

FOLLOW-SEW

	Hitt <i>šum(m)anza</i> ‘thread’
Skr <i>sácate</i> ‘follow’, <i>sácman-</i> ‘escort, companionship’, <i>sácā</i> ‘together with’, <i>sākán</i> ‘in association with’, <i>sákhā</i> ‘friend, associate’, Avest <i>hačaitē</i> ‘follow’, <i>haxman-</i> ‘escort, companionship’, <i>haxay-</i> ‘friend, associate’	Skr <i>sīvyati</i> ‘sew’, <i>syūtá</i> ‘sewn’, <i>syūman-</i> ‘band, seam, belt’, <i>sūtram</i> ‘thread’
Gk <i>ἑπομαι</i> ‘follow’	
Lat <i>sequor</i> ‘follow’, <i>socius</i> ‘associate’	Lat <i>suō</i> ‘sew’ (< * <i>syuō</i>), <i>sūbula</i> (< * <i>sū-dhlā</i>) ‘awl’
ONorse <i>seggr</i> ‘follower, associate’	Goth <i>siujan</i> ‘sew’, OHG <i>siuwan</i> , <i>suit</i> , ‘sewn’, <i>soum</i> ‘seam’, <i>siula</i> ‘awl’, OEng <i>si(o)wian</i> , <i>sēam</i> ‘seam’, <i>seowian</i> ‘sew’, ONorse <i>syja</i> ‘sew’, <i>saumr</i> ‘seam’
Lith <i>sekū</i> , <i>sėkti</i> , Latv <i>seku</i> , <i>sekt</i> ‘follow’	Lith <i>siuvù</i> , <i>siuti</i> ‘sew’, <i>siútas</i> ‘sewn’, Latv <i>šuvu</i> , <i>šut</i> ‘sew’, <i>suts</i> ‘sewn’
	Slav * <i>šijo</i> , ‘sew’ (< * <i>syūyo</i>), * <i>šivěňũ</i> ‘sewn’ (< * <i>syuweno</i>), * <i>šilo</i> ‘awl’
OIr <i>sechithir</i> (= Lat <i>sequitur</i>) ‘follows’, <i>sechem</i> ‘the following’	

Forms can be found in (Pokorny 1959, 896, 897, 915-916). These two nests are highly productive but tight, semantically and morphologically. Close semantic and morphological agreement is found between such derivatives as Lat *sūbula* and Slav **šilo*. This coherence is preserved as one moves from one set to the other: semantically they both convey the idea of following and connecting; morphologically Skrt *sácman* and *syūman-* (comp. also OPruss *schumeno* ‘wax-end’) are identical. The reconstructed root must look like **sekH^w*-. The only problem is represented by -y- in the ‘sew’ forms, but this glide recurs in other situations as well. Slav **šijo*, and Skrt *sīvyati*, *syūtá* are often compared to Slav **šur-(in)* (< **syē(H)ūro-*) and Skrt *syālá* (< **syē(H)ūlo-*) ‘wife’s brother’. In full accordance with the postulated phonetic changes, the latter forms can be compared to IE **swekuro-* (Slav **svekūrŭ*, Skrt *švašura*, OLith *šešuras*, Lith *šešerenas* ‘husband’s father’).