

HEAR-SEE

	Hitt <i>lukke-</i> ‘shine, kindle’, <i>lalukkima</i> ‘source of light’, <i>lukkatta-</i> ‘on the next morning’
Skr̥t <i>śṛṇóti</i> ‘hears’, <i>śrúti</i> ‘hearing’, <i>śrutá-</i> ‘famous’, <i>śróṣati-</i> ‘hears’, <i>śrávas</i> ‘honor, glory, praise’, Avest <i>surunaoiti-</i> ‘hears’, <i>sravah-</i> ‘word’	Skr̥t <i>lócate-</i> ‘perceive’, <i>rócate-</i> ‘shines’, <i>rocáyati-</i> ‘makes shine’, <i>rocá-</i> ‘shining, radiant’, <i>rukma-</i> ‘gold decoration’, <i>ruksá-</i> ‘gleaming’, <i>rocíṣ</i> ‘light’, <i>lócas-</i> ‘radiance’, <i>ruśánt-</i> ‘light’, Avest <i>raočayeiti-</i> ‘makes shine’, <i>raočah-</i> ‘light’, OPers <i>raučah-</i> ‘day’
Gk κλέω ‘tell of, make famous’ (< *κλέFω), κλυτός ‘famous’	Gk λέύσσω ‘see’, λευκός ‘white’, λύχνος ‘lamp’
Lat <i>clueō</i> ‘am called’, <i>inclutos</i> ‘famous’	Lat <i>lūceō</i> ‘shine; kindle’, <i>lūx</i> ‘light’, <i>lūmen</i> ‘light, opening’, <i>lūstrum</i> ‘purification’, <i>lūna</i> ‘moon’
Goth <i>hliuma</i> ‘hearing’, OHG <i>hlosēn</i> ‘listen’, <i>hlūt</i> ‘loud’, OEng <i>hlūd</i> ‘loud’, <i>hlyst</i> ‘hearing’, ONorse <i>hlust</i> ‘ear’, <i>hlusta</i> ‘listen’	Goth <i>liuhap</i> ‘light’, OHG <i>loug</i> ‘flame, blaze’, <i>lioht</i> ‘light’, OEng <i>līeg</i> ‘flame, blaze’, <i>lēah</i> ‘meadow’, <i>lēoma</i> ‘radiance’, <i>lēoht</i> ‘light’, ONorse <i>logi</i> ‘blaze’, <i>leygr</i> ‘flame, blaze’, <i>ljōmi</i> ‘radiance’
Slav * <i>slutī</i> ‘be called’, * <i>slava</i> ‘fame’, * <i>slyšati</i> ‘hear’	Slav <i>lučī</i> ‘ray of light’, * <i>luč-</i> ‘better, best’, <i>lysū</i> ‘bald’, <i>lučīti</i> ‘meet someone’
Toch A <i>klots</i> , <i>klyosa-/klyoṣä-</i> ‘hear’, B <i>klautso</i> ‘ear’, <i>klyauṣä/klyause</i> ‘hear’	Toch AB <i>luk-</i> ‘light up, be illuminated’, Toch B <i>lyūke</i> ‘light’
Lith <i>klausau</i> ‘hear’, <i>šlōvé</i> ‘honor, glory’, ELith <i>šlōvé</i> ‘luxury’, Latv <i>klāusīt</i> ‘hear’, <i>slava</i> ‘fame’, OPruś <i>klausīton</i> ‘answer’	Lith <i>láuikiu</i> ‘wait (for someone)’, Latv <i>lūkuōt</i> ‘look at something’, OPruś <i>lauxnos</i> ‘stars’ (Pl.), <i>laukīt</i> ‘seek’
Arm <i>lsem</i> ‘hear’, <i>luaj</i> ‘heard’, <i>lu</i> ‘known’	Arm <i>luc’anem</i> ‘ignite, burn’, <i>loys</i> (Gen. <i>lusoy</i>) ‘light’
OIr <i>ro-chuinethar</i> ‘hears’, <i>cloth</i> ‘fame’, <i>clūas</i> ‘ear’, Welsh <i>clywed</i> ‘hear’, <i>clod</i> ‘fame’, <i>clust</i> ‘ear’	OIr <i>lūan</i> ‘moon’, <i>lōichet</i> ‘lightning’, Welsh <i>llug</i> ‘light’, <i>amlwg</i> ‘evident’
Alb <i>quaj</i> ‘call, name, consider’, <i>quhem</i> ‘be named, be regarded’	

The forms are from (Mallory & Adams 1997, 262, 505, 513; Vasmer III, 664). These two nests can serve as a *Paradebeispiel* of both the behavior of IE “laryngeals” and the methodology that I employ to elucidate it. The reflexes of IE **kleu-* and **leuk-/leuk-* (palatalization is found in such derivatives as Slav **lysū* and Skrt *ruśánt-*) are pervasive, uncontroversial, lucid, and highly productive. Verbs, adjectives and nouns are represented on both sides of the divide. The prolific nature of both roots further corroborates their kinship. The semantic bottomline is ‘to perceive, to encounter’ (visually and audibly), especially something extraordinary. The original verbal bases related to perception are found in Balto-Slavic, Sanskrit, and Greek. Other languages are

rich in derivatives belonging in a general field of 'lighting up, igniting, burning, shining'. The actual direction of semantic change is the opposite from the one suggested in (Mallory & Adams 1997, 505) The two roots are ideal mirror-images of each other securing PIE **kHleukH-* or **kHlekH^w-*. The details of affixation need clarification.