

## East Slavonic colour terms: Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian.

### 1. Terms for WHITE

bel-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	běl'jĭ is basic Meaning: basic WHITE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> běl'p- is Old Russian	According to Schenker, Proto-Slavonic had the basic WHITE term běl- which comes from PIE bhāi8-l- which is a variant of PIE bha-l- meaning "shining".
Ukrainian	bílĭj is basic [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Belarusian	bél'j is basic [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
bron--	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	(term not in use)	Term available? Note: 'white grey' in Dal'.	<input type="checkbox"/> Absent from DRS; absent from Bax's C17 sample)	bronyĭ is not basic, Meaning: "white-grey" (for horses) Restricted application (horses)	<input type="checkbox"/> bronb- is Russian Church Slavonic <input type="checkbox"/>	Vasmer seems to be suggesting PIE origins by claiming there is a relationship with Old Indian bradhnas which means "reddish-brown (for horses)". Other Slavonic languages: Old Czech brony' "white" and Polish brony "bay".
Ukrainian	(term not in use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Note: Baxilina's C11-12t. sample, horses only; absent in SDR.	
Belarusian	(term not in use)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### 2. Terms for BLACK

čěrn-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	čěrn- is basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> čěrnъ is Old Russian According to Schenker, Proto-Slavonic had the basic BLACK term čěrn- from PIE <i>kr̥osn-</i> .
Ukrainian	Meaning: basic BLACK	Pushkin dictionary: 2nd rank, 17%.				
	čornyj is basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	[as Russian]					
Belarusian	čornyj is basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	[as Russian]					

voron-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	voronój is not basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> voronъ is Old Russian According to Schenker, Proto-Slavonic did have a second BLACK term, but it as not basic. Note: Stezn. has a 1237 example, with ref. to a horse.
	Meaning: "black" (horses)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		This was voronъ which comes from Balto-Slavonic <i>ušān-</i> . It was not basic because it was always restricted to horses.
	Restricted application (horses)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(Note: Quite frequent in DRS, all horses except one where ref. is to a flower) In Sreznevskii glossed as <i>černyj, niger, melas'</i> . A single 15th century example, referring to a horse.
Ukrainian	voronyj is not basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	[as Russian]					
Belarusian	varanyj is not basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	[as Russian]					

### 3. Terms for GREY

ser-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	sěryj is basic  Meaning: basic GREY.  Academy Dictionary: "cveta, polučajuegosja směšenija černogo s belym' cveta zoly (ash). " Example of outside light, sky.	□	Dal': "primes' černogo, temnogo k belym". Goes on to talk about about main shades: (i) brownish grey, examples of wolf, hair, undyed cloth; (ii) bluish (light or dark) grey, examples of eyes, ash, horse. Pushkin Dictionary: occurs 11 times. Examples of hat, thunder clouds, eyes, wolf, ducks.	□	DRS: examples of eyes, undyed cloth, salt, jackdaw, wolf, gelding, day, i.e. outside light. Srez. has a C17 example of a tree.	□	See definition in Srez. who has a C16 example of ink, C16 example of a mare, a C15 example of cloth, and a C15 example of nuns (probably their habits). Unbeqaun notes that is the most common colour term for eyes in the Kabal'nye knigi, occurring 1298 times. Also appears in many compounds. Not used for hair	□	šěrʒ- in Old Russian  Srez. has two C12 examples of a wolf, both from Lay of Igor. SDR: one C12-13 example of clothing.  According to Schenker, Early Proto-Slavonic had the root xōi8 meaning 'grey', which gives Church Slavonic šěrʒ, where the /r/ is a suffix (Loenthal). The Old Russian form is šěrʒ- . Vasmer has Proto-Slavonic xoirō- and Heme has Proto-Slavonic chěrŭ. Šanskij et al. appear to be suggesting a suffix -r-.
Ukrainian	siryj is basic [as Russian]	□		□		□			
Belarusian	šě'ry is basic? [as Russian?]	□		□		□	Note for Belarusian that Mayo is unsure the term is basic because of competing sivy, but dictionaries say the latter is restricted.		

siv-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	<p>sivʲj is not basic</p> <p>Meaning: (i) "grey (animals)" (ii) "silver, grey (hair)"</p> <p>Restricted application (mainly animals)</p> <p>Academy Dictionary: "seryj, serovato-sizyj." Usually applying to horses; has examples of hair, and a falcon.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Dal': "temnosizyj, seryj i sedoj, temnyj s sedinogju s pries'ju belosavatogo, ili pepel'nogo." Used for horses, hair. Pushkin Dictionary: occurs five times. Examples of a falcon, mare, the sky, whiskers, pigtail. </p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DRS: three horse examples, one beard example.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>More restricted application (horses only)</p> <p>See definition in Srez. who has "dark grey with <i>sedina'</i>", and restricts it to horses. He has a C15 example of a horse.</p>	<p>Old Russian is sivʲb</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Srez. has two C13 examples, both of horses.</p>	<p>According to Schenker, PIE kʷ- yields Proto-Slavonic si- which in turn yields sivʲb meaning "silver, grey". The /v/ is a suffix (Loenihal). Note that this is the same path taken for the other colour terms sinij "blue" and sizyj "(blue) grey". Vasmer disagrees, listing siv- cognates in IE languages (where the /v/ is in place).</p>
Ukrainian	<p>sivʲyj is not basic</p> <p>Meaning: (i) "silver, grey (hair)" (ii) "grey (animals)" (iii) greyish-white</p> <p>Restricted application (hair mainly, but animals and other natural phenomena)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>For Ukrainian, translates Russian sedój, and vice-versa.</p>
Belarusian	<p>sivʲy' is not basic?</p> <p>Meaning: [as Ukrainian]</p> <p>Unrestricted application? (but mainly hair)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>For Belarusian, Mayo thinks that because it is possible for the term to be used with man-made objects, it may be basic. However, it is primarily it is used for hair colour (Russian sedój).</p>

sed-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	sedǫj is not basic  Meaning: "silver, grey (for hair)".	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Old Russian sědb (alternate sědb) <input type="checkbox"/>	According to Schenker, the same Early Proto-Slavonic root xǝi8 which gave seryj "grey" (see above) also yielded sědb "grey-haired", this time with the suffix -d- (see Loenthal and Šanskij et al.). In Old Church Slavonic it translates the Greek γρῶλιος "grey hair". Vasmer and Šanskij et al. in agreement, and suggest the /d/ is a suffix.
	Restricted application (hair) Academy Dictionary: "belyj, serebristyj (vsledstvie poteri okraski)." Examples where it is used metaphorically: of mist, sea, moss.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dal': whitish, grey hair. Pushkin Dictionary: occurs 90 times! Examples of hair, but many metaphorical examples of mist and sky, etc. Also, of rivers, here it means 'foamy'.	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRS: no examples. Srez. has a C17 example of a beard.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unbegaun: all examples involving hair. Furthermore, the only way you can express greyness of hair.
Ukrainian	sidý is not basic [as Russian, but not main term for hair]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Ukrainian uses sývyj for Russian sedǫj.
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

#### 4. Terms for RED

Krasn-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	krásnyj is basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	krasnyj is not basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable for colour)	The term is found throughout Slavonic with the meaning "fine" (in Old Church Slavonic it translates Greek <i>ὀψαριος</i> "opportune"). We have an example of a change in the colour system not based on the evolving of a new slot, but a new term, from the existing word stock, replacing an old term within an existing slot.
	Meaning: basic RED	<input type="checkbox"/>	Meaning: RED, but competing with other terms	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Note: still retains old meaning of "fine".					
	Bax.: 1701 description of Uspenskii cathedral		Note: mainly found in business documents in C17. DRS: examples from 1603, covering clothing, natural phenomena, animals.			
	krasn- is most frequent					
	RED; Valming's colour					
	count in C18 business					
	manuscripts places krasn-					
	second, with 19 out of					
	96 colour occurrences.					
	For C19, Pushkin					
	dictionary places krasn-					
	third, as a colour. But					
	note: 47% of krasn- in					
	Pushkin is the old non-					
	colour meaning!					
Ukrainian	(term not for colour)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Belarusian	(term for colour)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		

červlěn	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	červlěnyj (alternate červon(n)- ) is not basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	term not basic?	<input type="checkbox"/>	term not basic?	červlenъ (červъnъ) is Old Russian basic RED	According to Schenker, Proto-Slavonic has čr̥wyl̥enъ which is the past passive participle of čr̥wyl̥iti "dye red", a verb formed from čr̥wyl̥ "worm". According to Vasmer, Old Russian had two alternates červlenъ and červъnъ. The RED association is with the reddish dye extracted from the 'worm' dactylopius coccus. Though initially denoting red dyed objects only, the term becomes basic RED by C11.
	Meaning: červlěnyj "dark red" červomyj "bright red"	<input type="checkbox"/>	Meaning: RED	<input type="checkbox"/>		Meaning: basic RED	
	Not in standard use	<input type="checkbox"/>	In competition with krasnyj.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In competition with červčatyj for fabrics, and čermnyj for natural phenomena.	Competition with čьrmъnъ	
	In Academy Dictionary červlen- is noted as obsolete, meaning "dark red, crimson (bagr'anij)"; alternate červom- is noted as poetic, meaning red, bright red	<input type="checkbox"/>	In DRS: wide application, including body-parts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Srez.: two of the three C15 examples are for fabrics. One example for a bodypart, but used by the author interchangeably with čermn-	Srez.: earliest example from 1056, ref. to a garment. Most examples are of fabrics. Used to translate Greek κόκκινησ 'scarlet (for clothes)'. In SDR most, but not all, examples are fabrics. Panchenko gives a 1370 example where 'sky' is red as blood'	
Ukrainian	červónyj is basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Meaning: basic RED	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
Belarusian	čyrvóny is basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
	Meaning: basic RED	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			

čermn-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	čermnyj is not basic  Meaning: "dark red, as červlěnyj"  Not in standard use (old).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	čermnyj is not basic  Meaning: "red (for hair)"  Restricted application (human hair)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	čermnyj is not basic  Meaning: "red (for skin and hair)"  Restricted application (skin and hair)	čermnyj is Old Russian Not basic RED(?)  Meaning: RED, but in competition with červlěnyj / červlěnyj..  Unrestricted application.  See definition in Srez. who has C11 fabric examples, translating Greek ερυθρος 'red'. SDR: hair, people and clothes	According to Schenker, PIE $k^{wom}$ -i*-"worm" gives Proto-Slavonic $č^{wom}$ mb which derives the adjective $č^{wom}$ mb n <sub>s</sub> meaning "red". (See above for the association between worms and red.) In contrast with červlěnyj the term, not being passive participle of the verb "to dye", was not restricted to dyed objects and was from an early stage used for anything that was red, including natural phenomena. However, its increasing association for hair and skin lead to it being restricted to this domain.
Ukrainian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable)	(term unavailable)	(term unavailable)
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable)	(term unavailable)	(term unavailable)
červčat-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic			
Russian	červčatyj is not basic  Meaning: "as červlěnyj"  Not in standard use (old)  In Academy Dictionary it is noted as obsolete, and the same as červlěnyj	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	term is not basic  Meaning: RED (for fabrics)  Restricted application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(appears from C15)  Srez.: all examples C15 and C16 (except on), all with reference to fabrics  DRS frequent, and exclusively for fabrics. In Uspenskii cathedral description from Bax. it is the term used most frequently for RED pre-C18.	See Bax. Absent from SDR. Most of the examples in Srez. are C15 and C16; but note that one example is 1327.	The term is absent from the etymological dictionaries, but appears to be an adjective derived from $č^{wom}$ v <sub>s</sub> in the suffix -čat-. According to Baxilina, it comes into use in C15 for fabrics and clothing.
Ukrainian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable)	(term unavailable)	(term unavailable)
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable)	(term unavailable)	(term unavailable)



ruḿan- Russian	C20 rumjanjy is not basic Meaning: "light red, pinkish"	C19-18 ☐	C17 ☐ Meaning: "light red, pinkish" (PINK?)	C16-15 ☐	C14-11 (Old Russian) rumjanb is Old Russian ☐	Proto-Slavonic According to Schenker, PIE has <i>reu8dh-</i> , which denotes "(brownish) red". Proto-Slavonic had three ablaut variants: <i>rud-</i> / <i>rus-</i> / <i>ryd'-</i> . The term <i>rumjan-</i> is analysed as an derived adjective in the suffix <i>-me&amp;xn-</i> i.e. as <i>ru(d)-me&amp;xn-</i> , according to Loenthal and Vasmer. According to Herne, <i>rud-</i> / <i>rus-</i> / <i>ryd'-</i> to denote basic RED is supplanted by terms based on <i>berv-</i> in early Slavic, and is relegated to denoting the colour of natural phenomena (such as hair, animals, sunsets, etc.)
Ukrainian	rumjanjy is not basic [as Russian]	[as Russian?] ☐	[as Russian?] ☐	[as Russian?] ☐		
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	☐	☐	☐		
řeďr- Russian	C20 (term unavailable) Absent from Academy Dictionary	C19-18 řeďryj is not basic Meaning: as "ryžij"	C17 term not basic Meaning: "brownish, yellowish red"	C16-15 ☐ ☐ Srez. has one C15 example referring to wool. Barxudarov defines the term as red-yellow	C14-11 (Old Russian) r̥sdb r̥b is Russian Church Slavonic ☐ See definition in Srez. who has two C14 examples, one C11 example, all animals. SDR: animal colours only.	Proto-Slavonic Another form from PIE <i>reu8dh-</i> "(brownish) red" where an adjective forming suffix <i>-ro-</i> has been added, according to Loenthal and Herne.

Ukrainian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

ryž-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	ryžij is not basic Meaning: "reddish-yellow, yellowish-red" (hair, animals)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ryžb is Old Russian (ryžb is Old Church Slavonic)	Another derivative from PIE řu8dh-, this time from the Proto-Slavonic ablaut variant ryd̥-. It is derived with the suffix -j- (see Loenthal) which causes /d/ ~ /ž/ alternation in East Slavonic (and /d/ ~ /zd/ alternation in OCS).
	Restricted application (hair, animals) See definition in Dal'. Pushkin uses it 20 times for human hair colouring Academy Dictionary	<input type="checkbox"/>	More restricted application (animals only)	See definition in Srez., who has two examples from C15, both referring to horses. Unbegaun points out that the term is entirely absent from the Kobal'nye knig, in other words not used for human hair colour; instead čerm- for red hair, and rus- for brown livestock	See definition in Srez., who has one C13 example referring to a horse. SDR: one example referring to a horse, another to the wind from paradise? Barxudariv: defines term as 'red-yellow', and has a C11 and C13 example ref. to horses translating the Greek χρυπος 'yellowish-red'.	
Ukrainian	ryžyj is not basic [as Russian]	[as Russian]	[as Russian]	[as Russian]		
Belarusian	ryžy is not basic [as Russian]	[as Russian]	[as Russian]	[as Russian]		

rud-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Belarusian	rudy is not basic? Meaning: "(reddish brown)"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	rudb is Old Russian meaning "brownish red" (animals)	Another form from PIE řu8dh- "(brownish) red", this time without any derivational suffix (see Heme).
	Restricted application (natural phenomena)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Note: no examples found)	

Ukrainian	rudŷj is not basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not well represented in Russian, but note Russian rdet' 'to glow', and pre-C18 Russian rudo-želtŷj "orange", where rud- clearly has the meaning "red".
	Meaning: "red-yellow"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Restricted application (natural phenomena)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Russian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

See Academy Dictionary, where term is regional, meaning "red" or "ryžij". Example of object, animal and human

See Dal', where term is used in the South West to mean "ryžij, ryžeburyj". Pushkin Dictionary: term never used

rns-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	<p>rusʹji is not basic</p> <p>Meaning: "light brown with greyish or yellowish shade"</p> <p>Restricted application (hair)</p> <p>See definition in Academy Dictionary</p>	<p>☐</p> <p>☐</p> <p>☐</p> <p>☐</p>	<p>☐</p> <p>☐</p> <p>☐</p> <p>☐</p>	<p>☐</p> <p>☐</p> <p>☐</p> <p>☐</p>	<p>rusʹb is Old Russian</p> <p>Meaning: "reddish-yellow"</p> <p>Less restricted application (sometimes precious stones)</p> <p>Note definition in Srez. "yellowish", who has a 1073 example for onyx stone, translating Greek ξανθος 'yellow with tinge of red'. Barxudarov: has a C14 example describing the colour of a stone, also translating Greek ξανθος. Also a C13 example describing a child's colour, translating Greek ξανθος, a C13 example describing a woman's colour. SDR: C13 example of hair, contrasting černn-</p>	<p>Again, from PIE řeu8dh-, this time from a PIE adjective derived in the suffix -so- where the consonant cluster is simplified in favour of /s/ (see Loenthal, Herme, Šanskij et al.).</p>
Ukrainian	<p>rusʹji is not basic [as Russian]</p>	<p>☐</p>	<p>☐</p>	<p>☐</p>		
Belarusian	<p>rusʹji is not basic [as Russian]</p>	<p>☐</p>	<p>☐</p>	<p>☐</p>		
al-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic

Russian	ályj is not basic Meaning: "bright red, i.e. scarlet." Unrestricted application Academy Dictionary: "svetlokrasnyj, jarko-krasnyj. Applies to effects of sunlight. Examples of berries, flowers, complexions, lips, blood."	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	alb is Old Russian, appearing from C14  See Srez.'s definition, who has a C14 examples of a Tatar's stamp. Absent in SDR and Baxilina's sample)	Not a PS term. According to Vasmer and Šanskij et al. the term is a C14 borrowing from Turkic, specifically Crimean Tatar, al meaning "bright pink", "bright-red". This is from Turkic alaw "flame". No evidence that it found its way into Ukrainian or Belarusian.
Ukrainian	(term not available)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Belarusian	(term not available)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## 5. Terms for GREEN

zeleń-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	zelenyj is basic	☐	☐	☐	☐	zelen'b is Old Russian	According to Schenker, PIE has a YELLOW-GREEN term based on two root variants, one being g <sup>h</sup> el̥ (and alternates g <sup>h</sup> el̥ and g <sup>h</sup> le <sup>o</sup> ). This derives *ǵel̥ (and alternates zǵl̥- and zle <sup>o</sup> -) in Proto-Slavonic meaning "green". The term is a derived adjective in -n- (Loenthal).	
	Meaning: basic <b>GREEN</b> Academy Dictionary: primary meaning is one of the colours of the spectrum; secondary meaning is 'pale', 'sallow' when applied to complexions or skin; third meaning 'relating to greenery'	Dal': defined as the colour of grass, leaves, mix of <b>BLUE</b> and <b>YELLOW</b> . Pushkin dictionary: 33 times in its primary meaning.	DRS: fairly frequent, with examples referring to plants, material, clothing, gems, luzumrud, and food. In Barxudarov defined as present day zelenij, who has a C17 example of material	Barxudarov has a C15 example referring to circles of the sun			SDR: examples of sun, 'bjashe?', moon, fabric, stone, grass, the colour of one o the three sorrows in man, rainbow (duga). In Srez. defined as present day zelenij, who has a C14 example referring to grass, and a C11 example referring to colours of the rainbow. In Barxudarov defined as present day zelenij, with a C12-13 example of bird colouring	
Ukrainian	zelenyj is basic [as Russian]	☐	☐	☐	☐			
Belarusian	zjaleny is basic [as Russian]	☐	☐	☐	☐			

## 6. Terms for YELLOW

želt-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	želtjy is basic	☐	☐	☐	želt- is Old Russian	The second root variant of PIE <b>YELLOW-GREEN</b> is gh <sup>h</sup> el̥ (and alternates gh <sup>h</sup> el̥ and gh <sup>h</sup> le <sup>o</sup> ) which gives Proto-Slavonic žl <sup>o</sup> -t- "yellow" (Schenker). According to Šanskij et al. the /t/ is adjectival suffix -t-
	Meaning: basic <b>YELLOW</b> Academy Dictionary: defined as a basic colour of the spectrum				Srez. has a C14 example referring to clothing. Barxudarov has a C12-13 referring to the sun	
		Dal': colour of the sun, gold. Pushkin Dictionary: occurs 20 times.	DRS: fabrics, birds. Baxilina's sample: sand, fabrics, paint.	Srez. has a C16 example of the earth, and a C15 example of the sun		

Ukrainian	жовтий is basic [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belarusian	жoтыў is basic [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

polov-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	polovyy is not basic (alternate polovój)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	polovъ is Old Russian	According to Schenker, PIE <i>pél-</i> (and alternate <i>pđ-</i> ) meaning "pale" or "grey" gives Proto-Slavonic <i>pol-v-</i> in the suffix <i>-ŭ</i> . The "pale" meaning leads to "blond, pale yellow". In Serbian the "grey" meaning leads to Serbian <i>plav-</i> "blue". (But note that Priestly (1987: fn 4) claims this is from a different PIE root <i>h<sub>1</sub>leu<sub>s</sub>-</i> )
	Meaning: "pale-yellow"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Used to translate Greek <i>ζωθός</i> "yellow")
	Restricted application (animals)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Note: an example of a ripe field, using the OCS alternate <i>plavj</i> ].
	Academy Dictionary: defines <i>polov-</i> as "the colour of chaff ( <i>polova</i> ), pale-yellow", and restricted to hides of animals. The alternate <i>plav-</i> is not in the dictionary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Srez. has a C12 example, translation from the bible 'the fields are white for harvest', and a C11 example of the same passage, but using the alternate <i>plav-</i> . Barxudarov has a C11 example referring to a dog, and translating Greek <i>ζαυθός</i> 'yellow'. The term does not appear in SDR
Ukrainian	polovýj [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Belarusian	(term not available)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

## 7. Terms for BLUE

sin'-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	sinij is basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sinъ is Old Russian	According to Schenker, PIE <i>k<sup>1</sup>-</i> gives PSL <i>si-</i> which appears to mean "grey, blue". There are various derivatives, one being in the suffix <i>-n-</i> yielding <i>si-n-</i> "dark, livid". Perhaps the term
	Meaning: basic dark BLUE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Dal': defines term as 'temnogoluboj'. Pushkin Dictionary: appears frequently, 66 times.
	Academy Dictionary:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) hue: light and dark
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Ukrainian	sýnij is basic [as Russian]	[as Russian]	[as Russian]	[as Russian] (Note: a C15 example of a dark wound)	
Belarusian	sini is basic [as Russian]?	[as Russian]?	[as Russian]?	[as Russian]?	For Belarusian, Mayo suggests the term may not be basic dark BLUE, rather just BLUE.

slz(ov)-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	sizij is not basic  Meaning: "bluish dark-grey"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> (alternate sizovyj)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	According to Preobraženskij, the term can be analysed as si-z-, where the suffix -z- is attached to the Proto-Slavonic root si-, making siz- and sin-coderivatives. Presumably the story is that only sin- went on to denote BLUE, and siz- stayed with the original Proto-Slavonic meaning "grey, blue".
	Restricted application (natural phenomena only)?  Academy Dictionary: "dark-grey with bluish (sin'ij) tint".  Examples include smoke, light, cheeks, nose. The nose example compares the term to the colour of an unripe plum	<input type="checkbox"/> Dal': "dark, black, with bluish (sin'ij and goluboj) tint. Pushkin dictionary: used once, to describe a pigeon	Unrestricted application  DRS: many examples. Refers to fabrics, clothing, 'zuf'?, jasper stone, birds. Alternate form sizov- also used.	<input type="checkbox"/> Srez. has no definition, and only examples with the alternate siziv-. A C15 example to a panagia (image worn by high-priest), and a C16 example to buttons	<input type="checkbox"/> Baxilina's sample: some examples. Note: Vasner claims Old Russian is siz- where the alternation is a hyper-correction)	
Ukrainian	sýzyj [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

## 8. Terms for LIGHT BLUE

golub-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	goluboj is basic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ?	not basic?	Old Russian golubъ, not basic	Not a PS term. The term is derived from the word for a pigeon golub', so originally meant 'pigeon-coloured' (see Vasmer). This would explain why it starts out as a colour term for animals, meaning grey or bluish grey. The sky-blue meaning comes much later. Note that Preobr. claims it is possible that golub' 'pigeon' is derived from the colour term goluboj. This is unlikely given the Latin cognate columba.
Ukrainian	holubyj is basic? (Competing with blakytnyj)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[as Russian]		
Belarusian	[Meaning as Russian] (term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
blakytn-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic

Ukrainian	blakytnyj is not basic? <input type="checkbox"/> (Competing with holubý)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> (appears second half of C16)	(Term not available)	Not a PS term. The term is a borrowing from Polish błękitny, according to Rudnyc'kyj, amongst others. First starts appearing in second half of C16. Ultimately from Late Latin blanchetus.
	Meaning: "sky-blue" <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted application (fabrics)?	
Belarusian	blakiny is basic <input type="checkbox"/> Meaning: light BLUE <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	term not basic [as Ukrainian]	
Russian	(term unavailable) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

lazorev-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	<p>lazórevyj is not basic <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Meaning: "light blue, "lazúrnyj" <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Unrestricted application <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Academy dictionary: "light blue (sin´ij), lazúrnyj" <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dal´: light blue (sinij), deep and bright sky colour. Pushkin Dictionary: the same colour as <i>lazúrnyj</i>; appears only once to refer to the sea. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Barxudarov has a C17 example referring to the sea, a C17 example referring to fabric, and a C17 example referring to a sapphire. DRS has examples referring to fabric, an example referring to sapphires, and an example referring to paint. Baxilina: Uspenskij cathedral descriptions, the term appears in each description, and is the dominant term for blue. Barxudarov also has a C17 example of the noun <i>lazor´</i>, and a C17 example of the noun <i>lazyrur´</i>, both defined as "light blue paint" or "light blue background for fabric" <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>(arrives in C16) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Restricted application (fabrics) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Barxudarov defines the term as 'light blue, <i>lazúrnyj</i>', and has a C16 example referring to 'zuf´', and a C16 example referring to lining. Srez. defines the term as 'goluboj, sinij', and has a C16 example referring to fabric.) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Barxudarov also has a C16 example of the noun <i>lazor´</i>. Srez. has a C16 example. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>(term unavailable) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No adjectival colour term, but Srez. has the noun <i>lazor´</i> 'light blue paint', to describe a picture, from C14. Also <i>lazur´</i> for the light bluebackground colour of material from C13. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Not a PS term. According to Vasmer, <i>lazorev-</i> is the adjective from the C16 Russian <i>lazor´</i> "azure" which comes to Russian through Polish <i>lazur</i>, which is itself a C15 borrowing from Middle High German <i>lazdr</i> meaning "copper sulphate". It is used to make blue paint. It only starts appearing in texts as a colour term from 16th century (see Baxilina). <input type="checkbox"/></p>
Ukrainian	<p>lazurovyj is not basic [as Russian] <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>[as Russian] <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
Belarusian	<p>(term unavailable) <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	

lazurn-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
lazurn-	lazurnyj is not basic Meaning: "light blue" Unrestricted application Academt Dictionary: "lightblue (sinij), colour of a clear sky". Examples show it has wide application.	<input type="checkbox"/> (arrives in C19?) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Dal': term is absent from the dictionary. Pushkin Dictionary: term appears 8 times. Examples of the sea, horizon, lake, clothing	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not a derivative of lazorev-, but a re-borrowing into Russian (Unbegann).
Ukrainian	(term unavailable)					
Belarusian	(term unavailable)					

## 9. Terms for BROWN

korčėnev-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	korčėnevij is basic Meaning: basic BROWN Academy dictionary: "colour of cinnamon; buru-zelytm (brown-yellow) with a dark shade	korčėnevij is not basic Meaning: "colour of cinnamon, buryj". Dal': "colour of cinnamon, buryj". Pushkin Dictionary: doesnt appear	<input type="checkbox"/> (just starts to appear in C17) <input type="checkbox"/> DRS: six examples, all of fabrics, four with the earlier korčėn-. Barxudarov has two examples fo clothing, one example of fabric using the earlier korčėn. Note also that has one example desribing the colour of a plant seed, with earlier form korčėn-	(term unavailable) (Absent from Srez.)	<input type="checkbox"/> Absent form SDR, Sreznevsskij)	Not a PS term. The term korčėnev- to denote colour does not appear until C17, where it appears first in the form korčėn-. It is the adjective derived from the noun karica 'cinnamon'.

Ukrainian	koryčnjavy is basic? Meaning: basic BROWN? (in competition with brunáryj)	(term unavailable?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ukrainian's term is found in the Soviet dictionaries, probably due to Russianisation
Belarusian	karyčnevyy not basic? Meaning: "light brown" (in competition with býry)	(term unavailable?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(The same for Belarusian?).

bur-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	buryj is not basic (replaced by koričnevyyj) Meaning: "dark brown". Restricted application (natural phenomena, including animals) Academy Dictionary: "temnokoričnevyyj sserovatyj ili krasnovatyj ottenkom." Examples of korola?, stallion, two of wet sand.	buryj is not basic? (koričnevyyj for man-made objects) <input type="checkbox"/> [] Dal': "coffee coloured, koričnevyyj; for horses, between ryžij and voronoj". Pushkin dictionary: six examples, those cited referring to animals. Pushkin concordance: 'x'. Sorokin: examples of eyes, animals and mist	<input type="checkbox"/> [] DRS: seven examples, referring to animals or human body parts	buryj is basic? Meaning: basic BROWN? Unrestricted application Barxudarov has a C16 example referring to a stone, and a C16 example referring to a gelding. Srezn. has a C16 example referring to hats.	Old Russian burъ is not basic? (arrives in Old Russian period) Meaning: "brown" (animals) Restricted application (animals) Srezn. has a single C13 example referring to horses. SDR has two examples, both referring to cattle.)	The term is not PIE but is a borrowing into Slavonic from Turkic bur meaning "red-brown (for horses)", in the Old Russian period (Vasmer, Preob.)

Ukrainian	búryj is not basic  Meaning: "dark brown".  Restricted application (natural phenomena, including animals)	<input type="checkbox"/> (brunantnyj and koryťanjavy used for fabrics) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Belarusian	búryj is basic?  Meaning: "greyish to darkish brown", i.e. BROWN  Unrestricted application	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> borrowed into the language in C16 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

brunatn-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Ukrainian	brunátnyj is basic? (in competition with koryťanjavy)  Meaning: basic BROWN? (includes dark yellow)  Unrestricted application	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	term is not basic  Meaning: "brown, dark yellow (fabric)"	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	brunatъnъ- arrives in C13 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Not a PS term. The term is borrowed from Middle High German (C11-C13) into Old East Slavonic (Old Russian) (See Rudnycky). However, only survives in Ukrainian.
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Russian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

kar-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	kárij is not basic Meaning: "dark brown" (eyes, horses).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> (alternate karyj) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> kary- is Old Russian. From C14? <input type="checkbox"/>	Not a PS term. According to Vasmer, borrowing from Turkish kara meaning "black", probably from C14?
	Restricted application (eyes and horses). Academy Dictionary: "temnokorichnyj", when about eyes; "dark bay", when about horses.	<input type="checkbox"/> Dal': applies to eyes and horses. For eyes it means "brown (buryj), chestnut, coffee". For horses, it means "dark brown, almost black." Pushkin Dictionary: appears three times, all examples for eye colour.	<input type="checkbox"/> Less restricted application (eyes, animals besides horses) See Barxudarov for definition, who has a number of animal examples, mainly horses, and several bodypart examples, all eyes. SDR: six examples, some animals [horses, beavers] others of body-parts [hair, eyes]	<input type="checkbox"/> Barxudarov has a C16 example referring to eyes, a C16 example referring to horses, and a C16 example referring to beavers. Unbegan notes that the term is the prototypical brown for eyes in the kabal'nye knigi, occurring 186 times.	Restricted application (horses)? Srez. has a C14 example referring to a horse, with the hard stem alternant kar-. DRS	
Ukrainian	káryj [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Belarusian	káry [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
gned-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	gned'oj is not basic Meaning: "bay (horses)" Restricted application (horses)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Old Russian is gnéd'b-	According to Schenker, Proto-Slavonic had the form gnéd'b meaning "brown (for animals)". Etymology beyond Proto-Slavonic is uncertain.
		<input type="checkbox"/> Dal': "remno-ryzi, with black mane", restricted to horses. Pushkin Dictionary: two examples, both of horses	<input type="checkbox"/> DRS: four of the five examples are of horses, but note that one example refers to a cow. Barxudarov: one C17 example of a gelding.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barxudarov: one C16 example, which is of a horse.	<input type="checkbox"/> Srez. has a single C14 example, which refers to a mare.	
Ukrainian	gnidyj is not basic [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Belarusian	gnjady is not basic [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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## 10 Terms for PURPLE

	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
bagrian-						
Russian	bagrianyi is not basic (standard)  Meaning: "(purplish) bright red"  Restricted application (natural phenomena, e.g. sunsets)  Academy Dictionary: "jarko-krasnyj purpuropyj)". Examples of sunsets, revolutionary flag.	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> Dal': term defined as "bright pure red (krasnyj)", and distinguishes it from bagrovyj. Has an example describing a sunset, and the changing of the colours: al'yi, bagr'anyi, bagrovyj. Pushkin Dictionary: 7 examples, including sunsets and a forest	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> Meaning (ii): buryj when applied to animals)	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted application  <input type="checkbox"/> See definition in Barxudarov, who has a C17 example of sheep, and C17 example of unclean marks on the body. DRS has a number of examples: stone, prunes, mouth, oil	<input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> Old Russian borrowed bagrěb from Old Church Slavonic	Not a PS' term. Borrowing from Old Church Slavonic. In Old Church Slavonic you get bagrěb translating the Greek δλωπυρις "sea-purple". The term is a derived adjective in the suffix -ěn- (see Sanskij et al.). In the RED BL UE mixture, it seems that the RED element dominates from early on. Perhaps there's also some confusion about the borrowing, since it sometimes gets used to denote a sort of dark brown (animals, skin)
Ukrainian	bagrianyi is not basic [as Russian]	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		



bagrov-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	bagróvʹyi is not basic Meaning: "deep red with a hint of blue". Restricted application (natural phenomena)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> (term becomes available)	(term unavailable) (no examples found)	Not a PS term. The term is an adjective in -ov- from Old Church Slavonic bagrĕn. The form seems to have been innovated after C14, primarily to describe fabrics. Has a slightly different meaning from bagrʹjanyj: though RED dominates the RED-BLUE mix, it seems to be a darker RED.
	Academy Dictionary: gustokrasnyj s slabym sinevatym ottenkom. Examples of dw, sunset, spots on cheeke, faces, the sun	<input type="checkbox"/> Dal': distinguishes bagrov- from bagr'an-. Defines it as "červlennyj, purpurovʹyj, very bright and deep red (krasnyj) with subtle blue (sinij)"	Barxudarov has two C17 examples, one of clothing, the other of a bodypart. DRS has three fabric/clothing examples. Barxudarov has a C16 an example describing paint, and an example of grass	<input type="checkbox"/> Srez. defines the term as "purpureus". He has a single example, which is C16, and describes a piece of clothing. Barxudarov has a C16 example of fabric		
Ukrainian	bahróvʹyj is not basic Meaning: "deep red (some blue)" Not in standard use (poetic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> ? <input type="checkbox"/> ?		
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted application (natural phenomena)	Unrestricted application (fabrics too)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
barrov-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Belarusian	barróvʹy is not basic (alternate barʹjány) Meaning: "deep red, crimson" Unrestricted application?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> (examples of fabrics)	(term unavailable)	Not a PS term. From the noun barva in the suffix -ov- (alternate -jan-). According to Martynaj barva is a C15 borrowing from Polish barwa 'colour' (in turn from Middle High German varwe). Used as a colour term from C16 for fabrics (barʹjany is the earlier). Denoted present day barrovʹy, according to Zuray'ski.
Ukrainian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Russian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

fiolotov-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	fiolotovyj is basic	Term not basic (enters in C18)	(term unavailable)	□	□	The term is not PS. Begins to be used in Russian in the second half of C18, according to Baxilina. Borrowed from French. Note: according to Šanskij et al borrowed from Polish fiolotowy in C18, which in turn is a borrowing from German violet, which in turn is a borrowing from Latin viola 'violet'.
Belarusian	fijałotavy is basic Meaning: basic PURPLE Salient term according to list-task	[as Russian?]	(term unavailable)	□		
Ukrainian	[as Belarusian]	(term unavailable)				

fiiov-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	<p>лilóvyj is not basic</p> <p>Meaning: "pink and light blue", i.e. a light purple.</p> <p>Unrestricted application</p> <p>Academy dictionary: "pinkish light blue (goluboj), svetlo-fioletovyj." Examples of clothing, distant landscapes, people's faces when cold.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> (enters in C18)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dal': light purple (fioletovyj, pinkish light blue. Pushkin Dictionary: absent</p>	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable in Old Russian)	<p>Not a PS term. According to Šanskij et al. the term лilóvyj is borrowed from French lilas, arriving in Russian at the end of C18, i.e. more or less at the same time as fioletovyj. This suggests that it was doing a different job from fioletovyj, describing a lighter purple? Note that originally it is from 'Old Indian' nīlas "dark-blue" (Vasmer).</p>
Belarusian	<p>лilóvy is not basic</p> <p>Meaning: "brighter version of fialatavyy"</p> <p>Restricted application (see Mayo)</p>	<p>[as Russian, from where it is borrowed in C18]</p>	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>According to Martynay, the term is borrowed from Russian (presumably from latter part of C18).</p>
Ukrainian	(term available only as a Russianism)					

purpurn-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	<p>purpurnyj (alternate purpurovyj) is not basic</p> <p>Meaning: "bagrianyj"</p> <p>Unrestricted application.</p> <p>Academy Dictionary: "jarko-karsnyj s fioletovyym ottenkom, bagr'anyj". Examples of dawn, a mouth, lips, cheeks.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(term unavailable?) (no examples found)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <p>Not a PS term. According to Vasmer, purpurnyj and purpurovyj are both based on the C15 borrowing from German Purpur (which is itself a borrowing from Latin purpura). Note that Šanskij et al. have the borrowing into German happening much later, in C18. This would be consistent with the lack of examples found pre C18.</p>
Belarusian	<p>purpurny (alternate purpuroŭy) is not basic</p> <p>Meaning: "bright red with purple"</p> <p>Restricted application (see Mayo)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(term unavailable?)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ukrainian	<p>(term unavailable except as a Russianism)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(term unavailable?)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

tausim-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
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Russian	tausimnyj is not basic  Meaning: "dark blue with dark red tint"  Not in standard use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> (term comes into use from C15)  <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable)	Not a PS term. Vasmer traces the term back to Greek <i>ροζος</i> 'peacock'. According to Baxilina, tausimnyj is used exclusively for fabric colouring from C15, being borrowed from Persian (which is borrowed from Greek?), hence a very specialised use.
Belarusian	(term unavailable)					
Ukrainian	(term unavailable)					

## 11 Terms for PINK

rozov-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	róžovyj is basic  Meaning: basic PINK  Academy Dictionary: "svetlo-alyj, cveta blegno-krasnoj rozy". Examples of clothing, bodyparts, mroning light, people's complexions.	<input type="checkbox"/> ?  <input type="checkbox"/> ? (Note: no competing terms)  Dal': defined as relating to, or colour of, a rose. Pushkin Dictionary: used 9 times. One example is to describe snow at sunset, suggesting red on white	(term unavailable?) (no examples found)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	According to Vasmer, rozov- is a borrowing from Polish and Ukrainian róžov-. Presumably these in turn are borrowings from the German colour term rosa. Note that in Russian roza 'rose' is borrowed directly from German in C18, after the colour term (Šanskij a al., Vasmer).

Ukrainian	roževyj is basic? Meaning: basic PINK? <input type="checkbox"/> (Note: not mentioned by Shevelov!)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(term unavailable?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Belarusian	ružovy is basic Meaning: basic PINK	[as Russian]?	(term unavailable?)		

## 12. Terms for ORANGE

oranžev-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	oranževyj is basic Meaning: basic ORANGE Academy Dictionary: "basic spectral colour, between krasnym and želтым; YELLOW with RED shade, colour of an orange." Examples of sunsets, flames, birds, semga?	<input type="checkbox"/> not basic? (term arrives from second half of C18) <input type="checkbox"/> Dal': "colour of an orange, krasnoželtij, žarkoj." Pushkin Dictionary: term absent	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not a PS term. According to Vasmer and Šanskij et al., oranževyj is based on the French borrowing orange to translate d'orange 'orange colour'. Baxilina claims that oranževyj does not appear earlier than 2nd half of C18. Note: Šanskij has oranžereja being borrowed from French orangeie in C18.
Ukrainian	oranževyj is not basic (recent borrowing from Russian, and competing somewhat with žovtoharjáčyj)	(term unavailable)				

Belarusian	аранжэвы is not basic	(term unavailable)	For Belarusian, according to Martynay, the term is borrowed from C18 Russian oranževyj
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rudželt-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Russian	rudžel'tyj is not basic Meaning: "yellow with reddish shade" Not in standard use (old)	<input type="checkbox"/> In active use <input type="checkbox"/> Falling out of use as oranževyj takes over	<input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted application (but perceived as polylexemic)	<input type="checkbox"/> Barxudanov: a C15 example of a piece of canvas. Srez. has a different C15 example of	(Term is unavailable)	Not a PS term. According to Baxilina, the term rudžel'tyj is found in manuscripts from C15. It denotes ORANGE, but does not become the basic term because it is not monolexic, and the rud- element becomes opaque.
Ukrainian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
			Barxudanov: defined as "oranževyj, krasnovato-žel'tyj". Has a C17 example referring to sand. DRS: examples of fabric, plants, 'kosjaka kaudanov?' Present in the last two Uspenskii sobor descriptions.			

žovoharjáč-	C20	C19-18	C17	C16-15	C14-11 (Old Russian)	Proto-Slavonic
Ukrainian	žovoharjáč- is not basic Meaning: "orange" (Note: does better in the dictionaries and in frequency than its rival)	term becomes available?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not a PS term. Shevelov claims that the term is 'poetic'. In some dictionaries more available as a possible ORANGE than oranževyj .
Belarusian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Russian	(term unavailable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	