Fragmenta Excerpti de *Thesauri Leguminosarum* - Three of the World's First Domesticated Plants in the Indo-European Languages of Europe

Aleksandar Mikić

Summary: The words denoting lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.), pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) and faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) in the modern Indo-European languages show a high level of uniformity in morphology and semantics and reveal the traces of mutual borrowings among the languages of different Indo-European branches and the exchanges with the neighbouring non-Indo-European languages. Nearly all modern Indo-European languages derived their words denoting lentil and faba bean from the Proto-Indo-European roots **lent-* and **bhabb-*, with the same primeval meaning. Among the Proto-Indo-European roots related to pea are **erəgʷ[h]-*, **ǵʰr[a]n-*, **ǵʰAr-*, **kek-* and **pis-*. The collected results offer another testimony how important grain legumes such as lentil, pea or faba bean were in the everyday life of the forefathers of the modern Indo-European nations of Europe and their non-Indo-European neighbours.

Keywords: ethnobotany, etymology, faba bean, grain legumes, Indo-European languages, lentil, lexicology, pea, Proto-Indo-European language

Introduction

Legumes (*Fabaceae* Lindl., syn. *Leguminosae* Juss. and *Papilionaceae* Giseke) are one of the richest plant families in the world. They are generally responsible for the regular renewal of soil fertility elsewhere and comprise many economically significant species. Among the traditional cultivated annual legumes of the Old World, becoming later extensively grown in the New World as well, are lentil (*Lens culinaris* Medik.), pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) and faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.). One of the greatest advantages of these three crops is their multi-functionality, meaning that they may be used for both human consumption, in animal feeding and various non-food purposes, such as green forage, forage dry matter, forage meal, silage, haylage, immature pods, immature grains, mature grains, straw and green manure (Mihailović et al. 2010). However, lentil, pea and faba bean are usually and primarily considered as grain legume crops important in human diets and are often designed most precisely as *pulses*, representing today one of the most valuable sources of plant protein.

Lentil and pea originated in the Near Eastern and Mediterranean centres of diversity, while faba bean originated in the Central Asian centre of

diversity (Zeven & Zhukovsky 1975). All three species became one of the first domesticated plant species in the world, along with few other grain legumes such as chickpea (*Cicer arietinum* L.), grass pea (*Lathyrus sativus* L.) and bitter vetch (*Vicia ervilia* (L.) Willd.) and several cereals (Zohary & Hopf 2000). The earliest archaeological evidence on these crops is located in several sites in Syria and belongs to 10th and 9th millennia BC (Tanno & Willcox 2006). Lentil, pea and faba bean played a prominent role in the 'agricultural revolution' of the post-glacial Europe, quickly reaching its farthest parts (Ljuština & Mikić 2010). Crossing from Asia Minor to the Balkans, they climbed up the Danube valley, leaving behind the Neolithic tells such as Gomolava in Serbia (Medović & Mikić 2014) and reaching the area of present Paris (Bakels 1999) and Armenia (Hovsepian & Willcox 2007) roughly at the same time, namely in the second half of the 6th millennium BC.

According to the one of the most widely accepted theories, the Proto-Indo-Europeans, the people who spoke the assumed Proto-Indo-European language, ended their ethnic development and became distinctive in the Pontic-Caspian steppe during the 5th and 4th millennia BC (Anthony 2007).

A. Mikić*

Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops, Maksima Gorkog 30, 21000
Novi Sad, Serbia
e-mail: aleksandar.mikic@nsseme.com**Acknowledgements:** Project TR-31024 of the Ministry of
Education, Science and Technological Development of the Republic
of Serbia.

Figure 1. Map of Indo-European migrations from about 4,000 to 1,000 BC; the pink-coloured area corresponds to the assumed Proto-Indo-European homeland, the red-coloured area denotes the area settled up to 2,500 BCE and the orange-coloured area reached by 1,000 BCE (Beckwith 2009)

Later, they began migrations in almost all directions and produced numerous direct and indirect and extinct and living ethnolinguistic groups, many of which resulted in the majority of modern European nations and their languages and dialects (Beckwith 2009) (Fig. 1). Due to a geographical proximity between the centres of origin of lentil, pea and faba bean and the hypothetical Proto-Indo-European homeland, one may be nearly quite convinced that the Proto-Indo-Europeans cultivated these three along with other basic crops (Mikić et al. 2012).

This brief lexicological review aims at emphasizing an outstanding conservativeness of the Proto-Indo-European roots related to these three important grain legume crops, as well as at presenting the immense richness and variability of the words denoting lentil, pea and faba bean in the modern Indo-European languages of Europe.

Materials and Methods

This preliminary study of the origin and diversity of the words denoting traditional Eurasian grain legumes in the Indo-European languages of Europe has been conducted in two steps:

- The first step aimed to determine the present lexicological diversity, consisting of searching all available printed and electronic dictionaries of the living Indo-European languages of Europe and collecting all the words that denote lentil, pea and faba bean;
- In the second stage, the existing etymological dictionaries and other relevant linguistic history resources

regarding to Indo-European languages of Europe and its descendants were searched for all the root words related to these three grain legume crops.

These two corpuses were then linked together, attempting to provide linguists and crop historians with attested and assumed forms of the words denoting the targeted grain legumes in Indo-European languages of Europe.

Results

Lentil

In general, the words denoting lentil in the modern languages of Europe show even more prominent morphological similarity in comparison to those denoting pea, both within and among individual branches (Table 1). This is specifically evident in Baltic languages, with the Latvian *lēca*, Celtic languages, with the Scottish Gaelic *leantail*, Germanic languages, with the Danish *linse*, the Dutch *linze* and the Swedish *lins*, and Italic languages, with the Catalan *lletia*, Italian *lenticchia* and the Romansh *lentiglia*. Slavic languages seem to have two distinct forms related to lentil; one present in the Bulgarian *leshta*, Croatian and Serbian *leća* and the Rusyn *lenča*, and another one in the form of the Russian *chebervitsa*, the Slovak *šošovica* and the Upper Sorbian *sok*. The remaining Indo-European languages of Europe, such as Greek, with *faké*, have a clearly different morphology in comparison to the previous ones, with an exception of the Ossetic *qadur* that seems to be related to its word denoting pea.

Table 1. Words denoting lentil in modern Indo-European languages of Europe

Branch	Language	Word	Branch	Language	Word
Albanian		<i>thjerrëz</i>	Italic	Galician	<i>lentella</i>
Armenian		<i>osp</i>		Italian	<i>lenticchia</i>
Baltic	Latvian	<i>lēca</i>		Occitan	<i>mendilh</i>
	Lithuanian	<i>lėšis</i>		Portuguese	<i>lentilha</i>
Celtic	Breton	<i>piženn rous</i>		Romanian	<i>linte</i>
	Irish	<i>lintile</i>		Romansh	<i>lentiglia</i>
	Manx	<i>pisbyr lughag</i>		Sardinian	<i>lentigia</i>
	Scottish Gaelic	<i>leantail</i>		Spanish	<i>lenteja</i>
	Welsh	<i>corbysen</i>		Walloon	<i>lintile</i>
Germanic	Danish	<i>linse</i>	Slavic	Belarusian	<i>sačavica</i>
	Dutch	<i>linze</i>		Bulgarian	<i>leshta</i>
	English	<i>lentil</i>		Croatian	<i>leća</i>
	Flemish	<i>lins</i>		Czech	<i>čočka</i>
	German	<i>Linse</i>		Lower Sorbian	<i>sok</i>
	Icelandic	<i>linsa</i>		Macedonian	<i>lekja</i>
	Norwegian	<i>linse</i>		Polish	<i>soceznica</i>
	Swedish	<i>lins</i>		Russian	<i>chechevitsa</i>
Greek		<i>fakí</i>		Rusyn	<i>lenča</i>
Indo-Iranian	Kurdish	<i>niske</i>		Serbian	<i>sočivo; leća</i>
	Ossetic	<i>qadur</i>		Slovak	<i>šošovica</i>
Italic	Catalan	<i>llentia</i>		Slovenian	<i>leča</i>
	Corsican	<i>lentichja</i>		Ukrainian	<i>sochevitsia</i>
	French	<i>lentille</i>		Upper Sorbian	<i>sok</i>

Table 2. Words denoting pea in modern Indo-European languages of Europe

Branch	Language	Word	Branch	Language	Word
Albanian		<i>bizële</i>	Italic	Catalan	<i>pèsol</i>
Armenian		<i>olor</i>		Corsican	<i>pisu</i>
Baltic	Latvian	<i>zirņi</i>		French	<i>pois</i>
	Lithuanian	<i>žirnis</i>		Galician	<i>ervella</i>
Celtic	Breton	<i>piž</i>		Italian	<i>pisello</i>
	Cornish	<i>pyſen</i>		Occitan	<i>pòis</i>
	Irish	<i>pis</i>		Portuguese	<i>ervilha</i>
	Manx	<i>pisbyr</i>		Romanian	<i>mazăre</i>
	Scottish Gaelic	<i>peasair</i>		Sardinian	<i>pisu</i>
	Welsh	<i>pyſen</i>		Spanish	<i>guisante</i>
Germanic	Danish	<i>ært</i>	Slavic	Walloon	<i>peû</i>
	Dutch	<i>erwt</i>		Belarusian	<i>garob</i>
	English	<i>pea</i>		Bulgarian	<i>grah</i>
	Faroese	<i>ertur</i>		Croatian	<i>grasak</i>
	Flemish	<i>erwt</i>		Czech	<i>hrách</i>
	Frisian	<i>eart</i>		Kashubian	<i>groch</i>
	German	<i>Erbse</i>		Lower Sorbian	<i>groch</i>
	Icelandic	<i>erta</i>		Macedonian	<i>grasok</i>
	Norwegian	<i>ert</i>		Polish	<i>groch</i>
	Swedish	<i>ärt</i>		Russian	<i>gorokh</i>
Greek		<i>bizéli</i>		Rusyn	<i>braščok</i>
				Serbian	<i>grasak</i>
Indo-Iranian	Kurdish	<i>polik</i>		Slovak	<i>hrach</i>
	Ossetic	<i>tymbylqadur</i>		Slovenian	<i>grah</i>
	Romani	<i>boobi</i>		Ukrainian	<i>gorokh</i>
Italic	Aromanian	<i>grăshac</i>		Upper Sorbian	<i>broch</i>

Pea

The collected words related to pea in the modern Indo-European languages of Europe generally show a considerable morphological uniformity within individual branches (Table 2). Good examples are Baltic languages, Germanic languages, with the German *Erbse*, the Icelandic *erta* and the Yiddish *arbes*, as well as Slavic languages, with the Belarusian *garob*, the Kashubian *groch* and Lower Sorbian *groch*. The words denoting pea in all six surviving Celtic languages, such as the Cornish *pýsen*, are morphologically close to the majority of the modern Italic, that is, Romance languages, with the Corsican *pisu*, the French *pois* and the Walloon *peû*. Similarities to these are also present in Albanian, with *bizële*, Greek, with *bizëli* and English, with *pea*. On the other hand, a considerable number of the Romance languages is characterised with different forms of the words related to pea, such as the Galician *ervilha*, the Romanian *mazăre* or the Spanish *guisante*. The Armenian language and the representatives of the

Indo-Iranian branch in Europe have morphologically distinct forms of the words denoting pea, such as the Armenian *olor* and the Kurdish *polik*.

Faba bean

Rather similarly to the words denoting lentil, the words related to faba bean in the modern Indo-European languages of Europe (Table 3) demonstrate a considerable morphological inter- and intra-branch uniformity, as witnessed by Baltic, with the Lithuanian *pupa*, Germanic, with the Faroese *bona*, the Frisian *beanne* and the Norwegian *bonne*, Italic, with the Aragonese *faba*, the Friulian *fave* and the Occitan *fava*, and Slavic branch, with the Czech *bob*, the Polish *bób* and the Ukrainian *bib*. The Celtic languages seem morphologically close to both Germanic, as seen in the Irish *pónaire*, and Italic languages, supported by the Welsh *ffa*. Some words related to pea in certain languages are morphologically similar to those belonging to another branch, such as the Romani *boba* with the Slavic ones.

Table 3. The words denoting faba bean in modern Indo-European languages of Europe

Branch	Language	Word	Branch	Language	Word
Albanian		<i>bathtë</i>	Italic	Friulian	<i>fave</i>
Armenian		<i>lobi</i>		Galician	<i>faba</i>
Baltic	Latvian	<i>pūpas</i>		Italian	<i>fava</i>
	Lithuanian	<i>pupa</i>		Ladino	<i>ava</i>
Celtic	Breton	<i>fav</i>		Occitan	<i>fava</i>
	Cornish	<i>fav</i>		Picard	<i>fêfe</i>
	Irish	<i>pónaire</i>		Portuguese	<i>fava</i>
	Manx	<i>poanrey</i>		Romanian	<i>bob</i>
	Scottish Gaelic	<i>pònair</i>		Sardinian	<i>fa</i>
	Welsh	<i>ffa</i>		Spanish	<i>haba</i>
Germanic	Danish	<i>bonne</i>	Slavic	Walloon	<i>fève</i>
	Dutch	<i>boon</i>		Belarusian	<i>bob</i>
	English	<i>bean</i>		Bulgarian	<i>bob</i>
	Faroese	<i>bona</i>		Croatian	<i>bob</i>
	Frisian	<i>beanne</i>		Czech	<i>bob</i>
	German	<i>Bohne</i>		Kashubian	<i>bób</i>
	Icelandic	<i>baun</i>		Lower Sorbian	<i>bob</i>
	Norwegian	<i>bonne</i>		Macedonian	<i>bob</i>
	Swedish	<i>böna</i>		Polish	<i>bób</i>
Hellenic	Greek	<i>koukiá</i>		Russian	<i>bob</i>
Indo-Iranian	Ossetic	<i>qadur</i>		Rusyn	<i>bob</i>
	Romani	<i>boba</i>		Serbian	<i>bob</i>
Italic	Aragonese	<i>faba</i>		Slovak	<i>bob</i>
	Catalan	<i>fava</i>		Slovenian	<i>bob</i>
	Corsican	<i>fava</i>		Ukrainian	<i>bib</i>

Discussion

The most recent anthropological analyses of human ancient DNA (aDNA) support the hypothesis of the Proto-Indo-European homeland in the Pontic-Caspian steppe. The Proto-Indo-European society may be identified with the Yamnaya culture, which subsequently gave origin to the Corded Ware culture, established by a large part of the Indo-European-speaking migrating herders westwards (Balter & Gibbons 2015). There, in a vast region from Jutland and South Scandinavia to Dnieper, this culture brought forth the Proto-Balto-Slavic and Proto-Germanic societies that in turn proved to be 'green-fingered' growers of grain legumes (Mikić 2015).

Lentil

The words denoting lentil in majority of the modern Indo-European languages of Europe (Table 1) demonstrate a high level of mutual similarity due to the common origin, the Proto-Indo-European root **lent-*, with the same unchanged meaning throughout millennia of separate evolutions of each of its descendants (Pokorny 1959, Nikolaev 2007). Among its direct derivatives, progenitors of the modern individual branches of the Indo-European language tree, are Proto-Baltic **leñš-ia-*, Proto-Germanic **lins-ī(n-)*, Latin *lēns* and Proto-Slavic **lētjā* (Vasmer 1955) (Fig. 2).

It is curious that the Slavic languages have another

word denoting pea, in some, such as Serbian (Table 1), used in parallel with the one derived from the first root. Such words were derived from the Proto-Slavic **sočevica* (Vasmer 1958), with the same meaning and in perhaps in some, so far unexplained, connection to the Proto-Slavic **sòkŭ* and the Proto-Indo-European **s(w)okw-*, both meaning *juice* (Mikić-Vragolić et al. 2007).

Like the Kurdish *nîsk*, the Armenian *osp* remains of uncertain origin, but shares its morphology with the neighbouring Kartvelian language, Georgian, with *osp'i* (Mikić 2010). In some Celtic languages, such as Breton or Manx (Table 1), the words denoting lentil are actually based upon the words denoting pea with added prefixes. Similarly to its word for pea, the Ossetic *qædur* is a borrowing from the Caucasian languages.

Pea

There are several Proto-Indo-European roots that initially were or later became associated with pea (Mikić 2009).

The words denoting pea in modern Baltic languages (Table 2) owe their origin to the Proto-Baltic **žirn-ia-*, **žirn-iā-*, denoting both corn and pea, and ultimately to the Proto-Indo-European **gʰer[a]n-*, **grān-*, also denoting grain and corn (Pokorny 1959, Nikolaev 2007). From the Old Baltic tribes, this word was borrowed by their Uralic-speaking neighbours, as witnessed by the Modern Estonian *bernes* or Modern Finnish *berne* (Stoddard et al. 2009).

Figure 2. Evolution of the Proto-Indo-European root **lent-*

Figure 3. Evolution of the Proto-Indo-European root **erag^h[h]-*

Many were the descendants of the Proto-Indo-European root **erag^h[h]-*, *erag^h(h)o-*, *erag^h(h)o-*, meaning of *a kernel of leguminous plant* and *pea* (Pokorny 1959, Nikolaev 2007) (Fig. 3). One of them was the Proto-Germanic root **arwait-*, **arwit-*, denoting pea and having a rich evolution that produced the words for pea in nearly all modern Germanic languages (Table 2). The traces of the words denoting pea in the extinct Germanic languages, especially in those spoken by the tribes that invaded and destroyed the West Roman Empire, still can be found in the local languages and dialects of Italy, such as Bolognese with *arvajja* or West Lombard with *erbion*, and Spain, with *arbeyu* in both Asturian and Leonese. In Modern Spanish, the original Germanic words also exist in the form of *arveja*, as one of the words denoting pea, and *alvejón*, *arvejo* or *arvejote*, all denoting grass pea. It is noteworthy that the said original Proto-Indo-European root also gave Latin *erum*, with a meaning shifted from original *pea* to *bitter vetch*, but shifted back to pea in Modern Galician and Modern Portuguese.

A consistent uniformity of the words denoting pea in modern Slavic languages is a consequence of a rather good preservation of the Proto-Slavic word for this species, **gorbŭ* (Vasmer 1953). This root, in its turn, was derived from the Proto-Indo-European **gh^hAr-*, *gh^her-*, denoting a leguminous plant in general (Pokorny 1959, Nikolaev 2007). These Slavic forms were borrowed by the neighbouring languages such as Albanian, as *grishë* and denoting common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.), and Aromanian, as *grășac* and with the retained original meaning.

The only attested Proto-Indo-European root denoting

pea is **kek-*, **k'ik'*, *kíkēr-*, that changed its original meaning in all its descendants, in which it started to denote chickpea, except Old Prussian, an extinct Baltic language, where it was preserved (Nikolaev 2007) (Fig. 4).

The Proto-Indo-European root **pis-*, meaning *to pound*, *to thresh* (Pokorny 1959, Nikolaev, 2007) is an ultimate source of the words denoting pea in majority of the modern Italic, that is, Romance languages (Table 1). This root evolved into the Latin verb *pīnsō*, *-ere*, with the same meaning, that, in its turn, gave the well-known *pisum* (Mikić et al. 2012). This is a fine example of how the words denoting an action, in this case threshing the pea seeds from pods, finally becomes the word that denote the species (Mikić and Stoddard 2009). The Latin *pisum* was borrowed into other Indo-European, such as Albanian, all modern Brythonic and Goidelic Celtic languages (Macbain 1911), English and Greek, as well as non-Indo-European languages, such as the neighbouring Altaic language, Turkish, in the form of *bezelye* (Nişanyan 2002).

The word denoting pea in Armenian, *olor*, is of uncertain origin. The Kurdish *polik* could be a borrowing from the Semitic languages, namely Arabic, with *ful*-, or Hebrew, with *pol* (Militarev 2006). The Ossetic *tymbylqadur* was borrowed from the neighbouring Caucasian languages, where the Proto-Caucasian root **qōr'ā* denotes pea (Nikolayev & Starostin 1994). The Romanian *măzăre* is of pre-Roman, Dacian, origin and is related to the Albanian *modhë*, its alternative word denoting pea. The most widely used word denoting pea in Spanish, *guisante*, has a common origin with the French *gousse*, denoting pod, in the Latin *vulva*, meaning *envelope* (Mikić et al. 2012).

Figure 4. Evolution of the Proto-Indo-European root **kek-*

Faba bean

Similarly to lentil, the words related to faba bean in the modern Indo-European languages and reveal another example of a remarkable degree of mutual similarity. It is commonly regarded that the Proto-Indo-European root denoting faba bean was **bhābhā*, meaning literally *something swelling* (Pokorny 1959, Nikolaev 2007). Among its close descendants are 1) the supposed Proto-Albanian root **bhakā*, giving the form in Modern Albanian, 2) the Old Prussian *baba* and *babo*, 3) the Proto-Germanic **bau-nō (n-)*, responsible for the words all modern Germanic and all modern Goidelic Celtic languages (Macbain 1911), 4) *baba* in the extinct Faliscan and *faba* in Latin, with the latter being ultimate source of the words all modern Italic and all three surviving Brythonic Celtic languages, and 5) the Proto-Slavic **bobŭ*, retaining almost unchanged in all its living descendants (Vasmer 1953) and being imported into Romanian as *bob* and Romani as *boba*. Old Greek is the only language where the original Proto-Indo-European meaning was changed and, in the form of *φασός*, shifted to denote lentil (Mikić 2011).

Together with the Georgian *lobio*, the Armenian word *lobi* could be a borrowing of the Old Greek *lobós*, denoting a pod of leguminous plants and with an ultimate origin in the Proto-Indo-European root **leb-*, denoting blade (Nikolaev 2007).

Conclusions

In most cases, the words denoting lentil, pea and faba bean demonstrate a considerable uniformity in morphology, especially within individual branches of the Indo-European language family. They also reveal the traces of mutual exchanges among the languages of different Indo-European branches, as well as between them on one side and those of the non-Indo-European families on another side.

Despite a rather preliminary character of this lexicological research and its incompleteness, the collected results may provide to an equal extent contemporary plant scientists, archaeobotanists and linguists with more testimonies how important grain legumes such as pea, lentil or faba bean must have always been in the everyday life of the forefathers of the modern Indo-European nations of Europe and their non-Indo-European neighbours, as well as to conceive another interdisciplinary collaboration between natural and social sciences.

In memory of Milica Rakić (1996-1999).

References

- Anthony, D.W. (2007). *The Horse, the Wheel, and Language: How Bronze-Age Riders from the Eurasian Steppes Shaped the Modern World*. Princeton University Press, New Jersey.
- Bakels, C. (1999). Archaeobotanical investigations in the Aisne valley, northern France, from the Neolithic up to the early Middle Ages. *Veg Hist Archaeobot* 8: 71-77.
- Balter, M., & Gibbons, A. (2015). Indo-European languages tied to herders. *Science* 347: 814-815.
- Beckwith, C.I. (2009). *Empires of the Silk Road: A History of Central Eurasia from the Bronze Age to the Present*. Princeton University Press, Princeton.
- Ljuština, M., & Mikić, A. (2010). A brief review on the early distribution of pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) in Europe. *Ratar Povrt* 47: 457-460.
- Macbain, A. (1911). *Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language*. Eneas Mackay, Inverness.
- Medović, A., & Mikić, A. (2014). Archaeobotanical findings of annual and other legumes in Serbia. *Legum Perspect* 5: 5-6.
- Mihailović, V., Mikić, A., Vasić, M., Čupina, B., Đurić, B., Duc, G., Stoddard, F.L., & Hauptvogel, P. (2010). Neglected legume crops of Serbia – Faba bean (*Vicia faba*). *Ratar Povrt* 47: 27-32.
- Mikić, A. (2009). Words denoting pea (*Pisum sativum*) in European languages. *Pisum Genet* 41: 29-33.
- Mikić, A. (2010). Words denoting lentil (*Lens culinaris*) in European languages. *J Lentil Res* 4: 15-19.
- Mikić, A. (2011). Words denoting faba bean (*Vicia faba*) in European languages. *Ratar Povrt* 48: 233-238.
- Mikić, A. (2012). Origin of the words denoting some of the most ancient Old World pulse crops and their diversity in modern European languages. *PLoS ONE* 7: e44512.
- Mikić, A. (2015). Indo-European languages might also be tied to farmers. *Science* 347: 814-815. <http://comments.sciencemag.org/content/10.1126/science.347.6224.814>
- Mikić, A., & Stoddard, F.L. (2009). Legumes in the work of J. R. R. Tolkien. *Grain Legum* 51: 34.
- Mikić-Vragolić, M., Mikić, A., Čupina, B., Mihailović, V., Vasiljević, S., Krstić, Đ., & Vasić, M. (2007). Words related to some annual legumes in Slavic and other Indo-European languages. *Zbornik radova Instituta za ratarstvo i povrtarstvo Novi Sad* 44(2): 91-96.
- Militarev, A. (2006). *Semitic Etymology*. The Tower of Babel, an International Etymological Database Project, <http://starling.rinet.ru>
- Nikolayev, S.L. (2007). *Indo-European Etymology*. The Tower of Babel, an International Etymological Database Project, <http://starling.rinet.ru>
- Nikolaev, S.L., & Starostin, S.A. (1994). *A North Caucasian Etymological Dictionary*. Asterisk, Moscow.
- Nişanyan, S. (2002). *Sözlerin Soyağacı: Çağdaş Türkçenin Etimolojik Sozleşimi*. Adam yay, Istanbul.
- Pokorny, J. (1959). *Indogermanisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* 1. Francke, Bern.
- Stoddard, F.L., Hovinen, S., Kontturi, M., Lindström, K., & Nykänen, A. (2009). Legumes in Finnish agriculture: History, present status and future prospects. *Agric Food Sci* 18: 191-205.
- Tanno, K., & Willcox, G. (2006). The origins of cultivation of *Cicer arietinum* L. and *Vicia faba* L.: Early finds from Tell el-Kerkh, north-west Syria, late 10th millennium B.P. *Veg Hist Archaeobot* 15: 197-204.
- Vasmer, M. (1953). *Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* 1 (A-K). Carl Winters Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg.
- Vasmer, M. (1958). *Russisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* 3 (Sta-Y). Carl Winters Universitätsverlag, Heidelberg.
- Zeven, A.C., & Zhukovsky, P.M. (1975). *Dictionary of Cultivated Plants and Their Centres of Diversity*. Centre for Agricultural Publishing and Documentation, Wageningen.
- Zohary, D., & Hopf, M. (2000). *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

**Fragmenta Excerpti de Thesauri Leguminosarum –
tri među prvim odomaćenim biljkama na svetu
u indoevropskim jezicima Evrope**

Aleksandar Mikić

Sažetak: Reči koje označavaju sočivo ili leću (*Lens culinaris* Medik.), grašak (*Pisum sativum* L.) i bob (*Vicia faba* L.) u savremenim indoevropskim jezicima pokazuju visoki stepen morfološke i semantičke jednoobraznosti i otkrivaju tragove međusobnih pozajmica jezika različitih indoevropskih grana i razmene sa susednim neindoevropskim jezicima. Reči koje u skoro svim savremenim indoevropskim jezicima označavaju sočivo i bob potiču od praindoevropskih korenova **lent-* i **bhabh-*, istog prvobitnog značenja. Među praindoevropskim korenima u vezi sa graškom, nalaze se **erəḡw*[b]-, **gʰer*[a]n-, **ghAr*s-, **kek-* i **pis-*. Sakupljeni rezultati nude dodatno svedočanstvo značaja koji su zrne mahunarke poput sočiva, graška i boba imale u svakodnevnom životu praotaca savremenih savremenih indoevropskih naroda Evrope i njihovih neindoevropskih suseda.

Ključne reči: bob, grašak, etimologija, etnobotanika, zrne mahunarke, indoevropski jezici, leksikologija, praindoevropski jezik, sočivo