PIE **skul-tro-* ‘blade’; Lat *culter* ‘knife’ < **(s)kul-tros*; WGmc **skuldro* < **skul-treh₂* (Eng *shoulder*)

Celt **sosφos* (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*)

Celt **setje/o-* ‘flap’ > W *hedeg*, *hedfan* ‘fly’ & Br *hejañ* ‘shake, wave, agitate’ {W *hed-* has to be from **set-* and can’t be from **φet-* < **pet-*; in Br, *-tj-* > *-tšj-* > *-džj-* > *-ž-*}

Celt **netje/o-* ‘fly’ > W *neidio* ‘jump, leap’ & Br *nijal* ‘fly, glide’ {in Br, *-tj-* > *-tšj-* > *-džj-* > *-ž-*}

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 *rhîs* (gs *rhînos*) < **(na)srî-n-* {OE *nosþyrel* “nose-hole” is a fake form resulting from folk etymology}

Celt **dagos* < **gados* (< **gʰados*) < **h₂gh₂e-dʰo-*; Gmc **gôdaz* < **gʰā-dʰo-* < **gh₂eh₂-dʰo-*; Grk *agathos* < *h₂egh₂e-dʰo-*

Celt **lakwo-* (W *llabi*, Br *labous*, OIr *lachu*); Lat *aquila* < **(l)akwe-leh₂*; Gmc **laiwarikô* (Eng *lark*) (poss Gmc **lahwa-rikô*?)

PIE **nei-* ‘too (much, many)’; Celt **noibo-*, **neiton*; Lat *nimis*, *nimium*; Gmc **nîþan*

PIE **iseh₂-* ‘healing’; Celt **jakkos* ‘healthy’ (W *iach*) < **isat-kos* < **ish₂-t-*; Gr *iâomai* ‘heal, cure’ < **iseh₂-o-*, *iâtros* ‘physician, surgeon’ < **iseh₂-tros*; Skr *iṣ* ‘refreshment, drink; strength, vigor’, *iṣa* ‘refreshment; full of sap, fertile, vigorous, fruitful’ {possibly also OIr *sáith* & Lat *satis* < **(i)seh₂-ti-*, Gmc **sadaz* & Latv *sâts* < **(i)seh₂-to-*}

PIE **ish₂-ro-*; Gaul *isara-*; Lat *īra* < **irira* < **ish₂reh₂*; Grk *hieros* < **ish₂ros*; Skr *iṣira*

Celt **jalon* ‘clearing’ < **i-sal-on*; Lat *solum* < **sol-om*; Gmc **salą* ‘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*) < **īs-om*

PIE **īndʰ-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 **ṇdʰeros*}

PIE *ṇ-$d^h h_1 e$ ‘originally’ (« un-put, un-placed ») < *$d^h eh_1$- ‘put, place’, *ṇ-$d^h h_1 e$-*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-$d^h eh_1$-neh_2; 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 *$wḷk^w$- + -$peh_1 s$ from *$h_2 lopeh_1 s$; Lat *lupus* < **lopos* < *$h_2 lop$- from *$h_2 lopeh_1 s$ + -*os* (from *$wḷk^w os$)

SPIE *$gVlb^h$- > Gaul **galba* > Lat *galba*, Gmc **kalbaz* > Eng *calf*; NPIE *$g^w Vlb^h$- > Grk *delphys*, Skr *garbha*

Celt **abalo*-, Gmc **apluz* < *$h_2 ebh_2 el$- < *$h_2 emh_2 el$-; Grk *mêlon* < *$mh_2 eh_2 l$- (Lat *mālum* < Doric **mālon*); Skr *phala* < $h_2 bh_2 el$- < $h_2 mh_2 el$-

Celt **abalos* < *$h_2 bal$-*os* < *$bh_2 el$-*os* < *$mh_2 el$-*os*; Gmc **aplaz* < **ablos* < *$h_2 bal$-*os* < *$bh_2 el$-*os* < *$mh_2 el$-*os*; Grk *mêlon* < **mālom* (> Doric **mālon* > Lat *mālum*) < *$meh_2 l$-*om*; Skr *phalam* < *$bh_2 el$-*om* < *$mh_2 el$-*om*

SPIE *$reuh_1$- (OIr *róe*, Lat *rūs*, Eng *room*); NPIE *$h_1 eur$-*us* (Grk *eurys*, Skr *uru*)

PIE **sepel*-/**sopel*- ‘equip’; Gaul tribal name *Corio-solites* < **soφlites*; Lat *sepelīre* (*sepeliō*); Grk *hoplizein* (*hoplizō*), *hoplītēs* {perhaps also Gmc **saljanǫ* (Eng *sell*) < **saƀljanǫ* < **sop(e)lje/o*-}

Lat *mulcēre* (*mulceō*) < *$mḷk^j$-; Gmc **pleganǫ* < **blekonom* < *$mlek^j$-; Skr *mṛś*- < *$mḷk^j$- {tendency in Gmc to favor CReC-; Celt **berw*-/Lat *ferv*-/Gmc **brew*-, Celt **derw*-/Gmc **trew*-, etc.}

Celt **toibos* ‘side’; Lat *tībia* < *$teib$-jeh_2 or < *$tūbja$ < *$toib$-jeh_2

SPIE interrogative *k^w- (Lat *qu*-, Gmc *hw*-, Grk *p*-/*t*-); NPIE interrogative **k*- (Balt-Slav *k*-, Indo-Iran *k*-) {*k^w- would have become *c*- in Skr}

Lat *tōtus* ‘whole, all, entire, complete’ < *$tāu$-*to*- < PIE *teh_2-*u* ‘until then’; Lat *tantus* ‘so much, so many’ < **tam*-*to*- < PIE *th_2-*em* ‘so, that’ > Lat *tam* {PIE *-$eh_2 u$- > Lat *ō* also in *sōl* ‘sun’ < *$sāul$- < PIE *$seh_2 ul$-}

PIE **soiwol*- ‘individuality, identity’ < **s*-*oiwo*-*l*-; Lat *sōlus* ‘only, single, sole, alone; lonely, solitary’; Gmc **saiwalō* > Eng *soul*; Balt-Slav **sei’lā* (Lith *siela* ‘soul, spirit’, Slav **sila* ‘strength’) {cf PIE **oiwo*- > Grk *oios* ‘alone, only, solitary’, Skr *eva* ‘just, exactly, same, only, like, already, also’; **oiwo*- ‘only’ < **oi*-*wo*- is obviously related to **oino*- ‘one’ < **oi*-*no*-}

PIE *$k^{j}esi$ ‘here’; OIr *(in) bith cé* ‘(in) this world’ (*cé* < *kai* < $k^{j}asi$?); Lat *cis* ‘on this side of’; Gmc **hêr* < **herira* < **k^{j}esi-ro-* (or < **hezra-* < **k^{j}es-ro-*); Grk *kai* ‘and, also, even, though’ < **k^{j}asi* (or < **$k^{j}h_2e$-i* ‘this way’ - see below); Lith *šis* ‘this, the present’

PIE **tosi* ‘there’; Gmc *þar* (Eng *there*); Skr *tarhi* < **tos-g^{h}i* (*s* > *r* bef *h* in Skr)

PIE **josi* ‘where (relative)’; Grk *hou* < **josi*; Skr *yarhi* < **jos-g^{h}i* (*s* > *r* bef *h* in Skr)

PIE **k^{w}osi* ‘where (interrogative)’; Lat *cūr* ‘why?’, (Pre-Classical *quor*); Gmc **hwar* (Eng *where*); Grk *pou* < **k^{w}osi*

PIE **tod^{h}i* ‘up to there’ > Grk *tothi*, (poss Skr *tarhi* if from **tos-d^{h}i*)

PIE **jod^{h}i* ‘up to where (rel)’ > Lat *ibī*, Grk *hothi*, (poss Skr *yarhi* if from **jos-d^{h}i)*

PIE **k^{w}od^{h}i* ‘up to where?’ > Lat *ubī*, Grk *pothi*

PIE **$k^{j}h_2e$-i* ‘this way’; Grk *kai* ‘and, also, even, though’ (if not < **k^{j}esi* – see above); Lith *šiaip* ‘so, this way’

PIE **th_2e-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_2e* ‘likewise’; Lat *ita*; Skr *iti*}

PIE **jh_2e-i* ‘the way that’; Grk *hêi* ‘where; whither; how, as, as far as’

PIE **$k^{w}h_2e$-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_2e* ‘likewise’ > Lat *ita*; Grk *isos* < **it-jos*; Skr *iti*

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

PIE **h_2e-th_2e* ‘again, re-’; Celt **ate-* (Gaul *ate-*, OIr *ath-*) (poss from **h_2e-th_2i* instead of **h_2e-th_2e*); Lat *at*, *atquī* (but not *atque* < **ad-k^{w}e*); Grk *háte* ‘just as, as if; because, as’; Skr *atha* {Grk *háte* should be ***áte* - cf *atár* & *áter*}

PIE **sṇni* ‘without’ < **sṃ-ni*; OIr *sain* ‘different, special’; Lat *sine* ‘without’ < **seni* < **sṇni*; Grk *atár* ‘but, yet, however’; Skr *sanitúr* ‘without’ {Grk & Skr from **sṇ(i)-tṛ*; Grk *atár* should be ***határ* - cf *áte* & *áter*}

PIE *sn̥ter ‘apart, except’ < *sm̥-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 *$h_x$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 a*nu* ‘along, towards; behind, after; with, according to; later, afterwards; again, then’ (poss conflation with *$h_2$en-h_2e > Gmc *ana* (Eng *on*), Grk *ana*)

PIE *$h_1$er ‘then, therefore, so’; Lat *ergō* ‘therefore, because, thus’ < *h_1r̥-gō; Grk *ára* ‘then, so then’ < *h_1r̥-h_x-; Balt *h_1r̥- > Lith *ir* ‘and, too; so, even’, Lith *irgi* ‘also, as well, too’, Latv *ir* {not from PIE *$h_2$er- ‘fit, join’}

Lat *ergō* ‘therefore, because, hence, consequently, thus’, *ergā* ‘with regard to, towards, for, against; with respect to, concerning, about’ < *h_1r̥-g^h(e/o); Grk *ara* ‘then; so then, after all’ < *h_1r̥-h_2e; Lith *ir* ‘and, too, so; even, just precisely’ < *h_1r̥, Lith *irgi* ‘also, as well, too’ < *h_1r̥-g^h(e/o) {deriving Lat *ergō* from **ex-regō through a supposed form **ēregō is just stupid}

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

Connecting Lat *hic* ‘this’ to PIE *g^he/*g^ho ‘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^woni ‘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^jom)} {because –*un* was so unusual in Latin, it was assimilated to the very frequent –*um*, and when *tun became *tum*, original *tum became *dum*}

OIr *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 *cunnus* < *kuls-nos; Gmc *hulstra (Eng *holster*) < *kuls-trom*

Lat *mīlle* (pl *mīlia*) < **mūll-jom*; Grk *mȳrios* ‘countless, (pl) 10000’, *mȳrias* ‘myriad’ {the etymology **smih$_2$g^{hj}eslih$_2$* for Lat *mīlle* is outrageously absurd} {original form either **murl-jo-* or **mulr-jo-* (poss **muh$_x$rl-jo-* or **muh$_x$lr-jo-* ?)}

PIE **g^{h}is-lo-* ‘abundant, numerous’; Lat *hīlum* ‘something, trifle, whit’ < **g^{h}is-lom*; Grk *khîlioi* ‘thousand’ < **g^{h}is-ljoi*; Skr *sahasra* ‘thousand’ < **sm̥-g^{h}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^{hj}es-*} {possibly also Balt **gilus* ‘deep’ < **g^{h}is-lus* (Lith *gilus*, Latv *dzilsh*) (common association of “depth” with “abundance”)}

Gaul *pissiumi* < **kwis-sjō* (fut) < SPIE **k^{w}ei-s-*; Lat *quaerere* (*quaerō*) < SPIE **k^{w}ei-s-*; Skr *cit-* (*cetati* - 1) ‘notice, observe, perceive’ < NPIE **k^{w}ei-t-* {only silly children could come up with an etymology like **ko-ais-eo* for Lat *quaerō*}

Lat *cūra* ‘care, trouble, concern, attention’ < **kūsā* < **kuns-eh$_2$*; Gmc **hunslą* ‘offering, sacrifice’ (OE *hūsl*, Goth *hunsla*) < **kuns-lom* {Lat *cūra* certainly not from **k^{w}oizā*}

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^{h}e-*/**g^{h}o-*, **not** from **kom*}

PIE **peh$_1$-* ‘bad’; Lat *peior*, *pessimus*; Gmc **fērō* ‘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$_2$*; Grk *peira* ‘trial, attempt, proof; experience; enterprise; plot, design’ < **peri-eh$_2$*

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^h-* ‘custom, tradition’ (not **swe-d^h-*); Celt **sīdos* < **sē-d^h-os-* (OIr *síd* ‘fairy mound; peace’) (possibly also W *hedd* ‘peace’ < Celt **sed-* < **se-d^h-* instead of **sed-*); Gmc **siduz* ‘custom, habit, tradition’ (Goth *sidus*, Germ *Sitte*) < **se-d^h-u-*; Grk *ethos* ‘custom, manner’ < **se-d^h-os*, Grk *êthos* ‘seat, station, abode; disposition, character, temper; custom, morality’ < **sē-d^h-os-*; Skr *svadhā* ‘custom, habit’, alteration of ***sadhā* < **se-d^h-eh$_2$* parallel with **sa* > **sva* (see above) {reflexes of **sē-d^h-os-* with long *e* in both Old Irish and Greek with meanings pertaining particularly to places}

W *plant* < PCelt **planton* < Celt **kwlanton* < **k^wl-ṇtom* < **k^wel-* ‘turn, rotate’ (OIr *cland*, *clann* also from Celt **kwlanton*) - no borrowing from Lat *planta*

Brit **abranton* < **$h_3$em-r-ṇtom*; Lat *umbra* < **$h_3$em-reh$_2$*

W *crëyr* ‘heron’ < **krikros*; Lat *ciconia* ‘stork’ < **krik(r)on-*; Gmc **hraigrô* < **kraikreh$_2$* or **kroikreh$_2$* {*-r-* in Celt and Gmc; *-on-* in Lat}

Celt **kaseron* (W *cyhyr(yn)* ‘muscle’, Br *kaher* ‘muscle’); Lat *carō* (*caron-*) ‘flesh, meat’ < **kason-* {*-r-* in Celt; *-on-* in Lat}

Celt **knāmis* (OIr *cnáim* ‘bone’) < **kneh$_2$-mi-*; Lat *natis* ‘buttock’ < **knh$_2$e-ti-*; Gmc **hammō* (Eng *ham*) < **kh$_2$en-meh$_2$*; Grk *knêmê* < **kneh$_2$-meh$_2$*

Lat *nōdus* ‘knot, knob’ < **nōd-os*; Gmc **natjǫ* (Eng *net*) < **nod-jom*, Gmc **nōtō* (ON *nót* ‘large net’) < **nōd-eh$_2$*; Grk *nôton* ‘back’ < **nōt-om* {sense development behind Grk *nôton* - 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 **framjanǫ*

Celt **klamos*, **klamiton*; Lat *calamitās*; possibly Gmc **lamaz* (Eng *lame*) < **hlamaz*, Gmc **lamiþō* ‘lameness’

Celt **bladjos* (W *blaidd* ‘wolf’) < **g^wlad-jos*; Lat *gladius* ‘sword’ < **g^wlad-jos*, not from Celt **kladimos* (W *cleddyf*, Br *klezeñv*, *kleze*, OIr *claideb*)

Lat *secūris* ‘axe’ < **sekuh$_x$-ros*; Gmc **swerda* (Eng *sword*) < **sehwer-dǫ* < **sekuh$_x$r-tom*; Slav **sekyra* ‘axe’

$g^{hj}h_2$ns-ro-*, masc deriv of fem *$g^{hj}eh_2$ns*; Lat *anser*; WGmc **gandrô* (gandron-*) (Eng *gander*) (prob fr **$g^{hj}h_2$n-ro-* rather than **$g^{hj}h_2$ns-ro-*)

PIE **swek^{j}uros* < **swek^{j}ru-ro-*, masc deriv of fem **swek^{j}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 **haliþaz* ‘hero’ < **kaletos* {Lat *–idus* < *-etos*}

PIE **g^hleh_2-* ‘smooth’; Celt **glanos* (W *glân*) < **g^hla-no-*; Lat *glaber* < **g^hla-d^hro-*; Gmc **gladaz* (Eng *glad*) < **g^hla-d^ho-*

PIE **gleh$_2$i-* ‘clear’; Celt **glaiwos* (W *gloyw*) < **glai-wo-*; Gmc **klainiz* < **glai-nis* {Lat *glaesum*, Gmc **glasa* & **glēza* < Baltic?}

Celt *_morgeinā_* (W *morwyn* ‘maid, girl, virgin’); Gmc *_murginaz_* (Eng *morn-ing*); Lith *merga* ‘girl’, *mergina* ‘young woman, girl’, Latv *mērga* ‘bride, maiden, virgin’, Latgalian *mārga* ‘bride, daughter, girl’ {the Gmc meaning ‘morning’ relates to the IE virginal dawn-goddess originally called *_H₂eusōs_* (Lat *Aurōra* < *_Ausōsa_* < *_H₂eusōs_*; Grk *Ēōs*; Vedic *Uṣas*)}

Brit *_mærkā_* (W *merch* ‘daughter, girl, woman’, Br *merc’h* ‘girl, woman’) < Celt *_marikkā_* < *_marit-keh₂_*; Lat *marītus* ‘husband’, *marīta* ‘wife’; Grk *meirax* ‘young girl, lass; boy, lad’ < *_marja_*-k-; Skr *marya* ‘boy, young man, young warrior’

Celt *_kailiknon_* ‘temple’ (attested as *celicnon* in Roman script on two inscriptions); WGmc *_hailignassī_* (Eng *holiness*) < Gmc *_hailigaz_* {possibly also Lat *caelum* ‘sky’ < *_kh₂ei-lom_*} {Celtic *ai* & *ei* usually rendered *e* in Roman script; also Celtic *au* & *ou* usually rendered *o* in Roman script}

PIE *kh₂ei-; Gmc *haiduz ‘manner, way; appearance, aspect’ < *kh₂ei-tu-, Gmc *haidraz ‘bright, shining’ (Germ heiter) < *kh₂ei-tro-; Grk kaiein (kaiō) ‘light, kindle, set on fire’; Skr ketu ‘brightness’ < *kh₂ei-t-u- {Skr citra ‘excellent, remarkable; bright, clear, loud; variegated, spotted; strange, wonderful’ must be from *kwi-tro-

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_* < *_megh₂-lo-_*)

Celt *_kebenon_* < *_kebnon_* < *_kemnon_* (Fr *Cévennes*); Gmc *_heƀenaz_* (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_*

??? PIE *_wend-_* ‘promote, advance, advocate’; Celt *_windos_* < *_wendo-_*; Lat *vindex* ‘protector, defender, claimant’ < *_wend-ek-_* (**not** from *vim* + *dīcere* < *_deik^j-_*); Skr *vand-* (1A – *vandate*) ‘praise, celebrate, adore, salute’ < *_wend-_*

??? Celt *_windos_* (W *gwyn*, OIr *finn*) < *_wen-dho-_*; Gmc *_swinþaz_* < *_s-wen-to-_*; Balt-Slav *_šwentas_* (Lith *šventas*) & Av *spenta* < *_k^j-wen-to-_*

Gmc *_hraþaz_* (not ***_hradaz_*) (Eng *rather*) < *_kra-tos_* > Grk *kratos*, *kartos*; Grk *kratys* & Skr *kratu* < *_kra-tu-_*

Celt *_karrekon_* ‘stone, rock’ (W *carreg*) < *_karseko-_* < *_kh₂er-s-_*; Gmc *_harduz_* (Eng *hard*) < *_kh₂er-tu-_*; Grk *karyon* ‘nut’ < *_kh₂er-u-_*; Skr *khara* ‘hard, harsh, rough, solid’ < *_kh₂er-o-_* {Grk & Skr fr *_kh₂ers-_* (?)}

PIE *_d^hreg^h-_*; Celt *_dring-_* ‘climb’ (OIr *dringid*, W *dringo*) < *_d^hre-n-g^h-_*; Gmc *_draganą_* (Eng *drag*) < *_d^hrog^h-_*

Celt *selgā ‘hunt’ (OIr *selg*) < PIE *tsel-g-eh$_2$, Celt *slige/o- ‘hunt’ (OIr *sligid* ‘slaughter, slay, fell’) < *tsḷ-g-; Gmc *stalkōną (Eng *stalk* < OE *bestealcian*) < *tsol-g-eh$_2$-, Gmc *stulkōną < *tsḷ-g-eh$_2$-, Gmc *stelana (Eng *steal*) < *tsel-; Skr *tsar-* ‘creep, sneak’ (*tsarati* – 1) < *tsel-*

PIE *gleub^h- ‘pry’; Celt *gulb- (W *gylfin*, OIr *gulban*, Gaul *gulbia* >>> Eng *gouge*); Lat *glūbere* (*glūbō*); Gmc *kleuƀanǫ (Eng *cleave*); Grk *glyphein* (*glyphō*)

Celt *kawannos (LateLat *cavannus* ‘tawny owl’ < Gaul) < *kjuh$_x$ṇ-no-; Gmc *huô (*huan-*) (Germ *Uhu* ‘eagle owl’) < *kjuh$_x$on-; possibly also Skr *śūna* ‘swollen’ < *k^{j}uh$_x$n-no- (?) {Celt -*awan-* < -*uh$_x$ṇ-*; Brit –*owan-* < Celt –*awan-*}

Celt *kawaros (W *cawr*, OIr *caur*, Gaul trib name *Cavaroi*) < *k^{j}uh$_2$-ro-; Grk *kȳros* ‘power, authority’ < *k^{j}uh$_2$-ro-; Skr *śūra* ‘strong, powerful’ < *k^{j}uh$_2$-ro- {Celt –*awa-* < -*uh$_2$-* : no reason for laryngeal not to be *h$_2$* rather than *h$_1$*}

Brit *kawato- (W *cawod*) < *k^{j}ouh$_1$-to-; Lat *caurus* ‘northwestern wind’ < *kou-ro- < *k^{j}ouh$_1$-, Lat *obscūrus* < *-skū-ro- < *sk^{j}uh$_1$-ro-; Gmc *skūrō < *sk^{j}uh$_1$-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^{j}euh$_x$- ‘hollow’; Lat *cavum* ‘hollow, hole, cavity; cave, burrow’ < *k^{j}ouh$_x$-om, *cavus* ‘hollow (adj)’; Gmc *hula* ‘hole, hollow’ (Eng *hole*) < *k^{j}u(h$_x$)-lom, *hulaz* ‘hollow (adj)’ (>>> Eng *hollow*); Grk *koilos* ‘hollow’ < *koϝelos < *k^{j}ouh$_x$-lo-, Grk *kyar* (gs *kyatos*) ‘eye of a needle’ < *k^{j}uh$_x$-ṛ; Skr *śūnya* (adj) ‘blank, empty, deserted’, *śūnya* (neuter noun) ‘zero, void’ < *k^{j}uh$_x$-n-jo-*

Brit *lawā (W *llau* ‘lice’, Br *laou* ‘lice’) < *luh$_x$-eh$_2$; Gmc *lūs < *luh$_x$-s {Celt –*awa-* < -*uh$_x$-*}

PIE *k^{j}tei- (not *tk^{j}ei-) < *k^{j}et-ei- (like *k^{w}rei- ‘buy’ < *k^{w}er-ei- and *d^{h}g^{hw}ei- ‘destroy’ < *d^{h}eg^{hw}-ei-*

Gmc *tilaz (OE *til* ‘good’, Goth *gatils* ‘fit, convenient’) (< *htila-) < PIE *k^{j}ti-lo- < *k^{j}tei- (not *tk^{j}ei-); Grk *ktilos* ‘tame’ < PIE *k^{j}ti-lo- < *k^{j}tei- (not *tk^{j}ei-) {PIE *k^{j}t- > 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^{j}ti-g-nom < *k^{j}tei- (not *tk^{j}ei-); Gmc *taiknǫ (Eng *token*) (< *htaiknǫ) < *k^{j}toi-g-nom < *k^{j}tei- (not *tk^{j}ei-) {PIE *k^{j}t- > Gmc *ht- > *t- : retention of *t* after *h* (which eventually disappears), as also medially (**berhtaz*, **mahtiz*, **nahts*), and like *t* after *s*}

PIE *$k^j eh_1$-; Celt *$kīkon$ (W *cig* ‘meat’) < *$k^j eh_1$-*kom*; Lat *cēna* ‘dinner’ < *$k^j eh_1$-neh_2; Skr *śāka* ‘vegetables’ < *$k^j eh_1$-*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*) < *$plabh_2$-*r*-; Eng *flap*, Dutch & Germ *flappen* < **plab-n*-

Celt **φotlon* (OIr *ól*, vn of *ibid*) < *ph_3-*tlom*; Lat *pōculum* < *peh_3-*tlom*; Gmc **fullą* < **fuþlą* < *ph_3-*tlom*; Skr *pātra* < *peh_3-*tlom* {Gmc **fullą* not from **fullaz* > Eng *full*}

Celt **māl-ije/o*- ‘praise, favor’ (W *moli*, Br *meuliñ*; OIr *molaidir* borr fr Brit); Lat *mālle* (*mālō*) ‘prefer, would rather’; Gmc **maþla* ‘assembly, gathering, speech’ (OE *mæþel*, Goth *maþl*) < **mal-þlą* < **mal-tlom*; Lith *maldyti* ‘implore, beg, pray’ {Lat *mālō* < *magis volō* is childish nonsense; “OLat *māvolō*” is highly suspicious} {*meh_2*l*- in Celt and Lat, *mh_2*el*- in Gmc and Lith}

PIE *$selVh_x$*- ‘rest’; Lat *silēre* (*sileō*) ‘be silent, be quiet’; Goth *anasilan* ‘cease, stop, fall silent’ (< Gmc **silānq*); Grk *elînyein* (*elînyō*) ‘rest, repose, keep quiet’; Lith *ilseti*, *silseti* ‘rest’ (not related to *alsuoti* ‘breathe heavily’)

PIE *meh_2-g-(on-)* ‘contrive, fabricate’; Lat *imāgō* (gs *imāginis*) < *meh_2-g-on*-; Gmc **makô* (gs **makines*) (> WGmc **makkjô* > Eng *match*) < *mh_2e-g-on*-, also Gmc **makaz* (> WGmc **makōn* > Eng *make*) < *mh_2e-g-o*- {cf Grk *Magos* ‘magician, sorcerer; Zoroastrian priest’ < Iran **magus* (OPers *magušˊ*, Avest *moġu*)}

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 *$g^j em$*- ‘marry’ {cf. Grk *gametê* ‘wife’, *gametês* ‘husband’, Skr *jāmātā* (stem *jāmātṛ*) ‘son-in-law'}

PIE *$g^h reh_1$*-; Gmc **grēduz*, **grēdagaz* > Eng *greedy*; Grk *khrê* ‘have to, ought to, should’, *khrêizein* (*khrêizō*) ‘need, lack, desire’ {possibly also Lat *grātia* ‘charm, grace; favour, regard; kindness, service; gratitude, thanks’, *grātus* ‘pleasing, welcome, dear’}

Lat *grāmen* ‘grass, herb’ < *$g^h roh_x$-*mn̥*; Gmc **grōniz* (Eng *green*) < *$g^h roh_x$-mn-is*?; Grk *khrôma* ‘color’ < *$g^h roh_x$-*mn̥* {possibly also Ir *gorm* ‘blue’ < Celt **gormos* < *$g^h orh_x$-mo*- (?)}

Gaul *sosio* ‘this’; Gmc **þes* (> Eng *this*) < **þasja* < **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 3rd 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 *$g^{hw}ed$-je/o-*; Celt **gwedje/o-* (OIr *guidid*); Gmc **bidjanǫ* < **bi-widjanǫ* < ***h_1pi-$g^{hw}ed$-je/o-*

Lat *omnis* ‘every, whole, all’ (< “evenly”); Gmc **eƀnaz* > Eng *even*; Skr *amnas* ‘just now, at once, sudden’

Celt **omnus* ‘fear’ (OIr *omun*, *ómun*) > Brit **oƀn* (W *ofn*); Lat *ōmen*

Celt **tsātla* ‘heel’ (W *sawdl*) < *steh₂-tleh₂*; Gmc **stōlaz* (Eng *stool*) < **steh₂-los* (or possibly < **stō-þlaz* < **steh₂-tlos*); Grk *stēlē* < **steh₂-leh₂*

OIr *slíab* ‘mountain’ < Celt **sleibos*; Eng *slope* < OE ***slāp* < Gmc ***slaipa-* < ***sloibo-*

Celt **φlitano-* (W *llydan*) < **pḷth₂-no-*; Lat *plānus* < **pḷh₂et-no-*; Gmc **flataz* < **flattaz* < **pḷh₂et-no-*; Grk *platys* < **pḷh₂et-u-*; Skr *pṛthu* < **pḷth₂-u-* {**pḷth₂-* in Celt and Skr; **pḷh₂et-* in others}

PIE *$g^jeg^jn.t$-*; Grk *Gígâs* (gs *Gígantos*); Skr *jágat* (nom pl *jáganti*)

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

OIr *Samain* “Gathering” < **somhₓ-ni-*; Gmc **samana* ‘together’ (Goth *samana*, Germ *zusammen*) < **somhₓ-na-*

Trinuxsamo on Coligny Calendar = *Trin-ouxs-amo-* “triply-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* < **wh₂pos-* (**not** < Italic **kwapōs* - no relation to Grk *kapnos* ‘smoke, steam, vapor’); Gmc **waƀōnǫ* (OE *wafjan* > Eng *wave*) < **waƀaz-* < **wh₂pos-* (no relation whatsoever with PIE **webh-* ‘weave’) (also Eng *waft* < ME *waften*, ultimately from **wh₂p-t-*)

PIE **meh₁i-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 **meh₁i-* > Celt **mī-* and Lat *mī-*, but PIE **meh₁i-* > **meh₁-* > 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* < **sḷh₂ek-ro-*, **sḷh₂ṇk-*; Gmc **slahana* < **sḷh₂ek-*; Grk *lakís* (gs *lakídos*) < **sḷh₂ek-id-*

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

Brit **baragon* ‘bread’ (W *bara*) < **bagaron* < **b^hh_3g-rom*; Gmc **bakana* (Eng *bake*) < **b^hh_3g-*; Grk *phōgein* (*phōgō*) < **b^heh_3g-*; Phryg *bekos* ‘bread’; MArm *bokeġ* ‘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 *hwerƀanǫ ‘turn, turn around, change’ < *kwer-b^h-

PIE *werl-; Gaul god name *Vellaunos* < *werl-ṃn-os, OIr *follomon*; Eng *world* < OE *werold* < Gmc *weruldiz < *werḷ-tis; Grk *Hellēnes* < *werl-eh_x-n- (?); Skr *Varuna* < *werl-ṃn-os {Gmc **wera-aldiz is a preposterously fake etymology – only someone whose brain really doesn’t work properly would think that “the world” is the “age of men” (excluding women, all other living beings and all the rest of Creation)}

PIE *$h_1$ens-/*$h_1$ons-; Celt *Esus* < *$h_1$ens-us; Lat *erus* < *esus* < *$h_1$ens-us; Gmc *ansuz (OE *ōs*, ON *áss* (pl *æsir*) < *$h_1$ons-us; Grk *Ouranos* < *$h_1$ons-u-rh_2-no-; Skr *asura*, Av *ahura* < Ind-Iran *ansu-ra < *$h_1$ons-u-ros; Hitt *ḫaššuš* ‘king’, borrowed from PIE *$h_1$ons-us*

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

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’ < *$megh_2$-lo-; Gmc *mikilaz* ‘big’, alt of **mekalaz* < *$megh_2$-lo-* (cf *himilaz*, alt of **hamulaz*); Grk *megal-*, stem of *megas* ‘big’, < *$megh_2$-lo-*

Some instances of syncope in Brittonic: Celt *magalos* (< *$megh_2$-lo-) > Brit *maglos* > W *mael*; Celt *marikkā (< *marit-kā) > Brit *mærkā* > W *merch*; Celt *krokkenon (< *krotke-no-) > Brit *kroknon* > W *croen*; Celt *kebennā (pl) > Brit *kebnā* > W *cefn*; Celt *dedemā* > Brit *dedmā* > W *deddf* (pre-Celt **dedmā* would have become Celt **demmā*); Celt *magenon* > Brit *magnon* > W *maen*

Celt *māros* ‘big’ (W *mawr*) < *moh_1-ro-; Gmc *mēraz, *mērijaz* ‘great, famous’ < *meh_1-ro-; Grk *-mōros* (in *enkhesimōros*, *hylakomōros*, etc.) < *moh_1-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_2g^h-nom; Lat *magnus* ‘big’ < *mh_2g^h-nos; Gmc *maginǫ ‘power, might’ (Eng *main*) < *mh_2g^h-nom; Grk *mēkhanē* ‘contrivance, machine; way, means’ < *meh_2g^h-neh_2*

Celt *kanawū ‘cub, puppy’ (W *cenau*, MIr *cana*); Lat *canis* ‘dog’; Gmc *hanô ‘rooster’, *hanjô* ‘hen’ (Eng *hen*) {all of these are derived from PIE *kh_2n- ‘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_2-n-; Lith *gerve*; Slav *žerav’*

Lat *grāculus* ‘jackdaw’ < *$greh_2$-k-; ON *kráka*, *krákr* ‘crow’ < *$greh_2$-g-

Celt **garanos* ‘crane’ < **$gerh_2$-no-*; Gmc **kranô* (Eng *crane*) < **grh_2-no-n-*; Grk *geranos* ‘crane’ < **$gerh_2$-no-*

Lat *proprius*; Gmc **frōƀrō* < **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 also Gmc **frōdaz* and Lith *prōtas* < **prō-tos*}

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

Celt **φremro-* (W *rhef* ‘fat, thick’, *rhefr* ‘anus’ (< ‘ass, butt’), OIr *remor* ‘fat, thick’) < **prem-ro-*; Grk *premnon* ‘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’, MIr *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^wer-* ‘form, shape, transform’; Celt **kwritu-* ‘form’ (W *pryd*, OIr *cruth*) < **$k^wṛ$-tu-*; Skr *car-* [1] ‘go, walk; pass through, follow’ {Skr *car-* < **k^wer-* assimilated in meaning to Skr *cal-* < **k^wel-*}

PIE **kol-* ‘tend to, take care of’; Celt **boukoljos* (W *bugail* ‘shepher, pastor’, OIr *búachaill* ‘cowherd, herdsman’) < **g^wou-kol-jo-*; Lat *colere* (*colô*) ‘cultivate, till, tend, take care’, *-cola* as in *agricola* ‘farmer’; Gmc **haldana* (Eng *hold*) < **kol-t-*; Grk *boukolos* ‘cowherd’ < **g^wou-kol-o-*; Skr *kal-* [*kalayati* – 10] ‘do, accomplish, effect, produce’

PIE **k^wel-* ‘rotate, turn around; revolve, go around’ > **k^wek^w-los* ‘cycle, circle, wheel’; Skr *cal-* [1] ‘move, leave’

Gaul *Elembiu* “Fawning” on Coligny Calendar (March/April) < **elombes-ōm* < **$h_1$elon-b^hos-*; Gmc **lambaz* (Eng *lamb*) < **$h_1$lon-b^hos-*; Grk *elaphos* ‘red deer’ < **$h_1$elṇ-b^ho-*

PIE **wat-* ‘precious, treasured, prized, darling’; Celtic **watsos* (W *gwas* ‘lad, servant’, Gaul **vassos* > MLat *vassus* > *vassallus* ‘vassal’) < PIE **watsos* (certainly **not** from **uφotso-* < **upo-sth_2-os*); Lat *vacca* ‘cow’ < **wat-keh_2*; Skr *vatsa* ‘calf, young animal’ < PIE **watsos*

Lat *pinguis* < *$b^h eng^h u$- (irregular *p* < *b^h* poss from PIE *$peih_x$- 'fat'); Eng *big* < ME *bigge* < ON ??? < Gmc *$bigja$ < *$b^h eg^h u$-; Grk *pakhys* < *$b^h eg^h u$-; Skr *bahu* < *$b^h eg^h u$-

**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 **ludenos* > Brit **ludnos* > W *llwdn* 'young animal', Br *loen* 'beast, animal'; Gmc **luttilaz* (not **lūtilaz*) (Eng *little*) < **ludnelos* {possibly Lat *līberī* 'children, offspring' < **libbero*- < **luddero*- < **ludnero*- (or < **līdero*- < **liddero*- < **luddero*-) (?)}

Celt **taksos* (and **taskos*) 'badger' > Gaul *tasc*- & *tax*- in personal names (> LateLat *taxō*, if not from Gmc), OIr *Tadg*, name of an Irish king, and *tadg* 'poet'; Gmc **þahsuz* '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 **þrājanǫ* (Eng *throw*, Dutch *draaien*, Germ *drehen*) < Gmc **þrējanǫ* < **$treh_1$-éje/o*- instead of ***$torh_1$-éje/o*- < **$terh_1$*-

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

Lat *porrō* < **$pors$-oh_x*; Eng *far* < Gmc **ferrō* (<u>not</u> **ferrai*) < **$pers$-oh_x* or **$pers$-eh_2*; Grk *pérā* < **$pers$-eh_2*; Skr *para*, *parā* 'behind, backwards, far, distant, beyond' < **$pers$-oh_x/-eh_2* or **$pors$-oh_x/-eh_2* {Grk *pórrō* prob borr fr Lat (Grk *prósō* < **$proti$-oh_x*, originally a different word)}

Celt **φare* (Gaul *are*-, W *ar*) < **$pṛ$-h_2i*; Lat *prae* < **$pṛ$-h_2i*; Gmc **furai* (Eng *fore*) < **$pṛ$-h_2i*; Grk *para*, *parai* < **$pṛ$-h_2i*; Skr *puras* < **$pṛ$-h_2os*

PIE **dok^j*- 'extension, projection'; Celt **doklon* < **dok^j-lom* (OIr *dúal* 'strand/lock of hair'); Gmc **taglą* < **dok^j-lom* (Eng *tail*); Grk *daktylos* 'finger, toe' < **dok^j-tu-los*; SouthSlav **dolka*, metathesis of **dokla* (Serb-Croat *dlaka* 'single hair') (depalatalized k?) {also WGmc **taggô* (Eng *tag*) & **takkô* < **dok^j-non*- (Dutch *tak* 'branch, twig', Germ *Zacke* 'point, peak, tooth, prong');

Skr *dáśā* ‘fringe, hem, border’ < *dok^{j}-eh_2} {Lat *digitus* ‘finger’ < *dik^{j}-etos “pointer” < *$deik^{j}$- ‘point’}

Lat *pollex* ‘thumb’ < *ph_2ln-ek-s; Grk *phálanx* (gs *phálangos*) < *ph_2élṇ-k-s; Slav *pàl’c’ ‘finger, thumb’ < *ph_2eln-ikos {also Grk *phalángion* ‘spider’ & *phálkēs* ‘part of a ship, maybe the rib’}

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

Celt *blāt- < *$b^{h}leh_3$-t- (W *blodyn* ‘flower’, OIr *bláth*); Lat *flōs* (gs *flōris*) < *$b^{h}leh_3$-s-; Gmc *blōmô < *$b^{h}leh_3$-mon- (Eng *bloom*); Grk *phyllon* ‘leaf’ < *$b^{h}h_3l$-jom (metathesis of *$b^{h}lh_3$- to *$b^{h}h_3l$-)

PIE *(s)eng^{hw}- ‘preach, lecture’; Lat *inquam* ‘I say’ < *engw- < *eng^{hw}- (not from *insquom < *en-sek^{w}-); Gmc *singwanǫ (Eng *sing*) < *s-eng^{hw}-, Gmc *sangwaz (Eng *song*) < *$song^{hw}$os; Grk *omphē* ‘voice, oracle’ < *$ong^{hw}eh_2$ (not *$song^{hw}eh_2$); Skr *saṃgha*, *saṇgha* ‘collection, assembly, association, group’ < *$song^{hw}$os (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 *þeuƀaz (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 *stuppōnǫ < *stub-neh_2-nom, not from *steup-}

PIE *$k^{j}ed$-; Lat *cadere* (*cadō*) ‘fall’; Gmc *hittjanǫ (ON *hitta* ‘hit upon, meet’ > Eng *hit*) < *$k^{j}ed$-je/o-; Skr *śad-* ‘fall’ (1A? - pres *śīyate*, perf *śaśāda*)

PIE *kh_2eid-; Lat *caedere* (*caedō*); Gmc *haitaz (Eng *hot*); Skr *khid-* (6P – *khidati*) ‘strike’

Celt *keiro- (OIr *cíar* ‘murky, dark, gloomy; black’) < *$k^{j}eis$-ro-; Lat *caeruleus*, *caerulus* ‘blue, dark blue’ < *$k^{j}ois$-o-lo- (or *$k^{j}ois$-ro-lo-), but *caesius* ‘bluish grey’ < *$k^{j}ois$-jo-; Gmc *hairaz (Eng *hoar*) < *$k^{j}ois$-ro-; Grk *kirrhos* ‘yellow-orange, tawny’ < *$k^{j}is$-ro-; Slav *šer’ (Russ *seryj*) < Balto-Slav *šai’ras < *$k^{j}ois$-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* <u>always</u> 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 *$d^{h}eb^{h}$- ‘skill, art, cunning’ (not *$d^{h}h_2eb^{h}$-); Lat *faber* ‘artisan, craftsman’ < *$d^{h}eb^{h}$-ros; Grk *tekhnē* ‘art, skill, craft, trade’ (instead of **tephnē) < *$d^{h}eb^{h}$-neh_2 , *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 *werrô* 'confusion, disorder, disturbance, trouble' (Eng *war*), *werranǫ 'confuse' < *wers-

Celt *rūskos 'bark (on tree)' (W *rhisgl*, OIr *rúsc*) < *ruh$_x$k-s-kos-; Gmc *rūhaz (Eng *rough*) < *ruh$_x$k-os; Skr *rūkṣa* 'dry, rough, rude' < *ruh$_x$k-sos

Lat *pretium* 'worth, price; pay, wage; reward; ransom; bribe' < *pret-jom; Gmc *friþus '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$_2$e-gos; Grk *melas* < *melh$_2$n̥-s; Lith *melynas*

PIE *ōt- 'ease'; Lat *ōtium* 'leisure, free time; peace, quiet; ease' < *ōt-jom; Gmc *ōþalą 'ancestral land' < *ōt-lom

Gmc *aþalan ('nobility' in WGmc, 'nature, disposition' in ON) < *h$_2$eth$_2$-lom 'heredity < recurrence, recurring (trait)' < *h$_2$eth$_2$e 'again, re-' (Celt *ate*, Lat *at*, Skr *atha*)

PIE *duh$_2$-no-/*duh$_2$-ro-: Celt *dūnon (W *din*, OIr *dún*); Gmc *tūnan > Eng *town*; PIE *duh$_2$-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$_2$-

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

Celt *nauni- 'hunger' (W *newyn*, Br *naon*, OIr *nauna*) < *nh$_2$eu-ni-; Gmc *naudiz (Eng *need*) < *nh$_2$eu-ti-

Celt *klok-jon > OIr *cluiche* 'game', Celt *klokka 'bell' < *klok-keh$_2$; Lat *clangere* (*clangō*) < *klo-n-k-; Gmc *hlahjanǫ (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 (3rd person plural)'; Lat *favēre* (*faveō*) 'be favorable, favor, promote, support, encourage' < *fauh- < *þouh- < *d^{h}eug^h-; 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’) < **$h_2$wer-lo-*; Lat *aura* < Grk *aurā* ‘air, breath, breeze’ < **$h_2$eur-eh$_2$*; Grk *âēr* (gs *âéros*) ‘air; mist, cloud’ < **$h_2$ewēr* (gs **$h_2$ewerós*) {no connection whatsoever with **$h_2$eus-* ‘dawn, morning’}

Lat *grandis* ‘large, great, tall, old, strong’ < **g^j(e)rh$_2$ont-*; Grk *gérōn* (gs *gérontos*) ‘old man; old’ < **g^jerh$_2$ont-*; Skr *járat-* (ns *járan*, gs *járatah*; np *járantah*) ‘old, ancient; infirm; decayed, dried’ < **g^jerh$_2$ont-*

Lat *claudēre* (*claudeō*) (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^h-n-* < **(s)keu-d^h-* ‘cover’

PIE **kVst-* ‘rib cage’; Celt **atsina* ‘rib’ (W *asen*, OIr *asna*, *esna*) < **kast-* (no relation to **$h_3$esth$_1$* ‘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* < **$h_3$esth$_1$i* (?); odd *–i-* in Grk} {MIr *cess* & OW *cest* both borr fr Lat *cista*, itself borr fr Grk *kistē*}

Celt **askornon* ‘bone’ (W *asgwrn*, Br *askorn*) < **oskarnon* < **osk-ṛnon* < **oskā* < **ots-kā* < **$h_3$ost-keh$_2$* < **$h_3$ost-h$_1$e*

Celt **atseli-* ‘member, part’ (Br *ezel*, OIr *aisil*) < **ad-sel-* < **h^2ed* ‘at, to’; Lat *assula* ‘splinter, shaving, chip’ < **ad-sol-* (no relation to *axis*)

PIE **woreh$_2$-* ‘be wary, look out for’; OIr *feraid* (A1) ‘grant; supply, provide’ < **woreh$_2$-*, Brit **war-et-* ‘protect, help, save’ (W *gwared*, Br *gwarediñ*) < **worh$_2$-et-* (also Gaul tribal name *Areverni* < **φare-war-no-* “over-watcher” < **worh$_2$-no-*); Lat *verēri* (*vereor*) ‘revere, stand in awe; fear, dread’ < **woreh$_2$-* (?); Gmc **warōnq* (OE *warian* > Eng *aware*, *beware*, *wary*) < **woreh$_2$-*, also Gmc **wardaz* ‘guard’ < **wor-tos*, Grk *warnōnq* (OE *warnian* > Eng *warn*) < **wor-neh$_2$-*; Grk *horān* (*horō*) < *horaein* (*horaō*) ‘look, see, perceive, observe, find out’ < **woreh$_2$-*; 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* (*succurô*)} {Skr *vṛnoti* was originally **vṛnāti* < **wṛ-ne-h$_2$-* < **woreh$_2$-* but was transferred from class 9 to class 5 because of *vṛnāti* ‘choose’ from **wḷ-ne-h$_1$-* < **welh$_1$-*}

PIE **mh$_2$enth$_2$-* ‘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^wozdi-*) > OIr *cuit* ‘part, portion’, PCelt **petti-* > W *peth* ‘thing’, Br *pezh* ‘piece’, Gaul **pett-* >>> Eng *piece*; Lat *cauda* ‘tail’ < *cōda* < **k^wozdeh$_2$* {Lat *cauda* replaced earlier *cōda*, which was uncommon in Classical Latin}

Celt **φlesitos* (< **pelsitos*) > **φleitos* > 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$_2$rt-* ‘part, section’; Celt **φranna* (W *rhan*) < **φratsna* < **prh$_2$t-s-neh$_2$*; Lat *pars* (gs *partis*) < **ph$_2$rt-ti-*, *portiō* < **ph$_2$rt-jon-*; Gmc **fristiz* < **ph$_2$rt-ti-*, **frestą* < **ph$_2$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^homon-o-* < **g^hmon-* (> Lat *homō*); Gmc *gamanan* (Goth *gaman* ‘companion, fellow, partner, OE *gamen* ‘game, sport, pastime; joy, mirth, pleasure’) < **g^homon-o-* < **g^hmon-* (> 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 earm ‘poor, miserable’) < *ormos; Grk erēmos ‘lonely, solitary, desolate, helpless, needy’

Gmc *rammaz ‘strong’ (adj), ‘ram’ (n) < *romh$_3$-os (< *roh$_3$-mo-) < *reh$_3$-mo-; Grk rhōmē ‘strength, force, might’ > Rōma ‘Rome’, Grk rhōnnynai (rhōnnȳmi) ‘strengthen’, Grk rhōesthai (rhōomai) ‘dart, rush, move quickly’ < *reh$_3$-

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

Lat *tempus* < **(s)tn̥-pos-*; Gmc **stundō* (OE *stund*, Dutch *stond*, Germ *Stunde*) < **stn̥-teh₂* {Lat *tempus* instead of ***tentus* < **(s)tn̥-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 **wiþi* (OE *wiþ* ‘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 **golbʰos*; Gmc **kalbaz* (Eng *calf*) (orig meaning “fetus”) < SPIE **golbʰos*; NPIE **gʷelbʰ-* > Grk *delphys*, Skr *garbha*

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

Lat *glūten* ‘glue’ < **gluhₓ-tn̥* (if not fr **gloi-tn̥*); Gmc **klūdaz* (OE *clūd* ‘stone, rock, boulder; hill’ > Eng *cloud*) < **gluhₓ-tos* {W *glud* & Br *glud* < Brit borr fr Lat *glūten*}

Lat *flāmen* ‘priest’ < **bʰleh₂-mn̥*; Gmc **blōtą* (OE *blōt*, ON *blót*) < **bʰleh₂-tom*; Skr *Brahman*, alt of **brāman* < **bʰleh₂-mn̥* due to an erroneous association with *barh-* < **bʰergʰj-*

Celt **marna-* (OIr *marnaid* ‘betray, deceive’) < **mr̥-ne-h₂-*; Grk *marnasthai* (*marnamai*) ‘fight, contend, strive’ < **mr̥-ne-h₂-*, Grk *martys* ‘witness’ < **mr̥(h₂)-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 **wesanę* > Goth *wisan* ‘feast, make merry’, Gmc **wistiz* ‘provision, subsistence, food’ > OE *wist*, ON *vist;* Skr *vastu* ‘goods, wealth; thing, matter, substance’ < **wes-tu-*

**kʲrabʰdu-* (?) ‘cunning, craftiness, slyness; trickery, scheming, deception’; Celt **krabud-* (OIr *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’ < **kʲrambh-* or **kʲrm̥bh-* {irregular long *a* in OIr; *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 **$h_2$ewi-* ‘bird’ whatsoever); Gmc **saiwiz* > Eng *sea* {cf also Lat *saevus* ‘raging, fierce; cruel, barbarous’, Latv *sievs*, *sīvs* ‘sharp, biting’}

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

Celt **torrī-* ‘break, cut, sever’ (W *torri*, Br *terriñ*) < **torɸ-ije-* < **torp-eje-*; Lat *torpēre* (*torpeō*) ‘be stiff, be numb’; Gmc **sterƀanǫ* (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 **þrawō* ‘suffering, affliction’ (Eng *throe*) < **trow-eh_2* {Gmc **þrīsti-* is probably a borrowing from Latin *trīstis*} {cf especially OE *þrēaġan* ‘threaten, rebuke’ < **þrauxōjan*, with the *-x-* corresponding to Celt *-g-* (or Brit *-h-*), such a consonant not being found in corresponding verbs in other Gmc languages}

Lat gerund ending *-ndum* < **-n-d-om* (< **-n-t-om*) < **-nom*; Gmc infinitive ending **-nǫ* < **-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’ < **$g^{hj}reh_1d$-* > Gmc **grētanǫ* (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^{w}el-*); Lat *gula* < **$goleh_2$*; Gmc **kelǭ* (Germ *Kehle*, Dutch *keel*, Eng *jowl*) < **$geleh_2$-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-*)}

PIE **skei-*; Brit **xwid-* (W *chwydu* ‘vomit’, Bret *c’hwedañ*, *c’hwediñ* ‘vomit’) < **skwi-t-*, derivative of Celt **skwei-* (OIr *sceïd* ‘vomit, spew’), alteration of **skei-*; Gmc **skītanǫ* (Eng *shit*) < **skei-d-*{Celt **skw-* > Gaul **sp-*, Brit **xw-*, Goid **sk-*}

PIE *sk^heid- ‘divide, separate’ < *skh^2-*ei-d*- < *$sekh^2$- ‘cut’; Lat *scindere* (*scindō*) ‘cut, tear; split, divide; part’ < *sk^hi-*n-d*-; Grk *skhizein* (*skhizō*) ‘split, cleave; part, separate, divide’ < *sk^hid-*je/o*-; Skr *chid*- (7P – *chinátti*) ‘cut, chop, split; divide, separate’ < *sk^hid- (*sk^hi-*ne-d-ti*) {*sk^heid- ‘divide, separate’ & *b^heid- ‘split, cleave’}

PIE *k^wei- ‘add to, increase’; W *chwyddo* ‘swell’, Br *c’hwezañ* ‘swell’ < Brit *xwije/o*- < Celt *skwije/o*- < *s-k^wei- (Grk *poiéein* (*poiéō*) ‘make, create, produce, do, act’ < *poiɕeō* < *k^woi-*wo*-; Skr *ci*- ‘collect, gather, accumulate, pile up’ (5U – *cinóti*/*cinuté*) < *k^wi-*neu*-)

Lat *spīrāre* (*spīrō*) ‘breathe, blow’ < *speira* < *sp^hai-reh_2 ‘inflation’; Grk *sphaira* ‘ball, globe, sphere’ < *sp^hai-reh_2 ‘inflation’; Skr *sphā*- ‘swell, expand’ (*sphāyate* – 1A) < *sp^heh_2i- ‘inflate’

[It is tempting to link the Brit *xwije/o*- ‘swell’ from *s-k^wei- above with this *sp^heh_2i- but this should become Celt **sφai*- and Brit ***fai*-; perhaps there was confusion between these two roots in Celtic (such a thing was obviously not uncommon in the Celtic languages)]

W *chwysu* ‘sweat’, Br *c’hweziñ* ‘sweat’ < Celt *switse/o*- < *switsos* < *swid-to*- < *sweid- (Lat *sūdor* < *sweides*- or *swoides*-; Gmc *swait- (Eng *sweat*) < *swoid-)

W *chwythu* ‘blow’, Br *c’hwezhañ* ‘blow’, OIr *séitid* ‘blow’ < Celt *swidze/o*- < *swizde/o*- (Lat *sībilus* ‘hissing, whistling’ < *swizd*-; Skr *kṣviḍ*- (1P -*kṣveḍati* ‘make a noise (hum, murmur, grunt, roar, whistle)’

Celt *skwetlon (< *sk^we- ‘tell’) > Goid *skēl* (OIr *scél*), Brit *xwedl* (W *chwedl*), Gaul *spetlon* > Gmc *speþlą > *spellą* (Eng *spell*) {Celt *skw- > Gaul *sp-, Brit *xw-, Goid *sk-}

Celt *φrāno- ‘feather’ (W *rhawn* ‘coarse long hair, horsehair’, Br *reun* ‘horsehair, bristle’, Ir *rón*) < *$pṛh_x$-*no*-; WGmc *farn* (Eng *fern*) < *$porh_x$-*no*-; Skr *parṇa* ‘feather, wing’ < *$porh_x$-*nom* {perhaps also Lat *prātum* ‘meadow, grass’, mod of *prānom* < *$pṛh_x$-*nom*}

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

PIE *$deih_x$- ‘allot, appoint’; Ir *díth* ‘loss, deprivation, lack, need’ < OIr *díth* < Celt *dītus* ‘doom, destiny, fate’ < *dih_x-*tu*- ‘allotment, appointment’; Lat *dīs* (gs *dītis*) ‘rich’ < *dīts* ‘allotted riches’ < *dih_x-*ti*- ‘allotment, appointment’; Gmc *tīdiz (Eng *tide*) ‘time’ (< ‘allotted time’) < *dih_x-*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’ <u>not from</u> *legjon; Ir *le* ‘with, to, by, near’ < OIr *la* ‘with, belonging to, among’ <u>not from</u> *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 **terh₂-* in some way (cf words for 'through', 'across', 'beyond' such as Celt **taras* < **tṛh₂-os*, Celt **trai* < **tṛh₂-ei*, Celt **trāns* < **treh₂-ns*); deriving Fr *trop* from Frankish **þorp* 'village, settlement' is certainly one of the most incredibly absurd ideas ever

Lat *splendēre* (*splendeō*) 'shine, glitter, gleam, be bright' < **stlend-eh₁-* '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*) < **gholhₓ-ro-*; Grk *kholéra* < **gholhₓ-reh₂* {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-undeh₂*; Lat *unda* 'wave' < **undeh₂*; Gmc **unþī* 'wave' < **untih₂* (Pre-Gmc **h₂ṇtih₂* would have given Gmc ***anþī*, not **unþī*)

PIE **bhe-je/o-* 'become' – not related to **bhuhₓ-* 'be' (originally 'dwell'); Gaul *biiete* (Limé), *biietutu*, *biiontutu* (Larzac), *beiatsu-* (Châteaubleau) < Celt **bije/o-*; Lat *fierī* (*fīō*) 'become'; Gmc **bijanǫ* (Eng *bēon*) {Gaul *beiatsu-* with *i* > *e* after *a* (as in Old Irish)}

**h₃enh₂-* 'accept'; OIr *anaid* 'stay, remain, wait' (not from **h₂enh₁-* 'breathe'); Lat *onus* 'burden, load' < **h₃enh₂-os-*; Grk *onesthai* (*onomai*) 'blame, scold' (< "cause to accept"); Skr *anas* 'cart, wagon' < **h₃enh₂-os-*, Skr *nī-* (*nayati* – 1P) 'guide, lead, govern' < **h₃ṇh₂-éje-*, caus of **h₃enh₂-* (PIE **neihₓ-* 'lead' is a false root); Hitt *ḫannai-* 'sue, charge' < **h₃ṇh₂-éje-*

**h₃noh₂-mṇ* 'name' < "accepted thing" (a name originally being a concept or an ideal that one accepted as a meaningful element of their being)

[possible alternative to above: Celt **ana-* 'stay, remain, wait' (OIr *anaid*), derived from **ana* 'on' < **h₂en-h₂e*, possibly replaced Celt ***mana-* < **menhₓ-* (cf Lat *manēre* (*maneō*), extension of **men-* (Grk *menein* (*menō*))]

Lat *nitēre* (*niteō*) 'be radiant, shine', instead of ***nivēre* < **nigʷ-eh₁-* < **neigʷ-* 'clean' > OIr *nigid*, Grk *nizein* (*nizō*), Skr *nij-* (*nénekti* – 3P) {the *gʷ* 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^{w}-je/o-*); alternatively, the root was really *$neig^{j}$- instead of *$neig^{w}$- (as indicated by the Skr *nij-* instead of **nig-*)}

Celt **leg-* > OIr *legaid* 'melt, dissolve', Celt **lextos* > W *llaith* 'damp, moist, soft'; Gmc **lekanǫ* > Eng *leak*

Celt **lī-m-* > W *llif* 'flow, flood', Celt **lijants* > OIr *liae* 'flood'; Lat *lībāre* (*lībō*) '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^{h}wor-es-tu-*; Lat *fenestra* 'window' < *d^{h}wen-es-treh$_2$* {the Lat may indicate an original heteroclitic r/n stem noun *d^{h}wōr*, gs *d^{h}wenós*, this declension not being retained in other IE languages (Skr *dvār*, gs *dvāráh*); alternatively, the Lat *fenestra* could be a modification of **ferestra* or **forestra*}

PIE *sph_{x}ol-*; Celt **sφolt-* 'cleft, fissure, crack' > W *hollt*, Br *faout*; Gmc **spaltanǫ* > Germ *spalten* 'split, cleave, chop'; Skr *phal-* (*phalati* – 1P) 'burst, split' {W *hollt* instead of **ffollt*}

PIE **skel-*; Celt **skolt-* > W *ysglodyn* 'chip' (< **sklot-*, metathesis of **skolt-*), OIr *scoilt* 'split, crack'; Lith *skilti* 'split, cleave'

PIE *b^{h}eid-/*b^{h}i-n-d-*; Lat *findere* (*findō*); Gmc **bītanǫ* > Eng *bite*

PIE *skh_2eid-/*skh_2i-n-d-* < *$sekh_2$-eid-*; Lat *scindere* (*scindō*); Grk *skhizein* (*skhizō*) (< *skh_2id-je/o-*); Lith *skinti* 'pluck, pick, cut'; Skr *chid-* (*chinatti* – 7P)

PIE *spleid- < *sph_{x}el-eid- > Gmc **splītanǫ*

Gaul *imon* 'him' (Saint-Révérien – *moni gnatha gabi buððuton imon* 'my girl, take him to kiss') < **im-om* (W *ef*, Br *eñ*, *eñv*); Gmc **inǭ* (Goth *ina*) < **im-om*; Skr *imam*, acc sing of *ayam* < **im-om*

**s-kew-eh$_1$-* > Lat *cavēre* (*caveō*) 'beware, take care'; Gmc **skawwōnǫ* (Dutch *schouwen*, Germ *schauen*); Grk *koéein* (*koéō*) 'know, be aware'; Lith *kavoti*; Slav **čuvati* (& reduced form **čuti*)

**h$_2$-kou-s-je/o-* 'listen', derivative of previous reflected only in Gmc **hauzjanǫ* & Grk *akouein* (*akouō*) {the analysis of this PIE root as being from *h$_2$ek-h$_2$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 **linþaz* (Eng *lithe*, Germ *lind*, *gelinde*) < **len-tos*

PIE *(h_{x})reh$_1$-n-* 'grant, bestow'; OIr *ernaid* 'grant' < Celt **erneti* < *(h_{x})er-n-h$_1$e-*; Grk *rhōnnynai* (*rhōnnȳmi*) 'strengthen, confirm' < *(h_{x})roh$_1$-n-nu-*; Skr *rā-* (*rāti* – 2P) 'give, grant, bestow' < *(h_{x})reh$_1$-* {OIr *ernaid* instead of **ernid*} {Lat *Rōma* 'Rome' borr fr Grk *rhōmē* 'force, strength, might, power' < *(h_{x})roh$_1$-meh$_2$*}

PIE *$perh_2$-/*$preh_2$- (< *per-reh_2-?) ‘provide, prepare’; OIr *renaid* ‘sell’ < Celt *φrinati < *$pṛ$-n-eh_2-; Lat *parāre* (*parō*) ‘arrange, order; provide, prepare’ < *$preh_2$-; (Grk *pernēmi* ‘sell’ < *per-ne-h_2-); Skr *$pṝ$-* (9P – *$pṛṇāti$*) ‘give, grant’ (conflated with *$pṝ$-* < *$pleh_1$-* ‘fill’) < *$pṛ$-ne-h_2- // Celt *φrāti-* (OIr *ráith*, *ráth* ‘rampart, fort’) < *$preh_2$-; Lat *pariēs* (gs *parietis*) ‘wall’; Skr *pura* ‘fortress, city’ < *$pṛh_2$-os* {form of Lat *pariēs* looks like it is derived from *pariō* rather than *parō*}

PIE *$pṛh_2e$-* (< *per-$h2e$-?) ‘carry through, go through’; Lat *parere*/*parīre* (*pariō*) ‘bear, give birth’; Gmc *faranǫ* (Eng *fare*, Germ *fahren*); Grk *peraein* (*peraō*) ‘carry across, pass through, traverse; come through, penetrate’; Skr *$pṛ$-* (3P – *piparti*/9P – *$pṛṇāti$*) ‘save, rescue, escort, lead, deliver, protect; overcome, cross’

Celt *φlitsos* (W *llys* ‘court, hall, palace’) < *plis-tos, Celt *φalis* (OIr *ail* ‘rock, foundation’) < *$pə$lis-; Gmc *falisaz* ‘rock, cliff; mountain’ (Germ *Fels* ‘rock’, ON *fjall* ‘mountain’) < *polis-os; Grk *polis* ‘city, town’ (gs *póleōs*) < *polis-; Lith *pilis* ‘castle, stronghold, palace’; Skr *pāṣāṇa* ‘rock’ < *palis- (*ṣ* due to *i* – ruki sound law)

PIE *polusos ‘society, community’ < *pelu- ‘many, much’; Lat *populus* < *polulos < *poluros < *polusos; Gmc *faludaz* (Eng *fold*) < *polutos; 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’?}

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

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

W *afu*, Br *avu* < Brit *ɑʙou*, shortening of *ɑʙõʙɑ < Lat *abomāsum*; OIr *óa*, *óe* < PrimIr *au- < Brit *ɑʙou*

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

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

PIE *kh_2erp-id/t- ‘shoe’; Celt *φarkennā ‘shoe’ (W *archen*, Br *arc’hen*, *arc’henad*, OIr *accrann*, *acrann* (w/ metath. *-rc- > -cr-*)) < *φarkit-nā, alteration of *karφit-nā < *kh_2erp-it-neh_2; Lat *carpatina* ‘leather shoe’ < *karpitana < *kh_2erp-it-neh_2; Grk *krēpīs* (gs *krēpîdos*) ‘shoe, boot’ < *$kreh_2p$-id- {bizarre Celtic alteration, see also next entry}

Celt *krokkenon* ‘skin, hide; bark, crust; rind, peel’ (W *croen*, Br *kroc’hen*, OIr *crocenn*) < *krotkenom*, alteration of **kortek-nom*; Lat *cortex* ‘bark’ < **kortek-* {bizarre Celtic alteration, see also Celt **blonakon* on page 27 below}

**h₁rek-* ‘sprinkle’; Celt **erk-* (W *eira* ‘snow’, Br *erc’h* ‘snow’) < **h₁erk-*; Lat *rigāre* (*rigō*), *irrigāre* (*irrigō*) < **h₁rek-*; Gmc **regnǫ* (Eng *rain*) < **h₁rek-nom* {strange reflex in Welsh, perhaps from **ekr-* (?); *-k-* > *-g-* often happened in Latin}

Celt **tuwitsakos* ‘leader, chief’ (W *tywysog*, OIr *toísech*) < **tu-wist-ako-*; Gmc **þuwistō* (appearing as “*Tuisto*” in Tacitus’ *Germania*), ancestor of the Germanic peoples < **tu-wist-on-*; cf. Skr *tvaṣṭṛ* ‘carpenter; primordial creator god’ < *tvakṣ-* ‘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 **þwahanǫ* ‘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 *tvakṣ-* (*tvakṣati* – 1P) ‘split, hew’ < **tweks-*

PIE **jeh₁-* ‘send’; Lat *iacere* (*iaciō*) ‘throw’ < **jh₁-k-je/o-*; Grk *hīenai* (*hīēmi*) ‘release, throw, send’ < **jijeh₁-*; Skr *yā-* (*yāti* – 2P) ‘go, walk, travel, move’ < **jeh₁-*

Lat *fatuus* ‘foolish, silly, stupid; awkward, clumsy’ < **bʰh₂t-wos*; Eng *bad* < ME *badde* <? OE *bæddel* ‘hermaphrodite’ < Gmc **bad-* < **bʰh₂t-*

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

Celt **widus* (W *gwŷdd*, 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 **þarmaz* ‘entrails, guts’ < **tor-mos* {no relation to **terh₁-* ‘pierce, bore’}

SPIE **leh₃w-* > Lat *lavāre* (*lavō*) ‘wash’, Grk *louein* (*louō*) ‘wash’; NPIE **dʰeh₃w-* > Skr *dhāv-* ‘wash’ (*dhāvati* – 1P)

**skh₂em-* ‘slight, scant’; Celt **skam-no-* ‘light’ (> **skab-no-* > W *ysgafn*, Br *skañv*) < **skh₂em-no-*, Celt **skamanton* ‘lung’ < **skh₂em-ṇtom*; Gmc **skammaz* < **skh₂em-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^{hj}ers-* ‘be excited’; Latin *horrēre* (*horreō*) ‘dread, shudder at’ < **g^{hj}ers-eh$_1$-*; Skr *hṛṣ-* (*harṣati* – 1P, *hṛṣyati* – 4P) ‘shiver, be excited, rejoice’ < **g^{hj}ers-* & **g^{hj}ṛs-je/o-* {also Gmc **gernaz* ‘eager, willing’ < **g^{hj}ers-no-*}

PIE **geh$_2$r-*; Celt **gāri* (W *gawr* (*gewri*) (f) ‘shout’, Ir *gáir* ‘cry, shout’, *gáire* ‘laugh, laughter’); Lat *garrīre* (*garriō*) ‘chatter, prattle’; Gmc **karō* (Goth *kara* ‘care, concern’, Eng *care*); Grk *gêrys* ‘voice, sound, speech’ {**gh$_2$er-* in Lat and Gmc?}

PIE **g^{h}ṛ-je/o-*; Celt **garje/o-* (OIr *gairid* ‘call’), **garjon* (W *gair* ‘word’); Lat *horī* (*horior*) > *hortārī* (*hortor*) ‘encourage, urge’; Grk *khairein* (*khairō*) ‘rejoice, be glad’; Skr *hary-* (1P – *haryati*) ‘like, enjoy, delight in’

[the meanings of the Celtic words in the previous two articles seem to have been switched – the Celtic reflexes of **geh$_2$r-* are semantically closer to the reflexes of *ghṛ-je/o-* in the other IE branches, and vice versa]

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

**b^{h}o-n-g-* < **b^{h}eg-*; Celt **bonge/o-* (MIr *boingid* ‘break, cut; reap, pluck, gather’); Gmc **banganą*, *bangōną* (Eng *bang*); Skr *bhañj-* (*bhanakti* – 7P) ‘break, destroy’

**b^{h}u-n-g-h$_2$-* < **b^{h}eugh$_2$-*; Celt **bunga-* (OIr *bongaid* ‘break, cut; reap, pluck, gather’); Lat *fungī* (*fungor*) ‘perform, execute’; Skr *bhuj-* (*bhunakti* – 7P) ‘enjoy, consume, use’

b^{h}eug^h-*; Gmc **beuganą*/būganą* ‘bend’; Slav **bъgati* ‘bend’; Skr *bhuj-* (*bhujati* – 6P) ‘bend, curve’

PIE **tek-* ‘be lively, quick’ (**not** **tek^w-*); 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’ < **tehwaz* < **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; ***tek^w-* would have become ***tep-* > ***teb-* in Brit and ***tac-* in Sanskrit}

PIE **b^{h}ṛh$_x$-eh$_2$-* ‘pierce, bore’, **b^{h}ṛh$_x$-en-* ‘hole, opening’; Lat *forāre* (*forō*); Gmc **burōną* (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^{h}ṛh$_x$en-* > *b^{h}rh$_x$n-eh$_2$* in Balt & Slav}

PIE **b^{h}er-je/o-* 'attack(?)'; Lat *ferīre* (*feriō*) 'hit, strike, beat, knock'; Gmc **barjanǫ* (ON *berja* 'beat, fight'; Grk *perthein* (*perthō*) 'destroy, ravage' < **b^{h}er-d^{h}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 *bríathar* 'word') < **breje/o-*, alteration of *berje/o-* (OIr sense : "I'd like to have a word with you!")}

PIE **b^{h}reih$_x$-* 'rub'; Lat *friāre* (*friō*) 'crumble', *fricāre* (*fricō*) 'rub'; Slav **briti* 'shave' (Russ *brit'*); Alb *brij* 'rub, scratch'

**h$_x$ei-* 'sting'; Lat *ĭcere* (*ĭcō/ĭciō*) 'hit, strike; stab, sting' < **h$_x$i-k-je/o-*; Gmc **jukkjanǫ* (Eng *itch*) < **jəgje/o-* < **h$_x$i-g-je/o-*; Grk *ios* 'arrow' < **isos* < **h$_x$i-s-o-*; Skr *iṣu* 'arrow' < **h$_x$i-s-u-*

Celt **rūnā* 'secret, mystery' (W *rhin*, OIr *rún*) < **ruh$_x$-neh$_2$*; Lat *rūmor* 'rumor, hearsay, gossip, opinion' < **ruh$_x$-mos-*; Gmc **rūnō* (Eng *rune*), poss borr fr Celt

Celt **trottī* (OIr *truit* 'starling') < **trozdih$_2$*; Lat *turdus* 'thrush' < **trozdos*; Gmc **þrastuz* (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 **þrastuz* through various derivatives}

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

Lat *glōria* 'glory, renown, fame, honor' < **glōs-jā*; Grk *glōssa*, *glōtta* 'tongue, mouth, speech, dialect'

**h$_1$eug-* 'wet'; Celt **ugro-* 'cold, cool' (W *oer*, OIr *úar*) < **h$_1$ug-ro-*; Lat *ūvidus* 'moist, wet, damp, humid' < **ug-we-to-* < **h$_1$ug-wo-*; Gmc **ukwaz* (ON *vǫkr* 'moist, wet') < **h$_1$ug-wo-*; Grk *hygros* 'wet, moist' < **h$_1$ug-ro-*

PIE **palid-s* (gs **palidós*) 'stone' (substance); OIr *ail* 'rock, foundation' < **φalis-* < **palis-* < **palits*; Gmc **falisaz* (Germ *Fels* 'rock') < **palisos* < **palits-os*; Lat *lapis* (gs *lapidis*) 'stone' < **lapits* < **palits*; Grk *lepas* 'bare rock, crag' < **lipats* < **lapits* < **palits*; Skr *pāṣāṇa* 'stone, rock' < **pals-* < **palis-* < **palits* {metathesis **pal-* > **lap-* in Lat & Grk}

PIE **dulkus* 'comforting, reassuring, relieving'; Lat *dulcis* 'sweet, pleasant' < **dulkus*; Gmc **tulguz* (Goth *tulgus* 'steadfast, firm') < **dulkus*; Grk *glykys* 'sweet' < **dlukus* < **dulkus* {Gmc **tulguz* usually said to be from **dḷh$_1$g^{h}os* 'long'}

b^heih_x-l- ‘axe’ < *b^heih_x-* ‘hit’; Celt **bejali-* (W *bwyell*, *bwyall*, OIr *bíail*) < **bijali-* < **b^heih_x-li-*; Gmc **bīlą* (Germ *Beil*, Dutch *bijl*) < **b^heih_x-lom*, Gmc **bilją* (Eng *bill*, Dutch *bil*), alteration of **bīlą*

SPIE **$h_2$atksi(n)-* ‘axe’, borr fr Sem **ḫaṣṣin-* (Akkad *ḫaṣṣinnum* ‘axe, hoe, digging tool’); Lat *ascia* ‘axe, mason’s trowel’ < **$h_2$atski-*, alteration of **$h_2$atksi-*; Gmc **akusi* (Eng *axe*) < **akkusi* < **$h_2$atkəsi* < **$h_2$atksi-*; Grk *axīnē* ‘axe-head, axe’ < **$h_2$aksin-* < **$h_2$atksin-*

Lat *falx* (gs *falcis*) ‘sickle, scythe’ < **b^helk-s*; Gmc **bilją* (Eng *bill(hook)*) < **belhjan* < **b^helk-jom* {Lat not from **d^helg-*; Gmc **bilją* not related to Gmc **bīƀlą* ‘axe’ (Dutch *bijl*, Germ *Beil*) < **b^hei-tlom*}

The preceding Lat and Gmc terms may result from a SPIE borrowing (rendered as **b^helk-* above) of Sumerian *balag*, whereas Grk *pelekus* and Skr *paraśu*, both ‘axe’, may be reflexes of a later NPIE borrowing of Akkadian *pilakku*, *pilaqqu*, itself a borrowing from the Sumerian *balag*

PIE comparative suffix **-jōs* < **-jons* < **-jon-s-* (**-jos-* < **-joss-* < **-jons-*), neuter **-jon* [Skr *-yāṃs* (nom sing *-yān*, oblique *-yas-*), Grk *-īōn*, neuter *-īon*]; PIE superlative suffix **-is-to-* < **-ins-to-* [Skr *-iṣṭha-*, Gmc **-ista-*]; Celt **-issamo-* [Gaul *-isam-*] & Ital **-issemo-* [Lat *-issimus*] < **-issəmo-* < **-ins-mo-*

Brit **wort-i* ‘against’ > W *gwrth*, Br *ouzh* (OBr *gurth*, MCorn *worth*, *orth*); Goid **writ-s* ‘against’ > OIr *fri* (*frit-*, *fris-*) {separate forms in Brit and Goid; Lat *versus* come could either from **wert-to-* or from **wṛt-to-*}

Fr *truie* < Late Lat *troia* < Late Gaul **troja* < Gaul **trogja* < Celt **trug-jā*; Fr *trogne* < Late Gaul **troŋa* (?) < Gaul **trogna* < Celt **trug-nā* > Brit **truin* > W *trwyn*

Celt **krawos* (W *crau* ‘sty’, Br *kraou* ‘stable’, OIr *cró* ‘enclosure, fold, pen’) < **k^jreh$_2$-wo-*; Gmc **hrōƀaz* (Eng *roof*) < **k^jreh$_2$-po-*; Slav **stropъ* ‘roof, ceiling’ < **sropъ-* < **k^jreh$_2$-po-*

Br *gor* ‘hot’ < **g^{hw}-ro-* (?); W *gwres* ‘heat’ < **gwrentsu-* < **g^{hw}rem-s-tu-*; OIr *grís* < ‘heat’ < **gwrintsa* < **g^{hw}ṛm-s-teh$_2$*; Gaul divine name *Grannos* < **g^{hw}rṃ-s-no-*; Skr *ghraṃsa* ‘heat of the sun’ < **g^{hw}rem-so-*

PIE **(s)leid-*; Celt **sladje/o-* (W *ladd* ‘kill’, Br *lazhañ* ‘kill’, OIr *slaidid* ‘strike, slay’), alteration of **slaide/o-*; Lat *laedere* (*laedō*) ‘hurt, strike, wound; offend, annoy, break’ < **(s)laide/o-*; Gmc **slītaną* ‘tear, rend’ (OE *slītan*, Dutch *slijten*, Germ *schleißen*) < **sleide/o-*; Grk *loidoros* ‘abusive, reviling’ & *loidoreein* (*loidoreō*) ‘abuse, insult, revile’ < **(s)loid-*, possibly also Grk *lindomai* ‘contend’ < **(s)li-n-d-*

Celt **baitsus* (W *moes* ‘morality; (pl) manners, morals’, Br *boaz* ‘habit, custom’, OIr *bés* ‘custom, manner; (pl) morals, good manners’) < **b^heid^h-tu-* ‘agreement’ < **b^heid^h-* ‘agree, accept’ > Lat

fīdere (*fīdō*), *fīdēs* < *$b^h eid^h$-eh_1-*s*; Gmc **bīdanq*; Grk *peithein* (*peithō*), *pistis* < *$b^h id^h$-*ti*- {irreg **bai*- instead of **bei*- < *$b^h ei$- in Celt}

LateLat/EarlyMedLat *cammīnus* 'way, path' < Gaul **kom-mein-os* (or **kom-moin-os*) 'common, public' [short for **(sintus) kommeinos* 'common/public (road)' i.e. 'major route']; Lat *commūnis* 'common' < **kom-moin-is*; Gmc **gamainiz* 'common' < *g^ho-moin-is* {the long *ī* in the Lat form makes any relation to Celt **kamman* 'step' practically impossible}

PIE *peh_2k^j- 'fix, fasten'; Lat *pangere* (*pangō*); Gmc **fanhanq* 'catch, seize' (Germ *fangen*); Grk *pēgnynai* (*pēgnȳmi*) {voicing of *k* to *g* in Lat (preceding *n*) and in Grk (following *n*)}

PIE *peh_2g- 'appear, look (like)'; Celt **φagedā* (OIr *agad* 'face, surface') < *peh_2g-ed-eh_2; Lat *pāgina* 'page, leaf, sheet' < *peh_2g-en-eh_2 {*ā* often shortens to *a* in Celtic}

Lat *furvus* 'black, dark' < *$b^h urh_x$-*wos*; Gmc **brūnaz* (Eng brown) < *$b^h ruh_x$-*nos*; Indo-Iran *$b^h uh_x$r-*os* (or *$b^h uh_x$-*ros*) (Hindi *bhūrā* 'brown', Persian *bur* 'blonde, light brown') {Lith *bėras* 'bay, reddish brown' must somehow be related, but reconciling *ė* with *ū* is no small difficulty} {perhaps the original word was *$b^h uh_x$-*ros* (as reflected in Indo-Iran), this being reanalyzed as *$b^h uh_x$r-*os* in SPIE, leading to the eventual Ital and Gmc reflexes with additional suffixes (-*wos* and -*nos* respectively)} {typical switch from CVRC to CRVC in Gmc}

PIE **ster*- 'scatter, spread'; Lat *sternere* (*sternō*) 'spread out, stretch out'; Gmc **straujanq* (Eng *strew*); Grk *stornynai* (*stornȳmi*) 'smooth out, spread'

PIE **streug*- 'strive, struggle, make an effort'; Lat *struere* (*struō*) 'pile up, construct, build, place, arrange'; Eng *struggle* < ME **strukelen* (cf Dutch *struikelen*, Germ *straucheln* 'stumble') < Gmc **strūk*- (Germ *strauchen*); Grk *streugomai* 'be exhausted' (or 'be squeezed out in drops') {occasional loss of intervocalic -*g*- in Lat}

PIE *weh_2s-; Celt **waseton* (W *gwaed* 'blood') < *weh_2s-*itom*; Lat *vās*/*vāsum* 'vessel, dish, container' < **wass(om)* < *weh_2s-*om*; Gmc **wōsą* (Eng *ooze*) < *weh_2s-*om*; Skr *vasā* 'fat, lard, grease' < *wh_2s-eh_2 {usual shortening of long *ā* in Celt; maybe -h_2s- > -*s*- instead of -*r*- in Lat and Gmc?}

PIE **wjej-e/o*- (< **wje-je/o*- < **wjé/o*- < **wei*-?); Lat *viēre* (*vieō*) < **wjei*-; Balt-Slav **vī*- (Lith *vyti*, Russ *vit'*) < **vji*- < **wjei*-; Skr *vyā*-/*vye*- (*vyayati* – 1) < **wjei*- /// Celt **weiti*- (Ir *féith*), Brit **weitta* (W *gwythi*) < **weit-ka*, Brit **witenna* (W *gwden*, Br *gwedenn*); Lat *vītis* < **wei-ti*- < **wjei-ti*-; Gmc **wiþjǭ* (Eng *withe*) < **wiþiz* (ON *við*) < **wi-ti*-

PIE **tong*- 'acknowledge, recognize, know'; Celt **tonge/o*- 'attest, affirm, verify, certify, swear' (W *tyngu* 'swear', Br *touiñ* 'swear', OIr *tongaid* 'swear'); Lat *tongēre* (*tongeō*) 'know'; Gmc **þankijanq* (Eng *think*, Dutch *denken*, Germ *denken*), also **þunkijanq* 'seem' (causative sense –

“make (one) think”) and *þankaz* (Eng *thank*, Germ *Dank*, Goth *þagks*) < **tong-os* ‘acknowledgement, recognition’

{Some basic PIE verb roots were normally in the o-grade rather than the e-grade, including **tong*- as well as **kʲonk*- ‘wait’, **kol*- ‘tend to, take care of’ (Lat *colere* (*colō*) & Gmc **haldanq*) and **mol*- ‘grind’}

Brit **blonekon* ‘fat, lard, blubber’ (W *bloneg*, Br *blonek*; Ir *blonag* borr fr Brit), alteration of **bolgenon* < **bʰolgʰʲ-nom*; cf Gmc **bulstrąz* ‘bolster, pillow, cushion’ (Eng *bolster*) < **bʰlgʰʲ-s-tros*; Balt **balžeinas* (Lith *balžienas*, OPruss *balsinis* ‘pillow’) < **bʰolgʰʲ-inos*; Slav **bolzina* (Serbo-Croat *blazina* ‘pillow, cushion’) < **bʰolgʰʲ-ineh₂*; Indo-Iran **bʰarjʰiš* (Skr *barhis* ‘bed, cushion, layer of Kuśa grass’, Av *barᵊziš* ‘pad, pillow’) < **bʰolgʰʲ-is* {Brit **blonekon* instead of ***blonegon* as if for **blone-ko*-; for other similarly bizarre alterations in Celt, see *φarkennā* and *krokkenon* on page 22 above and the following entry}

Brit **alkwedon* ‘key’ (W *allwedd*, Br *alc’hwez*), alteration of **klawedon* < **kleh₂w-i-do*-; Lat *clāvis* ‘key’ < **kleh₂w-i*-; Grk *kleis*/*klēis* (gs *kleidós*/*klēidós*) < **kleh₂w-i-d*-

PIE **kret*- ‘vibrate, rattle, shake’; Celt **kritos* ‘shaking, shivering, trembling’ (OIr *crith*, W *cryd*) < **kṛt-o*-, Celt **krotaje/o*- ‘shake (tr)’ (OIr *crothaid*) < **krot-eh₂-je/o*-, Celt **krottā* ‘harp’ (OIr *crott*, W *crwth*) < **krot-kā*; Grk *krótos* ‘rattle, rattling sound; clapping’, *krotéein* (*krotéō*) ‘strike, beat; clap with hands, make clattering noise; applaud’

{accent on preceding syllable: *-tk*- > *-tt*-} Celt **genétta* < **genetka*; Celt **krótta* < **krótka*

{accent not on preceding syllable: *-tk*- > *-kk*-} Celt **márikka* < **máritka*; Celt **krokkénon* < **krotkénon*; Celt **bikkános* < **bitkános*; Celt **bekkós* < **betkós*

Celt **mokkos* < **mog-kos*; Celt **sukka* < **suhₓ-keh₂*

Celt **bekkos* ‘small’ (W *bach*, OIr *becc*, *bec*) < **bhet-ko*-; Lat *fatuus* ‘foolish, silly, simple, stupid’ < **bhat-wo*-; Gmc **badaz* (Eng *bad*) < **bhat-o*- {Celt ***biggos* is just stupid; this would produce ***byg* in Welsh and ***bic* in OIr}

Brit **bikkanos* ‘narrow’ (W *bychan*, Br *bihan*) < **bekkeno*- < **bhetko-no*- {**bikkanos* reshaped from **bekkenos* after its antonym **φlitanos* ‘wide’ (< **pḷth₂-eno*-) (or formed from **bekko*- on the model of **φlitanos*)}

PIE **nes*- ‘approach’; Celt **nets*- ‘near, nearer’ (W *nes*, Br *nes*, OIr *nessa*, *nesa*, *neso*, *nesso*, *nessu*, *nesu*), **netsamo*- ‘nearest, next’ < **nes-to*-; WGmc and NGmc **narwaz* (Eng *narrow*) < Gmc **nazwaz* < **nos-wo*- (also Gmc **nesanq* ‘survive, escape’, **nazijanq* ‘save, rescue’); Grk *nostos* ‘arrival, return’ < **nos-to*- (also Grk *neomai* ‘go, come, return’); Vedic *nas*- ‘come

together, join' {Indo-Iran **nazdiya-* (Skr *nediyas* 'nearer, very near') < **nes-di-jos*; Gmc **nōzijanǫ*, Grk *naiō* and Grk *naos* are obviously from a different root: **neh₂s-*}

Celt **dragenon* 'blackberry' (OIr *draigen*, W *draen(en)* 'thorn', Br *draen* 'thorn') < **dʰreh₂g-*; Lat *frāgum* 'strawberry' < **dʰreh₂g-om*; Skr *drākṣā*, *dhrākṣā* 'grape, vine, raisin' < **d(ʰ)reh₂g-s-eh₂*

PIE **dʰr̥h₂eu-*; Celt **drokos* 'bad' (W *drwg*, Br *droug*, OIr *droch*) < **dʰr̥h₂u-ko-*; Lat *fraus* 'deceit, fraud, trick' (gs *fraudis*) < **dʰr̥h₂eu-d-*; Gmc **draumaz* (Eng *dream*) < **dʰr̥h₂eu-mo-*; Skr *dhruk* 'injury, harm, offence' (stem forms *dhruk-*, *druh-* and *dhrug-*) < **dʰr̥h₂u-gh-* {The PIE root could be **dʰreh₂u-* although this should give ***frōs* in Lat (like *sōl* < **seh₂ul* and *tōtus* < **teh₂u-to-*)} {W and Br should be ***drog*} {possibly also Grk *trauma* 'wound, hurt, damage' < **dʰr̥h₂eu-mn̥* although this should give ***thrauma* (unless the laryngeal *h₂* triggered Grassmann's law in Proto-Greek like aspirates did)}

Celt **kwerti-* 'bush' (W *perth*, Ir *ceirt* 'apple tree') < **kʷer-ti-*; WGmc **hursti* (Eng *hurst*, Germ *Horst*) < **kʷr̥-s-ti-* {Celt term has no relation whatsoever to PIE **perku* 'oak'} {Celt **kwrennon* (W *pren*, OIr *crann*) < **kʷres-nom* probably from PIE **kʷer-* 'form, shape'}

Celt **φatáron* 'wing' (W *adar* 'birds') < **peth₂-rom*; Celt **φatánī* 'fin' (or 'feather') (W *adain* 'wing, fin') < **peth₂-nih₂* (also OIr *ette* 'wing, fin, feather' < Goid **eteni* < **φatánjā*); Celt **φétenos* 'bird' (> **φetnos* in Brit and Goid > W *edn*, Br *evn*, OIr *én*) < **peth₂-inos* {unlike the first two words in which the *e* in the first syllable was shifted to *a* because of the *h₂* being realized as *a* in the second syllable (*eCa* > *aCa*), the third word retains *e* instead of *a* in the first syllable because the second syllable has an *e* shifted from *i* by the *h₂* instead of an *a*}

Celt **slāno-* (OIr *slán* 'healthy, sound, safe, whole') < **s-lō-no-* "having calm/ease" < **loh₁-no-*; Lat *lēnis* 'soft, smooth, gentle, moderate, mild, calm' < **leh₁-no-*; Lith *lėnas* 'slow, calm, gentle, mild' < **leh₁-no-* (also Lith *lėtas*); Slav **lěnъ* (Czech *líný* 'lazy', Serbo-Croat *lijên* 'lazy') < **leh₁-no-* {also Lat *lassus* 'weary, faint, tired' < **lh₁d-to-* and Gmc **lataz* (Eng *late*, Dutch *laat*, Germ *lass*) < **lh₁d-o-* < **leh₁-d-*}

Celt **glawo-* 'hail' (W *glaw* 'rain', Br *glav* 'rain') < **gla-wo-*; Lat *glaciēs* 'hail' < **gla-k-*

Celt **goulo-* 'coal' (MIr *gúal* 'coal') < **goul-o-*; Brit **glowo-* (W *glo* 'coal', Br *glaou* 'coal'), alteration of Celt **goulo-*; Gmc **kulą* (Eng coal) < **gul-om* {typically bizarre alteration in Brit} {Celt **goulo-* and Gmc **kulą* < SPIE **gʲeul-*; Skr *jval-* (1P – *jvalati*) 'burn, blaze, shine' (maybe Lith *žvilti* ?) < NPIE **gʲwel-*}

[? Celt **glawo-* 'hail' – white lump associated with cold; Brit **glowo-* 'coal' – black lump associated with heat]

Brit *golawo- (W *golau* ‘light’, Br *gouloù* ‘light’), alteration of *glā-wo- < *$g^{hj}loh_1$-wo-; Gmc *glōanǫ (Eng glow) < *$g^{hj}loh_1$- {another typically bizarre alteration in Brit, possibly to differentiate from *glawo- ‘hail’}

PIE *mer-h_2- ‘abuse, mistreat, wrong’; Celt *marna- (OIr *marnaid* ‘betray, deceive, delude’); Gmc *marjanǫ (OE *merian* ‘purify, refine’, ON *merja* ‘beat, crush, bruise’); Grk *marnasthai* (*marnamai*) ‘fight, battle; contend, strive’

PIE *(s)mer-d- ‘pound, crush’; Lat *mordēre* (*mordeō*) ‘bite’; Gmc *smertanǫ ‘hurt’ (Eng *smart*); Grk *smerdnos* ‘terrible, dreadful’; Skr *mṛd- ‘press, crush, grind’ (9P – *mṛdnāti* & 1U *mardati*/*mardate*) {the Skr form *mṛdnāti* is a combination of *(s)merd- and *$merh_2$-} {the meanings of the Gmc forms *marjanǫ and *smertanǫ seem to be switched from the original}

PIE *$trag^h$- ‘run’ (*$tṛh_2eg^h$-?); Celt *traget- ‘foot’ (W *troed*, OIr *traig*) < *$trag^h$-et-; Gmc *þragjanǫ (Goth *þragjan* ‘run’); Grk *trekhein* (*trekhō*) (Doric *trakhen* (*trakhō*)) ‘run’ {also Lat *trahere* (*trahō*) ‘drag, pull’ which has the form from *$trag^h$- but the sense from *d^hreg^h-}

PIE *d^hreg^h- ‘drag’; Celt *dringe/o- (OIr *dringid* ‘climb, advance’) < *d^hre-n-g^h- (“drag oneself up”); Gmc *draganǫ (Eng *drag*) {also Lat *trahere* (*trahō*) ‘drag, pull’ which has the sense from *d^hreg^h- but the form from *$trag^h$-}

PIE *d^hre-n-g^h- ‘cling, clutch’; Celt *drongos (Lat borrowing *drungus* ‘troop’) < *d^hro-n-g^h-; Gmc *drangijaz ‘dependent, subordinate, henchman’ (OE *dreng*, ON *drengr*) < *d^hro-n-g^h-jo-; Grk *drassesthai* (*drassomai*) ‘grasp, clutch, seize’ < *d^hr-ṇ-g^h-s-; Skr *dṛh-*/*dṛṃh- ‘fasten, make firm’ (1P – *dṛṃhati*) < *$d^hṛg^h$-/*d^hr-ṇ-g^h-

NPIE *wih_xros ‘man’ (Lith *vyras*, Skr *vīra*); SPIE *wiros (Celt *wiros*, Lat *vir*, Gmc *weraz*)

PIE *tong- ‘think that, believe’; Celt *tonge/o- ‘foresee’ > ‘predict’ > ‘swear’ (W *tyngu* ‘swear, vow’, Br *touiñ* ‘swear’, OIr *tongaid* ‘swear’); Lat *tongēre* (*tongeō*) ‘know’; Gmc *þankjanǫ ‘think’ (Eng *think*, Goth *þagkjan*), *þunkijanǫ ‘seem’ (“make one think”) {probably also Gaul *toncsiíontío* ‘(those) who will swear’}

PIE *tenk- ‘be suited for, be destined for’; Celt *tonkije/o- (Br *tonkañ* ‘destine, predestine’, OIr *ro-toicther* ‘be destined’; W *tynghedu* (v) ‘destine, fate’ derived from *tonketon), Celt *tonketon (W *tynged* ‘destiny, fate’, Br *tonkad* ‘fate, destiny’, OIr *tocad* ‘fate, fortune’); Gmc *þinhanǫ ‘thrive, flourish, prosper’ (OE *þēon*, Germ *gedeihen*, Goth *þeihan*); Lith *tikti* ‘be fit, suit’ {perhaps also late Gaul *tingi* < *tink- < *tenk- which appears three times in Châteaubleau L-93 (twice in line 10 and once in line 11)}

Gaulish month name *Rivros*, a late summer month around July and August: late Gaul *riβros ‘abundant’ < Gaul *ribros < *rib- or *ribh-; MIr *remor* ‘fat’ (Ir *ramhar*) < *ribro-, W *rhef* ‘fat,

thick’ < *_ribro-_; Gmc *_rīƀjaz_ (Eng _rife_, Dutch _gerief_ ‘comfort, ease’) < *_reibh-_; Gmc *_rīpjaz_ (Eng _ripe_, Dutch _rijp_ ‘ripe’, German _reif_ ‘ripe’) < *_reib-_; Lith _riebus_ ‘fat, obese’ < *_reib-_ or *_reibh-_ {confusion between *_ribro-_ and *_φremro-_ in OIr & final _-r_ omitted in Welsh to avoid confusion with _rhefr_ < *_φremro-_ – see Celt _φremro-_ on page 12}

OIr _amm_ ‘time’ (Ir _am_) < *_atman_ < *h_2_et-mn̥_; Lat _annus_ ‘year’ < *_atnos_ < *h_2_et-(m)no-_; Goth _aƀnam_ (dative plural) & _-aƀn-_ in _ataƀni_ ‘year’ < *h_2_et-(m)no-_; W _amser_, Br _amzer_ < Brit *_ammatser-_ < *_atman-s-tero-_ (with typical Brit *_-ter-_ suffix for forming abstract nouns) – OIr _aimser_ resulted from a borrowing of Brit *_ammatser-_

OIr _slice_ ‘shell’ < *_slikkjā_, modification of *_slikkā_ < *_slid-keh_$_2$; Gmc *_slītanǫ_ ‘tear apart’ (OE _slītan_, Dutch _slijten_, Germ _schleißen_) < *_sleid-_

PIE *g^j_en-u-_ ‘chin’, PIE *g^j_en-h_$_2$- ‘cheek, jaw’; Celt *_genu-_ (W _gên_ (f) ‘jaw, chin’, Br _gen_ (f) ‘cheek’, OIr _giun_, _gin_ (m) ‘mouth’), Celt *_genaw-_ (W _genau_ (m) ‘mouth’, Br _genoù_ (m) ‘mouth’) < *g^j_enh_$_2$_-wo-_ {cf OIr _gen_ (m) ‘smile’ instead of **_fen_ < *_wen-_ (W _gwên_ (f) ‘smile’) < *_wenh_$_1$_-}; Lat _gena_ (f) ‘cheek’ < *g^j_en-h_$_2$_-; Gmc *_kinnuz_ (Eng _chin_) < *g^j_enh_$_2$_-us_; Grk _genys_ (f) ‘chin, jaw; (pl) mouth’ < *g^j_en-u-_, Grk _gnathos_ (f) ‘jaw’ < *g^j_nh_$_2$_e-d^h-_; Lith _žandas_ (m) ‘cheek’ < *g^j_en(h_$_2$_)-d^h-_; Skr _hanu_ (n) ‘cheek’, (f) ‘jaw’ < IndIran *j^h_anuš_ < *g^j_h_$_2$_en-u-_, alt of *g^j_enh_$_2$_-u-_ {conflation of *g^j_en-u-_ and *g^j_en-h_$_2$_- in Celt *_genaw-_ (possibly), Gmc *_kinnuz_ and IndIran *j^h_anuš_}

PIE *_wenh_$_1$_- ‘impress, affect, interest, excite’; Celt *_wen-_ (W _gwên_ ‘smile’) (also OIr _fine_ ‘family, kin; clan, tribe’ < *_wenes-jeh_$_2$_); Lat _venus_ (gs _veneris_) ‘beauty, charm, love’ < *_wenh_$_1$_os_ (*_wenh_$_1$_es-_); Gmc *_winiz_ (OE _wine_ ‘friend’, ON _vinr_ ‘friend’) < *_wenh_$_1$_os_ (*_wenh_$_1$_es-_); Skr _vanas_ (gs _vanasaḥ_) ‘loveliness, beauty; desire, longing’ < *_wenh_$_1$_os_ (*_wenh_$_1$_es-_) {_s_-stems usually shifted to _i_-stems in Gmc}

PIE *_merb^h-_ ‘lifeless, inanimate; material, physical’; Celt *_merb-_ (**not** *_merw-_) (W _merf_ ‘tasteless, insipid’, OIr _meirb_ (Ir _meirbh_ ‘languid’) < *_merb^h-_; Lat _morbus_ ‘disease, sickness; death’ < *_morb^h-o-_; Grk _morphē_ ‘shape, form’ < *_morb^h-eh_$_2$ {no relation between Grk _morphē_ and Lat _fōrma_ (w/ irreg long _ō_) ‘form, figure, shape’ < *_d^hor-meh_$_2$ ‘firmness’ this being related to _firmus_ ‘strong, powerful; stable, firm’ < *_d^her-mo-_ ‘firm’}

Celt *_nanton_ (W _nant_ (f) (pl _nentydd_) ‘brook, stream’ < *_snantijā_) < *_(s)nh_$_2$_-n̥tom_ < *_sneh_$_2$_- ‘swim’

Celt *_nantu-_ (OIr _néit_ ‘battle, combat’ < *_nanti-_) < *_nh_$_2$_n̥tu-_ < *_nh_$_2$_ent-_; Gmc *_nanƀjanǫ_ ‘dare’ < *_nh_$_2$_ent-je/o-_ {PIE *_nh_$_2$_ent-_ ‘confront’ < *_h_$_1$_en-h_$_2$_ent-_ < *_h_$_1$_en-_ ‘in/on’ + *_h_$_2$_ent-_ ‘opposite, in front of’}

*g^{hw}_d^hon-_, poss related to *g^{hw}_ed^h-_ ‘pray’; Lat _honor_ (gs _honōris_) < OL _honōs_ < *g^h_d^hon-_, var of *g^{hw}_d^hon-_; Grk _phthonos_ ‘envy, jealousy; grudge’ < *g^{hw}_d^hon-_ [but see following for Lat _honor_]

*g^hon- ‘enough, fully, completely’ < *g^he/*g^ho ‘really, quite, very, indeed’; Lat *honor* (OL *honōs*) ‘honor, esteem, dignity, reputation, office’ < *g^hon-*es*- ‘fulfilment, achievement, accomplishment’; WGmc *gant* (Germ *ganz* ‘entire, whole, complete; all’) < *g^hon-*d*-; Lith *gana* ‘enough, sufficiently; rather, fairly, quite’ < *g^hon-; Skr *ghana* ‘thick, compact, solid, dense; fully, completely’ < *g^hon-*o*- ‘maximum, utmost, optimum’

Celt *$lawā$ ‘louse’ (W *llau*, Br *laou*) < *lh_2w-eh_2; Gmc *$lūs$ (Eng *louse*) < *luh_2-*s*

W *chwibon* ‘curlew, stork’ < Celt *$swibbon$- < *$swib$-*n*-*on*-; cf WGmc *$swippjan$*/*Gmc *$swippōną$ (? Eng *swipe*) < *$swib$-*n*-, related to Gmc *$swīpaną$ (? Eng *swipe*), *$swīƀaną$ (Eng *swive*), *$swaipaną$ (Eng *swoop*), *$swaipijaną$ (Eng *sweep*) {the Celtic bird name may originate from the feeding method of some shorebird, particularly the avocet}

sag-/sak- ‘triangular point’ (?); Celt *$sagjata$ > Brit *$hæγjada$ > *$hejad$ > W *hwyad* ‘duck’, Br *houad* ‘duck’; Lat *sagitta* ‘arrow’; WGmc *$sagjaz$ (Eng *sedge*, Dutch *zegge*, Germ *Segge*) < *$sakjos$

PIE *sen-*ek*-, extension of *sen-; OIr *senchas* (Ir *seanchas* ‘history’) < *sen-*ek*-*atsu*-; Lat *senex* ‘old’ < *sen-*ek*-*s*; Goth *sineigs* ‘old’ < EGmc *$sinīgaz$, variant of Gmc *$sinigaz$ < *sen-*ek*-*os*; Skr *sanaka* ‘old’ < *sen-*ek*-*os*

Celt *$sanatsus$ (W *hanes* ‘history, story, tale, report’, Corn *hanas* ‘murmur, sigh, groan, whisper’, Ir *sanas* ‘gloss, glossary, whisper, suggestion, hint’, ScGael *sanas* ‘whisper, secret’) < *san-*atsu*- {the meaning of the Welsh *hanes* seems to reflect Celt *$senekatsu$- above rather than *$sanatsu$-}

Celt *$alna$- (W *el*- in conjugated forms of *mynd* ‘go’, OIr *ad-ella* ‘visit, pass to’) < *h_2el-*ne*-h_2-; Lat *ambulāre* (*ambulō*) ‘traverse, travel, walk’ < *h_2emb-h_2el-eh_2-; Grk *alyein* (*alyō*) ‘be stirred/excited; wander’, *alē* ‘wandering, madness’ {W and OIr not from **$φalna$-}

Celt *$φlina$- (OIr *lenaid* > Ir *lean* ‘follow, pursue; proceed; continue’) < *$pḷ$-*ne*-h_2-; Grk *pilnasthai* (*pilnamai*) ‘draw near, approach’ < *$pḷ$-*ne*-h_2- {OIr *lenaid* ‘stick, cling; follow; remain; continue, survive’ is a conflation of *$φlina$- < *$pḷ$-*ne*-h_2- ‘approach’ and *$lina$- < *h_2li-*ne*-h_x- ‘smear’}

PIE *pel-*s*- ‘abuse, assail, assault, offend, molest’; Lat *pellere* (*pellō*) ‘push, beat, strike, knock, drive…” < *pel-*s*- or *$pḷ$-*s*-; Grk *pallein* (*pallō*) ‘swing, wield, whirl, brandish, shake’ < *$pḷ$-*s*-; Lith *pulti* ‘attack, assault, advance; fall’ < *$pḷ$-*(s)*- {‘fall’ meaning in Lith *pulti* seems to be secondary – perhaps due to influence of German *fallen* (?)}

SPIE *$h_2ep(o)$-h_3el- ‘perish, fall away’; Lat *abolēre* (*aboleō*) ‘abolish, destroy, obliterate’ < *$h_2ep(o)$-h_3ol-*éje*/*o*-; Gmc *$fallaną$ (Eng *fall*), thematized alteration of **$fallu$- < *$h_2p(o)$-h_3el-*nu*-, *$fallijaną$ (Eng *fell*) < *$h_2p(o)$-h_3ol-*éje*/*o*-; Grk *apollynai* (*apollymi*) ‘destroy, kill, slay’ <

*$h_2$ep(o)-$h_3$el-nu- {double *l* in Gmc *fallijanǫ* from double *l* in *fallanǫ*} {non-causative form with causative meaning in Grk – switch of active and passive meanings frequent in Grk}

Celt *sφind- ‘extend, expand, continue, endure, survive’ (W *ffynnu* ‘thrive, prosper, prevail’, Br *fennañ* ‘disperse, scatter, spread, diffuse’) < *(s)pend- ‘stretch, extend’ > Lat *pendere* (*pendō*) ‘weigh’, *pendēre* (*pendeō*) ‘hang’ {W and Br words not necessarily from Lat *fundere* (*fundō*) ‘pour, pour out’}

Celt *tanko- ‘agreement, accord, concord, settlement, treaty’ (OW *tanc* ‘peace’, W *tangnefedd* ‘peace’) < *tṇk-o- (cf Ir *téacht* ‘freeze, congeal, set’ < *tank-t- ‘frozen, set’ < *tṇk-t-) < *tenk- ‘set, fix’; Gmc *þinhtaz, *þinhtjaz > WGmc *þīht, *þīhti (Eng *tight*, Dutch *dicht*, Germ *dicht*) < *tenk-to-; Lith *tankus* ‘thick, dense’ < *tonk-u-; Skr *tañc-* (7P – *tanakti*) ‘contract, reduce, coagulate’

Celt *krīkwā > P-Celt *krīpā (W *crib* ‘crest, summit, ridge’, Br *kribell* ‘crest, summit’, OIr *crích* ‘boundary, border’)

Celt *skrībbā (W *crib* ‘comb’, Br *krib* ‘comb’, MIr *scrípaid* ‘scratch’ (Ir *scríob*) < *skrībba-)

Celt *skrab- (W *crafu* ‘scrape, scratch’, Br *kravellat* ‘hoe, scrape the earth’, Ir *scrabh* ‘scratch, scrape, claw’); Gmc *skrapōnǫ (Eng scrape) < *skrabā-

Brit *epālos ‘foal’ (W *ebol*, Br *ebeul*) < *ep(o)- (< *ekwo-) + * (φ)ālos < *poh$_x$l-o-; Lat *pullus* ‘young (animal), chicken, foal’ < *pḷh$_x$-o-; Gmc *fulô (Eng *foal*) < *pḷh$_x$-on-; Grk *pôlos* ‘foal’ < *poh$_x$l-o- {the original form was probably *poh$_x$-lo- as reflected in Brit and Grk, this being altered to *pḷh$_x$-o- in Lat and Gmc} {Lat has *equuleus* (< *ekwo-) meaning ‘foal’ specifically (this coincidentally resembling the Brit compound), but the sense ‘foal’ of *pullus* was continued in a LateLat derivative *pullānus which eventually became Fr *poulain* ‘foal’}

The Brit words above are the only instance in which W *-ol* has a corresponding Br *-eul* instead of *-el*. This points to a particular alteration of the vowel in W – the original adjectival suffix was probably *-*alo-* rather than *-*ālo-*. Cf. Lat *-ilis* (< *-*elos*), Gmc *-*ilaz*, *-ulaz* (< *-*elos*, *-*los*). Similarly with W *-og* < *-*ako-* rather than *-*āko-* (Br *-ek*, OIr *-ach*). Cf. Lat *-acus* and *-icus* (there was no Lat **-*īcus* and Lat *-ācus* was used only in terms derived from proper names – perhaps this influenced the W ending?), Gmc *-*agaz*, *-*igaz*, Grk *-akos*, *-ikos*

PIE *b^{h}eb^h- ‘seethe, shiver, quiver’; Gaul place name *Bibracte* < *bibr-axt- < *bibro- ‘seething’ < *b^{h}eb^h-ro- (nothing to do with beavers – *b^{h}e-b^{h}ru-); Gmc *biƀanǫ ‘shake, shiver, quiver, tremble’ (OE *bifian*, Dutch *beven*, Germ *beben*) < *b^{h}eb^h-; Lat *febris* ‘fever’ < *fibro- < *b^{h}eb^h-ro-, possibly also Lat *februum* ‘purification’; Grk *paphladzein* (*paphladzō*) ‘bubble, seethe, foam, froth up’ < *b^{h}eb^h- {Lat terms not from *d^{h}eg^{hw}- ‘burn’ (Lat *fovēre* (*foveō*) < *d^{h}og^{hw}-éje/o-) -

**d^heg^{hw}-*ro*- would likely yield **ϑ*ew-ro*- > **$f\bar{u}$*ro*-} {-*a*- instead of -*e*- in Grk; intrusive -*l*- in Grk? Or -*l*- instead of -*r*-?}

PIE *k^iei-*kei*- (*k^iei-?) ‘affect, influence, move, arouse, incite, excite, provoke’; Celt *k^ije/o-*kije/o*- (OIr *ciïd* ‘cry, weep’); Lat *ciēre* (*cieō*) ‘set in motion; move, stir; summon, call, invoke…’; Gmc **haitanǫ* (OE *hātan* ‘call, name; order, command’, Goth *haitan* ‘address, call, name’) < *k^oi-*d*-

Brit *φ*rako*- (W *rhag* ‘before’, Br *rak* ‘before’) < *p^ra-*ko*-; Lat *prope* ‘near, close’, alteration of **proce* < *p^ro-*ko*-

The Gaul month name *Anagantios* on the Coligny Calendar could be from **anag-ant*- ‘saving’ < *h_1n-h_1eg-*nt*- “un-lacking” or from **an-agant*- “un-driving” < *h_1n-h_2eg-*nt*-. But there may have been a word for autumn in Celt of the form **asant*- < **h_1es-*nt*- derived from PIE *$(s)h_1es$- ‘harvest’ like the Celt **wasant*- ‘spring(time)’ < **wes-nt*- was derived from PIE **wos-r* (oblique stem **wos-n*-) ‘spring(time)’. Words for autumn apparently derived from PIE *$(s)h_1es$-*ōn* (oblique stem *$(s)h_1es$-*on*-) are found in Baltic (Old Prussian *assanis*), Slavic (Slav *$esenъ$ > Russ *osen’*) and Germanic (Gmc **azaniz* > Goth *asans* ‘harvest’). Perhaps the form *anagant(ios)* was a rhyming replacement for **asant(ios)* which became **aant(ios)* through loss of medial -*s*-? (cf. *Sam-on-ios* (three months before *Anagantios*) from *sam*- ‘summer’ and *Giam-on-ios* (three months after *Anagantios*) from *giam*- ‘winter’) {I am sceptical about the root *$(s)h_1es$- ‘harvest’, which is supposedly derived from the root *seh_1- ‘sow’. I suspect the root was actually *$(s)h_3es$- (> *$(s)os$-), this being indicated by the *a*- in Balt and Gmc, the -*o*- in Grk, and possibly the *o*- in ESlav. On the other hand, the root *h_1es- ‘harvest’ may be correct if it was normally an *o*-grade *h_1os- (like *kol- ‘tend to’, *k^ionk- ‘wait’, *mol- ‘grind’, etc.), this being a phonetically reversed counterpart of *seh_1- ‘sow’ – this kind of thing in semantically opposite roots is not unknown in PIE (*ken- ‘begin’/*nek^i- ‘end’, *smer- ‘remember’/*mers- ‘forget’).}

Brit **sitremon* (or **sitrebon*) ‘autumn, fall’ (W *hydref*, Br *here*) < **sitro*- ‘lasting, enduring’ (W *hydr* ‘strong, bold, powerful’, Br *her* ‘bold, courageous, daring’) < *sh_1ei-, extension of *seh_1- ‘long, lasting’ {the W *hyddfref* & MW *hyðvref* “stag-roar” look like fake forms resulting from folk etymology (like *derwydd* “oak-wise” for ‘druid’)}

PIE **leig*-; Celt **linge/o*- (OIr *lingid* ‘jump’; also Gaul tribal name *Lingones*) < **li-n-g*-, *n*-infix form of **leig*-; Lat *lūdere* (*lūdō*) ‘play’, *lūdus* ‘game’ < **loid*-, alteration of **loig*-; Gmc **laikanǫ* (OE *lācan* ‘soar, wave, sway; fight, contend; play’, Goth *laikan* ‘jump around, dance’) < **loig*-; Grk *lizein* (*lizō*)/*lingein* (*lingō*) ‘ring out, sound’ (also ‘play’?) < **lig-je/o-*/**li-n-ge/o*- < **leig*- {preterite, perfect and future forms of OIr *lingid* with -*b*- (such as *leblaing*) are anomalous; perhaps the -*b*- was inserted to differentiate from similar forms of OIr *laigid* ‘lie down’, *legaid* ‘melt, dissolve’ & *ligid* ‘lick’?}

PIE *pels-/*ples-/*peles-/*pēls- ‘container, vessel’; Celt *φlestron (W *llestr* ‘vessel’, OIr *lestar* ‘vessel’) < *ples-trom; Lat *pēlvis* ‘basin’ < *pēls-wo-; Gmc *flaskǭ (Eng *flask*, Dutch *fles*, Germ *Flasche*) < *plos-kon-; Grk *pella* ‘milk-can’ < *pels-eh_2; Skr *pālavī* ‘type of container’ < *pēls- {according to my dictionaries, Lat *pēlvis* was actually *pelvis* with a short *e*}

PIE *mesg- ‘sink’; Celt *mezgos (W *maidd* ‘whey’, OIr *medc*, *medg* ‘whey’); Lat *mergere* (*mergō*) ‘dip, immerse’; Skr *majj-* (1P – *majjati*) ‘sink, dive, plunge’

Celt *kaddu- ‘protect, save’ (W *cadw* ‘keep, save, preserve…’; Gaul gloss *caddos* “holy” (i.e. “saving”)) < *kad-nu- < *kad^h-; Gmc *hattuz “(head-)protector” (Eng *hat*) < Celt *kaddus or < PIE *kadnus {the Gaul gloss *caddos* is <u>not</u> for *cađđos*}