

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

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

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

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

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 **srika* (Br *fri*) < *(*na*)*sri-ka*; Grk *rhīs* (gs *rhīnos*) < *(*na*)*sri-n-* {OE *nospyrel* “nose-hole” is a fake form resulting from folk etymology}

Celt **dagos* < **gados* (< **g^hados*) < **h₂gh₂e-d^ho-*; Gmc **gôdaz* < **g^hā-d^ho-* < **gh₂eh₂-d^ho-*; Grk *agathos* < *h₂egh₂e-d^ho-*

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*, *nimum*; Gmc **nîpan*

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 *sāts* < *(*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 **salq* ‘hall’ < **sol-om*; Slav **selò* ‘village’

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

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

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

PIE **ṇ-dʰh₁e* ‘originally’ (« un-put, un-placed ») < **dʰeh₁-* ‘put, place’, **ṇ-dʰh₁e-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-dʰeh₁-neh₂*; 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 **wʷlkʷ-* + *-peh₁s* from **h₂lopeh₁s*; Lat *lupus* < **lopos* < **h₂lop-* from **h₂lopeh₁s* + *-os* (from **wʷlkʷos*)

SPIE **gʷVlbʰ-* > Gaul **galba* > Lat *galba*, Gmc **kalbaz* > Eng *calf*; NPIE **gʷVlbʰ-* > Grk *delphys*, Skr *garbha*

Celt **abalo-*, Gmc **apluz* < **h₂ebh₂el-* < **h₂emh₂el-*; Grk *mêlon* < **mh₂eh₂l-* (Lat *mālum* < Doric **mālon*); Skr *phala* < *h₂bh₂el-* < *h₂mh₂el-*

Celt **abalos* < **h₂bal-os* < **bh₂el-os* < **mh₂el-os*; Gmc **aplaz* < **ablos* < **h₂bal-os* < **bh₂el-os* < **mh₂el-os*; Grk *mêlon* < **mālom* (> Doric **mālon* > Lat *mālum*) < **meh₂l-om*; Skr *phalam* < **bh₂el-om* < **mh₂el-om*

SPIE **reuh₁-* (OIr *róe*, Lat *rūs*, Eng *room*); NPIE **h₁eur-us* (Grk *eurys*, Skr *uru*)

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

Lat *mulcēre* (*mulceō*) < **mʷlkʷ-*; Gmc **pleganq* < **blekonom* < **mlekʷ-*; Skr *mṛś-* < **mʷlkʷ-* {tendency in Gmc to favor CReC-; Celt **berw-/Lat ferv-/Gmc *brew-*, Celt **derw-/Gmc *trew-*, etc.}

Celt **toibos* ‘side’; Lat *tībia* < **teib-jeh₂* or < **tūbja* < **toib-jeh₂*

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

Lat *tōtus* ‘whole, all, entire, complete’ < **tāu-to-* < PIE **teh₂-u* ‘until then’; Lat *tantus* ‘so much, so many’ < **tam-to-* < PIE **th₂-em* ‘so, that’ > Lat *tam* {PIE **-eh₂u-* > Lat *ō* also in *sōl* ‘sun’ < **sāul-* < PIE **seh₂ul-*}

PIE **soiwo-* ‘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^hesi* ‘here’; OIr (*in*) *bith cé* ‘(in) this world’ (*cé* < *kai* < *k^hasi*?); Lat *cis* ‘on this side of’; Gmc **h^her* < **herira* < **k^hesi-ro-* (or < **hezra-* < **k^hes-ro-*); Grk *kai* ‘and, also, even, though’ < **k^hasi* (or < **k^hh₂e-i* ‘this way’ - see below); Lith *šis* ‘this, the present’

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

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

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

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

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

PIE **k^wod^hi* ‘up to where?’ > Lat *ubī*, Grk *pothi*

PIE **k^hh₂e-i* ‘this way’; Grk *kai* ‘and, also, even, though’ (if not < **k^hesi* – see above); Lith *šiaip* ‘so, this way’

PIE **th₂e-i* ‘that way’; Grk *têi*, *têide* ‘here, there, thither; in this way; where; how, as’; Lith *taigi* ‘so, thus’, *taip* ‘yes’ {cf PIE **i-th₂e* ‘likewise’; Lat *ita*; Skr *iti*}

PIE **jh₂e-i* ‘the way that’; Grk *hêi* ‘where; whither; how, as, as far as’

PIE **k^wh₂e-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-th₂e* ‘likewise’ > Lat *ita*; Grk *isos* < **it-jos*; Skr *iti*

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

PIE **h₂e-th₂e* ‘again, re-’; Celt **ate-* (Gaul *ate-*, OIr *ath-*) (poss from **h₂e-th₂i* instead of **h₂e-th₂e*); Lat *at*, *atquī* (but not *atque* < **ad-k^we*); Grk *háte* ‘just as, as if; because, as’; Skr *atha* {Grk *háte* should be ***áte* - cf *atár* & *áter*}

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

PIE **snter* ‘apart, except’ < **sm-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_xneu* ‘instead’; Celt **nau* ‘or’ (Olr *nó*, W *neu*; not from **ne-we*); Lat *an* ‘or, perhaps’; Goth *inuh* ‘without’; Grk *áneu* ‘without, besides’; Skr *anu* ‘along, towards; behind, after; with, according to; later, afterwards; again, then’ (poss conflation with **h₂en-h₂e* > Gmc **ana* (Eng *on*), Grk *ana*)

PIE **h₁er* ‘then, therefore, so’; Lat *ergō* ‘therefore, because, thus’ < **h₁r-gō*; Grk *ára* ‘then, so then’ < **h₁r-h_x*; Balt **h₁r-* > Lith *ir* ‘and, too; so, even’, Lith *irgi* ‘also, as well, too’, Latv *ir* not from PIE **h₂er-* ‘fit, join’}

Lat *ergō* ‘therefore, because, hence, consequently, thus’, *ergā* ‘with regard to, towards, for, against; with respect to, concerning, about’ < **h₁r-g^h(e/o)*; Grk *ara* ‘then; so then, after all’ < **h₁r-h₂e*; Lith *ir* ‘and, too, so; even, just precisely’ < **h₁r*, Lith *irgi* ‘also, as well, too’ < **h₁r-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 **kⁱom*; NPIE **som* (Lith *su-*, Skr *sam-*) {Grk *syn* < PIE **tum* ‘then, thereupon, thereafter, next’ > Lat *tum* ‘then, next; moreover, besides’, Gmc **pus* (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 **kⁱom*)} {because *-un* was so unusual in Latin, it was assimilated to the very frequent *-um*, and when **tun* became *tum*, original **tum* became *dum*}

Olr *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 *mṃrios* ‘countless, (pl) 10000’, *mṃrias* ‘myriad’ {the etymology **smih₂g^heslih₂* for Lat *mīlle* is outrageously absurd} {original form either **murl-jo-* or **mulr-jo-* (poss **muh_xrl-jo-* or **muh_xlr-jo-* ?)}

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

Gaul *pissiumi* < **kwis-sjō* (fut) < SPIE **k^wei-s-*; Lat *quaerere* (*quaerō*) < SPIE **k^wei-s-*; Skr *cit-* (*cetati* - 1) ‘notice, observe, perceive’ < NPIE **k^wei-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-eh₂*; Gmc **hunslq* ‘offering, sacrifice’ (OE *hūsl*, Goth *hunsla*) < **kuns-lom* {Lat *cūra* certainly not from **k^woizā*}

SPIE **re-/ro-*; OIr *ro-* (perfective “augment”), **not** from **pro-* (also Gaul *re-ad-das*, *re-dresta*, *re-geiatu*); Lat *re-*, **not** from the gratuitously contrived ***wre-* {cf Gmc **ga-* < **g^he-/g^ho-*, **not** from **kom*}

PIE **peh₁-* ‘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-neh₂*; Grk *peira* ‘trial, attempt, proof; experience; enterprise; plot, design’ < **peri-eh₂*

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-eh₂* 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-ntom* < **k^wel-* ‘turn, rotate’ (Olr *cland*, *clann* also from Celt **kwlanton*) - no borrowing from Lat *planta*

Brit **abranton* < **h₃em-r-ntom*; Lat *umbra* < **h₃em-reh₂*

W *crëyr* ‘heron’ < **krikros*; Lat *ciconia* ‘stork’ < **krik(r)on-*; Gmc **hraigrô* < **kraikreh₂* or **kroikreh₂* {-*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* (Olr *cnáim* ‘bone’) < **kneh₂-mi-*; Lat *natis* ‘buttock’ < **knh₂e-ti-*; Gmc **hammō* (Eng *ham*) < **kh₂en-meh₂*; Grk *knêmê* < **kneh₂-meh₂*

Lat *nōdus* ‘knot, knob’ < **nōd-os*; Gmc **natjā* (Eng *net*) < **nod-jom*, Gmc **nōtō* (ON *nót* ‘large net’) < **nōd-eh₂*; Grk *nōton* ‘back’ < **nōt-om* {sense development behind Grk *nōton* - knot > bump > backbone (as a series of joined bumps) > back}

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

PIE **prem-* ‘continue, keep (doing)’; Lat *premere* (*premō*); Gmc **framjanā*

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

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

Lat *secūris* ‘axe’ < **sekuh_x-ros*; Gmc **swerda* (Eng *sword*) < **sehver-dā* < **sekuh_xr-tom*; Slav **sekyra* ‘axe’

g^hh₂ns-ro-*, masc deriv of fem *g^heh₂ns*; Lat *anser*; WGmc **gandrô* (gandron-*) (Eng *gander*) (prob fr **g^hh₂n-ro-* rather than **g^hh₂ns-ro-*)

PIE **swekⁱuros* < **swekⁱru-ro-*, masc deriv of fem **swekⁱrus* {masc derived from fem, not the other way around}

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

PIE **g^hleh₂-* ‘smooth’; Celt **glanos* (W *glân*) < **g^hla-no-*; Lat *glaber* < **g^hla-d^hro-*; Gmc **gladaz* (Eng *glad*) < **g^hla-d^ho-*

PIE **gleh₂-* ‘clear’; Celt **glaiwos* (W *gloyw*) < **glai-wo-*; Gmc **klainiz* < **glai-nis* {Lat *glaesum*, Gmc **glasa* & **glēza* < Baltic?}

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

Celt **kailiknon* ‘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 **heβenaz* (Eng *heaven*) from Celt; Lat *camera* from Grk *kamara* from Indo-Iranian **kamara* {Brit **kebnon* ‘back’ > W *cefn*, Br *kein*}

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

??? PIE **wend-* ‘promote, advance, advocate’; Celt **windos* < **wendo-*; Lat *vindex* ‘protector, defender, claimant’ < **wend-ek-* (**not** from *vim* + *dīcere* < **deikⁱ-*); 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* < **kⁱ-wen-to-*

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

Celt **karrekon* ‘stone, rock’ (W *carreg*) < **karseko-* < **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 **draganq* (Eng *drag*) < **d^hrog^h-*

Celt **selgā* ‘hunt’ < PIE **tsel-g-eh₂*; Gmc **stalkōnq* (Eng *stalk* < OE *bestealcian*) < **tsol-g-eh₂-*, 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 **kleuβanq* (Eng *cleave*); Grk *glyphein* (*glyphō*)

Celt **kawannos* (LateLat *cavannus* ‘tawny owl’ < Gaul) < **kjuh_xŋ-no-*; Gmc **huô* (**huan-*) (Germ *Uhu* ‘eagle owl’) < **kjuh_xon-*; possibly also Skr *śūna* ‘swollen’ < **k’uh_xn-no-* (?) {Celt -*awan-* < -*uh_xŋ-*; Brit -*owan-* < Celt -*awan-*}

Celt **kawaros* (W *cawr*, OIr *caur*, Gaul trib name *Cavaroi*) < **k’uh₂-ro-*; Grk *kýros* ‘power, authority’ < **k’uh₂-ro-*; Skr *śūra* ‘strong, powerful’ < **k’uh₂-ro-* {Celt -*awa-* < -*uh₂-* : no reason for laryngeal not to be *h₂* rather than *h₁*}

Brit **kawato-* (W *cawod*) < **k’ouh₁-to-*; Lat *caurus* ‘northwestern wind’ < **kou-ro-* < **k’ouh₁-*, Lat *obscurus* < **skū-ro-* < **sk’uh₁-ro-*; Gmc **skūrō* < **sk’uh₁-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’ēuh_x-* ‘hollow’; Lat *cavum* ‘hollow, hole, cavity; cave, burrow’ < **k’ouh_x-om*, *cavus* ‘hollow (adj)’; Gmc **hula* ‘hole, hollow’ (Eng *hole*) < **k’u(h_x)-lom*, **hulaz* ‘hollow (adj)’ (>>> Eng *hollow*); Grk *koilos* ‘hollow’ < **koʃelos* < **k’ouh_x-lo-*, Grk *kyar* (gs *kyatos*) ‘eye of a needle’ < **k’uh_x-r-*; Skr *śūnya* (adj) ‘blank, empty, deserted’, *śūnya* (neuter noun) ‘zero, void’ < **k’uh_x-n-jo-*

Brit **lawā* (W *llau* ‘lice’, Br *laou* ‘lice’) < **luh_x-eh₂*; Gmc **lūs* < **luh_x-s* {Celt -*awa-* < -*uh_x-*}

PIE **k’itei-* (not **tk’ei-*) < **k’iet-ei-* (like **k^wrei-* ‘buy’ < **k^wer-ei-* and **d^hg^{hw}ei-* ‘destroy’ < **d^heg^{hw}-ei-*

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

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

PIE **k’ieh₁-*; Celt **kīkon* (W *cig* ‘meat’) < **k’ieh₁-kom*; Lat *cēna* ‘dinner’ < **k’ieh₁-neh₂*; Skr *śāka* ‘vegetables’ < **k’ieh₁-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*) < **plabh₂-r-*; Eng *flap*, Dutch & Germ *flappen* < **plab-n-*

Celt **φotlon* (Olr *ól*, vn of *ibid*) < **ph₃-tlom*; Lat *pōculum* < **peh₃-tlom*; Gmc **fullq* < **fuþlq* < **ph₃-tlom*; Skr *pātra* < **peh₃-tlom* {Gmc **fullq* not from **fullaz* > Eng *full*}

Celt **māl-ije/o-* ‘praise, favor’ (W *moli*, Br *meuliñ*; Olr *molaidir* borrr fr Brit); Lat *mālle* (*mālō*) ‘prefer, would rather’; Gmc **maþla* ‘assembly, gathering, speech’ (OE *mæþel*, Goth *maþl*) < **mal-plq* < **mal-tlom*; Lith *maldyti* ‘implore, beg, pray’ {Lat *mālō* < *magis volō* is childish nonsense; “OLat *māvolō*” is highly suspicious} { **meh₂-* in Celt and Lat, **mh₂el-* in Gmc and Lith }

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

PIE **meh₂-g-(on)-* ‘contrive, fabricate’; Lat *imāgō* (gs *imāginis*) < **meh₂-g-on-*; Gmc **makô* (gs **makines*) (> WGmc **makkjô* > Eng *match*) < **mh₂e-g-on-*, also Gmc **makaz* (> WGmc **makôn* > Eng *make*) < **mh₂e-g-o-* {cf Grk *Magos* ‘magician, sorcerer; Zoroastrian priest’ < Iran **magus* (OPers *maguš*, Avest *moðu*)}

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^hem-* ‘marry’ {cf. Grk *gametê* ‘wife’, *gametês* ‘husband’, Skr *jāmātā* (stem *jāmātr*) ‘son-in-law’}

PIE **g^hreh₁-*; Gmc **grēduz*, **grēdagaz* > Eng *greedy*; Grk *kh rê* ‘have to, ought to, should’, *kh rêizein* (*kh rêizō*) ‘need, lack, desire’ {possibly also Lat *grātia* ‘charm, grace; favour, regard; kindness, service; gratitude, thanks’, *grātus* ‘pleasing, welcome, dear’}

Lat *grāmen* ‘grass, herb’ < **g^hroh_x-m_n*; Gmc **grōniz* (Eng *green*) < **g^hroh_x-m_n-is?*; Grk *kh rôma* ‘color’ < **g^hroh_x-m_n* {possibly also Ir *gorm* ‘blue’ < Celt **gormos* < **g^horh_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^hwed-je/o-*; Celt **gwedje/o-* (Olr *guidid*); Gmc **bidjanq* < **bi-widjanq* < ***h₁pi-g^hwed-je/o-*

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

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

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

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

Celt **ϕlitano-* (W *llydan*) < **p_lth₂-no-*; Lat *plānus* < **p_lh₂et-no-*; Gmc **flataz* < **flattaz* < **p_lh₂et-no-*; Grk *platys* < **p_lh₂et-u-*; Skr *pr̥thu* < **p_lth₂-u-* {**p_lth₂-* in Celt and Skr; **p_lh₂et-* in others}

PIE **g₁eg_hn.t-*; Grk *Gígās* (gs *Gíganos*); Skr *jágat* (nom pl *jáganti*)

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

Old Irish *Samain* "Gathering" < **somh_x-ni-*; Gmc **samana* 'together' (Goth *samana*, Germ *zusammen*) < **somh_x-na-*

Trinuksamo 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 **wabōnq* (OE *wafjan* > Eng *wave*) < **wabaz-* < **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*, Old Irish *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* < **s_lh₂ek-ro-*, **s_lh₂ek-*; Gmc **slahana* < **s_lh₂ek-*; Grk *lakís* (gs *lakídos*) < **s_lh₂ek-id-*

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

Brit **baragon* 'bread' (W *bara*) < **bagaron* < **b^hh₃g-rom*; Gmc **bakana* (Eng *bake*) < **b^hh₃g-*; Grk *phōgein* (*phōgō*) < **b^heh₃g-*; Phryg *bekos* 'bread'; MArm *bokeğ* 'a kind of bread', Arm *bok* 'a kind of filling'

Lat *circus* < **krikos*; Gmc **hringaz* < **kri-n-kos*; Grk *krikos* {Lat prob not borrow from Grk}

Celt **krumbo-* 'curved' < **krum-bo-*, **krundi-* 'round' < **krum-ti-* - **krum-* < **kur-m-*; Lat *curvus* 'bent, crooked, curved' < **kur-wo-*; Gmc **hwerbanq* 'turn, turn around, change' < **kwer-b^h-*

PIE **werl-*; Gaul god name *Vellaunos* < **werl-ṛn-os*, Old Irish *follomon*; Eng *world* < OE *werold* < Gmc **weruldiz* < **werl-tis*; Grk *Hellēnes* < **werl-eh_x-n-* (?); Skr *Varuna* < **werl-ṛn-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 **h₁ens-/*h₁ons-*; Celt *Esus* < **h₁ens-us*; Lat *erus* < **esus* < **h₁ens-us*; Gmc **ansuz* (OE *ōs*, ON *áss* (pl *æsir*) < **h₁ons-us*; Grk *Ouranos* < **h₁ons-u-rh₂-no-*; Skr *asura*, Av *ahura* < Ind-Iran **ansu-ra* < **h₁ons-u-ros*; Hitt *ḫaššuš* ‘king’, borrowed from PIE **h₁ons-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’ < **megh₂-lo-*; Gmc **mikilaz* ‘big’, alt of ***mekalaz* < **megh₂-lo-* (cf **himilaz*, alt of ***hamulaz*); Grk *megal-*, stem of *megas* ‘big’, < **megh₂-lo-*

Instances of syncope in Brittonic: Celt **magalos* (< **megh₂-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*) < **moh₁-ro-*; Gmc **mēraz*, **mērijaz* ‘great, famous’ < **meh₁-ro-*; Grk *-mōros* (in *enkhesimōros*, *hylakomōros*, etc.) < **moh₁-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*) < **mh₂g^h-nom*; Lat *magnus* ‘big’ < **mh₂g^h-nos*; Gmc **maging* ‘power, might’ (Eng *main*) < **mh₂g^h-nom*; Grk *mēkhanē* ‘contrivance, machine; way, means’ < **meh₂g^h-neh₂*

Celt **kanawū* ‘cub, puppy’ (W *cenau*, Mlr *cana*); Lat *canis* ‘dog’; Gmc **hanô* ‘rooster’, **hanjô* ‘hen’ (Eng *hen*) {all of these are derived from PIE **kh₂n-* ‘sing’ - attempts to derive Lat *canis* from PIE *kuōn* are nothing short of demented}

Lat *grūs* ‘crane’ < **grou-s*; Gmc **krawô* (Eng *crow*) < **grow-eh₂-n-*; Lith *gerve*; Slav **žerav*

Lat *grāculus* ‘jackdaw’ < **greh₂-k-*; ON *kráka*, *krákr* ‘crow’ < **greh₂-g-*

Celt **garanos* ‘crane’ < **gerh₂-no-*; Gmc **kranô* (Eng *crane*) < **grh₂-no-n-*; Grk *geranos* ‘crane’ < **gerh₂-no-*

Lat *proprius*; Gmc **frōbrō* < **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 *mēros* ‘thigh’

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

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

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

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

PIE **k^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* ‘shepherd, pastor’, OIr *búachaill* ‘cowherd, herdsman’) < **g^wou-kol-jo-*; Lat *colere* (*colō*) ‘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* < **h₁elon-b^hos-*; Gmc **lambaz* (Eng *lamb*) < **h₁lon-b^hos-*; Grk *elaphos* ‘red deer’ < **h₁elṇ-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-sth₂-os*); Lat *vacca* ‘cow’ < **wat-keh₂*; Skr *vatsa* ‘calf, young animal’ < PIE **watsos*

Lat *pinguis* < **b^heng^hu-* (irregular *p* < *b^h* poss from PIE **peih_x-* ‘fat’); Eng *big* < ME *bigge* < ON ??? < Gmc **bigja* < **b^heg^hu-*; Grk *pakhys* < **b^heg^hu-*; Skr *bahu* < **b^heg^hu-*

**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 **lutilaz* (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 **pahsuz* ‘badger’ (Germ *Dachs*) < **taksus*; Grk *kastōr* ‘beaver’; Skr *kastūrī* ‘musk, castoreum’ {the original form was PIE **kast-* ‘musk’, which came to denote the ‘beaver’ (a “musky” animal) in Greek. The Celt and Gmc words have a form **taks-* (and **task-*) meaning ‘badger’ (a “musky” animal), this being a metathesis of **kast-*}

WGmc **prājanq* (Eng *throw*, Dutch *draaien*, Germ *drehen*) < Gmc **prējanq* < **treh₁-éje/o-* instead of ***torh₁-éje/o-* < **terh₁-*

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

Lat *porrō* < **pors-oh_x*; Eng *far* < Gmc **ferrō* (not **ferrai*) < **pers-oh_x* or **pers-eh₂*; Grk *pérā* < **pers-eh₂*; Skr *para*, *parā* ‘behind, backwards, far, distant, beyond’ < **pers-oh_x/eh₂* or **pors-oh_x/eh₂* {Grk *pórrō* prob borrr fr Lat (Grk *prósō* < **proti-oh_x*, originally a different word)}

Celt **φare* (Gaul *are-*, W *ar*) < **pr-h₂i*; Lat *prae* < **pr-h₂i*; Gmc **furai* (Eng *fore*) < **pr-h₂i*; Grk *para*, *parai* < **pr-h₂i*; Skr *puras* < **pr-h₂os*

PIE **dokⁱ*- ‘extension, projection’; Celt **doklon* < **dokⁱ-lom* (OIr *dúal* ‘strand/lock of hair’); Gmc **taglq* < **dokⁱ-lom* (Eng *tail*); Grk *daktylos* ‘finger, toe’ < **dokⁱ-tu-los*; SouthSlav **dolka*, metathesis of **dokla* (Serb-Croat *dlaka* ‘single hair’) (depalatalized k?) {also WGmc **taggô* (Eng *tag*) & **takkô* < **dokⁱ-non-* (Dutch *tak* ‘branch, twig’, Germ *Zacke* ‘point, peak, tooth, prong’); Skr *dásā* ‘fringe, hem, border’ < **dokⁱ-eh₂*} {Lat *digitus* ‘finger’ < **dikⁱ-etos* “pointer” < **deikⁱ*- ‘point’}

Lat *pollex* ‘thumb’ < **ph₂ln-ek-s*; Grk *phálanx* (gs *phálangos*) < *ph₂éln-k-s*; Slav **pàl’c* ‘finger, thumb’ < **ph₂eln-ikos* {also Grk *phalángion* ‘spider’ & *phálkēs* ‘part of a ship, maybe the rib’}

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

Celt **blāt-* < **b^hleh₃-t-* (W *blodyn* ‘flower’, OIr *bláth*); Lat *flōs* (gs *flōris*) < **b^hleh₃-s-*; Gmc **blōmō* < **b^hleh₃-mon-* (Eng *bloom*); Grk *phyllon* ‘leaf’ < **b^hh₃l-jom* (metathesis of **b^hlh₃-* to **b^hh₃l-*)

PIE *(s)*eng^{hw}-* ‘preach, lecture’; Lat *inquam* ‘I say’ < **engw-* < **eng^{hw}-* (not from **insquom* < **en-sek^w-*); Gmc **singwanq* (Eng *sing*) < **s-eng^{hw}-*, Gmc **sangwaz* (Eng *song*) < **song^{hw}os*; Grk *omphē* ‘voice, oracle’ < **ong^{hw}eh₂* (not **song^{hw}eh₂*); Skr *saṃgha*, *saṅgha* ‘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 **peuþaz* (Eng *thief*) < **teupos*; Grk *tuptein* (*tuptō*) ‘strike, beat; hit; wound’; Russ *topat’* ‘stomp, stamp’; Skr *tup-* (*tupati* [6]/*topati* [1]) ‘push, hit, kill’ {WGmc **stoppōn* (Eng *stop*) < Gmc **stuppōnq* < **stub-neh₂-nom*, not from **steup-*}

PIE **k^led-*; Lat *cadere* (*cadō*) ‘fall’; Gmc **hittjanq* (ON *hitta* ‘hit upon, meet’ > Eng *hit*) < **k^led-je/o-*; Skr *śad-* ‘fall’ (1A? - pres *śīyate*, perf *śāsāda*)

PIE **kh₂eid-*; Lat *caedere* (*caedō*); Gmc *haitaz* (Eng *hot*); Skr *khid-* (6P – *khidati*) ‘strike’

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

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

Celt **kloutsta* > W *clust* ‘ear’

Celt **gatstis* > W *gast* ‘bitch’

PIE **d^heb^h-* ‘skill, art, cunning’ (not **d^hh₂eb^h-*); Lat *faber* ‘artisan, craftsman’ < **d^heb^h-ros*; Grk *tekhnē* ‘art, skill, craft, trade’ (instead of ***tephnē*) < **d^heb^h-neh₂*, *tekhnázein* (*tekhnázō*) (not from **tekt-*); Slav **dobr’* ‘good, right; fit, suitable’; Skr *dabh-/dambh-* (1 – *dabhati*) ‘fool, deceive’

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

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

Celt **rūskos* ‘bark (on tree)’ (W *rhisgl*, OIr *rúsc*) < **ruh_xk-s-kos-*; Gmc **rūhaz* (Eng *rough*) < **ruh_xk-os*; Skr *rūkṣa* ‘dry, rough, rude’ < **ruh_xk-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* < **mlh₂e-gos*; Grk *melas* < **melh₂ṇ-s*; Lith *melynas*

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

Gmc **apalan* (‘nobility’ in WGmc, ‘nature, disposition’ in ON) < **h₂eth₂-lom* ‘heredity < recurrence, recurring (trait)’ < **h₂eth₂e* ‘again, re-’ (Celt *ate*, Lat *at*, Skr *atha*)

PIE **duh₂-no-/duh₂-ro-*: Celt **dūnon* (W *din*, OIr *dún*); Gmc **tūnan* > Eng *town*; PIE **duh₂-ro-*: Lat *dūrus* ‘hard, rough, tough’, Skr *dūra* ‘far, distant’; Grk *dynasthai* (*dynamai*) ‘be able, be strong enough, dare to, bear to’ < **du-n-h₂-*

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

Celt **nauni-* ‘hunger’ (W *newyn*, Br *naon*, OIr *nauna*) < **nh₂eu-ni-*; Gmc **naudiz* (Eng *need*) < **nh₂eu-ti-*

Celt **klok-jon* > OIr *cluiche* ‘game’, Celt **klokka* ‘bell’ < **klok-keh₂*; Lat *clangere* (*clangō*) < **klo-n-k-*; Gmc **hlahjanq* (Eng *laugh*) < **klok-jo-*; Grk *klazein* (*klazō*) ‘sound, clash, clang’, *klangē* ‘sound, noise’ {**klok-* in Celt and Gmc; **klag-* in Lat and Grk}

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

Gaul *dugiiontiio* (Alise-Ste-Reine) ‘who serve (3rd person plural)’; Lat *favēre* (*faveō*) ‘be favorable, favor, promote, support, encourage’ < **fauh-* < **pouh-* < **d^heuḡ^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’) < **h₂wer-lo-*; Lat *aura* < Grk *aurā* ‘air, breath, breeze’ < **h₂eur-eh₂*; Grk *âēr* (gs *âéros*) ‘air; mist, cloud’ < **h₂ewēr* (gs **h₂ewerós*) {no connection whatsoever with **h₂eus-* ‘dawn, morning’}

Lat *grandis* ‘large, great, tall, old, strong’ < **gⁱ(e)rh₂ont-*; Grk *gérōn* (gs *gérontos*) ‘old man; old’ < **gⁱerh₂ont-*; Skr *járat-* (ns *járan*, gs *járatāh*; np *járantah*) ‘old, ancient; infirm; decayed, dried’ < **gⁱerh₂ont-*

Lat *claudēre* (*claudēō*) (also *claudere* (*claudō*) ‘limp, be lame; falter, stumble’; Gmc **hlaupang* (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 **h₃esth₁* ‘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* < **h₃esth₁i* (?); odd *-i-* in Grk} {Mlr *cess* & OW *cest* both borrr fr Lat *cista*, itself borrr fr Grk *kistē*}

Celt **askornon* ‘bone’ (W *asgwrn*, Br *askorn*) < **oskarnon* < **osk-rnon* < **oskā* < **ots-kā* < **h₃ost-keh₂* < **h₃ost-h₁e*

Celt **atseli-* ‘member, part’ (Br *ezel*, OIr *aisil*) < **ad-sel-* < **h²ed* ‘at, to’; Lat *assula* ‘splinter, shaving, chip’ < **ad-sol-* (no relation to *axis*)

PIE **woreh₂-* ‘be wary, look out for’; OIr *feraid* (A1) ‘grant; supply, provide’ < **woreh₂-*, Brit **war-et-* ‘protect, help, save’ (W *gwared*, Br *gwarediñ*) < **worh₂-et-* (also Gaul tribal name *Areverni* < **φare-war-no-* ‘over-watcher’ < **worh₂-no-*); Lat *verēri* (*vereor*) ‘revere, stand in awe; fear, dread’ < **woreh₂-* (?); Gmc **warōnq* (OE *warian* > Eng *aware, beware, wary*) < **woreh₂-*, also Gmc **wardaz* ‘guard’ < **wor-tos*, Grk *warnōnq* (OE *warnian* > Eng *warn*) < **wor-neh₂-*; Grk *horān* (*horō*) < *hōraein* (*horaō*) ‘look, see, perceive, observe, find out’ < **woreh₂-*; Skr *vṛ-* (*vṛnoti* - 5P) ‘cover, envelop, surround; hide; obstruct, prevent; close’ {Celt **uφo-ret-* would have become ***gwred-* in Welsh and ***goured-* in Breton – OIr *fo-reith* is a fake contrivance based on Latin *succurere* (*succurō*)} {Skr *vṛnoti* was originally **vṛnāti* < **wṛ-ne-h₂-* < **woreh₂-* but was transferred from class 9 to class 5 because of *vṛnāti* ‘choose’ from **wṛ-ne-h₁-* < **welh₁-*}

PIE **mh₂enth₂-* ‘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 **smanp-* (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^wozdeh₂* {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 **ph₂rt-* ‘part, section’; Celt **ϕranna* (W *rhan*) < **ϕratsna* < **prh₂t-s-neh₂*; Lat *pars* (gs *partis*) < **ph₂rt-ti-*, *portiō* < **ph₂rt-jon-*; Gmc **fristiz* < **ph₂rt-ti-*, **frestq* < **ph₂rt-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 *earn* ‘poor, miserable’) < **ormos*; Grk *erēmos* ‘lonely, solitary, desolate, helpless, needy’

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

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

Lat *tempus* < *(s)t_h-pos-; Gmc **stundō* (OE *stund*, Dutch *stond*, Germ *Stunde*) < *st_h-teh₂ {Lat *tempus* instead of ***tentus* < *(s)t_h-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 **wipi* (OE *wip* ‘against, opposite; along, towards; with; for’, OS *with*) < *wi-ti {also Skr vi- ‘far from, outside of, without, apart from’, Skr *vitara* ‘that brings farther’}

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

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

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

Lat *flāmen* ‘priest’ < *b^hleh₂-m_h; Gmc **blōtq* (OE *blōt*, ON *blót*) < *b^hleh₂-tom; Skr *Brahman*, alt of **brāman* < *b^hleh₂-m_h due to an erroneous association with *barh-* < *b^herg^hi-

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

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

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

Brit **sai(w)atos* ‘seabird’ > W *hwyad* ‘duck’, Br *houad* ‘duck’ (no connection to **h₂ewi-* ‘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* < **n̥m-ti-*; Grk *nemesis* < **neme-ti-* {typical change from passive to active in Greek}

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

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

Celt **trougos* ‘miserable, wretched, pitiful, sad’ (Ir *trua*); Latin *trīstis* ‘sad, unhappy’ < **trūs-ti-* ‘sadness’ < **truk-s-o-*; Gmc **þrawō* ‘suffering, affliction’ (Eng *throe*) < **trōw-eh₂* {Gmc **þrīsti-* is probably a borrowing from Latin *trīstis*}

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

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

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

Lat *rīdēre* (*rīdeō*) ‘laugh’ < **g^hreh₁d-* > Gmc **grētanq* (Eng *greet*), Skr *hrād-* (*hrādate* – 1A) ‘sound, make noise’, etc. {unusual *ī* instead of *ē* in Lat; total loss of initial *gh* before *r* not unusual in Lat}

PIE **gel-* ‘throat’ (**not** **g^wel-*); Lat *gula* < **goleh₂*; Gmc **kelō* (Germ *Kehle*, Dutch *keel*, Eng *jowl*) < **geleh₂-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 *sceīd* ‘vomit, spew’), alteration of **skei-*; Gmc **skītanq* (Eng *shit*) < **skei-d-* {Celt **skw-* > Gaul **sp-*, Brit **xw-*, Goid **sk-*}

PIE **sk^heid-* ‘divide, separate’ < **skh²-ei-d-* < **sekh²-* ‘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’ < **poi^hēō* < **k^woi-wo-*; Skr *ci-* ‘collect, gather, accumulate, pile up’ (5U – *cinóti/cinuté*) < **k^wi-neu-*)

Lat *spīrāre* (*spīrō*) ‘breathe, blow’ < **speira* < **sp^hai-reh₂* ‘inflation’; Grk *sphaira* ‘ball, globe, sphere’ < **sp^hai-reh₂* ‘inflation’; Skr *sphā-* ‘swell, expand’ (*sphāyate* – 1A) < **sp^heh₂i-* ‘inflate’

[It is tempting to link the Brit **xwije/o-* ‘swell’ from **s-k^wei-* above with this **sp^heh₂i-* but this should become Celt ***spai-* 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 **speplq* > **spellq* (Eng *spell*) {Celt **skw-* > Gaul **sp-*, Brit **xw-*, Goid **sk-*}

**g^{hw}d^hon-*, poss related to **g^{hw}ed^h-* ‘pray’; Lat *honor* (gs *honōris*) < OL *honōs* < **g^hd^hon-*, var of **g^{hw}d^hon-*; Grk *phthonos* ‘envy, jealousy; grudge’ < **g^{hw}d^hon-*

Celt **φrāno-* ‘feather’ (W *rhawn* ‘coarse long hair, horsehair’, Br *reun* ‘horsehair, bristle’, Ir *rón*) < **p^hh_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* < **p^hh_x-nom*}

PIE **belo-* ‘nice, beautiful’; Celt *Belenos*, *Belisama*; Lat *bellus* < **bel-nos*; Grk *beltiōn*; Slav **bol’bъb*; 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’ not from **legjon*; Ir *le* ‘with, to, by, near’ < OIr *la* ‘with, belonging to, among’ not from **letos*; cf Fr *là* ‘there’ < Lat *illā*, *illāc* ‘that way’, abl fem of *illic* < *ille-ce* {the Bret *lec’h* might indicate a Celt **les-*; cf Bret *dec’h* ‘yesterday’, W *doe* ‘yesterday’ < Celt **desi*} {Lat *ille* < **is-l-*, Lat *iste* < **is-t-*}

Fr *trop* ‘too, too much’ is obviously derived ultimately from PIE **terh₂-* in some way (cf words for ‘through’, ‘across’, ‘beyond’ such as Celt **taras* < **trh₂-os*, Celt **trai* < **trh₂-ei*, Celt **trāns* < **treh₂-ns*); deriving Fr *trop* from Frankish **porp* ‘village, settlement’ is certainly one of the most incredibly absurd ideas ever

Lat *splendēre* (*splendeō*) ‘shine, glitter, gleam, be bright’ < **stlend-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 ***stlændī-* > Bret ***stlenniñ*}

Celt **galaro-* (W *galar*, Bret *glac’har*, OIr *galar*) < **gholh_x-ro-*; Grk *kholéra* < **gholh_x-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 **h₂ntih₂* would have given Gmc ***anþī*, not **unþī*)

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

**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’ < **h₃nh₂-éje-*, caus of **h₃enh₂-* (PIE **neih_x-* ‘lead’ is a false root); Hitt *ḫannai-* ‘sue, charge’ < **h₃nh₂-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)

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* < **nig^w-eh₁-* < **neig^w-* ‘clean’ > OIr *nigid*, Grk *nizein* (*nizō*), Skr *nij-* (*nénekti* – 3P) {the *g^w* 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 **lentos* > W *llaith* ‘damp, moist, soft’; Gmc **lekanq* > Eng *leak*

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

W *drws* ‘door’, OIr *dorus* ‘door’ < Celt **dworetsus* < **d^hwor-es-tu-*; Lat *fenestra* ‘window’ < **d^hwen-es-treh₂* {the Lat may indicate an original heteroclitic r/n stem noun **d^hwōr*, gs **d^hwenós*, this declension not being retained in other IE languages (Skr *dvār*, gs *dvārāh*); alternatively, the Lat *fenestra* could be a modification of ***ferestra* or ***forestra*}

PIE **sph_xol-*; Celt **sφolt-* ‘cleft, fissure, crack’ > W *hollt*, Br *faout*; Gmc **spaltanq* > 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^heid-/b^hi-n-d-*; Lat *findere* (*findō*); Gmc **bītanq* > Eng *bite*

PIE **skh₂eid-/skh₂i-n-d-* < **sekh₂-eid-*; Lat *scindere* (*scindō*); Grk *skhizein* (*skhizō*) (< **skh₂id-je/o-*); Lith *skinti* ‘pluck, pick, cut’; Skr *chid-* (*chinatti* – 7P)

PIE **spleid-* < **sph_xel-eid-* > Gmc **splītanq*

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

**s-kew-eh₁-* > Lat *cavēre* (*caveō*) ‘beware, take care’; Gmc **skawwōnq* (Dutch *schouwen*, Germ *schauen*); Grk *koéein* (*koéō*) ‘know, be aware’; Lith *kavoti*; Slav **čuvati* (& reduced form **čuti*)

**h₂-kou-s-je/o-* ‘listen’, derivative of previous reflected only in Gmc **hauzjanq* & Grk *akouein* (*akouō*) {the analysis of this PIE root as being from *h₂ek-h₂ous-* “sharp-ear” belongs to kindergarten-level thinking rather than university-level thinking}

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

PIE **(h_x)reh₁-n-* ‘grant, bestow’; OIr *ernaid* ‘grant’ < Celt **erneti* < **(h_x)er-n-h₁e-*; Grk *rhōnnynai* (*rhōnnȳmi*) ‘strengthen, confirm’ < **(h_x)roh₁-n-nu-*; Skr *rā-* (*rāti* – 2P) ‘give, grant, bestow’ < **(h_x)reh₁-* {OIr *ernaid* instead of ***ernid*} {Lat *Rōma* ‘Rome’ borrr fr Grk *rhōmē* ‘force, strength, might, power’ < **(h_x)roh₁-meh₂*}

PIE **perh₂-/preh₂-* (< **per-reh₂-?*) ‘provide, prepare’; OIr *renaid* ‘sell’ < Celt **φrinati* < **p_r-n-eh₂-*; Lat *parāre* (*parō*) ‘arrange, order; provide, prepare’ < **preh₂-*; (Grk *pernēmi* ‘sell’ < **per-*

ne-h₂-); Skr *pṛ-* (9P – *prṇāti*) ‘give, grant’ (conflated with *pṛ-* < **pleh₁-* ‘fill’) < **pṛ-ne-h₂-* // Celt **φrāti-* (Olr *ráith*, *ráth* ‘rampart, fort’) < **preh₂-*; Lat *pariēs* (gs *parietis*) ‘wall’; Skr *pura* ‘fortress, city’ < **pṛh₂-os* {form of Lat *pariēs* looks like it is derived from *pariō* rather than *parō*}

PIE **pṛh₂e-* (< **per-h₂e-*?) ‘carry through, go through’; Lat *parere/parīre* (*pariō*) ‘bear, give birth’; Gmc **faranaq* (Eng *fare*, Germ *fahren*); Grk *peraein* (*peraō*) ‘carry across, pass through, traverse; come through, penetrate’; Skr *pṛ-* (3P – *piparti*/9P – *prṇāti*) ‘save, rescue, escort, lead, deliver, protect; overcome, cross’

Celt **φlitsos* (W *llys* ‘court, hall, palace’) < **plis-tos*, Celt **φalis* (Olr *ail* ‘rock, foundation’) < **pālis-*; 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’ < **pālis-* (s 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 **Lændinjon* (Lat *Londinium*) < **londin-* ‘waist’ < **lond^h-*; Gmc **landī* (stem *landīn-*) (> OE *lenden* (pl *lendenu*) ‘loins’) < **londīn-* < **lond^h-* [also Lat *lumbus* < **lond^ho-* (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 **aβou*, shortening of **aβōβa* < Lat *abomāsum*; Olr *óa*, *óe* < PrimIr **au-* < Brit **aβou*

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

PIE **g^hostis* < **g^hos-ti-*; PIE **g^hospotis* (**NOT** **g^hostipotis*) < **g^hos-poti-*; Lat *hospes* (gs *hospitis*); Slav **gospodъ* > Russ *gospod’*

PIE **kh₂erp-id/t-* ‘shoe’; Celt **φarkennā* ‘shoe’ (W *archen*, Br *arc’hen*, *arc’henad*, Olr *accrann*, *acrann* (w/ metath. -rc- > -cr-)) < **φarkit-nā*, alteration of **karφit-nā* < **kh₂erp-it-neh₂*; Lat *carpatina* ‘leather shoe’ < **karpitana* < **kh₂erp-it-neh₂*; Grk *krēpīs* (gs *krēpīdos*) ‘shoe, boot’ < **kreh₂p-id-* {bizarre Celtic alteration, see also next entry}

Celt **krokkenon* ‘skin, hide; bark, crust; rind, peel’ (W *croen*, Br *kroc’hen*, Olr *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 **regnq* (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 **puwistō* (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 **þwahanq* ‘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’ < **b^hh₂t-wos*; Eng *bad* < ME *badde* <? OE *bæddel* ‘hermaphrodite’ < Gmc **bad-* < **b^hh₂t-*

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 **d^heh₃w-* > Skr *dhāv-* ‘wash’ (*dhāvati* – 1P)

**skh₂em-* ‘slight, scant’; Celt **skam-no-* ‘light’ (> **skab-no-* > W *ysgafn*, Br *skañv*) < **skh₂em-no-*, Celt **skamanton* ‘lung’ < **skh₂em-ntom*; 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^hiers-* ‘be excited’; Latin *horrēre* (*horreō*) ‘dread, shudder at’ < **g^hiers-eh₁-*; Skr *hr̥ṣ-* (*harṣati* – 1P, *hr̥ṣyati* – 4P) ‘shiver, be excited, rejoice’ < **g^hiers-* & **g^hṛs-je/o-* {also Gmc **gernaz* ‘eager, willing’ < **g^hiers-no-*}

PIE **geh₂r-*; 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’ {**gh₂er-* in Lat and Gmc?}

PIE **g^hṛ-je/o-*; Celt **garje/o-* (Olr *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 **geh₂r-* are semantically closer to the reflexes of *ghṛ-je/o-* in the other IE branches, and vice versa]

Celt **garwo-* ‘rough’ (W *garw*, Olr *garb*) < **g^hrau-wo-* (or **g^hraw-o-*); Lat *rudis* ‘rough, raw’ < **g^hru-di-*, Lat *rūdus* ‘lump, tile, debris, rubble’ < **g^hrou-do-*; Gmc **grautaz* ‘coarse’ > ‘great’ (Eng *great*) < **g^hrau-do-*; Lith *grubus* ‘rough, rude, uneven’, *grūdas* ‘grain, corn’; Slav **grūda* ‘heap, lump’

**b^ho-n-g-* < **b^heg-*; Celt **bonge/o-* (Mlr *boingid* ‘break, cut; reap, pluck, gather’); Gmc **banganaq*, *bangōnq* (Eng *bang*); Skr *bhañj-* (*bhanakti* – 7P) ‘break, destroy’

**b^hu-n-g-h₂-* < **b^heugh₂-*; Celt **bunga-* (Olr *bongaid* ‘break, cut; reap, pluck, gather’); Lat *fungī* (*fungor*) ‘perform, execute’; Skr *bhuj-* (*bhunakti* – 7P) ‘enjoy, consume, use’

b^heugh^h-*; Gmc **beuganaq*/būganaq* ‘bend’; Slav **bъgati* ‘bend’; Skr *bhuj-* (*bhujati* – 6P) ‘bend, curve’

PIE **tek-* ‘be lively, quick’ (**not** **tek^w-*); Celt **teku-* ‘lively’ (Gaul *tecu-* (in *tecundoedo* at La Graufesenque), W *teg* ‘fair, fine, beautiful’, Br *tekenn* ‘lovely girl’) < **tek-u-*, Celt **teke/o-* (Olr *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 Olr 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^hrh_x-eh₂-* ‘pierce, bore’, **b^hrh_x-en-* ‘hole, opening’; Lat *forāre* (*forō*); Gmc **burōnq* (Eng *bore*); Grk *pharanx* ‘ravine, cleft, chasm’, *pharynx* ‘throat, windpipe, chasm’; Arm *beran* ‘mouth, opening, entrance’; Lith *burna* ‘mouth’; Slav **bъrna* ‘snout’ > Bulg *barna* ‘lip’ {**b^hrh_x-en-* > *b^hrh_{xn}-eh₂* in Balt & Slav}

PIE **b^her-je/o-* ‘attack(?)’; Lat *ferire* (*feriō*) ‘hit, strike, beat, knock’; Gmc **barjanq* (ON *berja* ‘beat, fight’; Grk *perthein* (*perthō*) ‘destroy, ravage’ < **b^her-d^he/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^hreih_x-* ‘rub’; Lat *friāre* (*friō*) ‘crumble’, *fricāre* (*fricō*) ‘rub’; Slav **briti* ‘shave’ (Russ *brit*’); Alb *brij* ‘rub, scratch’

**h_xei-* ‘sting’; Lat *īcere* (*īcō/īciō*) ‘hit, strike; stab, sting’ < **h_xi-k-je/o-*; Gmc **jukkjanq* (Eng *itch*) < **jagje/o-* < **h_xi-g-je/o-*; Grk *ios* ‘arrow’ < **isos* < **h_xi-s-o-*; Skr *iṣu* ‘arrow’ < **h_xi-s-u-*

Celt **rūnā* ‘secret, mystery’ (W *rhin*, OIr *rún*) < **ruh_x-neh₂*; Lat *rūmor* ‘rumor, hearsay, gossip, opinion’ < **ruh_x-mos-*; Gmc **rūnō* (Eng *rune*), poss borrr fr Celt

Celt **trottī* (OIr *truit* ‘starling’) < **trozdih₂*; Lat *turdus* ‘thrush’ < **trozdos*; Gmc **prastuz* (ON *prǫstr* ‘thrush’) < **trozdus*; Grk *strouthos* ‘sparrow’ < **strozdos*; Lith *strazdas* ‘thrush’; Slav **drozdъ* (Russ *drozd* ‘thrush’) {W *drudwen*, *drudwy* ‘starling’ & Br *dred* (pl *dridi*) ‘starling’ are obviously related to OIr *truit*, but one would expect these to be something like ***druth* and ***druzh*; Eng *thrush* is ultimately from Gmc **prastuz* through various derivatives}

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

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

**h₁eug-* ‘wet’; Celt **ugro-* ‘cold, cool’ (W *oer*, OIr *úar*) < **h₁ug-ro-*; Lat *ūvidus* ‘moist, wet, damp, humid’ < **ug-we-to-* < **h₁ug-wo-*; Gmc **ukwaz* (ON *vǫkr* ‘moist, wet’) < **h₁ug-wo-*; Grk *hygros* ‘wet, moist’ < **h₁ug-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 **d|h₁g^hos* ‘long’}

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

SPIE **h₂atksi(n)-* ‘axe’, borrh fr Sem **ḥaššin-* (Akkad *ḥaššinnum* ‘axe, hoe, digging tool’); Lat *ascia* ‘axe, mason’s trowel’ < **h₂atski-*, alteration of **h₂atksi-*; Gmc **akusi* (Eng *axe*) < **akkusi* < **h₂atkəsi* < **h₂atksi-*; Grk *axīnē* ‘axe-head, axe’ < **h₂aksin-* < **h₂atksin-*

Lat *falx* (gs *falcis*) ‘sickle, scythe’ < **b^helk-s*; Gmc **biljā* (Eng *bill(hook)*) < **belhjan* < **b^helk-jom* {Lat not from **d^helg-*; Gmc **biljā* not related to Gmc **bīplā* ‘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 *-yāms* (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*] < **-issamo-* < **-ins-mo-*

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

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

Celt **krawos* (W *crau* ‘sty’, Br *kraou* ‘stable’, OIr *cró* ‘enclosure, fold, pen’) < **k^hreh₂-wo-*; Gmc **hrōbāz* (Eng *roof*) < **k^hreh₂-po-*; Slav **stropъ* ‘roof, ceiling’ < **sropъ-* < **k^hreh₂-po-*

Br *gor* ‘hot’ < **g^{hw}-ro-* (?); W *gwres* ‘heat’ < **gwrentsu-* < **g^{hw}rem-s-tu-*; OIr *grís* < ‘heat’ < **gwrintsa* < **g^{hw}rm-s-teh₂*; Gaul divine name *Grannos* < **g^{hw}rm-s-no-*; Skr *ghraṃsa* ‘heat of the sun’ < **g^{hw}rem-so-*

Celt **sladje/o-* (W *ladd* ‘kill’, Br *lazhañ* ‘kill’, OIr *slaidid* ‘strike, slay’), alteration of **slaide/o-*; Lat *laedere* (*laedō*) ‘hurt, strike, wound’ < **slaide/o-*; Gmc **slītanq* ‘tear, rend’ (OE *slītan*, Dutch *slijten*, Germ *schleifēn*) < **sleide/o-*, alteration of **slaide/o-*

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^heid^h-eh₁-s*; Gmc **bīdanq*; Grk *peithein* (*peithō*), *pistis* < **b^hid^h-ti-* {irreg **bai-* instead of **bei-* < **b^hei-* in Celt}

LateLat/EarlyMedLat *commīnus* ‘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 **peh₂kⁱ*- ‘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 **peh₂g*- ‘appear, look (like)’; Celt **ɸagedā* (Olr *agad* ‘face, surface’) < **peh₂g-ed-eh₂*; Lat *pāgina* ‘page, leaf, sheet’ < **peh₂g-en-eh₂* {*ā* often shortens to *a* in Celtic}

Lat *furvus* ‘black, dark’ < **b^hurh_x-wos*; Gmc **brūnaz* (Eng brown) < **b^hruh_x-nos*; Indo-Iran **b^huh_xr-os* (or **b^huh_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^huh_x-ros* (as reflected in Indo-Iran), this being reanalyzed as **b^huh_xr-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 **weh₂s*-; Celt **waseton* (W *gwaed* ‘blood’) < **weh₂s-itom*; Lat *vās/vāsum* ‘vessel, dish, container’ < **wass(om)* < **weh₂s-om*; Gmc **wōsq* (Eng *ooze*) < **weh₂s-om*; Skr *vasā* ‘fat, lard, grease’ < **wh₂s-eh₂* {usual shortening of long *ā* in Celt; maybe -*h₂s*- > -*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 **wipjō* (Eng *withe*) < **wipiz* (ON *við*) < **wi-ti-*

PIE **tong*- ‘acknowledge, recognize, know’; Celt **tonge/o-* ‘attest, affirm, verify, certify, swear’ (W *tyngu* ‘swear’, Br *touiñ* ‘swear’, Olr *tongaid* ‘swear’); Lat *tongēre* (*tongeō*) ‘know’; Gmc **ɸankijanq* (Eng *think*, Dutch *denken*, Germ *denken*), also **ɸunkijanq* ‘seem’ (causative sense – “make (one) think”) {Some basic PIE verb roots were normally in the o-grade rather than the e-grade, including **tong*- as well as **k^lonk*- ‘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* borrr fr Brit), alteration of **bolgenon* < **b^holg^hi-nom*; cf Gmc **bulstrqz* ‘bolster, pillow, cushion’ (Eng *bolster*) < **b^hlg^hi-s-tros*; Balt **balžėinas* (Lith *balžienas*, OPruss *balsinis* ‘pillow’) < **b^holg^hi-inos*; Slav **bolzina* (Serbo-Croat *blazina* ‘pillow, cushion’) < **b^holg^hi-ineh₂*; Indo-Iran **b^harj^hiš* (Skr *barhis* ‘bed, cushion, layer of Kuśa grass’, Av *bar^əziš* ‘pad, pillow’) < **b^holg^hi-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*) < **k_ṛt-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’, *krotéin* (*krotéō*) ‘strike, beat; clap with hands, make clattering noise; applaud’

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

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

Celt **mokkos* < **mog-kos*; Celt **sukka* < **suh_x-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’ (< **p^lth₂-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 **nōzijanq*, Grk *naiō* and Grk *naos* are obviously from a different root: **neh₂s-*}

Celt **dragenon* ‘blackberry’ (OIr *draigen*, W *draen(en)* ‘thorn’, Br *draen* ‘thorn’) < **d^hreh₂g-*; Lat *frāgum* ‘strawberry’ < **d^hreh₂g-om*; Skr *drākṣā*, *dhṛākṣā* ‘grape, vine, raisin’ < **d^h(^h)reh₂g-s-eh₂*

PIE **d^hrh₂eu-*; Celt **drokos* ‘bad’ (W *drwg*, Br *droug*, OIr *droch*) < **d^hrh₂u-ko-*; Lat *fraus* ‘deceit, fraud, trick’ (gs *fraudis*) < **d^hrh₂eu-d-*; Gmc **draumaz* (Eng *dream*) < **d^hrh₂eu-mo-*; Skr *dhruk*

‘injury, harm, offence’ (stem forms *dhruk-*, *druh-* and *dhrug-*) < **d^hrh₂u-gh-* {The PIE root could be **d^hreh₂u-* 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’ < **d^hrh₂eu-mn* 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’) < **k^wer-ti-*; WGmc **hursti* (Eng *hurst*, Germ *Horst*) < **k^wr-s-ti-* {Celt term has no relation whatsoever to PIE **perku* ‘oak’} {Celt **kwrennon* (W *pren*, OIr *crann*) < **k^wres-nom* probably from PIE **k^wer-* ‘form, shape’}

Celt **φatáron* ‘wing’ (W *adar* ‘birds’) < **peth₂-rom*; Celt **φatáni* ‘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 *glaou* ‘rain’) < **gla-wo-*; Lat *glaciēs* ‘hail’ < **gla-k-*

Celt **goulo-* ‘coal’ (Mlr *gúal* ‘coal’) < **goul-o-*; Brit **glowo-* (W *glo* ‘coal’, Br *glav* ‘coal’), alteration of Celt **goulo-*; Gmc **kulq* (Eng *coal*) < **gul-om* {typically bizarre alteration in Brit} {Celt **goulo-* and Gmc **kulq* < SPIE **gⁱeul-*; Skr *jval-* (1P – *jvalati*) ‘burn, blaze, shine’ (maybe Lith *žvilti* ?) < NPIE **gⁱwel-*}

[? 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^hloh₁-wo-*; Gmc **glōanq* (Eng *glow*) < **g^hloh₁-* {another typically bizarre alteration in Brit, possibly to differentiate from **glawo-* ‘hail’}

PIE **mer-h₂-* ‘abuse, mistreat, wrong’; Celt **marna-* (OIr *marnaid* ‘betray, deceive, delude’); Gmc **marjanq* (OE *merian* ‘purify, refine’, ON *merja* ‘beat, crush, bruise’); Grk *marnasthai* (*marnamai*) ‘fight, battle; contend, strive’

PIE **(s)merd-* ‘pound, crush’; Lat *mordēre* (*mordeō*) ‘bite’; Gmc **smertanq* ‘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 **merh₂-*} {the meanings of the Gmc forms **marjanq* and **smertanq* seem to be switched from the original}

PIE **tragh-* ‘run’ (**trh₂egh-*?); Celt **traget-* ‘foot’ (W *troed*, OIr *traig*) < **tragh-et-*; Gmc **pragjanq* (Goth *pragjan* ‘run’); Grk *trekhein* (*trekhō*) (Doric *trakhen* (*trakhō*)) ‘run’ {also Lat *trahere* (*trahō*) ‘drag, pull’ which has the form from **tragh-* but the sense from **d^hregh-*}

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

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-ŋ-g^h-s-*; Skr *dṛh-/dṛmḥ-* ‘fasten, make firm’ (1P – *dṛmhati*) < **d^hrg^h-*/**d^hr-ŋ-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 **þankjanq* ‘think’ (Eng *think*, Goth *þagkjan*), **þunkijanq* ‘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 **þinhanq* ‘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-*; Mlr *remor* ‘fat’ (Ir *ramhar*) < **ribro-*, W *rhef* ‘fat, thick’ < **ribo-* (? – see Celt *φremro-* on page 12); Gmc **rībjaz* (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-*

OIr *amm* ‘time’ (Ir *am*) < **atman* < **h₂et-mŋ*; Lat *annus* ‘year’ < **atnos* < **h₂et-(m)no-*; Goth *apnam* (dative plural) & *-apn-* in *atapni* ‘year’ < **h₂et-(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-*