

On the place of Parachi andOrmuri among the Iranian languages according to the data of annotated Swadesh lists¹

In this paper, I discuss the open issue of the phylogenetic position of Parachi andOrmuri among other Iranian languages. Based on data from freshly constructed annotated 110-item Swadesh lists of Parachi andOrmuri compared with the same list as tentatively reconstructed for the Proto-Iranian stage (including additional synonyms with Western or Eastern areal distribution), I conclude that Parachi andOrmuri more probably align with the Eastern Iranian branch of languages. This is primarily concluded from the fact that Parachi andOrmuri show correlations with secondary synonyms of Eastern origin. It is important to note that phonetic isoglosses are not nearly as indicative, since Parachi andOrmuri show both Western and Eastern peculiarities; however, the prosodic systems of these languages are strongly reminiscent of the one attested in Pashto and preserving the Proto-(Indo)-Iranian system better than any other Iranian language. These conclusions support Morgenstierne's original opinion on the Eastern character of Parachi andOrmuri; on the other hand, Morgenstierne's assumption of the existence of a separate Southeastern Iranian group requires additional confirmation.

Keywords: Parachi language, Ormuri language, 110-item Swadesh list, Proto-Iranian, Eastern Iranian languages, Western Iranian languages, phonetic isoglosses, prosodic systems, Pashto language.

Parachi and Ormuri are two minor Iranian languages which have always presented a significant problem for the internal phylogenetic classification of the Iranian group, with different scholars expressing different opinions regarding their position among other Iranian languages. Thus, G. Morgenstierne thought that Parachi and Ormuri belonged to the Southeastern Iranian group (Morgenstierne 1926: 27–36). On the one hand, he did concede that there were some sound changes common for Parachi, Ormuri and Western Iranian languages, emphasizing that “Parachi and W. Ir. have initial voiced stops (*b, d, g*) and the palatal affricate *ǰ*, unlike the eastern dialects which have fricatives (β (*v*), δ , γ , *ž*)” (Morgenstierne 1926: 28; Morgenstierne 1929: 8). On the other hand, he listed numerous examples of Parachi and Ormuri words having specific Eastern Iranian correspondences (Morgenstierne 1926: 31–33; Morgenstierne 1929: 8–12; 317–318).

The opposite opinion was first expressed by G. A. Grierson who wrote that Ormuri “agrees generally, and closely, with the Western Iranian dialects, including Kurdish” (Grierson 1918: 49–52). Similar views were presented in Tedesco 1921 and Oranskij 1979: 81–128. The most extensive argumentation is presented in the monograph Efimov 1986, recently translated into English (Efimov 2011)². According to V. A. Efimov (Efimov 1986: 9; Efimov 2011: 5–6), the following reasons should lead us to consider that Parachi and Ormuri are Western, rather than Eastern, Iranian languages:

¹ I would like to thank Dr. Ilya Yakubovich for many valuable helpful comments and remarks. All remaining errors are my own.

² For the sake of convenience I cite the English translation throughout this article.

- 1) Ir. *b- > Orm. b-;
- 2) Ir. *d- > Orm. d-;
- 3) Ir. *g- > Orm. g-;
- 4) Ir. *-č > Orm. ž/z (Log. ž, Kan. z).

Furthermore, Efimov adduces certain reflexes that fit with the positioning of Ormuri in the Northwestern subgroup of Western Iranian: “the reflexes of Old Iranian *z/*d, *s/*θ and *sp corresponding with Ormuri z, s, sp, respectively” and “the reflex of Ir. *θr/*θr as Log. š, Kan. ř” (Efimov 1986: 9–10; Efimov 2011: 6–7).

The view of Morgenstierne is accepted, for example, in Kieffer 1989 and Kieffer 2009. However, it is important to note that Ch. M. Kieffer is not that optimistic about Morgenstierne’s hypothesis in the first work: he mentions both Morgenstierne’s and Efimov’s views noting Efimov’s “*riche argumentation*” (Kieffer 1989: 452). Efimov’s view is accepted in EDIL where both Parachi and Ormuri forms are listed among the data of the Northwestern Iranian languages.

It is clear that Efimov takes into consideration exclusively those isoglosses that concern segmental phonetics. However, there is an additional important trait that is common for Parachi, Ormuri and Eastern Iranian, namely, traces of the Proto-Iranian accentuation, preserved in Pashto and some other Eastern Iranian languages (for example, in Wakhi and Yidgha-Munji languages; see Mayrhofer 1989: 13).

Parachi and Ormuri have free dynamic stress, mobile in the former language and non-mobile in the latter. Efimov characterizes the stress of pre-Ormuri in the following way: “However, as with the Old Iranian dialect to which Ormuri can be traced back, its position is not determined by counting back the long and short syllables from the end of the original word form, that is to say, it does not depend on quantitative factors. From analysis of the material available it can be postulated with sufficient confidence for the original, Old-Iranian dialect that there was a Vedic type of free stress, the reflexes of which may be observed in both the verb and noun systems in varying degrees, although in a more limited and sometimes altered form” (Efimov 2011: 90). This characteristic immediately reminds of Pashto stress, researched in detail by V. A. Dybo in two articles (Dybo 1974; Dybo 1989). Dybo has demonstrated that Pashto inherited free Indo-Iranian stress and preserved some traits of it even better than Vedic. Therefore, it would be very important to investigate the Parachi and Ormuri systems of accentuation and their connection to systems of Pashto and other Eastern Iranian languages that preserve to some extent traces of free stress. It seems that at least Ormuri barytone nouns generally correspond to barytone nouns in Pashto and the same rule is applicable to oxytone nouns, as suggested by the following matches:

1) barytona:

Pashto *áspa* f. ‘horse’ ~ Ormuri Kan. *yāsp* Log. *yāsp*, f. *yāspa* ‘horse’ ~ Vedic *ásvā-* ‘horse’ (Dybo 1974: 72; Efimov 2011: 90);

Pashto *wáwra* ‘snow’ ~ Ormuri Kan. *γoř* Log. *γoř* ‘snow’ ~ Vedic *vápra* ‘mound; earthwork, rampart, mud wall’ (Dybo 1974: 74; Efimov 2011: 90);

Pashto *wáč* f. *wáča* ‘dry’ ~ Ormuri Kan. *wyok* Log. *wuk* ‘dry’ ~ Vedic *súška-* ‘dry’ (Dybo 1974: 74; Efimov 2011: 90);

2) oxytona:

Pashto *muryá*, *mərgá* ‘bird (of prey)’ ~ Ormuri Kan. *mírgá* Log. *morgá* ‘bird / little bird / sparrow’ ~ Vedic *mrgá-* ‘a forest animal or wild beast, game of any kind, (esp.) a deer, fawn, gazelle, antelope, stag, musk-deer’ (Dybo 1974: 82; Efimov 2011: 90);

Pashto *plár* ‘father’ ~ Ormuri Kan. *pye* ~ *piyé* Log. *pe* ‘father’ ~ Vedic *pitár-* ‘father’ (Dybo 1974: 74; Efimov 2011: 90);

Pashto *nwí, niwí, nəwí* ‘90’ ~ Ormuri Kan. Log. *naŋwí* ‘90’ ~ OInd. *navatí* (Dybo 1974: 85; Efimov 2011: 292).

Such correspondences are hardly coincidental, which means that Parachi and Ormuri share at least one very important Eastern Iranian phonetic feature. In order to ascertain its importance for Iranian phylogeny, and also in light of the conflicting scholarly views on the role of phonetic isoglosses in the classification of Parachi and Ormuri on the whole, it seems reasonable to supplement phonetic data with a detailed analysis of the lexical material of the languages under investigation.

To do this, we will recur to lexicostatistical methodology and test the two conflicting hypotheses with the aid of 110-item Swadesh lists for Parachi and Ormuri, contrasting them with the same list as tentatively reconstructed for the Proto-Iranian stage. The methodology of the proto-list reconstruction is described in (Starostin 2016).

For the sake of additional accuracy, the Proto-Iranian list as used in this study includes not only the main (“optimal”) entry, but also other (usually less likely) candidates with indications of their areal distribution. After that, the data of Parachi and Ormuri (which, since the classification of these languages is a priori uncertain, was not used itself for the reconstruction of the Proto-Iranian wordlist in order to avoid circularity) is compared with the reconstructed Proto-Iranian list in order to discover whether these two languages have more specific lexical correlations with Western or Eastern Iranian.

I prefer such a methodology over the more standard lexicostatistical method (comparing data from modern and historically attested languages) for several reasons. First, at this moment we do not have a sufficient number of high-quality annotated Swadesh lists, agreeing with the specifications of the Global Lexicostatistical Database, for Iranian languages (see existing lists at <http://starling.rinet.ru/cgi-bin/response.cgi?root=new100&morpho=0&basename=new100\ier\irn&limit=-1>). Second, it is *per se* interesting to establish the number of specific Western and Eastern isoglosses contained in the list of Proto-Iranian and whether it is possible to make conclusions about the affiliation of Parachi and Ormuri using these data.

The complete data are presented below. The main sources for the Proto-Iranian reconstruction and the list of proto-forms are EDIL and Sergei Nikolaev’s Indo-European etymological database included into The Tower of Babel project (<http://starling.rinet.ru>). The main sources for the Parachi list are G. Morgenstierne’s texts and vocabulary (Morgenstierne 1929) and V. A. Efimov’s grammar with texts and vocabulary (Efimov 2009). The main sources for the Ormuri list are G. Morgenstierne’s Logar texts and vocabulary, including words from both the Logar and Kaniguram dialects (Morgenstierne 1929), V. A. Efimov’s Kaniguram and Logar texts and grammar with etymological vocabulary (Efimov 2011) and D. G. Hallberg’s 210-item wordlist for Kaniguram partly coinciding with Swadesh lists (Hallberg 2004). Based on these data, it is possible to make some observations on the Parachi and Ormuri lists and count areal isoglosses.

First, it is interesting that Kaniguram and Logar dialects show numerous differences in both inherited and borrowed lexicon. The following cases are attested:

- 10. ‘bone’: Kan. *yaḍ-* ~ *haḍ* ~ Log. *stoyán* {stoγ’ān}
- 30. ‘fly (v.)’: Kan. *bur-* / *bur-yék* ~ Log. *par-* / *par-ók*
- 44. ‘knee’: Kan. *zan-řak* / *zān-řak* ~ Log. *zānú* {zā’nū}
- 46. ‘leaf’: Kan. *puxay* ~ Log. *barg*
- 54. ‘moon’: Kan. *maryok* / Kan. *spožmay* ~ Log. *mátáw*
- 72. ‘see’: Kan. *dzun-* ~ Log. *juǰ-*
- 75. ‘skin’: Kan. *tsarmun* / *čāmṛa* ~ Log. *pōst*

78. 'smoke': Kan. *lugay* ~ Log. *dud* {dūd}
 79. 'stand': Kan. *ašt-* / *ašt-yék* / Kan. *t-yek* ~ Log. *dar* / *dar-ók*
 90. 'tree': Kan. *wína* ~ Log. *draxt*
 101. 'far': Kan. *pets* ~ Log. *dur*
 102. 'heavy': Kan. *grān* Log. *wazmīnd*
 106. 'snake': Kan. *māngor* ~ Log. *mār*.

It must, however, be noted that some of these discrepancies may be fictitious due to lack of sufficient information in our sources – it is possible that some of the loanwords are actually used in both dialects, or that one dialect uses not one but many borrowings as synonyms.

Second, there are 3 exclusive Parachi-Ormuri isoglosses in the 110-item wordlist:

1. 'all': Parachi *hu* / *hos* ~ Ormuri (Kan., Log.) *ayéra* < PIr. **harwa* (EDIL 3: 372–373).
 19. 'drink': Parachi *t'er-* / *t'ar-* / *t'ōr-* ~ Ormuri (Kan., Log.) *tr-* / *ta-tak* / *tō-tk* < PIr. **tṛ-ya-* / **tṛšta(ka)-* (Morensterne 1929: 10, 295).
 28. 'fire': Parachi *r'ínē* ~ Ormuri (Kan.) *ráwan*, (Log.) *rówon* < PIr. **rauxšna-* (Morgensterne 1929: 284; Efimov 2011: 296).

Although this number seems to be rather small, it is important to remember that both languages have a significant number of borrowings and lexicographic lacunae; moreover, sometimes it is possible to find such exclusive non-lexicostatistical pairs with divergent meanings as Ormuri *gap* 'stone' ~ Parachi *gáp-âṛ* 'fireplace' (Morgensterne 1929: 10). The natural conclusion is that these two languages really form one subgroup, going back to an intermediate ancestor.

Finally, the number of areal isoglosses in the Proto-Iranian wordlist is significant. The following 15 isoglosses define the Western group:

4. 'belly': SW **škamb-*, NW **lab-*.
 7. 'bite': SW, NW **gaṣ-*.
 11. 'breast': SW, NW **cai-na-*.
 26. 'fat': SW, NW **čarp-īh-*.
 36. 'hair': SW, NW **maud-a-*.
 43. 'kill': SW, NW **kauš-*.
 55. 'mountain': SW, NW **kaufa-*.
 56. 'mouth': SW, NW **ṣaf-an-*.
 61. 'nose': SW, NW **wain-a-* ~ **wain-i-*.
 70. 'sand': SW, NW **raika-*.
 71. 'say': SW, NW **gaub-*.
 104. 'salt': NW **hwād-*.
 106. 'snake': SW, NW **mār-a-*.
 107. 'thin': SW, NW **nāz-u-ka-*.

Two of these isoglosses are specifically Northwestern, one specifically Southwestern; all the others are common to both branches.

There are 10 Eastern isoglosses in the Proto-Iranian list:

5. 'big': **stūra-*
 12. 'burn': **θaw-*
 15. 'cold': **stāba-*
 18. 'dog': **kuta-* / fem. **kuti(ī)-*
 26. 'fat': **wāzdā-*
 29. 'fish': **kapa-*

35. 'green': **axšaina-*
 36. 'hair': **gaun-a-*
 93. 'warm': **tap-*
 106. 'snake': **δανύγc-* (the Proto-Shughni form; Morgenstierne 1974: 30).

It seems clear that Parachi and Ormuri do not generally share Western isoglosses. There is only one clear case: Parachi *gas-* / *gast-* / *gōst-* 'to bite / to sting' is derived from **ga3-* 'to bite / to sting' (EDIL 3: 263–265; a related word in Pashto is *ayzáy* 'thorn', see Cheung 2007: 118, but the verb itself is not attested in Eastern Iranian).

In contrast, Parachi and especially Ormuri do share several Eastern innovations (and this result fully agrees with Morgenstierne's lexical observations).

Parachi shows 3 matches with Eastern Iranian:

12. 'burn': Parachi *t'ēw-* / *thēyí* ~ EIr. **θaw-*;
 26. 'fat': Parachi *γazd* ~ EIr. **wāzdā-*;
 36. 'hair': Parachi *ginó* ~ EIr. **gaun-a*.

Also worth mentioning is Parachi *tapō*, which at face value is recognizable as a Pashai loanword, but it is also possible that earlier **tapaka-* was deformed under Pashai influence; compare Ormuri (Kan., Log.) *tok* 'warm / hot'.

Ormuri has 4 matches with Eastern Iranian:

5. 'big': Ormuri (Kan.) *stur*, (Log.) *stor* ~ EIr. **stūra-*;
 26. 'fat': Ormuri (Kan.) *γweztzi* ~ EIr. **wāzdā-*;
 35. 'green': Ormuri (Kan.) *šin*, (Log.) *šin* ~ EIr. **axšaina-*;
 93. 'warm': Ormuri (Kan., Log.) *tok* ~ EIr. **tap-*.

My conclusions are based on the theoretical assumption that the Proto-Iranian 110-item Swadesh list is sufficient to demonstrate the affinity of two languages with a concrete subgroup of related idioms, while theories of classification that are based on phonetic isoglosses alone are generally weak and demand lexical support (cf. Dybo, Starostin 2008). If so, then evidence provided by the basic lexicon leads to the natural conclusion that Parachi and Ormuri are not Western (Northwestern) Iranian languages, and that it makes more sense to classify them as Eastern Iranian languages, following Morgenstierne (however, the notion of Southeastern Iranian as a genetic subgroup is controversial and requires independent confirmation).

That said, this result should not be considered as final, and further investigation is necessary to demonstrate the exact degree of relationship between Parachi–Ormuri and other Eastern Iranian languages. I think that there are three main directions in which this investigation should be taken. First of all, it is necessary to increase the number of high-quality annotated Swadesh lists for Iranian languages in order to obtain more precise lexicostatistical matrices and arrive at more refined phylogenetic conclusions. The second task is to revise the lexical isoglosses assembled by Morgenstierne and add new data gathered from text corpora and etymological dictionaries. It would also be useful to conduct a thorough analysis of the relatively scarce specific correspondences between Parachi–Ormuri and Western Iranian subgroups and see whether they can be explained as cases of accidental homoplasy or results of contact-induced change.

Finally, a third direction of further studies – arguably the most intriguing one for specialists not only in Iranian, but also in general Indo-European studies – should consist of research on the prosodic systems in Parachi and Ormuri and their relation to the corresponding systems in Pashto and other Eastern Iranian languages.

Appendix 1. 110-item Swadesh lists for Proto-Iranian, Parachi and Ormuri.

Preliminary note: I mostly use Efimov's transcription for both Parachi and Ormuri. Present and past Parachi verbal stems are cited according to Efimov 2009 (see especially Efimov 2009: 65–71). Lexical synonyms are only given in those cases where available data does not allow to choose the most accurate semantic equivalent for the required Swadesh meaning. Borrowings are marked with negative indexes (–1), with the name of the donor language or language group indicated after the index.

All Ormuri forms are marked as Kan. (Kaniguram) and Log. (Logar), since there are significant differences between two dialects. Three verbal stems are cited consistently: the present stem, masc. sg. past participle, sg. fem. past participle³.

An extended annotated version of the Parachi list can be found at the Global Lexicostatistical Database (<http://starling.rinet.ru/new100>).

Word	Proto-Iranian	Parachi	Ormuri
1. all	*wic-w-a-	hu ~ hos	Kan. Log. ayéra
2. ashes	*ātr-ya-	ʃoŋd -1 Ind.	Kan. yānak ~ yāŋk
2. ashes ₂		b'āγ -1 Pers.	
3. bark	*pawasta-	pust -1 Pers.	Log. pāñī -1 Psht. ?
4. belly	*udar-a-	aštáw	Kan. ðim -1 Dard.
4. belly ₂	*škamb- SW		Kan. Log. nas -1 Psht.
4. belly ₃	*lab- NW		
5. big	*ma3- ~ *ma3-ant- ~ *ma3-a-na-	g'aŋd -1 Ind. / Dard.	Kan. stur Log. stor
5. big ₂	*stūra- EIr		
6. bird	wi-	not attested	Kan. mirgá Log. morgá
7. bite	*danc-	gas- / gast- / gōst-	Kan. Log. gran-
7. bite ₂	*ga3- SW NW		Kan. xr- / x'á-lak / x'ā-lk Log. xr- / xó-lok
8. black	*cyāw-a-	pádō -1??	Kan. Log. γrās
9. blood	*wah-un-i- ~ *wah-un-a-	hin	Kan. sun Log. šun
9. blood ₂			Log. in -1 Psht. ?
10. bone	*ast- ~ *ast-i-	hađ -1 Ind. / Dard.	Kan. yađ- ~ hađ -1 Psht. < Ind. / Dard.
10. bone ₂			Log. stoyán {stoy'ān}
11. breast	*war-ah-	siz	Log. sónok ~ sínak
11. breast ₂	*cai-na- SW NW	bar -1 Pers.	
12. burn	*dag-	t'ēw- / thēyí	Kan. braz- / braš-tak / bruš-k Log. bróš-tok
12. burn ₂	*θaw- EIr (Pamir)		
13. claw (nail)	*nāx-u-na- / *nāx-a-na-	nōrk	Kan. naxk Log. néxči (sg. and pl.)
14. cloud	*abr-a-	ayír	Kan. abar Log. yēwər
14. cloud ₂	*maig-a		
15. cold (adj.)	*car-ta-	eštáw	Kan. Log. tsak

³ The third form is frequently not attested.

Word	Proto-Iranian	Parachi	Ormuri
15. cold ₂ (adj.)	*stāba-		
16. come	*gam-	ži-	Kan. z- ~ z-ay- / z-ok / z-āk Log. z-ey- / z-ok / z-āk
16. come ₂		āγ-	
17. die	*mar-	mer- / moγ-	Kan. mr- / mú-lak / ma-lk Log. mr- / mó-lok
18. dog	*cwan-	espó	Kan. spak Log. spok
18. dog ₂	*kuta- / fem. *kuti(ī)-		
18. dog ₃	*gad-w-a-		
19. drink	*hwar-	t'er- / t'ar- / t'ōr-	Kan. Log. tr- / ta-tak / tō-tk
19. drink ₂	*pī- / *pā-		
20. dry	*huš-ka-	hóškō	Kan. wyok Log. wuk
21. ear	*gauš-a-	guš	Kan. Log. goy
22. earth	*zam-	d'arám -1 Ind. / Dard.	Log. búma ~ bóma Kan. búma ~ bumba
22. earth ₂			Log. jer
23. eat	*hwar-	xar- / xuγ-	Kan. xr- / x ^w á-lak / x ^w ā-lk Log. xr- / xó-lok
24. egg	*āi-a- ~ *āi-a-ka-	ēx	Kan. ālk ~ hāwalk ~ wonk Log. wolk
25. eye	*čaš-man-	teč	Kan. tsom Log. tsími (sg. and pl.)
26. fat	*pī-wah-	čarbí -1 Pers.	Kan. γweztzi
26. fat ₂	*čarp-īh- SW NW	γazd	
26. fat ₃	*wāzdā- EIr		
27. feather	*par-na-	pōn	Kan. púxay (pl.)
27. feather ₂		p'ar -1 Pers.	
28. fire	*ā-tar-	ār	Kan. ráwan Log. rówon
28. fire ₂		r'ínē	
29. fish	*macy-a- (< *matsy-a-)	m'ásō	Kan. Log. māyí -1 Pers.
29. fish ₂	*kapa-		
30. fly v.	*pat-	rāz-	Kan. bur- / bur-yék
30. fly v.		p'arak- -1 Pers. ?	Log. par- / par-ók -1 Pers. ?
31. foot	*pad-	pā	Kan. pā-ri Log. pāy
32. full	*pγ-na-	t'aḍ	Kan. ḍāk Log. ḍāk -1 Psht.
33. give	*dā-	dah- / dā-	Kan. řáw- / řyuk / řuk Log. šáw- / šuk
34. good	*wah-u-	bakár -1 Pers.	Kan. sir ~ sirr Log. šer
35. green	*zar-i-	sawz -1 Pers.	Kan. šin Log. xín
35. green ₂	*axšaina- EIr		
36. hair	*warc-a-	ginó	Kan. dra / pl. dri Log. dri (sg. & pl.)
36. hair ₂	*maud-a-	dōš	
36. hair ₃	*gaun-a-		

Word	Proto-Iranian	Parachi	Ormuri
37. hand	* <i>zas-ta-</i>	<i>dōst</i>	Kan. <i>dist</i> Log. <i>dest</i>
38. head	* <i>car-ah-</i>	<i>sōr</i>	Kan. Log. <i>sar</i>
39. hear	* <i>craw-</i>	<i>harw- / hat- / hōt-</i>	Kan. <i>amár-</i> / <i>amar-yék</i> Log. <i>mar-</i> ~ <i>amar-</i> / <i>marók</i> ~ <i>amarok</i>
40. heart	* <i>zrd-</i>	<i>zoṛ</i>	Kan. <i>zli</i> Log. <i>zle</i> ~ <i>zli</i>
41. horn	* <i>cr-ū-</i>	<i>šax</i> -1 Pers.	Kan. <i>sukár</i>
41. horn ₂		<i>šī</i>	
42. I	* <i>aš-am</i>	<i>ān</i>	Kan. Log. <i>az</i>
42. I ₂ (obl.)	<i>ma-</i>	<i>mon</i>	Kan. Log. <i>mun</i>
43. kill	* <i>gan-</i>	<i>mēr-</i> / <i>mānt-</i>	Kan. <i>wazn-</i> / <i>wáz-yok</i> Log. <i>wožn-áw-</i> / <i>wožn-aw-ók</i>
43. kill ₂	* <i>kauš-</i> SW NW		
44. knee	* <i>žān-u-</i>	<i>zānú</i> -1 Pers.	Kan. <i>zan-řak</i> ~ <i>zān-řak</i>
44. knee ₂			Log. <i>zānú</i> { <i>zā'nū</i> } -1 Pers.
45. know	<i>wid-</i>	<i>xabár bi-</i> -1 Pers.	Kan. <i>pazán-</i> / <i>pazan-yék</i> Log. <i>pazán-</i> / <i>pazan-ók</i>
45. know ₂			Kan. <i>poy awas-</i> Log. <i>poy b-</i> / <i>poy šáw-</i> -1 Psht.
46. leaf	* <i>war-ka-</i>	<i>pōn</i>	Kan. <i>puxay</i>
46. leaf			Log. <i>barg</i> -1 Pers.
47. lie	* <i>cai-</i>	<i>řiz-</i>	Kan. <i>nw-</i> / <i>nw-ástak</i>
48. liver	* <i>yak-ar</i> / * <i>yak-n-</i>	<i>řegár</i> -1 Pers.	Kan. <i>dzāř</i>
49. long	* <i>darg-a-</i>	<i>bišř</i>	Kan. <i>drāy</i> Log. <i>drāy</i>
50. louse	* <i>cwiš-</i>	<i>espó</i>	Kan. Log. <i>spuy</i>
51. man	* <i>nar-</i>	<i>mēr</i>	Kan. Log. <i>sařay</i> -1 Psht.
52. many	* <i>par-u-</i>	<i>řolú</i> -1 Pers. < Arab.	Kan. <i>dzut</i> ~ <i>zut</i> Log. <i>zot</i>
53. meat	* <i>gaw-</i>	<i>řuš</i>	Kan. <i>gáka</i> Log. <i>gáka</i>
54. moon	* <i>māh-</i>	<i>mahók</i>	Kan. <i>maryok</i>
54. moon ₂			Kan. <i>spožmay</i> -1 Psht.
54. moon ₃			Log. <i>mátáw</i> -1 Pers. ?
55. mountain	* <i>gar-i-</i>	<i>d'ár</i> -1 Dard. / Ind.	Kan. <i>gri</i> Log. <i>gri</i> ~ <i>giri</i>
55. mountain ₂	* <i>kaufa-</i>		
56. mouth	* <i>āh-</i>	<i>šoṇḍ</i> -1 Dard.	Kan. <i>pyoz</i> Log. <i>poz</i>
56. mouth ₂	* <i>žaf-an-</i> SW NW		
57. name	* <i>nām-an-</i>	<i>nām</i>	Kan. <i>nām</i> Log. <i>nām</i>
58. neck	* <i>grīw-a-</i>	<i>mandá</i> -1 Dard./Ind.	Kan. <i>gařdan</i> Log. <i>gardan</i> -1 Pers.
59. new	* <i>nav-a-</i>	<i>now</i>	Kan. <i>nyow</i> Log. <i>now</i>
60. night	* <i>xšap-</i>	<i>xawán</i>	Kan. <i>šyo</i> Log. <i>šo</i>
61. nose	* <i>nah-</i> / * <i>nāh-</i>	<i>něšř</i>	Kan. Log. <i>ninní</i>
61. nose ₂	* <i>wain-a-</i> ~ * <i>wain-i-</i> SW NW		
62. not	* <i>na-</i>	<i>na</i>	Kan. Log. <i>nak</i>
63. one	* <i>ai-wa-</i>	<i>žu</i>	Kan. <i>sa</i> Log. <i>še</i>
64. person	* <i>mar-t-ya-</i> / * <i>mar-ta-</i>	<i>mānéš</i> -1 Ind.	Kan. Log. <i>sařay</i> -1 Psht.

Word	Proto-Iranian	Parachi	Ormuri
65. rain	*wār(a)-	γār	Kan. bārān Log. bārān -1 Pers.
66. red	*raud-i-ta-	sork ~ sórkō	Kan. suř Log. šuš
67. road	*pant-ā- ~ *paθ-	panán	Kan. rāy, Log. rāy
68. root	*waix-a-	γix	Kan. walyi {walye} -1 Psht.
68. root	*raiš-a-ka-		
69. round	*gart-a-na-	not attested	not attested
70. sand	*raika- SW NW	seyá -1 Ind. / Dard. / Ir. ?	Kan. siga -1 Psht.
71. say	*mraw-	jař- / jaři:-	Kan. γ ^w as- Log. γoš-
71. say ₂ (suppl.)	*wač-		
71. say ₃	*gaub- SW NW		
72. see	*wain-	b'óc- -1 Dard. / Ind.	Kan. dzun-
72. see ₂			Log. juč-
72. see ₃ (suppl.)	*darc-	d'or-	Kan. dyek Log. dek
73. seed	*taux-man-	p'ōř- -1 Dard. / Ind.	Log. toxəm ~ toxom -1 Pers.
74. sit	*āh-	n'in- / n'ašt- / n'ōšt	Kan. āy- ~ ey- / nás-tak Log. nós-tok
75. skin	*pawasta-	pust -1 Pers.	Kan. tsarmun / čāmra -1 Psht.
75. skin ₂			Log. pōst -1 Pers.
76. sleep	*hwap-	xōm kan-	Kan. x ^w āw k- / dok Log. xaw k- / dāk Kan. x ^w al-gastak
77. small	*kac-u-	činó -1 Dard.	Kan. Log. zari
77. small ₂		ríza -1 Pers.	
78. smoke	*dū-ta- / *dū-ma-	d'i	Kan. lugay -1 Psht.
78. smoke			Log. dud {dūd} -1 Pers.
79. stand	*stā-	papá bi-	Kan. ašt- / ašt-yék
79. stand ₂			Kan. t-yek
79. stand ₃			Log. dar / dar-ók
80. star	*stār-	estéč	Kan. stirrak ~ storak Log. stežáy ~ stéšak
81. stone	*ac-man- / *ac-an-ga-	gīr	Kan. Log. gap
82. sun	*hwar- / *hwan-	ruč	Kan. meř Log. meš
82. sun ₂			Log. tówa Kan. tōwō
83. swim	*fraw-	aubāzī kan- -1 Pers.	Log. aubāzī k- -1 Pers.
84. tail	*dum-a- / *dum-b-a-	domb -1 Pers ?	Kan. likye -1 Psht.
84. tail		dayónd	Log. dom
85. that	*ana- 'that' (medial) / *haw- (masc., fem.) ~ *awa- (neut.) 'that' (distal)	ō	Kan. afa ~ afo Log. afo
86. this	*ai- (masc.) ~ *i- (fem., neut.) 'this'	ē	Kan. o Log. a
87. thou	*tū- ~ *tuw-am	tō	Kan. Log. tu

Word	Proto-Iranian	Parachi	Ormuri
88. tongue	*hiz-ū-	bān	Kan. zbān Log. zobān {zu'bān}
89. tooth	*dant- ~ *dant-an-	danān	Kan. gas Log. gīši (sg. and pl.)
90. tree	*dār-u-	b'in	Kan. wūna -1 Psht.
90. tree ₂			Log. draxt -1 Pers.
91. two	*dwa-	di ~ do	Kan. dyo Log. do
92. walk (go)	*ai-	par-	Kan. tsaw- / ts-yek Log. tsaw- / tsaw-ok
92. walk (go) ₂ (suppl.)		č'i-	
93. warm (hot)	*gar-ma-	ta'pō -1 Dard.	Kan. Log. tok
93. warm (hot) ₂	*tap- EIr		
94. water	*āp- / *ap-	āw	Kan. wak Log. wok
95. we	*wai-am	mā	Kan. māx Log. māx
95. we ₂ (suppl.)	*ah-ma-		
96. what	*ka-t	če	Kan. Log. tsa
97. white	*cwait-a- ~ *cwit-a-	č'áčō -1 Dard. / Ind.	Kan. spew ~ spiw Log. spew
98. who	*ka-	ka	Kan. kuk Log. kok
99. woman	*žan-i- ~ *žan-ī-	zaif -1 Pers. < Arab.	Kan. dzarká Log. zarká
100. yellow	*zar-i-	zítō	Kan. Log. zyer -1 Psht.
101. far	*dūr-ai	dorín	Kan. pets
101. far ₂			Log. dur -1 Pers. ?
102. heavy	*gur-u-	gerān -1 Pers.	Kan. grān
102. heavy ₂		b'eān -1 Ind.	Log. wazmīnd -1 Pers.
103. near	*nazd-	nazdík -1 Pers.	Kan. Log. boy
103. near ₂			Log. nezdék
104. salt	*namada-ka- ~ *namad-ka-	namá	Kan. mek Log. nemék
104. salt	*hwād- NW		
105. short	*mr̥z-u-	γánōk	Kan. Log. lanđ -1 Psht.
106. snake	*až-i-	kerm -1 Pers.	Kan. māngor -1 Psht.
106. snake ₂	*mār-a- SW NW		Log. mār -1 Pers.
106. snake ₃	*δəvũγc- (Shughni)		
107. thin	*tan-u-ka-	mahín -1 Pers.	Kan. narye Log. naráy -1 Psht.
107. thin ₂	*nāz-u-ka-		
108. wind	*wā-ta-	γā {γâ}	Kan. bād -1 Pers.
108. wind ₂		šamāl -1 Pers. < Arab.	
109. worm	*kr̥m-i-	kerm -1 Pers.	Log. kerm -1 Pers.
110. year	*yār-	sař	Kan. tsān Log. čān

Notes on specific Swadesh items.

1. 'all': **Proto-Iranian:** *wic-w-a- is the best candidate: its descendants mean 'all' in Avestan and in some Middle Iranian languages (like Sogdian). In many Iranian languages (both Western and Eastern) *wic-w-a- was superseded by the stem *ham-a- with the original meaning 'the same'; in Parachi and Ormuri it has been replaced by reflexes of *harw-a- 'whole (totus)'.

3. 'bark': **Proto-Iranian:** **pawasta-* is likely to be analyzed as the past participle **pa=was-ta-* from the verbal root **was-* 'to wear clothes, be dressed' with the prefix **(a)pa-*. The first meaning of this form is 'skin'; polysemy 'skin / bark' is found in many Iranian languages and can be reconstructed for the proto-language.

4. 'belly': **Proto-Iranian:** **udar-a-* is retained in Avestan, Sogdian and in many Eastern Iranian languages. The choice is further supported by Indo-Aryan cognates. **škamb-* is a Southwestern isogloss; **lab-* is a Northwestern isogloss.

Parachi: Probably of Indo-Iranian origin.

5. 'big': **Proto-Iranian:** The root **ma3-* and its derivatives are retained in Avestan, Sogdian, Southwestern, Northwestern (Kurdish *mazin*, Balochi *mazan*) and in some Eastern Iranian languages (for example, Manichean Sogdian *mzyγ < *ma3-ik-a*, a secondary formation of the comparative grade **ma3-iyah*). It has a reliable Indo-European etymology and exact matches in Old Indic. **stūra-* is attested in this meaning in Eastern Iranian languages.

6. 'bird': **Proto-Iranian:** The stem **wi-* is retained in Avestan and Middle Persian and is supported by Vedic evidence. In many Iranian languages, 'bird' is expressed with reflexes of **mṛga-*.

Parachi: It is possible to suggest that the main word for 'bird' is *morčē* 'sparrow' (Efimov 2009: 218; Morgenstierne 1929: 273) (like in Ormuri, see below), but this is uncertain.

Ormuri: Though this word is usually translated as 'sparrow / little bird', Hallberg's informants use it to translate phrases "the man killed (shot) the bird" and "the bird flew" (Hallberg 2004: 141). It means that Ormuri shows polysemy 'sparrow / little bird / bird in general'.

7. 'bite': **Proto-Iranian:** The stem **danc-* is retained in Avestan and Khotanese Saka and is supported by Indo-Aryan cognates. **ga3-* is attested in the meaning 'to bite / to sting' in Southwestern and Northwestern Iranian languages.

8. 'black': **Parachi:** Etymology is unknown. Looks like a borrowing. Phonetic variants: *pádu*, *p'adú* (Efimov 2009: 225).

9. 'blood': **Ormuri:** Morgenstierne thinks that Kan. *sun* Log. *šun* is borrowed from Indic languages; he compares Sanskrit *śóna-* 'red, crimson, purple / redness / blood'. This is rather uncertain, because this word has later Indic cognates only in Pali *sōṇita* and Prakrit *sōṇia* (Turner 1962–1985: 12625). The correspondence Kan *s* ~ Log. *š*, usual for genuine Ormuri words, is also problematic. I would rather hesitantly derive Ormuri *sun* from PI **xrū-* 'raw flesh' with the suffix *-na-*, compare Avestan *xrū-* 'raw flesh', *xrūniia-* 'Bluttat, blutige Mishandlung' (Bartholomae 1904: 539). Log. *in* is known only from one Logar informant. Morgenstierne considers this word to be a borrowing from Pashto *wín*; indeed, there are dialectal forms without *w-* (Hallberg 2004: 22).

11. 'breast': **Proto-Iranian:** **war-ah-*, found in Avestan and some other languages (for example, Balochi), has a parallel in Old Indian *úras-* 'breast'. **cai-na-* is attested in Southwestern and Northwestern languages.

Ormuri: Log. *sónok* ~ *sínak* shows polysemy 'breast / udder'. A dubious case: this word can designate only woman's breast. Distinct from Kan. Log. *čik* pl. *čiči* 'nipple / female breast (pl.)' (Efimov 2011: 270; Morgenstierne 1929: 390). Hallberg cites Kan. *sina* that seems to be borrowed from Persian (Hallberg 2004: 83).

12. 'burn': **Proto-Iranian:** **dag-* is retained in this or slightly altered meaning in Avestan, middle Iranian and some modern Iranian languages. The second candidate **sauk-* / **sauč-*, widespread in Iranian languages, has the original meaning 'to shine'.

**θaw-* is an Eastern isogloss (mostly Pamir languages).

14. 'cloud': **Proto-Iranian:** There are two Iranian stems, **abr-a-* and **maig-a-*, both attested in Avestan and all Iranian subgroups and having external cognates. It seems that the main word for 'cloud' in Young Avestan was *maēya-*, while *aβra-* had the meaning 'rain cloud'.

However, in other Iranian languages descendants of both these stems can mean ‘cloud’ in general. Therefore, it is reasonable to think that **abra-* and **maiga-* were semantically very close to each other in Proto-Iranian, and we have to treat them as synonyms.

15. ‘cold’ (adj.): **Proto-Iranian:** **stāba-* is an Eastern Iranian isogloss.

18. ‘dog’: **Proto-Iranian:** **cwan-* has Indo-Aryan cognates, a perfect Indo-European etymology and wide distribution. **kuta-* / fem. **kuti(ī)-* is widespread mostly in eastern Iranian languages and has a weak external etymology. Avestan *gaδuuu-* designates either a dog of a special breed or serves as a stylistic synonym; descendants of this root in other Iranian languages often mean ‘puppy’ (Ossetic, Yaghnobi) or ‘a multicolored dog; a dog with a white mark’ (Wakhi), ‘a dog with cut ears’ (Shughni).

19. ‘drink’: **Proto-Iranian:** **hwar-* features polysemy ‘to eat / to drink’ in Avestan, Southwestern languages (Middle Persian, Modern Persian etc.), Northwestern languages (Balochi), Eastern languages (Sogdian, Yaghnobi), Ormuri. Such distribution suggests that **hwar-* could be polysemous already in Proto-Iranian.

The second candidate is the root **pī-* / **pā-* whose antiquity is proved by Indo-Aryan cognates. This root forms the verbs ‘to drink’ in some languages of the Pamir group (Wakhi *puv-*, *pəv-* / *pit-*, Ishkashimi *pəv-* / *pəvd-*, Sanglechi *pöv-* / *pöv-* ‘to drink’). At the current stage of research it is hard to determine whether the Pamir languages possess a retention or represent a backward development.

22. ‘earth’: **Ormuri:** Log. *búma* ~ *bóma*, Kan. *búma* ~ *bumba* mostly mean ‘earth as opposed to heaven / ground’, but can also designate ‘earth (soil)’, compare “after this the seeds are sown (lit. ‘scattered on the earth’)” (Efimov 2011: 234).

G. Morgenstierne translates Log. *jer* as ‘clay’; moreover, it can be tentatively traced back to **grai-* / **gri-* ‘clay’ (EDIL 3: 83). However, it is used in the following contexts: “then for one month (they are occupied) with ditches and channels (to retain water), they take earth (soil, clay), they make vegetable patches (a kord is a plot of ground banked up) – they put earth on the plot”; “the month of Jawza has come – they take earth, put it on the plots, they water them in the spring” (Efimov 2011: 250).

26. ‘fat’: **Proto-Iranian:** **pī-wah-* is retained in Avestan and many middle and modern Iranian languages from all Iranian subgroups, and has reliable Indo-Aryan and Indo-European cognates. **čarp-īh-* is a Western Iranian isogloss. **wāzdā-* is an Eastern Iranian isogloss.

29. ‘fish’: **Proto-Iranian:** the word **macy-a-* (< **matsy-a-*) is retained in Avestan, Southwestern (middle and modern Persian), Northwestern Iranian languages (Parthian, Kurdish etc.) and in dialects of Pashto; moreover, it has clear Indo-Aryan cognates.

Eastern Iranian **kapa-* ‘fish’ does not occur in other subgroups and has no reliable etymology.

30. ‘fly’ (v.): **Proto-Iranian:** **pat-* still preserves its original meaning in several Avestan passages, the direct Indo-Aryan cognates speak in favor of its antiquity. In the majority of Iranian languages it was superseded by verbs with different semantics (often prefixed) or denominatives from **par-na-* ‘feather’.

31. ‘foot’: **Parachi:** Polysemy: ‘foot / paw’. It is possible to suspect polysemy ‘foot / leg’, compare ‘this woman is pregnant’, literally, ‘this woman has heavy legs’ (Efimov 2009: 160).

Ormuri: Polysemy: ‘foot / leg’. The Kaniguram form has an Indian suffix. Hallberg records *lanḡay* {lanḡaⁱ} (Hallberg 2004: 85).

34. ‘good’: **Proto-Iranian:** **wah-u-* is retained in Avestan and some other Iranian languages (among them, Khotanese); it has direct Indo-Aryan and Indo-European cognates.

35. ‘green’: **Proto-Iranian:** **zar-i-* shows polysemy ‘green / yellow’; these meanings are found in Avestan and coincide with the Old Indian situation. In the majority of Iranian lan-

guages, this adjective with the meaning ‘green’ was superseded by **s abz-a-* ‘green’ of unclear origin. **axšaina-* is an Eastern isogloss.

36. ‘hair’: **Proto-Iranian:** **warc-a-* is retained in this meaning in Avestan, in Northwestern Iranian Languages (Pahlavi) and in several Eastern Iranian idioms of different periods (for example, Khotanese, Sogdian and Pashto). In Western Iranian it has altered meanings, e.g., Persian *gors* ‘curl’. **maud-a-* ‘hair’ is found only in Southwestern and Northwestern Iranian languages of Middle and Modern periods. The stem **gaun-a-* designating ‘hair’ in Eastern Iranian languages originally meant ‘body hair (of animals) / color (of horse)’.

39. ‘hear’: **Proto-Iranian:** **craw-* is retained in its basic meaning ‘to hear’ in Avestan, Balochi and Eastern Iranian languages (the Shughni group and Yazghulami); other Iranian languages of all subgroups preserve only derived meanings, like ‘to sing’, ‘to be heard’. Verbs with the root **gawš-* (mostly prefixed) are also attested as ‘to hear’ in many Iranian languages belonging to all subgroups. However, Avestan *gaoš-* means ‘to listen / to perceive’ and Old Indian *ghoṣ-* means ‘to sound’. Therefore, it is unnecessary to treat **craw-* and **gauš-* as Proto-Iranian synonyms.

43. ‘kill’: **Proto-Iranian:** the root **gan-* shows polysemy ‘to hit / to strike / to slay / to kill’. Retained in Avestan and all Iranian subgroups; has direct Indo-Aryan and IE cognates. In many Iranian languages, it preserves only the meanings ‘to hit / to strike’, but it is the main word for ‘to kill’ in Avestan, Parachi, Ormuri and many Eastern Iranian languages (Khotanese, Shughni, Ishkashimi etc.). In Northwestern and Southwestern Iranian languages the main verb with this meaning is **kauš-*.

45. ‘know’: **Proto-Iranian:** The opposition **wid-* ‘to know (a situation), know that...’ / **zan-* ‘to know how to, be acquainted with an object/person’ is found in Avestan and can be reconstructed for Proto-Iranian (the same is attested in Old Indian). In the majority of Iranian languages, **wid-* ‘to know (a situation), know that...’ in its primary meaning was superseded by **zan-*. In some languages, the meaning ‘to know’ is expressed with such verbs as **grab-* ‘to grab / seize / take’ etc.

46. leaf: **Parachi:** *pōn* has the polysemy: ‘feather / leaf’.

Ormuri: Kan. *puxay* shows polysemy ‘leaf / feather’. Also Log. *paṭ* (Morgenstierne 1929: 389), probably borrowed from Dardic languages; compare Pashai *paṭā* ‘leaf’.

47. ‘lie’: **Proto-Iranian:** **cai-* is retained in Avestan and has external cognates. Descendants of this root in later Iranian languages have different meaning: ‘to sleep’ (Wakhi), ‘to be seek, ill’ (Ossetic). In the majority of Iranian languages the term ‘to lie’ is derived from verbs with original meanings ‘to sleep’, ‘to fall’ etc.

54. ‘moon’: **Ormuri:** Kan. *spožmay* (Efimov 2011: 272; Hallberg 2004: 92). It is clear from texts in Efimov 2011 and from Hallberg’s list that now this borrowing from Pashto has superseded the original *maryok* in Kaniguram dialect.

55. ‘mountain’: **Proto-Iranian:** **gar-i-* is retained in this meaning in Avestan, Southwestern, Eastern languages and Ormuri. In Northwestern languages this root is preserved only in altered meanings (compare Kurdish *gir*, *girik* ‘hill / height’).

**kaufa-* has reflexes in Persian and Kurdish and is a Western isogloss.

56. ‘mouth’: **Proto-Iranian:** **āh-* is retained only in Avestan and Khotanese, but its antiquity is proven by direct Indo-Aryan and IE cognates. **zaf-an-* is used with this meaning in Southwestern and Northwestern Iranian groups. The original meaning may have been ‘muzzle’ (in Avestan – ‘mouth of daevic creatures’).

58. ‘neck’: **Proto-Iranian:** **grīw-a-* is retained in Avestan, Southwestern and Eastern Iranian languages, its antiquity is supported by direct Indo-Aryan cognates. The widespread stem **gard-a-na-* ~ **gart-a-na-* ‘round’ with the semantic development ‘round’ > ‘neck’ represents a later derivative from **gart-* ~ **gard-* ‘to turn’.

61. 'nose': **Proto-Iranian:** **nah-* / **nāh-* is retained in Avestan, Old Persian and all subgroups and has direct Indo-Aryan cognates. The stem **wain-a-* ~ **wain-i-*, derived from **wain-* 'to see', means 'nose' in some Iranian languages mostly of Southwestern and Northwestern subgroups. In Avestan it means 'nose of dragon'. We can treat it as a Western isogloss.

Ormuri: Kan. Log. *ninní* can represent a contamination of **nah-* / **na:h-* and **wain-i-*.

66. 'red': **Proto-Iranian:** **raud-i-ta-* is retained in Avestan and has direct Indo-Aryan and IE cognates. The stem **suk-ra-* ~ **sux-ra-*, derived from the root **sauč-* 'to shine', is widespread in Iranian languages with the meaning 'red', but its original semantics should be 'shining, bright; red (of fire)'.

67. 'road': **Proto-Iranian:** **pant-ā-* ~ **paθ-* is a basic term in Avestan and mostly in Eastern languages (in Middle and modern Southwestern and Northwestern languages it means specifically 'path / track / direction / advice, counsel'). Cf. the stem **raθ-ya-*, which acquires the semantics 'road' in Western Iranian languages and Pashto, being derived from the word **raθa-* 'chariot'.

68. 'root': **Proto-Iranian:** both **waix-a-* and **raiš-a-ka-* are retained in all subgroups (sometimes they represent synonyms within one language). These stems do not have certain external cognates. We treat them as synonyms.

70. 'sand': **Proto-Iranian:** a very unstable term. One of the possible candidates is **rayka-*, attested in Southwestern and Northwestern Iranian languages.

71. 'say': **Proto-Iranian:** suppletive roots **mraw-* and **wač-* are the main terms with the meaning 'to say' in Avestan; the first one is used in present, the second one mostly in the aorist and perfect. Old Indian data confirm that Avestan retains the original suppletive paradigm. **gaub-* in this meaning represents a Western isogloss (EDIL 3: 232).

72. 'see': **Proto-Iranian:** **wain-* forms the present stem. **darc-* is used as perfect and aorist stem in Avestan and as past stem in Parachi and some Eastern Iranian languages. The third stem **dāi-* usually forms the past stem in all subgroups, but Indo-Aryan cognates demonstrate another meaning.

Both Parachi and Ormuri have suppletive paradigms with preservation of **darc-*. The stem **wain-* yields Kan. *dzun-* (Efimov 2011: 283).

74. 'sit': **Proto-Iranian:** according to Avestan and external Indo-Aryan data, Proto-Iranian **āh-* meant 'to sit' and **had-* meant 'to sit down'. **āh-* is retained for the stative meaning 'to sit' in Avestan and Middle Iranian languages. In the majority of Iranian languages, belonging to all subgroups, **had-* acquired the meaning 'to sit', having superseded **āh-*.

Ormuri: Compare the phrase {a-dúwa-wa mux-ki āyi aw řawa bu} 'her daughter sits in front of her and cries'. The present stem *āy-* ~ *ey-* is distinct from related Kan. *n-* (2nd conj.) ~ *nay-* Log. *ney-* 'to sit down' with the same participle Kan. *nás-tak* Log. *nós-tok* (Efimov 2011: 291–293; Morgenstierne 1929: 401).

83. 'swim': **Proto-Iranian:** the verb **fraw-* is retained in the meaning 'to swim' only in some Avestan texts, but direct Indo-Aryan and IE cognates prove its antiquity. In later Iranian languages, it was superseded by various other verbs or analytic expressions.

85. 'that', 86. 'this': **Proto-Iranian:** On the basis of Avestan data, the Proto-Iranian system can be tentatively reconstructed as **ai-* (masc.) ~ **i-* (fem., neut.) 'this' / **ana-* 'that' (medial) / **haw-* (masc., fem.) ~ **awa-* (neut.) 'that' (distal).

90. 'tree': **Proto-Iranian:** **dār-u-* 'tree / wood / stick' is retained in all subgroups. It or its derivatives mean 'tree' in Southwestern and Northwestern Iranian languages. In light of external comparanda, **dār-u-* can be safely posited as a Proto-Iranian term for 'tree'. Thus it is likely that **dār-u-* in the meaning 'tree' was superseded with **wan-a-* 'forest / (forest) tree' already in Avestan and in the Eastern Iranian group.

92. 'walk (go)': **Proto-Iranian:** the root **ai-* is retained in Avestan and all subgroups. It forms both present and aorist stems in Avestan. In many languages of all subgroups descendants of **čyaw-* 'to set in motion; to move' became the main verbs with the meaning 'to go'.

93. 'warm (hot)': **Proto-Iranian:** **gar-ma-* 'hot / warm' is retained in Avestan and all subgroups; it has direct Indo-Aryan and IE cognates. **tap-* forms words with this meaning in Eastern Iranian languages.

Ormuri: Kan. Log. *tok* shows polysemy 'hot / warm'.

104. 'salt': **Proto-Iranian:** Kurdish *xwē* 'salt' and Balochi *vād* are derived from **hwād-* 'delicious; to be delicious'.

105. 'short': **Proto-Iranian:** **mr̥z-u-* is retained in Avestan (in the temporal sense), Khotanese and Sogdian. External comparanda prove its antiquity.

106. 'snake': **Proto-Iranian:** **aš-i-* is retained in Avestan, in Middle Persian in the meaning 'dragon', in Khwarezmian and Munji; this stem has Indo-Aryan and IE cognates and this situation proves that it should be considered as the main Iranian word for 'snake'. **mār-a-*, probably derived from **mar-* 'to kill', serves as a designation of 'snake' in Southwestern and Northwestern Iranian languages. In many Iranian languages, especially Eastern, descendants of **k̥rm-i-* 'worm' altered the meaning to 'snake' (or the polysemy 'worm / snake' can be found). Eastern languages also have one more stem whose reconstruction is uncertain, yielding Shughni *divūsk*, Sarikoli *tv̥f̥v̥isk*, Wakhi *fuks* 'snake' etc.

107. 'thin': **Proto-Iranian:** **nāz-u-ka-*, originally meaning 'tender', replaced this meaning in some Southwestern and Northwestern languages.

110. 'year': **Proto-Iranian:** according to Avestan data and IE cognates, **yār-* meant 'year' in Proto-Iranian. **car-da-* with the original Proto-Indo-Iranian meaning 'autumn' alters it to 'year (of somebody's age)' in Avestan and to 'year (in general)' in later Iranian languages.

Abbreviations of language names

Arab. – Arabic; Dard. – Dardic; Elr – Eastern Iranian; Ind. – Indian; Ir. – Iranian; Kan. – Kaniguram Ormuri; Log. – Logar Ormuri; OInd. – Old Indian; Pers. – Persian (Dari); Psht. – Pashto; SW – Southwestern Iranian; NW – Northwestern Iranian; PIr – Proto-Iranian.

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A. A. Трофимов. О классификации языков парачи и ормури внутри иранской группы по данным аннотированных сводешевских списков

В данной статье рассматриваются языки парачи и ормури и их место в иранской классификации. На основании данных сопоставления двух аннотированных 110-словных списков Сводеша, составленных для этих языков, с реконструированным праиранским списком и западноиранскими и восточноиранскими регионализмами, делается вывод о более вероятном восточноиранском характере парачи и ормури – эти языки имеют совпадения с восточноиранскими изоглоссами и практически не имеют совпадений с многочисленными западноиранскими. При этом показательно, что фонетические изоглоссы не дают ясной картины: у парачи и ормури есть как западные, так и восточные фонетические черты, причём интересно, что акцентуационные системы этих языков напоминают систему, засвидетельствованную в пушту и в наибольшей степени отражающую древнее (индо)иранское состояние. Таким образом, более обоснованно мнение Г. Morgenstierne о принадлежности парачи и ормури к восточноиранским языкам. При этом выделение норвежским исследователем отдельной юго-восточной иранской подгруппы, единственными представителями которой и являются рассматриваемые языки, спорно и нуждается в дальнейшем подтверждении.

Ключевые слова: парачи, ормури, 110-словный список Сводеша, праиранский язык, восточноиранские языки, западноиранские языки, фонетические изоглоссы, акцентуационные системы, пушту.