

tärk^a- ‘entlassen, rauslassen’, ‘dismiss, emit’ (tr) (x/a/a)

Prs VI (x) -, -, *tárnāṣ*; -, -, *tärneñc* **Imp** –; -, -, *cārkar* | -, -, *cārkat*; –

nt-Part –

m-Part *tárnāmām*

Ger I *tárnāl* **Abstr I** –

Inf –

Sub V (a) *tarkam*, -, *tarkaṣ*; -, *tärkāc*, *tärkeñc* **Opt** –

Ger II *tärkāl* **Abstr II** *tärkālune*

Pt I (a) -, -, *cār*k; -, -, *tarkar*

PPt *tärko*

Ipv I (a) *ptark*; *ptärkäs*

The subjunctive forms TA *tarkaṣ* and TA *tärkeñc* are only listed in TEB I, 228, § 412,2, and TEB II, 105 without ref. The manuals analyze the Pt III TA *crakär* in A 395 a 4 as a causative of this root, though this is not preferable from a morphological point of view. For the form see s.v. *Atärk*- ‘± lose (one’s consciousness)’.

Sem. The middle form *mā tärkana[tä]r* attested in SHT 8, 1868 is passive, according to K. T. Schmidt apud SHT 8, 1868, fn. 4: “(ein Wort oder ähnliches) wird nicht entlassen, geäußert”. The Prs TA *cārkat* is a reciprocal middle (see Schmidt, 1974, 319). **Etym.** Usually seen as a cognate of Hitt. *tarna*- ‘let in’ and derived from PIE $\sqrt{\text{TerKh}_2}$ ‘lassen’ (LIV, 635); for Hittite see now Kloekhorst, 2008, 847 (who rather sets up PIE $\sqrt{\text{terKh}_{1\beta}}$). Differently, Schmidt, 1988, 476ff. and 1992, 104f