to rub?, Gr. teiro=to rub) (The word possibly derived from an unattested stem tatra. The verb occurs hapax in a text: 'They sweep the temple and tatrantsi the earth (pl.) and they sprinkle the temple inside (and) outside'.)

Tatrant= (adj.) agitated, aggressive (cow); sharp-edged (stone) (PIE. do-dr-ent?, do-dr-eh2?, Skt. dar=to crack, to scatter, Gr. dero=to skin, to flay(?), Goth. dis-tairoth=to tear up, Lith. dirti=to tear, to flay?, OCS. dyerati=to tear)(The word has derived from an unattested stem tatr(a). The word occurs in the a text: 'From the back, the land Išhupitta became hostile and incited all the countries. All the countries became hostile')

Derivatives: **Tatrah**= to incite, to stirr up

Te= (suppletive with ter/tr) to speak, to state (PIE. deh1-ti, OCS. deti=to do, to say, Skt. dha=to put, Gr. tithemi=to put)(The verb ultimately derived from PIE. deh1, dh1. The ablaut in the verb is visible in; pehute/pehut=to lead (there, uuate/uuat=to bring (here) and uete/uet=to build. The original form was te, as seen in 1pl.pres.act. tomeni, 3pl.pres.act. dantsi, 3pl.pret.act. ter and.imp.act. dandu. This forms are identical to da/d=to take. The form ter is visible in peter and uter. Ter was gradually replaced by forms ter and tr)

Trant= (part)

Trske/Traske/a= (impf)

Te= see; ti, ta, te

Tegan, Tgn= Earth (PIE. deg-m, dg-em-m, dg-m-os, PAnt. deg-m, dg-em, dg-m-os, Skt. ksas, gen.sg. jmas, Av. zam, Gr. khthon, TochA. tkam, TochB. kem, Alb. dhe, Lat. humus, OIr. du (gen. don), Lith. zeme, OCS. zemlja=earth)(nom.-acc.sg. tekan, gen.sg. tgnas, dat.-loc.sg. tkni, ending less loc.sg. tgan, all.sg. tkna, abl. tknats)

(In a the text; 'Here lie down all the seeds, intsgan, (and) (uasha=)the sacralized objects. Intsgan does not mean inhumated, but tools. Thus the text would mean; 'Here lie down the seeds, the tools and the sacralized objects')

Derivatives: **Tgantsepa**

Tiam(i)= (Luv) earth (nom.sg. tiamis/tiames, acc.sg. tiamin/tiamein, dat.-loc.sg. tiami, erg.sg. tiamasintsi)(The -k is sometimes lost in Luv. words, compare; Nes. kisra, Luv. is(a)ra/i, Istra/i=hand. Nes. kimra, Luv. im(a)ra/i=open field. Nes. Nekna, Luv. nana/i=brother, nanasri=sister)

Tgam= (Luv) earth (The normal word for earth in Luv. is taskuira/i, tagam (written takam) in Luv. is hapax. Luv. dat.-loc.sg. tgami, corresponds to Nes. dat.-loc.sg. tgan)

Tekan= pick-axe? (PIE. teig-o, (s)teig=to stab, Skt. tejate=is sharp, OSax. stekan=to stab, Gr. stikso=to stab)

Tekri= deposition (PIE. deik-ri?, Gr. edikon=threw away, Khot. diss=to throw) (The word is mentioned besides markiuur=rejection. It is mentioned in the text: 'I (= the queen of Egypt) do not want to take one of my subjects and make him my husband. I fear for tekri'. The text makes clear that that as soon as her future husband has become the new king, she (the queen) will be deposed off as queen by him. The word ends in -ri suffix, see also; esri, edri, auri for other words ending in -ri suffix ending)

Tekusie/a= to show, to present (oneself) (PIE. deks-ie/o, Av. daks=to teach, daxsta=sign)

Tekus(a)nu= to (make) show, to reveal, to (make) present someone (See also ssnu=to sleep, ssnu=to take care of, for verb endings in -snu)
Tekusnuske/a= (impf)

Tekuses= to become visible

Ten= (2pl.pret.act.- and 2pl.imp.act.-ending of the mi-flection): see; ten(i)

Ten(i)= (2pl.act.-ending of the PL-flection)

The normal ending of 2pl. is -teni/tani in the present, -ten in the preterite and -ten in the imperative. Some verbs also use an ending sten(i), stani in the 2pl. Sten(i) is the original ending of the hi-inflection, ten(i) is the original ending of the mi-inflection. In ONes, times onwards the mi-ending ten(i) is taking over the hi-ending sten(i) and in NNeS. times, ten(i) is the only 2pl. ending) The ending 2pl. -teni, corresponds to PIE. th1e, Skt. -tha, Gr. -te, OCS. -te, Lith. -te, Goth. -th) as well as the secondary 2pl.-ending PIE. *-te (Skt. -ta, Gr. te- , OCS -te, Goth. -th)

Tebsu, Tebsau= (adj.) 'something little; some kind of (by-product of) grain (comparable to malt) that does not yield any plant. (PIE. deb-su, deb(e)u) (Tepsu is cognate with tepu, tepau)

Derivatives: **Tebsuadr/Tebsuan**= poverty

Tebsnu (Tebsanu?)= to make *tepsu*

Tebsues= to become *tepsu*

Tebu/Tebau= (adj.) little, few (PIE. deb-u, Skt. Dabhra=little, small, deficient, dabhnoti=to deceive, to hurt, adnhuta=unerring, wonderful, GAv. Dbnao=to deceive)

Derivatives: **Tebnu**= to diminish, to despise

Tebnumr= (verb. noun)

Tebnumantsi= (inf. 1)

Tebnuske/a= (impf)

Tebues= to become little

Tebusant= (part)

Tebuah= to become little

Ter/Tr= to speak (PIE. ter, tr-enti, Lith. Tarti, taryti=to speak, to say. Gr. tetoreso=will say clearly)

Trant= (part)

Trske/Traske/a= (impf)

Tarta= (Pal) curse

Tatariaman= (Luv) curse

Tataria= (Luv) to curse

Kan-tro= (Lyd) to trust someone with, to deicate

Terawartana= see; tierawartana

Trep/Trip= to plough (PIE. trep-ti, trp-enti, Gr. trepo=to turn, Lat. Trepo=to turn, Skt.

Trapate=is ashamed) (The verb is written terep/terip, but pronounced trep, trip)

Tripant (written tripan)= (part)

Tripwantsi= (inf. 1)

Tripiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: Tre/ipi= ploughed field

Tre/ipie/a= to plough

Triplant= (particle)

Tri= three (PIE. trei, tri, tri-io, Skt. trayas, Av. thraiiio, Gr. treis, Lat. Tres, OIr. tri, ON.

Thrir, Goth. Thrins, Lith. trys, OCS. tryeje, TochA. Tre, TochB. Trai=three, Lith.

trisu=(adv.) the three of them) (Nes. word for three is written teri, but pronounced tri.

Derivatives: Tria= (ord.num) third

Trial= third, three-drink, mediator

Trian= (adv.) at the third time

Triankis= (adv.) thrice

Trianali= (Luv) functionary of the third rank, cloth that has been woven three times ?

Trisu= (Luv) (adv.) three times

Trisnne= (Lyc) three year old?

Trppeme= (Lyc) threefold?

Trpple= (Mil.) ?

Trisu= (Lyc) thrice

Teriske/a (Triske/a?)= to insult (This verb possibly derived from ter/tr=to speak and meant originally; 'they keep on saying (bad things) to me,)

Tesha= dream, sleep (PIE. deh1-sho, dh1-sh2oi, ON. Dasi=slow, MHG. Daesic=dumb, ON. Dasa-sk=to become weary, ModEng. Daze) (The words tesha shows the suffix – sha, which is also found in damesha, hmesha, pltsha, tshai. Some ModDu. Words are cognate with Nes. tesha; duizelen=to grow dizzy, beduud=taken aback, bedeesd=timid)

Derivatives: Tshai/Tshi= dream

Teshali= (adv.) sleepy?

Teshanie/a= to appear in a dream

Teshaniske/Teshanieske/a= (impf)

Teta(n)= breast, teat (PIE. deh1i-to, Skt. Dhayati=sucks, Latv. Deju=to suck, Gr. thesato=sucked) (The Luv. word titan shows that –n was secondary, because of tit(a)i=to suckle, seen in titaima/i. Luv. *anis titaimes* means ‘nurturing mother’, this is identical to Lyc. noun tideime/i=son, child. Gr. tithe, Lat. Titta=breast are related to Nes. teta(n) and Luv. titan, tide/oi=to suckle and go back to PIE. deh1(i)=to suck (milk)

Titan= (Luv) breast, teat

Titaima/i= (Luv) (adj.) suckling

Tideime/i= (Lyc) son, child

Tidere/i= (Lyc) collacteus

Teth= see; tith

Ti= (2sg.pres.act.-ending of the hi-conjunction) (E.g. akti=you die, auti=you see, dati=you take) (Nes. 2sg.pres.act. –ti is connected to PIE. th2e, Skt. tha, GR. tha (in oistha=you know), Lat. Ti)

Tis= (Luv) (in tsastis=you eat and uutis=you drink)?

Ti/Ta/Te= (encl.poss.pron.2sg) your (PIE. ti, to, te) (nom.sg.c. tis, acc.sg. tan, nom.-acc.sg.n. tet, gen.sg. tas, dat.-loc.sg. ti, all.sg. ta, abl.-instr. Tit, nom.pl.c. tes, acc.pl.c. tus, dat.-loc.pl. tas. See also; mi/ma/me=my, si/sa/se=his, her, its, sumi/suma/sume=our, smi/sma/sme=your (pl.) and their. The original form was -t, also seen in ti/ta/te's enclitic pronoun counterpart ta/tu= (to) you (Compare Gr. teos, Lat. Tuus, Lith. tavas=your, Skt. tva, Av. tha, Gr. sos=your. The possessive form is tsik/tu=you (sg.)<PIE. tih1, tu)

Tierawartana= for three rounds (The word is found in the Kikkuli text. Tierauartana is an adaptation of tri-uartana=three-round. Other related words are; aikauartana=for one round (haika=one), pantsauartana=for five rounds (panca=five), satauartana=for seven rounds (sapta=seven), nauartana=for nine rounds (naua=nine)

Tiesr/Tiesn= forest (PIE. dh1-i-eh1sh1-r) (Tiesr looks like a derivative in –esr, just like hokesr=slaughtering, from hoek/hok=to slaughter)

Tie/a= to step, to go stand, to place oneself, to set in (PIE. (s)th2-ie/o) (Luv. ta=to come, to stand goes back to PIE. (s)teh2, which has a mobile –s, as seen in TochAB. Tak=to be (subj. and pret.)

Tiant/Tint= (part)

Tiaur= (verb.noun)

Tiauas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Tiawantsi= (inf. 1)

Tiaana= (inf. 2)

Tiske/Tieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Tiadr/Tian**= ?

Ta= (Luv) to come to stand)

Tanu= to set up, to erect, to establish

Tatsa= to stand (impf)

Tie/a= to bind (PIE. dh1-ie/o, Gr.deo. didemi=to bind. Skt. Da, dyati=to bind)

Derivatives: **Tiamr/Tiamn**= cord, string

Tita/Titi= to install, to assign (PIE. didh1-oi-ei, didh1-i-enti) (Tita/Titi=to install, to assign belongs with dai/ti=to place, to put)

Titiant= (part)

Tith= to thunder (The verb could be of foreign origin or of onomapoetic origin. E.g. Eg. Thn=thunder)

Tethuas= (verb. noun gen.sg.)

Tethun= (sup)

Tithiske/Tethiske/Tethieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Tethesr/Tethesn**= thunder

Tethima= thunder

Titie/a= see; tita/titi

Titnu= to install, to seat, to put (PIE. di-dh1-neu) (The verb belongs with dai/ti=to place, to put and tita/titi=to install, to assign)

Titnuant= (part)

Titnumr= (verb. noun)

Titnumantsi= (inf. 1)

Titnuske/a= (impf)

Tu= see; tsik, tu

Tu= (3sg.imp.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (The word contrasts with the hi-ending –u. From MNes. period onwards hi-verbs show –tu as well; akdu instead of aku=he must die, hasdu, instead of hasu=she must give birth, hatsdu, instead of hadu=he must become parched. Compare Nes. estu, Pal. Asdu, Luv. asdu, asatu, Skt. astu<PIE. h1estu=he must be and Nes. etsdu, Skt. attu<h1ed-tu=he must eat)

Du= (Pal) (3sg.imp.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (asdu=he must be)

Du= (Luv) (3sg.imp.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (riadu=he must raise, i-du=he must go)

Tu= (Lyc) (3sg.imp.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (piatu=he must give, patu=he must go)

Tu= (Lyc) (3sg.imp.act.-ending of the mi-flection) (qastu=he must destroy, tuwetu=he must place)

Tu= (encl. pers.pron.) you, see; ta/tu

Tuek/Tuk/Tueka= body, person, self; (pl.) body parts, limbs (PIE. tuek, tuek-m, tuk-os, Lyc. Takedri=statue. Skt. Tvac=skin) When used in the singular, this word denotes 'body' but also 'self' (<one's body). (When used in the plural, it denotes 'body parts, limbs'. A verbal use of the root tuek, which must have meant 'physical appearance' or similar, is visible in Nes. tuk 'to be visible')

Tukedri= (Lyc) statue

Tuel, Tuets (writ. Tuedats)= see; tsik/tu

Tuhae (Tohae?)= to produce smoke (PIE. duh2-o-ie/o, Gr. thus=to offer, Lat. Suffio=to smoke, ORuss. Duti=to blow, TochAB. Tu=to light) (It is possible to connect tuhai and tuhima with some vulcanic activity like smoking, spitting lava or similar)

Tuhieske/a= (part)

Derivatives: **Tuhima**= smoke (Tuhima shows the suffix –ima. Tuhima denotes smoking out: suffocation because of smoke, smoke-intoxication or perhaps more simply 'the act of smoking out'. In a text this sentence occurs: 'But if you will not come, I will keep on [smoking] you [out] like a bear and you will die of (this) smoking out'. Tuhima is not related to PIE. duh2-mo, Skt. dhuma, Lat. Fumus, Lith. dumai=smoke. For another descendant of the root dueh2, see nduhs)

Tuhiat= smoking out ?

Tuhara= ? (The word is of Luv. origin. Tuharas are things that are being burned. The word is connected with PIE. dueh2=to smoke, tuhai=to produce smoke)

Tuhs= (trans) to cut off, to separate; (intr.) to be cut off, to be separated

Tuhusant/Tuhsant= (part)

Tuhsuas= (gen.sg.)

Tuhswantsi= (inf. 1)

Tuhsana= (inf. 2)

Tuhieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Tuhsana/Tuhsani**= (trans) to cut off, to separate; (intr.) to be cut off, to be separated. (Tuhs and tuhus=to end derived from the same origin. For the semantics compare ModEng. cut out=to stop)

Tuhs= to end, see; tuhus

Tuhslau= (This word is probably to be read as tuhsaten=you must cut off, from tuhs)

Tuhtuhie/a= to brandish (PIE. deuh2= to move rapidly back and forth, to shake.

?, Skt. dhav=to shake, ON. Dyja=to shake, Gr. thuneo=to storm, to move fast)

Tuhuesr/Tuhuesn= sponge? (PIE. duh2-u-eh1sh-r) (Tuhuesr/Tuhuesn is used for cleaning, especially associated with cooks, can be cut, can be used to pour water with and is used in purification substances. It is possibly connected with tuhuai=smoke, if we assume that sponges were named after the fact that they seem to contain air; note that the PIE. root dueh2, from which tuhuai is derived, can mean both 'smoke' and 'breath')

Tuhui= see; tuhuai/tuhui

Tuhus= to end (This verb is probably cognate with tuhs=to cut off, to separate and go back to the same root. See for semantic similarity ModEng. cut out=to stop)

Tuhus= to cut off, to separate, see; tuhs

Thusiae (writ. **Tuhusiae/Tahusia**, but pron. **Thusie/a/Thusia**)= to await, to wait and see (PIE. tuhs, PAnat. thus, Skt. tusnim=quietly)

Thusia= (Luv) to keep silent/ quiet(?)

Tuhuai/Tuhui= smoke (PIE. *duh2-u-oi-s*, *duh2-u-oi-m*, *duh2-u-i-os*) (This word derived from PIE. *duh2*=to produce smoke, to breath. Similar formation from **duh2* is seen in *nduhs*=human being<PIE. *h1ndueh2-os*=having breath inside)

Duianali= second in rank (PIE. *dui-io-no*, Skt. *dvaya*=twofold, in pairs, Gr. *doioi*=both, two, *doios*=double, OCS. *dyevojye*=twofold, Lith. *dveji*=two, *dveja*=of two kinds) (Duianali is of Luv. origin just like trianali=of the third rank)

Tuk= see; tsik/tu

Tuk= to be visible, to be seen; to be important (PIE. *tuk-o-ri*, Skt. *tvac*=skin, Nes. *tuek/tuk*) (The verb is related to Nes. *tuek/tuk*=body and Skt. *tvac*=skin)

Tukes= to become important(?)

Tolia (written *tulia*)= gathering, assembly (PIE. *tuh-l-io?*, PIE. *teuh*=to swell, Lith. *tulas*=many, *tule*=mass, OPr. *tulan*=many) (The Nes. word has an extension -l from PIE. *teuh*=to swell. The word is a borrowing from Luv.)

Tuliasa/i= (Luv) (adj.) belonging to the assembly

Toma= (2pl.pres.midd.-ending) see; *toma(ri)*

Tumantiat= a kind of building, 'ear-building'? (The word is hapax and is connected with *tumant*=ear, see also; *istamn/istamin*=ear)

Toma(ri)/Tomat(i)= (2pl.midd.-endings) (PIE. *due*, Skt. 2pl.midd. *-dhve/dhvam*, Gr. 2pl.midd. *-sthe*)(Written *tuuma(ri)*, *tuumat(i)*. *Tuma* and *tumari* is found for the present and *tumati* and *tumat* for the preterite/imperative. See; *hanadumati*, *huiduma*, *iaduma*, *iadumat*, *kidumati*, *sraduma*, *paisketume*, *tsahiduma*, *tsahidumat*, *eskedumat*. In the present we find *toma* and *tumari*, which reminds us of the 1sg.pres.midd. ending -*ha*, besides -*hari*, 2sg. -*ta/tari*, 3sg. -*a/ari* and -*ta/tari*. When verb is unstressed we find -*toma* and when it is unstressed we find -*tomari*; *paisketoma* vs. *sliktomari*. In the preterite/imperative we find, -*tomati* and *tomat*)

Duar(i)= (Luv) (2pl.midd.pres.-ending)

Dur/Dun= urine (PIE. *seik-r*, *seik-n*)

Dur/Dun= (Luv) urine (This word is of Luv. origin. Nes. *sehur/sehun*=urine could be a borrowing from Pal. PAnat. -s was lost in some Luv. words; *taua/i* vs. Nes. *sakuua*=eye, Luv. *tain* vs. *sagn/sgn*=oil)

Tori (writ. **Turi**, pron. **Tori**)= spear, lance (PIE. *duh1r-i?*) (The word is written *tuuri* and probably goes back to PIE. *duh1r-i* and is connected with Nes. *torie/a*=to harness<PIE. *duh1r-ie/o*, . PIE. (s)*teu*=to strike, to hit, Mlr. *tuag*=axe, OHG. *stoc*=stick, Lat. *tudes*=hammer are not cognate with *Tori*, even when we assume that *tori* has a suffix in -*ri*; *edri*=food, *auri*=lookout)

Tura/i= (Luv) stick or weapon

Tura= (Luv) to use the *tura/i*

Torie/a= to harness (PIE. *duh1r-ie/o?*, Skt. *dhur*=yoke; pole or shaft of a carriage, Gr. *thairos*=pivot of a door; axle of a chariot, TochA. *tursko*=ox of burden, draught bull) (Written *tuurie/a*. This verb is related to *tori*=spear, lance)

Toriant= (part)

Toriaus= (verb. noun)

Torieske/Toriske/a= (impf)

Tusk(ie/a)= to be happy, to entertain (oneself), to play (The verb is not cognate with Skt. tusyati=to be satisfied, ON. thyor=friendly, Goth. thiuth=the good)

Tuskumr (writ. **Duskumr**, pron. **Tuskumr**)= (verb. noun)

Tuskiaur= (verb. noun)

Tuskiske/Tuskieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Tuskri**= happiness

Tuskrat= happiness, entertainment (This word has probably the derivative -ra, just like in nahsra. See also; tuskri)

Tusknu= to make happy (written duusganu, pronounced tusknu)

Tuskradr/Tuskran= happiness

Tuskriadr/Tuskrian= happiness

Tuskruant= (adj.) happy, glad

Dutrita/i= a female functionary (PIE. duegh2-tr, dugh2-ter-m, dugh2-tr-os, Skt. duhitar, Gr. thugater, Gr. (Myc.) tukate, TochB. tkacer, TochA. ckacar, Arm. dowstr, Osc. futir, ModHG. tochter, Lith. dukte, OCS. dysti, Gaul. duxtir=daughter) (Dutrita/i is possibly of Luv. origin. Nes. word for daughter is written with a sign and end in -la. A name of a well; Duutrina could mean 'the well of the little daughter'. Dutrita/i could after all mean daughter in Nes. The suffix -ta/i is also found in Luv. huhatla/l = ancestral, derived from huhata/i=grandfather, besides huha=grandfather)

Tuwatra/i= (Luv) daughter

Kbatra= (Lyc) daughter (This word could be composed of kba=two +tuwatra= daughter)

Tua= (adv.) far (PIE. dueh2m, Skt. duram=far away, durat=from afar, Gr. den=dor a long time, far, (Dor.) doan=for a long time, far, Gr. deros=lasting long, Lat. dudum=for a long time already)

Derivatives: **Tuan**= to this side

Tuan...Tuan= to this side ... to that side

Tuanta= (adv.) to this side

Tuats= (adv.) from afar

Tuala= (adj.) far

Duatsa= (Luv) (adj.) wide?

Tuan= see; tua

Duarni/Duarn (**Duarni/Duarn**, is possibly to be pronounced as **Turni/Turn**, with schwa -a)= to break (something); (midd.) to break (intr.) (PIE. dur-ne-h1-ti, dur-n-h1-enti, Skt. dhvar=to hurt, to damage) (The Nes. word duarni/duarn is probably to be pronounced tuarni/tuarn and is cognate with Luv. luar(ia).

Duarnant= (part)

Duarnur= (verb. noun)

Duarnumas= (gen.sg.)

Duarnumantsi= (inf. 1)

Tuarniske/Duarnieske/Duarniske/Duarske/a= (impf)

Tutsi= army, military forces; military camp (PIE. dh1-uti) (The word is connected with Nes. dai/ti=to put, to place and semantically parallel to Nes. kata dai=to besiege. The Italo-Celtic, Germanic and Baltic substratum words going back to PIE. teuta are not cognate: Goth. thiuda=people, Gaul. Teuto-rix=personal name, OIr. tuath=people, tribe, We. tud=country, OSax. thiod, OHG. diot=people(s), Lith.

tauta=people, Latv. tauta=people, Osc. touto, Umbr. totam=civitatem, Sogd.

twdk=crowd, ModP. toda=heap, pile are not cognates either)

Derivatives: **Tutsiant**= army

Tutsie/a= to encamp

Tutsisesr= army(camp)?

(Ninda) **tutsi**= soldier-bread

U

U= (preverb) hither (in ue/ua= to come, oie/oi=to send (here), ona/oni=to drive (here), opa/opi=to send (here), usie/a=to draw open (curtains), uda/ud=to bring (here), uate=to bring (here) (PIE. h2ou, Skt. ava=off, away, Gr. au=again, towards, Lat. Au-fugio=to flee(away), Lith. au=away from, down from, OCS. U=from, away) (the preverb –u=hither functions on par with pe=tither. Both preverbs can be prefixed to a verb to give it an extra semantic element of direction. The preverbs function as opposites; pi, pai=to go vs. ue/uua=to come(besides i, ie/a=to be on the move), peda=to bring (away) vs. oda/od=to bring (here)(besides da/d=to take). PIE. h2ou; -hu is found in ehu=come!, pehute/pehut=to load, to conduct)

Au/Aw= (Luv) to come (see ue/uua)

U= to see; see au/u (ohi=I see)

U= (3sg imp. Act.-ending of the hi-flection) (PIE. *u) (E.g. aku=he must die, aru=he must come, hoau=he must run, dau=he must take)

Wesr= see; wiesr

Oie/Oi= to send (here) (PIE. h2ou+h13iehti, h13ihenti)

Oiant= (particle)

Oiuas= (verb. noun)

Oeske/Oieske/Oiske/a= (impf) (To cry is spelled as ui/uie/a, to come as ue/uua.

Counterpart of oie/oi is peie/pei=to send away; both verbs reflect the preverbs –u and –pe)

Uk/M= (pers.pron. 1sg)= I, me (nom.sg. uk, muk, acc.sg. muk, gen.sg. mel, miel, dat.sg. muk, abl. medats, metats, mitats, mets,)

Derivatives; **Ukel**= I, myself

Ukila=I, myself

Mu=(Luv) I, me

Ma/i= (Luv) (adj.) (nom.sg. mis, acc.sg. min, nom.-acc.sg.n. mantsa, dat/sg mi, abl.-instr. Mi(a)di, nom.pl.c. mintsu, nom.-acc.pl.n. ma, dat.loc.pl. mi(a)nts)

Amu= (Lyd) I, me (nom.sg. amu, dat.-loc.sg. amu)

Emi= my (nom.sg.c. emis, acc.sg.c. emu, dat.-loc.sg. eml, dat.loc.(pl?) eminan, eminas?)

Emu= (Lyc) I, me (nom.sg. emu, amu, dat.sg. emu)

Emi= (Lyc) my (nom.sg. emi, acc.sg.c.emi, acc.pl.c. emis, nom.-acc.pl.n. mmja)

Ukila= see uk/m

Ukturi= (adj.+ adv.) firm, steady, constant, eternal (As an adjective, the word means 'firm, steady', When used as a noun, it seems to denote 'cremation site')

Derivatives; **Ukturi**= (adv) firm, steady, constant, eternal. (The word might have derived from PIE. ueg=to be lively, strong. Possibly cognate with. Lat. August, Skt. ojas, Av.. aojah=strength)

Ukturi= cremation site

Ulae= to hide, to sneak away (the word could be related Skt. layate=to hide oneself; thus yielding Nes. u=hither+lai=to hide; to hide hither)

Derivatives= **Ules**= to hide, to sneak away

Uliswantsi/Uleswantsi=(inf. 1)

Ulieske/a= (impf)

Ulkisra/Wikisra= (adj.) skilled, experienced, able (adj) (PIE. ulk-sro?, Skt. varcas, GAv. varcah=splendour) (the word is composed of PIE. uelkes; as seen in Skt. varcas, GAv. varcah=splendour and suiix -sra; also found in nahsrat=fear, knusrie/a=to kneel)

Ulkisrah/Wikisrah= to make perfectly, to depict perfectly

Omen/Omn= (suffix of appurtenance), coming from (E.g. Luiomn, Hattusom, Hasom, Tsalpom, Halpom, Sutom, Poruushandomn, Nesomen, Katapuumen, Slampuumen) (In most cases, this suffix denotes ethnic origin, for instance: Hasoms 'the man of the city Hassa, Nesomenes 'the men of the city Neša'. When derived from other nouns, it denotes appurtenance, e.g. hestomni=the man pertaining to the hista, runomnes= 'those of the sea'. Kuentsomna=coming from where? of what origin?, is derived of kuentsan; kui/kuaa=who, what. the original situation probably has been nom.sg.c. oms, acc.sg.c. *omenan, gen.sg. *omnas, dat.-loc.sg. omni, nom.pl.c. omenes)

Wan(i)= (Luv) suffix of appurtenance; coming from (E.g. Ninuawan(i)=of Nineveh, tatawan(i)=stepfather, anawan(i)=stepmother, kulawan(i)=of the army)

Wan(i)= (Luv) Hara/inawa/inisa=of Harran, Halpawa/inina=of Halpa, Har/imanawa /inasa=of Harman, Asura/iwa/inati=of Assyria, Awa/ianawa/ina=of Awayana, Kanapuwa/inatsa=of Kanupanne(i)

Nne/i= (Lyc) (E.g. Pillenne/i=of Pinara, Tlanne/i=of Tlos, Xbidenne/i=of Kaunos)

Wnni= (Mil) (E.g. Tunewnni=of Tumnessos, Xbidewnni=of Kaunos)

Umiant= (adj.) describing birds (adj.) (the word could be a composition of *ud-miant=grown up)

Umie/a= see; wemie/a

On= (1sg.pret.act.-ending of the mi-flection), see; -(n)on

Ona/Oni= to send (here), to drive (here) (PIE. h2ou+ *noih13ei/nih13-enti) (ona/i is a compound of the preverb u and ani/ni=to turn and functions as a counterpart of pena/peni and nana/nani)

Onumas= (verb. noun gen.)

Onant= (part)

Unadla= merchant (possibly a derivation of ona/uni=to send here, to drive here. Problematic is that this word is spelled with -u, while ona/i is spelled with -o)

O(n)h= ? (perhaps not a IE word)

Onhieske/a= (impf)

Oni= see si, oni, ini

Unu= to adorn, to decorate, to lay (the table) (PIE. huneuti, hunuenti, Lat. ind-uo=to put on (clothes), Arm. (h)aganim=to put on, Lith. auti, aunu=to put on (shoes), OCS. ob-uti=to put on (shoes)

Unuant=(part)

Unuana=(inf. 1)

Unuske/a=(impf)

Derivatives; Unuasha, Unasha= decoration, adornment (=this word os probably a scribal error. compare nuuasu and nasu)

Op= to come up (of the sun) (PIE. heupti, OHG. uf, ModDu. op=upon, Skt. upari, Gr. uper, Lat. super, Goth ufar=over)

Opuas= (verb. noun gen.)

Upa/Upi= to send (here) (PIE. h2ou, h1poiei, h1pienti) (the verb possibly consists of u=here+pie=to give)

Upant= (part.)

Upiske/Upieske/a= (impf.)

Derivatives; Upiesr/Upiesn= sending, gift

Ubatl= landgrant (The word is possibly borrowed from Luv. Luv. itself might have borrowed it from OAss. Ubadinnum, Ugar. Ubdy=territory)

Derivatives: Ubatitala= ?

Upa= (Luv) to furnish, to grant?

Upama= (Luv) (part.)

Upatit= (Luv) territory

Ur= to burn (intr.), to be burned (PIE. urhori, Lith. virti, verdu=to cook, OCS. vyereti=to cook)

Urant= (part.)

Derivatives: Urnu= to kindle, to set fire to

Urnuant= (particle)

Urnumas= (verb.noun gen. sg.)

Urnumantsi= (inf. 1)

Urnuske= (impf.)

Uriurant= (adj.) burning

Ur= see or(ie/a)

Ura= see; wera

Ura= a vessel

Uriani/Urini= an oracle bird

Urala= horse-trainer

Derivatives: Uraladr/Uralan= profession of horse-trainer

Urnae= to bring a fire-offering (the verb is derived from Nes. ur=to burn)

Urnur= (verb. noun)

Urini/Uriani= a functionary (the word is possibly of foreign origin and is related to oriani/orini=oracle bird. The word is spelled with a –u and never with -úr)

Or(ie/a)= ? 3pl.pret.act. (the verb means ‘they helped’ and derives from warai=to help)

Orgi (writ. Urki)= trace, track, trail (PIE. h1urgi, Skt. Vraj=to walk, to stride)

Derivatives: Orkiaie, Orkie/a= to track down

Orta= a disease

Os= (acc.pl.c.-ending) (PIE. oms, ms, Skt. as, Gr. as, Lat. Es, Goth. Uns, Lith. is) (In ONe. This word is written as –us and was pronounced as –us in ONes. In NNes it becomes –os. The ending –os also appears in kos=these and bos=those)

Usantri/Usantrai= (Luv. Adj.) bringing gains, bringing blessings (usantr(a)l is possibly derived from Luv. usantr, which goes back to a participle usant; this word is possibly cognate with Luv. usnu(wa)=to bless)

Derivatives: Usantra= ?

Usie/a= see; wesie/a

Usie/a= to draw open (of curtains) (PIE. h2ou+h1sie/o) (usie/a is counterpart of pesie/a=to throw away, to cast. Both words have derived from sie/a=to throw)

Usnie/a= to put up for sale (PIE. usnie/o, Skt. Vasna=price, Gr. onos=price, Lat. Venum dare=to sell, Arm. Gin=price) (This verb is derived from Nes. uas=to buy. Usnie/a must be a remodelling of an older usnai; which is visible in ONe. Usneske/a. Usnai reflects a verbal derivative of a noun *usno=sale)

Usniske/a= (impf)

Ustul/Wstul= sin, offence (PIE. usth23eul) (the original word was uastul, which is cognate with uasta/uast=to sin)

Derivatives: Wstulae= to offend

Wstuluant= offence

Uda/Ud= to bring (here), to bring (over) (PIE. h2ou+doh3ei, dh3enti) (uda/ud is the counterpart of peda/ped derive from u=hither and pe=thither)

Udant= (part.)

Udumr= (verb. noun)

Udumantsi= (inf. 1)

Udiske/Udeske/a= (impf.)

Utr/Utn= word, speech, thing, case, story, reason (PIE. ueth2r, uth2ens) (the verb is possibly derived from PIE. ueth2=to speak, as visible in; Lat. Veto=to veto, MWe. Dywed=to say<*utneh and OIr. Aspena=testifies<*eksuetnati.)

Derivatives: **Utnalie/a**= to speak about, to conjure, to bewitch

Udnalieske/a= (impf)

Utnie/a= to speak about, to conjure, to bewitch

Utniske/a= (impf.)

Utar/Utn= (Luv) word?, spell?

Udne/Udni= land (PIE. (h)udnei, (h3)udni, Arm. Getin=land) (Udni derives from old dative *utniei; the inflection is comparable to nom.-acc.pl. kulei=vacant) (nom.-acc.sg. udne/udnie/udni, gen.sg. udnias/udneas, dat.-loc.sg. udnia/udni/udneia/udne, abl. udnias/udneats, nom.-acc.pl. udne, dat.-loc.pl. udneas)

Derivatives: **Udniant**= people, population

Watna= (Luv) land (in Kitsuwatna?)

Wedre/i= (Lyc) city?

Udumeni= a wind or direction of the wind (the word is possibly of foreign origin)

Wa= ? (the word could mean grandfather, being the Nesian variant of huha)

Wate/Wat= to bring (here) (the verb is the counterpart of pehute/pehut=to bring (here))

Utsuhri= grass (the word occurs in texts about horse-breeding. It is possibly of Hurrian origin)

V

(see W)

W

Wa= see; wa(r)

Wah= see; weh/wah

Wahnuamant= read; marhnuamant

Wahu= see; weh/wah

Wai/Wi= to cry (out) (This verb has derived from onomapoetic wi=whee! Or wai=woe; in ai wai=woe and pain)

Derivatives: **Wiwa/Wiwi**=to cry

Wiwiske/Wewiske/a= (impf)

Wai= woe!

Wiwiskdla= crier

Wak/Wk= to bite (Gr. agnumi=to break, TochAB. Wak=to split, to burst) (PIE. Uoh2g-ei, uh2g-enti, Gr. agnumi=to break, TochAB. Wak=to split, to burst)

Wakana= (inf. 1)

Wakiske= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wakatas**= a kind of bread (derived from uak; written uagatas) (The suffix –atas is not attested further)

Wakesr/Wakesn= a kind of bread

Wagesa= a kind of bread

Wak= (Pal) to bite

Wak= to be lacking (PIE. uh2g-o(ri) (This verb is related to uak(i)sie/a=to be lacking. It belongs to tukari class ending on –ari. Uakari. The verb might be related to Lat.

Vacuu=empty. Gr. verb agnumi=to break might be semantically related to Nes.

uagari=to be lacking; see ModDu. Ontbreken=to lack)

Wakai= grain, weevil(=a small beetle with an elongated snout, the larvae of which typically develop inside seeds, stems, or other plant parts) (PIE. ueh2goi. The word is related to wak/uag=to bite, peck)

Wakrie/a = to rebel against, to revolt against (PIE. uok-r. The verb derived from an unattested Nes. verb *uakr. Verb ending on -rie/a have words –ant as well; gimandrie/a=to spend the winter, gimant=winter. Nekumandrie/a=to undress (someone), nekumant=naked/ Prkuuantrie/a=to become pure, prkuuant=pure. Other verbs in –rie/a are derived from nouns in –ar; esharie/a, from eshar. Hahrie/a, from hahr(a), haprie/a, from hapr)

Wakriwas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Wakriwantsi= (inf. 1)

Wakrieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wakresr/Wakresn**= rebellion

Wak(i)sie/a= to be lacking (PIE. uh2g-s-ie/o) (The verb derived from a root –waks; visible in waksnu. The verb is possibly related to wak=to be lacking)

Waksiant= (part)

Derivatives: **Wakasnu**= to leave out

Waksinu= to deny a person of something

Waksur= a vessel, a cubic measure, a time unit (This word denotes a vessel that is used as a cubic measure for e.g. honey, oil, milk and wine. Moreover, it is used as a time unit (probably a water clock) (The word could have derived from waksie/a=to be lacking; Lat. Vaco=to be empty)

Wakturi= see ukturi

Wala/Wali= thigh(-bone)?

Wala/i= to praise, to honour (Lat. valere=to be strong, TochAB. Walo=king) (This verb is connected with uali=pride?, walidr/walian=(song) of praise)

Waliske/Walieske/a= (impf)

Walnu= to erase

Walh= to hit, to strike (PIE. uelh3ti, ulh3enti, Lat. vello=to tear apart, Gr. ealos=was killed, TochA. Wallastar=dies)

Walhant= (part)

Walhur= (verb. noun)

Walhuas= (verb. noun gen. sg.)

Walhuwantsi= (inf. 1)

Walhiske/Walhieske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Walhana/Walhani**= to hit, to strike (impf)

Walhaniske/Walhanieske/a= (impf)

Walhesr/Walhesn= strike, blow

Walhi= a beverage used in cult (PIE. uolh3-l, ulh3-i-os?) (The word is possibly connected with Nes. ualh=to strike)

Derivatives: **Walhila**= a kitchen servant

Walhuant= uncultivated?

Wali= (adj.) shaven? (This word is an adjective that describes skins; shaven, depilated or smooth)

Wali= pride?

Wali= thigh(-bone)? See; wala

Waliadr/Walian= (song of) praise

Waliwalia= (adj.) quick? (is an adjective describing winds; quick)

Walk(ie/a)= ? (The verb indicates an action with destructive, or at least unpleasant, consequences. The verb could be related to PIE. welg; Skt. valgati=jumps, OE.

Wealcan=roll, ModEng. walk, OHG. Walkan)

Walkiur= (verb. noun)

Derivatives: **Walknu**= ?

Walkisra= see; ulkisra

Ulkwa= something negative (PIE. ulkwo?=dangerous, Skt. a-vrka=safe) (PIE.

ulkwo=wolf appears as ualua/i=lion in Luv)

Waluske/a= to pray to (This verb denotes 'to pray to, to ask (of a deity) and might be related to uala/i=to praise, to honour)

Walula= pupil?

Walwiali= evil gossip?

Un= (The supine denotes 'to begin ...-ing'. The supine in Nes. only occurs in verbal stem in following cases; hanun; hana/han. Ishuaun; ishuai/ishui. isparun; ispar/ispr. kniesun; kne/is. krapun; krab/kre/ib. piuan; pai/pi. parhun; parh. spasiun; spasio/a=to spy. sariun; sar/sr. truhun; trhu. uasun; ues/use/a. Many attestations of -un are derived from imperfectives in -ske; skeun and sgaun, s(a); suun and ana/i; anion) (The supine-suffix -un is related to verbal noun -ur/us and inf. 1 -uantsi; they all point to an original substantivizing suffix *ur/*uen. -Un together with Skt. iva, goes back to PIE. h1iun; h1ei-ur, h1i-uen)

Wani= (1pl.pres.act.-ending) see; wen(i)

Want, Wantae, Wantie/a= to glow, to light (The verb might be related to Luv. uandania)
Wanteske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wantes**= to become glowing(?)

Wantema/Wantewantema= glowing (of the sun), lightning (This word has the derivatives suffix -ema, -ima)

Wantiwant(a)= lightning(?)

Wantili= a kind of bread (The word could mean hot; based on the verb uant, uantai, uantie/a=to glow)

Wanumia= (adj. from original noun) orphaned (child), widowed (woman) (This word is an adjective denoting; women and children who are without husbands and fathers either because he has died or because he has abandoned them". The word might be related to Lat. vanus=vain, empty, Skt. vayati=disappear, Skt. una=deficient, inferior)

Wanupasdla/i= morning star(?), comete(?), falling star(?)

Wantsi= (inf.I-suffix) (PIE. uen-ti-i?) (Uantsi is related to the verbal noun-suffix -ur and -us and the supine-suffix -un (just as the inf.II-suffix ana is related to the verbal noun-suffix -adr/-an) (Wantsi was possibly an ablauting -wants to which an -i was added)

Wapie/a= to bark (The word is onomapoetic; see ModDu. waffen=to bark)

Wapiske/a= (impf)

Wapu/Wapau= river bank

Waputsi= tallow(=a hard fatty substance made from rendered animal fat, used (especially formerly) in making candles and soap) (The normal word for tallow is puts; (written appuzi), this word is possibly a scribal error)

War= see; ur

Wa(r)= (particle of direct speech) (PIE. uerh1, PAnt. uor, Gr. eiro=to speak)

War= (Pal) (particle of direct speech? (War is used in the sentence-initial particle chain and denotes direct speech. After particle starting in a vowel, the form is; -uar, if the particle starts in a consonant or if ua(r) is the last particle; the -r is dropped; -ua)

Wa= (Luv) (sentence initial particle)

We= (Lyc) (sentence initial particle)

Ur/Was= (suffix of verb.noun) (PIE. ur/uen-s) (The suffix ur/uas is etymologically connected with inf.1.suffix uantsi and the supine un (just as the inf.2.suffix ana, is connected with the verbal noun suffixes adr/an)

Warsh= 3pl. pres. act. (The word denotes some action executed with a bolt-pin)

Warshur= (verb. noun)

Warawara= a fruit

Warhui/Warhuai= (adj.) raw, rough, unshaven, leafy, covered with forest (PIE. uerh23u-i-s, urh23u-ei-s?)

Derivatives: **Warhunu**= to plant densely

Warhunuant= (part)

Warhunuske= (impf)

Warhues= ?

Warhuesr= brushwood

Warhusu/Warhust= ?

Warhusdu= an object in cult

Wari/Warai= describing oracle bird

Wari/Warai= (adj.) helpful, help (PIE. uorh-i) (The verb uarai is based on uara and derived from uari as seen in uara hltsai; as seen kapai derived from kapi/kapai=little. Nes. adj. Uarhitasa derived from Luv. uarhirasa/I, which itself derived from Luv. uarhit. Uarisa/Uaris is based on Luv. impf. uarisa. A small group of imperfectives in –s(a); isa/is=to do, to make. Hltsisa/hltis=to call. Sisa/sis=to impress. Uaris(a) is only attested in NNes. period.

Derivatives: Warisa/Waris= to help, to come to help

Warisant/Waresant= (part)

Wara hltsai= to cry for help

Warae= to come to help

Warhitasa= (adj.) being of help

Warhitasa/i= (Luv) being of help

Waria= (Luv) to help

Warise/i(a)= ?

Warite= see werite/werit

Warkant= fat (PIE. uorh1g-ont, Skt. Urj=food, refreshment, strength. Av.

varzaiant=providing much strength, Av. varz=strength. Gr. orgas=to overflow, to swell, orgu=passion, anger, fierceness. Olr. Ferc=anger)

Derivatives: Warkes= to grow fat

Warknu= to make fat

Warknuske= (impf)

Warkui= anger, fury (PIE. u(o)rkw-i) (Warkui appears in an enumeration of idalu=evil, usdul=sin, krpi=wrath, krdimiat=anger, saur=fury. Warkui denotes something evil as well, particularly something like 'anger, fury')

Warp= to wash, to bathe (Lith. Verpti=to spin. RussCS. Verpsti=to tear, to rob) (PIE. uerpti, urpenti, Lith. verpti=to spin, RussCS. Vyerpsti=to tear, to rob) (The verb originally meant 'to rub clean with water' and became to denote 'to wash, to bathe')

Warpant= (part)

Warpur= (verb. noun)

Warpuas= (gen.sing)

Warpwantsi= (inf. 1)

Derivatives: Warpa= ?

Warpsi= a certain bowl (for washing?)

Warputsi= object used by bathing?

Warpa= enclosure (in uarpi tiant=fenced-in, enclosed, uarpa dai=to enclose) (PIE. uorpo, TochA. Warp=to surround, warp=enclosure, TochB. Warp=to surround)

Derivatives: **Warpae**= to suppress, to conquer

Warpiske/a= (impf)

Warpa/ilae= to surround (also means 'to enclose')

Warpalawantsi= (inf. 1)

Warpali= (adj.) strong, great (The -ali suffix points to a Luv. origin. The word is not related to Nes. uarpali=to conquer, to suppress)

Warpali= (Luv) brave; strong, great

Warpa/i= (Luv) craft, skill, knowledge

Warpasali= (Luv) (adj.) craft-

Warpanla= (adj.) describing sacrificed sheep (The word describes the sheep that are being sacrificed to the Moongod and the Sun-god)

Warpie/a= see; warp

Wars= to reap, to harvest, to wipe (PIE. uors-ei, urs-enti, OLat. vorro=to wipe, Lat. verrere=to wipe, RussCS. vyerxu=to tresh)

Warsant= (part)

Warsuas= (verb. noun)

Warswantsi= (inf. 1)

Warske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wawars**= to reap, to harvest, to wipe

Wawarsant= (part)

Wars/Warsie/a= to lift (oneself); to refresh; (+tsi 'spirit') to lift the spirit> to reconcile, to pull oneself together (PIE. uers-to, urs-ie/o, Skt. varsman=hight, a vrsasva=pull yourself together!, Lith. virsus, OCS. vryexye=top, summit)

Warsant= (part)

Derivatives: **Wars(i)nu**= to make (someone) pull oneself together; to refresh (trans.)

Warsa= fog, mist (The word is related to Nes. uarsula=fume, vapour. The word might also have borrowed from Indic varsa=rain. Related also to Gr. eersm=dew)

Warsiat= reconciliation? (The verb derived from uars/uarsie/a=to lift (oneself); reconcile)

Derivatives: **Warsiadr**= reconciliation

Warsie/a= to appease, see; wars/warsie/a

Warsie/a= to produce warsula (This verb is not related to uars=to reap, to harvest, to wipe or uarsie/a=to lift (oneself); to refresh.

Ursma= (piece of) firewood (PIE. urh1-smo) (This word can be pronounced as warsma or ursma. It is derived from ur=to burn and has the suffix -smo, like in trsma=skull)

Warsula= fume, haze, vapour (This word is cognate with warsa=fog, mist)

Wart= to plaid together (The verb is perhaps derived from PIE. uert=to turn (oneself). In Nes the verb however is used as a transitive verb)

Wartana= for...rounds (in Kikuli text. Aikauartana=for one round, tierauartana=for three rounds, panzauartana=for five rounds, nauartana=for nine rounds. Uartana corresponds to Skt. vartani=road, course)

Warduli= a kind of plant (Warduli denotes some kind of plant, the juice of which could be used in magical practices and which was connected with the hearth)

War(u)walan= seed, progeny (The word is of Luv. origin)

Was= to buy (PIE. uis-ei, us-enti, Skt. Vasna=price, Gr. onos=price. Lat. Venum dare=to sell. Arm. Gin=price) (The verb is related to Nes. usnie/a=to put up for sale)

Wasiwantsi= (inf.1)

Was= see; wes/wase/a

Wasana= track (Indic word occurring in Kikkuli text alongside the word nauartana=for nine rounds. The word could sound as vasanna; but there is no such word in Indic)

Washr= Onion (PIE. uosh2-r/n) (The word is found as compound in sopiwashr=pure onion, sopiuashnali)

Wasi= (ingredients of) medicine

Wasku(i)= offence, sin (This word is a borrowing from Luv. just like uaskuit and uasku(a)lima)

Waskuit= (Luv) offence

Wasku(a)lima/i= (adj.) sinful

Wasba= clothing (PIE. uos-bho?) (The word is derived from ues/use/a=to clothe. It is related to Lat. Vespillo=undertaker < dresser (of dead bodies); Luv. uaspant is found in a negative (funereal) context)

Waspant= (Luv) wearing shrouds?

Wasta/Wast= to sin, to offend (Uastul and other forms of these words have derived from Luv. stem –ust)

Wastumr= (verb. noun)

Wastaske/Wasteske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wastnu**= to make into a sin, to regard as an offence

Wastanuant= (part)

Wastah= to sin, to offend

Wastaheske/a= (impf)

Wastai= sin, offence

Wasta= (Luv) sin

Wasta(ri)/Wastat(i)= (1pl.midd.-endings) (PIE. uos-dh2(o) (Etymologically, this ending can be compared to Skt. –mahe, -mahi, Gr. me(s)tha, TochAB mtar; these all point to PIE. me(s)-dh2. The –u in uasta is comparable to Nes. 1pl.act. –uen(i), uani)

Wati= bird

Wadr/Widen= water (PIE. uod-r, ud-en, Skt. Udan, Gr.udor, Umr. Utur, OCS. Voda, Goth. Wato, ON. Vatn, OSax. Water, OHG. Wassar=water) (nom.-acc.sg. wadr, gen. sg. wēdenas, dat.-loc.sg. wēdeni, all.sg. wēdena, erg.sg. wēdinantsa, instr. wēdanta/wēdenit, nom.-acc.pl. wēdar, dat.-loc.sg. wēdenas)

Derivatives: **Wəda**= wet (writ. Wida)

Watrie/a= ?

Wadmasi= a kind of bread (The suffix –asi points to Luv. origin)

Wadrnah= to order, to instruct (This verb is possibly derived from uadrnant/utrnant syncopated from udrienant; having derivative –nant.

Wadrnahant= (part)

Wadrnahuas= (verb. noun)

Wadrnahwantsi= (inf. 1)

Wadrnaheske/Wadrnahiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wadrnaha**= message, instruction

Wadru= well, source (PIE. uot(H)-ru) (The word is possibly related to Luv. wed-ru)

Watku= to jump (out of), to flee (PIE. uetkw-ti)

Watkuant= (part)

Watkur= (verb.noun)

Watkuske= (impf)

Derivatives: **Watkunu**= to make jump, to make flee

Wawarkima= object in which the door-ax is fixed and turns (door=post, door angle) (PIE. h1uorg?, Gr. eirgo, eergo=to enclose, to encompass) (The word denotes some kind of wooden bearing between the wooden ax and the stone threshold)

We/Wa= to come (PIE. h2ou, h1ei-ti, h1i-enti)

Want= (part)

Wawantsi= (inf. 1)

Wiske/Weiske/a= (impf)

Awi= (Luv) to come

Weh/Wah= to turn (oneself), to patrol (PIE. ueih2-o, Skt. veti=to pursue, to strife after, Lith. vyti=to pursue, Gr. iemai=to pursue)

Wahant= (part)

Wehur= (verb.noun)

Wehuas= (verb. noun. gen.)

Wehana= (inf. 2)

Weheske/Wehiske= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wahadr/Wahan/Wehadr/Wehan**= turning

Wahnu= to make turn, to turn (someone)

Wahnuant= (part)

Wahnumr= (verb. noun)

Wahnur= (verb.noun)

Wahnuesr= (verb.noun)

Wahnumantsi= (inf. 1)

Wahnuske/a (impf)

Weheskdla= patrol

Wek= to wish, to desire, to ask for (PIE. uek-ti, uk-enti, Skt. Vas=to wish, to want, to strive after. Av. vas=id. Gr. ekon=voluntary)

Wekant= (particle)

Wekur= (verb. noun)

Wekiske/Wekieske/a= (impf)

Welku= grass, vegetation (PIE. uelk-u?, Skt. valsa=sprout, OCS. vlasye=hair, Russ. volos=hair)

Welu=pasture, meadow (PIE. uelbu?, ON. vollr=meadow, pasture)

Wemie/a= to find (PAnat. uemie/o, Skt. van=to win, to usurp, Av. van=to win, OHG. giwinnan=to win, to get) (uemie/a might have derived from a root -uem; like wesie/a=to pasture from uesi/uesai= pasture. Tre/ipie/a=to plough from tre/ip=ploughed field. Uerie/a from uer=to call)

Wemiwantsi= (inf.1)

Wemiske/a= (impf)

Wa/imi= (Luv) to find

Wen/Wan= to copulate (PIE. h13uenh1-ti, h13unh1-ske/o, Skt. van=to love, to desire, OHG. wunsch=wish, OHG. wunsken=to wish, Lat. venus=love, charm, TochA. wani=joy, TochB. wina=joy, TochA. winas=to honour)

Unske/a= (impf) (This verb's inflection shows similarity to hsike/a; impf. of hana/han=to sue)

Weni, Wani, Wen= (1pl.act.-ending) (When the verbal stem ends in -u (u, o), the ending becomes -meni; tomeni. See paiuani, haruani, kwskeuani, dueni, gwueni, piuen, aumen. The 1pl.act.-endings in other IE. languages start in -m; Skt. -mas(i), -ma, Gr. -men, -mes, Lat. -mus, OCS. -mye, Lith. -me, Goth. -m, -ma)

Uni= (Luv) (1pl.pres.act.-ending)

Wv= (Lyc) (1pl.pres.act.-ending)

Wentie/a= ?

Wep= to weave (PIE. (h1)uebh-ti, Skt. vabh=to bind, to fetter, Gr. ufaino=to weave, Myc. e-wepesesomena(fut.part.)=which will be woven, OHG. weban=to weave, TochA. wap, TochB. wap=to weave)

Derivatives: **Wepa**=woven fabric

Wera/Ura= plate, tray (This word denotes some kind of wooden plate on which different foods are lying)

Wer(ie/a)= to call, to name, to summon (Pie. uerh1-t, urh1-ie-ti, Gr. eiro=to speak)

Werant/Weriant= (part)

Weriske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Weriana/Weriani**= to call, to name, to summon

Werianiske/a= (impf)

Wer= (Pal) to say, to call

Werite/Werit= to fear, to be frightened (PIE. u(e)rh1-i,+dheh1?) (The verb possibly consists of uer(ie/a)=to call to summon+PIE. dheh1=to put; to place a call to scream (in fear)>to fear. Uerite/uerit stem formation is similar to pehute/pehut, uuate/uuat, uete/uēt)

Weriteske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Weritema**= fear, fright

Werites= to fear, to be frightened

Weriteisant= (part)

Weritnu/Weritenu= to scare

Wes/Nts= (pers.pron. 1pl.) we, us (PIE. uei-(e)s, ns, Skt. vayam, asma, Av. vaem, ehma, Goth. weis, uns=we us, TochA. was, TochB. wes=we, Gr. amme=us) (nom. ues/uesa, acc. ntsas, gen.sg. ntsel, dat. ntsas, abl. ntsedats/ntsedts)

Derivatives: **Nas**

Antsa/Ants= (Luv) we, us

Wes/Wase(a)= (midd. intr.) to be dressed, to be

covered; (midd. + acc.) to wear (something); (act. (+ts) + acc.) to put on (something);

(act. + acc. + dat.) to put something on on someone; (act. + acc. (+instr.)) to clothe

someone (with something), to cover someone or something (with something); (act. +ts)

to clothe (oneself), to be dressed; (act. +nda) to cover (horses) (PIE. ues-to,

us-ie-ti, Skt. vaste=to be clothed, GAv. vaste=to be clothed, Gr. eitai=to wear, Goth.

wasjan=to clothe, Lat. vestis=garment)

Wasant= (part)

Wasuas= (verb. noun gen.sg.)

Waswantsi= (inf. 1)

Wasun= (sup.)

Waseske/Wasiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wasba**

Was= (Luv) to wear

Wesr= see; wiesr

Wesi/Wesai= pasture (PIE. ues-i, us-ei, OIr. fess=food, ues-teh2, ON.

vist=nutricion<ues-ti, TochA. wasri=pasture<ues-ri, Av. vastra=pasture, vastar=herd,

Lat. vescor=to feed oneself)

Derivatives: **Wesie/a**=to pasture (trans.); to pasture (intr.), to graze

Wesiwas= (verb. noun. gen.sg.)

Weseske/a= (impf)

Wesie/a= see; wes/wase/a

Westra= herd (PIE. ues-tr, Av. vastar=herd) (The word derived from Nes. uesi=pasture)

Wesurie/a= see; wisurie/a

Weswae= ?

Wet= see; wit

Weda= to bring (here); see; wedae

Weta= to build; see; wete/wet

Wedae= to bring (here) (PIE. uedh-o-ie/o) (The verb possibly derived from PIE. ued=to carry, and from an unattested Nes. verb ueda. The meaning of the verb is identical to of the hi-inflected uda/ud=to bring (here).

Widant= (part)

Widumantsi= (inf.1)

Wete/Wet= to build (PIE. ue+dheh1/dhh1) (The verb is possibly composed of ue(meaning unknown)+dhe=to put)

Wetant= (part)

Wetumr= (verb. noun)

Wetumantsi= (inf. 2)

Weteske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wetumesr/Wetumesn**= building

Wic= (Lyd) to build, to erect

Dawic= (Lyd) to erect

Wewak= to demand, to ask (PIE. ue-uok-ei) (This verb clearly functions as a sort of iterative/intensive of the verb uek=to wish, to desire, to ask for)

Wetspant= see; witspant

Wi= (interjection) whee (The word is an onomatopoetic interjection and possibly the source of uai/ui=to cry)

Wiae= to cry (out); see; wai/wi=to cry

Wian= wine (PIE. uih1-on, Gr. oinos, foinos, Lat. vinum, vitis=vine, Arm. gini, Alb. vene=wine)

Derivatives= **Winiant**= wine (deified)

Winia= (Luv) (adj.) of wine

Wiana/i, Wina/i= (Luv) vine

Wie/a= to cry (out); see; wai/wi

Wie/a= to send (here); see uie/ui

Wiesr= a tree or its wood (The word is composed of suffix -esr+ui/uai=to cry and could mean 'weeper'; cf. the weeping willow)

Wil(a/i)n= clay (The attested forms are; uiln, ulin, uilan)

Wimie/a= see; wemie/a

Wista= some kind of bread (The word is possibly a borrowing from Pal and might have derived from PIE. ueis=to turn, implying that uista means a circle-bread)

Wista= (Pal) a kind of bread

Wistatnima/i= (Luv) a kind of bread (The Luv word derived from uistatr/uistatn)

Wistasai= (Luv) god of the uista bread

Wisurie/a= (act.) to press (together), to be pressing, to be difficult; to tie up, to suffocate (trans.); (midd.) to suffocate (intr.); to be tied up (The verb has derived from an

unattested root uis. The verb is possibly not related to ON. visna=to wither, Lat. viesco=to shrivel, Slav. vixerye=whirlwind)

Wisuriant/Wesuriant= (part)

Wesuriur= (verb. noun)

Wisurieske/Wisuriske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Wesuriskdla**= presser

Wid= see; wida=water

Wit= year (PIE. uet, Gr. etos, fetos=year, Lat. vetus=old, Skt. vatsara=year) (Attested forms are: uitsa mehur=the time of the year.

Derivatives: **Witant**= year

Wetantadr/Wetantan= period of the year

Witili= (adv.) annually

Usa/i= (Luv) year

Usalintsa= (Luv) (adj.) annual

Usali= (Luv) (adj.) 'annual

Uhe/i= (Lyc) year

Uhatsata= (Lyc) yearly tribute

Wida= water (PIE. ued-o) (The Nes word is a borrowing from Luv. uida=wet)

Wida= (Luv) wet

Wida= to bring (here); see; wedai

Wita= to build; see; wete/wet

Wite= to build; see; wete/wet

Widen= see; wadr

Witris= a disease of bone and skin?

Wiwa/Wiwi= to cry (out); see; wai/wi

Witspant/Wetspant= (adj.) old, grown old (PIE. uet-s*h1poi-h1i-ent) (The word denotes the weariness of objects that have to be renewed) (The word is composed of uitsa=original nom.sg. of uit=year+pant=having gone; having gone with regard to the year(s), which developed into 'having gone weary')

TS

Ts= (abl. ending) see (a)ts

Ts= (enclitic reflexive particle) (PAnat. ti. e.g. tats, kits, numuuts, in ONe. Tsa; nuutsa)

Ti= (Pal) (reflexive particle?)

Ti= (Luv) (reflexive particle)

Di/Ri= (Luv) (reflexive pron. 3sg.)

Ti= (Lyc) (reflexive particle)

S= (Lyd) (reflexive particle) (derived from PIE. soi)

Tsa= (abl.-ending)

Tsa= (3sg.pres.act.-ending of the *mi*-flection)

Tsah/Tsh= to hit, to beat (PIE. tiohei, Gr. Sema=sign, mark, soma=body, sitos=grain, food) (PIE. tieh2oi, tieh2i?)

Derivatives: Tsahai, Tsahi, Tsahrai, Tsahurae

Tsaha= object of silver or gold, used in cultus (the word is possibly of foreign origin and denotes a plate to lay bread upon)

Tsahai/Tsahi= battle, war (derived from tsah)

Derivatives: Tsahie/a= to battle (someone)

Tsahiant= (part)

Tsahiwantsi= (inf. 1)

Tsahiske/a= (impf.)

Tsahtsahie/a= to battle fiercely

Tsahtsahieske/a= (impf)

Tsahnetiena= ?

Tsaharti= see; tsahurti

Tsahel(i)= weeds

Tsahrai= knocker (PIE. tiehroi?) (This word derived from tsah/tsh=to beat, to hit. Similar inflection is found in mahla; muhrai, mahrai)

Tsahurae= to break, to crush (PIE. tiehuroie/o)

Tsahurisketsi= (impf)

Tsahurti= some chair or couch (the word is of non-IE origin)

Tsai/Tsi= to cross, to cross over (PIE. htoi, hti?, Skt. At=to wander, to roam, ati=beyond, over, Gr. kse=further, beyond, Lat. Et=and, Goth. Is=and but)

Tsaur= (verb. noun)

Tsaske/Tsaiske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: Tsinu/Tsainu= to make cross

Tskar= see skar, sakn

Tsaki= bolt (Tsaki denotes a bolt that can close doors, windows but also covers of chests. The word is of Hurrian origin)

Tsala= trot (trot=with reference to a horse or other quadruped) proceed or cause to proceed at a pace faster than a walk, lifting each diagonal pair of legs alternately. the word appears in hippological texts. The word is possibly of Hurrian origin and is the Hurrian version of Nesian penai=to make trot. Nes. expression 'tsallats uua'=to trot)

Tsalaur= (Luv) gait, driving

Tslhai= vessel used in rituals (PIE. tlhoi?)

Tsluknu= to postpone, to delay (PIE. dlugh) (tsluknu and tslukes are semantically similar to Nes. talugnu and taluges)

Tsluknumr= (verb. noun)

Tsluknuske/a= (impf)

Derivatives: **Tslukes**= to take long

Tsaluni= plate (the word probably denotes a table or plate on which the dishes are placed. It occurs in a text with the word hpasa/hbasa=dish; laid on the *tsluni*)

Tsama(n)gur= beard (PIE. smokur, Skt. Smasru=beard, Arm. Mawrow-k=beard, Lith. Smakras/Smakra=chin, Alb. Mjeker=chin, beard) (The original word was tsamakur, in NNe. -n nasal letter was inserted in the word, which became tsamankur)

Derivatives: **Smankurwant**= bearded

Tsamna/i= ?

Tsamurae= to insult, to slender (This word could be of foreign origin)

Tsamurwantsi= (impf)

Tsamurai= (Luv) insult, slander

Tsamurat/i= (Luv) insult, slander

Tsankila/Tsankil= to fine, to punish (PIE. sh2nki+l(o)h?) (the word is probably composed of tsanki+lai/lantsi; lai, from la=to let go. Tsanki is an old dat.-loc.sg. of tsank, which is possibly related Lat. Sancio=to make holy, inviolable and sacramentum=security, deposit. Tsankilai thus meant 'to let go into security')

Derivatives: **Tsankiladr/Tsankilan**= penalty, fine

Tsnu= to cook (trans); see tse/ts

Tsanu= to makr cross; see tsai/tsi

Tsapie/a= to drop, to drip, to leak (PIE. tiopie/o) (the verb is possibly onomapoetic; compare to ModEng. Drip. Lat Sapio=to have taste, to know, could possibly be related to it)

Tsapiske/a= (imperfect)

Derivatives: **Tsapi**= leak

Tsapnu= to sprinkle

Tsapnuske/a (impf)

Tsarsia= safeconduct, warranty (the word is possibly of Luv. origin)

Tsartsur= concoction (=a mixture of various ingredients or elements)

Tshai= see; tesha

Tskarais/Tskaris= anus (PIE. skor+h1eh3es) (derived from tsakr(see sakr, sakn)=dung + ais/is=mouth)

Tsao= nom.-acc.sg. (This word occurs quite often in rituals and probably denotes some kind of container, vessel or plate. In principle a *tsao* is made of wood, but that in rituals silver or golden ones were used. The word is possibly of non-IE origin)

Ttsai= see; tesha

Tse/Ts= to cook, to be cooked (PIE. tieho, tihneu) (tse originally meant 'to be brought to its end>to be cooked; to cook)

Tseant/Tseiant= (part.)

Derivatives: **Tsnu**= to cook (trans)

Tsnumantsi= (inf. 1)

Tsnuske/a= (impf.)

Tse(i)a= see tse/ts

Tsena= autumn (PIE. tiehno) (tsena is possibly related to tse/ts=to cook<to bring to its end and tsini/tsin=to stop, to finish. Tsena meant thus originally; the closing season>autumn)

Tsenant= autumn

Tsena= see tsini/tsin

Tseni= see tsini, tsin

Tsepa= see at Tgantsepa

Tseri= cup (PIE. tieh1ri) (tseri is possibly composed of tse=to cook+ri; deverbative noun, like in esri=shape from es/s=to be, auri=lookout, from au/u=to see, edri=food, from ed/d=to eat)

Derivatives: **Tseriali**= cup-holder

Tsi= 3sg.pres.act.-ending of the mi-flection (PIE. ti, PANat. ti, Skt. ti, Gr. ti. Lith. Ti, Lat. –t, Goth. –t) (in ONe. The 3sg.pres.act.-ending was-ts, to which later an –l was added in analogy to mi, se, ueni, teni)

Ti= (Pal) 3sg.pres.act.-ending

Ti/Di= (Luv) 3sg.pres.act.-ending

Ti/Di= (Luv) 3sg.pres.act.-ending

Tsik/Tu= you (PIE. tih, tu, PANat. ti, tu, Skt. tvam, acc. Tvam, GAv. Tuum, acc. Thsam, TochB. Tuwe, TochA. Tu, Gr. se, Dor. Tu, Lat. Tu, Goth. Thu, Lith. tu, OCS. Ty) (nom.sg. tsik, acc.sg. tuk, gen.sg. tuel, dat.-loc.sg. tuk, abl. tuedats)

Derivatives; **Tsikila**=you yourself

Ti/Tu= (Pal) you (sg)

Ti/Tu= (Luv) you (sg)

Tsike/a= impf. of dai/ti

Tsina= see tsini/tsin

Tsinail= a food-stuff (the word is of Hattic word)

Tsinaki= a plant(-product) (The word occurs only once, in a list of ingredients for cultic matters)

Tsini/Tsin= to stop, to finish, to be ready with, to destroy, to go to the end (PIE. tineh, tinh)

Tsenant/Tsinant= (part)

Tsinumr= (verb. noun)

Tsiniwantsi= (inf. 1)

Tsiniske/a= (imperfect)

Tsintuhi= girl (Hattic origin)

Tsinu= to make cross; see tsai/tsi

Tsinuk= ? (this word occurs only once in Artsa letter; 'I heard everything tsinuk'. The writer was an Egyptian and possibly made a scribe error. The word could mean tsini/tsin=to be finished, thus yielding 'I heard that everything is finished')

Tsipā= see sipa, tsipa

Tsipā= see at Tgantsepa

Tsipat/Tsipatni= a small measure unit, especially for food (possibly of foreign origin)

Tsitsahi= Hurrian term, denoting some ritual beverage

Tsitsipanti= a herb

Tsuhri= see; utsuhri

Tsowa= bread, food (possibly of Luv. origin)

Derivatives: Tsowae= to eat? (The verb occurs with tuhuuai/tuhui=smoke and meant something like; to eat)