

## FOREARM-THIGH

	Skrt <i>śrōṇi-</i> ‘buttock, hip, loin’, Avest <i>sraoni-</i> ‘buttock’
Gk (Hes.) <i>ἄλαξ</i> ‘forearm’	Gk <i>κλόνις</i> ‘os sacrum’
	Lat <i>clūnis</i> ‘buttock, haunch’
	ONorse <i>hlaun</i> ‘buttock, loin’
Arm <i>olok</i> ‘shinbone, leg’	
Lith <i>úolektis</i> ‘ell’, <i>alkúnė, elkúnė</i> ‘elbow’, Latv <i>uôlekts, èlks, èlkuons</i> ‘elbow’, OPruss <i>woaltis, woltis</i> ‘ell, forearm, underarm’, <i>alkunis</i> ‘elbow’	Lith <i>šlaunis</i> ‘haunch, hip’, Latv <i>slaūna</i> ‘haunch, rump’, OPruss <i>slaunis</i> ‘thigh’
Slav <i>*lakŭĩ</i> ‘elbow, ell’	
	Welsh <i>clun</i> , Bret <i>klun</i> ‘haunch’

The forms are from (Pokorny 1959, 607-608; Mallory & Adams 1997, 176, 260). The common semantic denominator is ‘forearm, elbow, hip, thigh’, or ‘a joint that bends’. Baltic demonstrates the greatest formal and semantic diversity. It is also the only branch in which the affix *-n-* is identical between the two sets. The Armenian form proves that the somatically polar body parts can be interchangeable as semantic categories. The FOREARM side points to *\*H<sub>3</sub>el(e)k-*. The THIGH side points to *\*klouni-/\*kloHni-*. The joint etymon is therefore *\*kH<sub>2(3)lekH<sub>2(3)ni-/-ti-</sub></sub>*. There is an uncertainty in the quality of the laryngeals. Gk (Hes.) *ἄλαξ* is evidently from *\*alek-*, with the assimilation of the second vowel to the first. The troubling vowel quantity in Gk *κλόνις* is now explainable as derived from *\*klekH<sub>3</sub>nis*.