

PIE \**skul-tro-* ‘blade’; Lat *culter* ‘knife’ < \*(s)*kul-tros*; WGmc \**skuldro* < \**skul-treh*<sub>2</sub> (Eng *shoulder*)

Celt \**sospos* (W *hoff*) < \**sospo-*; Lat *sospes* (gs *sospitis*) < \**sospe-t-*; WGmc \**samftī* (Eng *soft*) < \**somp-t-*

Celt \**kasφ-* (W *caffael*, Br *kavout*); Gmc \**haspijô* (Eng *hasp*)

(Celt \**kag-* > W *cael*, Br *kaout*)

PIE \**nasrī* ‘nostrils’ (neuter dual) (Lat *nāris* < *nasris*; Gmc \**nustrô* > \**nustrilan* > Eng *nostril*; Lith *nasrai* ‘jaws, mouth’; Slav \**nozdrà*); Celt \**srīka* (Br *fri*) < \*(na)*srī-ka*; Grk *rhīs* (gs *rhīnos*) < \*(na)*srī-n-* {OE *nospyrel* “nose-hole” is a fake form resulting from folk etymology}

Celt \**dagos* < \**gados* (< \**g<sup>h</sup>ados*) < \**h<sub>2</sub>gh<sub>2</sub>e-d<sup>h</sup>o-*; Gmc \**gôdaz* < \**g<sup>h</sup>ā-d<sup>h</sup>o-* < \**gh<sub>2</sub>eh<sub>2</sub>-d<sup>h</sup>o-*; Grk *agathos* < *h<sub>2</sub>egh<sub>2</sub>e-d<sup>h</sup>o-*

Celt \**lakwo-* (W *llabi*, Br *labous*, OIr *lachu*); Lat *aquila* < \*(l)*akwe-leh*<sub>2</sub>; Gmc \**laiwarikô* (Eng *lark*) (poss Gmc \**lahwa-rikô*?)

PIE \**nei-* ‘too (much, many)’; Celt \**noibo-*, \**neiton*; Lat *nimis*, *nimum*; Gmc \**nīpan*

PIE \**iseh*<sub>2</sub>- ‘healing’; Celt \**jakkos* ‘healthy’ (W *iach*) < \**isat-kos* < \**ish*<sub>2</sub>-*t-*; Gr *iâomai* ‘heal, cure’ < \**iseh*<sub>2</sub>-*o-*, *iâtros* ‘physician, surgeon’ < \**iseh*<sub>2</sub>-*tros*; Skr *iṣ* ‘refreshment, drink; strength, vigor’, *iṣa* ‘refreshment; full of sap, fertile, vigorous, fruitful’ {possibly also OIr *sáith* & Lat *satis* < \*(i)*seh*<sub>2</sub>-*ti-*, Gmc \**sadaz* & Latv *sâts* < \*(i)*seh*<sub>2</sub>-*to-*}

PIE \**ish*<sub>2</sub>-*ro-*; Gaul *isara-*; Lat *īra* < \**irira* < \**ish*<sub>2</sub>-*reh*<sub>2</sub>; Grk *hieros* < \**ish*<sub>2</sub>-*ros*; Skr *iṣira*

Celt \**jalon* ‘clearing’ < \**i-sal-on*; Lat *solum* < \**sol-om*; Gmc \**salq* ‘hall’ < \**sol-om*; Slav \**selò* ‘village’

Celt \**jānos* ‘just, fair’ (W *iawn*, Br *eeun*) < \**i-sān-os*; Lat *sānus*; WGmc \**sānô* > OE *sōna* > Eng *soon*

Celt \**īsarnon* < \**īs-ṛnom*; Gmc \**īsan* (Eng *ice*)

PIE \**īnd<sup>h</sup>-s-e(l/r)o-*; Celt \**ītselos*; Lat *īnferus* {deriving Celt \**ītselos* from PIE \**ped-su* (loc pl) “to the feet” is simply inane} {Celt \**anderos* is directly cognate with Gmc \**underaz* and Skr *adhara*, all from \**ṇd<sup>h</sup>eros*}

PIE \**ṇ-d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>1</sub>e* ‘originally’ (« un-put, un-placed ») < \**d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘put, place’, \**ṇ-d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>1</sub>e-ro-* ‘original, primordial, primeval, pristine’; Celt \**ande* > Gaul *ande-*, Celt \**andero-* > Gaul *anderon* “primeval beings”, W *anner* ‘heifer’, OIr *ainder* ‘young woman’; Gmc \**underaz* (Eng *under*); Grk *Athēnē* ‘Athena’, a virgin goddess < \**ṇ-d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>1</sub>-neh<sub>2</sub>*; Skr *adhas* ‘below, under, beneath’, *adhara* ‘inferior,

lower' (Skr also has *adhi* 'above, over') {the notion of creation coming up from below is common, leading to the association of that which is original, primordial with that which is below}

Lat *vulpēs* < P-Italic *\*wolp-* < PIE *\*w|k<sup>w</sup>-* + *-peh<sub>1</sub>s* from *\*h<sub>2</sub>lopeh<sub>1</sub>s*; Lat *lupus* < *\*lopos* < *\*h<sub>2</sub>lop-* from *\*h<sub>2</sub>lopeh<sub>1</sub>s* + *-os* (from *\*w|k<sup>w</sup>os*)

SPIE *\*gVlb<sup>h</sup>-* > Gaul *\*galba* > Lat *galba*, Gmc *\*kalbaz* > Eng *calf*; NPIE *\*g<sup>w</sup>Vlb<sup>h</sup>-* > Grk *delphys*, Skr *garbha*

Celt *\*abalo-*, Gmc *\*apluz* < *\*h<sub>2</sub>ebh<sub>2</sub>el-* < *\*h<sub>2</sub>emh<sub>2</sub>el-*; Grk *mêlon* < *\*mh<sub>2</sub>eh<sub>2</sub>l-* (Lat *mālum* < Doric *\*mālon*); Skr *phala* < *h<sub>2</sub>bh<sub>2</sub>el-* < *h<sub>2</sub>mh<sub>2</sub>el-*

Celt *\*abalos* < *\*h<sub>2</sub>bal-os* < *\*bh<sub>2</sub>el-os* < *\*mh<sub>2</sub>el-os*; Gmc *\*aplaz* < *\*ablos* < *\*h<sub>2</sub>bal-os* < *\*bh<sub>2</sub>el-os* < *\*mh<sub>2</sub>el-os*; Grk *mêlon* < *\*mālom* (> Doric *\*mālon* > Lat *mālum*) < *\*meh<sub>2</sub>l-om*; Skr *phalam* < *\*bh<sub>2</sub>el-om* < *\*mh<sub>2</sub>el-om*

SPIE *\*reuh<sub>1</sub>-* (Olr *róe*, Lat *rūs*, Eng *room*); NPIE *\*h<sub>1</sub>eur-us* (Grk *eurys*, Skr *uru*)

PIE *\*sepel-/sopel-* 'equip'; Gaul tribal name *Corio-solites* < *\*soϕlites*; Lat *sepelīre* (*sepe(i)ō*); Grk *hoplizein* (*hoplizō*), *hoplītēs* {perhaps also Gmc *\*saljanq* (Eng *sell*) < *\*saðljanq* < *\*sop(e)lje/o-*}

Lat *mulcēre* (*mulceō*); Gmc *\*plegana* < *\*blekonom* < *\*mlek<sup>j</sup>-*; Skr *mṛś-* < *\*m|k<sup>j</sup>-* {tendency in Gmc to favor CReC-; Lat *ferv-/Gmc \*brew-*, Celt *\*derw-/Gmc \*trew-*, etc.}

Celt *\*toibos* 'side'; Lat *tībia* < *\*teib-jeh<sub>2</sub>* or < *\*tūbja* < *\*toib-jeh<sub>2</sub>*

SPIE interrogative *\*k<sup>w</sup>-*; NPIE interrogative *\*k-* (*\*k<sup>w</sup>-* would have become *c-* in Skr)

Lat *tōtus* 'whole, all, entire, complete' < *\*tāu-to-* < PIE *\*teh<sub>2</sub>-u* 'until then'; Lat *tantus* 'so much, so many' < *\*tam-to-* < PIE *\*th<sub>2</sub>-em* 'so, that' > Lat *tam* {PIE *\*-eh<sub>2</sub>u-* > Lat *ō* also in *sōl* 'sun' < *\*sāul-* < PIE *\*seh<sub>2</sub>ul-*}

PIE *\*k<sup>j</sup>esi* 'here'; Olr (*in*) *bith cé* '(in) this world' (*cé* < *kai* < *k<sup>j</sup>asi?*); Lat *cis* 'on this side of'; Gmc *\*hêr* < *\*herira* < *\*k<sup>j</sup>esi-ro-* (or < *\*hezra-* < *\*k<sup>j</sup>es-ro-*); Grk *kai* 'and, also, even, though' < *\*k<sup>j</sup>asi* (or < *\*k<sup>j</sup>h<sub>2</sub>e-i* 'this way' - see below); Lith *šis* 'this, the present'

PIE *\*tosi* 'there'; Gmc *þar* (Eng *there*); Skr *tarhi* < *\*tos-g<sup>h</sup>i* (*s* > *r* bef *h* in Skr)

PIE *\*josi* 'where (relative)'; Grk *hou* < *\*josi*; Skr *yarhi* < *\*jos-g<sup>h</sup>i* (*s* > *r* bef *h* in Skr)

PIE *\*k<sup>w</sup>osi* 'where (interrogative)'; Lat *cūr* 'why?', (Pre-Classical *quor*); Gmc *\*hwar* (Eng *where*); Grk *pou* < *\*k<sup>w</sup>osi*

PIE *\*tod<sup>h</sup>i* ‘up to there’ > Grk *tothi*, (poss Skr *tarhi* if from *\*tos-d<sup>h</sup>i*)

PIE *\*jod<sup>h</sup>i* ‘up to where (rel)’ > Lat *ibī*, Grk *hothi*, (poss Skr *yarhi* if from *\*jos-d<sup>h</sup>i*)

PIE *\*k<sup>w</sup>od<sup>h</sup>i* ‘up to where?’ > Lat *ubī*, Grk *pothi*

PIE *\*k<sup>i</sup>h<sub>2</sub>e-i* ‘this way’; Grk *kai* ‘and, also, even, though’ (if not < *\*k<sup>i</sup>esi* – see above); Lith *šiaip* ‘so, this way’

PIE *\*th<sub>2</sub>e-i* ‘that way’; Grk *têi*, *têide* ‘here, there, thither; in this way; where; how, as’; Lith *taigi* ‘so, thus’, *taip* ‘yes’ {cf PIE *\*i-th<sub>2</sub>e* ‘likewise’; Lat *ita*; Skr *iti*}

PIE *\*jh<sub>2</sub>e-i* ‘the way that’; Grk *hêi* ‘where; whither; how, as, as far as’

PIE *\*k<sup>w</sup>h<sub>2</sub>e-i* ‘what way? how?’; Lat *quī* ‘how, why’; Gmc *hwī* > Eng *why*; Grk *pêi*, *pê* ‘which way? where? how? why?’; Lith *kai* ‘when, while’, *kaip* ‘how, what’

PIE *\*i-th<sub>2</sub>e* ‘likewise’ > Lat *ita*; Grk *isos* < *\*it-jos*; Skr *iti*

PIE *\*eti* ‘also, too’; Gaul *eti-c*; Lat *et*; Goth *ip*; Grk *eti*; Skr *ati*

PIE *\*h<sub>2</sub>e-th<sub>2</sub>e* ‘again, re-’; Celt *\*ate-* (Gaul *ate-*, OIr *ath-*) (poss from *\*h<sub>2</sub>e-th<sub>2</sub>i* instead of *\*h<sub>2</sub>e-th<sub>2</sub>e*); Lat *at*, *atquī* (but not *atque* < *\*ad-k<sup>w</sup>e*); Grk *háte* ‘just as, as if; because, as’; Skr *atha* {Grk *háte* should be *\*\*áte* - cf *atár* & *áter*}

PIE *\*s<sub>h</sub>ni* ‘without’ < *\*s<sub>h</sub>ni*; OIr *sain* ‘different, special’; Lat *sine* ‘without’ < *\*seni* < *\*s<sub>h</sub>ni*; Grk *atár* ‘but, yet, however’; Skr *sanitúr* ‘without’ {Grk & Skr from *\*s<sub>h</sub>(i)-tr*; Grk *atár* should be *\*\*határ* - cf *áte* & *áter*}

PIE *\*s<sub>h</sub>ter* ‘apart, except’ < *\*s<sub>h</sub>-ter*; Celt *\*santer-* (W *hanner* ‘half’, Br *hanter* ‘half’); Gmc *\*sundraz* (Eng *sunder*); Gr *áter* ‘without, besides’; Skr *sanutár* ‘away, aside, off’ {Grk *áter* should be *\*\*háter* - cf *atár* & *háte*}

PIE *\*h<sub>x</sub>neu* ‘instead’; Celt *\*nau* ‘or’ (OIr *nó*, W *neu*; not from *\*ne-we*); Lat *an* ‘or, perhaps’; Goth *inuh* ‘without’; Grk *áneu* ‘without, besides’; Skr *anu* ‘along, towards; behind, after; with, according to; later, afterwards; again, then’ (poss conflation with *\*h<sub>2</sub>en-h<sub>2</sub>e* > Gmc *\*ana* (Eng *on*), Grk *ana*)

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>er* ‘then, therefore, so’; Lat *ergō* ‘therefore, because, thus’ < \**h<sub>1</sub>r-gō*; Grk *ára* ‘then, so then’ < \**h<sub>1</sub>r-h<sub>x</sub>*; Balt \**h<sub>1</sub>r-* > Lith *ir* ‘and, too; so, even’, Lith *irgi* ‘also, as well, too’, Latv *ir* {not from PIE \**h<sub>2</sub>er-* ‘fit, join’}

Lat *ergō* ‘therefore, because, hence, consequently, thus’, *ergā* ‘with regard to, towards, for, against; with respect to, concerning, about’ < \**h<sub>1</sub>r-g<sup>h</sup>(e/o)*; Grk *ara* ‘then; so then, after all’ < \**h<sub>1</sub>r-h<sub>2</sub>e*; Lith *ir* ‘and, too, so; even, just precisely’ < \**h<sub>1</sub>r*, Lith *irgi* ‘also, as well, too’ < \**h<sub>1</sub>r-g<sup>h</sup>(e/o)* {deriving Lat *ergō* from \*\**ex-regō* through a supposed form \*\**ēregō* is just stupid}

SPIE \**kom* (Celt \**kon*; Lat *cum*) - not \**k<sup>l</sup>om*; NPIE \**som* (Lith *su-*, Skr *sam-*) {Grk *syn* < PIE \**tum* ‘then, thereupon, thereafter, next’ > Lat *tum* ‘then, next; moreover, besides’, Gmc \**bus* (Eng *thus*), Skr *tu* ‘but, however; also, and yet’; Grk *ksyn* is simply *syn* with added *k* possibly from \**kom*?} {Gmc \**ga-* < \**g<sup>h</sup>o-* ‘really, very’, not from \**ko(m)-*}

Connecting Lat *hic* ‘this’ to PIE \**g<sup>h</sup>e*/\**g<sup>h</sup>o* ‘really, quite, indeed, very’ is really quite problematic semantically - indeed, practically impossible. It probably comes from an original \**ek* to which an initial *h-* was added at some point, this \**ek* being the first part of *ecce* ‘see! look!’ < \**ek-ke* ‘this here’ – cf Oscan *ekik*, *ek*, *ekak*, Grk *ekeinos* ‘that’ < \**ek-ei-no-*

Lat *tum* ‘then, at that time; next’, modification of \**tun* < PIE \**toni* ‘then, at that time’ (> Eng *then*, Grk *tote* ‘then’); Lat *cum* ‘when’, modification of \**kun*/\**kwun* < PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>oni* ‘when?’ (> Eng *when*, Grk *pote* ‘when?’; Lat *dum* ‘while, as long as’, modification of PIE \**tum* ‘while, during’ (> Eng *thus*, Grk *syn* ‘with’, Skr *tu* ‘yet, but, however, nonetheless’) {Lat *cum* ‘when’ is distinct from *cum* ‘with’ < \**kom* (not \**k<sup>l</sup>om*)} {because *-un* was so unusual in Latin, it was assimilated to the very frequent *-um*, and when \**tun* became *tum*, original \**tum* became *dum*}

Old Irish *cáera* ‘ewe’ < \**kaisr-aks* (not from \**kapr-*); Lat *caesariēs*; Gmc \**hêra* (Eng *hair*) < \**kaizra* (or < \**kairara* < \**kaizara*); Skr *kesara*, *keśara*

Bret *kourzh* ‘vulva’ < \**kultson* < \**kuls-tom*; Lat *cunus* < \**kuls-nos*; Gmc \**hulstra* (Eng *holster*) < \**kuls-trom*

Lat *mīlle* (pl *mīlia*) < \**mūll-jom*; Grk *mýrios* ‘countless, (pl) 10000’, *mýrias* ‘myriad’ {the etymology \**smih<sub>2</sub>g<sup>h</sup>eslih<sub>2</sub>* for Lat *mīlle* is outrageously absurd} {original form either \**murl-jo-* or \**mulr-jo-* (poss \**muh<sub>x</sub>rl-jo-* or \**muh<sub>x</sub>lr-jo-* ?)}

PIE \**g<sup>h</sup>is-lo-* ‘abundant, numerous’; Lat *hīlum* ‘something, trifle, whit’ < \**g<sup>h</sup>is-lom*; Grk *khīlioi* ‘thousand’ < \**g<sup>h</sup>is-ljoi*; Skr *sahasra* ‘thousand’ < \**sṃ-g<sup>h</sup>es-lom* {sense development in Lat “abundant, superabundant” > “commonplace” > “dime a dozen”} {-*has-* element instead of *-his-*

in Skr due to association with *hasta* ‘hand’ from \**g<sup>h</sup>ies-* {possibly also Balt \**gilus* ‘deep’ < \**g<sup>h</sup>is-lus* (Lith *gilus*, Latv *dzilsh*) (common association of “depth” with “abundance”)}

PIE \**polusos* ‘society, community’ < \**pelu-* ‘many, much’; Lat *populus* < \**polulos* < \**poluros* < \**polusos*; Gmc \**faludaz* (Eng *fold*) < \**polutos*; Grk *polis* (gs *póleōs* < *polusósjo*); Skr *puruṣa* < \**polusos*

??? Lat *pōpulus* ‘poplar’; WGmc \**mapul* (Eng *maple*) < \**mobulos* (?); Grk *pápȳros* (with long *y*) ‘papyrus, paper’; Slav \**topol’* (Russ *tópol’* ‘poplar, cottonwood’) {long *ō* in Lat to distinguish from *populus* ‘people’?}

Gaul *pissiumi* < \**kwis-sjō* (fut) < SPIE \**k<sup>w</sup>ei-s-*; Lat *quaerere* (*quaerō*) < SPIE \**k<sup>w</sup>ei-s-*; Skr *cit-* (*cetati* - 1) ‘notice, observe, perceive’ < NPIE \**k<sup>w</sup>ei-t-*

SPIE \**re-/\*ro-*; OIr *ro-* (perfective “augment”), **not** from \**pro-* (also Gaul *re-ad-das*, *re-dresta*, *re-geniatu*); Lat *re-*, **not** from the gratuitously contrived \*\**wre-* {cf Gmc \**ga-* < \**g<sup>h</sup>e-/\*g<sup>h</sup>o-*, **not** from \**kom*}

PIE \**peh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘bad’; Lat *peior*, *pessimus*; Gmc \**fêrô* ‘danger’ (Eng *fear*); Grk *pêma*; Skr *pāpa*

Lat *perīculum*, *perīclum* ‘danger, risk; trial, attempt’ < \**peri-tlom*; Gmc \**firinō* ‘sin, crime; guilt, accusation, reproach’ < \**peri-neh<sub>2</sub>*; Grk *peira* ‘trial, attempt, proof; experience; enterprise; plot, design’ < \**peri-eh<sub>2</sub>*

PIE \**se* ‘self’, \**swos* ‘own’ < \**s(e)-wos*; Lat *sē* < \**se*, Lat *suus* < \**swos*; Goth *sik* < Gmc \**sek* < \**se-ge*; Grk *he* ‘himself, herself, itself’ < \**se*; Skr *sva* < \**swos* {*se* became reflexive \**sa* in Indo-Iranian, this being homophonous with demonstrative \**sa* from \**so*. This situation being unacceptable, reflexive \**sa* was dropped and its meaning transferred to \**swa*. It’s truly a wonder that the experts fail to comprehend this at all...}

PIE \**se-d<sup>h</sup>-* ‘custom, tradition’ (not \**swe-d<sup>h</sup>-*); Celt \**sīdos* < \**sē-d<sup>h</sup>-os-* (OIr *síd* ‘fairy mound; peace’) (possibly also W *hedd* ‘peace’ < Celt \**sed-* < \**se-d<sup>h</sup>-* instead of \**sed-*); Gmc \**siduz* ‘custom, habit, tradition’ (Goth *sidus*, Germ *Sitte*) < \**se-d<sup>h</sup>-u-*; Grk *ethos* ‘custom, manner’ < \**se-d<sup>h</sup>-os*, Grk *êthos* ‘seat, station, abode; disposition, character, temper; custom, morality’ < \**sē-d<sup>h</sup>-os-*; Skr *svadhā* ‘custom, habit’, alteration of \*\**sadhā* < \**se-d<sup>h</sup>-eh<sub>2</sub>* parallel with \**sa* > \**sva* (see above) {reflexes of \**sē-d<sup>h</sup>-os-* with long *e* in both Old Irish and Greek with meanings pertaining particularly to places}

W *plant* < PCelt \**planton* < Celt \**kwlanton* < \**k<sup>w</sup>l-ṅtom* < \**k<sup>w</sup>el-* ‘turn, rotate’ (OIr *cland*, *clann* also from Celt \**kwlanton*) - no borrowing from Lat *planta*

Brit \**abranton* < \**h<sub>3</sub>em-r-ṅtom*; Lat *umbra* < \**h<sub>3</sub>em-reh<sub>2</sub>*

W *crëyr* 'heron' < \**krikros*; Lat *ciconia* 'stork' < \**krik(r)on-*; Gmc \**hraigrô* < \**kraikreh<sub>2</sub>* or \**kroikreh<sub>2</sub>* {-r- in Celt and Gmc; -on- in Lat}

Celt \**kaseron* (W *cyhyr(y)n* 'muscle', Br *kaher* 'muscle'); Lat *carô* (*caron-*) 'flesh, meat' < \**kason-* {-r- in Celt; -on- in Lat}

Celt \**knāmis* (Olr *cnáim* 'bone') < \**kneh<sub>2</sub>-mi-*; Lat *natis* 'buttock' < \**knh<sub>2</sub>e-ti-*; Gmc \**hammō* (Eng *ham*) < \**kh<sub>2</sub>en-meh<sub>2</sub>*; Grk *knêmê* < \**kneh<sub>2</sub>-meh<sub>2</sub>*

Lat *nōdus* 'knot, knob' < \**nōd-os*; Gmc \**natjq* (Eng *net*) < \**nod-jom*, Gmc \**nōtō* (ON *nót* 'large net') < \**nōd-eh<sub>2</sub>*; Grk *nōton* 'back' < \**nōt-om* {sense development behind Grk *nōton* - knot > bump > backbone (as a series of joined bumps) > back}

Celt \**dru-wid-* 'druid', lit "sure-learn", Celt \**droutos* > W *drud*; Gmc \**treujaz* (WGmc \**triuwi* > OE *trēowe*, *trīewe* > Eng *true*) < \**dreu-jos*

PIE \**prem-* 'continue, keep (doing)'; Lat *premere* (*premō*); Gmc \**framjanq*

Celt \**klamos*, \**klamiton*; Lat *calamitās*; possibly Gmc \**lamaz* (Eng *lame*) < \**hlamaz*, Gmc \**lamipō* 'lameness'

Celt \**bladjos* (W *blaidd* 'wolf') < \**g<sup>w</sup>lad-jos*; Lat *gladius* 'sword' < \**g<sup>w</sup>lad-jos*, not from Celt \**kladimos* (W *cleddyf*, Br *klezeñv*, *kleze*, Olr *claideb*)

Lat *secūris* 'axe' < \**sekuh<sub>x</sub>-ros*; Gmc \**swerda* (Eng *sword*) < \**sehwer-dq* < \**sekuh<sub>xr</sub>-tom*; Slav \**sekyra* 'axe'

\**g<sup>hij</sup>h<sub>2</sub>ns-ro-*, masc deriv of fem *g<sup>hij</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>ns*; Lat *anser*; WGmc \**gandrô* (\**gandron-*) (Eng *gander*) (prob fr \**g<sup>hij</sup>h<sub>2</sub>n-ro-* rather than \**g<sup>hij</sup>h<sub>2</sub>ns-ro-*)

PIE \**swek<sup>i</sup>uros* < \**swek<sup>i</sup>ru-ro-*, masc deriv of fem \**swek<sup>i</sup>rus* {masc derived from fem, not the other way around}

PIE \**kaletos* 'powerful, mighty, intense'; Celt \**kaletos* 'hard' (W *caled*); Lat *calidus* 'warm, hot; fiery, fierce' < \**kaletos*; Gmc \**halipaz* 'hero' < \**kaletos* {Lat -*idus* < -*etos*}

Celt \**glanos* (W *glân*) < \**g<sup>h</sup>la-no-*; Lat *glaber* < \**g<sup>h</sup>la-d<sup>h</sup>ro-*; Gmc \**gladaz* (Eng *glad*) < \**g<sup>h</sup>la-d<sup>h</sup>o-*

Celt \**glaiwos* (W *gloyw*) < \**glai-wo-*; Gmc \**klainiz* < \**glai-nis* {Lat *glaesum*, Gmc \**glasa* & \**glēza* < Baltic?}

Celt \**morgeinā* (W *morwyn*); Gmc \**murginaz* (Eng *morn-ing*)

Celt \**kailiknon* (attested as *celicnon* in Roman script on two inscriptions); WGmc \**hailignassī* (Eng *holiness*) < Gmc \**hailigaz* {Celtic *ai* & *ei* usually rendered *e* in Roman script; also Celtic *au* & *ou* usually rendered *o* in Roman script}

Celt \*karijon (W cerydd); Lat cariēs; Gmc \*harmaz (Eng harm) < karmos

Celt \*kamulos (Camulorix “Sky-King”, Camulodunon “Sky-Fort”); Gmc \*himilaz, alt of \*\*hamulaz (cf \*mikilaz ‘great’, alt of \*\*mekalaz < \*megh<sub>2</sub>-lo-)

Celt \*kebenon < \*kebnon < \*kemnon (Fr Cévennes); Gmc \*heβenaz (Eng heaven) from Celt; Lat camera from Grk kamara from Indo-Iranian \*kamara {Brit \*kebnon ‘back’ > W cefn, Br kein}

Celt \*windos ‘white’; Gmc \*wintruz (Eng winter) < \*wind-rus

??? Celt \*windos (W gwyn, OIr finn) < \*wen-dho-; Gmc \*swinþaz < \*s-wen-to-; Balt-Slav \*šventas (Lith šventas) & Av spenta < \*k<sup>j</sup>-wen-to-

Gmc \*hrapaz (not \*\*hradaz) (Eng rather) < \*kra-tos > Grk kratos, kartos; Grk kratys & Skr kratu < \*kra-tu-

Celt \*karrekon ‘stone, rock’ (W carreg) < \*karseko- < \*kh<sub>2</sub>er-s-; Gmc \*harduz (Eng hard) < \*kh<sub>2</sub>er-tu-; Grk karyon ‘nut’ < \*kh<sub>2</sub>er-u-; Skr khara ‘hard, harsh, rough, solid’ < \*kh<sub>2</sub>er-o- {Grk & Skr fr \*kh<sub>2</sub>ers- (?)}

PIE \*d<sup>h</sup>reg<sup>h</sup>-; Celt \*dring- ‘climb’ (OIr dringid, W dringo) < \*d<sup>h</sup>re-n-g<sup>h</sup>-; Gmc \*draganq (Eng drag) < \*d<sup>h</sup>rog<sup>h</sup>-

Celt \*selgā ‘hunt’ < PIE \*tsel-g-eh<sub>2</sub>; Gmc \*stalkōnq (Eng stalk < OE bestalcian) < \*tsol-g-eh<sub>2</sub>-; Gmc \*stelana (Eng steal) < \*tsel-; Skr tsar- ‘creep, sneak’ (tsarati – 1) < \*tsel-

PIE \*gleub<sup>h</sup>- ‘pry’; Celt \*gulb- (W gylyfin, OIr gulban, Gaul \*gulbia >>> Eng gouge); Lat glūbere (glūbō); Gmc \*kleuβanq (Eng cleave); Grk glyphein (glyphō)

Celt \*kawannos (LateLat cavannus ‘tawny owl’ < Gaul) < \*kjuh<sub>x</sub>n-no-; Gmc \*huô (\*huan-) (Germ Uhu ‘eagle owl’) < \*kjuh<sub>x</sub>on-; possibly also Skr śūna ‘swollen’ < \*k<sup>j</sup>uh<sub>x</sub>n-no- (?) {Celt -awan- < -uh<sub>x</sub>n-; Brit -owan- < Celt -awan-}

Celt \*kawaros (W cawr, OIr caur, Gaul trib name Cavaroi) < \*k<sup>j</sup>uh<sub>2</sub>-ro-; Grk kȳros ‘power, authority’ < \*k<sup>j</sup>uh<sub>2</sub>-ro-; Skr śūra ‘strong, powerful’ < \*k<sup>j</sup>uh<sub>2</sub>-ro- {Celt -awa- < -uh<sub>2</sub>- : no reason for laryngeal not to be h<sub>2</sub> rather than h<sub>1</sub>}

Brit \*kawato- (W cawod) < \*k<sup>j</sup>ouh<sub>1</sub>-to-; Lat caurus ‘northwestern wind’ < \*kou-ro- < \*k<sup>j</sup>ouh<sub>1</sub>-; Lat obscūrus < \*-skū-ro- < \*sk<sup>j</sup>uh<sub>1</sub>-ro-; Gmc \*skūrō < \*sk<sup>j</sup>uh<sub>1</sub>-ro-

[The three preceding entries may all come from the same root meaning ‘swell’. I believe the following entry represents a different root meaning ‘hollow’. The situation is obviously complicated, especially by the Skr (śūna ‘swollen’/śūnya ‘empty’). However, it may be reasoned that a swelling often has a hollow space within it, and even that a swelling can be considered the result of an expanding hollow...]

PIE \**k'ieuh<sub>x</sub>*- 'hollow'; Lat *cavum* 'hollow, hole, cavity; cave, burrow' < \**k'iouh<sub>x</sub>-om*, *cavus* 'hollow (adj)'; Gmc \**hula* 'hole, hollow' (Eng *hole*) < \**k'u(h<sub>x</sub>)-lom*, \**hulaz* 'hollow (adj)' (>>> Eng *hollow*); Grk *koilos* 'hollow' < \**koʃelos* < \**k'iouh<sub>x</sub>-lo-*, Grk *kyar* (gs *kyatos*) 'eye of a needle' < \**k'uh<sub>x</sub>-r*; Skr *śūnya* (adj) 'blank, empty, deserted', *śūnya* (neuter noun) 'zero, void' < \**k'uh<sub>x</sub>-n-jo-*

Brit \**lawā* (W *llau* 'lice', Br *laou* 'lice') < \**luh<sub>x</sub>-eh<sub>2</sub>*; Gmc \**lūs* < \**luh<sub>x</sub>-s* {Celt *-awa-* < *-uh<sub>x</sub>-*}

PIE \**k'itei-* (not \**tk'iei-*) < \**k'iet-ei-* (like \**k<sup>w</sup>rei-* 'buy' < \**k<sup>w</sup>er-ei-* and \**d<sup>h</sup>g<sup>hw</sup>ei-* 'destroy' < \**d<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>hw</sup>-ei-*

Gmc \**tilaz* < PIE \**k'iti-lo-* < \**k'itei-* (not \**tk'iei-*); Grk *ktilos* < PIE \**k'iti-lo-* < \**k'itei-* (not \**tk'iei-*) {PIE \**k'it-* > Gmc \**ht-* > \**t-* : retention of *t* after *h* (which eventually disappears), as also medially (\**berhtaz*, \**mahtiz*, \**nahts*), and like *t* after *s*}

Lat *signum* < \**k'iti-g-nom* < \**k'itei-* (not \**tk'iei-*); Gmc \**taiknq* (Eng *token*) < \**k'itōi-g-nom* < \**k'itei-* (not \**tk'iei-*) {PIE \**k'it-* > Gmc \**ht-* > \**t-* : retention of *t* after *h* (which eventually disappears), as also medially (\**berhtaz*, \**mahtiz*, \**nahts*), and like *t* after *s*}

PIE \**k'eh<sub>1</sub>-*; Celt \**kīkon* (W *cig* 'meat') < \**k'eh<sub>1</sub>-kom*; Lat *cēna* 'dinner' < \**k'eh<sub>1</sub>-neh<sub>2</sub>*; Skr *śāka* 'vegetables' < \**k'eh<sub>1</sub>-kom*

PIE \**kuk-* 'melon, gourd'; OIr *cích* 'breast', alteration of \**cúch* < \**kūk-* (or perhaps \**kuku-*); Lat *cucumis* 'cucumber, melon', *cucurbita* 'gourd'; Skr *kuca* 'female breast', *cuci* 'female breast'

Celt \**ϕlabaros* 'talkative' (W *llafar*, OIr *labar*) < \**plabh<sub>2</sub>-r-*; Eng *flap*, Dutch & Germ *flappen* < \**plab-n-*

Celt \**ϕotlon* (OIr *ól*, vn of *ibid*) < \**ph<sub>3</sub>-tlom*; Lat *pōculum* < \**peh<sub>3</sub>-tlom*; Gmc \**fullq* < \**fuplq* < \**ph<sub>3</sub>-tlom*; Skr *pātra* < \**peh<sub>3</sub>-tlom* {Gmc \**fullq* not from \**fullaz* > Eng *full*}

Celt \**māl-ije/o-* 'praise' (W *moli*, Br *meuliñ*; OIr *molaidir* borr fr Brit); Lat *mālle* (*mālō*) 'prefer, would rather'; Gmc \**mapla* 'assembly, gathering, speech' (OE *mæpel*, Goth *mapl*) < \**mal-plq* < \**mal-tlom*; Lith *maldyti* 'implore, beg, pray' {Lat *mālō* < *magis volō* is childish nonsense; "Olat *māvolō*" is highly suspicious} { \**meh<sub>2</sub>-* in Celt and Lat, \**mh<sub>2</sub>el-* in Gmc and Lith }

PIE \**selVh<sub>x</sub>-* 'rest'; Lat *silēre* (*sileō*) 'be silent, be quiet'; Goth *anasilan* 'cease, stop, fall silent' (< Gmc \**silānq*); Grk *elínyein* (*elínyō*) 'rest, repose, keep quiet'; Lith *ilseti*, *silseti* 'rest' (not related to *alsuoti* 'breathe heavily')

PIE \**meh<sub>2</sub>-g-(on-)* 'contrive, fabricate'; Lat *imāgō* (gs *imāginis*) < \**meh<sub>2</sub>-g-on-*; Gmc \**makô* (gs \**makines*) (> WGmc \**makkjô* > Eng *match*) < \**mh<sub>2</sub>e-g-on-*, also Gmc \**makaz* (> WGmc \**makōn* > Eng *make*) < \**mh<sub>2</sub>e-g-o-* {cf Grk *Magos* 'magician, sorcerer; Zoroastrian priest' < Iran \**magus* (OPers *maguš*, Avest *moǵu*)}

Lat *aemulus* 'striving to equal or excel, rivaling' < Ital *\*aimos*, modification of PIE *\*jemos* (influenced by *\*aikwos* > Lat *aequus* 'even, equal, level') > Skr *yama* 'twin, pair, couple'

Lat *geminus* 'twin, double, paired', originally "married" < PIE *\*gjem-* 'marry' {cf. Grk *gametê* 'wife', *gametês* 'husband', Skr *jāmātā* (stem *jāmātr*) 'son-in-law'}

PIE *\*g<sup>h</sup>reh<sub>1</sub>-*; Gmc *\*grēduz*, *\*grēdagaz* > Eng *greedy*; Grk *khre* 'have to, ought to, should', *khreizein* (*khreizō*) 'need, lack, desire' {possibly also Lat *grātia* 'charm, grace; favour, regard; kindness, service; gratitude, thanks', *grātus* 'pleasing, welcome, dear'}

Lat *grāmen* 'grass, herb' < *\*g<sup>h</sup>roh<sub>x</sub>-m<sub>h</sub>*; Gmc *\*grōniz* (Eng *green*) < *\*g<sup>h</sup>roh<sub>x</sub>-mn-is?*; Grk *khroma* 'color' < *\*g<sup>h</sup>roh<sub>x</sub>-m<sub>h</sub>* {possibly also Ir *gorm* 'blue' < Celt *\*gormos* < *\*g<sup>h</sup>orh<sub>x</sub>-mo-* (?)}

Gaul *sosio* 'this'; Gmc *\*pes* (> Eng *this*) < *\*pasja* < *\*tosjo* (also, Gmc gen sing ending *\*-es* < *\*-asja* < *\*-osjo*, originally the thematic gen sing ending in PIE, extended to all nouns in Gmc) (also, Lat 3<sup>rd</sup> decl gen sing ending *-is* < *\*-us* < *\*-os*; *u* > *i* in Lat not uncommon) {athematic gen sing ending in PIE was *\*-ós*, and only *\*-ós* (not *\*-és* or *\*-s*)}

PIE *\*g<sup>hw</sup>ed-je/o-*; Celt *\*gwedje/o-* (Olr *guidid*); Gmc *\*bidjanq* < *\*bi-widjanq* < *\*\*h<sub>1</sub>pi-g<sup>hw</sup>ed-je/o-*

Lat *omnis* 'every, whole, all' (< "evenly"); Gmc *\*eþnaz* > Eng *even*; Skr *amnas* 'just now, at once, sudden'

Celt *\*omnus* 'fear' (Olr *omun*, *ómun*) > Brit *\*oþn* (W *ofn*); Lat *ōmen*

Celt *\*tsātla* 'heel' (W *sawdl*) < *steh<sub>2</sub>-tleh<sub>2</sub>*; Gmc *\*stōlaz* (Eng *stool*) < *\*steh<sub>2</sub>-los* (or possibly < *\*stō-plaz* < *\*steh<sub>2</sub>-tlos*); Grk *stêlê* < *\*steh<sub>2</sub>-leh<sub>2</sub>*

Olr *slíab* 'mountain' < Celt *\*sleibos*; Eng *slope* < OE *\*\*slāp* < Gmc *\*\*slaipa-* < *\*\*sloibo-*

Celt *\*ϕlitano-* (W *llydan*) < *\*p<sub>l</sub>th<sub>2</sub>-no-*; Lat *plānus* < *\*p<sub>l</sub>h<sub>2</sub>et-no-*; Gmc *\*flataz* < *\*flattaz* < *\*p<sub>l</sub>h<sub>2</sub>et-no-*; Grk *platys* < *\*p<sub>l</sub>h<sub>2</sub>et-u-*; Skr *pr.thu* < *\*p<sub>l</sub>th<sub>2</sub>-u-* {*\*p<sub>l</sub>th<sub>2</sub>-* in Celt and Skr; *\*p<sub>l</sub>h<sub>2</sub>et-* in others}

PIE *\*g<sup>h</sup>eg<sub>h</sub>n.t-*; Grk *Gígâs* (gs *Gíganos*); Skr *jágat* (nom pl *jáganti*)

Lat *sevērus* < *\*swēros*; Gmc *\*swēraz* (Germ *schwer*)

Olr *Samain* "Gathering" < *\*somh<sub>x</sub>-ni-*; Gmc *\*samana* 'together' (Goth *samana*, Germ *zusammen*) < *\*somh<sub>x</sub>-na-*

*Trinxsamo* on Coligny Calendar = *Trin-ouxs-amo-* "triple-most-high" (epithet of Lugus?) - equivalent of Lat *Ter Maximus* (epithet of Mercury) and Grk *Trismegistos* (epithet of Hermes) - **not** "three nights of Samain"

Lat *vapor* < \**wh<sub>2</sub>pos-* (**not** < Italic \**kwapōs* - no relation to Grk *kapnos* ‘smoke, steam, vapor’); Gmc \**wabōnq* (OE *wafjan* > Eng *wave*) < \**wabaz-* < \**wh<sub>2</sub>pos-* (no relation whatsoever with PIE \**webh-* ‘weave’) (also Eng *waft* < ME *waften*, ultimately from \**wh<sub>2</sub>p-t-*)

PIE \**meh<sub>1</sub>i-lo-*; Celt \**mīlon* ‘animal’ (Br *mil*, OIr *míl*); Lat *mīles* (gs *mīlitis*) ‘soldier’ < \**mī-l-ets*; Gmc \**mēlô* > Dutch *maal* ‘calf’; Grk *mēlon* ‘sheep, goat’ {PIE \**meh<sub>1</sub>i-* > Celt \**mī-* and Lat *mī-*, but PIE \**meh<sub>1</sub>i-* > \**meh<sub>1</sub>-* > Gmc \**mē-* and Grk *mē-*} {if the term originally meant ‘(some kind of) animal’, its use by the Romans to denote soldiers was apparently somewhat derogatory}

Lat *lacer*, *lancināre* < \**s|h<sub>2</sub>ek-ro-*, \**s|h<sub>2</sub>n.k-*; Gmc \**slahana* < \**s|h<sub>2</sub>ek-*; Grk *lakís* (gs *lakídos*) < \**s|h<sub>2</sub>ek-id-*

PIE \**bul-* ‘slit, crack’; Brit \**bulkon* ‘notch’ (W *bwlch*, Br *boulc’h*) < \**bul-kom*; Gmc \**puss-* “cunt” < \**bul-s-* (?); Lith *bulis* (or *bule*) ‘rump’; Skr *buli-* ‘vulva, anus’ {cf also Lat *bullā*, MDutch *puyl* ‘bag’}

Brit \**baragon* ‘bread’ (W *bara*) < \**bagaron* < \**b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>3</sub>g-rom*; Gmc \**bakana* (Eng *bake*) < \**b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>3</sub>g-*; Grk *phōgein* (*phōgō*) < \**b<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>3</sub>g-*; Phryg *bekos* ‘bread’; MArm *bokeğ* ‘a kind of bread’, Arm *bok* ‘a kind of filling’

Lat *circus* < \**krikos*; Gmc \**hringaz* < \**kri-n-kos*; Grk *krikos* {Lat prob not borr fr Grk}

Celt \**krumbo-* ‘curved’ < \**krum-bo-*, \**krundi-* ‘round’ < \**krum-ti-* - \**krum-* < \**kur-m-*; Lat *curvus* ‘bent, crooked, curved’ < \**kur-wo-*; Gmc \**hwerbānq* ‘turn, turn around, change’ < \**kwer-b<sup>h</sup>-*

PIE \**werl-*; Gaul god name *Vellaunos* < \**werl-ṛn-os*, OIr *folloomon*; Eng *world* < OE *werold* < Gmc \**weruldiz* < \**werl-tis*; Grk *Hellēnes* < \**werl-eh<sub>x</sub>-n-* (?); Skr *Varuna* < \**werl-ṛn-os* {Gmc \*\**wera-aldiz* is a preposterously fake etymology – only someone whose brain doesn’t work properly would think that “age of man” might mean “the world”}

PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>ens-/\*h<sub>1</sub>ons-*; Celt *Esus* < \**h<sub>1</sub>ens-us*; Lat *erus* < \**esus* < \**h<sub>1</sub>ens-us*; Gmc \**ansuz* (OE *ōs*, ON *áss* (pl *æsir*) < \**h<sub>1</sub>ons-us*; Grk *Ouranos* < \**h<sub>1</sub>ons-u-rh<sub>2</sub>-no-*; Skr *asura*, Av *ahura* < Ind-Iran \**ansu-ra* < \**h<sub>1</sub>ons-u-ros*; Hitt *ḫaššuš* ‘king’, borrowed from PIE \**h<sub>1</sub>ons-us*

Celt \**genetta* ‘girl’ (W *geneth*) < \**genet-ka*; WGmc \**kneht* ‘boy, servant’ (Eng *knight*) < \**g(e)nek-ta*

Celt \**majos-* (W *mwy*, OIr *mó*); Lat *major* < \**majos-*; Gmc \**maizô* (Eng *more*) < \**mais-on-* < \**majos-*

Celt \**maisamo-* (W *mwyaf*); Lat *maximus*, refashioned from \**maisimo-* with *mag-* from *magnus* (as if \*\**mag-simo-*); Gmc \**maista-* (Eng *most*) < \**mais-to-*

Celt \**magalos* ‘great’ < \**megh<sub>2</sub>-lo-*; Gmc \**mikilaz* ‘big’, alt of \*\**mekalaz* < \**megh<sub>2</sub>-lo-* (cf \**himilaz*, alt of \*\**hamulaz*); Grk *megal-*, stem of *megas* ‘big’, < \**megh<sub>2</sub>-lo-*

Celt \**māros* ‘big’ (W *mawr*) < \**moh<sub>1</sub>-ro-*; Gmc \**mēraz*, \**mērijaz* ‘great, famous’ < \**meh<sub>1</sub>-ro-*;  
Grk -*mōros* (in *enkhesimōros*, *hylakomōros*, etc.) < \**moh<sub>1</sub>-ro-* {possibly also Lat *merus* ‘sheer,  
undiluted, pure’ (< “excellent” < “great”), although the short e instead of long e is a problem}

Celt \**magenon* ‘boulder’ (W *maen*) < \**mh<sub>2</sub>g<sup>h</sup>-nom*; Lat *magnus* ‘big’ < \**mh<sub>2</sub>g<sup>h</sup>-nos*; Gmc  
\**maginga* ‘power, might’ (Eng *main*) < \**mh<sub>2</sub>g<sup>h</sup>-nom*; Grk *mēkhanē* ‘contrivance, machine; way,  
means’ < \**meh<sub>2</sub>g<sup>h</sup>-neh<sub>2</sub>*

Celt \**kanawū* ‘cub, puppy’ (W *cenau*, Mlr *cana*); Lat *canis* ‘dog’; Gmc \**hanô* ‘rooster’, \**hanjô*  
‘hen’ (Eng *hen*) {all of these are derived from PIE \**kh<sub>2</sub>n-* ‘sing’ - attempts to derive Lat *canis*  
from PIE *kuōn* are nothing short of demented}

Lat *grūs* ‘crane’ < \**grou-s*; Gmc \**krawô* (Eng *crow*) < \**grow-eh<sub>2</sub>-n-*; Lith *gerve*; Slav \**žerav*’

Lat *grāculus* ‘jackdaw’ < \**greh<sub>2</sub>-k-*; ON *kráka*, *krákr* ‘crow’ < \**greh<sub>2</sub>-g-*

Celt \**garanos* ‘crane’ < \**gerh<sub>2</sub>-no-*; Gmc \**kranô* (Eng *crane*) < \**grh<sub>2</sub>-no-n-*; Grk *geranos* ‘crane’ <  
\**gerh<sub>2</sub>-no-*

Lat *proprius*; Gmc \**frōbhrō* < \**prōprā*

Lat *probus* < \**pro-bhu-*; Grk *presbys* < \**pres-bhu-*; Skr *prabhu* < \**pro-bhu-* {the Grk *presbys*,  
although odd (-*es-* instead of -*o-*, *b* instead of *ph*), is obviously a cognate of Lat *probus* and Skr  
*prabhu*} {cf Gmc \**frōdaz* and Lith *prōtas* < \**prō-tos*}

Brit \**mordita* ‘thigh’ (W *morddwyd*, Br *morzhed*); Grk *mēros* ‘thigh’

Celt \**φremro-* (W *rhef* ‘fat, thick’, *rhefr* ‘anus’ (< ‘ass, butt’), OIr *remor* ‘fat, thick’) < \**prem-ro-*;  
Grk *premnōn* ‘bottom of the trunk of a tree, stump’ < \**prem-no-*

Celt \**turkos* ‘boar’ (W *twrch*, OIr *torc*) < \**trukos*; Lat *trux* ‘wild, rough, harsh, savage, fierce,  
ferocious’

Brit \**laggaton* ‘eye’ (W *lagad*) < \**lag-ka-* (?); Gmc \**lōkōn* (Eng *look*) < \**lāg-*; Doric Grk *lōgaō*  
‘pick up; tell’; Skr *lakṣ-* [1] ‘perceive, recognize’ < \**lag-s-*

PIE \**ker-* ‘do, act’; *Cartimandua* (queen of the British Brigantes) < \**kṛti-mṇdu-* “Acting (as she)  
Intends”; Lat *creāre* (*creō*); Skr *kṛ-* [5/8] ‘do, accomplish; cause, produce’ {the Celtoid verb  
\**kart-āje/o-* (W *carthu* ‘cleanse, purge’, Mlr *cartaid* ‘expel, drive off’) was derived in the early  
Medieval Period from a participle \**kartos* “done, acted” < \**kṛ-to-* < \**ker-*, the sense in Gaelic  
going from “act” to “drive”, and further in Brittonic to “cleanse, purge”}

PIE \**k<sup>w</sup>er-* ‘form, shape, transform’; Celt \**kwritu-* ‘form’ (W *pryd*, OIr *cruth*) < \**k<sup>w</sup>ṛ-tu-*; Skr *car-*  
[1] ‘go, walk; pass through, follow’ {Skr *car-* < \**k<sup>w</sup>er-* assimilated in meaning to Skr *cal-* < \**k<sup>w</sup>el-*}

PIE \*kol- ‘tend to, take care of’; Lat *colere* (*colô*); Gmc \**haldana* (Eng *hold*) < \*kol-t-

PIE \*k<sup>w</sup>el- ‘rotate, turn around; revolve, go around’ > \*k<sup>w</sup>ek<sup>w</sup>-los ‘cycle, circle, wheel’; Skr *cal-*[1] ‘move, leave’

Gaul *Elembiu* “Fawning” on Coligny Calendar (March/April) < \**elombes-ōm* < \**h<sub>1</sub>elon-b<sup>h</sup>os-*;  
Gmc \**lambaz* (Eng *lamb*) < \**h<sub>1</sub>lon-b<sup>h</sup>os-*; Grk *elaphos* ‘red deer’ < \**h<sub>1</sub>elḡ-b<sup>h</sup>o-*

PIE \*wat- ‘precious, treasured, prized, darling’; Celtic \**watsos* (W *gwas* ‘lad, servant’, Gaul \**vassos* > MLat *vassus* > *vassallus* ‘vassal’) < PIE \**watsos* (certainly **not** from \**upho-sth<sub>2</sub>-os*); Lat *vacca* ‘cow’ < \**wat-keh<sub>2</sub>*; Skr *vatsa* ‘calf, young animal’ < PIE \**watsos*

Lat *pinguis* < \**b<sup>h</sup>eng<sup>h</sup>u-* (irregular *p* < *b<sup>h</sup>* poss from PIE \**peih<sub>x</sub>-* ‘fat’); Eng *big* < ME *bigge* < ON ??? < Gmc \**bigja* < \**b<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>h</sup>u-*; Grk *pakhys* < \**b<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>h</sup>u-*; Skr *bahu* < \**b<sup>h</sup>eg<sup>h</sup>u-*

\**Da-Ja-Ha-Wa*; PIE \**Djeus* < \**Dejeheu-*; Hebrew *Jehowah* < \**Djahawa-t* (fem suffix); Ancient Egyptian *Djehuti* < \**Djahaw-ti* (fem dual suffix) {The Hebrew name is feminine; the Ancient Egyptian name is feminine dual; although the PIE name is masculine, u-stems in PIE can be either feminine or masculine, and the Skr reflex *dyauh* is feminine when it means “heaven, sky”}

Roman family name (gens) *Iūlius* < \**Joudjos* < \**Jeudjos* < Hebr *yehudi* ‘Jew’ {occasional *d* > *l* in Lat, e.g. *lingua* < \**dingua*, *lacrima* < \**dakruma*} {*Gaius Iulius Caesar* “Gay Jew Caesar”}

Grk *Thôth* < Ancient Egyptian *twt* (i.e. *towt*) “image” {*Thôth* is the “Image” of *Djehuti* (i.e. of “God”) – cf *Tut-ankh-amun* “Living Image of Amun”}

Celt \**ludnos* > W *llwdn* ‘young animal’, Br *loen* ‘beast, animal’; Gmc \**lutilaz* (not \**lūtilaz*) (Eng *little*) < \**ludnelos* {possibly Lat *liberī* ‘children, offspring’ < \**libbero-* < \**luddero-* < \**ludnero-* (or < \**līdero-* < \**līddero-* < \**luddero-*) (?)}

Celt \**taksos* (and \**taskos*) ‘badger’ > Gaul *tasc-* & *tax-* in personal names (> LateLat *taxō*, if not from Gmc), Olr *Tadg*, name of an Irish king, and *tadg* ‘poet’; Gmc \**pahsuz* ‘badger’ (Germ *Dachs*) < \**taksus*; Grk *kastōr* ‘beaver’; Skr *kastūrī* ‘musk, castoreum’ {the original form was PIE \**kast-* ‘musk’, which came to denote the ‘beaver’ (a “musky” animal) in Greek. The Celt and Gmc words have a form \**taks-* (and \**task-*) meaning ‘badger’ (a “musky” animal), this being a metathesis of \**kast-*}

WGmc \**prājanq* (Eng *throw*, Dutch *draaien*, Germ *drehen*) < Gmc \**prējanq* < \**treh<sub>1</sub>-éje/o-* instead of \*\**torh<sub>1</sub>-éje/o-* < \**terh<sub>1</sub>-*

Celt \**toukk-* < \**toud-k-* (W *tuchan* ‘grumble, groan, murmur’); Lat *tussis* ‘cough’ < \**tud-ti-*

Lat *porrō* < \**pors-oh<sub>x</sub>*; Eng *far* < Gmc \**ferrō* (not \**ferrai*) < \**pers-oh<sub>x</sub>* or \**pers-eh<sub>2</sub>*; Grk *pérā* < \**pers-eh<sub>2</sub>*; Skr *para*, *parā* ‘behind, backwards, far, distant, beyond’ < \**pers-oh<sub>x</sub>/-eh<sub>2</sub>* or \**pors-oh<sub>x</sub>/-eh<sub>2</sub>* {Grk *pórrō* prob borrr fr Lat (Grk *prósō* < \**proti-oh<sub>x</sub>*, originally a different word)}

Celt \**pare* (Gaul *are-*, W *ar*) < \**pr<sub>1</sub>-h<sub>2</sub>i*; Lat *prae* < \**pr<sub>1</sub>-h<sub>2</sub>i*; Gmc \**furai* (Eng *fore*) < \**pr<sub>1</sub>-h<sub>2</sub>i*; Grk *para*, *parai* < \**pr<sub>1</sub>-h<sub>2</sub>i*; Skr *puras* < \**pr<sub>1</sub>-h<sub>2</sub>os*

PIE \**dok<sup>i</sup>*- ‘extension, projection’; Celt \**doklon* < \**dok<sup>i</sup>-lom* (Olr *dúal* ‘strand/lock of hair’); Gmc \**taglq* < \**dok<sup>i</sup>-lom* (Eng *tail*); Grk *daktylos* ‘finger, toe’ < \**dok<sup>i</sup>-tu-las*; SouthSlav \**dolka*, metathesis of \**dokla* (Serb-Croat *dlaka* ‘single hair’) (depalatalized k?) {also WGmc \**taggō* (Eng *tag*) & \**takkō* < \**dok<sup>i</sup>-non-* (Dutch *tak* ‘branch, twig’, Germ *Zacke* ‘point, peak, tooth, prong’); Skr *dásā* ‘fringe, hem, border’ < \**dok<sup>i</sup>-eh<sub>2</sub>*} {Lat *digitus* ‘finger’ < \**dik<sup>i</sup>-etos* ‘pointer’ < \**deik<sup>i</sup>*- ‘point’}

Lat *pollex* ‘thumb’ < \**ph<sub>2</sub>ln-ek-s*; Grk *phálanx* (gs *phálangos*) < *ph<sub>2</sub>éln-k-s*; Slav \**pàl’c* ‘finger, thumb’ < \**ph<sub>2</sub>eln-ikos* {also Grk *phalángion* ‘spider’ & *phálkēs* ‘part of a ship, maybe the rib’}

Celt \**doljon* < \**d<sup>h</sup>ol-jom* (W *dail*) (Mlr *duille* < \**dol-in-jā*); Lat *folium* < \**d<sup>h</sup>ol-jom*; Grk *thallein* (*thallō*) ‘bloom’ < \**d<sup>h</sup>l-je/o-* {possibly also Gmc \**deliz* > Eng *dill*}

Celt \**blāt-* < \**b<sup>h</sup>leh<sub>3</sub>-t-* (W *blodyn* ‘flower’, Olr *bláth*); Lat *flōs* (gs *flōris*) < \**b<sup>h</sup>leh<sub>3</sub>-s-*; Gmc \**blōmō* < \**b<sup>h</sup>leh<sub>3</sub>-mon-* (Eng *bloom*); Grk *phyllon* ‘leaf’ < \**b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>3</sub>-jom* (metathesis of \**b<sup>h</sup>lh<sub>3</sub>-* to \**b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>3</sub>-*)

PIE \*(s)*eng<sup>hw-</sup>*- ‘preach, lecture’; Lat *inquam* ‘I say’ < \**engw-* < \**eng<sup>hw-</sup>*- (not from \**insquom* < \**en-sek<sup>w-</sup>*); Gmc \**singwanq* (Eng *sing*) < \**s-eng<sup>hw-</sup>*-, Gmc \**sangwaz* (Eng *song*) < \**song<sup>hwos</sup>*; Grk *omphē* ‘voice, oracle’ < \**ong<sup>hw</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>* (not \**song<sup>hw</sup>eh<sub>2</sub>*); Skr *saṃgha*, *saṅgha* ‘collection, assembly, association, group’ < \**song<sup>hwos</sup>* (not from *sam-han-*) {Lat *inquam* instead of \*\**inguam*}

PIE \**steup-* ‘surprise, catch off guard, ambush’; Lat *stupidus*, *stupēre* (*stupeō*) ‘be stunned, be dazed, be amazed’; Gmc \**peuþaz* (Eng *thief*) < \**teupos*; Grk *tuptein* (*tuptō*) ‘strike, beat; hit; wound’; Russ *topat’* ‘stomp, stamp’; Skr *tup-* (*tupati* [6]/*topati* [1]) ‘push, hit, kill’ {WGmc \**stoppōn* (Eng *stop*) < Gmc \**stuppōnq* < \**stub-neh<sub>2</sub>-nom*, not from \**steup-*}

Celt \**keiro-* (Olr *cíar* ‘murky, dark, gloomy; black’) < \**k<sup>i</sup>eis-ro-*; Lat *caeruleus*, *caerulus* ‘blue, dark blue’ < \**k<sup>i</sup>ois-o-lo-* (or \**k<sup>i</sup>ois-ro-lo-*), but *caesius* ‘bluish grey’ < \**k<sup>i</sup>ois-jo-*; Gmc \**hairaz* (Eng *hoar*) < \**k<sup>i</sup>ois-ro-*; Grk *kirrhos* ‘yellow-orange, tawny’ < \**k<sup>i</sup>is-ro-*; Slav \**šer’* (Russ *seryj*) < Balto-Slav \**šai’ras* < \**k<sup>i</sup>ois-ro-* {retention of s bef j in Lat as in Gaul (in which s disappeared between vowels but not bef j – e.g. *dusios*) (also, instances of intervocalic s from ns in Gaul (e.g. *Esus* < \**Ensus*), as well as PIE st always becoming ts in Proto-Celtic)}

Celt \**lotsta* > Br *lost* ‘tail’ {cf. Gmc \**latistaz* (Eng *last*)}

Celt \**kloutsta* > W *clust* ‘ear’

Celt \*gatstis > W *gast* ‘bitch’

PIE \*d<sup>h</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>- ‘skill, art, cunning’ (not \*d<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>eb<sup>h</sup>-); Lat *faber* ‘artisan, craftsman’ < \*d<sup>h</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>-ros; Grk *tekhnē* ‘art, skill, craft, trade’ (instead of \*\*tephnē) < \*d<sup>h</sup>eb<sup>h</sup>-neh<sub>2</sub>, *tekhnázein* (*tekhnázō*) (not from \*tekt-); Slav \**dobr* ‘good, right; fit, suitable’; Skr *dabh-/dambh-* (1 – *dabhati*) ‘fool, deceive’

Celt \**krouk-* (W *crug*, Ir *cruach*); Lat *crux* < \**kruk-s*; Gmc \**hrugjaz* (Eng *ridge*) < \**kruk-jos*

Lat *varius* ‘diverse, different, various’ < \**wars-jos*; WGmc \**werrō* ‘confusion, disorder, disturbance, trouble’ (Eng *war*), \**werranq* ‘confuse’ < \**wers-*

Celt \**rūskos* ‘bark (on tree)’ (W *rhisgl*, OIr *rúsc*) < \**ruh<sub>x</sub>k-s-kos-*; Gmc \**rūhaz* (Eng *rough*) < \**ruh<sub>x</sub>k-os*; Skr *rūkṣa* ‘dry, rough, rude’ < \**ruh<sub>x</sub>k-sos*

Lat *pretium* ‘worth, price; pay, wage; reward; ransom; bribe’ < \**pret-jom*; Gmc \**frijbus* ‘peace’ < \**pret-us* ‘settlement, quittance, accomodation’ (*i* instead of *e* due to influence of \**frijaz* ‘free’ < \**prijos* ‘dear’) {admittedly unlikely, Lat *pretium* seemingly being derived from PIE \**proti* ‘in order to, for (the sake of)’}

Lat *prīvus* ‘one each; own, private’ < \**prihx-wos*, modification of \**prihx-os* > Skr *priya* ‘beloved, dear’, Gmc \**frijaz* (Eng *free*), Celt \**φrijos* (W *rhydd* ‘free’)

Gmc \**blakaz* < \**mlh<sub>2</sub>e-gos*; Grk *melas* < \**melh<sub>2</sub>ḡ-s*; Lith *melynas*

PIE \**ōt-* ‘ease’; Lat *ōtium* ‘leisure, free time; peace, quiet; ease’ < \**ōt-jom*; Gmc \**ōpalq* ‘ancestral land’ < \**ōt-lom*

Gmc \**apalan* (‘nobility’ in WGmc, ‘nature, disposition’ in ON) < \**h<sub>2</sub>eth<sub>2</sub>-lom* ‘heredity < recurrence, recurring (trait)’ < \**h<sub>2</sub>eth<sub>2</sub>e* ‘again, re-’ (Celt *ate*, Lat *at*, Skr *atha*)

PIE \**duh<sub>2</sub>-no-/duh<sub>2</sub>-ro-*: Celt \**dūnon* (W *din*, OIr *dún*); Gmc \**tūnan* > Eng *town*; PIE \**duh<sub>2</sub>-ro-*: Lat *dūrus* ‘hard, rough, tough’, Skr *dūra* ‘far, distant’; Grk *dynasthai* (*dynamai*) ‘be able, be strong enough, dare to, bear to’ < \**du-n-h<sub>2</sub>-*

Lat *ūtī* (*ūtor*) ‘use’ < \*(*n*)*ū-t-* < \**neu-t-*; Gmc \**neutana* ‘use’ < \**neu-d-*

Celt \**nauni-* ‘hunger’ (W *newyn*, Br *naon*, OIr *nauna*) < \**nh<sub>2</sub>eu-ni-*; Gmc \**naudiz* (Eng *need*) < \**nh<sub>2</sub>eu-ti-*

Celt \**klok-jon* > OIr *cluiche* ‘game’, Celt \**klokka* ‘bell’ < \**klok-keh<sub>2</sub>*; Lat *clangere* (*clangō*) < \**klo-n-k-*; Gmc \**hlahjanq* (Eng *laugh*) < \**klok-jo-*; Grk *klazein* (*klazō*) ‘sound, clash, clang’, *klangē* ‘sound, noise’ { \**klok-* in Celt and Gmc; \**klag-* in Lat and Grk }

[poss also Grk *glōssa/glōtta* < \**klo-n-k-jo-* (with irreg voicing of initial *k* to *g*)?]

Gaul *dugiiontiio* (Alise-Ste-Reine) ‘who serve (3<sup>rd</sup> person plural)’; Lat *favēre* (*faveō*) ‘be favorable, favor, promote, support, encourage’ < \**fauh-* < \**pouh-* < \**d<sup>h</sup>euġ<sup>h</sup>-*; Gmc \**dugana* ‘be useful, avail’; Grk *teukhein* (*teukhō*) ‘make, do; cause, prepare’, Grk *tynkhanein* (*tynkhanō*) ‘happen, occur; go successfully’; Skr *duh-* (*dogdhi* – 2P) ‘milk, profit from, extract’

Lat *sauciāre* (*sauciō*) ‘wound, hurt’ < *saucius* ‘wounded, hurt; ill, stricken’ < \**seuk-jos* < \**seug-*; Gmc \**seukanq* ‘be sick’ < \**seukaz* (Eng *sick*) < \**seug-* {*k* instead of *g* in Lat – *g* sometimes disappeared in Lat (\**seug-* > \*~~*seu-*~~ > \**seu-k-*)}

Celt \**awelo-* (W *awel* ‘breeze’) < \**h<sub>2</sub>wer-lo-*; Lat *aura* < Grk *aurā* ‘air, breath, breeze’ < \**h<sub>2</sub>eur-eh<sub>2</sub>*; Grk *âēr* (gs *âéros*) ‘air; mist, cloud’ < \**h<sub>2</sub>ewēr* (gs \**h<sub>2</sub>ewerós*) {no connection whatsoever with \**h<sub>2</sub>eus-* ‘dawn, morning’}

Lat *grandis* ‘large, great, tall, old, strong’ < \**ġ<sup>i</sup>(e)rh<sub>2</sub>ont-*; Grk *gérōn* (gs *gérontos*) ‘old man; old’ < \**ġ<sup>i</sup>erh<sub>2</sub>ont-*; Skr *járat-* (ns *járan*, gs *járatāh*; np *járantāh*) ‘old, ancient; infirm; decayed, dried’ < \**ġ<sup>i</sup>erh<sub>2</sub>ont-*

Lat *claudēre* (*claudēō*) (also *claudere* (*claudō*) ‘limp, be lame; falter, stumble’; Gmc \**hlaupanq* (Eng *leap*) < \**klaub-*; Lith *klupti* ‘stumble over, trip on’

Gmc \**skuttjanq* (OE *scyttan* > Eng *shut*; also Ger *schützen*) < \**skudd-jo-* < \**skud-n-jo-* < \**skud<sup>h</sup>-n-* < \*(*s*)*keu-d<sup>h</sup>-* ‘cover’

PIE \**kVst-* ‘rib cage’; Celt \**atsina* ‘rib’ (W *asen*, OIr *asna*, *esna*) < \**kast-* (no relation to \**h<sub>3</sub>esth<sub>1</sub>* ‘bone’); Lat *costa* ‘rib’; Grk *kistē* ‘box, chest’; Slav \**kost’* ‘bone’ (Russ *kost’*) {odd loss of initial *k* in Celt – perhaps fr infl of unattested Celt \**otsi* < \**h<sub>3</sub>esth<sub>1</sub>i* (?); odd *-i-* in Grk} {Mlr *cess* & OW *cest* both borrr fr Lat *cista*, itself borrr fr Grk *kistē*}

PIE \**woreh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘be wary, look out for’; OIr *feraid* (A1) ‘grant; supply, provide’ < \**woreh<sub>2</sub>-*, Brit \**war-et-* ‘protect, help, save’ (W *gwarded*, Br *gwardediñ*) < \**worh<sub>2</sub>-et-* (also Gaul tribal name *Areverni* < \**φare-war-no-* ‘over-watcher’ < \**worh<sub>2</sub>-no-*); Lat *verēri* (*vereor*) ‘revere, stand in awe; fear, dread’ < \**woreh<sub>2</sub>-* (?); Gmc \**warōnq* (OE *warian* > Eng *aware*, *beware*, *wary*) < \**woreh<sub>2</sub>-*, also Gmc \**wardaz* ‘guard’ < \**wor-tos*, Grk *warnōnq* (OE *warnian* > Eng *warn*) < \**wor-neh<sub>2</sub>-*; Grk *horān* (*horō*) < *horaein* (*horaō*) ‘look, see, perceive, observe, find out’ < \**woreh<sub>2</sub>-*; Skr *vṛ-* (*vṛnoti* - 5P) ‘cover, envelop, surround; hide; obstruct, prevent; close’ {Celt \**uφo-ret-* would have become \*\**gwred-* in Welsh and \*\**goured-* in Breton – OIr *fo-reith* is a fake contrivance based on Latin *succurere* (*succurō*)} {Skr *vṛnoti* was originally \**vṛnāti* < \**wṛ-ne-h<sub>2</sub>-* < \**woreh<sub>2</sub>-* but was transferred from class 9 to class 5 because of *vṛnāti* ‘choose’ from \**wṛ-ne-h<sub>1</sub>-* < \**welh<sub>1</sub>-*}

PIE \**mh<sub>2</sub>enth<sub>2</sub>-* ‘mash, smash, pound’; Lat *mandere* (*mandō*) ‘chew’; Grk *masaesthai* (*masaomai*) ‘chew’; Skr *manth-/math-* (*manthati/mathati* - 1P) ‘shake, agitate, churn’

Lat *mundus* ‘clean, neat, nice, fine, elegant’ < \*(s)monto-; WGmc \**smanþ-* (Eng *smooth*) < \**smonto-*

Celt \**kwotti-* (< \**k<sup>w</sup>ozdi-*) > OIr *cuit* ‘part, portion’, PCelt \**petti-* > W *peth* ‘thing’, Br *pezh* ‘piece’, Gaul \**pett-* >>> Eng *piece*; Lat *cauda* ‘tail’ < *cōda* < \**k<sup>w</sup>ozdeh<sub>2</sub>* {Lat *cauda* replaced earlier *cōda*, which was uncommon in Classical Latin}

Celt \**plesitos* (< \**pelsitos*) > \**pleitos* > OIr *líath*, W *llwyd*; Lat *pallidus* < \**pelsitos*; Grk *pelitnos* < \**pelsit-nos*; Skr *palita* < \**pelsitos*

Lat *pullus* < \**pols-nos*; Gmc \**falwaz* (Eng *fallow*) < \**pols-wos*; Grk *polios* < \**pols-iwos*; Slav \**polvъ* (Russ *polovij*) < \**pols-wos* {also Skr *pala* ‘straw’}

PIE \**ph<sub>2</sub>rt-* ‘part, section’; Celt \**φranna* (W *rhan*) < \**φratsna* < \**prh<sub>2</sub>t-s-neh<sub>2</sub>*; Lat *pars* (gs *partis*) < \**ph<sub>2</sub>rt-ti-*, *portiō* < \**ph<sub>2</sub>rt-jon-*; Gmc \**fristiz* < \**ph<sub>2</sub>rt-ti-*, \**frestq* < \**ph<sub>2</sub>rt-tom*

Lat *cōleus* ‘scrotum’ (i.e. “ball sack”) < \**koghl-*; Gmc \**haglaz* < \**kaghl-* (Eng *hail*); Grk *kakhlēx* ‘pebble’ < \**kaghl-*

Celt \**akwiljon* > Brit \**apiljon* (W *ebill*, Bret *ibil*); Lat *aculeus* ‘needle’; Gmc \**ahwalaz* > OE *awel*, *āwel* ‘awl’

Lat *hūmānus* < \**g<sup>h</sup>omon-o-* < \**g<sup>h</sup>mon-* (> Lat *homō*); Gmc *gamanan* (Goth *gaman* ‘companion, fellow, partner, OE *gamen* ‘game, sport, pastime; joy, mirth, pleasure’) < \**g<sup>h</sup>omon-o-* < \**g<sup>h</sup>mon-* (> Gmc \**gumô* > OE *guma*) {cf Russ *gomon* ‘hubbub’, *gomonit* ‘produce a hubbub, rumble; talk loudly’} {these terms refer to typically human activities/behaviors/tendencies}

Lat *turgidus* ‘swollen, inflated, distended’ < \*(s)*torg-etos*; Gmc \**starkuz*/\**starkaz* (Eng *stark*) < \**storg-os*

\**srēn-*; Lat *rēnēs* ‘kidneys’; Lith *strėnos* ‘loins’; Av *rāna-* ‘thigh’

Celt \**aramos* > W *araf* ‘slow, gentle, soft’; Gmc \**remaz* > Goth *rimiz* ‘calm, tranquility’; Grk *ēremos*, *ēremaios* ‘gentle, quiet’; Lith *rimti* ‘calm down’, *ramus* ‘calm, quiet’; Skr *ram-* (*ramati*) ‘charm, please, satisfy’, (*ramate*) ‘rest, relax’, Skr *rāma* ‘agreeable, charming, pleasant, nice’ {cf. Lat *Rēmus* – *Romulus* & *Remus* / *Cain* & *Abel*}

Lat *rārus* ‘wide apart, thin, scattered, far apart, scarce, sparse, few, rare’; Gmc \**armaz* (OE *earn* ‘poor, miserable’) < \**ormos*; Grk *erēmos* ‘lonely, solitary, desolate, helpless, needy’

Grk *rhōmē* ‘strength, force, might’ > *Rōma* ‘Rome’, Grk *rhōnnynai* (*rhōnnȳmi*) ‘strengthen’, Grk *rhōesthai* (*rhōomai*) ‘dart, rush, move quickly’

Celt \**swant-* > W *chwant* ‘desire, appetite, lust’, *chwanta*, *chwantu* ‘desire, lust’; ON *vanta* ‘lack’ (> Eng *want*) < Gmc \**wantōnq* < \**want-* {Gmc \**wanatōnq* (in Wiktionary) is *baloney*}

PIE \**kʷed-*; Lat *cadere* (*caedō*) ‘fall’; Gmc \**hittjaną* (ON *hitta* ‘hit upon, meet’ > Eng *hit*) < \**kʷed-je/o-*; Skr *śad-* ‘fall’ (1A? - pres *śīyate*, perf *śāsāda*)

PIE \**kh<sub>2</sub>eid-*; Lat *caedere* (*caedō*); Gmc *haitaz* (Eng *hot*); Skr *khid-* (6P – *khidati*) ‘strike’

Lat *tempus* < \*(*s*)*tŋ-pos-*; Gmc \**stundō* (OE *stund*, Dutch *stond*, Germ *Stunde*) < \**stŋ-teh<sub>2</sub>* {Lat *tempus* instead of \*\**tentus* < \*(*s*)*tŋ-tos-* to avoid confusion with *tentus* ‘stretched’ (pp of *tendere* (*tendō*)) (?)}

Lat *vitium* ‘flaw, defect, vice, crime, sin, error’ < \**wi-ti-om* < \**wi-* ‘apart, away’; WGmc \**wīpi* (OE *wīp* ‘against, opposite; along, towards; with; for’, OS *with*) < \**wi-ti* {also Skr *vi-* ‘far from, outside of, without, apart from’, Skr *vitara* ‘that brings farther’}

Lat *globus* ‘ball, sphere; mass, cluster’, alt of \**golbos* < SPIE \**golb<sup>h</sup>os*; Gmc \**kalbaz* (Eng *calf*) (orig meaning “fetus”) < SPIE \**golb<sup>h</sup>os*; NPIE \**g<sup>w</sup>elb<sup>h</sup>-* > Grk *delphys*, Skr *garbha*

PIE \**glai-* ‘material, stuff’; Lat *glæba* ‘sod, clod of earth; soil; lump’; Gmc \**klaiþan* (Eng *cloth*) {cf Eng *stuff* & Fr *étouffe* ‘fabric, material’}

Lat *glūten* ‘glue’ < \**gluh<sub>x</sub>-tŋ* (if not fr \**gloi-tŋ*); Gmc \**klūdaz* (OE *clūd* ‘stone, rock, boulder; hill’ > Eng *cloud*) < \**gluh<sub>x</sub>-tos* {W *glud* & Br *glud* < Brit borrr fr Lat *glūten*}

Lat *flāmen* ‘priest’ < \**b<sup>h</sup>leh<sub>2</sub>-mŋ*; Gmc \**blōtą* (OE *blōt*, ON *blót*) < \**b<sup>h</sup>leh<sub>2</sub>-tom*; Skr *Brahman*, alt of \**brāman* < \**b<sup>h</sup>leh<sub>2</sub>-mŋ* due to an erroneous association with *barh-* < \**b<sup>h</sup>erg<sup>hi</sup>-*

Celt \**marna-* (Olr *marnaid* ‘betray, deceive’) < \**m<sub>r</sub>-ne-h<sub>2</sub>-*; Grk *marnasthai* (*marnamai*) ‘fight, contend, strive’ < \**m<sub>r</sub>-ne-h<sub>2</sub>-*, Grk *martys* ‘witness’ < \**m<sub>r</sub>(h<sub>2</sub>)-tu-* {the meanings of the two Greek words both derive from the notion of “betrayal, treason” but in two different ways}

Gaul *Simiuisonna* (Coligny Calendar – corresponding to January/February) “Halved-Provisions/Supplies”: *simi-* = *sīmi-* < \**sēmi-* ‘half’ (Lat *sēmi-*, Grk *hēmi-*, etc.); *uisonna* < \**wetsunna* < \**wes-tu-s-na* < \**wes-* ‘provide, supply, procure’ > Lat *vescī* (*vescor*) (or *vēscī* (*vēscor*)) ‘eat, feed on; enjoy’; Gmc \**wesana* > Goth *wisan* ‘feast, make merry’, Gmc \**wistiz* ‘provision, subsistence, food’ > OE *wist*, ON *vist*; Skr *vastu* ‘goods, wealth; thing, matter, substance’ < \**wes-tu-*

\**k<sup>r</sup>rab<sup>h</sup>du-* (?) ‘cunning, craftiness, slyness; trickery, scheming, deception’; Celt \**krabud-* (Olr *crábud* ‘religious devotion’, W *crefydd* ‘religion’); Gmc \**kraftuz* (OE *cræft* ‘strength, power; ability, skill; deceit, fraud’ (> Eng *craft*), Germ *Kraft* ‘power, force, strength’) < \**kraptu-* < \**krabdu-*; Grk *krybda*, *krybdēn*, *krypha*, *kryphēi*, *kryphēdon* ‘secretly’; Skr *śrambh-* (1A) ‘err’ < \**k<sup>r</sup>rm.bh-* {irregular long *a* in Olr; *k-* instead of *h-* from \**k-* in Gmc; metathesis of *a* and *u* (*y*) in Grk}

Brit \**blīnos* ‘tired’ (W *blin*, Br *blin*); Gmc \**blindaz* (Eng *blind*); Latv *blīnis* ‘tired man’

Brit *\*sai(w)atos* ‘seabird’ > W *hwyad* ‘duck’, Br *houad* ‘duck’ (no connection to *\*h<sub>2</sub>ewi-* ‘bird’ whatsoever); Gmc *\*saiwiz* > Eng *sea*, Gmc *\*saiwalō* > Eng *soul* {cf also Lat *saevus* ‘raging, fierce; cruel, barbarous’, Latv *sievs, sīvs* ‘sharp, biting’}

*\*neme-ti/o-* ‘reception’ < *\*nem-* ‘receive’; Celt *\*nemeton* < *\*neme-to-*; Gmc *\*numbiz* < *\*n $\eta$ -ti-*; Grk *nemesis* < *\*neme-ti-* {typical change from passive to active in Greek}

Celt *\*torrī-* ‘break, cut, sever’ (W *torri*, Br *terriñ*) < *\*tor $\varphi$ -ije-* < *\*torp-eje-*; Lat *torpēre* (*torpeō*) ‘be stiff, be numb’; Gmc *\*sterbanq* (Eng *starve*); Lith *tirpti* ‘melt, thaw, fuse, go numb’ {primary sense “fail”, causative sense “cause to fail”}

Bret *brezel* & Corn *bresel* < *\*briðel* ‘war’ < *\*bridlon*; W *brwydr* ‘battle’, substitution for *\*bryddell*, apparently due to influence of OIr *bríathar* ‘word’ < *\*breitra*

Celt *\*trougos* ‘miserable, wretched, pitiful, sad’ (Ir *trua*); Latin *trīstis* ‘sad, unhappy’ < *\*trūs-ti-* ‘sadness’ < *\*truk-s-o-*; Gmc *\*prawō* ‘suffering, affliction’ (Eng *throe*) < *\*trow-eh<sub>2</sub>* {Gmc *\*prīsti-* is probably a borrowing from Latin *trīstis*}

Lat gerund ending *-ndum* < *\*-n-d-om* (< *\*-n-t-om*) < *\*-nom*; Gmc infinitive ending *\*-nq* < *\*-nom*; Skr verbal noun ending *-nam* < *\*-nom* {Lat gerund ending has an intrusive *d* (possibly originally *t*) perhaps due to association with the gerundive ending *-ndus* < *\*-ntos*}

Celt *daru(-k-)* > OIr *dair* ‘oak’ (earlier *daur*) (gs *dara* or *darach*); Lat *larix* ‘larch’ (gs *laricis*) < *daruk-s* (Grk *larix* borrowed from Lat, not vice-versa); Gr *dory* (gs *doratos*) ‘wood, tree, stem; spear shaft, spear, lance, pole’; Skr *dāru* ‘piece of wood, wood, timber’; Hitt *taru/tāru* ‘wood, tree’

Celt *\*siskwos* < *\*sisku-* < *\*sit-s-ku-*; Lat *sitis* ‘thirst’ < *\*si-ti-*, Lat *siccus* < *\*sit-kos*

Lat *rīdēre* (*rīdeō*) ‘laugh’ < *\*g<sup>hi</sup>reh<sub>1</sub>d-* > Gmc *\*grētanq* (Eng *greet*), Skr *hrād-* (*hrādate* – 1A) ‘sound, make noise’, etc. {unusual *ī* instead of *ē* in Lat; total loss of initial *gh* before *r* not unusual in Lat}

PIE *\*gel-* ‘throat’ (**not** *\*g<sup>w</sup>el-*); Lat *gula* < *\*goleh<sub>2</sub>*; Gmc *\*kelō* (Germ *Kehle*, Dutch *keel*, Eng *jowl*) < *\*geleh<sub>2</sub>-n-*; Russ *glotka* < *\*gelo-*; Pers *galu* < *\*gelo-*; Skr *gala* < *\*gelo-* {Lat *gula* < *\*gol-* instead of *\*gel-* in parallel with *gelidus* < *\*gel-eto-* instead of *\*gol-eto-* (Gmc *\*kaldaz* (Eng *cold*) < *\*gol(e)to-*)}

Brit *\*xwid-* (W *chwydu* ‘vomit’, Bret *c’hwedañ, c’hwediñ* ‘vomit’) < *\*skwi-t-*, var of Celt *\*skwei-* (OIr *sceid* ‘vomit, spew’); Lat *scindere* (*scindō*) ‘cut, tear; split, divide; part’ < *\*ski-n-d-*; Gmc *\*skītanq* (Eng *shit*) < *\*skei-d-*; Grk *skhizein* (*skhizō*) ‘split, cleave; part, separate, divide’ < *\*skhid-je/o-*; Skr *chid-* (7P – *chinátti*) ‘cut, chop, split; divide, separate’ < *\*sk<sup>hw</sup>id-* (*sk<sup>hw</sup>i-ne-d-ti*) {Celt *\*skw-* > Gaul *\*sp-*, Brit *\*xw-*, Goid *\*sk-*; OIr could be from *\*skei-* instead of *\*skwei-*} {Celt (Brit)

and Skr possibly indicate that the initial velar was originally labialized; Grk and Skr possibly indicate that the initial velar was originally aspirated; perhaps \**sk<sup>hw</sup>-* < \**s-g<sup>hw</sup>-*}

Celt \**skwetlon* (< \**sk<sup>w</sup>e-* ‘tell’) > Goid \**skēl* (Olr *scél*), Brit \**xwedl* (W *chwedl*), Gaul \**spellon* > Gmc \**spellq* (Eng *spell*) {Celt \**skw-* > Gaul \**sp-*, Brit \**xw-*, Goid \**sk-*}

Lat *spīrāre* (*spīrō*) ‘breathe, blow’ < \**speira* < \**sphai-reh<sub>2</sub>* ‘inflation’; Grk *sphaira* ‘ball, globe, sphere’ < \**sphai-reh<sub>2</sub>* ‘inflation’; Skr *sphā-* ‘swell, expand’ (*sphāyate* – 1A) < \**spheh<sub>2</sub>i-* ‘inflate’

\**g<sup>hw</sup>d<sup>h</sup>on-*, poss related to \**g<sup>hw</sup>ed<sup>h</sup>-* ‘pray’; Lat *honor* (gs *honōris*) < OL *honōs* < \**g<sup>h</sup>d<sup>h</sup>on-*, var of \**g<sup>hw</sup>d<sup>h</sup>on-*; Grk *phthonos* ‘envy, jealousy; grudge’ < \**g<sup>hw</sup>d<sup>h</sup>on-*

Celt \**φrāno-* ‘feather’ (W *rhawn* ‘coarse long hair, horsehair’, Br *reun* ‘horsehair, bristle’, Ir *rón*) < \**p<sub>ř</sub>h<sub>x</sub>-no-*; WGmc \**farn* (Eng *fern*) < \**porh<sub>x</sub>-no-*; Skr *parṇa* ‘feather, wing’ < \**porh<sub>x</sub>-nom* {perhaps also Lat *prātum* ‘meadow, grass’, mod of \**prānom* < \**p<sub>ř</sub>h<sub>x</sub>-nom*}

PIE \**belo-* ‘nice, beautiful’; Celt *Belenos*, *Belisama*; Lat *bellus* < \**bel-nos*; Grk *beltiōn*; Slav \**bol’bъb*; Skr *bala*

PIE \**deih<sub>x</sub>-* ‘allot, appoint’; Ir *díth* ‘loss, deprivation, lack, need’ < OIr *díth* < Celt \**dītus* ‘doom, destiny, fate’ < \**dih<sub>x</sub>-tu-* ‘allotment, appointment’; Lat *dīs* (gs *dītis*) ‘rich’ < \**dīts* ‘allotted riches’ < \**dih<sub>x</sub>-ti-* ‘allotment, appointment’; Gmc \**tīdiz* (Eng *tide*) ‘time’ (< ‘allotted time’) < \**dih<sub>x</sub>-ti-* ‘allotment, appointment’; Grk *daitýs* ‘meal’, *daíein* (*daíō*) ‘divide, share’; Skr *day-* (*dayate* – 1A) ‘sympathize, pity, share’ {the Lat form *dīves* (gs *dīvitis*) is an altered form due to association with *dīvus* ‘godlike, divine’}

W *lle* ‘place’, Bret *lec’h* ‘place’ not from \**legjon*; Ir *le* ‘with, to, by, near’ < OIr *la* ‘with, belonging to, among’ not from \**letos*; cf Fr *là* ‘there’ < Lat *illā*, *illāc* ‘that way’, abl fem of *illic* < *ille-ce* {the Bret *lec’h* might indicate a Celt \**les-*; cf Bret *dec’h* ‘yesterday’, W *doe* ‘yesterday’ < Celt \**desi*} {Lat *ille* < \**is-l-*, Lat *iste* < \**is-t-*}

Fr *trop* ‘too, too much’ is obviously derived ultimately from PIE \**terh<sub>2</sub>-* in some way (cf words for ‘through’, ‘across’, ‘beyond’ such as Celt \**taras* < \**t<sub>ř</sub>h<sub>2</sub>-os*, Celt \**traí* < \**t<sub>ř</sub>h<sub>2</sub>-ei*, Celt \**trāns* < \**t<sub>ř</sub>h<sub>2</sub>-ns*); deriving Fr *trop* from Frankish \**porp* ‘village, settlement’ is certainly one of the most incredibly absurd ideas ever

Lat *splendēre* (*splendeō*) ‘shine, glitter, gleam, be bright’ < \**stlend-eh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘be manifest, be obvious’; Bret *stlennañ* ‘inform’, OIr *sluindid* ‘signify, mention, tell, state, declare’ < \**stlond-ije-* < \**stlond-éje-* ‘make manifest, make obvious’ {change from *stl-* to *spl-* in Lat; Bret *stlennañ* would be from \**stlind-* (< \**stlend-*) instead of \**stlond-ije-* which would become Brit \*\**stlœndī-* > Bret \*\**stlenniñ*}

Celt \**galaro-* (W *galar*, Bret *glac'har*, OIr *galar*) < \**gholh<sub>x</sub>-ro-*; Grk *kholéra* < \**gholh<sub>x</sub>-reh<sub>2</sub>* {Wiktionary entry for χολέρα – “Irish *galar* (“sickness, illness”) has to be kept separate.” – no reason or explanation given, as if this is some religious injunction that must be obeyed without questioning}

Celt \**tunda* ‘wave’ (Welsh *ton*, Bret *tonn*, OIr *tonn*, *tond*) < \**t-undeh<sub>2</sub>*; Lat *unda* ‘wave’ < \**undeh<sub>2</sub>*; Gmc \**unþī* ‘wave’ < \**untih<sub>2</sub>* (Pre-Gmc \**h<sub>2</sub>ŋtih<sub>2</sub>* would have given Gmc \*\**anþī*, not \**unþī*)

PIE \**bhe-je/o-* ‘become’ – not related to \**bhuh<sub>x</sub>-* ‘be’ (originally ‘dwell’); Gaul *biiete* (Limé), *biietutu*, *biiontutu* (Larzac), *beiatsu-* (Châteaubleau) < Celt \**bije/o-*; Lat *fieri* (*fīō*) ‘become’; Gmc \**bijanq* (Eng *bēon*) {Gaul *beiatsu-* with *i* > *e* after *a* (as in Old Irish)}

\**h<sub>3</sub>enh<sub>2</sub>-* ‘accept’; OIr *anaid* ‘stay, remain, wait’ (not from \**h<sub>2</sub>enh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘breathe’); Lat *onus* ‘burden, load’ < \**h<sub>3</sub>enh<sub>2</sub>-os-*; Grk *onesthai* (*onomai*) ‘blame, scold’ (< “cause to accept”); Skr *anas* ‘cart, wagon’ < \**h<sub>3</sub>enh<sub>2</sub>-os-*, Skr *nī-* (*nayati* – 1P) ‘guide, lead, govern’ < \**h<sub>3</sub>ŋh<sub>2</sub>-éje-*, caus of \**h<sub>3</sub>enh<sub>2</sub>-* (PIE \**neih<sub>x</sub>-* ‘lead’ is a false root); Hitt *ḫannai-* ‘sue, charge’ < \**h<sub>3</sub>ŋh<sub>2</sub>-éje-*

\**h<sub>3</sub>noh<sub>2</sub>-mŋ* ‘name’ < “accepted thing” (a name originally being a concept or an ideal that one accepted as a meaningful element of their being)

Lat *nitēre* (*niteō*) ‘be radiant, shine’, instead of \*\**nivēre* < \**nig<sup>w</sup>-eh<sub>1</sub>-* < \**neig<sup>w</sup>-* ‘clean’ > OIr *nigid*, Grk *nizein* (*nizō*), Skr *nij-* (*nénekti* – 3P) {the *g<sup>w</sup>* didn’t become *b* in OIr *nigid* and Grk forms in *niz-* apparently due to the *-je/o-* suffix immediately following in these two cases (\**nig-je/o-* instead of \**nig<sup>w</sup>-je/o-*); alternatively, the root was really \**neig<sup>i</sup>-* instead of \**neig<sup>w</sup>-* (as indicated by the Skr *nij-* instead of \*\**nig-*)}

Celt \**leg-* > OIr *legaid* ‘melt, dissolve’, Celt \**lextos* > W *llaith* ‘damp, moist, soft’; Gmc \**lekanq* > Eng *leak*

Celt \**lī-m-* > W *llif* ‘flow, flood’, Celt \**lijants* > OIr *liae* ‘flood’; Lat *libāre* (*libō*) ‘pour, sprinkle, spill’; Grk *libás* (gs *libádos*) ‘drop, water, stream’, Grk *leibein* (*leibō*) ‘pour, pour out’; Lith *lieti* ‘pour’

W *drws* ‘door’, OIr *dorus* ‘door’ < Celt \**dworetsus* < \**d<sup>h</sup>wor-es-tu-*; Lat *fenestra* ‘window’ < \**d<sup>h</sup>wen-es-treh<sub>2</sub>* {the Lat may indicate an original heteroclitic r/n stem noun \**d<sup>h</sup>wōr*, gs \**d<sup>h</sup>wenós*, this declension not being retained in other IE languages (Skr *dvār*, gs *dvārah*); alternatively, the Lat *fenestra* could be a modification of \*\**ferestra* or \*\**forestra*}

PIE \**sph<sub>x</sub>ol-* and \**skel-*; Celt \**spolt-* ‘cleft, fissure, crack’ > W *holllt*, Br *faout*, OIr *scoilt*; Gmc \**spaltanq* > Germ *spalten* ‘split, cleave, chop’; Lith *skilti* ‘split, cleave’; Skr *phal-* (*phalati* – 1P) ‘burst, split’ {W *holllt* instead of \*\**ffollt*}

PIE \**b<sup>h</sup>eid-/b<sup>h</sup>i-n-d-*; Lat *findere* (*findō*); Gmc \**bītaną* > Eng *bite*

PIE \**skh<sub>2</sub>eid-/skh<sub>2</sub>i-n-d-* < \**sekh<sub>2</sub>-eid-*; Lat *scindere* (*scindō*); Grk *skhizein* (*skhizō*) (< \**skh<sub>2</sub>id-je/o-*); Lith *skinti* ‘pluck, pick, cut’; Skr *chid-* (*chinatti* – 7P)

PIE \**spleid-* < \**sph<sub>x</sub>el-eid-* > Gmc \**splītaną*

Gaul *imon* ‘him’ (Saint-Révérien – *moni gnatha gabi buđđuton imon* ‘my girl, take him to kiss’) < \**im-om*; Gmc \**inō* (Goth *ina*) < \**im-om*; Skr *imam*, acc sing of *ayam* < \**im-om*

\**s-kew-eh<sub>1</sub>-* > Lat *cavēre* (*caveō*) ‘beware, take care’; Gmc \**skawwōną* (Dutch *schouwen*, Germ *schauen*); Grk *koēein* (*koēō*) ‘know, be aware’; Lith *kavoti*; Slav \**čuvati* (& reduced form \**čuti*)

\**h<sub>2</sub>-kou-s-je/o-* ‘listen’, derivative of previous reflected only in Gmc \**hauzjaną* & Grk *akouein* (*akouō*) {the analysis of this PIE root as being from *h<sub>2</sub>ek-h<sub>2</sub>ous-* “sharp-ear” belongs to kindergarten-level thinking rather than university-level thinking}

Celt \**lindon* ‘beverage; pool’ (< “liquid”) < \**len-dom*; Lat *lentus* ‘sticky, slow, flexible’ < \**len-tos*; Gmc \**linpaz* (Eng *lithe*, Germ *lind*, *gelinde*) < \**len-tos*

PIE \*(*hx*)*reh<sub>2</sub>-*; OIr *renaid* ‘sell’ < Celt \**rinati* < \*(*hx*)*r-n-h<sub>2</sub>-*; Skr *rā-* (*rāti* – 2P) ‘give, grant, bestow’ < \*(*hx*)*reh<sub>2</sub>-*

PIE \**perh<sub>2</sub>-* (< \**per-reh<sub>2</sub>-?*); OIr *ernaid* ‘grant’ < Celt \**φarnati* < \**per-n-h<sub>2</sub>-*; Lat *parere/parīre* (*pariō*) ‘bear, give birth’; (Grk *pernēmi* ‘sell’ < \**per-ne-h<sub>2</sub>-*); Skr *pṛ-* (*pṛṇāti* – 9P) ‘give, grant’ (conflated with *pṛ-* < \**pleh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘fill’) < \**per-ne-h<sub>2</sub>-*

Lat *parāre* (*parō*) ‘arrange, order; provide, prepare’; Gmc \**faranaą*

Brit \**Lændinjon* (Lat *Londinium*) < \**londin-* ‘waist’ < \**lond<sup>h</sup>-*; Gmc \**landī* (stem *landīn-*) (> OE *lenden* (pl *lendenu*) ‘loins’) < \**londīn-* < \**lond<sup>h</sup>-* [also Lat *lumbus* < \**lond<sup>h</sup>o-* (with regular *b* < *d<sup>h</sup>*)] {London is at the “waist” of the River Thames}

*Yaldabaoth* (Grk *Ialdabaóth*, Coptic *Ialtabaôth*) < Aramaic *Yah I-taba’ót* “Lord of Rings”

W *afu*, Br *avu* < Brit \**aβou*, shortening of \**aβōβa* < Lat *abomāsum*; OIr *óa*, *óe* < PrimIr \**au-* < Brit \**aβou*

PIE \**d<sup>h</sup>elg-* ‘hold, possess, keep, control’; Celt \**delg-* ‘hold’ (Gaul *delgu*, W *dal*, Bret *derc’hel*); Grk *thelgein* (*thelgō*) ‘charm, enchant, bewitch, seduce’

PIE \**g<sup>h</sup>ostis* < \**g<sup>h</sup>os-ti-*; PIE \**g<sup>h</sup>ospotis* (**NOT** \*\**g<sup>h</sup>ostipotis*) < \**g<sup>h</sup>os-poti-*; Lat *hospes* (gs *hospitis*); Slav \**gospodь* > Russ *gospod’*

PIE \**kh<sub>2</sub>erp-id/t-* ‘shoe’; Celt \**parkennā* ‘shoe’ (W *archen*, Br *arc’hen*, *arc’henad*, OIr *accrann*, *acrann* (w/ metath. -rc- > -cr-)) < \**parkit-nā* < \**karφit-nā* < \**kh<sub>2</sub>erp-it-neh<sub>2</sub>*; Lat *carpatina* ‘leather shoe’ < \**karpitana* < \**kh<sub>2</sub>erp-it-neh<sub>2</sub>*; Grk *krēpīs* (gs *krēpīdos*) ‘shoe, boot’ < \**kreh<sub>2</sub>p-id-*

Celt \**krokkenon* ‘skin, hide; bark, crust; rind, peel’ (W *croen*, Br *kroc’hen*, OIr *crocenn*) < \**krotkenom* < \**kortek-nom*; Lat *cortex* ‘bark’ < \**kortek-*

\**h<sub>1</sub>rek-* ‘sprinkle’; Celt \**erk-* (W *eira* ‘snow’, Br *erc’h* ‘snow’) < \**h<sub>1</sub>erk-*; Lat *rigāre* (*rigō*), *irrigāre* (*irrigō*) < \**h<sub>1</sub>rek-*; Gmc \**regnq* (Eng *rain*) < \**h<sub>1</sub>rek-nom* {strange reflex in Welsh, perhaps from \**ekr-* (?); -k- > -g- often happened in Latin}

Celt \**tuwitsakos* ‘leader, chief’ (W *tywysog*, OIr *toisech*) < \**tu-wist-ako-*; Gmc \**puwistō* (appearing as “*Tuisto*” in Tacitus’ *Germania*), ancestor of the Germanic peoples < \**tu-wist-on-*; cf. Skr *tvaṣṭṛ* ‘carpenter; primordial creator god’ < *tvaṣ-* ‘hew’ {the Celt and Gmc are apparently from \**tu-wist-* < \*-*wid-t-* < \**weid-* ‘learn’; the Skr is etymologically unrelated (although it could represent a deliberate alteration of an original \*\**tviṣṭ-*)}

PIE \**twek-s-* ‘go through, pass through; feed through, push through, send through’; Celt \**tuks-lo-* ‘hole’ (W *twll*, OIr *toll*), Celt \**tuks-na* ‘anus’ (W *tin* ‘bottom, rectum, rump, tail’, OIr *tón* ‘rear end, buttocks, arse’) < \**tuks-*, zero-grade of \**tweks-*; Gmc \**pwahanq* ‘wash’ < \**twok-* {“pass through water”}; Gr *tykos* ‘hammer, pick’, *tykizein* (*tykizō*) ‘work stone’ {“pass through stone”}; Slav *tъkati* ‘weave’ (Russ *tkat’*) {“pass through fabric”}; Skr *tvaṣ-* (*tvaṣati* – 1P) ‘split, hew’ < \**tweks-*

PIE \**jeh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘send’; Lat *iacere* (*iaciō*) ‘throw’ < \**jh<sub>1</sub>-k-je/o-*; Grk *hīenai* (*hīēmi*) ‘release, throw, send’ < \**jijeh<sub>1</sub>-*; Skr *yā-* (*yāti* – 2P) ‘go, walk, travel, move’ < \**jeh<sub>1</sub>-*

Lat *fatuus* ‘foolish, silly, stupid; awkward, clumsy’ < \**b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>t-wos*; Eng *bad* < ME *badde* <? OE *bæddel* ‘hermaphrodite’ < Gmc \**bad-* < \**b<sup>h</sup>h<sub>2</sub>t-*

Celt \**groudos* ‘cheek’ < \**g-* + \**roudos* ‘red’, because of cheeks becoming red from blushing (?)

Celt \**widus* (W *gwŷydd*, OIr *fid*) < \**widhu-*; Lat *vīburnum* ‘viburnum (shrub)’ < \**widhu-rnom*; Gmc \**widuz* (Eng *wood*) < \**widhu-* {irregular long *ī* in Lat}

Celt \**toron* ‘belly, stomach’ (W *tor*, Br *tor*) < \**tor-om*; Lat *torus* ‘knot, bulge, muscle’ < \**tor-os*; Gmc \**parmaz* ‘entrails, guts’ < \**tor-mos* {no relation to \**terh<sub>1</sub>-* ‘pierce, bore’}

\**lh<sub>3</sub>w-* > Lat *lavāre* (*lavō*) ‘wash’, Grk *louein* (*louō*) ‘wash’; \**d<sup>h</sup>eh<sub>3</sub>w-* > Skr *dhāv-* ‘wash’ (*dhāvati* – 1P)

\**skh<sub>2</sub>em-* ‘slight, scant’; Celt \**skam-no-* ‘light’ (> \**skab-no-* > W *ysgafn*, Br *skañv*) < \**skh<sub>2</sub>em-no-*, Celt \**skamanton* ‘lung’ < \**skh<sub>2</sub>em-ntom*; Gmc \**skammaz* < \**skh<sub>2</sub>em-no-* (ON *skammr* ‘short’, ON *skamt* > Eng *scant*)

Celt \*keilijo- (W *cilydd*, OIr *céile*); Lat *concilium* ‘council, meeting’ < \*kom-kiljom

Celt \*kouno- (W *cun* ‘dear, fine, lovely’); Gmc \*skauniz (Germ *schön*) < \*s-kouni-

PIE \*g<sup>h</sup>iers- ‘be excited’; Latin *horrēre* (*horreō*) ‘dread, shudder at’ < \*g<sup>h</sup>iers-eh<sub>1</sub>-, Lat *hortārī* (*hortor*) ‘encourage, exhort, urge’ < \*horit- < \*horje/o- < \*g<sup>h</sup>irs-je/o-; Grk *khairein* (*khairō*) ‘rejoice, be glad’ < \*g<sup>h</sup>irs-je/o-; Skr *hr̥ṣ-* (*harṣati* – 1P, *hr̥ṣyati* – 4P) ‘shiver, be excited, rejoice’ < \*g<sup>h</sup>iers- & \*g<sup>h</sup>irs-je/o- {also Gmc \*gernaz ‘eager, willing’ < \*g<sup>h</sup>iers-no-}

Celt \*garwo- ‘rough’ (W *garw*, OIr *garb*) < \*g<sup>h</sup>rau-wo- (or \*g<sup>h</sup>raw-o-); Lat *rudis* ‘rough, raw’ < \*g<sup>h</sup>ru-di-, Lat *rūdus* ‘lump, tile, debris, rubble’ < \*g<sup>h</sup>rou-do-; Gmc \*grautaz ‘coarse’ > ‘great’ (Eng *great*) < \*g<sup>h</sup>rau-do-; Lith *grubus* ‘rough, rude, uneven’, *grūdas* ‘grain, corn’; Slav \*grūda ‘heap, lump’

\*b<sup>h</sup>o-n-g- < \*b<sup>h</sup>eg-; Celt \*bonge/o- (Mlr *boingid* ‘break, cut; reap, pluck, gather’); Gmc \*banganq, *bangōnq* (Eng *bang*); Skr *bhañj-* (*bhanakti* – 7P) ‘break, destroy’

\*b<sup>h</sup>u-n-g-h<sub>2</sub>- < \*b<sup>h</sup>eugh<sub>2</sub>-; Celt \*bunga- (OIr *bongaid* ‘break, cut; reap, pluck, gather’); Lat *fungī* (*fungor*) ‘perform, execute’; Skr *bhuj-* (*bhunakti* – 7P) ‘enjoy, consume, use’

\*b<sup>h</sup>eugh<sub>1</sub>-; Gmc \*beuganq/\*būganq ‘bend’; Slav \*bъgati ‘bend’; Skr *bhuj-* (*bhujati* – 6P) ‘bend, curve’

PIE \*tek- ‘be lively, quick’ (not \*tek<sup>w</sup>-); Celt \*teku- ‘lively’ (Gaul *tecu-* (in *tecuandoedo* at La Graufesenque), W *teg* ‘fair, fine, beautiful’, Br *tekenn* ‘lovely girl’) < \*tek-u-, Celt \*teke/o- (OIr *teichid* ‘flee’); Gmc \*tewaz ‘servant’ < \*teh<sup>w</sup>az < \*tek-wos; Lith *tekėti* ‘flow, run, marry’; Slav *tet’i* (Russ *teč’* ‘flow, run, stream’); Skr *tak-* (*takti* – 2P) ‘rush’, *taku* ‘quick, fast, rushing’ < \*tek-u-; Hitt *watkuzi* ‘jump out, flee’ < \*we-t(e)k-u-ti {meaning changed from ‘lively, quick’ to ‘flee’ in OIr and Hitt, and to ‘flow, run’ in Balt and Slav}

PIE \*b<sup>h</sup>rh<sub>x</sub>-eh<sub>2</sub>- ‘pierce, bore’, \*b<sup>h</sup>rh<sub>x</sub>-en- ‘hole, opening’; Lat *forāre* (*forō*); Gmc \*burōnq (Eng *bore*); Grk *pharanx* ‘ravine, cleft, chasm’, *pharynx* ‘throat, windpipe, chasm’; Arm *beran* ‘mouth, opening, entrance’; Lith *burna* ‘mouth’; Slav \*bъrna ‘snout’ > Bulg *barna* ‘lip’ { \*b<sup>h</sup>rh<sub>x</sub>-en- > b<sup>h</sup>rh<sub>x</sub>n-eh<sub>2</sub> in Balt & Slav}

PIE \*b<sup>h</sup>er-je/o- ‘attack(?)’; Lat *ferīre* (*feriō*) ‘hit, strike, beat, knock’; Gmc \*barjanq (ON *berja* ‘beat, fight’; Grk *perthein* (*perthō*) ‘destroy, ravage’ < \*b<sup>h</sup>er-d<sup>h</sup>e/o-; Lith *barti* ‘scold, chide, inveigh’; Slav \*borti (Russ *borot’sja* ‘fight, wrestle, struggle, strive’) {probably also Celt \*breitrā ‘argument, dispute, debate(?)’ (W *brwydr* ‘battle, conflict’, OIr *briathar* ‘word’) < \*breje/o-, alteration of *berje/o-* (OIr sense : “I’d like to have a word with you!”)}

PIE \*b<sup>h</sup>reih<sub>x</sub>- ‘rub’; Lat *friāre* (*friō*) ‘crumble’, *fricāre* (*fricō*) ‘rub’; Slav \*briti ‘shave’ (Russ *brit’*); Alb *brij* ‘rub, scratch’

\**b<sup>h</sup>eih<sub>x</sub>-l-* ‘axe’ < \**b<sup>h</sup>eih<sub>x</sub>-* ‘hit’; Celt \**bejali-* (W *bwyell, bwyall*, OIr *bíail*) < \**bijali-* < \**b<sup>h</sup>eih<sub>x</sub>-li-*;  
Gmc \**bīlq* (Germ *Beil*, Dutch *bijl*) < \**b<sup>h</sup>eih<sub>x</sub>-lom*, Gmc \**biljq* (Eng *bill*, Dutch *bil*), alteration of  
\**bīlq*

SPIE \**h<sub>2</sub>atksi(n)-* ‘axe’, borrr fr Sem \**ḥaššin-* (Akkad *ḥaššinnum* ‘axe, hoe, digging tool’); Lat *ascia*  
‘axe, mason’s trowel’ < \**h<sub>2</sub>atski-*, alteration of \**h<sub>2</sub>atksi-*; Gmc \**akusi* (Eng *axe*) < \**akkusi* <  
\**h<sub>2</sub>atkāsi* < \**h<sub>2</sub>atksi-*; Grk *axīnē* ‘axe-head, axe’ < \**h<sub>2</sub>aksin-* < \**h<sub>2</sub>atksin-*

\**h<sub>x</sub>ei-* ‘sting’; Lat *īcere* (*īcō/īciō*) ‘hit, strike; stab, sting’ < \**h<sub>x</sub>i-k-je/o-*; Gmc \**jukkjanq* (Eng *itch*) <  
\**jagje/o-* < \**h<sub>x</sub>i-g-je/o-*; Grk *ios* ‘arrow’ < \**isos* < \**h<sub>x</sub>i-s-o-*; Skr *iṣu* ‘arrow’ < \**h<sub>x</sub>i-s-u-*

Celt \**rūnā* ‘secret, mystery’ (W *rhin*, OIr *rún*) < \**ruh<sub>x</sub>-neh<sub>2</sub>*; Lat *rūmor* ‘rumor, hearsay, gossip,  
opinion’ < \**ruh<sub>x</sub>-mos-*; Gmc \**rūnō* (Eng *rune*), poss borrr fr Celt

Celt \**trottī* (OIr *truit* ‘starling’) < \**trozdih<sub>2</sub>*; Lat *turdus* ‘thrush’ < \**trozdos*; Gmc \**prastuz* (ON  
*þrǫstr* ‘thrush’) < \**trozdus*; Grk *strouthos* ‘sparrow’ < \**strozdos*; Lith *strazdas* ‘thrush’; Slav  
\**drozdъ* (Russ *drozd* ‘thrush’) {W *drudwen, drudwy* ‘starling’ & Br *dred* (pl *dridi*) ‘starling’ are  
obviously related to OIr *truit*, but one would expect these to be something like \*\**druth* and  
\*\**druzh*; Eng *thrush* is ultimately from Gmc \**prastuz* through various derivatives}

PIE \**reig-* ‘reach’; Celt *rige/o-* (OIr *rigid* ‘stretch, distend’); Lat *rigēre* (*rigeō*) ‘be stiff, be rigid, be  
numb’; Gmc \**raikijanq* ‘(cause to) reach’ (Eng *reach*); Skr *riṅg-* (*riṅgati* – 1P) ‘creep, crawl’

Lat *glōria* ‘glory, renown, fame, honor’; Grk *glōssa, glōtta* ‘tongue, mouth, speech, dialect’

PIE \**kh<sub>2</sub>ei-*; Gmc \**haiduz* ‘manner, way; appearance, aspect’ < \**kh<sub>2</sub>ei-tu-* Gmc \**haidraz* ‘bright,  
shining’ (Germ *heiter*) < \**kh<sub>2</sub>ei-t-ro-*; Grk *kaiein* (*kaiō*) ‘light, kindle, set on fire’; Skr *ketu*  
‘brightness’ < \**kh<sub>2</sub>ei-t-u-* {possibly also Lat *caelum* ‘sky’ < \**kh<sub>2</sub>ei-lom*; Skr *citra* ‘excellent,  
remarkable; bright, clear, loud; variegated, spotted; strange, wonderful’ must be from \**kwi--*  
*trom*