

Balto-Slavic Germanic verbs

1 Ablauting \bar{a} -preterits — *CeRC- / *CReC-roots

Formation of durative \bar{a} -aorist to present roots; punctual present to aoristic roots, cf. Barton (1980: 248ff.), Aitzetmüller (1991: 166):

PIE				
Pres.	(punctual)	---	(durative)	them.-pres. * <i>der-e-ti</i> 'is tearing'
Aor.	(punctual)	root-aor. * <i>der-t</i> 'flayed'	(durative)	---

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Proto-Balto-Slavic				
Pres.	(punc.)	* <i>dire-ti</i> 'flays'	(durat.)	* <i>dere-ti</i> 'is tearing'
Aor.	(punc.)	* <i>der-t</i> 'flayed'	(durat.)	\bar{a} -aor. * <i>dirā-t</i> 'was tearing'

- in PIE, aoristic roots (i.e., with punctual Aktionsart) formed root aorists and thematic presents (not root presents). Such thematic presents had “durative” aspect. No punctual presents nor durative aorists existed at this point.
- In Proto-Balto-Slavic, “punctual” presents (or perfective presents) and “durative” aorists (or aorists for imperfectives) were formed.
- Those new formations (punctual present and durative \bar{a} -aorist) are characterized by the zero-grade root.
- The case of Lith. *iñti*, *ima* / Žem. (j)*ēma*, *ēmə*, OCS *jęti*, *imq* (< **jьmq*), aor. *imetъ*, imperfective *imati*, *jemljq*, aor. *imaxъ* may nicely represent this scheme.

**der-*

- Baltic Lith. *dīrti*, *dēra* / *dīria*, *dýrė* (LEW 113), but in LKŽe *dirti*, *dīria* / (Als., Slnt.) *dēra*, *dýrė* ‘to flay’;
Lith. *dūrti*, *dūria*, *dūrė* ‘to stab, to hurry away (tr./intr.)’, Latv. *duīt*, *duīru* ‘to stab’ ~
- Slavic OCS *dьrati*, *derq* ‘to rip, tear’, **dręti*, **dьrq*, CS root-aor. *-drě* ‘to tear’
- PBS inf. **der-tēi*, pres. **dr-e/o-*, root-aor. **der-*;

		inf. * <i>dr̥-tēi</i> , durative pres. * <i>der-e/o-</i> , ā-aor. * <i>dr̥-ā-?</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>taíran</i> , <i>ga-tairan</i> ‘to tear’ (* <i>der-e/o-</i>);
	other IE	Ved. <i>dr̥nāti</i> , root-aor. <i>dárt</i> ‘to disperse, split’, pf. <i>dadára</i> (RV 6, 27, 4) ‘has dispersed’, Gk. <i>δέρω</i> ‘to skin’, TochB <i>tsretär</i> , A <i>tsratär</i> ‘to be separated’
	PIE	* <i>der-</i> ‘to tear (intr.), burst’ (LIV ² 119ff.)
* <i>leik^w-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>likti</i> , <i>liēka</i> / <i>liška</i> / OLith. <i>liekti</i> , <i>liko</i> , Latv. <i>likt</i> , <i>lieku</i> , <i>liku</i> , OPru. 3.pres. <i>polīnka</i> (III), 3.pres. <i>polijnku</i> (III), inf. <i>polāikt</i> (III) ‘to remain’ (< *pf.)
	PB	3sg. pres. * <i>laik-ti</i> ← pf. * <i>loik^w-e?</i> (Stang 1966: 309–312, 319), or * <i>li-n-ka</i> < * <i>li-n-k-e/o-</i> (cf. Villanueva Svensson’s (2011) anticausative theory)
	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>leihvan</i> ‘to lend’ (< * <i>leik^w-e/o-</i>), <i>laihv</i> (< *pf.) ‘left, ON 1.sg.pres. <i>lé</i> ‘I lend’, OHG <i>līhan</i> ‘to lend’, OE caus. <i>leigja</i> ‘to rent’
	other IE	Skt. (III) <i>riṅakti</i> ‘to leave’, mid. <i>ricyate</i> , <i>ricyáte</i> ‘to remain left’, root-aor. act. <i>rikthās</i> , pf. <i>rireca</i> ‘to leave’, Gk. <i>λιμπάνω</i> (< * <i>li-né/n-k^w-</i>) / <i>λείπω</i> (< * <i>leik^w-e/o-</i>), aor. <i>ἔλιπον</i> , pf. <i>ἔλοιπεν</i> ‘to leave’, Arm. pres. 1sg. <i>lk’anem</i> , aor. <i>elik</i> ‘to leave’, Lat. <i>linquō</i> , <i>-ere</i> , pf. <i>ἔλοιπεν</i> ‘to leave’, OIr. <i>léicid</i> , <i>-léici</i> ‘to leave’,
	PIE	* <i>leik^w-</i> (LIV ² 406–408), pres. * <i>li-né/n-k^w-</i> , root-aor. * <i>léik^w-</i>
* <i>h₂melĝ-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>milžti</i> , <i>mélža</i> , <i>-o</i> , <i>mélžti</i> , <i>mélžia</i> , <i>-ė</i> ‘to milk’, the latter is a new formation (Stang 1942: 107; ALEW 753)
	Slavic	RuCS <i>mlěsti</i> , <i>mьlzu</i> , OCS <i>mlěsti</i> , <i>mlьzq</i>
	PBS	pres. (durative) * <i>melž-e/o-</i> , durative ā-aor. * <i>mlžā-</i> pres. (punc.) * <i>mlž-e/o-</i> , root-aor. * <i>melž-</i>
	Gmc.	OHG <i>melchan</i> , OE <i>melcan</i> ‘to milk’ (< * <i>h₂mélĝ-</i> / * <i>h₂mlĝ-</i>)
	other IE	Lat. <i>mulsī</i> (< s-aor. <i>h₂mélĝs-??</i> , LIV ²)
	PIE	* <i>h₂melĝ-</i> , root-pres. * <i>h₂mélĝ-</i> / * <i>h₂mlĝ-</i> (LIV ² 279)
* <i>perd-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>pérsti</i> , <i>-džia</i> , <i>-dė</i> , Latv. <i>piřst</i> , <i>pēřdu</i> , <i>piřdu</i> ‘to fart’
	PB	pres. * <i>perd-a-</i> , pret. * <i>pird-ē-</i>
	Slavic	Ru. <i>perdet</i> ’, pres. 1sg. <i>peržú</i>
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	OHG <i>ferzan</i> , ON pf. <i>frat</i> , OE <i>freta</i> < * <i>pérd-e/o-</i>
	other IE	Ved. mid. <i>pardate</i> , Gk. <i>πέρομαι</i> , root-aor. <i>-έπαρδεν</i> , Alb. <i>pjerdh</i>
	PIE	* <i>perd-</i> ‘to fart’ (LIV ² 473), pres. (mid.) * <i>perd-o-(to)r</i> / * <i>perd-o-ntoi</i> , root-aor. * <i>pérd-</i> / * <i>prd-</i>

<i>*sneig^{wh}-</i>	<p>Baltic Lith. <i>snìgti, sniēga / sniñga, / OLith. sniegti, snìgo</i> ‘to snow’, VN <i>snỹgis</i> (2) ‘snow fall’ (with SL rule), Latv. <i>snigt</i>, 3sg.pres. <i>snìeg / snìg / snigst</i>, pret. <i>sniga / snidze</i> (in Mag. VIII 2391, “eine spätere Entgleisung (a later mistake)” Endzelins 1909:11)</p> <p>Slavic (only nominals) OCS <i>sněgъ</i>; Ru. <i>sneg</i>, gen.sg. <i>sněga</i>; Ukr. <i>snih</i>, gen.sg. <i>snihu</i>; <i>snih</i> (dial.), gen.sg. <i>snih</i>; SCr. <i>snijeg</i>, gen.sg. <i>snijega</i>; Čak. <i>snîg</i> (Vrg.), gen.sg. <i>sniga</i>; Sln. <i>snêg</i>, gen.sg. <i>snêga</i>, gen.sg. <i>snêgâ</i>; Bulg. <i>snjag</i></p> <p>PBS pres. (durative) <i>*sneig-e/o-</i>, durative \bar{a}-aor. <i>*snigā-</i>, pres. (punc.) <i>*snig-e/o-(?)</i>, root-aor. <i>*sneig-</i> (?) [not attested]</p> <p>Gmc. ON <i>snýr</i>, OHG <i>snīwit</i> ‘snows’</p> <p>other IE OI. <i>snihyati</i>, mid. 3sg. <i>snihyate</i>, Ved. root-aor. <i>asnihat</i> ‘to be sticky’, (no attestation in impf.), Gk. $\nu\epsilon\iota\phi\epsilon\iota$ ‘to snow’, Lat. <i>nūit</i></p> <p>PIE <i>*sneig^{wh}-</i> ‘to glom onto’ (LIV² 573), pres. <i>*snéig^{wh}-e-?</i>, <i>*snig^{wh}-yé/ó-</i>, root-aor. <i>*snéig^{wh}- / *snig^{wh}-</i></p>
<i>*swel-</i>	<p>Baltic Lith. <i>svélti, svēla, svēlė</i> (LKŽ <i>svilė</i>) ‘to smolder’ (LEW 951; Kurschat 417), = Lith. dial. <i>svilti, svēla / svila / svilsta / svỹlna / svĩna, svilė</i>, std. <i>svilti, svỹla, svilo</i> ‘to scorch (intr.)’, Latv. <i>sviļt, svēļu / svilstu, svilu(ā)</i> ‘to scorch (intr.)’; <i>sveļt, sveļu, sveļu</i> ‘to scorch (tr.)’ (also, Endzelins 1923: 711)</p> <p>Slavic —</p> <p>PBS ?</p> <p>Gmc. OE <i>swelan</i> ‘to fester’ (< <i>*swel-e/o-</i>), OHG <i>swellen</i> ‘to burn’ (< iter. <i>*swel-eye/o-</i>)</p> <p>other IE Gk. $\text{ῥ}\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\bar{\alpha}, \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\bar{\alpha}$ ‘sun heat, sunshine’</p> <p>PIE <i>*swel-</i> ‘to smolder’ (LIV² 609)</p>
<i>*swergh-</i>	<p>Baltic Lith. <i>siřgti, seřga / seřgsta / siřga / siřgsta, siřgo</i> ‘to be sick,’ <i>sérgėti, sérgi / OLith. sergti, -ėjo</i> ‘to protect’, Latv. <i>sìrgt / siřgt, sērgu² / (Adolphi) sērgu, sīrgu / siřgu</i> ‘to be sick’</p> <p>Slavic —</p> <p>PBS pres. <i>*serg-e/o-</i>, durative \bar{a}-aor. <i>*srgā-?</i></p> <p>Gmc. OHG <i>sorgēn</i> (<i>*swrg^h-eh₁-</i>), Goth. <i>saurgan</i> ‘to worry’ (or denominative from OHG <i>sorga</i>, Goth. <i>saurga</i> ‘sorrow,’ etc.?, cf. Jasanoff 1978: 86)</p>

- other IE Ved. (VI) *srjáti*, *-te* ‘to emit,’ root-aor. *ásrgran*, s-aor. 3sg. *ásrāk*,
TochA *särk* ‘sickness’
PIE **swergh-* ‘to be sick, worry’, pres. **swérg^h-e/o-* (LIV² 613)

2 Middle-Intransitives

**d^hwes-*

- Baltic Lith. *dvėsti*, *dvėsia*, *dvėšė* ‘to exhale the spirit, to die, perish’,
Latv. *dvēst*, *-šū*; Lith. *dūsti*, *dūsta* / *duńsa* / *duństa*, *dūso* ‘to start pant-
ing’, Latv. *dust*, *dušu* ‘to breathe heavy’; Lith. *dūsėti*, *dūsi* / *dūsa* / *-ėja*,
-ėjo, Latv. *dusēt*, *dusu*
PB (intr.-) durative pres. **dus-ya-*, pret. **dus-ā-* (← thematic aor.)
(tr.-) pres. **dves-ye/o-*, pret. **dves-iyā-??*
Slavic OCS *duxati* / *dъxati*, *dušq* ‘to breathe’; *dъxnqti* (Ru. *dochnút*,
SCr. *dāhnuti*, Pol. *tchnąć*, etc.) ‘to take a breath’ (perfective) ← them.-
aor. 2/3sg. *-dъše* (*iz-dъše* ‘to exhale’); OCS *dyxati*, *dyxaje-* / *dyše-* ‘to
breathe’ (imperfective; new formation with lengthened zero-grade. cf.
Vaillant III 316)
PBS inf. **dus-těi*, (punctual) *ye/o-pres. *dus-ye/o-*, them.-aor. **dus-e/o-*;
durative pres. **dves-ye/o-*, ā-aor. **dus-ā-*
Gmc. PGmc. **deuza-* ‘beast’ < **d^hews-ó-*
PIE **d^hwes-* ‘to breathe in/out’ (LIV² 160), root-aor.mid. **dus-?*

**g^wem-*

- Baltic Lith. *gìmti* (LKŽe) / *gim̃ti* (Schmid 1966), *gimsta* / *gēma*, *gimė* ‘to
be born,’ VN *gỹmis* (2) ‘birth’ (with SL rule), Latv. *dzim̃t*, *dzēmu* /
dzim̃stu, *dzimu* (*ā*), OPru. *gimsenin* ‘birth,’
PB **gim-ti*, pres. **gim-ya-* (→ PEB **gem-a-*), pret. **gim-(y)ā-*?
Slavic —
PBS **gim-těi*, pres. **gim-ye/o-*, root-aor?
Gmc. Goth. *qiman* (**kwemi/a-* ← **g^{m̥}-yé/ó-*; Barton 1980: 259ff., Vil-
lanueva Svensson 2011: 50), OHG *queman*, NHG *kommen*, ON *koma*,
OE *kuman* ‘to come’ (< **g^{m̥}-yé/ó-*)
other IE Ved. pres. *gácchati*, root-aor. *ágan*, Gk. pres. βαίνω, root-
aor. 3du. βάτην, Arm. aor. 3sg. *ekn*, Lat. pres. *ueniō*,
PIE *g^wem-*, pres. **g^{m̥}-ské/ó-*, **g^{m̥}-yé/ó-*, root-aor. **g^wém-/ *g^wm̥-* (LIV²
209)

**gwel(h₁)-*

- Baltic Lith. *gul̃ti*, *gùla* / *gũla*, *gùlė* / *gùlo* (pres. *gũla* with nasal infix,
cf. ALEW 379), *gulėti*, *gùli* / *gùlia*, *gulėjo*, *gvalà* ‘lying (adv.),’
Latv. *gul̃t*, *gulstu* / *guļu*, *gulu* / *gūlu*, *gulēt*, *gulu* / *guļu*, *gulēju*,

		PB inf. *gul-tei, pres. *gul-ya-, pret. *gul-yā- inf. *gul-tei, pres. *gul-sta- (or *gu-n-l-a-), pret. *gul-ā stative *gul-ē-tei, i-pres. (*stative-intr.-root pres.) *gul-i(a)
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	other IE	TochAB (III) kul- ‘to subside, slacken,’ TochA <i>kulatär</i> / TochB <i>kuletär</i> ‘slackens,’ Gk. aor. mid. βλήτο ‘was felled’ (cf. Jasanoff 1978: 39–40), Arm. <i>kalat</i> ‘cave, lair’ (?), OSwed. <i>kolder</i> ‘litter of cubs’ (?)
	PIE	*g ^{wh} el(h ₁)- (LIV ² 192), pres. (mid.) *gul-(y)o-, root-aor. mid. *gul-(t)o / *gul-onto
*g ^{wh} er-	Baltic	Lith. <i>garėti, gāri</i> ‘to be burning’ < pf. *g ^{wh} e-g ^{wh} ór/g ^{wh} r-
	Slavic	OCS (+) <i>gorěti, gorjq</i> ‘brennen’ < pf. *g ^{wh} e-g ^{wh} ór/g ^{wh} r _o -; <i>grējati se, grějq</i> ‘to warm oneself’ < *grěti (aor. s _ъ -grě, Ru. <i>gret</i>) < *g ^{wh} r-éh ₁ - (according to LIV)
	PBS	pf. *(g ^{wh} e-)g ^{wh} ór-
	Gmc.	Got. (+) <i>brinnan</i> ‘to burn’ < *g ^{wh} r _o -néw/nu-
	other IE	Arm. pres. <i>ǰērnowm</i> ‘warm myself’, aor. <i>ǰeraw</i> ‘had fever, was ill’, mid. <i>ǰērāw</i> ‘warmed oneself’, Skt. <i>ghṛnoti</i> ‘to gleam, to burn’, Gk. θερμαί ‘to become warm’, OIr. <i>fo-geir</i> ‘to warm, heat’
	PIE	*g ^{wh} er- ‘to become warm’ (LIV ² 219)
jùsti	Baltic	Lith. <i>jùsti, juñta, jùto</i> ‘to feel’, <i>jutėti</i> ‘to guard’, Latv. <i>just, jutu, jutu</i> (LEW 191), <i>jaŭsti, jaŭčia, jaŭtē</i> ‘to feel’
	Slavic	PS *otjъnqti, them.-aor. *otjъtъ, Ru. <i>očnúť sja</i> , 1sg. <i>očnúsъ</i> ‘to feel’
	PBS	nasal-pres. *yu-n-t-e/o-, them.-aor. *yut-e/o-
	other IE	(only in BSI)
	PIE	*yeut- ‘to perceive’ (LIV ² 316)
*k̂lei-	Baltic	Lith. <i>šliėti, šliėja / šlėja / šlėna, šliėjo / šlėjo / šlinė</i> ‘to lean’, <i>šliñti, šlina, šlŷnė</i> ; Latv. <i>sliet, sleju</i> ‘to lean’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	OHG <i>hlinēn</i> , OE <i>hlinian</i> (probably from the middle inflection, cf. LIV ² 332, fn. 12.)
	other IE	Skt. <i>śráyate</i> ‘to lean (intr.)’, aor. <i>áéret</i> ‘to lean (tr.)’, YAv. <i>sraiiata</i> ‘to lean (intr.)’, <i>-srinaoiti</i> ‘to lean (tr.)’, caus. <i>ni-strāraiiā</i> , aor. <i>ni-srīta</i> ‘to deliver (tr.)’, Gk. κλίνω, Lesb. κλίννω ‘to lean (tr.)’, Lat. <i>dē-clīnō</i> , <i>-āre</i> ‘to deviate, differ’, TochB <i>kaltär</i> , A <i>kälytär</i> ‘stands’, Alb. caus. <i>fle</i> ‘sleeps’

	PIE	* <i>klei-</i> ‘to lean’ (LIV ² 332)
<i>*kleu-</i> <i>h₁s-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>klausyti, klaūso, klaūsė</i> , Latv. <i>klàusīt / klaūsīt, -u</i> ‘to listen to,’ OPr. inf. <i>klausiton</i> , pres. 1 pl. <i>klausēmai</i> ; Lith. <i>kláusti, kláusia, kláusė</i> , Latv. <i>klàust, -šu</i> ‘to ask’; inchoative Lith. <i>paklūsti, -klūsta, klūsto</i> ‘to obey,’ Latv. <i>klust, -stu</i> ‘to become silent,’ OPr. <i>poklusman</i> ‘obedient’;
	PB	* <i>klausīti, klaūsia, klausijā</i> ‘to listen to, hear’ (→ PEB * <i>klausti, klausia, klausijā</i> ‘to ask’ / * <i>klausīti, klausia, klausijā</i> ‘to listen to’; cf. Otrębski 1963: 42ff., Villanueva Svensson 2014: 244)
	Slavic	OCS <i>slyšati, slyšq</i> ‘to hear,’ Ru. <i>slýšat’</i> , SCr. <i>slīšati</i> , PS * <i>slýšati, slýši-</i> (APa) ‘to hear,’ OCS <i>slušati, -ajq</i> , Ru. <i>slúšat’</i> , SCr. <i>slūšati</i> , PS * <i>slūšati, -ajq</i> (APa) ‘to listen’
	PBS	iterative: * <i>klouHs-íya-těi</i> (> * <i>klóusiyatěi</i> , Hirt’s Law), pres. * <i>klouHsiya-</i>
	Gmc.	OHG <i>hlosēn</i> ‘to listen’ < PG * <i>hlusēn-</i> < PIE * <i>klus-eh₁-ye/o-</i> (Kroonen 2013: 232); Jasanoff (1987: 98): class III weak verb, developed from an athematic present or perfect middle, cf. Stative and middle in Indo-European, chapter 3. OE <i>hlosnian, hlysnan</i> < PG * <i>hlus-ni/a-</i> ‘to listen’ < NIE * <i>klū-n-s-e/o-</i> (Villanueva Svensson 2014: 24523, Gorbachov 2007: 88f.)
	other IE	Skt. pres. <i>śrñóti</i> , pass. <i>śrūyáte</i> ‘to be famous’, root-aor. <i>ásrot</i> , pass-aor. inj. <i>-śrávi</i> (RV 10.93.14; Kulikov 2012: 272), Lat. <i>clueō</i> , caus. Skt. <i>śrāváyati</i> ; desiderative Gk. fut. 1pl. <i>κλευσόμεθα· ἄκούσομεν</i> ‘we will hear’ (Hesychius), TochA <i>klyos-</i> , B <i>klyaus-</i> ‘listen’ (TochB pres. <i>klyausäm/klyausem</i> < * <i>klēus-e/o-</i> ; sim. Klingenschmitt 2008: 206)
	PIE	* <i>kleu-h₁s-</i> , pres. * <i>kléu-h₁s-ti</i> , desiderative * <i>klōu-h₁s-éye-</i> (cf. Villanueva Svensson 2014: 245)
<i>*Kneyg^{wh-}</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>hneiwān</i> , OHG (+) <i>nīgan</i> ‘to support oneself’ < ? * <i>Knéyg^{wh-}-e/o-</i>
	PIE	* <i>Kneyg^{wh-}</i> ‘to lean’ (LIV ² 366)
<i>*leh₁₋</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>liáutis, liáujas</i> ‘to stop’; Latv. <i>ļāūt, ļāūju</i> ‘to allow’
	Slavic	Cze. <i>leviti</i> ‘to moderate’
	PBS	

	Gmc.	Goth. <i>lewijan</i> ‘to reveal’
	other IE	Hitt. <i>lē</i> ‘do not’ (prohibitive particle), Alb. pres. <i>lë</i> (Gheg dial. <i>lâ</i>), pret. <i>la</i> ‘to let’
<i>*leh₂-</i>	PIE	<i>*leh₁-</i> ‘to cease, allow, let’ (LIV ² 399)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>lōti, lōja</i> ‘to bark’
	Slavic	OCS <i>lajati, lajq</i> ‘to bark’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. pf. 3pl. <i>lailoun</i> ‘to be embarrassed’
	other IE	Skt. <i>rāyati</i> ‘to bark’, YAv. <i>gāθrō .raiiant-</i> (Yt. 13, 105) ‘chanting loud the songs’
	PIE	<i>*leh₂-</i> ‘to bark’ (LIV ² 400)
<i>*men-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>miñti, mėna, mìnė</i> ‘to remember’ (cf. <i>minėti, mīni, minėjo</i> ‘to mention’), Latv. <i>-mīt</i> (<i>ūzmīt</i> ‘to guess’) Bielenstein LSpr. II, 391 (ME IV 360, Endzelins 1923: 613), <i>minēt, miņu, minēju</i> ‘to remember’
	Slavic	OCS <i>мнѣти, i-pres. (IV-B) мнѣжѣ, 3sg. мнѣтъ</i>
	PBS	inf. <i>*min-ē-tēi</i> , ye/o-pres. <i>*min-ye/o-</i> , root-aor. <i>*men-stative *min-ē-tēi</i> , i-pres. (stative-intr.root pres.) <i>*min-i-</i> , cf. <i>Vil-lanueva Svensson 2005: 251</i> ²²
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>munan</i> ‘to remember, think of’, OHG <i>fir-monēn</i> ‘to undervalue’
	other IE	Ved. <i>mānyate</i> , impf. 3sg. <i>amanyata</i> (126x), <i>’manyata</i> (63x), 3pl. <i>amanyanta</i> (80x), root-aor. <i>āmata</i> , Gk. <i>μαίνομαι</i> , <i>pass.aor. ἐμόονη</i> ‘went mad’, OIr. <i>-moinethar</i> ‘to think’,
	PIE	<i>*men-</i> , pres. (mid.) <i>*mṇ-yó-</i> , root-aor. mid. <i>*mṇ-to / *mṇ-onto</i> (LIV ² 435ff.)
<i>*mers-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>miřšti, -ta, -o</i> , Latv. <i>mirst, -stu, -su</i> ‘to forget;’ Lith. <i>meršėti, meřši, -ėjo; miršėti, miřši, -ėjo</i> ‘to forget, overlook’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	stative <i>*mers-ē-tēi</i> , pres. (*stative-intr.root pres.) <i>*mersi-</i> inf. <i>*mirś-tēi</i> , pres. <i>*mirś-(ś)te/o-</i> (also <i>*mirś-ye/o-?</i>), Aor.?
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>marzjan</i> (< <i>*mors-éye/o-</i>)
	other IE	Ved. mid. <i>mṛśyate</i> , impf. 3sg. <i>amṛśyata</i> (26X with <i>na</i> in Mahabharata, 1x without <i>na</i> in MS), 3pl. <i>amṛśyanta</i> (14x with <i>na</i> in Mahabharata), pf. <i>mamárśa</i> , root-aor. inj. mid. 2sg. <i>mṛśthās</i> (<i>mā mṛśthā</i> RV 1x, <i>mā mṛśthāḥ</i> AV 1x) ‘to forget,’ TochB (III) <i>mārsetār</i> (stative-intransitive system, Jasanoff 2001: 160)

	PIE	<i>*mers-</i> ‘to forget’ (LIV ² 440–441), pres. mid. <i>*mrs-yo-r / *mrs-yo-ntor</i> , root-aor. mid. <i>*mrs-(t)o / *mrs-onto</i>
<i>*ped-</i> / <i>*pod-</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>pasti, padq, padetъ</i> , them-aor. <i>padъ, pade</i> ‘to fall’ s-aor. (< <i>*pād-</i> < <i>*pōd-</i> < <i>*pod-</i> [Winter’s Law])
	PBS	pres. <i>*pōd-e/o-</i> , them.-aor. <i>*pōd-e</i>
	Gmc.	ON <i>feta</i> ‘to step, proceed in’, OE <i>ge-fæ̆t</i> ‘fell’
	other IE	Ved. <i>pádyate</i> , pass-aor. 3sg. <i>apādi</i> , 3pl. <i>apadran</i> , pf. <i>papāda</i> ‘to move, fall’, Arm. <i>hiwcanim</i> (< <i>*pi-bd-ye/o-</i> < <i>*pi-pd-ye/o-</i> , Klingenschmitt 1982: 217) ‘to grow, lean, languish’
	PIE	<i>*ped-</i> / <i>*pod-</i> , root-aor. mid. <i>*pód-e / *p_ed-ré</i> (Villanueva Svensson 2006: 297)
<i>*peh₃lH-</i>	Baltic	<i>pùlti, púola / pùla / puōla / puōlna / puľna / pùlsta, púolė</i> ‘to fall,’ VN <i>puōlis</i> (2), <i>puolỹs</i> (4) ‘fall’ (with SL rule), Latv. <i>pult, puolu, pulu</i> , OPru. <i>aupallai</i> ‘is found’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	OE <i>falla</i> ‘to fall,’ ON <i>falla</i> < <i>*falnana</i> ;
	other IE	Arm. <i>p’lanim</i> ‘to fall,’ <i>p’law</i> ‘fell,’ Gk. ὀλλῶμαι ‘to destroy,’ mid. ὀλλυμαι, ὀλυται, root-aor.mid. 3sg. ὤλετο, 3pl. ὤλοντο, pf. ὤλωλα ‘perish, die’
	PIE	<i>*peh₃lH-</i> , nasal-pres. <i>*ph₃l-né/n-H-</i> (LIV ² 463), however, <i>*po-h₃elh₁-</i> ‘to destroy’, nasal-pres. <i>*po-h₃l̥-n(é)-h₁-</i> , root-aor. mid. (<i>*po +</i>) <i>*(e-)h₃lh₁-to / *(e-)h₃lh₁-ento</i> , <i>eh₁-aor. *po-h₃lh₁-éh₁-</i> (Neri 2007: 41, Villanueva Svensson 2009 review)
<i>*perd-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>pėrsti, -džia, -dė</i> , Latv. <i>piřst, pėřdu, piřdu</i> ‘to fart’
	PB	pres. <i>*perd-a-</i> , pret. <i>*pird-ē-</i>
	Slavic	Ru. <i>perdet’</i> , pres.1sg. <i>peržú</i>
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	OHG <i>ferzan</i> , ON pf. <i>frat</i> , OE <i>freta</i> < <i>*pėrd-e/o-</i>
	other IE	Ved. mid. <i>pardate</i> , Gk. πέρδομαι, root-aor. -έπαρδεν, Alb. <i>pjerdh</i>
	PIE	<i>*perd-</i> ‘to fart’ (LIV ² 473), pres. (mid.) <i>*perd-o-(to)r / *perd-o-ntoi</i> , root-aor. <i>*pėrd- / *prd-</i>
<i>*sed-</i>		

	Baltic	Lith. <i>sėsti, sėda</i> (← * <i>señda</i>) / <i>sėdžia</i> (Vilkaviškis, Zarasai), <i>sėdo / sėdė</i> (<i>Prūsijos lietuvių dainos</i> (1905), p. 81a, l. 9 [<i>Ant žirgo sėdžiau, į kilpą spyriau</i> ‘I sat on a horse and kicked the loop’]) ‘to sit down,’ <i>sėdėti, sėdi, sėdėjo</i> ‘to be seated,’ NV <i>sėdis</i> (2) ‘session’, Latv. <i>sēst, sēžu / sēstu, sēdu(ē) / sēdu</i> ‘to sit’ (Endzelins 1923: 601), OPru. <i>sindats</i> ‘sitting’
	PB	prēš. * <i>senda</i> (also * <i>sēd-ya-?</i> → EB), pret. * <i>sēd-(y)ā-</i>
	Slavic	OCS <i>sěsti, sędq</i> , them-aor. 1sg. <i>sědъ</i> , 2/3sg. <i>sěde</i> (Villanueva Svensson 2006: 315; 2011: 41)
	PBS	pres. * <i>send-e/o-</i> (also * <i>sēd-ye/o-?</i>), them-aor. * <i>sēd-e/o-</i>
	Gmc.	ON <i>sitja</i> , OE <i>sittan</i> (stative-intransitive root, Jasanoff 2003: 160) < PGmc. <i>setjanan</i> (Orel 2003: 325)
	other IE	Ved. <i>sīdāti</i> , pass. aor. <i>āsādi, āsadat</i> , Gk. ἵζω, root-aor. ἕζετο, Lat. <i>sedeō, -ēre</i>
	PIE	* <i>sed-</i> ‘to sit’ (LIV ² 513), pres. * <i>si-sd-é-</i> , root-aor. * <i>séd-</i> / * <i>s_ed-</i>
1.		
* <i>sek^w-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>sėkti, sėka</i> (Žem. <i>senka</i>), <i>sėkė (sėko)</i> ‘to follow’, refl. <i>sėktis, sėkasi, sėkėsi</i> ‘to be successful;’ OBS! <i>sėkti, señka / sėka, sėko / sėkė</i> ‘(for water) to fall’ < * <i>sek-</i> ‘to stop flowing, fail; dry up’; Latv. <i>sekt, sęku / cęcu / sùoku, secu / seku / sùocu</i>
	Slavic	ORu. <i>sočiti, soču</i> (< * <i>sok^w-éye-</i>)
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>saihan, salv</i> , ON <i>sjá</i> , Elfd <i>sjā</i> , OHG <i>sehan</i> , Gmn. <i>sehen</i> ‘to see (< *to keep an eye on)’ < PGmc. * <i>sehwan-</i> < * <i>sek^w-e/o-</i> (Kroonen 2013: 431)
	other IE	Ved. (I. mid.) <i>sácate</i> ‘to accompany,’ (III) <i>síṣakti</i> ‘to fall,’ root-aor. opt. <i>sacīmahi</i> , Gk. ἑπομαι, aor. ἐσπόμην ‘to follow’, Lat. <i>sequor, sequī</i> (mid.),
	PIE	* <i>sek^w-</i> ‘to affiliate oneself’ (LIV ² 525), pres. (mid.) * <i>sék^w-o-</i> , root-aor. * <i>sék^w-</i> / * <i>s_ek^w-</i>
* <i>(s)kert-</i>		
	Baltic	Lith. <i>kiřsti, keřta</i> , ‘to elope’
	Slavic	RCS <i>čřesti, čřbtu</i> , ORu. root-aor. <i>s-čerte</i> ‘to determine the border’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OHG <i>scrintan</i> ‘to crack’ (the semantics from the middle)
	other IE	Skt. <i>kṛntāti</i> , root-aor. <i>ví ákṛtas</i> ‘to cut’, YAv. pres. <i>kəṛəntaiti</i> ‘to cut’, Arm. pres. <i>k’ert’em</i> ‘to skin’
	PIE	* <i>(s)kert-</i> ‘to cut’ (LIV ² 559)
1. * <i>terp-</i>		
	Baltic	Lith. <i>tařpti, tařpsta</i> ‘to prosper’, OPru. <i>en-terpo</i> ‘is useful’ (fn9. factitive oppositional active to a middle as in Gk.)

	Slavic	—
	Germanic	Goth. <i>þarf</i> ‘to require’ (< *pf.)
	other IE	Skt. <i>tr̥mpáti</i> , root-aor. <i>át̥rpam</i> ‘to satisfy oneself’, caus. <i>tarpáyati</i> , Gk. Hom. aor. <i>ταρπώμεθα</i> ‘we want to please ourselves’, <i>τέρπομαι</i> ‘to satisfy oneself’, <i>τέρπω</i> ‘to satisfy’ (fn8. middle is new to the <i>ē</i> -aorist, in addition to the oppositional active)
*wert-	PIE	*terp- ‘to be satisfied’ (LIV ² 636)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>viřsti</i> , <i>-sta</i> / <i>-sti</i> , <i>viřto</i> ‘to turn (intr.)’ → <i>veřsti</i> , <i>veřčia</i> ‘to turn (tr.)’
	Slavic	OCS <i>ob-vr̥nqti se</i> ‘to turn oneself’, caus. <i>vratiti se</i> , <i>vrařtq</i> ‘to turn (intr.)’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>wairþan</i> ‘to become’, caus. <i>fra-wardjan</i> ‘to spoil’
	other IE	Skt. <i>vártate</i> , root-aor. <i>avart</i> , ‘to turn (intr.)’, YAv. 2pl. impr. <i>varətata</i> , Lat. <i>uertor</i> , <i>uertī</i> ‘to turn (intr.)’
?*wreit-	PIE	*wert- ‘to turn’ (LIV ² 691)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>risti</i> , <i>ri̇ta</i> , <i>ri̇to</i> / <i>ri̇tė</i> ‘to roll, turn (intr.)’, <i>riēsti</i> , <i>riēčia</i> ‘to wind, roll’
	Slavic	—
	PB	pres. *reita-, pret. ritā- (Stang 1966: 114)
	Gmc.	OE <i>wriðan</i> ‘to turn’ (*wreít-e/o-)
	PIE	?*wreit-, pres. *wreít-e/o- ‘to spin’ (LIV ² 700)

3 variations between *ā*- and *ē*-preterits: *CiC-o*, *CuC-o* → *CiC-ė*, *CuC-ė*

Cf. Konstantinova & Kapsevičienė 1989. There is a semantic and structural tendency to generalize the *ia*-present and *ė*-preterit to the active transitive verbs.

- active-transitive *CiC-o*, *CuC-o* → *CiC-ė*, *CuC-ė*
- intransitive *CuC-ė* → *CuC-o*

*syewH-

Baltic	Lith. <i>siūti</i> , <i>siūva</i> / <i>siūva</i> , <i>siūvo</i> / <i>siūvė</i> (LKA 3.102 map 97), Latv. <i>šūt</i> , <i>šuvu</i> / <i>šūnu</i> / <i>šuju</i> , <i>šuvu</i> ‘to sew’, OPru. <i>schumeno</i> f. ‘shoe-repair wire’
Slavic	OCS <i>řiti</i> , <i>řijq</i> (< <i>syū-yé-</i>), aor. 1sg. * <i>siχъ</i> , 2/3sg. * <i>ři</i> , SCr <i>řiti</i> , <i>řijēm</i> , aor. 1sg. - <i>řih</i> , 2/3sg. - <i>ři</i> ‘to sew’; PS aor. 1sg. * <i>řī-s-</i> (s-aor. based on the present stem, Ackermann 2014: 144)

	PBS	pres. <i>syū-ye/o-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>siujan</i> (< * <i>siuH-yé-</i>), ON <i>sýja</i> , OHG <i>siuwen</i> ‘to sew’, MHG <i>sūt</i> ‘seam’
	other IE	Ved. pres. (IV) <i>sīvyati</i> ‘to sew’, mid. <i>sīvyadhvam</i> , Lat. <i>suō</i>
<i>*wreik̂-</i>	PIE	* <i>syewH-</i> ‘to sew’, pres. * <i>syuH-yé/ó-</i> (LIV ² 545)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>rīšti</i> , -a, -o / -ė; Latv. <i>rist</i> , <i>risu/ristu/rīstu</i> , <i>risu</i> ‘to tie, bind’ < * <i>wreik̂-</i> / * <i>wrik̂-</i> ; OPru. nom.sg.m.pres.ppl.pass. <i>senrists</i> (III) ‘bound’ (<i>ā</i> -pret → <i>ē</i> -pret; Konstantinova&Kapsevičienė 1989)
	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	OE <i>wriōn</i> ‘to wrap in’ < * <i>wreik̂-</i> / * <i>wrik̂-</i>
	other IE	YAv. <i>uruuisiieiti</i> ‘to turn (intr.)’ (< * <i>wrik̂-yé/ó-</i>)
	PIE	* <i>wreik̂-</i> ‘to turn; to wrap in’, pres. * <i>wrik̂-yé/ó-</i> ; * <i>wreik̂-/wrik̂-</i> (LIV ² 699)
<i>?*wreit-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>rīsti</i> , <i>rīta</i> , <i>rīto</i> / <i>rītė</i> ‘to roll, turn (intr.)’, <i>riēsti</i> , <i>riēčia</i> ‘to wind, roll’
	Slavic	—
	PB	pres. * <i>reita-</i> , pret. <i>ritā-</i> (Stang 1966: 114)
	Gmc.	OE <i>wriðan</i> ‘to turn’ (* <i>wreit-e/o-</i>)
	PIE	?* <i>wreit-</i> , pres. * <i>wreit-e/o-</i> ‘to spin’ (LIV ² 700)

4 *molō*-presents

		<i>ā</i> -pret → <i>ē</i> -pret, cf. LKA III, map 96
<i>*b^herH-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>bárti</i> , <i>bāra</i> / OLith. <i>barmi</i> , <i>bārė</i> / <i>bāro</i> ‘to quarrel,’ Latv. <i>bārt</i> , <i>baŗu</i> , <i>baru(ā)</i> / <i>bāru(ē)</i> (Endzelins 1923: 606)
	Slavic	OCS <i>brati se</i> , pres. 1sg. <i>borjō se</i> , s-aor. 1sg. <i>braxъ</i> , 2.3sg. <i>bra</i> , PS <i>bōrti</i> , pres. * <i>borjō</i> , <i>borjětъ</i> (APb) cf. Rasmussen 1985 [1999]: 184ff.
	PBS	(* <i>br̥H-těi</i> → * <i>bōr-těi</i> , pres. * <i>bór-ye/o-</i> , <i>ā</i> -aor. * <i>br̥H-ā-?</i>
	Gmc.	Oícel. <i>berjask</i> (< * <i>barjan</i>) ‘to fight’; ON <i>berja</i> < iter. * <i>b^herH-éye/o-</i>
	other IE	Lat. <i>feriō</i> ‘to strike’
	PIE	* <i>b^herH-</i> ‘to strike’ (LIV ² 80), <i>molō</i> -pres. * <i>b^horH-</i> / * <i>b^herH-</i> → * <i>b^hor[H]-ye/o-</i> , * <i>b^herH-ye/o-</i> (aorist missing; cf. Villanueva Svensson 2011: 314, 318–9)
<i>*melh₂-</i>	Baltic	<i>málti</i> , <i>māla</i> , <i>mālė</i> / -o ‘to grind’ (* <i>molh₂-e/o-</i>)
	Slavic	OCS <i>mlěti</i> , pres. 1sg. <i>meljō</i> , s-aor. 1sg. * <i>mlěxъ</i> , 2/3sg. * <i>mlě</i> , SCr. 1sg. pret. <i>mljěh</i> , PS * <i>mělti</i> , pres. 1sg. * <i>meljō</i> , 3sg. * <i>meljětъ</i> , s-aor. 1sg. * <i>mělxъ</i>

PBS	<i>*m̄l̄-těi</i> , pres. <i>mōl-</i> / <i>*mēl-</i> , s-aor.(?) <i>*mēl-s-</i>
Gmc.	Goth. <i>malan</i> (< <i>*molh₂-e/o-</i>), OE <i>mylja</i> , iter. <i>melja</i> , OHG (<i>far</i>) <i>mullen</i>
other IE	Lat. <i>molō</i> , OIr. <i>melid</i>
PIE	<i>*melh₂-</i> (LIV ² 432), <i>molō</i> -pres. <i>*molh₂-</i> / <i>*melh₂-</i> , (aorist probably missing)

5 Others

**b^heih₂-*

Baltic	Lith. <i>bijóti</i> , <i>bijo</i> , <i>bijójo</i> ‘to fear’ < <i>*bijā-</i>
Slavic	OCS <i>bojati se</i> , <i>bojq se</i> , <i>boji-</i> ‘to fear’ < <i>*bojēti</i> , <i>*boji-</i> < PIE <i>*pf</i> (cf. Villanueva Svensson 2008: 184)
PBS	(<i>*pf</i> >) <i>*boiH-</i> / <i>*biH-</i> > <i>*boi-</i> / <i>*bī-</i> / <i>*bij-</i>
Gmc.	OHG <i>bibēn</i> ‘to tremble’ < <i>*bibai-</i> / <i>bibja-</i> (weak class III) ← PG <i>bebai-</i> / <i>bibī-</i> < <i>*pf</i> . <i>*b^he-b^hóih₂-</i> / <i>*b^he-b^hih₂-</i> , cf. Narten (1981), LIV ² 73 ⁵ .
other IE	Ved. pres. <i>bháyate</i> , aor. <i>mā bhema</i> , pf. <i>bibháya</i> ‘to fear’, YAv. <i>biβiuuāh-</i> ‘in fear’
PIE	<i>*b^heih₂-</i> ‘to be worried’ (LIV ² 72)

**b^her-*

Baltic	Lith. <i>beṛti</i> / <i>bėrti</i> , <i>bėria</i> , <i>bėrė</i> / <i>bėrė</i> , Latv. <i>beṛt</i> / <i>bėrt</i> / <i>bėrt</i> , <i>beṛu</i> , <i>bėru</i> (ALEW I: 107), the acute tone variant from the inchoative Lith. <i>bīrsta</i> / Latv. <i>biṛstu</i> to Lith. <i>bīrti</i> / Latv. <i>biṛt</i> ? (cf. Derksen 1996: 285)
Slavic	OCS <i>bьrati</i> , pres. <i>berq</i> , <i>ā</i> -aor. <i>bьra</i> , PS <i>*bьrāti</i> , 1sg. <i>*bėrq</i> , 3sg. <i>*beretъ</i> (APc), <i>ā</i> -aor. <i>*bьrāxъ</i>
PBS	<i>*bir-těi</i> , durat. pres. <i>*ber-e/o-</i> , durat. aor. <i>*bir-ā-</i> (← Narten-impf. <i>*bēr-??</i> ; it doesn’t have to be.)
Gmc.	Goth. <i>bairan</i> (<i>*b^hér-e/o-</i>)
other IE	Ved. <i>bhárati</i> / <i>bībharti</i> , root-aor. prec. 1sg. <i>bhṛyāsam</i> , s-aor. 1sg. <i>ábhārṣam</i> , 3sg. <i>bhār</i> , is-aor. 1sg. <i>ábhāriṣam</i> , Gk. φέρω, Lat. <i>ferō</i> , Toch. B. act. <i>parām</i> , A. mid. <i>pärtär</i>
PIE	<i>*b^her-</i> ‘to bear’ (LIV ² 76), Narten-pres. <i>*b^hér-</i> / <i>b^hér-</i> → <i>*b^hér-e/o-</i> (Jasasnoff 2012)

**b^herg^h-*

Baltic	ELith. <i>biṛginti</i> ‘to save’
Slavic	OCS <i>ne-brěšti</i> , <i>-brěgq</i> ‘to neglect’
PBS	pres. <i>*b^hérg^h-e/o-</i>
Gmc.	Goth. <i>bairgan</i> ‘to hide’ (<i>*b^hérg^h-e/o-</i>), ON <i>byrgja</i> ‘to involve’, OE <i>byrgan</i> ‘to bury’ (<i>*b^hrg^h-éye/o-</i>), OE <i>borgian</i> , OHG <i>borgēn</i> ‘to lend’ (<i>*b^hrg^h-eh₁-</i>)

	other IE	YAv. <i>bərəjaiiat</i> ‘welcomed’, Khot. <i>buljäte</i> ‘honors’
<i>b^heud^h-</i>	PIE	* <i>b^herg^h-</i> ‘to watch’ (LIV ² 79ff.)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>baūsti, baūdžia, baūdė</i> ‘to punish, castigate’ OPru. <i>baude</i> ‘Scharwerk;’ Lith. <i>budėti, būdi / būda / budėja, -ėjo</i> ‘to wake,’ <i>būsti, būnda, būdo</i> ‘to wake up (intr.)’
	Slavic	OCS <i>bljusti, bljudq</i> (* <i>b^héud^h-e/o-</i>), s-aor. <i>bjusъ</i> ‘to pay attention to <i>sb</i> / <i>sth</i> , watch,’ <i>bъděti</i> , 3sg. <i>bъditъ</i> ‘to be awake,’ <i>въз-бънqti</i> ‘to wake up (intr.),’ causative <i>buditi, buždq</i> ‘to wake up (tr.)’
	PBS	transitive terminative pres. * <i>b^héud^h-e/o-</i> , stative inf. * <i>b^hud^h-eh₁-tēi</i> , pres. * <i>b^hud^h-i-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>ana-bjudan</i> ‘to command’ (* <i>b^héud^h-e/o-</i>), <i>-bauþ</i> ‘offered’ (< * <i>þf</i>), ON <i>bjóða</i> ‘to provide’ (* <i>b^héud^h-e/o-</i>)
	other IE	Ved. mid. (IV) <i>búdhya</i> ‘to wake up’ → act. (I) <i>bódhati</i> ‘to realize, observe’ (Gotō 1987: 219 ⁴⁵⁹), root-aor. inj. mid. 3pl. <i>budhánta</i> ‘wake up (tr.)’ OAv. <i>baodaṇt-</i> ‘mindful,’ YAv. opt. mid. 3sg. <i>būidiiaēta</i> ‘may realize;’ Gk. mid. <i>πυνθάνομαι</i> (← * <i>b^hund^h-</i>), <i>πεύθομαι</i> (< * <i>b^héud^h-e/o-</i>) ‘to experience,’ root-aor. 1pl. <i>ἐπυθόμην</i> ‘experienced,’
	PIE	* <i>b^heud^h-</i> ‘to become awake’ (LIV ² 82ff.), nasal-pres. act. * <i>b^hu-né/n-d^h-</i> , mid. * <i>b^hu-né/n-d^h-</i> ; them.-pres. act. * <i>b^héud^h-e/o-</i> , mid. * <i>b^héud^h-o-</i> , root-aor. * <i>b^héud-</i> / * <i>b^hud-</i>
<i>*b^heug-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>búgti, búgstu, búgo</i> ‘erschrecken (intr.)’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	? Goth. caus. <i>us-baugjan</i> ‘ausfegen’
	other IE	
<i>*b^heug^h-</i>	PIE	* <i>b^heug-</i> ‘to escape, become free’
	Baltic	—
	Slavic	Ru. <i>bhat’</i> , Ukr. <i>bháty</i> ‘to bend’ (* <i>b^héug^h-</i> / * <i>b^hug^h-</i>)
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>biugan</i> ‘to bend’ (act. * <i>b^héug^h-</i>), OE <i>būgan</i> ‘to bend (intr.)’ (mid. * <i>b^hug^h-</i>), pf. <i>bēag</i> ‘to bend’, ON caus. <i>beygja</i> ‘to bend’
	other IE	Ved. <i>pari-bhuját</i> ‘to entangle’, 2pl. plpf. <i>pári ... ábubhojīṣ</i> , Khot. <i>ham-buśdä</i> ‘to decline’
	PIE	* <i>b^heug^h-</i> ‘to bend’, root-pres. * <i>b^héug^h-</i> / * <i>b^hug^h-</i> (LIV ² 85)
<i>*b^hleh₁-</i>	Baltic	Latv. <i>blēt, blēju</i> ‘to bleat’
	Slavic	RCS <i>blējati, blēju</i> ‘to bleat’

PBS durative pres. **b^hléh₁-ye/o-*, ā-aor. **b^hléh₁-ā-*
 Gmc. OHG *blāen* ‘to blow’, MHG *biaējen* ‘to bleat’ (< **b^hléh₁-ye/o-*),
 Goth. desider. *blēsan* ‘to blow’
 other IE Lat. *fleō, flēre* ‘to weep’, *flō, flāre* ‘to blow, pour metal’
 PIE **b^hleh₁-* ‘to howl’, root-pres. **b^hléh₁- / *b^hlh₁-* (LIV² 87)

**b^hlend^h-*

Baltic Lith. *blęsti, bleñdžia, bleñdė* ‘to mix, stir with flour; sleep’ (as in
Galėsi blęsti iki ryto)
 Slavic OCS *blęsti, blędq* ‘to wander; patter’
 PBS
 Gmc. Goth. *blandan sik* ‘to bother with’, OE *blanda* ‘to blend’
 Northern IE **b^hlend^h-* ‘to tarnish’ (LIV² 89)

**b^hweh₂-*

Baltic Lith. *būti, yrà / ėsti / ėsta / ėščia, būva / būna / būsta, būvo /*
 OLith. *bit(i)* (< **impf.*) , Latv. *būt, esmu, biju*, OPru. *būton / bou̯ton*,
 1sg. *asmai / 2sg. assei / essei / 3sg. est (ast) / 1pl. asmai / 2pl. astai /*
estai, pret. *bēi / bei / be* (≈ Sl. *bě* < **aor.*; Stang 1942: 85) ‘to be’
 PB inf. **bū-tēi*, pres. 1sg. **es-moi*, pret. **bē* (< aor. like *sédėjo* to *sédi*) /
**bī* (< *impf. *b^h(w)ī-* < **b^huh₂-ye/o-*; Stang 1966: 381)
 Slavic OCS *byti, jesmь*, durative pres. *bimь*, imperfective aor. 1sg. *běxъ*,
 2/3sg. *bě*,¹ perfective-aor. 1sg. *byxъ* (a new s-aor. replacing the old
 root-aor.), 2/3sg. *by* ‘was’,
 aor. 2/3sg. *bystъ* ‘became’ (← root-aor. **bytъ*) — pres. *byvajetъ*,
 Fut. *bqdq* ‘will become (perfective)’ (cf. Stang 1942: 70ff.)
 PBS inf. **buH-tēi*, pres. 1sg. **es-mi*, *impf. *b^huH-ye/o-* (< **b^huh₂-ye/o-*),
 aor. **bē-*
 Gmc. OE pres. *bēom, bīað* (**b^huh₂-ye/o-*), ON pret. (**pf.*) *bjó* ‘lived’
 other IE Ved. pres. *bhāvati* ‘to become’, aor. *ábhūt*, Lat. pres. *fīō, fīerī*,
 OLat. subj. *fuās*, Lat. pf. *fūī*
 PIE **b^hweh₂-* (LIV² 98 ff.), pres. **b^héuh₂-e/o-*, **b^huh₂-ye/o-*, root-
 aor. **b^hwéh₂- / *b^huh₂-*

¹Lunt 2001:108, 137, 156.

Olander 2015: 318.

Aizetmueller (1991: 198): “While the equivalence of *jesmь* and *bimь* led to the special position of the latter and to its use as a copula in the periphrase, the fact that *běxъ, bě* became the imperfect of *jesmь* without restriction suggests that *jesmь* had not yet developed an imperfect, and some such remains have not yet been discovered.”

**d^heh₁(i)-*

Baltic Latv. *dēt, dēju* ‘to suckle’ (< **d^héh₁-ye/o-*)
 Slavic OCS caus. *dojiti, dojq* ‘to breastfeed’, Ru. caus. *doít’, dojú* ‘to milk’

	PBS	pres. <i>*d^héh₁-ye/o-</i> caus. <i>*d^hoh₁-éye/o-</i>
	Gmc.	OHG <i>tāen*</i> ‘to breastfeed’ (< <i>*d^héh₁-ye/o-</i>), OSwe. <i>dīa</i> ‘to suckle’ (< PG <i>*dija</i> < <i>deja</i> < PIE <i>*d^hh₁-éye/o-</i>); Goth. caus. <i>daddjan</i> , OSwe. caus. <i>dægga</i> ‘to breastfeed’ (< PG <i>*dajja-</i> < <i>*d^hoh₁-éye/o-</i>)
	other IE	KLuw. <i>titaimi</i> ‘nourished’, Lyk. <i>tideimi</i> ‘child’, Skt. <i>dhinoti</i> ‘to nourish’, <i>dháyati</i> ‘to suckle’, Gk. <i>θῆσθαι</i> ‘to milk out’, aor. <i>θήσατο</i> ‘to suckle’, Arm. <i>diem</i> ‘I suckle’, OSS <i>dæj-</i> ‘to suckle’, OIr. <i>denait</i> ‘they suckle’, MWel. <i>dyn-</i> ‘to suckle’
<i>*d^heiĝ^h-</i>	PIE	<i>*d^heh₁(i)-</i> ‘to suckle’ (LIV ² 138)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>žiēsti, žiēdžia, žiēdė</i> ‘to form from clay’, Latv. <i>ziest, ziežu</i> ‘to smear’
	Slavic	OCS <i>zъdati, ziždq</i> ‘to build’
	PBS	pres. <i>*deig-ye/o-</i> , ā-aor. <i>*dig-ā-</i> (< <i>*s-aor.</i>)
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>digan</i> ‘to mold’ < <i>*d^heiĝ^h- / *d^hiĝ^h-</i>
	other IE	Ved. (II) <i>dégdhi, dihánti, s-aor. ádhikṣur</i> ‘to smear’, Lat. <i>fungō, -ēre</i> ‘to form’
<i>*d^helb^h-</i>	PIE	<i>*d^heiĝ^h-</i> ‘to knead’ (LIV ² 140)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>dėl̃bti / dēl̃bti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘to lower one’s eyes’
	Slavic	RuCS <i>dlъbsti, dlъbq, dlъbe</i> , SCr. <i>dúpsti, dúbēm</i> , Slv. <i>dólbsti, dólbem</i> , PS <i>*dъlbstí, *dъlbq</i> (APc), Ru. <i>doltó</i> ‘chisel,’ Cz <i>dláto</i> , Bulg. <i>dlató</i> < PS <i>doltó</i> (APb)
	PBS	<i>*dilb-těi</i> , pres. <i>*dēlb-e/o-</i> , aor. <i>*dilb-</i>
	Gmc.	OE <i>delfan</i> , OHG <i>-telban</i> < Gmc. <i>*delban</i> ‘to dig, delve’
	other IE	TochA pres. <i>śalpatār</i> (< PT <i>*ts’elp-</i> < <i>*dēlb^h-</i>) ‘is released’, aor. TochB 3pl. <i>tsālpāre</i> , A 3sg. <i>tsālp</i> ‘was released’
	PIE	<i>*d^helb^h-</i> , Narten pres. <i>*d^hēlb^h- / d^hélb^h-</i> (LIV ² 143; Villanueva Svensson 2014: 243)
<i>*ĝneh₃-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>žinóti, žino, -ójo</i> ‘to know’ (< <i>*žinā-</i> ← <i>*žinō-</i> < <i>*ĝn₃-ne-h₃-</i>), Latv. 1pl. <i>zinim</i> , 2pl. <i>zinit</i> (< <i>*ĝn₃-n-h₃-</i>)
	Slavic	OCS <i>znati, znajq</i> (<i>*ĝneh₃-ye/o-</i>), root-aor. <i>znaxъ</i> ‘to know’
	PBS	pres. <i>*ĝn₃-né/n-h₃-</i> , root-aor. <i>*ĝneh₃-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>kunnan</i> (< <i>*ĝn₃-n-h₃-</i>), (<i>*pf</i> >) ON <i>kná</i> ‘to know’
	other IE	Hitt. <i>ganess-</i> ‘to know’, Skt. <i>jānāti</i> , aor.subj. 2sg. <i>jñeyās</i> , s-aor. 1sg. <i>ajñāsam</i> , 2sg. <i>ajñāsthās</i> ‘to know’, Gk. <i>γινώσκω</i> , root-aor. <i>ἔγνω</i> , Lat. <i>gnōscō</i> , pf. (< aor.) <i>gnouī</i> , TochA pres. 2sg. <i>knānat</i> , (<i>*s-aor.</i> >) pret. 2sg. <i>kñāsāšt</i> ‘to recognize’

	PIE	* <i>ĝneh</i> ₃ - ‘to recognize’ (LIV ² 168)
* <i>ĝ^heh</i> ₁ <i>i</i> -	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>zinqti</i> ‘to open the mouth wide’ (< * <i>ĝ^hi-n-h</i> ₁ - <i>e/o-</i>), <i>zijati</i> , <i>zějq</i> ‘to open the mouth wide’ (< * <i>ĝ^héh</i> ₁ <i>y-e/o-</i>)
	PBS	pres. * <i>ĝ^hi-n-h</i> ₁ - <i>e/o-</i>
	Gmc.	OHG <i>ginēn</i> ‘to yawn’ (* <i>ĝ^hi-né-h</i> ₁ - <i>e/o-</i>), <i>int-ginnan</i> ‘to start cutting’ ON <i>gína</i> ‘to yawn’ (* <i>ĝ^hi-né/n-h</i> ₁ -),
	other IE	Lat. <i>hīscō</i> , <i>-ere</i> ‘to open oneself’
	PIE	* <i>ĝ^heh</i> ₁ <i>i</i> - ‘to open the mouth wide, yawn’, pres. * <i>ĝ^hi-né/n-h</i> ₁ - (LIV ² 173)
* <i>gerb^h</i> -	Baltic	?Lith. <i>gerbti</i> , <i>geřbia</i> , <i>geřbė</i> ‘to honor’ (* <i>gerb^h</i> - <i>e/o-</i>)
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	OE <i>ceorfan</i> ‘to crop’ (* <i>gerb^h</i> - <i>e/o-</i>)
	other IE	Gk. γράφω, s-aor. ἔγραψα ‘to write’
	PIE	* <i>gerb^h</i> - ‘to carve’, root-pres. * <i>gérb^h</i> - / * <i>gr̥b^h</i> - (LIV ² 187)
* <i>gleib^h</i> -	Baltic	Latv. <i>gliēbtiēs</i> , <i>gliēbjuos</i> ‘to cling to’ (* <i>gleib^h</i> - <i>ye/o-</i>)
	Slavic	OCS <i>u-glǫbnqti</i> (* <i>gli-m-b^h</i> - <i>e/o-</i>) / <i>-glǫbljq</i> (* <i>glib^h</i> - <i>ye/o-</i>), them.-aor. - <i>glǫbъ</i> ‘to be stuck’ (Tedesco <i>Language</i> 24, 1964: 361)
	PBS	inchoative-intr.pres. * <i>gli-m-b^h</i> - <i>e/o-</i>
	Gmc.	OHG <i>klebēn</i> (* <i>glib^h</i> - <i>eh</i> ₁ -), <i>klimban</i> ‘to climb’ (* <i>gli-m-b^h</i> - <i>e/o-</i>), caus. <i>kleiben</i> , ON <i>klífa</i> (* <i>gleib^h</i> - <i>e/o-</i>)
	Northern IE	* <i>gleib^h</i> - (LIV ² 189) ‘to be stuck, to stick to’
* <i>gnet</i> -?	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>gnesti</i> , <i>gnetq</i> ‘to press, knead’ (* <i>gnet</i> - <i>e/o-</i>)
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	OHG <i>knat</i> ‘kneaded’, OSwed. <i>knodla</i> (* <i>gnt-é/ó-</i>), OE <i>cnedan</i> ‘to knead’
	other IE	—
	Northern IE	* <i>gnet</i> -? ‘to press, knead’ (LIV ² 191)
* <i>grenĝ^h</i> -	Baltic	Lith. <i>grėžti</i> , <i>-ia</i> , <i>-ė</i> ‘to turn, spin’, Latv. <i>grīzt</i> / <i>grīžt</i> , <i>-žu</i> , <i>-zu(ē)</i> (Endzelins 1923: 597) (< pres. * <i>grenž</i> - <i>ya-</i> ← * <i>grénĝ^h</i> - <i>e/o-</i>)
	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	MD <i>kringhen</i> ‘to turn (intr.)’ (* <i>grénĝ^h</i> - <i>e/o-</i>)
	Northern IE	* <i>grénĝ^h</i> - ‘to turn’ (LIV ² 191)

<i>*g^heb^h-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>gebėti, gēba, -ėjo</i> ‘to achieve’ (< <i>*g^hé^{b^h}-e/o-</i>)
	Slavic	
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>giban, gaf, gebum</i> ‘to give’ (pres. <i>*g^hé^{b^h}-e/o-</i>)
	other IE	
	PIE	<i>*g^heb^h-</i> ‘to cease, take’ (LIV ² 193)
<i>*g^heyd^h-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>geĩsti, geĩdžia, geĩdė</i> ‘to wish, desire’, OPru. 3.pl.prs. <i>gēide</i> (III), <i>giēidi</i> (III) ‘to wait’
	Slavic	OCS <i>žьdati, židq/žьdq</i> ‘to wait’; OCS <i>кѣждо</i> , Old Slovenian dat. sg. <i>comufdo</i> ‘every, each’ < PS <i>*kѣ-ждо</i> < middle 3sg. <i>*-ждор</i> ‘is wished, desired’ (cf. Majer 2012)
	PBS	pres. <i>*geid-(y)e/o-</i> , ā-aor. <i>*gid-ā-</i>
	Gmc.	OE <i>gūtsian</i> ‘to demand’ (denominative), OHG <i>gūt</i> ‘greed’
	Northern IE	<i>*g^heyd^h-</i> ‘to wish’ (LIV ² 196)
<i>*g^held^h-</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>žlěsti, žlědq</i> ‘to pay, atone’, ORu. <i>želesti, žledu</i> ‘to pay, atone’ (<i>*g^hé^{l^h}-e/o-</i>)
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>-gildan</i> ‘to atone’ (<i>*g^hé^{l^h}-e/o-</i>), (<i>*pf</i> >) ON <i>galt</i> ‘atoned’, OHG caus. <i>in-gelten</i> ‘to punish’
	other IE	—
	PIE	<i>*g^held^h-</i> ‘to recompense, atone’ (LIV ² 197)
<i>*g^hreb^hh₂-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>grėbti / grėbti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘to snatch;’ Lith. <i>grōbti / gróbti, -ia, -ė</i> , Latv. <i>grābt</i> ‘to seize’, <i>grebóti</i> ‘to rake’
	Slavic	PS <i>*grābiti</i> (APa) ‘to seize, grab,’ SCr. <i>grābiti</i> , Ru. <i>grábit</i> ’
	PBS	inf. <i>*gréb-těi</i> , pres. <i>*grėb-</i> , iterative <i>*grōb-iya-</i>
	other IE	Skt. <i>gr̥bhñāti</i> ‘to seize,’ root-aor. <i>ágrabham</i> , red.-aor. <i>ájigrabhat</i> , iṣ-aor. <i>ágrabhīm</i>
	PIE	<i>*g^hreb^hh₂-</i> (LIV ² 201), <i>*g^hreb^hh₂-</i> , Narten pres. <i>*g^hrėb^hh₂-ti</i> (cf. Jasanoff 2003: 81; Villanueva Svensson 2014: 244), iterative <i>*g^hrōb^hh₂-eye/o-</i> (PS <i>*grābiti</i>)
<i>*g^hreb^h-</i>	Baltic	Latv. <i>grebt, grebju</i> ‘to scoop’ (<i>*g^hrėb^h-e/o-</i>)
	Slavic	OCS <i>greti, grebq</i> (<i>*g^hrėb^h-e/o-</i>), aor. <i>po-grěšę</i> ‘to row; grab’
	PBS	pres. <i>*g^hrėb^h-e/o-</i> , s-aor.

	Gmc.	Goth. <i>graban</i> ‘to grab’ (* <i>g^hé-</i>)* <i>g^hrob^h-e/o-</i>)
	Northern IE	* <i>g^hreb^h-</i> ‘to grab’ (LIV ² 201); the relation of Germanic and BSI forms to * <i>g^hrebh₂-</i> ‘to seize’ (LIV ² 201) is unclear (LIV ² 202 ¹).
* <i>g^hreib^h-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>griēbti, griēbia, griēbė</i> ‘to grab’ (* <i>g^hreib^h-e/o-</i>), Latv. <i>grobēt, gribu</i>
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	other IE	Goth. <i>preipan</i> ‘to grab’ (* <i>g^hreib^h-e/o-</i>), ON (iter.) <i>greipa</i> ‘to commit’
	Northern IE	* <i>g^hreib^h-</i> ‘to grab’ (LIV ² 203), pres. * <i>g^hreib^h-e/o-</i> , aor.?
* <i>g^welH-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>gėlti, gėlia, gėlė</i> , Latv. <i>dzeļt dzeļu dzēlu</i> ‘to sting’ (* <i>g^welH-e/o-</i>); Lith. <i>gālas</i> (4), Latv. <i>gals</i> ‘end < *endpoint < *point < *sting / stitch’, OPru. <i>golis</i> , acc.sg. <i>gallan</i> , acc. pl. <i>gallans</i> ‘death’
	Slavic	OCS <i>žel’a</i> f. ‘misfortune’, RCS <i>želěti, želějǫ</i>
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	OE <i>cwelan</i> ‘to suffer (< mid. *torture oneself)’, OHG <i>quelan</i> ‘to suffer’ (PG * <i>kwelan-</i> [Kroonen 2013: 316] ← 3sg. * <i>g^welH-ti</i>)
	other IE	Arm. pres. 1sg. <i>kelem</i> ‘to torture’,
	PIE	* <i>g^welH-</i> , root-pres. * <i>g^wélH-</i> / * <i>g^wlH-</i> ‘to torture, sting’ (LIV ² 207)
* <i>g^{(w)h}rend-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>grėsti, grėndžia</i> / (older <i>-da</i>), <i>grėndė</i> / (<i>-o</i>) ‘to scrape, scratch;’ also <i>grĩsti, grĩndžia, grĩndė</i> ‘to make a floor, board’, iter. <i>grándyti</i>
	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	OE <i>grindan</i> ‘to grind’ (< * <i>g^{(w)h}rénd^h-e/o-</i>)?
	other IE	Lat. <i>friendō, -ere</i> ‘to grind, gnash,’
	PIE	* <i>g^{(w)h}rend-</i> ‘to grind’ (LIV ² 204), Narten pres. * <i>g^{(w)h}rénd^h-</i> / * <i>g^{(w)h}rénd^h-</i> (Villanueva Svensson 2014: 244)
* <i>g^{wh}ed^h-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>pasigėsti, -geñda, -gėdo</i> ‘to recall, miss’, <i>gėsti, geñda, gėdo</i> ‘to decay, perish,’ <i>gedėti, gėdi, -ėjo</i> ‘to grieve’; Latv. <i>ģint, ģinstu, ģindu / ģinu</i> ‘to decay, to become a beggar’
	Slavic	OCS <i>žędati, žęždǫ</i> ‘to desire, seek’ (< * <i>ge-n-d-ye/o-</i> ← * <i>g^{wh}ed^h-yé/ó-</i>)
	PBS	pres. * <i>ge-n-d-ye/o-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>bidjan</i> ‘bitten’ < * <i>g^{wh}ed^h-yé/ó-</i>
	other IE	Av. <i>jaiðiiemi</i> ‘I beg’, Gk. ποθειν, s-aor. θέσσασθαι ‘to desire, demand’
	PIE	* <i>g^{wh}ed^h-</i> ‘to beg, wish’ (LIV 217), pres. * <i>g^{wh}ed^h-yé/ó-</i> , s-aor. * <i>g^{wh}éd^h-s-</i>

<i>*h₁ed-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>ésti, éda</i> / OLith. <i>esti, édè</i> , Latv. <i>ēst, ēdu</i> / <i>ēmu, ēdu</i> / <i>ēdu</i> , OPru. <i>*īst / *īstvei</i> , PB <i>*ēd-tei, *ēd-ti, *ēd-(iy)ā-(?)</i>
	Slavic	OCS <i>jasti, jamъ</i> , s-aor. <i>jasъ / jaxъ</i> , 2/3sg. <i>jastъ</i> (< *impf.); impf. <i>jaděaxъ</i>
	PBS	inf. <i>*ēd-těi</i> , pres. <i>*ēd-mi, *ēd-ti</i> , s-aor. <i>*ēds-t / *ēds-ont</i> , impf. <i>*ēd-t</i> (?)
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>itan</i> , pf. 3sg. <i>fret</i> (← <i>fra-itan</i>), PG <i>*etan-</i>
	other IE	Hitt. <i>ēdmi, adanzi</i> , Skt <i>átti, adánti</i> (II), (no aorist), Gk. <i>ἔδμενοι</i> , Lat. <i>edō, ēsse, edim</i> , pf. act. ind. <i>ēdī, ēdistī, ēdit</i> ,... (< long-v. preterit? cf. Jasanoff 2012)
	PIE	<i>*h₁ed-</i> , Narten pres. <i>*h₁éd-mi / *h₁éd-onti</i> , no aor.? (LIV ² 230)
<i>*h₁es-</i>	Baltic	OLith. <i>esmì, ėsti</i>
	Slavic	OCS <i>jesmъ, sqtъ</i>
	PBS	<i>*Hés-ti, *Hs-ónt(i)</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>ist, sind</i> < <i>*Hés-ti, *Hs-ónti</i>
	other IE	Hitt. <i>ēszi, asanzi</i> , CLuw. <i>āsta</i> , HLuw. <i>asti</i> , Skt. <i>ásti, sánti</i> , Arm. 1sg. <i>em</i> , Gk. <i>ἔστί, εἰσί</i> , Lat. <i>est, sunt</i> , Osk./Umb. 3pl. <i>sent</i> , OIr. <i>is</i> , <i>it</i> , OWel. <i>is, hint</i>
	PIE	<i>*h₁es-</i> ‘to be there’ (LIV ² 241ff.)
<i>*h₂érh₃-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>árti, āria, ārè</i> / dial. <i>órè</i> , Latv. <i>āft, aru, aru</i> ‘plow (tr.)’, Lith. <i>arimas</i> (2) ‘acre,’ PB <i>*ártei, *ár-ya-, *ár-yā-</i> (← aor. <i>*ár-ā</i> or impf. <i>*árya-</i> ?)
	Slavic	OCS <i>orati, orjq</i> , ā-aor. 1sg. <i>oraxъ</i> , 2/3sg. <i>ora</i> , PS <i>*ör(j)q, or(j)et’</i> (APc, cf. Dybo 1081: 204) ‘plow (tr.)’
	PBS	inf. <i>*ár-těi</i> , pres. <i>*ár-ye/o-</i> , ā-aor. <i>ar-ā-</i> ‘plow (tr.)’
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>arjan</i> , OHG <i>erien</i>
	other IE	Lat. <i>arō, -āre</i> , Gk. <i>ἀρόω</i> , s-aor. <i>ῥροσα</i>
	PIE	<i>*h₂érh₃-těi</i> , pres. <i>*h₂ér[h₃]-ye/o-</i> , s-aor. <i>*h₂érh₃s- / h₂érh₃s-</i> ‘plow (tr.)’ (LIV ² 272)
<i>*h₂eug-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>áugti, -a, -o</i> ‘to grow’ < <i>*h₂éug-e/o-</i>
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>aukan</i> ‘to increase’, OE <i>auka</i> < <i>*h₂éug-e/o-</i>
	other IE	Lat. <i>auxī</i> (< *s-aor.) ‘(intr.) increased’, causative <i>augeō</i> ‘to breed, increase’,

	PIE	* <i>h₂eug-</i> ‘to become strong’ (LIV ² 274), pres. * <i>h₂éug-e/o-</i> , s-aor. * <i>h₂éug-s-</i>
* <i>h₂melĝ-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>mélžti</i> , <i>-ia</i> , <i>-ė</i> / <i>milžti</i> , <i>mėldž(i)a</i> , <i>milžo</i> ‘to milk’; <i>mélžtis</i> ‘to give/produce milk’
	Slavic	RuCS <i>mlěsti</i> , <i>млзу</i> ‘to milk’ (LEW 434), SCr. <i>müsti</i> , pres. 1sg. <i>múzēm</i> , Čak. <i>müsti</i> , 2sg. <i>mūzeš</i> , Sln. <i>mlěsti</i> , 1sg. <i>mótzem</i>
	PBS	pres. 3sg. * <i>milže-ti</i> (* <i>h₂mlĝ-e/o-</i>) / root-aor. * <i>mélž-t</i> ‘to milk’; durat.pres. <i>melže-ti</i> (* <i>h₂melĝ-e/o-</i>) / ā-aor. * <i>milž-ā-t</i> ‘to be milking’
	Gmc.	OHG <i>melchan</i> , OE <i>melcan</i> ‘to milk’ (* <i>h₂melĝ-e/o-</i>)
	other IE	Gk. ἀμέλω, Lat. <i>mulgēre</i>
	PIE	* <i>h₂melĝ-</i> ‘to milk’ (LIV ² 279)
* <i>h₂seut-</i>	Baltic	<i>siáutėti</i> , <i>siáuta</i> / OLith. <i>siausti</i> (* <i>h₂séut-</i>) ‘to storm’, <i>siūsti</i> , <i>siuñta</i> ‘to rage’, <i>siaūsti</i> , <i>siaūčia</i> , <i>siaūtė</i> ‘to throw with a swing’, Latv. <i>šāust</i> , <i>šāušu</i> ‘to whip’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	OE <i>sēoðan</i> ‘to boil’ (< * <i>h₂séut-</i> ?)
	other IE	—
	PIE	* <i>h₂seut-</i> ‘to well up’ (LIV ² 285)
* <i>h₂weh₁-</i>	Baltic	denominative verbs from <i>vėjās</i> ‘wind’, Latv. <i>vējš</i> ‘wind’ in Baltic
	Slavic	OCS <i>vějati</i> , <i>vějetъ</i> ‘to blow’ (* <i>h₂weh₁-ye/o-</i>)
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>waian</i> ‘to blow’ (PG * <i>wē-a-</i> < * <i>wē-ja-</i> < * <i>h₂weh₁-ye/o-</i>)
	other IE	Hitt. <i>huwant-</i> ‘wind’, Gk. ἄησι, Skt. <i>vāti</i> , aor. <i>avāsīt</i>
	PIE	* <i>h₂weh₁-</i> ‘(for wind) to blow’ (LIV ² 287)
* <i>h₃reiH-</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	<i>rějati</i> , <i>rějā</i> ‘to flow’ (< * <i>h₃rėiH-</i> / * <i>h₃rėiH-</i>), Ru. <i>rínut</i> ‘to stream, flow’ (< * <i>h₃ri-né/n-H-</i>)
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>rinnan</i> ‘to run’ (< * <i>h₃ri-né/n-H-</i>)
	other IE	Skt. <i>riṇāti</i> ‘to flow’ (< * <i>h₃ri-né/n-H-</i>), <i>rīyate</i> ‘swirls’, Gk. pres. ὀρίνω / Lesb. ὀρίνωω ‘to stir up, swirl’ (< * <i>h₃ri-né/n-H-</i>), pf. Hom. ὀρώρεται
	PIE	* <i>h₃reiH-</i> ‘to float, swirl’, pres. * <i>h₃ri-né/n-H-</i> (LIV ² 305)
* <i>kwlp^h-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>švilpti</i> , <i>-ia</i> , <i>-ė</i> , VN <i>svilpė</i> (1) ‘whistle’ (without SL rule), Latv. <i>svilpt</i> , <i>-pju</i> / <i>svēlpju</i> / dial. <i>svil’pu</i> , <i>-pu(ē)</i> ‘to whistle, quickly run away’ (Endzelins 1923: 592); Lith. frequentative <i>švilpinti</i> , <i>švilpauti</i> ‘to whistle / run continuously’

	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	ON <i>hvīsla</i> , Swe. <i>hvißla</i> ‘to whistle’
	other IE	Gk. <i>σάλπιγξ</i> ‘trumpet’,
	PIE	* <i>k̑wlp^h</i> - (LEW 1045)
<i>*keh₂p-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>kõpti / kópti</i> , <i>-ia</i> , <i>-ė</i> ‘to take, seize,’ <i>kúopa</i> (1), Latv. <i>kuõpa</i> ‘heap, pile’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	* <i>kāp-těi</i> , pres. * <i>kap-yé/ó-</i> (?), root-aor. * <i>kāp-</i>
	Gmc.	Go. <i>hafjan</i> , 3sg. <i>hafjiþ</i> , 3pl. <i>hafjand</i> ‘to raise’ (< PGmc. * <i>habipi</i> ‘(s)he lifts’, * <i>habjanþi</i> ‘they lift’ < * <i>kh₂p-yé/ó-</i> [Ringe 2006:121]), ON <i>fofundr</i> ‘judge’ < Gmc. * <i>habund-</i> < aor.-ptpl. * <i>kh₂p-nt-</i> (cf. Villanueva Svensson 2014: 230–231 ⁵), OHG <i>habēn</i>
	other IE	Greek. <i>κάπτω</i> ‘to gulp,’ Lat. <i>capiō</i> ,
<i>*(s)kers-</i>	PIE	* <i>keh₂p-</i> , pres. * <i>kh₂p-yé/ó-</i> (LIV ² 344), root-aor. * <i>kéh₂p-/ *kh₂p-</i>
	Baltic	Lith. <i>karšti</i> , <i>-ia / -a</i> , <i>-ė / -o</i> ‘to comb’, Latv. <i>kārst</i> , <i>-šu</i> , <i>-su</i> / Kaunata <i>kūršu</i> (<i>ē</i>) ‘to dry wool’
	PB	pres. * <i>karś-ya-</i> , pret. * <i>karś-yā-</i>
	Slavic	Ru. <i>korósta</i> , SCr. <i>krāsta</i> ‘scurf’ (cf. ME 198)
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	OHG <i>skerran</i> ‘to scrape, paw’ , < * <i>skers-e/o-</i> ; MLG <i>harst</i> ‘rake’ (cf. ME 199; however, Ved. <i>kaṣa-</i> ‘scratch’ belongs to * <i>k^wels-</i> ‘to furrow’ according to LIV ² 388)
	other IE	Lat. <i>carrō</i> , <i>-ēre</i> ‘to card wool’ < *(<i>s</i>) <i>krs-e/o-</i> ,
	PIE	*(<i>s</i>) <i>kers-</i> ‘to scratch, card (wool)’ root-pres. * <i>skers-</i> / * <i>skrs-</i> , aor? (s-aor.?) (LIV ² 559)
<i>*kewh₂-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>káuti</i> , <i>-na / -ja</i> , <i>kóvė</i> ‘to fight’, Latv. <i>kaût</i> , <i>kaûju/kaûnu</i> , <i>kâvu/kavu</i> ‘to beat’
	PB	pres. * <i>kauja-</i> < * <i>kava-</i> (dur to the inf. <i>káuti</i>); pret. * <i>kav-(iy)ā-?</i> (Stang 1942: 48)
	Slavic	OCS <i>kovati</i> , <i>kovq</i> ‘to forge’
	PBS	pres. * <i>kav-e/o-</i> , <i>ā-aor.</i> * <i>kav-ā-</i>
	Gmc.	ON <i>hoggva</i> , OE <i>hēwan</i> ‘to whack’ < PG * <i>hawwan-</i> < IE * <i>kouh₂-e/o-</i> (<i>o</i> -grade intensive; cf. Kroonen 2013: 218)
	NIE	pres. * <i>kouH-e/o-</i> (< * <i>ke-koh₂u-</i> / * <i>ke-kuh₂-?</i>)
	other IE	Toch B subj. 3sg. <i>kowām</i> , 1pl. <i>kawam</i> ; A 3pl. <i>kāweñc</i> ‘would beat’, Gk. aor. <i>κέασσαι</i> ‘to split’

	PIE	* <i>kewh</i> ₂ - ‘to beat, chop’ (LIV ² 345f., LEW 232)
* <i>klep</i> -	Baltic	Lith. <i>slė̃pti</i> , - <i>ia</i> , - <i>ė</i> ‘to hide’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>hlifan</i> ‘to steal’ < PG * <i>hlefan</i> - < * <i>klép-e/o</i> -
	other IE	Gk. κλέπτω ‘to steal’, s-aor. ἔκλεψα, Lat. <i>clepō</i> , - <i>ere</i> ‘to steal secretly’, <i>clepsī</i> ‘stole’, TochB conj. <i>kālypi</i> - ‘to steal’, pres. <i>klyeptrā</i> ‘to touch, contact’, TochA pres. <i>kālpnātār</i> ‘to gain’
	PIE	* <i>klep</i> - ‘to steal secretly, veil’ (LIV ² 363)
* <i>kleub</i> -	Baltic	Lith. <i>klaũpti</i> , - <i>ia</i> , - <i>ė</i> ‘to kneel down’ ~ <i>klũbti</i> , <i>kluĩmbu</i> , <i>klũbo</i> ‘to kneel down, stumble’
	Slavic	desiderative (?) SCr. <i>krjūsati</i> , Cze. <i>klusati</i> ‘to trot’
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>us-hlaupan</i> ‘to spring out’, ON <i>hlaupa</i> ‘to run, spring’, OE caus. <i>hleypa</i> ‘to impel to run’
	PIE	* <i>kleub</i> - ‘to stumble, leap’, pres. * <i>kékloub</i> - / * <i>kéklub</i> - (LIV ² 364)
* <i>kneh</i> ₂ -	Baltic	Lith. <i>knóti</i> , <i>knója</i> ‘to flake off’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	OHG <i>nuoen</i> ‘to slice’ < PG <i>hnōjan</i> - ‘to groove’ < * <i>knéh</i> ₂ - <i>ye/o</i> - (Kroonen 2013: 237)
	other IE	Gk. κνῶ / κνήθω, 3sg. κνή, impf. Hom. κνή; s-aor. ἔκνησα, -έκναισα ‘to shave’
	PIE	* <i>kneh</i> ₂ - ‘to shave’ (LIV ² 365)
* <i>kneib</i> ^h -	Baltic	Lith. <i>kneĩbti</i> , - <i>ia</i> , - <i>ė</i> ‘to rake; to bend’, <i>knĩbti</i> , <i>kniĩmba</i> , <i>knĩbo</i> ‘to fold together’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	ON <i>knípa</i> ‘to hang the head’
	PIE	* <i>kneib</i> ^h - ‘to hang’ (LIV ² 365)
* <i>kret</i> -	Baltic	Lith. <i>krė̃sti</i> , - <i>krė̃ta</i> (* <i>kret-e/o</i> -) / <i>krė̃čia</i> , <i>krė̃tė</i> ‘to shake, jolt’, Latv. <i>krė̃st/krest</i> , <i>krė̃šu/krė̃šu</i> , <i>krė̃tu</i> ‘to make fall, shake’
	Slavic	OCS (causative) <i>krotiti</i> , <i>kroštq</i> ‘to domesticate’?
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	OHG <i>redan</i> ‘to sieve’ < * <i>kret-e/o</i> -
	other IE	Gk. χροτέω ‘to beat’, OIr. <i>cresaigid</i> ‘to shake, schwingen’

	PIE	* <i>kret-</i> ‘to shake’ (LIV ² 370)
* <i>leip-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>lìpti, liūpa, lipo</i> ‘to stick to’, <i>lìpti, lipa, lipo / lipė</i> ‘to climb up’
	Slavic	OCS stative <i>pri-лѣпѣти, -лѣплѣ</i> ‘to stick to’, inchoative <i>pri-лѣпнѣти, -лѣ(р)нѣ, -лѣръ</i> ‘to cling, cleave to’
	PBS	stative * <i>lipēteĩ</i> , pres. * <i>lipi-</i> ; inchoative pres. * <i>limp-e/o-</i> , them.-aor. * <i>lip-e/o-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. stative <i>liban</i> (< * <i>libēn-</i> < * <i>lip-eh₁-ye/o-</i>) ‘to live’, causative <i>bi-laibjan</i> ‘to leave (sth for sb)’, (*pf.) <i>bi-laif</i> ‘to remain’ ON <i>lifa</i> ‘to live’ (< * <i>libēn-</i> < * <i>lip-eh₁-ye/o-</i>), OHG <i>bi-līban</i> ‘to remain’
	other IE	Skt. <i>limpāti</i> ‘to smudge’, aor. 3pl. mid. <i>ní aripsata</i> ‘are vanished’
	PIE	* <i>leip-</i> ‘to stick to, be held back’ (LIV ² 408; Villnauueva Svensson 2011: 47ff.)
* <i>les-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>lèsti, lēsa, lēsė</i> ‘to pick up’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>lisan</i> ‘to pick up’, ON <i>lesa</i> ‘to grasp, pick up, to gather; to knit’, OHG <i>lesan</i> < PG * <i>lesan-</i> (strong verb) < PIE 3sg. * <i>les-ti</i> , 3pl. * <i>ls-enti</i>
	other IE	Hitt. <i>less^{-mi}</i> ‘to pick up’
	PIE	* <i>les-</i> ‘to collect, pick up’ (LIV ² 413)
* <i>leud-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>liūdėti, liūdžia</i> ‘to be sad’
	Slavic.	nominal formation (<i>ludъ</i> ‘fool’)
	Gmc.	ON <i>lúta</i> ‘to lean’ (* <i>lud-é-</i>), pf. <i>laut</i>
	Northern IE	* <i>leud-</i> ‘to cower, cringe’ (LIV ² 415)
* <i>leug-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>láužti, -ia, -ė</i> , Latv. <i>laûz, -žu, -zu</i> ‘to break’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OE <i>lūcan</i> ‘to weed’
	other IE	Ved. <i>rujāti</i> ‘to break’, root-aor. inj. <i>rók</i> , red. aor. 2du. <i>árūrujatam</i> , Arm. root-aor. <i>lowci</i> ‘released’
	PIE	* <i>leug-</i> ‘to loose, break,’ tudati-pres. * <i>lug-é/ó-</i> , root-aor. * <i>leuk-</i> (LIV ² 415–416)
* <i>mag^h-?</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>mėgti, -sta / -ia / -ti, -o</i> ‘to like’ (<i>Ot aš nemėgiu važiavimo. from Rokiškis, Obeliai; Nemėgia bėda vienu viena vaikšėioti, vienu viena žmones kibinti. the writings of Vicas Krėvė-Mickevičius (1882–1954); Ar tai, kūma, saldžios nemėgi? rš. Mes ar mėgiam žalius kopūstus Brž.</i>),

		<i>magēti, māga, -éjo</i> ‘to want,’ Latv. <i>mēgt / mēgt / mēgt², mēdzu</i> ‘to be able; to be used to’
	Slavic	OCS <i>mošti, mogq</i> ‘be able to’ (* <i>mogh^h-e/o-</i>)
	PBS	* <i>mogh^h-e/o-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>mag</i> , 3pl. <i>magun</i> ‘to be able to’, OHG <i>magēn</i> ‘to be strong’ < PG (pret-pres.) * <i>mugan</i> , 3sg. * <i>mage</i> , 3pl. * <i>mugunþ</i> < PIE * <i>mógh^h-e, *mg^h-níť</i>
	other IE	Ved. pres. 3sg. <i>máhe</i> ‘is able’, Gk. μάχομαι ‘to fight’
	PIE	related to * <i>mag^h-?</i> ‘to be able to’ (LIV ² 422)
* <i>meh₃-</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	Ru. <i>májat</i> , <i>máju</i> ‘to bother’, Bulg. <i>mája</i> ‘to suspend’
	PBS	pres. * <i>mō-ye/o-?</i> < * <i>méh₃-ye/o-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>mojan*</i> , OHG <i>muojan, muon</i> ‘to encumber’ < PG * <i>mōjan</i> ‘to tire’ < PIE * <i>méh₃-ye/o-</i>
	PIE	* <i>meh₃-</i> ‘to cause troubles’ (LIV ² 425)
* <i>nem-</i>	Baltic	Latv. <i>ņēmt, ņemu</i> ‘to take’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>niman</i> , pret. <i>nam</i> ‘to take’, NHG <i>nehmen</i> (< * <i>nem-e/o-</i>)
	other IE	Gk. νέμω ‘to deliver, distribute’, (?) s-aor. ἐνειμα
	PIE	* <i>nem-</i> ‘to distribute’ (LIV ² 453)
* <i>peĥ-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>puōšti / púošti, -ia, -ė</i> , Latv. <i>pūost / puōst, -šu</i> ‘to decorate’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	(inf. * <i>pōś-íja-těi</i> , pres. * <i>pōś-íja-</i> , pret.(impf.) * <i>pōś-íja-?</i>)
	Gmc.	PG * <i>fēgōjan</i> > ON <i>fága</i> , OFr. <i>fēgia</i> , MDu. <i>vāgen</i> ‘to clean’; * <i>pōĥ-eye/o-</i> > PG * <i>fōgijan</i> > ON <i>fógja</i> ‘to clean’; PG * <i>fahjan-</i> > Goth. <i>fulla-fahjan</i> ‘to satisfy’; PIE * <i>peĥ-e/o-</i> > OE <i>ge-fēon</i> ‘to rejoice’
	PIE	* <i>peĥ-</i> ‘to rejoice’ (LIV ² 467), Narten causative * <i>pōĥ-eye/o-</i>
* <i>per-</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>-prati, -porjq</i> ‘to cut off’ (* <i>por-ye/o-</i>)
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>faran</i> (* <i>por-e/o-</i>), caus. <i>farjan</i>
	other IE	
	PIE	* <i>per-</i> ‘to scrape’ (LIV ² 472)
* <i>pleh₁ĥ-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>plėšti / plėšti, -ia, -ė</i> , Latv. <i>plēst, -šu, -su(ē)</i> ‘to tear,’ Lith. <i>plúo(k)štas</i> (1), Latv. <i>pluoskts</i> ‘fiber, tuft’

	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	other IE	Gmc. <i>*flahan-</i> ‘to flay,’ ON <i>flá</i> , OE <i>flēan</i>
<i>*plek̂-</i>	North. IE	<i>*pleh₁k̂-</i> , root-pres. <i>*pléh₁k̂-</i> / <i>*plh₁k̂-</i> ‘to demolish’ (LIV ² 483)
	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>plesti, pletq</i> ‘to braid’
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	<i>flechtan</i> ‘to braid’
	other IE	Gk. πλέχω, s-aor. ἔπλεξα, Lat. <i>plectō, -ere</i> , (*s-aor.) <i>plexī</i>
	PIE	<i>*plek̂-</i> ‘to braid’ (LIV ² 486)
<i>*pleu-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>pláuti, -na / -ja, plóvė</i> ‘to rinse’
	Slavic	OCS <i>pluti, *plovq</i> , s-aor. 3sg. <i>plu</i> ‘to swim’, <i>plavati, plavajq</i> ‘to swim’
	PBS	pres. <i>*plou-e/o-?</i> , s-aor. <i>*pléu-s-?</i>
	Gmc.	OHG caus. <i>ir-flouwen</i> ‘to rinse the inside of <i>sth</i> ’
	other IE	Ved. (I) <i>plávate; plávati</i> (B+), pf. <i>pupluvé</i> , red. aor. <i>ápiplavam</i> , s-aor. <i>áploṣṭa</i> ‘to flow, swim’, TochB s-aor. <i>ple_usa/plyewsa</i> ‘floated’, Gk. πλέω, s-aor. Att. ἔπλευσα ‘to saie, swim’, Lat. <i>pluit</i> ‘it rains’
	PIE	<i>*pleu-</i> (LIV ² 487) / <i>*pleh₃u-</i> (LIV ² 485) ‘to swim’, pres. <i>*pleu-e/o-</i>
<i>*pleud-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>pláusti, pláudžia</i> ‘to rinse, wash’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	ON <i>flióta</i> ‘to flow’, caus. <i>fleyta</i> ‘to float’
	other IE	OIr. caus. <i>-lúaidi</i> ‘moves’
	PIE	<i>*pleud-</i> ‘to flow, swim’ (LIV ² 488)
<i>*pleuk-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>plaũkti, plaũkia</i> ‘to swim, sail’, <i>plũkti, pluñka</i> ‘to become wet’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	ON <i>fliúga</i> ‘to fly’, caus. <i>fleygia</i> ‘to throw’
	Northern IE	<i>*pleuk-</i> ‘to float, swim’ (LIV ² 488)
<i>*reg^h-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>regėti, rėgi</i> ‘to stare’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	MHG caus. <i>regen</i> , (*pf.) <i>rac</i> ‘to stand up’
	other IE	Gk. ἄρχω, (root-aor.? >) impf. ἤρχον, s-aor. ἤρξα ‘to start’
	PIE	<i>*reg^h-</i> ‘to stand up’ (LIV ² 498)
<i>*reh₁d^h-</i>	Baltic	—

	Slavic	<i>ne-roditi, -roždq</i> ‘no pay attention’, caus. <i>raditi, raždq</i> ‘to pay attention’
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>-redan</i> , (*pf.) <i>-rairoþ</i> ‘to make provision’, caus. <i>rodjan</i>
	other IE	Skt. aor.conj. <i>rādhat</i> ‘will effect’, pf. <i>rarádha</i> , caus. <i>rādhayati</i>
<i>*reid^h-</i>	PIE	<i>*reh₁d^h-</i> ‘to carry out successfully’ (LIV ² 499)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>ridėti, rieda / riėda, -ėjo</i> ‘to roll into’, Latv. <i>raīdīt, raīdu</i> ‘to to send hurrying, rush’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OE <i>rīdan</i> ‘to ride’, ON caus. <i>reiða</i> ‘to let ride’
	other IE	OIr. <i>-réid, riadait</i> ‘to ride’
<i>*(H)reud^h-</i>	PIE	<i>*reid^h-</i> ‘to move shaky’ (LIV ² 502)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>rūdėti, rūdi</i> ‘to become brown; roast’, Latv. <i>rudēt</i>
	Slavic	RCS <i>rъděti, rъždu</i> ‘to become red’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>rjóða</i> ‘to redden (with blood)’, OHG <i>rotēn</i> ‘to be reddish’
	other IE	OIr. <i>-roind</i> ‘to color red’, <i>ruidid</i> ‘becomes red’, Lat. <i>rubeō, -ēre</i> ‘to be red’
	PIE	<i>*(H)reud^h-</i> ‘to become red’ (LIV ² 508)
<i>*(h₁)reug-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>riáugeti, riáuigi</i> ‘to burp’, OLith. pres. <i>raugmi</i>
	Slavic	—
	Gmc.	OHG <i>ita-rucken</i> ‘to ruminate’ (<i>*rug-yé/ó-</i>)
	other IE	Gk. pres. <i>ἐρεύγομαι</i> , root-aor. <i>ἤρουγον</i> , desdr. <i>ἐρεύξομαι</i> ‘to vomit’, Lat. <i>ē-rūgō</i> ‘to burp out’
	PIE	<i>*(h₁)reug-</i> ‘to burp’ (LIV ² 509)
<i>*reuH-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>ráuti, -na / -ja, róvė</i> ‘to weed out, pull’, Latv. <i>raût, raûju / raûnu, râvu</i> ‘to rip’
		PB pres. <i>*rauja- / *rau-na-</i> , pret. <i>*rāvē-</i> (< <i>*rav-iyā-</i>)
	Slavic	OCS <i>ryti, ryjq</i> ‘to dig’ (< <i>*ruH-yé/ó-</i>), s-aor. 1sg. OCS <i>*ryxъ</i> , SCr. <i>rīh</i> ; 2/3sg. OCS <i>ry</i> , SCr. <i>rī</i> (< PS <i>*rū-s-</i> ; Ackermann 2014: 154)
	PBS	pres. sg. <i>*reu(H)-ye-ti</i> / pl. <i>*ruH-yo-nti</i> (cf. Stang 1942: 49), s-aor. <i>*rēuH-s-</i>
	other IE	Ved. is-aor. <i>rāviṣam</i> ; subj. <i>rāvet</i> ‘to break’, TochB pres. <i>rwātār</i> , A inf. <i>rwātsi</i> ‘to rip out’, ON <i>rýja</i> ‘to rip off wool’ (< <i>*ruH-yé/ó-</i>)
	PIE	<i>*reuH-</i> ‘to poach’, pres. <i>*ruH-yé/ó-</i> , s-aor. <i>*rēuH-s- / *réuH-s-</i> (LIV ² 510)

*seh ₁ -	Baltic	Lith. <i>sėti, sėjū</i> ‘to sow’ (< *séh ₁ -ye/o-)
	Slavic	OCS <i>sěti / sējati, sějǫ</i> ‘to sow’ (< *séh ₁ -ye/o-), root-aor.(?) <i>vъ-sě</i>
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>saian</i> (< *séh ₁ -ye/o-)
	other IE	Hitt. 3sg. pres. <i>sāi</i> , 3pl. impv. <i>siyandu</i> ‘to impress, implant’, Lat. <i>serō, -ere</i>
	PIE	*seh ₁ - ‘to dent, set in → to sow, seed’ (LIV ² 517)
*seik ^w -	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>съcati, съцǫ</i> ‘to piss’ (< *sik ^w -yé/o-)
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OHG <i>sīhan</i> ‘to filter’ (< *séik ^w -e/o-), iter. <i>seihhen</i> ‘to piss’
	other IE	Skt. <i>siñcāti</i> , mid. <i>sécate</i> , root-aor. <i>ásicat</i> ‘to pour out’, TochA 3pl. <i>sikaṃtār</i>
	PIE	*seik ^w - ‘to pour out’ (LIV ² 523)
2. *sek ^w -	Baltic	?Lith. <i>sèkti, sēka, sēko</i> ‘to explain’, iter. <i>sakýti, sāko, sākė</i>
	Slavic	
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON iter. <i>sagja</i> ‘to say’
	other IE	
	PIE	*sek ^w - ‘to say’ (LIV ² 526)
*sent-?	Baltic	Lith. <i>siũsti, siuñčia</i> / OLith. <i>suñta</i> (Nesselmann 470; Kurschat), <i>siuñtė</i> ‘to send’, Latv. <i>sùtīt, -tu, tīju</i> ‘to send’ (< PB *sunt- < *snt-) (LEW 789)
		PB pres. *snt-(y)a-, (*impf >) pret. *snt-yā-
	Slavic	—
	PBS	pres. *snt-(y)e/o-, s-aor. *sént-s-
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>sandjan</i> ‘to send’ (< caus. *sond-eye/o-); <i>sinþs</i> ‘way, trip, time (like once, twice....)’, OHG <i>sind</i> ‘trip, way, going’
	other IE	Lat. <i>sentio</i> , pf. <i>sēnsī</i> ‘to perceive’,
	PIE	1. *sent- ‘to go, to pursue a path’; 2. *sent- ‘to notice’ (LIV ² 533), pres. *snt-yé/ó-, caus. *sont-eye/o-, s-aor. *sént-s-/*sént-s-
*seuk ^h -	Baltic	Lith. <i>suñkti, suñka</i> ‘to squeeze, filter’, Latv. <i>sùkt, sùcu</i> ‘to suck’
	Slavic	OCS <i>съsakti, съsq</i> ‘to suck’ < *suk ^h -e/o-
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>súga</i> ‘to suck’ (< *seuk ^h -e/o-), OHG caus. <i>sougan</i> ‘to breastfeed’, OE <i>sūcan</i> ‘to suck’, caus. <i>sīcan</i> ‘to breastfeed’, OSax. caus. <i>sōgian</i> ‘to breastfeed’

	other IE	Lat. <i>sūgō</i> , <i>-ere</i> ‘to suckle’
	PIE	* <i>seuk-</i> ‘to suck’, pres. * <i>seuk-</i> / * <i>suk-</i> (LIV ² 539)
* <i>sieuH-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>siūti</i> , <i>siūva</i> ‘to sew’
	Slavic	OCS <i>šiti</i> , <i>šijq</i> ‘to sew’ (< * <i>siuH-yé/ó-</i>)
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>siujan</i> ‘to sew’ (< * <i>siuH-yé/ó-</i>)
	other IE	Skt. <i>sīvyati</i> ‘to sew’, Oss. <i>xwyj-</i> / <i>xuj-</i> ‘to sew’, Lat. <i>suō</i> , <i>-ere</i> ‘to sew’
	PIE	* <i>sieuH-</i> ‘to sew’, pres. * <i>siuH-yé/ó-</i> (LIV ² 545)
* <i>sk^heid-</i>	Baltic	Lith. caus. <i>skáidyti</i> , <i>skáido</i> ‘to separate’, <i>skìsti</i> , <i>skiñda</i> ‘to go apart, split (intr.)’, <i>skíesti</i> , <i>skíeda</i> * <i>sk^heid-e/o-</i> / <i>skíedžia</i> , <i>skíedo</i> / <i>skíedė</i> ‘to cut’; Latv. <i>skaidīt</i> , <i>skaidu</i> ‘to reduce’, <i>šķiēst</i> , <i>šķiēžu</i> ‘to scatter’
	Slavic	RCS caus. <i>cěditi</i> , SCr. <i>cijěditi</i> ‘to filter’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>skaidan</i> , OHG <i>skeidan</i> ‘to cut’ < * <i>sk^heid-e/o-</i>
	other IE	Skt. <i>chináti</i> , mid. <i>chidyate</i> , pass. <i>chidyáte</i> , root-aor. 1pl. inj. <i>máchedma</i> ‘to cut off’, Gk. <i>σχίζω</i> , s-aor. <i>ἔσχυσα</i> ‘to split’, Lat. <i>scindō</i> , <i>-ere</i> ‘to split’
	PIE	* <i>sk^heid-</i> ‘to split, cut off’ (LIV ² 547)
* <i>skab^h-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>skàbti</i> , <i>skāba</i> ‘to pick’, <i>skōbti</i> , <i>skābia</i> ‘to scrape, shave’, iter. <i>skabýti</i> , <i>skābo</i> ‘to pick’
	Slavic	
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>skaban</i> ‘to shear’, OHG <i>scaban</i> ‘to scrape’ < * <i>skab^h-e/o-</i>
	other IE	Gk. <i>σκάπτω</i> , s-aor. <i>ἔσκαψα</i> ‘to dig up’
	PIE	* <i>skab^h-</i> ‘to scratch’ (LIV ² 549)
* <i>skek-</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS iter. <i>skočiti</i> , <i>skočq</i> , <i>skakati</i> , <i>skačq</i> (* <i>skék-e/o-</i>) ‘to spring’, PS aor. * <i>ščekq</i>
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OHG <i>gi-skehan</i> ‘to happen’, MHG <i>schehen</i> ‘to hurry’ < * <i>skék-e/o-</i>
	other IE	OIr. <i>scuichid</i> * ‘moves; goes to end’
	PIE	* <i>skek-</i> ‘to move quick, spring’ (LIV ² 551)
* <i>skelH-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>skilti</i> , <i>skilia</i> , <i>skylė</i> ‘to strike fire (tr.)’ (<i>skýla</i> , <i>skilo</i> ‘to cleave, splinter, crack (intr.)’), Lith. <i>skėlti</i> , <i>skėlia</i> , <i>skėlė</i> ‘to cleave, split’, Latv. <i>šk’ēlt</i> , <i>šk’āl’a(ē)</i>

	Slavic	—
	PBS	pres. * <i>skil(H)-ye/o-</i>
	Gmc.	ON <i>skilja</i> < PG * <i>skeljan-</i> < PIE * <i>skelH-ye/o-</i> (Kroonen 2013)
	other IE	Hitt. <i>iskalla^{hhi}</i> ‘to tear off’, mid. <i>iskallāri</i> , Gk. <i>σχάλλω</i> ‘to stir up’ (< * <i>skl̥(H)-ye/o-</i>), <i>σχύλλω</i> < * <i>skol(H)-ye/o-</i>
	PIE	* <i>skelH-</i> ‘to slit open’ (LIV ² 553), (molo-pres. * <i>skól[H]-</i> / * <i>skélH-</i> →) pres. * <i>skl̥(H)-ye/o-</i> , * <i>skol(H)-ye/o-</i>
* <i>(s)kerb-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>skrèbti</i> , <i>skreĩba</i> ‘to shrink, to become dry’ (* <i>skr̥-né/n-b-?</i>)
	Slavic	Ru. <i>skórbnut</i> ‘to shrink together’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>skreppa</i> ‘to slip’, MHG <i>schrumpfen</i> ‘to shrink’, OHG <i>rimpfan</i> ‘to shrink’ < * <i>skr̥-né/n-b-</i>
	PIE	* <i>(s)kerb-</i> ‘to bend (intr.), shrink’ (LIV ² 557)
* <i>skeub^h-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>skùbti</i> , <i>skuĩba</i> , <i>skùbo</i> ‘to begin to hurry’, <i>skubėti</i> , <i>skùba</i> ‘to be in a hurry’
	Slavic	Ru. <i>skust</i> , <i>skubú</i> ‘to ruffle’ < * <i>skéub^h-e/o-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>af-skiuban</i> ‘to contravene, expel’, OHG <i>scioban</i> ‘to push’ < * <i>skéub^h-e/o-</i>
	PIE	* <i>skeub^h-</i> ‘to push, shove’ (LIV ² 560)
* <i>(s)kreb-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>skrebėti</i> , <i>skrėba</i> ‘to scratch’, Latv. <i>skrabt</i> , <i>skrabu</i> ‘to scratch’
	Slavic	Ru. <i>skrestí</i> , <i>skrebú</i> ‘to scrape’, Pol. <i>skrobać</i> , <i>skrobię</i> ‘to scratch’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OE <i>screpan</i> ‘to scrape’
	other IE	MWel. <i>craf-</i> ‘to scratch’
	PIE	* <i>(s)kreb-</i> ‘to scrape’ (LIV ² 562)
* <i>skreit-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>skrėsti</i> , <i>skrėčia</i> ‘to draw a circle’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OE <i>scriðan</i> ‘to stride’, OHG caus. <i>screiten</i> ‘to straddle’
	Northern IE	* <i>skreit-</i> ‘to go in a circle’ (LIV ² 563)
* <i>(s)kweh₁t-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>kùsti</i> , <i>kuĩta</i> , <i>kùto</i> ‘to bounce back’
	Slavic	
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>skynda</i> ‘to propel quick’, OE <i>scyndan</i> ‘to hurry’, OSax. <i>scuddian</i> ‘to pour out with a big swing’, OHG <i>scutten</i> ‘to pour’
	other IE	Gk. <i>πάσσω</i> , Att. <i>πάττω</i> , root-aor. <i>πῆ</i> , s-aor. <i>ἔπασα</i> ‘to scatter’, Lat. <i>quatiō</i> , <i>-cutiō</i> , <i>-ere</i> ‘to shake’

	PIE	* <i>(s)kweh₁t-</i> ‘to churn’ (LIV ² 563)
* <i>sleh₁b-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>slōbti, slōbsta, slōbo</i> ‘to become weak’
	Slavic	OCS <i>slabъ</i> ‘weak’ < * <i>sloh₁b-o-</i>
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>slepan</i> , *pf. <i>saizlep</i> ‘to sleep’
	Northern IE	* <i>sleh₁b-</i> ‘to be slack’ (LIV ² 565)
* <i>slenk^w-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>sliñkti, sleñka</i> ‘to crawl’
	Slavic	
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>slyngva</i> ‘to sway’, caus. <i>sløngva</i> ‘to toss forward’
	PIE	* <i>slenk^w-</i> ‘to slide’ (LIV ² 567)
* <i>smeuk-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>smaũkti, smaũkia, smaũkė</i> ‘to make slide’, <i>smũkti, smuñka, smũko</i> ‘to slide (intr.)’
	Slavic	Slov. <i>smúkati, smúčem</i> ‘to scurry’, Cze. <i>smeknouti</i> ‘to remove’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OE <i>smūgan</i> ‘to crawl’, ON <i>smiúga</i> ‘to slip in’, caus. <i>smeygja</i> ‘to snuggle up’
	Northern IE	* <i>smeuk-</i> ‘to slide’ (LIV ² 571)
* <i>sneuH-</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	CS <i>snovati, snovq</i> ‘to lay a web’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>sniwan</i> ‘to hurry’, ON <i>snúa</i> ‘to wind, coil’
	other IE	—
	PIE	* <i>sneuH-</i> ‘to turn, spin’ (LIV ² 575)
* <i>(s)penh₁-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>pinti, pina, pynė</i> ‘to plait’
	Slavic	OCS <i>-pęti, pъnq</i> , them-aor. <i>-pęťъ</i> ‘to stretch’, Cze. <i>pníti, pním</i> ‘to hang in the air’
	PBS	pres. * <i>pñH-é/ó-</i> , root-aor. * <i>penH-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>spinnan</i> ‘to stretch’ (< * <i>spénh₁-e/o-</i>), OHG <i>spannan</i> ‘to stretch’ (< * <i>spe-sponh₁-?</i>), ON iter. <i>spenna</i> ‘to stretch’
	other IE	Gk. <i>πένομαι</i> (< * <i>spénh₁-e-</i>) ‘to flounder’, iter. <i>πονέομαι</i> ‘to flounder’, Arm. <i>henowm</i> , aor. <i>hani</i> ‘to weave’, TochA <i>pañwäš</i> , B <i>peññatär</i> ‘to stretch’
	PIE	* <i>(s)penh₁-</i> ‘to pull, stretch’ (LIV ² 578)
* <i>(s)prend-</i>	Baltic	According to Vaillant III, Lith. <i>spręsti, spréndžia</i> ‘to stretch; judge’ (cf. LIV ² 582)

	Slavic	Slov. <i>o-prěsti, -prědem</i> ‘to fall to the ground’, OCS <i>vъs-pręnqti</i> ‘to jump / drive up’; according to Vaillant, OCS <i>pręsti, prędq</i> ‘to spin’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>spretta</i> ‘to spring’, caus. <i>spretta</i> ‘to spring out, open’
<i>*(s)preng^h-</i>	PIE	<i>*(s)prend-</i> ‘to spring out’ (LIV ² 583)
	Baltic	Lith. <i>spreñgti, spreñga</i> ‘to jump’
	Slavic	OCS <i>-pręšti, pręq, root-aor. -pręže</i> ‘to strain’, caus. <i>prqiti</i> ‘to strain’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>springa</i> ‘to burst’, caus. <i>sprengja</i> ‘to let jump’; OE <i>springan</i> ‘to spring’
	PIE	<i>*(s)preng^h-</i> ‘to jump’ (LIV ² 583)
<i>*sptyewH-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>spiáuti, spiáuna / -ja, spióvė</i> ‘to spit’, Latv. <i>spļaūt, spļaūju, spļāvu</i> ‘to spew’
	Slavic	OCS <i>pljъvati, pljuq</i> ‘to spit, spew’, <i>pl’unqti, -nq</i>
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>speiwan</i> , ON <i>spýja</i> ‘to spit’
	other IE	Ved. pres. (I) <i>ṣṭhívati</i> , root-aor. <i>aṣṭhaviṣam</i> (GB) ‘to spew’, Gk. <i>σπύω</i> , Lat. <i>spuō</i> , (*aor.) pf. <i>spuī</i> ‘to spit’
	PIE	<i>*sptyewH-</i> ‘to spit, spew’, pres. <i>*sptyuH-(y)é/ó-</i> , root-aor. <i>*sptyéwH- / *sptyuH-’</i> (LIV ² 583)
<i>*sp^heh₁-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>spėti, spėju</i> ‘to have time’
	Slavic	OCS <i>spsěti, spějq</i> ‘to be successful’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OE <i>spōwan</i> , OHG <i>spuoen*</i> ‘to be successful’
	other IE	Skt. <i>sphāyātai</i> ‘shall be fat’, Khot. <i>spaiye</i> ‘to become satisfied’, Hitt. (*pf.) <i>ispāi</i> ‘to eat full’
	PIE	<i>*sp^heh₁-</i> ‘to be successful’ (LIV ² 584)
<i>spìrti</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>spìrti, spìria, spýrė</i> , Latv. <i>speft, speŗu, spėru</i> ‘to kick’
	Slavic	OCS <i>-prěti, -pъrq</i> , root-aor. 2/3sg. <i>-prětъ</i> (others are based on <i>s</i> -aor., cf. 3pl. <i>o-prěše se</i> ‘fought’), PS <i>*pertí, *pъrq</i> ‘to lean, push’
	PBS	inf. <i>*pēr-těi</i> , pres. <i>*pir-é/ó-</i> (<i>*sp^hṛH-é/ó-</i>), root-aor. <i>*pēr-</i>
	Gmc.	ON <i>sperra</i> ‘to straddle’?
	other IE	Ved. <i>sphuráti</i> (< <i>*sp^hṛH-é/ó-</i>), aor. <i>má ápa spharīṣ</i> ‘don’t kick away,’ iter. Hitt. <i>isparranzi</i> ‘to stamp down’
	PIE	<i>*sp^herH-</i> (LIV ² 585), tudati-pres. <i>*sp^hṛH-é/ó-</i> , root-aor. <i>*sp^hérH- / *sp^hṛH-’</i>

*steg ^h -	<p>Baltic —</p> <p>Slavic CS <i>o-stegnqti</i> ‘to knot’ (*st-né/n-g^h-)? Ru. <i>stegát</i> ‘to stitch’</p> <p>PBS</p> <p>Gmc. ON <i>stinga</i> ‘to sting’ < *st-né/n-g^h-</p> <p>PIE *steg^h- ‘to sting’ (LIV² 589)</p>
*steh ₂ -	<p>Baltic Lith. <i>stóti, stója</i> ‘to stand up’, OPru. <i>po-stānimai</i> ‘we become’</p> <p>Slavic OCS <i>stajati, stajq</i> ‘to position oneself’, <i>stati, stanq</i>, *root-aor. <i>sta</i> ‘to position oneself’, <i>stojati, stojq</i> ‘to stand’</p> <p>PBS</p> <p>Gmc. PG *stēn ‘to stand’ > Far. poet. <i>stá</i> suppl.v. ‘to stand’, Norw. <i>stá</i> suppl.v. ‘id.’, OSwe. <i>stā</i> suppl.v. ‘id.’, Swe. <i>stā</i> suppl.v. ‘id.’, Dan. <i>stā</i> suppl.v. ‘id.’, OFri. <i>stān</i> suppl.v. ‘id.’, ODu. <i>stān</i> suppl.v. ‘id.’, Du. <i>staan</i> suppl.v. ‘id.’, MHG <i>stān / stēn</i> suppl.v. ‘id.’, Germ. <i>stehen</i> suppl.v. ‘id.’; suppleted with *standan- ‘to stand’ < 3pl. pres. *stanþi (< *sth₂-enti) and 3pl. pret. *stunþ (< 3pl. aor. *sth₂-nt; Kroonen 2013: 473, 477).</p> <p>other IE Hit. <i>istanh^{mi}</i>, Skt. <i>tíṣṭhati</i>, root-aor. <i>ásthāt</i>, Gk. ἵστημι, root-aor. ἔστην, Lat. <i>sistō</i> ‘to stand’, <i>dē-stinō, -āre</i> ‘to determine’, Arm. <i>er-t’am</i> ‘I go’, mid. <i>stanam</i> ‘I acquire’, root-aor. <i>er-t’a-</i> ‘to go’</p> <p>PIE *steh₂- (LIV² 590)</p>
*steib-	<p>Baltic Lith. <i>stiēpti(s), -ia(s), -ė(s) / stiēbti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘to stretch’, <i>stīpti, stiūpa, stīpo</i> ‘to stiffen’</p> <p>Slavic —</p> <p>PBS —</p> <p>Gmc. PG *stīfa- ‘stiff’</p> <p>other IE Gk. στεῖβω, Arm. <i>stipem</i> ‘to force’?, Lat. <i>stīpes</i> ‘stake’</p> <p>PIE *steib- ‘to stiffen’, pres. *stéib-e/o- (LIV² 592)? *steip-, pres. *steip-e/o- ‘to stiffen’ (LIV² 594)?</p>
*steig ^h -	<p>Baltic Lith. <i>steĩgti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘to justify’, <i>steĩgtis</i> ‘to establish oneself’ (LEW 899), <i>stĩgti, stiñga, stĩgo</i> ‘to stay calm’ (LEW 905); Latv. <i>stēigt</i> ‘to hurry’</p> <p>Slavic OCS <i>po-stignqti, -stiže</i> ‘to reach, meet’, ORu. <i>dostignuti</i>, Pol. <i>ścigać, ścignąć</i></p> <p>PBS nasal pres. *sti-n-g-e/o-, them-aor. *stig-e/o-</p> <p>Gmc. Goth. <i>steigan</i> ‘to rise, rear’, pret. <i>staig</i> (< pf. *ste-*stoig^h-??)</p> <p>other IE Skt. <i>prá stiñnoti</i> ‘come up’, Gk. pres. στείχω, aor. ἔστικχον ‘to rise, stride, go’, OIr. pres. 1sg. <i>tíagu</i>, 3sg. <i>téit, -tét</i>, conj. <i>-tíasat</i> ‘to go’</p>

	PIE	*steigh ^h - ‘to rise, rear, stride’ (LIV ² 593ff.), pres. *steigh ^h -e/o-, root-aor. *steigh ^h - / *stigh ^h -
*stel-	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>po-stъlati</i> , <i>-steljq</i> ‘to spread’ (< *stel-ye/o-)
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>stilan</i> ‘to steal’ (< *stel-e/o-)
	other IE	Gk. στέλλω ‘to get <i>sth</i> ready, send’, s-aor. ζ’esteila
	PIE	*stel- ‘to arrange’ (LIV ² 594)
*sten-	Baltic	Lith. <i>stenėti</i> , <i>stēna</i> ‘to groan’
	Slavic	OCS <i>stenati</i> , <i>stenjq</i> ‘to groan’, ORu. <i>stonati</i> , <i>stonju</i> ‘to groan’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OE <i>stenan</i> , MHG <i>stենen</i> ‘to groan’
	other IE	Skt. <i>stanant</i> ‘groaning’, Gk. στένω ‘to groan’
	PIE	*sten- ‘to groan, moan’ (LIV ² 596)
*streig-	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>strišti</i> , <i>strigq</i> ‘to withdraw’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OHG <i>strīhhan</i> ‘to withdraw’
	other IE	Lat. <i>stringō</i> , <i>-ere</i> ‘to touch’
	PIE	*streig- ‘to withdraw’ (LIV ² 603)
*streu-	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS caus. <i>o-strujiti</i> , <i>-strujq</i> ‘to butcher’ (< *strou-éye/o-)
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. caus. <i>straujan</i> ‘to scatter’ (< *strou-éye/o-)
	other IE	Lat. <i>struō</i> , <i>-ere</i> ‘to pile’, OIr. caus. 3sg. <i>asroither</i> ‘to disperse’
	PIE	*streu- ‘to scatter’ (LIV ² 605)
*streug-	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>o-strъgati</i> , <i>-stružq</i> ‘to abrade’ < *streug-e/o-
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>strjúka</i> ‘to withdraw’ < *streug-e/o-
	other IE	? Gk. στρεύομαι ‘to be exhausted’
	PIE	*streug- ‘to withdraw’ (LIV ² 605)
*sweh ₁ (i)-	Baltic	—
	Slavic	Ru. <i>chevéjat’ sja</i> , <i>chvéjus’</i> ‘to set oneself in motion’ < *sweh ₁ -ye/o-
	PBS	
	Gmc.	MLG <i>swāien</i> ‘to swing oneself’ < *sweh ₁ -ye/o-
	Northern IE	*sweh ₁ (i)- ‘to fluctuate’ (LIV ² 606)

1.		
* <i>sweid-</i>	Baltic	Latv. <i>svīst, svīstu, svīdu</i> ‘to sweat’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OHG <i>swizzen</i> < * <i>swid-yé/ó-</i>
	other IE	Ved. <i>svédate, svidyati, svidyate</i> (no attestation of pres.inj.), TochB / <i>sya-/</i>
	PIE	* <i>sweid-</i> ‘to sweat’ (LIV ² 607), pres. * <i>swid-yé/ó-</i>
* <i>swel-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>svélti, svēla, svėlė</i> (LKŽ <i>svilė</i>) ‘to smolder’ (LEW 951; Kurschat 417), = Lith. dial. <i>svilti, svēla / svila / svilsta / svỹlna / svĩna, svilė</i> , std. <i>svilti, svỹla, svilo</i> ‘to scorch (intr.)’, Latv. <i>svīlt, svēlu / svilstu, svilu(ā)</i> ‘to scorch (intr.)’; <i>sveĩt, sveļu, svēlu</i> ‘to scorch (tr.)’ (also, Endzelins 1923: 711)
	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	OE <i>swelan</i> ‘to fester’ (< * <i>swel-e/o-</i>), OHG <i>swellen</i> ‘to burn’ (< iter. * <i>swel-eye/o-</i>);
	other IE	Gk. <i>ῥέλα, ἔλα</i> ‘sun heat, sunshine’
	PIE	* <i>swel-</i> ‘to smolder’ (LIV ² 609)
* <i>(s)wend^h-</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>pri-svlienqti, u-svenqti</i> , them-aor. <i>pri-svęde</i> ‘to wither’; caus. <i>qđiti, qždq</i>
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OHG <i>swintan</i> , (*pf.) <i>swant</i> ‘to wane, disappear’, caus. <i>swentan</i> ‘to ruin’
	Northern IE	* <i>(s)wend^h-</i> ‘to wither’ (LIV ² 610)
* <i>swep-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>sāpnas</i> ‘dream’
	Slavic	OCS <i>sъpati, sъpljǫ, sъpiši</i> ‘to sleep’; OCS <i>u-sъnqti</i> (←) RCS <i>sъple-</i> (< * <i>sup-ye/o-</i>), OCS them-aor. <i>u-sъpe</i> ‘to fall asleep’ (cf. Tedesco 1948: 375ff.)
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>sofna</i> ‘to fall asleep’, <i>sofa</i> (*pf.) <i>svaf</i> ‘to sleep’, OE <i>swefan</i> ‘to sleep’; caus. * <i>swop-éye/o-</i> > ON <i>svefja</i> , OE <i>swebban</i> ‘to euthanize, lull; to kill’; Narten caus. * <i>swóp-ye/o-</i> > ON <i>sófa</i> ‘to kill’
	other IE	Hitt. 2pl. impr. <i>supten</i> , mid. 3sg. <i>suppa</i> ‘to fall asleep’, Skt. caus. <i>svāpáyati</i> ‘to euthanize’, pf. <i>nísuṣupur</i> ‘are passed away’, s-aor. <i>má ávasvāpsūt</i> ‘don’t pass away’, YAvē. <i>auua-ṛ^vhabda-</i> ‘to fall asleep’, pf. <i>hušx^vafa</i> , Sogd. * <i>wbs-</i> ‘to sleep’

	PIE	* <i>swep-</i> ‘to fall asleep’ (LIV ² 612)
* <i>swer(H)-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>sveĩti / svėrti, svėria, svėrė / svėrė</i> ‘to weigh’, Latv. <i>svėrt, sveĩru, svėru</i> ‘to lift with a lever’, Cur. <i>svėrt, svėrtė</i> ‘to weigh’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>swers</i> ‘appreciated’, OHG <i>swār</i> ‘heavy’
	other IE	Gk. ἄειρω ‘to hang’?
	PIE	* <i>swer(H)-</i> ‘to weigh’? * <i>h₂wer-</i> (LIV ² 290)?
* <i>tek-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>tėkti, teĩka, tėko</i> ‘to fall to’
	Slavic	Ukr. <i>tjàknuty</i> ‘to touch’
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	ON <i>þiggja</i> , OE <i>þicgan</i> ‘to receive’ (< * <i>tek-yé/o-</i>)
	PIE	* <i>tek-</i> ‘to stretch the hand, receive’ (LIV ² 618), pres. * <i>tek-yé/o-</i> , root-aor. * <i>tėk- / *tek-</i> ?
* <i>ten-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>tĩnti, tĩsta</i> ‘to swell’, Latv. <i>tĩt, tinu</i> ‘to wreath’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	caus. <i>ufþanjan</i> ‘to expand’, OHG <i>donēn</i> ‘to be stretched’ < * <i>tn₁-h₁ie-</i>
	other IE	Skt. <i>tanóti</i> , root-aor. <i>átan</i> , pf. <i>tatána</i> ‘to stretch’, Gk. τιταίνω / τάνυται, pf. τέταται, ?Lat. <i>tendō. -ere</i> ,
	PIE	* <i>ten-</i> ‘to stretch’ (LIV ² 626ff.)
* <i>tens-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>tėsti, tėsia</i> ‘to stretch’ (* <i>tens-(y)e/o-</i>), iter. <i>tąsyti, tąso</i> ‘to wrench’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>-þinsan</i> ‘to pull’ < * <i>tens-e/o-</i> , pf. <i>-þans</i> ‘pulled’
	other IE	Skt. iter. 2du. <i>taṃsayethe</i> ‘to wrench’
	PIE	* <i>tens-</i> ‘to pull’ (LIV ² 629)
* <i>teup-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>tũpti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘to perch, roost (intr.)’, Latv. <i>tupt, tupju, tupu(ē)</i> ‘to squat’, Lith. <i>tupėti, tũpi, tupėjo</i> ‘to be perched’, cf. also <i>čiaupti</i> ‘to press together’, although it is not in the derivational relationship with <i>tũpti</i>
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>þiuþs</i> , OE <i>þeof</i> < PGmc. * <i>þeuba-</i> (< <i>teupó-</i>) ‘thief’
	PIE	* <i>teup-</i> ‘to cower down, squat’ (LIV ² 641), Narten pres. <i>tėup-/téup-</i> (Villanueva Svensson 2014: 243)

<i>*teup-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>čiaũpti / čiaũpti, -ia, -è</i> ‘to compress one’s lips, press together’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>þiuþs</i> , OE <i>þeof</i> < Gmc. <i>*þeuba-</i> (< <i>teupó-</i>) ‘thief’
	PIE	<i>*teup-</i> ‘to cower down, squat’ (LIV ² 641), Narten pres. <i>téup-/téup-</i> (Villanueva Svensson 2014)
<i>*trenk-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>triñkti, trenkù, triñko</i> ‘to wash (hair); scold’ → <i>treñkti, -ia, -è</i> ‘(for a thunderstorm) to bang, strike; (for a lightning) to hit the beat’, iter. <i>trankýti, trankaũ, trañkè</i> ‘to shake, knock’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	??
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>þreihan</i> ‘to urge’, OE <i>ðringan</i> ‘to urge’; iter. OE <i>ðrengan</i> ‘to force’
	other IE	OIr. <i>-tréici</i> ‘to give up’, MWel. <i>trenghit, -threingk</i> ‘to vanish’
	PIE	<i>*trenk-</i> ‘to urge’ (LIV ² 649)
<i>*tresk̂-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>trékšti, tréškia</i> ‘to squeeze, press’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>þriskan</i> ‘to thresh’
	Northern IE	<i>*tresk̂-</i> ‘to squeeze out’, pres. <i>*trésk̂- / *trésk̂-</i> (LIV ² 651)
<i>*twenk-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>tveñkti, tveñkia</i> ‘to repress’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	—
	Gmc.	OSax. <i>thwingan</i> ‘to oppress’, OHG <i>dwingan</i> ‘to force’, ?OHG <i>-dūhen</i> ‘to press’ (< <i>*twŋk-yé/ó-</i>), *pf. <i>dwang</i> caus. <i>dwengen</i> ‘to oppress’
	other IE	Gk. <i>σάττω</i> (< <i>*twŋk-yé/ó-</i>), s-aor. <i>σάξα</i> ‘to cram’
	PIE	<i>*twenk-</i> ‘to oppress’ (LIV ² 655)
<i>*wed^h-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>vèsti, vėda, vėdė</i> , Latv. <i>vest, vedu, vedu(ē)</i> , OPru. <i>weddēdin</i> ‘to lead’
	Slavic	OCS <i>vesti, vedq</i> , s-aor. 1sg. <i>věsъ</i> , (*impf.) 2/3sg. <i>vede</i> (impf. 1sg. <i>veděaxъ</i>), PS <i>vědq, vedetŕ</i> (APc)
	PBS	<i>*véd-e/o-</i> , s-aor. <i>*véđ-s-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>gawidan</i> ‘connect, link’
	other IE	OIr. <i>fedid</i>
	PIE	<i>*wed^h-</i> ‘to lead’ (LIV ² 659), pres. <i>wéd^h-e/o-</i> , s-aor. <i>*wéd^h-s- / *wéd^h-s-</i>

*weǵ ^h -	Baltic	Lith. <i>vėžti, vėža</i> ‘to drive’
	Slavic	OCS <i>vesti, vezq</i> , s-aor. <i>отъ-вѣста</i> ‘to drive’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	ON <i>vega</i> ‘to move’
	other IE	Skt. <i>váhati</i> , s-aor. <i>ávāt</i> ‘to drive’, YAv. <i>vazaiti</i> , s-aor. conj. <i>uz-uuažat</i> ‘to drive’, Gk. <i>φέρετω</i> , s-aor. <i>ἔφερε</i> ‘to bring’, Lat. <i>uehō, -ere</i> , (*s-aor →) pf. <i>uēxī</i>
	PIE	*weǵ ^h - ‘to drive’ (LIV ² 661)
*weid-	Baltic	Lith. <i>veizdėti, OLith. veizdmi</i> (Nesselmann) / <i>vėizdi</i> / <i>vėizdžia</i> / <i>vėizčia</i> / <i>vėiza, veizdėjo</i> ‘to look,’ Latv. <i>vīdēt / vīdēt / viedēt</i> ‘to see,’ OPru. 2sg. <i>waisei</i> , 3sg. <i>waist</i> , 1pl. <i>waidimai</i> , 2pl. <i>waiditi</i> ‘to know,’ 3p. <i>widdai</i> ‘saw’ Lith. <i>pavydėti, pavydi, -ėjo</i> ‘to envy’
	Slavic	OCS <i>věděti</i> (< pf. *woid- + stative *-eh ₁ -), 1sg. <i>věmь / vědě</i> (< pf. *woid-h ₂ ei), 2sg. <i>věsi</i> , 3sg. <i>věstь</i> , 1du. <i>věvě</i> , 2du. <i>věsta</i> , 3du. <i>věste</i> , 1pl. <i>věmь</i> , 2pl. <i>věste</i> , 3pl. <i>vědetь</i> , aor. 1sg. <i>věděxь</i> , 2/3sg. <i>vědě</i> ‘to know,’ <i>viděti, viždq</i> , 3sg. <i>viditь</i> ‘to see,’ Impr. 2sg. <i>viždь</i> (< *opt. of root-pres.)
	PBS	stative *v _i d-ē-tēi, i-pres. (*stative-intr.-root pres.) *v _i ēidi- / *v _e idi- ‘to see’ stative (*pf.) *void-ē-tēi, (*pf >)pres. *void-, aor.?? ‘to know’
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>wait, witung</i> ‘to know’ (< *pf.)
	other IE	Ved. pf. <i>vēda, vidúr</i> ‘to know’, pres. act. 3sg. <i>vindāti</i> , mid. 3sg. <i>vidé</i> , root-aor. <i>ávidat</i> ‘to find,’ Gk. <i>οἶδα, ἴδμεν</i> ‘to know,’ Lat. <i>uīdī</i> ‘saw,’ OIr. 3sg. <i>ro fítir</i> ‘knows’
	PIE	*weid- ‘to perceive’ (LIV ² 665ff.), nasal-pres. *wi-né-d- / *wi-n-d-’, root-pres. *w _e íd- / *w _e íd-, pf. *woid-
*weik-	Baltic	Lith. <i>veĩkti, veĩkia</i> ‘to work’
	Slavic	
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. (*pf) <i>-waih</i> , ON <i>vega</i> (< *wik-é-), (*pf.) <i>vá</i> ‘to battle’
	other IE	Lat. <i>uincō, -ere</i> ‘to triumph’, OIr. <i>-fich, -fechad</i> ‘to battle’ (< *wik-é-)
	PIE	*weik- ‘to overcome’ (LIV ² 670)
*weip-	Baltic	?Lith. <i>viēpti, viēpia</i> ‘to twist (face)’ (*w _e ip-(y)e/o-), <i>vipti, viñpia</i> ‘to open mouth wide’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>weipan</i> ‘to garland’ (< *w _e ip-e/o-), caus. <i>faur-waipjan</i> , ON caus. <i>veifa</i> ‘to swing, throw’

	other IE	Skt. <i>vépate</i> ‘to tremble’, caus. <i>vepáyati</i> ‘to shake’
	PIE	* <i>weip-</i> ‘to be set in a swinging motion’ (LIV ² 671)
1.		
* <i>welH-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>veldėti, vėlda</i> ‘to possess’
	Slavic	?OCS <i>vlasti, vladq</i> ‘to rule’
	PBS	pres. * <i>welH-d^he/o-</i>
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>waldan</i> ‘to rule’ (< * <i>welH-d^he/o-</i>), ON (*pf) <i>olla</i> ‘to rule’
	other IE	Lat. <i>ualeō, -ēre</i> ‘to be powerful’, OPr. <i>follonadar</i> ‘to rule’
	PIE	* <i>welH-</i> ‘to be strong’ (LIV ² 676)
2.		
* <i>welH-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>vėlti, vėlia, vėlė</i> ‘to mill’ (← * <i>wélH-</i> / * <i>wl̥H-</i>)
	Slavic	OCS iter. <i>valiti, valjq</i> ‘to roll’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>wulan</i> (* <i>wélH-</i> / * <i>wl̥H-</i>), ON <i>velta</i> ‘to roll, toss’ (* <i>welH-de/o-</i>), OHG <i>wallan</i> ‘to seethe’
	other IE	
	PIE	* <i>welH-</i> ‘to roll, toss’ (LIV ² 677)
* <i>welh₁-</i>	Baltic	OLith. <i>velmi</i> ‘I wish, want’ (← * <i>wélh₁-</i> / * <i>wélh₁-</i>)
	Slavic	OCS <i>velěti, veljq</i> , 2sg. <i>veliši</i> ‘to want’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>wili</i> ‘wants’ (* <i>wélh₁-</i> / * <i>wélh₁-</i>)
	other IE	Skt. <i>vr̥nīte</i> ‘choose’, aor. <i>av_uri</i> , Lat. <i>uult</i> ‘wants’, conj. <i>uelim</i>
	PIE	* <i>welh₁-</i> ‘to choose’ (LIV ² 677ff.)
?* <i>weng-</i>		
	Baltic	Lith. <i>vėngti, vėngia, -ė</i> ‘to avoid’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OHG <i>winken</i> ‘to wink’, iter. <i>wenken</i> ‘to falter’
	Northern IE	?* <i>weng-</i> ‘to bend’ (LIV ² 682)
* <i>werg^h-</i>		
	Baltic	Lith. <i>vir̥žti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘to wither’ ~ Lith. <i>veřžti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘to confine, lace’
	Slavic	OCS <i>-vr̥žsti, -vr̥žq / -vr̥žq</i> ‘to connect,’ s-aor. <i>-vr̥žsъ</i> , 2/3sg. (* <i>impf.</i>) - <i>vr̥žze / -vr̥žze</i>
	PBS	pres. * <i>vir̥ž-e/o-</i> , s-aor. * <i>vr̥ž-s-</i>
	Gmc.	According to LIV ² (688), OE <i>wyrgen</i> < * <i>wrg^h-yé/ó-</i> ‘to bind, connect’
	other IE	According to Fraenkel, Gk. <i>ἔργω, ἔργυνμι</i> ‘to confine’, root-aor. Cypr. <i>ka-te-wo-ro-ko-ne</i> / <i>katéworgon</i> / ‘we enclosed’ * <i>werg^h-</i> ‘to enclose, cordon’ (LIV ² 686).

	PIE	* <i>werg^h</i> - ‘to bind, connect’ (LIV ² 688) or * <i>werg^h</i> - ‘to enclose, cordon’ (LIV ² 686)
* <i>werg^w</i> -	Baltic	—
	Slavic	OCS <i>vrěšti</i> , <i>vrъgъ</i> , them.-aor. <i>-vrъgъ</i> ‘to throw’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>wairpan</i> ‘to throw’ < * <i>wérg^w</i> - <i>e/o</i> -
	PIE	* <i>werg^w</i> - ‘to throw’ (LIV ² 689)
* <i>wers-</i>	Baltic	—
	Slavic	RCS <i>vъrchu</i> ‘to flail’ (* <i>wrs-é/ó-</i>), SCr (*aor.) <i>vřše</i> ‘tailed’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	OSax. / OHG (*pf) <i>war(r)</i> , pres. <i>werran</i> ‘to tangle’ < * <i>wérs-e/o-</i>
	other IE	OLat. <i>uorrō</i> , <i>-ere</i> ‘to grind’, Hitt. <i>warsi</i> ‘to wipe’
	PIE	* <i>wers-</i> ‘to wipe’ (LIV ² 690)
* <i>wert-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>veřsti</i> , <i>veřčia</i> ‘to turn (tr.)’ ← * <i>wert-e/o-</i>
	Slavic	OCS caus. <i>vratiti se</i> , <i>vrařtq se</i> ‘to turn (intr.)’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>wairpan</i> ‘to become’ (* <i>wert-e/o-</i>), caus. <i>fra-wardjan</i> ‘to spoil’
	other IE	Skt. <i>vārtate</i> , root-aor. <i>avart</i> , ‘to turn (intr.)’, YAv. 2pl. impr. <i>varətata</i> , Lat. <i>uertor</i> , <i>uertī</i> ‘to turn (intr.)’
	PIE	* <i>wert-</i> ‘to turn’ (LIV ² 691)
* <i>wreng^h</i> -	Baltic	Lith. <i>reņgti</i> / <i>reņgti</i> , <i>-ia</i> , <i>-ė</i> ‘to prepare’ (LEW 719) ~ <i>rūngtis/ruņgtis</i> , <i>-ia(si)</i> ‘to contend’
	Slavic	?
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	OHG/MHG <i>renken</i>
	PIE	* <i>wreng^h</i> - ‘to turn’ (LIV ² 700, cf. Villanueva Svensson 2014: 235)

6 Unclear etymology

??		
* <i>b^her-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>būrti</i> , <i>būria</i> , <i>būre</i> , Latv. <i>buřt</i> , <i>buŗu</i> , <i>būru(ē)</i> ‘to perform magic, conjure’ (Endzelins 1923: 593) ~ Lith. <i>burnà</i> ‘mouth’, Latv. <i>burta</i> , Lith. <i>būrtas</i> , <i>-a??</i>
	Slavic	Sl. <i>bъrtъ</i> ‘Waldbienenstock’ (ME I 354)
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	ON <i>berja</i> ‘to beat’, OHG <i>borōn</i>
	other IE	Lat. <i>ferire</i> ‘to beat’ (cf. LEW 67)

??* <i>d^herg-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>deṛgti / dérgti, -ia, -ė</i> , Latv. <i>dergtiēs</i> ‘to sleet, foul, make dirty’, OPr. <i>erdērks</i> ‘vergiftet’; Lith. <i>drėgti, -sta, -o</i> ‘to become wet’, <i>dirgti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘to become dump’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	OE <i>deorc</i> ‘dark’ OHG <i>terchinen</i> ‘to obscure, wail,’ MHG <i>terken</i> ‘to stain’
	other IE	TochA <i>tärkär</i> , B <i>tarkär</i> ‘cloud’
	PIE	* <i>d^herg-</i> ‘dark’ (LEW 103) / * <i>d^hreh₂g^h-</i> ‘to be troubled’ (LIV ² 154)
??* <i>gleu-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>glaūbti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘press on the chest’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	OE <i>clyppan</i> , ON <i>klýpa</i> (LEW 155)
??* <i>g^hers-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>grėsti, -grėsia, grėšė</i> ‘to threaten, to discourage by threatening’, <i>grasinti, grasýti, grasùs</i> ‘unfriendly’, <i>grìsti, grỹsta, grìso</i> ‘to become weary (of)’, Latv. <i>grasāt, grasīt(iēs)</i> ‘to threaten’
	Slavic	— (?)
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	ON <i>gersta</i> ‘to sour, embitter’ (LEW 166–167), ON <i>gerstr</i> ‘sour, dismal’, MLG <i>garst</i> ‘rancid’, MHG <i>garst</i> ‘id.’ (Orel 2003: 127)
??* <i>g^hleud-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>glaūsti, -džia, -dė</i> ‘to cling’, Latv. <i>glaūst / glāust, -žu, -du</i> ‘to smooth’
	Slavic	Ru. <i>gludkij</i> ‘smooth’, <i>gludь</i> ‘smoothness’ (loaned from EBalt., ALEWpdf 390)
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	PG * <i>gleid-a-</i> intr. ‘to slide, sprūsti, to touch’
	PIE	?
??* <i>g^hrend-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>grįsti, griñdžia / greñda, griñdo / griñdė</i> ‘to board (the floor)’, Latv. <i>grīst, -žu, -du</i> ‘to lay the floor’, OPr. <i>grandico</i> ‘plank’
	Slavic	RCS <i>grjada</i> ‘beam’, Ru. <i>grjada</i> ‘patch’,
	PBS	
	other IE	Lat. <i>grunda</i> ‘Dach’, OIcel. <i>grind</i> ‘door’, OE <i>grindel</i> ‘Stange’, OHG <i>grintil</i> ‘Riegel, beam’
	PIE	?
??* <i>kleik-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>klỹkti, -ia, -ė</i> ‘to shout’
	Slavic	OCS <i>klicati</i> , Ru. <i>klikat</i> ‘to call’, <i>klik</i> ‘call’

	PBS	
	Gmc.	OE <i>hlígan</i> ‘to shout at’, OFris. <i>hlīa</i> , MHG <i>līen</i> ‘to confess’ (LEW 271)
??* <i>kāp-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>kópti</i> , <i>-ia</i> / <i>-a</i> , <i>-ė</i> / <i>-o</i> ‘to step’ (! <i>kópti</i> / <i>kōpti</i> , <i>-ia</i> / <i>kāpia</i> / <i>kāpa</i> , <i>-ė</i> ‘to scrape’)
	Gmc.	PG <i>*hōffjan</i> > WNorw. <i>høve</i> ‘to leap’, ON <i>hófir</i> ‘bull, ox’
? <i>pret-</i>	Baltic	Lith. <i>pràsti</i> , <i>prañta</i> , <i>prāto</i> ‘to understand’
	Slavic	—
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>frapjan</i> ‘to understand’
	PIE	? <i>pret-</i> ‘to recognize’ (LIV ² 493)
??	Baltic	Lith. <i>žáisti</i> / <i>žaiñti</i> , <i>-džia</i> , <i>-dė</i> ‘to play’
	Slavic	Russ. <i>zajac</i> ‘rabbit’
	PBS	
	Gmc.	Goth. <i>gaitis</i> ‘goat’ (LEW 1285ff.)
	other IE	Ved. <i>háyas</i> ‘horse’, (III) <i>jíhīte</i> ‘to go forth’ (< <i>*ǵ^heH-</i> to move oneself’ LIV ² 172), Lat. <i>haedus</i> ‘buck, ram’,
	PIE	?
??	Baltic	Lith. <i>vė̃pti</i> , <i>-ia</i> , <i>-ė</i> ‘(for an underlip) to droop’ (LEW 1224) (<i>viė̃pti</i> ‘to twist one’s face’, <i>vìpti</i>)
	Slavic	—
	PBS	?
	Gmc.	ON <i>vāfa</i> ‘to hover hanging’, <i>vafla</i> ‘driving in and out’ MHG <i>wabelen</i> ‘to to be in a busy move’, Swe. <i>vāp</i> ‘ridiculous person’