

NOTES

Vocabulary is one of the best reconstructed parts of the Proto-Indo-European language. Indo-European studies have extensively dealt with the reconstruction of common PIE words and its derivatives, and lots of modern dictionaries of IE languages as Latin, English, German, Greek, Sanskrit, etc. already give etymologies in PIE roots apart from the oldest forms in their languages.

These notes are not intended to substitute the existing reference works, and indeed not to substitute the common PIE vocabulary to be used in Modern Indo-European, but just to facilitate the comprehension of Proto-Indo-European roots in light of their derivatives (and related to the vocabulary used in this grammar), showing also IE forms based on the common English vocabulary.

Many reconstructed derivatives are then from Germanic or from international words of Graeco-Latin origin, but this doesn't imply we recommend their use over other common PIE words: for example, Latin loans **gnātionālís**, *national*, or **gnātionālītā**, *nationality*, are not used in some Germanic and Slavic languages, and should maybe be substituted by other, 'purer' or 'less biased' Proto-Indo-European terms. Also, non-IE suffixes Lat. *aiqi-*, *re-*, Gmc. *iso-*, "ice", Gk. *geo-*, *haimn-*, could be substituted by common PIE formations, as e.g. Lat. *re-* could be replaced by a 'purer' IE **ati-**, and suffix **-ti** could be used instead of secondary Ita., Arm. **-tio(n)**, etc.

1. Carlos Quiles, translated as Indo-European **Kárlos Kūriákī**:

a. *Carlos* is a popular Spanish name derived from Germanic *karlaz*, *kerlaz* (cf. O.N. *karl*, O.E. *ceorl*), maybe originally "common person, free man", Modern Indo-European **Kárlos**. In Norse mythology, *Karl* was the name of the first free peasant, the son of Rig and Amma. Rig was the human form taken by the god Heimdall when he produced the progenitors of the three social classes (thralls, peasants and nobility) with three different women. In the Scandinavian languages, Karl retains its meaning "man". In German, the origin of the name *Karl* can be traced to the word *Kerl* which is still used to describe somewhat rough and common men. As in the words *churl* and *churlish* in English.

b. *Quiles* is a genitive, and means "(son) of quili" (cf. Spa. *Quílez*, Cat. *Quilis*, Ast. *Quirós*, Gal-Pt. *Quiris*). It comes, from mediaeval noun *Quirici*->*Quili* (shortened and with *r*->*l*), a loan word from Gk. *Κυριακος* (Indo-European **kūriákos**), from which It./Spa. *Quirico*, Gl.-Pt. *Queirici*, Cat. *Quirce*, Fr. *Quirice*, O.N. *kirkja*, Eng. *church*, Scots *kirk* or Ger. *Kirche*. PIE root **kew** means *swell*. IE **kūrios** means *master*, *lord*, as Gk. *κύριος*, and adjective *Kyriakos* was used as Roman cognomen *Cyriacos*. **Kūriákī** should then be the proper genitive of the MIE loan-translated Greek term.

2. For PIE root **bhā** (older **b^heh₂* colored into **b^hah₁*), compare modern derivatives: zero-grade (**bha**) suffixed **bháuknos**, *beacon*, *signal*, as Gmc. *bauknaz* (cf. O.E. *beacen*, O.Fris. *bacen*, M.Du. *bokin*, O.H.G. *bouhhan*, O.Fr. *boue*, "buoy"), **bhásiā**, *berry* ("bright-coloured fruit"), as Gmc. *bazjo* (cf. O.E. *berie*, *berige*, O.H.G. *beri*, Frank. *bram-besi* into O.Fr. *framboise*, "raspberry", MIE **bhrambhásiā**); **bhánduos**, *banner*, *identifying sign*, *standard*, hence "company united under a particular banner" as Gmc. *bandwaz* (cf. Goth. *banwa*, also L.Lat. *bandum* into Sp. *banda*); suffixed zero-grade **bháues**, *light*, as Gk. *φῶς*, *φωτός*, (MIE **bháues**, **bhauesós**), as in

common borrowings **bhawtogrbhīā** (see **gerbh**), *photography*, shortened **bhāwtos**, or **bhāuesphoros/phósphoros**, *bringing light, morning star, phosphorus*. See **bhā** for more IE derivatives.

3. Modern derivatives from IE **dṅhū-**, *language*, are usually feminine (as general **dṅghwā**), but for extended Slavic **dṅghwīks**, which is masculine (cf. Russ. *язык*, Pl. *język*, Cz. *jazyk*, Sr.-Cr., Slo. *jezik*, Bul. *език*). Compare, for the noun of the English (language), modern Indo-European words: neuter O.E. *Englisc*, Ger. *Englisch*, Du. *Engels*, Gk. n.pl. *Αγγλικά*; masculine is found in Scandinavian *engelsk*, in Romance – where the neuter merged with the masculine – Fr. *anglais*, It. *inglese*, Spa. *inglés*, Pt. *inglese*, as well as alternative Lat. *sermō latinus*, and Slavic (following the masculine of the word “language”), Russ. *английский* [*язык*], Pol. *język angielski*, Bul. *английски* [*език*], Sr.-Cro. *engleski* [*jezik*] etc.); feminine (following the gender of “language”) Lat. *anglica* [*lingua*], Rom. [*limba*] *engleză*, or Slavic Cz. *angličtina*, Slo. *angleščina*, Bel. *английская*; or no gender at all, as in Arm. *angleren* [*lezu*].

4. PIE root **wéro**, *speak*, (or **werh₃*), gives MIE **wṛdhom**, *word*, as Gmc. *wurdam*, (cf. Goth. *waurd*, O.N. *orð*, O.S., O.Fris., O.E. *word*, Du. *woord*, O.H.G., Ger. *wort*), and **wérdhom**, *word, verb*, as Lat. *uerbum*, as in **adwérdhiom**, *adverb*, or **prōwérdhiom**, *proverb*; also **wério**, *say, speak*, metathesized in Greek, as in **werioneiā**, as Gk. *εἰρωνεία*; also, suffixed variant form **wrētōr**, *public speaker, rhetor*, as Gk. *ρήτωρ*, and **wṛémn**, *rheme*. Compare also Umb. *uerfalem*, Gk. *εἶπω*, Skr. *vrata*, Av. *urvāta*, O.Pruss. *wīrds*, Lith. *vardas*, Ltv. *vārd*s, O.C.S. *vračī*, Russ. *врать*, O.Ir. *fordat*; Hitt. *ueria*.

5. PIE base **jeug**, *join* (probably from a root **jeu**), evolved as O.H.G. [*untar*] *jauhta*, Lat. *jungō*, Gk. *ζεύγνυμι* O.Ind. *yunākti*, *yōjayati* (IE **jeugeietī**), Av. *yaoj-*, *yuj-*, Lith. *jūngiu*, *jūngti*; gives common derivatives **jugóm**, *joining, yoke*; cf. Gmc. *jukam* (cf. Goth. *juk*, O.N. *ok*, O.S. *juk*, O.E. *geoc*, Dan. *aag*, M.Du. *joc*, Du. *juk*, O.H.G. *juch*, Ger. *Joch*), Lat. *iugum*, Gk. *ζυγόν*, O.Ind. *yugám*, Skr. *yogaḥ*, Arm. *luc* (with *-l* influenced by *lucanem*, “*unyoke*”), Toch. *yokām*, O.C.S. *igo*, Russ. *obža*, Cz. *jho*, Welsh *iau*, O.Cor. *ieu*, Bret. *ieo*; Hett. *yugan*; **jéugos**, *yoke*, as Goth. *jukuzi*, M.H.G. *jūch*, Lat. *jūgerum* (from Lat. *jūgera*, IE **jóugesa**), Gk. *ζεῦγος*, O.C.S. *īžesa*;

6. PIE adjective **néwos**, **-ā**, **-om**, gives Germanic *newjaz*, (cf. Goth. *niujis*, O.N. *nýr*, O.Eng. *niowe*, O.Fris. *nie*, O.H.G. *niuwi*, Du. *nieuw*, Dan., Swed. *ny*), Lat. *nouus*, Osc. *núvellum*, Gk. *νέος*, O.Ind. *návas*, *návyas*, Skr. *navah*, Av. *navā-*, O.Pers. *nau*, Toch. *ñu/ñuwe*, Thrac. *neos*, Arm. *նոր*, O.Pruss. *nauns* (due to analogy with *jauns*), O.Lith. *navas*, Lith. *naũjas*, Ltv. *nāujš*, O.C.S. *novŭ*, O.Russ. *ноѡѡ*, Polish *nowy*, Gaul. *Novio-*, O.Ir. *nūē*, Welsh *newydd*, O.Bret. *neuued*, Kamviri *nuī*, Kashmiri *nōv*, O.Osset. *nog*; Hitt. *newash*, Luw. *nāw*.

It was probably a full grade of **nu**, *now*, as Gmc. *nu* (cf. Goth. *nu*, O.N. *nū*, O.E. *nū*, O.Fris. *nu*, O.Ger. *nu*, Du. *nu*, Ger. *nun*), Lat. *nunc*, Gk. *vv*, *vuv*, O.Ind. *nū*, Av. *nu*, O.Pers. *nūram*, Toch. *nuṃ/nano*, O.Pruss. *teinu*, Lith. *nū*, Ltv. *nu*, O.C.S. *nune*, O.Ir. *nu-*, Alb. *tani*; Hitt. *nuwa*, Luw. *nanun*.

7. Indo-European **médhjos** (from PIE **me**, v.i.) gives Gmc. *medjaz* (cf. Goth. *midjis*, O.N. *miðr*, O.S. *middi*, O.E. *midd*, O.Fris. *midde*, O.H.G. *mitti*), Lat. *medius*, Osc. *meſiaí*, Gk. *μέσος*, O.Ind. *mádhjam*, Skt. *mádhjah*, Av. *maidja-*, Pers. *mēān*, Illyr. *metu*, O.Arm. *mēj*, O.Pruss. *median*, Lith. *medis*, Ltv. *mežs*, O.C.S. *mežda*, O.Russ. *межу*, Polish *między*, Gaul. *Mediolānum*, O.Ir. *mid*, Welsh *mewn*, Kamviri *pāmüč*. West Germanic dialects have a common diminutive **medhjólós**, *middle*, as Gmc. *middilaz* (cf. O.E. *middel*, M.L.G., Du. *middel*, Ger. *Mittel*); Latin derivatives include **medhjālís**, *medial*, **medhjālīā**, *medal*, **medhjā**, *mediate*, **médhjom**, *medium*, **entermedhjā**, *intermediate*, **medhjaiwālís**, *medieval*, **medhittersaniós**, *mediterranean*, etc.

PIE **me**, in the middle of, gives suffixed formes **médhi-**, among, with, as Gmc. *mid-*, and **méta-**, between, with, beside, after, as Gk. *meta*.

For PIE **áiw-**, also **ájus**, vital force, life, long life, eternity, compare Gmc. *aiwi* (as in O.N. *ei*, Eng. *aye*, *nay*), suffixed **áiwom**, age, eternity, in **medhjáiwom**, Middle Ages, **medhjaiwālís**, mediaeval, **prwimaiwālís**, primeval, **dhlongháiwotā**, longevity; further suffixed **áiwotā**, age, and **aiwoternós**, eternal, as Lat. *aeternus*, in **aiwotérnitā**, eternity; suffixed **áiwēn**, age, vital force, eon, Gk. *aiōn*; zero-grade compound **júcjēs**, “having a vigorous life”, healthy (from **cei**, live), as Gk. *hugiēs*, in **jucjésinā (téksnā)**, “(art) of health”, hygiene, as Gk. *hugieinē (tekhnē)*; o-grade **ójus**, life, health, as Skr. *āyuh*, or Gk. *ouk*, from (**ne**) **ojus (qid)**, “(not on your) life”, in **ojutópiā**, from Gk. *οὐ*, no, and *τόπος*, a place that doesn’t exist. See also **jeu**, vital force, youthful vigor.

8. PIE **ágros**, field, also pasture, land, plain, gives Gmc. *akraz* (cf. Goth. *akrs*, O.N. *akr*, O.E. *æcer*, O.Fris. *ekkr*, O.H.G. *achar*. Eng. *acre*), Lat. *ager*, Umb. *ager* (both from earlier Italic *agros*, district, property, field), Gk. *αγρός*, Skr. *ajras*, O.Arm. *art*.

9. Indo-European **sqálos**, squalus, shark, (cf. Lat. *squalus*) is probably cognate with **qálos**, whale, as in Gmc. *khwalaz* (cf. O.S. *hwal*, O.N. *hvalr*, O.E. *hwæl*, M.Du. *wal*, O.H.G. *wal*), possibly from an original (**s**)**qalos**, with a general meaning of “big fish”, then constrained in its meaning in individual dialects. See S-Mobile in § 2.8 for more on such related words.

10. Indo-European **áqiā**, “thing on the water”, “watery land”, island, is the source for Gmc. *aujō*, island (cf. Goth. *ahwa*, O.N. *á*, O.E. *īeg*, O.H.G. *aha*, O.Is. *ey*, M.H.G. *ouwe*, Eng. *is[land]*), as may be seen on **Skandináqiā**, Scandinavia L.Latin mistaken form of **Skadináqiā**, Scadinavia, “south end of Sweden”, loan-translation of Gmc. *skadinaujō*, “danger island” (cf. O.E. *Scedenig*, O.N. *Skaney*); first element is usually reconstructed as IE **skátom**, as in Gmc. **skathan*, meaning danger, scathe, damage (Goth. *scaþjan*, O.N. *skaða*, O.E. *sceapian*, O.Fris. *skethia*, M.Du. *scaden*, O.H.G. *scadon*), which could be related to Greek α-σκηθης (*a-skēthēs*), unhurt. The source for **áqiā** is PIE root **áqā**, water, cognate with Lat. *aqua*, Russ. *Oká* (name of a river) and, within the Anatolian branch, Hitt. *akwanzi*, Luw. *ahw-*, Palaic *aku-*.

English writing “island” was influenced by French *isle*, from Lat. *insula*, itself from MIE **énsalā** (from **en-salos**, “in the sea”, from **sálo**m, sea, v.i.), giving derivatives **ensalarís**, insular, **ensalanós**, islander, **ensalínā**, insuline, etc.

11. IE **léndhom**, land, soil, country, region, gave Gmc. *landom* (cf. Goth., O.N., O.E., O.Fris., Du., Ger. *land*), and is derived from PIE **lendh**, with the meaning of land, steppe; compare O.Pruss. *lindan*, O.C.S. *ledina*, Russ. *ljada*, Polish *ląd*, Gaul. *landa*, O.Ir. *land*, Welsh *llan*, Bret. *lann*.

12. For PIE root (**á**)**mbhi**, around, about, compare Gmc. (*um*)*bi* (cf. O.N. *um/umb*, O.E. *be/bi*, *ymbe*, M.Du. *bie*, O.H.G. *umbi*, *bi*, Du. *bij*, Ger. *um*, *bei*), Lat. *ambi*, *amb*, Gk. *ἀμφι*, Skr. *abhi*, Celt. *ambi*. It is probably derived from **ant(i)-bhi**, lit. “from both sides”, hence older IE **ṇbhi*. For PIE **ánti**, front, forehead, compare Gmc. *andja* (end, originally “the opposite side”, cf. Goth. *and*, O.N. *endr*, O.E. *ende*, O.Fris. *enda*, O.H.G. *endi*), Lat. *antiae*, Osc. *ant*, Gk. *ἀντι*, Toch. *ānt/ānte*, Lith. *ant*, O.Ir. *étan*. Anatolian Hitt. *ḫanta*, Luw. *hantili*, Lyc. *xñtawata* support the hypothesis of an earlier locative **h₂ént-i* – see **ant** and **ambhi**.

13. Proto-Indo-European **ag**, drive, draw, move, do, act, compare Lat. *agere*, Gk. *αγεῖν*, O.Ir. *Ogma*, from which **agtiós**, weighty, as Gk. *αξιός*, **ágrā**, seizing, as Gk. *αγρᾶ*, and **ágtos**, in **ambhágτος**, one who goes

around, from Lat. *ambactus*, a loan word from Celtic. Other common derivatives include **agtēiuós**, *active*, **agtuālis**, *actual*, **agtuariós**, *actuary*, **agtuā**, *actuate*, **agénts**, *agent*, **agilís**, *agile*, **agitā**, *agitate*, **ambhaguós**, *ambiguous*, **komágolom**, *coagulum*, **ekságiom**, *essay*, **eksagtós**, *exact*, **eksago**, *demand*, **ekságm̃n**, *swarm*, later *exam*, **eksagmnā**, *examine*, **eksagénts**, *exigent*, **eksaguós**, *exiguous*, **nawagā**, *navigate* (from **náus**), **dhūmagā**, *fumigate*, (from **dhúmos**, *smoke*) **fustagā**, *fustigate* (from Lat. *fustis*, “club”), **transago**, *compromise*, **nttransagénts**, *intransigent* (from **n-**, *un-*, see **ne**), **litagā**, *litigate* (from Latin loan **litágiom**, *litigation*), **prōdago**, *drive away, to squander*, (from **prō-d-es**, *be good*), **prōdagós**, *prodigal*, **redago**, *redact*, **retrōago**, *drive back*, **retrōagtēiuós**, *retroactive*, **transago**, *transact*; Greek **agogós**, *drawing off*, in **-agógos**, *-agogue* (“leading, leader”), as in **dāmagógos**, “popular leader”, *demagogue* (from **dāmos**, *people*), **supnagogikós**, *hypnagogic* (from **swep**, *sleep*), **pawidagógos**, *pedagogue*, **protagonistā**, *protagonist* (Gk. πρωταγωνιστής), **komagógā**, *synagogue*; suffixed **agtiós**, “weighty”, as in **agtiós**, *worth, worthy, of like value, weighing as much*, as in **agtiómā**, *axiom*, Gk. ἀξιωμα, **agtiologíā**, *axiology*; suffixed **ágrā**, *driving, pursuing, seizing*, as in Gk. *agrā*, in **podágrā**.

For PIE **dhúmos**, *smoke*, Lat. *fumus*, Gk. *thymos*, Skt. *dhumaḥ*, O.Prus. *dumis*, Lith. *dumai*, O.C.S. *dymu*, M.Ir. *dumacha*.

Indo-European **swep**, *sleep*, gives **swópōs**, *deep sleep*, as Lat. *sopor*, in compound **swoposidhakós** (from **-dhak**), *soporific*; **swópnos**, *sleep*, as Lat. *somnus*, **swópnołénts**, *somnolent*, or **nswópniom**, *insomnia*; zero-grade suffixed **súpnos**, Gk. *hypnos*, and in **supnótis**, *hypnosis*, **supnotikós**, *hypnotic*.

For Indo-European root **pau**, *few, little*, compare derivatives **pawós**, Gmc. *fawaz* (cf. Goth. *fawai*, O.N. *far*, O.E. *feawe*, Dan. *faa*, O.Fris. *fe*, O.H.G. *foh*) or **paukós**, as Lat. *paucus*; suffixed metathesized form **parwós**, *little, small, neuter parwom, little, rarely*; compound **pauparós**, *producing little, poor* (IE **parós**, *producing*), as in **depauparā**, *depauparate*, and **empauparā**, *impoverish*; suffixed zero-grade **púlā**, *young of an animal*, as Gmc. *fulōn* (cf. Goth., O.E. *fula*, O.N. *foli*, O.H.G. *folo*, O.Fris. *folā*, M.H.G. *vole*, Eng. *foal*, Ger. *Fohlen*); extended suffixed **pútslos**, *young of an animal, chicken*, as Lat. *pullus*, and diminutive **putslolós**, Lat. *pusillus*, in **putslolanamós**, *pusillanimous*; also, for words meaning “boy, child”, compare suffixed **púeros**, as Lat. *puer*, **pútos**, as Lat. *putus*, and **páwids**, as Gk. *παις* (stem *paid-*), in **pawideiā**, *education*, Gk. *παιδεία*, in **enq(u)qlopáwideiā**, *encyclopaedia*, from Modern Latin, itself from Greek “ἐγκύκλια παιδεία” “[well-]rounded education” (see IE **en**, **q’qlos**) meaning “a general knowledge”.

For IE **pero**, *produce, procure*, older **perh₂* (closely related to **pero**, both from **per**), compare Latin *par-* (from zero-grade), in **parā**, *try to get, prepare, equip*, in **adparā**, *prepare*, **adpáratos**, *apparatus, apparel*, **enparā**, *command*, **enparātór**, *emperor, imperator*, **enparatēiuós**, *imperative*, **preparā**, *prepare*, **reparā**, *repair*, **separā**, *separate, sever*; suffixed **pario**, *get, beget, give birth*, p.part. **partós**, in **partosiénts**, *parturient*, **pártom**, *birth*, **repario**, *find out*, **repartóriom**, *repertory*; parallel suffixed participial form **parénts**, *parent*, as Lat. *parēns*; suffixed form **-parós**, *producing*.

Indo-European **pero**, *grant, allot (reciprocally, to get in return)*, gives derivatives as **pártis**, *a share, part*, as Lat. *pars* (stem *part-*), in **partio**, *divide up, share*, **partitós**, *divided, share*, **partitos**, *division, party*, **partikolā**, *particle* (with dim. **partikillā**, *parcel*), **dwipartitós**, *bipartite*, **kompártio**, *compart*, **enpartio**, *impart*, **repartio**, *repart*, **pártiōn**, *portion, a part*, Lat. *portiō*, in **prō partioní**, *in proportion, according to*

each part, into **prōpártiōn**, proportion; **pār**, equal, as in **páritā**, parity, **kompārā**, compare, **npáritā**, imparity, etc.

14. PIE **māter** (also **mātēr**) gave Gmc. *mōdar*, (cf. ON *móðir*, O.E. *mōdor*, O.S. *modar*, O.H.G. *muoter*, M.Du. *moeder*), Lat. *māter*, Osc. *maatreis*, Umb. *matrer*, Gk. *μήτηρ*, O.Ind. *mātā*, Skr. *mātār-*, Av. *mātar-*, Pers. *mādar*, Phryg. *mater*, Toch. *mācar/mācer*, Arm. *մայր* (*mair*), Alb. *motër*, O.Pruss. *mūti*, Lith. *mótė*, Ltv. *māte*, O.C.S., O.Russ. *mamu*, Polish *matka*, Gaul. *mātir*, O.Ir. *máthir*, Welsh *modryb*, Kamviri *motr*, Osset. *madæ*.

IE ending **-ter** usually indicates kinship (see also **pa-ter**, **bhrā-ter**, **dhuga-ter**, **jena-ter**), whilst **ma-** (earlier IE **mah₂-*) is a baby like sound found in the word for “mother” in non-Indo-European languages; as, Estonian *ema*, Semitic *umm*, Chinese *māma*, Apache, Navajo *-ma*, Vietnamese *ma*, Korean *eomma*, Malayalam *amma*, Zulu *umama*, Basque *ama*, Hawaiian *makuahine*, etc.; also, compare IE-related Hitt. *anna*, Hung. *anya*.

Compounds include **māternós** (or Lat. **māternālis**), maternal, **māternitā**, maternity, **mātríkolā**, list, register, and verb **mātríkolā**, matriculate, **mātríks**, matrix, **mātrimóniom**, matrimony; also, **mātériā**, tree trunk (<“matrix”, the tree’s source of growth), hence “hard timber used in carpentry”, hence (calque of Gk. *hūlē*, “wood, matter”), substance, stuff, matter, as in **māteriālis**, material; **mātrópolis** (from **pólis**), metropolis, as Gk. *μητρόπολις*, as well as Greek goddess of produce (especially for cereal crops) *Demeter*, from **dē-māter**, which have been related to IE **de**, **da**, or **don**.

English “wedding” comes from O.E. *weddian* “pledge, covenant to do something” from Gmc. *wadjan* (cf. Goth. *ga-wadjon*, O.N. *veðja*, O.Fris. *weddia*, Ger. *Wette*), from PIE base **wadh-** “to pledge, to redeem a pledge”, as Lat. *vas* (gen. *vadis*), “bail, security”, Lith. *vaduoti* “to redeem a pledge”. Development to “marry” is unique to the English language.

15. PIE root **leuk-/louk-** means bright, light, brightness. Compare **léuktom**, light, as Gmc. *leukhtam* (cf. Goth. *liuhap*, O.N. *leygr*, O.E. *lēoht*, O.Fris. *liacht*, M.Du. *lucht*, O.H.G. *lōh*, O.Ice. *lōn*), or **léuktio**, make light, as Gmc. *leukhtjan* (cf. O.E. *lihtan*); **léuks**, light, as lat. *lūx*, as in **leukítheros**, “light-bearer”, *Lucifer* (from **bher**, carry, as Greek **bhóros**, by *samprasara* the initial desinene is lost, cf. Lat. *uir*<*wiros*, Lat. *sacer*<*sakros* in *lapis níger*, etc.); suffixed **léuksmen**, light, opening, as Lat. *lūmen*, for common derivatives adj. **léuksmenóns(ós)**, luminous, **enléuksmenā**, illuminate, etc.; **léuksnā**, moon, as Lat. *lūna*, as in **leuksnālis**, lunar, **leuksnātikós**, lunatic, etc.; suffixed **léukstrom**, purification, as Lat. *lūstrum*; **leukstrā**, purify, illuminate, as Lat. *lustrare*, as in **enleukstrā**, illustrate; **leukodhrā**, work by lamplight, hence *lucubrate*, as Lat. *lūcubrāre*, as in **eghleukodhrā**, *lucubrate*, (see **eghs**) and **eghleukodhrātiōn**, *elucubration*; suffixed **leukós**, clear, white, as Gk. *λευκός*; o-grade **loukē**, shine, as Lat. *lūcēre*, in **loukénts**, lucent, **loukeitós**, lucid, **ekloukeitā**, elucidate, **reloukē**, shine, **reloukénts**, reluculent, **transloukénts**, translucent; zero-grade suffixed **lúksnos**, lamp, as Gk. *lukhnos*; and also attributed by some to this root nasalized zero-grade Gk. *λύξ*, -γός, “lynx”, in any case MIE **lunks**. Common IE derivatives include Lat. *lux*, *lucere*, Osc. *lúvkis*, Umb. *vuvçis*, Gk. *λευκός*, O.Ind. *roká-*, Av. *raoçant*, Toch. *luk*, Arm. *lois*, *lusin*, Lith. *laukas*, Ltv. *lauks*, O.C.S. *luci*, Russ. *lug*, Gaul. *leux*, O.Ir. *luchair*, Welsh *llug*, Kamviri *luka*; Hitt. *lukezi*, Lyc. *luga*, Luw. *luha-*,

For PIE root **lech**, light, having little weight, compare Gmc. *likhtaz* (cf. Goth. *lihts*, O.N. *léttr*, O.E. *lēoht*, O.H.G. *liht*, Swed. *lätt*, O.Fris., M.Du. *licht*, Ger. *leicht*, Eng. *light*), Lat. *levis*, Gk. *ἐλαχύς*, Skr. *laghús*, *raghús*, Av. *raghu-*, *rāvī* (from **raghvī*), Kashmiri *lo.t*, Toch. *-/lankūtse*, O.Pruss. *lāngiseilingins*, Lith. *lengva*, Ltv. *liegs*, Sla. *lgȁkȁ*

(cf. O.C.S., O.Russ. *лѣзѣць*, Russ. *лѣзѣть*, Pol. *lekki*, Cz. *lehký*, Sr.-Cr. *лаћ*), O.Ir. *lugu*, *laigi* (from **lagiōs*), Welsh *llai*, Alb. *lehtë*. Common MIE derivatives include suffixed **léchtos**, *light*, and **lechtio**, *lighten*, as Gmc. *likhtjan*; **lechús**, *light* (extended in **-is** in Lat. *leuis*) into **lechuā**, *lighten, raise*, Lat. *leuāre*, as in **léghuitā**, *levity*, **adlechuā**, *alleviate*, **eklechuā**, *elevate*, **relechuā**, *relieve*, **relechuántis**, *relevant*; variant **lachs**, *small*, as O.Ir. *lū-*; nasalized zero-grade **línchs**, *lung*, “*light organ*”, as Gmc. *lungz* (cf. O.N. *lunge*, O.E., O.Fris. *lungen*, M.Du. *longhe*, Ger. *lunge*).

16. Adjective **čiwós**, *alive*, from zero-grade **g^{wi}H*, is the source for Gmc. *kwikwaz* (cf. Goth. *quis*, O.N. *kvikr*, O.E. *cwicu*, O.Fris. *quik*, O.H.G. *quec*, Ger. *keck*, possibly also O.E. *cwifer*, Eng. *quiver*), lat. *uīus*, Osc. *bivus*, O.Ind. *jīvati*, Av. *ǰvaiti*, O. Pruss. *giwa*, Lith. *gyventi*, Ltv. *dzīvs*. It comes from PIE root **cei**, *live*, compare Gk. *βίος* (*bios*), *ζωή* (*zoé*), Pers. *gaithā*, Toch. *śo/śai*, O.Arm. *keam*, O.C.S. *жѣму*, Russ. *жить*, Polish *żyć*, Gaul. *Biturīges*, O.Ir. *bethu*, Welsh *byd*.

17. PIE root **léus**, *loosen, divide, cut apart*, gives extended verb **lusō**, *lose, forfeit*, Gmc. *lausan* (cf. O.N. *los*, O.E. *losian*, O.Is. *lyja*, Swe. *sofve*), with zero-grade part. **lusonós**, Gmc. *luzanaz*, (O.E., Du. *loren*, Ger. [*ver*]*loren*), **leusós**, *loose, untied*, Gmc. *lausaz* (cf. Goth. *laus*, O.N. *lauss*, O.E. *leas*, Dan. *løs*, M.Du., Ger. *los*). Compare also Lat. *luēs*, Gk. *λύω*, Skr. *luṇāti*, Toch. *lo/lau*, O.Ir. *loë*, Alb. *laj*; Hitt. *luzzi*. It is derived from PIE **leu**.

18. For Indo-European (**á**)**rtkos**, *bear, big animal*, from older **h₂(é)rtcos* or *h₂(é)rtgos*, (cf. Hitt. *ḫartagga*), compare Lat. *ursus* (from Ita. *orsos*), Gk. *αρκτος*, Skr. *ṛkṣa*, Av. *aršam*, Pers. *xers*, Arm. *arj*, Gaul. *Artioni*, Welsh *arth*, Alb. *ari*, Kamviri *ic*, Osset. *ærs*. Common Modern borrowings include Latin **rtkinós**, *ursine*, **Artkikós**, *Arctic* (from ***Arktikós**), **Antartkikós**, *Antartic* (see **ánti**, *opposite, in front*), Welsh **Artkór(i)os**, *Arthur*.

19. Modern Indo-European **nōmn**, *name*, from an older IE II **h₁noh₃m̥n̥*, compare Gmc. *namōn* (cf. Goth. *namō*, O.N. *nafn*, O.E. *nama*, O.Fris. *nama*, O.H.G. *namo*, Du. *naam*), Lat. *nōmen*, Umb. *nome*, Gk. *ονομα*, O.Ind. *nāma*, Skr. *nāman*, Av. *nāman*, O.Pers. *nāma*, Toch. *ñom/ñem*, Arm. *անուն* (*anun*), O.Pruss. *emmens* (from *emnes*), Sla. *jmę-jmēne* (cf. O.C.S. *imę*, Rus. *имя*, Polish *imię*) Alb. *emër/emën*, O.Ir. *ainmm*, O.Welsh *anu*, O.Corn. *hanow*, Bret. *ano*, Kamviri *nom*; Hitt. *lāman*. Common modern words include Latin (from *nomen*, “*name, reputation*”), **nomnālís**, *nominal*, **nomnā**, *nominate*, **dwinomniālís**, *binomial*, **komnómn**, *cognomen*, **denomnā**, *denominate*, **ñomniā**, *ignominy*, **nomnklatór**, *nomenclator*, **prāinómn**, *praenomen*, **prōnómn**, *pronoun*, **renómn**, *renown*; from Greek are **nomnstikós**, *onomastic*, **-nomn**, *-onym*, **ñnomnós**, *anonymous*, **antinomnsiā** (from **anti**), *antonomasia*, **eponomnós**, *eponymous*, **(a)sunomnós**, *euonymus*, **snteronomnós**, *heteronymous*, **somonomnós**, *homonymous*, **mātronomnikós**, *matronymic*, **patronomnikós**, *patronymic*, **nomntoqoiweíā**, *anomatopoeia*, **paronomnós**, *paronymous*, **pseudonómn**, *pseudonym* (from Gk. *pseudes*, “*false*”) **komnómn**, *synonym*.

For PIE **qéi**, *pile up, build, make*, compare o-grade **qóios**, *body* (as in Eng. *cheetah*), as Skr. *kāyāḥ*; suffixed **qoiwós**, *making*, (after Pokorny Gk. **ποι-φό-ς*) in verb **qoiweio**, *make, create*, as Gk. *ποιεῖν*, **qoiwéitis**, *making*, and as Greek suffix **-qoiweitis**, *-poiesis*, Gk. *ποίησις*, also from Lat. **qoiweitiā**, *poesy*, **qoiweimn**, *poem* (Gk. *ποίημα*), **qoiwéitā**, *poet* (Gk. *ποιητής*), **qoiweitikós**, *poetic*, **epoqoiwéiā**, *epopee*, etc..

Similar root PIE **qéi**, *pay, atone, compensate*, gives Gk. *time*, Skr. *cinoti*, Av. *kaena*, O.C.S. *cena*, Lith. *kaina*, as well as common MIE o-grade **qoiná**, *fine, penalty*, as Gk. *poinē* into Lat. *poena*, as in **qoinālis**, *penal*, **qoinālitā**, *penalty*, **ṛqóinitā**, *impunity*, **qoinologíā**, *penology*, **qoinitosíós**, *punitive*, **supqoiná**, *subpoena*.

20. For **-qe**, enclitic “and”, compare Goth. O.N. *-u(h)*, Lat. *-que*, Gk. *-τε*, Messap. *tí, sí*, O.Ind., Ira. *-ca*, Phryg. *ke*, Ven. *kve*, Gaul. *-c*, O.Ir. *-ch-*; Hitt., Luw. *-ku*, Lyc. *-ke*.

For MIE non-clitic words meaning “and”, compare especially MIE **éti**, “out, further”, also “and”, as Goth. *iþ*, O.N. *i*, O.E. *edw*, O.H.G. *ita-*, Lat. *etiam, et* (cf. Fr. *et*, It. *ed*, Spa., Ca., *i*, Gl.-Pt. *e*, Rom. *și*), Gk. *eti*, O.Ind. *ati*, Av. *aiti*, O.Pers. *atīy*, Phryg. *eti*, Toch. *atas, aci/*, O.Pruss. *et-, at-*, Gaul. *eti, etic*, O.Bret. *et-*, O.Welsh *et-, at-*.

Common Germanic *untha* (cf. O.N. *enn*, O.E. *and, ond*, O.S. *endi*, O.Fris. *anda*, M.Du. *ende*, O.H.G. *enti*, Ger. *und*), reconstructed as MIE **nti**, is generally said to be ultimately from PIE **ánti**, *in front*, although more conceivably a zero-grade form of nasalized ***énti**, from the aforementioned PIE **éti** (Adrados). Also, O.E. *eac*, “also” (as Eng. *eke*), Ger. *auch*, are used as the common conjunction in Da., No. *og*, Swe. *och*, from **aug**, *increase*.

Slavic “a” comes from IE adverb **ad**, (older **h₁d*), “and, then”, as Skr. *fat*, “afterwards, then, so”, Av. *fat*, “afterwards, then”, while Slavic “(h)i” comes from IE conjunction **ei**, *and, if*, as in Gk. *e*.

21. IE **-r**, enclitic “for”, cf. Gk. *ar, ara, rá* (Cypriot *er*), O.Ind. *-r*, Lith. *ir*, “and, also”, *ar* (interrogative).

22. The *Angles* are members of a Germanic tribe mentioned by Tacitus, O.E. *Angeln*, from Lat. *Anglii*, lit. “people of Angul” (cf. O.N. *Öngull*), a region in what is now Schleswig-Holstein, in Northern Germany. The adjectives for the older inhabitants could then be reconstructed as Modern Indo-European **Angliós**. Modern adjective *English* is a common Germanic formation, derived from IE suffix **-isko-**; as, **Angliskós**, **Germaniskós**, **Teutiskós** (along with ‘Classic’ Graeco-Latin **Anglós**, **Anglikós**, **Germanós**, **Germanikós**, **Teutón**, **Teutunikós**), etc.

The noun **Germániā** is from unknown origin. The Oxford English Dictionary records theories about the Celtic root *gair*. Another theory suggests *gar*, while the one that derive it from Gmc. *gaizo-* (cf. O.N. *geirr*, O.H.G. *ger*, O.E. *gar*, Ger. *Ger*) is one of the oldest theories proposed. It is still a common word in modern languages; as, Nor. *germansk*, Gk. *Γερμανός*, Rom. *german*, Ir. *Gearmáinis*, Sco. *Gearmailtis*, Arm. *germaneren*, Hindi *Jarman*, Alb. *gjeranishte*, etc. also in Non-Indo-European languages, like Maltese *Ġermaniż*, Hebrew *germani*, Georgian *germanuli*, Indonesian, Malay, Tagalog, Thai, Xhosa, *Jerman*, Amharic *järmän*.

23. For Indo-European **wíqos**, *wolf* (fem. **wíqiā/wíqī**), compare Gmc. *wulfaz* (cf. Goth. *wulfs*, O.S. *wulf*, O.N. *ulfr*, O.Fris., Du., O.H.G., Ger. *wolf*), Lat. *lupus*, Gk. *λύκος*, Skt. *vṛkas*, Av. *vehrka-*, O.Pers. *Varkana-* (*Hyrkania*, “wolf-land”, district southeast of the Caspian Sea), Albanian *ulk*, Lith. *vilkas*, O.C.S. *вѣлкѣ*; Rus. *волк*, Ukr. *вовк*. Closely related PIE words are **wail**, *wolf*, cf. O.Arm. *gayl*, O.Ir. *fáel*, and **wípēs**, *fox*, cf. Lat. *uulpēs*, Gk. *αλωπηξ*, Skr. *lopāsá*, Av. *urupis, raopis*, Pers. *rōbāh*, Arm. *aluēs*, lit. *lāpė*, Ltv. *lapsa*. Such animals are also a symbol of lust in many old Indo-European dialects.

24. PIE root **bher**, *bear, carry*, also *bear children*, gave Gmc. *beranan* (cf. Goth. *bairan*, O.N. *bera*, O.E., O.H.G. *beran*), Lat. *fero*, Umb. *fertu*, Gk. *φέρω*, O.Ind. *bhárati*, Av. *baraiti*, O.Pers. *baratuv*, Phryg. *ber*, Toch. *pär*, O.Arm. *berel*, Lith. *beriu*, Ltv. *beŗu*, O.C.S. *бѣрати*, Rus. *беры*, Polish *biore*, O.Ir. *berim*, Welsh *cymmyrd*, Alb. *bie*, Kamviri *bor*. With the meaning of *give birth*, compare Eng. *birth*, Goth. *baurpei*, Ger. *Geburt*, Lat. *fors*, O.Ind. *bhr̥tīs*, *bibhrāṇas*, O.Ir. *brith*, O.C.S. *бѣранъ*. Modern derivatives include **bhērā**, *bier*, Gmc. *bērō* (cf. O.N. *bara*, O.E. *ber*, O.Fr. *biere*, O.H.G. *bara*, O.Fris. *bere*, M.Du. *bare*, Eng. *bier*); o-grade **bhórnom**, *child*, Gmc. *barnam*

(cf. O.E. *bearn*, Scots *bairn*); suffixed zero-grade **(kom)bhrtis**, *birth*, as Gmc. *(ga)burthiz* (cf. Goth. *gabaurþs*, O.N. *byrðr*, O.E. *gebyrd*, Ger. *geburt*, Eng. *birth*), **bhrtinios**, *burden*, as Gmc. *burthinjaz* (cf. Goth. *baurþei*, O.N. *byrðr*, O.S. *burthinnia*, O.E. *byrðen*, Ger. *bürde*); compound root **bhrenko**, *bring* (from **bher+enk**, *reach*), as Gmc. *brengan* (cf. Goth. *briggan*, p.t. *brohte*, pp. *broht*, O.Fris. *brenga*, O.E. *bringan*, M.Du. *brenghen*, O.H.G. *bringen*); from Latin *ferre* are common MIE **-bher**, *-fer*, **bhertilis**, *fertile*, **adbherénts**, *afferent*, **kikrombheréntiā**, *circumference*, **kombhero**, *confer*, **kombheréntiā**, *conference*, **debhero**, *defer*, **disbhero**, *differ*, **ekbherénts**, *effluent*, **enbhero**, *infer*, **obhbhero**, *offer*, **prāibhero**, *prefer*, **probhero**, *proffer*, **rebhero**, *refer*, **supbhero**, *suffer*, **transbhero**, *transfer*, **woqibherā**, *vociferate*; prefixed and suffixed zero-grade **próbhrom**, *reproach*, in **obhpróbhriom**, *opprobrium*; suffixed zero-grade **bhrtus**, *chance* (from “a bringing, that which is brought”), as in **bhrtuitós**, *happening by chance, fortuitous*, **bhrtúnā**, *chance, good luck, fortune*; lengthened o-grade **bhōr**, *thief*, as in **bhortēiuós**, *furtive*, **bhorónkolos**, *furuncle*; from Greek *pherein* are o-grade noun **bhóros**, *carrying*, **-bhorā**, *-phore*, **-bhoretis**, *-phoresis*, **-bhoros**, *-phorous*, **am(bh)bhorā**, (from Lat., from Gk. *ambhibhoreus*), **anābhorā**, **diabhorétis**, **(a)subhoríā**, *euforia*, **metābhorā**, **peribhéreiā**, **bheromónā**, etc.; suffixed **bhérnā**, *dowry* (“something brought by a bride”), as in **parabhernáliā**.

IE **nek**, *reach, attain*, gives o-grade prefixed (with intensive **kom-**) **komnóko**, *suffice*, as Gmc. *ganakh-* (cf. Goth. *ganohs*, O.N. *gnogr*, O.E. *genog*, O.Fris. *enoch*, Ger. *genug*); variant Greek **enk**, *carry*, gives o-grade noun **ónkos**, *burden, mass*, hence *a tumor*, as Gk. ὄγκος, Skr. *aṃśaḥ*, as in **onkogénetis**, **onkologíā**; and Germanic **bhrénko**, *bring*, v.s.

Greek *eu* is usually compared with Hittite *assu* < **eh₂su* “good”, hence MIE **asu**, usually **su-** in compounds, cf. O.Ind. *su-*. The fact that all Greek dialects show the same evolution in this Indo-European root is considered a rare phenomenon.

25. Attested derivatives include zero-grade Greek **q'qlos/qúqlos**, *circle, cycle*, Gk. κύκλος, (from which L.Lat. *cyclus*, Eng. *cycle*), Toch. *kukäl/kokale*, e-grade **qéqlos**, *wheel*, as Gmc. *khwewlaz* (cf. O.N. *hvel*, O.E. *hwēol*, *hweogol*, O.S. *hiugl*, O.Fris. *hwel*, M.Du. *weel*), and Lith. *kāklas*, or neuter **qéqlom**, *chakra, circle, wheel*, as O.Ind. *cakram*, Av. *čaxra*, also found as metathesized **qélqos**, *charkha*, as Old. Pers. *čarka-*, or Osset. *calx*. Other derivatives from PIE verbal root **qel**, meaning *revolve, move around, sojourn, dwell*, include Lat. *colere*, “*till, cultivate, inhabit*”, not originally o-grade in PIE (from basic form PIE **qelo-** -> Lat. *cole-*), as in **qélōnos**, *setler*, **qélōniā**, *colony*, **qeltós**, *cultivated*, **qéltos**, *worship, cult*, **qeltēiuós**, *tilled*, **qeltēiūā**, *cultivate*, **qéltosā**, *culture*, **ṇqeltós**, *incult*, **ṇqélinos**, *inquiline*, etc; suffixed **qélōs**, “*completion of a cycle*”, *consummation, perfection, end, result, telos*, gives Gk. τέλος, -εος (remember that PIE [k^w] becomes Gk. [p] or [t] before certain vowels), giving **qeliós**, *perfect, complete*, from which **qeliologíā**, *teleology*, **qéliom**, *telium*, **qelio**, *consecrate, fulfill*, in turn giving **qelésmn**, *consecration ceremony*, from which **qelesmán** (through Arabic *tilasm*, then It. *talismano* or Spa. *talismán* into Fr. *talisman*); from o-grade **qólso-**, “*that on which the head turns*”, *neck, hals*, are **qólsos**, Gmc. *kh(w)alsaz* (cf. Goth., O.N., Dan., Swed., Du., Ger. *hals*), and **qólsom**, as Lat. *collum*, from which derivatives **qolsár**, *collar*, **deqolsā**, *decollate, behead*, etc.; suffixed **-qolā**, *-colous*, and **enqolā**, *inhabitant* a Lat. *-cola, incola*; **ánqolos**, “*one who bustles about*”, *servant*, as Lat. *anculus*, giving dim. f.

anqíllā, maidservant; **qólos**, axis of a sphere, pole, as Gk. πόλος, also **-qólos**, herdsman, as **couqólos**, cowherd, (from **cōus**, cow), as Gk. βουκόλος, giving **couqolikós**, bucolic; also, **qólōs**, wheel, as Slavic *kolo*, *koles* (cf. O.C.S. *коло*, Russ. *колесо*, Pol. *kolo*); suffixed o-grade **qólenos**, traffic, as O.Ira. *-carana*, as in **wésāqólenos**, “sale-traffic”, bazaar, as O.Ira. *vahacarana* (see **wes**), Pers. *bāzār*, hence also MIE partial loan **wesār** or loan **bazār**, bazaar. Compare also O.N. *hjōl*, Skr. *cārati*, Av. *caraiti*, Old Prussian *-kelan*, Lith. *kelias*, O.Ir. *cul*, Alb. *sjell*; Luw. *kaluti*-; zero-grade variant **qín**, again, as Gk. πάλιν, as in **qlíndromos** (from Gk. -δρόμος, racecourse), palindrome, **qlínpsēstos**, palimpsest, Gk. παλίμψηστος (from Gk. *psēn*, “scrape”).

A common word for wheel is **rótā**, from which Gmc. *radō* (cf. ON *roðull*, O.E. *rodur*, O.H.G. *rad*), Lat. *rota*, Skr. *ratha*, Av. *radha*, Lith. *ratas*, Ltv. *rats*, Gaul. *Roto*-, Ir. *rath*, Welsh *rhod*, Alb. *rrath*. Known modern derivatives are Celtic loan word *to-wó-rets*, formed by IE “**do-upo-réts**”, “a running up to”, which gives Mod. Eng. *tory*, from O.Ir. *tōir*, “pursuit”; also, **retondós**, rolling, which gave **rotondós**, round, rotund, as Lat. *rotundus*.

26. Compare for PIE **ghóstis**, stranger, guest, Gmc. *gastiz* (cf. Goth. *gasts*, O.N. *gestr*, O.E. *gæst*, O.Fris. *jest*, O.H.G. *gast*), Lat. *hostis*, *hospes* (*hostis-potes*) O.C.S. *gosti*, OCS *gostī*, Russ. *гость*, Polish *gość*; Luw. *gaši*. Compound **ghospóts**, host, (Lat. *hospes*, guest, originally host, “lord of strangers”), gives MIE **ghospotális**, hospitable, and also **ghospotális**, hospital (from M.Lat. *hospitale*, meaning inn, large house, “guest house”), reduced as **ghostális**, hostel, from O.Fr. *hostel*, in turn from Lat. *hos(pi)tale*. For Hotel, a more international borrowing from the same word, it could be used either as **ghostális**, or as a French loan word **ghostél/ghotél**; compare words with slightly different meanings: Eng. *hostel-hotel*, Ger. *Gasthaus-Hotel*, Swe. *gstgiveri-hotel*, Ice. *gistihtel*, Spa. *hostal-hotel*, It. *ostello-hotel*, Pt. *hotel*, Russ. *гостиница* (*gostinitsa*), Uk. *готел* (*gotel*), Pol. *hotel*, Cz. *hostinec*, Pers. *hotel*, Ind. *hotel*, and also in non-Indo-European languages, as Finnish *hotelli*, Japanese *ホステル* (*hosuteru*) - *ホテル* (*hoteru*), Korean *호텔* (*ho-t’el*), Thai *โฮเต็ล* (*hō-ten*), etc. The word for ‘hotel’ in Latin, however, was *deuersorium*, from the same root as Eng. *divert*.

27. More PIE derivatives related to **stáuros**, (also **stéuros**, both from PIE **ster**) are Germanic (s)*teuraz* (cf. Goth. *stiur*, O.S. *stior*, O.N. *stjórr*, O.E. *steor*, O.H.G. *stior*, M.Du., Du. *stier*; Dan. *tyr*, Swed. *tjur*), Lat. *taurus*, Osc. *turuf*, Gk. *ταυρος*, Av. *staora*, O. Pruss. *tauris*, Lith. *tauras*, Ltv. *tauriņš*, O.C.S. *туру*, Rus. *tur*, Pol. *tur*, Gaul. *tarbos*, Welsh *tarw*, O. Ir. *tarb*, Oscan *turuf* and Alb. *taroç*.

28. Indo-European **nízdos**, nest, resting place, is a secondary PIE root, from **ni**-, down, + **sed**, sit. Compare Gmc. *nistaz*, Lat. *nidus*, O.Ind. *nidas*, Skr. *nīḍá*, Arm. *nist*, O.C.S. *гнездо*, Russ. *гнездо́*, Polish *gniazdo*, O.Ir. *net*, Welsh *nyth*, Bret. *nez*. For **mízdhos**, compare Gmc. *mizdō* (Goth. *mizdō*, O.E. *mēd*, O.S. *mēda*, O.H.G. *mieta*), Gk. *μισθός*, Skr. *mīdhá*, Av. *mīzda*, Pers. *muzd*, *meed*, O.C.S. *mīzda*, Russ. *мзда́*.

29. PIE **ker**, horn, head, gave derivatives **kérnos**, horn, Gmc. *khurnaz* (cf. Goth. *haur*n, O.E. *horn*, Ger. *Horn*, Du. *horen*), Lat., Celt. *cornū* (<***kórnus**, a blending with variant o-grade **kórus**, as in Gk. *koru*-); **kéruiks**, neck, from Lat. *cervīx*; **kérudos**, male deer, hart, from Gmc. *kherutas* (cf. O.H.G. *hiruz*, O.N. *hjörtr*, O.E. *heorot*, M.Du. *hert*, Ger. *Hirsch*); **kéruos**, deer, as Lat. *ceruus*, Welsh *carw*; **krsniom**, Gk. *κρανίον*, Lat. *cranīum*; **krsnotom**, hornet as Gmc. *khurznutu*- (cf. O.E. *hyrnetu*, *hurnitu*, Du. *horzel*); **kerésrom** [ke-‘rez-rom], brain, as Lat. *cerēbrum* (compare also O.N. *hjarni*, O.H.G. *hirni*, Ger. *Hirn*); other derivatives include Gk. *καρη*, Skr.

śiras, *srngam*, Av. *sarah*, Pers. *sar*, Toch. *krāñi*, Arm. *sar*, O.Pruss. *kerpetis*, Lith. *szirszu*, Ltv. *šķirpta*, O.C.S. *чрѣпъ*, Russ. *čerep*, Pol. *trzop*, Bret. *kern*, Alb. *krye*, Osset. *sær*.

30. For PIE **snúsos**, *daughter-in-law*, compare Gmc. *snusaz* (cf. Goth. *schuos*, O.N. *snor*, O.E. *snoru*, O.H.G. *snur*), Lat. *nurus*, Gk. *vvoç*, Skr. *snuṣā*, Arm. *nu*, OCS *snŭxa*, Russ. *choxa*, Polish *snecha*, Alb. *nuse*.

31. PIE **nébhōs**, *cloud*, evolved as Skr. *nábhas*, Av. *nabah*, Lith. *debesis*, Ltv. *debess*, O.C.S. *nebo*, Russ. *nebo*, Polish *niebo*, O.Ir. *nem*, Cor. *nef*, Kamviri *niru*; Hitt. *nepiš*, Luw. *tappaš-*, Lyc. *tabahaza*. Suffixed **nébbhelā** gives Gmc. *nibila* (cf. O.N. *niflhel*, O.E. *nifol*, O.H.G. *nebul*, also found in MIE patronymic **Nebhelínkos**, Gmc. *Nibulunkhaz*, as O.H.G. *Nibulunc*, *Nibulung*), also Welsh *niwl*, Lat. *nebŭla*, as in **nebbhelós**, *nebulous*, and Gk. *nephelē*, as in **nebbhelínā**, *nepheline*, **nebbhelométrom**, *nephelometer*; suffixed **nebbhologíā**, *nephology*; nasalized **némbhos**, *rain, cloud, aura*, as Lat. *nimbus*.

For PIE **mē**, *measure*, compare derivatives suffixed **mélos**, *meal “measure, mark, appointed time, time for eating, meal”*, as Gmc. *melaz* (v.s.); suffixed **métis**, *wisdom, skill*, as Gk. *mētis*, further suffixed **metio**, *measure*, as Lat. *mētīrī*, in nasalized p.part. **mensós**, *measured*, **mensósā**, *measure*, **mensosālis**, *mensural*, **kommensosā**, *commensurate*, **disménsiōn**, *dimension*, **ṛmensós**, *immense*; **métrom**, *measure, rule, length, proportion, poetic meter* (referred by some to IE **med-**), as Gk. μέτρον, in **metrikós**, *metrical*, **diametrós**, *diameter*, **geometriā**, *geometry*, **wiswometrikós**, *isometric*, **metrologíā**, *metrology*, **kommētriā**, *symmetry*; extended and suffixed forms **ménā**, *month, moon*, as Gmc. *mēnōn* (cf. O.E. *mona*), Gk. *mēn*, *mēnē*, in derivatives **mēnopáusā**, *menopause*, **ṛmēnosréwiā**, *amenorrhoea*, etc.; for *month*, compare also **ménōts**, as Gmc. *mēnōth-* (cf. Goth. *menopþs*, O.N. *manaðr*, O.E. *mōnath*, M.Du. *manet*, O.H.G. *manod*, Du. *maand*, Ger. *Monat*), and Latin **ménsis**, as in **menstruā**, *menstruate*, **menstruālis**, *menstrual*, **dwiménstris**, *bimester*, **dwimenstriālis**, *bimestrial*, **seksménstris**, *semester*, **triménstris**, *trimester*, etc. (see also zero-grade suffix **m(ns)ris**, *month*).

PIE **mē** referred also to certain qualities of mind, as suffixed o-grade **mótos**, *mind, disposition*, as Gmc. *mothaz* (cf. Goth. *moþs*, O.N. *moðr*, O.Fris. *mod*, M.Du. *moet*, O.H.G. *muot*, Du. *moed*, Ger. *Mut*), and Latin **mōs**, *wont, humor, manner, custom*, as in loan words (affected by rhotacism) **mosālis**, *moral*, **mósōs**, *custom*, **mosónts(ós)**, *morose*.

Also, PIE **mē**, *big*, gives suffixed comparative **méisā**, *greater, more*, as Gmc. *maizōn* (cf. O.S. *mera*, O.N. *meiri*, O.Eng. O.Fris. *mara*, O.H.G. *mero*, M.Du. *mere*, Ger. *mehr*), Osc. *mais*, Gk. *-moros*, Av. *mazja*, O.Ir. *mor*; also, superlative **mēistós**, *most*, Gmc. *maistaz*; (Lat. *maes*, “*more*”, comes from **meg**).

IE **med**, *take appropriate measures, measure*, gives Gmc. *metan* (cf. Goth. *mitan*, O.E. *metan*, O.Fris., O.N. *meta*, Du. *meten*, Eng. *mete*, Ger. *messen*), also **(kom)médā**, *measure*, Gmc. *(ga)mætijaz* (cf. O.N. *mætr*, O.E. *gemæte*, O.H.G. *gimagi*, Eng. *meet*, Ger. *gemäß*); **medio**, *look after, heal, cure*, as Lat. *medērī*, in **medikā**, *medicate*, **medikínā**, *medicine*, **medikós**, *medical*, **remédiom**, *remedy*; **meditā**, *think about, consider, reflect, meditate*; suffixed **medes-**, giving (influenced by Lat. *modus*) **modestós**, “*keeping to the appropriate measure*”, *moderate*, **ṛmodestós**, *inmodest*; **modesā**, “*keep within measure*”, *moderate, control*, **ṛmodesatós**, *inmoderate*; **medóntiā**, *Medusa*, from Gk. *medein*, “*rule*”; suffixed o-grade **módos**, *measure, size, limit, manner, harmony, melody, mood*, as in **módā**, *mode*, **modélos**, *model*, **modesnós**, *modern*, **modidhakā**, *modify*, **modolā**, *modulate*, **módolos**, *module, modulus*, **kommódā**, *commode*, **kommóditā**,

commodity, **adkommodā**, accomodate; suffixed o-grade **módios**, a measure of grain; lengthened o-grade **mōds**, ability, measure, as in **mōdo**, have occasion, to be permitted or obliged, as Gmc. *mōtan* (cf. Goth. *gamotan*, O.Fris. *mota*, O.E. *motan*, M.L.G. *moten*, Du. *moeten*, Ger. *müssen*, Eng. *must* from O.E. part. *moste*).

32. PIE verb **gen**, give birth, beget, produce, is a well-attested root which gives derivatives referring to aspects and results of procreation and to familial and tribal groups, e.g. **génōs**, race, stock, kind, gender, as Lat. *genus*, *generis*, Gk. γένος, Skr. *janaḥ*, giving derivatives **genesā**, generate, **genesális**, general, **genesátion**, generation; alternate base **gña**, giving cognate **gntis**, natural, native, clan, kin, race, as Gmc. *kundiz* (cf. O.E. *gecynd*, Eng. *kind*), Lat. *gentis*, Gk. γένεσις, Skr. *jāta*, Lith. *gentis*; reduplicate **gigno**, beget, with past participle **genitós**, as in **genitór**, **genitális**, **komgenitális**, etc., cf. Lat. *gignere*, Gk. γίγνεσθαι, Skr. *jajanti*, Av. *zīzanti*; **gnāsko**, be born, from Lat. *gnāsci*, as in **gnātós**, born, **gnātēiuós**, native, **gnátion**, nation, **gnátosā**, nature, **komgnātós**, cognate; **prāignánts**, pregnant; **génios**, procreative divinity, inborn tutelary spirit, innate quality; **engenuós**, born in (a place), native, natural, freeborn, then ingenuous, and **genuínós**, genuine; **engéniom**, inborn character, later engine, and **engeniónts(ós)**, ingenious; **endogenā**, native, indigen; **génmēn**, germen, as in **genmenā**, germinate, **genmenális**, etc. Compare also Gmc. *kunjam*, Osc. *genetaí*, Umb. *natine*, Skr. *janati*, Pers. *zāēdan*, Phryg. *cin*, Thrac. *zenis*, Toch. *kän*, Arm. *cnanim*, Lith. *gimdyti*, Ltv. *znots*, OCS *zěti*, Russ. *зять*, O.Ir. *ro-genar*, Welsh *geni*, Alb. *dhëndër/dhândër*, Kam. *zut*; Hitt. *genzu*.

33. From PIE root **weid**, **woid**, see, know, compare Gmc. *wītan* (Goth. *weitan*, O.N. *vita*, O.S., O.E. *witan*, O.H.G. *wizzan*), Lat. *uidēre*, Gk. *ιδειν*, *ειδοσ*, *οιδα*, Doric Gk. *woida*, Skr. *vēdah*, Av. *vaēda*, Phryg. *wit-*, Arm. *gitem*, O.Pruss. *widdai* (from *vidājet*), Lith. *vėizdmi*, O.C.S. *видѣти*, Pol. *widzieć*, Rus. *видѣть*, Gaulish *vindos*, O.Ir. *ro-fetar*, Welsh *gwyn*, Breton *gwenn*, Kashmiri *vūčhūn*. Derivatives include **wéistos** (<***wéidtos**), learning, wisdom, knowledge, appearance, form, manner, as Gmc. *wissaz* (cf. O.N. *viss*, O.S., O.Fris., O.E. *wīs*, O.H.G. *wiz*, O.Fr. *guise*, Du. *wijs*, Ger. *weise*, Eng. *wise*); suffixed **wéidōs**, form, shape, as Gk. *eidos*, in **wéidolom**, idol, *eidolon*, as Gk. *εἶδωλον*; zero-grade form **wídiom**, knowledge, understanding, intelligence, mind, as Gmc. *witjam* (cf. O.N. *vit*, O.S. *wit*, O.Fris. *wit*, O.H.G. *wizzi*, O.E. *wit*, Dan. *vid*, Swed. *vett*, Ger. *Witz*), also **ṇwídiom**, ignorance (cf. Goth. *unwiti*); from zero-grade **widē**, see, look, as Lat. *uidēre*, are **wistós** (<***widťós**, *uisós* in Latin), seen, as in **wístā**, visa, **wístion**, vision, **wistitā**, visit, **wístōs**, visor, **adwístom**, advice, **adwístā**, advise, **enwídiā**, envy, **ekwidénts**, evident, **prowidē**, foresee, **prowistós**, foreseen, **ṇprowistós**, unforeseen, **ṇprowistā**, improvise, **enterwidē**, interview, **enwidiónts(ós)**, invidious, **prāiwidē**, previse, **prowidē**, provide, **prowidénts**, prudent, **rewidē**, review, **rewistā**, revise, **superwistā**, supervise, survey; suffixed **widésiā**, appearance, form, idea, as Gk. *idéa*; suffixed **wistór** (<***widťór**), wise, learned, learned man, Gk. *histōr*, in **wistoriā**; **Ŋwidā**, Hades, the underworld, perhaps “the invisible”, as Gk. *Haidēs/Aidēs*; suffixed o-grade **wóidos**, knowledge, as Skr. *vedaḥ*.

34. Indo-European **qēl**, far, gives prefixes **qēle-**, far off, from Gk. *τηλε-* (related to **qēleos**, Gk. *τελεος*, end, goal, result), and **qlai-**, long ago, Eng. *paleo-*, from **qlaiós**, old, ancient, Gk. *παλαιός*. This PIE base is possibly related (as a lengthened form) to **qel**, move around; cf. Skr. *caramah*, Welsh *pellaf*, Bret. *pell*.

It is discussed whether *television* was formed in Eng. or borrowed from Fr. *télévision*, in either case from Gk. *tele-*, “far off, afar, at or to a distance”, and Lat. *vision*. Other proposals for the name of this then-hypothetical

technology were *telephote* (1880) and *televista* (1904). The technology was developed in the 1920s and '30s. Loan-translated in Ger. as *Fernsehen*.

English technology comes from PIE **teks**, *weave*, also *fabricate*, *plait*, cf. O.N. *þexla*, O.H.G. *dehsa*, Lat. *textō*, Gk. *tektōn*, Skr. *takṣati*, Av. *tašaiti*, O.Pers. *ustašana*, Pers. *taš*, Lith. *tašau*, Ltv. *tešu*, OCS *tešŏ*, Russ. *tesla*, Ir. *tál*; Hitt. *takš*. Common derivatives include **téktos**, *text*, **komtéktos**, *context*, **prāitéktos**, *pretext*; suffixed **tékslā**, *web*, *net*, *warp of a fabric*, also *weaver's beam* (to which the warp threads are tied), also found in adj. **suptekslís**, *thin*, *fine*, *precise*, *subtle* (<***sup-tékslā**, “thread passing under the warp”, *the finest thread*); suffixed **téksōn**, *weaver*, *maker of wattle for house walls*, *builder*, **tekstór**, *builder*, **tékstōn**, *carpenter*, *builder*, as in **tekstonikós**, *tectonic*, or **arkhitékstōn**, *architect* (from Gk. *arkhein*, “begin, rule”); **téksnā**, *art*, *craft*, *skill*, as Gk. *tekhnē*, in **teksnikós**, *technical*, **teksnologíā**, *technology*.

Another common PIE verbal root for “weave” was **webh**, as in Gmc. *webanan* (cf. O.N. *vefa*, O.E. *wefan*, O.H.G. *weban*, M.L.G., M.Du., Du. *weven*, Eng. *weave*, Ger. *weben*), Gk. *huphē*, Skr. *ubhnāti*, Av. *ubdaēna*, O.Pers. *baftan*, Pers. *bāfad*, Toch. *wāp/wāp*, Alb. *vegjē*. A common MIE word is o-grade **wóbbhiom**, *web*, *fabric*, as Gmc. *wabjan* (cf. O.S. *webbi*, O.N. *vefr*, O.E. *webb*, O.H.G. *weppi*, Du. *webbe*, Ger. *gewebe*), also as English loan word simply **webh**, as in **Wíralts Witá Webh**, *World Wide Web*, *WWW*; also, **wobh(i)o**, *move back and forth as in weaving*, as Gmc. *wab-* (cf. O.N. *vafra*, O.E. *wafian*, *wæfre*, M.E. *waveren*, M.H.G. *waben*, L.Ger. *wabbeln*); suffixed zero-grade form **úbhā**, *web*, as Gk. *huphē*.

Proto-Indo-European **wi**, *apart*, *away*, is the source for adj. **witós**, *wide*, as Gmc. *withas* (cf. O.S., O.E., O.Fris. *wid*, O.N. *viðr*, Du. *wijd*, O.H.G. *wit*, Eng. *wide*, Ger. *weit*), and also for **wit(e)ros/m**, *against*, lit. “more apart”, as Skr. *vitaram*, Gmc. *withros* (cf. Goth. *wīpra*, O.S. *withar*, O.N. *viðr*, O.E. *wið*, O.H.G. *widar*, M.Du., Du. *weder*, Du. *weer*, Eng. *with*, Ger. *wieder*). Compare other derivatives as Skr. *vi*, Av. *vi-*, Hitt. *na-wi* “not yet”, O.C.S. *vutoru*, “other, second”, as Russ. *emopoŭ*.

35. PIE root **ag**, *drive*, *draw out or forth*, *move*, *set in motion*, gives O.N. *aka*, Lat. *agere*, *actus*, Osc. *acum*, Gk. *ἄγω*, Skr. *ájati*, *ajiráh*, Av. *azaiti*, Toch. *āk*, Arm. *acem*, O.Ir. *ad-aig*, *āin*, O. Welsh *agit*; probably Hitt. *aggala-*, “furrow”. For more on **ag**, v.i.

36. For root **leg**, *lie down*, *rest*, gave Gmc. *ligjan* (cf. Goth. *ligan*, O.N. *liggja*, O.E. *licgan*, O.Fris. *lidzia*, M.Du. *ligghen*, O.H.G. *liggan*), Lat. *lectus*, Gk. *λεῖω*, Toch. *lake/leke*, Lith. *at-lagai*, Ltv. *lagača*, O.C.S. *lego*, Russ. *лежа́ть*, Polish *leżeć*, Gaul. *legasit*, O.Ir. *lige*, Welsh *gwal*; Hittite *lagi*.

37. PIE root **peds**, *foot*, is the source for Gmc. *fōts* (cf. Goth. *fōtus*, O.N. *fōtr*, O.E. *fōt*, O.H.G. *fuoz*, Du. *voet*), Lat. *pedis*, Umb. *peři*, Gk. *πεζός*, Dor. *πός*, Skr. *padám*, Av. *pâda-*, Pers. *pa*, Arm. *het*, Toch. *peṃ/paiyye*, Lith. *pėdq*, Ltv. *pėda*, O.C.S. *пѣшь*, Russ. *nénuŭ*, Pol. *pieszy*, Alb. *poshtë*, Osset. *fad*; Hitt. *pata*, Lyc. *pede-*, Luw. *pati-*.

38. The common verb **klus(sk)o**, *listen*, comes from zero-grade of PIE **klew**, *hear*, and it has derivatives refer also to *fame*, *word* or *loud*, as in Gmc. *khlusinōn*, “listen” (cf. O.E. *hlýsnan*, O.H.G. *hlosen*, Eng. *listen*), *khlūdaz*, “loud” (cf. Goth. *hliup*, O.N. *hljóðr*, O.N. *hlud*, O.H.G. *hlut*), Lat. *chuēre*, Gk. *κλυω*, *κλέος* (as in *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Herakles*), Skr. *śru*, *srnoti*, *çrāváyati* Av. *sraota-*, *surunaoiti*, *srayayeiti*, M.Pers. *srod*, Pers. *sarāyīdan*, Illyr. *cleves*, Toch. *klyos*, *klāw*, Arm. *lu*, O.Lith. *šlāvē*, *šlově*, Lith. *klausau*, *šlovė*, Ltv. *klausīt*, *slava*, *slave*, O.C.S. *slusati*, *slava*, *slovo*, Russ. *слово*, *слава*, Pol. *slowo*, *slawa*, Gaul. *clu*, O.Ir. *clunim*, Welsh *clywaf*, Alb. *quhem*.

The common Slavic word to define themselves, O.C.S. словѣне, словѣньскѣ, reconstructed as an older base [k'lou-], if ultimately Indo-European (cf. for **klutós**, “*heared, famous*”, Skr. *śrutá-*, Av. *sruta-*, Gk. *lytós*, Lat. *in-clitus*, M.Ir. *rocloth*, O.H.G. *Hlot-hari*, Arm. *lu*), is a demonym whose first reference is probably found in Ptolemy, who identified tribes called *Stavanoi* and *Soubenoi*, then translated (6th century) as M.Lat. *Sclaueni*/*Sthlauen*i, M.Gr. *Σκλαβηνοί*/*Σθαβηνοί*. It is thus probably related to either *slava*, *fame*, (as *slaviane*), thus “*glorious people*”, or from *slovo*, *speech*, (as *slověne*), therefore originally meaning “*member of the speech community*” (cf. Albanian noun for themselves, *shqipetar*, derived from *shqipónj*, *understand*), in contrast with the Germans, who were in O.C.S. *nemici*, related to *nemu* ‘*dumb*’. Compare with the Greek custom of using βαρβαρος to mean “*foreign, strange, ignorant*” (derivatives are Lat. *barbārus*, Eng. *barbarian*) from PIE base **barbar-**, echoic of unintelligible speech, like that of foreigners (cf. Skt. *barbara-*, *stammering*, also “*non-Aryan*”). Therefore, a proper MIE reconstruction for such Slavic term is **Klówenos**, *Slav*, for словѣне, and **Kloweniskós**, *Slavic*, for словѣньскѣ, but – because the reconstruction is uncertain, and modern crossed borrowings are usual –, modern loan words **Slawénos**, **Slaweniskós** should be preferred.

For common MIE terms – which could be also written with initial **klo-** instead of **slo-/sla-**, compare: **Slawénos**, *Slav*; **Slaweniskós**, *Slavic*; **Slowéniskā**, *Slovakia*; **Slowéniā**, *Slovenia*; **Sloweniskós**, *Slovak*; **Slowenikós**, *Slovene*; **Augosláwiā**, *Yugoslavia*. The later is a compound of MIE reconstructed **augs**, *southern*, from **ug-** (proper IE reconstruction of Slavic *jug-*), originally referring to a southern wind, possibly ultimately from PIE root **aug**, with derivatives meaning *increase, enlarge*, as already seen.

39. PIE root **bhes** *breathe, blow*, gave Skr. *bhas-*, Gk. *ψυχειν*, and is probably of imitative origin. Its zero-grade **bhs-** gives supposedly ***bhsūghā** [(b^h)su:-k^ha:], *spirit, soul*, originally *breath, life*, “*the invisible entity behind the physical body*” (personified as *Psyche*, the lover of *Eros*), a MIE loan word (**bhsūgho-** in compounds) from Gk. *ψυχή*, with an unreconstructed Greek ending **-kh-**, probably PIE **-gh-**. In light of O.Ind. *bābhasti*, some would rather reconstruct a metathesized PIE **spu-**, hence MIE **psūghā**.

40. Usually reconstructed preposition and preverb ***ksun**, *with, together*, as Gk. *ξυν*, is explained as **kom** via Greek-psi substratum (Villar). Slavic *su-*, *so/s*, normally compared with the Greek form, could in turn come from zero-grade **sm** (see **sem**, *one*), as O.Ind. *sa*. Then compound **smwídu**s, *council*, from Slavic *so-vetu*, is also formed by O.C.S. *вѣтъ*, *counsel, advice* (a loan-translation in Gk. *βουλή* in ‘*συμ-βούλιον*’), which comes from PIE root **weid**, *know* (see Consonant Change in § 2.8.4), also found with this broader sense of *share knowledge*, in Baltic, cf. O.Pruss *waitiāt*, Lith. *vaitenù*.

41. IE **gnātiōn**, *nation, stock, race*, lit. “*that which has been born*”, is a Latin loan from **gn(ā)tós**, past part. of **gnásko**, *be born*, as Lat. *natiōnis*, *natus*, *gnasce* (ultimately from **gen**). Political sense has gradually taken over from racial meaning “*large group of people with common ancestry*”, and common derivatives include **gnātionālis**, *national*, or **gnātionālītā**, *nationality*, or **gnātēiuós**, *native*, “*innate, produced by birth*”, etc.

42. PIE root for **prkskó** is **prek**, *ask, entreat, pray*, and is cognate with Gmc. *frēkhnan* (cf. Goth. *fraíhnan*, O.N. *fregna*, O.E. *frignan*, O.H.G. *frāga*), Lat. *prex*, Osc. *aparsam*, Umb. *pepurkurent*, Skr. *praçná*s, *prāś*, Av. *frāsa*, Toch. *prak/prek*, Arm. *harçanem*, Lith. *prašaũ*, Ltv. *prasu*, O.C.S. *npocumu*, Russ. *npocúmb*, Pol. *prosić*, Welsh *archaf*, Ir. *arco*, M.Bret. *archas*. Common MIE derivatives include **preks**, *prayer*, as Lat. *prex*, and verb **prekā**, *entreat, pray*, as Lat. *precāri*, in **prekāsíós**, *precarious* (a purer IE word is **dúsopis**, cf. O.Ir. *domme* ‘*poor*’).

<**dus-op-smjo*, Lat. *inops*, O.Ind. *durāpah* ‘hard to obtain’, etc), **deprekā**, *deprecate*, **enprekā**, *imprecate*; from **prkskó** is extended **p(o)rs(k)stolā**, *ask, request, postulate*, as Lat. *postulāre*.

43. Modern Indo-European words for “house”:

A. Derivatives from an original PIE root **dem-** are **dómos/démos**, *house, ‘shelter’*, are Lat. *domus*, Umb. *dāmoa*, Gk. δόμος, δῆμος (*deme*), O.Ind. *dāmas*, Av. *dām*, Toch. *tam/tām*, Arm. *tun*, Lith. *namas*, Ltv. *namš*, O.C.S. домъ, Rus. дом, Pol. *dom*, Welsh *tŷ*. Also common for *lord, ‘house-master’*, is **dómūnos**, cf. Skr. *dāmūnas*, Lat. *dominus* (see Latin ablaut). From IE **dómn** is Gk. δῶμα, *dome*. Probably from same root is base **demo**, *build*, giving **démrom**, *timber*, Gmc. *temran* (cf. Goth. *timrjan*, O.N. *timbr*, O.E. *timber*, O.Fris. *timber*, O.H.G. *zimbar*, Ger. *Zimmer*); also verb **demrio**, *build*, Gmc. *timrian* (*build*, cf. O.E. *timbran*, Du. *timmeren*, Ger. *zimmern*) and compare also Gmc. *tumfetiz*, (Eng. *toft*, from O.N. *topt*), Gk. δάπεδον, Lith. *dimstis*.

B. For ‘house’ in Germanic languages MIE reconstructs a common **kúsom**, *dwelling, shelter*, from Gmc. *khusam* (cf. Goth. *-hus*, O.N., O.E., O.Fris. *hus*, Du. *huis*, Ger. *Haus*), probably related to PIE root (s)**kéu**, *cover, conceal*. Compare in **kéudh(i)o**, *hide, conceal*, Gmc. *kluthjanan* (O.E. *hyde*), Gk. κεύθω, and other derivatives like **kéudhis**, *covering*, Gmc. *khudiz* (cf. O.N. *huð*, O.E. *hyd*, O.Fris. *hed*, M.Du. *huut*, Ger. *Haut*), **skéuiom**, *cloud, cloud cover*, as Gmc. *skeujam* (cf. Goth. *skuggwa*, O.N. *scy*, *skuggi*, O.E. *sceo*, *scua*, O.S. *scio*, O.H.G. *scuwo*, *scūr*, O.Ice. *skāli*, *skjöl*, M.H.G. *hode*, Ger. *Scheuer*), Lat. *cutis, scutum, ob-scurus*, Gk. κύτος, Skr. *kostha*, *skunati*, Arm. *cim*, Lith. *kėvalas*, Ltv. *skura*, Rus. *kishka*, O.Ir. *cūl*, Welsh *cuddio*.

C. PIE root **kat**, *hut, shed* is probably the source of Romance **kasā** (thus older PIE **kātiā**) as in Gmc. *kha-* (cf. O.E. *heador*), Lat. *catena, cassis, castrum*, Av. *kata-*, Pers. *kad*, O.C.S. *kotici, kotú*, O.IR. *cathir*, Welsh *cader*. The different warlike meanings found are explained by confusion with a similar PIE root, **kats**, *troop, battle*, cf. O.N. *hoð*, O.E. *heapu*, O.H.G. *hathu*, Skr. *śātayati*, Toch. */keta*, O.C.S. *kotora*, Gaul. *catu*, O.Ir. *cath*, Welsh *cad*.

Compare also from other works, Swe. *kåta*, Nor. *kota/kote/kåte* (probably borrowed from Uralic *kota*, as Finnish *koti*, Est. *kodu*, Hung. *ház*), and also Skr. *cātvāla-*, Av. *čāiti*, Toch B *kotai-*, Alb *katua*, as well as other unexplained words like Bul. *куца*, Srb.-Cro. *kuća*, Slovene *hiša*, all meaning *hut, shed, house, or hole, prison*, some of them reconstructed as derived from PIE root **ket**, *storage pit* (Mallory-Adams).

D. Old Greek οἶκος (*oikos*), *house*, comes from IE **wóikos**, which gave also Gk. οἰκία, *house*, and Gk. οἰκησις, *dwelling, administration*, and Gk. οἰκητός, *inhabitant*; in MIE, it has universal loan-translations like **woikonomiā**, *economy*, originally “*household, management*”, from **woikonómos**, *econome, “manager, steward”*, **woikologíā**, *ecology*, **woikosōménos**, *world, inhabited world* (into Proto-Greek *woikohōmeno-* -> Att. Gk. οἰκουμένη [γῆ], “*inhabited [land]*”). It is the o-grade form of **wéikos**, *village, dwelling, “group of houses”*, (cf. Lat. *uīcus*, Skr. *vesah*), as in **wéikinos**, *neighbour*, **wéikínitā**, *neighborhood*, or loan word **willā** (from It. *villa, country house, villa, farm*, from Lat. *villa*, in turn from PIE **wéikslā**). The noun is derived from PIE root **weiks**, *clan, village, “social unit above the household”*; compare Goth, O.H.G. *weihs*, O.E. *wic*, Skr. *viś*, Av. *vīs*, O.Pers. *vitham*, Toch. *ike*, Lith. *viešas* (cf. also O.Pruss. *waispattin*, Lith. *viešpats*, MIE **weikspóts**, “*clan-master*”, *landlord*, a compound equivalent to **demš-póts**, “*house-master*”, *landlord*, and similar to **ghos-póts**, “*guest-master*”, *host*), Ltv. *viesis*, OCS *viši*, Russ. *ves'*, Pol. *wieś*, Alb. *vis*.

MIE suffix **-nomiā**, **-nómos** come from IE **nómos**, *custom, law, usage, method*, Gk. νόμος, in turn from PIE base **nem**, *allot, distribute, divide, manage*; cf. Gmc. *niman* (cf. Goth. *niman*, O.N. *nema*, O.E. *naemel*, *numol*,

O.H.G. *nēman*, Eng. *numb*, *nim*, Ger. *nehmen*), Gk. *νέμειν*, Av. *nəmah*, Toch. *ñemek*, Lith. *nuomas*, Ltv. *noma*, Russ. *nemoj*, O.Ir. *nem*. Other known derivatives include **nómesos**, *number, division*, as Lat. *numerus*, **nomesālīs**, *numeral*, etc. **nómā**, *pasturage, grazing*, hence “*a spreading, a spreading ulcer*”, *noma*, from which **nómads** is derived (Lat. *nomas*); also, **nomismátis**, Lat. *numismatis*, in **nomismátikā**, *numismatics*, from **nómismn**, *current coin, custom* (from O.Gk. νόμισμα, lit. “*what has been sanctioned by custom or usage*”), from IE verb **nomiso**, “*to hold or own as a custom, usage, to use customarily, practise, to be used to a thing*” (as Gk. νομίζω, in turn from νόμος). Also, **Németis**, Gk. *goddess of vengeance*, from Gk. Νέμεσις, “*indignation, jealousy, vengeance*” lit. “*distribution, partition*”.

E. For Indo-Aryan *ghar*, compare a common IE root **ghers**, *court, yard*.

44. For PIE base **pótis**, *powerful, able, capable*; also *lord, master*, compare **poto**, “*be able*”, (from Lat. *potere*), from which **poténts** (Lat. pres.p. *potens*) and **poténtiā**; cf. also Gk. *posis*, Skt. *patih*, Lith. *patis*. Also found in compounds **posso**, *be able*, (Lat. *posse*, from **pó[ti]s**, *able*, and [e]s, *be*), as in **possibhīlīs**, *possible*, “*that can be done*”, and **possedē**, *possess* (from Lat. *possidēre*, from **po[ti]s**, “*as master*”, and **sédē**, *sit*), which gives **possésiōn** (<***possedtion**), *possession*, forms which are properly expressed by **potéio**, as O.Lat. *potēō*, a verb usual in modern Romance through a V.Lat. *potere* (cf. Fr. *pouvoir*, Ita. *potere*, Pt., Spa. *poder*, Rom. *putere*, etc.).

For PIE **es** (older **h₁es*), *be*, compare Goth. *ist*, O.N. *es*, O.E. *is*, O.H.G. *ist*, Lat. *est*, Osc. *súm*, Umb. *sent*, Gk. *esti*, Skr. *asti*, Av. *asti*, O.Pers. *astiy*, Toch. *še/šei*, Arm. *ē*, O.Pruss. *asmai*, Lith. *esmi*, Ltv. *esmu*, O.C.S. *jesti*, Russ. *есмь*, Polish *jest*, O.Ir. *am*, Alb. *është/âsht*; Hitt. *asa*, Lyc. *es*, Luw. *as*, Lyd. *e-*, Palaic *aš-*. Its origin is traced by some linguists to a dialectal pronunciation of **eg-**, “*I*”, in some early (influential) Satem dialect; compare O.Ind. *ásmi*, “*I am*” (<PIE **és-mi**, from IE II ***eg**?->***es**, cf. Skr. *áham*, “*I*”, from **eghóm**), or Lat. *sum*, “*I am*” (from PIE **esóm**, cf. Ven. *ehom*, “*I*”, from **eghóm**). Such explanation from Pokorny is possibly out-dated today in light of the newest findings on the so-called palatovelars, v.s.

a. A proper Indo-European word meaning “*owe*” was PIE verb **áik**, *be master of, possess*, and **áikos**, *master, owner*; as Gmc. *aiganan* (cf. Goth. *aigan*, O.Fris. *aga*, O.N. *eiga*, O.E. *āgan*, O.H.G. *eigan*, Eng. *ought*), Skr. *iṣṭe*, *iṣah*, Avestan *iṣti*, *iṣvan-*.

A similar IE root forms **áiks**, meaning *spear, pike*; compare O.N. *eigin*, Lat. *īcō*, Gk. *αἰκλος*, Av. *išarə*, O. Pruss. *aysmis*, Lith. *iešmas*, Ltv. *iesms*, O.C.S. *igla*, Russ. *у́гла*, Pol. *igła*.

b. For PIE **sed**, *sit*, compare derivatives **sedio**, Gmc. *siṭjan* (cf. Goth. *sitan*, O.S. *sittian*, O.N. *siṭja*, O.E. *sittan*, O.Fris. *sitta*, M.Du. *sitten*, O.H.G. *sizzan*, *sezzal*); **sédlos/sédlā**, *seat, position*, as Gmc. *setlaz* (cf. Goth. *siṭls*, M.L.G., M.Du. *setel*, O.E. *setl*, Du. *zetel*, Ger. *Sessel*), Lat. *sella*, O.C.S. *sedlo*, O.E. *sadol*; suffixed stative **sedē**, *sit*, as Lat. *sedēre*, with p.part. **sestós** (<***sedtós**), *sat*, giving **sedentasiós**, *sedentary*, **sestiōn**, *session*, **sédikom**, *siege*, (from L.Lat. *sedicum*, although *besiege* from Lat. *is* **situā**, possibly from IE **tkei**), **dissedē**, *disagree*, **dissedénts**, *dissident*, **adsedē**, *assist, assess, help*, **adseduós**, *assiduous*, **prāisedo**, *preside*, **resedo**, *reside*, **supsediom**, *subsidy* (but **supsisdo**, v.i.); Greek ἔδρα is IE **sedrā**, *chair, throne, face of a geometric solid*, hence loan translations **komsedrós**, *sitting in council*, **komsédriom**, *council* (from which Hebrew *sanhedrīn*, from Gk. συνέδριον), **eksedrā**, *exedra*, **kátsedrā**, *cathedral*, **katsedrális**, *cathedral, bishop's see*, **qetrasédrom**, *tetrahedron*; Also, from Latin **sédēs**, *see, seat, residence*, **sédā**, *sedate, settle, calm down*; prefixed and suffixed **pisedio**, *sit upon* (**pi**, from **epi**); cf. also Umb. *sersitu*, Gk. ἔζομαι, Skr. *sad*, Av. *nišaḍayeiti*,

O.Pers. *niyašayadan*, Pers. *nešastan*, Toch. *sātk*, Arm. *nstil*, O.Pruss. *sīdons*, Lith. *sėdėti, sėdžiu, sėsti, sėdu* Ltv. *sėdēt, sėdu*, Slav. *sědēti, sědī* (O.C.S. съдѣти, съждѣ, Russ. *сидѣть, сестъ* Pol. *siedzieć*), *sěsti, sędō* (cf. O.C.S. състи, сждѣ, O.Russ. състи, сяду, Pol. *siąść, siąde*), Gaul. *essedum*, O.Ir. *saidim*, Welsh *seddu*, Ir. *suidh*.

45. For PIE **gher** with the sense of *enclose*, compare Gmc. *gardaz* (cf. Goth. *gards*, O.N. *garðr*, O.E. *geard*, O.Fris. *garda*, Du. *gaard*, O.H.G. *gart*), also Lat. *hortus, cohors*, Osc. *heríad*, Gk. *χορτος*, Skr. *grhá-*, Phrygian - *gordum*, Lith. *žardas*, Ltv. *zārd*s, Gaul. *gorto*, O.Ir. *gort*, Welsh *garth*, Bret. *garz*, Alb. *garth-*; Hitt. *gurtas*. Balto-Slavic terms related to this root and beginning with [g] – as Lith. *gardas*, O.C.S. *gradu*, Rus. *gorod, -grad*, etc. – are own developments not affected by satemization, sometimes explained as borrowings from Gmc.

46. IE **ghrédhus**, *hunger*, gives Gmc. *grēduz* (cf. Goth. *gredus*, O.E. *grædum*, cognate with Skt. *grdh*, Gk. - *gyros*) and adjective **ghrēdhighós**, *hungry*, as Gmc. *grēdigaz* (cf. O.S. *gradag*, O.N. *graðr*, O.Eng. *graedig*, Eng. *greedy*). From the same PIE root is **ghrtā**, *urge on, encourage* (from Lat. *hortārī*, giving **eksghrtā**, *exhort*), **ghrīs**, *grace, favor* (from Gk. *χαρις*, which gives **ghrismā**, *charism*, or (A)**sughristīā**, *Eucharist*), **ghrē**, *it is necessary* (from Gk. *χρη*, which gives **ghrēstós**, *useful*, and **ghrēstoméndhia**, *chrestomathy*). With the – possibly older – sense of *bowels*, compare Gmc. *gernjan* (O.N. *gorn*, O.Eng. *gearn*, O.H.G. *garn*, Eng. *yarn*), O.E. *gorst*, Lat. *hernia, horrēo*, Gk. *χορδή, χέρσος*, Skr. *hirah, harṣate*, Av. *zaršayamna*, Arm. *dzar*, Lith. *žarna*, Ltv. *zarna*, Russ. *зоп*, O.Ir. *garb*, Welsh *garw*, Alb. *derr*; Hitt. *karat*.

47. PIE root **cei(w)**, *live*, oldest **g^weih₃*, with metathesized variant **cjo-** (older **g^wjeh₃*, coloured to **g^wjoh₃*) gives derivatives zero-grade **ciwós**, *living, alive*, as Gmc. *kwi(k)waz* (cf. Goth. *quis*, O.N. *kvikr*, O.E. *cwicu*, O.Fris. *quik*, O.H.G. *quec*, Ger. *keck*, Eng. *quick*), Lat. *uīus*; verb **ciwo**, *live*, as Lat. *uīuere*; **ciwoparós**, *viviparous, living, alive*, as Lat. *vivipārus*, and shortened **ci(wo)pārā**, *viper, “bearing live young”*, from Lat. *vipēra* (both from IE **parós**, v.s.) and further suffixed form **ci(wo)tā**, *life*, Lat. *vita*, in **ci(wo)tālis**, *vital*. Compare also O.E. *cwifer*, Lat. *uīuō*, Osc. *bivus*, Gk. *βίωμα*, Skr. *jīvaiti*, Av. *gaēthā, jīgaēsa*, O.Pers. *gaithā*, Pers. *zēstan*, Toch. *śo/śai*, Arm. *keam*, O.Pruss. *giwa, giwāntei*, Lith. *gýti, gyventi*, Ltv. *dzīvs, dzīt*, O.C.S. *живѣ, жуму*, Russ. *жить, живѣ*, Polish *żyć, żyje*, Gaul. *Biturīges*, O.Ir. *bethu*, Welsh *byd*.

For another common PIE adjective meaning “lively”, compare **bherés**, as Lith. *bruzdu*, O.C.S. *brūzŭ*, Russ. *borzoi*, Pol. *bardzo*, Gaul. *brys*, Ir. *bras*, and possibly Lat. *festīnō* (but cf. **dhes**).

48. PIE root **ser-** gives **sérōs**, “guardian”, *heroic*, Gk. *ἥρως*, and general verbal base **serw**, *guard, protect*, in **sérwā**, *keep, preserve*, Lat. *seruāre*, **sérwio**, *serve*, as Lat. *seruīre*, and **sérwos**, *slave, servant*, Lat. *seruus* (forms also found in other Italic dialects, cf. Osc. *serevkiđ*, ‘protection’, *ooserclom*, usually considered borrowings from Etruscan); cf. also O.Ind. Av. *haraiti, (pasuś)haurvō*, “shepherd”, Gmc. *sarwīa*, Bal. *serg-*, Sla. *stergt*.

49. To refer to a *person, man*, PIE had root **man**, extended as Indo-Iranian **mānus**, Germanic **mānuos** and Balto-Slavic o-grade **móng(i)os**. Compare Gmc. *manwaz/mannaz* (cf. Goth. *manna*, O.N. *maðr*, O.E. *mann*, O.S., O.H.G. *man*, Ger. *Mann*), Skr. *manuḥ*, Av. *manu-*, Pers. *mærd*, Kurd. *mêr*, Lith. *žmogus*, O.C.S. *mōžī*, Russ. *муж*, Polish *mąż*, Kamviri *mânša*. Compare also with Ger. *Mensch*, Du. *mens*, Nor., Da. *menneske*, Swe. *människa*, Ice. *manneskja*, from Gmc. *manniskaz*, IE **mānuiskos**, *person, human* (cf. Romany *manush*, from Skr. *manuḥ*). A common European borrowing is **mbhudhomānu(o)s**, from compound **m̐(bhi)+bhúdhom**

(from Gmc. *budam*, O.N. *bodh*, “command”) + **mánuos**, *ombudsman* (with the exception of some regionally translated terms, as Fr. *médiateur*, Spa. *defensor del pueblo*, etc).

Some names for ‘German’, ‘Germany’, (Fr. *allemand*, Spa. *alemán*, Pt. *alemão*, Cat. *alemany*, Celtic, like Welsh *Almaeneg*, Bret. *Alaman*, Indo-Iranian, as Pers. *almani*, Kurd. *elman*; and even non-IE, as Turkish *Alman*, Arabic *almanya*, Azeri *Alman*, Basque *alemanera*, Guarani *Alemaniguá*, Malagasi *alema*, Khmer *alaman*, Tagalog *Aleman*), in turn a loan word from the tribal name that the neighboring *Alamanni* used for themselves. The term comes from Gmc. compound *Ala-manniz*, PIE reconstructed **Alománuis**, with first word from PIE root **al-**, therefore originally meaning lit. “all men”.

PIE **al**, *all*, is attested in Germanic and Celtic. Germanic derivatives include **alnós**, *all*, as Gmc. *allaz* (cf. Goth. *alls*, O.N. *allr*, O.E. *all*, *eall*, *eal-*, O.Fris., O.H.G. *al*), and **alo-** in compounds.

50. PIE stem (s)**neu-** (cf. Skr. *snavan-*, Arm. *nearḏ*) is an extension of (s)**nē**, *spin*, *sew*. It gives derivatives **nétlā**, *needle*, (with instrumental suffix **-tlo-**), as Gmc. *nēthlō* (Goth. *nēþla*, O.S. *nathla*, O.N. *nál*, O.E. *næðlæ*, O.Fris. *nedle*, O.H.G. *nādala*), **snotá**, *snood*, as Gmc. *snōdō*, or **némn**, *thread*, as Gk. *νῆμα*. Compare also Lat. *neō*, Gk. *νεῖν*, *νῆθω*, Skr. *snājati*, Ltv. *snāte*, O.C.S. *niti*, Russ. *нумъ*, O.Ir. *snáthat*, Welsh *nyddu*, *nodwydd*.

51. For derivatives of PIE root **stái**, *hide*, *stone*, also *thicken*, *stiffen*, compare **stóinos**, *stone*, Gmc. *stainaz* (cf. Goth. *stains*, O.N. *steinn*, O.E. *stan*, O.H.G., Dan. *steen*, Ger. *Stein*), and **stájr**, *solid fat*, from Gk. *στεαρ*; compare also Gk. *stia*, *stion*, Skr. *stjajāt*, Av. *staj*, O.C.S. *stena*.

52. PIE root **pūr/páwr**, *fire*, *bonfire*, is probably derived from an older **peh₂wr* (cf. Hitt. *paḥḫur*) and has an irregular Genitive **pūnós**. Compare Goth. *fōn*, Gk. *πυρ*, Osc. *purasiāi*, Umb. *pīr*, Skr. *pu*, Toch. *por/puwār*, Arm. *hur*, O. Pruss. *panno*, Polish *perz*, Cz. *pýř*. The suffixed form **pūris**, *fire*, gave Gmc. *fūris* (cf. O.N. *fúrr*, O.E. *fȳr*, O.Fris. *fiur*, M.Du. *vuur*, O.H.G. *fiur*).

53. IE **per** means *lead*, *pass over*, as in adj. **perwntós**, *rocky*, noun **pérwntos**, *mountain*, as Skr. *parvataḥ*; **pertā**, *cliff*, *rock* (possibly earlier “bedrock”, “what one comes through to”), as Lat. *petra*, Gk. *πέτρα* (both dissimilated as **pétrā*, which means ‘feather’ in MIE, v.i., **pértus**, *place for crossing over*, ford as Gmc. *ferthuz* (cf. O.N. *fjörðr*, Eng. *firth*) or **peritós**, *experienced* (from Lat. *peritus*). Other derivatives include o-grade **poro**, *journey*, *travel*, as Gmc. *faranan* (cf. Goth. *farān*, O.E. *fara*, Ger. *fahren*, Eng. *fare*); **póros**, *journey*, *passage*, *way*, as Gk. *πόρος*; **pórñā/pórñom**, *feather*, as Gmc. *farnō* (cf. O.E. *fearn*, M.Du. *varn*, Ger. *Farn*, Eng. *fern*), Skr. *parñam*; also, **pōrio**, *lead*, *lead across*, *bring to safety*, as Gmc. *fōrjan* (cf. O.E. *gefera*, O.H.G. *fuoren*, M.E. *fere*, Ger. *führen*). With zero-grade, common IE words are **prtús**, *going*, *entrance*, *passage*, modern *ford*, *harbor*, *port*, as Gmc. *furthuz* (cf. O.Fris. *forda*, O.E. *ford*, O.H.G. *furt*, Ger. *Furt*), Lat. *portus*, O.Welsh *rit*, Welsh *rhyd*; and **prtá**, meaning “gate” as fem. noun and “carry” as a verb, as in Lat. *porta* and *portāre* respectively.

The name Portugal is MIE **Prtukálē**, *Port of “Kale”*, as Lat. *Portucale*, with the second term of uncertain origin, although some relate it to PIE sources akin to Lat. *Gallus*, “Gallic”, Lat. *calidus*, “warm”, or Lat. *calx*, “lime”.

54. English word “true” comes from O.E. *triewe* (W.Saxon), *treowe* (Mercian), *faithful*, *trustworthy*, from Gmc. *treuwjaz* (cf. Goth. *triggws* O.N. *tryggr*, O.Fris. *triuwi*, Du. *getrouw*, O.H.G. *gatriuwu*, Ger. *treu*), ultimately from adj. **drewiós**, related to **dréwom**, *tree*, *oak*, *wood*, Gmc. *trewan* (cf. Goth. *triu*, O.N. *tré*, O.S. *trio*, O.E. *trēow*, O.Fris. *tre*), both then alternative forms of **deru-**, giving **dórus** (Gen. **derwós**), *tree*, *oak*, fig. *firm*, *strong*, as in Lith. *drútas*, Welsh *drud*, O.Ir. *dron*. Compare other IE derivatives from **deru-**, also **drew-**: Lat.

durus, Gk. *δρῦς, δόρυ*, Skr. *dru, dāru*, Av. *dāuru*, O.Pers. *duruva*, Pers. *deraxt*, Toch. *or*, Arm. *tram, cař*, O. Pruss. *drawine*, Lith. *derva*, Ltv. *dreve*, O.C.S. *ǫpъzo*, O.Rus. *ѡрoвa*, Rus. *деpево*, Pol. *drwa*, Gaul. *Dervus*, O.Ir. *daur, derb*, Welsh *derwen*, Alb. *drusk, dru/drû*, Kam. *dâa*; Hitt. *ta-ru*, Luw. *tarweja-*, and also A.Mac. *darullos*.

55. For IE root **leu**, *loosen, divide, cut apart*, compare **léuwā**, Gmc. *lawwō* (Swe. *lagg*, Eng. *lag*). For zero-grade forms, compare **lwo**, *loosen, release, untie*, from Gk. *λύειν, lúēs*, *plague, pestilence* (< “dissolution, putrefaction”), from Lat. *luēs*, and also **selwo**, *loosen, untie*, as Lat. *soluere* (from PIE **s(w)e-lwo-**).

56. PIE **bélis**, *power, strength*, gives O.H.G. *pal*, O.Fris. *pall*, Lat. *dē-bilis*, Gk. *βελτίων*, Skr. *bālīyān, bālīṣṭhas, bālam*, Phryg. *balaaios*, O.Ir. *adbal*, M.Ir. *bolg*, Welsh *balch*, Kamviri *bâlim*. O.C.S. *болѣи, болѣши, болѣ*, Russ. *большій, болѣе*, Ukr. *більшій*, Bulg. *болѣ*.

57. Indo-European *father*, **patér**, is possibly an earlier compound formed by baby-speak sound like **pa** (compare modern baby words in your language beginning with *p+vowel*), probably earlier **ph₂-*, and IE common suffix for relatives **-ter**, a pattern followed in “mother” and other family members, too. It evolved as Gmc. *fader* (cf. Goth. *fadar*, O.N. *faðir*, O.E. *fæder*, O.H.G. *fater*), Lat. *pater*, Osc. *patír*, Umb. *pater*, Gk. *πατήρ*, Skr. *pítár-*, Av. *pitar-*, O.Pers. *pitā*, Pers. *pedar*, Toch. *pācar/pācer*, Arm. *hair*, Gaul. *ātir*, O.Ir. *athir*, Welsh *gwaladr*, Kashmiri *petúr*, Osset. *fjd*.

58. Indo-European **bhátis**, *appearance, phase*, gives Greek *φάσις (phasis)*. It is derived from **bhanio**, “bring to light”, *cause to appear, show*, as Gk. *φαίνειν (phainein)*, from PIE base **bhā**, *shine*. It gives also derivatives **bhantós**, *visible*, **bhántom**, *phantom*, **bhantasíā**, *fantasy*, **énbhatís**, *emphasis*, **enbhatikós**, *emphatic*, **epibhánia**, *epiphany*, **bhaniómenom**, *occurrence, circumstance*, also *phenomenon*, from Lat. *phaenomenon*, in turn from Gk. *φαινόμενον*, etc.

59. For PIE **ana**, *breathe, blow, spirit*, compare Goth. *uzanan*, *andi*, O.N. *anda*, *önd* O.E. *eðian*, *ōþian*, Lat. *animus*, Osc. *anamum*, Gk. *anemos*, Skr. *ānas, aniti*, Av. *āntya*, Toch. *āñcām/āñme*, Arm. *anjn, hov*, Lith. *anuoti*, O.C.S. *vonja*, Russ. *von'*, O.Ir. *anál*, *animm*, Welsh *anysbryd, anadl*, Alb. *ajë/âj*.

60. The reconstruction of common words for each day in a Seven-Day Week is almost impossible, if not through the adoption of numbers, from one to seven, like that used by the Roman Catholic Church (Lat. *Feriae*, used in Portuguese, see **dhēs**), Armenia, Greece, Iran, as well as in Arabic, Georgian and Hebrew. However, there seems to be a common old (pagan) pattern, followed in Greek (and partly in Sanskrit), and loan-translated from it in Latin and from this in Germanic.

PIE **dhēs** (possibly an extension of **dhē**, *set*) is the reconstructed base for words applied to various religious concepts, as zero-grade **dhēsós**, *god*, Gk. *θεός*, in **apodhesótis**, *apotheosis*, **ṛdhēsós**, *atheistic*, **ṛdhēsísmos**, *atheism*, **endhesosiasmós**, *enthusiasm* (Gk. *ἐνθουσιασμός*), **pántdhesiom**, *pantheon*, Gk. *Πάνθειον*; full-grade **dhésiās**, *holidays*, Lat. *fēriae*, (O.Lat. *fēsiae*), **dhéstos**, *festive*, Lat. *fēstus*, in **dhěstēiuós**, *festive*, **dhěstēiuālis**, *festival*; also, zero-grade **dhásnom**, *temple*, as Lat. *fānum*, in **dhasnatikós**, *fanatic*, **prodhasnós**, *profane*.

NOTE. In Latin, the **s** before **m, n, l**, disappears, and the preceding vowel shows a compensatory lengthening; cf. Duenos: *cosmis* > *cōmis*; Columna Rostrata *-resmom* > *rēmum*; *fasnom* > *fānum*, **habēsna* > *habēna*, **catēsna* > *catēna*; *candēsla* > *candēla*, **quaisēsla* > *querēla*, etc.

For PIE “feast”, a more common verbal root **wes** was used, cf. Goth. *wisan*, ON *vist*, O.E. *wesan*, O.H.G. *wist*, Lat. *vescor*, Skr. *anuvāvase*, Av. *vastra*, Lith. *švest*, Pol. *wesele*, O.Ir. *fiach*, Welsh *gwest*, Hitt. *weši*.

A. The word for “day” (as opposed to “night”) in Indo-European comes usually from a common **dínom**, originally “daylight”, derived from PIE root **diw-**, *shine*, and it is still found in Eng. *lent*, from Gmc. compound *langa-tinaz*, (probably lit. “longer daylight”, cf. Goth. *sintīns*, O.S. *lentin*, O.E. *lencten*, M.Du. *lenten*, O.H.G. *lenzo*); compare also Lat. *nin-dinae* (also general *diēs*, as in Eng. *diurnal*, from base **djeu-*), Skr. *dinam*, O.Pruss. *deinan*, Lith. *diena*, Ltv. *diena*, O.C.S. *дѣнь*, Russ. *день*, Pol. *dzień*, O.Ir. *denus*, *día*, Welsh *dydd*, Alb. *gdhin*.

B. Germanic ‘day’ comes from old PIE **agh-**, *day*, older **h₂egh*, considered as a span of time, hence “24 hours”, cf. Skr. *ahar*, from IE **ághōr**, Av. *azan*, from IE **ághōn**, and Gmc. *dagaz*, reconstructed as MIE **(dh)aghos**, with first **dh-** of uncertain origin, although some relate it to PIE root **dhech**, *burn*, (which gave derivatives with the sense of “hot season”, “summer”, thus maybe mixed with **-agh-** in Germanic to mean “hot part of the day”, *daylight*); cf. Lat. *fovēre*, Gk. *-πτανος*, Skr. *dahati*, *dah*, Av. *dažaiti*, Pers. *dāg*, Toch. *tsäk/tsäk*, O. Pruss. *dagis*, Lith. *dagas*, *degti*, Ltv. *degt*, OCS *žešti*, Russ. *sžigat'*, *žgučij*, Polish *zge*, Ir. *daig*, Alb. *djek*.

Here is a brief explanation of possible loan-translations of the names of week days into Modern Indo-European in three different calendars, Pagan (like Greek, Roman and Germanic, as well as Sanskrit calendars, the last followed in Indian timekeeping, i.e., modern Hindi, Telugu, Gujarati, Bengali, and even Tamil and Malayalam, beginning in Monday), International (beginning in Monday, similar to the traditional Slavic one), and Christian (counting in **Dhésiās**, *feasts*, from Ecc.Lat. *Feriae*, see **dhēs**), viz:

I. Monday should be **Mntós (déinos)**, “(day) of the moon”. Compare Gmc. *Monan-dagaz*, L.L. *Lunæ dies*, Gk. *ημερα Σεληνης*, and Skr. *Soma vāsara* (Beng. *Shombar*). Also, ‘neutral’ **Prwóm (déinom)**, “First (day)”, and Christian **Seqondhá (Dhésiā)**, “Second (Feast)”, i.e. “Feast following Sunday”.

PIE **seq**, *follow*, gives derivatives Gmc. *sekw-* (cf. ON *seggr*, O.E. *secg*, O.H.G. *beinsegga*), Lat. *sequor*, Gk. *hepomai*, Skr. *sacate*, Av. *hačaitē*, O.Pers. *hačā*, Toch. *säk/*, Lith. *sekti*, Ltv. *sekt*, Ir. *sech* Welsh *hep*. Common modern MIE words include Latin derivatives **séqtā**, *sect*, **séqelā**, *sequel*, **seqéntiā**, *sequence*, **komseqénts**, *consequent*, **ekseqo**, *carry out*, *accomplish*, **ekseqotós**, *accomplished*, *carried out*, **ekseqotā**, *execute*, **obhséqiom**, *present*, **obhseqiós**, *obsequious*, **perseqio**, *persecute*, **proseqio**, *prosecute*, **supseqio**, *follow immediatly*, **supseqénts**, *subsequent*; **sequestér**, “follower”, *mediator*, *depository*, **sequestrā**, *kidnap*, **séqestrom**, *sequestrum*, *kidnapping*; **seqós**, *following*, *along*, *alongside of*, as in **ekstrīnseqós**, *from outside*, *extrinsic*, **entrīnseqós**, *from inside*, *intrinsic*; **séqnom**, *identifying mark*, *sign* (from “standard that one follows”), Lat. *signum*, also **séqnā**, *sign*, **adseqnā**, *assign*, **komseqnā**, *consign*, **deseqnā**, *designate*, *design*, **reseqnā**, *return*, *give back*; suffixed **sóqios**, *ally*, *companion* (“follower”), in **soqiabhlís**, *sociable*, **soqiālís**, *social*, **sóqietā**, *society*, **soqio-**, *socio-*, **adsoqiā**, *associate*, **komsoqiā**, *consociate*, **dissoqiā**, *dissociate*.

II. Tuesday is **Eiserós (déinos)**, “(day) of the anger”, as it is the day of the gods of war; cf. Gmc. *Tiwaz-dagaz*, (althoug *Tiw*, from PIE **deiw-**, thus , is in fact etymologically related to Gk. *Zeus* and Lat. *Iove*, v.i.), loan-translated from L.L. *Martis dies*, *ημερα Αρεως*, “day of Ares”, and compare also Skr. *Mangala vāsara* (Beng. *Monggolbar*), identified with *Karttikeya*, the god of war. Compare for PIE **eis**, originally maybe denoting “passion, vigor”, hence ‘anger, wrath’: cf. Lat. *īra*, Gk. *οἰστρος*, *ἔρος*, *Ἀρης*, Skr. *isirah*, Av. *aēšma* (as in *Asmodeus*, v.i.). English “iron” comes from Gmc. *īsarnan* (cf. O.S. *isarn*, O.N. *isarn*, O.E. *isærn*, M.Du. *iser*,

O.H.G. *isarn*), borrowed from Celtic *isarnon* (cf. O.Ir. *iarn*, Welsh *haiarn*), from IE **ájos** (gen. **ájesos**, PIE root **ajos-**, older *h₂ejos*), originally *metal* (“vigorous, powerful material”); compare also Gmc. *ajiz*, (cf. Goth. *aiz*, O.N. *eir*, O.E. *ār*, O.H.G. *ēr*, *ehern*), Lat. *aes*, Umb. *ahesnes*, Skr. *ayaḥ*, Av. *ayañh*, Pers. *āhan*, Gaul. *Isarnodori*, O.Ir. *iarn*, Welsh *haearn*. Also, **Alteróm (déinom)** or Christian **Tritiá (Dhésiā)**.

III. **Wednesday** comes from North Gmc. *Wodenaz-dagaz*, “day of Odin” (cf. O.N. *Öðinsdagr*, O.S. *odensdag*, O.E. *Wōd(e)nesdæg*, O.Fris. *wōnsdei*, M.Du. *Wudensdach*; but, from uncertain origin, compare O.Fris. *wērendei*, Du. *wonseldach*, South. Ger. *quotentag*, and even Eng. *Wednesday* and Du. *waansdei*, as well as Low Ger. and Du. dial. with initial *g-*), loan-translated originally from L.L. *dies Mercurii*, “day of Mercury”, in turn from Gk. *ἡμερα Ερμου*, “day of Hermes”, Lat. *Mercurius* (from **merk-**, Etruscan root for various economic aspects, as in **mérkatos**, *market*, or **merkā**, *buy*) and Gk. *Ἐρμῆς*, (also from unknown origin, with some relating it to *ἔρμα*, a *square pillar*), both equivalent to Skr. *Budha vāsara* (Beng. *Budhbar*), “day of Budha”, the name of the planet Mercury, a son of Chandra, the moon, in Hindu mythology, but the three are unrelated to the Nordic concept of Odin, the “sky-god”, equivalent to Lat. *Jupiter* or Gk. *Zeus*.

III.A. Indo-Aryan term *Budha* (and also *Buddha*) comes from IE zero-grade verb **budho**, O.Ind. *bodhati*, *budhjate*, *budhanta*, “wake, observe, perceive, enlighten”, and noun **búdhis**, *intelligence, reason*, from Skr. *bodhih*, and ***budhtós** (MIE **bustós**) *awaken, enlightened*, from Skr. *buddhaḥ*, all from PIE root verb **bhéudh**, *wake, rise up, be aware*, and also *make aware*; compare also Gmc. *biudanan* (cf. Goth. *anabiudan*, O.N. *bjóða*, O.E. *bēodan*, O.H.G. *biotan*), Lat. *fidere*, *foedus*, Gk. *peithein*, *pistis*, Av. *buidjeiti*, Pers. *bēdār-šudan*, O.Pruss. *budē*, Lith. *budinti*, Ltv. *budīt*, O.C.S. *beda*, *bljudo*, Russ. *быдем*, Pol. *budzić*, O.Ir. *buide*, Welsh *bodd*, Kamviri *bidi*. Due to the common meaning of *announce*, hence *message, messenger, herald*, a concept akin to Sanskrit and Germanic sources (exactly the role of loan-translated *Mercurius* and *Hermes*), a good possibility for Wednesday in a pagan week would be **Budhonós (déinos)**, “messenger/message’s (day)”, **búdhōn**, *message, messenger, bode*, as in Gmc. *budōn* (cf. O.N. *boð*, O.E. *boda*, *bodian*, O.S. *gibod*, O.H.G. *gibot*).

III.B. The new, non-pagan model (cf. M.H.G. *mittewoche*, M.L.G. *middeweke*, Du.dial. *Midswiek*, Fris. *metswik*, Norw. dial. *mækedag*, Mod.H.G. dial. *Mittag*, Eng.dial. *Mid-week*, and also unrelated Ice. *þriðjudagur*, “third-day”), influenced by Gothic, was probably adopted from Gk. or Lat. missionaries, avoiding the old pagan week, and is also found in Slavic – and Hungarian – *srěda*, lit. “middle” (cf. O.C.S. *srěda*, Rus. *sreda*, Pol. *sroda*), loan-translated from Lat. *media hebdomas*, itself a loan word from Gk. *εβδομάδα*, from *ἐβδομάς*, *seven*, from PIE **séptm** (->Gk. ‘*hebdom*’, *seven*, “period of seven days or years”), which was translated in L.Lat. as *septimāna*, from Lat. *septem*; compare also words for “week” in Srb. *ceđmuca*, Cro. *sedmica*, Bulg. *ceđmuca*, Bret. *sizhun*, Lith. *savaitė*, Hindi *haftā*, Hung. *hét* (from an Iranian source, cf. Kurdish *heft*, “seven”). Then, **Medhjā (Séptmā)**, “mid-week”, as well as ‘neutral’ **Tritióm (déinom)** or Christian **Qetwrtá (Dhésiā)**.

Other Indo-European terms for common periods of days:

III.B.1. From IE **wíkom** comes Eng. *week*, Gmc. *wikon* (cf. Goth. *wikon*, O.N. *vika*, O.E. *wice/wican*, O.Fris. *wike*, M.Du. *weke*, O.H.G. *wecha*, Ice. *vika*, even Finnish *viikko*), originally “a turning” or “succession”, from PIE **weik/weig**, *bend, wind*; cf. Gmc. *wik-* (e.g. Eng. *wicker*), *waikwaz* (Eng. *weak*), Lat. *uix*, *uicia*, Skt. *visti*.

III.B.2. Other common word for “week” in Slavic is O.C.S. *ten dzień* (cf. Pol. *tydzień*, Slovak *týždeň*, Slovene *teden*, Ukr. *тиждень*, Cz. *týden*), translated as MIE **tod déinom**, “this day”.

III.B.3. Ltv. *nedēļa* is a loan word from Rus. *неделя* (*nedělja*), originally Sunday in Slavic languages, IE **Nedhélā**, Russ. *не-деламь*, “no-work(ing day)”, composed of:

For PIE **ne**, *no*, compare Gmc. *ne-*, *na-*, (cf. Goth. *nī*, ON *né*, O.E. *ne*, O.H.G. *ne*, Eng. *no*), Lat. *nē*, *ne-*, Osc. *ne*, Skr. *na*, Av. *na*, O.Pers. *na*, Pers. *ن*, O.Pruss. *ne*, Lith. *ne*, Ltv. *nē*, Russ. *не*, *нет*, Polish *nie*, O.Ir. *ní*, Welsh *nī*, *na*, Alb. *nuk*, Hitt. *natta*, Luw. *nī-*, Lyc. *nī-*, Lyd. *nī-*; also common is zero-grade suffix **n-** [n], as Gmc. *un-*, Lat. *in-*, Umb. *an-*, Gk. *a-*, *an-*, Skr. *a-*, *an-*, Toch. *an-/en-*, Arm. *an-*, frequently found in common IE compounds, as **ncowijós**, “man without cows” (cf. Skr. *ágos*, Gk. *aboúteō*, O.Ir. *ambuæ*), **nmrtós**, *immortal* (cf. O.Ind. *amṛta-*, Av. *aməša-*, Gk. *ἀμβροτος*), **ndrós**, *without water* (cf. Skr. *anudrás*, Gk. *ánydros*), **ngnōtós**, *unknown* (cf. Skr. *ájñātas*, *ágnōtos*), **ngn(a)tós**, *unborn*, etc. A common derivative is MIE **nóin**, *no*, *none*, originally “not one, not any” (from **n(e)-óinos**), giving Gmc. *nean* (cf. O.S., M.L.G. *nen*, O.N. *neinn*, M.Du., Du. *neen*, O.H.G., Ger. *nein*), maybe analogous to Lat. *nōn*, *non-* (although probably a nasal extension of o-grade negative particle **nē**).

PIE root **dhē**, *set*, *put*, *place*, (see **dhē** for MIE derivatives) gives Gmc. *dēdiz* (Eng. *deed*, Ger. *Tat*), *dōn* (Goth. *gadēps*, O.E. *dōn*, O.H.G. *tuon*, O.N. *dalidun*, O.S. *duon*, O.Fris. *dua*, M.E. *de*, Ger. *tun*), Lat. *faciō/fēcī*, *facilis*, *condere*, *abdomen*, *fās*, Osc. *faciā*, Umb. *feitu*, Gk. *θήκη*, *θέμα*, *θέτω*, *τίθημι*, Skr. *dádthāti*, Av. *dađāiti*, O.Pers. *adadā*, Phryg. *dak-*, Toch. *täs/täs*, Thrac. *didzos*, Arm. *ed*, Lith. *dedù*, *dėtis*, Ltv. *dēt*, O.C.S. *благодѣтъ*, *дѣти*, *дѣлати*, Russ. *дѣтъ*, *деламь*, Pol. *dziać*; *działać*, Gaul. *dede*, Welsh *dall*, Alb. *ndonj*; Hitt. *dai*, Lyc. *ta-*.

IV. *Thursday* is, after the Greek and Roman calendars, a day consacrated to Zeus and Jupiter respectively; cf. Gk. *ἡμερὰ Διός* (Gk. *Zeus* has gen. *Dios*), Lat. *Iovis dies*, both the “sky-gods” – compare also Hindu *Guru vāsara*, “day of the preceptor”, for Vjasa, the supreme preceptor of mankind, and Beng. *Brihoshpotibar*, “day of Brihoshpoti” (equivalent to Jupiter), the guru of the Devas and the arch-nemesis of Shukracharya, the guru of the Danavas. In loan-translated Gmc. *thonaras-dagaz* (cf. O.N. *Þorsdagr*, O.E. *Þurresdæg*, O.Fris. *thunresdei*, M.Du. *donresdach*, Du. *donderdag*, O.H.G. *Donares tag*), the day is dedicated to a Germanic god whose name is related to PIE root **(s)téna**, *resound*, *thunder*, as in Lat. *tonāre*, Skr. *tánjati*, Pers. *tundar*, Pashto *taṇā*; compare for IE **túros**, *thunder*, Gmc. *thunraz* (cf. O.N. *þorr*, O.E. *þunor*, O.Fris. *thuner*, M.Du. *donre*, O.H.G. *donar*). Therefore, **Diwós** (**déinos**), “sky-god’s (day)”, **Qturóm** (**déinom**), “fourth (day)” or **Penqtá** (**Dhésiā**), “fifth (Feast)”.

V. *Friday* is “Frigga’s day”, wife of Odin in Germanic mythology, goddess of heaven and married love, loan-translation of Lat. *Ueneris dies*, “day of (planet) Venus”, in turn translated from Gk. *ἡμερὰ Ἀφροδίτης*, “day of Aphrodite”, the goddesses of love, lust and beauty; also, Skr. *Shukra vāsara* (Beng. *Shukrobar*), where Shukra is the name for Venus, one of the Navagrahas, a male planet for the Hindus and named after the Guru Shukracharya. Ἀφροδίτη comes from Phoenician *‘Ašstart*, “Astarte”, influenced by Gk. *ἀφρός*, *foam*, having parallels to Indo-European “dawn” god(esse)s, as Vedic Skr. *Ushas*, Lat. *Aurora* (reinterpreted as a-Decl. **Ausós-ā*), IE **Áusōs**. Latin Venus comes from **wénos**, *love*, *sexual desire*, *loveliness*, *beauty*, *charm*, from PIE **wen**, *strive for*, *desire*; as **wenuo**, Gmc. *winnwan* (“seek to gain”, O.E. *wynn*, Eng. *win*), **wnē** [‘uŋ-e:], as Gmc. *wunēn*, (“become accustomed to, dwell”, cf. O.E. *wunian*, Ger. *wohnen*, Eng. *won*), **wonēio**, as Gmc. *wanian* (“accustome, train”, cf. O.E. *wenian*, Eng. *wean*), **wnsko**, as Gmc. *wunskan* (“desire”, cf. O.E. *wyscan*, Ger. *Wünsch*, Eng. *wish*); or **wenésnom**, Lat. *uenenum*, “venom”. Compare also Lat. *uenia*, *uēnāri*, Skr. *vanas-*, *vanam*, *vanati*, *vanik*, *vanijah*, Av. *vanaiti*, Toch. *wani/wna*, *wins-/winsk*, Arm. *gun*, Cel. *wenj* (cf. O.Ir. *fine*, O.Bret. *coguenou*, Welsh *gwen*, Bret *gwenn*); Hitt. *wen-*, *went-* (for more on this root v.i. Sla. *voin’*, “soldier”). For *Frigg*, compare Gmc.

Frije-dagaz (cf. O.N. *frijadagr*, O.E. *frigedæg*, O.Fris. *frigendei*, M.Du. *vridach*, Du. *vrijdag*, Ger. *Freitag*), from IE **prījā**, *woman, wife* – also *Freyja*, goddess of love and beauty in Norse mythology – Gmc. *Frijō* (cf. O.N. *Freyja*, O.E. *frea*, O.S. *frua*, M.Du. *vrouwe*, Ice. *Freyjudagr*, Ger. *Frau*, Eng. *Freja*), itself from PIE root **prai**, *like, love*, which gave **prijós**, *noble, dear, beloved*, as Gmc. *frijaz* (cf. Goth. *freis*, O.E. *freo*, M.H.G. *vri*, Ger. *frei*, Du. *vrij*), and other derivatives related to *free, love, friend*, like **prítus**, *peace* as Gmc. *frithuz* (O.H.G. *fridu*, L.Lat. *exfredāre*, Eng *afraid*), **prījonts**, “*beloved*”, *friend*, as Gmc. *frijands* (cf. Goth. *frijonds*, O.N. *frændi*, O.E. *frēond*, O.Fris. *friund*, M.H.G. *friunt*, Ger. *Freund*); also, compare Gk. *πραος*, Skr. *priyah*, *prīṇāti*, Av. *frā*, Ltv. *prieks*, O.C.S. *prējati*, *prijatelj*, Russ. *прямель*, Polish *przyjaźń*, *sprzyjać*, O.Ir. *ríar*, Welsh *rhydd*; therefore, **Ausosés** (**déinos**), “*dawn’s day*”, **Penqtóm** (**déinom**), “*fifth (day)*”, **Sekstá** (**Dhēsīā**), “*sixth (Feast)*”.

VI. Saturday is a partial loan-translation from Lat. *Saturni dies*, “*day of Saturn*” (where *Saturnus* was an Italic god of agriculture, poss. a borrowing from Etruscan), itself translated from Gk. *ἡμερα Κρονου*, “*day of Cronus*”; compare also Skr. *Shani vāsara* (Beng. *Shonibar*), from *Sani*, one of the nine Navagraha or primary celestial beings, embodied in the planet *Saturn*, MIE **Satúrnos**. Compare O.E. *Sæterdæg/Sæternesdæg*, Du. *zaterdag*, O.Fris. *saterdi*, M.L.G. *satersdach*; Ir. *dia Sathuirn*, Welsh *dydd Sadwrn*. However, an ancient Nordic custom is preserved in O.N. *laugardagr*, Dan. *lørdag*, Swed. *lördag*, lit. “*bath day*” (cf. O.N. *laug*, “*bath*”). Ger. *Samstag* (from O.H.G. *sambaztag*) appears to be from Vulg. Lat. *sambatum*, from Gk. **sambaton*, a colloquial nasalized variant of *sabbaton* “*sabbath*”, also attested in Slavic (cf. O.C.S. *sabota*, Rus. *subbota*, *simbata*) and even Hung. *szombat*; also Romance (cf. Fr. *samedi*, It. *sabato*, Spa. *sábado*, Pt. *sabado*). The *sabbath* is observed by the Jews as a day of rest, and comes from Hebrew *shabbath*, prop. “*day of rest*”, from *shabath* “*he rested*”. Hence, only two names appear to be correct for MIE, IE pagan **Satúrni** (**déinos**), and Christian **Sabbátom**.

VII. Sunday, the last day of the week – first according to religious tradition –, is the “*day of the sun*”, Lat. *dies solis*, loan-translated from Gk. *ἡμερα Ηλιου*, compare also Skr. *Ravi vāsara* (Beng. *Robibar*); according to Hinduism, *Ravi* is *Surya*, the Sun. Therefore, the pagan version should be **Sāwlós** (**déinos**), “*Sun’s day*”, gen. of **Sáwel**, *sun*, v.i., and in Christian tradition, following Lat. *dominicus dies*, Gk. *Κυριακος*, (from Gk. *κυριος*, *lord*, with a different IE base), **Kuriakós/Domūnikós** (**déinos**).

Indo-European root **kew**, *swell*, also *vault, hole*, gives o-grade **kówos**, *hollow*, as Lat. *cauus*, as in **kówā** (as V.Lat. *cova*), *cave*, **kowésna**, *cavern*, **kówitā**, *cavity*, **komkowós**, *concave*, **ekskowā**, *excavate*; **kówilos**, *hollow*, **kowiliā**, *belly*, as Gk. *κοιλία*, and **kówilom**, *coelom*, as in Eng. derivatives *-cele*, *celiac*, *-coel*; **kówos**, *hollow place, cavity*, as in **kówodeiā**, *poppy head*, Gk. *κώδεια*, which gives **kowodeinā** (*-inā*, “*alkaloid*”), *codeine*; zero-grade shortened **kúmolos**, *heap, mass, cumulus*, as Lat. *cumulus*, **kumolā**, *cumulate*, or **adkumolā**, *accumulate*; zero-grade **kūrós**, “*swollen*”, *strong, powerful*, hence **kúrios**, *master, lord*, as Gk. *κύριος*, as in **kūriakós**, “*of the lord*”, as in MIE **Kūriakóm** [**dómn**], *Lord’s [dome]* (from “*house*”, see **dem-**), as Late Greek *kūriakon* [*dōma*] (cf. Med. Gk. *kūrikon*, into W. Gmc. *kirika*, as O.E. *ciricem*, Eng. *church*, Ger. *Kirche*), used for houses of Christian worship since c.300, especially in the East, though it was less common in this sense than **ekklēsīā** (from Gk. *ekklesia*, see **kela**) or **basilikā** (from loan adj. *basiliká*, *royal*, Gk. *βασιλική*, from *basiliós*, *king*); **kūweio**, *swell*, and derivative **kūmn**, *a swelling, wave*, with Greek derivatives as Eng. *cyma*, *cyme*, *cymo-*, *kymo-*; **enkūiēnts**, *pregnant*, as Lat. *inciēns* (as Eng. *enceinte*).

Indo-European **kela**, *shout*, older **kelh₂*, gives verb **klāuo** (from **klah₂*), *roar, low*, as Gmc. *khlōwan* (cf. O.E. *hlōwan*, M.Du. *loeyen*, O.H.G. *hluoje*); suffixed **klāmā**, *call, cry out, claim*, as Lat. *clamāre*, as in **klāmānts**, *clamant*, **klāmōr**, *clamor*, **adklāmā**, *acclaim*, **deklāmā**, *declaim*, **eksklāmā**, *exclaim*, **proklāmā**, *proclaim*, **reklāmā**, *reclaim*; **kolā**, *call*, as Gmc. *khalōn* (cf. M.Du. *halen*, Frank. *halon*, O.Fr. *haler*, M.E. *halen*, maybe also O.E. *geholian*); **komkáliom** (from *kom-*, *together*, and zero-grade **kálh->IE kalio*), *meeting, gathering, council* (“a calling together”), **komkaliā**, *conciliate*, **rekomkaliā**, *reconcile*; **kálendās**, *calends*, from Lat. *kalendae* (first day of the month, when it was publicly announced on which days the nones and ides of that month would fall), giving **kalendásiom**, *calendar*; **kalo** (variant **klē**), *call*, as in **ekkalō**, *summon forth*, which gives **ekklēsīā**, *assembly, church*, as Gk. ἐκκλησία; **kalā**, *call, call out*, as Lat. *calāre*, as in **enterkalā**, *intercalate*, **nomnklātōr**, *nomenclator*; suffixed **klārós** (from zero-grade **kálh*), *bright, clear*, as in **deklārā**, *declare*; zero-grade **klástis**, *summons, division of citizens for military draft*, hence *army, fleet*, from Lat. *classis*, also *class*.

61. MIE **Januários** is probably from IE **jános**, Lat. *Janus*, ancient Ita. deity, guardian god of portals, patron of beginnings and endings, lit. “gate, arched passageway” from PIE **eí**, *go* (cf. Skt. *janaḥ*). Other Roman months are **Februários** (pl. of Lat. *februum*, *purifications*, unkn. origin), **Mártios**, (from Ita. god *Mars*, *Mamers* in Oscan, borrowed from the Etruscan deity *Mariś* as a war/agricultural god *Mars* and equated with Greek *Ares* by *interpretatio romana*), **Aprílis** (from Ita. godd. *Venus*, Etruscan *Apru*, possibly from Gk. *aphrodite*), **Mágios** (from Lat. *Maia*, from PIE **meg**, *great*), **Júnios** (from Lat. *Juno*, related to Eng. *young*), **Djówilios** (from Lat. *Iūlius Caesar*, from **djeus**, *god*), **Augústos** (from Lat. *Augustus Caesar*, from **aug**), **Septímris**, **Októmris**, **Nowímris**, **Dekrímris**, all from IE numbers following the Roman calendar (which began in March) and adj. suffix **-m(ns)ris**, Lat. *-bris*, from PIE base **mēn-**, *month*.

a. For PIE **eí**, *go, walk*, compare Goth. *iddja*, O.E. *ēode*, Lat. *ire, iter*, Umbrian *ier*, Oscan *eituns*, Gk. εἰμι, ἰών, Skr. *ēti, imas, ayanam*, Av. *aēiti*, O.Pers. *aitiy*, Toch. *i*, O.Pruss. *eit*, Lith. *eiti*, Ltv. *iet*, O.C.S. *iti, idŏ* Rus. *uđmu*, Polish *iść*, Gaulish *eimu*, O.Ir. *ethaim*, Kamviri *ie*; Luw. *i-*.

b. For PIE **meg**, *great*, compare derivatives **mégos** (Skr. *maha-*, Gk. *μέγας*, Phryg. *mekā-*, Pers. *meh*), **megilós** (“much”, as Gmc. *mekilaz*, cf. Goth. *mikils*, O.E. *micel*, O.N. *mikill*, O.H.G. *mihhil*, M.E. *muchel*), **magiós** (as Lat. *major*), **magnós** (Lat. *magnus*); cf. Skr. *mahayati, mahat-*, Av. *mazant*, Illyr. *mag*, Toch. *māk/mākā*, Arm. *mec*, Gaul. *Magiorix*, O.Ir. *mochtae*, Welsh *Maclgwn*, Alb. *madh*, Kurd. *mezin*; Hitt. *makkes*.

c. PIE root **jeu**, “vital force, youthful vigor”, and its suffixed zero-grade **juwen-** (cf. Skr. *yuván-*, Lat. *iuvēn-is*), give **júwntis**, *youth*, as Gmc. *juwunthiz/jugunthiz* (cf. Goth. *junda*, O.S. *juguth*, O.E. *geogu*, O.Fris. *jogethe*, M.Du. *joghet*, O.H.G. *jugund*), and **juwnkós**, *young*, as Gmc. *juwungaz/jungaz*, (Goth. *juggs*, O.S., O.Fris. *jung*, O.N. *ungr*, O.E. *geong*, M.Du. *jonc*, O.H.G. *junc*) and Celtic *yowankos* (cf. Gaul. *Jovincillus*, O.Ir. *ac*, Welsh *ieuanc*); compare also Umb. *iuegar*, Av. *javan*, Pers. *javān*, Lith. *jaunas*, Ltv. *jauns*, Slavic *junъ, junьсь* (cf. O.C.S. *юнъ*, O.Rus. *оунъ*, O.Bulg. *юн, юнѣу, юнѣ*, O.Cz. *junec, junoch*, Pol. *junosza, junoch*).

d. PIE **aug**, *increase*, gives Gmc. *aukan* (“eke”, cf. Goth. *aukan*, O.N. *auka*, O.E. *eacan* O.Fris. *aka*), Lat. *augere*, Umb. *uhtur*, Gk. *αὔξων, αὔξανεῖν*, Skr. *ojas-*, *ugra*, Toch. *ok/auk*, O.Pruss. *auginnons*, Lith. *augu*, *aukstas*, Ltv. *augt*. Common modern derivatives include **augonómn**, *nickname*, as Gmc. *aukanamon*); **augméntom**, *increase, augment*, **áugtiōn**, *auction*, from Lat. *augere*; **augē**, *create*, from L.Lat. *augēre*, which gives **augtós**, *created*, **áugtos**, *creation*, **augtór**, *author, creator*, and **augtoritiā**, *authorize*; **augúr**, *diviner* (<

“he who obtains favorable presage”, from “divine favor, increase”), from Lat. *augur*, as in **enaugurā**, *inaugurate*; **augsíliom**, *aid, support, assistance*, from Lat. *auxilium*, and **augsíliāsíós**, *auxiliary*. Also, variant metathesized form **weg-**, o-grade and extended with **-s**, **wógso**, *grow*, Gmc. *wakhsan* (O.S., O.H.G. *wahs*, O.N. *vax*, O.E. *weaxan*, Du. *was*, Ger. *Wachs*, Eng. *wax*), and **wógstus**, *waist*, Gmc. *wakhstus* (cf. Goth. *wahstus*, O.N. *vaxtr*, Swed. *vstm*, O.H.G. *wahst*); from the same IE base, cf. Lith. *vakas*, O.C.S. *vasku*, Rus. *vosk*, Pol. *wosk*.

e. Compare for MIE **mēns** (gen. **mntós**), *moon, month*, cf. Lat. *mēnsis*, Gk. *μην*, Skr. *māsaḥ*, Av. *maonih*, Pers. *māh*, Toch. *mañ/meñe*, Arm. *amís*, O. Pruss. *menig*, Lith. *mėnuo*, Ltv. *meness*, O.C.S. *meseci*, Russ. *mesjac*, Pol. *miesiąc*, O.Ir. *mí*, Welsh *mis*, Alb. *muaj*, Kurd. *mang*, Kamviri *mos*, Osset. *mæj*. In Germanic, “month” comes from IE **ménōts**, Gmc. *mænoth-* (Goth. *menops*, O.N. *manaðr*, O.E. *monað*, M.Du. *manet*, Du. *maand*, O.H.G. *manod*), “moon” from IE **ménōn**, Gmc. *menon-*, (cf. Goth. *mena*, O.N. *mani*, O.E. *mōna*, O.S., O.H.G. *mano*, O.Fris. *mona*, Du. *maan*). See also Proto-Indo-European **mē**, *measure*.

62. For season, year, time, PIE had different words

A. From root **jēr-**, as **jérom**, *year, season*, cf. O.Pers. (*duši*)*jaram*, Gmc. *jæram* (“year, season” cf. Goth. *jer*, O.S., O.H.G. *jar*, O.N. *ar*, O.E. *ġear/gēr*, Dan. *aar*, O.Fris. *ger*, Du. *jaar*, Ger. *Jahr*); **jórā**, *hour, season*, from Gk. *hópa* (“hour, season, year” as in Mod.Eng. *horoscope, hour*); also, compare Lat. *hornus*, Av. *jare*, O.C.S. *jaru*, probably originally “that which goes a complete cycle”, from older verbal root **h₂eí*, *go*, v.s.

A.a. The best option for “season” in MIE would be to use **jérós dáitis**, “year-time”, loan-translated from IE compounds like Ger. *Jahreszeit*, Fris. *jiertiid*, Du. *jaargetijde*, Swe., Da. *årstid*, Rom. *anotimp*, Lith. *metų laikas*, Russ. *время года*, Pol. *pora roku*, Cz. *roční období*, Slov. *letni čas*, Bret. *koulz-amzer*, etc., as a compound from gen. of **jérom**, followed by **d(á)itis**, *time*, as Gmc. *tidiz* “division of time” (cf. O.S. *tid*, Du. *tijd*, O.H.G. *zit*, Ger. *Zeit*), suffixed form of IE **dā**, *divide, cut up*; cf. **dāmos**, Gk. *δῆμος*, also Skr. *dati*, O.Ir. *dam*. and Gmc. *tīmōn*.

A.b. Greek word for “season” is IE **epsoghā**, Gk. *εποχή*, *epoch*, from PIE roots **epi**, *on, at*, and **sogh**, o-grade of **segh**, *hold*, as in Gk. *εχειν*, Skr. *saha-*, *sahate*; other derivatives are **séghōs**, *victory* (<“a holding or conquest in Battle”), as Gmc. *sigiz-* (cf. O.N. *sigr*, O.E. *sige*, O.H.G. *sigu, sigo*, as in *Siegfried*, M.Du. *seghe*), **seghús**, **seghuerós**, *severe*, as Lat. *seuērus*, **sgholá**, *school*, as Gk. *σχολή*, **sghémn**, *scheme*, as Gk. *σχῆμα*.

A.c. Also, MIE **sātiōn**, *sowing, season*, from L.Lat. *sessiōnis* (O.Fr. *seison*, Eng. *season*, Du. *seizoen*, Rom. *sezon*), from Lat. *satiō*, “a sowing”, from pp. *satum* of verb **siso**, Lat. *serere*, a reduplicate verb from IE **sē**, *sow*, as Gmc. *sēanan* (Goth. *saian*, O.N. *sá*, O.E. *sāwan*, M.Du. *sayen*, O.H.G. *sāen*), Skr. *sāyaka*, Toch. *sāry*, Lith. *seju, sėti*, Ltv. *sēt, sėti*, O.C.S. *sejo, sejati*, Russ. *семя*, Pol. *siać*, Welsh *hil*, O.Ir. *sí*, and Hitt. *sai*. It gave also **sémēn**, *seed, semen, sperm* (cf. Lat. *semen*, Umb. *semenies*, O.H.G. *samo*, O.Pruss. *semen*, O.C.S. *seme*, Rus. *семя*, Ger. *Samen*, even Finn. *siemen*), and **sétis**, *seed*, as in Gmc. *sēdiz* (cf. O.N. *sað*, O.S. *sad*, O.Fris. *sed*, M.Du. *saet*, O.H.G. *sat*, Ger. *Saat*).

A.d. Other word is **stātiōn**, from Lat. *statiōnis* (cf. Spa. *estación*, Pt. *estação*, Cat. *estació*), from IE **sta(n)t-**, giving Gmc. *standan* (cf. O.S., Goth., O.E. *standan*, O.N. *standa*, O.H.G. *stān*, Swed. *stå*, Du. *staan*), and other derivatives like IE **statós**, L. *status*, Gk. *στατός*, Lith. *statau*, ultimately from PIE **stā**, *stand*, with derivatives meaning “set down, make or be firm” and “place or thing that is standing”, as in IE **stōdhā**, *stallion, studhorse, steed*, from Gmc. *stōdō* (cf. O.N. *stoð*, O.H.G. *stuot*, O.E. *stod*, M.H.G. *stud*, M.L.G. *stod*, Ger. *Stute*, and also O.C.S. *stado*, “herd”, Lith. *stodas*, “a drove of horses”); compare L. *sistere*, *stō* (from older **stāiō**) Umb. *stahmei*,

Osc. *staíet*, Gk. ἵστασθαι, ἵστός, στῦλος, Skt. *tiṣṭhati*, Av. *hištaiti*, O.Pers. *aištata*, Pers. *istādan*, -*stan* (country, lit. “where one stands”), Phryg. *eistani*, Toch. *štām/stām*, Arm. *stanam*, O. Pruss. *postāt*, *stacle*, Lith. *stojus*, Ltv. *stāt*, O.C.S. *стояти*, *стоѣ*, *stanu*, *staru* (old, lit. “long-standing”), O.Russ. *сѣмѣ*, *сѣмѣ*, Pol. *stoje*, *stać*, O.Ir. *táu* (from older **stāiō**), *sessam*, Welsh *gwastad*, Alb. *shtuara*; Hitt. *išta*, Luw. *išta-*, Lyc. *ta-*

A.e. Hindustani *mausam* (Hindi मौसम, Urdu موسم) comes from Persian موسم, in turn from Arabic مَوَسِم, *weather*, *season*, *time*.

B. Romance languages have words derived from PIE **átnos**, *year* (from “a period gone through”), which gave Germanic and Italic words, cf. Goth. *aþnam*, Lat. *annus* (modern Romance Fr., Rom. *an*, It. *anno*, Pt. *ano*, Spa. *año*, Cat. *any*), Osc., Umb. *akno-*, from IE **at**, *go*, as in Skr. *atati*.

C. Modern Slavic languages have different words for “year, season”.

C.a Some dialects have IE o-grade **ghodhós**, originally *fit*, *adequate*, *belonging together* (v.i. for Eng. *good*), which developed into O.C.S. *зодѣ*, *time*, “pleasing time”, giving O.Rus. *зодѣ*, Cro. *godina*, Bulg. *зодина* (cf. Ukr. *zodi*, Pol. *gody*, Cz. *hod*, Bulg. *зодѣ*, Srb. год, Slov. *gôd*), also adopted in Ltv. *gads* (cf. ‘proper’ Latvian derivatives, *gadigs*, *gadit*), ultimately from PIE base **ghedh**, *unite*, “be associated, suitable”, also with the meaning of “good”.

C.b. Another common Slavic word is Pol., Cz., Slovak *rok*, Ukr. *pik* (also, cf. Russ. *с-рок*), from O.C.S. *рѣка*, *arm*, *hand* (cf. Russ. *pyka*, Ukr., Bel. *pyká*, Slov. *róka*, Pol. *ręka*), also found in Lith. *rankà* (gen. *rañkq*), Ltv. *rùoka*, “hand” (cf. Russ. *rancko*, gen. *rānkan*, Lith. *renkù*, *rinkaũ*, *riñkti*, *parankà*) with the year as a notion of a “cubit measurement of time”; the word is believed to be ultimately from a source akin to a nasal extended IE **wrnkā** [*wr̥-ŋ-ka-*], from PIE **wer**, *turn*, *bend* (maybe through O.Ind. *vrag*, “corner, angle”, *vrangr*, “scythe”).

C.c. Finally, compare Slovene *leto*, Russ.pl. *лѣтѣ*, Pol. *lata*, Cz., Slovak. *leto* (cf. also Russ. лето, Pol. *lato*, “summer”), possibly cognate with O.Ir. *laithe*, *day*, reconstructed as common PIE **létom**.

D. In Celtic, a common isolated root is found, MIE **bhled-**, cf. O.Ir. *bladain*, Ir. *bliain*, Sc. *bliadhna*, Welsh *blwyddyn*, Bret. *bloaz*, Corn. *bledhen*.

E. For “year” in modern Iranian languages, compare Av. *sarəd*, O.Pers. *ýâre*, Persian سال (*sâl*), Kurdish *sal*, Pashto *kâl*, Zazaki *serre*, all from PIE **jēr-**, already seen. Also borrowed in Hindustani as *sāl* (Urdu سال, Hindi साल), although some Indo-Aryan languages derive it from Skr. वर्षम् (*varsham*, as Marathi वर्ष, *varsha*, and Malayalam *varsham*), “year, summer, rain season”, a word which some derive from the sound of the rain, from a Dravidian source.

F. Another PIE word with a similar meaning is **wet-**, *year*, *age*, (cf. Alb. *vit*), which gives derivatives **wétrus**, *yearling*, as Gmc. *wethruz* (*wether*, cf. Goth. *wier*, O.S. *wethar*, O.H.G. *widar*, Ger. *Widder*), **wétōs**, *year*, *age*, *old*, as Lat. *vetus*, *veteris* or Gk. ἔτος; **wétolos/m**, *yearling*, as Lat. *vitulus* and Gk. ἔταλον; cf. Skr. *vatsaḥ*, Osc. *vezkeí*, O.Lith. *vetušas*, O.C.S. *vetŭčŭ*, Russ. *ве́чный*, Pol. *wiotchy*, O.Ir. *fethim*, Corn. *guis*, Alb. *vjet*; Hitt. *witt*.

I For Summer:

I.a. PIE root **séma**, *summer*, gives **Símaros**, and also **sémā**, *season*; compare Gmc. *sumaraz* (cf. O.N., O.S. *sumar*, O.E. *sumor*, O.F. *sumur*, M.Du. *somer*, O.H.G. *sumar*), Skr. *samā*, Av. *hama*, Toch. *šme/šmāye*, Arm. *amař*, Kurdish *havîn*; it is also a common Celtic word, cf. O.Ir. *samain*, *samuin*, *samfuin*, Ir. *Samhain*, Sc. *Samhradh*, O.Welsh *ham*, Welsh *haf*, Bret. *hañv*.

I.b. For Lat. *aestātis* (cf. Fr. *été*, It. *estato*, Cat. *estiu*, also secondary Spa. *estío*, Pt. *estio*) a MIE **Aistā** (< ***aidht(o)-tā**) is reconstructed, from common PIE root **aidh**, *burn, illuminate*; cf. Lat. *aedēs*, Gk. αἶθω, O.Ind. *ṣṭakā*, *índdhē* (nasalized form), Av. *aēsma-*, Lith. *iesmė*, O.Cz. *niestěje*, Slov. *istéje*.

I.c. Another common form is derived from **Wésr**, *spring* (vide infra), as Lat. *veranum* (*tempus*), “(time) of spring” (cf. Spa. *verano*, Pt. *verão*, Rom. *vară*), Lith., Ltv. *vasara*, Alb. *verë*.

I.d. For the common Slavic word, MIE reconstructs n. **Létom** (cf. Russ. *лето*, Pol. *lato*, Cz. *léto*, Srb.-Cro. *ljeto*).

II. MIE has for Autumn, *Fall*, different Indo-European words referring to “harvest”.

II.a. **Kérpistos**, *harvest*, Gmc. **kharbistas* (cf. Goth. *háiŕban*, O.N. *hverfa*, O.S. *hervist*, O.E. *hærfest*, O.H.G. *hwerban*, Du. *herfst*, Ger. *Herbst*), from PIE **kerp**, *pluck, gather, harvest* (cf. Lat. *carpere*, Gk. καρπος, Skr. *kṛpana-*, Toch. *kārp/kārp*, Lith. *kerpu*, O.Ir. *carr*, M.Ir. *cerbaim*, Welsh *par*).

II.b. **Ósōn** (Gen. **Osnós**), from older **h₃esh₃en*, *harvest*, as in Balto-Slavic, giving O. Pruss. *assanis*, Rus. *осень*, Ukr. *осінь*, Pol. *jesień*, Srb.-Cro. *jesen*, Slovak *jeseň*, and also **osnoio**, *earn*, from Gmc. *aznojanan* (cf. Goth. *asans*, O.N. *önn*, O.E. *earnian*, *esne*, O.H.G. *aran*, Ger. *Ernte*); cf. also Lat. *annōna*, Gk. *οπωρ*, Arm. *ashun*.

II.c. **Autúmnos** (Lat. *Autumnus*, of Etruscan origin), is the common word in Romance languages and English.

II.d. In Baltic ‘autumn’ is found as Ltv. *rudens*, Lith. *ruduo*, originally “red season”, derived from PIE **reudhós**, *red, ruddy*. Compare Gmc. *rauthaz* (cf. Goth. *rauþs*, O.N. *rauðr*, O.E. *rēad*, Dan. *rød*, O.Fris. *rad*, M.Du. *root*, O.H.G. *rōt*), Lat. *ruber*, (Lat.dial. *rufus*), Osc. *rufriis*, Umb. *rufu*, Gk. ἐρυθρός; Skr. *rudhira-*, Av. *raoidita-*, Toch. *rtär/ratre*, O.C.S. *rudru*, Rus. *рѣмень, румяный*, Pol. *rumiany*; Lith. *raudas*, Ltv. *ruds*, Gaul. *Roudos*, O.Ir. *ruad*, Welsh *rhudd*, Bret. *ruz*.

III. For MIE Winter.

III.a. There is a common PIE base **Ghéimn**, *snow, winter*; compare O.N. *gói*, Lat. *hiems* (from alternative IE **ghjéms**), Gk. *χειμα* (Mod. Gk. *χειμώνας*), Skr. *heman*, Av. *zimo*, Pers. زمستان (*zemestān*), *dai*, Toch. *śärme/śimpriye*, Arm. *dzmeṛ*, Old Prussian *semo*, Lith. *žiema*, Ltv. *ziema*, OCS *zima*, Russ. *зима*, Polish *zima*, Gaul. *Giamillus*, Ir. *gaimred*, Sc. *Geamhradh*, Welsh *gaeaf*, *geimhreadh*, Bret. *goañv*, Alb. *dimër/dimën*, Kurdish *zivistan*, *zistan*, Kamviri *zē*; Hittite *gimma-*. From the same root, compare **ghéimrinā**, *hibernate*, from Lat. *hibernāre*, from which also (**témpōs**) **ghéimrinom**, Lat. (*tempus*) *hibernum*, “time of winter” (cf. Fr. *hiver*, Ita., Pt. *inverno*, Spa. *invierno*, Rom. *iarnă*), or **ghímriā** [‘gʰi-mṛ-ja], *chimera*, from Gk. χίμαιρα.

III.b. In Germanic, however, the word comes from Gmc. *wentruz* (cf. Goth. *wintrus*, O.N. *vetr*, O.E., O.Fris., Du. *winter*, O.S., O.H.G. *wintar*, Ger. *winter*, Dan., Swed. *vinter*), thus IE **Wéndrus**, “watery season”, from PIE root **wed-/wod-/ud-**, *wet, water*. Compare for IE general **wódr/údr** (or nasalized **wóndr/úndr**), Gmc. *watar*, (cf. Goth. *watō*, O.N. *vatn*, O.E. *wæter*, O.H.G. *wazzar*, O.Fris. *wetir*, Du. *water*), Lat. *unda*, Umb. *utur*, Gk. ὕδωρ, Skr. *udan*, Toch. *wär/war*, Phryg. *bedu*, Thrac. *udrēnas*, Arm. *get*, O. Pruss. *wundan*, Lith. *vanduo*, Ltv. *ūdens*, O.C.S., O.Russ. *вода*, Pol. *woda*, O.Ir. *uisce*, Welsh *gwer*, Alb. *ujë*, Kashmiri *odūr*; also, Hitt. *watar*, and Ancient Macedonian *bedu*. And for alternate form **údro**, *water*, “water-creature”, *otter*, cf. Gmc. *utraz* (cf. O.N. *otr*, O.E. *oter*, O.H.G. *ottar*, Swed. *utter*, Dan. *odder*, Du. *otter*), Lat. *lutra*, Gk. ὕδρεος, Skr. *udra*, Av. *udra*, Lith. *ūdra*, O.C.S. *vydra*, Russ. *vydra*, O.Ir. *uydr*, *odoirne* Ir. *odar*, Osset. *wyrd*; also, derivative **ú(n)deros**, *belly*, compare Ger. *wanast*, Lat. *uterus*, *uenter*, Skr. *udara*, Av. *udaras*, Lith. *vėdaras*, Ltv. *vēders*. As with IE “fire” (**páwr-egnís**), Indo-European had two different roots for “water”, one inanimate, referring to an inanimate substance,

and the other, **apos**, *water* (animate), referring to water as a living force (cf. Sk. *apah*), which comes probably from an older IE II root **h₂p-*, giving PIE **pískos**, *fish*, older **h₂p-isko-*, cf. Gmc. *fiskaz* (cf. Goth. *fisks*, O.N. *fiskr*, O.E. *fisc*, O.H.G. *fisc*, Du. *vis*, Ger. *Fisch*), Lat. *piscis*, Russ. *peskar'*, Polish *piskorz*, O.Ir. *asc*, Welsh *pysgodyn*.

IV. For Modern Indo-European Spring:

IV.a. The common PIE word was **Wesr** [we-sr̥]; compare O.N. *var*, Swe. *vår*, Lat. *vēr*, from which L.Lat. *prima vera* (cf. Spa.,Pt.,It. *primavera*, Rom. *primăvară*), Gk. *éap*, Skt. *vasantah*, Pers. *𐎱𐎠𐎼𐎿* (*bāhār*), Kur. *bihar*, Lith. *vasara*, Lith.,Ltv. *pavasaris*, O.C.S. *vesna*, Russ. *vechna*, Pol. *wiosna*, Gael. *Earrach*, and even Turkish *ilkbahar*, *bahar*, a borrowing from Iranian.

IV.b. The spring is usually considered the first season, hence the common resource of taking words for ‘fore’ or ‘early’ followed by ‘year’, as MIE **Prōjērom/Prājērom**; cf. Dan. *forår*, Du. *voorjaar*, Ger. *Frühjahr*, Bul. *пролет*, Srb.-Cro. *proljeće*, Slovene *pomlad*, Alb. *pranverë*, originally lit. “fore-year”; also, Ger. *Frühling*, from M.H.G. *vrueje*, or Cz. *jaro*, Slovak *jar*, from **jērom**. Also, in French, the older *primevère* was substituted in the 16th c. for *printemps*, O.Fr. *prin tans*, *tamps prim*, from Lat. *tempus primum*, lit. “first time, first season”, which also influenced Mid.Eng. *prime-temps*; cf. also Faer. *maitiid*. For “fore” in compounds, there is IE **prā** [pṛ-ā], *before*, as Gmc. *fura* (cf. Goth. *faiura*, O.N. *fýrr*, O.E. *fore*, O.Fris. *fara*, O.H.G. *fora*, Ger. *vor-*), Gk. *πάρος*, Skr. *purā*, Av. *paro*, Hittite *para-*, as well as IE **pro-/prō**, *before, in front of*, as Gmc. *fra-* (cf. Goth. *fram*, O.N. *frā*, O.E. *fram*, Scots *fro*, Ger. *vor-*), Ita. *pro-*, Gk. *προ-*, Ind. *pra-*, Slav. *pra-*, Celt. *ro-*; although Eng. “fore” itself comes from PIE **per/pr-**, base of prepositions with meanings like *forward, through*, and other extended senses.

IV.c. Another common Germanic term is **Dlonghodéinos**, as Gmc. *langa-tinaz*, lit. “long-day”, (cf. O.S. *lentin*, O.E. *lencten*, M.Du. *lenten*, O.H.G. *lenzo*, Eng. *Lent*, Du. *lente*, Ger. *Lenz*), from **dlo(n)ghós** – maybe an older common, difficult-to-pronounce **dlngghós** [dl̥-ŋ̊-ḡhos] –, *long*, as Gmc. *lanngaz* (cf. Goth. *laggs*, O.N. *langr*, O.E.,O.H.G. *lang*, M.Du. *lanc*), Lat. *longus*, Gk. *δολυχός*, Skr. *dīrgha*, Av. *darəga*, O.Pers. *darga*, Pers. *derāz*, O.Pruss. *ilgi*, Lith. *ilgas*, Ltv. *ilgs*, OCS *dlŭgŭ*, Russ. *dolgij*, Pol. *dhugi*, Gaul. *Loggostalētes*, O.Ir. *long*, Welsh *dala*, Alb. *gjatë*, Kashmiri *dūr*, Hitt. *dalugaes*; and IE **déinos**, a root meaning “day”, vide infra. The compound probably refers to the increasing daylight in Spring.

63. Indo-European **Djéus, Déiws** (the later formed by *e*-insertion of zero-grade **diw-**), means originally *shine*, usually *sky, heaven*, hence *sky god*; cf. Gmc. *Tīwaz* (O.N. *Tyr*, Eng. *Tiu*, also in *Tuesday*), Lat. *deus, Iovis*, as in *Iuppiter* (from older **Djéus patér**, “o father Iove” cf. O.Ind. *devaḥ pitar*, Gk. *Zeus pater*), Gk. *Zeús*, gen. *Διός*, Skr. *devaḥ* (as in *Devanāgarī*), O.Pers. *daēva*-(as in *Asmodeus*), O.C.S. *deivai*, Lith. *devas*. From zero-grade **djéus** is extended **djówis**, Lat. *Iouis*, “Jupiter”, as adjective **djowiliós**, “descended from Jupiter”, Lat. *Iūlius* (name of a Roman gens), into **Djówilios**, *July*. The form **déiws**, as Gmc. *tīwaz*, Lat. *deus*, gives **deiwismos**, *deism*, **déiwitā**, *deity*, **deiwidhakós**, *deific*, **addéiws**, *bye* (“I commend you to God”, cf. Fr.,Eng.,Ger. *adieu*, It. *addio*, Spa. *adiós*, Pt. *adeus*, Cat. *adeu*, Nor. *adjø*, Swe. *adjö*, Gk. *avtio*, Slo. *adijo*, Lux. *äddi*, Papiamentu *ayo*, etc.); also, from Lat. *dīuus*, loan words **dīws**, *famous artist* (fem. **dīwā**, *diva*), and **deiwinós**, *divine*; **déiwēs**, *rich* (“fortunate, blessed, divine”), as Lat. *dīues*; **diwiós**, *heavenly*, as in **Diwiánā**, *Diana*, as Lat. *Diāna*, *moon goddess*; variant **djéus** (from Lat. *djē-*), *day*, as in **djewālís**, *daily*, *dial*, **djewāsíós**, *diary*, **djētā**, *daily routine*, *diet*, *national or local legislative assembly* (alteration influenced by **djē** from **díaitā**, *way of living*, *diet*, from Gk. *δίαιτα* into Lat. *diaeta*), **djousnós**, *diurnal*, “of the day”, *daily*, as in **djousnālís**, *diurnal*, *daily*, hence as

noun “*breviary, journal*” (as Fr. *journal*), and also “*salary*” (as Prov. *jornal*), **djousnom**, *day*, **djousnātā**, *day*, *day’s travel, journey*, **medhīdjēus**, *midday* (from **medhieī djēus**, from locative of **médhjos**, *middle*), *midday*, which gives **medhīdjewonos**, “*of or at midday*”, also *meridian*, and adjective, **medhīdjewonós**, “*of or relating to a meridian, meridional*” from Lat. *meridiānus*, **qōtidjewonós**, *quotidian*; **dejalós**, *clear, evident*, as Gk. δῆλη, as in **psūghodej(a)likós**, *psychedelic*, (see **bhes**) an English loan word using Greek loan words. Also, with the sense of *shining, clear, day*, compare Goth. *sinteins*, Lat. *diēs*, Gk. δῆλος, Skt. *diva*, O.Ind. *dinam*, Welsh *diw*, Bret. *deiz*, Arm. *tiw*, Prus. *deinan*, Lith., Latv. *diena*, O.C.S. *день*, Pol. *dzien*, Ukr., Rus. *день*, etc.

The origin of Germanic word for “*God*” is probably Gmc. *guthan* (cf. Goth. *guþ*, O.E. *god*, O.N. *guð*, Du. *god*, Ger. *Gott*), from zero-grade **ghútom**, *God*, “*the invoked*” (cf. Skr. *huta-*, *invoked*, an epithet of Indra), from PIE **ghwa**, *call, invoke*, although some trace it to *ghúde* “*poured, libated*”, from PIE root **gheu**, *pour, pour a libation*; as Gmc. *giutan* (cf. Goth. *giutan*, ON *gjta*, O.E. *guttas*, O.H.G. *giozan*, Ger. *giessen*, Eng. *gut*), Lat. *fūtis*, Gk. *χεῖν*, Skr. *juhōti*, Av. *zaotar*, Pers. *zōr*, Toch. *ku*, Phryg. *Zeuman*, Arm. *dzulel*. Originally neutral in Gmc., the gender of “*God*” shifted to masculine after the coming of Christianity. Following Watkins, “*(...)given the Greek facts, the Germanic form may have referred in the first instance to the spirit immanent in a burial mound*”, therefore O.E. *god* was probably closer in sense to Lat. *numen*, a Latin term for the power of either a deity or a spirit that informs places and objects. A better word to translate *Deus* might have been *Æsir*, Gmc. *ansuz* (cf. O.N. *Ás*, O.E. *Ós*), a name for the principal gods of the pantheon of Norse mythology, but it was never used to refer to the Christian God. It survives in English mainly in the personal names beginning in *Os-* (cf. *Oswin*, *Oswald*, *Osborn*, etc.). The Germanic noun is believed to be derived from PIE **(á)ńsus** “*breath, god*” related to Skr. *asura* and Av. *ahura*, with the same meaning; though in Sanskrit *asura* came to mean “*demon*”. v.i. for more on meaning shift for substituted deities in IE languages. **Ánsus** is in turn related to **ána**, *breathe*, v.s.

64.**Prōbhastōr** comes from Lat. *professor*, agent noun from *profitieri*, from Lat. *pro-*, “*forth*”, and **bhátō** (p.part. **bhastós**<**bhattós**), “*acknowledge, admit, confess*”, as Lat. *fateri* (pp. *fassus*), zero-grade from PIE roots **bhā**, *speak*, and **pro-**, already seen, also from Late Latin **prōbhastā**, *profess*, **kombhastā**, *confess*, etc.

65.MIE **Kolumnélis**, *Colonel*, comes from It. *colonnella* “*commander of a column of soldiers at the head of a regiment*”, from *compagna colonella*, “*little column company*” from IE **kólmunnā**, Lat. *columna*, “*projecting object, pillar, column*”, from o-grade of PIE **kel**, *be prominent*, also *hill*. *Column* comes in turn from o-grade **kól(u)men**, *top, summit*, from Lat. *culmen*, which gives verb **kol(u)menā**, *culminate, raise, lift up*, from L.Lat. *culmināre*. Other derivatives from the same root are **kolobhōn**, *summit, end, colophon*, from Gk. *κολοφών*; zero-grade **kínis**, *hill*, as Gmc. *khulniz* (cf. O.N. *hallr*, O.E. *hyll*, M.Du. *hill*, L.Ger. *hull*), **kímos**, *islet in a bay, meadow*, as Gmc. *khulmaz* (cf. O.N. *holmr*, O.E. *holm*), extended form **ekskeldo** (compound of PIE **eks-** and extended form **keld-**), *raise up, elevate*, also “*be eminent, excel*”, from Lat. *excellere*. Compare also Goth. *hallus*, Lat. *collis, celsus*, Gk. *κολονος*, Skt. *kutam*, Lith. *kalnelis, kelti*.

66.Indo-European **reg** meant originally probably *straight line*, hence “*move or direct in a straight line*”, *rule, guide, lead*. Compare common derivatives like verb **reg**, *rule, lead straight, put right*, as Lat. *regere*, Gk. *opeyeiv*, Av. *razeyeiti*; **rēgtós**, *right, straight, upright, righteous, wise, true*, as Gmc. *rekhtaz* (cf. Goth. *raihts*, O.N. *rettr*, O.E. *riht*, O.H.G., O.Swed. *reht*, Ger. *recht*, Eng. *right, straight*), Lat. *rectus*, Gk. *ὀρεκτός*, O.Pers. *rahst-*, *aršta-*, Pers. *rahst*, Lith. *teisus*, O.Ir. *recht*, Welsh *rhaith*, Breton *reiz*; **rēgs**, *ruler, leader, king*, as in **rēgiós**, *royal*, from

Celtic (cf. Gaul. *-rix*, O.Ir. *ri*, gen. *rig*, Gael. *righ*) into Gmc. *rikjaz*, “rich, wealthy”, (cf. Goth. *reiks*, O.N. *rikr*, O.E. *rice*, O.H.G. *rihhi*, O.Fris. *rike*, Du. *rijk*, Ger. *Reich*, Eng. *rich*); **rēgs**, king, leader, as Lat. *rēx*, *regis*, which gives **rēgālīs**, royal, kingly, regal; **rēgēn**, king, rajah, and verb *rule*, from Skr. *rājā*, *rājan-*, and *rājati*.; **rēgolā**, straight piece of wood, rod, hence “rule”, and as verb “regulate”, from Lat. *rēgula* and L.Lat. *rēgulāre*; o-grade **rogā**, ask (< “stretch out the hand”), from Lat. *rogāre*; and lengthened **rōgio**, from Gmc. *rōkjan* - *rakjan* (cf. O.N. *rækja*, O.E. *reccan*, O.H.G. *giruochan*, Ger. *geruhen*, Eng. *reck*). Derivatives from Lat. *rēctus* include **rēgtom**, *rectum*, **rēgents**, *regent*, **rēgimēn**, **rēgiōn**, **disrēgo**, (compound with Lat. *dis-*, “apart”) to *direct*, **disrēgtós**, *direct*, **komrēgo**, *to correct*, **komrēgtós**, *correct*, **rēgtōr**, *rector*, **disrēgtōr**, *director*, etc.

67. North: from PIE root **ner-** below, under, also on the left, hence, “with an eastward orientation”, north, as north is to the left when one faces the rising sun, giving **Nrtos** as Gmc. *nurthaz*, O.N. *norðr*, O.E. *norð*; cf. Skt. *narakah*, Gk. *enerthen*, O.U. *nertrak*.

Originally PIE had (s)**kew(e)ros**, north, northwind, cf. W.Gmc. *skūraz* (cf. Goth. *skura*, O.N. *skúr*, O.S., O.H.G., O.E. *scūr*, Ger. *Schauer*, Eng. *shower*), Lat. *caurus*, Arm. *c'urt/c'urd*, Lith. *šiaurus*, *šiaurys*, *šiaure*, O.C.S. *severu*, Russ. *sever*.

I. Other IE derivatives for “left” are:

I.1. Indo-European **laiwós**, left, as Gmc. *laewaz* (cf. ON *læn*, O.E. *læw*, O.H.G. *lēwes*), Lat. *laevus*, Gk. *laios*, Illyr. *Levo*, Lith. *išlaiuoti*, O.C.S. *lěvŭ*, Russ. *levyj*, Polish *lewy*. English “left” is maybe also derived from the same root, through an extended **laiwt-**, although probably from a source meaning “weak”; cf. O.E. *lyft*, E.Fris. *luf*, Du. dial. *loof*, M.Du., Low Ger. *luchter*, *luft*.

Common Germanic vocabulary include Ger. *link*, Du. *linker*, from O.H.G. *slinc*, M.Du. *slink*, related to O.E. *slincan* “crawl”, Swe. *linka* “limp”, *slinka* “dangle”.

I.2. PIE **seujós**, left, was the source for Skr. *savya*, Av. *haoya*, Toch. *-/saiwai*, OCS *šujŭ*, Russ. *šuj*, Welsh *aswy*.

I.3. A reconstructed IE **sen** is in the origin of Romance **senesterós**, left, on the left side, as Lat. *sinister* (opposite of *dexter*), meaning prop. “the slower or weaker hand” [Tucker], but Buck suggests it's a euphemism, connected with the root of Skt. *saniyan* “more useful, more advantageous”.

Spa. *izquierda*, Gl.-Pt. *esquerda*, Cat. *esquerra* are late borrowings from Basque *ezkerra*.

II. Indo-European derivatives for “right”:

II.1. The opposite of **ner** in PIE was probably **deks**, right, hence **Deksinā/Deksiós** south (facing east), giving Goth. *taíhswa*, O.H.G. *zeso*, Lat. *dexter*, Oscan *destrst*, Umb. *destrame*, Gk. *δεξιός*, Skr. *dakṣina*, Av. *dašina*, Kashmiri *dachūn*, Toch. *tāk/*, Lith. *dešinė*, OCS *desnaya*; *desnŭ*, Russ. *dechnuŭa*, Gaul. *Dexsiva*, O.Ir. *dech*, Welsh *deheu*, Alb. *djathhtë*. Common derivatives from Latin are **deksterós**, right, on the right side, hence *skilful*, *dexter*, as, as in **dekstérītā**, *dexterity*, or **ambhideksterós**, *ambidextrous*.

II.2. The usual derivative for *right* (in both senses, *direction* and “straight, just”) in modern Romance and Germanic languages is still made from oldest **rēgtós** (cf. Eng. *right*, Ger., Du. *recht*, Da., Nor. *rett*, Swe. *rätt*, Spa. *recto*, Pt. *reto*), ultimately from PIE **reg**, although a usual Romance derivative comes from prefixed **deregtós**, as Lat. *directus* (cf. Fr. *droit*, Spa. *derecho*, It. *diritto*, Pt. *direito*, Rom. *drept*, Cat. *dret*), and a usual Germanic one is suffixed **regtikós**, as Gmc. *rektikhaz* (cf. Ger. *richtig*, Da. *rigtig*, Nor., Swe. *riktig*); also found in both, Lat. and Gmc. is adj. **komregtós**, *correct* (as Ger., Da. *korrekt*, Fr., Du. *correct*, Spa. *correcto*, Pt. *corretto*).

II.3. Another usual word in Slavic languages comes from PIE verbal root **bhew** (older **bheuh₂*), *be, exist, grow*, (see more on **bhew**), as zero-grade reduced suffixal form **-bhw-**, as in **probhwós**, “*growing well or straightforward*”, hence *right, upright, correct*, as Slavic *prōvos* (cf. O.Russ., O.C.S. *npaβъ*, Pol. *prawy*, Cz.,Slk. *pravý*, Sr.-Cr.,Slo. *pràv*), Lat. *probus*, O.Ind. *prabhúṣ*.

68.South: related to base of Gmc. *sunnon*, from **súnom**, *sun*, (**swén-/sún-** are alternate nasalized roots for PIE **sáwel**) with the sense of “*the region of the sun*”, Ger. *Süd, Süden* are from a Du. pronunciation. O.Fr. *sur, sud* (Fr. *sud*), Sp. *sur, sud-* are loan words from Gmc., perhaps from O.N. *suðr*. Compare Gmc. *sawel/sunnon* (Goth. *sauil, sunno*, O.N. *sól, sunna*, O.Eng. *sigel, sunne*, O.H.G. *sunna*) Lat. *sōl*, Gk. *ἥλιος*, Skr. *sūras*, Av. *hvarə*, Pers. - *farnah-*, Kamviri *su*, Toch. *swāñce/swāñco*, Alb. *(h)yll*, O. Pruss. *saule*, Lith. *saulė*, O.C.S. *slunice*, O.Russ. *cлнѣце*, Pol. *słońce*, Welsh *haul*, O.Ir. *súil*.

69.The East is the direction in which the Sun breaks, from PIE **aus**, *dawn*; cf. Gmc. *austo/austraz* (O.N. *austr*, O.E. *ēast*, O.H.G. *ōstra*, Du. *oost*, Ger. *Osten*), Lat. *aurōra, auster*, Gk. *αυριον (aurion), ηως (ēōs)*, Skr. *uṣās*, Av. *ušastara*, Lith. *aušra*, Ltv. *ausma*, Russ. *yrпо*, O.Ir. *usah, fáir*, Welsh *gwawr*. For Modern Indo-European we will use generally **Áustos** as Gmc. *East*, and **Austrós** as Gmc. *Eastern (austraz)* and for Lat. *auster*; as, **Austrorégion**, *Austria* (cf. Gmc. *austro+rikjan*, Ger. *Oesterreich*), **Austráliā** (from Lat. *Terra Australis*, MIE **Austrā(lis) Térsā**, *Southern Land*), etc.

70.West: Pie root **wes-** is root for words meaning *evening, west*, as **west(e)ros/wesperos/weskeros** Gmc. *westraz* (cf. O.N. *vestr*, Du. *west*, Ger. *West*), Gk. *ἑσπερος (hesperos)*, Lat. *vesper*, O.C.S. *večer*, Lith. *vakaras*, Welsh *ucher*, O.Ir. *fescor*, perhaps an enlarged form of PIE base **we-**, *to go down* (cf. Skt. *avah*), and thus lit. “*direction in which the sun sets*”.

71. Lat. *platea*: *courtyard, open space, broad street*, comes from Gk. *plateia (hodos)*, *broad (way)*, fem. of **pítus**, *broad*, Gk. *πλατυς*, from PIE stem **plat**, *spread out, broad, flat*. Cf. Gmc. *flataz*; Lat. *planta*; Skt. *prathati*, Gk. *pelanos*, Hitt. *palhi*; Lith. *platus, plonas*; O.Ir. *lethan*. Related to **plāk**, *to be flat*; cf. Gmc. *flakaz* (Eng. *flake*), Lat. *plācāre*, Gk. *plax*. Both extended forms of PIE base **plā** [‘p]-a:] (from **pel**), *flat, spread*; cf. Gmc. *felthuz* (Eng. *field*), Lat. *plānus*, Gk. *plassein*, Sla. *polje*, etc.

IE **plat** is an extension of PIE root **pel**, *flat*, and *spread*. Compare **péltus**, *flat land, field*, as Gmc. *felthuz* (cf. O.Fris. *feld*, O.E. *feld*, M.H.G. *velt*, Ger. *Feld*, Eng. *field*, even Finnish *pelto*, “*field*”, from Proto-Germanic), **plárus**, *floor, ground*, as Gmc. *flōruz* (cf. O.N., O.E. *flor*, M.H.G. *vlur*, M.Du. *vloer*, Ger. *Flur*, Eng. *floor*) or Welsh *llawr*, **plānós**, *flat, level, even, plain, clear*, from Lat. *plānus*; **plīmā**, *palm*, as Lat. *palma*; **plānētā**, “*wandering*”, *planet*, as Gk. *πλανήτης*, from **plānā**, *wander* (<“*spread out*”), from Gk. *πλανάσθαι*; also zero-grade **pladhio**, *mold, “spread out”*, as Gk. *πλασσειν (plassein)*, hence **plastikós** (<“*pladhtiko-*”), **pládhmā**, - **pladhia**, **plastós** (<“*pladhto-*”), etc. In Slavic there are o-grade **polís**, *open*, and **pólā**, *broad flat land, field*.

The old territory of the tribe of *Polans (Polanie)*, MIE **Polānos**, had a name which became that of the Polish state in the 10th century. MIE **Póliskā**, Pol. *Polska* (Eng. *Poland*, “*land of the Poles*”), expressed both meanings, and comes from IE adjectival suffix **-isko-**, as in **poliskós**, *polish*, **Póliskos**, *Pole*, f. **Poliská dñghūs** or n. **Póliskom**, *polish language*. The name of the tribe comes from a PIE source akin to Polish *pole*, “*field, open field*”), from IE **pólā**.

72. PIE **wer**, *speak*, is the source of zero-grade **wŕdhom**, *word*, as Gmc. *wurdan* (cf. Goth. *waurd*, O.N. *orð*, O.S., O.E., O.Fris. *word*, Du. *woord*, O.H.G. *wort*), full-grade **wérðhom**, *verb*, from Lat. *verbum* (originally “word”), as in **adwérðhiom**, *adverb*, and **prōwérðhiom**, *proverb*, **prāiwérðhiom**, *preverb*; **wério**, *say, speak*, as Gk. *εἰπειν*, from which **werioneiā**, *irony*, as Gk. *εἰρωνεία*; **wrētōr**, *public speaker, rhetor*, as Gk. *ῥήτωρ*, from which **wrētōrikā**, *rhetoric*, as Gk. *ῥητορική*, or **wrēm̃n**, *word, rheme*, as Gk. *ῥημα*; compare also, with the sense of *speak, command, agree, call, summon, lie*, etc., Umb. *uerfalem*, Skr. *vrata-*, Av. *urvāta*, Old Prussian *wīrds*, Lith. *vardas*, Ltv. *vārds*, OCS *vračī*, Russ. *срамъ*, O.Ir. *fordat*, Hitt. *ueriga*.

73. Indo-European **ékwos**, **ékwā**, and **krsos**, have also another synonym in Celtic and Germanic – maybe a borrowing from Gaulish –, **márkiā**, *mare*, as Gaul. *markan*, O.Ir. *marc*, Welsh *march*, Bret. *marh*, and Gmc. *markhjon*, cf. O.N. *marr*, O.E. *mearh*, also fem. O.S. *meriha*, O.N. *merr*, O.E. *mere/myre*, O.Fris. *merrie*, O.H.G. *marah*, Eng. *mare*, Ger. *Mähre*.

74. PIE root **bak**, used for “*staff*”, is the source for **bákolom**, *rod, walking stick*, as Lat. *baculum*, and diminutive **bákillom**, *staff, bacillum*, and possibly **nbakillós**, *imbecile, weak, feeble*. Also, for **báktrom**, *rod*, from Gk. *βάκτρον*, and its diminutive **baktériom**, *bacterium, little rod*, for Gk. *βακτηριον*. French loan words *débâcle* (MIE **debákolā**) and *baguette* (from It. *bacchetta*, from *bacchio*, in turn from Lat. *baculum*) are also modern derivatives. Compare also Lith. *bakstelėti*, Ltv. *bakstīt*, O.Ir. *bacc*, Welsh *bach*.

75. For Indo-European **bhel**, *light, bright*, also *gleam*, compare Gmc. *blaik-* (cf. Goth. *bala*, O.N. *bāl*, *blár*, *bleikr*, O.E. *blæcern*, *blæcan*, *blæwen*, O.H.G. *blecken*, *bleich*, *blāo*), Lat. *flagrāre*; *flāvus*, Oscan *Flagiúī*; *Flaviēs*, Gk. *φλεγειν*; *φαλος*, Skr. *bharga*; *bhālam*, Phryg. *falos*, Toch. *pālk/pālk*, Illyr. *balta*, Thrac. *balios*, Arm. *bal*, O.Pruss. *ballo*, Lith. *blagnytis*, *baltas*, Ltv. *balts*, Russ. *belyj*, Polish *biały*, Gaul. *Belenos*, Ir. *beltene*, *blár*, Welsh *bal*, *blawr*, Alb. *ballë*. Thus e.g. Modern Indo-European **Bhaltikós**, *Baltic*, **Bhelārús**, *Belarus*, “*White Ruthenia*”, and possibly **Bhélgiā/Bhélgikā**, from the Celtic tribe of the **Bhélgās**, *Belgae* for the Romans.

76. IE **téuta** means originally *people, tribe*; as Gmc. *theudo* (cf. Goth. *þiuda*, O.N. *þjóð*, O.E. *þeoð*, O.H.G. *diutisc*, M.Du. *duitsch*, Eng. *Dutch*, Ger. *Deutsch*, Ice. *Þýska*, L.Lat. *theodice*, It. *tedesco*), Osc. *touto*, Umb. *totam*, Illyr. *teuta*, O.Prus. *tauto*, Lith. *tauta*, Ltv. *tauta*, Gaul. *teuto*, O.Ir. *tath*; Hitt. *tuzzi*. Lyc. *tuta*. Today the Germanic adjective equivalent to MIE **Teutiskós** is mainly used to describe Germans (also in a wider sense of German-speaking people) and Germany (cf. Dan., Nor, Swe. *tysk*, Du. *Duits*, Ice. *Þýskur*, Lat. *theodisco*, It. *tedesco*, Rum. *tudestg*, even Chinese *dǔ*, Japanese *doitsu*, Korean *dogeo*, or Vietnamese *Đức*), hence **Téutiskom**, *German language*, **Teutiskoléndhom**, *Germany*, from O.H.G. *Diutisklant*, Ger. *Deutschland*.

Finnish and Estonian derivatives are from loan word *saksa*, MIE **Sáksōn**, from L.Lat. *Saxō*, *Saxonēs*, in turn from West Germanic tribal name *Saxon*, traditionally regarded as from **sóksom**, Germanic *sakhsam*, “*knife*”, (cf. O.E. *Seaxe*, O.H.G. *Sahsun*, Ger. *Sachse*), therefore ‘*Saxon*’ could have meant lit. “*warrior with knives*”, “*swordsmen*”, related to **sókā**, *cutting tool, saw*, as Gmc. *sagō* (cf. O.E. *seax*, *secg*, O.N. *sōg*, Norw. *sag*, Dan. *sav*, M.Du. *saghe*, Du. *zaag*, O.H.G. *saga*, Ger. *Säge*), from PIE root **sek**, *cut*. Athematic **sekā**, as Lat. *secāre*, gives common derivatives like **séktiōn**, *section*, **sekméntom**, *segment*, **enséktom**, *insect*, **sektōr**, *sector*, **dissekā**, *dissect*, etc. Other derivatives include **skend**, *peel of, flay*, and **skends**, *skin*, as Gmc. *skinths* (cf. O.N. *skinn*, O.H.G. *scinten*, Ger. *schinden*, Flem. *schinde*); **sáksom**, *stone* (maybe from “*broken-off piece*”), from Lat. *saxum*; **sékitā**, *sickle, scythe*, as Gmc. *segithō* (cf. O.S. *segasna*, O.E. *sigðī*, M.L.G. *segede*, M.Du. *sichte*, O.H.G. *segensa*,

Ger. *Sense*). Compare also Lat. *sacēna*, Slavic *sěko, sěkti* (cf. O.C.S. сѣкъ, сѣшти, O.Rus. сѣку, сѣчу, Pol. *siec, siecę*, Srb.-Cro. *sijecem, sijehi*), O.Lith. *įsekti, išsekti*, O.Ir. *doescim*, Ir. *ésgid*, Bret. *scant*, Alb. *shat*.

77. Adjective **entergnationālís** comes from **enter+gnationalís**, and is a usual modern loan word (from Lat. terms *inter+natio*) in Romance and Germanic languages, as well as in Celtic and South Slavic. In some Slavic modern languages, even though the same Latin borrowings exist (cf. Russ. *нация, интернационал-*, Pol. *nacja, internacional-*, etc.), the usual compound is made by **medhjonorodhós** (cf. Russ. *между+народный*, Pol. *między+narodowy*, etc.) from PIE **médhjos**, *middle*, and **nórodhs**, *nation*.

Indo-European **énter**, *between, among*, gave Lat. *inter*, and is found in common loan words **enteriós**, *interior*, **enternós**, *intern*, and **enternālís**, *internal*. Also, compare other similar derivatives like **ént(e)ro**, as in **éntrō**, *inward, within*, from Lat. *intrō*, as in **entroduko**, *introduce*, **entrospeko**, “look inside”, *introspect* (see **spek**); or **éntrā**, *inside, within*, from Lat. *intrā*, as in verb **entrā**, *enter*, or suffix **entra-**, *intra-*; also found in **éterim**, (with ablative suffix **-im**), **entrīseqós** (from **éterim** and **séqos**, *alongside*), and **entmós**, *innermost, intime*, and its verb **entmā**, *intimate*, with **-mo-** being a superlative suffix. Similar IE words include **entós**, *within*, from Gk. εντός, **éterom**, *intestine, enteron*, from Gk. έντερον, and Skr. *antara-*.

The previous derivatives are ultimately derived from PIE root **en**, *in*, which gives Gmc. *in(nan)* (cf. Goth. *in*, O.N., O.Swe. *i*, O.E. *inn, inne*, O.Fris. O.H.G. M.Du., Eng. *in*), Lat. *in*, Gk. *ev*, Skr. *an-*, O.Pruss. *en*, Lith. *i*, Ltv. *iekšā*, O.C.S. *on-*, O.Ir. *in*, Welsh *yn-*, Luw. *anda*.

Other common derivatives include **enerós**, *inner, further in*, from Gmc. comparative *innera*; Gk. and Lat. **endós**, *inner, within*, which gives **endostruós**, *diligent, industrious*, from Lat. *industrius* (O.Lat. *indostruus*), thus **endostruā**, *industry*, and Lat. loan word **endogénts**, *indigent*. Extended **ens**, *into*, as Gk. εις (*eis*), which gives **epensódiom**, *episode*, from IE **epi** and **ensódios**, *entering*, from Gk. εισόδιος (*eisodios*). Further suffixed **ensō**, *within*, gives **ensoterikós**, *esoteric*, and **ensotropikós**, *esotropic*, from Greek έσω.

B. Common IE words for *people, race, men, nation*, apart from **téuta**, **génos**, **man**, **wīros**:

B.1. For Balto-Slavic **rodhs**, *kind, sort, genre, family, clan*, and **nórodhs**, *people, nation* – look at the parallelism with **génōs** and **gnātiōn** –, compare Lith. *rasmė*, Ltv. *rads, rasma, raža* (from older **rādhiā**), O.C.S., O.Russ. *родъ*, Russ. *род, народ*, Pol. *ród, naród*, etc. It is deemed to be o-grade form of PIE **redh**, *rise out, extend forth*, an Indo-European base akin to PIE verb **wrōdh**, *grow up*, and also *high, steep*; compare Skr. *várdhati*, Av. *varait*, Alb. *rit*, and (doubtfully) Arm. *ordi*, “son”, Lat. *arbor*, “tree” (possibly but unlikely PIE ***wrdhōr**, maybe better MIE Lat. loan **árbōr**), Hitt. *hardu*. A common derivative is zero-grade suffixed **wrduós**, *straight*, with MIE comp. elem. **wrdho-**, as Gk. όρθο-, Eng. *ortho-*.

A common Indo-European preposition is reconstructed as PIE **anō**, *on*, as Lat. *in-* (in some cases, and also *an-*), Gk. άνά, άνω, Av. *ana*, also *on, up, upon*, as Gmc. *ana, anō* (cf. Goth. *ana*, O.N. *á*, O.E. *an, on, a*, O.H.G. *ana*, Du. *aan*), and variant Balto-Slavic form **no**, as Slavic *na* (cf. O.C.S. *на*, Ukr., Bul., Russ. *на*, Cz., Pol. *na*), O.Pruss. *no*, *na*, Lith. *nuō*, Ltv. *nūo*.

B.2. Tucker suggests from the same PIE base **redh** a common Romance **rádhios**, *staff, spoke of a wheel, beam of light*, as Lat. *radius*, which gives **rádhiā**, *race*, from L.Lat. *radia* into It. *razza*, Fr., Eng. *race*, Spa. *raza*, Pt. *raça*. In any case, whether originally related or not, both words are written this way in Modern Indo-European.

B.3. A common Germanic word is **pígom**, *people, men*, from Gmc. *folkam* (cf. O.N. *folk*, O.E. *folc*, O.Fris. *folk*, M.Du. *volc*, Ger. *Volk*), which is usually compared with Lith. *pulkas*, O.C.S. *pluku*, both believed to have been borrowed from Proto-Germanic. It is related to **plédhūs**, *people, multitude*, as Lat. *plēbs*, *plēbēs*, and **plédhuos**, *multitude*, as Gk. *πλήθος*, all from PIE root **pel**, *fill, be full*. Other derivatives include **plnós**, *full*, as Gmc. *fulnaz*, *fullaz* (cf. Goth. *fulls*, O.N. *fullr*, O.E. *full*, O.Fris. *ful*, O.H.G. *fol*, Ger. *voll*); **plío**, *fill*, as Gmc. *fulljan* (cf. O.S. *fulljan*, O.N. *fylla*, O.E. *fyllan*, O.Fris. *fella*, Du. *vullen*, Ger. *füllen*); lengthened **plē**, *fill*, and **plēnós**, *filled, full*; **plaús**, *plus*, from Lat. *plūs* (earlier O.Lat. *plous*); o-grade **polús**, *much, many*, from Gk. *πολύς*; verb **plédhuo**, *be full*, as in **plédhuōrā**, *plethora*, from Gk. *πληθώρα*; adjective **plērós**, *full*, as Gk. *πληρης*; **plēiōn**, *more*, as Gk. *πλεῖον*; or **pleistós** (superlative), *most*, as Gk. *πλεῖστος*.

B.4. Latin *populus*, “*people*”, is usually seen as a borrowing from Etruscan. It is reconstructed as MIE **pópolos**, therefore maybe a secondary root derived from o-grade of **pel-**, *full*, already seen in Germanic *folk* and Latin *plebs*. Known derivatives are **popolālís**, *public, popular*, and **poplikós**, *public*, from O.Lat. *poplicus*, which was influenced by Lat. *pubes*, “*adult*”, into Lat. *publicus*, and thus also MIE **publikós**, which is a common Latin loan word today.

B.5. Indo-European **lúdhis**, *people*, is found in Gmc. *liudi* (cf. Goth. *liudan*, O.N. *ljlēod*, O.H.G. *liut*, Ger. *Leute*, also found in Ger. *Lette*, Eng. *Lett*, mediaeval noun for *Latvian*), Osc. *Lúvfreís*, O. Pruss. *ludis*, Lith. *liaudis*, Ltv. *ļaudis*, OCS *ljudŭje*, Russ. *люди*, Pol. *lud*, O.Ir. *luss*, Welsh *llyisiau*, Alb. *lind*. It comes from PIE verb **léudh**, *mount up, grow* – compare the parallelism with **genōs/gnatiōn**, **wrōdh/redh** –, as Skr. *rodhati*, Av. *raodha*. Also, **leudherós**, *free*, maybe originally “*belonging to the people, public*” (although the semantic development is obscure), as in Lat. *liber*, Gk. *ελευθερος*, and common derivatives like **leudherālís**, *liberal*, **leudherā**, *liberate*, **léudhertā**, *liberty*, **deleudherā**, *deliver*, etc.

B.6. Another PIE common root is **kei**, *lie, bed, couch, beloved, dear*; as **kéiuom**, *members of a household, hind*, O.E. *hūwan*; **kéiuidhā**, *measure of land, household, hide*, O.E. *hīgid, hīd*; **kéiuīs**, *citizen, member of a household*, Lat. *cīuis*, as in **keiuikós**, *civic*, **keiuiłís**, *civil*, or **kéiuitā**, *city*; **kéilijos**, *companion*, as Eng. *ceilidh*, from O.Ir. *céle*; **koinā**, *cradle*, from Lat. *cunae*; **koimā**, *put to sleep*, and also **kóimā**, *village*, as in Gk. *κοιμη-*, *κώμη*, and common borrowing **koimātériom**, *cemetery*, from Lat. *coemeterium*, itself from Gk. *κοιμητήριον*; zero-grade **kiuós**, *auspicious, dear*, as in Skr. *śiva-*; **kéims**, *person, servant*, and **kéimiā**, *household, domestic servants, family*, as O.C.S. *сѣмь, сѣмѣна*, O.Russ. *сѣмѣна, сѣмьца*, Ukr. *сім'я*, Bulg. *семеѣство*, O.Pruss. *seimīns*, Lith. *šeimà, šeimyna*, Ltv. *sàime*. Also, compare Lith. *kaimas*, “*village*”.

It gives secondary root (t)**kei** (from **ad+kei**), *settle, dwell, be home*, as in (t)**kóimos**, *home, residence, village*, from Gmc. *khaimaz* (cf. Goth. *haims*, O.N. *heimr*, O.E. *hām*, O.Fris. *hem*, M.Du *hame*, O.H.G. *heim*), which gives **koimghórdhos**, *shelter, hangar*, from Gmc. *haimgardaz* into O.Fr. *hangard*; **tkiso**, *found, settle*, metathesized form from Gk. *κτιζειν*; also probably Italic suffixed **sítus** (from older metathesized ***ktítus**), *location, situs*, and **situā**, *situate, locate*; compare also Skr. *kṣeti*, Av. *šaēiti*, Arm. *šēm*.

B.7. Common PIE **wel**, *crowd, throng*, is reconstructed for MIE **wólgos**, *common people, multitude, crowd*, as in Lat. *uulgus*, and adjective **wolgālís**, “*of or pertaining to the common people, common, everyday, ordinary*”, then extended with time as pejorative *vulgar*; cf. Skr. *vargah*, “*division, group*”, and also Gk. *ελειν*, M.Bret. *gwal'ch*, Welsh *gwala*.

B.8. Another MIE common loan translation is **swédhnos**, *band of people living together, nation, people*, from Gk. ἔθνος (*ethnos*), lit. “people of one's own kind” from PIE reflexive **s(w)e-**. Compare also derivatives **swedhnikós**, *ethnic*, **swédhniā**, *ethnia, race*.

B.9. Latin **persónā**, *person*, (from Etruscan *phersu*, “mask”, and this from Gk. πρόσωπον), and **familiā**, *family, household*, from Lat. *fámolos*, “servant”, (compare parallelism with Balto-Slavic pair **keims/kéimiā**), both of uncertain etymology, are left as loan words in Modern Indo-European.

78. MIE **régios**, *king*, **régiā**, *queen*, are Germanic loans from Celtic, in turn derived from PIE lengthened base **rēg**, a common Indo-European word for the tribal king. The correct Latin loan-translations are **rēgs**, *king*, **régīnā**, *queen* (possibly suffixed earlier **rēgī-**), while those from Sanskrit are **régēn**, *raja*, **régenis**, *rani*; Indo-European **régiom** is the Celtic source for Germanic words meaning *realm, kingdom, empire*, as Gmc. *rikjam* (cf. O.N. *rīki*, O.E. *rīce*, O.H.G. *rihhi*, Ger. *Reich*).

English “queen”, from O.E. *cwen*, “queen, female ruler”, also “woman, wife” comes from Gmc. *kweniz*, ablaut variant of *kwenō* (source of Mod.Eng. *quean*), from PIE **cénā**, “woman, wife”, vide *infra*. Indo-European languages have usually the same words for King and Queen, using the feminine marker when necessary. English, however, had a meaning (and phonetic) shift that could be used in Modern Indo-European – as with “Chancellor” instead of “Prime Minister” for Germany and Austria – to remember this peculiarity of the English language, hence **Cénis** between parenthesis.

79. For **wíros**, *man, freeman*, as in Eng. *were-wolf*. Compare Gmc. *weraz* (cf. Goth. *wair*, O.E. *wer*, O.N. *verr*), Lat. *uir*, Umb. *viru*, Skr *vīra*, Av. *vīra*, Toch. *wir*, O.Pruss. *wirs*, Lith. *vyras*, Ltv. *vīrs*, Gaul. *uiro-*, O.Ir. *fer*, Wel. *gwr*. Usual derivatives are **wīrīlīs**, *virile*, **wirtūts**, *manliness, excellence, goodness, virtue*, **wirtuónts(ós)**, *virtuous, skilled, of great worth, virtuoso*, **dekmwírōs**, *decemvir (commission of ten men)*, or **komwírīā**, “men together”, *curia, court*. It is found in compound **wirwíqos** (from shortened **wíros**), *werewolf*, as Gmc. *wer-wulfaz* (cf. O.E. *werewolf*, O.H.G. *werwolf*, M.Du. *weerwolf*, Swed. *varulf*, and also Frank. *wer-wulf* into O.Fr. *garoul*, then *leu-garoul*, from Lat. *lupus*, itself from **wíqos**, hence Eng. *loup-garou*, lit. “wolf-werewolf”), and **wíralts**, *world*, v.i.

Common IE words for *man, male*, apart from **mánus**:

I. The common Romance word comes from Lat. *homō* (cf. Fr. *homme*, It. *uomo*, Spa. *hombre*, Pt. *homem*, Cat. *home*), in turn from IE **(dh)ghómōn**, *man, “earthling”, human being*, (cf. Arm. տղամարդ, *dghamard*, “man”), which gives derivatives **ghomonidós**, *hominid*, dim. **ghomonkolós**, *homuncule*, **ghomokídiom**, *homicide*, **ghomonátiōn**, *homage* (from Oc. *homenatge*), closely related with **(dh)ghōmānos**, *human, kind, humane*, both related with MIE **(dh)ghómos**, *earth, ground, soil*, as Lat. *humus*, (cf. Osc. *huntruīs*, Umb. *hondomu*) which gives common derivatives as **ghomilīs**, *low, lower, humble*, and **ghomilitā**, *humility*, **ghomiliā**, *humiliate*, **eksghomā**, *exhume*, **enghomā**, *inhume*, **transghomā**, *move livestock seasonally*, as in Eng. *transhumance*. They all come from PIE root **dhghem**, *earth*, (as in Pers. *zamīn*, Kashmiri *zamin*), which gives common IE **dhghōm** [g^ho:m] (gen. **dhghmós** [g^hm̥-ós]), *earth*, and other derivatives as **(dh)ghmōn** [‘g^hm̥-on], *man, “earthling”,* in Gmc. *gumōn* (cf. Goth. *guma*, O.N. *gumi*, O.E. *guma*, O.H.G. *gomo*, found in Eng. *bridegroom*, Ger. *Bräutigam*; Mod. Eng. *groom* was altered 16th c. by folk etymology after *groom* “boy, lad”, itself from a source akin to verb *grow*); metathesized as **ghdhōm**, Gk. χθών, as in **autoghdhōm**, *autochthon*; zero-

grade **(dh)ghm** [g^hm], on the ground, as Gk. χαμαι, as in **ghmléōn**, *chameleon* (“ground-lion”, lizard, **léōn** is from Semitic origin adopted in Greek and Latin), **ghmmélōn**, *chamomile* (“ground-melon”, from Lat. loan word **mélōn**, *melon*, short for Gk. *mēlo-peppōn*, “apple-gourd”); the common Balto-Slavic words come from IE **(dh)ghémiā**, *land, earth*, as O.Pruss. *same*, Lith. *žemė*, Ltv. *zeme*, O.Russ. *zemi*, Pol. *ziemia*, Cz. *země*, also found as *zemlja*, in O.C.S., Russ., Srb.-Cro., etc. Other common IE derivatives are Skr. *kṣa*, Phryg. *zemelo*; *zamelon*, Thrac. *semele*; *semela*, Toch. *tkam/keṃ*, O.Ir. *du*, Welsh *dyn*, Alb. *dhè*, Osset. *zæxx*; Hitt. *tekan*, Luw. *dakam-*,

I.1. Common words for *earth, land*, apart from **dhghōm**, **polā**, and **léndhom**:

I.1.a. Germanic “world” comes from **wíralts**, “life or age of man”, as Gmc. *wirald-* (cf. O.N. *verold*, O.S. *werold*, O.E. *woruld*, *worold*, O.Fris. *warld*, O.H.G. *weralt*, Du. *wereld*, Ger. *Welt*, Sca. *jord*), a compound of **wīros**, *man*, (cf. Hebrew *adam*, “man”, and *adamah*, “earth” and the opposite with Lat. *homō*, “earthling”, already seen), and **altós**, *grown up*, hence *old, adult*, and *tall, high, deep*, as Gmc. *althaz* (cf. (cf. Goth. *alpeis*, O.E. *eald*, O.Fris. *ald*, Du. *oud*, Ger. *alt*), Lat. *altos*, as in **eksaltā**, *exalt*, or **altitūdōn**, *altitude*.

Adjective **altós** comes from PIE root **al**, *grow, nourish*, found in **almós**, *nurturing, nourishing* (as in **almá mātér**, “nourishing mother”, *university*); Latin verb **alo**, *nourish*, from which pres.part. **alomnós**, *being nourished* (from which **álomnos**, *fosterling, step-child, alumnus, student*), **alobhilís**, *alible*, **aloméntom**, *aliment*, as well as suffixed compound **adalesko**, *grow up*, as in **adaleskénts**, *adolescent*, or part. **adaltós**, *grown up, adult*; suffixed causative compound **apaleio**, *retard the growth of, abolish*; compound **prólēs** (from **pro-alēs**), *offspring*; and extended **aldho**, *get well*, as in Gk. ἀλθαία.

The proper IE word for *old* is **senós**, cf. Goth. *sineigs*, ON *sina*, Lat. *senex*, Gk. *henos*, Skr. *sana*, Av. *hana*, Arm. *hin*, Lith. *senas*, Ltv. *sens*, Gaul. *Senognatus*, O.Ir. *sen*, Welsh *hyn*. It is found (from Lat. *senex*, MIE **sénēks**, *an elder*), in **senátus**, *senate*, **senilís**, *senile*, **seniós**, *older*, as in Latin **sénios**, *senior, señor, signore, sir, sire*, **senéktūts**, *senectitude*, etc. A common fem. **sénā** is attested as Gk. *hénē*, Skr. *śanā-*, Lith. *senà*, Lyc. *lada*.

I.1.b. Romance *terra*, “earth, Earth”, comes from PIE **térsā**, “dry land”, in derivatives like **tersános**, *terrain*, **suptersaniós**, *subterranean*, **tersaqiós** (from **térsa+áqa**), *terraqueous*, etc. PIE **ters**, *dry*, which gives **trístus**, *dryness, thirst*, Gmc. *thurstuz* (cf. O.E. *thurst*), **trskós**, *dried*, as Gmc. *thurskaz* (cf. O.N. *thorskr*, O.E. *cusk*); **torsē**, *dry, parch, burn*, as Lat. *torrēre*, also as loan word in **torsénts**, *torrent*, or **torsidós**, *torrid*, p.part. **torstós**, *burnt*, into **torstā**, *toast*, and noun **torstátā**; zero-grade **tṛsos**, *tarsos, frame of wickerwork* (originally for drying cheese), hence *a flat surface, sole of the foot, ankle*, Gk. ταπόός.

I.1.c. English “earth” comes from Gmc. *erthō* (cf. Goth. *airþa*, O.N. *jörð*, O.E. *eorðe*, M.Du. *eerde*, O.H.G. *erda*), hence MIE **ertā**, “ground, soil, dry land”, also used for the “physical world” (as opposed to the heavens or the underworld), from PIE root **er-**.

I.1.d. Latin *mundus*, “universe, world”, lit. “clean, elegant” is from unknown origin, hence loan word MIE **móndos**, which gives **mondānós**, *mundane, “belonging to the world”*, (as distinct from the Church), used as a translation of Gk. κόσμος (MIE loan word **kósmos**) in its Pythagorean sense of “the physical universe” (the original sense of the Gk. word was “order, orderly arrangement”). L. *mundus* also was used of a woman's “ornaments, dress”, and is related to the adj. **mondós**, *clean, elegant*.

Proto-Indo-European had a common root **wes**, for *dress, clothe*, compare Gmc. *wazjan* (cf. Goth. *gawasjan*, O.N. *verja*, O.E. *werian*, O.H.G. *werian*, Eng. *wear*, Ger. *Wehr*), Lat. *uestire*, Gk. *hennynai*, Skr. *vaste*, Av. *vastē*,

Toch. *wäs/wäs*, Arm. *zgenum/zkenum*, Welsh *gwisgo*, Bret. *gwiska*, Alb. *vesh*; Hittite *waš-*. Common Latin derivatives are **wéstis**, *garment*, in **dewestio**, *devest*, **enwestio**, *invest*, **transwestio**.

I.1.e. Greek **gē**, *earth*, (m.γῆ, f. γαῖα) is also from unknown origin, and is left so in derivatives, as **geō-**.

I.1.f. English “*ground*” comes from Gmc. *grunduz* (cf. O.N. *grunn*, O.E. *grund*, O.Fris. *grund*, Du. *grond*, Ger. *Grund*), of unknown origin, MIE **grúndus**, *foundation, ground, surface of the earth, originally deep place, bottom, bottom of the sea*.

I.2. English “*bride*” comes from Gmc. *bruthiz* (cf. Goth. *bruþs*, O.E. *bryd*, O.Fris. *breid*, Du. *bruid*, O.H.G. *brut*, and from this into Mid.Lat. *bruta*, and from this into O.Fr. *bruy*), possibly originally *daughter-in-law*, later also “*woman being married*”, *bride*. In ancient IE custom, the married woman went to live with her husband's family, so the only “newly-wed female” in such a household would be the daughter-in-law. Reconstructed as MIE **bhrútis**, it is probably derived as zero-grade from PIE verb **bhrew**, *boil, bubble, effervesce, burn*, with derivatives referring to *cooking* and *brewing*, as **bhrútom**, *broth*, from Gmc. *brutham* (cf. O.E. *broþ*, V.Lat. *brodum*). Other derivatives include extended **bhréuwo**, *brew*, as Gmc. *breuwan* (cf. O.N. *brugga*, O.E. *breowan*, O.Fris. *briuwa*, M.Du. *brouwen*); **bhréutom**, *cooked food, leavened bread*, as Gmc. *brautham* (O.E. *brēad*, O.N. *brot*, Dan. *brød*, Ger. *Brot*); variant lengthened **bhrēto**, *warm*, giving o-grade denominative **bhrōtá**, “*a warming*”, *hatching, rearing of young, brood*, as Gmc. *brōdō*, and verb **bhrōtio**, *rear young, breed*, as Gmc. *brōdjan*, *roast flesh*, or **bhrétōn**, *roast flesh*, as Gmc. *brēdōn* (cf. O.H.G. *brāto*, O.Fr. *braon*); **bhrésā**, *burning coal, ember*, hence (from O.Fr. *brese*) *braise, breeze, braze*; **bhértmōn**, *yeast*, as Gmc. *bermōn* (cf. O.E. *beorma*, M.L.G. *barm*, Du. *berm*), or further suffixed **bherméntom**, *yeast, ferment*, as Lat. *fermentum*; extended **bherwē**, *be boiling or fermenting*, as Lat. *feruēre*, as in **bherwénts**, *fervent*, **bherwór**, *fervor*, **eghbherwesko**, *effervesce*, etc.; and, as very archaic words for spring, compare **bhrúnōn**, as Gmc. *brunnon*, and suffixed **bhréwr**, as Gk. φρέαρ, as in **bhrewtikós**, *phreatic*. From an original PIE root **bher-** are also Skr. *bhurati*, Gk. *phurdēn-migdēn*, Gaul. *Voberā*, O.Ir. *bréo*, M.Ir. *berbaim*, Welsh *beru*, Alb. *burmë*, and also probably lengthened **bhrē**, *smell, breathe*, from which **bhrétos**, *odor, exhalation, breath*, as Gmc. *brēthaz* (cf. ON *bráðr*, O.E. *brēþ*, O.H.G. *brādam*, Ger. *Brodem*).

II. A form almost restricted to West Germanic is **koirós**, *gray*, hence “*gray-haired*”, *venerable, old*, as Gmc. *khairaz* (cf. O.E. *hār*, O.H.G. *her*, comp. *herro*, “*noble*”, Ger. *Herr*, Du. *heer*, MIE **kóireros**), from PIE **koī**, *shine*.

III. A Greek form comes from IE **h₂ner*, *man*, with basic sense of *vigorous, vital, strong*, as in (a)**nér**, Gk. ἀνὴρ (*anēr*), and zero-grade in compounds as **anr-**, *andro-*, **-anros**, *-androus*, “*having men*”, **-anriā**, *-andry*, etc.

IV. Hindustani *ādmī* (Hindi: आदमी, Urdu آدمی), from Persian آدم itself from Arabic آدم, also found in Turkish *adam*, cf. אָדָם (*adam*), which is the origin of the Biblical name Adam.

V. A curious form is Romanian *bărbat* (MIE **bhardhátos**), “*bearded*”, from Lat. *barba*, from Italic *farba* (cf. Celtic *barfa*, as in Welsh *barf*), a metathesized form of PIE **bhárdhā**, *beard*, attested in European dialects. Compare Gmc. *bardō* (also “*hatchet, broadax*”, cf. O.H.G. *barta*, as in *halmbarta*, into M.Fr. *hallebarde*, Eng. *halberd*), O.Pruss. *bordus*, Lith. *barzdà*, Ltv. *barzda*, *bārdā*, O.C.S. *бѣрѣдѣ*, Russ. *бѣрѣдѣ*, Polish *broda*. English “*beard*” comes from **bhárdhos**, Gmc. *bardaz* (cf. Goth. *bars*, O.N. *barðr*, O.E. *beard*, M.Du. *baert*, O.H.G. *bart*),

80. **Dwenós**, good (< “useful, efficient, working”), as Lat. *bonus*, comes from PIE **dew**, *do, perform, show favor*; also, adverbial form **dwénē**, *well*, as in **dwenēdéiktiōn**, *benediction*, **dwenēdhaktōr**, *benefactor*, etc.; diminutive **dwenelós**, *handsome, pretty, fine*, as Lat. *bellus*; **dwēio**, *make blessed*, as Lat. *beāre*, in **dwēiatós**, *blessed*, **dwēiatidhakā**, *betify*, etc.; also possibly but unlikely related to **dunamikós**, *dynamic* (from **dúnamis**, Gk. δύναμις, *force*). The Germanic word for *good* is *gōdaz* (cf. O.Eng. *gōd*, O.N. *gōðr*, Du. *goed*, O.Ger. *guot*, *gigat*, Goth. *gōþs*, *gadilings*, Ger. *gut*, *gütlich*), from Modern Indo-European **ghōdhós**, which comes from PIE root **ghedh**, *to unite, join, fit*. Compare Skr. *gadhjas*, Lith. *guōdas*, Ltv. *gads*, *gùods*, Alb. *ngeh*, *ngae*, O.C.S. *godŭ*, Russ *зодѣ*, Polish *gody*, Toch. *kātk/kātk*.

81. **Áutom**, *auto*, is a diminutive of **automóghwibhili**, *automobile*, from Gk αὐτο- *self, one's own*, (in turn from αὐτος, *self, same*, from IE **au**) and PIE **meghw**, *move*, in **moghwē**, cf. Lat. *mouēre* (cf. also Lat. *uoueō* < **woghw-ējō*), Hitt. *mugawar*; it is usually reconstructed as from PIE **mew**, *move*, as PIE zero-grade noun **motós**, *moved, movement*, (cf. Lat. *motus*, Gk. *ameusasthai*, *amuno*, Skt. *-muta*, *mivati*, Lith. *mauti*, etc.). The words **krsos** (or **kárros**) and **krsom** (or **kárrom**), from Celtic and Latin (in turn from PIE **kers**, *run*) cognate with Modern English *car*, mean in Modern Indo-European *charriot, cart, wagon*, originally “*wheeled vehicle*”.

For PIE **kers**, compare zero-grade **krso**, *run*, as Lat. *currere*, giving modern derivatives as **krsos**, *course*, **krsénts**, *current*, **krsór**, *cursor*, **komkrso**, *concur*, **komkrsos**, *concurso*, **diskrso**, *think up*, **diskrsos**, *discourse*, **ekskrsiōn**, *excursion*, **enkrso**, *incur*, **enterkrso**, *minge with*, **enterkrsos**, *a running between, interposition*, **obhkrso**, *occur*, **rekrso**, *recur*, etc.; **krsos**, or as loan word **kárros**, *two-wheeled wagon*, giving derivatives as **krsáriā**, *career*, **krsikā**, *carry, charge*, **diskrsikā**, *discharge*, **krsikatósā** (or **karikatúrā**, from Italian), etc., and **krspéntom**, *two-wheeled carriage*, from which **krspéntásios**, *carpenter*. See also a possible Germanic cognate **krsos**, *horse*.

82. PIE **per** is the root for particles and words meaning “*forward, through*”, and a wide range of extended senses such as “*in front of, before, early, first, chief, toward, against, near, at, around*”. Derivatives include **péri**, Gmc. *fer-*, *far-* (cf. Eng. *for-*, Du., Ger. *ver-*), which is used as intensive prefix denoting *destruction, reversal or completion*; its superlative is **per(e)ro**, *farther away, far*, as Gmc. *fer(e)ra* (cf. O.N. *fjarre*, O.E. *feorr*, Du. *ver*, Ger. *fern*); **per**, *per-*, *through, for*, as Lat. *per*; **péri**, *around, near, beyond, over*, as Gk. *περι*, Skt. *pari*, O.Iran. *pari*; **per-**, *around, again*, as Slavic *per-*. Also, zero-grade **pr**, *before, in*, Gmc. *fur*, as Eng. *for*; **prt**, *forward*, as Gmc. *furth*, Eng. *forth*; **pírito**, *farther away*, Gmc. *furthera*, Eng. *further*; **pr**, **por**, *forth, forward*, as Lat. *por-*; **pśōd**, *forward, parget*, as Lat. *porrō*; **pmós**, Gmc. *fruma/furma*, Eng. *former*; **pmistós**, *foremost*, Gmc. *frumista/furmista*; **pristós**, *first, foremost*, Gmc. *furista*; **prówariā**, “*forward part of a ship*”, *prow*, from Gk. *πρόρα*; **prowtós**, *first, foremost*, as Gk. *πρωτο*; **pía**, *before, fore*, as Gmc. *fura*; **pára**, *beside, alongside of, beyond*, as Gk. *παρα*; **prō**, *forward, away from*, as Gmc. *fra*; **prómo**, *from*, as Gmc. *fram*; **prówā**, *lady*, Gmc. *frōwō*, from **prówom**, *lord*, Gmc. *frawan*; **prówós**, *true*, as Slavic *pravu*; **pro**, *before, for, instead*, as Lat. *pro*; **pronos**, *leaning, forward*, as Lat. *pronus*; **proqe**, *near*, as Lat. *prope*; **proqinqós**, *near*, as Lat. *propinquus*; **proq(i)smós**, *nearest*, as Lat. *proximus*, as in verb **adproqsmā**, *approximate*; **probhwós** (**bhw-o-**, *grow*, from PIE root **bhew**), *growing well or straightforward, upright, good, virtuous*, as Lat. *probus*; **pro**, *before, forth, in front, forward*, as Gk. *προ*, Skt. *pra-*; **proteros**, *before, former*, as Gk. *προτερος*; (**p**)**ro**, intensive prefix as Celtic *ro*; extended forms **prāi**, **prei**, *before*, as Lat. *prae*; **préijos**, *former, higher, superior*, as Lat. *prior*;

preiwós, *single, alone* (“standing in front”, “isolated from others”), as Lat. *prius*, as in **preiwtós**, *private*; maybe ***propreiwós**, but more likely **prop(a)triós**, *one’s own, particular*, as Lat. *proprius*; **preismós**, *first, foremost*, as Lat. *prīmus*; **préismkaps** (from **preismós+kaps**), *leader, chief, emperor*, as Lat. *prīnceps* (analogous to Ger. *fürsten*, from the same source as Eng. *first*); **preistanós**, *former, earlier*, as Lat. *prīstinus*; **préscus**, *old, old man*, (**cu-**, “going”, from verb **cā**, *go*), as in Gk. *πρόσβυς*; **próti/pros**, *against, toward, near, at*, as Gk. *προς*. Other derivatives include Skr. *prā*, Lith. *per*, *pro*, Hitt. *per*.

For IE **cā**, *go, come*, and **cem**, *come*, compare Gmc. *kuman* (cf. Goth. *quiman*, O.E. *cuman*, Ger. *kommen*, Eng. *come*), as in **bhicem**, *become*, as Gmc. *bikuman* (from **ám̥bhi**); **cémōn**, “*he who comes*”, *guest*, in **welcémōn**, *welcome*, “*a desirable guest*” (from PIE **wel**, *wish, will*), as Gmc. *wilkumōn*; suffixed **cemio**, *come*, as Lat. *uenīre*, in **adcemio**, *advene*, **adcémtos**, *advent*, **adcemtósā**, *adventure*, **adcemtā**, *avenue*, **kikromcemio**, *circumvent*, **komtrācemio**, *contravene*, **komcemio**, *convene*, **komcémtos**, *convent*, **komcémtiōn**, *convention*, **ekcémtos**, *event*, **ekcemtuālís**, *eventual*, **entercemio**, *intervene*, **encemio**, *invent*, **encemtósíom**, *inventory*, **prāicemio**, *prevent*, **procemio**, *come from*, **recemio**, *return*, **supcemio**, *souvenir*, **supcémtiōn**, *subventio*, **supercemio**, *supervene*; suffixed **cmio**, as Gk. *baínein*, *go, walk, step*, with **cátis**, *basis, a stepping, tread, base*, and **-catos**, *going*, and **-catā**, *agential suffix*, “*one that goes or treads, one that is based*”, as in **akrocátā**, *acrobat*, as Gk. *ἀκροβάτης*, **anacátis**, **diacátis**, **acátia**, **diacmio**, *go through*, in **diacátā**, *diabetes*; also **cāmā**, *step, seat, raised platform*, as Gk. *bēma*.

From PIE **wel**, *wish, will*, are derivatives **wel(l)io**, *desire*, as Gmc. *wil(l)jan* (cf. Goth. *wiljan*, O.S. *willian*, O.N. *vilja*, O.E. *wyllan*, O.Fris. *willa*, O.H.G. *wellan*, Du. *willen*, Ger. *wollen*), also **wéliā**, *desire, will, power*, as Gmc. *wiljōn*, and **wélā**, *well-being, riches, wealth*, as Gmc. *welōn*; o-grade **wolio**, *choose*, as Gmc. *waljan* (cf. Goth. *waljan*, Ger. *wählen*), also **wolós**, *good, well*, as Frank. *walaz*, into **wolā**, *take it easy, rejoice*, as Frank.Lat. *ualāre* (then O.Fr. *galer*), as in **wolánts**, *gallant*, also from Frankish **wolopā**, *gallop, wallop*, from O.Fr. *galoper* (O.N.Fr. *waloper*); from basic form **wel(l)o**, *wish, desire*, as Lat. *uelle* (present stem o-grade Lat. *uol-*), as in **weleitā**, *velleity*, **wolítiōn**, *volition*, **wolontásiós**, *voluntary*, **dwenēwolénts**, *benevolent*, **maliwoléntia**, *malevolence*; probably extended adjective **welpís**, *pleasing*, in adverb **wólup**, *with pleasure*, into **wolúptā**, *pleasure*, as Lat. *uoluptās*, into **woluptuónts(ós)**, *voluptuous*. Compare also Gk. *elpis*, Skt. *vṛnoti*, *varyah*, *varanam*, Av. *verenav-*, Lith. *velyti*, O.C.S. *voljo*, *voliti* “*will*”, and *veljo*, *veleti*, “*command*”, Welsh *gwell*.

83.Indo-European **épi**, **ópi**, *near, at, against*, is the base for **op** (and reduced prefixal **op-**), “*before, to, against*”, as Lat. *ob*, *ob-*, also “*on*”, as O.C.S. *ob*; **epi**, “*on, over, at*”, as Gk. *ἐπι*, or **opisten**, “*behind, at the back*”, as Gk. *opisthen*; zero-grade **pi**, *on*, in Gk. *piezein* (see sed); and **ops**, *extra on the side, with*, as **ópsom**, *condiment, cooked food*, as in **opsóniom**, *supply*, as Gk. *ὀψώνιον*.

84.Proto-Indo-European root **ánt**, *front, forehead*, had a common derivative **ánti**, *against*, and also *in front of*, *before, end*; **ántia**, *end, boundary*, as Gmc. *andja* (cf. Goth. *and*, O.N. *endir*, O.E. *ende*, O.Fris. *enda*, O.H.G. *endi*); Lat. *ante*, as in **antiénts**, *ancient*, *antiriós*, *anterior*, etc.; **enantios**, *opposite*, as Gk. *ἐναντιος*; **antiqós**, “*appearing before, having prior aspect*” (in compound with PIE **oq-**, *see*), *former, antique*, as Lat. *antiquus*; **ńti**, *away from, until, unto*, as Gmc. *und*; **ántos**, *end*, as Skr. *antah*. Other IE derivatives attested are Osc. *ant*, Toch. *ānt/ānte*, Lith. *ant*, O.Ir. *étan*, Hitt. *hanta*, Luw. *hantili*, Lyc. *xñtawata*.

The former particle builds a common compound, probably a plural (see plural declension), **ánt-bhi**, “from both sides”, giving PIE **ám̥bhi** (earlier **h₂n̥-bʰi*), *around*, as Gk. ἀμφί, *both, both sides*, which gives **ambhíciōs**, *amphibious*, as Gk. ἀμφίβιος, or **ambhithéatrom**, *amphitheatre*, from Lat. *amphitheatrum*, itself from Gk. ἀμφιθέατρον; MIE **ambhi**, **ambh**, “around, about”, as in Latin, gives **ambholā**, *go about, walk, ambulate*, **ambholántiā**, *ambulance*, **prāiambholós**, *walking in front*, **prāiambholom**, *preamble*; also, Gmc. *umbi* (cf. O.N. *um*, *umb*, O.E. *bi*, *be*, *ymbe*, Du. *bij*, O.H.G. *umbi*, *bi*, Ger. *um*, *bei*, Eng. *by*, *but*); from Celtic, **ambhágto**, *ambassador, servant, vassal*, and **ambhágiā**, *embassy*, from Lat. *ambactos*, from Celt. *amb(i)actos*. Also, in other IE languages, Skr. *abhitaḥ*, Av. *aiwito*, *aibi*, O.Pers. *abiy*, Toch. *āmpi*, Lith. *abu*, O.C.S. *oba*, Gaul. *ambi-*, O.Ir. *imb-*, Ir. *um*, Welsh *am*.

85. PIE **ad**, *to, near, at, toward, by*, gives Gmc. *at* (cf. O.N., Goth. *at*, O.E. *æt*, O.Fris. *et*, O.H.G. *az*), Lat. *ad*, Osc. *adpúd*, Umb. *ař*, Skr. *adhi*, Phryg. *addaket*, Gaul. *ad*, O.Ir. *ad*, Welsh *add*, and Ancient Macedonian *addai*.

86. Compare for PIE root **al**, *beyond*, as in **olse-**, **olsos**, as O.Lat. *ollus*, *ols*, which gives **olteriós**, *ulterior*, **oltmós**, *last*, **oltmā**, *ultimate*, etc. Also, suffixed forms with adj. comp. **-tero-**, **alterós**, and alternative **anterós**, “the other of two”, *second, other*, cf. Lat. *alter*, *adulterāre*, Gmc. *antharaz* (Goth. *anþar*, O.S. *athar*, O.N. *annarr*, O.E. *oper*, Ger. *ander*), Skr. *antarah*, Lith. *antras*, see **dwo**. Other derivatives are **aliós**, **alnós**, *else, otherwise*, “other of more than two”, as well as **alienós**, **alenós**, *foreign, alien*; compare Gmc. *aljaz* (Goth. *aljis*, O.N. *allr*, *elligar*, O.E. *elles*, *el-lende*, O.H.G. *all*, *eli-lenti*), Lat. *alius*, *aliēnus*, Osc. *allo*, Gk. ἄλλος, Skr. *anja*, *āraṇa-*, Av. *anja-*, *airjō*, O.Pers. *ārija*, Toch. *alje*, *ālak/allek*, Phryg. *alu-*, Arm. *ail*, Gaul. *alla*, O.Ir. *oll*, *aile*, Welsh *allan*, *ail*; Lyd. *alaś*, probably Hitt. *uli-*, *aluś*.

Compare also MIE terms **alienós**, *foreign*, but loan words **Ariánom** (from PIE gen.pl. **Alienóm**), *Iran*, and **Arianós** (from PIE **Alienós**), *Iranian*, also ‘*aryan*’, from Skr. *ārjaḥ*, “*noble, honorable, respectable*”, the name Sanskrit-speaking invaders of India gave themselves in the ancient texts, originally “*belonging to the hospitable*” from O.Ind. *arjas*, PIE **áliōs**, *lord, hospitable lord*, originally “*protecting the stranger*” from **aliós**, *stranger*. Ancient Persians gave themselves the same name (cf. O.Pers. *arija-*, Pahlavi *ry n*, *Parthian aryān*); in Ardashir’s time *ērān* (from Avestan gen. pl. *Aryānām*) retained this meaning, denoting *the people* rather than *the state*.

87. PIE **de** is the base of different prepositions and adverbs; as, o-grade lengthened **dō**, *to, toward, upward*, Gmc. *tō* (cf. O.S., O.Fris. *to*, O.E. *tō*, Du. *too*, O.H.G. *zuo*, *ze* Ger. *zu*); compound **qám̥do** (from **qo**), as Italic *quando*; **de**, *from, out of*, as **deterós**, and **deteriós**, *worse*, which gives **deteriosā**, *deteriorate*. Also, compare Lat. *donec*, Gk. suffix *-de*, Lith. *da-*, O.C.S. *do*, Celtic *dī*, O.Ir. *do*.

88. Preposition **kom**, *beside, near, by, with*, is attested as Latin *cum* (O.Lat. *com*), *co-*, Slavic (cf. O.C.S. *kŭ*, Russ. *κ*, *κο*, *κο-*, O.Pol. *k*, *ku*), also Gk. *kata*, Hitt. *katta* (< zero-grade **km-ta**), in Germanic as participial, collective and intensive prefix *ga-* (cf. Goth., O.H.G. *ga-*, O.N. *g-*, O.E. *ge-*), “*together, with*”, also marker of the past participle, and in Celtic *kom-*, O.Ir. *cét-*, Welsh *cant/gan*. Other derivatives include Latin **kómtrā**, *against, opposite*, as **komtrāsiós**, *contrary*; also, compare usually reconstructed IE ***ksun**, as Gk. *ξυν*, which is deemed a greek-psi substrate (Villar) from **kom**, also in metathesized **komiós**, *common, shared*, as Gk. *κοινός*, hence **Komiá**, *Koine*, from Gk. *κοινή*. Also, the **-m** is usually lost in final syllables before vowel (as in metric), cf. Lat. *animum aduertere* > *animaduertere*. In Modern Indo-European, the **-m** is always written, although it may be pronounced without it.

89. For PIE **eghs**, *out*, and variant form **eks**, compare Lat. *ex*, Oscan *eh-*, Umbrian *ehe-*, Gk. *eks*, Old Prussian *is*, Lith. *iš*, *iž*, Ltv. *is*, *iz*, O.C.S. *iz*, *izъ*, *is*, Russ. *iz*, Gaul. *ex-*, O.Ir. *ass*, Welsh *a*, Alb. *jashtë*. For verbal compounds found in different languages, compare **ek(s)bhero**, *carry out* (from **bher**, *carry*), cf. Gk. *ἐκ-φέρω*, Lat. *ef-ferō*, O.Ir. *as-biur*, or **eksei**, *go out* (from **eí**, *go*), cf. Gk. *ἐξ-εἶμι*, Lat. *ex-eō*, Lith. *iš-eĩti*, O.C.S. *iz-iti*. Derivatives include **eks**, **eks-**, *out of*, *away from*, as Lat. *ex*, *ex-*; **eks**, **ek**, *out of*, *from*, as Gk. *ex*, *ek*, as in **ekso-**, *exo-*, **eksotikós**, *exotic*, **eksoterikós**, *exoteric*, **komekdoká**, *synecdocha* (see **dek**), from Gk. *συνεκδοχή*; suffixed comparative variant **ekstrós**, *outward* (feminine **ekstrā**, *on the outside*), as in **ekstrāniós**, *extrange*, **ekstrnós**, **ekstriós**, *exterior*, **ekstrnālis**, *external*, etc; **ekstmós**, *outermost*, *extreme* (**-mo-** functioning as superlative, see comparison of adjectives), cf. **entmós**, but also **ekstrēmós**, as Lat. *extrēmus*; **eghskmtós**, *outermost*, *last*, Gk. *ἔσχατος*, as in **eghskmtologíā**, *eschatology*; Celtic *eks*, *out (of)*, or Balto-Slavic *iz*, *from*, *out of*.

For PIE **dek**, *take*, *accept*, compare **dekē**, *be fitting* (from “*be acceptable*”), Lat. *decēre*, as in **dekénts**, *decent*; suffixed causative o-grade **dokē**, *teach* (from “*cause to accept*”), as Lat. *docere*, as in derivatives **dokénts**, **dokilís**, *docile*, **doktór**, **doktrínā**, **dokoméntos**, etc.; **doko**, *appear*, *seem*, *think* (from “*cause to accept or be accepted*”), as in **dókmn**, *dogma*, **dokmntikós**, *dogmatic*, **doktologíā**, *doxology* (from **leg**), **parádoktos**, *conflicting with expectation*, as Gk. *παράδοξος* (from **para-**, *beside*, see **per**) as in **parádoktom**, *paradox*, as Lat. *paradoxum*, or **wrdhodoktíā** (see **wrdho-**, *straight*), *orthodoxy*, **wrdhódoktos**, *orthodox*, as Gk. *ὀρθόδοξος*; suffixed form **dékōs**, *grace*, *ornament*, as Lat. *decus*, *decoris*, and loans **dekosā**, *decorate*, **dekós**, *seemliness*, *elegance*, *beauty*, **dekosós**, *decorous*; **deknós**, *worthy*, *deserving*, *fitting*, *deign*, **déknitā**, *dignity*, **komdeknós**, *condign*, **deknidhakā**, *dignify*, **disdeknā**, *disdain*, **endeknā**, *indign*, **endeknānts**, *indignant*; reduplicated **didksko**, *learn*, Lat. *discere*, as in loans **di(dk)skípolos**, *disciple*, **di(dk)skiplínā**, *discipline*; Greek words include **pandéktās**, as Gk. *πανδέκται*, **ekdeko**, *understand*, **komekdeko**, *take on a share of*, as Gk. *συνεκδέχεσθαι*, and **komekdoká**, *synecdoche*, as Gk. *συνεκδοχή*; also, o-grade suffix **dókos**, *beam*, *support*, as Gk. *δοκός*, in **dwiplodókos**, *diplodocus* (see **dwo**).

90. For PIE **upo**, *under*, *up from under*, *over*, compare Gmc. *upp* (cf. Goth. *iup*, O.E. *up*, *uppe*, O.H.G. *uf*, M.L.G. *up*, Ger. *auf*); **uponos**, “*put or set up*”, *open*, as Gmc. *upanaz* (cf. O.N. *opinn*, O.E. *open*, O.H.G. *offan*, Swed. *öppen*, Dan. *aaben*, O.Fris. *epen*); suffixed **upt(o)**, *frequently*, as Gmc. *uft(a)* (cf. Goth. *ufta*, O.N. *opt*, O.Fris. *ofta*, Dan. *ofte*, Ger. *oft*); variant **sup**, as Lat. *sub*, in **súpter**, *secretly*, as Lat. *subter*, and **súpo**, as Gk. *ὑπο-*; variant **upso** (cf. also Hitt. *upzi*), as Greek **úpsos**, *height*, *top*; from compound **upo-sto-** (for **st-** see **stā**), “*one who stands under*”, *servant*, young man, as Cel. *wasso-*, into V.Lat. *uassus*, hence MIE **upóstos**, *vassal*; **úpolos**, *opal*, Skr. *upalah*, variant of **uperós**, *lower*, as Skr. *upara-* (from **upo**, Skr. *upa*, “*below*”), later borrowed as Gk. *opallios*, Lat. *opalus*. Compare Gmc. *upp*, Ita. *sub/sup*, Gk. *hupo*, Ind.-Ira. *upa*, Toch. */spe*, Bal.-Sla. *po*, Cel. *wo* (cf. Gaul. *Vo-*, O.Ir. *fo*, Welsh *go*).

91. For PIE **-wě**, *or*, cf. Lat. *ue*, Gk. *φέ*, *ή*, O.Ind., Ira. *vā*, Toch. *wa-t/pa-t*, Cel. *ue*, O.Ir. *[n]ó*, *[n]ú*, Welsh *[ne-]u*.

92. PIE **bhábhā**, *bean*, *broad bean*, as Lat. *faba*, O.Pruss. *babo*, Russ. *боб*, Pol. *bób*, Welsh *ffâen*, Alb. *bathë*; also variant forms **bháunā**, as Gmc. *baunō* (cf. O.N. *baun*, O.E. *bēan*, O.H.G. *bona*, Ger. *Bohne*), and **bhákos**, *lentil*, as Gk. *φακός*.

93. Indo-European **snéich**, *snow* (and noun **snéichs**, *snow*), as Skr. *snēha*, Av. *snaēža*, Toch. *śiñcatstse*, O.Pruss. *snaygis*, Lith. *sniegas*, Ltv. *sniegs*, O.C.S. *snegu*, Russ. *снег*, Polish *śnieg*, O.Ir. *snechta*, Welsh *nyf*. Other

derivatives are o-grade **snóichos**, as Gmc. *snaiwaz* (cf. Goth. *snaiws*, O.N. *snjór*, O.E. *snāw*, O.S., O.H.G. *sneo*, O.Fris., M.L.G. *sne*, M.Du. *snee*, Du. *sneeuw*), and zero-grade **snichs**, as Lat. *nix*, *niuis*, and **sníchā**, as Gk. *νίφα*.

94. Verb **wegh**, *go, transport in a vehicle, move*, is attested as “*have weight, lift, carry*” in Gmc. *wegan* (cf. Goth. *gawigan*, O.S. *wegan*, O.N. *vega*, O.E. *wegan*, O.Fris. *wega*, Du. *wegen*, O.H.G. [*bi*]*wegan*, Ger. *bewegen, wiegen*), Lat. *vehō*, Osc. *veia*, Umb. *aṛveitu*, Gk. *ekhos*, Skr. *vahati*, Av. *vazaiti*, Toch. *wkām/yakne*, O.Pruss. *vessis*, Lith. *vežu*, Ltv. *vest*, O.C.S. *vesti*, Russ. *vezti*, Polish *wieźć*, Gaul. *Uecturius*, O.Ir. *fecht, fén*, Welsh *gwain*, Alb. *ujedh, udhë*. Common derivatives include **wéghā**, *weight, unit of weight, wee*, from Gmc. *wēgō*; **wéghtis**, *weight*, as Gmc. (*ga*)*wikhtiz* (cf. O.N. *vætt*, O.E. *gewiht*, O.Fris. *wicht*, M.Du. *gewicht*); **wéghos**, *way, course of travel*, as Gmc. *wegaz* (cf. Goth. *wigs*, O.E., O.S., Du., O.H.G. *weg*, O.N. *vegr*, O.Fris. *wei*); o-grade **wóghnos**, *wagon*, as Gmc. *wagnaz* (cf. O.N. *vagn*, O.E. *wægn*, O.S., O.H.G. *wagan*, O.Fris. *wein*, Eng. *wain*); **wóghlos**, *populace, mob, multitude* (<“moving mass”), as Gk. *οἶλος*; from Lat. *uehere* is p.part. **weghtós**, *carried*, giving **weghtór**, *vector*, **wegheménts**, *vehement*, **wéghikolom**, *vehicle*, **komwéghtiōn**, *convection*, etc.; **wéghiā**, *way, road*, as Lat. *uia*, giving **weghiātikom**, *voyage, travel*, Lat. *uiaticum*, **weghiātikālís**, *viatical*, **komweghiā**, *convey*, and **komwóghis**, *convoy* (loan-translated from Fr. *convoier*, variant of *conveier*), **deweghiā**, *deviate*, **obhweghiā**, *obviate*, **obhweghiós**, *obvious*, **prāiweghiós**, *previous*, **weghiādéuktos**, *viaduct*, etc.; also, **weghsā**, *agitate* (from “set in motion”), as Lat. *uexāre*; also, **komweghsós**, *convex*, (“carried or drawn together to a point”), from Lat. *conuexus*.

95. Originally PIE root **ter**, *over*, gives verb **tero**, *cross over, pass through, overcome*, as Skr. *tirati, tarati*; also contracted as athematic **trā**, as probable O.Lat. *trāre*, which gave **tran(t)s**, *across, over, beyond, through*, as Lat. *trans*. Other derivatives include zero-grade **trílos**, *hole* (<“a boring through”), as Gmc. *thurilaz* (cf. O.E. *þyrel*, M.H.G. *dürchel*, Eng. *thrill*); **tríqe**, *through*, as, Gmc. *thurkh/thurukh* (cf. Goth. *þairh*, O.S. *thuru*, O.E. *þurh*, O.Fris. *thruch*, M.Du. *dore*, Du. *door*, O.H.G. *durh*); also, in **néktār**, *nectar, drink of gods*, from **nek**, *death*, and **-tar**, *overcoming*, as Gk. *véκταρ*, and derivative **nektarínā**; verb **trāio**, *protect*, as Iranian *thrāja-*; extended **truks**, *savage, fierce, grim* (from “overcoming, powerful”), as Lat. *trux*, as **trukulénts**, *truculent*; and therefore also nasalized extended **trunks**, *trunk, deprived of branches or limbs, mutilated* (from *overcome, maimed*), Lat. *truncus*. Compare all IE derivatives meanig *through, beyond*: Gmc. *thurkh*, Lat. *trans*, Umb. *traf*, Gk. *tar*, Skr. *tiras*, Av. *tarə*, O.Ir. *tre*, Welsh *tra*.

For **neks**, *death, dead person, murder, violent death*, compare ON *Naglfar*, Lat. *nex*, Toch. *nāk*, Lith. *našlys*, Ir. *éc*, Welsh *angeu*. Derivatives include **nekrós**, *dead, corpse*, as Gk. *νεκρός*; verb **nekio**, *injure, harm*, as Skr. *naśyati*, Av. *nasyeiti*, and its o-grade **nokē**, as Lat. *nocēre*, giving common derivatives as **nokénts**, *nocent*, or **nnokénts**, *innocent*, or **nokuós**, *nocuous*; also o-grade **noksá**, *injury, hurt, damage*, as Lat. *noxa*, in **noksiós**, *harmful, noxious*, and **obhnoksiós**, *obnoxious*.

96. Indo-European verb **dō**, *give*, evolved (outside Germanic languages) as Lat. *dare*, Osc. *dede*, Umb. *dadad*, Gk. *δίδωμι*, Skr. *dā, dádati*, Av. *dadāiti*, Pers. *dadātuv*, Pers. *dādan*, Phryg. *dadón*, Arm. *tal*, O.Pruss. *dātwei*, Lith. *dúoti*, Ltv. *dot, deva*, O.C.S. *damu*, Russ. *damъ*, Pol. *dać*, Gaul. *doenti*, O.Ir. *dán*, Welsh *dawn*, Alb. *dhashë*, (Tosk *dhënë*, Geg *dhqnë*), Osset. *daettyn*, Kashmiri *dýjūn*; Hitt. *dā*, Luw. *da-*, Lyd. *da-*, Lyc. *da*. Derivatives include zero-grade (as Lat. *dare*) **datós**, *given*, from which **dātā**, *date* (The Roman convention of closing every article of correspondence by writing “given” and the day and month, meaning “given to messenger”, led to **data**,

“given (pl.)” becoming a term for “the time and place stated”), **datéiuos**, dative (“the case of giving”), **dátom**, datum, trade, **transdo**, (from **trans+da**), deliver, hand over, trade, part. **transdatós**, delivered, handed over, from which **transdátion**, delivery, surrender, a handing over/down, meaning both in Romance languages and English, as Lat. *traditio*, which gave O.Fr. *tra(h)ison* (Anglo-Fr. *treson*, Eng. *treason*, cf. It. *tradimento*, Spa. *traicio*), and O.Fr. *tradicion* (Eng. *tradition*, Fr. *tradition*, It. *tradizione*, Spa. *tradicio*); **perdo**, do away with, destroy, lose, throw away, as in **perdátion**, ruin, destruction, perdition; **redo**, give back, return, restore, giving part; **redatós**, rendered, and derivative **redátā**, rent, payment for use of property (Romance *rendita* through V.Lat. *reddita*, influenced by Lat. *vendita*, “sold”, or maybe Lat. *prendita*, “taken”); **wesnomdo**, (from **wésnom**, v.i.), sell, praise, as Lat. *uendere* (contacted from Lat. *uendumare*, from older *uēnumdare*); also **dōnom**, gift, as in **dōnór**, donor, **dōnā**, give, present, donate, **komdōnā**, condone, **dōnátion**, donation, **dōnatéiuos**, donative, **perdōnā**, grant, forgive, pardon; **dótis**, dowry, marriage, portion, as Lat. *dos*, also Slavic **dōtiā**, gift, *dacha*, as Russ. *dacha*; **dórom**, gift, as Gk. *δωρον*; part. **dótis**, something given, as Greek *δόσις*, giving **antídotom**, antidote, lit. “given against”, **anékdotā**, anecdote, **apódotis**, apodosis, etc.

For PIE **wes**, buy, compare **wésnom**, sale, from Lat. *uēnum*, as in **wesnālís**, venal; suffixed **wosno**, buy, as in **wosnā**, buying, **opswosn**, cooked food, **opswosno**, buy food, hence **opswósniom**, purchasing of provisions, as Gk. *ὀψώνιον*, from which **monopswósniom**, monopsony; **wésā**, sale, which gives Eng. *bazaar* (see **qel**); suffixed **weslís**, cheap, base, hence worthless, vile, as Lat. *uīlis*, with derivatives like **weslidhakā**, hold cheap, vilify, **weslipendo**, vilipend (from (s)pen).

From PIE root **wes**, live, dwell, pass the night, compare Germanic derivatives meaning to be, as o-grade *was* (as O.E. *wæs*), lengthened *wēz* (cf. O.E. *wære*), or *wesan* (cf. O.N. *vesa*, *vera*, “be”), or Lat. *Vesta*, household goddess, **wástus**, town, “place where one dwells”, from Gk. *astu*, into Lat. *skill*, craft (practiced in a town), as in **wastutós**, astute; also, **wésenom**, house, as Pers. *vahanam*, as in **diwésenom/diwán**, divan, from O.Ira. *dipivahanam*, “document house”, from *dipī-*, writing, document, from Akkadian *tuppu*.

Indo-European (s)pen, draw, stretch, spin, gives **spenuo**, spin, as Gmc. *spinnan* (cf. Goth. *spinnan*, O.N., O.Fris. *spinna*, O.H.G. *spinnan*, Dan. *spinde*, Du. *spinnen*, Ger. *spinnen*), from which **spéntrā**, “spinner”, spider, as Gmc. *spinthrō* (cf. O.E. *spībra*, Dan. *spinder*, and other cognates M.L.G., M.Du., M.H.G., Ger. *spinne*, Du. *spin*); extended **pendē** (intransitive), hang, and **pendo**, cause to hang, weigh, p.part. **penstós** (<***pendto-**), with frequentative **penstā**, weigh, consider, as Lat. *pensāre*, as in **pendénts**, pendant, **péndolom**, pendulum, **pénstion**, **pénstom**, weigh, peso, **adpende**, append, **adpéndiks**, appendix, **kompendiā**, compend, **kompéndiom**, compendium, **kompénstā**, compensate, **dependē**, depend, **dependo**, pay, expend, **ekspendo**, expend, **enpendo**, inpend, **propendē**, propend, **rekompénstā**, recompense, **supspendo**, suspend, etc.; suffixed **péniā**, lack, poverty (< “a strain, exhaustion”), as Gk. *πενία*, usually found as suffix -**peniā**; **peno**, to toil, and o-grade **pónos**, toil, verb **pono**, toil, as in **geoponikós**, geponic, **lithoponos** (from Gk. loan word **lithos**, stone), lithopone; o-grade (s)pon-, as in **spono**, span, stretch, bind, as Gmc. *spannan* (cf. O.E. *spannen*, O.H.G. *spannan*, M.Du. *spannen*), **sponā**, span, Gmc. *spanō* (cf. O.E. *spann*; Gmc. word was borrowed into M.L. *spannus*, hence It. *spanna*, O.Fr. *espanne*, Fr. *empan* “distance”); also, **spongā**, clasp, spangle, from Gmc. *spangō* (cf. M.Du. *spange*); **póndos**, weight, giving Latin expression **líbra póndō**, “balance by weight” (borrowed into Gmc. *punda*, “pound”, cf. Goth. *pund*, O.Fris., O.N. *pund*, O.H.G. *pfunt*, Ger. *Pfund*,

M.Du. *pont*); **póndōs**, *weight*, giving derivatives (affected by rhotacism, cf. Lat. *pondus*, *ponder-*), **pondesā**, *weigh*, *ponder*, as in **prāipondesā**, *preponderate*; also, compare **sponde**, “*of one’s own accord*”, as Lat. *sponte* (maybe from Gmc. *spanan*, “*entice*”), as in **spondaniós**, *spontaneus*.

97. Indo-European **bhāres-/bhars-**, spelt, *barley*, *grain*, is the root for Gmc. *bariz/barz* (cf. Goth. *barizīns*, O.N. *barr*, and also O.E. *bær-lic*, i.e. “*barley-like*”), Lat. *far* (stem *farr-*), Osc., Umb. *far*, Phryg. *brisa*, OCS *brašino*, Welsh *bara*. Latin derivatives include **bhar(s)inā**, *farina*, **bhar(s)inākiós**, *farinaceous*, **bharságō**, *farrago*, *medley*, *mix of grains for animal feed*.

98. PIE verb **bhél** means *thrive*, *bloom*, *sprout*, as in **bhóliom**, *leaf*, as Lat. *folium*, Gk. *φυλλον*, as in **eksbholiā**, *exfoliate*, **debholiā**, *defoliate*, **perbholiā**, *perfoliate*, **prtbhóliom**, *portfolio*, etc; suffixed o-grade **bhlōuo**, *to flower*, *blow*, as Gmc. *blōwan* (cf. O.E. *blawan*, O.H.G. *blaen*), **bhlómōn**, *flower*, *blossom*, as Gmc. *blómōn* (cf. Goth. *blōma*, O.S. *blomo*, O.N. *blómi*, Du. *bloem*, O.H.G. *bluomo*, Eng. *bloom*); **bhlōs**, *flower*, *blossom*, as Gmc. **bhlōs-** (cf. O.E. *blōstm*, *blōstma*, Eng. *blossom*), Lat. *flōs* (stem *flōr-* due to rhotacism), as in **bhlōsā**, *flora*, **bhlōsālís**, *floral*, etc.; **bhlótōm**, *blood*, as Gmc. *blōthan* (cf. Goth. *bloþ*, O.N. *blóð*, O.E., O.Fris. *blōd*, M.Du. *bloet*, O.H.G. *bluot*), **bhlōdio**, *bleed*, as Gmc. *blōthjan* (cf. O.N. *blæða*, O.E. *blēdan*, Ger. *bluten*), **bhlōtisā**, *bless*, lit. “*treat or hallow with blood*”, (originally a blood sprinkling on pagan altars, this word was chosen in O.E. Bibles to translate Lat. *benedicere* and Gk. *eulogēin*, and is not found with this sense in other Germanic dialects); **bhlótōs**, *blade*, *leaf*, from Gmc. *blathaz* (cf. O.N. *blad*, O.Fris. *bled*, Ger. *blatt*). Other derivatives include Oscan *Fluusaí*, Toch. *pält/pilta*, O.Ir. *bláth*, Welsh *blawd*.

A proper PIE word for *blood* is **kréwis** (earlier root **kreuh₂*), as in O.E. *hrot*, Lat. *cruor*, Gk. *κρέας*, O.Ind. *kraviś*, Av. *ṛū-*, *ṛūm*, O.Pruss. *krawian*, Lith. *kraujas*, Ltv. *krevele*, OCS *крѣвь*, O.Pol. *kry*, Russ. *кровь*, O.Ir. *cró*, Welsh *crau*. A common adjective is o-grade **krowós**, *raw*, *uncooked*, “*bloody*”, as Gmc. *khrawaz* (cf. O.N. *hrár*, O.E. *hrēaw*, M.Du. *rau*, O.H.G. *hrāo*, Eng. *raw*, Ger. *roh*), Lat. *crudus*, O.Ind. *kruras*, Av. *ṛūra-*.

99. IE verb **der**, *split*, *peel*, *flay*, as Gmc. *teran* (cf. Goth. *gatairan*, O.E. *teran*, O.S. *terian*, M.Du. *teren*, O.H.G. *zeran*), Gk. *δερειν*, Skr. *darati*, Arm. *terem*, O.C.S. *dera*, and **dérom**, *piece*, as Bret. *darn*; **drtōm**, “*something separated or discarded*”, *turd*, Gmc. *turdam* (cf. O.E. *tord*, O.N. *tord-*, M.Du. *torde*, Du. *tort-*); **der(r)is**, *leather covering*, *derris*, from Gk. *δερρις*; **dérmn**, *skin*, *derma-*, as Gk. *δέρμα*, in compounds **dérmnto-**, *dermato-*.

English “*tear*” (*drop from eye*), comes from PIE **dákrus**, attested as Gmc. *takhruz* (cf. Goth. *tagr*, O.N. *tár*, O.Fris. *tar*, O.E. *tēahor*, O.H.G. *zahar*), Lat. *lacrīma* (from suffixed **dákru-mā**, O.Lat. *dacruma*, compare with evolution of O.Lat. *dīngua* -> Lat. *līngua*), Gk. *δάκρυ*, Skr. *ásru*, Av. *asrūazan*, Toch. *ākār/akrūna*, Arm. *arc’unk’*, Lith. *ašara*, Ltv. *asara*, O.Ir. *dér*, Welsh *deigrnyn*.

100. PIE root **gno**, *know*, gives derivatives **gnēuo**, as Gmc. *knē(w)an*, (cf. O.E. *cnāwan*, O.H.G. *bichnaan*, *irchnaan*), **gno**, *know*, *know how to*, *be (mentally) able to*, Gmc. *kunnan* (cf. Goth. *kannjan*, O.N. *kenna*, O.E. *cunnan*, O.Fris. *kanna*, O.H.G. *irchennan*), o-grade causative **gónio**, *make known*, *declare*, as Gmc. *kannjan* (cf. O.N. *kenna*, O.E. *cennan*, Eng. *ken*), **gntós**, *known*, *well-known*, *usual*, *excellent*, *familiar*, as Gmc. *kunthaz* (cf. O.E. *cūth*, Eng. *couth*), **gntitā**, *knowledge*, *acquaintance*, *friendship*, *kinfolk*, as Gmc. *kunthithō* (cf. O.E. *cyththu*); **gnōsko**, *komgnōsko*, *get to know*, *get acquainted with*, as in **gnōtitiā**, *notice*, **gnōtīōn**, *notion*, **gnōtosiós**, *notorious*, **komgnōtīōn**, *cognition*, **rekomgnōsko**, *recognize*, etc.; suffixed **-ro-**, as **ngnōrā**, *not to know*, *disregard*, *ignore*, or **gnāros**, *knowing*, *expert*, and verb **gnar(r)ā**, *tell*, *relate*, *narrate*; **gnōdhlis**,

knowable, known, famous, noble, as Lat. *nōbilis*; part. **gnōtós**, known, noun **gnōtis**, knowledge, inquiry, **gnómōn**, judge, interpreter, **prognōtis**, **diagnōtis**, **agnōtiā**, etc., as Gk. γνώσις, γνώμων; **gntis**, knowledge, as Av. *zainti-*; also probably **gnōtā**, note, mark, sign, cypher, as Lat. *nota*, as in **adgnōtā**, annotate, **komgnōtā**, connote, etc., and also **gnórmā**, carpenter's square, rule, pattern, precept, norm, as in **gnormālis**, normal, **apgnormālis**, abnormal, **eghnormís** (from **eghs+gnorm-**), irregular, extraordinary, very large, possibly a borrowing from Etruscan through Greek **gnórmōn**, γνώμων, carpenter's square, rule. For IE derivatives, compare Lat. *nōscō/cognōscō*, Umb. *naratu*, Gk. γινώσκειν, Skr. *jānāti*, Av. *paitizānēnti*, O.Pers. *xšnāsātiy*, Toch. *knān/nān*, Arm. *canot'*, O.Pruss. *posinnāts*, Lith. *žinóti*, *žinaũ*, Ltv. *zināt*, *zinu*, O.C.S., O.Russ. *знати*, *знаѣ*, Russ. *знать*, Polish *znać*, Ir. *gnath*, Welsh *gnawd*, Alb. *njeh*, Kashmiri *zānun* Osset. *zon*; Hitt. *kaneš*.

101. PIE root **ni**, down, below, gives derivatives Skr. *nī*, Gk. *neiothen*, O.C.S. *nīzu*, Russ. *низ*. A common derivative is **nitero-**, down, downwards, below, beneath, as **niteros** in Gmc. *nitheraz* (cf. O.S. *nithar*, O.N. *niðr*, O.E. *niþera*, *neopera*, O.Fris. *nither*, Du. *neder*, Ger. *nieder*), or **niterom** in Skr. *nitaram*.

For PIE **údher**, under, also possibly derived from **ni**, compare Gmc. *under* (cf. Goth. *undar*, O.N. *undir*, O.Fris. *under*, Du. *onder*, O.H.G. *untar*), Pers. *zēr*, Arm. *ēndhup*; also, compare **údhos**, below, as Skr. *adhah*; **ndhrós**, lower, as Av. *aðara-*, Lat. *īnferus*, and **ndhriós**, inferior; **ndhṛnos**, lower, inferno, and **ndhrnālis**, infernal; **údhṛā**, *infra*, below.

English *hell*, a translation of Lat. *īnfernus*, comes from an o-grade noun derived from PIE **kel**, cover, conceal, save, (cf. Skr. *cala*, O.Ir. *cuile*), viz. **koliā**, the underworld (from “concealed place”), Gmc. *khaljō* (cf. O.N. *hel*, O.E., O.Fris. *helle*, Ger. *Hölle*, Goth. *halja*; Eng. *hell* may be from O.N. *Hel*, the underworld, goddess of death, another transfer of a pagan concept and its word to a Christian idiom); **kol(I)ā**, covered place, hall, as (dialectally geminated) Gmc. *khallō* (cf. Goth. *halja*, O.N. *höll*, O.E. *heall*, O.H.G. *halla*, Du. *hal*); suffixed **koleiós**, sheath, as Gk. *κολεός*; zero-grade **kíos**, hole, hollow, as Gmc. *khulaz* (cf. Goth. *us-hulon*, O.N. *holr*, O.Fris., O.H.G. *hol*, O.E. *hol*, *hulu*, M.Du. *hool*, Ger. *hohl*, Eng. *hole*, *hull*); extended **klām**, in secret, as Lat. *clam*, in **klamdestēinós**, clandestine (possibly a merge of **klam-de-** and **entestēinós**, internal, from **entos**, within, which gives pl. **entestēina**, intestine), **kalupio**, cover, conceal, as Gk. *kaluptein*, part. **kaluptós**, covered, as in (a)sukalúptos, from Lat. *eucalyptus*, and MIE **apokalúptis**, revelation, from Gk. ἀποκάλυψις, also *apocalypsis*, from Church Lat. *apocalypsis*; **kélmōs**, helmet, helm, “protective covering”, as Gmc. *khelmaz* (cf. Frank. *helm*, O.E. *helm*, O.H.G. *helm*, M.Fr. *helmet*, dim. of *helme*); **obhkolo**, cover over, and part. **obhkoltós**, covered, occult, from which **obhkoltā**, to occult; suffixed **kólōs**, from Lat. *color*; **kélnā**, storeroom, chamber, cellar, as Lat. *cella*; **kéliom**, lower eyelid, cilium; lengthened-grade **kēlā**, hide, like in **komkēlā**, conceal.

102. A Proto-Indo-European stem (s)klau, hook, crooked or forked branch (used as a bar or bolt in primitive structures) is reconstructed for **kláustrom**, bar, bolt, barrier, as Lat. *claustrum*, and **kláustrā**, dam, wall, barricade, stronghold, for Lat. *claustra*; **kláwos**, nail, for Lat. *clauus*; **kláwis**, key, for Lat. *clauis*; **skláuso**, close, Gmc. *skhleusan* (cf. O.E. *beclysan*, O.H.G. *sliozan*, Ger. *schlieel*); also, compare Gk. *kleidos*, *klobos*, Lith. *kliuti*, *kliaudziū*, *kliuwu*, O.C.S. *kljucu*, *kljuciti*, O.Ir. *clo*, M.Ir. *clithar*.

PIE verb **bhec**, run, flee, is attested in Balto-Slavic as Lith. *begu*, O.C.S. *begu*, *bezati*; also **bhécios**, stream, (possibly from an unattested verb **bhécio**) in Gmc. *bakjaz* (cf. O.N. *bekkr*, Eng. *beck*); and in Greek with the

meaning of *flee in terror*, also o-grade verb **bhoco**, *put to flight, frighten*, and noun **bhócos**, *panic, flight, fear*, as Gk. φόβος (hence **-bhociā**, Gk. -φοβία).

103. For PIE **ka(u)put**, *head*, and also fig. *top, upper end, chief person, leader*, compare Gmc. *khaubuthan* (Goth. *haubiþ*, O.N. *haufuð*, O.E. *heafod*, O.H.G. *houbit*, O.Fris. *haved*, Ger. *Haupt*), Skr. *kapucchala*, Lat. *caput*.

104. PIE verb **dem**, *domesticate*, gives o-grade **domio**, *tame, domesticate*, as Gmc. *tamjan* (cf. Goth. *gatamjan*, O.E. *temja*, O.E. *tem*, O.H.G. *zemmen*); **domós**, *domesticated, tame*, Gmc. *tamaz* (cf. O.N. *tamr*, O.S., O.Fris., M.L.G., M.Du., O.E. *tam*, O.H.G. *zam*, Ger. *zahn*); **domā**, *tame, subdue*, as Lat. *domāre*; **dmno**, *tame*, as Gk. δαμν, with derivative **ndmānts** [n̥-dm̥-‘ants], *not malleable, adamant*, (lit. “not domesticable”) and also *diamond*, from Vulg.Lat. *diamas,-antis*, altered from Lat. *adāmas,-antis*, from Gk. ἀδάμας. Other derivatives include Skr. *dāmyati*, Av. *dam*, Pers. *dām*, O.Ir. *damnaim*, Welsh *addef*, Osset. *domun*; Hitt. *damaašzi*.

For **spek**, *observe, look at*, compare **spékōn**, *watcher, spy*, as Gmc. *spekhōn* (cf. Frank. *spehon*, O.H.G. *spehon*, M.Du. *spien*, Ger. *spähen*, *Spion*, Eng. *spy*); from Lat. *specere* are **spékimēn**, **spéktrom**, **spekolā**, *especulate*, **spékolom**, **adspéktos**, *aspect*, **ekspektā**, *expect*, **perspektéiuā**, *perspective*, **respektā**, *look, respect*, **supspektā**, *suspect*, etc.; **spékiēs**, *seeing, sight, form, species*, as in **spekiālís**, *special*; **speks**, *watcher, “he who sees”*, in Lat. compounds; **dēspekā**, *despise, look down on*; metathesized Grek forms as **spekio** (Gk. *skepio*), *examine, consider*, as in **spektikós**, *skeptic*, Gk. σκεπτικός; or o-grade **spókos** (Gk. *skopos*), *one who watches, or object of attention, aim, target*, (as Eng. *scope*) and verb **spokē**, *see*, as in modern **jorospókos**, *horoscope*, lit. “time-watcher”, from Gk. ὥροσκόπος, **qēlespókiom**, from Mod.Lat. *telescopium*, or **epispókos**, *overseer, bishop* (Eng. *bishop* comes from O.E. *biscope*, itself from Vulgar Latin *ebiscopus*), **epispokālís**, *episcopal*, etc. – the change *spek->skep* happened comparatively late in Greek to be reconstructed in a proper common IE language.

105. For PIE **sals**, *salt*, compare Lat. *sāl*, Umb. *salu*, Gk. *hals*, Skr. *salila*, Illyr. *Salapia*, Toch. *sāle/sālyiye*, Arm. *ağ*, O.Pruss. *sal*, Lith. *saldus*, Ltv. *sālš*, OCS *solī*, Russ. *соль*, Polish *sól*, O.Ir. *salann*, Welsh *halen*, Alb. *gjelbson*. It gives derivatives as **sáldom**, Gmc. *saltom* (cf. O.S., O.N., O.Fris., Goth. *salt*, O.E. *sealt*, O.H.G. *salz*, Du. *zout*), zero-grade **sídiā**, *salt, salt marsh, souse*, as Gmc. *sultjō* (cf. M.E. *cylte*, Dan., Nor. *sylt*, Eng. *silt*, and O.Fr. *sous*, into Eng. *souse*), **saldō**, *to salt*, as Lat. *sallere*, and p.part. **salstós** (<***saldtós**), as in **sálstā**, *sauce, salsa*; from Lat. *sāl* is **salásiom**, *salary*, **salátā**, *salad*, or **salámis**; it gives also words for sea, from “salty water”, as in Greek, or in Latin **sáloom**.

PIE root **sol** (or **solh*₂) means *whole*, and is attested in common derivative **soluós**, *whole, intact, uninjured*, as Gk. ὅλος (Ion. οὔλος), Skr. *sarvah*, Av. *haurva*, O.Pers. *haruva*, giving modern words like **soluokáustom**, *holocaust* (from neuter Lat. *holocaustum*, itself from Gk. ὁλόκαυστος, “burned hole”), **soluograbhikós**, *holographic* (for **gerbh-**, v.i. A), or **katsoluikós**, *universal, catholic* (as Lat. *catholicus*, Gk. καθολικός, for **kat**, v.i. B). Also, compare **solidós**, *solid*, in **komsolidā**, *consolidate*, **solidāsiós**, *jointly liable* (source akin to Eng. *soldier*), **sol(i)dātos**, *soldier*, from Lat. *solidātus* (from **sólidos**, a Roman gold coin, also *salary*, lit “one having pay”, cf. It. *soldato*, Fr. *soldat*, Spa., Pt. *soldado*, Swe., Nor., Ger. *soldat*, Du. *soldaat*, Russ., Ukr. *солдат* etc.); **sólos**, *whole, entire, unbroken*, as **solikitós**, *solicit, solicitous*, or **solemnís**, *solemn*, from Lat. (dialectal geminated form) *sollus*; as zero-grade **sálūts**, *health*, as in **salutā**, *greet*; also in **saluós**, *whole, safe, healthy, uninjured*, from Lat. *salvus* (into O.Fr. *sauf*, and then to Eng. *safe*).

A. For PIE **gerbh**, *scratch*, compare Gmc. *kerban* (cf. O.E. *ceorfan*, O.H.G. *kerban*, Eng. *carve*, Ger. *kerben*); zero-grade **gr̥bhis**, *a cutting(off)*, as Gmc. *kurbiz* (O.E. *cyr̥f*, Eng. *kerf*); o-grade **gróbbhis**, *edible crustacean*, as Gmc. *krabiz/krab(b)* (cf. O.E. *crabba*, O.N. *krafla*, O.H.G. *kerbiz*, L.Ger. *krabben*, Eng. *crab*, *crayfish*, *crawl*); **grbho**, *scratch, draw, write*, as **gr̥bhmn** [‘gr̥bh^h-mn̥], *picture, letter, piece of writing*, and **gr̥bh^hmā**, *line*, with derivatives as (loan words) **grbh^hmtikā**, *grammar*, from Gk. γραμματική, and **gh̥rbhikos**, *graphic*, **anāgrbhmn**, *anagram*, **epígrbhmn**, *epigram*, **ṇghrbhīā**, *agraphia*, **epigrbhā**, *epigraph*, as Gk. ἐπιγραφή, **parāgrbhos**, *paragraph*, **prógrbhmn**, *programme*, etc; also, W.Gmc. *grafa*, “count” (cf. M.Du. *graave*, M.L.G. *grave*, Ger. *graf*, Eng. *grave*), possibly a borrowing from **grbh̥éus**, Gk. *grapheus*, “scribe”. For other IE derivatives, compare O.Pruss *gīrbīn*, Ltv. *grīpsta*, O.C.S. *žrěbŭ*, Russ. *žrebij*, Arm. *kerel/gerel*, Alb. *gërvish*.

B. For PIE **kat-**, *down*, compare Greek **kata**, *down*, and suffixed form **kátolos**, *young puppy, young of animals* (“dropped”), as Latin *catulus*.; also found in Ice. *haðna*, M.H.G. *hatele*, Sla. *kotiti se* (cf. Russ. *kotítŭsja*), dial. *koťka*, Sr.-Cr. *kot*, Pol. *wy-kot*

106. For Indo-European **h^hlēig**, *shine*, compare Gmc. *blīkh(j)an* (cf. O.N. *blíkja*, O.Ice. *bleikr*, O.H.G. *blīhhan*, *bleih*, O.E. *blīcan*, Ger. *Blech*), Lith. *blaikštaūs*, *blaikštŭtis*, *blyškėti*, Ltv. *bližgēt*, *blaiskums*, O.C.S. *блѣскѣ*, *blucyamu*, Russ. *blesk*, Pol. *blask*.

107. PIE verb **bhel**, *blow, swell, inflate*, is the root for various derivatives including round objects and the notion of tumescent masculinity; as, **bhlā**, *round vessel, rounded object, bowl, bole, boll*, as in Gmc. *bullō* (cf. O.N. *bolle*, *bolr*, O.E., O.H.G. *bolla*, M.H.G. *bole*, M.Du. *bolle*, *bille*); zero-grade and **bhlōn**, *fuller*, as Lat. *fullō*; **bhlōnos**, *bull*, as Gmc. *bullōnaz* (cf. O.N. *boli*, O.E. *bula*, M.Du., Ger. *bulle*), **bhlōkos**, *bull*, as Gmc. *bullukaz* (cf. O.E. *bulluc*), **bhlīnos**, *phallus*, as Gk. φαλλός; o-grade (dialectally geminated -l in Germanic) **bhól(l)os**, *ball*, **bhól(l)ā**, *ball, bullet, round roll*, **bhól(l)ikos**, *testicles, bollix* (cf. O.E. *beallucas*); **bholtós**, *bold*, from Gmc. *balthaz* (cf. Goth. *balpei*, O.N. *ballr*, *baldr*, O.E. *bald*, *beald*, O.H.G. *bald*); suffixed **bhólnis**, *bellows, inflated ball*, as Lat. *follis* (cf. Eng. *follicle, folly, fool*); possibly **bhálaniā**, *whale*, from Gk. φάλαινα.

108. MIE **dīmōn**, *time*, is a loan translation from Germanic *tīmōn*, (cf. O.Eng. *tīma*, O.N. *timi*, Swe. *timme*), and is derived from PIE root **dā**, *divide*, as in **dāmos**, *people, land* (from “division of society”), from Gk. δημος, as in **dāmokratīā**, *democracy* v.i., **dāmogrbhīā**, *demography*, **epidāmīā**, **pandāmīā**, **dāmagōgos**, etc.; alternative root **dajo**, *divide*, as in **geōdáisia**, *earth division, geodesy*; **dāimōn**, *divider, provider*, hence *divinity*, later “demon, daimon”, v.i.; **d(á)itīs**, *division of time, time, season*, as Gmc. *tīdiz* (cf. O.S., O.E. *tid*, Du. *tijd*, O.H.G. *zīt*, Ger. *Zeit*, Eng. *tide*), and verb **dītio**, *happen*, from “occur in time”, Gmc. *tīdjan* (cf. O.E. *tīdan*).

It is unrelated to Lat. *tempus*, which has an unknown origin. For the Latin word and its derivatives, Modern Indo-European uses loan word **témpōs**; as, **komtempōsīós**, *contemporary*; **témpōsā**, *temple* (cf. Lat. *tempora* > V.Lat. *tempula*); **tempesā**, *temper, moderate, regulate*; **tempositiā**, *temporize*, etc.

PIE **krátos**, *power, strength*, (like Gk. κράτος) gives suffix **-kratīā**, *power, rule*, as Gk. -κρατία, adjective **kratús**, *strong*, as Gk. κρατυς or alternative **kartús**, *hard*, as Gmc. *kharthus* (cf. Goth. *hardus*, O.N. *harðr*, O.E. *heard*, O.H.G. *harto*, Du. *hard*), maybe from PIE root **kar-**.

Greek δαίμων meant *divinity*. For Greeks and Romans *dæmons* were *supernatural beings* “replete with knowledge”, “divine power”, “fate” or “god”, not necessarily evil. Within the Christian tradition, ideas of “demons” derived as much from the literature that came to be regarded as apocryphal and even heretical as it did

from the literature accepted as canonical. It happened more or less like with PIE **djéus** (originally meaning *heaven, sky*, hence *sky-god*, cf. O.E. *Tig*, Lat. *deus*, Gk. *Zeús*, Skr. *devaḥ*, Lith. *devas*, O.C.S. *deivai*), reduced in its Persian meaning as a special (bad) kind of divinity, giving *daēva-*, “*spirit, demon*”, so in *Asmodeus*, Old Persian *Æshma*, later *Æshmadæva*.

109. PIE root **bher-**, with derivatives meaning *brown, shining*, gives **bhrúnós**, *brown, shining*, as Gmc. *brūnaz* (cf. O.E. *brūn*, O.N. *brúnn*, M.Du. *bruun*, adopted into Romance languages through M.L. *brunus*, cf. It., Sp. *bruno*, Fr. *brun*); reduplicated **bhébhrus**, *brown animal, beaver*, as Gmc. *bebruz* (cf. O.E. *beofor*, O.H.G. *bībar*, Low Ger. *bever*), Lith. *bebrus*, Cz. *bobr*, Welsh *befer*; **bhērā/bhérnus**, *bear*, lit. “*brown animal*” (as O.E. *bera*, O.H.G. *bero*, from Gmc. *berō*, or O.N. *björn*, from Gmc. *bernuz*). Compare Lat. *fīber*, Gk. *phrynos*, Skr. *bhallas*, *babhrus*, Av. *bawra*, Toch. *parno/perne*, *parām/perne*, O.Pruss. *bebrus*, Ltv. *bērs*, *bebrs*, Lith. *bėras*, *bebras*, Russ. *bobr*, Gaul. *Bibrax*, Welsh *befer*.

110. Indo-European **linom**, *flax*, although sometimes considered a borrowing from a non-Indo-European language, is found in many IE dialects; as, Gmc. *linam* (cf. Goth. *lein*, O.E. *līn*, O.H.G. *līn*, O.N. *līn*, Ger. *Leinen*, Eng. *linen*), Lat. *līnum*, Gk. *līnon*, O.Pruss. *linno*, Lith. *linas*, Ltv. *linī*, O.C.S. *līnŭ*, Russ. *lěn*, Polish *len*, O.Ir. *lín*, Welsh *līn*, Alb. *liri/līni*.

For PIE **wlnā**, *wool*, compare Gmc. *wulnō* (cf. Goth. *wulla*, O.N. *ull*, O.E. *wull*, O.Fris. *wolle*, M.Du. *wolle*, O.H.G. *wolla*, Du. *wol*, Ger. *Wolle*), Lat. *lāna*, *uellus*, Gk. *lēnos*, Skr. *ūrṇā*, Av. *varəṇā*, Pers. *gurs*, O.Pruss. *wilnis*, Lith. *vilna*, Ltv. *vilna*, O.C.S. *vlŭna*, Russ. *volna*, Pol. *wełna*, Lith. *vilna*, O.Ir. *olan*, Welsh *gwan*; Hitt. *hulana*.

111. PIE **chen**, *strike, kill, slay*, as Gk. *θεῖνω, φόβοϛ*, Skr. *hánti*, Av. *ǰainti*, O.Pers. *ajanam*, Arm. *gan*, O.Pruss. *guntwei*, *gunnimai*, Lith. *genù*, *giñti*, *ginù*, *ginti*, Ltv. *dženu*, *dzīt*, O.C.S. *гънати*, *женѣ*, O.Russ. *гънати*, *жену*, Cz. *hnáti*, *ženu*, Polish *gnać*, O.Ir. *gonim*, Ir. *gandr*, *gonadh*, Alb. *gjanj*; Hitt. *kwen*, Lyd. *qēn-*; Slavic *гънанъ*, which stands out in a Satem dialect, appears to be from a source akin to O.Ind. *(ā)ghnānās*, Av. *avaǰnāna-*, an original **ghn-** form, which didn't undergo the satemization trend. It gives derivatives as o-grade **chónōn**, *slayer, cause of ruin or destruction*, as Gmc. *banōn* (cf. Goth. *banja*, O.N. *bani*, O.E. *bana*, O.Fris. *bona*, O.H.G. *bana*), which gives also MIE loan word **choná**, *way, road*, as in **autochoná**, *Autobahn*, cf. M.H.G. *ban*, *bane*, Ger. *Bahn*, “*way, road*” (from “*strike*” in a technical sense like “*swath*”); suffixed **chntiā**, *war, battle*, as Gmc. *gundjō* (cf. O.Ice. *gandr*, O.E. *gūþ*, O.N. *gunnr* into O.E. *gunne*, giving Mod. Eng. *gun*), also in **chntiāpánōn**, *standard, “battle flag”*, as O.H.G. *gundfano*, It. *gonfalone* (for **pan-**, v.i.); suffixed form **chend**, giving prefixed verbs in Latin as **dēchendo**, *ward off, defend*, and **obhchendo**, *strike against, be offensive, offend*; also, suffixed zero-grade **chntros**, *poison*, as Pers. *zahr*, O.Ira. *jathra-*.

112. PIE **génus**, *knee*, perhaps originally *angle*, gives Lat. *genū*, Gk. *gonu*, Skr. *jānu*, Av. *znum*, Pers. *zānu*, Illyr. *Genusus*, Toch. *kanweṃ/kenīne*, Arm. *cunr*, Russ. *звено*; Hitt. *genu*, Palaic *ginu-*. Variants include Greek o-grade forms, as **gónus**, *knee*, which gives **polúgonom**, *polygonum*, and **góniā**, *angle, corner*, which gives **gonós**, *angled*, and derivative neuter suffix **-gonom**, Eng. *-gon*; also, alternate form **gnew-**, giving neuter noun **gnéwom**, *knee*, as Gmc. *knewam* (cf. Goth. *kniu*, O.N. *kne*, O.E. *cnēo[w]*, O.Fris. *kni*, M.Du. *cnie*, O.H.G. *kniu*), and extended verb **gnewio**, *kneel, “with bent knee”*, as Gmc. *knewjan* (cf. Goth. *knussjan*, O.E. *cneow[ī]an*, Eng. *kneel*), or Gk. *γνῦξ*.

Another meaning for PIE **génus** is *jawbone, cheek, jaw*. Compare Gmc. *gennuz* (from variant **génwus**, cf. Goth. *kinnus*, O.N. *kinn*, O.E. *cin*, O.H.G. *chinni*, Eng. *chin*, Ger. *Kinn*), Lat. *gena*, Gk. *genus*, Skr. *hanu* (from alternative form **ghénus**), Av. *zanu*, Pers. *goune(h)*, Phryg. *azon*, Toch. *śanwem*, Arm. *cnaut*, Lith. *žandas*, Ltv. *zods*, Welsh *genou*, O.Ir. *gin*, and Ancient Macedonian *kanadoi*. A common derivative is zero-grade alternative **géndhos**, *jaw*, from Greek.

113. PIE **chers**, *heat, warm*, gives common derivatives as Germanic alternative forms **chrenuo**, *burn, be on fire*, intransitive, as Gmc. *brennan* (cf. Goth. *brinnan*, O.N. *brenna*, O.E. *beornan*, *byrnan* O.H.G. *brinnan*), and **chrenuio**, *burn, kindle*, transitive, as Gmc. *brannjan* (cf. O.E. *bærnian*); **chróndos**, *burning or flaming torch*, hence also *sword*, as Gmc. *brandaz* (cf. O.E. *brand*, *brond*, Du. *branden*, also Frank. *brand*, into O.Fr., O.Prov. *brand*); **chermós/chormós**, *warm, hot*, and **chérma**, *heat*, neuter **chérmom**, giving **-chermiā**, Eng. *-thermy*, as Gk. *θερμος*. Also, Lat. **chórkaps**, (**-kaps** is Lat. agential suffix, *-kaps*, “-taker”, from PIE **kap**), *forceps*; **chórnos**, *oven*, as Lat. *furnus*; **chórniks**, *arch, vault* (from “*vaulted brick oven*”), as in **chornikā**, *fornicate*; **chrtom**, *clarified butter, ghee*, as Skr. *ghṛtam*. Other known derivatives are Skr. *ghṛṇa*, Av. *garəma*, O.Pers. *garmapada*, Pers. *garm*, Phryg. *germe*, Thrac. *germas*, Arm. *jerm*, O.Pruss. *goro*, Lith. *garas*, Ltv. *gars*, Russ. *žar*, O.Ir. *fogeir*, Welsh *gori*, Alb. *zjarr*, Kashmiri *germi*, *garū'm*; Hitt. *war*.

114. Indo-European verb **éus**, *burn*, is attested in Gmc. *uzjan* (cf. ON *usli*, and in compound [aim]uzjo, cf. as O.N. [eim]yrja, O.H.G. [eim]uria, O.E. [æm]erge, Ger. [Amm]ern, Eng. [emb]er), Lat. *ūrō*, Gk. *heuō*, Skr. *oṣati*, Lith. *usnis*, Ltv. *usna*, Alb. *ushël*.

115. PIE root **noch-**, *naked*, gives **nochetós/nochotós**, as Gmc. *nakwethaz/nakwathaz* (cf. Goth. *naqaps*, O.N. *nökkviðr*, O.Swed. *nakuper*, O.E. *nacod*, O.Fris. *nakad*, O.H.G. *nackot*, M.Du. *naket*), **nochedós**, as Lat. *nūdus*, **nochmós**, metathesized in Gk. *γυμνος* (*gymnos*), as in **nochmasiā**, *gymnastics*, **nochmástā**, *gymnast*, from Gk. *γυμναστής*, etc., and **nochnós**, as Skr. *nagna*, Av. *mağna*, O.Pers. *nagna-*; compare also Lith. *nuogas*, Ltv. *nogs*, OCS *nagŭ*, Russ. *nagoj*, Polish *nagi*, O.Ir. *nocht*, Welsh *noeth*, Kashmiri *naṅgay*, Hitt. *nekumant*.

116. Indo-European **cer**, *mount*, gives also **corá**, *mountain*; cf. Hom.Gk. *βορέης*, Att.Gk. *βορέās*, *βορρās*, O.Ind. *girīś*, Av. *gairi-*, O.Pers. *gar*, *gīr*, Arm. *ler*, O.Pruss. *garian*, Lith. *giriā*, *guras*, O.C.S. *ropa*, *ropъ*, Russ. *zopa*, Pol. *góra*, Alb. *gur*.

English word “*mount*” comes from Anglo-Fr. *mount*, itself from O.Fr. *mont* and O.E. *munt*, both from Lat. *mons*, *montis*, MIE **móntis**, *mountain*, (cf. Welsh *mynydd*), which gives **montanós**, *mountainous*, **móntaniā**, *mountain* (from V.Lat. *montanĕa*, feminine noun of V.Lat. *montaneus*, in turn from Lat. *montanus*), **montíkolos**, *monticule*, **montā**, *go up, ascend, climb, mount*, as in **admontā**, *amount*. It is derived from PIE base **men**, *stand out, project*, source of some Western Indo-European words for projecting body parts, as zero-grade **mńtos**, *mouth*, Gmc. *munthaz* (cf. Goth. *munþs*, O.N. *munnr*, O.E. *muþ*, O.Fris. *muth*, M.Du. *mont*, Ger. *Mund*), or **méntom**, *chin*, as Lat. *mentum*; **mńā**, *projecting point, threat*, Latin *minae*, giving **mnákiā**, *menace*, **prōmnā**, *drive (animals) onward*, (from **prō**, *forth*, and **mnā**, *drive animals with shouts*), as in **prōmnátā**, *promenade*; **mnē**, *project, jut, threaten*, as **ekmnē**, *stand out*, giving **ekmnénts**, *eminent*, **enmnē**, *overhang*, giving **enmnénts**, *imminent*, or **promnē**, *jut out*, as in **promnénts**, *prominent*, or **promntósiom**, *promontory*, from p.part. **promntós**.

A proper PIE word for “mouth” is **ōs**, as in O.E. *ōr*, ON *oss*, Lat. *ōs*, Skr. *ās*, *oṣṭha*, Av. *aosta*, O.Pruss. *austo*, Lith. *uosta*, Ltv. *osta*, Russ. *usta*, Kamviri *âša*, Hitt. *aiš*. Derivatives affected by rhotacism are usually from Lat. stem *ōr-*, as in **ōsālis**, *oral*, **ōsidhākios**, *orifice*, but most are not affected, as dim. **ōskillom**, *swing* (from “small mask of Bacchus”), giving verb **ōskillā**, *oscillate*, and noun **ōskillātiōn**, *oscillation*; also, **ōskolom**, *osculum*, giving **enōskolā**, *provide with an opening, inosculate*, and also **ōstiom**, *door, ostium*, giving **ōstiasios**, *doorkeeper, ostiary* (M.Eng. *hostiary*), etc.

117. PIE root **cōus**, fem. *cow*, or masc. *bull, ox*, perhaps ultimately imitative of lowing (cf. non-IE Sumerian *gu*, Chinese *ngu, ngo*), gives Gmc. *kōuz* (>*kūz*, cf. O.N. *kú*, O.E. *cū*, O.H.G. *cuo*, Eng. *cow*, Ger. *Kuh*), Lat. *bōs* (stem *bou-*), Gk. *bous*, Skr. *gauḥ*. Derivatives include **coukánā**, *horn, trumpet, “bellower”* (compound with **kan-**, *singer, v.i.*), **coukanatōr**, *buccinator*; **cóucalos**, *gazelle* (orig. “wild cow”), later *buffalo*, as Gk. *βούβαλος* (compare with Lat. *būbulus*, and as alternative **cówalos** with Skr. *gavalaḥ*, all referring to wild animals); suffixed **cóunos**, *ox*, as Pali *goṇa-*; **cōuros**, *wild ox*, as Skr. *gaurah*; zero-grade suffixed **cwā**, as in compound **smkmtómcwā**, *hecatomb, “sacrifice of a hundred oxen”* (see **sem**, *one*, **kmtóm**, *hundred*), Gk. *ἐκατόμβη*. Compare all IE derivatives: Gmc. *kōuz*, Lat. *bōs*, Osc. *buv-*, Umb. *bum*, Gk. *βους*, Skr. *gaus*, Av. *gáus*, Pers. *gāv*, Thrac. *bonassos*, Toch. *ko/keū*, Arm. *kou* Ltv. *gous*, Russ. *govjado*, O.Ir. *bó*, Welsh *buw*, Kamviri *go*, Kashmiri *gāv*, Osset. *gal*.

118. Noun **ármos**, *arm, upper arm*, earlier **h₂rmo-*, is attested as Gmc. *armaz* (cf. Goth. *arms*, O.N. *armr*, Eng. *earm*, O.H.G. *aram*, O.S., M.Du., *arm*, O.Fris. *erm*), Lat. *armus*, Gk. *ἄρμος*, Skr. *irmas*, Arm. *armunk*, O.C.S. *ramo*, O.Pruss. *irmo* Osset. *arm*. Interesting derivatives include **árma**, (pl. of **ármom**), *tools, arms*, **armatós**, *armed*, **armátā**, *army*, **armátolos**, *armadillo*, **armatósā**, *armature*, loan word **alármā** (from O.It. *allarme*, from *all'arme*, “to arms”, which could be loan-translated as **ad armā**), **disarmā**, *disarm*, loan word **gendárme** (“mounted soldiers, men-at-arms”, from O.Fr. *gent-d'armes*, which could be loan-translated as **gntármā**); **armoníā**, from Gk. *ἀρμός*, *joint, shoulder*. Base **arm-** comes ultimately from PIE root **ar-**, which gives derivatives like **ártis**, *art, skill, craft*, from Lat. *ars*, as in verb **artio**, *instruct in the arts*, as Lat. *artire*, and its p.part. **artitós**, *skilled in the arts*, which gives **artitiānos**, *artisan* (from It. *artigiano*, from V.Lat. *artitiānus*), **artístā**, *lettered person, artist*, from Med.Lat. *artista*; further suffixed **artiós**, *fitting, even*, as Gk. *ἄρτιος*; **ártus**, *joint* (Lat. *artus*, translation of Gk. *arthron*, v.i.) as in **artíkolos**, *joint, article*; **artós**, *tight*, as in **artā**, *compress*, and **komartā**, *coarctate*; **árdhrom**, *joint*, from Gk. *ἄρθρον*, as in **ardhrótis**, **enardhrótis**, **komardhrótis**, etc.; suffixed superlative **aristós**, *best*, as in **aristokratíā**, *aristocracy*, from Gk. *ἀριστοκρατία*.

Probably from the same root are (then o-grade suffixed form) **ōrdhio**, *begin to weave*, as Lat. *ōrdīrī*; further suffixed **órdhōn**, *order* (originally a row of threads in a loom), from Lat. *ōrdō*, as in loan words **órdhonā**, *order*, **órdhonatós**, *ordinate, orderly*, **komórdhonā**, *coordinate*, **supórdhonā**, *subordinate*, **enórdhonā**, *inordinate*, **órdhonāsíós**, *ordinary*, etc.; or differently suffixed **ōrnā**, *adorn, ornate*, as Lat. *ōrnāre*.

Also variant form **rē**, *consider, reckon, confirm, ratify*, as Lat. *rērī*, as in **ratós**, *calculated*, which gives **rātiōn**, *calculation, ration, ratio, reason*, or **rátā**, *rate*, (Med. Lat. *rata*, from Lat. *prō ratā parte*, “according to a fixed part”, MIE **prō rátā párti**); suffixed **redho**, *advise, explain, counsel*, and **rédhos**, *counsel, opinion*, as Gmc. *redan, redaz* (cf. Goth. *rapjo*, O.N. *radan*, *redan*, O.Fris. *reda*, Du. *raden*, O.H.G. *radja, reda, ratan*, Eng. *read*,

rede, dread, Ger. *reden, Rede, raten*), as in **redhislio**, *riddle*, Gmc. *redisljan* (cf. O.E. *rædels*, O.S. *radisli*, M.Du. *raetsel*, Du. *rakadsel*, O.H.G. *radisle*, Ger. *Rätsel*, Eng. *riddle*).

119. For PIE **bhrātēr**, *brother*, compare Gmc. *brothar* (cf. Goth. *brōþar*, ON *bróðir*, O.E. *brōþor*, O.H.G. *bruoder*), Lat. *frāter*, Osc. *fratrúm*, Umb. *fratrom*, Gk. *φράτηρ* (*phrātēr*), Skr. *bhrātṛ*, Av. *brātar*, O.Pers. *brātar*, Pers. *barādar*, Kurd. *bra*, Phryg. *brater*, Illyr. *bra*, Toch. *pracer/procer*, Arm. *եղբայր* (*elbayr* < **erbair*), O.Pruss. *brāti*, *bratrikai*, Lith. *broterėlis*, *brolis*, Ltv. *brātarītis*, *brālis*, OCS *бръпъ*, *бръпъ*, Russ. *бръпъ*, Polish *brat*, Gaul. *brātir*, O.Ir. *bráthir* Welsh *brawd*, Kamviri *brō*, Kashmiri *boy*, Osset. *ærvad* Lyd. *brafr-*, Venetic *vhraterei*. Derivatives include common **bhrātrīā**, *brotherhood*, *phratry*, as O.Cz. *bratřie*, O.Pol. *braciá*, Gk. *φράτρια*; O.Ind. *bhrātryam*; also, Latin derivatives **bhrā**, *fra*, *monk*, **bhrāternālīs**, *fraternal*, **bhrātérnitā**, *fraternity*, **bhrāternitiā**, *fraternize*, **kombhrātēr**, *confrere*, **bhrātrikídiom**, *fratricide (the killing)*, **bhrātrikídā**, *fratricide (the killer)*.

120. For **cénā**, *woman, wife*, originally maybe “honoured woman”, compare Gmc. *kwenōn* (cf. Goth. *qino*, O.N. *kona*, O.S. *quan*, O.E. *cwene*, O.H.G. *quena*, Eng. *quean*), Gk *γυνή*, O.Ind. *janis*, *gnā*, Av. *jainish*, *gənā*, Pers. *زَن* (*zæn*), Phryg. *bonekos*, Toch. *šām/šana*, Arm. *kin*, O.Pruss. *genno*, O.C.S. *žena*, Russ. *žena*, Polish *żona*, Alb. *zonjë*, O.Ir. *ben*, Welsh *benyw*; Luw. *wanatti*. Derivatives include West Gmc. **cénis**, *woman, wife, queen*, as Gmc. *kwēniz* (cf. Goth. *qéns*, O.E. *cwen*, see “queen”), and Greek **cñā** [g^wñ-ā], giving **-cnā**, *-gyne*, **cnō-**, *gyno-*, **-cnós**, *-gynous*, **-cnia**, *-gyny*, and derivatives with **cnai-ko-** (see *a-declension* in nouns for more on this special derivative, which appears also in Armenian, and which gives Mod.Gk. *γυναικα*), *gyneco-*, as **cnaikokratía**, *gynecocracy*, **cnaikologiā**, *gynecology*, etc., as well as V.Gk. *γυννίς*, *effeminate*, etc.

For other IE derivatives meaning “woman, wife” compare:

I. Latin has:

I.A. From PIE **dhē(i)**, *suck, suckle*, (also “produce, yield”), as **dhēmna**, *woman*, lit. “she who suckles”, as Lat. *femina* (cf. Fr. *femme*, Rom. *femeie*, as Mod.Eng. *female*), **dhēmnaínós**, *feminine*, **ekdhēmna**, *effeminate*, similar to **dhélus**, *female, fruitful* as Gk. *θήλυς*. Other derivatives from the same root include **dhétos**, *pregnancy, childbearing, offspring*, with adj. **dhētós**, **-á**, **-óm**, *pregnant*; suffixed reduced **dhēkuondós**, *fruitful, fecund*; **dhēnom**, *hay* (from “produce”), as Lat. *fēnum*, *faenum*; **dhēl(l)ā**, *suck*, as in **dhēl(l)ātiōn**, *fellatio*; **dhēlíks**, *fruitful, fertile, lucky, happy*, as Lat. *felix*, as in **dhēlíkitā**, *happiness, felicity*, **ndhēlíkitā**, *unhappiness, infelicity*, **dhēlíkitā**, *felicitate*; **dhēlá**, *mother’s breast, nipple*, as Gk. *θήλη*, hence **endodhēlá**, *endothelium*, **epidhēlá**, *epithelium*, **medhjodhēlá**, *mesothelium*. Other derivatives include Gmc. *dē-/dā-* (Goth. *daddjan*, O.Swed. *dia*, O.H.G. *tila*), Skr. *dhayati*, *dhayah*, O.C.S. *dojiti*, *dojilica*, *deti*, Russ. *демь*, Pol. *dzieję*, O.Prus. *dadān*, Lith. *dele*, O.Ir. *denaim*, *dinu*.

I.B. From **dómūnos**, *lord* (cf. O.Ind. *damūnas*, Lat. *dominos*), is **dómūnā**, *woman, woman in charge, lady*, Lat. *domina* (cf. It. *donna*, Cat. *dona*, also found as Fr. *dame*, Spa. *doña/dueña*, Pt. *dona*), derived from **dómos**, *house*, already seen. From Fr. *dame* are loan words as Nor. *dame*, Ger. *Dame*, etc. as well as Eng. *madame*, *madam*, *ma’am*, from O.Fr. *ma dame*, lit. “my lady”, from L. *mea domina* (cf. It. *madonna*), MIE **mā dómūnā**.

I.C. Lat. *mulier* (cf. Spa. *mujer*, Pt. *mulher*, Rom. *muier*) is reconstructed as MIE **mliér**. Although probably unrelated, compare **melg**, *to milk* (in parallel with the pair **dhē-dhēmna**), as in zero-grade **mílgē**, *to milk*, as Lat. *mulgēre*; full grade **mélg**, *to milk*, as Gmc. *melkan* (cf. O.N. *mjólka*, O.E., O.H.G. *melcan* Du., Ger. *melken*),

and **mélugs**, *milk*, as Gmc. *meluks* (cf. Goth. *miluks*, O.N. *mjölkr*, O.E. *meoluc*, *milc*, O.H.G. *miluh*, Du. *melk*, Ger. *Milch*); compare Lat. *mulgeō*, Gk. *amelgō*, Skr. *marjati*, Toch. *malke/malkwer*, Lith. *melžti*, Russ. *molozivo*, O.Ir. *bligim*, Welsh *blith*, Alb. *mjelalso*. Also, variant **melks**, *milk*, compare Gk. ἀμέλγω, Lith. *malkas*, *melzu*, Ltv. *malks*, O.C.S. мѣлѣко, Russ. *молоко*, Polish *mleko*.

A similar (maybe related through an earlier zero-grade **(m)l̥k-t-*) PIE word is **(ga)lakts**, *milk*, as Gk. *galakt-*, Lat. *lact-*, also Hitt. *galank*, found in **(ga)laktiós**, *milky*, **galaktikós**, *galactic*, **galáktiā**, *galaxy*, etc.

PIE **mélits** (early **mélh₁-it-*), *honey*, could be also originally related; compare Gmc. *miliths* (cf. Goth. *milip*, Eng. *mildēaw*, O.H.G. *milltou*, Eng. *mildew*, Ger. *Mehltau*), Lat. *mel*, Gk. *melitos*, Arm. *mełr*, Gaul. *Melissus*, O.Ir. *mil*, Welsh, Cor. *mel*, Alb. *mjal*; Hitt. *milit*, Luw. *mallit-*, Palaic *malit-*.

And all the aforementioned PIE bases may have been originally (but unlikely) derived from root **mel/mol** (from older **melh₁*), *to grind, rub, crush*, with derivatives referring to various ground or crumbling substances. Common derivatives include **méluōn**, *flour, meal*, as Gmc. *melwan* (cf. Goth. *malan*, O.N. *mala*, O.E. *melu*, O.H.G. *malan*, Eng. *meal*, Ger. *malen*), **míldā**, *soil, earth*, as Gmc. *muldō* (cf. Goth. *mulda*, O.N. *mold*, O.Fris., O.E. *molde*, O.H.G. *molta*); **molá**, *millstone, mill* (*coarse meal customarily sprinkled on sacrificial animals*), as in Lat. *molere*, which gives **molāsís**, *molar*, **molínom**, *mill, moulin*, **enmolā**, *immolate*, **ekmolo**, *grind out*, as in **ekmoloméntom**, *emolument, gain*, originally *a miller's fee for grinding grain*; suffixed **mélíjom**, *millet*, as Lat. *milium*; suffixed variant **málnios**, *hammer, mallet*, Lat. *malleus*; zero-grade Greek **míā**, **míos**, *millstone, mill*; extended **mílnos**, *pancake*, as O.Russ. *blinu*. Also, compare Umb. *kumaltu*, Toch. *malyw-/mely-*, Arm. *malem*, Lith. *malti*, Ltv. *malt*, OCS *melje*, Russ. *melju*, Polish *mleć*, O.Ir. *melim* Welsh *malu*, Alb. *miell*; Hitt. *mallanzi*.

PIE root **mel** means also:

a. IE **(s)mel**, “soft”, with derivatives referring to soft or softened materials of various kinds. Extended as **meldo**, *melt*, as Gmc. *meltan*; **meldio**, *milt*, as Gmc. *miltja* (cf. O.E., M.Du. *milte*), **móldos**, *malt*, as Gmc. *maltaz* (cf. O.N. *malt*, O.E. *malt*, *mealt*, Ger. *Malz*); suffixed variant **mlédsnos**, *slime*, as Gk. *blennos*; **mldús**, *soft*, as Lat. *mollis*; nasalized variant **mlandós**, *smooth, caressing, flattering, soft-spoken*, as Lat. *blandus*; variant form **smeld**, *smelt*, as Gmc. *smelt* (cf. O.E. *smelt*, *smylt*, O.H.G. *smalz*, M.Du., M.L.G. *smelten*, Ger. *Schmelz*, and O.Fr. *esmail*), also loan word (from a Gmc. source into It. *smalto* or Prov. *esmalt*), **smáldos**, *smalt, enamel, glaze*; extended **meldhiós**, *mild*, as Gmc. *mildjaz* (cf. Goth. *mildīpa*, O.N. *mildr*, O.E. *milde*, O.Fris. *milde*, O.H.G. *milti*, Du. *mild*); **máldhā**, *mixture of wax and pitch*, as Gk. *maltha*; **mélskos**, *mild, mellow*, as Gmc. *milskaz* (cf. O.E. *melisc*, *mylsc*, Eng. *mulch*), *mlakos*, *soft*, as Gk. **mlakós** [m̥l̥-a-‘kos], *soft*, as Gk. μαλακός, as in **mlakologíā**, *malacology*, **osteomlákíā**; Celtic **móltōn**, *sheep*, as O.Fr. *moton* into Eng. *mutton*; zero-grade **mlús**, *blunt, dull, dim*, as Gk. *amblus*. Other derivatives include Skr. *mrduḥ*, Lat. *molere*, Gk. *myle*, O.C.S. *mlato*, also borrowing Finnish *mallas*.

English “soft” comes from O.E. *softe* “gentle, easy, comfortable”, from W.Gmc. *samfti*, MIE from Gmc. *samftijaz* “level, even, smooth, gentle, soft” (cf. O.S. *safti*, O.H.G. *semfti*, Ger. *sanft*, M.Du. *sachte*, Du. *zacht*), MIE **sombhtis**, **sombhtijós**, from IE base **som-** “fitting, agreeable”, as in modern English compound **sombhtoworá**, *software*.

For PIE **wer**, *perceive, watch out for*, compare **(kom)worós**, *watchful, aware, alert, wary*, as Gmc. *(ga)waraz* (cf. Goth. *wars*, O.N. *varr*, O.S. *giwar*, O.E. *(ge)wær*, O.H.G. *giwar*, M.Du. *gheware*, Eng. *wary*, Ger. *gewahr*); suffixed **wórtos**, *guard, watching, keeper*, as Gmc. *wardaz* (cf. O.S. *ward*, O.N. *vörðr*, O.E. *weard*, O.H.G. *wart*, also Fr., Da. *garde*, Spa., Pt. *guarda*, also into Eng. ‘lord’ and ‘steward’), and **wortā**, *guard, ward*, as Gmc. *wardōn* (cf. O.N. *varða*, O.S. *wardon*, O.E. *warian*, *wearian*, O.Fris. *wardia*, O.H.G. *warten*, M.Du. *waerden* Ger. *warten*, O.N.Fr. *warder*, O.Fr. *garder*); **worá**, *goods, protection, ware*, as Gmc. *waro* (cf. O.E. *waru*, O.Fris. *were*, M.Du. *were*, M.H.G., Ger. *ware*, Du. *waar*, Swed. *vara*, Dan. *vare*), as in English loan translations **sombhtoworá**, *software*, and **kartuworá**, *hardware* (see **kratós**); also, suffixed **wóruos**, *guard*, as Gk. *ouros*; variant **sworā**, see, as Gk. *horān*, in **panswóramn**, *panorama*; suffixed **werē**, *respect, feel awe for*, as Lat. *uerērī*, in **rewerē**, *revere*.

b. MIE **mel**, *strong, great*, **meliós**, *better* (originally “stronger”), as Lat. *melior*, in **meliosā**, *meliorate*; suffixed zero-grade **mltos**, *much, many*, as Lat. *multus*; compare also Osc. *moltam*, Umbr. *motar*, *mutu*, Gk. *mela*, Ltv. *milns*.

c. IE **mel**, *false, bad, wrong*, gives Latin **mális**, *ill*, **malós**, *bad*, (< **mali-chnós**, *harmful*, from IE **chen**), as in **malghábitos**, *malady*, from **mali-ghabitós**, *in poor condition* (see **ghabh**), **malária**, “bad air”, *malaria* (from **malá-áweriā**), **malidhaktór**, *malefactor*, **malidhakós**, *malefic*, etc.; zero-grade **mls**, into **mlsbhāmós**, “speaking evil”, *blaspheme* (from **bhā**, *speak*); **meliós**, *treacherous*, as Av. *mairiia-*, into Eng. ‘markhor’.

II. Germanic has:

II.A. English “wife” is possibly from PIE nominal root **ghwībhs**, *shame, pudenda*, as Toch. *kip/kwīpe*, “female pudenda”, giving **(gh)wībhom**, *woman, wife*, (with semantic weakening from the original meaning) from Gmc. *wībam* (cf. O.N. *vīf*, O.S., O.Fris., O.E. *wīf*, Dan., Swed. *viv*, M.Du. *wijf*, O.H.G. *wib*, Ger. *Weib*). Some reconstruct this root as ultimately from the same source as general IE **cénā**, *woman*.

English “woman” is an especial compound restricted to English and Dutch, lit. “woman-man”, O.E. *wīfmann*, from *wīf* (‘adult female’, Eng. *wife*) and *mann*, later *wimman* (pl. *wimmen*), as Du. *vrouwmens*, “wife”; it was originally opposed to *wæpen-mann*, “weapon-man”, *male*, with clear sexual overtones.

MIE **wébnom**, *weapon*, is the regular IE reconstruction of Gmc. *wepnam* (cf. O.S. *wapan*, O.N. *vapn*, Dan. *vaaben*, O.Fris. *wepin*, M.Du. *wapen*, O.H.G. *waffen*, Ger. *Waffe*), without known derivatives outside Germanic.

II.B. Indo-European **prówā**, *mistress, woman*, gives Gmc. *frawō* (cf. O.H.G. *frouwa*, M.H.G. *vrouwe*, Ger. *Frau*, Du. *vrouw*, Yiddish *froy*), and comes from PIE **per**.

III. Common Hindustani *aurat* (cf. Urdu عورت, Hindi अर्त) comes from Pers. عورت, in turn from Arabic عَوْرَة (*imperfection*), although the usual Persian word is *zæn*, from Indo-European **cénā**.

121. Proto-Indo-European **ékwos** may have been a suffixed form **eku-** akin to the lengthened o-grade adjective **ōkús**, *swift, fast* (as Lat. *ocior*, *ocius*, Gk. ὠκύς, Skr. *āśús*); compare Gmc. *ekhwaz* (cf. Goth. *aiha*, O.N. *iór*, O.Eng. *eoh*) Lat. *equus*, Gk. ἵππος, Skt. *āśva*, Av. *asva-*, Phryg. *es'*, Pers. *aspa/asb*, Kamviri *ušpa*, Toch. *yuk/yakwe*; Old. Pruss. *awinan*, Lith. *āšva*, Gaul. *epos*, O.Ir. *ech/each*; Welsh *ebol*; Arm. *ēš*, Thrac. *esvas*, Venetic *ekvon*; Hitt. *āsuwas* Lyc. *esbe-*. Common words derived from Greek are **ekwopótmos**, *hippopotamus* (from Gk. **pótmos**, *river*, from **pet**, v.i.), lit. “river-horse”, **ekwokámpos**, *hippocampus*, **ekwodrómos** (from Gk. -δρόμος, *racecourse*), *hippodrome*, **ekwogrúps**, *hippogriff* (from It. *grifo*, Lat. *gryphus*, Gk. *grúps*).

For PIE **pet**, *rush, fly*, compare derivatives **pétrā**, *feather*, as Gmc. *fethrō* (cf. O.N. *fjöðr*, O.E. *feðer*, M.Du. *vedere*, Ger. *Feder*), **peto**, *go toward, seek*, as Lat. *petere*, as in **petitiōn**, **petolánts**, *petulant*, **adpeto**, *strive after*, **adpetítos**, *strong desire, appetite*, **kompeto**, *compete*, **enpeto**, *attack*, **énpetus**, *impetus*, **enpetuós**, *impetuous*, **repeto**, *repeat*; **pétnā**, *feather, wing*, as Lat. *penna*, *pinna*, as in diminutive **petnákolom**, *pinnacle*; **propetiós** (in compound with **pro-**, *forward*), *favorable, gracious, propitious*, originally a religious term meaning “*falling or rushing forward*”, hence “*eager*,” “*well-disposed*” said of the gods; also, from alternative root **pte-**, **ptérōn**, *feather, wing*, and **ptérŭks**, *wing*, as Gk. *πτερον*, as in compounds **ptero-** and **-pteros**, **-pterŭks**; **ptílōn**, *soft feathers, down, plume*; **pténos**, *winged, flying*; reduplicate **pipto**, *fall*, and verbal adjective **ptōtós**, *falling, fallen*, and nominal derivatives **ptótis**, *fall, ptosis*, and **ptóm̃n**, *a fall, fallen body, corpse*, as in **kompipto**, *converge, coincide*, from which **komp̃tōtós**, *intersecting*, and **ṇkomp̃tōtós**, *not intersecting, asymptote*, and also **kómptōm̃n**, *a happening, symptom of a disease*; o-grade **pótm̃os** (in compound with Gk. suffix *-amo-*), “*rushing water*”, *river*; **péttrom**, *feather, leaf*, as Skr. *pattram*.

Modern English “horse” comes from Gmc. *khursaz* (cf. O.Eng. *hors*, O.N. *hross*, O.Fris. *hors*, M.Du. *ors*, Du. *ros*, O.H.G. *hros*, Ger. *Roß*), which has an uncertain origin; following Germanic phonetic changes it should be translated as MIE **krsos**, which is possibly related with PIE **kers**, *run* (cf. O.N. *horskr*, Lat. *currere*, Lith. *karsiu*, Celtic *karr*), hence maybe originally the same PIE word **krsos**, giving Celtic **kárros**, *wagon*.

122. For PIE **gher**, *grasp, enclose*, compare derivatives as verb **ghrdhio**, *gird, girt*, and noun **ghrdhs**, *girdle, girth*, as Gmc. *gurd-* (cf. O.N. *gjörðh*, O.E. *gyrdan*, *gyrdel*); suffixed o-grade **ghórtos** (or Gmc. **ghórdhos**), *enclosure*, hence *garden, pasture, field*, as Gmc. *gardaz* (cf. Goth. *gards*, O.N. *garðr*, O.E. *geard*, O.Fris. *garda*, O.H.G. *garto*, Du. *gaard*), Lat. *hortus*, Gk. *khortos*, O.Ir. *gort*, Bret. *garz*, and also, with a wider meaning of *house, village, town, city*, compare Goth. *garþs* and O.Ice. *gerði*, Phryg. *-gordum*, Gk. *κορθίλαι*, Alb. *garth*, *-dhi*, Toch. *kerciye* (from **ghórdhiom**), and (not satemized) O.Ind. *gr̥hás*, Av. *garədō*, Lith. *gaĩdas*, *gardinys*, O.C.S. *zpadŭ*, Rus. *zopod*, *-zpad*, Pol. *gród*, hence Proto-Balto-Slavic *gardōs*, suggesting an irregular evolution (for satemized Baltic forms, cf. O.Pruss. *sardis*, Ltv. *zardi*). Also, prefixed and suffixed zero-grade **komghrtis**, *enclosure, yard, company of soldiers, multitude, cohort*, as Lat. *cohors, cohortis*, or *cors, cortis*, hence also *court*, as in **komghrtisiā**, *courtesy, curtsy*, or **komghrtitiā**, *cortege*, **komghrtitiānos**, *courtier*, (from It. *cortigiano*) and **komghrtitiānā**, *courtesan*; and Greek **ghóros**, *dancing ground, dance, dramatic chorus*, as in **ghorális**, *choral, chorale* (for Med.Lat. *cantus chorális*, MIE **ghorális kántos**), or **ghorístā**, *chorister*, etc.

123. Adjective **swādús**, *sweet, pleasant*, is the origin of Gk. *ἡδύς*, Skr. *svādu*, Av. *xwāsta*, Toch. *swār/swāre*, Lith. *sūdyti*, Polish *ślodki*, Gaul. *Suadu*, O.Ir. *sant*, Welsh *chwant*, and even of further suffixed **swāduís*, *delightful*, as Lat. *suāuis*. Also, compare derivatives from PIE root **swād-**, as **swādiós**, *sweet*, as Gmc. *swotijaz* (cf. Goth. *sutis*, O.N. *sötr*, O.S. *swoti*, O.E. *swēte*, O.H.G. *suozi*, M.Du. *soete*, Eng. *sweet*, Ger. *süß*); **swādē**, *advise, urge* (<“*recommend as good*”), as in modern derivatives **swástiōn** (<**swādtio-*), *advice*, **disswādē**, **perswādē**; also, **swādōs**, *pleasure, aedes*, as Gk. *ἡδός*, and further suffixed **swādonā**, *pleasure*, as Gk. *ἡδονή*, giving modern derivatives **swādonikós**, *hedonic*, and **swādonísmos**, *hedonism*.

124. PIE root **neqt-** comes probably from an older verbal root **nec**, *be dark, be night*. Common words attested are usually from o-grade **nóqts/nóqtis** (but compare older Hitt. *nekuz*, maybe from IE II **néqus**), as Gmc. *nakhts* (cf. Goth. *nahts*, O.N. *natt*, O.E. *niht*, *neaht*, O.H.G. *naht*, O.Fris., Du., Ger. *nacht*), Lat. *nox* (stem *noct-*),

Gk. *νύξ*, Skr. *nakti*, Toch. *nakcu/nekciye*, Old Prussian *naktin*, Lith. *naktis*, Ltv. *nakts*, O.C.S. *nosti*, Russ. *ночь*, Polish *noc*, O.Ir. *innocht*, Welsh *nos*, Alb. *natë*. Derivatives include **nóqtuā**, *night owl*; and suffixed plain verbal root **necrós**, *black*, as Lat. *niger*, as in **denecrā**, *blacken, soil*, hence *denigrate*.

125. For PIE **mreghús**, *brief*, compare zero-grade **mrghijós**, “*short-lasting*”, hence *pleasant*, as Gmc. *murgijaz* (cf. Goth. *gamaurgjan*, O.E. *myrige*, O.H.G. *murgi*, Eng. *merry*), or extended **mreghuís*, as Lat. *brevis*; compare also Gk. *brakhus*, Av. *mərəzujiti*.

126. Indo-European **kan**, *sing*, gives Gmc. *khanjo* (cf. O.E. *hana*, O.H.G. *henna*, M.Du. *henne*), *khan(e)nī* (cf. O.E. *hen*, *henn*), Lat. *canere*, frequentative **kantā**, as Lat. *cantāre*, as in **kantātā**, **adkántos**, *accent*, **enkantā**, *enchant*, **enkantātiōn**, *incantation*, **enkántēiuos**, *incentive*; suffixed **kánā**, *singer*; **opskan**, “*one that sings before the augurs*”, as Lat. *oscen*, *a singing bird used in divination*; **kánmēn**, *song, poem, charm*, Lat. *carmen*.

127. Different PIE words for “*ship, nave*”:

I. For Indo-European **náus/náwis**, *ship, nave*, possibly from an earlier verbal root **nau**, *swim*, compare O.E. *nōwend*, ON *nōr*, Lat. *navis*, Gk. *ναύς*, Skr. *nāu*, Av. *navāza*, O.Pers. *nāviyā*, Arm. *nav*, Ir. *nau*, Welsh *noe*, Alb. *anije*, Osset. *nau*. Common derivatives include **nawālís**, *naval*, **nawigā**, *navigate*, **náwigiom**, *ship*, (pl. **náwigia**, *ships*, from which Eng. *navy*); from Gk. *ναύς*, *ναύτης*, are MIE **nautā**, *sailor, mariner*, **nautikós**, *nautical*, **nautílos**, *sailor, nautilus*, **āweronautā**, *aeuronaut* (see **wer**, *air*), **aqanautā**, *aquanaut* (see **aqā**, *water*), **astronautā**, *astronaut* (see **astér**, *star*), **kosmonautā**, *cosmonaut* (from Gk. **kósmos**, *cosmos*).

I.1. The English term “*mariner*” comes from PIE **móris**, *sea, lake, pond*, as Gmc. *mariz* (cf. Goth. *marei*, O.N. *marr*, O.E. *mere*, O.H.G. *marī*, M.Du. *meer*, Ger. *Meer*), Lat. *mare*, Skr. *maryādā*, O.Pruss. *mary*, Lith. *marios*, Ltv. *mare*, O.C.S. *morje*, Russ. *more*, Polish *morze*, Gaul. (Are)*morici*, O.Ir. *muir*, Welsh *môr*, Alb. *përmjerr*; giving derivatives **móriskos**, *marsh, water-logged land*, as Gmc. *mariskaz* (cf. O.E. *mersc*, *merisc*, O.Fr. *maresc*, *mareis*, Du. *mars*, Ger. *Marsch*); **morinós**, *marine*, **moriqéltosā**, *mariculture*, **oltrāmorinós**, *ultramarine*.

I.2. For IE **áwis** (earlier **h₂ewis*), *bird*, compare Lat. *avis*, Umb. *avif*, Gk. *aetos*, Skr. *vis*, Av. *viš*, Arm. *hav*, Lith. *višta*, Ltv. *vista*, Ir. *aoi*, Welsh *hwyad*; derivatives include **awiāsiós**, *aviary*, **awiqéltosā**, *aviculture*, **awiātiōn**, *aviation*, and MIE loan word for *aeroplane*, **awiōn** (cf. Fr. *avion*, Spa. *avión*, Pt. *avião*, Rom., Slo. *avion*); **awispéks**, *augur, auspice* (“*observer of birds*”, see **spek**, *observe*).

Possibly from o-grade are **ówjom**, *egg* (also alternative form **ójjom**, both from earlier **h₁óh₂wiom*), as Gmc. *ajjam* (cf. Goth. *ada*, O.N. *egg*, O.E. *æg*, O.H.G. *ei*, Eng. [cockn]ey) Lat. *ōuum*, Gk. *ōion*, Pers. *xāyah*, Kurd. *hék*, Arm. *dzu*, O.C.S. *ajise*, Rus. *jajco*, Ir. *ubh*, Welsh *ŵy*, Bret. *ui*, Alb. *ve, vo*. From Latin are **owjalís**, *oval*, **ówjolos**, *ovule, ovolo*, or **owjásios**, *ovary*; from dim. **owjókos**, O.Ira. *āvyakah*, are MIE ‘*partial*’ loan word **owjār** or ‘*full*’ loan word **kawjār**, *caviar*, from M.Pers. *khāvyar*, through Turkish into French *caviar*.

For “*aeroplane*”, different words exist in MIE, as loan words (from English using Latin words) **āweroplánom**, from **āwēr+plánom** (cf. Lat. *aeroplanum*, Eng. *airplane*, Gk. *αεροπλάνο*, It., Spa., Pt. *aeroplano*, Lith. *aeroplanas*, Russ. *аэроплан*, Pol. *aeroplan*, Alb. *aeroplan*, even Saami *jarplan*, Hebrew *āvirōn*, etc.), Germanic **pleukomāghaná**, from **pléuk+māghaná** (cf. Ger. *Flugmaschine*, Da. *flyvemaskine*, *flyver*, Swe. *flygmaskin*, Fris. *fleanmaschine*) or **plánom** (cf. Swe. [flyg]plan, Eng. *plane*), Balto-Slavic **[somo]lékts** (m., cf. Lith. *lėktuvas*, Russ. *самолѣт*, Ukr. *лімак*, Pol. *samolot*, Cz. *letadlo*, *letoun*, Slk. *lietadlo*, Bulg. *самолет*, Slo. *letalo*).

An Indo-European root (**á**)**wer**, *raise, lift, hold suspended*, older **h₂wer*, is reconstructed for different Greek derivatives: **awero**, *raise*, and **awrtériā**, *windpipe, artery*, also **metáworos**, *meteor*, “*lifted in the air*” (from **méta-**, *meta-*, and **-aworós**, *lifted*), Gk. μετέωρος; **áwēr**, *air* (from lengthened **āwer-**), as in **āweriālis**, *aerial*, or **malá-āweriā**, *malaria*, lit. “*bad air*” (see Lat. **malós**, *bad*); zero-grade **áurā**, *breath, vapor, aura*.

For Indo-European **pleu**, *flow*, compare metathesized Lat. *pluere*, *rain*, as in **plewiós**, *rainy, pluvius*, **plewiālis**, *pluvial*; Greek **pléutis**, *sailing, pleusis*; zero-grade suffixed **plúos**, *trough, basin*, dissimilated in Greek *pyelos*; suffixed **pléumōn**, “*floaters*”, *lung*, as Lat. *pulm* (from *plumon*), Gk. *pneumōn* (influenced by **pneu**, “*breath*”), Skr. *kloman*, O.Pruss. *plauti*, Lith. *plaučiai*, Ltv. *plaušas*, Russ. *pljuče*, Serb. *pluća*, as in **pleumonós/pleumonāsiós**, *pulmonary*, or **pleumoníā**, *pneumonia*; o-grade **plóutos**, *wealth, riches* (<“*overflowing*”), as in **ploutokratíā**, *plutocracy* (see **kratos**), as Gk. *πλουτοκρατία*; o-grade lengthened **plōwo**, *flow*, as Gmc. *flōwan* (cf. O.N. *flóa*, O.E. *flōwan*, O.H.G. *flouwen*, Du. *vloeien*), suffixed **plótus**, *flowing water, deluge, flood*, as Gmc. *flōthuz* (cf. Goth. *fiodus*, O.N. *flōð*, O.E. *flōd*, O.Fris. *flod*, M.Du. *vloet*, Ger. *Flut*); extended **pleuko**, *soar through air, fly*, also *swim*, as Gmc. *fleugan* (cf. O.N. *flügja*, O.E. *flēogan*, O.H.G. *fliogan*, M.Du. *vlieghe*, Ger. *fliegen*), Lith. *plaukiu*, and **pléukā**, *fly, flying insect*, as Gmc. *fleugōn* (cf. O.S. *fleiga*, O.N. *fluga*, O.E. *flēoge*, M.Du. *vlieghe*, Ger. *Fliege*), and also maybe **pleuko**, *flee, take flight*, as Gmc. *fleukhan* (cf. O.N. *flöja*, O.E. *flēon*, O.H.G. *fliohan*, Du. *vlieden*, Ger. *fliehen*, although sometimes reconstructed as Gmc. *thleukhan*, as Goth. *pliuhan*, then later influenced by this root), causative **ploukio**, *put to flight*, as Gmc. *flaugjan* (cf. O.E. *flygan*, *flegan*, Eng. *fley*), **pléukikā**, *arrow*, from Gmc. *fleugika* (cf. Frankish into O.Fr. *flèche*, It. *freccia*, Spa.,Pt. *flecha*); zero-grade **plúktis**, *flight*, as Gmc. *flugtiz* (cf. O.E. *flyht*, *fluht*, Low Ger. *flugt*, Ger. *Flucht*); also **plúgos**, *bird*, dissimilated as Gmc. *fuglaz* (cf. Gothic *fugls*, O.E. *fugol*, O.N. *fugl*, M.Du. *voghel*, Ger. *vogel*, Goth. *fugls*), also in **plúgilos**, *wing*, as Gmc. *flugilaz* (cf. M.H.G. *vliugel*, Ger. *Flügel*); extended **pleudo**, *float, swim*, as Gmc. *fleutan* (cf. O.E. *flēotan*), and **pléutos**, *fleet, swift*, as Gmc. *fleutaz* (cf. O.N. *fljōtr*, O.E. *fleot*), also as zero-grade **plud(i)o**, *float*, as Gmc. *flotōn* (cf. O.E. *flotian*, Fr. *flotter*, Spa. *flotar*, also from same root Lith. *plaukti*, Du. *vloeien*),

PIE **pneu**, *breath*, is probably an imitative root, which appears in **pneuso**, *sneeze*, as Gmc. *fneusan* (cf. O.N. *fnysa*, O.E. *fnēosan*, O.H.G. *fnehan*, Eng. *sneeze*), zero-grade **pnus(k)o**, *sneezing, snore*, as Gmc. *fnus(k)an* (affected by rhotacism, cf. O.E. *fnora*, similar to M.H.G. *snarchen*, Du. *snorken*, Ger. *schnarchen*, Swed. *snarka*), and variant **pneso**, *snort, gnash one's teeth*, as Gmc. *fnesan* (cf. O.E. *fnæran*, Eng. *sneer*). Modern Greek derivatives include o-grade **pnówiā**, **-pnowiā**, *breathing*, and **pnowā**, *breath*, as in **ḡpnówiā**, *apnea*, **(a)supnówiā**, *eupnea*, **superpnówiā**, *hyperpnea*, **supopnówiā**, *hypopnea*, etc.; also, **pnéumn**, *breath, wind, spirit*, as in **pneumo-**, **pneumnto-**.

Also, a Modern Indo-European reconstructed **lúptus**, *air, sky*, is the source of Gmc. *luftuz* (cf. Goth. *luftus*, O.E. *lyft*, O.N. *lopt*, O.H.G. *luft*, Du. *lucht*).

For **magh**, *be able, have power*, compare Gmc. *magan* (cf. Goth. *magan*, O.N. *mega*, O.E. *magan*, O.H.G. *magan*, Ger. *mögen*, Eng. *may*, also into V.Lat. *exmagāre*, MIE **[d]eksmaghā**, “*deprive of power*”, *frighten*, O.Fr. *esmaier*, Anglo-Norman *desmaier*, Eng. *dismay*, Spa. *desmayar*), Att.Gk. *μῆχος*, Dor.Gk. *μᾶχος*, Skr. *magha*, Toch. *mokats*, Arm. *mart'ans*, Lith. *māgulas*, *magùs*, *mégstu*, *mégti* Ltv. *meht*, Sla. *mogø*, *mogti*, (cf. O.C.S. *могъ*, *моуми*, O.Russ. *могу*, *мочу*, Russ. *мочь*, Pol. *móc*, *mogę*, Sr.-Cr. *могу*, *моћу*, Cz. *mohu*, *můžeš*,

moci); **mágh̥tis**, *power*, as Gmc. *mahtiz* (cf. Goth. *mahts*, O.N. *mattr*, O.E. *miht*, *meaht*, O.Fris., M.Du. *macht*, Ger. *Macht*, Eng. *might*), **mágh̥inom**, *power, strenght*, as Gmc. *maginam* (cf. O.E. *mægen*, O.N. *megenn*, Eng. *main*); suffixed lengthened **māgh̥anā́**, *machine, device*, “*that which enables*”, from Att.Gk. *μηχανή*, Dor.Gk. *μαχανά*, **māgh̥anikós**, *mechanic*, and **māgh̥anískos**, *mechanism*, from Mod.Lat. *mēchanismus*, or **māgh̥ano-**; suffixed **mágh̥us**, *magus, member of a priestly caste, magician*, (from “mighty one”), as O.Pers. *maguš* (said by ancient historians to have been originally the name of a Median tribe, borrowed into Gk. *μάγος* and then into Lat. *magus*), as in **magh̥ikós**, *magic*, or **mágh̥ikā**, *sorcery, magic*, (as O.Fr. *magique*, from Lat. *magice*, from Gk. *magikē*, fem. of *magikos*) or **Mágh̥es**, *Magi*.

Common MIE **lekto**, *fly* (cf. O.C.S. *летѣти*, *лештѣ*, Russ. *лететь*, Pol. *lecieć*, *lecę*, also O.C.S. *лѣтати*, Russ. *летать* Pol. *latać*), and noun **lekts**, “*flyer*”, *airplane*, (cf. Russ. *лѣт*, Sr.-Cr., Slo. *lèt*, Pol. *lot*, Cz. *let*) is reconstructed for Balto-Slavic common words, cf. Lith. *lekiù*, *lėkti*, *lakstýti*, Ltv. *lèkt*, *lēcu*, *lēcū*, *lēkat*; compare also O.H.G. *lecken*, Nor. *lakka*, Ger. *löcken*, Lat. *lōcusta*, Gk. *ληκᾶν*, *λάξ*, *λακτίζω*.

I.3. PIE (a)**stér**, earlier **h₂ster*, is found in Gk. *ἀστήρ*, **asterískos**, *asterisk*, **asterowéidā**, *asteorid* (in compound with Gk. *-οειδής*, IE **-o-weidā**, from **wéidos**, *shape, form*, from **weid**, *see, know*) as Gk. *ἀστεροειδής*, **astro-**, as Gk. *ἀστρο-*, **astrālís**, *astral*, **ástrom**, as Gk. *astron*, into Lat. *astrum*, as in **disástrom**, *disaster*; suffixed **stersā**, Gmc. *sterzōn* (cf. Goth. *stairno*, O.S. *sterro*, O.N. *stjarna*, O.E. *steorra*, O.Fris. *stera*, O.H.G. *sterro*, Du. *ster*, Ger. *Stern*), **stér̥lā**, as Lat. *stēlla*, as in **sterlalís**, *stellar*, **komsterlātiōn**, *constellation*. Also, compare Skr. *tāras*, *str̥bhis*, Pers. *setāre*, Kurd. *stérk/estére*, Oss. *sthaly*, Toch. *šre/šcírye*, Arm. *astl*, Welsh *seren*, Kam. *râšto*, Hitt. *šittar*.

II. Indo-European **bheid**, *split*, as Gmc. *bītan* (cf. Goth. *beitan*, O.E. *bītan*, O.Fris. *bita*, M.Du. *biten*, Ger. *beissen*), zero-grade **bhíd̥is**, *bite, sting*, as Gmc. *bitiz* (cf. O.E. *bite*), or **bhídā**, *bit, a pice bitten off*, as Gmc. *bitōn* (cf. O.N. *biti*, O.E. *bite, bita*), **bhidhrós**, *bitter, sharp*, as O.E. *bit(t)er*, **bhoidhio**, *harass or hunt with dogs*, as Eng. *bait* or *abet*, Gmc. *baitjan* (cf. O.N. *beita*, O.Fr. *beter*), **bhóids**, *boat* (< “*dugout canoe*” or “*split planking*”), as Gmc. *bait-* (cf. O.E. *bāt*, Ger., Du. *boot*, Da., Nor., Swe. *båt*, also O.Fr. *batel*, Fr. *bateau*, It. *battello*, Spa. *bote*, Sco. *bàta*, Welsh *bad*, Hi. *pot*, even Estonian *paat*, Japanese *bōto*, etc.); also nasalized zero-grade **bhindo**, *split*, as Lat. *fīndere*, with p.part. **bhistós** (< **bhidto-*) giving **bhístiōn**, *fission*, **bhistósā**, *fissure*.

III. Greek *baris* “*Egyptian boat*”, from Coptic *bari* “*small boat*”, was adopted as **bár(i)kā** in Latin, as O.Fr. *barge* (from M.L. *barga*, and into Bret. *bag*, Eng. *barge*), Gk. *βάρκα*, It. *barca*, Spa., Pt. *barco*, *barca*, Rom. *barcă*, Alb. *varkë*, Slo. *barka*.

IV. Germanic “*ship*” is reconstructed as MIE **skibs**, *ship, boat*, from Gmc. *skip-* (cf. O.N., O.S., Goth. *skip*, O.E., M.Du. *scip*, O.H.G. *skif*, Dan. *skib*, Swed. *skepp*, Du. *schip*, Ger. *Schiff*, Yid. *shif*), possibly a zero-grade extended derivative from **skei** (in turn derived from PIE **sek**), *cut, split*, giving suffixed **skéinā**, *shin, shinbone*, (as O.E. *scinu*), or **ekskéinā**, *backbone, chine*, as O.Fr. *eschine*; from Lat. *scire*, “*know*” (from “*separate one thing from nother, discern*”), are MIE **skejéntia**, *knowledge, learning, science*, **komskejéntiā**, *conscience*, inchoative **skeisko**, *vote for*, giving **skéitom**, *decree*, from which **pledhuweskéitom**, *plebiscite* (see **plēdhūs**, *people*); **skíjenā**, *knife*, as O.Ir. *scīan*, Eng. *skean*; **skeido**, *separate, defecate*, as Gmc. *skītan* (cf. O.N. *skīta*, O.E. *scītan*, O.H.G. *skīzzan*, Eng. *shīt*); **skidio**, *split*, as (aspirated) Gk. *σχίζειν*, found in **skísmn**, *schism*, **skidio-**, *schizo-*; nasalized zero-grade **skindo**, *split*, as Lat. *scindere*, p.part. **skistós** (< **skidto-*), in **skístiōn**, *scission*, also in

ekskindo, *exscind*, **prāiskindo**, *prescind*, **reskindo**, *rescind*; extended **skeito**, *separate*, as Gmc. *skaithan* (cf. Goth. *skaidan*, O.S. *skethan*, O.E. *scēadan*, *scadan*, O.Fris. *sketha*, M.Du. *sceiden*, O.H.G. *sceidan*, Du. *scheiden*, Ger. *scheiden*), **skéitom**, *log*, *stick*, *snowshoe*, hence *ski*, as O.N. *skīdh*, from Gmc. *skīdam*, also as MIE loan word **skī(t)**; **skóitom**, *shield* (< “board”), as Lat. *scūtum*; extended *skeipo*, *slice*, *split*, as Gmc. *skīfan*, as in O.N. *skīfa*, M.E. *sheve*, M.L.G. *schever*, Eng. *sheave*, *skive*, *shiver*.

V. For Slavic “*lod-*” (cf. O.C.S. *лѡдуу*, *лѡдуу*, O.Russ. *лодьа*, *лодька*, Ukr. *лодь*, Bel. *лодка*, Pol. *łódź*, Cz. *lod’*, *lodí*, Sr.-Cr. *lađa*, Slo. *ládja*, Bul. *ла́дя*) a common Slavic *oldī*, MIE **óldīs**, is reconstructed (cf. Lith. *aldijà*, *eldijà*), also attested as O.E. *ealdod*, “*alviolum*”, Swe. *ålla*, Da. *aalde*, *olde*, Nor. *olda*, dial. *olle*.

VI. Common Greek loan words for “*boat*”, also “*crab*, *beetle*”, are **karábiōn**, as Gk. *καράβιον*, borrowed in O.C.S., Russ. *корабль*, O.Pol. *korabia*, Ukr. *корабель*, Slk. *koráb*, Sr.-Cr. *korab*, *корабаљ*, also Rom. *caraban*, also **kárabos**, as Gk. *κάραβος*, borrowed in Lat. *carabus* (cf. Fr. *caravelle*, It. *caravella*, Spa. *carabela*, Pt. *caravela*), Alb. *karabishte*, even Arab *qārib*, as well as (probably) **skarabáios**, *scarab*, as V.Lat. *scarabaius* (cf. Fr. *scarabée*, It. *scarabeo*, Spa. *scarabajo*, Pt. *escaravelho*, also in Gk. *Σκαραβαίος*, Russ., Bul. *скарабеѹ*, Sr.-Cr. *skarabej*, etc.). Probably unrelated to Eng. “*crab*”, from IE **gerbh**, “*scratch*”.

VII. For Persian *کشتی* (*kešti*), “*ship*”, found in Hindustani *kašti* (cf. Hi. *कश्ती*, Ur. *کشتی*), from a source akin to Indo-Iranian *kath*, “*wood*”, MIE **kadh**, **kástis** (< ***kadhti-**), possibly non-IE, but maybe a secondary root derived from an earlier ***ka-**, related to *forest*, *wood*; compare with Indo-European roots **kat-** (“*hut*”, cf. Lat. *casa*, Av. *kata-*, Pers. *kad*, v.s.), **kaito-** (“*forest*”, v.i) and **kald-** (“*wood*”, as O.C.S. *klada* “*beam*, *timber*”, Gk. *klados* “*twig*”, O.Ir. *caill* “*wood*”, and zero-grade **kídom**, Gmc. *khultam*, cf. O.E., O.Fris., M.Du. *holt*, O.H.G. *holz*)

Indo-European root **kaito-**, *forest*, *uncultivated land*, also *wood*, is attested (in Celtic and Germanic) as Gaul. *kaito-briga* (Lat. *cēto-briga*), O.Welsh *coit*, O.Cor. *cuit*, Bret. *coet*, and also from **káitis**, Gmc. *khaithis* (cf. Goth. *haiPi*, O.N. *heiðr*, O.E. *hæð*, O.H.G. *heida*, Eng. *heath*, Ger. *heide*), and loan-translated Germanic **káitinos**, *heathen*, as Gmc. *khaithinaz* (cf. Goth. *haiPnō*, O.N. *heiðinn*, O.E. *hæðen*, O.H.G. *heidan*), from Lat. *paganus*, from Lat. *pagus*, “*land*”.

Proto-Indo-European **pag**, also **pak**, *fasten*, gives **pakio**, *join*, *fit*, as gmc. *fōgjan* (cf. O.E. *fēgan*, Eng. *pay*), nasalized **panko**, *seize*, as Gmc. *panhan* (cf. O.E. *fang*, *feng*, Du. *vangen*, O.H.G. *fangen*), and **pango**, *fasten*, as Lat. *pangere*, as in **enpango**, *impinge*, or loan words **kompagtós**, *compact*, **enpágtos**, *impact*; **pāks**, *peace* (from “*a binding together by treaty or agreement*”), as Lat. *pax*, in **pakidhakā**, *pacify*, **pakidhakós**, *pacific*; **pakisko**, *agree*, as Lat. *paciscī*, as **paktós**, *agreed*, **páktom**, *pact*; **pákslos**, *stake* (*fixed in the ground*), *pole*, as Lat. *pālus*, in MIE **pákslikiā**, *palisade* (from V.Lat. *pālicea*, into Prov. *palissada*, Fr. *palissade*, Spa. *palizada*), **enpakslā**, *impale*, **tripakslīā**, *work hard* (from **tripáksliom**, *instrument of torture*, from **tri-pakslī**, *having three stakes*, Lat. *tripaliāre*, Fr. *travailler*, It. *travagliare*, Spa. *trabajar*, Pt. *trabalhar*, Cat. *treballar*, Filipino *trabaho*, etc., also Eng. *travel*, from Fr. *travail*); loan **pákslā**, *spade*, as Lat. *pāla*; lengthened-grade **págos**, “*boundary staked out on the ground*,” *district*, *village*, *country* (cf. Fr. *pays*, It. *paese*, Pt., Spa., Cat. *país*, Rom. *pajais*), as in **pāgānós**, *country-dweller*, *civilian*, then extended as *pagan*, and **pāgéntis**, *inhabitant of a district* (as Lat. *pāgēnsis*, M.Fr. *paisant*, Eng. *peasant*, Spa. *paisano*, Cat. *pagès*, etc.), **páginā**, “*trellis to which a row of vines is fixed*”, hence (by metaphor) *column of writing*, *page*, as Lat. *pāgina*; **prōpāgā**, *propagate* (from “*fix*

before”, with **prō-**, *before*); **pagno**, *fasten, coagulate*, as in **pāgtós**, *coagulated*, Gk. πηκτός, or **pāgtinā**, *pectin*, and **págos**, *mass, hill*.

VIII. Common Slavic word *cheln*, “boat”, (cf. Russ. челн, Ukr. човен, Cz. člun, Slk. čln, Slo. čoln), MIE **tsheln**, was the name used by the Cossacks of Zaporizhian Sich within the first military campaigns of the Russian Navy against the Tatars and Turks, using sailboats and rowboats, in the 16th-17th centuries.

IX. Persian *qayeq* and Greek καϊκή, “boat”, are from a source akin to French *caïque*, It. *caicco*, i.e. probably Turkish *kayik*, O.Turkish *qayghug*, maybe from an old Turkic (or otherwise old Asian) word, possibly related to American Indian *kayak*, and American Spanish *cayuco*. Hence, MIE **kájik**, *boat, caïque, kájak, kayak*.

A PIE root similar (but unrelated) to these non-IE words is **kaikós**, *blind*, as Goth. *haihs*, Lat. *caecus*, Gk. *kaikias*, Skr. *kekara*, Lith. *keikti*, Polish *Kajko*, O.Ir. *caech*, Welsh *coeg*.

A common Iberian word for “bat” is MIE **kaikomūs**, “blind mouse” (cf. Gl.-Pt. *morcego*, Spa. *murciégalo*, Cat. *muricec*), from PIE **mūs**, *mouse*, Gmc. *mūs* (cf. O.N., O.Fris., M.Du., O.E., O.H.G. *mūs*, Eng. *mouse*, Ger. *Maus*), Lat. *mūs*, Gk. *mūs*, Skr. *mūṣ*, Av. *mus*, Pers. *muš*, Arm. *muk/mug*, Lith. *musė*, O.C.S. *mysu*, Russ. *мышь*, Polish *mysz*, Alb. *mi*, Kamviri *musa*. Compare for MIE **pleukomūs**, **lektomūs**, “flying mouse”, as Da. *flaggermus*, Nor. *flaggermus*, Swe. *fladdermus*, Fae. *flogmús*, Du. *vleermuis*, Ger. *Fledermaus*, Russ. *лечущая мышь*, Bel. *ляличая мыш*;; cf. also Sr.-Cr. *slepi miš*, *šišmiš*, etc. Also, cf. words for *night*, Gk. *νυχτερίδα*, Lat. *uespertilio*.

X. Persian *jahāz*, also found in Hindustani (cf. Hi. जहाज, जहाज़, Ur. جہاز), is of Arabic origin.

XI. English *vessel* comes from O.Fr. *vessel*, in turn from V.Lat. *uascellum* “small vase or urn”, also “a ship” (cf. Fr. *vaisseau*, It. *vascello*, Cat. *vaixell*, Spa. *bajel*, and, from Lat. pl.n. *uascēlla*, Spa. *vajilla*, Pt. *baixela*), dim. of *uasculum*, itself a dim. of *uās* “vessel” (cf. Fr. *vase*, It., Spa., Pt. *vaso*, Cat. *vas*), hence MIE loan words **wās**, *vessel, vase, wáskolom*, *vessel, ship*.

128. Indo-European words for “war, battle”:

I. A common PIE word seems to have been **kóros**, *war, strife*, as O.Pers. *kāra*, Pers. *kārzār*, Kurd. *šer*, O.Pruss. *kargis*, Lith. *karas*, Ltv. *kaŗš*, Russ. *кара*, Pol. *kara*; with derivatives **kórios**, *armed force, war-band, host, army, troop*, as Gmc. *kharjaz* (cf. Goth. *harjis*, O.N. *herr*, O.E. *here*, O.H.G. *heri*, Eng. *heriot*, Ger. *Heer*), Lith. *karias*, Gaul. [Tri]corii, O.Ir. *cuire*; **koriános**, *ruler, leader, commander*, as Gk. *koiranos*; **koriobhérgchos**, “army hill”, *hill-fort, later shelter, lodging, army quarters*, as Gmc. *kharjabergaz* (cf. O.N. *herbergi*, O.E. *herebeorg*, Du. *herberg*, Ger. *Herberge*, Swedish *härbarge*; meaning shift in Eng. *harbor*, into Welsh *harbwr*, see **bhergh**, v.i. for Germanic *haven*, “harbour”); **koriowóldhos**, *army-commander, herald (woldho, rule, power, see wal)*, as Gmc. *kharja-waldaz* (cf. Anglo-Norman *herald*, Ger. [Wappen]herold, Fr. *héraut*, It. *araldo*, Spa. *heraldo*, Pt. *arauto*, etc.), **korionéstom**, “army provisions”, *harness* (from **néstom**, *food for a journey*, see **nes**), as Gmc. *kharja-nestam* (cf. O.Fr. *harneis*, Eng. *harness*); denominative **korio**, *harry, ravage, plunder, raid*, as Gmc. *kharjōn* (cf. O.E. *hergian*); **korikréngchos**, “host-ring”, *assembly, public square (kréngchos, ring, see sker)*, as Gmc. *kharihring* (cf. O.It. *aringo*, *arringa*, Prov. *arenga*, Eng. *harangue*, Spa. *arenga*, etc.).

I.1. PIE **wal**, *be strong*, is found as suffixed stative **walē**, Lat. *ualēre*, as in **walós**, *strong, wálōs, strength, komtrāwálōs, countervail, walénts, brave, valiant, waléntiā, valence, ambhiwaléntiā, ambivalence, waldós, valid, ŋwaldós, invalid, adwális, avail* (from Fr. *aval*), **komwalēsko**, *convalesce, ekwaluā, evaluate, praīwalē, prevail, walideiko, say farewell*, (see **deik, show**), **walidéiktiōn, valediction, aiqiwālē,**

have equal force (as Lat. *aequi-*, Eng. *equi-*), **aiqiwalénts**, *equivalent*; extended o-grade **woldho**, *rule, govern*, as Gmc. *waldan* (cf. O.S., Goth. *waldan*, O.N. *valda*, O.E. *wealdan*, *wieldan*, O.Fris. *walda*, O.H.G. *waltan*, Ger. *walten*, Eng. *wield*), and suffixed **wólstis** (<***wold-ti-**), *rule*, as Sla. *volstь* (cf. O.C.S. *vlasti*, Russ. *власть*, *власть*), as in **opwólstis**, *oblast*, Sla. *ob- volstь* (cf. O.C.S. *область*, O.Russ. *облоость*, Cz. *oblast*, etc.).

PIE verbal root **deik**, *show, pronounce solemnly*, gives Lat. *dicere*, *say, tell*, as in borrowings **déiktiōn**, *diction*, **deiktā**, *dictate*, **déiktātos**, *dictate*, **déiktom**, *dictum*, **addeiktós**, *addict*, **dwenideiko** (see **dwenós**, *good*), *bless*, **dwenēdēiktiōn**, *benediction*, **komdēikiōn**, *condition*, **komtrādeiko**, *contradict*, **ekdeiko**, *edict*, **enterdēiktom**, *interdict*, **jowosesdeikós**, *juridicial*, (Lat. *iūs*, *iūris*, corresponds to MIE **jówos**, **jowosés**, see rhotacism), **jowosesdēiktiōn**, *jurisdiction*, **malideiko**, *maledict*, **prāideiko**, *predict*, **wērideiko**, “*tell the truth*” (see **wērós**, *true*), **wērideikós**, *veridical*, **wēridēiktos**, *verdict*; suffixed zero-grade verb **dikā**, *proclaim*, Lat. *dicāre*, as in **apdikā**, *abdicate*, **dedikā**, *dedicate*, **prāidikā**, *predicate*; agential suffix **-dik-**, in **éndiks**, *index, indicator, forefinger*, **endikā**, *indicate*, also **jówosdiks**, *judge*, Lat. *iūdex*, **jowosdikiālís**, *judicial*, **prāijowosdikā**, *prejudge*, **prāijowosdikiom**, *prejudice*; **wíndiks**, *surety, claimant, avenger*, as Lat. *uindex*, as in **wíndikā**, *vindicate, avenge, take revenge*; **deikno**, *show*, **déikmn**, *sample, pattern*, as in **deiktis**, *deixis*, **deiktikós**, *deictic*, **paradéikmn**, *paradigm*, **apódeiktis**, *proof, demonstration, policy* (cf. Gk. ἀπόδειξις, into Lat. *apodixa*, “*receipt*”, then It. *polizza*, into Fr. *police*, Spa. *póliza*, etc.); zero-grade **dikā**, *justice, right, court case*, as in **komdikós**, *syndic*, as Gk. σύνδικος, **dhesodikā**, *theodicy*, and **diko**, *throw* (from “*direct an object*”), as in **dikskos**, *disk*, Gk. δίσκος; o-grade **doikuā**, *toe (“pointer”)*, as Gmc. *taihuo* (cf. O.N. *ta*, O.E. *tahe*, O.Fris. *tane*, O.H.G. *zecha*, M.Du. *te*). Variant form **deig-** gives o-grade **doigio**, *show, instruct*, as Gmc. *taikjan* (cf. Goth. *ga-teihan*, O.E. *tācan*, O.H.G. *zihan*, Eng. *teach*, Ger. *zeihen*), **dóignom**, *mark, sign, token*, as Gmc. *taiknam* (cf. Goth. *taikns*, O.S. *tekan*, O.N. *teikn*, O.E. *tācen*, *tācn*, O.H.G. *zeihhan*, O.Fris., M.Du. *teken*, Du. *teken*, Ger. *zeichnen*), zero-grade **dígitos**, *finger* (from “*pointer, indicator*”).

Indo-European **wērós** (earlier **werh₁-o-*), *true, trustworthy*, and **wérā**, *faithfulness, faith*, hence *pledge, agreement, promise, treaty*, gives Gmc. *wēro-* (cf. O.E. *wār*, O.Du., O.H.G. *war*, Du. *waar*, Ger. *wahr*), Lat. *verax* (cf. O.Fr. *verai*, Anglo-Fr. *verrai*, O.E. *verray*, Eng. *very*), O.C.S. *вѣра*, Russ. *вера*, Pol. *wiara*, Bul. *вяра*, Welsh *gwyr*, O.Ir. *fir*. Derivatives include **wērāks**, *truthful, veracious*, **wéritā**, *verity*, **wēridhakā**, *verify*, etc.

I.2. PIE **nes**, *turn out well, rest, return safely home*, gives O.Gk. *nehomai* (**ninsomai*), O.Ind. *nasate*, Toch. *nas-/nes-*; also, suffixed **néstom**, *food for a journey*, as Gmc. *nestam* (cf. O.E., O.H.G., O.N. *nest*), as in **korionéstom**, *harness* (for **kóros**, *war*, v.s.); o-grade **nóstos**, *a return home*, as Gk. νόστος, found in common **nostalgíā**, in compound with Gk. borrowing **-algíā**, Gk. ἀλγία, from **álgos**, *pain*, Gk. ἄλγος.

I.3. PIE **(s)ker**, *turn, bend*, gives Germanic nasalized extended **skreng**, *wither, shrivel up*, as Gmc. *skrink*, **kréngā**, *a crease, fold*, (cf. O.N. *hrukka*, Eng. *ruck*), and **krengio**, *wrinkle* (cf. Frank. *hrukjan*, O.Fr. *fronce*, Eng. *flounce*), as Gmc. *khruunk-*; nasalized extended **krénghos**, *circle, something curved, ring*, as Gmc. *khringaz*, (cf. O.E. *hring*, O.N. *hringr*, O.Fris. *hring*, M.Du. *rinc*, Ger. *Ring*), also found in O.Fr. *renc*, *reng*, “*line, row*”, which gives loan words **krenghs**, *rank, range*, **adkrengho**, *arrange*; extended *kreukios*, *back*, as Gmc. *khrujjaz* (cf. O.N. *hryggr*, O.E. *hrycg*, O.Fris. *hregg*, O.S. *hruggi*, O.H.G. *hrukki*, Du. *rug*, Eng. *ridge*, Ger. *Rücken*); suffixed variant **kurwós**, *bent, curved*, as Lat. *curuus*, as in **kúrwā**, *curve*, **kurwatós**, *curved*, or **kurwatósā**, *curvature*; suffixed extended **krísnis**, *hair*, as Lat. *crīnis*, **krístā**, *tuft, crest*, as Lat. *crista*, **kripsós**, *curly*, as

metathesized Lat. *crispus*, hence MIE **krispós**, *crisp*; expressive **krisā**, *wiggle the hips during copulation*, as Lat. *crīsāre*, in **krisom**, *crissum*; reduplicated **kíkros**, *ring* (metathesized as **kirkos* in Latin), also *circus*, **kíkrolos**, *circle*, **kikrom-**, *circum-*, **kíkrā**, *go around*, hence *search*, **rekikrā**, *research*; suffixed o-grade **korōnós**, *curved*, as in **korōnā**, *anything curved, kind of crown*; variant **kurtós**, *convex*, as in **kurtósis**.

Another similar PIE root is (s)**ker**, *cut*, also “*shear, separate*” as in Gmc. *skeran* (cf. O.E. *scieran*, *sceran*, Low Ger., Du. *scheren*, Eng. *shear, sheer*), Gk. *keirein*, Skr. *krnati, krntati*, Lith. *skiriu*, O.Ir. *scaraim*, Welsh *ysgar, ysgyr*, Hitt. *karsh*; **skéros**, *share, portion, division*, as Gmc. *skeraz* (cf. O.N. *skör*, O.E. *scēar, scearu, scaru*, O.H.G. *scara*, Ger. *Schar*); **skérā**, *scissors*, as O.E. *scēar*, in **skērbhérgs**, “*sword protector*”, *scabbard*, as Gmc. *skerberg* (cf. O.H.G. *scarberc*, O.Fr. *escauberc*, see **bhergh**); **skrá**, *notch, tally, score*, from Gmc. *skuro* (cf. O.N. *skor*, O.E. *scoru*); **skóriom**, *low reef* (“*something cut off*”), as Gmc. *skarjam* (cf. O.N. *sker*, Eng. *scar, skerry*), **skórpos**, *diagonally-cut end of a board*, as Gmc. *skarfaz* (cf. O.N. *skarfr*, Eng. *scarf*), suffixed o-grade **skórdos**, *cut, notch*, as Gmc. *skardaz* (cf. O.E. *sceard*, Eng. *shard*); **skrdós**, *short*, and **skórdos**, *skirt, shirt* (“*cut piece*”), as Gmc. *skurtaz* (cf. O.N. *skyrta*, Swed. *skjorta*, O.E. *scort, sceort*; *scyrte*, M.Du. *scorte*, M.H.G. *schurz*, Du. *schort*, Ger. *Schurz*); extended **skermo**, *protect*, as Gmc. *skirman* (cf. O.H.G. *skirmen*, O.Fr. *eskermir*), as in MIE **skérmā**, *skirmish* (cf. Eng. *skirmish*, Du. *schermutseling*, Swe. *skärmytsling*, O.It. *scaramuccia*, Spa. *escaramuza*, etc.), **skérmos**, *shield*; variant form **kórōn**, *flesh*, as Lat. *caro* (stem *carn-*), as in **koronālis**, *carnal*, **koronātiōn**, *carnation*, **koron(es)lechālis**, *carnival*, (cf. O.It. *carnevale*, haplology from Lat. *carneleuare*) also MIE partial loan **karnichālis**, **koroniurós**, *carnivorous*; **kóriom**, *leather* (from “*piece of hide*”), as Lat. *corium*; **krtós**, *short*, as Lat. *curtus*; Greek **kórmos**, *trimmed tree trunk*, **kóris**, *bedbug* (from “*cutter*”); **skrá**, *shore*, as Gmc. *skurō* (cf. O.E. *scora*, M.L.G. *schor*, M.Du. *score*); **kórteks**, *bark* (“*that which can be cut off*”); **kértsnā**, *meal* (“*portion of food*”), as Lat. *cēna*; **skerbhós**, *cutting, sharp*, as Gmc. *skarpaz* (cf. Goth. *skarp-*, O.S. *scarp*, O.N. *skarpr*, O.E. *scearp*, O.Fris. *skerp*, Du. *scherp*, Ger. *scharf*), **skróbā**, “*pieces*”, *remains*, as Gmc. *skrapo*, **skróbho**, *scrape*, as Gmc. *skraban*, **skróbis**, *trench, ditch*, as Lat. *scrobis*, or **skróbhā**, *a sow* (from “*rooter, digger*”), as Lat. *scrōfa*; extended suffixed **epikrsiós**, *at an angle, slanted, “biased”*, as Gk. *epikarsios* (cf. Fr. *biais*, Eng. *bias*).

I.4. Germanic “*haven*” comes from IE **kápnā**, *harbour*, perhaps “*place that holds ships*”, from P.Gmc. **khafnō* (cf. O.N. *hofn*, O.E. *hæfen*, M.L.G. *havene*, Ger. *Hafen*, also O.N. *haf*, O.E. *hæf*, “*sea*”), from PIE **kap**, *grasp* (compare with **ghabh**) cf. Skr. *kapati*, Gk. *kaptein*, Ltv. *kampiu*, O.Ir. *cacht*, Welsh *caeth*. Common derivatives include **káptiom**, *handle*, as Gmc. *khafþjam* (cf. O.E. *hæft*, O.H.G. *hefti*, Du. *hecht*, Eng. *haft*, Ger. *Heft*); basic form **kap**, *have, hold*, as Gmc. *khabb-* (cf. Goth. *haban*, O.N. *hafa*, O.S. *hebbjan*, O.E. *habban*, O.Fris. *habba*, Eng. *have*, Ger. *haben*); **kapigós**, “*containing something*”, *having weight, heavy*, as Gmc. *khafīgaz* (cf. cf. O.N. *hebig*, O.E. *hefig*); **kápokos**, *hawk*, as Gmc. *khabukaz* (cf. O.N. *haukr*, O.E. *h[e]afoc*, M.Du. *havik*, Ger. *Habicht*, compare with Russ. *kobec*); **-kaps**, “*taker*”, as Lat. *-ceps*; **kapio**, *take, seize, catch, lift*, as Gmc. *hafjan* (cf. Goth. *hafjan*, O.N. *heffa*, O.E. *hebban*, Du. *heffen*, Ger. *heben*), Lat. *capere*, as in **kapáks**, *capable, capacious*, **káptiōn**, *caption*, **kaptēiuā**, *captivate*, **kaptēiuós**, *captive*, **kaptós**, *captive*, **kaptór**, *captor*, **kaptosā**, *capture*, **antikapio**, *anticipate*, **komkapio**, *conceive*, **dekapio**, *deceive*, **ekskapio**, *except*, **enkapio**, *incept*, **enterkapio**, *intercept*, **preismkáps**, *prince*, **moineskáps**, *citizen*, **moineskápiom**, *city, municipality*,

obhkapā, *occupy*, **partikapā**, *participate*, **perkapio**, *cerceive*, **rekapio**, *receive*, *recover*, *recuperate*, **supkaptibhilís**, *susceptible*; variant Greek **kōpā**, *oar*, *handle*.

PIE **ghabh**, also **ghebh**, *give* or *receive*, has derivatives as Gmc. *geban* (cf. Goth. *giban*, O.N. *gefa*, O.E. *giefan*, O.H.G. *geban*, Eng. *give*, Ger. *geben*), Lat. *habēre*, Oscan *hafiar*, Umbrian *habe*, Skr. *gabhasti*, Lith. *gabana*, Ltv. *gabana*, O.C.S. *gobino*, Gaul. *gabi*, O.Ir. *gaibid*, Welsh *gafael*, Alb. *grabit/grabis*. Common derivatives include **perghebh**, *give away*, *give up*, *leave off*, *remit*, as Gmc. *fargeban* (cf. Eng. *forgive*, Du. *vergeven*, Ger. *vergeben*); **ghébhtis**, *something given* (or *received*), *gift*, as Gmc. *giftiz* (cf. O.N. *gipt*, *gift*, O.Fris. *jeftē*, M.Du. *ghifte*, Ger. *Mitgift*), **ghóbbholom**, *something paid* (or *received*), *tribute*, *tax*, *debt*, as Gmc. *gabulam* (cf. O.E. *gafol*, M.H.G. *gaffel*, Eng. *gavel*, Ger. dial. *gaffel*); **ghabhē**, *hold*, *possess*, *have*, *handle*, and **ghabitā**, *dwelt*, as Lat. *habēre*, *habitāre*, in **ghabbhilís**, *habile*, *able*, **ghábitos**, *habit*, **ghabbhitābbhilís**, *habitable*, **ghabbhitānts**, *habitant*, **ghábbhitā**, *habitat*, **eksghabhē**, *exhibit*, **enghabē**, *inhibit*, **proghabē**, *prohibit*; **deghabhe**, *owe*, as Lat. *debere*, as in **deghabitós**, *due*, **deghábbhitom**, *debit*, **deghábbhita** (n.pl), *debt*.

The proper PIE term for debt seems to be **deléghlā**, cf. O.Ir. *dligim*, Goth. *dulgs*, O.Sla. *dlъgъ*, and also Lat. *indulgeō*, Gk. *ἐν-δελεχής*, Alb. *glatë*, etc., presumably from extended **d(e)leg-**, from **del**, *long*, see **dlongho-**.

I.5. For PIE **bhergh**, *hide*, *protect*, compare Gmc. *bergan* (cf. Goth. *bairgan*, O.N. *bjarga*, O.H.G. *bergan*, Ger. *bergen*), OCS *bręgъ*, Russ. *bereč'*, as in zero-grade **bhrghio**, *bury*, Gmc. *burgjan* (cf. O.E. *byrgan*, Eng. *bury*).

Related PIE **bhergh**, *high*, with derivatives referring to *hills* and *hill-forts*, gives Lat. *fortis*, Skr. *barhayati*, Av. *bərazant*, Pers. *burj*, Thrac. *bergas*, Illyr. *Berginium*, Toch. *pärk/pärk*, Arm. *bardzut'iun*, Russ. *bereg*, Gaul. *Bergusia*, O.Ir. *brí*, Welsh *bre*, *bera*, Alb. *burg*; Hitt. *parku*, Lyc. *prije;pruwa*, A.Mac. *Berga*. Common MIE derivatives include borrowing **isobhérgs**, *iceberg* (for MIE loan **iso-**, Gmc. *isa-*, “ice”, cf. O.N. *iss*, O.E. *is*, O.Fris. *is*, Du. *ijs*, Ger. *Eis*), zero-grade **bhrghs**, *hill-fort*, *castle*, hence *fortified town*, *city*, as Gmc. *burgs* (cf. Goth. *baurgs*, O.N. *borg*, O.E. *burg*, *burh*, *byrig*, O.H.G. *berg*, Eng. *borough*, Ger. *Burg*, into Lat. *burgus*, O.Fr. *burg*, O.Spa. *burgo*, etc.), **bhrghwóron**, “city protector”, *townsman*, as Gmc. *burg-warōn* (see **wer**, cf. O.H.G. *burgari*, Eng. *burgher*); suffixed zero-grade **bhrghitis**, *strong*, **bhrghitiā**, *force*, as Lat. *fortis*, *fortia* (some relate it to **dher**), in **ekbhrghitis**, *effort*, **enbhrghitiā**, *enforce*, **bhrghtidhakā**, *fortify*, **reenbhrghitiā**, *reinforce*, etc.

The proper IE word for “ice” is **jeg**, which gives Lith. *įža*, Ltv. *ieze*, Russ. *ikra*, O.Ir. *aig*, Welsh *ia*, and suffixed **jégilos**, *ice*, *icicle*, *glacier*, as Gmc. *jekilaz* (cf. O.N. *jaki*, dim. *jökull*, O.E. *gicel*, O.H.G. *ichil*, M.E. [is]ykle, Ger. *gicht*, *oighear*, Eng.dial. *ickle*, Eng. [ic]icle).

PIE root **gel-**, *cold*, gives Lat. *gelū*, Oscan *gelan*, Lith. *gelmenis*, Gk. *gelandron*; extended adjective **goldós** gives Gmc. *kaldaz* (cf. Goth. *kalds*, O.N. *kaldr*, O.E. *cald*, *ceald*, O.H.G. *kalt*), O.C.S. *hlad*, Pol. *chlód*.

PIE **dher**, *hold firmly*, *support*, gives **dhermós**, *firm*, *strong*, as Lat. *firmus*, in **addhermā**, *affirm*, **komdhermā**, *confirm*, **ndhermós**, *infirm*, *ill*, **ndhermāriā**, *infirmity*; suffixed zero-grade **dhrónos**, *seat*, *throne* (from “support”); suffixed **dhérnmn**, *statute*, *law*, as Skr. *dharma* (“that which is established firmly”); suffixed **dhérenā**, *a holding firm*, Prakrit *dharana*; **dhóros**, *holding*, as Ira. *dāra-*, Pers. *-dār*.

IE **wer**, *cover*, gives **wériā**, *defence*, *protection*, as Gmc. *werjōn* (cf. Goth. *warjan*, O.N. *ver*, O.E. *wer*, O.Fris., M.Du. *were*, O.H.G. *wari*, Eng. *weir*, Du. *weer*, Ger. *Wehr*); compound **apwerio**, *open*, *uncover*, (**ap-**, *off*, *away*, see **apo**), as Lat. *aperire*, as in **apwertós**, *opened*, *overt*, **apwertósā**, *aperture*, *overture*; **opwerio**, *cover* (**op-**,

over, see **epi**), as Lat. *operire*, as in **komopwerio**, *cover*; **wértros**, *enclosure*, as Skr. *vatah*; o-grade **wornio**, *take heed, warn*, as Gmc. *warnōn* (cf. O.E. *warenian*, O.N. *varna*, O.H.G. *warnon*, Eng. *warn*, Ger. *warnen*), in **worónts**, *warrant, authorization*, (cf. O.N.Fr. *warant*, O.Fr. *garant*), **worontíā**, *warranty, guaranty* (cf. O.N.Fr. *warantir*, Fr. *garantie*), **woro**, *guard, protect* (cf. O.Fr. *garer*, *guerrer*), in **worótikom**, *garage*, **worio**, *defend, protect* (cf. O.Fr. *guarir*), **wórisōn**, *garrison*, **wornio**, *to equip* (cf. O.Fr. *guarnir*).

Derivatives of PIE **apo**, or **ap-**, *off, away*, are Gmc. *af-* (cf. Goth., O.N. *af*, O.E. *of*, *æf*, O.Fris. *af*, *of*, O.H.G. *ab*, *aba*, Eng. *of*, *off*, Du. *af*, Ger. *ab*), Lat. *ab*, Gk. *apo*, I.-I. *apa*, Bl.-Sl. *po*. Common MIE words include **apton**, *behind*, as Gmc. *aftan* (cf. O.E. *æftan*, Eng. *aft*, *abaft*), **aptero**, *after, behind*, as Gmc. *aftar* (cf. O.E. *æfter*), **apuko**, *turned backward*, as Gmc. *afugo* (cf. O.N. *öfugr*, O.E. *awk*); variant **po-**, *on, in*, as Balto-Slavic *po*, Latin extended **post**, also in verb **posino** (from Lat. *pōnere*, from *po+sinere*, “*leave, let*”, of obscure origin), p.part. **positós**, both giving common MIE **pógrom**, **posteríós**, *posterior*, **postmr̥tim**, (see PIE **mer**), *postmortem*, **positósā**, *posture*, **posítiōn**, **adposine**, **adposítiōn**, **komposino**, *compose*, **komposítiōn**, **komtrāpositós**, **deposino**, **depositós**, **disposino**, *dispose*, **eksposino**, *expose*, **enposino**, *impose*, **enpositós**, *imposed*, **enpósitom**, *impost*, **enterposino**, *interpose*, **obhposino**, *oppose*, **obhposítiōn**, **supposino**, *suppose*, **suppositiōn**, *supposition*, **transposino**, *transpose*, etc.

For PIE **mer**, *rub away, harm*, compare **morá**, *goblin, incubus*, as Gmc. *marōn* (cf. O.E. *mare*, *mære*, Eng. [night]mare), O.Ir. *Morri*[gain], Bulg., Serb., Pol. *mora*, Fr. [cauche]mar; **mfo**, *waste away, wither*, as in **mrasmós**, *marasmus*, as Gk. μαρασμός; **mrtáriom**, *mortar* (from “ground down”) as Lat. *mortāriom*; extended **mordē**, *bite*, as Lat. *mordēre*, as in **mordáks**, *mordacious*, **remordē**, *remorse*, etc.; suffixed **mórbhos**, *disease*, as Lat. *morbus*, in **morbhidós**, *morbid*. Probably the same root is **mer**, *die* (cf. Hitt. *mer*), with derivatives **mrtrom**, *murder*, as Gmc. *murthra-* (cf. Goth. *maurþr*, O.N. *morð*, O.E. *morðor*, O.Fris. *morth*, M.Du. *moort*, Ger. *Mord*, also in M.Lat. *murdrum*, O.Fr. *mordre*), **mrtis**, *death*, as Lat. *mors*, O.Ind. *mṛtiṣ*, Lith. *mir̃tis*, Ltv. *miṛte*, Sla. *mǎrtь* (cf. O.C.S. [сѣ]мрѣмь, сѣ from *svo-*, reflexive **swe-**, Russ. *смерть*, O.Slo. *smṛti*, Pol. *śmierć*, Cz. *smrt*, etc.), with common Latin derivatives **mrtālis**, *mortal*, **mrtidhakā**, *mortify*, **admortisā**, *amortize*; **mr̥io**, *die*, with irregular p.part. **mrtuós**, *death*, as Lat. *morire*, *mortuus*, in **mrtuāsiós**, *mortuary*, **mr̥ibhundós**, *moribund*, **mrtuótikom**, *mortgage* (from O.Fr. *mort* and *gage*, “pledge”, from Frank. *wadja*, “pledge”, IE **wotio**); common adjectives **mrwós**, *death*, **mrtós**, *mortal*, as Gk. βροτος, **nmrtós** [n̥-mr̥-tos], *immortal, undying*, hence also *divine*, as Lat. *immortalis*, Gk. ἄμβροτος, Skr. *amrtam*; **mortiós**, *mortal*, as O.Pers. *martiya*, into Gk. *manticore*. Other IE derivatives include Skr. *marati*, Av. *miryeite*, O.Pers. *amariyata*, Pers. *mordan*, Kurd. *mirin*, Arm. *meñil*, Lith. *mirti*, Ltv. *mirt*, O.C.S. *mṛtvŭ*, Russ. *meret'*, Pol. *mord*, *umrzeć*, Gaul. *marvos*, O.Ir. *marb*, Welsh *marw*, Kamviri *m̥e*, Osset. *maryn*.

MIE **assassinós** via Fr. and It., from Arabic *hashishiyyin* “hashish-users” pl. of *hashishiyy*, from *hashish* (Arabic *hashish* “powdered hemp”, lit. “dry herb”, from *hashsha* “it became dry, it dried up”). A fanatical Ismaili Muslim sect of the time of the Crusades, with a reputation for murdering opposing leaders after intoxicating themselves by eating hashish. The pl. suffix *-in* was mistaken in Europe for part of the word (cf. *Bedouin*).

II. IE **wers**, *confuse, mix up*, (compare with IE **ers**), gives common **wérsos**, *confusion*, and loan word fem. MIE **wérsā** (see rhotacism), both from Gmc. *werzaz* (cf. O.S. *werran*, O.H.G. *werran*, Ger. *verwirren*; Eng. *war* is from O.E. *wyrre*, *werre*, from O.N.Fr. *were*, from Frank. *werra*, as O.H.G. *werra*, *strife*, borrowed in Fr.

guerre, It.,Spa.,Pt,Cat. *guerra*); comparative **wersiós**, *worse*, and superlative **wersistós**, *worst*, as Gmc. *wersizōn*, *wersistaz* (cf. Goth. *wairsiza*, O.S. *wirs*, *wirsista*, O.N. *verri*, *verstr*, O.E. *wyrsa*, *wyrsta*, O.Fris. *wirra*, *wersta*, O.H.G. *wirsiro*, *wirsisto*); **wfstis**, *sausage* (from “mixture”), as Gmc. *wurstiz* (cf. O.H.G. *wurst*)

PIE **ers**, *be in motion*, gives variant **rēs**, *rushing*, *race*, as Gmc. *rēsan* (cf. O.N. *rás*, O.E. *ræs*, M.Du. *rasen*, Ger. *rasen*); suffixed **ersā**, *wander*, Lat. *errāre*, as in **ersātikós**, *erratic*, **ersāta**, *errata*, **ersāniós**, *erroneous*, **ersór**, *error*, **apersātiōn**, *aberration*; zero-grade **fsis**, *poet*, *seer*, Skr. *rsih*.

III.Indo-European **wen**, *strive after*, *wish*, *desire*, *be satisfied*, is the source for **wóinos**, *soldier*, and **wóinā**, *war*, as Sla. *voin*’ (O.C.S., O.Russ. *воинъ*, Ukr. *воїн*, Sr.-Cr., Slo.,Bul. *vojnīk*, Cz.,Slk. *vojín*) and *vojna*; with similar meanings of *hunt*, *chase*, *pursue*, cf. O.N. *veiðr*, O.E. *waþ*, O.H.G. *weida*, Lat. *venāri*, Gk. *ἔμμαι*, O.Ind. *vēti*, Av. *vayeiti*, Lith. *vejù*, *výti*, O.Ir. *fiad*. Other IE derivatives include **wénos**, *desire*, as Skr. *vanas*; **wénuo**, *win*, Gmc. *winn(w)an* (cf. f. Goth. *gawinnen*, O.S. *winnan*, O.N. *vinna*, O.E. *winnan*, O.Fris. *winna*, O.H.G. *winnan*, Du. *winnen*), suffixed zero-grade **wníā**, *pleasure*, *joy*, as Gmc. *wunjō* (cf. O.E. *wen*, *wynn*, Ger. *Wonne*); stative **wnē**, *be content*, *rejoice*, extended as *be accustomed to*, *dwell*, as Gmc. *wunēn* (cf. O.E. *wunian*, O.S. *wunon*, O.Fris. *wonia*, O.H.G. *wonen*, Eng. *wont*); suffixed causative o-grade **wonē**, *accustom*, *train*, *wean*, as Gmc. *wanjan* (cf. O.N. *venja*, O.E. *wenian*, Du. *vennen*, O.H.G. *giwennan*, Ger. *gewöhnen*); **wénis**, *hope*, and verb **wénio**, *expect*, *imagine*, *think*, as Gmc. *wēniz* and *wēnjan* (cf. Goth. *wenjan*, O.S. *wanian*, O.N. *væna*, O.E. *wenan*, O.Fris. *wena*, O.H.G. *wanen*, Ger. *wähnen*, Eng. *ween*); suffixed zero-grade **wnsko**, *desire*, *wish*, **wńskos**, *wish*, as Gmc. *wunskan*, *wunskaz* (cf. O.N. *æskja*, O.E. *wyscan*, M.Du. *wonscen*, O.H.G. *wunskan*); **wénōs**, *love*, giving **wenesā**, *worship*, *venerate*, **wenesiós**, *venereal*, etc., with rhotacism as Lat. *uenus*, *ueneris*; **wenésnom**, *poison* (originally *love poison*), as Lat. *uenēnum*, **wéniā**, *favor*, *forgiveness*, Lat. *uenia*; **wenā**, *hunt*, from Lat. *uēnārī*; **wénom**, *forest*, as Skr. *vanam*.

IV.Indo-European **cer-** (or **g^werh₂*), *heavy*, gives **crús**, *heavy*, *venerable*, as Goth. *kaurus*, Gk. *βαρύς*, Skr. *guruh*, **cruspháirā**, *barysphere* (from Gk. *spháirā*, *sphere*), **crútonos**, *baritone*, and extended Lat. **g^wruís*, *heavy*, *weighty*, *grave*, as Lat. *gravis*, **cfuitā**, *gravity*, **cruā**, *burden*, **adcruā**, *aggravate*, etc.; **cfōs**, *weight*, *heaviness*, as Gk. *βάρος*, as in **wiswocfōs**, *isobar* (from Gk. *ἴσος*, *equal*, probably either from **widwós**, *who has seen*, from **weid**, *know*, *see*, or **wiswós**, *all*, as O.Ind. *visvah*); **udcri** (see **ud**); **crūtós**, *heavy*, *unwieldy*, *dull*, *stupid*, *brutish*, as Lat. *brūtus*; **crígōs**, *strenght*, *vigor*, **crīgā**, *strife*, as in **crīgátā**, *brigade*, found in Celt. *brīgo* (cf. Prov. *briu*, Spa. *brío*), Gmc. *krīg* (cf. O.H.G. *krēg*, *chrēg*, M.H.G. *kriec*, Sca. *krig*, Ger. *Krieg*), Cel. *brīgā* (cf. O.Ita. *briga*, Fr. *brigade*); **cérnā**, *millstone*, as Gmc. *kvernōn* (Goth. *quirnus*, O.N. *kvern*, O.E. *cweorn*, O.Fris. *quern*, O.H.G. *quirn*, Eng. *quern*, Ger. *Querne*), Skr. *grava*, Arm. *erkan*, O.Pruss. *girnoywis*, Lith. *girna*, *girmos*, Ltv. *dzirnis*, O.C.S. *zrunuvi*, Russ. *žěrnov*, Pol. *żarno*, O.Ir. *braó*, Welsh *brevan*.

V. Indo-European **dwéllom**, *war*, also *duel* (O.Lat. *duellum*, Lat. *bellum*), is maybe cognate with O.Ind. *dunoti*, *duta-*, O.Gk. *du*, *duero*, Alb. *un*, from a PIE verbal root **du** meaning *torment*, *pain*; common Latin loans include **dwelligeránts**, *belligerent* (from Lat. **dwelligerā**, *make war*, from Lat. *gerere*, “*wage*”), **kástos dwélli**, *casus belli* (see **kad**).

For PIE **kad**, *fall*, *be fall*, also *die*, compare Lat. *cadere*, O.Ind. *sad*, Arm. *chacnum*, M.Ir. *casar*, Welsh *cesair*, Corn. *keser*, Bret. *kasarc'h*; Latin derivatives include **kadáuēr**, *cadaver*, **kadénts**, *cadent*, **kadéntiā**, *cadence*, *chance*, **adkado**, *happen*, **adkadénts**, *accident*, **enkado**, *happen*, **enkadénts**, *incident*, **dekado**, *decay*,

obhkado, *fall*, **obhkádents**, *occident*, and from p.part. **kastós** (<***kadto-**), giving **kastkátā**, *cascade*, **kástos**, *case*, **kastuālis**, *casual*, **kastuístā**, *casuist*, **obhkástos**, *sunset*, **obhkástiōn**, *occasion*, etc.;

A similar but probably unrelated PIE root is **dheu** (older ***dheuh₂**), *die*, also **dhwei**, found as **dhoutós**, *dead*, Gmc. *dauthaz* (cf. O.E. *dēad*), o-grade **dhóutus**, *death*, (with suffix **-tus** indicating “act, process, condition”), as Gmc. *dauthuz* (cf. O.E. *dēath*); suffixed o-grade **dhowio**, *die*, as O.N. *deyja*; extended zero-grade **dhwino**, *diminish, languish*, as Gmc. *dwinan* (cf. O.E. *dwinan*, Du. *dwijnen*, Eng. *dwindle*). The verb comes probably from **dhew**, *close, finish, come full circle*; cf. Lat. *funus*, *-eris*, Arm. *di* (gen. *diog*), Cel. *dwutu-* (cf. OIr *duth*). Derivatives include suffixed zero-grade **dhúnos**, *enclosed, fortified place, hill-fort*, as Gmc. *dūnaz* (cf. O.E. *dūn*, M.Du. *dūne*, Eng. *down, dune*); also, from the same source is Celtic *dūnos*, “hill, stronghold”, borrowed in Gmc. *tūnaz* (cf. O.E. *tun*, Eng. *town*); **dhúnōs**, *funeral*, as Lat. *fūnus*.

The same IE root **dhew** means also “run, flow”, as in Gmc. *dauwaz*, (cf. O.E. *deaw*, M.Du. *dau*, Eng. *dew*), Skr. *dhautiḥ*, M.Pers. *davadan*; and also “shine, be light”, as O.Gk. *theousan*, O.Ind. *dhavala-*, Av. *fraavata*.

VI. Common Greek loans are **pólemos**, *war*, Gk. *πόλεμος*, giving **polemikós**, *hostile*, hence *polemic*.

129. For PIE **swésōr**, (possibly from reflexive **swe**, and **ésōr**, *woman*, then lit. “woman of one’s own kin group” in an exogamous society, see also **swe-kuro-**), with zero-grade alternative **swésr**, compare Gmc. *swestr-* (cf. Goth. *swistar*, O.N. *systir*, O.S. *swestar*, O.E. *sweostor*, *swuster*, O.Fris. *swester*, M.Du. *suster*, O.H.G. *swester*, Du. *zuster*, Eng. *sister*, Ger. *Schwester*), Lat. *soror*, O.Gk. *eor*, Skr. *svasṛ*, Av. *xvañhar*, Pers. *xāhar*, Toch. *šar/šer*, Arm. *k’uyr*, O.Pruss. *swestro*, Lith. *sesuo*, O.C.S. *sestra*, Russ. *cecnpa*, Pol. *siostra*, Gaul. *suiior*, O.Ir. *siur*, Welsh *chwaer*, Kamviri *sus*. It gave common derivatives latin **swesrikídiom**, *sororicide*, **swesorālís**, *sororal*, suffixed **swesrínos**, *cousin*, from Lat. *sobrīnus*, “maternal cousin”.

130. For PIE **súnus**, also **súnjus**, *son*, compare Gmc. *sunuz* (cf. Goth. *sunus*, O.N. *sonr*, O.E. *sunu*, O.S., O.Fris. *sunu*, O.H.G. *sunu*, M.Du. *sone*, Dan. *søn*, Swed. *son*, Du. *zoon*, Ger. *Sohn*), Gk. *huios*, Skr. *sunus*, Av. *hunush*, Arm. *ustr*, Lith. *sunus*, O.C.S. *synu*, Rus., Pol. *syn*, from PIE root **su**, *give birth*, Skr. *sauti*, O.Ir. *suth*.

I. For Romance words from Lat. *filius*, MIE **dhéilios**, “suckling”, *son*, and **dhéiliā**, *daughter*, as in **dhēiliālís**, *filial*, **addheiliā**, *affiliate*; probably from PIE **dhēi**, *suck*, although some relate it to PIE **bhew**, *be, exist* (in both IE **dh-** and **bh-** evolved as Lat. *f-*), thus maybe IE ***bhúlios** – but, v.i. for Slavic derivative ‘diti’ meaning “child, son”, from the same root **dhēi**.

For IE **bhew**, *be, exist, grow*, and common derivative **bhwijo**, *be, become, give* Gmc *biju* (cf. O.E. *beon*, O.H.G. *bim*, *bist*, Eng. *be*), Skt. *bhavaḥ*, *bhavati*, *bhumih*, Lat. *fieri*, *fui*, Gk. *phu-*, Lith. *bu’ti*, O.C.S. *byti*, O.Ir. *bi’u*, Rus. *быть*; **bhowo**, *live, dwell*, as Gmc. *bowan* (cf. O.N. *bua*, *buask*, O.H.G. *buan*, Eng. *bound, husband*, Ger. *bauen*); zero-grade **bhútlos**, *dwelling, house*, from Gmc. *buthlaz* (cf. O.E. *bold*, *byldan*, M.Du. *bodel*, Eng. *build*), **bhwo**, *bring forth, make grow*, as Gk. *phuein*, as in **bhútos**, **bhútom**, *plant*, and **bhútis**, *growth, nature*, as in **bhútikā**, *physics*, **bhútikós**, *physic*, **epíbhutis**, *epiphysis*, **diábhutis**, *diaphysis*, **supóbhutis**, *hypophysis*, etc.; suffixed **bhutús**, “that is to be”, and Lat. **bhutúros**, *future*; zero-grade **bhúrom**, *dweller* (especially *farmer*), gives Gmc. *buram* (cf. O.E. *bur*, Eng. *bower*, Ger. *Bauer*), **kombhúrom**, *dweller, peasant*, (cf. O.E. *gebur*, M.Du. *gheboer*, *ghebuer*, Eng. *neighbor*, Du. *boer, boor*), **bhúriom**, *dwelling*, as Gmc. *burjam* (cf. O.E. *byre*), or **bhúwis**, *settlement* (cf. O.N. *byr*, Eng. *by[law]*); **bhúlom**, *tribe, class, race*, Gk. *φύλον*, and **bhúlā**, *tribe, clan*, as in Eng. *phylum, phyle, phylo-*; zero-grade reduced suffixal form **-bhw-** in Lat. compounds

dubhwiós, *doubtful* (from zero-grade of **dwo**, *two*), Lat. *dubius*, **dúbhwitā**, *doubt*, Lat. *dubitāre*, **prohbwós**, *upright*, Lat. *probus*, “*growing well or straightforward*”, **superbhwós**, *superior, proud, “being above”*, as Lat. *superbuus*; **bhóumos**, *tree (“growing thing”)*, as Gmc. *baumaz* (cf. O.E. *beam*, M.Du. *boom*, Eng. *beam*).

II. Slavic “*diti*”, “*child, son*”, comes from Slavic *děte*, *děť* (cf. O.C.S. *дѣти*, S.C.S. *дѣти*, Russ. *дети*, Pol. *dzieci*, Cz. *dítě*, Bul. *дети*), MIE **dhéitis**, “*suckling*”, *child*, (see also Lat. *filius*), from PIE **dhēi**, also found in Lat. *fēlāre*, *fēmina*, Gk. *θησατο*, *θηλή*, O.Ind. *dhātavē*, Lith. *dėlė*, O.Ir. *dínim*.

III. Germanic “*maiden*” comes from Indo-European **mághotis**, *maid, young womanhood, sexually inexperienced female, virgin* (dim. **mághotinom**, “*little maid*”), as Gmc. *magadinam* (cf. O.E. *mægeð*, *mægden*, O.S. *magath*, O.Fris. *maged*, O.H.G. *magad*, Ger. *Magd*, *Mädchen*), from **mághus**, *young person of either sex, unmarried person*, cf. O.E. *magu*, Avestan *magava*, O.Ir. *maug*.

131. Indo-European **dhúg(a)tēr**, older **dhug(h₂)ter*, *daughter*, Gmc. *dukter* (cf. Goth. *dauhtar*, O.N. *dóttir*, O.E. *dohtor*, O.H.G. *tohter*, Scots, Du. *dochter*, Swe. *dotter*), Osc. *fútir*, Gk. *θυγατήρ* (*thugatēr*), Skr. *duhitṛ*, Av. *duydar*, Pers. *doxtar*, Toch. *ckācar/tkacer*, Arm. *dustr*, O.Pruss. *duckti*, Lith. *duktė*, O.C.S. *dŭšti*, Russ. *дочь*, *dočer'*, Gaul. *duxtīr*, Kamviri *jü*; Hitt. *duttariyatiyaš*, Luw. *duttariyata*.

132. Other PIE common words referring to relatives, apart from **patēr**, **mātēr**, **bhrātēr** and **snúsos** are:

A. IE **jénatēr** (older **jenh₂ter*), *brother-in-law's wife*, gives Lat. *ianitrícēs*, Gk. *einatēr*, Skr. *yātar*, Phryg. *ianatera*, Arm. *ner*, Lith. *jentė*, Ltv. *ietere*, Russ. *jatrov'*, Pol. *jątrew*, Kamviri *iâri*.

B. IE **dáiwēr** (older **deh₂iwer*), *husband's brother*, O.E. *tācor*, O.H.G. *zeihhur*, Lat. *lēvir*, Gk. *dāēr*, Skr. *devar*, Kurd. *diš/héwer*, Arm. *taygr*, Lith. *dieveris*, Ltv. *dieveris*, OCS *děverŭ*, Russ. *dever'*, Pol. *dziewierz*.

C. A comon **gálōus** (PIE **gh₂lōus*) gave Gk. *galōs*, Phryg. *gelaros*, O.C.S. *zlŭva*, Russ. *zolovka*, Pol. *zełwa*.

D. For PIE **áwos**, **áwjos**, *paternal grandfather, maternal uncle* (originally **h₂eu_h₂os*, an adult male relative other than one's father), compare Gmc. *awaz* (cf. Goth. *awó*, O.E. *ēam*, O.H.G. *ōheim*, Ger. *Oheim*), Lat. *avus*, *avunculus*, Gk. *aia*, Arm. *hav*, O.Pruss. *awis*, Lith. *avynas*, O.C.S. *uy*, Russ. *uj*, Pol. *wuj*, Gaul. *avontīr*, O.Ir. *aue*, Welsh *ewythr*; Hitt. *huhhas*. Also found in feminine **áwjā**, *grandmother* (cf. Lat. *avia*).

E. IE **népōts** (gen. **neptós**), *grandson, nephew*, gives Gmc. *nefat-* (cf. O.E. *nefa*, O.H.G. *nevo*, Eng. *nephew*, Ger. *Neffe*), Lat. *nepōs*, Gk. *anepsios*, Skr. *napāt*, Av. *napāt*, O.Pers. *napā*, Pers. *nave*, Lith. *nepuotis*, O.C.S. *nestera*, Russ. *nestera*, Pol. *nieściora*, Gaul. *nei*, OIr. *necht*, *níath*, Welsh *nai*, Kamviri *nāvo*, Alb. *nip*.

F. PIE **swékuros**, *father-in-law*, give Gmc. *swikhura-* (cf. Goth. *swaihrō*, O.N. *sværa*, Eng. *swēor*, O.H.G. *swehur*, *swagur*), Gk. *hekuros*, Skr. *śvaśura*, Av. *xvasura-*, Arm. *skesur*, Lith. *šešuras*, O.C.S. *svekŭrŭ*, Russ. *svekrov'*, Pol. *świekra*, Welsh *chwegr*, Alb. *vjehërr*, Kamviri *č.uč.* probably ultimately derived from fem. **swekrūs**, *mother-in-law*, as O.H.G. *swigar*, Ger. *Schwieger*, Lat. *socrus*, Skr. *śvaśrū*, O.Sla. *svekry*, etc.

133. PIE **jéwos**, *norm, right, law* (possibly from PIE **jeu**, *bind*), as in O.Ind. *yōh*, Av. *yaožda*, refers in MIE to the body of rules and standards to be applied by courts; **jówos**, *law*, as Lat. *iūs*, *iūris* (O.Lat. *iūs*), and **jowosā**, *swear*, Lat. *jūrō* (O.Lat. *iouesat*, see rhotacism), p.part. **jowosātós**, *sweared*, giving Latin common borrowings **jowosístos**, *jurist*, **apjowosā**, *abjure*, **adjowosā**, *adjure*, **komjowosā**, *conjure*, **jówosātos**, *jury*, **enjowosā**, *injury*, **perjowosā**, *perjure*, **jowoseskomséltos**, *jurisconsult*, **jowosesproweidéntiā**, *jurisprudence* (from **proweidéntiā**, from IE **per** and **weid**); Italo-Celtic **jowest(i)ós**, *just*, as Lat. *iustus*, O.Ir. *huisse* (< **justjos*).

MIE **komselo**, *counsel, call together, deliberate, consider*, as Lat. *consulere*, found in Lat. *consulere senatum*, MIE **komséltu senátum**, “*to gather the senate (to ask for advice)*”, from **kom-** “*with*” + **selo** “*take, gather together*” from PIE base **sel-** “*to take, seize*”.

134. For “*law*” as a *written or understood rule or the body of rules from the legislative authority*, i.e. the concept of Lat. *lex*, MIE has different words:

I. Latin *lex, legis*, comes possibly from PIE lengthened ***lēgs**, hence lit. “*collection of rules*” (see PIE **leg**, *collect*), although it is used as Modern Indo-European **lēghs** (both IE **g** and **gh** could evolve as *g* in Latin), from PIE **leg**, *lie, lay*, because its final origin remains uncertain, and this root gives also Germanic o-grade **lóghom**, *law, “that which is set or laid down”*, Gmc. *lagam* (cf. O.N., O.E. *lagu, lag-*, O.H.G. *lāga*, Eng. *law*, Sca. *lov*, Ger. *Lage*), with common derivatives **lēghālís**, *legal*, **lēghitimā**, *legitimate*, **lēghialís**, *loyal*, **lēgheslatór**, *legislator*, **preiwoleghiom**, *privilege* (“*a law affecting one person*”, from **preiwós**, *private*), and from Latin denominative **lēghā**, *depute, commission, charge, legate* (“*engage by contract*”), as Lat. *legāre*, are **lēghātom**, *legacy*, **komlēghā**, *colleague*, **komlēghialís**, *collegial*, **delēghātos**, *delegate*, **relēghā**, *relegate*. Other known derivatives include **lēghio**, *lay*, as Gmc. *lagjan* (cf. Goth. *lagjan*, O.S. *leggian*, O.N. *leggja*, O.E. *leccan*, O.Fris. *ledza*, O.H.G. *lecken*, M.Du. *legghan*, Eng. *lay*, Ger. *legen*, Du. *leggen*), suffixed **lēghros**, *lair, bed*, as Gmc. *legraz* (cf. O.E. *leger*, O.H.G. *legar*, M.Du. *leger*, Eng. *lair*), and **lēghtos**, *bed*, as Lat. *lectus*; o-grade Greek **lóghos**, *childbirth, place for lying in wait*. Cf. Gk. *lekhesthai*, Toch. *lake/leke*, Lith. *at-lagai, lagaminas*, Ltv. *lagača*, O.C.S. *lego, ležati*, Russ. *ležat'*, Pol. *leżeć*, Gaul. *legasit*, O.Ir. *lige*, Welsh *gwely*, Hitt. *laggari*.

For the same sense of “*that which is set or laid down*”, compare IE **statútom**, Lat. *statutum*, “*statute*”, from Lat. *statuere*, “*establish*” or **statúmos**, Lith. *istatymas*, from *istatyti* “*set up, establish*” (from IE **stā**, *stand, set down*); also, Ger. *Gesetz* (from O.H.G. *gisatzida*, IE **kom+sedio**, *set*).

For PIE **stā**, *stand*, “*place or thing that is standing*”, compare common derivatives **stālos**, *stool*, as Gmc. *stōlaz* (cf. Goth. *stols*, O.N. *stoll*, O.E. *stōl*, O.H.G. *stuol*, O.Fris. *stol*, Ger. *Stuhl*), **stántiā**, *stance, stage*, **stātēiuós**, *stative*, **kikromstántiā**, *circumstance*, **komstántis**, *constant*, **komtrāstā**, *contrast*, **di(s)stā**, **distántis**, *distant*, **ekstántis**, **enstántis**, **obhstákolos**, **obhstātrikós**, *obstetric*, **supstántiā**, *substance*; **stámēn**, *thread of the warp* (a technical term), *stamen*; **stámōn**, *thread*, as Gk. *stēmōn*; **starós**, *old*, “*long-standing*”, as Slavic *staru*; zero-grade nasalized extended **stanto**, *stand*, as Gmc. *standan* (cf. O.N. *standa*, O.E., O.S., Goth. *standan*, O.H.G. *stantan*, Swed. *stå*, Du. *staan*, Ger. *stehen*), as in **ndherstanto**, *stand under*, **stántkarts** (see **kar-**, *hard*), *standard*; suffixed **stámmis**, *stem*, as Gmc. *stammiz* (cf. O.N. *stafrn*, O.S. *stamm*, O.E. *stemn*, *stefn*, O.H.G. *stam*, Dan. *stamme*, Swed. *stam*, Ger. *Stamm*); **státis**, *place*, as Gmc. *stadiz* (cf. Goth. *staþs*, O.S. *stedi*, O.N. *staðr*, O.E. *stede*, O.H.G. *stat*, Swed. *stad*, Du. *stede*, Ger. *Stadt*), Lat. **státim**, *at once, stat*, **státion**, *a standing still, station*, **armistátion**, *armistice*, **sāwelstátion**, *solstice*; Greek **státis**, *standing, stanstill*, **statós**, *placed, standing* as Gmc. *stadaz* (cf. O.N. *stadhr*, Eng. *bestead*), Gk. *statos*, as in **-stat**, **statikós**, *static*; **dekstanā**, *make firm, establish, destine*, **obhstanā**, *set one's mind on, persist*; **státus**, *manner, position, condition, attitude*, with derivatives **statúrā**, *height, stature*, **statuo**, *set up, erect, cause to stand*, and **superstáts** (Lat. *superstes*), *witness*, “*who stands beyond*”; **stádhom**, *stable*, “*standing place*”, as Lat. *stabulum*; **stadhhlís**, *standing firm, stable*, **stadhhlisko**, *establish*; Greek **-statās**, **-stat**, *one that causes to stand, a standing*; zero-grade reduplicated **sisto**, *set, place, stop, stand*, as Lat. *sistere*, in **komsisto**, *consist*, **desisto**, *desist*, **eksisto**, *exist*, **ensisto**, *insist*,

entersistátion, *interstice*, **persisto**, *persist*, **resisto**, *resist*, **supsiso**, *subsist*, and from Gk. *histanai*, with **státis**, *a standing*, as in **apostátis**, **katastátis**, **epistátis**, **epistámā**, *knowledge* (Gk. ἐπιστήμη), **epistāmologíā**, **supostátis**, *hypostasis*, **ikonostátis**, **wiswostátis**, **metastátis**, **próstatā**, **komsto**, *establish*, **komstámn**, *system*; **sistos**, *web, tissue, mast* (“that which is set up”), Gk. ιστός, **sistoghfbhmn**, *histogram*, etc.; compound **pórstis**, *post*, “that which stands before” (**por-**, *before, forth*, see **per**), Lat. *postis*; extended **stau**, “*stout-standing, strong*”, as **stáuā**, *place, stow*, Gmc. *stōwō*; o-grade Greek **stóuiā**, *porch*, in **stōuikós**, *stoic*; suffixed extended **stáuros**, *cross, post, stake* (see also **stáuros**, *bull*), **enstaurā**, *restore, set upright again*, **restaurā**, *restore, rebuild*, **restauránts**, *restaurant*; zero-grade extended **stúlos**, *pillar*, as in **epistúlos**, **supostúlos**, **oktōstúlos**, **peristúlos**, **prostúlos**; **steuirós**, *thick, stout, old*, as Skr. *sthavirah*; suffixed secondary form **steu-**, suffixed **stéurā**, *steering*, as Gmc. *steurō*, and denominative verb **steurio**, *steer*, as Gmc. *steurjan* (cf. Goth. *stiuṛjan*, O.N. *styra*, O.Fris. *stiora*, O.E. *steran*, *stieran*, O.H.G. *stiuren*, Du. *sturen*, Ger. *steuern*), a verb related to **stéuros**, *large domestic animal, ox, steer* (see **stáuros**), and **stéurikos**, *calf, stirk*. Derivatives include Gmc. *standan*, Lat. *stare*, Osc. *staíet*, Umb. *stahmei*, Gk. *histami*, Skr. *tiṣṭhati*, Av. *hištaiti*, O.Pers. *aištata*, Pers. *istādan*, Phryg. *eistani*, Toch. *štām/stām*, Arm. *stanam*, O.Pruss. *stacle*, Lith. *stoti*, Ltv. *stāt*, O.C.S. *stati*, Russ. *stat'*, Polish *stać*, O.Ir. *tá*, Welsh *gwastad*, Alb. *shtuara*; Hitt. *išta*, Luw. *išta-*, Lyc. *ta-*.

II. PIE **leg**, *collect*, with derivatives meaning *speak*, gives Lat. *legere*, “*gather, choose, pluck, read*”, Gk. *legein*, “*gather, speak*”, from which MIE **légtiōn**, *lection, lesson*, **legtós**, *read*, **legtósā**, *lecture*, **legéndā** (from a gerundive), *legend*, **legibhilís**, *legible*, **légiōn**, **komlego**, *gather, collect*, **komlégtiōn**, *collection*, **dislego**, *esteem, love*, **dislegénts**, *diligent*, **eklego**, *elect*, **eklégtiōn**, *election*, **enterlego**, *choose*, **enterlegē**, *perceive*, **enterlegénts**, *intelligent*, **ne(g)lego**, *neglect*, **prāilego**, *prelect*, **sakrilegós**, *one who steals sacred things*, **sakrilégiom**, *sacrilege* (see **sak**), **selego**, *select*, **sortilégos**, *diviner* (see **ser**) **sortilégiom**, *sortilege*; **légsikom**, *lexicon*, **-logos**, *-logue*, **-logíā**, *-logy*, **katalego**, *to list*, **katálogos**, *catalogue*, **dialego**, *discourse, use a dialect, dialogue*, **dialégtos**, *dialect*, **légtis**, *speech, diction*, **dislegtíā**, *dyslexia*, **eklegtikós**, *eclectic*, etc.; **légnom**, *wood, firewood* (“that which is gathered”), as Lat. *lignum*; **lógos**, *speech, word, reason*, as Gk. λόγος, as in **lógikā**, *logic*, **logikós**, *logic*, **logístikā**, *logistic*, **análogos**, *analogous*, **apologíā**, *apology*, **epílogos**, *epilogue*, **komlogísmos**, *syllogism*, **prólogos**, *prologue*.

For PIE **sak**, *sanctify*, gives **sakrós**, *holy, sacred, dedicated*, as Lat. *sacer* (O.Lat. *sacres*), in **sakrā**, *make sacred, consecrate*, **sakristános**, *sacristan*, **komsakrā**, *consecrate*, **eksakrā**, *execrate*; compound **sakrodhóts**, *priest, “performer of sacred rites”* (for **dhōt**, *doer*, see **dhē**), as Lat. *sacerdōs*, in **sakrodhōtālís**, *sacerdotal*; nasalized **sankio**, *make sacred, consecrate*, with p.part. **sanktós**, *sacred*, as Lat. *sancire*, *sanctus*, as in **sanktidhakā**, *sanctify*. Compare also Osc. *sakrim*, Umb. *sacra*, and (outside Italic) maybe all from IE ***saq**, *bind, restrict, enclose, protect*, as IE words for both “oath” and “curse” are regularly words of *binding* (Tucker).

Also, with the meaning of “*holy*”, PIE root **kwen**, gives suffixed zero-grade **kwínslom**, *sacrifice*, as Gmc. *khunslam* (cf. Goth. *hunsl*, O.N. *hunsl*, O.E. *hūsl*, *hūsel*, Eng. *house*), Av. *spanyah*, O.Pruss. *swints*, Lith. *šventas*, Ltv. *svinēt*, O.C.S. *světŭ*, Russ. *svjatoj*, Polish *święty*.

PIE **ser**, *line up*, gives Lat. *serere*, “*arrange, attach, join (in speech), discuss*”, as in **sériēs**, **adsero**, *assert*, **desertós**, *desert*, **dissertā**, *dissertate*, **eksero**, *put forth, stretch out*, **ensero**, *insert*; **sérmōn**, *speech*,

discourse, as Lat. *sermō*; **srtis**, *lot, fortune* (perhaps from the lining up of lots before drawing), as in **srtiásios**, *sorcerer*, **komsrtis**, *consort* (“*who has the same fortune*”); **sérā**, *lock, bolt, bar*, (perhaps “*that which aligns*”).

III. For PIE **dhē**, *set, put, place*, gives some common terms referring to “(divine) *law, right, fate*” (cf. Eng. *doom*), cf. Gmc. *dōn* (cf. Goth. *gadeths*, O.N. *dalidun*, O.E. *dōn*, O.H.G. *tuon*, Eng. *do*, Ger. *tun*) Lat. *faciō*, Osc. *faciīad*, Umb. *feitu*, O.Gk. *tithēmi*, Skr. *dadhāti*, Av. *daḍaiti*, O.Pers. *adadā*, Phryg. *dak-*, Thrac. *didzos*, Toch. *tās/tās*, Arm. *ed*, Lith. *dėti*, Ltv. *dēt*, Russ. *det'*; *delat'*, Polish *dziać*; *działać*, Gaul. *dede*, Welsh *dall*, Alb. *ndonj*, Hitt. *dai*, Lyc. *ta-*. Common MIE words include **dhētós**, *set down, created*, as O.Ira. *datah*; suffixed **dhētis**, “*thing laid down or done*”, *law, deed*, Gmc. *dēdiz* (cf. O.E. *dēd*, Eng. *deed*); **dhékā**, *receptacle*, Gk. *θήκη*, Eng. *theca*, as in **apodhékā**, “*store, warehouse*”, then extended as *pharmacy* (and also to Spa. **bodega** and Fr. **boutique**, both left as MIE loans), as in **apodhékários**, *apothecary*, **apodhékíom**, *apothecium*, **bubliodhékā** (from Greek loan **búbliom**, *book*, from the Greek name of the Phoenician city Gubla, **Búblos** or **Cúblos**, Gk. *βύβλος*, as in n.pl. **Búbliā**, *bible*, lit. “*the books*”), *library*, **ambhidhékíom**, *amphithecium*, **endodhékíom**, *endothecium*, **peridhékíom**, *perithecium*; o-grade **dhō**, *do*, as Gmc. *dōn*; suffixed and prefixed **apdhómēn**, *belly, abdomen*, Lat. *abdōmen*, perhaps “*part placed away, concealed part*”; suffixed **dhómos**, *judgement, “thing set or put down”*, and **dhómio**, *judge*, as Gmc. *dōmaz*, *dōmjan* (cf. Goth. *dōms*, O.N. *dōmr*, O.E. *dōm*, *dēman*, Eng. *doom*, *deem*; also into Russ. *Duma*, from a Germanic source), also as abstract suffix -**dhómos** indicating *state, condition, power* (cf. O.N. *-domr*, O.E. *-dom*, Du. *-dømme*, Eng. *-dom*); zero-grade **komdho**, *put together, establish, preserve*, as Lat. *condere*, in **apskomdho**, *abscond*, **rekomdhítós**, *recondite*, and suffixed **komdhio**, *season, flavor*, as Lat. *condire*, in **komdhiméntom**, *condiment*; suffixed zero-grade form **dhakio**, *do, make*, as Lat. *facere*, usually found as Latin combining form **-dhaks**, Lat. *-fex*, “*maker*”, -**dhakíom**, Lat. *-ficium*, “*a making*”, both Eng. *-fice*, and **-dhakā**, Lat. *-ficāre*, **-dhakio**, Lat. *-facere*, both normally Eng. *-fy*; some common words include **-dhakíents**, *-facient*, **dháktos**, *fact*, **dháktiōn**, *faction*, **dhaktór**, *factor*, **dhaktoriā**, *factory*, **addhaktā**, *affect*, **addháktiōn**, *affection*, **amplidhakā**, *aplify*, **artidháktos**, *artifact*, **artidhákíom**, *artifice*, **dweiatidhakós**, *beatific*, **komdháktiōn**, *confection*, **komdhaktionā**, *confect*, **dedhakio**, *fail*, **dedhakiénts**, *deficient*, **nisdodhakio**, *nidify* (see **nisdos**, *nest*), **aididhakā**, *edify* (from Lat. *aidis*, *a building*), **aididhákíom**, *edifice*, **ekdháktos**, *effect*, **endhaktā**, *infect*, **jowostidhakā**, *justify*, **malidhaktór**, *malefactor*, **manudhaktósā**, *manufacture* (see **mánus**, *hand*), **modidhakā**, *modify*, **gnotidhakā**, *notify*, **opidháks**, *workman* (see **op**, *work*), **opidhákíom**, *service, duty, business, occupation, performance of work*, (from Lat. *opificium*, later *officium*), **op(i)dhakínā**, *office*, (cf. Lat. *opificina*, later *officina*), **perdhakio**, *finish*, **perdhaktós**, *perfect*, **ōsidhákíom**, *orifice* (see **ōs**, *mouth*), **ekdhakio**, *accomplish*, **ekdháktos**, *effect*, **ekdhakiénts**, *efficient*, **ekdhakáks**, *efficacious*, **endhaktā**, *infect*, **pontidháks**, *pontifex* (see IE **pent**), **prāidháktos**, *prefect*, **prodháktos**, *profit*, **prodhakiénts**, *profiting* (Eng. “*proficient*”), **putridhakio**, *putrify* (see **pu**, *rot*), **qālidhakā**, *qualify* (see **qo**), **pertidhakā**, *petrify*, **rāridhakā**, *rarefy* (from borrowing **rārós**, *rare*, Lat. *rārus*), **regtidhakā**, *rectify* (see **regtós**, *right, straight*), **redhakio**, *feed, refect*, **redhaktóriom**, *refectory*, **reudhidhakio**, *redde*, **reudhidhakiénts**, *rubefacient*, (see **reudhós**, *red*), **sakridhakā**, *sacrify*, **satisdhakio**, *satisfy* (see **sā**), **supdhakio**, *suffice*, **supdhakiénts**, *sufficient*; from Lat. **dhákiēs**, *shape, face* (“*form imposed on something*”), are **dhakiālís**, *facial*, **superdhákiēs**, *surface*; further suffixed **dhaklís**, *feasible, easy*, as Lat. *facilis* (from O.Lat. *facul*), as in

dháklitā, *ability, power, science*, also noun **dhaklís**, with the sense of *faculty, facilities*, **disdháklitā**, *difficulty*; **dhās**, *divine law, right*, as Lat. *fas*; reduplicated Greek **dhidho**, *put*, Gk. *tithenai*, as in **dhátis**, *a placing*, Gk. *θέσις*, also *thesis*, and adjective **dhatós**, *placed*, as in **dhatikós**, *thetic*, **anadhámn**, *anathema*, **antidhátis**, *diadhasis*, **epidhátos**, **supodhakā**, *hypothecate*, **supodhátis**, *hypothesis*, **metadhátis**, **par(a)endhidho**, *insert*, **parendhátis**, *parenthesis*, **prosdhátis**, *prothesis, prosthesis*, **komdhátis**, *synthesis*; **dhámn**, “*thing placed*,” *proposition, theme*, Gk. *θέμα*, as in **dhamntikós**, *thematic*; reduplicated Sanskrit **dhedhē**, *place*, Skr. *dadhāti*, p.part. **dhatós**, *placed*, Skr. *-hita-*.

In Proto-Indo-European, another common verb meaning “*make*” existed, **qer**, as Skr. *karoti*, “*he makes*”, as in **Sómsqrtom**, *Sanskrit*, Skr. *saṃskṛtam*; also, common derivatives Greek **qéras**, *monster*, or dissimilated **qélōr**, *monster, peloria*; also, suffixed **qérmn**, *act, deed*, as Skr. *karma*.

III.1. Indo-European **op**, *work, produce in abundance*, include **ópōs**, *work*, Lat. *opus*, with denominative verb **opesā**, *operate*, as Lat. *operārī*, as in **óperā**, *opera* (affected by Lat. rhotacism), **komopesā**, **manuopesā**, *maneuver*; **openentós**, *rich, wealthy, opulent*, as Lat. dissim. *opulentus*, **ópnis**, *all* (from “*abundant*”), Lat. *omnis*, as in **ópniḥos**, *omnibus*; **optmós**, *best* (“*wealthiest*”), as Lat. *optimus*; **komópiā**, *profusion, plenty*, also *copy*, as in **komopionts(ós)**, *copious*.

III.2. For PIE **pent**, *tread, go*, compare Gmc. *finthan*, “*come upon, discover*” (cf. Goth. *finþan*, O.N. *finna*, O.E. *find*, O.S. *findan*, M.Du. *vinden*, Ger. *finden*); suffixed **póntis**, *way, passage*, found in Lat. *pōns*, “*bridge*” (earliest meaning of “*way, passage*” preserved in priestly title **pontidháks**, *pontifex*, “*he who prepares the way*”), also found in Russ. *nymъ*, “*path, way*” (as in ‘*sputnik*’, *fellow traveler*, which could be translated as MIE “**kompontinikós**”); zero-grade **pnto**, *tread, walk*, in **peripntetikós**, *peripatetic*, Gk. *περιπατητικός*; suffixed **púntos**, from Iranian (cf. Av. *panta* (nominative), *paθa* (genitive) *way*, Old Persian *pathi-*), into W.Gmc. through Scythian, as Gmc. *patha-* (cf. O.E. *paþ*, *pæþ*, Fris. *path*, M.Du. *pat*, O.H.G. *pfad*, Eng. *path*, Du. *pad*, Ger. *Pfad*).

III.3. For PIE **pu**, *rot, decay* (from older **puh*, it becomes **pū**, **puw-** before vowels), compare **púlós**, *rotten, filthy*, as Gmc. *fūlaz* (cf. Goth. *fūls*, O.N. *fúll*, O.E. *fūl*, O.H.G. *fūl*, M.Du. *voul*, Ger. *faul*), **pūtrís**, *rotten*, as Lat. *puter*, **púwos/m**, *pus*, as Lat. *pūs*, Gk. *puon*, *puos*, also in **enpuwo**, *suppurate*, as in **enpuwémn**, *empyema*.

III.4. Indo-European root **man-**, *hand*, gives Lat. **mánus**, with derivatives **manudiā**, *manage* (from V.Lat. *manidiāre*, into O.It. *maneggiare*, Fr. *manager*, Eng. *manage*, Spa. *manejar*, etc.), **manuālis**, *manual*, **manúdhriom**, *handle*, *manubrium* (from instr. suffix **-dhro-**), **manteno**, *maintain* (see **ten**), **manikóisā** (from Lat. *cura*, Archaic Latin *koisa*, “*cure*”), **manighestós**, *caught in the act, blatant, obvious*, (see **chedh**), **manuskreibhtós**, *handwritten* (see **skreibh**), **manuskréibhtom**, *manuscript*; **manúpolos**, *handful* (for **-polos**, *full*, see **pel**), **manupolā**, *manipulate*; **mankós**, *maimed in the hand*; **mankáps**, “*he who takes by the hand*” *purchaser*, (*-ceps*, agential suffix, “*taker*”; see **kap**), in **ekmankapā**, *emancipate*; **mandā**, “*to put into someone’s hand*,” *entrust, order*, from Latin compound *mandāre*, (*-dare*, “*to give*”, see **dō**, although possibly from “*put*”, see **dhē**), **mandátom**, *mandate*, **kommandā**, *command, entrust, commend*, **kommándos**, *commando*, **komtrāmandā**, *countermand*, **demandā**, *demand*, **rekommandā**, *recommend*.

III.4.a. PIE **ten**, *stretch*, gives derivatives suffixed **tendo**, *stretch, extend*, as Lat. *tendere*, in **adendo**, *attend*, **komtendo**, *contend*, **detendo**, *detent*, **distendo**, *distend*, **ekstendo**, *extend*, **entendo**, *intend*, **prāitendo**, *pretend*, **suptendo**, *subtend*; **portendo**, *portend* (“*to stretch out before*”, a technical term in augury, “*to*

indicate, presage, foretell”); suffixed **tenio**, Gk. *teinein*, with o-grade **ton-** and zero-grade **tńtis**, a *stretching*, *tension*, *intensity*, as in **katatńniā**, **entńtis**, *entasis*, **epitńtis**, *epitasis*, **supotenińtiā** (Gk. *υποτείνουσα*), *hypotenusa*, **protńtis**, *protasis*, **komtonikńs**, *syntonic*, etc.; reduplicated zero-grade **tėtnos** [‘te-tń-os], *stiff*, *rigid*, as Gk. *τέτανος*, also *tetanus*; suffixed **tėntrom**, *loom*, as Skr. *tantram* (cf. Pers. *tār*); stative **tenē**, *hold*, *keep*, *maintain* (from “*cause to endure or continue, hold on to*”), as lat. *tenēre*, in **tenāks**, *tenacious*, *tenor*, **apstenē**, *abstain*, **komtenē**, *contain*, **komtenuńs**, *continuous*, **komtenuā**, *continue*, **detenē**, *detain*, **entertenē**, *entertain*, **tenānts**, *holder*, *tenant*, *lieutenant*, **manutenē**, *maintain*, **obhtenē**, *obtain*, **pertenē**, *pertain*, **pertenāks**, *pertinacious*, **retenē**, *retain*, **suptenē**, *sustain*; derivatives meaning “*stretched*”, hence “*thin*” include **tnńs**, as Gmc. *thunniz*, *thunwiz* (cf. O.N. *punnr*, O.E. *thynne*, W.Fris. *ten*, O.H.G. *dunni*, M.L.G. *dunne*, Du. *dun*, Ger. *dűnn*, Eng. *thin*), **tenńs**, *thin*, *rare*, *fine*, as Lat. *tenuis*, in **adtenuā**, *attenuate*, **ekstenuā**, *extenuate*, **tenrńs**, *tender*, *delicate*, as Lat. *tener*, (**en**)**tenresko**, *touch*, *intenerate*; derivatives meaning “*something stretched or capable of being stretched, a string*” include Greek **tėnńn**, *tendon*, o-grade suffixed **tńnos**, *string*, hence *sound*, *pitch*, *tone*, and suffixed zero-grade **tnńa**, *band*, *ribbon*.

III.4.b. PIE **chedh**, *ask*, *pray*, gives suffixed **chedhio**, *pray*, *entreat*, Gmc. *bidjan* (cf. O.E. *biddan*, Ger. *bitten*, O.E. *bid*), **chėdńhom**, *entreaty*, as Gmc. *bidam* (cf. Goth. *bida*, O.E. *bedu*, *gebed*, O.H.G. *beta*, M.Du. *bede*, Eng. *bead*, Ger. *bitte*); **chestńs** (<***chedhto-**), into Lat. *-festus*, giving **ńchestńs**, *hostile* (from “*inexorable*”), **manuchestńs**, *manifest*, *caught in the act*.

Some assign Lat. *-festus* to a common PIE **dhers**, *dare*, *be bold*, as Gmc. *derzan* (cf. Goth. *gadars*, O.E. *dearr*, *durran*, Eng. *dare*), Gk. *thrasys*, Skt. *dadharśa*, O.Pers. *darš-*, O.C.S. *druzate*.

III.4.c. PIE **skreibh**, *cut*, *separate*, *sift* (an extension of **sker**), used as *scratch*, *incise*, hence *write*, as Lat. *scribere*, giving **skreibhtńs**, *written*, **skrėibńhā**, *scribe*, **skrėibhtos**, *script*, **skreibhtńriom**, *scriptorium*, **skrėibhtā/skreibhtńsā**, *scripture*, **adskreibho**, *ascribe*, **kikromskreibho**, *circumscribe*, **komskreibho**, *conscript*, **deskreibho**, *describe*, **enskreibho**, *inscribe*, **prāiskreibho**, *prescribe*, **proskreibho**, *proscribe*, **reskreibho**, *rescript*, **supskreibho**, *subscribe*, **superskreibho**, *superscribe*, **tran(s)skreibho**, *transcribe*; from Greek is **skrėibńhos**, *scratching*, *sketch*, *pencil*, as Eng. *scarify*.

III.5. Common PIE **sā**, *satisfy*, as zero-grade **satńs**, *sated*, *satiated*, as Gmc. *sathaz* (cf. Goth. *sąps*, O.N. *sađr*, O.H.G. *sat*, M.Du. *sat*, Eng. *sad*, Ger. *satt*, Du. *zad*), verb **satio**, *satisfy*, *sate*, as Gmc. *sathńn* (cf. O.E. *sadian*, Eng. *sate*); suffixed zero-grade **saturńs**, *full (of food)*, *sated*, as Lat. *satur*, in **sāturā**, *satire*, Lat. *satyra*, and **saturā**, *saturate*, Lat. *saturā*; **satńs**, *enough*, *sufficient*, as Lat. *satis*, **satiā**, *satisfy*, **satisdhakio**, *satisfy*, **satiatā**, *satiety*; **sadrńs**, *thick*, as Gk. *hadros*.

135. Indo-European root (s)**teu**, *push*, *stick*, *knock*, *beat*, is behind suffixed **studio**, *be diligent* (“*be pressing forward*”), Lat. *studere*, giving **stűdiom**, *eagerness*, then “*study*, *application*”, as in **studiā**, *study*, M.L. *studiāre*; other derivatives include extended (s)**teupo**, *push*, *stick*, *knock*, *beat*, as Gk. *typtein*, *typos*, Skt. *tup-*, *tundate*, Goth. *stautan* “*push*”, O.N. *stuttr*, and common Germanic **steupńs**, *high*, *lofty*, as Gmc. *staupaz* (cf. O.E. *steap*, O.Fris. *stap*, M.H.G. *stouf*, Eng. *steep*).

136. PIE **sűs**, *pig*, *swine*, and derivatives **swńnos/-m**, give Gmc. *swinam* (cf. Goth. *swein*, O.S., O.Fris. M.L.G., O.H.G., O.E. *swin*, M.Du. *swijn*, Du. *zwijn*, Ger. *Schwein*), **sűkā**, *sugō* (cf. O.N. *sýr*, O.E. *sű*, O.S., O.H.G. *su*, Du.

zeug, Eng. *sow*, Ger. *Sau*), cf. Lat. *sūs*, *suinus*, Umb. *sif*, Gk. *hūs*, Skr. *sūkara*, Av. *hū*, Toch. *-/suwo*, Ltv. *sivēns*, O.C.S. *sviniĵa* Russ. *svin*, Polish *świnia*, Celtic *sukko* (cf. O.Ir. *socc*, Welsh *hwch*, O.E. *hogg*), Alb. *thi*.

Related Indo-European **pórkos**, *young or little pig*, gives Gmc. *farkhaz* (cf. O.E. *fearh*, M.L.G. *ferken*, O.H.G. *farah*, M.Du. *varken*, Ger. *Ferkel*, Eng. *farrow*), Lat. *porcus*, Umb. *purka*, Gk. *porkos*, Kurd. *purs*, O.Pruss. *parstian*, Lith. *paršas*, Russ. *porosja*, Polish *prosię*, *prosiak*, Gaul. *orko* O.Ir. *orc*, Lusitanian *porcos*.

137. PIE **kákkā**, *shit, excrement*, and verb *shit*, cf. Ger. *Kacke*, Lat. *cacāre*, Gk. *kakkaō*, Pers. *keke(h)*, Arm. *k'akor*, Lith. *kaka*, Russ. *kakat'*, O.Ir. *cacc*, Welsh *cach*.

Other words for “*shit*” are Gmc. *skitan*, from PIE **skeit-**, “*split, divide, separate*”, and Lat. **ekskreméntom**, from **ekskerno**, “*separate*”, therefore both revealing an older notion of a “*separation*” of the body.

For IE **krei**, *sieve, discriminate, distinguish*, compare **kéidhrom/kéitrom**, *sieve*, as Gmc. *khriþram* (cf. O.E. *hridder*, *hriddel*, Eng. *riddle*), Lat. *crībrum*; suffixed **kréimēn**, *judgment, crime*, as Lat. *crīmen*, as in **kreimenālís**, *criminal*, **rekreimenā**, *recriminate*, **diskréimēn**, *distinction*, **diskreimenā**, *discriminate*; suffixed zero-grade **krino**, *sift, separate, decide*, as metathesized Lat. *cernere*, in p.part **kritós**, (Lat. **kirtos*) *certain*, **komkrino**, *concern*, **komkrítos**, *concert*, **dekrítos**, *decree*, **diskrino**, *discern*, **diskomkritā**, *disconcert*, **ekskrino**, *separate*, **ekskritós**, *separated, purged*, **ekskritā**, *excrete*, **ekskriméntom**, *excrement*, **krititúdōn**, *certitude*, **ṇkrititúdōn**, *incertitude*, **swekrino**, *secern*, **swekritā**, *secret*, **swekrítarios**, *secretary*; suffixed zero-grade **krinio**, *separate, decide, judge, explain*, as Gk. *κρίνειν*, in **krítis**, *crisis*, **kritikós**, *critic*, **kritériōn**, *criterion*, **diakritikós**, *diacritic*, **endokrinós**, *endocrine*, **eksokrinós**, *exocrine*, **supokritiā**, *hypocrisy*, **krítā**, *judge*, **haimntokritā**, *hematocrit* (MIE **haimn-**, **haimnto-**, *blood*, are loan words from Gk. αἷμα, -ατος, usually MIE ***saimn**).

a. For Indo-European **méigh**, *urinate, sprinkle*, hence “*mist, fine rain*”, also “*mix*” cf. Gmc. *mihstu-* (cf. Goth. *maiþstus*, O.N. *míga*, O.E. *miscian*, *mistel*, O.H.G. *miskan*, Du.dial. *mieselen*, Swed. *mäsk*, Ger. *mischen*), *maisk-* (cf. O.E. *māsc*, *meox* Swed. *mäsk*, Ger. *Maisc*, Eng. *mash*), Lat. *mingere*, *meiere*, Gk. *omeikhein*, Skr. *mehati*, Av. *maēsati*, Kurd. *méz*, Gk. *omeihein*, Toch. *-/mišo*, Arm. *mizel*, Lith. *myžti*, Ltv. *mīzt*, Russ. *mezga*, Pol. *miazga*. Latin *micturire* comes from suffixed **míghtus**, in **míghtusio**, *want to urinate, micturate*.

b. PIE **wem**, *vomit*, gives O.N. *váma*, Lat. *vomere*, Gk. *emeso*, Skr. *vamiti*, Av. *vam*, Pers. *vātāk*, O.Pruss. *wynis*, Lith. *vemti*, Ltv. *vemt*.

c. PIE **sp(j)ew**, *spit*, gave Gmc. *spjewan* (cf. Goth. *spiewan*, ON *spýja*, O.E. *spiwan*, O.H.G. *spīwan*, Eng. *spew*, Ger. *speien*), Lat. *spuere*, Gk. *ptuein*, Skr. *ṣṭivati*, Av. *spāma*, Pers. *tuf*, Arm. *t'us*, Lith. *spjauti*, Ltv. *spļaut*, O.C.S. *pljujō*, Russ. *pljuju*, Pol. *pluć*, Osset. *thu*,

d. **kwas**, *cough*, gave Gmc. *hwoſtan* (cf. O.N. *hósta*, O.E. *hwōsta*, O.H.G. *huosto*, Ger. *Husten*, Skr. *kasāte*, Toch. */kosi*, Lith. *kosėti*, Ltv. *kāsēt*, Russ. *kašljat'*, Pol. *kaszleć*, Ir. *casachdach*, Welsh *pas*, Alb. *kollje*, Kam. *kâsa*.

138. The name of the Rhine comes from Ger. *Rhine*, in turn from M.H.G. *Rin*, ultimately from an IE dialect, originally lit. “*that which flows*”, from PIE **rej**, *flow, run*, as Gk. *rhein*, with derivatives including suffixed **rinuo**, *run*, as Gmc. *rinwan*, *rinnan*, (cf. Goth., O.S., O.E. O.H.G., *rinnan*, O.N. *rinna*, M.Du. *runnen*, Ger. *rinnen*), Gmc. *ril-* (cf. Dutch *ril*, Low German *rille*, Eng. *rill*); suffixed **réiwoſ**, *stream, river*, as Lat. *rīuus*.

139. IE **albhós**, *white*, gives derivatives Lat. *albus*, Umb. *alfu*, Gk. *alphos*, Russ. *lebed'*, Lyc. *alb-*. Other derivatives are **álbhos**, **álbhis**, “*white thing*”, *elf* (from “*white ghostly apparition*”), as Gmc. *albaz*, *albiz* (cf.

O.N. *alfr* Eng. *ælf*, Gm. *Alps*, Eng. *elf*, also in Welsh *elfydd*, and in **Álbherōn**, *Oberon* from a Germanic source akin to O.H.G. *Alberich*, into O.Fr. *Auberon*), and fem. **álbhiniā**, *elfin*; Latin derivatives include **albhínós**, *albino*, **álbhom**, *album*, **álbhomōn**, **albhómonā**, *albumen*.

MIE **Albhániā**, *Albania*, comes from M.Gk. *Ἀλβανία*. Although the name of Albania in its language is different (Alb. *Shqipëria*, “*Land of the eagles*”), it appeared only after the Turkish invasions, and the name **Albhániā** is internationally used today. Probably the terms for Albanian speakers of Greece and Italy (as *Arvanite*, *Arber*, *Arbëreshë*, etc.) are also derived from this older noun.

A proper IE word for “*eagle*” is **órōn** (from older **h₃oron*, cf. Hitt. *ḫarā-*), as Gmc. *arnuz* (cf. Goth. *ara*, O.N. *ari*, O.E. *earn*, O.H.G. *arn*, Eng. *erne*, Ger. *Aar*), **órnis**, *bird*, as in Gk. *ornitho-*, and other derivatives from PIE root **or-**, *large bird*, cf. Gk. *orneon*, Arm. *arciv*, Old Prussian *arelis*, Lith. *erelis*, Ltv. *ērglis*, Russ. *orel*, Pol. *orzel*, O.Ir. *irar*, Welsh *eryr*, Alb. *orë*.

Álbhā, *Scotland*, is a Scots- and Irish-Gaelic name for *Scotland*, as well as **Álbhiōn**, *Albion*, which designates sometimes the entire island of Great Britain and sometimes the country of England. The “*white*” is generally held to refer to the cliffs of white chalk around the English town of Dover, in the south of Great Britain.

Common MIE names are **Skotts**, *Scot*, **Skott(isk)léndhom**, *Scotland*, and Germanic **Skottiskós**, *scottish*.

For “*white, shining*”, compare also PIE **argós**, **argís**, as Goth. *unairkns*, O.E. *eorcnan(stān)*, Lat. *arguō*, Osc. *aragetud*, Gk. *arguros*, *erchan*, Skr. *arjuna*, Av. *arəzah*, Phryg. *arg*, Thrac. *arzas*, Toch. *ārki/arkwi*, Arm. *arcat*, Gaul. *Argentoratum*, O.Ir. *argat*, Welsh *ariant*, Hitt. *ḫarkiš*. Common derivatives include Latin **argéntom**, *silver*, *argent*, **argentinā**, *argentine*; Greek **argil(I)os**, *white clay*, *argil*, **argúros**, *silver*, **arginouís**, *brilliant*, *bright-shining*; IE **argús**, *brilliant*, *clear*, in **argúio**, *make clear*, *demonstrate*, *argue*, Lat. *arguere*; suffixed **argrós**, *white*, Gk. *argos*.

140. Frankish loan words **frankós**, *frank*, and **Fránkos**, *freeman*, *a Frank*, (cf. O.E. *Franca*, O.H.G. *Franko*, M.L. *Franc*, Eng. *Frank*, Lith. *franču*, etc.), and **Frankiskós**, *Frankish* (cf. O.E. *frencisc*, Eng. *French*, Swe. *Fransk*, Du. *frans*, etc.), gives **Fránkiā**, *France* (as Fr. *France*, and not **Frankā**, which would be like Fr. *Franché*), and **Frankiakós**, or maybe secondary **Frankosiskós** (or **Frankosistós**), *French*, cf. Ger. *Französisch*, Rom. *franțuzește*, Russ. *французский*, Pol. *francuski*, etc. – the common Romance adj. from Lat. *Francensis* (cf. Fr. *français*, It. *franzese*, Spa. *francés*, etc.), **frankénts(is)?* seems too a secondary formation.

Other country names in MIE:

a. *Spain*: Phoenician/Punic *ʾÎ-šəpānīm* “*the isle of hares*” (where initial “*hi*” is a definite article). The Phoenician settlers found hares in abundance, and they named the land in their Canaanite dialect. The Latin-speaking Romans adapted the name as *Hispania*. The Latin name was altered among the Romance languages through O.Fr. *Espagne* and *espagnol* (through M.L. *Hispaniolus*), and entered English from Norman French, hence MIE **Hispániā**, *Hispania*, and **Hispánós**, *Hispaniard*, **Hispanikós**, *Hispanic*, and modern European words **Spániā**, *Spain*, **Spanós**, *Spanish*, cf. Lat. *hispānus*, Gk. *ispanós*.

b. *Greece*: From Gk. *Γραικοί*, Lat. *Graecus* (claimed by Aristotle to refer to the name of the original people of Epirus) is the general international name, hence MIE **Graikós**, *Greek*, **Gráikiā**, *Greece*. However, the proper old name is **Sewlénós**, *Hellene*, *Greek*, (possibly from “*luminary, bright*”), as Gk. *Ἑλληνος*, **Sewlénikós**, *Hellenic*,

and **Sewlās** or **Sewládā**, *Hellas/Ellas/Ellada, Greece*, a word possibly related to Gk. ἥλ- (*hel-*) “sun, bright, shiny”, (cf. Gk. *helios*, “sun”, from IE **sāwel**), in turn possibly related to the tribe of the *Selloi*, Gk. Σελλοί.

c. *Denmark*: The **Dhānes**, *Danes* (Lat. *Dani*), were the dominant people of the region since ancient times. The origin of their tribal name is unknown, although it could be a Latin borrowing from a Germanic name, and as Gmc. *dan-* is IE **dhen-**, it is possibly related to PIE **dhen**, “low, flat”, in reference to the lowland nature of most of the country (cf. etymology of *Poland* and *Netherland*). **Dhan(ēm)mārg(ā)**, *Denmark*, (“the March of the lowlanders”), with Gmc. gen. **-ēm**, is then from compound **Dhan** (in gen.pl) + **mārg**, *boundary, border*.

PIE **mārg**, *boundary, border*, gives derivatives **mārg(s)**, Gmc. *mark-*, “boundary, border territory”, also “landmark, boundary marker”, and “mark in general” (and in particular a mark on a metal currency bar, hence a unit of currency), cf. Goth. *marka*, O.N. *mörk*, O.E. *mearc*, *merc*, O.Fr. *marc*, O.Fris. *merke*, Du. *merk*, Ger. *Mark*, Sca. *mark*, and **mārgio**, *note, notice*, Gmc. *markjan* (cf. O.N. *merki*, O.H.G. *merken*, O.E. *mearcian*), in **remārgio**, *remark*; also, derived from Germanic, compare fem. **mārgā**, “mark out, mark”, Gmc. *markōn* (cf. Frank. *markōn*, O.It. *marcare*), and “border country, march, marc”, Gmc. *markō* (cf. O.Fr. *marche*, M.Lat. *marca*), and. Other derivatives include **mārgōn**, *border, edge, margin*, as Lat. *margo*, in (ek)**mārgonā**, *emarginate*; Celtic variant **mārgis**, *territory, land*, **mārgos**, *district*, (cf. O.Ir. *mruig*, *bruig*, Welsh *bro*, Corn. *bro*, Bret. *broin*), in compound from British Celtic **Kommārgos**, *Welsh*, “fellow countryman” (cf. Welsh *Cymro*), as in **Kommārgiā**, *Wales*, Welsh *Cymru*.

d. **Rōmanīā**, *Romania*, comes from **Rōmā**, *Rome*, hence the same MIE adjective **Rōmānós** for (ancient and modern) *Roman* and *Romanian* people (cf. Rom. *români*), although modern borrowings MIE **Rōmāniós/Rōmānianós** and **Rōmānistós** (cf. common endings Rom. *-eană*, *-ește*) could be used for *Romanian*. Older variants of the name were written with *-u*, as Eng. *Rumania* (probably a French-influenced spelling, from Fr. *Roumanie*), as Rom. *rumâni*.

141. From PIE **pej**, *be fat, swell*, are derivatives zero-grade **pītuitā**, *moisture exuded from trees, gum, phlegm*, as in **pītuitāriā**, *pituitary*; **pīnus**, *pine tree (yielding a resin)*, as Lat. *pīnus*, in **pīniā**, *pine*, *piña*, **pīniōn**, *piñon*; suffixed **pīwōn**, *fat*, as Skr. *pīvan*, Gk. *pīōn*; suffixed **pīweriós**, *fat, fertile*, as Skr. *pīvarī*, Gk. *pīeira*, in **Pīweriā**, “fertile region”, cf. O.Ir. *Īweriū* (Ir. *Eire*, M.Welsh *Iwerydd*, *Iwerddon*, also in O.E. *Īras*, Eng. *Ire[land]*), Gk. *Pīeriā* (a region of Macedonia, cf. Eng. *Pierian Spring*); extended o-grade **póitos**, *plump, fat*, in verb **póitio**, *fatten*, Gmc. *faitjan*, p.part. **poiditós**, *fattened*, giving **póiditos**, *fat*, as Gmc. *faitithaz* (cf. O.N. *feitir*, O.E. *fætt*, Du. *vet*, Ger. *fett*). Compare also Lat. *pīguis* (a mix of Lat. *fīguis*, Gk. *pakhus*, and Lat. *opīmus*, Gk. *pīmelh*). Gk. *pītys*, Skr. *pītuh*, *pitudaruh*, *payate*, Lith. *pīenas*.

“Pine tree” in PIE is **gelunā**, found in O.N. *giolnar*, Gk. *kheilos*, Arm. *jelun/čelun*, Lith. *pušis*, Ir. *giúis*.

142. IE reconstructed **gúingos**, “leader of the people”, *king*, as Gmc. *kuningaz* (cf. O.N. *konungr*, O.H.G. *kuning*, O.E. *cynning*, Du. *koning*, Dan. *konge*, Ger. *könig*), is related to O.E. *cynn*, “family, race”, Mod. Eng. *kin* (see **gen**); O.C.S. *kunegu* “prince” (cf. Rus. *knyaz*, Boh. *knez*), Lith. *kunigas* “clergyman”, and Finnish *kuningas* “king”, are deemed loans from Germanic. MIE neuter **gningodhómos** is a loan translation of Eng. *king-dom*, Du. *konge-dømme* (see **dhē**), as **gningorégiom** is for Gmc. *kuninga-rikjam* (cf. Du. *koninkrijk*, Ger. *Königreich*, Da. *kongerige*, Swe. *kungarike*, Nor. *kongerike*). However, note that the proper O.E. word for “kingdom” was simply *rīce*, as PIE and MIE **régiom**.

143. The international name **Montinécros**, from **necrós mόνtis**, *black mount(ain)* (after the appearance of Mount Lovćen or its dark coniferous forests), was given by Italian conquerors, possibly from Venice. The term was loan-translated in Slavic (substituting their older name, Sla. *Zeta*) as **Krsná Corá** (or **Krsnocóriā**), from **krsnós**, *black* (cf. Sla. *čurnu*, O.Pruss. *kirsnan*, Lith. *kirsnas*, Skr. *kṛsna*, from PIE **kers**), and **corá**, *mount(ain)*.

PIE nominal root **kers**, *heat, fire*, gives **kértā**, *hearth, “burning place”*, as Gmc. *kherthō* (cf. O.E. *heorð*, O.Fris. *herth*, M.Du. *hert*, Ger. *Herð*); zero-grade **krdhōn**, *charcoal, ember, carbon*, as Lat. *carbō* (in light of Gmc. *kherth-*, O.Ind. *kūdayāti*), extended **kremā**, *burn, cremate*, as Lat. *cremāre*; suffixed extended Greek **kerámos**, *potter's clay, earthenware*, as in **keramikós**, *ceramic*; and in colour (apart from **krsnós**, *black*), compare extended verb **krāso**, *color*, as Russ. *krasit'*.

144. MIE **Swéones** (maybe orig. **Swíonís**), *Suiones*, from **Swéōn**, *swede*, is a proper reconstruction for Gmc. *swioniz*, (cf. O.E. *Sweon*, *Sweonas*); in O.N. *svear/svíar*, the *n* disappeared in the plural noun, still preserved in the old adjective Swe. *svensk*, MIE **Sweoniskós**, *swedish*. The name became part of a compound, MIE **Sweotéutā**, “*The Suione People*” (see **teutā**), as O.N. *Svíþjóð*, O.E. *Sweoðeod* (cf. Ice. *Svíþjóð*, Eng. *Sweden*, Ger. *Schweden*, Du. *Zweden*). The only Germanic nation having a similar naming was the Goths, who from the name Gmc. *Gutans* (cf. *Suehans*, “*Swedes*”) created the form *gut-þiuda*. The name *Swethiuth* and its different forms gave rise to the different IE names for Sweden (cf. M.Lat. *Suetia*, Gk. *Σουηθία*, Hi. *Svi.dan*, Pers. *Sued*, Lith. *Švedija*, Russ. *Швеция*, Pol. *Szwecja*, even Maltese *Svezja*, Heb. *Shvedia*, Jap. *Suweden*, Kor. *Seuweden*, etc.). Another modern (Scandinavian) compound comes from MIE **Sweorégíom**, “*The Realm of the Swedes*”, cf. O.N. *Svíaríki*, O.E. *Swēorīce* (cf. Swe. *Sverige*, Da., Nor. *Sverige*, Fae. *Svøríki*, Ltv. *Zviedrija*, Saami *Sveerje*, *Svierik*). Another Germanic compound that has not survived into modern times is **Sweoléndhom**, “*The Land of the Swedes*”, as O.E. *Swēoland*.

145. Germanic **Finnléndhom**, “*Land of the Finns*”, comes from the Norsemen's name for the Sami or Lapps, **Finn** or **Finnós**, *Finn* (cf. O.N. *finnr*, O.E. *finnas*). The word may be related to Eng. *fen* or *find*.

English “*fen*” is probably from an original IE **pánio-**, “*marsh, dirt, mud*”, as Gmc. *fanja-* (cf. Goth. *fani*, O.E. *fen*, *fenn*, O.Fris. *fenne*, Du. *veen*, Ger. *Fenn*), borrowed in It., Sp. *fango*, O.Fr. *fanc*, Fr. *fange*; compare also Skr. *pankah*, O.Pruss. *pannean*, Gaul. *anam*.

146. A PIE base **per-**, *traffic in, sell* (“*hand over, distribute*”, see **per**), is behind **enterpreso**, *negotiate*, as in **enterpréts**, *go-between, negotiator, interpret*, verb **enterpretā**, *interpret*; **prétiom**, *price*, Lat. *pretium*, in **pretiōsós**, *precious*, **adpretiā**, *appreciate*, **depretiā**, *depreciate*; **perno**, *sell*, as in **pornā**, *prostitute*, as Gk. *πορνη*, in **pornogrbhós** (or abb. **pornós**), *pornographic, porno*.

Other meanings of IE base **per-** (from **per**, see also verb **pero**), are *try, risk* (from “*lead over*”, “*press forward*”), and *strike*. Compare from the first meaning extended **péros**, *danger*, as Gmc. *fēraz* (cf. O.S., O.N. *fár*, O.E. *fær*, Ger. *Gefahr* Eng. *fear*); suffixed **perítlom**, *danger, peril*, as Lat. *perículum*; suffixed and prefixed **eksperio**, *try, learn by trying*, as in **eksperťós**, *tried*, **eksperťos**, *experienced, expert*, **eksperiméntom**, *experiment*, **eksperiéntiā**, *experience*; **périā**, *trial, attempt*, as Gk. *πειρα*, in **periátā**, *pirate*, as Gk. *πειρατής*, **emperiākós**, *empiric*. From the second meaning is extended Latin *pre-m-*, *pre-s*, as in **premo**, *press*, **presós**, *pressed*, giving **présiōn**, *pressure*, **depremo**, *depress*, **deprésiōn**, *depression*, **ekspremo**, *express*, **ekspresós**, *express*, **eksprésos**, *espresso*, **enpremo**, *impress*, **enpremtós/enpresós**, *impressed*, **enpremtā**,

imprint, **obhpremo**, oppress, **obhpresós**, oppressed, **repremo**, repress, **represós**, repressed, **reprementā**, reprimand, **suppremo**, suppress, **suppresós**, suppressed.

147. Latin **eksáliom**, *exilium*, “banishment”, comes from **eksál**, Lat. *exul*, “banished person”, from **eks**, “away”, and PIE **al**, “wander”, as in Gk. *alasthai*.

148. MIE **parénts**, *father or mother, ancestor*, as Lat *parens*, comes from verb **paro**, *bring forth, give birth to, produce*, Lat. *parere*, from PIE base **per-**, *bring forth*, as in **parā**, *make ready*, in **prāiparā**, *prepare*; for IE derivatives referring to young animals, cf. O.E. *fearr*, “bull”, O.H.G. *farro*, Ger. *Farre*, Gk. *poris*, Skr. *prthukaḥ*, Lith. *pariu*, Cz. *spratek*.

149. Indo-European **ówis** (older **h₂owi-*), *sheep*, gives Gmc. *awiz* (cf. Goth. *awēþi*, ON *ár*, O.E. *ēow*, O.H.G. *ouwi*, M.Du. *ooge*, Eng. *ewe*, Ger. *Aue*), Lat. *ovis*, Umbrian *uvem*, Gk. *ois*, Skr. *avika*, Toch. *āuw*, Arm. *hoviv*, O. Pruss. *awins*, Lith. *avis*, Ltv. *avs*, Russ. *ovya*, Polish *owca*, O.Ir. *ói*, Welsh *ewig*, Hitt. *ḫawi*, Luw. *ḫāwi-*, Lyc. *xabwa*. A common Latin derivative is **owinós**, *ovine*.

150. PIE root **pek**, *pluck*, gives **pékũ**, *cattle*; compare Gmc. *fehu* (Goth. *faihu*, O.N. *fé*, O.E. *feoh*, O.H.G. *fihu*, Eng. *fee*, *fellow*, Ger. *Vieh*), Lat. *pecu*, *pecū*, Gk. *πεκω*, Skr. *paśu*, Av. *pasu*, Arm. *asr*, O. Pruss. *pecku*, Lith. *pekus*, Alb. *pilë*. Common derivatives include **pékudom**, *feudal estate, feud*, from Med.Lat. *feudum*, from Gmc. *fehu*; **pekúniā**, *property, wealth*, as Lat. *pecunia*, gives **pekūniāsios**, *pecuniary*, **ṇpekūniós**, *impecunious*; and suffixed **pekūliom**, *riches in cattle, private property*, gives **pekūliālis**, *peculiar*, and **pekulā**, *peculate*.

151. PIE **egnís**, *fire*, referred to fire as a living force (compare **áqā-após**), different to the inanimate substance **páwr**, and gave known IE derivatives as Lat. *ignis*, Skr. *agni*, Lith. *ugnis*, Ltv. *uguns*, OCS *ognĭ*, Russ. *огонь*, Polish *ogień*, Alb. *enje*; Hitt. *agniš*. However, in Modern Indo-European (due to the disappearance of such old distinctions) both words have usually come to mean the same, with many dialects choosing only one as the main word for a general “fire”.

152. Proto-Indo-European **bhrūs**, *brow*, is found in Ger. *brū-* (O.E. *brū*, Nor. *brún*, Ger. *Braue*, Eng. *brow*), Gk. *οφρύς*, Skr. *bhrus*, Pers. *abru*, Toch. *pärwām/pärwāne*, O.Pruss. *wubri*, Lith. *bruvis*, O.C.S. *bruvi*, Russ. *бровь*, Polish *brew*, Cel. *briva* (>**bhréwā**, *bridge*), O.Ir. *bru*; Ancient Macedonian *abroutes*.

153. For Indo-European **kerd**, *heart* (old inflection Nom. **kerds**, Acc. **kérdm**, Gen. **krdós**, cf. Anatolian *kart-*s), compare suffixed **kérdōn**, as Gmc. *khertōn* (cf. Goth. *hairto*, O.S. *herta*, O.N. *hjarta*, O.E. *heorte*, O.H.G. *herza*, Du. *hart*, Eng. *heart*, Ger. *Herz*), Lat. *cor* (stem *cord-*, from **krd**), Gk. *kardia*, Skr. *hṛdaya*, Av. *zərədā*, Arm. *sird/sirt*, O. Pruss. *seyr*, Lith. *širdis*, Ltv. *sirds*, O.C.S. *srǫdĭce*, *sreda*, Russ. *serdce*, Pol. *serce*, O.Ir. *cride*, Welsh *craidd*, Bret. *kreiz*, Kamviri *zâra*. Common MIE words are from Latin zero-grade **krdiālis**, *cordial*, **adkrdā**, *accord*, **komkrdā**, *concord*, **diskrdā**, *discord*, **rekrdā**, *record*; further suffixed zero-grade Greek **krdiā**, *heart*, also *stomach, orifice*, gives **krdiakós**, *cardiac*, **endokrdiom**, *endocardium*, **epikrdiom**, *epicardium*, **megalokrdiā**, **perikrdiom**, *pericardium*; from compound **kred-dha-**, “to place trust” (an old religious term, from zero-grade of **dhē**, *do, place*), is **kreddho**, *believe* (a separable verb) as Lat. *credere* (cf. Fr. *croire*, It. *credere*, Spa. *creer*, Pt. *acreditar*, *crêr*, Rom. *crede*), in **kredhénts**, *credence*, **kredhibhilís**, *credible*, **krédhitos**, *credit*, **kred dhō**, “I believe”, *credo*, **kredholós**, *credulous*.

West Germanic “believe” comes from IE **komloubhio**, “to hold dear”, *esteem, trust*, as Gmc. *galaubjan* (cf. O.E. *geleafa*, *ge-lēfan*, *gelyfan*, Du. *geloven*, Ger. *glauben*), from PIE verbal root **leubh**, *care, desire, love*, as L.

lubet (later *libet*), Osc. *loufit*, Skt. *lubhyati*, Lith. *liaupsė*, O.C.S. *ljubŭ*, Pol. *lubić*, Alb. *lum*. Common derivatives include **leubhós**, *dear, beloved*, as Gmc. *leubaz* (cf. Goth. *liufs*, O.N. *ljutr*, O.E. *leof*, O.Fris. *liaf*, O.H.G. *liob*, Eng. *lief*, Ger. *lieb*), also o-grade **lóubhā**, *permission*, as Gmc. *laubō* (cf. O.E. *leafe*, Eng. *leave*); from zero-grade **lúbhā**, *love*, is Gmc. *lubō* (cf. Goth. *liufs*, O.N. *ljúfr*, O.E. *lufu*, O.Fris. *liaf*, O.H.G. *liob*, Eng. *love*, not found elsewhere as a noun, except O.H.G. *luba*, Ger. *Liebe*); also zero-grade stative **lubhē**, *be dear, be pleasing*, as Lat. *libēre* (O.Lat. *libēre*); also, **lúbhīdōn**, *pleasure, desire*, as Lat. *libīdō*.

North Germanic verb “*tro*” comes from IE **deru**, *faith, trust*, as Eng. *trust*.

Slavic verb for *believe*, **werio**, comes from **werós**, *true*, cf. Russ. *верумъ*, Pol., *wierzyć*, Sr.-Cr. *vjerovati*, Slo. *verovati*, etc.

154. IE **kwōn**, *dog*, gives derivatives Gmc. *khundas* (from **kun(t)ós**, originally Genitive, cf. Goth. *hunds*, O.E. *hund*, O.N. *hundr*, O.H.G. *hunt*, Eng. *hound*, Ger. *Hund*), Lat. *canis*, Gk. *kuōn*, Skr. *śvan*, Av. *spā*, Pers. *sag*, Phryg. *kunes*, Thrac. *dinu-*, Dacian *kinu-*, Toch. *ku/ku*, Arm. *šun*, O.Pruss. *sunis*, Lith. *šuo*, Ltv. *suns*, Russ. *suka*, Pol. *suka*, Gaul. *cuna*, O.Ir. *cū*, Welsh *ci*, Alb. *shakë*; Hitt. *śuwanis*, Lyd. *kan-*. Derivatives **kwonikós**, *cynic*, from Gk. *κυνικός*; variant Lat. **kánis** gives **kanāsiós**, *pertaining to dogs*, **kanārios**, *canary*, **kaninós**, *canine*.

155. Compare the well-attested derivatives of PIE numerals from one to ten:

I. The usual IE word for one is **óinos**, (earlier **h₁oinos*) *one, only*, attested as Gmc. *ainaz* (cf. Goth. *ains*, O.N. *inn*, O.E. *ān*, O.H.G. *ein*, Dan. *een*, O.Fris. *an*, Du. *een*), Lat. *ūnus* (O.Lat. *oinus*), Osc. *uinus*, Umb. *uns*, Gk. *οἷν*, O.Pruss. *aīns*, Lith. *vienas*, Ltv. *viens*, O.C.S., (ѣд)иѣтъ, иѣно-, O.Russ. [oð]иѣтъ, [oð]иѣна, Polish [jed]en, Gaul. *oinos*, O.Ir. *óin*, Welsh *un*, Kamviri *ev*, Alb. *një/nji*, Osset. *иу (iu)*. Slavic prefix *ed-* comes from IE **ek**, “*out*”.

PIE root **oi-**, earlier **h₁ói*, (which gives **óinos**) had other rare compounds, as **óiwos**, *one alone, unique*, as Gk. *oi(w)os*, Av. *aēva*, O.Pers. *aiva*, **óikos**, (maybe **óiqos**) *one*, as Hitt. *aika-*, O.Ind. *éka-*, Hindi एक (*ek*), Urdu اے (*ik*), Rro. *yek*, Pers. *ۛ (yek)*, Kashmiri *akh*. It had also vowel grades **ei-**, **i-**, as in **ijo-**, Gk. *iō*.

Derivatives include **alnóinos**, “*all one*”, *alone*, from **alnós óinos**, as W.Gmc. *all ainaz* (cf. Eng. *alone*, Ger. *alleine*, Du. *alleen*), **nóin(os)**, “*not one*”, *none*, from **ne óinos**, as Gmc. *nain-az* (cf. O.S., M.L.G. *nen*, O.N. *neinn*, O.E. *nan*, M.Du., Du. *neen*, O.H.G., Ger. *nein*, Eng. *none*), Lat. *nōn* (cf. also Lat. *nec unus* in It. *nessuno*, Spa. *ninguno*, Pt. *ninguém*); from Latin are **óiniōn**, *union*, **oinio**, *unite*, **oinitós**, *united*, **óinitā**, *unity*, **oinitā**, *unite*, **adoinā**, *join*, **komadoinā**, *coadunate*, **oinanamós**, *unanimous*, **oinikórnis**, *unicorn*, **oiniwérsos**, *universe*; suffixed **oinikós**, *one, anyone*, and *sole, single*, as Gmc. *ainigaz* (cf. O.S. *enig*, O.N. *einigr*, O.E. *ænig*, O.Fris. *enich*, Du. *enig*, Ger. *einig*, Eng. *any*), Lat. *ūnicus*, also in **óinkīā**, *one twelfth of a unit*, as Lat. *ūncia*.

For ordinal MIE **prwós** [pr̥:-wós], *first*, also dialectal **preismós**, **prowtós**, **pristós** [pr̥:-is-‘tos] (see more derivatives from **per**, *forward, through, in front of, before, early*, hence “*foremost, first*”, cf. Hitt. *para*, Lyc. *pri*), compare Gmc. *furistaz* (cf. O.N. *fyrstr*, O.E. *fyrst*, O.H.G. *furist*, *fruo*, Eng. *first*, Ger. *Fürst*, *früh*), Lat. *primus*, Osc. *perum*, Umb. *pert*, Gk. *prōtos*, Skr. *prathama*, Av. *paoiriia*, *pairi*, Osset. *fyccag*, *farast*, Toch. *parwät/parwe*, O.Pruss. *pariy*, Lith. *pirmas*, Ltv. *pirmais*, O.C.S. *pīrvŭ*, Russ. *pervyj*, Polish *pierwszy*, O.Ir. *er*, Welsh *ar*, Alb. *i parë*, Kam. *pürük*.

PIE root **sem-**, *one, together, united* (Nom. **séms/sōms**, Gen. **s(e)mós/somós**, and as prefix **sm̥**), which refers to the unity considered as a whole, and appears usually in word compounds, as in **seme**, *at once, at the*

same time, **sémel**, *one time*, as Lat. *simul*, **ensémel**, *at the same time, ensemble*; **sémele**, *formerly, once*, etc. Compare Gmc. *sam-* (cf. Goth. *sama*, O.N. *sami*, O.E. *sum*, O.H.G. *saman*, Eng. *some*, Ger. [zu]*sammen*), Lat. *semel*, Gk. *heis*, Skr. *sakṛt*, Av. *hakeret*, O.Pers. *hama*, Toch. *sas/še*, Arm. *mi*, Lith. *sa*, Russ. *сам*, O.Ir. *samail*, Welsh *hafal*, Alb. *gjithë*, Kam. *sâ~*; Hitt. *san*, Lyc. *sñta*.

Derivatives include Greek full grade **semdekmkomlabikós**, *hendecasyllabic* (from MIE borrowing **kómlabā**, *syllable*, Gk. *sullambanein*, *to combine in pronunciation*, from **kom** and Gk. *lambanein*, *to take*), **semodhesismos**, *henotheism* (see **dhēs**), **suposem**, *hyphen* (see **supo**); **smkmtóm**, see **kmtóm**, *hundred*; suffixed **sémel**, *at the same time*, Lat. *simul*, as in **semeltaniós**, *simultaneous*, **adsemelā**, *assemble*; **sem(g)olós**, *alone, single*, Lat. *singulus*; compound **sémper** (see **per**), *always, ever* (“once and for all”), Lat. *semper*; o-grade **som**, *together*, Skr. *sam*, and zero-grade extended **símn**, *together with, at the same time*, as Gk. *hama*; o-grade suffixed **somós**, *same*, as Gmc. *samaz* (cf. O.N. *samr*, Eng. *same*), Gk. *homos*, in **somo-**, *homo-*, **somio-**, *homeo-*, **sómilos**, *crowd*, **somilíā**, *discourse, homily*, Gk. *ὁμλία*; **somlós**, *like, even, level*, in **nsomlós**, *anomalous*, **somlogrbhikós**, *homolographic*; lengthened **sómís**, *fitting, agreeable*, (< “making one”, “reconciling”), as Gmc. *somiz* (cf. O.N. *sæmr*, Eng. *seem, seemly*), also in **sómo-**, *self*, Russ. *sam(o)*; zero-grade **sm-**, as Gk. *ha-*, *a-*, “together” (the ‘a copulativum’, ‘a athroistikon’) as e.g. in *a-delphos* “brother”, from **sm-celbhos** literally “from the same womb” (cf. Delphi), cognate to English *same* (cf. Symbel), or Skr. *saṃ-*, present e.g. in the term for the language itself, viz. **s(o)ms-qrtā**, Skr. *saṃ-s-kṛtā* “put together”; **smplós**, *simple*, Lat. *simplus*, Gk. *haploos, haplous*, also **smpléks**, “one fold”, *simple*, as Lat. *simplex*, in **smplékítā**, *simplicity*; suffixed **símnos**, *one, a certain one*, also **-smmos**, *like*, as Gmc. *sumaz* (cf. O.E. *sum*, *-sum*, Eng. *some*, *-some*); **smmlós**, *of the same kind, like, similar*, as Lat. *similis*, **adsmmlā**, *assimilate*; usually reconstructed ***sínteros**, *one of two, other*, as Gk. *heteros* (older *hateros*), although **sínteros** (cognate with Lat. *sine*) should be used.

Compare also **sémi**, *half*, generally as first member of a compound, as Gmc. *sēmi-* (cf. O.E. *sām-*, in compounds *samblind, samlæred*, “half-taught, badly instructed”, *samstorfen*), Gk. *hēmi*, and Lat. *semi-* and **sémis**, *half*.

II. The forms for “two” alternate **dwo/do**, with **duw-/du-**, cf. Gmc. *two-* (cf. Goth. *twai*, O.N. *tveir*, O.E. *twā*, O.H.G. *zwene*, Eng. *two*, Ger. *zwei*), Lat. *duo*, Osc. *dus*, Umb. *tuf*, Gk. *δύο*, Skr. *dva*, Av. *duua*, Pers. *duva*, Pers. *do*, Toch. *wu/wi*, Arm. *erku*, O.Pruss. *dwāi*, Lith. *du/dvi*, Ltv. *divi*, O.C.S. *dŭva*, Russ. *два*, Pol. *dwa*, Gaul. *vo*, O.Ir. *dá*, Welsh *dau*, Kamviri *dü*, Alb. *dy*; Hitt. *dā-*, Lyc. *tuwa*. See also **ámmbhos**, *both*.

Common PIE “second” was **alterós** (from PIE **al**, *beyond*) and **anterós**, “the other of the two, the second, other”, cf. Gmc. *antharaz* (cf. O.S. *athar*, O.N. *annarr*, Ger. *ander*, Goth. *anþar*), Lat. *alter*, Lith. *antras*, Skt. *antarāh*, both senses still found in some modern languages, cf. Da. *anden*, Swe. *andra*, Nor. *andre*, Ice. *annar*.

To avoid ambiguity, some languages have renewed the vocabulary, as in suffixed participial Lat. **sequndós**, *following, coming next, second* (from PIE **seq**, *follow*), borrowed in English *second*, while others have made compounds imitating the general ordinal formation in their dialects (cf. Ger. *zweite*, Du. *tweede*, Gk. *δευτερος*, Skr. *dviṭīya*, Fr. *deuxième*, Ir. *dóú*, Bret. *daouvet*, etc.), hence MIE **dwoterós**, **dwitós**, **dwiós**, etc.

Slavic languages have undergone a curious change, retaining the same words for “other” and “second” (and therefore the ambiguity), but using a word for “friend” (hence “other”), from IE **deru**, *be firm, solid* (hence also “be trustworthy”), compare O.Sla. *ḍpoyzъ*, giving Russ. *ḍpyz*, O.Pol. *drug*, Sr.-Cr., Slo. *drŭg*, Cz., Slk. *druh*,

O.Pruss. *draugiwaldūnen*, Lith. *draūgas*, *sudrugti*, Lath. *drāugs*, and even Germanic (cf. verbs Goth. *driugan*, O.N. *draugr*, O.E. *dréogan*, Eng. dial. *dree*, “endure”, and as noun Goth. *gadraúhts*, O.H.G. *trucht*, *truhtin*).

III. For PIE root **tri-** **trei-** (cf. Hitt. *tri-*, Lyc. *trei*), giving IE **tréjes**, *three*, compare Gmc. *thrijiz* (cf. Goth. *preis*, O.N. *þrír*, O.E. *þrēo*, O.H.G. *drī*, Eng. *three*, Ger. *drei*), Lat. *trēs*, Umb. *trif*, Osc. *trís*, O.Gk. *τρεῖς*, Gk.Cret. *τρῆες*, Gk.Lesb. *τρῆς*, Skr. *tráyas*, *tri*, Av. *thri*, Phryg. *thri-*, Illyr. *tri-*, Toch. *tre/trai*, Arm. *erek'*, O.Pers. *çi*, Pers. *se*, O.Pruss. *tri*, Lith. *trỹs*, Ltv. *trīs*, Sla. *trъje* (cf. O.C.S. *trъje*, O.Russ. *mpue*, O.Cz. *třie*, Polish *trzy*), Gaul. *treis*, O.Ir. *treí*, Welsh *tri*, Alb. *tre*. Modern derivatives include zero-grade **trístis** (from **tri+st**, see **stā**), “third person standing by”, witness, as Lat. *testis*, in **trístā**, witness, **trístāments**, testament, **tristíkolos**, testicle, **adtristā**, attest, **komtristā**, contest, **detristā**, detest, **obhtristā**, obtest, **protristā**, protest, **tristidhakā**, testify; suffixed o-grade form **trójá**, group of three, gives Russian **tróikā**.

For ordinal **trit(i)ós**, **trtijós**, compare Gmc. *thridjaz* (cf. Goth. *þridja*, O.N. *þriðe*, O.E. *þridda*, O.Fris. *thredda*, O.S. *thriddio*, O.H.G. *dritto*, M.L.G. *drudde*, Du. *derde*, Ger. *dritte*), Lat. *tertius*, Gk. *tritos*, Skt. *trtiyas*, Avestan *thritya*, Lith. *trecias*, O.C.S. *tretiji*, O.Ir. *triss*, with common derivatives including **trítion**, *tritium*.

IV. Alternating forms of four are **qetwor**, **qtwor**, **qetur**, **qetr**, **qetwr**. Unlike *one*, *two*, *three*, the inflected forms of “four”, i.e. m. **qetwóres**, f. **qetwesóres**, n. **qetwōr**, are not common to all IE dialects; compare Gmc. *fe(d)wor* (cf. Goth. *fidwor*, O.N. *fjórir*, O.S. *fiwar*, O.Fris. *fiuwer*, Frank. *fitter-*, O.E. *fēower*, O.H.G. *feor*, Eng. *four*, Ger. *vier* Dan. *fire*, Sw. *fyra*), Lat. *quattuor*, Osc. *petora*, Umb. *peter*, Gk.Hom. *τέσσαρες*, *πίονρες*, Gk.Ion. *τέσσερες*, Gk.Dor. *τέτορες*, O.Ind. *catvāras*, *catúras*, Av. *čathwar*, *čaturam*, Pers. *čahār*, Kurd. *čwar*, Thrac. *ketri-*, Toch. *štwar/štwer*, Arm. *č'ork'*, O.Pruss. *keturjāi*, Lith. *keturì*, O.Ltv. *cetri*, O.C.S. *četyri*, Russ. *четыре*, Pol. *cztery*, Gaul. *peter*, O.Ir. *cethir*, Welsh *pedwar*, Bret. *pevar*, Alb. *katër*, Kam. *što*; Lyc. *teteri*.

For ordinal adjective **qeturós**, **qetwrtós** (also **qeturtós**), compare Gmc. *fedworthaz* (cf. O.E. *fēortha*, *fēowertha*, O.H.G. *fiordo*, M.Du. *veerde*, Ger. *vierte*, Eng. *fourth*), Lat. *quārtus*, Lith. *ketvirtas*, Russ. *четвёртый*, Cz. *čtvrtý*, Ir. *ceathrú*, Welsh *pedwaredd*.

V. For Indo-European **pénqe**, *five*, compare Gmc. *finfe* (cf. Goth. *fimf*, O.S. *fif*, O.N. *fimm*, O.E. *fif*, O.H.G. *funf*), Lat. *quinque*, Osc. *pompe*, Umb. *pumpe*, Gk. *πέντε*, Skr. *pañca*, Av. *pañča*, O.Pers. *panča*, Phryg. *pinke*, Toch. *pāñ/piś*, Arm. *hing*, O.Pruss. *pēnkjāi*, Lith. *penki*, Ltv. *pieci*, O.C.S. *peŋi*, Russ. *пять*, Polish *pięć*, Gaul. *pempe*, O.Ir. *cóic*, Welsh *pump*, Alb. *pesë*, Kam. *puč*; Luw. *paⁿta*.

For ordinal **penqtós**, compare Gmc. *finfthaz* (cf. Eng. *fifth*, Du. *vijfde*, Ger. *fünfte*, Sca. *femte*, etc.), Lat. *quintus*, Gk. *πέμτος*, Lith. *penktas*, Russ. *пятый*, Cz. *pátý*, Ir. *cúigiú*, Welsh *pumed*, Bret. *pempvet*, etc.

VI. For PIE “six”, **sweks** and **seks** (also **weks** in Arm. *vec'*, originally then probably PIE ***sweks**), compare Gmc. *sekhs* (cf. Goth. *saihs*, O.S. *seks*, O.N., O.Fris. *sex*, O.E. *siex*, O.H.G. *sēhs*, M.Du. *sesse*), Lat. *sex*, Osc. *sehs*, Umb. *sehs*, Gk. *ἕξ*, Skr. *ṣaṣ*, Av. *khšwuaš*, Pers. *šeš*, Osset. *æxsæz*, Illyr. *ses-*, Toch. *šāk/škas*, O.Pruss. *usjai*, Lith. *šeši*, Ltv. *seši*, O.C.S. *šestī*, Russ. *шесть*, Polish *sześć*, Gaul. *suex*, O.Ir. *sé*, Welsh *chwech*, Alb. *gjashtë*, Kam. *šu*.

For **s(w)ekstós**, compare Gmc. *sekhsthaz* (cf. O.E. *siexta*, Fris., Ger. *sechste*, Du. *zesde*, Da. *sjette*) Latin *sextus*, Gk. *ἕκτος*, Lith. *šeštas*, Russ. *шестой*, Cz. *šestý*, Sr.-Cr., Slo. *šesti*, Ir. *séu*, Welsh *chweched*, Bret. *c'hwech'hvet*, etc.

VII. For PIE **séptm**, **septm**, *seven*, compare Gmc. *sebn* (cf. O.S. *sibun*, O.N. *sjau*, O.E. *seofon*, O.Fris. *sowen*, *siugun*, O.H.G. *sibun*, Du. *zeven*), Lat. *septem*, Oscan *seften*, Gk. *ἑπτά*, Skr. *saptá*, Av. *hapta*, Pers. *haft*, Osset.

avd, Toch. *ṣpāt* (*ṣapta-*)/*ṣukt*, Arm. *evt'n*, O. Pruss. *septīnjai*, Lith. *septynì*, Ltv. *septiņi*, O.C.S. *sedmǐ*, O.Russ. *семь*, Polish *siedem*, Gaul. *sextan*, O.Ir. *secht*. Welsh *saith*. Alb. *shtatë* (from **septmtǐ-**), Kamviri *sut*; Hitt. *ṣipta-*.

For ordinal **septm(m)ós**, compare Gmc. *sebunthaz* (cf. Eng. *seventh*, Ger. *siebente*, Du. *zevende*, Da. *syvende*, Swe. *sjunde*), Lat. *septimus*, Gk. *ἐβδομος*, Lith. *sekmas*, Russ. *седьмой*, Ir. *seachtú*, Welsh *seithfed*, Bret. *seizhvet*.

VIII. For PIE **óktō(u)**, *eight*, older **h₃ekteh₃*, compare Gmc. *akhto(u)* (cf. Goth. *ahtau*, O.N. *átta*, O.E. *eahta*, O.H.G. *ahto*), Lat. *octō*, Osc. *uhto*, Gk. *οκτώ*, Skr. *aṣṭa*, Av. *ašta*, O.Pers. *ašta*, Toch. *okät/okt*, Arm. *ut'*, O.Pruss. *astōnjai*, Lith. *aštuoni*, Ltv. *astoņi*, OCS *osmǐ*, Russ. *восемь*, Polish *osiem*, Gaul. *oxtū*, O.Ir. *ocht*, Welsh *wyth*, Alb. *tëte*, Kam. *uṣṭ*; Lyc. *aitāta-*.

For common ordinal **oktowós**, or newer imitative formations **oktotós**, **oktomós**, compare Gmc. *akthothaz* (cf. Eng. *eighth*, Ger. *achte*, Du., Fris. *achtste*, Swe. *åttonde*), Lat. *octavus* (but cf. Fr. *huitième*), Gk. *ógdoos*, Russ. *(в)осьмой*, Cz. *osmý*, Ir. *ochtú*, Welsh *wythfed*, Bret. *eizhvet*.

IX. PIE **néwn** (older **h₂néwn*), *nine*, gave Gmc. *niwun* (cf. Goth., O.H.G. *niun*, O.Fris. *niugun*, O.N. *níu*, O.E. *nigon*), Lat. *novem*, Osc. *nuven*, Umb. *nuvīm*, Gk. *ἐννέα*, Skr. *nava*, Av. *nauua*, O.Pers. *nava*, Pers. *noh*, Toch. *ñu*, Arm. *inn*, O.Pruss. *newīnjai*, Lith. *devynì*, Ltv. *deviņi*, O.C.S. *devęti*, Russ. *девять*, Polish *dziewięć*, Gaul. *navan*, O.Ir. *nói*, Welsh *naw*, Alb. *nëntë/nândë*, Kam. *nu*; Lyc. *ñuñtāta-*. Slavic common form *devęť*, from PIE **néwntis**, is also found in O.N. *niund*, Gk. (f.) *ἐννεάς*, O.Ind. *navatīṣ*, Av. *navaiti-*. For ordinals **nown(n)ós**, **neuntós**, compare Gmc. *niunthaz* (cf. Eng. *ninth*, Ger. *neunte*, Du. *negende*, Da. *niende*, Swe. *nionde*), Lat. *nonus*, *nouenus*, (but Fr. *neuvième*), Gk. *ἐνατος*, Russ. *девятью*, Cz. *devátý*, Ir. *naoú*, Welsh *nawfed*, Bret. *navvet*.

X. For PIE **dékm(t)** [**de-km̥*], also **dekṃ**, *ten*, compare Gmc. *tekhun* (cf. Goth. *taihun*, O.S. *tehan*, O.N. *tíu*, O.Fris. *tian*, O.E. *tīen*, O.Du. *ten*, O.H.G. *zēhen*), Lat. *decem*, Osc. *deken*, Umb. *desem*, Gk. *δέκα*, Skr. *daśa*, Av. *dasā*, Pers. *datha*, Dacian *dece-*, Toch. *śāk/śak*, Arm. *tasn*, O.Pruss. *desīmtan*, Lith. *dešimt*, Ltv. *desmit*, O.C.S. *desęti*, Russ. *десять*, Polish *dziesięć*, Gaul. *decam*, O.Ir. *deich*, Welsh *deg*, Alb. *dhjetë/dhetë*, Kam. *duc*.

For ordinal **dekm(m)ós**, **dekmtós**, compare Gmc. *tekhunthaz* (cf. O.E. *teogopa*, Ger. *zehnte*, Du., Da. *tiende*, Swe. *tionde*, Eng. *tithe*, *tenth*), Lat. *decimus*, Gk. *dékatos*, Lith. *dešimtas*, Russ. *десятью*, Cz. *desátý*, Ir. *deichiú*, Welsh *degfed*, Bret. *dekvet*.

156. This is the general situation in PIE (cf. e.g. for “*twelve*”, Ved.Skr. *dvādaśa*, Lat. *duodecim*, Gk. *δώδεκα*, Ir. *dó dheag*, etc.), although some dialectal differences are found:

a. In Slavic and dialectal Baltic, a peculiar form **-nódekm** (**-pódekm**), lit. “*on ten*”, is used, e.g. **qetwurnódekm** (**qetworpódekm**) “*four on ten*”, as Russ. *четырнадцать*, i.e. *четыре+на+дцать*, (Ltv. *četrpadsmit*, i.e. *četri+pad+desmit*), cf. Pol. *czternaście*, Cz. *čtrnáct*, Sr.-Cr. *četrnaest*, etc.

b. Germanic and dialectal Baltic use compounds with MIE **-liq(a)**, *left over* (see **leiq**), in Germanic only **óinliq(a)**, “*one left (beyond ten)*”, as Gmc. *ain-lif* (cf. Goth. *ain-lif*, O.E. *endleofan*, O.H.G. *elf*, Eng. *eleven*), Lith. *vienio-lika*, **dwóliq(a)**, “*two left (beyond ten)*”, as Gmc. *twa-lif* (cf. Goth. *twalif*, O.S. *twelif*, O.N. *tolf*, O.E. *twelf*, O.Fris. *twelef*, M.Du. *twalef*, O.H.G. *zwelif*), Lith. *dvy-lika*; also, compare Lithuanian *try-lika*, “*thirteen*”, *keturio-lika*, “*fourteen*”, etc.

For PIE **leiq**, *leave*, compare Gmc. *laikhwnjan* (cf. Goth. *leiħan*, O.N. *ljá*, O.E. *lænan* O.H.G. *līhan*, Eng. *lend*, Ger. *leihen*), Lat. *linquō*, Gk. *leipō*, Skr. *riṇakti*, Av. *raexnah*, Pers. *rēxtan*, Arm. *lk'anem*, O.Pruss. *polijcki*, Lith. *likti*, Ltv. *likt*, Russ. *olek*, O.Ir. *léicid*. Common derivatives include **ekléiqtis**, *eclipse*, *ellipsis*, Gk. *ἔλλειψις*; o-

grade **lóiqnis**, *loan*, as Gmc. *laikhwniz* (cf. O.N. *lān*, Eng. *loan*), **loiqnio**, *lend*, as Gmc. *laikhwnjan*, ; nasalized **linqo**, *leave*, as Lat. *linquere*, in **delinqénts**, *delinquent*, **relinqo**, *relinquish*, **relí(n)qā**, *relic*, etc.

c. It is believed that in some Germanic dialects an inflected form of **-dekm-** was possibly used (cf. O.E. *-tēne*, *-tīne*, *-týne*, Eng. *-teen*), maybe IE ***-dekmis**.

157. The suffix **-k(o)mtǎ**, *ten times*, comes probably ultimately from zero-grade PIE ***dkmtH**, from **dékm(t)**, *ten*, and is found as Lat. *-gintā*, Gk. *-konta*; it is also found in Germanic full-grade **dekmtós**, *tenth*, Gmc. *teguntha-* (cf. O.E. *teogotha*, *tēotha*, Eng. *tenth*, *tithe*).

Germanic suffix *-tig*, “group of ten”, representing “ten” in cardinal numbers (as Eng. *sixty*, *seventy*, etc.), possibly an independent Gmc. root (cf. O.E., Du. *-tig*, O.Fris. *-tich*, O.N. *-tigr*, O.H.G. *-zig*, *-zug*), existed as a distinct word in Goth. *tigjus*, O.N. *tigir*, “tens, decades”. Germanic retains traces of an old base-12 number system, as the words *eleven*, “leave one”, and *twelve*, “leave two”, show, v.s. Old English also had *hund endleofantig* for 110 and *hund twelftig* for 120. One hundred was *hund teantig*. O.N. used *hundrað* for 120 and *þusend* for 1,200. *Tvauhundrað* was 240 and *þriuhundrað* 360.

Balto-Slavic dialects use the forms that MIE reserves for the tens (due to their different formation), i.e. “(unit)+ten”, e.g. *three-ten*, as Russ. *mpyɔyamy* (i.e. *mpu* + *ɔyamy*), Ltv. *trīsdesmit* (i.e. *trīs*+*desmit*); cf. also Pol. *trzydzieści*, Sr.-Cr. *trideset*, etc.

158. For IE **(d)wikrntī**, *twenty*, originally then ***dwi-dkomt-**, compare Lat. *vīgintī*, Gk. *eíkooi*, Skr. *viñśati*, Av. *visaiti*, Pers. *دست* *bēst*), Toch. *wiki/ikām*, Arm. *k'san*, Gaul. *vocontio*, O.Ir. *fiche*, Welsh *ugain*, Alb. *njëzet/njizet*, Kamviri *vici*. For newer formations in Balto-Slavic, as MIE **dwo+dekm**, cf. Lith. *divdesmit*, Russ. *двадцать*, Pol. *dwadzieścia*, Cz. *dvacet*, Sr.-Cr., Bul. *dvadeset*, Slo.,Slk. *dvajset*, Rom. *douăzeci*.

Indo-European tens are generally found in the oldest – or more archaic – attested dialects as compounds of zero-grade numbers with **-dkomt-**, as **trikómt(ǎ)** (Lat. *trīgintā*, Gk. *triákonta*, Ir. *tríocha*, Skr. *triñśat*), **qetwrkómt(ǎ)** (cf. Lat. *quadrāgintā*, Gk. *tessarákonta*, Skr. *catvāriñśat*), **penqekómt(ǎ)** (cf. Lat. *quinqūāgintā*, Gk. *pentēkonta*, Ir. *caoga*, Skr. *pañcāśat*), **s(w)ekskómt(ǎ)** (cf. Lat. *sexāgintā*, Gk. *exēkonta*, Ir. *seasca*, Skr. *ṣaṣṭiḥ*), **septmkómt(ǎ)** (cf. Lat. *septuāgintā*, Gk. *heptákonta*, Ir. *seachtó*, Skr. *saptatiḥ*), **newnkómt(ǎ)** (cf. Lat. *nonāgintā*, Gk. *ennenēkonta*, Ir. *nócha*, Skr. *navatiḥ*).

For PIE **kmtóm**, *hundred*, (probably from ***dkmtóm**, a zero-grade suffixed form of **dékm**, *ten*), compare Gmc. *khunda* (cf. Goth. *hund*, O.H.G. *hunt*), Lat. *centum*, Gk. *εκατόν*, Skr. *śata*, Av. *satem*, Pers. *sad*, Toch. *kānt/kante*, O.Lith. *šim̃tas*, Ltv. *simts*, O.C.S. *sŭto*, Russ. *emo*, Pol. *sto*, Gaul. *cantam*, O.Ir. *cét*, Welsh *cant*. Also, West Germanic dialectal MIE **krnt(m)-radhom** (for **rádhom**, *number*, see **ar**), *khund(a)-ratham*, as O.N. *hundrað*, O.E. *hundred*, Ger. *hundert*, Eng. *hundred*.

A general Proto-Indo-European inflected noun for “thousand” was **(sm)ghéslos**, **-om**, **-ā**, *(one) thousand*, as Skr. *sahasram*, Av. *hazarəm*, Pers. *hāzar*, Toch. *wälts/yaltse*, Russ. *число*, Cz. *číslo*. Common MIE derivatives include **ghéslioi**, *thousand*, as O.Gk. *χίλιοι*, in **gheslo-**, *kilo-*, and Latin derivatives from *mille*, O.Lat. *mī(hī)lī*, in turn from an older PIE suffixed **sm-ghesl-ī**.

The usual (uninflected) Germanic and Balto-Slavic common form **túsntī**, “massive number” hence “thousand”, gave Gmc. *thusundi* (cf. Goth. *þusundi*, O.N. *þúsund*, O.E. *þūsunt*, O.Fris. *thusend*, O.H.G. *þūsunt*, Du. *duizend*),

Toch. *tumane/tmām*, Lith. *tūkstantis*, Ltv. *tūkstots*, OCS *tysŋsti*, Russ. *тысяча*, Polish *tysiąc*. It is possibly related to PIE **tew**, *swell*, and some consider it an older **tūs-kmtī->*túsmī/túsomī*, “swollen hundred”.

159. For IE verb **pel**, *fold*, compare o-grade nouns **póltōn**, *fold*, as Gmc. *falthan* (cf. Goth. *falþan*, O.N. *falda*, O.E. *faldan*, *fealdan*, M.L.G. *volden*, Ger. *falten*), and combining forms **-póltos**, as Gmc. *-falthaz* (cf. Goth. *falþs*, O.N. *-faldr*, O.E. *-feald*, *-fald*, Ger. *-falt*), and **-plos**, as Lat. *-plus*, Gk. *-πλος*, *-πλόος*, also as Gk. *πολύς*, still used in modern Greek. Extended IE base **pleks**, *plait*, gives o-grade **plóksom**, *flax*, as Gmc. *flakhsam* (cf. O.E. *fleax*, O.Fris. *flax*, Ger. *Flachs*), full-grade **-pleks**, *-fold*, in compounds such as **dupleks**, **tripleks**, **mltipleks**, etc., and as verb **plekā**, *fold*, *plicate*, Lat. *plicāre*, in **adplekā**, *apply*, **komplekā**, *complicate*, **kómpleks**, *complice*, **eksplekā**, *deploy*, **deeksplekā**, *deploy*, *display*, **enplekā**, *involve*, *implicate*, *employ*, **enplekitós**, *implicit*, **replekā**, *replicate*, *reply*; suffixed **plekto**, *weave*, *plait*, *entwine*, as Lat. *plectere*, p.part. **plekstós** (from **plekttos*), as in **plékstos**, *plexus*, **amplekstos**, *amplexus*, **komplekstio**, *entwine*, **komplekstós**, *complex*, **perplekstós**, *confused*, *perplexed*; Greek **plektós**, *twisted*.

160. For PIE **mónoghōs** (root **menegh-**), *much*, *many*, compare Gmc. *managaz* (cf. Goth. *manags*, O.S. *manag*, O.E. *monig*, *manig*, O.Fris. *manich*, Swed. *mången*, Du. *menig*, Ger. *manch*), O.C.S. *munogu*, Russ. *многo*, Cz. *mnoho*, O.Ir. *menicc*, Welsh *mynych*. The compound **monoghopóltos**, *manifold*, is common to Germanic dialects, cf. Goth. *manag-falþs*, O.E. *monigfald* (Anglian), *manigfeald* (W.Saxon), O.Fris. *manichfald*, M.Du. *menichvout*, Swed. *mångfalt*, etc.

161. For PIE first person **eg**, **egō**, (and Indo-Iranian **egóm**), compare Gmc. *ek* (cf. Goth. *ik*, O.Fris. *ik*, O.E. *ic*, O.N. *ek*, O.H.G. *ih*, Norw. *eg*, Dan. *jeg*, Eng. *I*, Ger. *ich*), Lat. *ego*, Umb. *eho*, Gk. *ἐγώ*, Av. *azəm*, O.Lith. *eš*, O.Pruss., Ltv. *es*, O.C.S. *aзѣ*, O.Russ. *язѣ*, O.Pol. *jaz*, Kam. *ōc*; Hitt. *uk*, Carian *uk*. Dialectal Skr. *aham*, Ven. *exo*, could show a variant form **eghó(m)*, while Slavic *azѣ* and Anatolian *ug* forms show maybe another old o-grade variant **ōgo*, although this is disputed. Derivatives from inflected **me(ghi)** include Gmc. *me(ke)* (cf. O.N., Goth. *mik*, O.E. *me*, *mec*, O.H.G. *mih*), Lat. *me*, Umb. *mehe*, Ven. *mego*, Gk. *eme*, Skt. *mam*, Av. *mam*, Russ. *mne*, O.Ir. *mé*, Welsh *mi*, Alb. *mua*, etc.

162. For PIE **we(i)**, *we*, compare Gmc. *wiz* (cf. Goth. *wit*, *weis*, O.S. *wī*, O.N. *vit*, *vér*, O.E. *wē*, O.Fris. *wī*, O.H.G. *wir*, Dan. *vi*, Du. *wij*), Skr. *vayam*, Av. *vaēm*, O.Pers. *vayam*, Toch. *was/wes*, Lith. *vedu*, Hitt. *wēs*. For inflected IE **ns-**, **nos**, compare Gmc. *uns-* (cf. Goth. *unsar*, *ugkis*, ON *oss*, *okkr*, O.E., *us*, *uncer*, O.S., O.Fris. *us*, O.H.G. *unsih*, *unser*, Swed. *oss*), Lat. *nōs*, Gk. *no*, Skr. *nas*, Av. *nō*, O.Pers. *amaxām*, Toch. *nás*, O.Pruss. *noūson*, Lith. *nuodu*, Russ. *nas*, Polish *nas*, O.Ir., Welsh *nī*, Alb. *ne*; Hitt. *anzās*.

163. For Indo-European **tu**, *you* (sg.), compare Gmc. *thu* (cf. Goth. *þu*, O.N. *þú*, O.E. *þu*, O.H.G. *thu*, Eng. *thou*, Ger. *du*), Lat. *tū*, Osc. *tuvaī*, Umb. *tu*, Gk. *su*, Skr. *tvam*, Av. *tū*, O.Pers. *tuva*, Toch. *tu/tuwe*, Arm. *tu*, O.Pruss. *toū*, Lith. *tu*, Ltv. *tu*, O.C.S., Russ. *ty*, Polish *ty*, O.Ir. *tú*, Welsh *ti*, Alb. *ti*, Kam. *tü*; Hitt. *tuk*.

164. PIE **ju(s)**, *you* (pl.), gives Gmc. *iūwiz* (cf. Goth. *jus*, O.N. *yor*, O.S. *iū*, O.E. *[g]ē-ow*, O.Fris. *iū-we*, M.Du. *u*, O.H.G. *ir*, *iū-wih*), Gk. *humeis*, Skr. *yūyam*, Av. *yūžəm*, Toch. *yas/yes*, Arm. *dzez*, O.Pruss. *ioūs*, Lith. *jūs*, Ltv. *jūs*. For **wos**, **us-**, compare Lat. *vōs*, Umb. *uestra*, Skr. *vas*, Av. *vō*, O.Pruss. *wans*, Russ. *vy*, *vas*, Polish *wy*, *was*.

165. Indo-European reflexive **s(w)e** gave Goth. *sik*, O.N. *sik*, O.H.G. *sih*, Ger. *sich*, Lat. *sē*, *sibi*, Oscan *sífeí*, Umbrian *seso*, Gk. *heos*, Skr. *sva*, Av. *hva*, Phryg. *ve*, Arm. *ink's*, O.Pruss. *sien*, *sin*, Lith. *savo*, Ltv. *sevi*, O.C.S. *se*, Russ. *sebe*, *-sja*, Alb. *vetë*; Carian *šfes*, Lyd. *šfa-*. Derivatives include suffixed **sélbhos**, *self*, Gmc. *selbaz* (cf. Goth.

silba, O.N. *sjalfr*, O.E. *seolf*, *sylf*, O.Fris. *self*, Du. *zelf*, O.H.G. *selb*), **s(w)ebh(ó)s**, “one’s own”, *blood relation, relative*, as Gmc. *sibjas* (cf. Goth. *sibja*, O.S. *sibba*, O.E. *sibb*, O.Fris., M.Du. *sibbe*, O.H.G. *sippa*, Eng. *sib*, Ger. *Sippe*); suffixed **swóinos**, “one’s own (man)”, *attendant, servant*, also *shepherd*, as Gmc. *swainaz* (cf. O.N. *sveinn*, O.E. *swan*, O.S. *swen*, O.H.G. *swein*, Eng. *swain*); suffixed **s(u)w-**, as in **suwikīdā**, *sucide*, and **swómis**, “one’s own master”, *owner, prince*, as Skr. *svāmī*; extended **sed**, **sē**, *without, apart* (from “on one’s own”); suffixed o-grade **sōlos**, *by oneself alone*, Lat. *sōlus*, as in **sōlitāsiós**, *solitary*, **desōlā**, *desolate*; suffixed **swēdhsko**, *accustom, get accustomed*, as Lat. *suēscere*, as in **komswēdhsko**, *accustom*, p.part. **komswēstós** (<***komswēdh(sk)to-**), in **komswēstūdōn**, *consuetude, custom*, **deswēstūdōn**, *desuetude*, **manswēstūdōn**, *mansuetude*; suffixed extended **swetrós**, *comrade, companion*, as O.Gk. *hetaros*; suffixed form **sweinós**, *self*, as O.Ir. *féin*, as in *Sinn Féin*; suffixed **swétos**, *from oneself*.

Some linguists connect the pronoun to an older PIE root **swe-** meaning *family*, in turn related with **su**, *be born*, which would have frozen in ancient times through composition in words like **sw-esōr**, lit. “*woman of the own family*” (from **sw-**, “*family, own*” and **ésor-**, *woman*), as opposed to the generic **ésōr** or **cénā**, *woman*.

166. For PIE **deuk**, *lead*, also “*pull, draw*”, compare Gmc. *teuhan* (cf. O.E. *tēon*, O.H.G. *ziohan*, Eng. *tug*, Ger. *ziehen, Zug*), M.Welsh *dygaf*, Alb. *nduk*; zero-grade suffixed **dūkā**, *draw, drag*, Gmc. *tugōn* (cf. O.E. *togian*, Eng. *tow*), and prefixed **ekdukā**, *lead out, bring up, educate*, in Lat. *ēducāre*; suffixed o-grade **doukē**, *bind, tie*; **dóukmos**, *descendant, family, race, brood*, hence “*team*”, as Gmc. *tauhmaz*, O.E. *tēam*, and denominative verb **doukmio**, *beget, teem*, as Gmc. *taukhmjan*, O.E. *tēman*, *tīeman*; basic form gives Latin derivatives **déuks**, *duke*, **apdeuko**, *abduct*, **addeuko**, *adduce*, **aqādéuktos**, *aqueduct*, **kikromdéuktiōn**, *circumduction*, **komdeuko**, *conduce, conduct*, **dedeuko**, *deduce, deduct*, **ekdeuko**, *educate*, **endeuko**, *induce*, **entrodeuko**, *introduce*, **prodeuko**, *produce*, **redeuko**, *reduce*, **sedeuko**, *seduce*, **supdeuko**, *subdue*, **transdeuko**, *traduce*.

167. For PIE **so**, *this*, as O.E. *se* (later replaced by *th-*, in *the*), Gk. *ho, he*, Skt. *sa*, Avestan *ha*, O.Ir. *so*, had also a Germanic feminine **sjā**, “*she*”, Gmc. *sjō*, as O.E. *sēo*, *sīe*. A common loan word is variant form **sei-** in compound with **ki**, *here*, giving **séiki**, *thus, so, in that manner*, as Lat. *sic* (cf. for Romance “*yes*”, Fr. *si*, It. *sì*, Spa., Cat. *sí*, Pt. *sim*). From inflected form **to** are Gmc. *thē* (cf. O.E. *the*, M.Du. *de*, Ger. *der, die*), L. *ta[lis]*, Gk. *to*, Skr. *ta-*, Bal.-Sla. *to*, also alternative Greek borrowing **tmto-**, *tauto-*; from neuter **tod** is Gmc. *that*; from accusative **tām** are adverbial Latin **tāmdem**, *at last, so much, tandem*, and **tāmtos**, *so much*, and from its reduced form **tā-** is suffixed **tālis**, *such*.

168. From PIE **i** are derivatives **jénos** (see **éno**), *that, yon*, as Gmc. *jenaz* (cf. Goth. *jains*, O.N. *enn*, O.Fris. *jen*, O.H.G. *ener*, M.Du. *ghens*, O.E. *geon*, Ger. *jener*), and as extended **jend-**, **jéndonos**, *yond, yonder, beyond*, as Gmc. *jend(anaz)*, O.E. *geond(an)*; extended form **jái** gives O.E. *gēa*, Ger., Dan., Norw., Sw. *ja*, Eng. *yeah*; relative stem **jo** plus particle gives **jóbho**, “*doubt*”, *if*, as Gmc. *jaba* (cf. O.E. *gif*, O.N. *ef, if*, O.Fris. *gef*, O.H.G. *ibu, iba*, Ger. *ob*, Du. *of*); basic form **i**, Lat. *is*, neuter **id**, *it*, and **ídem**, *same*, as in **identikós**, *identical*, **idémtitā**, *identity*, **identidhakā**, *identify*; suffixed **íterom**, *again*, **íterā**, *iterate*, **reiterā**, *reiterate*, **ítem**, *thus, also*.

For MIE reconstructed **lig**, *body, form, like, same*, compare Germanic derivatives **komlígos**, “*like*”, *having the same form*, lit. “*with a corresponding body*”, as Gmc. *galikaz* (cf. Goth. *galeiks*, O.S. *gilik*, O.N. *glikr*, O.E. *gelic*, Du. *gelijk*, Ger. *gleich*), analogous, etymologically, to MIE **kombhormís**, Lat. *conform*; verb **ligio**, *please*, as Gmc. *likjan* (cf. Goth. *leikan*, O.N. *lika*, O.E. *lician*, O.Fris. *likia*, O.H.G. *lihhen*).

For MIE reconstructed **bhórmā**, *form*, compare Lat. *forma*, “*form, mold, shape, case*”, and Greek μορφη, “*form, shape, beauty, outward appearance*”, equivalent to IE **mórbhā**, hence both possibly from a common PIE root **merbh-/bherm**, “*form*”.

169. For **ko**, **ki**, *here*, compare as Gmc. *khi-* (cf. Goth. *hita*, ON *hér*, O.E. *hit*, *he*, *her*, O.H.G. *hiar*, Eng. *it*, *he*, *here*), Lat. *cis*, Lith. *šis*; Hitt. *kāš*, Luw. *zaš*. Also, a common particle **ke** is found, as in O.Lat. *hon-ce* (Lat. *hunc*), Gk. *keinos* (from **ke-eno**), also Hitt. *ki-nun*, “*now*”.

170. PIE **éno**, *there*, gave Gmc. *jenos* (in compound with **i**), Skr. *ena-*, *anena*, O.C.S. *onu*, Lith. *ans*.

171. Common loan word Latin *murus*, “*wall*”, comes from O.Lat. *moiros*, *moerus*, i.e. MIE **móiros**, with common derivatives **moirālís**, *of a wall*, and n.pl. **moirália**, as Fr. *muraille*, Spa. *muralla*, Eng. *mural*. This word is used normally in modern Indo-European languages to refer to an “*outer wall of a town, fortress, etc.*”, as Ger. *Mauer*, Du. *muur*, Sca. *mur*, Fr. *mur*, It., Spa., Pt. *muro*, Ca. *mur*, Lith. *muras*, Pol. *mur*, Ir. *mur*, Bret. *mur*, Alb. *mur*, etc., while most IE languages use another word for the “*partition wall within a building*”, as MIE **wállom**, *wall, rampart, row or line of stakes*, a collective from **wállós**, *stake*, as Lat. *uallum*, *uallus* (cf. O.E. *weall*, O.S., O.Fris., M.L.G., M.Du. *wal*, Swe. *vall*, Da. *val*, Ger. *Wall*), MIE **pariétis**, as Lat. *paries*, *parietis* (cf. It. *parete*, Spa. *pared*, Pt. *parede*, Rom. *perete*), MIE **stáinā** (cf. O.C.S. *stena*, Russ. *стена*, Sr.-Cr., Slo. *stena*, Cz. *stěna*, Pol. *ściana*, also compare loans Ltv. *siena*, Lith. *siena*, Finn. *seinä*, Est. *sein*). IE **móiros** comes from PIE **mej**, *strengthen, pole*, as in Gmc. *mairja-* (cf. O.Eng. *mære*, *gemære* “*limit, boundary*”, O.Ice. *landa-mæri*), O.Ind. *mití-*, Pers. *mēx* “*peg, plug, nail*” (<**maiḡa*), O.Ir. [-*tuid*]*men*, and extended Lith. *mita*, Sla. **moisto** or **meisto** (from PIE ***me/o-itto**), as in O.Bulg. *město*, Ser.-Cr. *mjesto*, Cz. *místo*, etc.

For Indo-European root **stāi-**, *stone*, compare Slavic **stáinā**, *wall*, and o-grade **stóinos**, *stone*, as Gmc. *stainaz* (cf. Goth. *stains*, O.N. *steinn*, O.E. *stan*, O.H.G. *stein*, Da. *steen*); suffixed **stájir**, *solid fat, suet*, as Gk. *στέαρ*, in **stājrikós**, *stearic*, etc; cf. also Gk. *stia*, *stion*, “*pebble*”, Skr. *styayate* “*curdles, becomes hard*”, Av. *stay-* “*heap*”.

172. For PIE **peig**, also **peik**, *cut, mark (by incision)*, compare derivatives **péik(o)lā**, *cutting tool, file, saw*, as Gmc. *fikh(a)la* (cf. O.E. *feol*, *fil*, O.H.G. *fila*, M.Du. *vile*, Eng. *file*, Ger. *Feile*), Lith. *pela*, O.C.S. *pila*; nasalized zero-grade **pingo**, *embroider, tattoo, paint, picture* (presumably from “*decorate with cut marks*” to “*decorate*” to “*decorate with color*”), as Lat. *pingere*, in p.part. **pigtós**, *painted*, **pigtósā**, *painting, picture*, **pigmńtom**, *pigment*, **depingo**, *depict*; suffixed zero-grade form **pikrós**, *sharp, bitter*, as Gk. *pikros*; o-grade **poikilós**, *spotted, pied, various*, as Gk. *poikilos*. Compare, with the sense of “*mark, decorate*”, Skr. *pingaḥ*, *pesalah*, *pimsati*, O.C.S. *pisati*, *pegu*, “*variegated*”, O.H.G. *fehjan* “*adorn*”, Lith. *piesiu* “*write*”.

173. For PIE **ed**, *eat*, originally *bite*, compare Gmc. (pro)etan (cf. Goth. *itan*, ON *eta*, O.E. *etan*, *fretan*, O.H.G. *ezzen*, *frezzan*, M.Du. *eten*), Lat. *edere*, as in **edibhilís**, *edible*, **komedo**, *comedo*, Lat. *comedere*, p.part. **kolestós**, (<***komedto-**) as in **kolestibhilís**; compound **prám(e)diom**, “*first meal*”, *lunch* (from **prām**, *first*), as Lat. *prandium*; suffixed **edunā**, *pain* (from “*gnawing care*”), as Gk. *odunē*. Compare Lat. *edō*, Osc. *edum*, Gk. *edō*, Skr. *ad*, Av. *ad*, Thrac. *esko-*, Toch. *yesti*, Arm. *utel*, O.Pruss. *ist*, Lith. *ėsti*, Ltv. *ēst*, Russ. *jest'*, Polish *jeść*, O.Ir. *esse*; Hitt. *at*, Luw. *ad-*, *az-*, Palaic *ata-*.

Proto-Indo-European **donts** (old gen. **dentós**), *tooth*, originally present participle **h₁dent*, “*biting*”, gives Gmc. *tanth-tunth* (cf. Goth. *tunþus*, O.E. *tōð*, pl. *teð*, cf. O.N. *tönn*, O.S. *tand*, O.Fris. *toth*, O.H.G. *zand*, Dan., Swed., Du. *tand*, Ger. *Zahn*), Lat. *dentis*, Gk. *odous/donti*, Skr. *dantam*, Pers. *dandān*, Lith. *dantis*, Russ. *desna*, O.Ir.

dét, Welsh *dant*, Kam. *dut*. Modern derivatives include Germanic **dńtskos**, *canine tooth, tusk* (cf. O.E. *tux, tusc*, O.Fris. *tusk*), Latin **dentālis**, *dental*, **dentístā**, *dentist*, **endentā**, *indent*, **tridénts**, *trident*, and Greek **-donts**, **donto-**, as Gk. *odōn, odous*, in **dontologíā**, *odontology*, etc.

174. Proto-Indo-European **gal**, *call, shout*, gave expressive **gallo**, as Gmc. *kall-* (cf. O.N. *kalla*, O.E. *ceallian*, O.H.G. *halan*, Eng. *call*), also found in Latin noun **gállos**, *cock* (< “the calling bird”), as Skr. *usakala*, “dawn-calling”, M.Ir. *cailech*, (but also associated with *Gallus*, Gallic, as if to mean “the bird of Gaul”), in **gallinakiós**, *gallinaceous*; **gálsos**, *voice*, as O.C.S. *glasŭ*, as in *glasnost*; also, reduplicated **gálgalos**, *word*, as O.C.S. *glagolu*. Also found in Gk. *kaleo, kelados*, Lith. *kalba*, “language”.

175. For Proto-Indo-European verbal root **pō(i)**, *drink*, compare common derivatives Lat. *pōtāre, pōtus, bibō*, Umb. *puni*, Gk. *πῖνω, πόσις*, Gk.Lesb. *πώνω* (Fut. *πιόμαι*, Aor. *ἔπιον*, Impf. *πῖθι*, Perf. *πέπωκα*), O.Ind. *píbati, pītás, pītís*, also *pāti, pāyáyati, páyatē*, Thrac. *pinon*, Arm. *əmpelik'*, O.Pruss. *poutwei, poieiti*, Lith. *puotà*, Sla. *pī-* (cf. O.C.S. *pitijŭ, piju*, O.Russ. *numu*, Pol. *pić, piju*, Cz. *píti, piji*, Sr.-Cr. *nuŕmu, nuŕĕm*, Slo. *píti, pijem*, etc.), O.Ir. *ibim*, Welsh *yfed*, Alb. *pi* (aor. *pīva*); Hitt. *pas*. For MIE common words, compare **pōtós**, *drunk*, as Lat. *pōtus*, in **pōtā**, *drink*, Lat. *pōtāre*; suffixed zero-grade **pōtis**, *drink, drinking*, in **kompótiom**, “with drinking”, *feast, banquet, symposium*, as Gk. *συνπόσιον*, and further suffixed Latin **pōtiōn**, *a drink, potion*, as Lat. *pōtiō*, or; zero-grade **pīros**, *feast*, as O.C.S. *pirŭ* (cf. also general zero-grade **pī**, Sla. *pij-*, “drink”); suffixed nasal **pīno**, *drink*, as Gk. *pīnein*; suffixed **pōtlom**, *drinking vessel, cup, bowl*, as Skr. *pātram*; suffixed reduplicated zero-grade **pipo-**, whence **pibo**, *drink*, as O.Ind. *píbati*, Sla. *pivo*, also in Lat. *bibere*, where it is assimilated to **bibo*.

A common term for “beer”, thus, could be Modern Indo-European neuter **pībom**, as both common European words are derived from PIE reduplicated verb **pibo**, compare Lat. *bibere* (cf. O.E. *beor*, O.N. *bjórr*, Du., Fris., Ger. *bier*, Ice. *bjór*, Fr. *bière*, It., Cat. *birra*, Rom. *bere*, Gk. *μπίρα*, Pers. *abejo*, Bul. *бѳра*, Ir. *beoir*, Welsh *bîr*, Bret. *bier*, Alb. *birrë*, also Hebrew *bîrah*, Turkish *bira*, Arabic *bîra*, Jap. *bîru*, Chinese *píjŭ/bihluh*, Maori *pia*, Thai *biya*, Malay *bir*, Indonesian *bir*, Swahili, Vietnamese *bia*), and Slavic *pivo* (cf. Russ., Ukr. *nuŕo*, Pol. *piwo*, Cz., Sr.-Cr. *pivo*, Bel. *niea*, Mac. *nuŕo*, also Mongolian *nuŕo*, Azeri *pivo*, etc.). For other terms, compare MIE **áluts**, *ale*, as Gmc. *aluth* (cf. O.E. *ealu*, O.S. *alo*, O.N., Sca. *əl*, Ice. *öl*, Ltv., Lith. *alus*, O.C.S. *olu*, Slo. *ol*, Rom. *olovină*, also Est. *õlu*, Finn. *olut*), perhaps from a source akin to Lat. *alumen*, “alum”, or to PIE root **alu**, a root with connotations of “sorcery, magic, possession, intoxication”. Another term comes from Cel.-Lat. *cerevisia* -> *cervesia* (cf. Spa. *cerveza*, Pt. *cerveja*, Occ., Cat. *cervesa*, Gal. *cervexa*, Filipino, Tagalog *servesa*, Ilongo *serbisa*, Cebuano *sirbesa*, Tetum *serveja*, etc.), in turn from agricultural Goddess Lat. *Ceres*, from PIE **ker**, *grow*, and possibly Lat. *vis*, “strength”, from IE **wíros**, *man*.

For PIE **ker**, *grow*, compare **kérēs**, as Lat. *Cerēs*, *goddess of agriculture, especially the growth of grain*, in **kereális**, *cereal*; extended form **krē-**, in **krēio**, *bring forth, create, produce* (< “to cause to grow”), *create*, as Lat. *crēāre*, also in **prōkrēiā**, *procreate*, **krēiātiōn**, *creation*; suffixed **krēsکو**, *grow, increase*, as Lat. *crēscere*, in **krēskénts**, *crescent*, **komkrēsکو**, *grow together, harden*, p.part. **komkrētós**, in **komkrētā**, *concrete*, **adkrēsکو**, *accrue*, **dekrēsکو**, *decrease*, **enkrēsکو**, *increase*, **rekrēsکو**, *increase*, also *recruit*, **ekskrēsکو**, *grow out*, in **ekskrēskéntiā**, *excrecence*, p.part. **ekskrētós**, *grown out*, in **ekskrētā**, *separate, purge*; suffixed o-grade **kórwos**, “growing”, *adolescent, boy, son*, and **korwá**, *girl*, as Gk. *kouros, koros*, and *korē*; compound **smkērós**, “of one growth”, *sincere* (from zero-grade **sm-**, *same, one*), as Lat. *sincērus*.

176. For PIE root **lew**, *wash*, cf. Lat. *lauāre*, Gk. *louein*, Gaul. *lautro*, Arm. *loganam/lokanam*, O.Ir. *lóathar*, Welsh *luddw*, Hitt. *lahhuzzi*. Compare derivatives **lóukā**, as Gmc. *laugō* (cf. O.N. *laug*, O.E. *lēðran*, O.H.G. *louga*, Eng. *lather*, Ger. *Lauge*); from Latin variant **lawo**, zero-grade **-lwo** in compounds, are **dislúwiom**, *deluge*, **adlúwion**, *alluvion*, **komlúwiom**, *colluvium*, **eklúwiom**, *eluvium*, etc.; from athematic **lawā** are **lawātóriom**, *lavatory*, **lawābho**, **lawātrínā**, *bath, privy*, as Lat. *lātrīna*, etc.

177. The verb ‘to be’ in Old English was a compound made up of different sources. *Bēon* and *wesan* were only used in certain tenses (mixed with original PIE **es**). *Bēon* was used in the present tense to express permanent truths (the ‘gnomic present’), while *wesan* was used for the present participle and the preterite.

Wesan comes from Germanic **wīsan* (cf. Goth. *wesan*, O.N. *vesa*, O.E. *wesan*, O.H.G. *wesan*, Dutch *wezen*, Ger. *war*, Swe. *vara*) from Indo-European **wes**, *dwelt, live*, as in Celtic *westi-* (cf. Old Irish *feiss*). Common English forms include *was* (cf. O.E. *wæs*) and *were* (cf. O.E. Sg. *wære*, Pl. *wæron*).

178. For PIE **men**, *think*, compare zero-grade suffixed (**kom**)**mńtis**, *mind*, as Gmc. (*ga*)*munthiz* (cf. Goth. *muns*, O.N. *minni*, O.E. *gemynd*, Ger. *minne*), Lat. *mēns* (*ment-*), in **mntālís**, *mental*, **demńtis**, *dement*, **mńtiōn**, *remembrance, mention*; also, **mntós**, “*willing*”, as Gk. *-matos*, as in **automńtikós**, *automatic*; suffixed **mnio**, *be mad*, as Gk. *mainesthai*, and **mńios**, *spirit*, as Av. *mainiius*; also fem. **mńiā**, *madness, mania*, as Gk. *maniā*, in **mńiakós**, *maniac*; full-grade **měntiā**, *love*, as Gmc. *minthjō* (cf. O.H.G. *minna*, M.Du. *minne*); reduplicated **mimno**, *remember*, as Lat. *meminisse*, in **mimnéntōd**, *memento* (imperative), **kommimnesko**, *contrive by thought*, as Lat. *comminiscī*, **kommentásiom**, *comment*, **remimnesko**, *recall, recollect*, **remimneskénts**, *reminiscent*; **mántis**, *seer*, as Gk. *mantis*; **méntros**, *counsel, prayer, hymn*, as Skr. *mantrah*; suffixed **ménōs**, *spirit*, as Gk. *menos*; o-grade causative **monē**, *remind, warn, advise*, as Lat. *monēre*, in **mónitiōn**, *monition*, **monitór**, *monitor*, **mónstrom**, *portent, monster*, **admonē**, *admonish*, **demonstrā**, *demonstrate*, **prāimonítiōn**, **supmonē**, *summon*; maybe also from this root is suffixed **Móntuā**, *Muse*, which gives usual Greek loans **montuáikos**, *mosaic*, as Gk. *Μωσαϊκός*, **montuéiom**, *museum*, as Gk. *μουσεῖον*, **montuiká**, *music*, as Gk. *μουσική*; extended **mnā**, reduplicated **mimnāsko**, *remember*, as Gk. *mimnēskein*, giving **mnāstós**, *remembered*, **ṛmnāstós**, “*not remembered*”, from which **ṛmnāstíā**, *oblivion, amnesty*, as Gk. *ἀμνηστία*, and **ṛmnásiā**, *amnesia*, **mn(á)mn**, *memory*, as Gk. *mnēma*, **mnámōn**, *mindful*, **mnāmonikós**, *mnemonic*, **mnámā**, *memory*, as Gk. *mnēmē*; also, from PIE expression **mens dhē**, “*set mind*”, is compound noun **mnsdhē**, *wise*, as Av. *maz-dā-*.

A similar IE root is **mendh**, *learn*, which in zero-grade **mndhā** gives Gk. *manthanein* (Aorist stem *math-*), as in **mndhāmtikós**, *mathematical*, **ghrēstomńdheíā**, *chrestomathy*, etc.