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και βαλκανική  
ετυμολογία

Greek  
and Balkan  
etymology

Επιμέλεια  
Χρ. Τζιτζιλής  
Γ. Παπαναστασίου

Editors  
Chr. Tzitzilis  
G. Papanastassiou

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<http://ins.web.auth.gr>  
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Institute of Modern Greek Studies  
(Manolis Triandaphyllidis Foundation)  
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki  
GR-541 24 Thessaloniki  
<http://ins.web.auth.gr>  
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# ‘Door’ in Greek and Slavic

ORSAT LIGORIO

## 1. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

In Proto-Indo-European, there are two roots designating ‘door’; the first, PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-*, is reflected in Greek *θύρᾱ*, *θύρετρα* and the other, PIE \**Huor-*, in PSI. \**vorta*. In this paper, I claim that these two roots, seemingly distinct, could in fact be interconnected by means of the Kortlandt effect.

## 2. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-* ‘door’

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-* ‘door’ is based on evidence from Italo-Celtic (pt. 1–4), Germanic (pt. 2, 3, 6), Greek (pt. 1, 3, 5–7), Armenian (pt. 1), Albanian (pt. 1), Indo-Iranian (pt. 1, 3–5, 7), and Balto-Slavic (pt. 2, 4). The attested forms are conducive to the reconstruction of C-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-/d<sup>h</sup>uor-/d<sup>h</sup>uer-* (pt. 1), i-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-i-/d<sup>h</sup>ur-i-/d<sup>h</sup>ur<sub>ǵ</sub>-i-* (pt. 2), o-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-/d<sup>h</sup>uor-o-* (pt. 3, 4), i<sub>o</sub>-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur<sub>ǵ</sub>-i<sub>o</sub>-/d<sup>h</sup>ur-i<sub>o</sub>-* (pt. 5), *eh<sub>2</sub>*-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-eh<sub>2</sub>-* (pt. 6), and *nomen instrumenti* \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-tr-* (pt. 7).

1. PIE C-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-/d<sup>h</sup>uor-/d<sup>h</sup>uer-* (IEW 278f, NIL 130ff), cf. 1a. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-* → PIE acc.fem.sg. \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-m*, whence Arm. nom.sg. *duṙn* ‘entrance; gate’ (Martirosyan 2010, 243f), acc.fem.pl. \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-ṛs* > Skr. acc.fem.pl. *dúrah/duráh* ‘door; gate; door wing’ (Mayrhofer 1992, 764f);<sup>2</sup> 1b. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-* → PIE nom.fem.sg. \**d<sup>h</sup>uōr*, whence secondary PIE *eh<sub>2</sub>*-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>uōr-eh<sub>2</sub>-* > Alb. nom.fem.sg. *derë* ‘door’ (Demiraj 1997, 129f); 1c. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-* → PIE acc.masc.sg. \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-ṛ* >> YAv. acc.masc.sg. *duuarəm* ‘door; gate’ (Bartholomae 1904, 766); 1d. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-* → PIE nom.fem.pl. \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-es* >> Skr. nom.fem.pl. *dvārah* ‘door; gate; door wing’ (Mayrhofer 1992, 764f); and 1e. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>uer-* → PIE loc.masc.sg. \**d<sup>h</sup>uer-ø* > YAv. loc.masc.sg. *duuar* ‘door; gate’ (Bartholomae 1904, 766).<sup>3</sup>
2. PIE i-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-i-/d<sup>h</sup>ur-i-/d<sup>h</sup>ur<sub>ǵ</sub>-i-* (IEW 278f), cf. 2a. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-i-* → PIE nom.fem.pl. \**d<sup>h</sup>uor-ei-es* > Lat. nom.fem.pl. *forēs* ‘door’ (de Vaan 2008, 233); 2b. PIE i-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-i-* → PIE nom.neut.du. \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-i-h<sub>1</sub>*, whence PGerm.

### <sup>1</sup> Abbreviations

* reconstructed form	† restituted form
> irregularly yields	◀ irregularly derives from
> regularly yields	< regularly derives from
→ forms	← is formed from

<sup>2</sup> Also, Gk. †*θύραξ* petrified in the adv. *θύραζε* < *θύραξ-δε* ‘out’ (Beekes 2010, 565f).

<sup>3</sup> Also, OLat. *berber* ‘at every door’; see Ligorio (2012) and, now, Weiss (2017, 372; 2018, 439).

- \**durī-* > ONor. nom.neut.pl./fem.pl. *dyrr* 'door', Faroese nom.fem.pl. *dyr* 'door', Elfdalian nom.fem.pl. *dörer* 'door', OSax. nom.fem.sg. *duri* 'door', OHG nom.fem.pl. *turi* 'door', Germ. nom.fem.sg. *Tür* 'door', etc. (Kroonen 2013, 110), and Lith. nom.fem.pl. *dūrys* 'door', Latv. nom.fem.pl. *dūrvīs* 'door' (Derksen 2015, 147); and 2c. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-i-* > PSl. nom.fem.sg. \**dvrb* 'door; gate' > OCS nom.fem.sg. *двѣрѣ* 'door', SCr. nom.fem.pl. *дѣпу/двари* 'gate', Slvn. nom.fem.pl. *dvéři* 'door, gate', Ru. nom.fem.sg. *дверь* 'door', Cz. nom.fem.pl. *dvěře* 'door', Pol. nom.fem.pl. *drzwi* 'door', etc. (Derksen 2008, 128).
3. PIE *o*-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-* (*NIL* 130ff), cf. 3a. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-* → Skr. adj. *-dura-* (e.g. in Skr. *śatá-dura-* 'with hundred gates'; Mayrhofer 1992, 764f), and PGerm. \**dura-* > Goth. nom.neut.sg. *daur* 'door', OEng. nom.neut.sg. *dor* 'door', OHG nom.neut.sg. *tor* 'door', etc. (Kroonen 2013, 110); and 3b. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-* → PIE nom.neut.sg. \**-d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-m* (?) > Gk. nom.neut.sg. *πρό-θυρον* 'front door; doorway; porch' (Beekes 2010, 565f), and Gaul. nom.neut.sg. PN *Augusto-durum*, OIr. PN *Dor, Duir* (Matasović 2009, 111).
4. PIE *o*-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-* (*NIL* 130ff), cf. 4a. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-* → PIE nom.neut.sg. \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-m* > Skr. nom.neut.sg. *dvāram* 'door; gate' (Mayrhofer 1992, 764f), OPers. nom.neut.sg. †*duvaram* 'door' (loc.neut.sg. *duvarayā*; Bartholomae 1904, 766; Kent 1950, 192), Lat. nom.neut.sg. *forum* 'public space, marketplace' (de Vaan 2008, 237), Umbr. acc.neut.sg. *furu, furo* 'public space, marketplace; forum' (Untermann 2000, 305);<sup>4</sup> and 4b. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-* → PIE nom.masc.sg. \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-o-s* > Lith. nom.masc.sg. *dvāras* 'yard, country estate', Latv. nom.masc.sg. *dvars* 'gate' (Derksen 2015, 148f), PSl. \**dvorb* 'courtyard, yard' > OCS nom.masc.sg. *дворѣ* 'yard; farm', SCr. nom.masc.sg. *дѣп/двѣр* 'castle; courtyard, yard', Ru. nom.masc.sg. *двор* 'yard; courtyard, yard', etc. (Derksen 2008, 128).<sup>5</sup>
5. PIE *io*-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-jo-/d<sup>h</sup>ur-jo-* (*NIL* 130ff), cf. 5a. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-jo-* → PIE nom.masc.sg. \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-jo-* > Gk. nom.masc.sg. *θαιρός* 'pivot' (Beekes 2010, 565f); 5b. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-jo-* > Skr. *durja-* 'belonging to door' (Mayrhofer 1992, 764f), Gk. adj. *ἐπι-θύριος* 'over a door' (Beekes 2010, 565f); and 5c. PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-jo-* > PIE nom.neut.sg. \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-jo-m* > Gk. nom.neut.sg. *θύριον* 'small door' (Beekes 2010, 565f).
6. PIE *eh<sub>2</sub>*-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-eh<sub>2</sub>-* (*NIL* 130ff) > Gk. nom.fem.sg. *θύρᾱ* 'door; doorwing' (Beekes 2010, 565f), and PGerm. \**durō-* > OEng. nom.fem.sg. *duru* 'door', OHG nom.fem.sg. *tura* 'door' (Kroonen 2013, 110).
7. PIE *nomen instrumenti* \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-tr-*, cf. 7a. PIE *o*-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-tr-o-* → PIE nom.neut.pl. \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-tr-e-h<sub>2</sub>* > Gk. nom.neut.pl. *θύρετρα* 'portal; door' (Beekes 2010, 565f); and 7b. PIE *i*-stem \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-tr-i-* → PIE acc.fem.sg. \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-tr-i-m* > OPers. acc.fem.sg. *duvarθim* 'portico, colonnade' (Bartholomae 1904, 766; Kent 1950, 192).

<sup>4</sup> With the shift from 'door; gate' to 'public space, marketplace; forum' in Latin and Umbrian.

<sup>5</sup> With the shift from 'door; gate' to 'yard, country estate; courtyard' in Lithuanian and Slavic.

3. Sanskrit cognates could be pointing to PIE \**dur-*, not \**d<sup>h</sup>ur*

In Sanskrit, the outcome of PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-/d<sup>h</sup>ur-* is irregular; instead of *dhur-/dhvār-*, it appears as *dur-/dvār-*. One way to approach it is to assume that the unexpected *d* was precipitated by regular dissimilation (Grassmann's Law) in the *bh*-cases of the *C*-stem (dat./abl.pl. \**dhvarbhyaḥ* > *dvarbhyaḥ*, instr.pl. \**dhvarbhiḥ* > *dvarbiḥ*); see Mayrhofer (1992, 764f). However, neither dative/ablative plural nor instrumental plural are found in the early Sanskrit record. The hymns of the Rig Veda make use of the accusative dual, nominative plural, accusative plural, and vocative plural<sup>6</sup> (see Grassmann 1873, 613, 651). Since *bh*-cases are absent from the Rig Veda, it seems unlikely that they could be the point of origin for the unexpected *d*.

Another way to approach the problem of the unexpected *d* is to assume that the original *dhur-/dhvār-* was remade into *dur-/dvār-* after Skr. *dvā* 'two' (see Mayrhofer 1992 above). In the Rig Veda, *dur-/dvār-* is not used in conjunction with *dvā* but it is found in the dual.<sup>7</sup> Additionally, PGerm. \**durī-* (pt. 2 in Section 2) seems to have been a dual originally and (arguably) so was Arm. *dur-k* 'entrance; gate' (Martirosyan 2010, 243f). However, *dur-/dvār-* is not typically found in the dual. In the Rig Veda, there are 8 occurrences in the dual and 33 in the plural,<sup>8</sup> and the formula *dvāro devīḥ* 'divine doors'<sup>9</sup> (which could be old) is used exclusively in the plural; these facts point to an old plural rather than an old dual.<sup>10</sup> Mix-up with *dvā* 'two' is therefore not likely.

Neither explanation seems to be tenable, forcing us to consider other possibilities. One of these would be the possibility of *d* being an inherited trait (albeit an unexpected one) rather than a secondary phenomenon, confined to Sanskrit. Consequently, this would require that we posit a PIE \**dur-* next to \**d<sup>h</sup>ur-*. Whatever its origin, PIE \**dur-* seems to be a step in the right direction, as it allows us to unite two PIE roots for 'door' by means of root etymology.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Skr. acc.fem.du. *dvārau* in RV 1.48.15, 7.95.6, *dvārā* in 1.128.6, 2.5.1, 8.5.21, 8.39.6, 8.63.1, 9.10.6; nom.fem.pl. *dúrah* in RV 1.188.5, *dvārāḥ* in 1.13.6, 1.142.6, 2.3.5, 7.17.2, 9.5.5; acc.fem.pl. *dúrah* in RV 1.68.10, 1.69.10, 1.72.10, 1.113.4, 1.120.2, 1.121.4, 2.24.5, 3.31.21, 4.4.6, 5.45.1, 6.17.6, 6.18.5, 6.30.5, 6.62.11, 7.2.5, 7.9.2, 7.46.2, 7.79.4, 9.45.3, 9.64.3, 10.29.3, 10.120.8, 10.139.6, *durāḥ* in 2.2.7, *dvārāḥ* in 1.130.3; voc.fem.pl. *dvārāḥ* in RV 5.5.5, 10.70.5, 10.110.5.

<sup>7</sup> See *dvārau* and *dvārā* in note 6.

<sup>8</sup> See duals *dvārau*, *dvārā* and plurals *dúrah*, *dúrah*, *dvārāḥ* in note 6.

<sup>9</sup> RV 1.13.6, 2.3.5, 5.5.5, 9.5.5, 10.110.5.

<sup>10</sup> Gk. *θύρᾱ* (cf. 2.6) is not used in the dual by Homer. In the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, there are 9 occurrences in the singular (2 in the *Iliad*, 7 in the *Odyssey*) and 52 occurrences in the plural (11 in the *Iliad*, 41 in the *Odyssey*); see Prendergast (1869) and Dunbar (1880). Additionally, Lith. *dūrys* and Latv. *dūrvīs* (cf. 2.2) are *pluralia tantum* and, for the most part, so is PSI. \**dvrb* (cf. 2.2).

<sup>11</sup> PIE \**dur-* could theoretically be reflected not only in the Sanskrit cognates but also in the Iranian (pt. 1, 4, 7 in Section 2), Celtic (pt. 3 in Section 2), and Albanian cognates (pt. 1 in Section 2); however, it is difficult to prove that this is the case since, in Iranian, Celtic, and Albanian, PIE \**d* merges with \**d<sup>h</sup>*.

#### 4. The Kortlandt effect, and the implications of this phenomenon for PIE *\*dur-*

In Proto-Indo-European, there is a phenomenon called *Kortlandt effect* by the means of which PIE *\*dC* is deoralized into *\*h<sub>1</sub>C*.<sup>12</sup> The deoralization of *\*dC* was first proposed by Frederik Kortlandt in the 1980s. Kortlandt, who was operating on the cutting edge of the glottalic framework, noticed that, given *\*dC* > *\*h<sub>1</sub>C* (*\*ʔdC* > *\*ʔC*, as it is understood in glottalic terms), certain abnormalities in Greek numerals become readily intelligible by means of known laryngeal effects, such as the ‘prothetic vowel’ in Gk. *ἑκατόν* ‘hundred’ < PIE *\*dḱm̥-t-om* > *\*h<sub>1</sub>ḱm̥-t-om* and Gk. *εἴκοσι* ‘twenty’ < PIE *\*d̥ui + dḱm̥-t-i-h<sub>1</sub>* > *\*h<sub>1</sub>u̯-i + h<sub>1</sub>ḱm̥-t-i-h<sub>1</sub>* or the long vowel in Gk. *τριάκοντα* ‘thirty’ < PIE *\*tr-i-ḥ<sub>2</sub> + dḱomt-ḥ<sub>2</sub>* > *tr-i-ḥ<sub>2</sub> + h<sub>1</sub>ḱomt-ḥ<sub>2</sub>* and Gk. *πεντήκοντα* ‘fifty’ < PIE *\*penkʷe + dḱomt-ḥ<sub>2</sub>* > *penkʷe + h<sub>1</sub>ḱomt-ḥ<sub>2</sub>*, *ἑβδομήκοντα* ‘seventy’ < PIE *\*septm̥ + dḱomt-ḥ<sub>2</sub>* > *\*septm̥ + h<sub>1</sub>ḱomt-ḥ<sub>2</sub>* (see Kortlandt 1983; 2010, 105ff).

Further evidence for the deoralization of PIE *\*dC* was adduced by other scholars. For instance, Lubotsky (1994) proposed to explain the long vowel in Skr. 3sg. aor. *ávidhat* ‘allot, apportion’ along the same lines, i.e. as arising from PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>e-d̥ui + dʰh<sub>1</sub>e-t* > *\*h<sub>1</sub>e-h<sub>1</sub>u̯i + dʰh<sub>1</sub>e-t*. However, the Kortlandt effect remained a relatively obscure property of the Indo-European proto-language throughout the 1990s and the 2000s. It wasn’t until the 2010s that it gained true traction. A considerable number of new examples was adduced by Lubotsky (2013), Garnier (2014), and, even, the author of these lines (Ligorio 2019a; 2019b; 2019c). In a useful recap, Eskes (2020) summed up the adduceable examples (some 25 of them in total) and gave an illuminating overview of their phonetic features, conditioning factors and dating issues.

With this in mind, we can turn our attention back to PIE *\*dur-*. In Proto-Indo-European, there is a verbal root *\*Hur-* ‘to close’; see *IEW* 1160, *LIV* 227. Its nominal derivatives, designating ‘door, gate; obstacle, closure’, are based on evidence from Italo-Celtic (pt. 1b), Indo-Iranian (pt. 1a), and Balto-Slavic (pt. 2, 3). The forms attested in these branches of the Indo-European family tree are conducive to the reconstruction of *o*-stems *\*H<sub>u</sub>er-o-* (pt. 1), *\*H<sub>u</sub>or-o-* (pt. 2), and *\*H<sub>u</sub>or-t-o-* (pt. 3).

1. PIE *o*-stem *\*H<sub>u</sub>er-o-*, cf. 1a. PIE *\*H<sub>u</sub>er-o-* > Skr. masc.sg. *valá-* ‘cave, enclosure’, Avest. masc.sg. *vara-* ‘fenced place, artificial cave’ (Mayrhofer 1996, 524); 1b. *\*H<sub>u</sub>er-o-* → PIE acc.neut.pl. *\*H<sub>u</sub>er-e-h<sub>2</sub>* > Umbr. acc.neut.pl. *vera* ‘city gate’ (Untermann 2000, 845f).
2. PIE *o*-stem *\*H<sub>u</sub>or-o-*, cf. PSL. *\*vorŭ* in *\*ob + vorŭ* > Bulg. *о́бър* ‘fence, building for horned cattle’, SCr. *о́бър/о́бор* ‘enclosure for pigs, courtyard’, Slvn. *obór* ‘fence, region’ (Derksen 2008, 362).
3. PIE *o*-stem *\*H<sub>u</sub>or-t-o-*, cf. 3a. PBS *\*u̯artaʔ* > OPru. nom.neut.pl. *warto* ‘gate’, Lith. nom.masc.pl. *var̃tai* ‘gate’ (Derksen 2015, 491f); 3b. PBS *\*u̯artaʔ* > PSL. *\*vorta* > OCS nom.neut.pl. *врата* ‘door; gate’, SCr. nom.neut.pl. *спáма*

<sup>12</sup> PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>* is understood to be [ʔ], i.e. a voiceless glottal stop (see e.g. Beekes 1994).

*vráta* ‘door; gate’, Sln. nom.neut.pl. *vráta* ‘door; gate’, Bulg. nom.fem.sg. *epamá* ‘door; gate’, Ru. nom.neut.pl. *вapóma/вopomá* ‘gate’, Cz. nom.neut.pl. *vrata*, dial. nom.pl. *vráta* ‘gate’, Slvk. nom.neut.pl. *vráta* ‘gate’, Pol. nom.neut.pl. *wrota* ‘gate’, etc. (Derksen 2008, 529).

PIE *\*Hur-* ‘to close; door’ can be related to PIE *\*dur-* ‘door’ by means of the Kortlandt effect. When subject to this phenomenon, the full grade *\*d<sub>u</sub>er-/d<sub>u</sub>or-* (see pt. 1, 2, 4, 7 in Section 2) would regularly develop into *\*h<sub>1</sub>u<sub>er</sub>-/\*h<sub>1</sub>u<sub>or</sub>-*, which can in turn be identified with *\*H<sub>u</sub>er-/\*H<sub>u</sub>or-* of the aforementioned PIE *\*H<sub>u</sub>er-o-*, *\*H<sub>u</sub>or-o-*, and *\*H<sub>u</sub>or-t-o-*. The deoralization of *\*d* before *\*u* is supported by other credible examples with this cluster, such as Skr. *ávidhat* and Gk. *εἴκοσι* mentioned above. More examples of *\*du* > *\*h<sub>1</sub>u* can be found in Lubotsky (1994).

By default, PIE *\*H<sub>u</sub>or-t-o-* (pt. 3) is understood to be a *to*-participle derived from PIE *\*Hur-*.<sup>13</sup> However, this needn’t be the case, as *to*-participles usually derive from zero-grade roots, not full grade roots. In my opinion, PIE *\*H<sub>u</sub>or-t-o-* (= *\*h<sub>1</sub>u<sub>or</sub>-t-o-*) would be better explained as arising from PIE nomen instrumenti *\*d<sub>u</sub>or-tr-* > *\*h<sub>1</sub>u<sub>or</sub>-tr-*; cf. PIE *\*d<sup>h</sup>u<sub>or</sub>-tr-* (pt. 7 in Section 2). Dissimilation *r<sub>-</sub>r > r<sub>-</sub>∅*, required to bridge the gap between PIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>u<sub>or</sub>-tr-* and the resulting PBS *\*u<sub>arta</sub>?*, may be safely assumed; cf. PIE *\*b<sup>h</sup>reh<sub>2</sub>-tr-ieh<sub>2</sub>-* > Ru. *бpáтвья*, SCr. *бpáħa* / *bráca*.

## 5. Conclusion: Gk. *θύρετρα* and PSl. *\*vorta*

This line of reasoning leads us to the following conclusion: Gk. *θύρετρα* ‘portal; door’, OPers. *duvarθim* ‘portico, colonnade’ (pt. 7 in Section 2) and OPru. *warto* ‘gate’, Lith. *vařta* ‘gate’, PSl. *\*vorta* ‘door; gate’ (pt. 3 in Section 4) may share not only the same root (*\*d<sup>h</sup>u<sub>or</sub>-/\*d<sub>u</sub>or-* > *\*h<sub>1</sub>u<sub>or</sub>-*, deoralized by means of the Kortlandt effect) but also the same suffix (*\*-tr-*, used to derive PIE nomina instrumenti).

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<sup>13</sup> See Derksen (2008) above and, most recently, e.g. ERHJ (2nd v., 566).

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## Περίληψη

‘Πόρτα’ στα ελληνικά και τα σλαβικά

Στη δεκαετία του 1980, ο Frederik Kortlandt πρότεινε ότι σε ορισμένες περιπτώσεις το ΠΙΕ \*dC [ʔdC] μπορεί να αποστοματοποιηθεί, να τραπέι σε γλωττιδικό και να εξελιχθεί σε \*h<sub>1</sub>C [ʔC]: βλ. ΠΙΕ \*d̥k̥m-t-om ‘100’ > \*h<sub>1</sub>k̥m-t-om > ελλ. έκατόν ή ΠΙΕ \*d̥u-i + d̥k̥m-t-ih<sub>1</sub> ‘20’ > h<sub>1</sub>u-i + h<sub>1</sub>k̥m-t-ih<sub>1</sub> > ελλ. είκοσι (ομηρ. *έείκοσι* /έ(φ)ίκοσι/, δωρ. *φίκατι*). Αυτό το φαινόμενο, γνωστό και ως *φαινόμενο Kortlandt*, μόλις πρόσφατα έλαβε τη δέουσα προσοχή. Το αξιοποιώ σε μια απόπειρα να συνδέσω δύο πρωτοϊνδοευρωπαϊκές ρίζες για τη λέξη ‘πόρτα’, δηλαδή το \*d<sup>h</sup>ur-, που αντικατοπτρίζεται στα ελλ. *θύρᾱ*, *θύρετρα*, και το \*Huor-, που αντικατοπτρίζεται στο πρωτοσλαβ. \*vorta, από όπου προέρχεται το παλ. εκκλ. σλαβ. *vrata* κ.ά.

Η αποκατάσταση του ΠΙΕ \*d<sup>h</sup>ur- (πλήρεις βαθμίδες \*d<sup>h</sup>uer-, \*d<sup>h</sup>uor) βασίζεται στα λατ. *forēs* ‘πόρτα’, *forum*, χώρος δημόσιων συναντήσεων για ανοιχτή συζήτηση, τα ουμβρ. *furu*, *furo* ‘= *forum*’, το παλ. νορβ. *dyrr* ‘πόρτα’, τα ελλ. *θύρᾱ* ‘πόρτα’, *θύρετρα* ‘πύλη, πόρτα’, τα σανσκρ. *dur-*, *dnār-* ‘πόρτα’, το νεότ. αβεστ. *duuar-* ‘πόρτα’, τα αρχ. περσ. *duvara-* ‘πόρτα’, *duvarthi-* ‘στοά, κιονοστοιχία’, το αρμ. *duṛn* ‘είσοδος· πύλη’, τα λιθ. *dūrys* ‘πόρτα’, *dnāras* ‘αυλή, έπαυλη’, τα παλ. εκκλ. σλαβ. *dvrb* ‘πόρτα’, *dnorē* ‘αυλή· αγρόκτημα’, το αλβ. *derë* ‘πόρτα’ κτλ. Ωστόσο, τα σανσκρ. ιικά ομόριζα φαίνεται να παρεκκλίνουν· έχουν το μη αναμενόμενο ηχηρό d αντί για το αναμενόμενο ηχηρό δασύ dh.

Εφόσον το σανσκρ. d- προφανώς δεν είναι αποτέλεσμα της κανονικής ανομοίωσης (νόμος του Grassmann) ή αποτέλεσμα ενός υποτιθέμενου συμφυρμού με το *dnā* ‘δύο’ (όπως ισχυρίζεται ο Mayrhofer), συνεχίζω υποθέτοντας ότι υπήρχε ΠΙΕ \*dur- πλάι στο \*d<sup>h</sup>ur- και προτείνω ότι το \*dur- (πλήρης βαθμίδα *duor-*) θα μπορούσε να συνδεθεί με το \*Huor- (= \*h<sub>1</sub>uor-) μέσω του φαινομένου Kortlandt (\**duor-* > \*h<sub>1</sub>uor-). Η αποκατάσταση του ΠΙΕ \*Huor- βασίζεται στο ουμβρ. *vera* ‘πύλη πόλης’, στο σανσκρ. *valā-* ‘σπήλαιο, περίφραξη’, στο αβεστ. *vara-* ‘περιφραγμένος χώρος’, στο λιθ. *var̃tai* ‘πύλη’ και στο πρωτοσλαβ. \*vorta (από όπου προέρχεται και το παλ. εκκλ. σλαβ. *vrata* ‘πύλη’) κτλ.

Το πρωτοσλαβ. \*vorta μπορεί να αποδειχθεί ότι είναι κοντινό παράλληλο του ελλ. *θύρετρα* ‘πόρτα’ και του αρχ. περσ. *duvarthi-*, τα οποία υποτίθεται ότι αντικατοπτρίζουν ένα αρχικό nomen instrumenti \*d(h)uor-tr- > \*h<sub>1</sub>uor-tr- (= φαινόμενο Kortlandt), εάν δεχθούμε νόθα ανομοίωση του ρωτικού στοιχείου κατά το φαινόμενο Kortlandt, δηλαδή ΠΙΕ \**duor-tr-* > \*h<sub>1</sub>uor-tr- (= φαινόμενο Kortlandt) > \*h<sub>1</sub>uor-t- (= αμάρτυρη ανομοίωση του r): βλ. π.χ. ΠΙΕ \*h<sub>2</sub>ǵ-r-o-s ‘λαμπερός’ > σανσκρ. *ṛjrá-*, σε αντίθεση με το ελλ. *ἀργός* ή το ΠΙΕ \*b<sup>h</sup>reh<sub>2</sub>-tr- > λατ. *frātrēs*, σε αντίθεση με το ρωσ. *brat’ja*, με πανομοιότυπο φαινόμενο.