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Proto-Yeniseian Reconstructions, with Extra-Yeniseian Comparisons

Sergei A. Starostin and Merritt Ruhlen

The small Yeniseian family of central Siberia—now reduced to a single extant language, Ket—has traditionally been considered an isolate.* Though less famous than the well-known European isolate, Basque, its genetic affinity has been considered no less mysterious. Even information on this family has not been easy to come by for those wishing to compare it with the world's other language families. Starostin (1982), however, has fundamentally changed this state of affairs. In this pivotal paper he not only reconstructed Proto-Yeniseian—and the sound laws that connect its several languages—but also sought to show its genetic connections with the Sino-Tibetan and (North) Caucasian families, and even the genetic connections of this larger family with the Nostratic family. The external connections of the Yeniseian family were further elaborated in Starostin (1984), which posited a Sino-Caucasian family (uniting Yeniseian, Sino-Tibetan, and (North) Caucasian), and Starostin (1989a) addressed the question of the relationship between Nostratic and Sino-Caucasian. Additional work by Bengtson (1991a,b), Chirikba

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(1985), and Nikolaev (1991) has led to the replacement of the name Sino-Caucasian by Dene-Caucasian (see Chapter 1). It should be noted that the higher-level comparisons between Proto-Yeniseian, Proto-Sino-Tibetan, and Proto-(North) Caucasian are based on the first author's reconstructions of all three families (Starostin 1989b, Nikolaev and Starostin 1992)—with due acknowledgment of previous work.

This chapter, an abridged version of Starostin (1982), gives the Proto-Yeniseian reconstructions and their reflexes in the various Yeniseian languages (again, of these, only Ket is extant). Also given are the extra-Yeniseian comparisons suggested by Starostin. My role, as second author, has been limited to translating Starostin's work from the original Russian, with the hope of making it accessible to a larger audience, and to adding a few extra-Yeniseian comparisons with Basque, Burushaski, Nahali, and Na-Dene. Since the appearance of Starostin's original article in 1982, additional proposed cognates have been suggested by John Bengtson, Václav Blažek, Sergei Nikolaev, and Starostin himself. Some of these are indicated at the ends of the etymologies thus supplemented.

Each entry is arranged alphabetically according to the semantic gloss, which is followed by the Proto-Yeniseian reconstruction and its reflexes in the six Yeniseian languages: Ket, †Yug, †Kott, †Arin, †Pumpokol, and †Assan. This information is followed by extra-Yeniseian comparisons with Old Chinese, Proto-Andi, Proto-Abkhaz-Adyg, Proto-Abkhaz-Tapant, Proto-Dagestani, Proto-Indo-European, Proto-Kartvelian, Proto-Lezghian, Proto-Nax, Proto-Tsez, Proto-(North) Caucasian, Proto-Tibeto-Burman, and Proto-Sino-Tibetan, all taken from Starostin's article. The comparisons with Basque, Burushaski, Nahali, and Na-Dene are mine. The Na-Dene forms come from Greenberg (1981; see Chapter 5 herein); Burushaski forms, from Lorimer (1938); and Nahali forms, from Kuiper (1962).

For the most part the phonemic transcription follows that of Starostin's article. Thus, for example, *c* represents *t^s*, and *I* indicates pharyngealization of the preceding consonant. I have, however, used normal IPA symbols for the lateral fricatives and affricates, instead of the idiosyncratic Russian symbols; the effect is that what appear as *č*, *č̣*, *č̣̣*, and *č̣̣̣* in the original article are here transcribed as *ʃ*, *ʃ̣*, *tʃ*, and *dʃ*. In addition, *í* and *ú* are represented by *ɿ* and *ũ*, respectively, and *d^z* is used in place of *ʒ*. Furthermore, *ɹ* represents a lower-mid unrounded central vowel in the Yeniseian languages and in Burushaski, but a vowel of indeterminate timbre in the reconstructions. The meanings of all forms are the same as those of the Proto-Yeniseian reconstruction, unless specified otherwise.

Starostin's reconstructions follow:

- 1 ADJECTIVE SUFFIX *-se, Ket -ś, Yug -s, Kott -še. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *-s̄A-, Proto-Andi *-s̄A-, Proto-Tsez *-s̄(A).
- 2 ALIVE *ʔeʔte, Ket eäte, Yug eät, Kott ēti, Arin atie ~ ätie, Pumpokol atodu, Assan editu ~ etutu.
- 3 ANGRY (TO BE) *χəjbəč, Yug xəjbet', Kott haipičaŋ 'angry, cross.'
- 4 ARM *xire, Ket ĩɹ(i), Arin karam-. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *q̄ʷIeɹA.
- 5 ARMFUL *kɹm-, Kott hamal. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *k'ɹmɹ, Proto-Lezghian *k'em.
- 6 ARMPIT *qoɹ-, Ket qɹɹ-, Yug xɹl-. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *q̄ʷ(I)ɹɹ'i, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *k(a)li, Burushaski -qɹt, Nahali kəthla. According to Kuiper (1962: 83), the Nahali form is borrowed from Kurku (Munda).
- 7 AUTUMN *χogde, Ket qɹgdi, Yug xɹgdi, Kott hōri, Arin kute.
- 8 AWL *duʔt, Ket duʔt, Yug duʔt, Kott tūt. Cf. Proto-Abkhaz-Adyg *d̄ʷəd̄ʷə, Proto-Abkhaz-Tapant *d̄ʷəd̄ʷə, Old Chinese *tuj (n.).
- 9 BACK (n.) *χɹb-, Ket qɹb- ~ qɹv-, Kott hap-, Arin qop, Pumpokol kolpar.
- 10 BACK (adv.) *suga, Ket śuga, Yug sugej, Kott šūka, Pumpokol tuk. Cf. Burushaski -sqa 'on one's back.' Bengtson (1991a: 92) compares these forms with Basque bi-zka-r, Abkhaz (Caucasian) a-zkʷa, and Haida (Na-Dene) sku.
- 11 BADGER *χas, Kott hās. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *χʷIɹɹA 'squirrel, marten,' Proto-Nax *χešt 'otter,' Basque hartz 'bear,' azkonar (< *harz-konH-) 'badger'; for the second element of this latter form, see the Proto-Yeniseian word for WOLVERINE₁ below.
- 12 BALD/NAKED *tɹtpɹɹ-, Ket tɹtpuɹ, Kott t^hapalō.
- 13 BE *hɹs-, Ket uśaŋ, Yug ūɛ, Kott hičōga. Cf. Basque i-za-n.
- 14 BEAK *kup, Ket kūp, Yug kup. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *qʷIepɹA.
- 15 BEAR (n.) *čajaŋ, Kott šajaŋ, Pumpokol xanki. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *c^{hw}äʔnɹ, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *s-wam, Old Chinese *wəm, Burushaski yā.
- 16 BEARD *kuɹe(p), Ket kūɹe, Yug kūɹ, Kott hulup, Arin korolep, Pumpokol xlep-uk, Assan xulūp.
- 17 BELT₁ *hɹqɹA, Yug axtaŋ ~ extaŋ, Kott hītēg, Arin ittä.
- 18 BELT₂ *guʔda, Ket kuʔt, Kott kūra 'cord, belt,' Assan kura 'rope.'
- 19 BERRY *sulpe-, Kott šulpi, Arin šulpä.
- 20 BIG *χeʔ, Ket qeʔ, Yug xeʔ, Pumpokol xää-se, Kott hī-. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *-aχ(I)i.

- 21 BILE/BITTER *q_lq_lr, Ket q_ll'bile,' q_ll'ij 'bitter,' Yug x_lx_lul 'bile,' x_lx_li_la_lŋ 'bitter,' Kott ogar 'bile,' ?Pumpokol le_lo-xoxar 'bladder' (? < 'gall bladder'). Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *q'eq'λ ~ *-eq'λ- 'bitter,' Proto-Tibeto-Burman *ka 'bitter,' Old Chinese *qā_l, Burushaski γāq_ly(um). Bengtson (1991a: 110) adds Basque kharr-atx 'bitter, sour' and Werchikwar (a Burushaski dialect) q_lq_laa-m 'bitter, sour.'
- 22 BIRCH BARK *χi_lw-, Ket qi_l?j, Yug xi_l?j, Kott hīpal.
- 23 BIRCH TREE *xūsa, Ket ūśə, Yug ū^hs, Kott ūča, Arin kus, Pumpokol uta.
- 24 BIRD *duma, Ket dūm, Yug dīl-tim, Kott al-tūma. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *t'imH_l.
- 25 BLOOD *sur, Ket sū_l, Yug sur, Kott šur, Arin sur. Cf. Nahali cor_lo. Kuiper (1962: 67) suggests the Nahali form is borrowed from Dravidian.
- 26 BOAT₁ *t_lχ_l-, Ket tī, Yug tī, Arin taj, Pumpokol tig, Assan ul-tēj 'vessel.' Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *t'aq_l 'vessel.'
- 27 BOAT₂ *qā(ʔ)p, Yug xa(ʔ)p, Kott xep. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *q^wap'a, Old Chinese *qhāp 'wooden cup, vessel.'
- 28 BOIL (v.) *ʔəqan, Ket ān, Yug axan, Kott auganaŋ 'cook.' Cf. Na-Dene: Haida k'unt^ldaa 'burn,' Tlingit gan 'burn,' Eyak d-q'a 'burn,' Kato k'an 'burn.'
- 29 BONE *ʔaʔd, Ket aʔt, Yug aʔt. Cf. Proto-Dagestania *hIəmd_l, Proto-Tsez *Ho_l, Proto-Lezghian > Tsax ad.
- 30 BOW (n.) *χi_l?j, Ket qi_l?t, Yug qi_l?t', Kott hī, Arin qoj, Pumpokol kaj.
- 31 BRAID (OF HAIR) *sug-, Kott šugai ~ šukai. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *śak^{hw}a ~ *k^{hw}aśa.
- 32 BRANCH *ʔəqe, Ket əRə, Yug əx, Kott oge, Pumpokol kedij jaxi 'bough' (kedij = 'root').
- 33 BREAST *təga, Ket t_lga, Yug t_lga, Pumpokol tike. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *jerk'^wi ~ *rek'^wi 'heart,' Proto-Tibeto-Burman *raŋ, Old Chinese *ʔ(r)ək, Burushaski tsh_lγur 'chest,' Na-Dene: Haida tek'o-go 'heart,' Tlingit tek' 'heart,' Kutchin t'agu, Tahl-tan t'ódž-e, Hare t'oy, Mattole t^sooʔ. The Haida and Tlingit forms were added by Bengtson and Blažek (1992).
- 34 BREATH *ʔir_l- ~ *ʔi^r-, Ket īl, Yug īr. Cf. Proto-Dagestania *h_lh_l, Proto-Andi > Tindi hā 'exhalation, steam,' Proto-Nax *fi 'exhalation, steam,' Proto-Lezghian *hel- 'exhalation, steam, respiration.' Nikolaev (1991: 55) compares these forms with Eyak xah^f 'hot-house, bath-house.'

- 35 BROTHER *bis, Ket *biś-εʔp*, Yug *bis-εʔp*, Kott *popēš*, *popēča* ‘sister,’ Pumpokol *bič*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *w-*ič^{hw}i*, ?Proto-Tibeto-Burman *dzar ‘man’s sister,’ ?Old Chinese **čəjʔ* ‘older sister.’ Bengtson (1991b: 135) adds Basque *a-hiz-pa* ‘sister’ and Burushaski *-ačo ~ -aču* ‘brother, sister’; and Nikolaev (1991: 49) adds Proto-Eyak-Athabaskan *wuj ‘older brother.’
- 36 BUD **bajbʌl*, Ket *bajbuʌ*, Yug *baibɪl*, Kott *koipala*. Cf. Basque *pipil*.
- 37 BURN/FIRE **χəʔt*, Yug *xəʔn*, Kott *hat*, Arin *kōt ~ qot*. Cf. Nahali *ot̪ti*.
- 38 CEDAR **pāʔj*, Ket *haʔj*, Yug *faʔj*, Kott *fei*, Arin *im-p^haj*, *p^haj-d’a* ‘fir tree,’ Pumpokol *pɪ*, Assan *pej*.
- 39 CHEEK **χol-*, Ket *qɔʌet*, Yug *xɔʌat*, Kott *hol*, Arin *bi-qoʌoŋ* ‘my cheek,’ Assan *holan* ‘cheeks.’ Cf. Proto-Sino-Tibetan **qālH* ‘back, cheek,’ Na-Dene: Eyak *l-quhɪ*.
- 40 CHILD₁ **pʌl-* ~ **pʌɪ-* ~ **pʌɪ₁-*, Arin *al-polat*, Pumpokol *phalla* ‘boy, son.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **paHad^lʌ* ‘boy, youngster,’ Old Chinese **bōk* ‘servant,’ Burushaski *pɪlpɪli*, Nahali *palco* ‘son.’ Kuiper (1962: 96) suggests the Nahali word may be a borrowing from “pre-Dravidian.”
- 41 CHILD₂ **dʒʌl*, Ket *dɪʌ*, Yug *dɪl*, Ket *dʼal*, *dʼaleä* ‘girl,’ Arin *bi-kál* ‘boy, son,’ *bi-kála* ‘daughter,’ Pumpokol *pi-kola* ‘children, daughter,’ Assan *jali* ‘children, boy.’ Cf. Nahali *ejer* ‘boy.’
- 42 CHILDREN **gəʔt*, Ket *kaʔt*, *kitej* ‘young,’ Yug *kaʔt*, *kitej* ‘young,’ Kott *kat*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **k^{hw}erč*i** ‘youngster,’ Nahali *giṭa* ‘younger brother,’ Na-Dene: Haida *gyit* ‘child,’ *gīt* ‘son,’ Tlingit *git’a* ‘child,’ *git* ‘son,’ Eyak *qēč* ‘child,’ *qē* ‘son,’ Navajo *γèʔ* ‘son.’
- 43 CLAY **tuʔw-*, Ket *tuʔ*, Arin *tʼuburun*, Pumpokol *tu-*, Assan *tʼu ~ t^hu*. Cf. Na-Dene: Haida *tow-ge* ‘earth.’
- 44 CLAY/DIRT **təq-*, Ket *tuʔit* ‘smear with clay,’ *tagar* ‘clay,’ Yug *təx* ‘clay,’ *tix-ket* ‘smear with clay,’ Kott *t^hagar* ‘dirt,’ As *tagar* ‘clay,’ *t^hagan ~ t^hakan* ‘sand,’ Arin *tanen* ‘sand.’ Cf. Basque *toska* ‘clay,’ Burushaski *tik* ‘earth,’ Nahali *t^sikal* ‘earth,’ Na-Dene: Haida *t^lig* ‘earth,’ Tlingit *t^liak-ū ~ t^lit-tik* ‘earth,’ Eyak *tzatlkx* ‘earth,’ Navajo *ʔe* ‘earth.’ Kuiper (1962: 67) considers the Nahali word a borrowing from Kurku (Munda).
- 45 CLEAN (adj.) **tur-* ~ **tul-*, Yug *tul-en*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **dʒʌnʃu*, Proto-Tibeto-Burman **tsyaŋ*, Old Chinese **cheŋ*. Bengtson and Blažek (1992) add Basque *šanhu*.

- 46 CLEAN (v.) **-pax-*, Yug *fɔgət*, Kott *ō-pajaŋ*. Cf. Burushaski *pāk* (adj.).
- 47 CLEAR (about weather) **puʔr*, Ket *hiʔɬ*, Yug *fiʔr*, Kott *p^hur* ~ *fur*.
- 48 CLOTHES **χäʔdʔ*, Ket *qaʔt*, Yug *xaʔt*, Kott *hei* ‘fur coat, outer garment,’ Arin *qaj*, Assan *hejaŋ*.
- 49 CLOUD *(*ʔas-*)*pax*, Ket *aś-puɬ*, Yug *as-fil*, Kott *aš-par*, Arin *ejš-paraŋ* ~ *es-peraŋ*. Cf. Burushaski *bürünç*.
- 50 COLD/FROST **ʃar₁* ~ **ʃal*, Kott *čal* ‘cold’ (n. & adj.), Arin *solo-ŋa* ‘frost.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **reč’ü* ‘cold,’ Na-Dene: ?Beaver *tsíl* ‘snowdrift.’
- 51 COMB **tuxa-ñ*, Ket *tuɣuñ*, Yug *tugin*, Kott *thun*, Arin *ten*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **hiriḡ^wɬ*.
- 52 COPPER **tiʔn*, Ket *tiʔn*, Yug *tiʔn*, Pumpokol *a-tin*.
- 53 COPPER/ORE **čur-*, Ket *tuɬä*, Assan *šur*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **cora* ~ **roca* ‘copper.’
- 54 COUGH **χaqtam*, Ket *qaqtəm*, Yug *xaxtem*, Kott *hatam*.
- 55 COW **tiχa*, Kott *t^hiʔä* ~ *t^higä*, Arin *t’ūja*, Assan *tig* ~ *tik*.
- 56 CRANE (bird) **xime*, Assan *imi*, Arin *kem*.
- 57 CRY (tears) **-aʃa(n)-*, Yug *d-īd’ä*, Kott *d-äčēnaŋ*, Arin *äšiñnaŋ* ‘I cry,’ Pumpokol *čiin-du* ‘I cry.’
- 58 CRY/SHOUT *(*h*)*uxa-*, Ket *d-ūrə*, Kott *hujei*.
- 59 CUT **pak-*, Ket *haɣej*, Yug *fagej*, Arin *it-päkuju* ‘I cut.’ Cf. Basque *ebaki* ~ *ebagi*.
- 60 DAUGHTER/SON **puʔ-n* ‘daughter,’ **puʔ-b* ‘son,’ Ket *huʔn* ‘daughter,’ *hiʔp* ‘son,’ Yug *fuʔn* ‘daughter,’ *fiʔp* ‘son,’ Kott *fun* ‘daughter,’ *fup* ‘son.’ Cf. Proto-Abkhaz-Tapant **pa* ‘son,’ Proto-Abkhaz-Adyg **pə-χ^wɬ* ‘daughter.’ Bengtson (pers. comm.) compares these forms with Basque *-pa* ~ *-ba* in forms such as *alha-ba* ‘daughter,’ *a-hiz-pa* ‘sister,’ *ne-ba* ‘brother.’
- 61 DAY **xi(?)ɔ*, Ket *iʔ*, Yug *ih*, Kott *īg* ~ *īx*, Arin *ji*, Pumpokol *ha*, Assan *i* ~ *ī*.
- 62 DAY(TIME) **χōŋ*, Ket *qɔŋ*, Yug *xɔ^hŋ*, Kott *hōnaŋ* ‘recently,’ Pumpokol *xaŋ-ga-cedin*. Bengtson (1991a: 98) adds Basque *e-gun*, Proto-(North) Caucasian **c^wem-ta*, Burushaski *gōn* ‘dawn,’ and Proto-Athabaskan **d^lwen*.
- 63 DEEP **pōqe*, Ket *hɔR(u)*, Yug *fɔ^hx*, Kott *fōge* ~ *p^hōge*.
- 64 DEER **sēr₁e*, Ket *śēɬə*, Yug *sēr*, Kott *šeli* ~ *šele*, Arin *sin* (< **sil(ɬ)n*), Pumpokol *salat*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **wans^wira* ‘deer, aurochs,’ Na-Dene: Galice *silii* ~ *selii* ‘doe.’

- 65 DIE/DEATH *qɔ-, Ket qɔ-deŋ, Yug xɔ-dəŋ, Kott xa ~ k^ha
'death,' Arin in-qo 'dead,' Pumpokol ka-dəŋdu 'dead.' Cf. Na-Dene:
Haida k'ut'ahl ~ koo-tulh 'die, dead,' Eyak kous 'dies.'
- 66 DIRT *dɛr-, Kott taran. Cf. Proto-Dagestianian *t^hərɛɬ, Burushaski
ther 'dirty.'
- 67 DO *wɛ-, Ket b̄eri, Yug b̄e^ht', Kott ba-ttaŋ, Arin ša-pi-te 'I do.'
Cf. Na-Dene: Haida 'waa 'do so,' wa 'do,' Eyak wau-gung 'do.'
- 68 DOG *čip ~ *čib, Ket t̄ip, Yug čip, Kott al-šip, Arin il-čap.
Cf. Proto-Dagestianian *č^hirpɬ 'bitch,' Proto-Andi *čiba.
- 69 DOOR₁ *ʔer̄k-, Ket ellə, Yug erfɔx, Pumpokol elxan.
- 70 DOOR₂ *ʔajtɔl, Kott at^hol, Arin ejtol, Assan atol.
- 71 DRY *qɛj-, Ket tɔ-Rai-ŋ, Yug tɔ-xɔiŋ, Kott xuj-ga, Arin qoija,
Pumpokol ič-koj-ŋa, Assan xuj-ga. Cf. Na-Dene: Haida k'a.
- 72 DUCK₁ (n.) *tɔq, Ket tɔRə, Yug tɔ^hx 'golden-eye,' Kott al-t^hax
'a kind of duck.'
- 73 DUCK₂ (n.) *ʔalg-, Ket aɬgə, Kott agaŋa 'mallard.'
- 74 EAGLE *dɛʔg-, Ket diʔ, Yug diʔ, Kott tage. Cf. Proto-(North)
Caucasian *leq^wIa 'name of a large bird,' Proto-Tibeto-Burman
*laŋ ~ *lak 'falcon, hawk,' Old Chinese *laŋ ~ t^laŋ 'hawk.' Bengt-
son (pers. comm.) adds Na-Dene: Haida lgo 'heron' and Tlingit ləq
'heron, crane.'
- 75 EAR *ʔɔqtɬ ~ *ʔɔgde, Ket ɔgde, ɔqtən 'ear-rings,' Yug ɔxtiŋ,
ɔgdənŋ 'ear-rings,' Arin utkenoŋ, Pumpokol atkin. Cf. Proto-Andi
*han-k'it'a ~ *han-t'ik'a, Na-Dene: Tlingit ʔax 'hear.'
- 76 EARTH *baʔŋ, Ket baʔŋ, Yug baʔŋ, Kott paŋ, Arin peŋ, Pumpo-
kol biŋ.
- 77 EAT *siɣ-, Ket s̄i, Yug s̄i, Kott šig 'food,' Arin ša-n, Pumpokol
sogo. Starostin (1984: 23) compared the Proto-Yeniseian form with
Proto-Sino-Tibetan *d^zhǎH and later (1989a: 64) added Proto-
(North) Caucasian *d^zaHV 'drink.' Bengtson and Blažek (1992)
compare these forms with Burushaski šī-
- 78 EGG/FISH EGGS *jeŋ ~ *jɔŋ, Ket ɔŋ-diš 'fish eggs,' eŋ 'eggs,'
Yug ɔŋ-dis 'fish eggs,' eŋ 'egg,' Kott d'anan 'fish eggs,' Arin ujnun
'fish eggs,' aŋ 'egg,' Pumpokol tañŋ 'egg,' Assan anaŋ 'fish eggs.'
Bengtson and Blažek (1992) compare the Proto-Yeniseian form with
Proto-(North) Caucasian *d^lingwV 'roe,' Burushaski tiŋ 'egg,' and
Proto-Sino-Tibetan *di 'egg.'
- 79 ELBOW/JOINT *gid, Ket uɛ-git, Yug uɛ-git, Assan kenar-xat-
ken 'elbow,' pul-gat-ken 'tibia.' Cf. Proto-Dagestianian *q^wIaŋ^hɬ
'elbow, knee,' Basque ukondo 'elbow,' Na-Dene: Eyak guhd 'knee,'
Sarsi gūd 'knee, elbow,' Kutchin -gwod 'knee,' Coquille g^wad 'knee,'
Hupa got' 'knee,' Navajo gòd 'knee.'

- 80 ELK **gāja*, Ket *qājə*, Yug *xā^hj*, Kott *kōja*, Arin *o-ǰaj-ši*, Pumpokol *xaju*, Assan *koja* ‘deer.’
- 81 EMPTY **cūj*, Ket *qūjə*, Yug *xū^hj*, Kott *koi*.
- 82 ERMINE **kulap*, Ket *kułep*, Yug *kulep*, Kott *hulup*, Arin *kulep*.
- 83 EVENING **bis*, Ket *bīs*, Yug *bis*, Kott *pīs*, Arin *pis*, Pumpokol *bič-idin*, Assan *pijaga*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **basa* ‘night, evening,’ Ingush *bijša* ‘night,’ Ubykh *z^{wa}-psə* ‘evening.’ Bengtson and Blažek (1992) add Burushaski *basa* ‘halting for the night; night or day (as a measure of time).’
- 84 EXCREMENT/DIRT **poʔq*, Ket *hʔq*, Yug *fʔq*, Kott *phōk* ~ *fōk* ‘excrement,’ *phago* ~ *fago* ‘dirt.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **p^hiHilχ^wλ* ‘diarrhea, feces.’
- 85 EYE **de-s*, Ket *dēs*, Yug *des*, Kott *tīs*, Assan *teš*, Arin *tieŋ*, Pumpokol *dat*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **ʔwilhi*, Na-Dene: Kutchin *ə-nde*, Hare *e-d^la*, Galice *-daai*, Chiricahua *ⁿdaà*.
- 86 FACE **bat(t)-*, Ket *bāt* ~ *battat*, Yug *bāt* ~ *battat*. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **mət*^λ.
- 87 FACE/CHIN **bunč-*, Kott *punʃol* ~ *punčol* ‘chin,’ Arin *pinjal* ‘chin,’ Assan *punčola* ‘cheek.’
- 88 FAT (n.) **giʔd*, Ket *kiʔt*, Yug *kiʔt*, Kott *kīr*, Arin *ki*. Cf. Basque *gizen*.
- 89 FATHER **ʔob*, Ket *ōp*, Yug *op*, Kott *ōp*, Arin *ipā*, Pumpokol *ab*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **ʔopλ-*, Proto-Tibeto-Burman **ba*, Old Chinese **ba*, Burushaski *baba* ‘father (in royal circles),’ Nahali *aba* ~ *ba*. Kuiper (1962: 58) regards the Nahali form as a borrowing from Kurku (Munda).
- 90 FATHOM (2.13 meters) **χän*, Ket *qāñ*, Yug *χan*, Kott *hen*.
- 91 FIELD **kλb-*, Ket *ɔ-γup*, Kott *hīp-ēg*, Arin *kaba* ~ *qabi*.
- 92 FIR/SPRUCE **dīñe*, Ket *dīñ*, Yug *din*, Kott *tīni*, Arin *tin*, Pumpokol *dīñe*, Assan *tin*. Bengtson and Blažek (1992) compare the Yeniseian forms with Burushaski *thōn* ‘coriander’ and Proto-Sino-Tibetan **taŋ* ‘pine.’
- 93 FIRE **boʔk*, Ket *bʔk*, Yug *bʔk*, Pumpokol *buč*. Cf. Burushaski *pfu*, Nahali *āpo*.
- 94 FISH TRAP **dōb-*, Ket *dōvə* ~ *dōbə*. Cf. Proto-Lezghian **t’ap’*.
- 95 FIST **kλŋq-*, Ket *kōRə* ~ *kōq*, Yug *kū^hx*, Kott *haŋkan*. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **χink^wi*. Bengtson (pers. comm.) adds Eyak *guʔk’*.
- 96 FIVE **qāka*, Ket *qāk*, Yug *xak*, Kott *k^hēgä*, Arin *qaga*, Pumpokol *xej-laŋ*. Bengtson (pers. comm.) compares these forms with Eyak *q’əq’* ‘fist.’
- 97 FLEE **čaq-*, Ket *tōq-tət*, Yug *čattat*, Kott *čagant^hak*.

- 98 FLOUR₁ *talkan, Ket tallin, Assan talkan.
- 99 FLOUR₂ *qA(?)r̄ ~ *qA(?)j, Kott u-xēi. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *χ^wIəra, Proto-Nax *Hor-.
- 100 FLY/GNAT *tit-, Ket tīt, Yug tit, Kott al-thītega ‘ant.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *t’əmt’o, Proto-Nax *t’ot’.
- 101 FOG *qA?ŋ-, Yug xoəŋ. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *k̄^wim(h)A ~ *mi^{k̄}^wA ‘cloud, fog,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman *mūk, Old Chinese *mōk ‘drizzle.’
- 102 FOOT₁ *kiʔs, Ket kiʔs̄, Yug kiʔs. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *k^wAc’a ‘foot, paw,’ Na-Dene: Tlingit k’os ~ q’os, Eyak q’aš ~ kuš, Sarsi kàʔ, Carrier -ke, Galice -kiʔ, Navajo -kèèʔ, Kiowa Apache -kiì.
- 103 FOOT₂ *bul, Ket būA, Yug bul, Kott pul, Arin pil. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *mäHät^{lh}ə ‘(toe-)nail, hoof,’ Sino-Tibetan: Tibetan bol ‘upper part of the leg,’ Old Chinese *bəj (< *bəl) ‘calf of the leg.’
- 104 FOUR *sika, Ket sík, Yug sik, Kott šägä, Arin šaga, Pumpokol cia-ŋ.
- 105 FOX *kəqan, Ket kñ, Yug kaxin, Kott agan.
- 106 FROG *xiʔr-, Ket Aʔl, Yug Aʔl, Arin kere. Cf. Basque igel, Proto-(North) Caucasian *q^wAraq’A, Burushaski gur-quts ~ γur-kun.
- 107 FULL *ʔute, Yug ūt, Kott ūti. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *-oc’a.
- 108 GIVE *qəʃ-, Ket qadəm, Yug xad’iŋ-fiʔ ‘give back,’ Arin koja-pelä ‘I give.’ Cf. Na-Dene: Haida gijuu ‘give away.’
- 109 GLUE *piʔt, Ket hiʔt, Yug fiʔt, Ket fiʔ. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *p^hinc^wA ‘resin, tar,’ Proto-Nax > Chechen mutta ‘sap.’
- 110 GO *hejaŋ, Ket ējeŋ, Yug ejiŋ, Kott hejaŋ. Cf. Basque j-oan. Starostin (1984: 25) compares the Yeniseian forms with Proto-East Caucasian *ʔAʔwA-n- and Proto-Sino-Tibetan *ʔ^wä(ŋ), Old Chinese *w(h)áŋ.
- 111 GOOD *haq-, Ket aq-ta, Yug ax-ta, Kott hag-ši, Arin bergar-iktu.
- 112 GOODS (furs) *ʔəq-, Ket ləq, Yug ləx.
- 113 GOOSE *čem-, Ket tēm, Yug čem, Kott šame, Arin sam, Pumpokol xam, Assan šame.
- 114 GRASS *gare, Kott keri. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *q’AlA ~ *q’AlA, Nahali jhara. According to Kuiper (1962: 81), the Nahali form is borrowed from Kurku (Munda).
- 115 GUEST *ja-ŋ, Kott čaŋ. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *č^wA(HA).
- 116 GUTS *piʔiʔA, Ket hīA, Yug fīA, Arin phor-ga ‘belly.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *peHer^lA, Proto-Nax *bšara, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *pik ‘entrails, guts.’
- 117 HAIL *baʔbad, Ket baʔbet, Kott kojpat, Arin polpieŋ. Cf. Na-

- Dene: Mattole *bad*.
- 118 HAIR **cəŋe*, Ket *təŋə*, Yug *čəŋ*, Kott *heŋai*, Arin *qagaŋ*, Pumpokol *xɪŋa*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania **c'em(H)A* ‘eyebrow,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman **tsam*, Old Chinese **srām* (< **r-sām*).
- 119 HALF₁ **su-*, Yug *sū-*, Kott *šu-*, Pumpokol *tu*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **hamc'ü*.
- 120 HALF₂ **ʔa(ʔ)l*, Ket *a(ʔ)A*, Yug *a(ʔ)l*, Kott *āl-ix* ‘noon, midday.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **-et^li*, Proto-Tibeto-Burman **lāy* ‘center, middle.’ Bengtson and Blažek (1992) add Basque *erdi* ‘half, middle,’ Proto-Sino-Tibetan **t^lay* ‘center,’ Burushaski *āto* ‘two,’ and Eyak *laʔd* ‘two.’
- 121 HAND **ʔag-*, Ket *hAŋn*, Arin *ʔ^hiaga*. Cf. Burushaski *baɣu* ‘double armful,’ Nahali *bok(k)o*.
- 122 HE **dA*, Ket *da-* ~ *di-*, Yug *da-* ~ *di-*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania **t^hA* ‘that,’ Tibeto-Burman: Burmese *thəw* ‘this,’ Old Chinese **tə* ‘this, he,’ Nahali *eŋe(y)* ~ *eta-re* ‘he,’ Na-Dene: Haida *dei* ‘just that way,’ Tlingit *de* ‘now,’ Slave *ti* ‘this,’ Chiricahua *dí* ‘this thing.’
- 123 HE/SHE **wA*, Ket *bū*, Yug *bu*, Assan *ba-ri* ‘he,’ Arin *au* ‘he.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **mA* ‘this, that,’ Na-Dene: Haida *wūn-a-sa* ‘he,’ *wa-* ‘that,’ Tlingit *ū* ‘he,’ *we* ‘that,’ Chasta Costa *yū* ‘that one.’
- 124 HEAD₁ **ciʔG-*, Ket *tiʔ*, Yug *čiʔ*, Kott *takai*, Arin *ke-dake*. Cf. Proto-Abkhaz-Adyg **sq^lA*, Na-Dene: Tanaina *tsiʔ*, Beaver *tsiiʔ*, Galice *-siiʔ*, Navajo *-t^siiʔ*.
- 125 HEAD₂ **kəʔga-*, Ket *kAɣa*, Arin *kolkā*, Pumpokol *kolka*. Cf. Proto-Lezghian **kurk* ‘skull,’ Lak *k^wark* ‘top, head.’
- 126 HEART **pu-*, Ket *hū*, Yug *fu*, Kott *p^hui* ~ *fui* ‘insides,’ Pumpokol *pfu*.
- 127 HEAVY **səG-*, Ket *śā*, Yug *sə* ~ *səu*, Kott *sīk-ŋ*, Arin *šoga*, Assan *šuoga*.
- 128 HEEL **sAɣA(-d^zA)*, Ket *śāt*, Yug *sət* ~ *səut*, Kott *šugaiči*, Arin *i-žege-n*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania **solq^wIA* ~ **q^wIolšA* ‘heel, foot.’ Bengtson (1991a: 92) adds Burushaski *šoq* ‘sole (of boot).’
- 129 HIGH **tiŋgir-*, Ket *tiŋ(g)əA*, Yug *tiŋgīl*, Pumpokol *tokar-du*.
- 130 HOLE **χuχ*, Ket *qūk*, Yug *xuk*, Kott *huk*. Cf. Na-Dene: Haida *k’yu* ‘door,’ Tlingit *k’úq^w*.
- 131 HORN **χəʔ*, Ket *qəʔ*, Yug *xəʔŋ*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **q^{hw}ä(hA)*, Proto-Tibeto-Burman **kruw*, Old Chinese **qrō-k*.

- 132 HORSE **kuʔs*, Ket *kuʔs* ‘cow,’ Yug *kuʔs*, Kott *huš*, Arin *kus*, Pumpokol *kut*. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **k^wač^w_Λ* ‘mare.’
- 133 HOUSE/TENT **χuʔs*, Ket *quʔs*, Yug *xuʔs* ‘tent,’ Kott *hūš* ‘tent,’ Arin *kus*, Pumpokol *hu-kut*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **q^wIΛrca* ‘house, dwelling.’
- 134 HUNDRED **jus*, Arin *jus*, Pumpokol *uta-msa*.
- 135 HUNGER **gɔgant*, Ket *qɔt*, Yug *xɔxat*, Kott *kajante*, Arin *qogāt* ‘hungry.’
- 136 HUSBAND **cΛ(n)t-*, Ket *tēt*, Yug *čet*, Kott *hat-kīt*, Arin *kintej*, Pumpokol *ils-et* (< **ils-xet*).
- 137 I **ʔad^z*, Ket *āt*, Yug *at*, Kott *ai*, Arin *aj*, Pumpokol *ad*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **zo*, Burushaski *jε ~ ja*, Nahali *jō ~ jūō*.
- 138 IDOL **guʔus*, Ket *kūs*, Yug *kūs*. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **k^{hw}ĩč^h_Λ* ‘form, appearance, look,’ Proto-Nax **kust* ‘figure, appearance.’
- 139 INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN ROOT **wi_{r1}*, Ket *biʔa* ‘how,’ *biʔeš* ‘where,’ Yug *bire* ‘how,’ *bires* ‘where,’ Kott *biʔäj* ‘what,’ *bili* ‘where.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **mΛ* and Proto-Nax **mΛ*. Bengtson and Blažek (1992) add Burushaski *men* ‘who,’ *a-min* ‘which.’
- 140 INTESTINE (SMALL) **tūʔ*, Ket *tuʔi*, Yug *tū^hʔ*, Kott *t^hutul*, Arin *šodorog*.
- 141 IRON **ʔeχΛ*, Ket *ē*, Yug *ej*, Pumpokol *ag*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **rit^{hw}_Λ* ‘name of a metal.’
- 142 JAW **piŋkad^z*, Ket *hiγat*, Yug *fiŋači*, Arin *piŋaiŋ* ‘lip,’ Pumpokol *pinet* ‘chin, cheek.’
- 143 KNEAD **loŋ-*, Ket *ʔoŋ-dəŋ*, Yug *ʔoŋ-d^laŋ*.
- 144 KNEE **bat-*, Ket *bat-puʔ*, Yug *bat-piʔ*, Assan *pul-patap* ‘metatarsus,’ Arin *patas*. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **porč^h_Λ* ‘thigh, paw,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman **put(s)*, Old Chinese **pət ~ pit* ‘knee-cap.’
- 145 KNIFE **doʔn*, Ket *dɔʔn*, Yug *dɔʔn*, Kott *ton*, Arin *ton*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **wasünΛ*.
- 146 LAKE **deʔɔ*, Ket *dεʔ*, Yug *dεʔ*, Kott *ūr-tēg*, Arin *kur-tük*, Pumpokol *danniŋ*. Cf. Na-Dene: Tlingit *da* ‘to flood,’ Eyak *taʔ* ‘into water.’
- 147 LAND/SOIL **su*, Kott *šu*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **H^wenš^{wi}* ‘land, clay.’
- 148 LARCH **seʔs*, Ket *šeʔs*, Yug *seʔs*, Kott *šēt*, Arin *čit*, Pumpokol *tag*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **cacΛ* ‘thorn, burr.’ Bengtson (1991b: 133) adds Basque *sasi* ‘bramble, thicket’ and Burushaski *čhΛš* ‘thornbush, thorns.’
- 149 LAUGH **ǰāqΛ-*, Ket *dāRə*, Yug *d^lā^hx*, Kott *čake*, Arin *soja-keaj* ‘I laugh,’ Pumpokol *jai-či-du* ‘I laugh.’

- 150 LEAF *jəpe, Ket $\bar{\lambda}$, Yug $\bar{\lambda}p$, Kott $d'ipi$, Arin $ipon$, Pumpokol (*xogon-*) $dipun$. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian * $t^l'epi$, Proto-Tibeto-Burman * lap , Old Chinese * lap . Bengtson (pers. comm.) adds Burushaski tap (< * $Itap(V)$, preserved in *du-ltap-as* 'wither').
- 151 LIGHT (adj. & n.) * $gəʔn-$, Ket $k\lambda n$, Yug $k\lambda n$, Kott $kan\eta-i\check{c}iban$ 'lightning.' Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *(HA) $k^{hw}en\lambda$, Old Chinese * $k^{w\bar{a}}\eta$.
- 152 LIGHT/CHEAP * $to\acute{r}$ -, Ket $t\bar{o}\lambda-git$ 'cheap,' Kott t^hui 'light, cheap,' Arin $t\ddot{u}tel\ddot{a}$ 'light.'
- 153 LIP * $\acute{r}\bar{a}n$, Ket $\lambda\bar{o}n$, Yug lon , Kott $d'an$, Arin $e-tan$, Assan $anag$ (< * $an\eta$).
- 154 LIVER * $se\eta$, Ket $\acute{s}\bar{e}\eta$, Yug $se\eta$, Arin $\acute{s}in-trun$ 'entrails.' Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian * $c^w\ddot{a}m\acute{r}i$ 'bile, anger,' Proto-Tibeto-Burman * $m-sin$, Old Chinese * sin 'bitter.' Bengtson (1991b: 131) adds Basque *be-ha-zun* 'bile, gall,' Burushaski *čheml-liŋ* 'bitter, poisonous,' and suggests that possibly Eyak $-sa^ht$ and Proto-Athabaskan * $-səd\acute{r}$ belong here as well.
- 155 LOG * $b\ddot{a}k$, Ket $b\bar{a}\gamma\theta$, Yug $b\ddot{a}k$, Kott $p\bar{e}g$. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian * $p\bar{a}n\bar{c}(I)u$ 'pole, stick, stake, post,' Old Chinese * $p\bar{a}k$ 'pole, post, column.'
- 156 LONG * $\acute{r}ux-$, Ket $ug-d\theta$, Yug $ug-d\theta$, Kott ui , Arin $u-ta$. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian * $-uq^h(I)a(-n\lambda)$ 'long, big, tall,' Old Chinese * $k\bar{a}w$ 'tall,' Tibeto-Burman: Burmese *khau-h* 'protrude.'
- 157 LOW * $pit\lambda m-$, Ket $h\ddot{i}tim$, Yug $fitim$, Pumpokol $fidam-du$.
- 158 LOW/BELOW * $kan-$, Kott $h\bar{a}na$ 'down,' $h\bar{a}nal$ 'below, low,' Arin $xamartu$ 'low.' Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian * $\acute{r}ot^l'onu$ 'bottom.'
- 159 LUNGS * $sisa(l)-$, Kott $\acute{s}i\check{c}\bar{a}tn$, Arin $\acute{s}i\check{s}ali$. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian * $\acute{c}'\lambda\acute{c}'\lambda$ 'kidney.'
- 160 MALE * $\acute{i}\chi(\lambda)$, Ket $\bar{\epsilon}$ 'male deer,' Yug $\acute{i}\acute{r}k$ 'male, male polecat,' Kott ig 'little man,' Arin au 'male.'
- 161 MAN₁ * $ke\acute{r}t$, Ket $k\epsilon\acute{r}t$, Yug $k\epsilon\acute{r}t$, Kott $het \sim hit$, Arin $\acute{k}it$, Pumpokol kit , Assan hit . Cf. Proto-Andi * $k^wint'a$ 'man, husband, male,' Proto-Nax * $k'anat$ 'boy, lad,' Na-Dene: Tlingit $qah \sim kah$ 'man,' Eyak $qa\acute{r} \sim kha$ 'husband.' Bengtson (pers. comm.) suggests that perhaps Nahali *kalto* belongs here.
- 162 MAN₂ * $pixe$, Ket $h\bar{\epsilon}\gamma\theta$, Yug $f\acute{i}k$, Kott $f\bar{i}$, Arin $pa-nalikip$.
- 163 MEADOW * $\acute{r}o\acute{c}-$, Ket \bar{u} , Yug ou , Kott $\bar{o}x$, Arin $juju\eta$ 'grass.' Cf. Proto-Dagestanian * $\acute{r}enq^{hw}\lambda$ 'meadow, plot of land.'
- 164 MEAT * $\acute{r}ise$, Ket $\acute{i}\acute{s}$, Yug $\bar{i}s$, Kott $\bar{i}\check{c}i$, Arin is . Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian * $j\bar{a}mc^h\bar{o}$ 'bull, ox.'

- 165 MILK/NIPPLE **de(?)n*, Kott *ten* ‘nipple,’ Arin *teḡul* ‘milk,’ Pumpokol *den*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **šinwA* ‘milk, udder.’ Bengtson (pers. comm.) adds Basque *esne* ‘milk.’
- 166 MITTEN **bɔq-*, Ket *bōq*, Yug *bɔxɔn*, Kott *pagan*.
- 167 MOON *(*?A*)*suj*, Kott *šui*, Arin *ešuj*, Pumpokol *tuj*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **wəmc̄’o* ‘moon, month,’ Old Chinese **ŋ^wat* ‘moon.’
- 168 MORNING **paK-*, Ket *higem*, Pumpokol *cil-paga*. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **pəka* ‘morning, dawn, dusk.’ Bengtson (pers. comm.) adds Basque *bigar* ‘tomorrow.’
- 169 MOTHER **?ama*, Ket *ām*, Yug *am*, Kott *āma*, Arin *amä*, *b-ama* ‘my mother,’ Pumpokol *am*, Assan *ama*. Cf. Basque *ama*, Burushaski *māma*, Nahali *māy*, Na-Dene: Eyak *amma*, Navajo *má*. The Nahali form is considered by Kuiper (1962: 90) a borrowing from Kurku (Munda).
- 170 MOUNTAIN₁ **ri?j*, Ket *li?t*, Yug *li?t’*, Kott *d’i*, Assan *jii*.
- 171 MOUNTAIN₂ (WOODED) **qä?j*, Ket *qa?j*, Yug *xa?j* ‘wooded mountain,’ Kott *xē-lēx* ‘mountain ridge,’ Arin (*ena-*)*haj* ‘forest,’ Pumpokol *ko-nnoŋ*. Cf. Proto-Lezghian **χ^wa?* ‘mountain,’ Proto-Nax **Hawχē* ‘shady slope of a mountain,’ Old Chinese **kh^wə* ‘hill.’
- 172 MOUSE **jūta*, Ket *ūt*, Yug *ūt*, Kott *d’ūta*, Pumpokol *ute*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **ja^{hwe}* ‘squirrel, badger, mouse,’ Old Chinese **lu-s* (< **ju-s*) ‘weasel,’ Tibetan *jos* ‘hare.’
- 173 MOUTH **χowe*, Ket *qō*, Yug *xo*, Kott *hōpi*, Assan *xoboj*. Starostin (1984: 24) compares the Yeniseian forms with Proto-Sino-Tibetan **Khō(w)H* and Proto-(North) Caucasian *k^wəl?V*. Bengtson and Blažek (1992) add Basque *a-ho*.
- 174 MUSHROOM **borba*, Ket *bɔʌba*, Yug *bɔlba*, Arin *penbe-tu*.
- 175 MY **b-* ~ **?ab-*, Ket *āp* ~ *ābə*, *ba-* ~ *bo-* (first-person marker on verbs). Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **nA* ‘I,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman **ŋa* ‘I,’ Old Chinese **ŋa* ‘I.’
- 176 NAME **ʔiG*, Ket *i*, Yug *i*, Kott *ix*, Pumpokol *i*. Cf. Burushaski *-ik*. Bengtson and Blažek (1992) add Chipewyan (Athabaskan) *-ye?* ~ *-yi?* ‘to be named.’
- 177 NAVEL **tir-* ~ **tīl-*, Ket *tīA*, Yug *tīl*. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian **d^zonHu*, Proto-Nax **c’an-k’u*, Old Chinese **d^zəj*.
- 178 NECK₁ **pujm-*, Kott *fuimur* ~ *p^huimur*, Arin *pemä*. Cf. Burushaski *būi* ‘shoulder-blade.’
- 179 NECK₂ **kəqənt-*, Ket *kəqtī*, Yug *kəxtī*, Kott *agantan* ‘collar, neck.’ Cf. Basque *kokot*.

- 180 NEEDLE *ʔiʔn, Ket *iʔn*, Yug *iʔn*, Kott *in* ~ *in*, Arin *in*. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *ʕima ‘awl.’
- 181 NET *pəʔŋ, Ket *hʌʔŋ*, Yug *fʌʔŋ*, Kott *fuŋ*, Arin *pen*.
- 182 NETTLE *kita, Ket *kītn*, Yug *kitn* ‘nettle, hemp,’ Kott *hīta* ‘hemp.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *q̄^hIüč^hu ‘nettle, grass.’
- 183 NEW *tur- ~ *tul, Yug *tul-im*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *c’ānhʌ, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *siŋ, Old Chinese *sin. Alternatively, the Proto-Yeniseian form might be compared with Proto-Tibeto-Burman *sar ‘new, fresh’ and Old Chinese *sar ‘fresh.’
- 184 NIGHT *sig, Ket *śī*, Yug *si*, Kott *śīg*, Arin *saj*, Pumpokol *teč*. Cf. also Proto-Yeniseian *sʌm- ‘sleep’ below.
- 185 NIGHT (SPEND THE —) *sagar₁, Ket *sāl*, Yug *sā^hr*, Kott *śagal* ‘spending the night,’ *ha-čāgal* ‘spend the night,’ Pumpokol *tōl* ‘night.’ Cf. Basque *gau* ‘night,’ Na-Dene: Haida *gal* ‘night,’ Eyak *χət^l* ‘night,’ Carrier *γeɪ* ‘night,’ Kato *kaɪ^h* ‘night passes,’ Chipewyan *xiɪ* ‘darkness,’ Navajo *di-ɪ-xiɪ* ‘black.’
- 186 NINE *jum-, Kott *čum-nāga*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *ʕʌrč^wʌm-.
- 187 NIT *jog- ~ *jok, Ket (*ʌγin-*)ɔk, Yug (*etiŋ-*)ʌk, Kott *d’oga*. Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *q’ʌ(I)jʌ > Dargwa *q’i*.
- 188 NO/NOT₁ *wə-, Ket *bə-n*, Yug *bə-ń*, Kott *mo-n* (< *bo-n), Arin *bo-n*, Pumpokol *a-mu-t* (< *a-wu-n-t). Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *mʌ, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *ma, Old Chinese *ma, ?Burushaski *bɛ*, ?Nahali *beko* ‘no,’ *beɽe* ‘not,’ *biji* ‘not.’ The Nahali form is considered by Kuiper (1962: 62) a borrowing from Kurku (Munda).
- 189 NO/NOT₂ *ʔat ~ *ta-, Ket *āt* ‘not,’ *tāŋ* ‘no,’ Yug *ata* ‘not,’ *tāŋə* *bəś* ‘not at all.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *tʌ, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *ta (prohibitive particle), Nahali *hoɽ* (used with the past tense). Kuiper (1962: 77) suggests that the Nahali form is a Munda borrowing.
- 190 NOSE₁ *ʔolk-, Ket *ɔlin*, Arin *arqj*.
- 191 NOSE₂ *xaŋ, Kott *aŋ*, Pumpokol *haŋ*.
- 192 NUT *im, Ket *im*, Yug *im*, Kott *im*, Arin *im*.
- 193 OLD/DECREPIT *sin, Ket *śin*, Yug *sin*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *śino ‘year,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman *sniŋ ‘year,’ Old Chinese *nīn (< *(s)nīŋ) ‘year,’ Na-Dene: Tlingit *śàn* ‘old person,’ Tlatskanai *sen* ‘old man,’ Navajo *sání* ‘old man.’ Bengtson (pers. comm.) adds Burushaski *šini* ‘summer.’
- 194 ONE *χu-sa, Ket *qūś* (inan.), Yug *xus* (inan.), Kott *hūča*, Arin *khuzej* ~ *qusej* ~ *kusa*, Pumpokol *xuta*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *c^hə, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *it, *kat (< *qac), Old Chinese *ʔit (< *ʔic).

- 195 ONION **guwurkaŋ-*, Kott *kuburgenaŋ*, Arin *kuburgan*, Assan *kabirgina*.
- 196 OTTER **täχar*, Ket *tāλ*, Yug *tār*, Kott *thēgār*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania **tend^lwλ* ~ **tenḡ^wλ* ‘weasel, marten,’ Basque *urtxakur*.
- 197 OUTSIDE **hər₁-*, Ket *λλa*, Yug *λrej*, Kott *hili*. Cf. Burushaski *hōlum*, Nahali *bahare*. Kuiper (1962: 61) considers the Nahali word a borrowing from Kurku (Munda).
- 198 OWL/HAWK **kag-*, Kott *hikei-še* ‘owl,’ Arin *kak* ‘hawk,’ Pumpokol *xagam-kolka* ‘owl.’
- 199 PALM **battɔp* ~ **pattɔp*, Ket *battop*, Ko *fatap* ~ *p^hatap*.
- 200 PATH/ROAD **qoʔt*, Ket *qoʔt*, Yug *xoʔt* ‘path,’ Arin *kat* ~ *kut*, Pumpokol *koat* ‘road.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestania **ḡ^wat’λ* ‘street, passage.’ Nikolaev (1991: 54) compares these forms with Proto-Eyak-Athabaskan **ged* ‘road,’ Hare *-giér-eʔ* ‘road.’
- 201 PENIS/TESTICLES **gans-*, Kott *kančal* ‘testicles,’ Pumpokol *kutte* ‘penis.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestania **k’əlē’λ* ‘penis, vulva,’ Burushaski *-γūš* ‘vagina,’ Na-Dene: Eyak *guč*, Sarsi *γīdzóʔ*.
- 202 PEOPLE **jeʔ-ŋ*, Ket *deʔŋ*, Yug *d’eʔŋ*, Kott *čēāŋ*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **č^hiw(i)* ‘person, man,’ Na-Dene: Haida *e-tliŋga* ‘man,’ Tlingit *t^linkit* ‘people.’
- 203 PERCH (fish) **təʔɔ-*, Ket *tλʔ*, Yug *tλʔ*, Pumpokol *tou*, Assan *tuga*.
- 204 PIKE **χūja*, Ket *qūri*, Yug *xū^ht’*, Kott *hūja*, Arin *quj*, Pumpokol *kod’u*, Assan *hujā*.
- 205 PINE TREE **rej-*, Ket *ēj*, Yug *ej*, Kott *ei*, Arin *aja*, Assan *ej*.
- 206 PLURAL SUFFIX₁ **-ŋ*, Ket *-ŋ*, Yug *-ŋ*, Kott *-ŋ*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania **-mλ*.
- 207 PLURAL SUFFIX₂ **-nλ*, Ket *-n* ~ *-ñ*, Yug *-n*, Kott *-n*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania **-nλ*, Proto-Tibeto-Burman **-n* (collective plural).
- 208 POINT **saʔr₁*, Ket *śaʔλ*, Yug *saʔr*, Kott *śal*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **č’əwli* ‘arrow, point,’ Burushaski *išāra et* ‘point out.’
- 209 POLE (of a tent) **həgane*, Ket *λŋn*, Yug *λŋniŋ*, Kott *hagīni*.
- 210 PRINCE **χij(e)*, Ket *qĭj*, Kott *hĭji*, Arin *bi-khej*. Cf. Proto-Abkhaz-Adyg **(a)χə*.
- 211 RABBIT **ʔaχ* ~ **ʔak*, Yug *ak* ‘jumping hare.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **rλḡ^wλ* ‘squirrel, marten, weasel, mouse,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman **rwak* ‘rat,’ Na-Dene: Eyak *ɔəχ*, Slave *gah*, Tsetsaut *qax*, Navajo *gaʔ*.
- 212 RAIN **xur* ~ **xur-es*, Ket *uśeś*, Yug *ures*, Kott *ur*, Arin *kur*, Pumpokol *ur-ait*. Cf. Basque *uri*, Burushaski *hərālt*.

- 213 REINS/BRIDLE **kūnd-*, Ket *kūndaŋin* ‘reins,’ Arin *qonda* ‘bridle.’
- 214 RELATIVE ADJECTIVE SUFFIX *-*tu-*, Ket *-tu-*, Yug *-tu-*.
Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *-*t^wi* (adjective suffix).
- 215 RIB **ʔuʎadʔ*, Ket *uʎet*, Yug *uʎat*, Kott *ulai*.
- 216 RIVER **ses*, Ket *śés*, Yug *ses*, Kott *šet*, Arin *sat*, Pumpokol *tataŋ*, Assan *šet*. Cf. Na-Dene: Haida *sī(s)* ‘ocean,’ Eyak *sī* ‘creek, stream,’ Galice *siskāā* ‘ocean.’
- 217 ROAD **χiχ*, Ket *qik*, Yug *xik*, Kott *hek*.
- 218 ROOT₁ **čij-*, Ket *tīi*, Yug *tī^ht'*, Pumpokol *kedij*, Assan *i-čičan*.
Cf. Burushaski *tshirř*.
- 219 ROOT₂ **tempal*, Kott *t^hempul*, Arin *t'ēmbirgaŋ* ~ *tenbir*.
- 220 ROPE₁ **ʔāŋ-*, Ket *āŋə*, Yug *āŋ*, Kott *anaŋ* ‘small strap.’
Cf. Proto-Dagestania **H^wamʔa*.
- 221 ROPE₂ **tiʔ*, Ket *tiʔ*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania **rʌʎ^wʌ*, Burushaski *ʎak* ‘string (of choga),’ Na-Dene: Tlingit *t'ix'*.
- 222 SABLE **xēja*, Ket *ēí* ~ *ēdə* ~ *ē^ht'*, Kott *ija*, Pumpokol *hiju*, Assan *ija*.
- 223 SALIVA₁ **duk* ~ *duq*, Kott *tuk*. Cf. Proto-Nax **tug* ~ **tuk'*, Proto-Tibeto-Burman **tūk* ‘saliva, spit (v.),’ Basque *to egin* ‘spit’ (v.), Burushaski *thū et* ‘spit’ (v.), Nahali *ʎhuk* ‘spit’ (v.), Na-Dene: Tlingit *tux* ‘spit’ (v.), Eyak *tux*, Sarsi *zák'əʔ*, Kato *šek'*, Navajo *šééʔ*.
- 224 SALIVA₂ **huʎaŋ*, Ket *uʎəŋ*, *urij*, Kott *hujun*. Cf. Proto-Yeniseian WATER below.
- 225 SALT **čəʔ*, Ket *ʎaʔ*, Yug *čʎaʔ*, Kott *ši-*. Cf. Proto-Abkhaz-Adyg **čə* ~ **ʃə*, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *(*m*)*tsi*. Bengtson (1991b: 132) adds Basque *itsaso* ‘sea’ and Burushaski *šau* ‘oversalted (of food).’
- 226 SAND **pənaŋ*, Ket *hanəŋ*, Kott *fenəŋ* ~ *p^henaŋ*, Arin *fīnəŋ* ~ *p^hiñəŋ*, Pumpokol *pinniŋ*.
- 227 SEVEN **ʔoʔn*, Ket *oʔn*, Arin *una* ~ *iñə*, Pumpokol *oñəŋ*.
- 228 SHAMAN **sen*, Ket *śen-əŋ*, Yug *senəŋ*, Kott *šənaŋ* ‘shamanism,’ *šənaŋ hit*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **nⁱwc^{hwa}a* ‘prince, God’; a metathesized form, according to Starostin.
- 229 SHARP **ʔete*, Ket *ēti*, Yug *ēt*, Kott *ēti*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania *-*ʌč'ʌ*.
- 230 SHOE/BOOT **cēse*, Ket *tēsi*, Yug *čē^hs*, Kott *hēcⁱ*, Arin *qisiŋ* ‘shoes.’
- 231 SHOULDER **ken-*, Ket *ken-tə-buʎ* ‘shoulder joint,’ Kott *hēnar*, Arin *qinaŋ* ~ *xinaŋ* ‘shoulder, arm.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian **č^wIñʌ* ~ **nⁱč^wIʌ* ‘shoulder, arm,’ Old Chinese **qēn*, Nahali

- khanḍa*, Na-Dene: Ingalik -gòṇ ‘arm,’ Tanana *gan* ‘arm,’ Tlatskanai *okane* ‘arm,’ Navajo *gaan* ‘arm.’ According to Kuiper (1962: 85), the Nahali form is borrowed from Kurku (Munda).
- 232 SIX *ʔaxʌ, Ket *ā*, Yug *ā*, Arin *ögga* ~ *iga*, Pumpokol *aggiaŋ*. Cf. Proto- (North) Caucasian *ʔäränt^{lh(w)}i, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *(d)ruk, Old Chinese *ruk.
- 233 (ANIMAL) SKIN *sās, Ket *sāsí*, Yug *sā^hs*, Kott *šet*. Bengtson (pers. comm.) adds the following Na-Dene forms: Tlingit *dʒas*, Hupa *sit^s* ‘bark, skin,’ Galice *-saas*, Navajo *sis*.
- 234 SKY/GOD *ʔes, Ket *ēs*, Yug *es*, Kott *ēs*, Arin *es*, Pumpokol *eč*. Cf. Proto-Dagestian *ʔamśʌ ‘sky, cloud; dignity, conscience,’ ?Na-Dene: Haida *q^wēs*, Tlingit *kuts*, Eyak *koas*.
- 235 SLAVE/SERVANT *har-, Kott *haran-get* ‘slave, servant,’ Arin *ar(a)* ‘self name of the Arin.’ Cf. ?Nahali *halk* ‘servant.’ Kuiper (1962: 75) derives the Nahali form from Indo-Aryan *hālk.
- 236 SLED *soʔol, Ket *sūʌ*, Yug *sōl* ~ *soul*, Kott *fun-čol* ‘little sled,’ Arin *šal*, Pumpokol *cel*.
- 237 SLEEP₁ (v.) *xus, Ket *ušen*, Yug *usan*, Kott *uča* ‘sleep’ (n.), *učākŋ* ‘sleep’ (v.), Arin *kus*, Pumpokol *utu*. Cf. Burushaski *gučhaiγʌs* ‘to lie sleeping,’ *ʌgučaiγʌs* ‘put to sleep,’ Na-Dene: Chipewyan *γùs* ‘snore,’ Coquille *γ^woš*, Navajo *-γòš*.
- 238 SLEEP₂ (n.) *sam-, Kott *šame*. Cf. Proto-Dagestian *Hic^winə ~ *Hinič^wə ‘night, sleep.’ According to Starostin, the Yeniseian form is in all likelihood related to Proto-Yeniseian *sig ‘night,’ which Starostin derives from an earlier *sim-g. Starostin (1989a: 64) adds Proto-Sino-Tibetan *chen ‘night, darkness.’ Bengtson and Blažek (1992) compare these forms with Basque *a-mets* ‘dream’ (with metathesis), Tlingit *čun* ‘dream,’ and Eyak *t^sī-d^z* ‘dream.’
- 239 SLY/DECEIVE *ʔaru-, Ket *aʌ-bet*, Yug *ar-bet* ‘deceive,’ Kott *āru* ‘sly,’ *āru-pi* ‘deceit.’ Cf. Basque *ero* ‘stupid, fatuous.’
- 240 SMOKE (n.) *duʔχ-, Ket *duʔ*, Yug *duʔ*, Kott *tu(g)*, Arin *t’u*, Pumpokol *dukar*, Assan *tu*. Bengtson (pers. comm.) compares the Yeniseian forms with Burushaski *tux* ‘steam, mist,’ Tibetan *du-ba*, Sarsi (Athabaskan) *-t’uʔ*, and Navajo *-t’ooh* ‘smoke’ (v.).
- 241 SNAKE/FISH *cik, Ket *tīγə* ~ *tīγ* ‘snake,’ Yug *čik* ‘snake,’ Kott *tēg* ~ *tēx* ‘fish,’ Arin *il-ti* ‘fish,’ Pumpokol *cič* ‘meat.’ Cf. Proto-Lezghian *č’ek’- ‘fish, lizard,’ ?Basque *suge* ‘snake,’ ?Na-Dene: Haida *si-guh* ~ *si-ga* ‘snake.’
- 242 SNOW₁ *tiχ, Ket *tik*, Yug *tik*, Kott *thik*, Arin *tē*, Pumpokol *tig*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *diχ^wʌ ‘snow, precipitation,’ Na-Dene: Tlingit *t’iq* ~ *t’ix* ~ *tix* ‘snow, ice, hard,’ Eyak *t’it^s* ‘snow, ice,’ Hupa *t^lit^s* ‘hard,’ Navajo *t^liz* ‘hard.’

- 243 SNOW₂ *beʔč̣ ‘snow,’ Ket *bɛʔt*, Yug *bɛʔtʹ*, Pumpokol *beč*. Bengtson (pers. comm.) compares these forms with Eyak *wehs* ‘soft snow, tundra.’
- 244 SNOW CRUST *čag ~ čak, Kott *sāk* ‘icy crust on the snow.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *č^howq^hlɑ ‘drizzle, sleet, frost, granular snow.’ Bengtson (1991a: 102) adds Burushaski *čhΛγ(-ūrvm)* ‘cold’ (adj.).
- 245 SOFT *pugam-, Ket *hɔm-iΛəŋ*, Yug *fɔm-iΛiŋ*, Kott *p^hūgam* ~ *fūgam*, Arin *puma*.
- 246 SOLE *kassad, Ket *kassat*, Kott *hačar*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *k^warčʹΛ ~ *k^warč^hΛ ‘heel, foot.’
- 247 SON-IN-LAW/BROTHER-IN-LAW *ʔēñe, Ket *ɛñ* ~ *ēne*, Yug *ɛ^hñ*, Kott *ani* ~ *añe*, Arin *b-än* ‘my son-in-law.’
- 248 SOON *ʔäʔc, Ket *aʔt*, Yug *aʔtʹ*, Kott *et-paŋ*, Arin *ati*.
- 249 SOUP *ʔuʔχ ~ *xuʔk, Ket *uʔk*, Yug *uʔk*, Kott *uk*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania *herenqʹu (> Proto-Andi *ʔoqʹΛ, Proto-Tsez *jɔqʹu, Proto-Lezghian *riqʹ), ?Basque *zuku*.
- 250 SPOON *kalp, Kott *xalpen*, Arin *kilp^han*, Pumpokol *hapi*. Cf. Burushaski *khapvn*.
- 251 SPRING (season) *xīʔe, Ket *īdə* ~ *īri*, Yug *ī^htʹ*, Kott *īji*, Arin *kej*.
- 252 SPRING/WATERHOLE IN THE ICE *sin-, Ket *sinΛ*, Yug *sinir*, Kott *šinaŋ*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania *ʔ^win(i)č^hΛ, Old Chinese *ceŋʔ ‘well.’ Bengtson (1991b: 133) adds Basque *hosin* ‘well, pool.’
- 253 SQUIRREL *saʔqa, Ket *saʔq*, Yug *saʔx* ~ *saʔq*, Kott *šaga*, Arin *sava*, Pumpokol *tak*, Assan *šaga*. Cf. Na-Dene: Haida *gaʔt^saak^w*, Tlingit *t^salk*, Eyak *t^sə^tk*, Galice *salas*.
- 254 STAR *qɔ̄qa, Ket *qɔR*, Yug *xɔ^hx*, Kott *alaga* (< *al-xaga), Arin *il-koj* ~ *il-xok*, Pumpokol *kaken*. Cf. Na-Dene: Haida *kūng* ‘sun,’ Tlingit *kuk-kan* ~ *kʹakan* ~ *gagan* ‘sun.’
- 255 STERLET (kind of fish) *ʔok, Ket *ōk*, Yug *ok*, Pumpokol *ot*.
- 256 STOCKING *bulor, Ket *buΛɔΛ*, Yug *bulɔl*, Arin *proroŋ* ‘stockings.’
- 257 STONE *čiʔs, Ket *tīʔs̄*, Yug *čiʔs*, Kott *šiš*, Arin *kes*, Pumpokol *kit*, Assan *šiš*. Bengtson (pers. comm.) compares the Yeniseian forms with Burushaski *čiš* ‘mountain, hill’ and Eyak *čiiš* ‘beach, sand bank, gravel bank, sand, gravel.’
- 258 STRAIGHT *tat(aŋ), Ket *tatəŋ*, Yug *tatiŋ*, Arin *tedenga*. Cf. ?Basque *zuzen*, ?Burushaski *tshΛn*.
- 259 (SKI-)STRAP *ʔēs-, Ket *ēše*, Yug *ēs*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *ʔlarš^wa ‘(leather) cord, strap, thong.’

- 260 (BOW) STRING *cu(?) ~ *cuc, Yug tut' (< *t'ut'), Assan gij-tu, Arin kej-tu. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *č'λʒλ 'bow, arrow,' Burushaski čhukus 'bow string.'
- 261 STRONG₁ *bid-, Ket bīt, Yug bit ~ bidam. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *pλt^hλ 'strong, dense, firm.' Bengtson and Blažek (1992) add Basque bethe 'full,' i-phete 'thick, fat' and Burushaski buṭ 'much, very.'
- 262 STRONG₂ *λa(?), Yug λāŋ 'strong, firm,' Kott d'aʔ-ut 'fastening,' d'oʔ-ūtaŋ 'fasten, strengthen.' Cf. Na-Dene: Haida tlaats'gaa, Tlingit litsin, Eyak atliahūkh, Galice t^haʔs, Kato lət^s.
- 263 STUMP *sλŋgλ-, Ket sūŋuλt, Kott šagali.
- 264 SUMMER *sir₁-, Ket sīλī, Yug sīr, Kott šil-paŋ, Arin šil. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *č^howilHλ ~ *č^hiwolHλ 'fall (season),' Old Chinese *čhiw 'fall (season).'
- 265 SUN *xiga, Ket ī, Yug i, Kott ēga, Arin ega, Pumpokol hixem. Cf. ?Na-Dene: Haida xai 'sunshine,' Tlingit -xaa-t^s 'be cloudless,' Proto-Eyak-Athabaskan *xwaa 'sun.'
- 266 SWAMP/LAKE *tāk-, Ket taγ-ɔ ('large) swamp,' Kott ol-tēg ~ ol-tēx 'swamp,' Assan ol-tegan 'lake.' Cf. Proto-Lezghian *tākār 'pond, lake, swamp.'
- 267 SWAN *čike, Ket tīγɔ, Yug čik, Kott šīgi.
- 268 SWEET *pir₁-, Ket hīλ 'sweet mass under the crust of a birch tree,' hīλaŋ 'sweet,' Yug fiʔr 'sweet mass under the crust of a birch tree,' fōran 'sweet,' Kott fil 'sap of a tree,' p^halaŋ ~ falaŋ, Arin kulun-pala.
- 269 TAIL *pugaǰ, Ket hūt, Yug fūt, Kott p^hugai ~ fugai, Arin p^hugaǰ, Assan pugaj. Cf. Nahali pago.
- 270 TEN₁ *χɔca, Ket qō, Yug xo, Kott hāga, Arin hioga ~ qoa ~ kova, Pumpokol xajaŋ. Bengtson and Blažek (1992) compare these forms with Basque hogoi '20,' Proto-(North) Caucasian *Gə '20,' and, in Na-Dene, Tlingit -qa '20,' and Eyak cā '10.' The Caucasian–Na-Dene comparison was first suggested by Nikolaev (1991: 55).
- 271 TEN₂ *tuʔ-ŋ, Kott -thukŋ, Arin -thūn. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *w-enc'i, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *tsiy ~ *ts(y)ay. Bengtson (pers. comm.) compares these forms with Basque -tzi (as in bedera-tzi '9,' zor-tzi '8').
- 272 TENT *χuʔs, Ket quʔs, Yug xuʔs, Kott hūš, Arin kus, Pumpokol hu-kut.
- 273 THAT *ka-, Ket ka-saŋ 'there,' Yug kā-t, ka-ñ 'there,' Arin xa-tu 'he.' Cf. Proto-Dagestanian *gλ 'that (below the speaker),' Sino-Tibetan: Tibetan kho 'he, she,' Old Chinese *kə-s 'this, that,' *gə 'his, her.'

- 274 THIGH *pāp-, Ket hāp, Yug fap, Kott phēpar ~ fēpar. Cf. Proto-Lezghian *pīImp ‘knee,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman *bop ‘leg, calf of the leg.’
- 275 THIN *paksam, Ket haksem, Yug faksim, Kott p^hačam ~ fačam. Cf. ?Nahali basi ‘small.’
- 276 THIS *tu-, Ket tūdə, tuna ‘these,’ Yug tūt, tuña ‘these,’ Arin itaŋ ‘they.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *tA- ‘this, that,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman *day ‘this, that,’ Old Chinese *de? ‘this.’
- 277 THOU *ʔaw ~ ʔu, Ket ū, Yug u, Kott au, Arin au, Pumpokol ue. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *wo-, Burushaski ūŋ ~ um, Na-Dene: Tlingit weh.
- 278 THOU/YOU *kA- ~ *ʔAk-, Ket k- ~ ku- (second-person singular personal prefix), kεŋ (second-person plural personal prefix), ɔk(ŋ) ‘you,’ ūk ‘thy,’ Yug k- ~ ku- (second-person singular personal prefix), kεŋ (second-person plural personal prefix), (k)əkŋ ‘you,’ uk ‘thy,’ Pumpokol ajaŋ ‘you.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestania *Ru ~ *ʔAR- ‘thou,’ Proto-Nax *Ho ~ *ʔah ‘thou,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman *k(w)Aŋ ‘thou.’
- 279 THREE *doʔŋa, Ket dɔʔŋ ~ dōŋ, Yug dɔʔŋ ~ doŋ, Kott tōŋa, Arin tūŋa, Pumpokol doŋa. Cf. Proto-Dagestania *š^wimHΛ, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *g-sum, Old Chinese *sēm.
- 280 THROAT *kəɾAɔ ~ *gəɾAɔ, Ket kAɔit, Yug kAɔat, Arin u-kurii. Cf. Nahali garɔan, Na-Dene: Haida haʔ ~ χil ‘neck,’ Tlingit kaʔ-dukʰ ‘neck.’ Kuiper (1962: 73) compares the Nahali form with a similar Hindi word.
- 281 TONGUE *ʔej, Ket ēj, Yug ej, Kott ei ‘voice, sound,’ Pumpokol aj. Cf. Nahali lāy.
- 282 TWENTY *ʔeʔχ, Ket εʔk, Yug εʔk. Cf. Proto-Dagestania *ē, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *(m)kul.
- 283 TWO *xi-na, Ket in, Yug in, Kott ina, Arin kina, Pumpokol hineaŋ. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *q^wIä, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *g-ni-s, Old Chinese *nij-s.
- 284 UNMARRIED *ʔəpAɔ, Ket Aɔ, Yug Afil, Kott ipal ‘free.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *ʔApAŋ ‘orphan,’ Proto-Kartvelian *obol- ‘orphan,’ Proto-Indo-European *orbho- ‘orphan.’
- 285 UTENSIL *siʔχ ‘trough for dough,’ Ket siʔk, Yug siʔk. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *č^ʷäq^wa ‘spoon, scoop, wooden vessel.’ Starostin (1984: 32) added Proto-Sino-Tibetan *ček^w ‘to draw, to ladle.’ Nikolaev (1991: 53) adds Proto-Na-Dene *c^ʷäg(w) ‘basket, bowl, dish,’ Eyak c^ʷak-ʔ ‘dipper,’ Navajo c^ʷaaʔ ‘plate.’ Bengtson and Blažek (1992) add Burushaski čuq ‘a measure of grain,’ Werchikwar (a Burushaski dialect) čhiq ‘sifting tray.’

- 286 VULVA₁ *ʕos, Ket *ʕos̄*, Yug *los*, Pumpokol *lat*. Cf. Proto-Dagestianian *rəc^w_Λ ‘anus,’ Proto-Tibeto-Burman *ryes ‘hind part, back, seat, posterior.’
- 287 VULVA₂ *gar, Kott *kar*, Assan *kar*, Arin *ken* (< *ker-(Λ)n). Cf. Proto-Dagestianian *k^{hw}əru ‘hole,’ Proto-Nax *kor ‘window’ (< ‘hole’), Proto-Tibeto-Burman *kor ‘hole.’
- 288 WAR *kār₁e, Ket *kāʕi*, Yug *kār*, Kott *hali*, Arin *kel* ‘army.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestianian *d̄eʕΛ, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *rāl (< *lāl) ‘war, fight.’
- 289 WARM *xus- ~ *xuʔus, Ket *ūs*, Yug *ūs*, Arin *kuši* ‘hot,’ Pumpokol *utti-čidin* ‘hot.’
- 290 WATER *xur₁, Ket *ūʕ*, Yug *ur*, Kott *ūl*, Arin *kul*, Pumpokol *ul*. Cf. Proto-Dagestianian *xänʔi, Proto-Nax *χi, Old Chinese *ʕujʔ, Proto-Tibeto-Burman *lwi(y) ‘flow, river,’ Cf. also the Proto-Yeniseian words for WET and RAIN, herein. Starostin (1984: 26) added Proto-Sino-Tibetan *hu-s ‘moisture.’ Nikolaev (1991: 53) compares the Caucasian forms with Proto-Na-Dene *xanʔ ‘water, river,’ Haida *can-dl* ‘fresh water,’ Tlingit *hin* ‘fresh water, river,’ Proto-Athabaskan *xanʔe ‘river,’ Tutchone *xanʔe* ‘river,’ Hupa *hanʔ* ‘river,’ Kutchin *han* ‘river,’ Kwalhioqua *xonee* ‘river.’ Bengtson (1991a: 101) adds Basque *i-hin-tz* ‘dew’ and Burushaski *huu-š* ‘moisture.’
- 291 WET *xura, Ket *uʕ-tu*, Yug *ul*, Kott *ūra* ‘wet, rainy,’ Arin *kur*, Pumpokol *ur-ga*.
- 292 WHERE *wir₁, Ket *biʕes̄*, *biʕa* ‘how,’ Yug *bires*, *bire* ‘how,’ Kott *bili*, *biʕäj* ‘what.’ Cf. WHO₁ below.
- 293 WHITE *täk- ~ *täkam, Ket *taʕam*, Yug *tig-bēʕs*, Kott *t^hegam* ~ *t^hekam*, Arin *tāma*, Pumpokol *tam-xo*, Assan *tegama* ~ *tiékama*. Cf. Na-Dene: Eyak *t^seʔq* ‘yellow,’ Tanaina *tsək* ‘yellow,’ Galice *t^soh* ‘yellow,’ Navajo *t^sò* ‘yellow.’
- 294 WHO₁ *wi- ~ *we-, Ket *bi-śśe* (masc.), *bē-śa* (fem.), *bi-ʕa* ‘how,’ *bi-ʕes̄* ‘where,’ Yug *bē-tta*, *bi-rē* ‘how,’ *bi-rēs* ‘where,’ Kott *bi-li* ‘where,’ *bi-ʕäj* ‘what.’ Bengtson and Blažek (1992) compare the Yeniseian forms with Caucasian forms such as Archi *ba-sa* ‘when’ and Godoberi *e-bu* ‘what,’ with Burushaski *be* ‘what,’ *be-se* ‘why,’ and with Sino-Tibetan forms such as Burmese *ba* ‘what’ and Karen *bei* ‘what, how.’
- 295 WHO₂ *ʔan-, Ket *anej* ~ *ana*, Yug *anet*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *nΛ (interrogative pronoun base), Sino-Tibetan: Old Chinese *nāj ‘how, what,’ Tibetan *na* ‘when,’ Khamti *an-nan* ‘what,’ Nahali *nāni*, *nān* ‘what.’ Bengtson (pers. comm.) adds Basque *no-r*.

- 296 WHO₃ *ʔas- ~ *sA-, Ket *aśeś* ‘what,’ *aś-ka* ‘when,’ Yug *asera*, *asejs* ‘what,’ *ās-kej* ‘when,’ *as-sa* ‘what,’ Kott *ašix* ‘what, how,’ *ši-na* ‘what.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *šA (interrogative pronoun base), *š̄A (interrogative pronoun base), Proto-Tibeto-Burman *su, Basque *zer* ‘what,’ *zein* ‘which,’ Na-Dene: ?Tlingit *ah-sa*.
- 297 WIDE *χiGAŁ, Ket *q̄lŁ*, Yug *xēŁ*, Kott *hīgal*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *-Aṛq’ü ~ *q’Aṛq’ü.
- 298 WIDOW *bəs, Ket *bassem*, *baśśəŁ-git* ‘widower,’ Yug *bassem*, Kott *paš-ūp-še* ‘orphan, widow, widower,’ Assan *pašup jali* ‘stepson,’ Arin *pas* ‘slave,’ *bi-pašša* ‘my servant.’ Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *p’Ašī ‘orphan, relative from a second marriage.’
- 299 WILLOW *dəŁe, Ket *dAŁ-okś*, Yug *dəŁ-git*, Kott *tīli* ‘thicket of willows,’ Arin *tal-set*.
- 300 WIND *bej, Ket *bej*, Yug *bej*, Kott *pēi*, Arin *paj*, Pumpokol *baj* ~ *bej*. Cf. Proto-(North) Caucasian *m̄iwHŁ ‘smell.’
- 301 WINTER *gəte, Ket *kətə*, Yug *kət*, Kott *kēti*. Cf. Proto-Lezghian *q’Iort̄(a).
- 302 WITCH/SHE-DEVIL *qos, Ket *qəśed-em*, Yug *xəsed-em*. Cf. Proto-Lezghian *q^warc ‘brownie (a small sprite),’ Proto-Abkhaz-Adyg *R^wəsət ‘devil,’ Burushaski *gvs-* ‘she-, woman.’
- 303 WOLVERINE₁ *kūñ, Ket *kūñe*, Yug *kū^hn*, Pumpokol *kun*. Bengtson (pers. comm.) compares these forms with Basque *-konH in *harz-koin* ‘badger’; for the first element in this compound, see the Proto-Yeniseian word for BADGER above.
- 304 WOLVERINE₂ *peštap, Kott *feštap* ~ *p^heštap*, Arin *p^hjastap*, Assan *peštap*. Starostin (1984: 29) compares the first syllable of the Proto-Yeniseian reconstruction with Proto-(North) Caucasian *bēHērc’i ‘wolf’ and with Old Chinese *prāt-s ‘mythical predator.’ Bengtson (1991a: 103) adds Basque *potzo* ‘wolf, big dog.’
- 305 WOMAN₁ *qAM-, Ket *qīm*, Yug *xim* ~ *xem*, Arin *bi-qamal* ‘my wife,’ *kemelä* ‘woman,’ Pumpokol *ils-em* (< *ils-qem) ‘wife.’ Cf. Proto-Dagestania *q^hAMŁ. Bengtson (1991a: 114) adds Basque *ema-kume* and Burushaski *quma* ‘concubine.’
- 306 WOMAN₂ *ʔalit ~ *ʔar₁it, Kott *alit*, Arin *alte*. Cf. Proto-Dagestania *ʔirdŁ.
- 307 WOOD₁ *ʔokse, Ket *okś*, Yug *oksi*, Kott *atēi*, Arin *ošce* ~ *otši*, Assan *ač(i)*.
- 308 WOOD₂ *xaʔq, Ket *aʔq*, Yug *aʔx* ~ *aʔq* ‘trees, firewood,’ Kott *āx* ~ *ag*, Arin *oo* ‘firewood,’ Pumpokol *hoxon* ‘wood, forest.’ Cf. Na-Dene: Haida *q’aw*, Tlingit *χaw* ‘log,’ Eyak *q’ar* ‘bushes.’
- 309 WOOD₃ (ROTTEN) *tulaq, Ket *tulaq*, Yug *tulax*, Kott *t^halak*.

- 310 WORD *qä(?)_G, Ket qaʔ, Yug xā, Kott xēg ~ k^hēg. Cf. Na-Dene: Tlingit qa ‘say.’
- 311 YEAR *sīga, Ket sí, Yug sī, Kott šēga, Arin š^hej, Pumpokol ciku.
- 312 YELLOW *suʔ-, Ket sulemam, Kott šui, Pumpokol tul-si. Bengtson (1991a: 111) compares the Yeniseian forms with Basque zuri ‘white’ and Proto-(North) Caucasian *h^wö-č^wöra ‘gray, yellow.’
- 313 YESTERDAY *kAns-, Yug kis^ʔ Kott honč-ig, Arin kanji, Assan xonji. Bengtson (pers. comm.) compares the Yeniseian forms with Burushaski gunc ‘day.’

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