

DRAVIDIAN AND ALTAIC ‘HOT – FIRE – HEAT’

(DEDR 1458 AND THE RELATED ETYMA WITH INITIAL *k-/g-*)¹

0.1 In a recent paper on Tamil etymology (Vacek 2000) I have linked OTa. *akai-* 3. to burn (e.g. *Akanānūru* 295,2; 339,8; not in DEDR) with DEDR 18 (Kur. *axrnā* to warm oneself; etc.) and with Mø. *ege* 2. to warm, to dry in the sun or by fire (plus further Altaic references). In the following I want to present a series of further examples, which are particularly based on DEDR 1458 and the related DEDR etyma representing the indicated lexical meanings. The paper is oriented more on the collection of lexical material. Questions of interpretation of the phonetic and semantic range of correspondences were discussed by me in greater detail in my earlier papers. For a discussion of the problems concerning the formal analysis of similar parallels, the reader is invited to refer to the respective papers, which discuss the problem at length (esp. e.g. Vacek 2000 and 2001 with further references).

I should like to underline that the following etyma are of importance for the Dravidian and Altaic comparison, as they confirm some of the findings of formal variations established in my previous research, particularly concerning the *broad range of forms* including the alternations of vowels and intervocalic consonants in the root. Here are especially to be noted the series with labial vs. velar occlusives (or nasals), and the whole range of vowels, front and back, which were also found elsewhere (for a more detailed discussion cf. Vacek 2001). It may also be of importance that “fire” belongs to the very principle “elements” of nature and that the vocabulary linked with it should therefore reach into rather archaic layers of the cultural lexicon of each language family. That in our case this lexical field is so well represented and internally structured, may be significant for the conclusions to be drawn on that basis in future.

The principal comparison is made between Dravidian on the one hand and Mongolian, Manchu-Tungus (MT) and Turkic (mainly Old Turkic, but also

¹ It should be remembered that Prof. Adolf Erhart has devoted some of his professional activities to etymology (e.g. *Úvod do etymologie* [Introduction to Etymology], Prague 1981, jointly with Radoslav Večerka). Therefore I should like to contribute to this Festschrift by a probe into the Dravidian and Altaic etymology.

some of the modern languages) on the other. As a matter of interest, some references are also made to the Finno-Ugric (FU) and Samoyedic languages.²

As for the *semantic variation* of the lexical groups, the etyma discussed below have the basic meanings as indicated in the title of this paper, but besides that, there is a variety of extended meanings, which appear to be typical of Dravidian, but also of Altaic. This may be demonstrated by the broad range of meanings as found in DEDR 1458: "to grow hot, burn, be warm (as body), wither, parch, be dried up, begin to heal (sore, wound, boil), shine, be indignant, angry, be prejudiced, hate; burn (tr.), consume, kill." It should be added that occasionally the semantic extension includes also "light, to lighten", "kiln, kettle" or "ashes, cinder" and the like.

0.2. The series of etyma presented in DEDR 1458, Ta. *kāy-* to grow hot etc. appear to be formally a rather heterogenous group, which should better be subdivided according to the medial root consonants into several related subgroups; each of them can be linked with other DEDR etyma having initial *k-* or *g-*.³ The liquid in the medial position, which is found in a single case in

² The Dravidian material is quoted from T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau, 1984(2) (abbreviated as DEDR). The DEDR is occasionally completed by additions from the Tamil Lexicon (quoted as TL) or Johann Philip Fabricius's A Dictionary of Tamil and English, Tranquebar 1933 (quoted as TQ), or from the grammars of other Dravidian languages mentioned in the bibliography. The material for Turkic was mainly drawn from Clauson 1972 (abbreviated as Cl.), the Drevnetjurkskij slovar', 1969 (abbreviated as OTD; OT. stands for Old Turkic), and Räsänen (quoted as Räs.). Some more attention was devoted to individual Dravidian and Turkic languages, which are quoted by the names of the authors. The material for Manchu-Tungus was taken from Sravnitel'nyj slovar' tunguso-man'čžurskikh jazykov 1975-77 (abbreviated as MTD; MT. stands for Manchu-Tungus). This material is occasionally very rich and therefore some languages were quoted only selectively, because this paper cannot be exhaustive. The meaning of the Turkic and Manchu-Tungus etyma originally given in Russian in the quoted dictionaries is translated into English. Mongolian is quoted according to F. D. Lessing, 1960. The abbreviations of languages are those used in the quoted dictionaries. The several Finno-Ugric (FU.) references are taken from K. Rédei, 1988-91 (further abbreviations may be FP: Finnish-Permic; FW: Finnish-Wolgaic). A few references to the Samoyedic languages are made on the basis of Janhunen's etymological study (1977).

³ This is not an isolated case. In fact quite a number of the DEDR etyma need rethinking, as it was done here and on several occasions in my earlier papers. Besides that we can discover a number of words both in the TL and in the descriptions of individual Dravidian languages, which were not included into the DEDR. If they are included, it is often possible to establish a new etymological item around a "solitary" word, which is either mentioned in the margin of a DEDR etymon or is not found in the DEDR at all.

DEDR 1458 and which has some etymological relation to the medial “sibilants” (No. 1), may be extended by further liquids (No. 5).

According to the medial consonants the etymon DEDR 1458 may then be divided into the following groups:

- a) *-y-*, *-c-*, *-s-* (No. 1.)
- b) *-k-*, *-g-*, *-ñk-* (No. 2.)
- c) *-t-*, *-d-*, *-tt-*, *-nt-*, *-ɽ-*, *-ɽɽ-*, *-ɽ-* (No. 3.)
- d) *-p-*, *-pp-*, *-b-*, *-v-*, *-mp-*, *-m-*, *-mm-* (No. 4.)
- e) *-l-*, *-l̥-*, *-r-*, *-r̥-*, *(-d-)* (No. 5)

Concerning this division, it could be questioned, whether *-ɽ-* belongs to No. 3 or rather to No. 5; there are reasons to accommodate it in No. 3 (cf. Zvelebil 1970, p. 94ff., Subrahmanyam, 1983, p. 343ff.), but since there is occasional variation between *-r-* and *-ɽ-* in a number of roots, this matter has to be left for some more detailed consideration. For the time being, I have decided to accommodate *-ɽ-* in No. 3, but the presence of *-d-* in No. 5 may constitute an analogy which would permit us to place *-ɽ-* into No. 5 as well. In this respect there is certainly some correspondence between No. 3 and No. 5 below. There is one more point to be made. Liquids may also alternate with sibilants, so we may consider another link between No. 1 and No. 5.

Each of the formal groups are completed by a number of words from the individual languages (including Tamil), which are not found in the DEDR. The MT. languages are quoted only occasionally in full, the respective etyma are mostly represented by the heading of the respective paragraph with some information on the number of languages which are attested. All of the five etymological groups appear to have parallels in Altaic, only for No. 4 no parallels were found in Mongolian.

1. *-y-/-c-/-s-*

It would seem that, at least in Dravidian, there are reasons to believe that intervocalically *-y-* and *-c-* are etymologically related (Zvelebil 1970, p. 111ff., Subrahmanyam, 1983, p. 331ff.), while in many cases *-c-* appears to be the original phoneme. This may also be the case in this etymon, though some of the forms in Mongolian, Turkic and Finno-Ugric may suggest parallel developments.

- Ta. *kāy-* to grow hot, burn, be warm (as body), wither, parch, be dried up, begin to heal (sore, wound, boil), shine, be indignant, angry, be prejudiced, hate; burn (tr.), consume, kill

- kāyccal* heating, drying, fever, hatred
kāyccu- to boil, cook, heat by fire, dry or warm as in the sun or near the fire, reprove; n. heating (as metal or a stone), boiling (as a liquid)
kāyttu- to ignite, cause to burn, boil, cook, heat by fire
kāyppu dislike, aversion
kāymai envy, jealousy
- Ma. *kāyuka* to be hot, heated, feverish, shine, grow dry, warm oneself
kāyal, kāypu what is warm, heat, dryness
kāykkā, kāccuka to warm, boil, distill
kāccal heat, a still
kāccil heat, bodily heat
- Ko. *ka:y-* to become hot, warm oneself, bask in sun
ka:c- to make hot, boil, dry before fire
- To. *ko:y-* (*ko:s-*) to be hot, (sun, moon) shines, boil, bask in sun
ko:c- (*ko:ć-*) to heat (tr.), boil
ko:s föty(k) lamp lit in funeral hut
- Ka. *kāy* to grow hot, grow red-hot, burn with passion, be angry
kāyisu, kāsu to make hot, etc.
kāypu [kāvu, kāhu] heat, wrath, anger
- Kođ. *ka:y-* to be hot, boil, bask in sun
ka:c- to boil (tr.), melt (ghee)
ka:ca heat
ka:yela illness
- Tu. *kāyuni* to be hot, burn, be feverish, be angry
kāyipuni to make hot, warm (as water), fry, boil
kāyāvuni to have anything warmed, burned, boiled
kāyilè sickness
- Te. *kām̄cu* to heat, warm, boil
kācu, kāyu to shine
- Nk. *kāy-* to be hot
kāyta hot
- Ga.(Oll.) *kāyp-* to boil (tr.; water etc.)
kāykir fever
(S.) *kāykil* fever
- Go. (Tr.W.Ph.) *kāsānā* to become hot, be heated
(M.) *kāsta* hot
(Tr.) *kāsuhtānā*, (W.) *kāsahtānā*, (SR.) *kāsusānā*, (Mu.) *kāsih-*, (S.) *kācah-*
to heat
- Koṇḍa *kāy-* to warm oneself at fireplace
- Pe. *kāy-* to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire)
- Maṇḍ. *kāy-* to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire)
- Kui *kāspa* to make hot, heat; n. act of making hot

- Kuwi(F.) *kaiyali* to become hot (water, etc.)
kaiyi hot
kaiyi kīali to heat
- (Isr.) *kāy-* to become hot
- Kur. *xāynā* to lose moisture, dry up, evaporate, lose flesh, waste away
xaixairnā to become quite dry, parched
xaidnā, xaida 'ānā to make dry, desiccate (by exposing to the sun, fire,
or the air)
- (Hahn) *xaikā* dry, dried up, withered
- Malt. *qáye* to become dry, wither, become lean, fade
qeyre to be boiled, be hot
qeytre to boil, make hot [DEDR 1458a]
- Ta. *kacakaca-v-enal* 2. perspiring and being hot (cf. Kur. *kaskasrnā*)
kacakaca- 1. to feel uneasy from clamminess due to perspiration on
account of heat or sultriness [TL, s.vv.]
- Konḡa *kas-* to be lit (as fire), burn
kasis- to light (lamp, fire)
- Pe. *kacay ki-* to light (lamp)
- Kuwi *hiccu kahinomi* we kindle fire [DEDR 1090]
- Go. *ka:s-* to be boiled
ka:sus- to boil Subrahmanyam 1968, p. 194
- Ta. *kocci*³ fire (Aka. Ni.)
[TL s.v. refers to Ka. *kuccu* (none of the words in DEDR)]
- To. *ko:č-* to heat, boil (tr.) Saktivel 1976, p. 291
kwīč- to bubble, boil ibid. p. 299
- Kur. *xossnā* to burn without flame, catch fire, (fire) catches
xossta 'ānā to ignite, cause (fire) to catch
- Malt. *qose* to be burnt, burn
qostre to burn (tr.), inflame [DEDR 2042]
- Ta. *kiccu* fire
- Kurub. *kic, kič* fire (in songs)
- Ka. *kiccu, [kircu]* fire
- Tu. [*kitty* lightning]
kiccu, kicci, kicce fire, envy, indigestion
- Kor. *kicci* jealousy
- Te. *ciccu* fire, flame; *ciccara, ciccura* fiery [*kittu* fire]

Kol.	<i>kis</i> fire; Nk. <i>kicc</i> , <i>kic</i> , id.; Pa. <i>kic</i> id.	
Ga.	<i>kis</i> , <i>kiccu</i> id.; <i>kismul</i> fireplace	
Go.	<i>kis</i> fire;	
Konḁa	<i>sisu</i> id.	
?Kui	<i>siso vaḁi</i> a flint (<i>vaḁi</i> stone)	
Kuwi	<i>hīcū</i> , <i>hiccu</i> fire	
Kur.	<i>cicc</i> id.; Malt. <i>cicu</i> id.	[DEDR 1514] ⁴
To.	<i>kič</i> fire (in songs)	Saktivel, 1976, p. 285
Mo.	<i>gei-</i> to beam, shine, emit light; to become clear; to dawn, grow light; to rejoice <i>geigül-</i> to lighten; to enlighten, illuminate; to give joy <i>xaira-</i> 1. (<i>xayari-</i>) to fry, grill, roast; to singe with a hot iron, cauterize, scorch <i>xail-</i> to thaw; to fuse, melt; to dissolve <i>xuixala-</i> to singe, burn (hair, feathers, grass, etc.) <i>xuix-a</i> animal skin from which the hair has been singed; scalp <i>xuixur</i> in: <i>xuixur degdekü</i> – for passion to flare up <i>ges-</i> 1. to melt, thaw <i>kös</i> fire (possibly a Turkic loanword used in the semantic pair <i>yal kös</i> fire)	
MT.	<i>XŌ-</i> to singe, to get burnt Neg. id. <i>KĒS-KĒS</i> onom. fully dried up	MTD I,467
	(Neg., Ul'č., Orok., Nan.)	MTD I,389
	? <i>KOŽOŃNI-</i> be angry Evenk. id.	MTD I,403
	<i>KEJREN</i> kettle (Neg., Oroč., Ul'č., Nan.)	MTD I,444
	<i>XAČUA(N)-</i> kettle (Oroč., Ul'č., Orok., Nan., Ma.)	MTD I,464
	<i>XŽALA-</i> to glitter Ma. id.	MTD I,458

⁴ Some of the Tu. and Te. words here may either belong to, or are a contamination with DEDR 1951: Konḁa *ked-* (water) to be heated etc., cf. No. 3 further below.

- OT. *KÖJ-* burn
KÖJDÁ melting furnace
KÖJÜK singed
KÖJÜRMAK burning up OTD 312, s.vv.
- QAJĪN-* to boil
QAJNA- 1. to boil, be boiled; 2. to seethe; 3. transf. to boil, to seethe, to appear violent (about feelings)
- köy-, küy-* etc. to catch fire, burn; to burn (with anger and the like),
 Cl. 726 s.v. *küñ-* (cf. also No. 3 below).
kö:z 2 burning embers var. *kos, koz, gö:z, köz* Cl. 756–757
köze- 2 to poke a fire, stir up the burning embers var. *kö:ze* Cl. 757
- uig. etc. *köj*, [*kön*] brennen
 (other language variants: *kööj, gőj, küj, kuj, göj*)
 oir. tel. *küjük* Brandgeruch
 kaz. *köjök*, soj. *xujuk* burn, or smell of burning
 mtü *köjdä* Schmelzofen Räs. 309
- AH. *kösä* Feuer umrühren, schüren Räs. 293
 osm. *köz* (?) glühende Kohle, Kohlenglut, Funke;
 ?čag. *koz* glühende Kohlen; etc. Räs. 294–5
- Dolg. *kās-* II Tee kochen
 ?*kās-* III Brennholz holen Stochowski 1998, p. 151
- k̄yj-, k̄jyn-* (intr.) kochen, sieden ibid., p. 181
k̄yj̄nan cf. *kyj̄nāku*
k̄yj̄nāku cf. *kyj̄nāku* ibid., p. 182
 ??*kyj̄nāky* wütend, erbost, böse ibid., p. 177
- FU *kačʒ²* Wärme; warm werden Rédei I, 114
keje-² (intr.) kochen, gekocht, gar, reif werden Rédei I, 143
- FW *kesä* Sommer Rédei II, 660–1
 ?*kiča* heftig, hitzig ibid. 661
- FU ?*koje²* Morgenröte
 (other languages: Sonne, Tag, Hitze) Rédei I, 167

- U *kuška* (*koška*) trocken, trocken werden
 (var. e.g. Lapp. *kâi 'hkē* trocken [Boden, Kleider, Heu etc.]
 sam. jur. *xāsūj, kīsūj* trocken, etc.) Rédei I,223

Samojed. **kāsǎ* – trocken sein, trocknen (intr.) Janhunen 1977, p. 60

2. -*k-*, -*g-*, -*ūk-*

- Ta. *kāñku, kāñkai* earthen pot-boiler
kāñgalu (SATD) sultriness
- Ko. *ka:ŋg* heat of fire or sin
- Ka. *kāku, kāñke* state of being overheated, irritated
- Te. *kāka* warmth, heat, anger; war, hot
kāgu to be heated, grow hot, boil, simmer, be angry; large pot, kettle,
 boiler
kāguḍu state of being heated
- Kol. *ka:ŋg-* to become hot; *ka:ŋgip* to heat
- Nk. *kāŋg-* to become hot
- Pa.(S.) *kāka* heat of boiling water
- Konḍa *kāŋka* (Sova dial.) anger
- Kui *kāga* to warm oneself by the fire or in the sun; act of warming oneself
- Kuwi *kāka* hot; Br. *xāxar* fire, anger, jealousy [DEDR 1458b]
- Ta. *kañkul* 7. cinder, glowing coal (TL, not in DEDR)
- Te. *kañgu* to be scorched, be burnt, fade [DEDR 1278a]⁵
- Mo. *kengsi-* 2. to burn slightly, brown (as food)
kengsigum smell of frying food, smell of burning
xayur- 2. to fry
xayurγ-a roasted meat dish; fried, roasted
xayari- (*xaira-* 1.) to fry, grill, roast, to singe with a hot iron, cauterize,
 scorch
xayurai 1. dry, dried up; dry land; dryness, drought

⁵ This Te. word may be preferably accommodated in this group, though Te. can drop liquids after elision of vowels. Since it was included into DEDR 1278, Burrow and Emeneau must have had this suspicion. It could belong to No. 5, should this prove to be the case, which I do not expect in the context of the preceding Ta. word and of the words in DEDR 1458b above.

xajsa- to dry out, parch, shrivel in drying; to have heartburn; to be deprived of something agreeable
xajda 1. dry grass of the preceding year
xaki- to dry up (of a sore); to hold something against somebody; to despise
xakir- 2. to dry up
xakir 2. dry and hard; arid; place where the subsoil has no water
xokila- to (cause to) dry, hang up to dry
xoxir dry dung of sheep accumulated on camping grounds; filth, rubbish

yang 2. draught; lack of fodder (?cf. Lessing: Chinese *han*)⁶

MT.	<i>KAJURA-</i> to dry up, (Evenk., Neg.)	MTD I.375
	<i>KÉŃKA</i> kettle (great one) Even. id.	MTD I,450
Nan.	<i>xēŋgi-</i> to singe in the fire ⁷ s.v. <i>EŃGURĒ-</i> to get burnt	MTD II,457
	<i>ΓUŃQA-</i> to burn, to scorch Ma. id. to be hot (sultriness); to fry, grill	MTD I,173
	<i>KAKTĭ̃-</i> to singe (widely represented)	MTD I,364
	<i>QOKIRĀ-</i> to dry up (Evenk., Oroč., Orok., Nan.)	MTD I,404

⁶ In the light of these series of words we may doubt that the Mo. word is of Chinese origin, especially if there are two other "cultural" words of the same phonetic shape, i.e. *yang* 1. steel; and 3. vat (from Chinese). Do we have to presume that the Mongols did not know the "drought", which they learned to designate from a neighbouring nation? I wonder. Phonetic coincidences of this type are not uncommon.

⁷ In her paper, Cincius (1984, p. 110, No. 51) quotes these MT. words with medial *-ŋg-* and with the meaning "to burn". She adds similar Mongolian and Turkic examples, among them Mo. *küŋküni-* to have the smell of s. th. singed, burnt. Among the Turkic words she also includes those finishing in *-y* and *-n*. She reconstructs them as **k"öŋ-* to be singed.

	? <i>KEN'ECĚN</i> coal (fallen out from fire) Evenk. id.	MTD I,449
	<i>KEKČI-</i> to fry, grill, to singe (Neg., Nan.)	MTD I,445
	<i>KAKI</i> II angry Evenk. <i>kaki</i> angry, ferocious etc.	MTD I,363
OT.	<i>QAIUR-</i> to fry, grill, to glow <i>QOIUR-</i> id.	OTD, p. 406, s.v. OTD, p. 452, s.v. (cf. Räs. 220)
	<i>QAQLAN-</i> I to be dried up, dried in the sun <i>QAQLAT-</i> to cause to dry, to dry in the sun <i>QAQRAŠ-</i> to dry	OTD, p. 411, s.vv.
	<i>kağur-</i> to parch (grain and the like) (variants <i>kavur-</i> , <i>kawur-</i> are mentioned in No. 4)	Cl. 612
	<i>kok-</i> 1. give out smell of burning	Cl. 609
	<i>kaki:</i> to be angry (var. <i>kaği-</i> , <i>kaki-</i>)	Cl. 609
	<i>KEKNĀ-</i> to lose one's temper, become enraged	OTD, p. 295, s.v.
kmk.	<i>kaγar</i> zornig etc.	Räs. 219
?FU	<i>kaŋka</i> trockener, sandiger Ort	Rédei I,126
?FP	<i>koksə</i> trocken, dürr	Rédei II,670

3. -t-, -d-, -tt-, -nt-, -I-, -ḡ-, -ḡ-

Ta.	<i>kāntu-</i> to burn, smart as a sore, be scorched, charred, shine, be hot with indignation, burn with envy, be angry with, heat
Ma.	<i>kāntuka</i> to be hot; <i>kāntal</i> heat
Mand.	<i>kānd-</i> sun to be hot; to warm oneself in the sun
Kui	<i>kānda</i> to be hot
Kuwi	<i>kāth'nai</i> (S.) to heat; <i>kāndri</i> (Mah.) anger; <i>kānd-</i> to become hot; <i>kāt-</i> to heat

[DEDR 1458c]

- Ma. *kattuka* to kindle, burn; *kattal* burning, heat, appetite; *kattikka* to set on fire, burn
- Ko. *kat-* to burn; light (lamp); *katc-* to set fire to
- To. *kot-* (fire) burns with flame, glitter, flash; light (lamp)
- Ka. *kattu* to begin to burn with flame; cause to burn with intensity, inflame, kindle
kattisu to inflame, kindle
- Koḍ. *katt-* to burn with a blaze; Kor. *kanti* to kindle [DEDR 1207]
- Ta. *katir* to shine, glow, become manifest; ray of light, beam, light
katirpu radiance; *katiravan* sun
- Ma. *katir* ray
katiram beauty
katirkka to shoot rays or looks, be radiant
katirmma shining, beaming
- Ka. *kadir* ray of light, splendour; *kadaru*, *kaduru* luster [DEDR 1193a]
- Ta. *koti* to boil, bubble up from heat, be heated, enraged, burn with desire; bubbling up boiling water or oil), heat (as of fire, weather, etc.), fever, rage, grief, desire
koti-koti- to bubble up (as boiling rice)
kotippu boiling, bubbling up, heat, fever, rage, grief
kutampu- to boil up, bubble up (as boiling water), get angry
kutukutu- to desire eagerly
- Ma. *koti* eagerness, greediness
kotikka to be greedy, envious, covet
- Ko. *kodc-* to quiver (of water about to boil, flesh of animal just killed, eyelid)
- To. *kwīṭhy-* (water) approaches boiling-point, etc.
- Ka. *kudi* to boil, bubble up, boil up, suffer pain or vexation in the mind; boiling, grief etc.
kudisu- etc. to boil (tr.), etc.
kodi to boil; desire to eat; boiling, etc.
- Tu. *kodipuni*, *kodiyuni* to boil (intr.), seethe, etc.
- Te. *goda* hunger
goda-konu to be excited, be in haste, be hungry
kutakuta bubbling, simmering, the sound produced in boiling, etc.
- Kur. *xodoxnā* to be reduced to pulp by unskillful cooking; to get discouraged, despair; to reduce (by excessive cooking) to a soft uniform mass, cook until they fall to pieces; to worry, deprive of self-confidence, dishearten;
xodxnā to burn (tr.) by overheating

- Malt. *gothge* to excite, [incline] [DEDR 2084]
- Kur. *xodxnā* to overcook, cook to a pulp
xudxkā mandī rice cooked to a pulp Bleses 1956, p. 114
- Kuwi *kudru* top of fire place Israel 1979, p. 349
guduva, gudva flame (fire) ibid., p. 357
- Ta. *kottu* cooked rice [s.v. DEDR 2171]
- Ta. *kontu*² 1. to burn, be in flames
 2. to be enraged, furious; to be inflamed with anger
*kontu*⁴ n. anger, wrath [TL. s.vv.]
- Tu. *kitty* lightning
- Te. *kittu* fire [s.v. DEDR 1514]
- Konḍa *ked-* (water) to be heated, to boil
ket- to heat (water)
- Pe. *ked-* to become hot
keḍi ke- to heat (water) [DEDR 1951]
- Ta. *kaṛal* firewood, fuel
- Koḍ. *kaṛa kampa* fencing with dried stalks, thorny bushes, etc.
kaṛu [small piece of wood,] dried plants, twigs, etc.; used as fuel
 [DEDR 1289a]⁸
- Ta. *kaṛu* to resent, get angry [DEDR 1395]
- Ta. *kaṅṅru-* to be scorched, sunburnt, melt (as the heart), become sore, fade,
 become pale (as from exhaustion)
kaṅṅal contused wound; sign of anger
kantuḷ charcoal
- Ma. *kannuka* to be scorched
- Ka. *kantu* to be scorched by the sun or by fire, be charred, etc., wither,
 wane etc.
- Koḍ. *kandi* mark of a blow, bruise

⁸ This etymon is probably to be divided into a group of words designating “dry wood, fuel” and into a group designating “pegs, shafts” and the like, though they may have been contaminated in linguistic usage as well. It is interesting to note, that S. Ohno compares the Ta. word with Japanese *kar-a* > *gara* firewood, fuel (dialectal) in his *Sound Correspondences between Tamil and Japanese*. Tokyo 1980 (No. 54, p. 16).

- Tu. *kanduni* to fade, wither etc.
- Te. *kandu* blackness, discoloration, grief; to be scorched, grief; to be scorched, be inflamed (as by a blow), be vexed
(cf. Ta. *karu* to resent, get angry 1395) [DEDR 1410]
- Ta. *kaṇal-* to be hot, boil, be angry; to burn; n. fire
kaṇarru- to cause to burn, render warm, shine brightly
kaṇali sun, fire, etc.
kaṇi- to be redhot, glow, get angry
kāṇal heat, sun's ray, light, mirage
- Ma. *kanal* live coals, fire
kanaluka to burn, be hot
kanekka to burn as charcoal
kaniyuka to glow
kānal heat, glare, mirage
- Ko. *kan* redhot
kanc- to expose (dead person's jewelry) to fire to remove pollution
- Ka. *kaṇal* to be angry; to glow like live coals; wrath, anger
kani glow
kansu to blacken (pot)
- Tu. *kani-mūri* the smell of smoke
kanevuni the skin to be discoloured by a blow
- Ta. *kaṇalu* to be angry, burn, give pain; anger
kaṇakana the glow of fire or live coals
gaṇagana glowing, glow, blazing
kaṇaru to grow angry; anger
- [Kui *kamba-* to be burned, injured by fire, consumed by fire; injury or destruction by fire
kappa to cause to burn, char, scorch] [DEDR 1406]
- Mo. *xata-* to dry, dry up, [become hard]
xataṇa- to dry (caus.)
- kenteg* quick temper, irascibility
kentegle- to fly into a rage, become angry or very impatient
xanda decoction, extract, infusion; sirup,; jelly, jam
xandala- to decoct, concentrate by boiling, boil down, condense
?keder testy, irascible, cross, quarrelsome; obstinate, disobedient
kederle- to rage, be testy; to be obstinate; to contradict
?kete steel for striking fire, tinder box with flint and steel for striking fire; lighter

- MT. *KATĀ-* to harden, to temper (metals) MTD I,383
 (Evenk., Neg., Oroč., Ul'č., Nan., Ma.)
- KETI-KETI* onom. angrily MTD I,455
 Neg. *ketpe-* to be angry, to be upset
ketpete angry
 (Ul'č., Orok., Nan., Ma.)
- XETE-* II to cook (soup from vegetables) MTD I,483
 Nan. id.; Ma. *xetxe-* to cook, to scald (greens, meat)
- ΓANDA* drought MTD I,139
 Evenk. id. (< Mo. *yang* 2. < Chinese?)⁹
- Ma. *x'a, x'an* drought MTD I,465
 (s.v. X'A II]
- KANĭ* oven, furnace; hearth MTD I,373
 (Neg., Ul'č., Nan.)
- OT. *QAT-* I 1. become hard, harden
 2. to thicken (about liquids)
- küñ-* to catch fire, burn; to burn (with anger and the like)¹⁰ Cl. 726
- uig. etc. *kön, [køj]* brennen
 mtü. *kön-ük* ganz brennen Räs. 309
- Dolg. *kat-* I 3. vetrocknen, verwelken
kataŋ 1. ausgetrocknet, trocken; 2. hart(getrocknet)
katar̄y trocken, hart Stochowski 1998, p. 143 s.vv.
- FP *konə (kunə)* Ashe, Lauge
 Lapp. N *gudnâ* ash,

⁹ Should the Evenkis have known no drought? Cf. the following Ma. word and above note No. 6 on Mo. *yang*.

¹⁰ Clauson has this form with a number of variants with root-final *-y-*, and the palatal nasal may also be taken as a variant belonging to No.1. But cf. the following Turkic examples.

Samojed. *kât'â*- Licht (?)

Janhunen 1977, p. 62, s.v.

4. *-p-*, *-pp-*, *-b-*, *-v-*, *-mp-*, *-m-*, *-mm-*

- Ka. *kāvu*, *kāhu* heat
kāvāra, *kāvura* mental heat, passion, anger, wrath
- Tu. *kāvu* heat, warmth
- Te. *kāpādamu* fomentation; *kāpūdu* heating; *kāpu* (SAN) id.; *kāpincu* to make hot
kāvaramu pride of flesh, vigour of youth, pride, arrogance, infatuation (= Ka. *kāvāra*)
- Kol. *ka:p-* to boil
- Nk. *kāp-* to fry, boil; Nk.(Ch.) *kāp-* to heat, boil
- Pa. *kāpip-* to heat
- Go.(M.) *kāpānā*, (Ko.) *kap-* to heat or warm
- Koya Su. *kāp-* to boil
- Konḍa *kāp-* to boil, as water
kāmb- to be boiled as water, get warm
- Mand. *kāpi ki-* to heat, roast; Kuwi *kāp-* (P.) to heat [DEDR 1458d]
- Ka. *kāvali*, *kāvāle* a plate or pan for frying or baking
kāvalige frying pan
- Tu. *kāvali*, *kāvōli* id. [DEDR 1488]
- Pa. *kovk-* water boiled Burrow, Bhattacharya 1953, p. 162
- Kui *kamba-* to be burned, injured by fire, consumed by fire; injury or destruction by fire;
kappa to cause to burn, char, scorch [DEDR 1406]
- Ka. *kamaru* to be singed, burnt, or scorched
kamara, *kamaru*, *kamarike*, *kamarige* the state of being singed, burnt, or scorched, the disagreeable smell arising from burnt oil, ghee, hair, etc.
- Te. *kamaru* to be singed, burnt, charred; singeing, burning, smell of burnt hair, skin, or oil
kamar(u)cu- to singe, burn, char
kamalu- to be scorched, singed, or parched, (be blackened)
kamalincu- caus. from id.

Koṇḍa *kavi* pieces of half-burnt wood (which are heaped up and reburnt before starting *pōru* cultivation) [DEDR 1230]

Ta. *kamaṛu*-³ 1. to be heated too much; 3. to be hot and dry
[TQ s.v., not in DEDR]

Koṇḍa *kām*- to be boiled, as water etc. Krishnamurti 1969, p. 361

Note that there is also a verb with *-u-* and intervocalic *-mp-*, *-m-*, *-p(p)-* in Dravidian, which may have some parallels in the last two MT examples and in one FW example below.

Ta. *kumai*- to be overboiled, be boiled soft to mash; to overboil, reduce to a mash by boiling [s.v. DEDR 1746]

Ta. *kumpu*- to become charred (as food when boiled with insufficient water)
kumai- to be hot, sultry

Ma. *kumpi*, *kumpiri* mirage; *kumpal* inward heat; *kummu* expr. descriptive of heat; *kummal* sultriness; *kumuṛuka*, *kumiṛuka* to be hot, close; *kumuṛal* oppressive heat
[?kukkuka to be hot]
?kuppu heat

Ka. *kome* to begin to burn, as fire or anger

Tu. *kumbi* mirage
gumulu fire burning in embers
gumuluni to be hot, feel hot as in a fit of fever

Te. *kummu* smouldering ashes
kumulu to smoulder, burn slowly underneath without flame, be consumed inwardly, grieve, pine

Go. *kum* smoke
gubrī fine ashes of burnt-out fire
kumpōḍ smoke [DEDR 1752]

?Pe. *komay ki*- to make to wither Burrow, Bhattacharya 1970, p. 202

As for the whole phonetic pattern of the words in this paragraph, there seems to be no Mongolian parallel, there are only parallels in MT. and Turkic, possibly Finno-Ugric.

MT. *QAMŪLTAN*- to seethe MTD I,372
Orok. id. to seethe (about water), to form a blister (from burning)

	? <i>KIBEV-</i> to burn the hand (in frost?!) ¹¹	MTD I,390
	<i>GĒVAN</i> dawn	MTD I,145
	Evenk. id. dawn (Even., Neg., Oroč., Ud., Ul'č., Orok., Nan.)	
	<i>FUVAX'AN</i> furnace, pit for the kettle	MTD I,165
	Ma. id.	
	? <i>XUMESIKE</i> soot	MTD I,477
	Orok. id.; Nan. <i>xufekse</i> soot, lampblack	
OT.	<i>QAVĪR-</i> II to fry, to grill, to glow	
	<i>QAVRUL-</i> (pass.) to be fried	
	<i>QAVRUŠ-</i> (soc.) to fry	OTD p. 437, s.vv.
	<i>QOVUR-</i> to fry, to grill, to glow	OTD p. 462, s.v.
	<i>kavur-</i> , <i>kawur-</i> [<i>kağur-</i>] to parch (grain and the like) (cf. No. 2 above)	Cl. 612
	<i>kömür</i> charcoal (var. <i>gömür</i> , <i>kémür</i> , <i>kö:mür</i>)	Cl. 723
	<i>kebi:</i> to become more or less dry, to dry partially	Cl. 687
trkm.	<i>kavyr-</i> to fry, grill [<i>kār</i> to scorch]	Räs. 220
osm.	<i>k'öv</i> , kar.L. <i>kiw</i> , kar.T. <i>k'uv</i> , čuv. <i>kəv</i> ganz brennen	Räs. 309
kaz.	<i>kypkyn</i> Funke	
sag.	<i>kypkun</i> Überbleibsel von Feuer, Asche und Kohlen	
tel.	<i>kybyr</i> id.	
hak.	<i>xybyn</i> spark, ashes	Räs. 265
Čuv.	<i>kəvajdə</i> Zündstoff, mittel zum anzünden (dürre Äste u. dgl.)	Paasonen, 1908, 71
	<i>kəvar</i> glühende Kohle	ibid.
	(<i>kəvar</i> , dial. <i>koar</i> id.)	Egorov, 97)
	<i>kəmrək</i> charcoal	Egorov, 99
	<i>xəvel</i> the Sun	Egorov, 297
	? <i>kəvəš</i> 1. to envy, 2. to be jealous	Egorov, 104
Dolg.	<i>kappyt</i> , <i>kapput</i> ausgetrockent, trocken; hart geworden, vertrocknet	Stochowski 1998, p. 140, s.v.

¹¹ Or should this word be rather connected with the etymological nest designating "cold, frost" etc.? Cf. Vacek 2001.

FP *kipe(-riə)* Funke Rédei II,665

FW *kūma* heiss, glühend; Fieber Rédei III,675

5. *-l-, -l̥-, -r-, -r̥-, (-d-)*

The relation of a sibilant to *-y-* as discussed above is one possibility, but on the other hand, there is also a group of etyma with an intervocalic liquid, which is a phonetic parallel rather common in Altaic, but it is not unknown in Dravidian either (cf. some examples in Vacek 2001 in print). Similarly, there is a Dravidian alternation of *d* and the liquids (cf. also Zvelebil 1970, p. 100; Subrahmanyam 1983, 335 f.).

Kui *kāra* to be hot (sun), (spirit) is distressed [DEDR 1458e]

Konḍa *gāru* lightning Krishnamurti 1969, 366

Kuwi *kāḍ-* to be burnt Israel 1979, 346
kār- to be burnt; become black ibid. 347

Kuwi *koṭ-* to be hot, fierce (of sun) [s.v. DEDR 2055]¹²

Ma. *kāḷuka* to burn, flame
kāḷal high flame, love-fever

Te. *kālu* to burn, be burnt, scalded, scorched, baked
kāluṣu burning, setting on fire, baking, roasting

kālcu to burn (tr.), set fire to, scald, singe, scorch, char, bake

Pa. *kāl-* to smart [DEDR 1500]

Ta. *kaḷai*⁵ 2. beauty, splendour, glow, lustre [TL s.v., not in
(cf. *keḷu* below) DEDR]

Ta. *kalāy-* to get angry, quarrel [to be separated from DEDR 1303?]

Ta. *karukku-* to darken by heat, burn, scorch, toast, fry

karuku- to be scorched, blackened by fire or sun

kari- to be charred, scorched, [become black]; to char

Ma. *karikkal, karukkal* frying

¹² This word may better be accommodated in this group of etyma, though there probably is some contamination with the semantic contents of DEDR 2055, cf. Ta. *koṭu* cruel, severe; etc.

- karikka* to char, burn black, fire (a jungle), scorch
kariśal that which is singed, scorched
- To. *kary-* to be singed, scorched, fried too much
karc- to heat (new pot, etc., to purify it)
- Ka. *kari-* to be scorched, singed, charred; fry, roast
karañacu to be scorched
- Koḍ. *kari-* to be singed; to singe
- Tu. *kari* soot, charcoal; *karñka* state of being burnt or singed; *karñkāḍuni*
to burn (tr.)
karvāvuni to burn the down of a fowl by holding it over the fire
- Te. [*kañgu* to be scorched, be burnt, fade]
krāḅgu to be burned
- Pa. *ker-*, *kerv-* to burn; *kerip-*, *kervip-* id.(tr.)
- Ga. *karid-* to burn away as rice; *karv-* to burn (intr.); *karup-* id. (tr.)
- Go. *karw-*, *karv-*, *kar-* etc. id.
karha field for burning cultivation
- Kui *krumu* scorched, tinderlike
grīpa to cremate the dead; cremation [DEDR 1278a]¹³
- Pe. *kara* heat of the sun Burrow, Bhattacharya, 1970, p. 199
- Oll. *kārup* heat of the sun Bhattacharya, 1956, p. 56
- Kui *kara* heat of the sun
kara kālomi hot season
kara vēra summer Israel 1979, p. 345
- Pa. *kerj-* to warm oneself by the fire
kercip- to warm somebody else
- Konḍa *rēs-* to warm by the fire (aphaeresis of *k-*)
- Kui *grehpa* to warm, warm by the fire, broil, foment; act of warming by the
fire, fomentation
- Kuwi *kērnjali* to warm oneself in the sun
krenj- to warm oneself;
kreh- to warm another [DEDR 1967]
- To. *kiru* a spark
- Ka. *kiḍi*, *keḍi* id.
- Koḍ. *kēḍi*, *ceḍi* id.

¹³ DEDR 1278a is obviously to be divided into two. It appears to be a contamination with *karu-* black, which is put into one etymon, but both the South and the Central Dravidian languages seem to fit perfectly into the present group of etyma. On the other hand, Ta. *karu* black etc. (DEDR 1278a) has parallels in all of the Altaic languages: Mo. *xar-a* 1. black, dark, obscure; MT. KARĀ black (MTD I, 379); OT. QARA I. black (OTD. s.v.).

- Tu. *kiddi, kedî* id. [DEDR 1528]
- Ka. *kircu, [kiccu]* fire [s.v. DEDR 1514]
- Ta. *kiłlar* to shine, be conspicuous, be exalted, be roused; light
 Ma. *kiłar* splendour [s.v. DEDR 1583]
- Ta. *keļu* 2. brightness, luminosity, brilliancy [TL s.v., not in DEDR]
- Ta. *kołli* firebrand, fire, quick-tongued person
kołuttu- to kindle, set on fire, ignite; burn (intr.)
kołuntu-, *kołuntu-* to burn, be kindled
kołuvu- to kindle (as fire)
- Ma. *kołli* firebrand, firewood
kołuttuka to set on fire, light, kindle
- Ko. *koyl* burning firewood, faggot
- To. *kwily* firebrand, glowing ember
- Ka. *kołli, kołle* firebrand
- Tu. *kolli, kołli* id. [DEDR 2158]
- Te. *gōlincu* to fry
gōlis- id. [DEDR 2246]
- Mo. *yal* fire, conflagration
yalda- to burn; to set fire to, kindle; to cremate; to defrost the soil by kindling a fire
yalla- to kindle, burn; to heat; to open fire, shoot, bombard
yalzayu rabid, insane; possessed by a demon; frenzied, enraged; violent, tempestuous
yolumta fireplace in a yurt, hearth in the center of the tent; inheritance; focus (physics)
xala- 2. to be(come) or feel warm or hot (not used of weather); to be(come) warmed up or heated up (as through intoxication or over an argument)
xalaya- to warm; to heat; to burn, scald
xalayuca- to feel hot; to suffer from heat
xalayud- to suffer from heat
xalayun hot (also of taste); warm; intimate; heat, warmth; fever

kōlcü- to warm; to become warm or flushed
kōlci- for two persons to sleep in opposite directions with the feet of each in the armpits of the other for warmth

ger-e 1. lustre, brightness, light; complexion; dawn; torch
gerel light, beam of light; illumination; splendor; shine, gloss, polish
gerelde- to come to light, become visible or noticeable; to light(en),
illuminate
gerelle- to shine, be bright; to illuminate
gereltü- to shine, glow, glitter; to emit light; to clear up, become clear
gilai- to shine, be(come) shiny, glitter; to beam with joy etc.
gilalza- to twinkle, sparkle; to scintillate, glitter, gleam, shine; to be
glossy or shiny; to be dazzled; to be radiant, beaming
gilüi- to be smooth or glossy; to glisten, have a sheen; (be worn smooth,
slippery)
gilayar radiant, beaming, shining; glossy
gilung shiny; smooth; bald; dry (of trees)
gilba- to flash, beam
gilbay-a radiance, refulgence, sheen, reflection, glare; summer
lightning
gilbai- to glitter, glimmer; to dazzle
gilbe- to flash or shine in the distance; to shine in iridescent colors
gilbel- to shine; to emit light; to sparkle
giltayana- to glitter, shine, beam

xurud a variety of Mongolian cheese (which is dry; cf. the Turkic
forms below)

MT.	<i>KALAN</i> kettle (Evenk., Ud., Ul'č, Nan.)	MTD I,364
	<i>KALTUTA-</i> to glitter (Neg. id.)	MTD I,368
	<i>G'ALXUXA</i> dry, dried up Ma. id. (about wood, firewood)	MTD I,138
	<i>FALŪ-FALŪ BI</i> bright, clear Ul'č. id.; Orok. <i>γāl-</i> become bright (weather) etc. Nan., Ma.	MTD I,138
Nan.	<i>gal-gal</i> clear, sunny (weather) <i>gālgo-</i> to clear up (without clouds) Onenko, 1980, p. 97	
	<i>ḪARĬ-Ū-</i> to bake (pancakes) Ul'č., Nan. id.; Ma. <i>ḫara-</i> , <i>ḫari-</i> to bake, to fry; to dry etc.	MTD I,463
Ma.	<i>x'aribu-</i> to dry up, to die in drought	MTD I,456 (s.v. X'A II)

<i>ΓAR-ΓAR BI</i> bright, clear Ul'č. id.; Nan. id. <i>γarbī</i> bright, clear, dazzling	MTD I,141
<i>KILAQČI</i> kettle (small one) (Ma. id.)	MTD I,392
<i>KILARGA-</i> to glitter (Evenk. id.)	MTD I,392
<i>KILUMČA-</i> (Evenk., Neg., Ul'č., Orok., Nan., Ma.) id.	MTD I,394
<i>KILBELDĪ-</i> to glitter (Evenk., Nan.)	MTD I,393
<i>KILTIREĒ</i> dry Evenk. id.; (Evenk. variant <i>kiqtirē-</i> id. should probably belong to part 2 above <i>kiltirē-</i> to dry up, to burn up	MTD I, 393
<i>KORŌVKĀN-</i> to burn up, to burn, to scorch (Evenk. id.)	MTD I,416
<i>KERČEME</i> angry (Evenk. id.)	MTD I,454
?Nan. <i>kirmu-kirmu</i> onom. being bad, angry, inimical	Onenko 1980, p. 219
<i>GĪL-</i> II to boil Evenk. id.; <i>gīlut-/č-</i> to boil	MTD I,149
<i>GILBE-</i> I to glitter (Evenk., Sol., Even., Ul'č., Orok., Nan., Ma.)	MTD I,149–5
<i>GĒL-</i> to clear up (Evenk., Nan.) Ma. <i>gelmarče-</i> to shine, to light up etc.	MTD I,178
Nan. <i>gilterek</i> glittering, sparkling (about shiny objects) <i>gilekpin</i> flame <i>gilekpin-</i> to flare up, to blaze (about flame) <i>gilekpiči-</i> to blaze (flame) <i>gilep-gilep</i> flaring, blazing up, flashing (about flame)	Onenko, 1980, p. 105
<i>GILΓA-</i> to burn up Ma. id., to turn into ashes	MTD I,150

<i>GILTANA-</i> to glitter (Evenk., Sol., Ud., Ul'č., Orok., Nan., Ma.)	MTD I,151-2
<i>GOLORON</i> aurora borealis, northern lights Evenk. id., falling star; lightning Neg. <i>golojan</i> id. Nan. <i>yoloã</i> fire-ball	MTD I,160
<i>GUL- I</i> to glitter Evenk. id. <i>guldan</i> lightning, summer-lightning <i>guluṽun</i> fire, hearth Even. <i>gũl-</i> to strike a match, set fire <i>gũlaldĩṽũn</i> flint and steel; matches; fire-lighter Neg. <i>golovun</i> fire (great one) etc. (Sol., Oroč., Ul'č., Nan., Ma., cf. Mo. <i>yolumta</i>) ¹⁴	MTD I,169
? <i>GULREL-</i> to whiten, to fade (Even. id.; etc.)	MTD I,170
<i>KURII-</i> to burn; flame etc. (Evenk., Sol., Neg., Oroč., Ul'č., Ma.)	MTD I,435
<i>IURII-</i> to flame Ma. id., to flame, to blacken with smoke <i>γulgin</i> flame; soot, lampblack ¹⁵	MTD I,173
OT. <i>QURĠA-</i> to dry <i>QURĠAQ</i> dry, dried up <i>QURĠAT-</i> to dry, to dry up <i>QURĠĪR-</i> id.	OTD, p. 467, s.vv.
<i>QURĠ-</i> to dry, to dry up <i>QURĠN-</i> I (refl.) to get dried, to be dried <i>QURĠR-</i> to dry up	

¹⁴ In her paper, Cincius (1984, p. 107, No. 47) quotes only the words with medial *-l-* and with the meaning "fire, warm, to burn, to warm". The same applies to the Mongolian and Turkic examples. She reconstructs them as **k"öl* "fire". The words with medial *-r-* are quoted by her later (s.v. **k"uru-*, No. 62, p. 117), including the meanings of "ashes, etc.". It is here that she mentions the forms with intervocalic velars: Mo. *xayurai-* dry, and OT *xayur-* etc. to fry, etc. (cf. above No. 1)

¹⁵ The last two MT forms could also be related to another Dravidian etymon (DEDR 2654), which has initial *c-* in most of the languages (Ta. *cuṽu-* to be hot, warm, etc.), only Kur. and Malto have initial *k-*: Kur. *kurnā* to grow warm, become hot; cook etc. This possibility is not ruled out. Cf. also the respective Turkic forms below.

<i>QURĪT-</i> (caus.) to cause to dry	OTD, p. 468, s.vv.
<i>QURU-</i> to dry, to dry up ¹⁶	
<i>QURUŦ</i> dry, dried up	OTD, p. 469, s.vv.
<i>QURUQ</i> dry	
<i>QURUTI</i> dry curds	OTD, p. 470, s.vv.
<i>kuri:-</i> to be or become dry	Cl. 646
<i>kül</i> ashes, cinders	Cl. 715
<i>?kal</i> wild, savage, mad	Cl. 614
čag. etc. <i>kala</i> entzündend, anzünden etc.	Räs. 224
trkm. [<i>kavyr-</i> to fry, grill] <i>kār</i> to scorch	Räs. 220
mtür. <i>kur</i> trocken etc.	Räs. 302
OszmR. <i>kör</i> glühende Kohle, Kohlenglut, Funke <i>kor</i> glühende Kohle	Paasonen 1908, p. 71
Čuv. <i>xār</i> to dry up, to die (+ further Turkic languages)	Egorov 1964, p. 293
<i>xār-</i> id.	Paasonen 1908, p. 42
<i>xārt</i> to dry, to dry up, etc. (+ further Turkic languages)	Egorov 1964, p. 294
<i>?xēlxēm</i> spark, flame (<i>xəlxəm</i> funke)	Egorov 1964, p. 298 Paasonen 1908, p. 35)
Dolg. <i>gölübrä-</i> brennen (intr.)	Stochowski 1998, p. 85
Dolg. <i>kurān, kurānak</i> dürr, trocken	Stochowski 1998, p. 167
<i>kūr-, kūr̄t-, kurt-</i> Leder trocken machen, Leder trocknen	ibid. 178

¹⁶ In her paper, Cincius (1984, p. 118, No. 63) quotes MT. words with the same phonetic shape, but with a meaning not quite understandable to me in this context, viz. "hoof". On the Mongolian side she quotes Mo. *xuruγun* finger, which I would hesitate to connect with the above meaning.

FU *korpe-* brennen, verbrannt werden, versengt werden
korta- sengen, brennen Rédei I,186

For the first presentation of the respective semantic field in a Dravidian and Altaic perspective this range of forms should be a sufficient example proving that the parallels are hardly a matter of coincidence. But the complex nature of the relationship requires that we should try to establish the rules operating in these etyma¹⁷. At the moment we can see a great deal of regular correspondences, but also a number of irregularities which are difficult to account for, unless we accept the possibility of complex relations within various (possibly overlapping) linguistic areas functioning on extensive territories of Central Asia in the past. This, however, is a matter of further detailed research requiring a new generation of “Junggrammatiker”, as G. Doerfer put it.¹⁸

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¹⁷ For one way of analysing an analogous formal and semantic variation as a part of a typological and etymological model, cf. Vacek 2001.

¹⁸ Lautgesetz und Zufall, Innsbruck 1973, p. 122.

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