

## FIRE – COOK, BAKE

	Hitt <i>pahhur-</i> (Gen. <i>pahwenas</i> ) ‘fire’
Skrt <i>pácati</i> , Avest <i>pačaiti</i> ‘cooks, bakes’	
	Gk <i>πῦρ</i> ‘fire’
Lat <i>coquō</i> ‘I cook’	Lat <i>pūrus</i> ‘pure’
OEng <i>ā-figen</i> ‘roasted’	Goth <i>fōn</i> , OEng <i>fyr</i> , OHG <i>fuir</i> , ONorse <i>fūrr</i> ‘fire’
Cymr <i>pobi</i> , Corn <i>pobas</i> , Bret <i>pibi</i> ‘bake’	
Lith <i>kepù</i> , Latv <i>cepu</i> ‘bake’ (with metathesis), OPruss <i>pectis</i> ‘oven’	OPruss <i>panno</i> ‘fire’
Slav <i>pešti</i> , <i>peštera</i> ‘oven’, <i>peko</i> ‘I bake’	
Toch AB <i>päk-</i> ‘cook’	Toch A <i>por</i> , B <i>puwar</i> ‘fire’
Alb <i>pjek</i> ‘I bake’	
	Arm <i>hur</i> ‘fire’, <i>hnoc</i> ‘oven’

The semantics is again perfect. Note that IE *\*peH<sub>2</sub>wōr* meant fire as a physical element in contradistinction to IE *\*egnis* signifying fire as an animated, spiritual, celestial entity. Connection with the verb ‘cook, bake’ further specifies the utilitarian meaning of *\*peH<sub>2</sub>wōr*. One has to mention specifically the parallels between Toch *pwāršše* ‘pertaining to fire, fiery; pertaining to digestion’ and Russ *pechen* ‘liver’ (with an *-n-* corresponding to the ending of oblique cases forms such as Hitt *pahwenas*), on the one hand, and between Arm *hnoc* ‘oven’ and Russ *peč* ‘oven’. The etymon on the left is reconstructed as *\*pek<sup>w</sup>*-, and its labial component is exactly what one observes in the etymon *\*peH<sub>2</sub>wōr* most clearly reflected in Hitt *pahhur* and Toch *puwar*. In a word, another suggestive case of linguistic kinship.