In a recent paper on Tamil etymology (Vacek 2000) I have linked OTa. *akai* to burn (e.g. Akanāṇuru 295.2; 339.8; not in DEDR) with DEDR 18 (Kur. *axrṇā* to warm oneself; etc.) and with Mo. *enge* 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

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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. káy- 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

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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 Räsän (quoted as Räs.). Some more attention was devoted to individual Dravidin 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’ččurskih 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 (fruther 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-, -nk- (No. 2.)
c) -t-, -d-, -tt-, -nt-, -r-, -nr-, -n- (No. 3.)
d) -p-, -pp-, -b-, -v-, -mp-, -m-, -mm- (No. 4.)
e) -/-, -/-, -r-, -r-, (-d-) (No. 5)

Concerning this division, it could be questioned, whether -r- 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 -r- 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 -r- in No. 3, but the presence of -d- in No. 5 may constitute an analogy which would permit us to place -r- 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 intervocally -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. kāyuca to be hot, heated, feverish, shine, grow dry, warm oneself
kāyal, kāyppu what is warm, heat, dryness
kāykka, 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:c-) to heat (tr.), boil
ko:s foṭy(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.
kāyppu [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. kāyunī to be hot, burn, be feverish, be angry
kāyipūnī to make hot, warm (as water), fry, boil
kāyāvūnī to have anything warmed, burned, boiled
kāyilē sickness
Te. kāmcu to heat, warm, boil
kācū, kāyu to shine
Nk. kāy- to be hot
kāyta hot
Ga.(Oll.) kāypp- 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.) kāsahṭānā, (SR.) kāsusānā, (Mu.) kāsīh-, (S.) kēcah-
to heat
Konđa kāy- to warm oneself at fireplace
Pe. kāy- to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire)
Mand. 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 kiali* 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
- *xaïdnā*, *xaïda’ānā* to make dry, desiccate (by exposing to the sun, fire, or the air)

(Hahn) *xaikā* dry, dried up, withered

Malt. *qāye* to become dry, wither, become lean, fade

- *qeyre* to be boiled, be hot
- *qeytre* to boil, make hot

[DEDR 1458a]

Ta. *kacakaca-v-egal* 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.]

Konda *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. *koccī* fire (Aka. Ni.)

[TL s.v. refers to Ka. *kuccu* (none of the words in DEDR)]

To. *ko:č-* to heat, boil (tr.)

- *kwīč-* to bubble, boil

Saktivel 1976, p. 291

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, kic̱i* fire (in songs)

Ka. *kiccu, [kircu]* fire

Tu. [kitty lightning]

- *kiccu, kicci, kicce* fire, envy, indigestion

Kor. *kicci* jealousy

Te. *ciccu* fire, flame; *cicca, ciccua* fiery [kittu fire]
Ga. *kis, kiccu* id.; *kismul* fireplace
Go. *kis* fire;
Konda *sisu* id.
?Kui *siso* *vaði* a flint (*vaði* stone)
Kuwi *hicu, hicc* fire
Kur. *cicc* id.; Malt. *cicu* id.  [DEDR 1514]
To. *kič* fire (in songs)

Mo. *gei-* to beam, shine, emit light; to become clear; to dawn, grow light; to rejoice
*geigül-* to lighten; to enlighten, illuminate; to give joy
*xair:* - 1. (*xayari-*) to fry, grill, roast; to singe with a hot iron, cauterize, scorch
*xail-* to thaw; to fuse, melt; to dissolve
*xuixa:* - to singe, burn (hair, feathers, grass, etc.)
*xuix-a* animal skin from which the hair has been singed; scalp
*xuixur* in: *xuixur degdekü* – for passion to flare up
*ges-* 1. to melt, thaw
*kös* fire (possibly a Turkic loanword used in the semantic pair *yal kös* fire)

MT. *XÖ-* to singe, to get burnt
Neg. id.
*KES-KES* onom. fully dried up
(Neg., Ul’č., Orok., Nan.)

?*KOŽONJI-* be angry
Evenk. id.
*KEJREN* kettle
(Neg., Oroc., Ul’č., Nan.)

*XAČUA(N)* - kettle
(Oroc., Ul’č, Orok., Nan., Ma.)

*XŽALA* - to glitter
Ma. id.

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4 Some of the Tu. and Te. words here may either belong to, or are a contamination with DEDR 1951: Konda *ked-* (water) to be heated etc., cf. No. 3 further below.
?Nan. koah-koah getting hard, getting dry  
Onenko 1980, p. 222

OT.  
KOJ- burn  
KOJDA melting furnace  
KOJUK singed  
KOJURMAK burning up  

OTA.  
QAJIN- to boil  
QAJNA- 1. to boil, be boiled; 2. to seethe; 3. transf. to boil, to seethe, to appear violent (about feelings)

köy-, kuy- 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, stur up the burning embers var. kö:ze Cl. 757

uig. etc. köj, [kön] brennen  
(other language variants: kōjī, göj, kuj, kuj, göj)

oir. tel. kijük  Brandgeruch
kaz.  köjök, soj. xujuk burn, or smell of burning
mtü  köjdä Schmelzofen  
Räs. 309

AH. kōsam  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

kū-, kūjn- (intr.) kochen, sieden  
ibid., p. 181
kūjñan cf. kyjñaku  
ibid., p. 182
kyjñaku cf. kyjñaku  
??kyjñaky würtend, erbost, böse  
ibid., p.177

FU  kač3 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
?kuja trocken (Trockenheit, Dürre) Rédei I,196

U kuśka (kośka) trocken, trocken werden
(var. e.g. Lapp. kā’i’hkē trocken [Boden, Kleider, Heu etc.]
sam. jur. xāsūj, kisūj trocken, etc.) Rédei I,223

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

2. -k-, -g-, -āk-

Ta. kānk, kānkai earthen pot-boiler
kāngalu (SATD) sultriness

Ko. ka:ŋg heat of fire or sin

Ka. kāku, kānke 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
kāgufu 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

Konda 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. kānkul 7. cinder, glowing coal (TL, not in DEDR)

Te. kāngu to be scorched, be burnt, fade [DEDR 1278a]5

Mo. kengsi- 2. to burn slightly, brown (as food)
kengsīguin smell of frying food, smell of burning

xayar- 2. to fry

xayuru- 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.
xaysa- to dry out, parch, shrivel in drying; to have heartburn; to be deprived of something agreeable

xayda 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. KAIJURA- to dry up, (Evenk., Neg.) MTD I.375

KÉNKA kettle (great one)
Even. id.

Nan. xēngi- to singe in the fire⁷ s.v. EJGURE- to get burnt MTD II.457

FUNQA- to burn, to scorch
Ma. id. to be hot (sultriness); to fry, grill MTD I,173

KAKTI- to singe (widely represented) MTD I,364

QOKIRA- to dry up (Evenk., Oroč., Orok., Nan.) MTD I,404

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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 -Qg- and with the meaning “to burn”. She adds similar Mongolian and Turkic examples, among them Mo. kūŋkũni- 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”ŋŋ- to be singed.
OT. **QAFUR-** to fry, grill, to glow
**QORUR-** id.

**QAQLAN-** I to be dried up, dried in the sun
**QAQLAT-** to cause to dry, to dry in the sun
**QAQRAS-** to dry

**kağur-** to parch (grain and the like)
(variants *kavur-*, *kawur-* are mentioned in No. 4)

**kok-** 1. give out smell of burning
**kaki:** to be angry
(var. *kaği-*, *kaki-*)

**KEKNÄ-** to lose one’s temper, become enraged

kmk. *kayar* zornig etc.

?FU *kaŋka* trockener, sandiger Ort

?FP *koksə* trocken, dürr

3. -t-, -d-, -tt-, -nt-, -r-, -dr-, -q-

Ta. *käntu-* to burn, smart as a sore, be scorched, charred, shine, be hot with indignation, burn with envy, be angry with, heat

Ma. *käntuka* to be hot; *käntal* heat

Mand. *känd-* sun to be hot; to warm oneself in the sun

Kui *kändə* to be hot

Kuwi *käth’nai* (S.) to heat; *kändri* (Mah.) anger; *känd-* to become hot; *kät-*
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

Kođ. *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. *kwiby-* (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. *kodipumi*, *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;

*xodoxnā* to burn (tr.) by overheating

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Malt. *qothge* to excite, [incline]  

Kur. *xodxnā* to overcook, cook to a pulp  
    *xudśkā maṇḍī* rice cooked to a pulp  

Bleses 1956, p. 114

Kuwi *kudṛu* top of fire place  
    *guduvā, gudva* flame (fire)  

Israel 1979, p. 349
    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  

kontu⁴ 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  
    *kedi ke-* to heat (water)  

[DEDR 1951]

Ta. *kāral* firewood, fuel  

Koḍ. *kara kampa* fencing with dried stalks, thorny bushes, etc.  
    *karu* [small piece of wood,] dried plants, twigs, etc.; used as fuel  

[DEDR 1289a] ³

Ta. *karu* to resent, get angry  

[DEDR 1395]

Ta. *kāŋru-* to be scorched, sunburnt, melt (as the heart), become sore, fade,  
    become pale (as from exhaustion)  
    *kāŋral* contused wound; sign of anger  
    *kantu* 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

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³ 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. *kagal* - to be hot, boil, be angry; to burn; n. fire
   *kagarru* - to cause to burn, render warm, shine brightly
   *kaqi* - to be redhot, glow, get angry
   *kāgal* 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. *kanal* 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. *kanalu* to be angry, burn, give pain; anger
   *kanakana* the glow of fire or live coals
   *ganagana* glowing, glow, blazing
   *kanaru* 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]
   *xataya* - 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 fling and steel for striking fire; lighter
MT.  *KATĀ*- to harden, to temper (metals)  
(Evenk., Neg., Oroč., Ul’č., Nan., Ma.)  

*KETI-KETI* onom. angrily  
Neg.  *ketpe-* to be angry, to be upset  
*keipete* angry  
(Ul’č., Orok., Nan., Ma.)

*XETE*- II to cook (soup from vegetables)  
Nan. id.; Ma. *xetxe-* to cook, to scald (greens, meat)

*FANDA* drought  
Evenk. id. (< Mo. *yang* 2. < Chinese?)

Ma. *x’a, x’an drought*  
(s.v. *X’A* II]

*KANĪ* oven, furnace; hearth  
(Neg., Ul’č., Nan.)

OT.  *QAT*- I 1. become hard, harden  
2. to thicken (about liquids)  

*kūn-* to catch fire, burn; to burn (with anger and the like)  
Cl. 726

uig. etc. *kön, [kōj] brennen*  
mtü. *kön-ük* ganz brennen  
Räs. 309

Dolg.  *kat-* I 3. vetrocknen, verwelken  
*katay* 1. ausgetrocknet, trocken; 2. hart(getrocknet)  
*katarý* trocken, hart  
Stochowski 1998, p. 143 s.vv.

FP  *konɔ* (*kunɔ*) Ashe, Lauge  
Lapp.  *Ngudnā ash,*

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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 by taken as a variant belonging to No. 1. But cf. the following Turkic examples.
L kudni- mit Asche beschmutzen, Asche streuen etc.
Rédei II, 672

Samojed. kätä- Licht (?)
Janhunen 1977, p. 62, s.v.

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

Ka. kāvu, kāhu heat
kāvara, kāvura mental heat, passion, anger, wrath
Tu. kāvu heat, warmth
Te. kāpaḍamu fomentation; kāpuḍu heating; kāpu (SAN) id.; kāpincu to make hot
kāvaramu pride of flesh, vigour of youth, pride, arrogance, infatuation
 (= Ka. kāvara)
Kol. ka:p- to boil
Nk. kāp- to fry, boil; Nk.(Ch.) kāp- to heat, boil

Pa. kāpip- to heat
Go.(M.) kāpānā, (Ko.) kāp- to heat or warm
Koya Su. kāp- to boil
Konda 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, kāvale a plate or pan for frying or baking
kāvalige frying pan
Tu. kāvali, kāvoli 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 tu 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.
Konda *kavi* pieces of half-burnt wood (which are heaped up and reburnt before starting *pōru* cultivation) [DEDR 1230]

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

Konda *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; *kumuruka, kumiruka* to be hot, close;  
*kumurul* oppressive heat  
[?kukkuka to be hot]

Ma.  *kumai* to be hot, sultry

Kumai, kumpiri, kumpali inward heat; kutumu expr. descriptive of heat; kummal sultriness; kumuruka, kumiruka to be hot, close; 
*Kumural oppressive heat 
[?Ikukkuka to be hot]

Ikuppu 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  
kumpōd̂ smoke  
[DEDR 1752]

?Pe.  *komay ki-* to make to wither  

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 1,372]

Orok. id. to seethe (about water), to form a blister (from burning)
?KIBEV- to burn the hand (in frost?!)\textsuperscript{11}

\textit{GĒVAN} dawn

Evenk. id. dawn
(Even., Neg., Oroč., Ud., Ul’č., Orok., Nan.)

\textit{IUVAX’AN} furnace, pit for the kettle

Ma. id.

?\textit{XUMESIKE} soot

Orok. id.; Nan. \textit{xufekse} soot, lampblack

OT. \textit{QAVĪR}- II to fry, to grill, to glow
\textit{QAVRUL}- (pass.) to be fried
\textit{QAVRUŠ}- (soc.) to fry
\textit{QOVUR}- to fry, to grill, to glow

\textit{kavur-}, \textit{kawur-} [\textit{kağur-}] to parch (grain and the like) (cf. No. 2 above)
\textit{kömür} charcoal (var. \textit{gömür, kêmür, kö:mür})
\textit{kebi}: to become more or less dry, to dry partially

\textit{trkm.} \textit{kavyr-} to fry, grill
[\textit{kār} to scorch]

\textit{osm.} \textit{k‘öv, kar.L. kiw, kar.T. k’uv, čuv. kəv} ganz brennen Räś. 309
\textit{kaz.} \textit{kypkyn} Funke
\textit{sag.} \textit{kypkun} Überbleibsel von Feuer, Asche und Kohlen
\textit{tel.} \textit{kybyr} id.
\textit{hak.} \textit{xybyn} spark, ashes

\textit{Čuv.} \textit{kšvajdš} Zündstoff, mittel zum anzündern (dürre Äste u. dgl.)

\textit{Paasonen, 1908, 71}
\textit{kšvar} glühende Kohle

\textit{(kāvar, dial. koar} id.
\textit{käm르k} charcoal
\textit{xēvel} the Sun

\textit{?kēvēš} 1. to envy, 2. to be jealous

\textit{Dolg.} \textit{kappyt, kapput} ausgetrocknet, trocken; hart geworden, vertrocknet

Stochowski 1998, p. 140, s.v.

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

Konda  gāru lightning  Krishnamurti 1969, 366

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

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

Ma.  kāluka to burn, flame
       kālal high flame, love-fever

Te.  kālu to burn, be burnt, scalded, scorched, baked
       kālupu 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.  kalai5  2. beauty, splendour, glow, lustre  [TL s.v., not in DEDR]
       (cf. keju below)

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

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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. koju cruel, severe; etc.
**karikka** to char, burn black, fire (a jungle), scorch
**karišal** 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

**Kođ.**  
**kari-** to be singed; to singe

**Tu.**  
**kari** soot, charcoal; **karika** state of being burnt or singed; **karṅkāduğuni** to burn (tr.)

**karvāvuni** to burn the down of a fowl by holding it over the fire

**Te.**  
**[kaengu** to be scorched, be burnt, fade]
**krāgu** 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.

**Kara** field for burning cultivation

**Kui**  
**krumu** scorched, tinderlike
**griipa** 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

**Konda**  
**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.**  
**kidi, kedi** id.

**Kođ.**  
**kedi, cedi** 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** I. black, dark, obscure; MT. **KARĀ** black (MTD I, 379); OT. **QARA** I. black (OTD. s.v.).
Tu. *kiddi, kedi* id. [DEDR 1528]

Ka. *kircu, [kiccu]* fire [s.v. DEDR 1514]

Ta. *killar* to shine, be conspicuous, be exalted, be roused; light

Ma. *kilâr* splendour [s.v. DEDR 1583]

Ta. *kef* 2. brightness, luminosity, brilliancy [TL s.v., not in DEDR]

Ta. *kolli* firebrand, fire, quick-tongued person

*ko|luttu*- to kindle, set on fire, ignite; burn (intr.)

*ko|luntu-, ko|luntu-* to burn, be kindled

*ko|luvu-* to kindle (as fire)

Ma. *kolli* firebrand, firewood

*kolluttuka* to set on fire, light, kindle

Ko. *koyl* burning firewood, faggot

To. *kw'ily* firebrand, glowing ember

Ka. *kolli, kolle* firebrand

Tu. *kollî, kolî* id. [DEDR 2158]

Te. *gölincu* to fry

*gölis-* id. [DEDR 2246]

Mo. *ral* 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

*yalsayu* rabid, insane; possessed by a demon; frenzied, enraged; violent, tempestuous

*yolumta* fireplace in a yourt, 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

*kölçü-* to warm; to become warm or flushed

*kölci-* 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
gereltilü- 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
gilıyana- to glitter, shine, beam

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

MT. KALAN kettle (Evenk., Ud., Ul'č, Nan.) MTD I,364

KALTUTA- to glitter (Neg. id.) MTD I,368

G'ALXUXA dry, dried up MTD I,138
Ma. id. (about wood, firewood)

FALÜ-FALÜ BI bright, clear MTD I,138
Ul'č. id.; Orok. yâl- become bright (weather) etc. Nan., Ma.

Nan. gal-gal clear, sunny (weather)
gâlgo- to clear up (without clouds) Onenko, 1980, p. 97

XARİ-/Ü- to bake (pancakes) MTD I,463
Ul'č., Nan. id.; Ma. xara-, xari- to bake, to fry; to dry etc.

Ma. x'aribu- to dry up, to die in drought MTD I,456 (s.v. X'A II)
FAR-FAR BI bright, clear  MTD I,141
Ul'č. id.; Nan. id.  yaɾbi bright, clear, dazzling

KILAQČI kettle (small one) (Ma. id.)  MTD I,392

KILARGA- to glitter (Evenk. id.)  MTD I,392

KILUMČA- (Evenk., Neg., Ul'č., Orok., Nan., Ma.) id.  MTD I,394

KILBELDĪ- to glitter (Evenk., Nan.)  MTD I,393

KILTİRĒ dry  MTD I, 393
Evenk. id.; (Evenk. variant kiŋtirē- id. should probably belong to part 2 above
kiŋtirē- to dry up, to burn up

KORŌVKĀN- to burn up, to burn, to scorch (Evenk. id.)  MTD I,416

KERČEME angry (Evenk. id.)  MTD I,454

?Nan. kirmu-kirmu onom. being bad, angry, inimical  Onenko 1980, p. 219

GĪL- II to boil  MTD I,149
Evenk. id.; gīlut-/č- to boil

GILBE- I to glitter  MTD I,149–5
(Evenk., Sol., Even., Ul'č., Orok., Nan., Ma.)

GĒL- to clear up  MTD I,178
(Evenk., Nan.)
Ma. gelmarče- to shine, to light up etc.

Nan. gilterek glittering, sparkling (about shiny objects)
gilekpin flame
gilekpin- to flare up, to blaze (about flame)
gilekpiči- to blaze (flame)
gilep-gilep flaring, blazing up, flashing (about flame)
Onenko, 1980, p. 105

GILFA- to burn up  MTD I,150
Ma. id., to turn into ashes
**GILTANA** - to glitter  
  (Evenk., Sol., Ud., Ul'č., Orok., Nan., Ma.)  

**GOLORON**  aurora borealis, northern lights  
  Evenk. id., falling star; lightning  
  Neg. *golojan* id.  
  Nan. *yoloā* fire-ball  

**GUL-**  I to glitter 
  Evenk. id.  
  *guldan* lightning, summer-lightning  
  *guluvun* fire, hearth  
  Even. *gūl-* to strike a match, set fire  
  *güldaļvūn* flint and steel; matches; fire-lighter  
  Neg. *golovun* fire (great one)  
  etc. (Sol., Oroč., Ul’č., Nan., Ma., cf. Mo. *yolumta*)

**?GULREL-** to whiten, to fade (Even. id.; etc.)  

**KURI7-** to burn; flame etc.  
  (Evenk., Sol., Neg., Oroč., Ul’č., Ma.)  

**VRH-** to flame  
  Ma. id., to flame, to blacken with smoke  
  *yulgin* flame; soot, lampblack

OT. **QURTA-** to dry  
**QURTAQ** dry, dried up  
**QURTAT-** to dry, to dry up  
**QURTĪR-** id.  

**QURĪ-** to dry, to dry up  
**QURĪN-** I (refl.) to get dried, to be dried  
**QURĪR-** to dry up

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14 In her paper, Cincius (1984, p. 107, No. 47) quotes only the words with medial -/-/ and with the meaning "fire, warm, to bum, 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"oru-*, 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 dry, 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. *cutu-* 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.
QURİT- (caus.) to cause to dry  OTD, p. 468, s.vv.

QURU- to dry, to dry up
QURUT dry, dried up
QURUQ dry
QURUTI dry curds

kuri:- to be or become dry

küll ashes, cinders

?kal wild, savage, mad

čag. etc. kala entzünden, anzünden etc.

trkm. [kavyr- to fry, grill]

kär to scorch

mtür. kür trocken etc.

OszmR. kör glühende Kohle, Kohlenglut, Funke

kor glühende Kohle

Paasonen 1908, p. 71

Čuv. xär to dry up, to die

(+ further Turkic languages)

xär- id.

xär to dry, to dry up, etc.

(+ further Turkic languages)

?xelxem spark, flame

(xolxem funke

Egorov 1964, p. 293

Paasonen 1908, p. 42

Egorov 1964, p. 294

Egorov 1964, p. 298

Paasonen 1908, p. 35)

Dolg. güllübrä- brennen (intr.)

Stochowski 1998, p. 85

Dolg. kurän, kuränak dürr, trocken

Stochowski 1998, p. 167

kür-, kurt-, kurt- Leder trocken machen, Leder trocknen ibid. 178

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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. xuruyun 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 etyma. 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.

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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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