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**Dravidian and Altaic "hot - fire - heat" : (dedr 1458 and the related etyma with initial k-/g-)**

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**DRAVIDIAN AND ALTAIC ‘HOT – FIRE – HEAT’**

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup>

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-*.<sup>3</sup> The liquid in the medial position, which is found in a single case in

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<sup>2</sup> 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'čžurskih 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).

<sup>3</sup> 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-*, *-ŋk-* (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*<sup>3</sup> 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;	
Konḡa	<i>sisu</i> id.	
?Kui	<i>siso vaḡi</i> a flint ( <i>vaḡi</i> stone)	
Kuwi	<i>hīcū</i> , <i>hiccu</i> fire	
Kur.	<i>cicc</i> id.; Malt. <i>cicu</i> id.	[DEDR 1514] <sup>4</sup>
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>KOŽOŦNI-</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

<sup>4</sup> Some of the Tu. and Te. words here may either belong to, or are a contamination with DEDR 1951: Konḡa *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 *kačs<sup>2</sup>* Wärme; warm werden Rédei I, 114  
*keje-<sup>2</sup>* (intr.) kochen, gekocht, gar, reif werden Rédei I, 143
- FW *kesä* Sommer Rédei II, 660–1  
 ?*kiča* heftig, hitzig ibid. 661
- FU ?*koje<sup>2</sup>* 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. \**kāsš* – 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]<sup>5</sup>
- Mo. *kengsi-* 2. to burn slightly, brown (as food)  
*kengsigun* 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

<sup>5</sup> 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*)<sup>6</sup>

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 <sup>7</sup> s.v. <i>EŃGURE-</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

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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*<sup>2</sup> 1. to burn, be in flames  
 2. to be enraged, furious; to be inflamed with anger  
*kontu*<sup>4</sup> 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]<sup>8</sup>
- Ta. *kaṛu* to resent, get angry [DEDR 1395]
- Ta. *kaṅṅu-* 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

<sup>8</sup> 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  
*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]  
*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?)<sup>9</sup>
- 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)<sup>10</sup> 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,

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

<sup>10</sup> 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*-<sup>3</sup> 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?!) <sup>11</sup>	MTD I,390
	<i>GĒVAN</i> dawn	MTD I,145
	Evenk. id. dawn (Even., Neg., Oroč., Ud., Ul'č., Orok., Nan.)	
	<i>ΓUVAX'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>kəvajdǎ</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>kāmrač</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.

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

FP	<i>kipe(-níə)</i> Funke	Rédei II,665
FW	<i>kūma</i> heiss, glühend; Fieber	Rédei III,675

5. *-l-, -l̥-, -r-, -r̥-, (-ḍ-)*

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 *ḍ* and the liquids (cf. also Zvelebil 1970, p. 100; Subrahmanyam 1983, 335 f.).

Kui	<i>kāra</i> to be hot (sun), (spirit) is distressed	[DEDR 1458e]
Konḍa	<i>gāru</i> lightning	Krishnamurti 1969, 366
Kuwi	<i>kāḍ-</i> to be burnt <i>kār-</i> to be burnt; become black	Israel 1979, 346 ibid. 347
Kuwi	<i>koṭ-</i> to be hot, fierce (of sun)	[s.v. DEDR 2055] <sup>12</sup>
Ma.	<i>kāḷuka</i> to burn, flame <i>kāḷal</i> high flame, love-fever	
Te.	<i>kālu</i> to burn, be burnt, scalded, scorched, baked <i>kāluṣu</i> burning, setting on fire, baking, roasting <i>kālcu</i> to burn (tr.), set fire to, scald, singe, scorch, char, bake	
Pa.	<i>kāl-</i> to smart	[DEDR 1500]
Ta.	<i>kaḷai</i> <sup>5</sup> 2. beauty, splendour, glow, lustre (cf. <i>keḷu</i> below)	[TL s.v., not in DEDR]
Ta.	<i>kalāy-</i> to get angry, quarrel	[to be separated from DEDR 1303?]
Ta.	<i>karukku-</i> to darken by heat, burn, scorch, toast, fry <i>karuku-</i> to be scorched, blackened by fire or sun <i>kari-</i> to be charred, scorched, [become black]; to char	
Ma.	<i>karikkal, karukkal</i> frying	

<sup>12</sup> 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; *karñkāduni*  
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]  
*krāṅgu* 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]<sup>13</sup>
- 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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. *kiġlar* to shine, be conspicuous, be exalted, be roused; light  
 Ma. *kiġlar* splendour [s.v. DEDR 1583]
- Ta. *keġu* 2. brightness, luminosity, brilliancy [TL s.v., not in DEDR]
- Ta. *koġġi* firebrand, fire, quick-tongued person  
*koġuttu-* to kindle, set on fire, ignite; burn (intr.)  
*koġuntu-*, *koġuntu-* to burn, be kindled  
*koġuvu-* to kindle (as fire)
- Ma. *koġġi* firebrand, firewood  
*koġluttuka* to set on fire, light, kindle
- Ko. *koyġ* burning firewood, faggot
- To. *kwily* firebrand, glowing ember
- Ka. *koġġi, koġġe* firebrand
- Tu. *kolli, koġġi* 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<br>Ma. id. (about wood, firewood)  | MTD I,138               |
|      | <i>FALŪ-FALŪ BI</i> bright, clear<br>Ul'č. id.; Orok. <i>γāl-</i> become bright (weather) etc. Nan., Ma.           | MTD I,138               |
| Nan. | <i>gal-gal</i> clear, sunny (weather)<br><i>gālgo-</i> to clear up (without clouds) Onenko, 1980, p. 97            |                         |
|      | <i>ḪARĬ-Ū-</i> to bake (pancakes)<br>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>guluwun</i> fire, hearth Even. <i>gũl-</i> to strike a match, set fire <i>gũlaldǎvũn</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> ) <sup>14</sup>	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 <sup>15</sup>	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	

<sup>14</sup> 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)

<sup>15</sup> 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. *cuṭu-* 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 <sup>16</sup>	
<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-, kūr-, kurt-</i> Leder trocken machen, Leder trocknen	ibid. 178

<sup>16</sup> 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 etyma<sup>17</sup>. 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.<sup>18</sup>

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

<sup>18</sup> Lautgesetz und Zufall, Innsbruck 1973, p. 122.

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