

## ASK-PLEASE

Skrt <i>prcchāti</i> , Avest <i>pərəsaiti</i> ‘asks’	Skrt <i>priyāyate</i> ‘befriends’, <i>prīnāti</i> ‘pleases’, <i>priyá-</i> ‘dear’, <i>priyá</i> ‘spouse’, <i>priyātā</i> ‘desire’, Avest <i>frīnāiti</i> ‘loves, praises’, <i>frya-</i> ‘dear’
Lat <i>poscō</i> (< <i>*porscō</i> ) ‘ask’, <i>precor</i> ‘ask for’, <i>prex</i> ‘request’	
Goth <i>fraihnan</i> ‘ask’, <i>fragan</i> ‘test’, OHG <i>forscōn</i> ‘ask, examine’, <i>frāgēn</i> , <i>frāhēn</i> ‘ask’, <i>fergōn</i> ‘demand’	Goth <i>frijōn</i> ‘love’, <i>frijōnds</i> ‘friend’, OHG <i>friunt</i> ‘friend’, OEng <i>frīgan</i> ‘love’, <i>frēund</i> ‘friend’, <i>frēo</i> ‘woman’, ONorse <i>frjā</i> ‘love’, <i>fraendi</i> ‘relative, friend’, <i>frī</i> ‘beloved, spouse’
Toch AB <i>pärk-</i> ‘ask’	
Lith <i>peršù</i> ‘propose in marriage’, <i>prašaũ</i> ‘request’	
Slav <i>*prositĩ</i> ‘ask’	Slav <i>*prijā-jo</i> , ‘am pleased’
Arm <i>harc</i> ‘anem ‘ask’, <i>harsn</i> ‘bride’	

These two nests (forms are taken from Mallory & Adams 1997, 33, 358) belong in a marital context and describe a process of contriving and uniting in a marital bond. Semantics, therefore, presents no problem. Alternation *\*perk-/prokeH<sub>2</sub>-* vs. *\*priH-eH<sub>2</sub>-* is in good accordance with the postulated connection between a laryngeal and a palatovelar, although *-i-* instead of *-e-* needs explanation. An interpretation of *\*priH-eH<sub>2</sub>-* as originally a denominative verb from *\*priHós* ‘of one’s own’ (Mallory & Adams 1997, 358) is neither necessary, nor illuminating.