

SWEET – SOUR

Skrt <i>svādū</i> , <i>svadvī</i> ‘sweet, lovely’, <i>svāttā</i> ‘seasoned’, Avest <i>x^vāstō</i> ‘cooked; made tasty through cooking’, Baluchi <i>vād</i> ‘salt’	Skrt <i>kvāthati</i> ‘boils, cooks’
Gk <i>ἡδύς</i> ‘sweet’	
Lat <i>suāvis</i> ‘sweet’	Lat <i>cāseus</i> ‘cheese’
OHG <i>suozi</i> , OEng <i>swēte</i> ‘sweet’, <i>swatan</i> ‘beer’, ONorse <i>soetr</i> ‘sweet’	Goth <i>hvaþō</i> ‘foam’, <i>hvaþjan</i> ‘foam up’
Lith <i>sūdyti</i> ‘season, salt’	Latv <i>kūsāt</i> ‘boil’ (< <i>*kvāt-so-</i>)
	Slav <i>*kvasŭ</i> ‘leaven, sour drink’, <i>*kyselŭ</i> ‘sour’
Toch A <i>swār</i> , B <i>swāre</i> ‘sweet’	

Forms can be found in (Mallory & Adams 1997, 199-200, 560; Pokorny 1959, 1039-1040). The distribution is even, with Sanskrit, Germanic and Balto-Slavic being the most productive. The semantics of this nest is again complex (Mallory & Adams 1997, 560 also note the “variety of semantic developments” in the ‘sweet’ nest). The two groups are united by the common theme ‘to ferment by boiling’. Among exact semantic matches is OEng ‘beer’ and Slav ‘leaven’. The problem with the dental remains unresolved: Skrt shows *th* (< **tH*) vs. *d*. These could be seen as different affixes, but the overall morphology is so close that some phonetic process maybe at play here. Full- and zero-grades are present in both groups (comp. Lith *sūdyti* and Latv *kūsāt* ‘boil’. The pair **sweH₂d-/*kvetH₂-* should be seen against its close parallel **swép-/*k^vH₂wep-* (see SLEEP-INTOXICATE).