

Characters certainly or possibly exhibiting parallel development.

Clear cases of parallel development.

- 14 black: the Latvian word also means ‘dirty’, Baltic cognates mean ‘spot’ and ‘blue spot’, and there is a related Sanskrit word meaning ‘dirt’; parallel semantic shift is likely.
- 42 fall: inherited ‘fly’ has encroached on ‘fall’.
- 45 father: inherited ‘dad’ has encroached on ‘father’.
- 50 fire: the name of the fire god has encroached on ‘fire’.
- 56 fly: inherited ‘float’ has encroached on ‘fly’.
- 70 he: various demonstratives have taken over the functions of the 3rd-person pronoun.
- 72 hear: ‘be sharp-eared’ has taken over ‘hear’ in Greek and Germanic.
- 74 heavy: state 1 probably reflects a parallel innovation, the divergent reflexes derived independently from a verb root.
- 75 here: derivatives of different demonstratives have developed in parallel.
- 76 hit: state 6 is ancestral; state 20 probably reflects parallel development.
- 77 hold: parallel development of the Germanic states is almost demonstrable.
- 81 husband: inherited ‘man’ has encroached on ‘husband’.
- 82 I: inherited ‘me’ has encroached on ‘I’.
- 84 if: relative and interrogative pronouns have encroached on ‘if’.
- 94 lie: the eventive verb has encroached on the stative.
- 99 man: ‘person’ and ‘young man, warrior’ have encroached on ‘man’.
- 102 moon: ‘luminary’ has encroached on ‘moon’.
- 111 night: ‘evening’ has encroached on ‘night’.
- 114 old: ‘year-old’ has encroached on ‘old’.
- 115 one: ‘single’ has encroached on ‘one’.
- 117 person: one of the derivatives of ‘earth’ has encroached on ‘person’.
- 123 red: different derivatives of a verb have been chosen by different languages.
- 125 right: a verbal adjective meaning ‘straight(en)’ has been chosen by Latin and Germanic.
- 144 sit: the eventive verb has encroached on the stative.
- 146 sky: ‘cloud’ has encroached on ‘sky’.
- 147 sleep: the eventive verb has encroached on the stative.

- 162 straight: different derivatives of a verb have been chosen by different languages.
- 166 swim: ‘float’ and ‘bathe’ have both been appropriated to mean ‘swim’.
- 170 they: various demonstratives have taken over the functions of the 3rd-person pronoun.
- 174 this: other demonstratives have encroached on ‘this’.
- 180 tooth: ‘row of teeth’ has encroached on ‘tooth’.
- 188 water: ‘liquid’ has apparently encroached on ‘water’.
- 189 we: ‘us’ has encroached on ‘we’.
- 193 where: different derivatives of ‘what’ have been chosen by different languages.
- 205 ye: ‘you’ has encroached on ‘ye’.
- 306 ax: multiple borrowing from unknown sources is generally agreed.
- 308 be: ‘become’ and ‘stay’, at least, have encroached on ‘be’.
- 314 branch: the distribution of states 7 and 8 argues parallel development.
- 322 cattle: ‘bulls’ and ‘livestock’ have encroached on ‘cattle’.
- 323 collect: it looks as though different languages have chosen between two inherited words.
- 326 cow: ‘bovine’ has encroached on ‘cow’; in addition, state 5 seems to have spread through the Balto-Slavic dialect network.
- 352 honey: ‘sweet (thing)’ has encroached on ‘honey’.
- 361 lead: not only are there at least two inherited words, ‘drive’ has encroached on them.
- 379 ox: ‘bovine’ and ‘bull’ have been specialized to mean ‘ox’ in various languages.
- 383 put: causatives of ‘sit’ and ‘lie’ have encroached on ‘put’.
- 401 stay: ‘stay overnight’ has encroached on ‘stay’.
- 404 sweat: the distribution of states 1 and 2 simply makes no sense; parallel development?
- 412 weave: ‘plait’ has encroached on ‘weave’.
- 413 wheel: two words meaning ‘runner’ have encroached on ‘wheel’.
- 416 wolf: an onomatopoeic word based on ‘howl’ seems to have encroached on ‘wolf’.

Cases which might reflect something else.

- 46 fear: a perfect with the reconstructable meaning ‘be upset’ has come to mean ‘fear’ in Celtic and Germanic. But (a) that might reflect very early dialect contact; (b) the other Germanic state is clearly an innovation, with leaf-connected polymorphism in Gothic; and (c) the distribution of the other states could render this unproblematic.

48 fight: sharing of polymorphic states between Celtic and Germanic, between Germanic and Slavic, and between Slavic and Iranian might reflect very early dialect contact.

54 flow: sharing of polymorphic states between Baltic and Germanic might reflect very early dialect contact.

88 know: ‘recognize’ has clearly encroached on inherited ‘know’, but there is so much leaf-connected polymorphism that that might not be problematic.

97 long: the state shared by Germanic and Latin might reflect very early dialect contact.

100 many: though state 3 is probably ancestral, the distribution of state 1 (only in the most outlying daughters in the most probably trees) probably renders this character compatible on any likely tree.

109 neck: the state shared by Germanic and Latin might reflect very early dialect contact.

153 snow: though ‘winter’ has encroached on ‘snow’, the distribution of the specific derivative of ‘snow’ (verb) represented by state 6 might reflect very early dialect contact.

158 stand: the distribution of the specific derivative represented by state 6 might reflect very early dialect contact.

163 suck: the distribution of state 16 might reflect very early dialect contact.

186 warm: there seem to be two inherited roots, but their states are polymorphic in Avestan, so polymorphism at internal nodes is plausible.

187 wash: there seem to be two inherited roots, but their states are polymorphic in Greek, so polymorphism at internal nodes is plausible.

196 wide: there seem to be two inherited words; there is no polymorphism in the dialect of Greek which is the basis of our coding, but there is in Homeric Greek, so polymorphism at internal nodes is plausible.

204 worm: the anomalous initial consonant shared by Germanic and Latin might reflect very early dialect contact.

206 year: the state shared by Germanic and Latin might reflect very early dialect contact.

301 arm: ‘joint’ has clearly encroached on ‘arm’, but the fact that it did so in Germanic and Old Prussian might reflect dialect contact.

302 arrow: the distribution of state 6 might reflect language contact.

310 beard: the distribution of state 5 might reflect very early dialect contact.

341 free: states 3 and 10 might reflect very early dialect contact.

347 grain: though ‘crushed (thing)’ has certainly encroached on ‘grain’, its appearance in Old Prussian and Germanic might reflect dialect contact.

366 lip: states 8 and 9 are confined to Europe and might reflect early dialect contact.

380 pig: the appearance of state 14 in Germanic and Slavic might reflect early dialect contact.

382 pour: the appearance of the extended root in Latin and Germanic might reflect early dialect contact.

397 son: it is clear that two derivatives meaning ‘offspring’ have encroached on ‘son’, but since a polymorphism is actually attested in a language recorded early (Vedic), there could be widespread polymorphism at internal nodes in this character.

417 wood: the appearance of state 5 in Germanic and Celtic might reflect early dialect contact.

420 young: the appearance of state 12 in Germanic and Celtic might reflect early dialect contact.

421 tear: the distribution of *d- is an unsolved puzzle.

Probable effects of dialect networks.

15 blood: Latvian (and eastern Lithuanian dialects) preserve the PIE word, while standard Lithuanian and Old Prussian exhibit an innovation that should originally have meant ‘gore’. Since the dialect chain was OPrus. – Lith. – Latv., it looks like the innovation might have spread from west to east through dialects in contact.

139 seed: an innovative word seems to have spread early through Germanic dialects.

354 house: an innovative word seems to have spread through Baltic dialects (cf. no. 15).

376 nine: the innovative initial d- seems to have spread between Slavic and East Baltic.

392 shoulder: an innovative word seems to have spread through Baltic dialects (cf. no. 15).

Possible widespread polymorphism.

23 cloud

27 cut

120 pull

135 say

152 snake

156 split

178 tie